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TRANSLATING ENGLISH ECONOMIC PREFIXAL TERMS INTO UKRAINIAN

Introduction. Due to the constant development of the modern Ukrainian language there have been appeared a lot of new economic terms. The problem of translating terms from English into Ukrainian remains one of the most topical one in translation studies. The challenge for term translation lies in the fact that term components in the source and the target language often do not coincide. Therefore, the study of the translation of economic English prefixal terms is becoming increasingly important.

Review of recent publications. The problems of rendering the meaning of terms in translation have been studied by scientists L. Chernovaty [2], V. Karaban [4], V. Koptilov, A. Nikolenko, O. Muraviova and others. However, due to the continuous influx of new terminological lexis, this issue calls for a further thorough research.

Objectives of the paper. The study aims at analyzing the ways of translating English economic terms, in particular prefixal terms.

Results of research. The linguistic material of the research comprised more than 100 English economic terms formed with prefixes. Economic words were selected from the Internet sources such as A Glossary of Macroeconomic Terms, A Glossary of Economics Terms, A Glossary of Microeconomic Terms, from recent issues of The Guardian. The process of attaching affixes to lexical unit bases is called morphological derivation. The basic types of derivation are: “prefixation”, “suffixation” and “mixed cases of prefixation and affixation” [1: 28]. The translation of terms in general, and prefixal terms in particular, should be oriented at the target language (TL), and comply with the norms of the TL, which in our case is Ukrainian.

According to James J. Hurford, “there are many words in English which look as if they begin with a familiar prefix, but in which it is not clear what meaning to attach either to the prefix or to the remainder of the word, in order to arrive at the meaning of the whole word” [3]. Thus, prefixes can sometimes create new words with the opposite meaning to the words they attached to.

The pie chart below shows the percentage of prefixes that are most often utilized when creating economic derivatives (fig. 1).

As we can see in Figure 1, the most productive prefixes are as follows:

- 1) *co-* in compound words means synergy (12%);
- 2) *re-* used to form new words which means back and again (11%);
- 3) *over-* shows: above what is indicated by the base; more than what is indicated by the base (11%);
- 4) *dis-* shows the stopping or removing of a condition (9%);
- 5) *self-* in complex terms it matters «самостійний», «автоматичний» (9%);
- 6) *multi-* used to show that something has many different parts, uses, effects etc (8%);

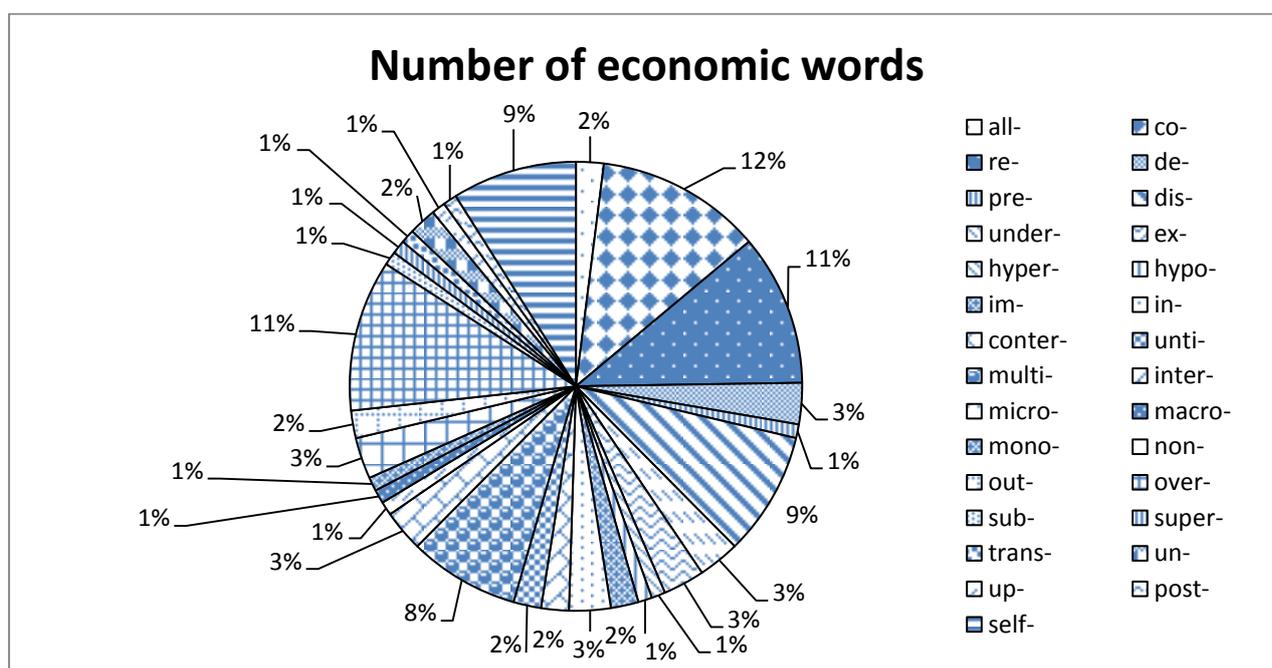


Fig. 1 The percentage of prefixes used in economic terms

Source: created by the authors based on a-d

A translator must always bear in mind that the correct translation of prefix terms largely depends on the correct definition of the meaning that the prefix has and knowledge of the general meaning of terms with a particular prefix. Table 1 shows the percent of prefixes in economic terms and dependence of their meaning on the chosen prefix.

The table represents the variety of translation methods used to make the translated term comply with the norms of the Ukrainian language.

Other productive prefixes utilized in economic terminology, include: hyper- (hyperinflation - гіперінфляція etc.); hypo- (hypothecation – кредитна застава etc.); in- (indirect - податок, inflation - інфляція, infrastructure - інфраструктура) and so on. Less productive prefixes are macro- (macroeconomics - макроекономіка) і micro- (microeconomics - мікроекономіка).

Table 1

Methods of translation of economic terms with most frequently used prefixes

Source: created by the authors based on a-d

| Prefix | Examples of English economic terms | Translation into Ukrainian | Method of translation |
|--------------|--|--|---|
| <i>co-</i> | co-director; co-opt, cooperate; co-found, co-own, coproduce | співдиректор; кооптувати, кооперуватися; спільно заснувати, спільно володіти, спільно виробляти | a term with: <i>снів-</i> a term with prefix <i>ко-</i> a two-word term that contains the word «спільний» |
| <i>re-</i> | reinvest, reimport, reexport; resale, reprocess; reproduce | реінвестувати, реїмпорт, реекспорт; перепродаж, переробляти; відтворювати | a term with prefix <i>ре-</i> a term with prefix <i>пере-</i> a term with prefix <i>від-</i> |
| <i>over-</i> | overdevelop, overproduce; overestimate; oversale | надмірно розвивати, надмірно виробляти; переоцінювати; підвищений продаж | a two-word term that contains the word «надмірно» a term with prefix <i>пере-</i> a two-word term that contains the word «підвищений» |
| <i>dis-</i> | discrimination, disproportion; disparity; disconnect; disinvest | дискримінація, диспропорція; невідповідність; роз'єднати; скорочувати капіталовкладення | a term with prefix <i>дис-</i> a term with prefix <i>не-</i> a term with prefix <i>роз-</i> a two-word term that contains the word «скорочувати» |
| <i>self-</i> | self-government, self- | самоврядування, | a term with prefix |

| | | | |
|---------------|--|---|--|
| | employment; self-employed | самозайнятість; дрібний підприємець, людина, що працює на себе | <i>само-</i> descriptive translation |
| <i>multi-</i> | multicompany; multimarket multipackaging, multiaccess | велика корпорація, з інтересами в багатьох галузях; такий, що пов'язаний з різними ринками збуту; групове упакування, колективний доступ | descriptive translation a two-word term that contains words «груповий», «колективний» |

Derivational type with the prefix *inter-* is used to denote the expansion of the market for the use and provision of services (*intermediation* - *посередництво*, *interrelationship* - *взаємовідносини*, *international* - *міжнародний*).

Less productive are the derivational type with the prefixes *super-* (*supermarket* - *супермаркет* etc.); *contra-* (*contraband* – *контрабанда* etc.); *counter-* (*counteroffer* – *зустрічна пропозиція*); *mono-* (*monopoly* – *монополія* etc.); *out-* (*outpayment* – *зовнішній платіж* etc.). Often a complex translation is used that contains words that match the specified prefix.

Conclusions. In this paper was argued that the prefix is a part of a word that can be joined to the beginning of another word, called the “root”, to give it a different meaning. To create economic words the most often used prefixes are: *co-*, *re-*, *over-*, *dis-*, *self-*, *multi-*; less frequently used: *all-* (2%), *under-* (3%), *ex-* (3%), *mono-* (2%), *non-* (3%), *sub-* (2%), *super-* (3%), *pre-*, *post-*, *up-*, *macro-*, *micro-* (1% each). The terms and methods that the English economic system applies to create them is very diverse. Therefore, the study of ways to create economic English terms, in particular by adding prefixes shows how their effective application affects the creation and using of economic terms in modern language.

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TRANSLATING SIMPLE ECONOMIC TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UKRAINIAN

Introduction. Translation of simple economic terms serves as a basis for further search and analysis of the necessary information. This is one of the most difficult types of translation, as the result depends on its authenticity and correctness. Economic translation requires the knowledge and skills of a researcher. The person who is engaged in such translations, first of all should be the professional, should know features of this branch of translation, have the increased responsibility, be able to concentrate on the smallest details.

Review of recent publications. Given the relevance of the study, many foreign and domestic scientists have devoted their work to this issue, among them it is worth noting such as: Chernovaty L. [1], Karaban V. [2], Miroshnikova K.V. [3],