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Economic Terminology Standardization through Translation: A Corpus-Driven Analysis

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Abstract: This study investigates the linguistic characteristics and conceptual relationships of economic terms within a restructured bilingual corpus. It examines the applicability of various translation methods and techniques to these terms. We hypothesized that for translating and standardizing English-to-Chinese economic terminology, distinct translation strategies should be tailored to the linguistic and conceptual attributes of the source terms. Additionally, English terminologies with analogous linguistic and conceptual features may be translated with similar methods, contributing to the standardization of English-to-Chinese economic translations. Guided by this hypothesis and three research questions, we categorized terms in the corpus from the perspective of their linguistic and conceptual characteristics. It was found that literal translation, semantic translation and transliteration are the primary methods for translating economic terms from English to Chinese.
Keywords: terminology translation; economic terms; translation strategies; standardization

1. Introduction

The imperative examination of domain-specific terminology is paramount, particularly in light of the substantial translation efforts dedicated to rendering English economic texts into Chinese in recent years. Precise translation of technical terms is fundamental to successful translation. In 2002, the China National Committee for Terms in Sciences and Technologies published "The Compilation of Terminology for Translation Purposes" (《面向翻译的术语学编纂》, GB/T 18895-2002), establishing a groundwork for compiling and translating technical terminology. Despite significant contributions from government and non-government organizations, including the China National Committee, and extensive research in fields such as biology, medical science, computer science and linguistics, economic term translation and standardization have received limited attention globally. Existing research is scarce and has yet to be practically applied. Therefore, this study seeks to address this gap by exploring the translation and standardization of economic terms using a self-built bilingual corpus. It aims to guide the standardization of economic term translation and future translation of economic and trade English materials, providing insights for machine translation technology .

2. Literature Review

Terminology is a vital resource for the development of scientific and technical processes [1]. Its research scope has been extending in recent years. The peculiarities and complexities of terminology are further ascertained by the exploration into the practice of terminology translation in the field of humanities and social sciences [2]. There are three dimensions of terminology theory, each offering a distinct yet interrelated perspective on terms: (1) The cognitive dimension associates linguistic forms with their conceptual content, namely, the referents in the real world—conceptual aspect: it concerns the concept enabling the human mind to comprehend the referent. (2) The linguistic dimension explores the existing and potential forms of representing terminologies—symbolic aspect: it pertains to the term as a symbol for an object, a referent. (3) The ontological dimension examines the referential aspect: the referent itself to be named and understood [3, p13]. This study will concentrate on the first two dimensions.

2.1 The Linguistic Dimension of Terminology

In the field of linguistics, terminology primarily concerns issues such as term formation, terminologization processes and term creation guidelines. For the purpose of this study, the focus will be on the lexical categories of terms in this section,

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with a detailed discussion on guidelines for term creation. The Oxford Dictionary defines "term" as "a word or phrase used as the name of something, especially in a specific field of language". Terms represent the linguistic embodiment of concepts, which take form only after the designation process. Sager [3] notes that terms in specialized languages, particularly in technical language, predominantly take noun forms. He observes that concepts often expressed as adjectives and verbs in technical languages typically appear in noun form in terminological dictionaries.

2.2 The Cognitive Dimension of Terminology

The cognitive dimension of terminology, pivotal to this research, centers on the concepts and concept systems. It is crucial to illustrate the relationship between concept, term and terminology in the first place. The primary objects of terminology, the terms, are perceived as symbols which represent concepts. Concepts must therefore be created and come to exist before the terms which will be formed to represent them. In fact, naming a concept typically constitutes the initial step in acknowledging it as socially useful or usable entity [3, p22]. Wüster's comprehensive theory of terminology emphasizes the significance of concepts and their delineation from each other [4]. Owing to the fact that concepts are predominant over terms, terminology always starts with the concepts and works its way from concepts to terms. This underscores the significance of comprehending concept characteristics, their interconnections and their correlation to terms, which is crucial for both terminology study and terminology translation.

The classification of concept relations into logical and ontological groups by Wüster is broadly recognized and widely used [4]. Logical relationships are based on implication or inclusion, with one concept (the superordinate) encompassing another (the subordinate), forming vertical and horizontal arrays of concepts. Conversely, an important class of ontological relations is the one concerned with contiguity in space and time. An often-encountered type of relation dealing with contiguity in space is the partitive relation, referred to as part-whole relation or meronymy. The possibility of subordination in a partitive relation makes this relation comparable to the logical type. Logical and partitive relations together comprise "hierarchical relations". However, since partitive relations are not based on concept intensions, they are of limited transitivity [5]. Hierarchical relationships encompass both logical and partitive types, the former including identical, genetic, intersectional, completely different and negative relations, while the latter incorporating component-object, member-collection, portion-mass, stuff-object, feature-activity and place-area classifications. Therefore, conceptual relations could be generally expressed as follows [6, p114]:

Table 1 Conceptual Relations Among Terms

Class	(some) types
Hierarchical	Logical/generic, partitive/meronymy
Non-hierarchical	Associative (pragmatic)

2.3 Characteristics of Terminology

Based on his understanding of the relationship between terminology and concepts, Wüster identified three core characteristics that form the foundation of traditional terminology studies: first, terminology studies prioritize concepts over terms; second, it only confined to the lexical aspect of terms; third, a term is assigned permanently to a concept, and terms and concepts should be analyzed synchronically [4]. Terminology studies should also encompass ontology, syntax, semantics, and incorporate diachronic analyses [6, p95].

There are several highly idealized requirements which can only be realized in a strictly controlled environment: a term must relate directly to the concept; it must express the concept clearly; it should adhere to lexical systematics, maintaining existing patterns and preserving uniform transcription for foreign-origin words; a term must conform to language-specific word-formation rules, which also govern word order in compounds and phrases; a term ought to provide derivatives; a term should avoid pleonasm (i.e. no redundant repetition, e.g., combining foreign words with native words of identical meanings); a term should be concise, eschewing superfluous details without sacrificing precision; synonyms, whether absolute, relative, or apparent, should be absent; a term should not have morphological variants or homonyms; a term should be monosemic; term content must be precise and not overlap in meaning with others; and it should be context-independent in meaning [3].

2.4 Standardization of Terminology

According to Sager, standardization could be introduced for several reasons: (1) In the interest of economy, if one of the competing terms is noticeably more cumbersome than the other; (2) In the interest of precision, if one term offers markedly greater clarity of reference or less inherent ambiguity than the other; (3) In the interest of appropriateness, if one term has, for example, disturbing connotations not possessed by the other. He also explained six methods of term standardization: (1) Redefinition of words—usually economical but may lack precision due to potential overlapping meanings in general language, and appropriateness due to lingering connotations from general usage. (2) Redefinition of

existing terms—economical but precision is impaired by unstable conceptual structures, at least until the conceptual system reaches a stable state. (3) Derivation—most effective when concepts form a natural hierarchy, with a small number of basic relationships which may be adequately expressed by a set of derivational affixes. (4) Composition—by juxtaposition of existing words, special terms and terms borrowed from other languages or sub languages, complex terms can be formed. (5) Borrowing—while typically precise when a term is imported with its concept, it may not always be appropriate if its form contains no eternal indicators of its place in the conceptual system, more so when the concept is also imported. (6) Compression—characteristic of codes whose primary medium is writing [3]. All these methods offer effective guidance for terminology translation, as translation itself is a form of standardization in the target language.

2.5 Translation of Terminology

Terminology translation is a critical component of technical translation, which encompasses the translation of texts in Languages for Special Purposes (LSP) [7]. In Holmstrom's three related propositions regarding UNESCO's policy on terminology and translating in 1959, he proposed that "UNESCO ought to lead in promoting measures to overcome language barriers, particularly in technical terminology" [8]. Technical translation has been recognized, studied, and developed as an independent field since the 1960s. Its focus has evolved to emphasize the translation's purpose and the target audience. Peter Newmark [9] noted that "technical translation is primarily distinguished from other forms of translation by terminology. Its characteristics, its grammatical features merge with other varieties of language."

The role of technical translators is both challenging and demanding, requiring expertise in their subject matter [10]. When technical communicators create new concepts or meanings, technical translators are required to play the important role in making meaning in the target language. This necessitates a broad and interdisciplinary knowledge base. For translators specializing in technical translation, a major challenge impeding translation progress and impacting quality is the lack of precise terminology knowledge in the target language in the majority of specialist subject fields. This issue becomes more pronounced when encountering new concepts and terms absent from any previous materials, dictionaries or documents. Therefore, research in terminology translation offers pivotal solutions, providing established methods for selecting appropriate translation techniques and strategies. It is estimated that approximately 5-10% of words in a technical document are terminology. Though terms constituting a minor portion of the overall work, which makes the translation of terminology a peripheral subset of translation studies, the effectiveness of their translation is critical to the overall success of the translation project.

The standardization of terminology in translation, as previously highlighted, can significantly facilitate the job of technical translators. In recent years, scholars have made noteworthy attempts. For instance, Clara Ho-yan Chan [11] compared the English-Chinese financial terminology translation between Mainland China and Hong Kong, analyzing their linguistic characteristics and exploring standardization potential. However, existing research falls short in effectively guiding the translation practice of economic terms. Moreover, with the proliferation of computer-assisted translation (CAT) software or machine translation (MT) application, terminology standardization of technical translation can enhance the efficiency of the software.

2. Methodology and Research Questions

The study endeavors to answer the following questions:
(1) What are the linguistic characteristics of economic terms?
(2) What are the foundations and effective classification methods of the economic terms for the translation purpose?
(3) What methods are employed in translating economic terms, which contribute to their standardization?

The objects of this research were obtained by compiling a representative set of economic terms (excluding less common abbreviations, 278 terms in total) selected from the glossaries of the *Principles of Economics* (6th edition) by N. Gregory Mankiw [12] and its Chinese version translated by Liang Xiaomin and Liang Shuo [13, 14] respectively. The terms were then organized into a new parallel bilingual corpus in alphabetical order to facilitate the analysis of translation strategies and the categorization of economic terms based on lexical features and conceptual relations. We employed TreeTagger 3.0 for assigning part-of-speech tags to the English economic terms, and CorpusWordParser for segmenting and coding the Chinese terms. Subsequently, ParaConc was utilized to align English and Chinese terms. This process yielded a word-level, parallel-aligned corpus of Chinese and English terms, which was further refined through manual proofreading.

We first examined the differences and similarities of the linguistic features of the selected terms, categorizing them into six groups based on their lexical composition. Then we identified translation strategies employed for each group within the economic context. The economic terms were then classified into different conceptual systems, primarily based on

overlapping lexical elements and interconnected conceptual relations: genetic relation ,negative relation and totally different relation. When one concept includes another concept's extension into its own, the two concepts can be regarded as genetically related; when one concept's negative traits constitute the traits of another, the two concepts are treated as negatively related; when two concepts have entirely distinct extensions, their relationship can be regarded as totally different. The aim was to establish standards for economic translation based on these terminological classifications.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 General Linguistic Statistics of the Corpus

A range of morphological properties of economic terms were revealed by analyzing the linguistic characteristics(Table 2).

Table 2 General Linguistic Statistics of the Corpus

Morphological composition	Number of terms	Percentage
N	58/278	20.4%
N+N	67/278	23.7%
N+N+N	4/278	1.4%
A+N	83/278	29.3%
A+N+N	11/278	3.8%
C+N	13/278	4.6%
A+A+N	5/278	1.8%
OF	23/278	8.5%
Others	18/278	6.5%
Total	278/278	100%

*N=Noun
A=Adjective
C=Compound word
OF=Prepositional phrase with "of"

Table 2 reveals that in the corpus, the lexical elements of economic terms predominantly consist of nouns and adjectives, with noun, noun+noun, noun+noun+noun, adjective+noun, adjective+noun+noun, adjective+adjective+noun as the dominant combinations. However, the morphological composition of the economic terms in the corpus is not evenly distributed: "noun" terms account for 20.4%; "noun+noun" terms account for 23.7%; "adjective+noun" terms account for 29.3%. Prepositional phrases with "of" are calculated as 8.5%, yet others like "adjective+noun+noun" terms, "adjective+adjective+noun" terms as well as "compound+noun" only account for a small percentage. Consequently, it can be inferred that most of the economic terms in this corpus are composed of noun, noun+noun and adjective+noun, with the total percentage of 73.4%. Given that the prepositional phrases with "of" are extremely challenging in translation, this category of economic terms will be given special attention.

All economic terms are categorized into three groups based on their common characteristics and for analytical convenience: **type one** includes "noun, noun+noun, noun+noun+noun"; **type two en**compasses "adjective+noun, adjective+noun+noun, adjective+adjective+noun"; **type three** comprises the "prepositional phrases with 'of'".

4.2 Translation Methods of Economic Terms

4.2.1 Translation Methods of Type 1 Terms

Given the prevalence of economic terms with the structure of "noun", "noun+noun", and "noun+noun+noun", particularly those with the "noun" structure, a subset was chosen for analysis(table 3).

Table 3 Type 1 Terms and Their Translations

	Original Term	Translated Term	Translation Method
noun			
1	Depression	萧条	LT
2	Cost	成本	FT
noun+noun			
3	Accounting profit	会计利润	LT
4	Demand deposits	活期存款	FT

noun+noun+noun			
5	Arrow's impossibility theorem	阿罗不可能性定理	LT
6	Consumer price index	消费物价指数	LT

**LT=literal translation; FT=free translation; TL=transliteration*

In analyzing economic terms composed of single, double, or triple nouns, we observed that most of them are directly translated into Chinese, maintaining the same word orders. For instance, "depression" was literally translated into "萧条" . However, when the single noun happens to be a polysemous word, its definition or concept must be taken into consideration. To give an instance, the Oxford Advanced Learner's English-Chinese Dictionary defines the word "cost" as "the amount of money that you need in order to buy, make or do something", which, when translated into Chinese, is "费用", "花费" or "价钱". But its plural form "costs" ,which refers to "the total amount of money that needs to be spent by a business", should be rendered into "成本". The term "cost" in the economic corpus of this study was translated as "成本" even though it is in its single form, which seems to be a wrong doing. However, when considering the definition available in the corpus "the value of everything a seller must give up to produce a good", we found the given translation is reasonable and realistic. Besides, in terms of the economic context as well as the purpose of the original text, "成本" prevails among other alternatives. Another example is "demand deposits" —"活期存款"—with the meaning of "balances in bank accounts that depositors can access on demand by writing a check". If dealt with literal translation, it would be "需求存款", which is not a formal or frequently utilized expression in Chinese and would definitely cause ambiguity or confusion among the potential readers, whereas "活期存款" is a economic term widely employed in the daily life of the Chinese people and its concept extension is exactly the same with "demand deposits" in the corpus.

4.2.2 Translation Methods of Type 2 Terms

This type of economic terms account for 34.9% in total, with "adjective+noun" terms stand at 29.3%. Here are some examples(table 4):

Table 4 Type 2 Terms and Their Translations

	Original Term	Translated Term	Translation Method
adjective+noun			
1	Open market	开放市场	LT
2	Fundamental analysis	基本面分析	FT
adjective+ noun+noun			
3	Efficient markets hypothesis	有效市场假说	LT
4	Median voter theorem	中值选民定理	LT
adjective+ adjective +noun			
5	Average fixed cost	平均固定成本	LT
6	Diminishing marginal product	边际产量递减	FT

**LT=literal translation; FT=free translation; TL=transliteration*

Literal translation predominates in rendering this group, though semantic translation is also employed. Word choice continues to be a pivotal problem. As for "open market", the word "open" possesses an array of such Chinese equivalents as "敞开的, 张开的, 畅通的, 开放的". The selection process involves not only understanding the concept but also finding an equivalent phrase in the target language that conveys the original meaning. However, if none of the method works out, the translator needs to seek for the proper collocation of the words which can not only convey the concept of the original term "open market" but also confront with the word formation rules and common practice of the target language. Therefore, "open market" was translated into "开放市场". Another case is "fundamental analysis". While "analysis" can be translated directly to "分析", "fundamental" as an adjective does not correspond exactly to "基本面". It does not make sense nor tally with Chinese linguistic norms if translated as "基本的分析" or "基本分析" since it means "the study of a company's accounting statements and future prospects to determine its value".

4.2.3 Translation Methods of Type 3 Terms

As for prepositional phrase with "of", the situation is complicated due to the fact that there are three patterns of these terms with which, although a uniform translation method was applied, adjustments were made to the word order(table 5).

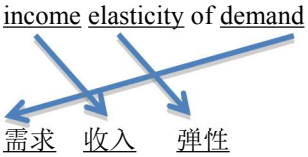
Table 5 Type 3 Terms and Their Translations

	Original Term	Translated Term	Translation Method
? of ?			
1	Diseconomies of scale	规模不经济	LT
2	Law of demand	需求定理	LT
?? of ?			
3	Income elasticity of demand	需求收入弹性	LT
4	Natural rate of unemployment	自然失业率	LT
? of *			
5	Model of aggregate demand and aggregate supply	总需求与总供给模型	LT
6	Theory of liquidity preference	流动性偏好理论	LT

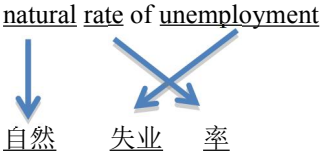
"?" represents for one word
"" represents for two or more words*
**LT=literal translation; FT=free translation; TL=transliteration*

When translating economic terms with the structure of "? of ?" from English to Chinese, the translator can delete the preposition "of" first, then reverse the order of the words before and after the preposition in the original text.

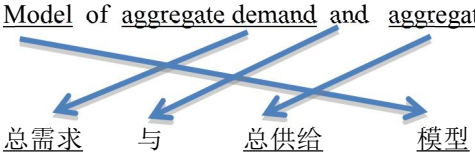
The ways of translation for the terms in the second set are not as consistent as that of in the first one. For some terms, the word behind the preposition "of" has been placed in front of the two words before "of" in the Chinese translation. However, for the rest of them, the first word remains at the front, and the word behind "of" has been placed in front of the second word before "of". For instance:



The definition of "income elasticity of demand" in the corpus is "a measure of how much the quantity demanded of a good responds to a change in consumers' income, computed as the percentage change in quantity demanded divided by the percentage change in income." Therefore they ought to stick together in the Chinese version.
The meaning of "natural rate of unemployment" is "the normal rate of unemployment around which the unemployment rate fluctuates". The word "natural" is a modifier of "rate of unemployment", a fixed concept, hence "失业" and "率" have to be next to each other in the Chinese translation.



The last set of terms have the common structure of "? of *" as well as the same way of translation, that is, to put the words behind the preposition "of" before the first word in the Chinese translation. For instance:



The rationale for this approach is that the words preceding the preposition "of" in this set —"model, theory, law, value"—typically function as common elements in economic terms. The accompanying words often denote a specific concept. Therefore, these words are typically translated independently from the remaining words in the terms.

Overall, by analyzing translation methods for economic terms, we discovered that literal translation is the most prevalent and suitable method, ensuring maximal fidelity to the source language. This method mainly applies to terms composed of noun+noun, adjective+noun or a single noun, predominantly featuring monosemic words for clarity. However, terms subjected to free translation, despite having similar linguistic compositions as literally translated terms, often involve polysemous words, posing challenges in selecting appropriate meanings. In such cases, the definition, or concepts of the terms should be fully considered as they can provide practical assistance in the translation process to make sure that the meaning of the terms be conveyed accurately with readability. In addition, some English terms are also freely translated though they have equivalents in Chinese. Lastly, the rest of the English economic terms, which include proper nouns such as names of a person or a place, are translated with transliteration.

4.2.4 Mixed Translation Methods

Transliteration, employed together with literal translation, was chosen for a few terms(table 6).

Table 6 Terms Translated through both Transliteration and Literal Translation

Original phrase	**Coase theorem**	**Condorcet paradox**	**Nash equilibrium**	**Fisher effect**	**Phillips curve**
Translated version	科斯定理	康多塞悖论	纳什均衡	费雪效应	飞利浦曲线
Pin yin	Ke si ding li	Kang duo sai bei lun	Na shi jun heng	Fei xue xiao ying	Fei li pu qu xian
Transliterated part	Coase-科斯	Condorcet-康多塞	Nash-纳什	Fisher-费雪	Phillips-飞利浦
Literally translated part	Theorem-定理	Paradox-悖论	Equilibrium-均衡	Effect-效应	Curve-曲线

4.3 Conceptual Relationships of Classified Economic Terms

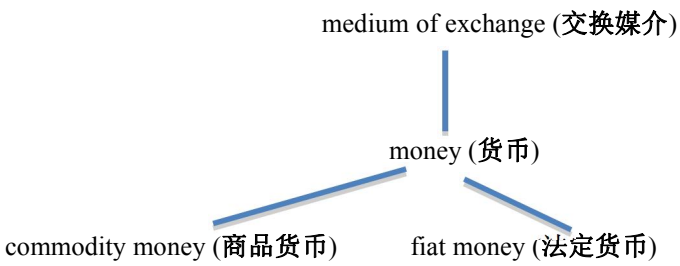
Most of the economic terms in the corpus are conceptually related in this way or another. As previously indicated, the relations among the economic terms are mainly genetic relation, intersective relation, negative relation, totally different relation and associative relation, of which genetic, negative, and parallel distinct relations (a sub-type of completely distinct relations) are most prevalent. The subsequent sections delve into these relationships to uncover inherent standardization principles. This analysis aims to streamline the translation of economic terms within similar conceptual frameworks and facilitate the generation of new terms alongside their Chinese translations.

4.3.1 Economic Terms with Genetic Relation

Feng defines "genetic relation" as a relationship where one concept encompasses another, making them genetically related [6]. In this context, terms within the same genetic system can be listed in a hierarchical order and share common elements in their extension. The following selection of economic terms illustrates this genetic relation through their explicit definitions:

medium of exchange (交换媒介) is an item that buyers give to sellers when they want to purchase goods and services
money (货币)is the set of assets in an economy that people regularly use to buy goods and services from other people
commodity money (商品货币)is money that takes the form of a commodity with intrinsic value
fiat money (法定货币)is money without intrinsic value that is used as money because of government decree

The genetic relationship of those four terms can be depicted as:



The term “money” is a form of “medium of exchange” with two sub-concepts: “commodity money” and “fiat money”, which have opposite meaning or definition to each other. The word “money” in the three terms was literally translated into the same word “货币” .

4.3.2 Economic Terms with Negative Relation

If the negative traits of one concept constitute the traits of another, the two concepts are negatively related. Terms in the corpus that are negatively related can be divided into two groups based on the roles of their common words.

(1) Negatively Related Terms with a Key Word as the Common Word

These words possess the same key word yet the different words that composed of them usually possess opposite meanings. For instance:

private goods 私人物品 goods that are both excludable and rival in consumption
public goods 公共物品 goods that are neither excludable nor rival in consumption

The negative relation between the two terms is evident in their definitions, especially from the underlined conjunctions. The common word “goods” was translated into the same Chinese word “物品”.

(2) Negatively Related Terms with a Modifier as the Common Word

The following examples have different key words yet share the same modifier:

marginal cost(边际成本)is the increase in total cost that arises from an extra unit of production
marginal revenue(边际收益) is the change in total revenue from an additional unit sold

“Marginal” is the common adjective modifier of the two terms, being translated as “边际” in both of their Chinese versions.

(3) Negatively Related Terms without Common Words

For the negatively related terms with any common word, their relationship can only be identified from their respective explanation. For example:

club goods (俱乐部物品)are goods that are excludable but not rival in consumption
common resources (公共资源)are goods that are rival in consumption but not excludable

Negatively related terms can be recognized neither from the literal meaning of the original terms nor from their Chinese translation. Therefore, this set of terms are an exception for the standardization of economic terminology translation.

4.3.3 Economic Terms with Parallel Different Relation

The “totally different relation” is defined as a relationship where two concepts have entirely distinct extensions, leading to a completely different relation between them. Feng further classifies this relation into two subcategories: parallel different relation and non-parallel different relation, of which the former describes the concepts of totally different related terms with common adjacent generic concept [6]. Some of the examined economic terms enjoy the different relation in parallel:

natural rate of output（自然产量率） is the production of goods and services that an economy achieves in the long rum when unemployment is at its normal rate
natural monopoly（自然垄断） is a monopoly that arises because a single firm can supply a good or service to an entire market at a smaller cost than could two or more firms
natural resources（自然资源） are the inputs into the production of goods and services that are provided by nature, such as land, rivers, and mineral deposits

From the perspective of definition, it is hard to find the overlapping elements of these terms though they share the same word “natural”, the common adjacent generic concept. When it comes to the classification of economic terms for the translation purpose, they share word/words in common, which can be translated into the same Chinese word “自然”.

5. Conclusion

This research presents an in-depth analysis of the translation strategies for economic terms, focusing on their linguistic structures and conceptual relationships. The terms can be categorized into three main structures: “noun” and its compounds, “adjective+noun” combinations as well as prepositional phrases with “of”. It reveals that the choice of translation method depends, to a large extent, on the linguistic features and the semantic context of the terms. Terms composed of nouns (single, double, or triple) are typically translated literally to maintain fidelity to the source language. However, when it comes to polysemous nouns, free translation is employed to ensure semantic accuracy. For “adjective+noun” structures, literal translation is predominantly used. The analysis of prepositional phrases with “of” indicates that literal translation is commonly applied, often involving a restructuring of word order to suit Chinese syntax, which is crucial for maintaining clarity and coherence in the translated terms. Moreover, the study explores the conceptual relationships among economic terms, categorizing them into genetic, negative, and parallel different relations. This classification aids in understanding how terms are related. Terms with a genetic relationship maintain consistency in translation, while those with negative relations require careful handling of the shared key word to convey their oppositional meanings accurately. The research also addresses terms translated through a combination of transliteration and literal translation, a strategy particularly relevant for proper nouns and specialized terms, ensuring their recognizability and accuracy in both languages.

Overall, this study provides valuable insights into the translation of economic terms, emphasizing the importance of linguistic structures, conceptual relationships and contextual understanding in achieving accurate and effective translation. This framework offers a practical guidance for translators and scholars in economic terminology, facilitates the standardization of economic terminology translation and contributes to the establishment of key-word based or conceptual-relation based parallel economic terminology database for the advancement of widely-used CAT software. However, due to the limitation of the selected corpus and the fact that new terms are also coming into being as the subject develops and evolves, this study cannot take all categories of economic terms into consideration. For some conceptually related terms such as negatively related terms without common words, effective ways to incorporate their translation into the standardization of terminology translation are still need to be developed.

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