ABSTRACT

Subject matter: Lingua-Cultural Aspect of the Translation of Economics Related Texts

Author: Yurii Kudlovich, 2nd year MA course student, group 201, Institute of Translatology and Multilanguage Studies.

Supervisor of the project: E.V. Vinogradova, Associate Professor of the Chair of Translatology and Interpretation.

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Topicality of the research: The Lingua-cultural aspect of the translation of Economics related texts has been the issue of study in few researches. Economy is a dynamical developing entity bearing specific national and cultural features that are manifested at the texts’ lexical level, i.e. in new terms, realia-words, background words and words with connotations in meaning. The research papers already done as a rule analyze economic general or specific terms in some concrete subfield of the economy, for e.g. macroeconomic, commercial, banking, etc. As a rule these papers don’t focus much on the culture specific lexical units. Meanwhile the language of the popular economic discourse are frequent enough, and the interpreter must have an idea of the cultural component of the economics vocabulary for adequate translation.
The goal of this research paper is to consider the lingua-cultural (ethnic and sociocultural) component of the economics-related words and methods of translating them into Russian.

To achieve this goal we need to settle the next tasks of the research:

1. characterize the Economics translation as an important part of the modern intercultural communication.
2. to analyze the contents of the lingua-cultural, socio-cultural and ethnographic factors in country studies and translatology;
3. to analyze the structure of the sociocultural competence and to determine its nature and place in the professional translator’s competency;
4. to consider the concept of the background knowledge, approaches to its interpretation, the structure and features,
5. to analyze the components of the interpreter’s modern sociocultural knowledge and find out what their basis is;
6. to consider the contents, meaning and the features of the following notions: “ethnic cultural realia”, “non-equivalent economics-related words”, “connotative economics-related words”, “background economics-related words”;
7. to analyze all types of non-equivalent economics-related words and the difficulties of their translation;
8. to find out the basic translation difficulties of the different types of fully and partially non-equivalent economics-related words, including terms, terminological sets, new realia, genderisms, abbreviations;
9. to describe the translation models and strategies of the non-equivalent economics-related words;
10. to compile mini-glossary of the non-equivalent and partially equivalent non-equivalent economics-related words comprising a cultural component in their meaning.

Hypothesis of the research paper is as follows: as economics texts are describing economic developments and processes in different world economies
and are relating to realia of different nations, a great number of culture-specific units are used in them which can cause lingua-cultural difficulties for translating into Russian and they should have the interpreter’s careful attention.

**Results of the research.** The graduation qualification paper is devoted to the study of the lingua-cultural aspect of the translation of Economics related text due to the requirement of making an adequate translation of the culture-specific text units in the intercultural communication in the economic field.

Economics English is developing fast. New realia term-words emerge to denote the phenomena of the English-speaking business cultures, as well as phenomena that are borrowed by other economic cultures including the Russian one. The borrowed terms are adapted by the national business cultures to their own national economic realia and sometimes acquire their own nation-specific meaning. All these factors are to be taken into consideration in translation.

A special difficulty in translating the economics related words are non-equivalent and partially equivalent economics related terms, neologisms, including genderisms, background and connotative words, realia-words that appear due to the differences between economic cultures.

The equivalent and adequate translation is difficult to achieve due to the non-equivalent words signifying the specific phenomena of the English speaking economy culture. Such words are the results of cumulative function of the language and can be regarded as the stock of the background knowledge present in the mind of native speakers and their communication experience. The study revealed that interpreter must possess a specific sociocultural kind of knowledge in order to translate economic realia-words as the bulk of them contain an ethnic-cultural component in their meaning. The sociocultural knowledge comprises the background knowledge of the target culture and is a part of the interpreter’s professional competence. As a result, mini-glossary of non-equivalent and partially equivalent economics related words has been compiled.

**Recommendations:**
The results of the research conducted can be applied to the training of interpreters and translators at different levels of academic studies (BA, MA and specialists courses) in teaching students with majors in translatology, interpretation and translation, as well as in the intercultural business communication, in Business English course to get students acquainted with non-equivalent business terms. Besides the materials of the paper will be useful in developing teaching materials and resource books for interpreters and translators.