

# **A Study of the Problems of Economic Translation in Abstracts of Translated Research for Al-Eqtisadi Magazine Issued by the University of Basrah**

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## **Abstract**

Language is a way to share information and connect with those around us, but machines need to understand the intricacies of language and how we, as humans, communicate to take advantage of it. This paper deals with the theoretical and practical analysis of "economic translation". As a process, economic translation is a multi-step, complex act of intercultural bilingual communication aimed at creating the closest "natural equivalent" of the target text. It is also characterized by high equivalence with the original text. Economic translation as a text is difficult to process in the same way as the original text, which is not the same due to cultural and language differences. This study reveals that the interdisciplinary nature of economic translation makes it difficult to define its status. According to the analysis, the term "economic translation" has a broader meaning. This is due to the fact that it works in different areas of activity (business, economy, trade, etc.). This element influences source texts of different genres and styles. The practical part of this paper is devoted to the most common problems faced by translators of economic documents. The researchers used translated abstracts of articles published in AL Eqtisadi Newsletter issued by the University of Basrah as a sample to investigate Economic translation problems and their solutions.

**Key words:** Economy, economic translation, business communication .

## دراسة لمشاكل الترجمة الاقتصادية في ملخصات البحوث المترجمة لمجلة الاقتصادي الصادرة عن جامعة البصرة

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### الملخص

اللغة هي وسيلة لمشاركة المعلومات والتواصل مع من حولنا، لكن الآلات بحاجة إلى فهم تعقيدات اللغة وكيفية تواصلنا كبشر للاستفادة منها. تتناول هذه الورقة التحليل النظري والعملية لـ "الترجمة الاقتصادية". كعملية، فإن الترجمة الاقتصادية هي عمل معقد متعدد الخطوات من التواصل ثنائي اللغة بين الثقافات يهدف إلى إنشاء أقرب "معادل طبيعي" للنص المستهدف. كما يتميز بتكافؤه العالي مع النص الأصلي. من الصعب معالجة الترجمة الاقتصادية كنص بنفس طريقة معالجة النص الأصلي، وهو ليس هو نفسه بسبب الاختلافات الثقافية واللغوية. تكشف هذه الدراسة أن الطبيعة المتعددة التخصصات للترجمة الاقتصادية تجعل من الصعب تحديد وضعها. ووفقاً للتحليل، فإن مصطلح "الترجمة الاقتصادية" له معنى أوسع. ويرجع ذلك إلى حقيقة أنها تعمل في مجالات مختلفة من النشاط (الأعمال والاقتصاد والتجارة وما إلى ذلك). يؤثر هذا العنصر على النصوص المصدرية ذات الأنواع والأنماط المختلفة. الجزء العملي من هذه الورقة مخصص للمشاكل الأكثر شيوعاً التي يواجهها مترجمو الوثائق الاقتصادية. استخدم الباحثون ملخصات مترجمة للمقالات المنشورة في مجلة الاقتصادي التي تصدرها جامعة البصرة كعينة لدراسة مشاكل الترجمة الاقتصادية وحلولها. الكلمات المفتاحية: الاقتصاد، الترجمة الاقتصادية، التواصل التجاري.

## 1. Introduction

Since the last century, the process of globalization has affected the world, removing barriers and providing access to all information in the world. It is also having an impact on corporate activities around the world. In this respect, the study of economic translation is of particular interest. Researchers in this field pay great attention to lexical aspects. In particular, many publications specialize in economic terminology. They explore business terminology, English loanwords, and euphemisms. Additionally, metaphor in business terms will be studied.

Business translation has witnessed very rapid development resulted from the whole shift shaped the entire world under the umbrella of Globalization. The twentieth century was significant to be of a "drastic shift" in different parts of living, especially in economy sector where it gives a direct impact on people living conditions. The Economic papers also has evolved in the same level of economic development, for these papers and research are the link between people, companies, institutions and economic development. Accordingly, there were a need to develop and recognize the new sector in translation which is business translation to be able on conveying information to people and institutions to influence them. Business and economic texts are part of technical language which holds specific expressions and utterances, as Andreea (2012) said that the technical language represents written and spoken communication that characterized by its specialized content.

Analysis in the current paper reveals that the concept of "Economic translation" is still under study and searching. The researchers try to limit the field of economic translation, but in "translation theory" the term has not been clearly defined till now. Additionally, not all its peculiarities and subfields are revealed from theoretical and practical points of view. The study targets defining the term "economic translation", identifying its common features and showing its specificity in practice.

The purpose of this study is basically to analyze the problems associated with the translation of economics-specific texts, taking into account the tools available for this purpose. In this context, documentation efforts, along with field knowledge, are important aspects of accomplishing this task. Aspects of economics such as specific

"terminology and phrasing" form the basis of this study, recognizing that the use of appropriate documentation in the translation process definitely influences the translation outcome. Researchers have described some of the most frequent problems translators encounter when translating economics-specific texts from English into Arabic.

### **1- Objective of the Study**

The current paper tries to shed light on economic translation especially those produced in economic research paper of the scientific peer reviewed journal. The study tries to deal with the specialized language in business texts and their translation. Economic translation is part of this language, so the researcher aims to focus on its features, importance and the noticeable role it plays in global business in general. The study intends to investigate the translation of economic text into the formal peer reviewed journal which is issued by University of Basrah and specializes in up-to-date research papers focusing on economic issues and popularizing business information to researchers. Also, the study works on identifying some problems in translating economic text that hamper the process of translation and cause difficulty in translation. The paper tries to explain the points:

- 1- Identifying the specialized language or communication
- 2- Recognizing "types and characteristics of specialized translation"
- 3- Defining "the economic translation".
- 4- Identifying main problems facing economic translator and specialist
- 5- Finding means of dealing with difficulties in translating economic text

### **2- Specialized language**

Specialized language, also known as technical language, according to Durieux (1995) is a "subset of a natural language and can be divided into three sections":

- A- That matches the Natural Language as a whole
- B- That "matches the Common Language"
- C- "The infinity of subsets that match the specialized language"

Many of the researchers give different definitions of Technical language, which is often called jargon, they define it as the specialized vocabulary used by a particular profession, industry, or group. The words and phrases used in technical language are precise and often can only be replaced by altering their meaning. Technical English simplifies the rather complex rules of Standard English and replaces difficult terms with simpler synonyms. This reduces the overall complexity of the text and makes the document much easier to understand for the reader. White (2003)

In addition to the definitions above, Durieux (1995) classified the specialized language, according to characterization, as two parts, "terminology and phraseology". The first one includes six categories while the latter holds only two. In terms of "terminology", they are:

- 1- Terms related to one specialized communication and became familiar in daily language over time.
- 2- Terms specific to group of specialized languages.
- 3- Terms originally came from a specialized communication became in time a familiar in daily language.
- 4- Terms originally selected from the common language were used afterwards by specialized languages.
- 5- Terms are apparently "identical" to other ones used in common language but they differ regarding their "etymology" like "homographs and homophones".
- 6- Abbreviations like "SIDA, HIV" and others.

On the other hand, in "terms of phraseology":

- 1- Collocations connected to certain field of specialization.
- 2- Expressions used commonly in specialized language (Durieux 1995)

### **3- Specialized Translation**

Most of "linguists and translators" explained the idea that the "specialized Translation" targets at covering the semantic meaning of scientific and technical texts into another language. Terms, utterances and expressions are polysomic usually in the common language. However, in specialized translation, in many cases, technical words and terms or expressions have a clear and direct meaning that refers or

express closely to its field of specialization, the reason for specialized translators not always face the "specter of polysemy" and so they can avoid "mistranslation". In this concern, Durieux (1995) dealt with specialized translation, as a "monolingual communication" between specialists or professionals, then experts can communicate "effectively, accurately and easily" without any miss-interpretation.

In fact, in the history of previous studies, "technical translation and specialized translation" are sometimes treated as synonymous. specialized translation covers the specialist subject fields falling under non-literary translation, the most popular of it include science and technology, economics, marketing, law, politics, medicine and mass media. Traditionally, specialized translation has been defined drawing on the dichotomous pair general language vs. specialized language or language for general purposes vs. language for specialized purposes. According to this view, as the general or frequent translation deals with general language or communication, specialized translation concerns "a wide array" of specialized languages, e.g. the language of computer science, the language of law, the language of finance, the language of media, etc. (Postolea 2016).

According to the perspective followed in this study, specialized translation tackles any text "produced within" or "referring to a specialized" field of knowledge or activity or communication, whoever was its intended readership, audience or purpose.

#### **4- Forms of "Specialized Translation"**

The specialized translation is widely spread in different fields and sectors, carrying a wide range of people "technical activities", it can be classified into:

- 1- Marketing, Economic and Advertising Translation : The most important type for the current research and plays a major role in promoting economic growth. Economic reports and periodicals, market research, leaflets introducing companies and their international activities, technical economic research, economic publications and academic studies, Internet sites (for financial and economic purposes), economic and economic channels, and finance news

- 2- Technical Translation: it is seen frequently in many aspects like: User Guides, Invitations to Tender, Safety and Precautions, Design and Decoration, Technical Magazines and Publications, Electronics and Home Appliances, Chemistry interactions, Cleaning and Cosmetics, Wired and Wireless Communications, etc....
- 3- Legal and Financial Text Translation :this type of translation deals with topics like: Job Contracts, Property Agreements, Marriage Contracts, Labour Agreements; Employment and Residency Contracts, Customs Procedures and Services, Banking Studies, Financial Reports.....
- 4- Medical Text Translation: which is usually deals with "Biomedical translation", "biomedical and medical statistics", medical reports and documentations, medical insurance contracts, "electromagnetic diagnosis"...

Al Sherifi (1990)

## **5- The meaning of Economic Translation**

The term "Economic translation" is a collocation usually seen in the business fields context; This concept has evolved over time in parallel with economic growth. Because, as mentioned above, the evolution of global economic exchange and trade between countries is strictly linked to the evolution of communication channels, in which translation plays a very important role. Meloyan (2015) said that The translation of economic and financial documents may generally be considered a subfield within business translation. This latter may include translations of financial reports, invoices, guarantee agreements, statistical data, credit reports, bank statements, and balance sheets.

Also, some linguists introduce "economic translation" as the "interdisciplinary area of research where its epistemological field is basically drawn from translation studies", i.e., linguistics and communication studies. This belief has been adopted and used by Łucja Biel & Vilelmini Sosoni (2017) by saying that "Economic translation is an interdisciplinary area of research and professional practice.....". First of all, it is one of the subfields within "specialized translation", alongside with other types of specialized interpretation like: legal, technical and

medical translation, to name but a few. The second point, considering to its knowledge base and domain, "economic translation" is connected to economics and underlying overlapping concepts – "business, economy, trade and commerce"

Economic Translation from an academic orientation is a new discipline to study at Universities or Schools as a distinct or separate course for instance the department of Translation at the University of Basrah in Iraq started with teaching this field as a distinct subject only within Business Translation curriculum at third level of undergraduate courses in department of translation/ college of Arts only on 2014. The Economic Translator may face or suffer from lots of problems and "terminological intricacies" like any other translators working in a specialized field of translation. Lamara (2018) explained that, the Economic Translation as a specialized translation deals with "the translation of all terms and texts related to Economy" and information transferring in the form of "annual reports", "analyses or statistics for specialists or general public" and so on, it is also important to emphasize the role of "Economic and Financial Translation" that should be a good support for "Cognitive Communication", particularly in Economy sector or context.

## **6- Characteristics of Economic Translation**

Economic Translation as a phase or type of specialized translation, it has certain specific features in common distinguishing it, in the same way as legal or medical texts translation. So, to illustrate "peculiarities of economic field" Sherifi (1990) said that scientific text addressing an economic issue pointing out the following features to characterize this type of translation:

- 1- Clarity and clearness: the words or expressions in this field are usually clear with simple and single-meaning or direct words, i.e., "absence of connotations".
- 2- Accuracy of number and quantity as well as time and place.
- 3- Objectivity: usually there isn't periphrases nor ambiguity.
- 4- Abundance of meaning and concepts accurately and briefly.
- 5- Several technical words regarding the economic field.
- 6- Simplicity of "syntax and straightforward language".
- 7- Full of "Economic complex structures" due to abundance in "technical words".



The language of economics and finance is both a "living language" with appropriate individuality, and at the same time a highly "technical language." However, economics books contain a lot of technical terms and are difficult for laymen to read. " It is worth mentioning that today, people's interest in this field is increasing day by day. General audiences are increasingly interested in what is happening in the stock market and many other economic issues and developments, as it directly affects their standard of living.

### **7- Importance of "Economic Translation" locally and Internationally**

In today's globalized world, the challenges of expanding operations and effective communication across language barriers have become paramount for businesses worldwide. As companies increasingly interact with diverse cultures and markets, the ability to [convey brand identity](#) and establish seamless communication has become essential. Economic translation has long existed in Iraq in economic and financial transactions between businesses and played an important role in international trade. Economic translation is no longer just the transfer of meaning from one language to another; it has become an indispensable tool in the business world, contributing to bringing producers and consumers closer together.

In today's world of globalization, as business expands, distances in time and space are also becoming shorter. In the world today, countless exchanges and trade take place between nations and multinational corporations through imports and exports, investments, and services. This openness has increased the demand for economic and financial translation. It becomes one of the most popular products from professionals and companies. Biel and Sosoni (2017)

### **8- Economic Publishing**

Locally despite of the "increasing number of followers" of this type of press like newspapers, magazines, companies newsletters and even internet specialized sites, the number of specialize newsletter publishing in English regarding business issues or research still very low and inconvenient in Iraq, however lots of publishing devoted generally a fair and noticeable part to study and discuss the Economic situation, specially inside the country in Arabic language. As a matter of fact,

researchers and experts in the business and economic sectors are making great efforts to address economic problems. Because, as explained, the economic world is constantly and rapidly progressing, resulting in a very wide range of problems. Terms and expressions (new words) that require translation. Therefore, the translator is responsible for two difficult tasks. The first is to translate technical terms, and the second is to interpret those new technical terms and ultimately simplify the information to a general audience in their native language.

Business and economic newspapers reveal information and knowledge that was previously aimed at a specific audience and will now be accessible to a general audience on a large scale, so economic data and economic events are Translation plays an important role in conveying them, as they are not limited to states or events. specific language. Translation has now become an effective tool in the process of knowledge transfer. Translators therefore become economic translators, whose task is to disseminate business terminology for use by the general public.

### **9- Problems Analysis and solution**

The economic specialized newsletter in Iraq mostly make issuance with Arabic language and sometimes in English according to researcher desire, i.e., the same scientific newsletter can include papers in Arabic or English. In Basrah University at Basrah and Gulf research center, there is economic department which deals with the different issues regarding economic, "business and financial issues" in the area and on trend, they issued a periodical and newsletter , under the title (the Economist) to publish different research papers from all specialized researchers inside and outside the University or centers, locally and internationally, so researchers can use the preferable language for writing their papers. It is allowed to write the entire research in both Arabic and English language totally, or translate at least the abstract of your paper. Translators of business articles face many complex issues and problems that can hinder the way ideas and meanings are truly expressed into another language. Some people think of translation as a simple process of finding correspondences between words in the target text, but in reality, it is quite clear that performing a genuine translation, especially in technical and professional fields. No one can do it.

Translation errors are different from errors that occur in naturally occurring second language production. Because "most translation errors result from non-equivalence between the source and target languages." But a good translator with encyclopedic knowledge and linguistic knowledge of both the source and target languages knows how to deal with them. Therefore, "errors can indicate the quality of the translation, but they can also reveal what's going on in the translator's thought process". In this concern, Andreea (2012) states that: "...the general tendency is to think that translation is something that anyone can do with a dictionary". In fact, creating a written text from using another text as a basis is far more "it is a complex phenomenon..." He said that errors in economic translation can be categorized as follows:

1) While reading of the English text, majority of the mistakes in translation is done due to the fact that the translators have weak reading process which influences the interpretation of original text into target language. Errors found at this stage can be divided into the following categories by its turn too:

a. "Miscue" - a term found by Goodman 1969" referring to an incorrect or inappropriate guessing made by a reader when reading a text. For example, the word 'program' is read as 'performance'; 'ready' as 'reading', 'county' as 'country' and so forth. Almost the beginner readers make a lot of "miscue errors"; however, when their English reading improves, they tend to make fewer of this type of mistakes.

b. Incorrect assumptions about the translator's background knowledge. "A competent translator should have an inquisitive mind, always searching for encyclopedic knowledge." In other words, the translator has the appropriate background knowledge to interpret the source text..

2) "English lexical meaning". Regarding "English lexical meaning", errors or mistakes can be classified as "prepositional meaning" which is wrongly interpreted and "expressive meanings" which are translated as prepositional meaning". Zaykova and a Shilnikova (2019)

According to the reading in the translated texts in two issues of the Economist newsletter, which is issued by Basrah and Arab Gulf Research center in Basrah University, group of errors a translator may commit in translating the abstract of economic papers. Twenty abstract from two

issues of the newsletter, issued on 2019 and 2021, has been examined for identifying the main problems in translation. They can be listed as in below:

- 1- The first problem that business translators face is the "excessive use of technical terms" in economic studies. Business documents are characterized by an abundance of technical terms. To solve this problem, translators need to rely on specialized monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, with a special focus on monolingual dictionaries that provide many definitions for the same term. Yes, the translator must consider the context in which it is used and choose the appropriate definition.. (Imam, 2020)

Dictionaries are not usually the best solution for this type of articles or problems; sometimes business article contains some abbreviations, specific words or complex concepts that dictionaries cannot reveal correctly, the reason why, translator in this domain should be aware of any new concept or evolution in this regard and should read a lot about financial and economic issues to enrich own knowledge. Also it is good for the translator to have the specialized dictionaries and books illustrating the abbreviation and collocation that frequently used in this sector and try to keep these books or list up-to-date to avoid misunderstanding and then bad translation. Below a list of some of the common abbreviation of wide use in economy sector.

Abbreviation	Full form of the expression	Arabic Translation
WTO	World Trade Organization	منظمة التجارة العالمية
D/P	Document Against Payment	مستند مقابل الدفع
IMF	International Monetary Fund	صندوق النقد الدولي
CIF	Cost, Insurance & Freight	الكلفة والتأمين والشحن
ASAP	As soon as possible	بأسرع وقت
DEI	Diversity, equity and inclusion	التنوع والمساواة والشمول
EX	Employee experience	خبرة الموظفين
FIFO	First in first out	ما يصنع اولاً يباع اولاً
FTE	Full time employee	موظف بدوام كامل
NSFW	Not safe for work	غير ملائم للعمل

**Table 1** Sample of commonly used abbreviation in Economic and Business context with their translation

- 2- Another widely committed error is the absence of "pragmatic analysis" before start the process of rendering the text. "The factors of communicative situation in which the source text is used are of decisive importance" for text analysis because they determine its communicative function. This leads by its turn to "extra-textual dimensions" that are: intention, receiver, medium, place, time, occasion and function (Olteanu, 2012). Some translators prefer to start translating without clarifying the details of the article to be rendered. These include incorrect translation of the time of events (using past tense instead of present tense or vice versa), incorrect interpretation of sources, for example newspapers "Daily Telegraph", "Independent on Sunday", as "The Times" is often referred to in magazines and websites. Another rude mistake to address here is misunderstanding motives, genre, and subject matter. The motivation for many economic articles is that these news reports were written because something important happened. The genre

concerned with the structural aspects of writing is the information newspaper.

- 3- The issue of "nuances": when a specific word or utterance is generally used in common or daily language, but in technical or specialized text have a meaning and function may differ from that of common language, for instance the word:

**"Asset"** means according to encyclopedia 2023:

A: "a useful or valuable quality, skill, or person".

B: also means: "something that is owned by a person, company, or organization", as money, property, or land.

Another example, "profit and income"; for the ordinary reader these utterances can be used as "synonyms" in some situation; as both may refer to inflow or funds but in the specialized field the accurate meaning is of a big matters because it is intended to be used by experts and it cannot be used interchangeably.

**Income** means: money or fund which is earned when one doing work or received from investments. (Cambridge dictionary)

**Profit** means: money or fund which is earned in trade or business after paying the costs of producing and selling goods and services. (Cambridge dictionary)

Another example may misunderstood is the word (Turnover), this words also of wide and frequent use in Business and economic context, it can be translated directly as:

**Turnover:** (direct dictionary meaning) recycling or re- use of items.

Turnover: (economic usage) connected usually with replacing employees work positions or duties

Regarding the issue of nuance, Andreaa (2012) also states: When words belonging to so-called common English appear next to certain terms and within certain contexts, they contain nuances that must be taken into account in the final translation. "

- 4- Another problem that translators may encounter when working with economic documents lies in the nature of the text. Long and complex sentences. Economic documents are characterized by long and complex sentences and complex concepts, and contain many subject words and technical terms, which makes the documents very difficult to understand, and translators in such situations have difficulty in carrying out their work. Further efforts and research are required to achieve this goal. That's how it should be.

But still one of the important issues in the writing style is the length of Arabic sentences. Generally, the Arabic language sentences are longer than those of English, in terms of using the punctuation marks; not in terms of the number of words in a sentence. Therefore, translators should be aware of this issue and make necessary changes in the punctuation marks whenever translating from Arabic into English in the business context. For example, In Arabic, we can find a whole page with a single full stop or period, while such is not expected nor accepted in English. If it comes to the number of words in a sentence, English language has more numbers of words but also larger use of punctuation marks. For example, the sentence "المصنع سيبتج كمية افضل هذه السنة" consists of six words, which will be translated as "The factory will produce a better quantity this year", or "The factory is going to produce a better quantity this year" which means nine to eleven words. Sometimes, translators should add some words when translating from Arabic into English, as well, even if they are not clearly mentioned in the original text.

- 5- Context matters: To understand the exact meaning of a discourse, we need to consider the context within that utterance. Economic documents are no exception to this problem, and economic translators often encounter terms that can be translated differently in many contexts. As an example:

the expression "**fees**" may be translated in different way depending on the context ; it can be translated as: رسوم and in other context or situation as: تكاليف ;

also a word like "**Bank**" means: "An organization where people and businesses can invest or borrow money, change it to foreign money, etc". (Cambridge dictionary). The same word means in another contest:

"sloping raised land, especially along the sides of a river" (Cambridge dictionary).

Another example the word "draft" in certain or common and widely spread use for the word it means: a sheet of paper use to write your ideas or any writing before making the final and well organized form. While in business context it means the process of transferring money

- 6- The metaphor usage in this context: El-Shazly (2006) It explains that the use of metaphors is a common feature in both literature and common language, as it deepens the meaning and makes it more expressive. It helps influence emotions and influence people's perceptions. Figurative business terminology is the main obstacle in economic translation, making inter-lingual communication in the economic field very complex when finding a suitable counterpart in the TL (target language). Figurative expressions are often used in economic articles; White (2003) examines the example of growth 'metaphors' in the British press (primarily the Financial Times) and states: "In reality, we can say that the most prominent feature of a plant is its growth tendency. "Growth can vary greatly depending on the environment"...Basically, a growth scenario is one in which certain factors lead to effective growth. It shows a cyclical situation in which one factor contributes to and promotes (and is thus positive), while other factors inhibit or reduce it (and is therefore negative). (Imam, 2020)

Translators must fully master the target language in these situations in order to have exactly the same effect on target language (TL) readers as perceived by source language (SL) readers. To address this issue, he/she is asked to investigate the literary and linguistic heritage of her TL. If not, the translator is forced to find a linguistic style that can leave the same or similar effect on her TL readers as perceived by SL readers. You may come across the expression "economy is war" in business documents. This means explaining wars by mapping the characteristics that characterize them onto the economy. The economy serves as the "subject area" that we try to understand in terms of war. (Ibid: 56)

- 7- Translation Problems with Economic Collocations Collocations are "words or phrases that are often used together with another word or phrase in a way that sounds correct to someone who has been speaking the language for a long time, but is not predictable



from the meaning." is. (Cambridge Dictionary) It is also defined as: "The regular use of certain words or phrases with other words or phrases, especially in ways that are difficult to guess." (ibid.) From the above definition, collocations are difficult to understand or recognize. Please note that there may be cases. Because the expression is unfamiliar, it may seem strange to non-native speakers and may not make sense to a general audience. Nevertheless, experts and experts in a particular field easily and effectively use collocations related to their particular field of interest. This is because we are used to collocations and know exactly what they mean, so we use them in the right context. The field of economics, like other disciplines, uses a large number of collocations that are difficult to understand and difficult to translate for non-experts and non-native speakers, for instance: The collocation "مغلق مظروف", we tend to translate it "closed envelope" which is incorrect. This collocation is found in specialized dictionaries as "sealed envelope".

## Conclusion

This paper analyzes economic translation as a concept and attempts to clarify its special characteristics in practice. Theoretical analysis shows, on the one hand, that it is a multi-step and complex process of intercultural bilingual communication. The target text, on the other hand, cannot be identical, but is the result of rendering the source text into another language. The purpose of this translation is to produce the closest natural equivalent of the target text. Economic translation is also characterized by its interdisciplinary nature, which gives rise to nominative elements, and by the diversity of styles and genres of the source texts. The "multi-functionality" due to the different fields covered by economics also differs. All these factors have a direct impact on the texts that translators have to face in their practice.

The translation of business and economic text is a critical task which can involve certain fundamental challenges, like; terminology, writing style, grammar, vocabulary, and so on. These challenges can be overcome if the translator is aware of these issues as an inevitable and practical part of the process of business translation. The Arabic language contains a lesser quantity of terminology as compared to the English language, which complicates the business translation. To get rid of the difficulty of translation, the study recommends consultation with the experts of the relevant sectors in addition to a bilingual dictionary. The writing of Arabic-English translation involves the unique challenge to

maintain a syntactic order as both of the language use diametrically opposite order of reading and writing. Despite the wealth of vocabulary, the translator needs to pay attention to the meaning and relevance of the word in context.

In the course of translation, the study advises the translators to remain alert to the influence of the native language and to sidestep the native cultural biases in order to impart a neutral and unified sense of cultures to the task of translation. When translating multi-valued "multi-translated" terms, the translator is also not free to choose the translation option. However, in this case, the translation process is even more complicated by the fact that the term has several meanings within one terminological system (in our case, economic), several "terminological systems", including economic sector, and may also have meanings belonging to non-terminological vocabulary

## Resources

1-Al Sherifi (1990) "The Specialized Translation in Postgraduate Department". Ma'alim newsletter Vol.. no 6

2-Andreea, Rion (2012). "Errors and difficulties in translating economic texts"- ISBN 978. Editura Sfântul Ierarh Nicolae.

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