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TRANSLATION OF TERMS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DOCUMENTS: NORM AND VARIABILITY = ПЕРЕВОД ТЕРМИНОВ ДОКУМЕНТОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ: НОРМЫ И ВАРИАНТЫ

This article analyses 24 international organizations documents in the Customs sphere, reveals methods of terms translation due to the group they belong to, conducts qualitative analysis of complex terms and examines the types of terms translation variability.

International organizations documents in Customs sphere include different categories of documents which have their own particular characteristics. These documents are full of terminology. Terminology is a specialized vocabulary, which is monosemantic, non-emotional and independent from the context [1, с. 29]. Since the terminological vocabulary has a high frequency of use in these documents, the quality of the translation of the entire document directly depends on how well and correctly the translation of terminological units will be carried out.

International organizations documents are divided into two categories:

1) legally binding acts (agreements, conventions, resolutions);

2) guidance documents (guidelines, declarations, recommendations).

Agreements, conventions and resolutions are legally binding, these documents are characterized by rigor and accuracy, an abundance of clichéd expressions and a high saturation of terminological vocabulary, the documents are used by government agencies and international organizations. While translating such documents it is necessary first of all to look for an equivalent or a functional analogue fixed in the legislation. Variability in the translation of terms in such documents is rare.

Recommendations, declarations and guidelines which are guidance documents present information in a simplified and understandable form for a wide range of users and combine terminological vocabulary with the commonly used vocabulary. When translating these categories of documents, the focus is on making the text as simple and comprehensible as possible for the user of the target language. Consequently, there may be variability in the translation of terms.

The terms presented in the analysed documents are divided into three main groups: words, abbreviations and phrases. Depending on the group of terms different methods and techniques are used for adequate translation.

The following methods are used to translate words:

1 Choosing an equivalent is the most common way to translate a term-word without any difficulty. When a word is translated the only correct variant of translation is chosen, e. g. *declaration* – *декларация*.

2 Using a functional analogue. This is the second most common translation method in the analysed documents. All possible equivalents for the term are considered and the most appropriate one is selected, e. g. *omission* – *бездействие*.

3 Calquing is the literal translation of the components of a word. This method is only occasionally used for word terms in the analysed documents, e. g. *barcode* – *штрих-код*.

4 Transliteration is the transmission of the graphic form of a word. It is an infrequent translation method in the considered documents, e. g. *validator* – *валидатор*.

5 Transcription is the transmission of the phonetic form of a word. It is used occasionally for term-words, e. g. *trader* – *трейдер*.

6 Explication is a full disclosure of the meaning of a term. In the analysed texts it is hardly ever used, e. g. *false-bottomed* – *с двойным дном*.

7 Combined translation is a combination of the above-mentioned translation methods, e. g. *cybersecurity* – *кибербезопасность*.

The following methods are used to translate abbreviations:

1 Choosing an equivalent. It is used for abbreviations for which the target language provides a well-established correspondence, e. g. *TIR* – *МДП*.

2 Explication is a full disclosure of the meaning of an abbreviated term, e. g. *X-ray* – *рентгеновское излучение*.

3 Direct inclusion is a complete transmission of the graphic form of the abbreviation. Most commonly used for “Incoterms” in accordance with traditionally accepted rules, e. g. *EXW – EXW*.

4 Transcription is a method of translation that reproduces the phonetic form of an abbreviation, e. g. *LOCODE (United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations) – ЛОКОД*.

5 Transliteration is the transmission of the phonetic form of an abbreviation term, e. g. *GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) – ГАТТ*.

6 Combined method is often used for abbreviations that are the combinations of letters and words where the letter is decoded and the word is translated with the help of an equivalent or functional analogue, e. g. *E-commerce – электронная торговля*.

The particular attention should be paid to phrases as they represent the largest group of terminology vocabulary and their translation will partially depend on the number of components they consist of.

All analysed term-phrases differ in number of their components (the largest number of components is 8). The quantitative analysis revealed that two-component terms predominate (49,31 %), while three-component terms come second (23,61 %) and one-component terms come third (19,1 %).

The quantitative analysis is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Qualitative analysis of complex terms [2]

Quantity of components	Quantity of terms	%
1	165	19,10
2	426	49,31
3	204	23,61
4	50	5,79
5	13	1,50
6	3	0,35
7	2	0,23
8	1	0,12
<i>Total</i>	864	100

The following methods are used to translate phrase terms:

1 Choosing an equivalent is selecting the only true fixed collocation in the target language, e. g. *Customs duty – таможенная пошлина*.

2 Calquing is a method of translation that involves literally translating the components of a phrase, e. g. *authorized economic operator – уполномоченный экономический оператор*.

3 The use of a functional analogue is a method of translation that involves selecting the most appropriate match for a given word combination among the available options, e. g. *commercial invoice – коммерческий счет-фактура*.

4 Explication is a full disclosure of the meaning of a phrase, e. g. *transit bond-note* – *транзитное разрешение на вывоз товара с таможенного склада*.

5 Changing the order of the components in a phrase, e. g. *intellectual property rights* – *права интеллектуальной собственности*.

6 Translation with the use of a participle, e. g. *issuing association* – *ассоциация, выдающая документы*.

7 Translation of a non-prepositional phrase with a preposition, e. g. *compromise settlement* – *урегулирование на основе компромисса*.

8 Disclosing the meaning of one of the phrase components, e. g., *transit bond-note* – *транзитное разрешение на вывоз товара с таможенного склада*.

9 Translation with the use of the genitive case, e. g. *drawback procedure* – *процедура возврата*.

10 Amplification. This method is used in cases where additional words are necessary when translating, e. g. *non-agricultural market access* – *доступ на рынки несельскохозяйственной продукции*.

11 Deletion. This method is used in cases where a component is unnecessary, especially for homogeneous sentence members that have nuances of meaning in the foreign language but are inseparable in the target language, e. g. *sorting and grading operations* – *операции по сортировке*.

12 Combined translation includes several ways of phrases translation and is widely used for the translation of complex terms, e. g. *SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade* – *Рамочные стандарты безопасности и упрощения мировой торговли SAFE*.

Terms do not always have an unambiguous and precise equivalent and therefore the phenomenon of variability that occurs at different language levels may arise in the translation of terms. In the international organizations documents variability has been identified at the following levels of language:

1 Variability in translation at the graphic level, e. g. *post-clearance audit* – *пост-таможенный аудит и посттаможенный аудит*.

2 Variability in translation at the morphemic level, e. g. *exportation* – *экспорт и экспортирование*.

3 Variability in translation at the morphological level, e. g. *tariff binding coverage* – *уровень связывания пошлин и уровень связанных пошлин*.

4 Variability in translation at the lexical level is the widest group of cases of variability, e. g. *уклонение от уплаты налогов* may have translation options *tax avoidance* and *tax evasion*. However, these terms are not synonymous. The fundamental difference is that the first case describes a lawful act while the latter describes an unlawful act. The context will help to establish the meaning of the term in this case.

Lexical variability in the translation of terms may arise due to the phenomenon of inter-lingual asymmetry. The example of this phenomenon is the term *public* and especially its translation in the phrase *public Customs warehouse*

where a functional analogue is used to translate the first component of the phrase *открытый таможенный склад* instead of the literal translation *публичный таможенный склад*.

Another example of variability at the lexical level is the translation of the term *clearance of goods* (*очистка товаров*) which is very controversial. It is very common to translate it as *оформление товаров* as the terms *очистка*, *очистить товары*, *специалист по таможенной очистке* are not fixed in official documentation. However, the term *оформление товаров* does not cover the scope of the concept corresponding to the term *clearance of goods*. The last one is wider and requires a specific equivalent.

5 Variability in translation at the syntactic level, e. g. *anti-corruption measures* – *меры по борьбе с коррупцией* (translation by amplification), *анти-коррупционные меры* (calquing).

Thus, in the course of the study, it has been found that the definition of the structure of terms contributes to the choice of a competent and reasonable method of translation, however, when translating terms, special attention should be paid to the variability that may occur at different language levels.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛИЗМОВ И ПСЕВДОИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛИЗМОВ В ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТАХ

Рассматриваются некоторые виды интернациональной и псевдоинтернациональной лексики и причины ее возникновения. Проанализированы основные проблемы, возникающие при ее переводе. Особое внимание уделяется текстам, имеющим экономическое содержание.