BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC QUẢN LÝ VÀ CÔNG NGHỆ HẢI PHÒNG

HPU

KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP

NGÀNH: NGÔN NGỮ ANH

Sinh viên: Nguyễn Thị Thanh Lãng

HẢI PHÒNG – 2023

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC QUẢN LÝ VÀ CÔNG NGHỆ HẢI PHÒNG

A STUDY ON COMMON METHOD TO TRANSLATE ENGLISH TOURISM TERM INTO VIETNAMESE

KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP ĐẠI HỌC HỆ CHÍNH QUY

NGÀNH: NGÔN NGỮ ANH

Sinh viên   : Nguyễn Thị Thanh Lãng

Giảng viên hướng dẫn: Th.s Nguyễn Thị Thu Hương

HẢI PHÒNG – 2023

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC QUẢN LÝ VÀ CÔNG NGHỆ HẢI PHÒNG

NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

Sinh viên: Nguyễn Thị Thanh Lãng   Mã SV: 1412751133

Lớp   : NA1804

Ngành   : Ngôn ngữ Anh

Tên đề tài: A study on common method to translate English tourism term into Vietnamese

NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI

1.   Nội dung và các yêu cầu cần giải quyết trong nhiệm vụ đề tài tốt nghiệp

…………………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………….

2.   Các tài liệu, số liệu cần thiết

…………………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………….

3.   Địa điểm thực tập tốt nghiệp

…………………………………………………………………………………….

CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

Họ và tên   : Nguyễn Thị Thu Hương

Học hàm, học vị   : Thạc sỹ

Cơ quan công tác   : Trường Đại học Quản lý và Công nghệ Hải Phòng

Nội dung hướng dẫn: A study on common method to translate English tourism term into Vietnamese

Đề tài tốt nghiệp được giao ngày 07 tháng 11 năm 2022

Yêu cầu phải hoàn thành xong trước ngày 18 tháng 02 năm 2023

Đã nhận nhiệm vụ ĐTTN	Đã giao nhiệm vụ ĐTTN
Sinh viên	*Giảng viên hướng dẫn*

Nguyễn Thị Thanh Lãng   ThS. Nguyễn Thị Thu Hương

Hải Phòng, ngày 24 tháng 02 năm 2023

XÁC NHẬN CỦA KHOA

PHIẾU NHẬN XÉT CỦA GIẢNG VIÊN HƯỚNG DẪN TỐT NGHIỆP

Họ và tên giảng viên: Nguyễn Thị Thu Hương

Đơn vị công tác: Trường Đại học Quản lý và Công nghệ Hải Phòng

Sinh viên: Nguyễn Thị Thanh Lãng

Chuyên ngành: Ngôn ngữ Anh

Nội dung hướng dẫn: A study on common method to translate English tourism term into Vietnamese

1.   Tinh thần thái độ của sinh viên trong quá trình làm đề tài tốt nghiệp

....

....

....

....

2.   Đánh giá chất lượng của đồ án/khóa luận (so với nội dung yêu cầu đã đề ra trong nhiệm vụ Đ.T. T.N trên các mặt lý luận, thực tiễn, tính toán số liệu…)

....

....

....

....

3. Ý kiến của giảng viên hướng dẫn tốt nghiệp

Được bảo vệ ☐   Không được bảo vệ ☐   Điểm hướng dẫn ☐

Hải Phòng, ngày ... tháng ... năm ......
Giảng viên hướng dẫn

QC20-B18

PHIẾU NHẬN XÉT CỦA GIẢNG VIÊN CHẤM PHẢN BIỆN

Họ và tên giảng viên: ....

Đơn vị công tác: ....

Họ và tên sinh viên: Nguyễn Thị Thanh Lãng

Chuyên ngành: Ngôn ngữ Anh

Đề tài tốt nghiệp: A study on common method to translate English tourism term into Vietnamese

1. Phần nhận xét của giáo viên chấm phản biện

....

....

....

2. Những mặt còn hạn chế

....

....

....

3. Ý kiến của giảng viên chấm phản biện

Được bảo vệ ☐   Không được bảo vệ ☐   Điểm hướng dẫn ☐

Hải Phòng, ngày ... tháng ... năm 2023
Giảng viên chấm phản biện

QC20-B19

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

During the process of doing this graduation paper, I have received many necessary assistances, precious ideas and timely encouragements from my teachers, family and friends. This paper could not have been completed without the help, encouragement and support from a number of people who deserve my sincerest gratitude and appreciation.

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to show my sincere thanks to all my teachers at the Faculty of Foreign Languages, Hai Phong Management and Technology University who have handed me basic knowledge to complete this study.

Secondly, I wish to express gratitude to my supervisor – Mrs. Nguyen Thi Thu Huong, the English teacher of Faculty of Foreign Language, who has always been willing to give me valuable advices and suggestions in order that I can complete this study successfully.

Last but not least, Finally, I would like to thank my family, my friends who have continuously supported , encouraged, and helped me to complete this paper.

Hai Phong, February 18th 2023

Student

Nguyễn Thị Thanh Lãng

I

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I:INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale of the study

It is undeniable that Tourism is a general economic sector, playing an increasingly important role in socio-economic development. Developing tourism will contribute to economic restructuring, bring in national budget revenue, attract investment capital and export local goods, positively impact the development of economic sectors. Tourism has a great impact on the economy related to tourism, it also contributes to the implementation of policies on hunger eradication and poverty reduction, creating many jobs and providing regular income for workers in many different regions. From a social perspective, tourism is an activity that serves people's needs for rest, entertainment and learning. This is a very common need, the higher the standard of living, the greater the need for people to travel. For Vietnam, the tourism industry is considered as one of the three key economic sectors, which is focused on investment, constantly developing and making positive contributions to the national economy. Tourism development requires many factors. Each individual or organization needs to enhance a good image in the eyes of international friends. But language barrier will make learning more difficult, especially tourism terms. I hope that this research helps Vietnamese learners to overcome trouble in translating tourism terms.

2. Aims of the study

This graduation is studied to help learners widen their knowledge of English tourms terms and could have general understaning about translating these terms from English into Vietnamese. My study focuses on:

1. Introducing theoretical background of translation.

2. Giving clear and detailed methods of translating English tourms terms so as to

find out the effective ways in translation.

3. Scope of the study

To translate and study these terms, it requires the learners to invest a great volume of time. However, due to the limitation of time and knowledge of tourist, I do not afford to find out this them completely. I only focus on studying on translating of tourist terms by referring terms related, its concepts and its equivalence meaning in Vietnamese. I hope that this study partly provides readers with overall comprehension about translating terms and helps Vietnamese learners to translate it effectively.

4. Method of the study

To order to fulfill the study, the following methods are fully employer. All of the English-Vietnamese terms used in this study are collected from English tourism terms dictionaries, internet. It provides illustrations that help reader have better understanding English tourism field. Besides, discussion with my supervisor and friends works effectively helping me complete this study. These data are divided into groups based on their common character, and then I carry out my research on procedures used to translate them into Vietnamese. I hope that this study helps learners deal with the proplem of translating English tourism terms.

5. Design of the study

The study is divided into five chapter of which the second chapter and three chapter, four chapter are important chapter.

- **Chapter 1** is THEORETICAL BACKGROUND which includes the definition,type,methods, procedures of translation in general and definition of term.
- **Chapter 2** is AN INVESTIGATION INTO ENGLISH-VIETNAMESE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH TOURISM TERMS AND THEIR VIETNAMESE EQUIVALENTS including popular construction of

English tourism terms , popular methods applied in the translation of English tourism terms, and difficulties in translating English tourism terms

- **Chapter 3** is MAJOR FINDING AND SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

PART II:DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 1: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1.1.TRANSLATION THEORY

1.1.1. Definitions of translation

In the integrated economy, translation plays an even more important role. Most fields such as construction, healthcare, finance, tourism, etc use specialized documents in Vietnamese and foreign languages. With the trend of international economic integration, the task of interpreting for business and cultural exchange is extremely necessary. That is why it brings so much meaning in life. Awarenese of translation importance, many writers has written about the definitions of translation. The following shows typical concepts that are theoretical background.

"Translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalents in to another language. Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language in to the target language (Foster, 1958). The language to be translated is called the source language, whereas the language to be translated into or arrived at is called the target language. The translator needs to have good knowledge of both the source and the target language, in addition to a high linguistic sensitivity as he should transmit the writer's intention, original thoughts and opinions in the translated version as precisely and faithfully as possible"

"According to Ghazala (1995), "translation is generally used to refer to all the process and methods used to convey the meaning of the source language in to the target language". Ghazala's definition focuses on the notion of meaning as an essential element in translation. That is, when translating, understanding the meaning of source text is vital to have the appropriate equivalent in the

target text thus, it is meaning that is translated in relation to grammar, style and sounds.

Catford (1995) points out that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. This definition shows that translation is a process in the sense that is an activity performed by people through time, when expressions are translated in to simpler ones in the same language. It can be done also from one language into another different language. Translation is, on the other hand, a product since it provides us with other different cultures, to ancient societies and civilization life when the translated texts reaches us (Yowell and Mutfah, 1999)"

All of the above definitions of translation show that translating is related to understanding the meaning of the source language and turning it into the receiving language.

1.1.2. Types of translation

P. Newark (1981) argues that there are eight different types of translation services: word-for-word, literal translation, exact translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communication.

1.1.2.1. Word for word translation

Word-for-word translation is a method of direct translation of word units from the original language to the translated language.Word order of the original language is preserved .When translating, the word is translated according to the meaning in the word dictionary, separate from context. The translation carries many characteristics of the original language and close to the language the most original language among the eight translation methods.

e.g: There is a pen on the table.

In Vietnamese: Có một chiếc bút ở trên bàn.

e.g: You are thin, he is fat.

In Vietnamese: Bạn thì gầy, nó thì béo.

1.1.2.2. Literal translation

Literal translation is a method of replacing the grammatical structure of the source language, usually a sentence or clause, with the same or nearly identical syntax in the target language. The translator does not need to make changes, except for those that are required by the grammar of the target language itself. Vocabulary is still translated out of context

e.g: She is deaf to all his advice.

In Vietnamese: Cô ta bỏ ngoài tai mọi lời khuyên của anh ta.

1.1.2.3. Faithfull translation

The translation is still relatively close to the original in form. Translators attempt to reproduce contextual meaning accurately within the constraints and limitations of the grammatical structure of the translated language. Cultural words are transferred from the original to the translation.

e.g: We could see the Mekong river winding its way through the plains below

In Vietnamese: Chúng tôi có thể nhìn thấy con sông Mê Kông uốn khúc qua những cánh đồng bên dưới

1.1.2.4. Semantic translation

Semantic translation is paraphrasing translation method the meanings of the original and meaning creates aesthetic value. This kind of method is felxible.

e.g: Love me, love my dog

In Vietnamese: Yêu nhau yêu cả đường đi

1.1.2.5. Comunicative translation

It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both language and content are readily acceptable and comprehensive to readership.

1.1.2.6. Adaptation translation

Adaptation is a method the freest of translation methods, in which the translator only keeps the topic and context scenes and characters in the original text to create copies translate in its own way. The culture of the original

language is also converted to text translation of language. In other words, this is how to rewrite the original in the translated language. According to Newmark (1988), this method mainly used for the translation of poetry, movies, songs and dramatic. Thus, the names of songs, movies or the play is translated based on the translated content of song, movie or drama, not based in the title itself.

e.g: Sometimes I am happy

Sometimes I am sad

I can feel my heart

Telling me I feel bad

Melody Angel 27 September 2004 " the grand piano")

In Vietnamese: Có những lúc trong tôi là hạnh phúc

Có những lúc sầu muộn lại đong đầy

Trái tim tôi tâm sự với tôi đây

Tôi thấy xấu, buồn đau và khổ ải!

1.1.2.7. Free translation

Free translation is a translation method that the translator only aims to translate the main content of the source text to target text without caring about details on form and language in content of the original. Therefore, it usually much longer than the original.

e.g: That guy is as poor as a church mouse.

In Vietnamese ("Anh ta nghèo như con chuột ở nhà thờ", hình ảnh con chuột ở nhà thờ thì xa lạ với bối cảnh văn hóa của người Việt Nam)

Should translate: Anh ta nghèo rớt mồng tơi.

1.1.2.8. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation aims to convert original texts into target languages using idioms, colloquialisms

e.g: A small lake sinks the great ship

In Vietnamese: Có chí thì nên

1.1.3. Translation equivalence

1.1.3.1.. Definitions of equivalence in translation

Translation equivalence refers to the equivalence relationship between the source text and the target text.

Each reader, translator, researcher has a completely different concept and perception of equivalence

1) reader/listener → assume equivalence (instinctive view)

2) translator → creates equivalence (more or less conscious view)

3) researcher → investigates equivalence (complex, differing views) (Albert 1988)

Besides, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) view equivalence-oriented translation as a procedure which"replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording"; . They also suggest that, if this procedure is applied during the translation process, it can maintain the stylistic impact of the SL text in the TL text. According to them, equivalence is therefore the ideal method when the translator has to deal with proverbs, idioms, cliches, nominal or adjectival phrases and the onomatopoeia of animal sounds.

1.1.3.2. Types of equivalence in translation

* Functional –based approach

Nida's (1964) view on equivalence.

It is not the identity of situationally relevant features that is the main criterion for equivalence, but rather the identity of the receiver's reaction.There are 2 main types of equivalence: "formal equivalence" and "dynamic equivalence"

Formal equivalence is a way of translating that closely follows the source text in terms of both form and content. The form here is the style and sentence structure: long sentences translate into long, poems into poems, proverbs into proverbs. The content here is the idea, theme, and spirit of the work. The original text should be faithfully expressed in terms of content and form,

including grammatical units, consistency in word usage, and meanings in terms of the source context to faithfully give back the grammatical units:

- verbs are translated into verbs, and nouns into nouns,
- the boundaries of the sentences remain unchanged,
- punctuation, paragraphing, etc. also stay the same.

Dynamic equivalence is "the closest natural equivalent" of the second language text and to produce a "natural" translation, the translator has to bear in mind 3 important factors:

1. Culture as a whole, → adaptation on the level of grammar (dictated by the structure) and lexicon (may happen on 3 levels: terms for which there are readily available parallels, terms which identify culturally different objects but with somewhat similar functions, terms which identify cultural specialities (e.g. synagogue, homer, cherubim).

2. The context of the particular message (intonation, rhythm of sentences, style)

3. The translation must produce the same effect as the source text produced.

2. Meaning –based approach

Koller (1979) considers five types of equivalences:

Denotative equivalence: the source language and target language words have the same denotations.

Connotative equivalence: also referred to as stylistic equivalence, provides additional values besides denotative and is related to the lexical choices between near synomyms.

Text –normative equivalence: the source language and target language words are used in the same or similar context in their respective languages.

Pragmatic equivalence: also called communicative equivalence, is readership-orientated . It is the equivalence in which the source language and target lanuage words have the same effect on the readers.

Formal equivalence: produces and analogy of form in the translation by either exploiting formal possibilities of target language or creating new forms in target language

3. Form-based approach

Baker (1992) introduced four types of equivalence:

Equivalence at word level: Baker defines the term "word" and states that one word can have different meanings in different languages, and she also relates meaning of words with morpheme. Baker introduces problems at word level and above level before suggesting some strategies to deal with them.

Grammatical equivalence: Grammatical rules can vary across the language, and this may cause some trouble in finding a direct correspondence in the target language.

Text equivalence is the equivalence between the original language text and the target language text in terms of information, coherence,the target audience, the purpose of the translation and the text type.

Pragmatic equivalence only implies the target text. The task of the translator is to recognize the implied meaning of the source text, and then reproduce it in a way that the reader of the target text can clearly understand without any misunderstanding.

Although equivalence translation is defined with different points, it is the same effective equivalence between source language and target language.

1.2. ESP IN TRANSLATION

1.2.1. Definition of ESP

English for specific purposes (ESP) is the English language used appropriately for each communication and working environment of a particular profession such as Technical English, Scientific English, English for medical professionals, English for waiters, English for tourism, etc. Specialized English vocabulary is the vocabulary related to that major and frequently used in the working environment. It will include specialized vocabulary along with other important elements such as grammar, sentence structure, etc.

A definition of ESP needs to distinguish between four absolute and two variable characteristics, according to Strevens (1988)

Four absolute characteristics of ESP include:

ESP consists of English language teaching which are

- Designed to meet and satisfy the needs of learners.

- Related in content (i.e., in its themes and topics) to particular disciplines, occupations and activities.

- Centered on the language appropriate to those activities, in syntax, lexis, discourse, semantics, etc.

In Strevens' (1988) view, ESP may be, but is not necessarily:

- Restricted as to the language skills to be learnt (e.g.: reading only, speech recognition only, etc.).

- Taught according to any pre-ordained methodology (i.e., ESP is not restricted to any particular methodology – although communicative methodology is very often felt to be the most appropriate).

To clarify the meaning of ESP, Dudley-Evans (1988:4) gave an extended definition in terms of "absolute" and "variable" characteristics.

According to Dudley-Evans & St John(1998)

- ESP may be related to or designed for specific disciplines

- ESP may use, in specific teaching situations, a different methodology from that of general English

- ESP is likely to be designed for adult learners, either at a tertiary level institution or in a professional work situation. It could, however, be for earners at secondary school level

- ESP is generally designed for intermediate or advanced students

- Most ESP courses assume some basic knowledge of the language system, but it can be used with beginners.

1.2.2 Types of ESP

There are many types of ESP. In the Tree of ELT (Hutchinson &Waters, 1987), ESP is broken down into three branches:

- English for Science and Technology (EST)

- English for Business and Economics (EBE)

- English for Social Studies (ESS)

Each of these subject areas is further divided into two branches: English for Academic Purposes (EAP) and English for Occupational Purposes (EOP). An example of EOP for the EST branch is English for Technicians where as an example of EAP for the EST branch is English for Medical Studies

Besides, David Carter (1983) identifies three types of ESP.

- English as a restricted language : Only used for specific contents, knowing this type of English may not help to communicate effectively outside the specific context

- English for Academic and Occupational purposes

- English with specific topics: Uniquely concerned with anticipated future English needs e.g: Scientists requiring English for postgraduate studies or attending conferences

1.3.TERMS

1.3.1. Definitions of terms

Terminology is the study of terms and their use. Terms are words and compound words or multi-word expressions that in specific contexts are given specific meanings, these may deviate from the meanings the same words have in other contexts and in everyday language. A term is, a word or expression that has a precise meaning in some uses or is peculiar to a science, art, profession, or subject. Terminology is a discipline that studies, among other things, the development of such terms and their interrelationships within a specialized domain.

Terminology differs from lexicography, as it involves the study of concepts, conceptual systems and their labels (terms), whereas lexicography studies words and their meanings.(wikipedia)

Besides, linguists have proposed up to various definitions of terminology. Terminology is the study of and the field of activity concerned with the

collection, description, processing and presentations of terms, i.e. lexical items belonging to specialized areas of usage of one or more languages. (Gibbon, 1998).

In "Russian encyclopedia (1976) " Terminology is a word or combination of words that denotes the concept precisely and its relationship with other concept in a specific area. Terminology is a specialized and restricted expression on things, phenomena, characteristic and the relationship in a specific profession".

Quite a few senior Vietnamese linguists have also proposed other definition of terminology as follows. "Terminology is a part of special words of language. It consists of certain words and phrases that are the exact names of a variety of concepts and objects, which belongs to the professional field" (Nguyen Thien Giap 1986: 223)

1.3.2. Terms in English tourism field

1.3.2.1. An overview of tourism

Nowadays, English plays an important role in the economic development of every country. English in general and English for tourism in particular is a requirement of each organization when recruiting for a job. People with a high level of English and experience in tourism field will certainly attract many job recruiters. Having a good knowledge of travel English will help you promote your images, people, landscapes, homeland, the country where you live or simply tell about the beautiful scenery where you have set foot.

The tourism industry will refer to travel organizations or travel agencies that lead customers to visit many places or do business in hotels and resorts. Experienced service companies meet all the needs of tourists for rest, sightseeing and dining in tours.

English translators and interpreters need professional skills, knowledge of tour guides, international relations and reception to learn deeply about Vietnam and the world's tourism geography. Understand tourist psychology, cuisine or

travel regulations and rules. Improve foreign language skills, especially English to be able to work with foreign tourists when visiting Vietnam.

1.3.2.2. Language in tourism field

Language has a strong influence on the communication of a country's image and people. This especially true in the tourism sector. The choice of language to convey specific messages with the intention of influencing people is vitally important.

A tourist English term is a term invented to promote the exchange introduction, promotion of images of a certain place and so on. Some terms are used in the field of tourism can be similar to other fields such as science, information,technology, etc.

There are some special terminologies that only make sense in the context of tourism sector. Thus, to translate them, learners needs to know more about, even master the source language or target language, background knowledge and other aspects to ensure that the translation is right.

CHAPTER 2: AN INVESTIGATION INTO ENGLISH – VIETNAMESE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH TERMS AND THEIR VIETNAMESE

The terms that make up the language of tourism are quite available and their words building are also based on different ways but majority of English tourism term terminologies are in single terms and compound terms. This study will provide readers some of the most common English tourism terms.

2.1. TERMS

2.1.1. Single terms

Single terminologies are those that consist of just one word which can be found in a text.

2.1.1.1. General terms

Tourism experts say that there are many factors for tourists to choose the types of tourism. Here are some popular types of tourism in Vietnam

❖ Depends on the purpose of the trip

- *Nature tourism*

In recent years, nature tourism has regained its inherent attraction. This type attracts tourists who are interested in natural landscapes, charming landscaper or unspoiled plant life

- *Cultural tourism*

For those who are passionate about learning history, traditional culture or customs, this is the most ideal type of tourism. Most of the tourists of this type are those who want to find cultural products that are deeply rooted in the thought and lifestyle of each locality

- *Social travel*

This type of tourism is the attractive to those who like to interact and people. The dynamism and integration with the local population will bring new experiences that no other type of tourism can bring

- *Tourism activities*

A type of tourism where visitors will be involved in a series of activities and challenges that have been planned in advance. These will be valuable experiences that give visitors lessons to hone their skills or simply try new challenges.

- Leisure travel

It is a type of service that serves the needs of convalescence and relaxation to restore spirit, health or regain energy for a series of tiring days of study and work. This is the most favorite type of tourists who simply enjoy their vacation to the fullest with their loved ones in locations with long coastlines or majestic mountains.

- Sports tourism

For sports enthusiasts, this type of sport is a great choice. Participating in health-promoting activities such as tennis, football, volleyball or sports such as surfing, road racing, etc will bring extremely memorable experiences, filled with enthusiasm and passion.

- Thematic travel

This type has a smaller scale, belongs to groups of tourists who share a common passion or a special interest. For machine enthusiasts, they can go together to a factory to visit a robot production line

- Religious tourism

An example of this type is the organization of pilgrimages to places of spiritual significance or revered religious sites. This is the oldest form of tourism and is still popular today.

❖   Based on the territory

- International tourism: a type of tourism in which trips and movements go beyond the territory of one country to another territory or area.

Inbound Tourism – Visitors from overseas coming into the country.

Outbound Tourism –Travelling to a different country for a visit or a holiday.

- Domestic Tourism: Travels by residents only within their own country.

❖ Based on the visitor's interaction with the tourist destination

- Adventure travel: a type of tourism involving travel to remote or exotic locations in order to take part in physically challenging outdoor activities.

- Upscale tourism allow people to achieve such levels of luxury in their own way.

2.1.1.2. Terms with suffixes

Noun-forming by a root plus suffix "er/or/ist". In Vietnamese these suffixes refer to "người"

English	Explanation	Vietnamese
Traveller	Traveler is a person who leaves the environment to visit another place to visit and explore the beautiful scenery	Khách du lịch, lữ khách, khách lữ hành
Housekeeper	a person, especially a woman, whose job is to organize the hotel room and deal with cleaning, etc.	Nhân viên dọn phòng
Porter	The person standing at the lobby door, responsible for transporting, carrying luggage and providing information about restaurants and hotel to guests	Người khuân vác hành lý
Waiter	Male waiter, also known as male waiters. Who are hired to work at a restaurant or a fixed or mobile meal gathering (in weddings, parties, festivals….)	Bồi bàn nam
Bartender	The bartender is one of the positions of the bartending industry. Their main task is to	Nhân viên pha chế rượu

English	Explanation	Vietnamese
	receive orders and prepare drinks for guests at service facilities such as bars, pubs, cafes...	
Tour operator	A person who directly plans the details to organize tours for tourists	Nhân viên điều hành tour
Hotel manager	A person who is responsible for managing and operating the entire hotel operation, ensure effective results.	Quản lý khách sạn
Interpreter	A person who is capable of translating from another language into Vietnamese or vice versa.	Người phiên dịch
Visitor/ tourist	A person visiting a person or place	Khách du lịch
Tour leader	A person assigned to be together with the group from the beginning to the end of the tour	Trưởng đoàn du lịch

Noun-forming by a root plus suffix "tion"

English	Explanation	Vietnamese
Destination	a place where visitors are going	Điểm đến du lịch

Documentation	Documents are information carriers formed during the operation of agencies, organization and individuals	Tài liệu giấy tờ
Compensation	monetary payment in exchange for their services	Bồi thường
Confirmation	the action of confirming something or the state of being confirmed.	Sự xác nhận
Attraction	Power of evoking interest, pleasure	Sự thu hút
Reservation	Booking	Sự đặt trước
Location	a particular place or position to visit or stay	Địa điểm
Cancellation	the action of canceling something that has been arranged or planned.	Sự hủy bỏ

2.1.1.3. Terms with prefixesm

English	Vietnamese
Non-serviced accommodation	Chỗ ở cho du khách không kèm dịch vụ
Non- resident	Người không nghỉ lại trong khách sạn
Non-stop fight	Chuyến bay trực tiếp
Ecotourism	Du lịch sinh thái

2.1.2. Compound terms

A compound term is a combination of two or more words that function as a single unit of meaning: compound noun, compound adjective, compound verb. The below examples are compound terminologies which are commonly used in English tourism field

2.1.2.1. Terminologies consisting of NOUN+ NOUN

English	Explanation	Vietnamese
Customer file	A customer profile is a document that lists a customer's need spreferences, and demographics	Hồ sơ khách hàng
Excursion/promotion airfare	Promotional airline tickets are cheaper than usual and it's only sold at irregular times of the year	Vé máy bay khuyến mại/hạ giá
Tour voucher	It is a form of booking form in paper or electronic form - valid for a certain period of time - used in booking transactions involving	Phiếu dịch vụ du lịch

English	Explanation	Vietnamese
	a travel organization provider.	
Hotel reservation	the process of booking a room at a hotel for an upcoming stay	Đặt phòng khách sạn
Tour guide	the people working in the tourism service industry and use language to introduce, present and explain the meaning of landscapes, monuments, cultural heritage places and visited by tourists, and answer questions questions from tourists.	Hướng dẫn viên du lịch
Tourist attraction	a variety of places, goods, customs and events that have special features or places of their own in a particular scene, attracting the interest of customers.	Điểm tham quan du lịch
One way ticket	One-way flight ticket is a ticket that can be used only once for one way out or one way back	Vé một chiều
Return/ round trip ticket	Round-trip airfare is a 2-way ticket, including departure and return. This means that instead of	Vé khứ hồi

21

English	Explanation	Vietnamese
	having to buy two separate one-way tickets, passengers choose to buy round-trip tickets at the same time.	
Tourist information office	an office that supplies information to people who are visiting an area	Văn phòng du lịch
Travel agent	a unit established with the function of doing business, selling travel programs of travel agencies, providing information and consulting to customers..	Đại lý du lịch
Money exchange kiosk	A place visitor can exchange money	Ki ốt đổi tiền
Leisure Travel	A kind of travel for enjoyment and relaxation	Du lịch tham quan nghỉ dưỡng
Adventure travel	a type of tourism involving travel to remote or exotic locations in order to take part in physically challenging outdoor activities.	Du lịch khám phá
Package holiday	a vacation organized by a travel agent, with arrangements for transportation, accommodations, etc., made at an inclusive price.	Du lịch trọn gói

English	Explanation	Vietnamese
Room service	1. a service provided in a hotel allowing guests to order food and drink to be brought to their rooms.	Dịch vụ phòng
Holiday home	a home that people own in order to holiday in and that is in a different location from the home they usually live in	Thuê nhà nghỉ riêng

2.1.2.2. Terms consisting of ADJECTIVE+NOUN:

These compounds consist of an Adjective and a noun of which Adjective takes functions as Classifier and the Noun (thing)

English	Vietnamese
Specific information	Thông tin cụ thể
Domestic flight	Chuyến bay nội địa
Relevant data	Dữ liệu có liên quan
Free & Easy package	Là loại gói dịch vụ cơ bản chỉ bao gồm phương tiện vận chuyển
International tourist	Khách du lịch quốc tế
Domestic tourist	Khách du lịch nội địa

English	Vietnamese
High season	Mùa cao điểm
Low season	Mùa vắng khách
Single room	Phòng đơn
Single bed	Giường đơn
Late charge	Phí trả thêm khi quá giờ
Independent traveller /tourist	Khách du lịch tự do

2.1.3. Common English tourism abbreviation

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase. It consists of a group of letters taken from the word or phrase. Abbreviation terms are words or phrases that have been abbreviated. They are used in written or spoken communication in weather field to save time and space. Abbreviation terms sometimes represent the first letter of several words or the first letter of just one word. .There are some the most common accepted abbreviation terms used in

English tourism field in following (Wikipedia)

Abbrevition	Full form	Vietnamese
ETD	Etimated time departure	Giờ khởi hành dự kiến
STD	Scheduled time departure	Giờ khởi hành theo kế hoạch

Abbrevition	Full form	Vietnamese
ETA	Estimated time arrival	Giờ đến dự kiến
RT	Return	Vé máy bay cứu hồi
VOA	Visa on arrival	Thị thực nhập cảnh sân bay
ROH	Run of the house	Khách sạn sẽ sắp xếp bất cứ phòng nào cho khách
SGL	Single bed room	Phòng có 1 giường cho 1 người ở
SWB	Single with breakfast	Phòng 1 giường có bữa sáng
B&B	Bed and breakfast	Phòng đặt có kèm theo bữa sáng
TWN	Twin bed room	Phòng có 2 giường cho 2 người ở
DBL	Double bed room	Phòng có 1 giường lớn cho 2 người ở
TRPL/TRP	Triple bed room	Phòng cho 3 người ở hoặc có 3 giường hoặc có 1 giường lớn và 1 giường nhỏ
ABF	American breakfast	Bữa ăn sáng kiểu Mĩ
L	Lunch	Bữa ăn trưa
D	Dinner	Bữa ăn tối

Abbrevition	Full form	Vietnamese
S	Supper	Bữa ăn nhẹ trước khi đi ngủ
STD	Standard	Phòng tiêu chuẩn
DLX	Deluxe	Loại phòng cao cấp hơn SUP thường ở tầng cao, diện tích rộng , hướng nhìn đẹp và được trang bị cao cấp
SUP	Superior	Phòng cao cấp hơn STD có diện tích sử dụng cao hơn và hướng nhìn cũng đẹp hơn
OW	One way	Vé máy bay 1 chiều
STA	Scheduled time arrival	Giờ đến theo kế hoạch

2.2. COMMON METHODS APPLIED IN THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH TOURISM TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO VIETNAMESE

2.2.1. Translation by paraphrase using related words

Paraphrase is one of many ways that facilitates translators to produce the adequate lexical equivalents. It is stated by Baker, M (1932:38) that this strategy tends to be used when the concept expressed by the source item, particularly the item in question is semantically complex.

This strategy is said to be used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form and when the frequency with which a certain form is used in the source text is significantly higher than would be natural in the target language. In the English version, the translator tends to paraphrase Vietnamese words and collocations with related

words so as to keep the denotation as well as the connotation meaning. English is lexicalized when it is transferred into Vietnam.

For example:

Source language: visa on arrival

Target language: (Vietnamese) : thị thực nhập cảnh sân bay

2.2.2. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

This strategy is used when the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target language, but the translator wants to paraphrase so the paraphrase may be based on modifying a superordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of the source item particularly if the item in question is semantically complex.

For example:

Source language: Run of the house

Target language: (Vietnamese) : Khách sạn sẽ sắp xếp bất cứ phòng nào cho khách

2.2.3. Translation of abbreviation by using loan words plus explanation

Another strategy which is particularly useful in dealing with culture is the strategy of using a loan word. This also helps in the case of very modern, newly introduced concepts. The loan word can, and very often even should, be followed with an explanation .The reader does not have problems with understanding it and his attention is not distracted by other lengthy explanations. There is some objection to this strategy in Vietnam, as many translators prefer to select new words in Vietnamese rather than borrow English words. However, this strategy is very useful when the translator deal with concepts or ideas that are new to Vietnamese audience, culture. This strategy is applied for translating abbreviation in English tourism terms. It can seen that using the initials of this term makes it more convenient and shorter for readers to remember and understand.

2.2.4. Literal translation

Literal translation might be that it consists in the one for one substitution of the word forms of the target language for the word forms of the source

language. This translation method is applied in transalting Tourism terms popularly.

For example:

Source language (English): Tourist information system

Target language (Vietnamese): hệ thống thông tin khách du lịch

Vietnamese translate word for word for this term, provide new meaning for equivalent words. The following list includes Tourism terms which belong to this method:

For example:

Source language: return ticket

Target language (Vietnamese): vé khứ hồi

Source language: package holiday

Target language (Vietnamese): du lịch trọn gói

2.3. DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH TOURISM TERMS

2.3.1.Language problems in translating English tourism terms

There is a need for translators to be good at both source and target language. Hence, learners avoid ambiguity and contain many errors because of shortcomings, especially in terms of vocabulary and grammar. Besides, culture is very important to help learners avoid misunderstanding.

Vocabulary is one of the important factors affecting the translation process, if translators have a good vocabulary especially tourism terms, they are confident to translate into target language. Thus, vocabulary needs to be expanded on a regular basis by reading a lot of books, watching T.V, etc.

2.3.2. Limited background knowledge in translating English tourism terms

A translator can not convert into target language well if he or she does not have good background knowledge, especially culture. In fact, there are differences in Vietnamese and English cultures leading to obstacles in translation. Therefore, translators need to widen their knowledge in order to have good translated texts.

CHAPTER 3: MAJOR FINDING AND SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

3.1. Major finding

Tourism documents are not only responsible for conveying a message or promoting the image or beauty of a person or a country but also to persuade the reader. Therefore, tourism translations are particularly challenging because they need a higher level of creativity compared to technical or medical translation. Tourism terms are applied in different contexts and styles, so to become a good tourist English interpreter requires a lot of factors including hard work, curiosity, professionalism and especially flexible application of translation methods. Through this research, I found that among translation methods mentioned, the translation method using related words and literal translation are common when translating tourism terms

3.2. Suggested solutions

English translation is a complex process where language is not sufficient, it requires a certain level of social knowledge and specialized knowledge in the mother tongue. A word can have many different meanings or different words has the same meaning but different in usage. Therefore, it is necessary for a translator to master the knowledge of language. In fact, there are many ways to enhance knowledge about English tourism terms. Finding more information about tourism field in books ,newspapers, magazines, the internet (both English and Vietnamese version) is very good. Reading grammar and vocabulary books regularly is to help a translator improve grammar and vocabulary much.

Besides, translators need to practice translating frequently and try to apply translation methods flexibly. By doing that, they are able to convert source language into target one effectively

PART III: CONCLUSION

1. Strengths and weaknesses of the study

      The study has provided some basic knowledge about popular methods applied in translating English tourism terms. It is an attempt to make an investigation into the equivalence between English and Vietnamese translation of Tourism. Because of limited time and my knowledge , the study can not cover other matters which are not less important. Hopefully, all the weaknesses would receive thoughtful consideration and generous view.

2. Suggestion for futher studies

      The study is about translating methods from English tourism terms into Vietnamese equivalents. Thus, it is recommended that reseachers have studies on other fields such as economy, education,etc and on tranlations from different languages into Vietnamese and vice versa.

REFERENCES

1. Baker, M. (1992). In Other Words. A Coursebook on Translation. London: Routledge

2. Bell, Roger T. (1991) .Translation and Translating. Theory and Practice:New York.Longman.

3. Catford J. C. A(1965). Linguistic Theory of Translation: Oxford. Oxford University Press

4. Dudley-Evans, T., & St John, M. (1998). A Multi-Disciplinary Approach. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

5. Hutchison & Waters (1987). English for Specific Purposes. Cambridge University Press

6. Newmark, P. (1981). Approaches to Translation. Oxford and New York: Pergamon Press

7. Nguyễn Thanh Chương & Trương Trác Đạt (2013).English Vietnamese translation methods : Nhà xuất bản thời đại

8. Nguyễn Thiện Giáp (2008). Giáo trình Ngôn ngữ học: NXB Đại học Raymond Murphy (2011). Tourism English :A hands on course for tourism professionals: NXB tổng hợp thành phố Hồ Chí Minh

9. Robert Majure & Jess Martin (2016).English for Hotel and Restaurants. NXB tổng hợp thành phố Hồ Chí Minh

Internet source:

https://en.wikipedia.org

https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english

https://www.google.com/