РОЗДІЛ V. ЛІНГВОГЕОГРАФІЯ, СОЦІОЛІНГВІСТИКА, ОНОМАСТИКА Й ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЯ: АКТУАЛЬНІ ПІДХОДИ, КАТЕГОРІЇ ТА АСПЕКТИ

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ENGLISH ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGICAL COLLOCATIONS AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINAIN

У статті розглянуто проблему перекладу англійських термінів-словосполучень у сфері економіки з англійської мови на українську. Розглянуто наявні класифікації термінів і способів їх перекладу; досліджено структурні характеристики термінів-словосполучень, які слугували матеріалом дослідження (251 англомовна лексична одиниця). Здійснено кількісний аналіз способів їх перекладу з англійської мови українською. Результати показують, що найбільш поширеними перекладацькими стратегіями для перекладу аналізованих економічних термінів-словосполучень є калькування, пермутація, транспозиція та комбінований метод.

Ключові слова: *терміни-словосполучення, багатокомпонентні терміни, методи перекладу, калькування, пермутація, транспозиція, комбінований метод.*

Introduction. Global changes in the world economy, close contacts of Ukraine with foreign partners determine the feasibility of studying the methods and problems of translating economic terms. The relevance of this topic is defined by the fact that the terminological system is a rather complex lexical layer, as economic terminology is in a condition of constant quantitative and qualitative change. When translating economic texts, it is important to take into account lexical and grammatical features of terms that are the basis of special translation and are the most challenging for the translator.

Review of publications. Both foreign and domestic authors are increasingly looking into theoretical and practical problems of translation of English economic collocations. Terms have been studied by A. Dyakov, P. Florenskyi, M. Glushko, A. Hordieieva, V. Karaban, T. Kiyak, V. Komissarov, Z. Kudelko, L. Naumenko, Ye. Mysuno, M. Vakulenko and others. Works of such linguists as L. Chernovaty, A. Kovalenko, V. Leichik and S. Shelov have made a significant contribution to the theory and practice of translation of economic terminology. However, having studied the existing methods of translation of terminological collocations, we found out that little research has been carried out into the techniques used in translating multi-component economic terms of different structures.

The **object** of the paper is English terminological collocations in economics, with its **subject** being the specifics of translating English economic terminological collocations into Ukrainian.

The **aim** of the paper is to identify the ways English collocations in economic domain are translated into Ukrainian. Thus, the following **objectives** were to be accomplished: to study the existing definitions of a term and methods of translation; to

select the multi-component economic terms, to analyze their structure as well as the applied translation methods.

The **material** of the research comprised 251 English economic terminological collocations. Lexical items were selected from Explanatory English-Ukrainian dictionary of economic terms with elements of theory and a range of issues (Яковенко 2015); from recent issues of such newspapers as Intereconomics, The Guardian, and Bloomberg. The selected collocations fell into two-, three-, four-, five- and six-word types of various compositions. Their constituents are further marked as follows: N – Noun, Adj – Adjective, Adv – Adverb, PI – Participle I, PII – Participle II, Prep – Preposition, Conj – Conjunction.

Methods used as methodological basis of our study include continuous sampling of language material, the descriptive method, the comparative method, and method of translation analysis.

Despite the diversity of efficient translation techniques in translating terms, English economic terminological system is increasingly developing due to the emergence of new terminological units in economic discourse. Translation of terms is often challenging because they tend to have multiple meanings in one or more languages, often in different domains. A translator must be cautious in finding their equivalents in the target language, using semantic constructions that reflect its norms as objectively as possible. Therefore, the **novelty** of the study lies in doing a structure-based analysis of the English economic terminological collocations that have not been studied previously and to look into the techniques used in their translation into Ukrainian. A more careful study of the structure of economic terminological collocations is of **theoretical significance**, whilst of **practical importance** is a profound analysis of the methods used in their translation.

Results of research. It is well known that any field of activity has its own specific vocabulary and terms play a very important role in them. Due to the ongoing changes in every domain, terminology as a branch of linguistics has developed rapidly over recent decades. Thus, terms, being a disputable issue in linguistic study, form a separate lexical layer that must be looked into and mastered for the translation of scientific and technical literature, namely economic.

In linguistics, various approaches to the consideration of the concept “term” continue to coexist, and the attempts made by linguists to formulate the optimal definition of such a multifaceted phenomenon remain ineffective.

Cambridge dictionary defines a term as “a word or expression used in relation to a particular subject, often to describe something official or technical” (Cambridge Dictionary).

Great explanatory dictionary of modern Ukrainian language offers the following definition of a term: “a word or phrase that means a clearly defined special concept of any branch of science, technology, art, social life etc.” (Великий тлумачний словник сучасної української мови 2001: 1241).

According to M. Glushko, a term is “a word or collocation used to convey the concept and meaning of objects that have clear semantic boundaries and, therefore, are unambiguous within a certain classified system” (Глушко 1974: 111).

V. Karaban defines a term as "a linguistic sign representing the concept of a special, professional field of science or technology" (Карабан 2004: 315).

According to P. Florenskyi, a term is a variant of an ordinary word or a specially created unit, which combines the qualities of the root word with specific features (Флоренський 1989: 127).

A Ukrainian linguist M. Vakulenko offers the following definition of a term: "a term (from the Greek *τέρμα* 'end, boundary') is a unit of the lexical level (a word or a collocation) that denominates some concept of respective domain of human endeavour and forms functional thematic class of the field vocabulary and is a natural (systemic or off-systemic) element of the terminology fund" (Vakulenko 2014: 7).

Terminology abounds in classifications of terms by structure. Thus, some linguists (Д'яков et. al. 2000: 13–14) divide terms as follows:

1. Terms – root words: a. native non-derived vocabulary (e.g. *bond*); b. borrowed non-derived vocabulary (e.g. *bank*).

2. Derived vocabulary: a. terms formed with the help of a suffix (e.g. *creditor*); b. terms formed with the help of a prefix (e.g. *income*).

3. Compound terms (e.g. *market-driven, takeover*).

4. Termonological collocations (e.g. *market leader, sustainable development*).

5. Abbreviated terms (e.g. *PPI* = product price index).

6. Letterings (e.g. *V* = velocity of money, *Q* = money turnover).

7. Symbols (signs) (e.g. *%, $, €*).

8. Nomenclature (e.g. *finished goods, semi-finished goods*).

According to L. Chernovaty (Chernovaty 2020: 73), terms may be subdivided into several groups:

1) simple, which consist of the base only and do not have prefixes or suffixes (e.g. *bond* – облігація, *lease* – оренда);

2) derivative, which include prefixal (e.g. *misbill* – неправильний рахунок, *countertrade* – зустрічна торгівля), suffixal (e.g. *bailor* – позикодавець, *advertisement* – реклама) and prefixal-suffixal (e.g. *afterpayment* – доплата, *disinvestment* – дезінвестування) terms;

3) compound, having two bases and written as one word or through a hyphen (e.g. *banknote* – банкнота, *near-money* – „майже гроші" – високоліквідні фінансові активи, які можуть бути швидко перетворені на гроші);

4) terminological collocations, comprising several components, and which may consist of two (e.g. *domestic market* – внутрішній ринок, *market shortage* – недостатня ринкова пропозиція), three (e.g. *foreign trade balance* – баланс міжнародної торгівлі, *assets profit rate* – норма прибутку на активи) or more words;

5) abbreviations (e.g. *LDC = less developed country* – країна, що розвивається).

Translation of terminological collocations consists of two main stages – analytical and synthetic. The analytical stage plays an important role in translating collocations. It is of primary importance to correctly define the constituents of a multi-component term, because they can be not only words but also phrases that are part of a terminological collocation. It is also important to establish the semantic relations

between the components. The nature of such a relationship determines the order and content of the translation of a terminological collocation. The synthetic stage of translation involves the construction of components depending on the specified semantic relations and obtaining the final version of the translation of a terminological collocation.

The pie chart below (Fig. 1) shows how the economic terminological collocations under analysis are distributed depending on the number of constituents.

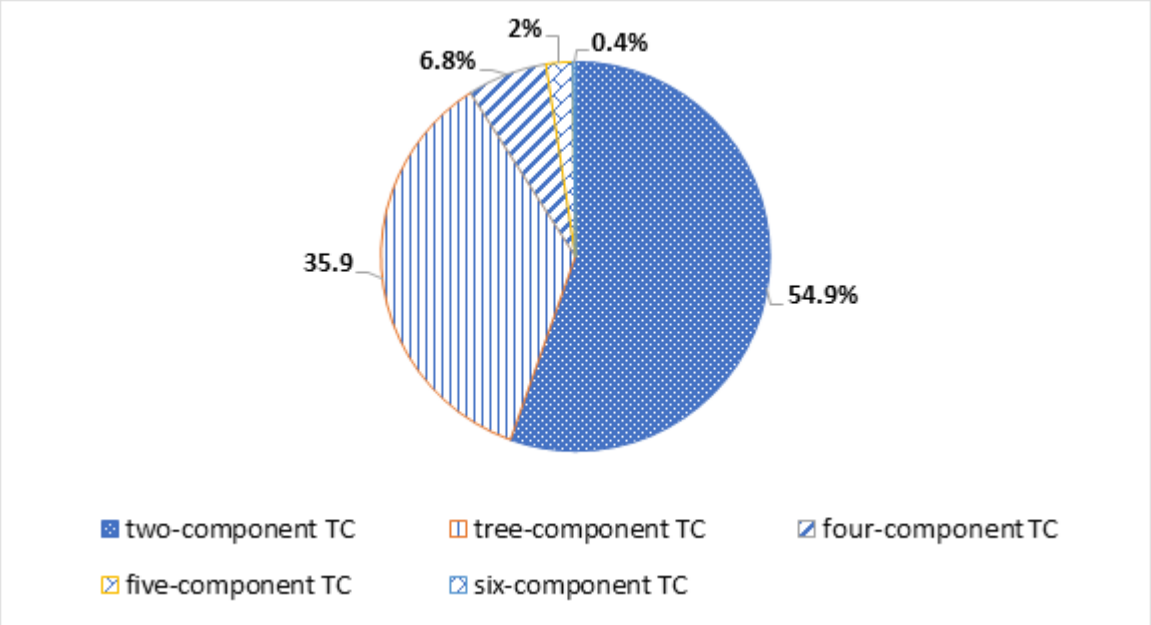

Fig. 1 Distribution of English economic terminological collocations by the number of components

Source: created by the authors

Thus, according to the quantitative analysis of the economic terminological collocations, we can conclude that two-component terms predominate over other types. Here are some examples: *book value* – балансова вартість, *gross production* – валова продукція etc. The number of the terms of this type in the material under study is 138 units out of 251 (54.9%).

Three-component terms are presented by 90 units, which constitutes 35.9%. The following examples are singled out: *average tax rate* – середня ставка податку, *material incentive fund* – фонд матеріального заохочення, *stock bank operations* – фондові банківські операції, *credit grace period* – пільговий період кредиту, *flexible interest rate* – змінна ставка відсотка etc.

It should be noted that two-component terms better satisfy accuracy in translation, which is one of the main requirements for the term. For a more accurate definition of scientific phenomena, terms are used with fewer components to avoid differences in meaning. However, quite often the full scope of the concept “term” requires the involvement of additional components, which explains the second position of three-component terms in the pie chart.

Four-, five- and six- component terms have the smallest shares (6.8%, 2%, 0.4% respectively).

Analysis of structural models of term formation makes it possible to assess the prospects of studying the sources of replenishment of terminological systems, as well as to understand the importance of the components of the term for proper systematization and achieving its adequate translation into Ukrainian.

After analyzing the structural composition of economic terminological collocations, we obtained the following results.

Structural models of **two-component terminological collocations** are represented by 138 units:

- Adj + N model is the most productive one, it is represented by 63 term units (45.6%). For example: *termless credits* – безстрокові позики, *current expenditure* – поточні витрати, *net value* – чиста вартість, *monetary savements* – грошові нагромадження, *secondary market* – вторинний ринок, *strategic vision* – стратегічне бачення etc.

- N + N model is a little less productive, it is represented by 55 term units (39.8%). For instance: *budget deficit* – бюджетний дефіцит, *import duty* – ввізне мито, *currency intervention* – валютна інтервенція, *exchange profit* – біржовий прибуток, *anticrisis management* – антикризове управління, *futures exchange* – ф'ючерсна біржа etc.

- PII + N model is represented by 10 units (7.2%). For example: *administered price* – адміністративна ціна, *assisted area* – допоміжна зона, *authorized capital* – статутний капітал, *unsecured debt* – незабезпечений борг, *blocked account* – заблокований рахунок, *renewed credits* – відновлені кредити, *preferred stock* – акції з фіксованим дивідендом, *fixed cost* – постійні витрати etc.

- PI + N model is represented by 7 term units (5.07%). For example: *floating rate* – плаваюча відсоткова (процентна) ставка, *galloping inflation* – галопуюча інфляція etc.

- Abbreviation + N is represented by 3 term units (2.33%). For example: *AAA rating* – найвищий можливий рейтинг, який може присвоїти облігаціям емітента будь-яке з найбільших агентств кредитного рейтингу.

Structural models of **three-component terminological collocations** are represented by 90 units:

- Adj + N + N is the most productive model, being represented by 36 units (40%). In this model, the adjective specifies the following two nouns. For example: *national income accounting* – облік національного доходу, *foreign trade bank* – зовнішньоторговельний банк, *real interest rate* – реальна процентна ставка, *active trade balance* – активний торговельний баланс, *primary tax rebate* – первісна податкова знижка, *international currency liquidity* – міжнародна валютна ліквідність etc.

- Adj + Adj + N model is represented by 29 term units (32.2%). The prepositive adjective further clarifies the scientific and technical concept, which may exist separately: *European Economic Community* – Європейська економічна співдружність, *private domestic investment* – приватні внутрішні інвестиції, *free*

economic zone – вільна економічна зона, *European monetary system* – Європейська валютна система, *average total cost* – середні сукупні витрати etc.

- N + N + N structural model is represented by 18 term units (20%). For example: *market research strategy* – стратегія дослідження ринку, *state institution market* – ринок державних установ, *sirculation assets statement* – баланс обігових коштів, *product line diversification* – багатогалузева диверсифікація etc.

- PI + N + N model is represented by 7 term units (7.8%). For example: *floating exchange rate* – плаваючий валютний курс, *growing market share* – частка ринку, що зростає / зростаюча частка ринку etc.

Terminological collocations consisting of more than three components are not numerous and are represented by 23 units. Thus, 17 **four-component terminological collocations** come in models as below:

- N + Prep + N + N model is represented by 8 term units (47%). For example: *distribution of bonus units* – розподіл преміальних процентів, *downturn in business cycle* – період спаду в економічному циклі etc.

- N + N + N + N model is represented by 5 term units (29.4%). For example: *program evaluation review technique* – метод оцінки та перегляду планів / метод ПЕРТ etc.

- Adv + PII + N + N model is represented by 4 term units (23.6%). For example: *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* – загальноприйняті принципи бухгалтерського обліку / загальноприйняті принципи фінансової звітності.

Regarding the structural models of **five-component terminological collocations**, their number is negligible (2%, or 5 units out of the total number). They are represented by three models: PII + N + N + Prep + N, for example, *annualized percentage rate of interest* – річна процентна ставка відсотків, Adj + N + Conj + N + N, for instance, *advisory conciliation and arbitration service* – консультативна служба примирення та арбітражу, Adj + N + N + Prep + N as in the following example: *initial annual payment after tax* – первинний річний платіж після сплати податків.

As for the **six-component terminological collocations**, they are represented by 1 unit of the Adj + N + PII + Prep + N + N model: *net cash provided by banking activities* – чиста готівка, забезпечена банківською діяльністю.

According to V. Leychik, such complex collocations are regarded as terms of speech, which are used on a par with language terms (Leychik 1992: 77). In the aforementioned cases, we observe the mixed nature of the collocation characteristics.

The next stage of our study implied studying the existing classifications of translation techniques in order to further identify and analyze the methods applied in translating English economic terminological collocations into Ukrainian. According to V. Komissarov, lexical and lexical-grammatical transformations include: a) transcription and transliteration; b) calquing; c) lexical and semantic substitutions (concretization, generalization, modulation); d) antonymous translation; e) descriptive translation, and f) compensation (Комиссаров 2002).

A Ukrainian linguist A. Kovalenko highlights the following techniques for translating terms: a) descriptive technique; b) translation using the genitive case; c)

calquing; d) transcription; e) transliteration and f) translation using different prepositions (Коваленко 2004).

We are in line with L. Naumenko and Ya. Hordieieva who worked out a more comprehensive and detailed classification of lexical transformations in translating terms (Науменко et. al. 2011: 4–5):

a) synonymous substitution;
b) contextual substitution;
c) calque / loan / verbal / literal / word-for-word translation;
d) descriptive translation;
e) transcoding (transliteration, transcribing, mixed, adaptive / naturalization);
f) antonymous translation (negativation, positivation and annihilation);
g) compression / omission of words;
h) decompression / amplification / addition of words;
i) permutation;
j) transposition (nominalization, verbalization);
k) concretization of meaning;
l) generalization of meaning.

The analysis of the translating methods used in rendering the selected English economic terminological collocations shows that the most frequently used translation technique is *calquing* (27%), which means translating the components of a terminological collocation with further joining them. For example:

In seeking potential enhancement of the investment return and further diversification, the Investment Management Division has started in ***alternative investments****, primarily in private equity in 2020. – Прагнучи до потенційного підвищення прибутковості від інвестицій і подальшої диверсифікації, департамент з управління інвестиціями почав у 2020 році здійснювати* ***альтернативні інвестиції****, в основному в акції приватних акціонерних фондів.*

She asked if any research had been conducted on the economic consequences of divorce, and whether Swedish law took ***intangible assets*** *such as a career into account in the division of property. – Вона запитала, чи проводилися якісь дослідження, присвячені економічним наслідкам розлучень, і чи враховуються, згідно шведського законодавства, при розділі майна такі* ***нематеріальні активи****, як кар'єра.*

The second common translation technique is permutation (19%), which implies rearranging the order of term's components, with parts of speech remaining the same. For example:

Plastic Card Service Centers *were set up in 20 regions of the state on the basis of the Bank's branches. –* ***Центри обслуговування пластикових карток*** *були створені в 20 регіонах країни на базі філій Банку.*

Transposition, accounting for 16%, is another technique frequently applied in translating economic terminological collocations. This method involves changes of grammar forms (e.g. from singular to plural), replacement of one part of speech with another (e.g. N→Adj, V→N) etc. For example:

The fluctuation of the Belarusian rouble against the ***currency basket*** *was within 1 per cent before the 4 per cent weakening. – Коливання білоруського рубля* ***до валютного кошика*** *в цьому році були в межах від зміцнення на 1% до здешевлення на 4%.*

The heads of states discussed the options ***to expand business relations*** *and deepen bilateral cooperation in the economic sphere. – Глави держав обговорили варіанти* ***розширення ділових відносин*** *та поглиблення двостороннього співробітництва в економічній сфері.*

However, both permutation and transposition can be combined when translating terminological collocations consisting of four and more components, which is regarded *as a combined method*, for example:

In case of ***a home loan repayment delay****, the lender has rights to seize the property legally and liquidate it in order to recover the debt. – У разі* ***затримки виплати житлової позики*** *позикодавець має право законно заволодіти майном та ліквідувати його з метою повернення боргу.*

While using the combined method in translating English economic terminological collocations into Ukrainian, attributive phrases with prepositions can also be utilized, for example:

A bearer depositary receipt (BDR) *is a negotiable certificate issued by a bank representing shares in a foreign company traded on a local stock exchange. –* ***Депозитарна квитанція на пред'явника (BDR)*** *– це оборотний сертифікат, виданий банком, що представляє акції іноземної компанії, виставлені на місцеву фондову біржу.*

The decrease in interest income is explained by the decrease in fee income (lower deposit base) as well as the lower interest rates earned on WIPO's deposits as a result of the significant cuts in ***deposit interest rates*** *as a result of the global financial crisis. – Зменшення процентних доходів пояснюється зменшенням комісійного доходу (нижча депозитна база), а також нижчими процентними ставками, зробленими за депозитами ВОІВ унаслідок значного скорочення* ***процентних ставок за депозитами*** *в результаті світової фінансової кризи.*

In our study, the combined method is presented by different mixes of translation techniques, and its share is 14%.

When translating English economic terms, it is crucial to make a target text more understandable for readers. For this purpose, the translator adds words, which make the term clear and comprehensive, and this translation technique is called *decompression*, accounting for 11%. For example:

But some companies can get too big to be manageable, and there are ***diseconomies of scale*** *beyond a certain size. – Але деякі компанії можуть стати занадто великими, щоб ними можна було керувати, і спостерігається надмірно* ***негативний ефект масштабу виробництва****.*

Another technique we utilized in translating economic terminological collocations is *compression*, with its share being 9%. The method is often used to make the text of translation more succinct, for example:

*This secular decline in **capital productivity** is also apparent across major non-financial market industries, especially in construction and non-financial business services, but also in manufacturing. – Це одвічне падіння **фондовіддачі** також є очевидним у основних галузях нефінансового ринку, особливо у будівництві та нефінансових бізнес-послугах, а також у виробництві.*

***Consumer installment credit** topped $1 trillion in October, and rose even higher in November. – У жовтні **споживчий кредит** перевищив 1 мільярд доларів, а в листопаді зріс ще більше.*

As the names of various institutions are often used in economic reports, transcoding can be used when translating them, which may vary from transcription to naturalization. For example:

***System Capital Management's** assets include an apartment in One Hyde Park in London, known as the world's most expensive residential block, and its Netherlands-registered businesses such as Ukraine's largest steel company Metinvest and largest private power and coal producer, DTEK. – Серед активів «**Систем Кепітал Менеджмент**» є квартира в Лондонському One Hyde Park, відомому, як найдорожчий житловий квартал у світі, та зареєстровані в Нідерландах компанії, такі як найбільша в Україні металургійна компанія Метінвест та найбільший приватний виробник електроенергії та вугілля, ДТЕК.*

Descriptive translation is the transfer of a word by means of a common explanation of the meaning of an English word. Being used when there is no appropriate meaning of the word in the language of translation, this technique does not comply with the translation rules for terms, because explanations are sometimes quite lengthy. However, this method remains popular when it comes to translation of non-equivalent lexis, for example:

*On the institutional front, financial markets are being developed and diversified, a more competitive environment is being fostered through easing entry requirements for new banks, restructuring and strengthening existing banks and other financial institutions, and liquidation or privatization of other **problem banks**. – Щодо інституційної бази, то формуються і диверсифікуються фінансові ринки, заохочується посилення конкуренції за допомогою спрощення вимог щодо створення нових банків, реорганізації та зміцнення наявних банків і інших фінансових установ та ліквідації або приватизації інших **банків, що зазнають серйозних проблем**.*

*Dangote, Nigeria's biggest **listed company** with operations in 16 African countries, is investing heavily in markets including Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo and has earmarked $350 million for capital projects this year – Dangote, найбільша **компанія, що котирується** на ринку Нігерії, працює у 16 африканських країнах та інвестує значні кошти на ринки, включаючи Танзанію та Демократичну Республіку Конго, а цього року виділила 350 мільйонів доларів на капітальні проекти.*

Both transcoding and descriptive translation techniques turned out to be least frequently used, each constituting 2%.

The obtained results are presented in the chart below (Fig. 2).

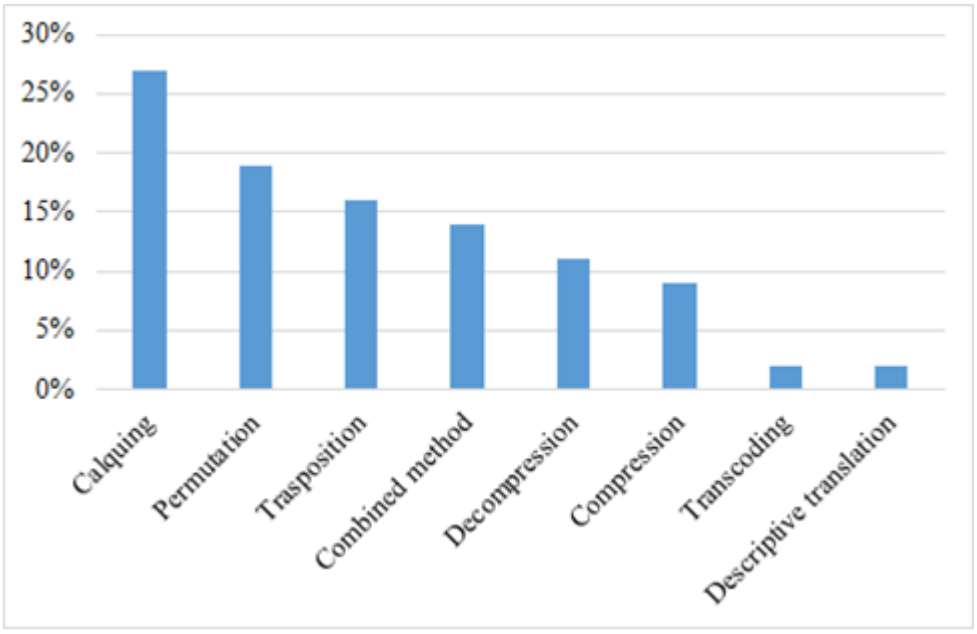

Fig. 2 Frequency of using translation methods in translating English economic terminological collocations

Source: created by the authors

Conclusion. Overall, the study evidences that among the selected English economic terminological collocations prevailing are two-component terms which are presented by the following structure models: Adj + N, N + N, PII + N, PI + N, Abbreviation + N. Among the three-component terms, the following structural models were identified: Adj + N + N, Adj + Adj + N, N + N + N, PI + N + N. Four-component terms, according to the analysis of selected terms, are built on the following structural models: N + Prep + N + N, N + N + N + N, Adv + PII + N + N. Five- and six-component terminological collocations appear to be scanty, making up 2.4% of the total number.

The carried out analysis shows that calquing, making up the lion's share in translating terminological collocations, constitutes 27% of the total number of the lexical units under analysis, with permutation following it – 19%. Transposition accounts for 16%, the combined method's share is 14%, decompression makes up 11% and the share of compression is 9%. Transcoding and descriptive translation have low frequency, each accounting for 2%.

When translating English economic terminological collocations, a translator faces difficulties with multi-component collocations. The main reason for this is that a translator has to scrutinize every component first and then synthesize the translated elements, often changing the structural model of the term. Needed is further research into the quantitative analysis of translation methods most appropriate for rendering two- and three-word terminological collocations because of their prevailing presence in English economic terminological system.

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List of Abbreviations

N – Noun
Adj – Adjective
Adv – Adverb
PI – Participle I
PII – Participle II
Prep – Preposition
Conj – Conjunction

ENGLISH ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGICAL COLLOCATIONS AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINAIN

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Abstract

Background: The research into methods used in translating English economic terminological collocations is topical because of the emergence of new terminological units in economic discourse. Translation of terminological collocations in economic domain is often challenging because their components tend to have multiple meanings. The translator's task is to find the most appropriate method of translation to achieve equivalence in the target language.

Both foreign and domestic authors are increasingly studying theoretical and practical problems of translating English terminological collocations. However, having studied the existing methods of translation of terminological collocations, we found out that little research has been carried out into the techniques used in translating multi-component economic terms of different structures.

Purpose: The aim of the paper is to identify the ways English collocations in economic domain are translated into Ukrainian.

Results: The choice of translation techniques depends on the category of non-equivalent lexis. Descriptive method dominates (39%), especially in relation to economic terms and idioms. Calquing, making up the largest share in translating abbreviations, accounts for 16% of the total number of the vocabulary under analysis, with transcoding following it – 15%. Decompression is mainly applied in rendering economic terms and its share is not significant – 12%, while contextual substitution was used in 25 lexical items, making up 9%. Calquing along with permutation and/or addition and compression and have low frequency for the economic domain (5% and 4% respectively).

Discussion: When translating English economic terminological collocations, a translator faces difficulties with multi-component collocations. The main reason for this is that a translator has to scrutinize every component first and then synthesize the translated elements, often changing the structural model of the term. Needed is further research into the quantitative analysis of translation methods most appropriate for rendering two- and three-word terminological collocations because of their prevailing presence in English economic terminological system.

Keywords: terminological collocations, multi-component terms, translation methods, calquing, permutation, transposition, a combined method.

Vitae

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