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FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF COMPLEX ECONOMIC TERMS

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In the vocabulary of the language, a great place belongs to the terminology, the amount of which is constantly increasing. The terminology of the vocabulary includes all the words that are united in the language under the common name of the *terms*. The term is called a special word or phrase that is used to show an expression in any field of knowledge – science, technology, social and political life, art, economics, etc.

In accordance with the thesis of the Encyclopedic Economic Dictionary, economic terms are divided into two varieties based on "intelligibility" of one or another part of the population:

1. The general terms are characterized by the fact that they are used in everyday life and understood by all, this group of terms includes, for example, "accomplice, accreditation".

2. Special-technical terms reflect the area of special knowledge – technology, economics, healthcare, etc. (apparently these terms should be understood by an economist who is also an expert in

another area), for example: non-patentable, nuclear-free.

The terms corresponding to the commonly used vocabulary (for example, commonly used words such as **довгота, додаток, рівняння, уявлення** and terms – geographic **довгота**, grammatical **додаток**, mathematical **рівняння**, psychological **уявлення**, etc.) are relatively few in the modern language. The main function of the terminology is nominative, the terms name special concepts from different branches of human knowledge.

The translation of complex terms consists of two main procedures – analytical and synthetic. An important role in the translation of phrases is played by the analytical stage the translation of its individual components. And for this purpose, it is necessary to correctly identify the components of the complex term, since they can be not only words, but also the phrases that are part of a complex term. It is also important to establish in which semantic relations are

components between themselves and with the main component of the term-phrase.

According to the linguistic concept, we share a meaningful plan of the word and we do not exhaust it by one lexical notion. Compare, for example, the English phrase "estate tax" and the Ukrainian "*податок на майно*". Both units refer to the economic vocabulary.

In principle, they can be considered equivalent, since both words include the concept of "tax on a certain property belonging to a particular person," but these lexical units are very different in their background knowledge.

If the Ukrainian expression "*податок на майно*" means "money levied on a person from his property," the English "estate tax" is "money that is levied on a person not only as a tax on his property, but also on property that he does not own yet", an analogue of our inheritance tax.

When considering these units, a certain part of them was allocated to a group of words that could be

called nonequivalent, since the national-cultural content in these words forms the core of their meaning, and they denote concepts that have no analogues in our reality.

They are interesting especially from the country-specific point of view as they clearly reflect the national features of this vocabulary.

The basic methods of the translation of phrasal terms are a descriptive method (word transmission with the help of a widespread explanation of the English word: account – the unpaid debt requirement), the method of transcription (the transmission of the English language by the letters of the native language: Special Systems Industry – Спеціал Систем Індастрі) method of tracing (translation of the English word or phrase in its parts with the subsequent addition of these parts: multiple accredit – множинне акредитування) and translation using different prepositions (accreditee person – особа, в присутності якої виконується акредитування).

The most difficult to translate are the terms that have different meanings not only in different fields of science and technology, but even in one industry. For example, account – 1. рахунок; розрахунок; 2. належний платіж; несплачена боргова вимога; 3. звіт; робити звіт; пояснювати; 4. позив з вимогою до звіту; 5. відповідати; нести відповідальність.

Such a word, which has several vocabulary correspondences and variants that are analogous to those of its value, is translated by selecting the analogue variant, which would most accurately convey the meaning of the term depending on the words that are closely related to the given word.

Differences in the lexical composition and the morpho-syntactic structure of the terms have objective linguistic causes: English terms, which include the substantive determinant component (noun or name group), cannot be translated into Ukrainian without distinction in the morpho-syntactic structure due to differences in the grammatical structure of languages.

Differences in the morpho-syntactic structure do not interfere with the transfer of the value expressed by the term elements of the integral or differential sign. All this allows us to recommend transcription, transliteration as techniques for the translation of the non-equivalent terminology. The translation of terms differing in lexical composition is a certain practical difficulty: it requires the interpreter to understand the meaning of the term in a foreign language, as well as knowledge of the terms in his native language and it does not involve tracing.

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