



## Analysis of Economic Terms From English Into Chinese Language from the Point of Their Translation Structure

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**Article citation:** Khasanzyanova, G. L. & Van, S. (2021). Analysis of Economic Terms From English Into Chinese Language from the Point of Their Translation Structure, *Applied Linguistics Research Journal*, 5(1): 277–281.

**Received Date:** October 28, 2020

**Accepted Date:** November 8, 2020

**Online Date:** January 5, 2021

**Publisher:** Kare Publishing

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E-ISSN: 2651-2629



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### ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the translation peculiarities of economic terminology from English into Chinese in terms of their translation structure. The international exchange of scientific and technical information has especially grown in the last decade, and the modern language is at a new stage of its development in connection with an increase in the level of informational content of culture. Interest in language and its knowledge is constantly growing; the number of scientific and technical publications is growing so fast that it becomes incredibly difficult to process the flow of scientific and technical literature. The translation and abstracting of foreign language literature is handled not only by specialized publishing houses, translation centers, professional translators of research institutes and industrial enterprises, but also by practitioners from various sectors of the national economy. The relevance of the article is due to the need to describe the terminological units of several languages (English and Chinese) in a comparative aspect.

The following methods of linguistic analysis were used in the work: analytical method and analysis of newspaper literature on the problems and features of the translation of written language, comparative method, translation commentary.

The material of the study was the English texts on economic themes. The terms were selected from the newspapers such as The Wall Street Journal, The Economist.

The study has a practical importance, since the results can be used in classes of the basic foreign language, special courses, and can also be practical material in compiling a thematic dictionary. Результаты проведенного исследования могут быть использованы при разработке лекционных курсов по лексикологии, теории перевода.

**Keywords:** comparative constructions, translation, semantics, word formation, nominative structure, comparison.

### Introduction

It is well-known that both English and Chinese play a large role in our modern life. First of all, many changes (innovations) are introduced in such areas as the chemical industry (polymers), automobile manufacturing (assembly, commissioning, molds for assembling automobile spare parts) and the economic sphere as well. It is worth noting, most automotive parts, parts for assembling a car dashboard are delivered from China. In this case, the role of the translator is important. For the successful implementation of the China-Russia project or the Russia-China project the correct transmission of information is especially important. To do this, translator needs ready-made vocabulary for use. Unfortunately, the language (both English and Chinese) has a certain number of words, the transmission of which causes certain difficulties. One of these cases is in economic terminology.

To consider the structural features of registered two-component phrases, we conducted an analysis to identify their structural features. The analysis carried out on the material of about 180 two-component terms - phrases, showed that these phrases are built according to the following structural models, arranged in structural order of their frequency:

N1 + N2 (nominative binomial).

Combinations of nouns in the general case, forming subordinate groups, are a feature of the English language and are not characteristic of other German languages. Such structures are commonly called "stone wall" combinations [1].

O. Jespersen believed that the first component of the formations "Noun + Noun" is either an adjective formed by conversion from a noun, or approaches an adjective [2].

Mr. Swit believed that the first component is a noun that performs the functions of an adjective. Both linguists agree that these formations are phrases [3].

According to O.S. Akhmanova it's necessary to consider all compounds of the "Noun + Noun" type, except cases when the first term is a word that designates material as complex words [2].

In addition, combinations of type N1 + N2 are distinguished, where the first term is "complementary" and where the first term is "attributive". So, there are several points of view regarding the nature of formations of the "Noun + Noun" type:

- \* the first component of this complex is an adjective formed by conversion from a noun, and the whole complex is a noun;

- \* the first component of this complex is a noun in the definition function, and the whole complex is a phrase;

- \* the first component is not an independent word, but the basis of a noun, and the whole complex is a compound word;

- \* «stone wall» formations are potential compound words, or formations that behave like words.

"Noun + Noun" is not a word or a phrase, but an independent unit, which can be called a nominative binomial or NB.

A.I. Smirnitisky defines a compound word as a unit of language, endowed with "the integrity of semantics" [4].

## Methods

The following methods of linguistic analysis were used in the work: analytical method and analysis of newspaper literature on the problems and features of the translation of written language, comparative method, translation commentary.

The material for the analytical method and analysis of newspaper literature on the problems and features of the translation of written language was English texts on economic themes. The terms were selected from the newspapers such as The Wall Street Journal, The Economist.

In the process of research of comparative constructions, elements of structural and component analysis were used.

The comparative method established the general and specific features of the English and Tatar languages.

## Results

Recently, and literally in recent years, in the English nomination system analytical forms for denotation new concepts have become increasingly popular. These, first of all, include polynomial complexes of the type N1 + N2 + ... Nn, that is, combinations of several Nouns in the same case [5]. These units are especially prevalent in business terminology.

So, in 4 special editions of The Economist and Financial Times, 52 units of financial terminology were identified, which we designate as polynomials, which are understood as nominal multi-component special phrases. Their instances from economic terminology are given below.

The following models for the formation of nominal attributive terminological phrases are structurally distinguished: Noun + Noun, adjective + Noun, participle + Noun, Prepositional combinations.

## Discussion

Noun+Noun:

*Book depreciation* [6] – '帐面折旧' [7];

*equity mortgage* [6] 'mortgage capital' [9] – capital – 股权 [7]; mortgage – 抵押 [7] – '股权抵押'.

As a part of our study in the group "Noun + Noun" 21 terminological phrases were turned out from 52 terminological phrases (*acid rain, adjustment costs, adjustment programme, after-tax income, agglomeration economies, alpha stocks, animal spirits, announcement effect, anti-monopoly policy, appropriation account, appropriation bill, asset motive* and others) [6,8].

Adjective + Noun:

*public housing* [6] – public – 公共 [7]; *housing* – 居所, 住房 [7] – ‘公共居所’;

*Subsidiary company* [8] – subsidiary – ‘子’[7]; *company* – ‘公司’ – ‘子公司’ (律师事务所) [7].

The second most frequent combination is "Adj+ Noun"- 18 terminological phrases (*adaptive expectations, adjustable peg, adverse selection, aggregate demand, arithmetic mean, asymmetric information, atomistic competition, autonomous consumption, average cost, average revenue, avoidable cost* and others [6,8].

Noun + Preposition + Noun:

*rate on return* [8] – return – 回 [7]; *rate* – 报率 [7]; *on* – doesn't translate in Chinese – ‘回报率’;

*estate in sufferance* [8] – *estate* – 遗产 [7]; *in* – doesn't translate in Chinese; *sufferance* – 遭受苦难 [7] – ‘遭受苦难的遗产’ (的-function word as an attribute indicator).

In the "Noun + Preposition + Noun" group – 2 terminological units (*amplitude of oscillation, analysis of variance*) [6].

In the "Noun + Adj" group there are 2 terminological phrases (*accounts payable, accounts receivable*) [8].

In addition, other groups have been identified. In the group "Participle II + Noun" 3 terminological phrases were turned out (*administered price, assisted area, authorized capital*), in the group «Participle I + Noun» – 2 terminological phrases (*anti-dumping action, anti-dumping duty*), to the groups «Noun + Infinitive» and «Abbreviation + Noun» – 1 terminological phrase in each group (*AAA rating*) [6].

Thus, the first model of the formation of nominal attributive terminological phrases turned out to be dominant: Noun + Noun.

Among three-component terminological phrases the following models are highlighted:

«Adj+ Adj+ Noun» (*accommodatory monetary policy, annual general meeting*),

«Adverb + Adj+ Noun» (*actuarially fair odds*),

«Noun+ Preposition + Noun + Noun» (*adjustment to factor costs*),

«Adj+ Noun+ Noun» (*adverse supply shock, aggregate demand schedule, annual report and accounts, average cost pricing, advance corporation tax*) [6,8].

Four-component terminological phrases consist of:

«Adj+ Adj+ Adj+ Noun» (*Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation*),

«II Participle + Noun + Noun + Preposition + Noun» (*annualised percentage rate of interest*),

«Noun + Preposition +Noun +Preposition +Adj+ Noun» (*aid to families with dependent children*),

«Adj+Noun +Conjunction + Noun + Noun» (*advisory conciliation and arbitration service*) [8].

The six-component terminological phrase also were found in the studied terminological material (*American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial organizations* [6]). It fits the model «Adj+ Noun + Preposition +Noun + Conjunction + Noun + Preposition + Adj+ Noun».

## Summary

On the translating economic terms into Chinese language we found their following features:

- different structural composition of terms in the source and translating languages.

It can be seen in the following sentence:

*Household searning from \$ 500000 to \$ 1 million would have to paya 1.5 % surtax* [6]. – ‘收入在500,000美元至1,000,000美元之间的家庭必须支付百分之一的附加税’ (*surtax* «Adj+ Adj+ Noun»).

- Morphological differences are disappeared. For instance,

*currency crisis* [8] – ‘货币危机’ [7] and *investment fund* – ‘投资基金’[7].

«N+N» = «Adj+Noun». For instance, *The same day Putin announced liberal point and Deputy Prime Minister Igor Shuvalov would become a personal ‘investment ombudsman’ for foreign investors* [6]. 普京宣布自由派的同一天, 副总理伊戈尔·舒瓦洛夫 (Igor Shuvalov) 将成为外国投资者的个人“投资监察员”.

- Change in the form of the defining Noun when translating "N + N":

*risk figure* [8] ‘risk indicator’[10]; *figure* – 数字 [7]; *risk* – 风险, 冒险, 冒, 险, 冒号 [7] – ‘风险数字’;

*tax rate* [6] – ‘税率’ [7]. For instance, as in the following sentence:

*As the current account deteriorates in 2016 and 2017, the exchange rate will be increasingly driven by net capital flows, if oil prices remain within the projected range* [8]. – ‘在2016年和2017年, 经常账户余额的状况将恶化, 如果油价保持在预计价值框架内, 卢布汇率将越来越多地由资本流动决定’.

- Change in the form of the determining noun with the introduction of the preposition:

*income tax* [8] – tax – 税 [7]; *income* – 收入, 所 [7] – ‘所得税’;

*superannuation* (Noun+Preposition+Noun) – ‘retirement’ – 退休 [7]; *pension* – 养老金, 金 [7] – ‘退休金’;

*sales tax* [6] – ‘销售税’ [7]. For instance, as in the following sentence:

*These tax hikes would be so big, in fact, that top-bracket taxpayers might end up paying a rate of 67 percent on ordinary income and nearly 50 percent on capital gains* [6]. – ‘实际上，增税可能变得如此之高，最终导致富裕的纳税人将支付67%的普通收入和近50%的资本收益’。

– Change in number, change in form, introduction of the preposition:

*share turnover* [6] – turnover – 股份成 [7]; *share* – 交额 [7] – ‘股份成交额’;

*share subscription* [8] – ‘股份认购’ [7]. The above change is observed in the following sentence: *The current account surplus has turned into a near deficit and a sure deficit by 2016* [8]. – ‘经常账户余额几乎变为负数，当然在2016年将变为负数’。

«Noun + Noun in Genitive». For instance,

*This, along with continued outflows of capital from the country, may lead to a more volatile ruble* [8]. – ‘随着资本不断从该国流出，这可能导致卢布的波动性增加’。

Adj + N = Adj + Noun:

*marginal productivity* [6] – ‘边际生产率’ [7].

## Conclusions

In this article having analyzed economic terms we can draw the following conclusions:

The analysis of the word-formation structure of the single-word terms of the source language and the peculiarities of their translation into the translating language showed that in the English nomination system analytical forms for designating new concepts are gaining more and more popularity, we can say that the field of economics is rich with multi-component nominative combinations like N1 + N2 + ... Nn, so-called binomials or polynomials.

Obviously, the linguistic activity of human thinking does not keep up with the rapid development of social, and especially economic, realities. Namely, the lexical system of the language is more and more becoming rich with analytical forms, and the word-formation process is increasingly moving to the syntactic level, destroying the morphological system of the language. For instance, *financial director* = *finance director*, i.e. A + N takes the form N + N.

From the view of the structure of the translation of English economic terms and terminological phrases, the following models for the formation of nominal attributive terminological phrases were structurally distinguished:

a) Noun + Noun (*check deposits*);

б) Adj + Noun (*partial refund*);

в) Participle + Noun (*punched tape*);

г) Prepositional combinations (*means of communication*).

Thus, the first model for the formation of nominal attributive terminological phrases was dominant: Noun + Noun.

## Acknowledgements

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

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