

የክመና ቃላት

Glossary of Economic Terms Nos 103-132

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103-132 ቁጥር የተረቡ ቃላትና ትንተና

103. balance of payments (n) የከፍታ ጧዛን / ስ /
104. foreign exchange reserves (n) የጠጪ ምንጭ ተተግጭ / ስ /
105. inflation (n) የዋጋ ንረት / ስ /
106. gross domestic product (n) ያለተጣራ ያገር ጠስጥ ገቢ / ስ /
107. raw material (n) ጥሬ ዕቃ / ስ /
108. exchange rate (n) የምንጭ ተጠን / የምንጭ ሂሳብ / / ስ /
109. trade balance (n) የንግድ ጧዛን / ስ /
110. import trade (n) የገቢ ንግድ / ስ /
111. export trade (n) የጠጪ ንግድ / ስ /
112. black market (n) ጥቁር ገበያ / ስ /
113. contraband (n) ኮንትራባንድ / ሀገጦጥ ንግድ / / ስ /
114. foreign exchange earnings (n) የጠጪ ምንጭ ግኝት / ስ /
115. small scale industries (n) አነስተኛ ሊንጥራት ሪፖርት / ስ /
116. cottage industries (n) የጎጃ ሊንጥራት ሪፖርት / ስ /
117. handicrafts (n) ለደጥበባት / ስ /
118. usury (n) አራጣ / ስ /
119. price stability (n) የዋጋ ጠረጋጋት / ስ /

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120. infant industries (n) ጠቅላላ ኢንዱስትሪዎች / ስ /
121. informal market (n) ይፋ አልባ ገበያ / ስ /
122. economic crisis (n) የክምግ ተጨስ / ክምግ ተጨስ / ስ /
123. gross national product (n) ያለተጣራ ባሕሪ ያርት / ስ /
124. vicious circle of underdevelopment (n) የጎሳተርነት አድራጎች ክብ / ስ /
125. efficiency (n) ትልጥፍ / ስ /
126. efficient (adj.) ተልጣፊ / ትልጠፍ / ት /
127. inefficient (adj.) ትልጠፍ አልባ / ት /
128. division of labour (n) የሰራ ክፍፍል / ስ /
129. hypothesis (n) ጠላቻት / ስ /
130. income distribution (n) የገቢ ስርጭት / ስ /
131. interest (n) ወለድ / ስ /
132. free market competition (n) ነፃ የገበያ ጠድድር / ስ /

ትገተና

COMMENT

Balance of payments

Conceptually, this term refers to 'A systematic record of all the economic transactions between one country and the rest of the world in a given period, usually one year'. Both the English and the suggested Amharic equivalent do not show this fact on the surface. If the English one does not show that but the economist knows exactly how the term is used, there is no reason why the Amharic one does not do the same. Therefore, the shorter የከፍተኛ ግዛት is preferred to የጠጠር ክፍያ ግዛት የጠጠር 'external' referring to the foreign countries involved in the

transactions. This concept can be shown in the dictionary.

Gross Domestic Product

ፆልተጣራ 'gross' is preferred to ጠቅላላ because we have used this term for 'gross income' ፆልተጣራ ገቢ in EJE Vol.1 No. 2(36). In this way, we show that 'gross domestic product' includes depreciation while at the same time we maintain consistency in word coinage. የፆንገራ ተመን 'exchange rate' is coupled with የፆንገራ ሂሳብ. The latter is given as an alternative. The reason is that the word ሂሳብ is used in the sense of 'rate' as the following illustrate:

- He is paid at the rate of five Birr an hour.

በሰዓት አምስት ብር ሂሳብ ይከረሰዋል።

The train arrived at 6 pm travelling at the rate of forty miles per hour.

ባሁኑ በሰዓት 40 ግድል ሂሳብ እየተገነባ በ12 ሰዓት ይረሰብ።

Black Market

The loan translation method* is used here. This means the Amharic coinage (ጥቁር ገበያ) is a word for word substitute of the English term: black 'ጥቁር' market 'ገበያ'. Thus, ጥቁር ገበያ has the same characteristics

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in Amharic as black market does in English linguistically. The dictionary can elaborate the rest.

Contraband

The word contraband consists of Italian contra- 'against' and bando 'proclamation'. The word is used to mean 'illegal or prohibited commerce'. The Amharic ህደግ ገገፍ is thus suggested as an alternative since we realize that it is against convention to reject or discourage the use of a term which is already in wide currency. Moreover, the Amharic word includes all kinds of illegal economic transactions of which contraband is one aspect.

Small scale industries

All the methods have been exhausted to coin a word for 'industry' but none of them was successful. When this occurs, we follow the principle of borrowing* and other related principles*. The word must either be adapted or adopted. In this case, it is adapted with respect to its English pronunciation. Thus, the word appears in all the contexts in which it is used with other words as in the word under discussion.

All the rest of the coinages seem to be self-evident. If there are any questions or suggestions, please send them to the Ethiopian

Economic Association or the Economics Department at the addresses shown in the inside back cover of EJE.

COMMENTS ON Dr. Baye's COMMENTARY.

We appreciate Dr. Baye's commentary in vol. II No. 1. of EJE. We found his comments on some of the coinage constructive and encouraging. We will react to them below but, first, we apologize for our dismaying comment in the introduction. It was not directed towards constructive criticisms. His type of comment is scholarly. We were thinking of those who sneer at the efforts of others without being involved in the actual work of coinage themselves. Our comment on his commentary will now follow. The numbers refer to the technical terms in the above volume.

58. አጠቃላይ ግንባራ is coined for equilibrating tendency not for equilibrium tendency. The mistake was not detected at the time.

59-63. We agree with Dr. Baye, except for ተለግጭ for which our suggestion should be maintained. We opted for ተለግጭነት for fear that the possible word ለጠን will not be readily acceptable.

64. We had discussed የላጎን at length before we decided upon ተረጋጎጥን We thought የላጎን indicated 'need' without having the power to buy. But we now accept the suggestion on the following grounds:

a. Our awareness and acceptance of the fact that it patterns with ለትርጉም

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and is shorter than ተረፋፊነት

- b. The fact that it has been used an Amharic equivalent for 'demand' since the out break of the revolution.
- c. Dr. Baye's preference and support for use of ደፋፊት rather than ተረፋፊነት
- d. The fact that even if its usual meaning indicates 'need' in Amharic its technical usage can be expanded by the method of semantic shift¹.

This method has already been in use when words such as the following are made to serve as technical terms: መደብ 'class', ተፈገጅ 'progressive', ግግ 'foot', ለደገፈ 'reactionary', ፖርት 'production', ሸተ 'commodity' etc. In the same way, ደፋፊት 'demand' can be used on the basis of the same principle. We also checked if the word fits the context of the sentences we gave for illustration in Vol. I No. 2. (p.81) as follows:

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

በዚህ ወር ለሌላ ያልፈ ደፋፊት ከእትርቶ ይበልጣል።

- b. The demand for skilled workers is high; but there is no demand for unskilled ones. ለሰሰጠት ሰዎች ደፋፊቷ ከፍተኛ ነጻ፤ ነገር ግን ላሰሰጠት ደፋፊት የለም።

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

ሰዎችን ለትሴ ከፍተኛ ደፋፊት ለለ።

we added the following new example for further illustration.

Urban people have a demand for fish.

የከተማ ሰጠ ለሌላ ፍጥነት ለሰጠ።

68. See the comment on No's 59-63.

76. This word is unclear because it violates the principle of transparency¹. This principle requires that those who coin words should make the coined words clear by explaining where they got them from. We failed to do so and the result was obscurity. We will now explain where we got the word from. The first word in a የተረ ለድል ዐጠ 'opportunity cost' is formed from the root verb k'r 'he(it) became absent'. ተረ is formed on the model of ዐጠ, አጥ, አደረ, etc., which can be used as follows: አገሰ ዐጠ 'new comer', ሥረ አጥ 'unemployed', and ገባ አደረ 'proletariat'. In fact, the word in question can be used with ኋላ 'behind, later' in a similar way as in 'ኋላ ተረ 'backward'. But, unfortunately, we used it as an alternative to ተረ 'he(it) became absent'. Thus የተረ ለድል 'opportunity' in the sense 'opportunity' is used in economics to mean 'the best alternative benefits forgone'. We now realize that Dr. Bayé found it obscure because the occurrence of the word as the first element instead of the second has made the construction ungrammatical as are አጥሰረ, አደረገባ, ዐጠ አገሰ. Instead, we should have used the form ተረ or ተረ to enable us to get the phrase የተረ ለድል or ተረ ለድል 'opportunity'. ተረ ለድል is preferable since የተረ ለድል ዐጠ 'opportunity cost' is clearer.

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79. An even better one is ጭጭጭጭ since for (77) the word እነሱን can be used to give us እነሱን ጭጭ instead of the one originally suggested.

80. We agree.

81. We agree with the first alternative - ትርጉም

88. We had a lengthy discussion with Dr. Baye. He had explained well that Amharic normally uses morphologically singular words in the plural, e.g. ከበደ ብዙ መጻሕፍት አለው 'Kebede has a lot of books'. The present-day use of the morphological plural nouns is the influence of European languages. 'Factors' can, therefore, be represented by the morphologically singular form ነገር instead of ነገሮች modelled on the Geez plural formation pattern. ነገር-ፖርት can, therefore, be used for 'factors of production'. We have no objection. Our only comment, the validity of which we want to test, is on the hyphenation. Compound words of this type, we suggest, should in the future be written as single words without a hyphen - ነገር ፖርት.

94. በካርታል ተጠቃሚ ፖርት ዘዴ can be made grammatical by changing the form ተጠቃሚ to ተጠቅሮ. The Amharic ተጠቅሮ can thus represent the English word <using> more appropriately than ተጠቃሚ, which is closer to 'user' than

to 'using'. Thus, በካፒታል ተጠቅሞ የግምገማ ዘዴ can reasonably be equivalent to capital using method of production. Hence,

95. በሰራተኛ ተጠቅሞ የግምገማ ዘዴ - labour using method of production. The alternative is to use Dr. Baye's first alternative - በካፒታል የግምገማ ዘዴ without the word ተጠቅሞ. What makes this choice also appropriate is that, it is shorter, and in Amharic, the phrase (term) indicates a method which makes use of capital in the process of production even though the word 'using' is not shown on the surface. While such a construction, in which the word 'using' is absent, is possible in Amharic, it is not possible in English. Just as the presence of an inappropriate form of the word 'using' has made the term ungrammatical in Amharic, the absence of it makes the English phrase ungrammatical, e.g.* Capital method of production (the star is a symbol of ungrammaticality). It must be noted, however, that the Amharic phrase uses በ 'by' instead of the English 'using'. But the use of 'by' will not make the English phrase grammatical e.g. * by capital method of production but the Amharic one በካፒታል የግምገማ ዘዴ is grammatical and it can substitute the English term capital using method of production.

97. ተለዩ ተጠቅሞ የግምገማ ዘዴ

99. ጠናኛ ታርታታርታርታ is an even better alternative.

NOTES

1. For the methods and principles employed in the coinage of all terms published in EJE see Takkele Taddese *Ways and Principles of Developing Technical Vocabulary: The Case of Amharic*. It is hoped that the material will be issued in the future.

COMMENTS ON TERMS NO 103-116

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103. I prefer የገንዘብ ጥገና since it relates more to transactions than to payment.

104. Does not follow the structure of Amharic NPS; it would be የገንዘብ ጥገና

105. የገንዘብ ጥገና ገቢ

106. የገንዘብ ጥገና ስጦታ

net national income - የገንዘብ ጥገና ገቢ

107. 'ገንዘብ' is also possible as it is widely used among rural people.

ገንዘብ ገቢ / ገንዘብ ጥገና / ገንዘብ ጥገና ገቢ

ገንዘብ ጥገና ስጦታ ? how was the daily exchange rate?

ገንዘብ ጥገና የተለወጠ ነው

108. I prefer ጥገና ገቢ : የገንዘብ ጥገና : does not make sense to people, who speak no English.

109. Use the singular as it is more natural; the use of the plural

110. is the influence of English.

111. I prefer 'ጥገና' / የገንዘብ ጥገና ገቢ / ወይም 'ጥገና' ገንዘብ ጥገና: 'ጥገና', cannot concur with industry because of semantic constraint. Industry is (-HUMAN) whereas 'ጥገና' is (+HUMAN).

112. I prefer 'ጥገና ገቢ' since the contrast is with official exchange.

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113. see 107.

114. delete 'ከባ' as the concept is implied in አቅራቢ.

115. not consistent with the structure of Amharic Compounds, አለባ does not form adjectival compounds. I suggest አቶ

116. I prefer የገቢ ክፍፍል. The English word 'distribute' does not mean 'ሰርዋት' in this context.