

**The problem of translating the economic term in the book of:
“Why Nations Fail: the Origins of Power, Prosperity and
Poverty” by James Robinson & Daron Acimoglu**

إشكالية ترجمة المصطلح الإقتصادي في كتاب لماذا تفشل الأمم، جذور السلطة، الإزدهار والفقير لكاتبه
جيمس روبنسون ودارون أجيوموغلو

Anissa BRAHNA¹, Adila BENAOUA²

¹ anissa.brahna@univ-alger2.dz

² adila.benaouda@univ-alger2.dz

Received: 07/09/2022

Accepted: 26/05/2023

Published: 27/05/2023

Abstract:

This paper aims to address problems encountered by the translator in the economic term through the book: “Why Nations Fail: the Origins of Power, Prosperity and Poverty”. The research also dealt with the most important previous studies that dealt with economic terms through the last 10 years.

On the theoretical side, we are considering the elements of the original text from a grammatical, morphological and semantic aspect. It helped us understand the terms more in their context, and it helped us overcome of the difficulties of the translation it, such as, translation in the sense and interpretive translation as required by the necessity to improve the translation and its output. We try in the applied side overcoming translation difficulties by using different methods of translation including example analysis and breakdown where we defied the terms to facilitate the process of comprehension in the economic term through the book.

Keywords: Economic, Term, Translation, English, Arabic.

ملخص:

تهدف هذه الورقة البحثية إلى معالجة المشاكل التي يُواجهها المترجم في ترجمة المصطلح الاقتصادي من خلال كتاب "لماذا تفشل الأمم: أصول القوة والازدهار والفقير" بقلم "دارون أسيوموغلو وجيمس روبنسون".

كما تناول البحث أهم الدراسات السابقة في الميدان خلال السنوات العشر الماضية.

Corresponding author: Anissa BRAHNA

من الناحية النظرية، ندرس عناصر النص الأصلي من الناحية النحوية والصرفية والدلالية، فقد ساعدنا على فهم المصطلحات في سياقها بشكل أكبر، وساعدنا على التغلب على صعوبات الترجمة، مثل، الترجمة بالمعنى والترجمة التفسيرية التي تتطلبها ضرورة تحسين الترجمة ومخرجاتها.

نحاول في الجزء العملي، التغلب على صعوبات الترجمة، باستخدامنا أساليب الترجمة التي تنقسم إلى أساليب مباشرة وأخرى غير مباشرة، وضبطنا تعاريفها المختلفة وسياقها في الترجمة، بما في ذلك تحليل الأمثلة والتفصيل فيها، حيث حدّدنا المصطلحات الإقتصادية عن غيرها لتسهيل عمليّة الفهم في المصطلح الإقتصادي من خلال الكتاب.

كلمات مفتاحية: إقتصاد، مصطلح، ترجمة، إنجليزي، عربي

1. INTRODUCTION

Economic translation is one of the important and vital fields of translation, it deals with various types of documents such as business plans, invoices, account statements, freight bills, offers, credit applications, and letters of guarantee, audit reports, financial reports and many other documents of economic use. Although economics is associated with the general language, it has its own linguistic features.

There has been an increasing need for the translation of kind of texts in globalization era, the increase in economic transactions, the growth of business, and the spread of companies all over the world. This has led to more cooperation and partnership between business organizations at the international level, more translations of documents related to loans, stock purchases, and the establishment of multinational companies.

Achieving economic translation requires a number of factors, perhaps the most prominent of which are: Familiarity with economic and financial terms, accuracy in translation and review of economic and financial texts to avoid errors, review the context of texts to ensure clarity of context, keep up with developments, keeping abreast of developments, economic systems and stock exchanges.

There are also many fields of economic translation to include various horizons, including: Translating financial reports, translating budgets and statistics, commercial deals and contracts, commercial and financial correspondence, economic investment documents, financial statements, tax documents and papers, economic, financial and other offers, documents related to loans, stock purchases,

and establishment of multinational companies. Translators of economic texts face a number of difficulties, which can be summarized as: The multiplicity and different economic systems from one country to another, the abundance of terms in the economic field and the multiplicity of their meanings

The economic language is considered one of the specialized languages that contribute greatly to the process of communication and economic interaction between peoples. And idiomatic phrases, numbers, statistics, and ratios made it a specialized language par excellence. It is distinguished from some specialized languages in that it combines the dry, direct and precise style on the one hand, and the suggestive style that diagnoses economic facts on the other hand in conveying the economic phenomenon, and here the problem of accuracy appears in this language..

Economic terminology is one of the main important and fertile scientific fields of research in the field of translation. The book: “Why Nations Fail: the Origins of Power, Prosperity and Poverty” by Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson is considered the causes of the failure of nations, the roots of power, prosperity and poverty. Valuable books worth studying in several fields, and translation into Arabic is one of them, as this book contains valuable information about the economy. This epistemological value of this book is represented in the development of a new theory that was not known in the history of economics, represented in the institutional theory for managing the country at the economic and political levels, since institutions are the basic building blocks on which the state is based and it determines its positive or negative path, welfare or Poverty, prosperity or decline, in other words, is what weaves its future destiny. If its institutions are available to all classes of society without exception, then they are comprehensive institutions that allow the generalization and division of wealth among all citizens or achieve prosperity and benefit everyone.

Widespread interest due to This book made us chose it for the scientific value that it carries across its pages, in addition to the scientific curiosity to discover the reasons for the prosperity of nations and the failure of other nations, while both enjoy the same chances of natural and human resources, climate and economic fortunes. In order to present this economic theory to the readers, we have relied on translating, and devoted the study of economic terms that enrich the Arab economic lexicon.

we will find out the different methods of translation as mentioned towards the end of page 08 including example analysis and breakdown where we defined the terms to facilitate the process of comprehension in the economic term through the book: “Why Nations Fail: the Origins of Power, Prosperity and Poverty” by “Daron, Acemoglu & James Robinson”.

The issue of terminology with all its implications is related to the difficulty of searching and finding interviews in Arabic (the lexical space represents: Extractive, Inclusive, Juncture...etc). We have come to mention these terms because the Code, which is the subject of the article, is based on the correct understanding and accurate terminological translation of them, especially (Extractive, Inclusive). In the midst of its generation, it is the product of scientific and technological development that continues to pump it into the Arabic language within this research context, many scientific concerns appear, including how to find the equivalent term, even if the terms are specialized or general? How can we translate it in its general context? Will the transition from English to Arabic leave an equivalent effect on the recipient without changing the meaning of the economic ideas that the two writers came up with? What are the proposed solutions to solve the specialized terminological problems?

For the past four years, James L. Rowe, Marina Primorac and Lijun Li realized the “Economic concepts explained” under the International Monetary Fund unet the F&D (Finance and development) where it explained all the monetary and economic terms by breaking them down into section while giving realistic examples of real life events and models. This study has resulted in explaining the different economical strategies and how to manage through inflation and regression in a social and political manner using the right words and phrases. This study was so useful in its rich academic information and how even in the original language, choosing the right words and correct terminology can effect the delivery and the reception, let alone economic terms in another language and how the meaning can be stripped from it.

The last six years have witnessed was Optimal economics have released in march 2015 titled “Glossary of Economic Terms” where they broke down economic terms and concepts alphabetically by giving a long profound definition along with its abbreviation using the UK tourism Economy as a sample. This study resulted in a better understanding and a based foundation for the UK tourism Economy and how the UK can benefit solely from tourism if only marketed right using the correct terminology, meaning how important it is to choose the correct wording to

make financial gains. This study showed us the close relation between terminology and economics and how we can use the first to push the latter forward.

2. About the authors

2.1 James Robinson

James Robinson is a University Professor at the Harris School of Public Policy at the University of Chicago. He served as a professor of government at Harvard University. He studied economics at the London School of Economics, University of Warwick, and Bill University. He studied in the Department of Economics at the University of Melbourne and the University of Southern California, and before going to Harvard he worked as a professor in the departments of economics and political science at the University of California, Berkeley.

2.2 Daron Acemoglu

Daron Acemoglu was born on September 3, 1967, is an American economist of Turkish-Armenian origin, his father Kevork is a lawyer and professor at Istanbul University and died in 1988, his mother Irma is a director and teacher at the Armenian Institution of Secondary Education in Istanbul, who died in 1991. Acemoglu graduated in 1986 from Galatasaray High School in Istanbul, then from York University in the United Kingdom. He received his MA in Econometrics and Mathematical Economics and his Ph.D. in 1992 from the London School of Economics.

3. Specialized Terminology

Al-Dedawi defines the term, saying: “It is a unit of science that seeks to prove the harvest of research and experimentation, that is, to prove knowledge.” The Arab nation lacks a science that studies the term Terminology, a science of paramount importance, given the development of sciences in the West and the Arabs' lack of keeping pace with these developments. Least on his lexical side of the order achieving a straight, accurate translation that benefits the recipient instead of leaving him open to questioning, especially with regard to specialized scientific texts. Therefore, we were faced with terms that we could not determine

the exact meaning that they expressed in the original language because their true meaning expresses during a long economic and political process, and we were unable to understand their true meaning. Only after we reach the eighth page of the third chapter and they are terms:

3.1 Extractive and inclusive economic institutions

The Economic Institutions Extractive & Inclusif the terms extractive & inclusif passed through many, many stages and we did not understand what the authors meant by them. When we found the initial literal translation of them until we found the appropriate scientific terms for them, namely extractive and inclusive, then after that, according to the meaning implied by the two terms, we found a semantic translation: institutions oriented to Outward and inward oriented. After continuing with the translation, we found other meanings that may contribute to the elucidation and clarification of the meaning, such as the coercive institutions, which are the institutions directed to the outside to another category, which is a term for *Extrait*, which means extracted from “nectar, for example.” As for *Inclusif*, it is the opposite, in which the economy allows institutions to grow, preserve their income, and grow for themselves. Therefore, we decided to translate it initially with institutions that are safe / driving / motivating / guaranteeing growth / incubating, and then we used the incubator and finally settled on extractive and comprehensive.

3.2 Critical Juncture

We also found in the term *Critical Juncture*: several synonyms or terms that correspond to them in the Arabic language, including critical stages, decisive turns, long turns, and finally our opinion settled on critical turns. Despite the frequent use of these various equivalents in the Arabic language in almost all fields when there is an emergency or a break that leads to a decisive turning point, the decisive turn has a profound semantic effect on what changes occur in the historical, political and economic field in particular (Benkirane, 2011), and it has been repeated at least in the third and fourth chapters several times.

3.3 Mustkeerts

This word we searched for from Oxford to the rest of the dictionaries and glossaries all the way to the Internet, we did not find a substitute for the synonym “knights”, so we had to put the synonym as we found it.

3.4 Synonymy in the economic term through the book

The two words are synonymous to have one meaning, as well as the synonyms of words (Al Mujam Al Waseet, 2005)The singular word connection with the meaning is according to the following aspects: Either the word and meaning are united in it (called the singular), or the word and meaning are multiple in it (called the variance), or the word and meaning are multiple in it (called the synonym), or the meaning is multiple and the word is united and the meaning is united (called the joint) (Al-Rumani, A.H. 1992), and a synonym is what has one meaning and many names, and it is against the common (Al-Jurjani. Sh, 2000). The writer used some synonyms, such as: The Plague, the Black Death, which means the plague, and we translated them with the plague, despite the writers using the synonyms. As for ploughmen & peasants, we translated it as peasants and plowers, although the implicit intent of it was the slave at that period, as the context requires in the sentence. worker who maintains his dignity by work and also Servile & Servant & Serfdom, all of which refer to and symbolize servitude, servitude and serfdom. commonly used.

Also, the word create met several synonyms, including (create, create, create), but we concluded that we dispense with (create) because creation is God's business, and we were replaced by "create" that was repeated about 60 times in two whole chapters.

4. Historical Referrals and Economic Term

The book is full of historical references. The book as a whole is evidence and dates for this country and that example:

Original text: example1

....scarcity of labor... shocking the foundations of the feudal order. It encouraged peasants to demand that things change...that many of the fines and unpaid labor be reduced..(P98)

النص الهدف: مثال 1

...ندرة هائلة في اليد العاملة هزت أسس النظام الإقطاعي. شجع ذلك الفلاحين على المطالبة بتغيير الأوضاع.

حيث طالبوا بتخفيض معظم الغرامات والعمل غير المأجور...

The plague resulted in a massive scarcity of labor that shook the foundations of the feudal system. This encouraged the peasants to demand a change of conditions. For example, in the Einsham monastery, the peasants demanded that most of the fines and unpaid work be reduced, and they got what they wanted and began their new contract with the statement, "At the time of the death of the plague which occurred in 1349.

5.1 Literary References and the Economic Term

Literary references appear in this text, which was written in the fourteenth century in Classical English, and we found it very difficult to translate them after the issuance of the Workers' Regulations after the end of the epidemic.

Original text: example1

...people died from this **disease**, especially from **the workers and the slaves**, ... the scarcity of **slaves**, that they were not ready to **serve** unless they received **exorbitant wages**..., and in view of the...lack of **plowing...workers**, may... shall be bound to serve that which he sees fit and pursues, and shall receive only **the stipends of clothing, need**... (p99).

النص الهدف: مثال 1

شريحة كبيرة من الناس قضت نحبها بسبب هذا الوباء بخاصة من العمال والرقيق،... وندرة الرقيق، بأنهم غير مستعدين للخدمة ما لم يحصلوا على أجور باهضة...، وبالنظر...تنجم من قلة الحراث...العمال،...سيكون ملزما بخدمة ذلك الذي يراه مناسباً ويسعى وراءه، ويستلم فقط رواتب الكسوة أو الإحتياج...

The grave inconveniences which might come from the lack especially of plowmen and such labourers, have seen fit to ordain: that every man and woman of our kingdom of England ... shall be bound to serve him who has fit so to seek after him; and he shall take only the wages liveries, need or salary which, in the places where he sought to serve, were accustomed to be paid in the twentieth year of our reign of England [King Edward III came to the throne on January 25, 1327, so the reference here is to 1347] or the five or six common years next preceding.(p99)

5.2 Scientific Referral

The book was supported by historical messages witnessing the emergence of a new law due to the insistence of a scientist or discoverer, and this message

had a great impact in enriching this rich research, and a testimony of pride for its owner and an argument for the two writers to strengthen their research:

Like the letter James Watt sent to his father after he renewed the patent on the steam engine out of market opportunities in 1775, in which he explain to his father, the episodes of disparate and staunch oppositions in the past, & at last he obtained an Act of Parliament granting himself & rights holders the entitlement to own new fire engines, all over Great Britain and on farms for the next twenty-five years, which he hope will be very useful to him, because there is already great demand on her.

Original text: example1

Dear Father; I got **an Act of Parliament** vesting **the property of my new fire engines...**(p104)

النص الهدف: المثال 1

عزيزي الأب، لقد حصلتُ أخيراً على عقد صدرَ من البرلمان يمنحني الحق في امتلاك سيارات إطفاء جديدة...

6. Verbal conjunction in the economic term through the book

Haliday and Hasan (Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan, 1976) see verbal conjunction as "the casting that is achieved through the conjunction of lexical elements that come in regularly." These are some of the examples in the following:

Virtuous circle الحلقة الحميدة

Rapid growth نمو سريع

Vicious circle الحلقة المفرغة

Sustained Growth التنمية المستدامة

Industrial revolution ثورة صناعية

Wide range نطاق واسع

Breakthrough طفرة نوعيّة

Breakneck rates نسبة خارقة

Property right حقوق الملكية

Inclusive institutions المؤسسات الشاملة

Atlantic trade التجارة في الأطلسي

Creative destruction التدمير الخلاق

Slave trade تجارة الرقيق

Black death الموت الأسود

Colonial powers السلطات الإستعمارية

7. Translation methods used

Theorists have produced a number of proposed solutions in the event that the terms cannot be translated, and in order to find solutions to the difficulties we encountered, we have decided to adopt the following methods in a number of countless examples:

7.1 Direct methods

7.1.1 Literal translation

It is called literal translation or word-for-word translation, which is the transition from the original language to the target language in order to obtain a syntactically and semantically correct translated text by replacing each element of the original with its corresponding in the **target text: example1**

In Barbados, for example, the **plantation system** based on the **exploitation of slaves** could not have survived without political institutions that suppressed and **completely excluded the slaves from the political process.** (p 81)

ففي بربادوس مثلا، لم يكن لنظام المزارع القائم على استغلال العبيد ليستمّر لولا المؤسسات السياسية التي رفضت نهائيا وأقصت العبيد من العملية السياسية. (ترجمتنا)

The distribution of power is narrow and unconstrained, then **the political institutions are absolutist**, as exemplified by the **absolutist monarchies.** (p 80)

فإذا كان توزيع السلطة ضيقا وغير مقيدا عندئذ تكون المؤسسات السياسية استبدادية تمثله الملكيات المطلقة. (ترجمتنا)

7.1.2 Borrowing

Paul Robert (1992) defines it as: “The context in which a language receives an element from another language (a word or method of expression) and becomes integrated into its vocabulary. This is his contribution to the development of a translational theory that addresses practical problems (Saeeda Lakhal, 2011). And “borrowings are said, those elements that one language has received from another during its history” (1986 Gousse, André)

EcomiendoMita

GbadolitThe Luddites.

7.1.3 Simulation

Simulation is another method of borrowing, including structural mimicry, expressive mimicry, and stylistic mimicry. (SuhailIIdris, 1995) defines it as "the process of copying and transferring an expression from one language to another by means of a literal translation." or what he calls loan translation, and Welles defines it as "a hypothetical translation that is limited to compound nouns or to linear substitution lines that are often accepted by speakers of the target language after a period of time. Adjective-noun collocation(1982) Wolfram Wills. Also, "there is a simulation that dates back to a long time and that has undergone semantic changes..." (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1977)

And which part of the government has the right to do what.(p.80)...

And which department of government would do what (Sentence Structure Simulation)

وأي قسم في الحكومة في أن يفعل ماذا (محاكاة لبنية الجملة) (ترجمتنا).

A translation can also be translated as an act or a semantic translation with: What are the powers of each of its sections. Some simulations from the text:

Creative destruction التدمير الخلاق

Extractive instructions المؤسسات الاستخراجية

Inclusive institutions المؤسسات الشاملة

Economic opportunities الفرص الاقتصادية

Economic growth النمو الاقتصادي

Industrial productivity الإنتاجية الصناعية

Entrepreneurial initiative ريادة الأعمال

Critical juncture المنعطفات الحاسمة

8.1Substitution

Vinay and Darbelnet define this style as: "The style that is represented in replacing part of the discourse (discours) with another part without changing anything of the meaning of the message (Vinay&Darbelnet, 1958).(بيوض2003).

example 1 who have good ideas will be able to **start businesses**.(p.77)

الذي يملك أفكارا حسنة بمقدوره القيام بأعمال تجارية. (إبدال صيغة نحوية) (ترجمتنا) **مثال 1**
example2...The economic disaster of north Korea, which led to **starvation of millions**, when placed against the south Korean economic success, is striking...(p73)

مثال 2 : فعند وضع التّجّاح الاقتصادي لكوريا الجنوبية في مقابل الكارثة الاقتصادية التي أدت إلى تجويع الملايين في كوريا الشماليّة يبدو الفرق جلياً وواضحاً (ترجمتنا).

8.2 Modulation

It is the translator's ability to play with words and his unique skill through the change that he makes to the word itself, which is the result of the process of employing one of the semantic features in a single word or group of words to suit the contextual meaning of the text. (Peter Newmark, 1991) believes that "it includes everything that is not a literal translation is unhelpful in the way in which it was put," while Wolfram Wills (1982) sees that the best way to give changes in the semantic expression its due is to think of adaptation as a general, undistinguished term relatively. (previous source)

We translated the title into the industry of prosperity and poverty, as it could have been translated into the making of prosperity and poverty (substitution and modulation at the same time). (ترجمتنا). صناعة الرّخاء والفقير

Though many of these public services can be provided by markets and private citizens, the degree of coordination necessary to do so on a large scale often eludes all but a **central authority** (p80)

example1... The degree of coordination necessary to do this on a large scale often gets away with it and only the central authority can do it (our translation)

مثال1... فإنّ درجة التنسيق الضروري للقيام بذلك على نطاق واسع، غالباً ما تفلت من الجميع ولا يستطيع القيام بها سوى السلطة المركزيّة (ترجمتنا)

example2...to endow an **extractive political regime** with rather **inclusive economic institutions...** (p81)

مثال 2 : كبديل للوضعيّة التّاريخية يمكن أن تُمنح نظاماً سياسياً استخراجياً أو بالأحرى طابع المؤسسات الاقتصادية الشاملة... (هو أيضاً إبدال في الصيغة التراكيبة للجملة) (ترجمتنا) .

example1...Because **aristocratic opposition**, though real, was muted(p85)

مثال 3: بسبب تكميم فمّ المعارضة الارستقراطية (تطويع لسبب ونتيجة) (ترجمتنا).

8.3Equivalence

Bayoud believes that "this broad concept has been accompanying translation theory throughout its course, and which characterizes most contemporary studies of translation, making it a topic on which opinions differ greatly, and it has become one of the central topics in translation theory, on which linguists agreed to disagree." (Inaam Bayoudh, 2003). From the opposite point of view of Vinay and Darbelnet (1978), Ladmiral (1978) sees that "the concept of equivalence is so broad, and its field of application so general, that it defines and refers to the whole process of translation (Vinay&Darbelnet, 1958).

example1...to be **inclusive, economic institutions** must feature secure **private property**, an **unbiased system of law**,...(p.74)

المثال 1: لكي تكون المؤسسة شاملة، ينبغي أن توطد الملكية الخاصة ونظاماً قانونياً غير منحاز (ترجمتنا)

8.4 Adaptation

Requires changing a cultural reference entirely if it has no parallel in the target language or culture, and Vinney and Darblin called it the maximum translation" (Inaam Bayoudh)

example1...In neither **type of society** was the vast mass of people able to **make the economic decisions**(p.76)

المثال 1: لم يكن السواد الأعظم من الناس قادرين في أي نوع من المجتمعات على اتخاذ القرارات الاقتصادية. (ترجمتنا)

example2: In neither type of society was the power of the state used to provide key public services (p.76)

مثال 2: ولم تكن سلطة الدولة تستخدم الخدمات الأساسية (ترجمتنا)

9. Other methods

9.1 Semantic translation

It is a translation that pays great attention to the aesthetic value at the expense of meaning if necessary, and it gives way to the translator's creative creations (Inaam Bayoudh, p. 26).

example1: South Korea was led, and its early economic and political institutions were shaped, by the Harvard-and Princeton-educated, staunchly anticommunist Syngman Rhee, with significant support from...(p.71)

مثال1: فقد كان يقود كوريا الجنوبية سونغ مان ري المناهض بشدة للشيوعية، خريج جامعة هارفارد ويرينستون، وشكّل مؤسساتها الاقتصادية والسياسية الأولى بدعم معتبر... (ترجمتنا)

It was led (passive voice): (a semantic translation using a substitution from the passive voice to the active voice).

example2: The economics of 38th parallel (P.70)

مثال 2: إقتصادات خط العرض الثامن والثلاثين (ترجمتنا)

The first sub-title: The thirty-eighth latitude economics, it was translated first into the 38th latitude economics, on the first reading and then into the thirty-eighth latitude economics.

9.2 Interpretive translation

It requires a semantic method of translation as well as a great explanatory capacity for the culture of the original text in the first place, with some consideration for the reader in the language into which it is translated (Newmark 1981).

Text source:

example1: It was not a coincidence that when, in 1618, the **Virginia company gave land**, and freedom from their **draconian contracts**, to the colonists it had previously tried , the **General Assembly** in the following year allowed the colonists to begin **governing themselves**. (P82)

مثال1: لم يكن الأمر صدفة في العام 1618 عندما أعطت فيرجينيا كومباتي المُعمّرين الأراضي ومنحتهم الحرية بعقودها الصارمة بينما سمحت الجمعية العامة للمعمّرين بعد سنة من مباشرة حكمهم الذاتي. (ترجمتنا).

9.3 Idiomatic translation

“It is a linguistic unit consisting of two or more words that denote a special meaning that differs from the meaning of each word alone” (Youssef Hassan, 2006) and “Chomsky’s highly influential linguistic theory emphasized the ability of speakers to create and translate single-of-its-kind sentences. The point of view of the lexical approach says that few sentencesThe vocalizations are new creations and that the multi-word units that function as ready-made structures or models stored in the memory constitute a high percentage of the fluent speech in the speech heard in daily conversations” (BadriSiham, 2012).

Whereas Chomsky’s influential theory of language emphasizes the capacity of speakers to create and interpret sentences that are unique and have never been produced or heard previously, in contrast, the lexical view that holds only a

minority of spoken sentences are entirely novel creations and that multi-word units functioning as "chunks" or memorized patterns form a high proportion of the fluent stretches of speech heard in every day conversation." (pawley and Syder, 2001)

example1: Judges and justices of the peace (p.75)

مثال 1: "محاكم سلم" أو "محاكم صلح" (ترجمتنا)

9.4 Interpretive translation

Aims to produce the same cognitive and emotional impact on the reader as the original text has on its readers. The translator, who is a reader of the original text and clarifies the meaning he has reached, has to occupy a central place in the study of the translation process (Hasib Elias Hadid, 2008), and this requires the translator to obtain the contextual value of all words by weighing the importance of their relative connotations. (Delisle & Danica) , 1984) (Abdul Latif Hassouf, 2006)

We have to look at (p.73)...We have to study the institutions for the answer...Whereas, the literal translation is "we have to look out of meaning".

9.5 Translation by meaning

The problem related to meaning is defining the conditions that must be met in a word or phrase in order for it to have a meaning, and the study of meaning is concerned with knowing the different meanings of words resulting from our understanding of these words within a verbal context, and a survey of the mental images associated with them. Concerning the meaning, Larson says: "states that there are some characteristics of language which involve the process of translation. By knowing the elements of meaning of the source language, translators can make the right decision related to these elements. The elements are described below:

1. Plural system
2. One form with many alternative meaning
3. Grammatical marker (Larson 1984)

example1: They replace the old with the new, **new sectors attract** resources away from old ones (p.93)

مثال 1: بحيث تجتذب قطاعات جديدة موارد بمنأى عن القديمة، وتأخذ الشركات الجديدة المشاريع من المؤسسات القديمة. (ترجمتنا)

example2: Skills of a large number of individuals is critical for **economic growth.**(p.79)

مثال 2: هو أمر بالغ الأهمية من أجل تحقيق النمو الاقتصادي. (ترجمتنا)

10. CONCLUSION

The evidence from this study suggests the nature of specialized scientific texts - and this is what every reader of the blog will conclude - made us rely on literal translation in the beginning to help us decipher its “difficult talismans” (Bayouhd, 2003), especially since the blog dates back to the fourteenth century, and the main literal translation was The only starting point determine the difficulties.

We have made use of translating terms such as translation by act, translation by meaning, and interpretative translation as necessary to improve the translation and get it out of the literal translation, which often leads to a poor translation far from the intended meaning, and we have cited some examples that illustrate this.

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