

የክፍያ ምዕራፍ ቃላት

Glossary of Economic Terms

ከ 21-50 ትርጉሞች የተረጉ ቃላትና ትንተና

Takkele Taddese

Department of Linguistics, Addis Ababa University  
and

Dejene Aredo

Department of Economics, Addis Ababa University

The presentation of coinages in this issue is going to be slightly different. Although the principles and methods of the coinages remain the same, the illustrative examples given in sentences in the first issue are omitted here. Comments on the coinages are made whenever found necessary, however.

21. DEMAND (n)	ተረጋገጥኝ (ስ)
22. DEMAND CURVE (n)	የተረጋገጥኝ ኩርባ (ስ)
23. DERIVED DEMAND (n)	ተገኝጋሪ ተረጋገጥኝ (ስ)
24. QUANTITY DEMANDED (n)	የተረጋገጥኝ ምጣን (ስ)
25. DEMAND FUNCTION (n)	የተረጋገጥኝ ገብረት (ስ)
26. DEMAND SCHEDULE (n)	የተረጋገጥኝ ሰንጠረዥ (ስ)
27. INCOME (n)	ገቢ (ስ)
28. WAGE (n)	ጥገያ (ስ)
29. SALARY (n)	ደመወገ/ደጥሃ (ስ)
30. REVENUE (n)	ገቢ (ስ)

31. HOUSEHOLD INCOME (n)	የቤተሰብ ገቢ (ስ)
32. GOVERNMENT REVENUE (n)	የጠቅላይ ገቢ (ስ)
33. FIRM INCOME (n)	የንግድ ገቢ (ስ)
34. NOMINAL INCOME (n)	የይዘት ገቢ (ስ)
35. REAL INCOME (n)	እድገት ገቢ (ስ)
36. GROSS INCOME (n)	የሁለተኛ ገቢ (ስ)
37. NET INCOME (n)	የተጣራ ገቢ (ስ)
38. DISPOSABLE INCOME (n)	ተከፋይ የቤተሰብ ገቢ (ስ)
39. TASTES OR PREFERENCES (n)	ፍርድ/ፍርድዎች (ስ)
40. CHANGE IN DEMAND (n)	የተፈላጊነት ለውጥ (ስ)
41. SHIFT IN DEMAND CURVE (n)	የተፈላጊነት ኮርባ ለውጥ (ስ)
42. CONSUMABLE (adj.)	ተሸግኝ (ት)
43. CONSUMPTION (n)	ፍጆታ (ስ)
44. CONSUMER (n)	ሸግኝ (ስ)
45. SUPPLY (n)	አቅርቦት (ስ)
46. SUPPLIER (n)	አቅራቢ (ስ)
47. SUPPLY SCHEDULE (n)	የአቅርቦት ሰንጠረዥ (ስ)
48. SUPPLY CURVE (n)	የአቅርቦት ኮርባ (ስ)
49. SUPPLY FUNCTION (n)	የአቅርቦት ግብረት (ስ)
50. QUANTITY SUPPLIED (n)	የአቅርቦት ጠገን (ስ)

ትንተና

1. The coinage ተፈላጊነት for 'demand' is derived from ፈለገ 'he (it) wanted'. The passive form is ተፈለገ 'it (he) is wanted'. In English the nominal 'demand' and its verbal counterpart '(to)

'demand' are formally identical. The origin of both according to the 1961 edition of Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, is the Latin detmandare 'to commit to one's charge, command'. The verb 'to demand' is a transitive verb having the meaning of, according to the Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, (1) 'ask for (something) as if ordering, or as if one has a right to' or (2) 'need, require'. ፈለገ is also a transitive verb but the passive ተፈለገ 'it (he) is needed or required' expresses the concept that something has 'demand' or there is a high 'demand' for it. The derived nominal ተፈላጊነት therefore expresses the concept of the English technical term 'demand' but in the passive. Look at the following examples and their Amharic equivalents:

a. The demand for fish this month exceeds the supply.

የዚህ ወር የሰላ ተፈላጊነት ከአቅርቦት ይበልጣል።

b. The demand for skilled workers is high; but there is no demand for unskilled ones.

የሰላጠኑ ሰዎች ተፈላጊነት ከፍተኛ ነጻ፣ ነገር ግን የልዩልዩ ሰዎች ተፈላጊነት የላቸዋል።

c. There is a high demand for butter these days.

ሰዎችን ቅሬ ከፍተኛ ተፈላጊነት አለጧ። (ሰዎችን ቅሬ ፈላጊ ጠይ ነጻ።)

The above examples illustrate that what some words express in the active voice in English can be expressed in the

passive in Amharic. In English, the word 'demand' looks at what is 'needed or required' from the point of the person who needs or requires the thing but in Amharic the same idea is expressed from the point of the thing that is needed or required. Once the term for 'demand' is found, therefore, the rest will fall into line.

## 2. Income, revenue

A single Amharic word ገቢ is used to represent both the English terms revenue and income. Some may argue that we need separate coinages for each term. It is not actually necessary. Some languages have single words for which others have more than one. For example, the English word you is used in contexts where Amharic uses four: አንተ, እንኛ, እርሶቻ, እናንተ. Similarly, the technical term 'solution' has different meanings when used in mathematics and chemistry. In fact, even the English words revenue and income mean the same conceptually but English used revenue because it got it from the Latin. Income is native and refers to something that comes in, identical to the Amharic ገቢ. In Latin, revenue is constituted of two elements re + venire 'to come'. So, the Amharic word ገቢ can accommodate all the ideas that the two English terms express without difficulty.

3. Two other words that need comment are ገብረት (No. 25) and ሌላገብ (No. 40). The word ገብረት is a Geez word. It is related to ተገባር which is commonly used in Amharic. We could have used this

an acceptable one. No acceptable form could be derived for 'consumer', however. Logically, if ነጻ 'driver' can be derived from ነፋ 'he drove', ፈጸ 'consumer' can be appropriately derived from ፈጸ 'he consumed'. But ፈጸ does not seem to be readily acceptable as is ነጻ. Therefore, we found ጸግኝ to be an appropriate, and hopefully acceptable, term for 'consumer'. We also found it to be an appropriate counterpart of the word ለጥፋኝ 'producer'. A word for 'consumable' can thus be derived from ጸግኝ. We found such a word in the form of ተጸግኝ and this word can thus be used for 'consumable'.

Terms such as ጥገላ 'wage', ለቅርቦት 'supply', ጭጽታ 'consumption' have been familiarized, especially during the revolution. The terms የአገር ጠባብ ገቢ 'inland revenue' and ጸጥሄ 'salary' had been in popular use even before the revolution.

4

ERRATA

Inside cover page under 'contents': last name Takele Tadesse should read Takkele Taddese. Glossary of Economic Terms Nos. 01-02 should read Nos. 01-20.

Consistency should also be maintained in writing the numbers to identify the coined technical terms. For example, 0 precedes all the numbers from 1-10, except nos. 3, 4, 5.

The Amharic syllabic letter h has not also come out clearly in nos. 3 and 7. The coinage for no. 2 was originally given as hግጌ, which patterns with such Amharic words as ጸገጌ, ገገጌ, ፍገገ, etc. Instead, the word hፍግ, which patterns with hፍሮ, ፍፍሮ, ሰሮገ, ፍልገ, etc., is opted for. hግጌ is preferable, however, because the derivations in 3 hግጌፍግ, and in 7 ጸhግጌፍግ can be symmetrical with it.

Moreover, since there is a certain degree of subjectivity in either accepting or rejecting a coined term, the word hግጌ sounds better in hግጌ ከፍል 'economy class' than hፍግ ከፍል.

Top of p. 104 (line 2) cosonants = consonants

Bottom of p. 104 (line 23) \*unfortunatly = unfortunately

Bottom of p. 105 (line 11) word = words.