

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



KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP

NGÀNH : NGÔN NGỮ ANH

Sinh viên : Bùi Thị Xuân Thùy

Mã sinh viên : 1912771018

HẢI PHÒNG – 2023

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**DIFFICULTIES IN LEARNING TRANSLATION 3RD-
YEAR ENGLISH MAJORS AT HAI PHONG
UNIVERSITY OF MANAGEMENT AND
TECHNOLOGY AND SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS**

KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP ĐẠI HỌC HỆ CHÍNH QUY

NGÀNH: NGÔN NGỮ ANH

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Tên đề tài : Difficulties in learning translation among 3rd-year English majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology and suggested solutions

NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI

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

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2. Các số liệu cần thiết để thiết kế, tính toán

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3. Địa điểm thực tập tốt nghiệp

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CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

Họ và tên : Th.s Nguyễn Thị Phương Thu

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

Nội dung hướng dẫn: Difficulties in learning translation among 3rd-year English majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology and suggested solutions

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Sinh viên

Đã giao nhiệm vụ ĐTTN

Giảng viên hướng dẫn

Bùi Thị Xuân Thùy

ThS. Nguyễn Thị Phương Thu

Hải Phòng, ngày... tháng... năm...

XÁC NHẬN CỦA KHOA

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

PHIẾU NHẬN XÉT CỦA GIẢNG VIÊN HƯỚNG DẪN TỐT NGHIỆP

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Nội dung hướng dẫn: Difficulties in learning translation among 3rd-year English majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology and suggested solutions.

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(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)

ThS. Nguyễn Thị Phương Thu

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1 Rationale	1
2 Aims of the study	3
3 Methods of the study.....	3
4 Scope of the study	3
5 Significance of the study.....	4
6 Design of the study	4
PART 2: DEVELOPMENT	5
CHAPTER I: LITERATURE REVIEW THEORETICAL BACKGROUND	
TRANSLATION SKILL.....	5
1 Definition of translation	5
2 Translation origins	9
2.1 Translation history	9
2.2 History of European translation	10
2.3 History of translation in Vietnam	11
3 Nature of translation.....	12
4 Purpose of translation.....	14
5 Classification of translations.....	15
5.1 Technical translation.....	15
5.2 Legal translation.....	16
5.3 Medical translation.....	16
5.4 Patent translation.....	17
5.5 Multimedia translation	17
5.7 Contract translation.....	19
5.8 License translation	19
5.9 Literary translation.....	19
5.10 Commercial translation.....	20
5.11 Website translation.....	20
5.12 Administrative translation.....	20
6 Characteristics of the translation.....	20
7 Basic translation techniques.....	22
7.1 True translation (direct translation)	22
7.2 Translation (equivalent or creative translation)	22
7.3 Borrowing Technique	23
7.4 Literal Technique	23
7.5 Transposition Technique.....	24

7.6 Translate proper names	24
8 Stages in translation	25
9 Special notes when translating a document	28
10 Problems in translation that learners are facing.....	30
10.1 Grammar	30
10.2 Vocabulary	30
10.3 Specialized knowledge.....	30
10.4 Cultural differences.....	30
11 Difference between translation and interpreter.....	31
11.1 Language Format	31
11.2 Way of conveying	31
11.3 Accuracy	31
11.4 Request.....	32
11.5 Other factors.....	32
CHAPTER II: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	33
1 The objective of the survey	33
2 Subjects	33
3 Method of the survey	34
4 Procedure.....	34
CHAPTER III: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	35
1 The importance of learning translation for 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology	35
2 Feeling of for 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology about learning translation.....	36
3 The main difficulties in learning translation faced by 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology.....	38
4 Frequency of studying home translation for 3rd-year Language majors students at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology	40
5 Translation learning strategies used by Language majors	42
5.1 Vocabulary	42
5.2 Grammar	43
CHAPTER IV: SOME SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT’S TRANSLATION LEARNING	45
1 For student’s.....	45
1.1 Practice writing skills.....	45
1.2 Learn more vocabulary every day	45
1.3 Eager to learn new knowledge.....	45

1.4 Read books and newspapers	46
2 For teachers	46
2.1 Asking students to be well-prepared before each lesson	47
2.2 Preparing lessons that are appropriate to students abilities	47
2.3 Guiding students	47
2.4 Dividing students into groups according to levels they translate better	47
2.5 There are better teaching methods that are more flexible	47
PART 3: CONCLUSION.....	49
REFERENCE.....	49
APPENDIX	50

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

1 Rationale

Today, the world economy is in the trend of globalization, the translation industry plays a more important and urgent role than ever. Most fields such as construction, healthcare, finance, tourism, etc. use specialized documents in both Vietnamese and foreign languages. With the trend of international economic integration, translation services for business and cultural exchange are extremely essential. English translation is a strong point that helps everyone have the opportunity to choose a good place to work or get a high salary when entering any industry, agency or organization to collaborate and work. Although it ranks second in terms of users after Chinese, English is still the language we can use on the widest scale, in the most countries. Outside of the UK, 60 out of 196 countries watch English is the official language. English is also used in global diplomacy, is the official language of the European Union, the United Nations, NATO, the European Free Trade Association and many other international organizations and alliances. It is estimated that around 1.5 billion people are speaking English globally and another billion are in the process of learning it. This is the reason why English is more beneficial than languages that are less likely to be used. Even in a country where English is not an official language, English is still considered a "lingua franca" - a common language for people from different backgrounds. The ability to English helps you communicate with people from many different lands and will benefit you one day when you need to apply for a job. When traveling, you will not need to worry about getting lost in a foreign country, confidently order food and can talk to the locals about their life. With English, you have more options to work in industries that require employees to be fluent in this language such as aviation, tourism, movies... and especially translators. English is especially important for people working in foreign corporations. Fluency in English not only helps you communicate with partners, customers or colleagues, it also brings many promotion opportunities for you.

Today, most of the companies and organizations at home or abroad are looking for and appreciating people with good English skills. So this same language will also help you in finding your favorite job. English is widely used at university level from UK to US, leading universities all require fluent English such as Harvard (USA), Yale (USA), Oxford (UK). Most international sporting events use English as the official language, similar to other global conferences and events. If your job or hobby is to be immersed in events like this, you need to learn English not only for listening comprehension, it helps you to immerse yourself in the multitude of activities during the event, taking advantage of opportunities to personal or professional development. Moreover, English is the official language in fields such as technology, medicine, and computer science. For those who are working or studying in these fields, English proficiency is not only an advantage but also a must. Because every day you will have to contact and study each pile of documents in English. We all realize the importance of English translation in this day and age. Regardless of any transaction, in any country, or in any form, English still plays a key role, as a means of information exchange and a part of success. However, not everyone can easily translate documents, contracts, rules from English to Vietnamese or any other language effectively. English translation is not only based on the knowledge of the translator, but also requires certain skills. Before the current development trend of the world, translation has become an urgent need more than ever. All cooperation in the fields of economy, culture, politics, health, defense,... between countries around the world can only succeed thanks to the important contribution of the translation factor. Therefore, when the whole world is getting closer together, the job of each country should be to remove the language barrier. And translators are the bridge to help link countries together. This is a good opportunity for you to have direct contact with famous politicians. English is the most popular language in the world, so translation many English documents or becoming a translation in important dialogues is also helping Vietnam to connect politically , ideology and economics among countries . Difficulties and obstacles

in language are barriers for exchanges and ties between countries in the world with Vietnam and vice versa. Therefore, translation plays an extremely important role in bringing closeness between countries. Thus, we have seen the importance and indispensable role of translation services in our lives. It plays an important part in promoting the development of the economy as well as the culture of our country in the current integration era.

2 Aims of the study

The objective of the study is to survey the translation skills of 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management & Technology.

The sub-goals of this study are as follows:

- + Find out the mistakes students often make.
- + Get feedback from students to help them improve their translation skills.

3 Methods of the study

To achieve the above research objectives, qualitative and quantitative analysis methods were selected as the main analytical tools. And questions, surveys for 3rd-year Language majors of Hai Phong University of Management & Technology.

After the data were analyzed and discussed, the findings were presented and some conclusions were drawn with useful recommendations for the students.

4 Scope of the study

Research topic on difficulties in learning translation of 3rd-year students majoring in Language at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology. Due to limited time and limited scope of research, the thesis only studies strategies for training translation skills, only focusing on solutions to help students become proficient translators. Note, this study is only for 3rd-year students majoring in Language at Hai Phong University of Management & Technology.

5 Significance of the study

Survey on English reading comprehension and translation level of 3rd-year students majoring in Language at Hai Phong University of Management & Technology.

Transfer the results of this research to the competent authorities.

Acting as a guide for those who will conduct further research on translation at Hai Phong University of Management & Technology.

6 Design of the study

The research content is divided into 3 main parts:

- **Part 1:** Is the opening part, including the theoretical basis, objectives of the research topic, scope, research methods and research design.
- **Part 2:** Development.

Chapter I: An overview of the translation industry.

Chapter II: Research method and research object for this thesis.

Chapter III: Analyzing errors and proposing solutions to improve translation skills of 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology.

Chapter IV: Suggestions for students and teachers. These suggestions are objective, in order to help students and teachers have the most effective method of teaching and learning translation.

- **Part 3:** Conclusion in which I briefly present the main points mentioned in the previous sections and some suggestions for further research (gained experiences and future research directions).

PART 2: DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER I: LITERATURE REVIEW THEORETICAL BACKGROUND TRANSLATION SKILL

1 Definition of translation

- The Wikipedia open encyclopedia is a multilingual project, i.e. an article can have multiple language versions. These versions exist independently and can be edited independently of each other, need not be an exact translation of another language, and need not be identical in form, style or content. Translation are often useful in disseminating information on a topic in different languages.

When translating articles from Wikipedia to another language, you do not have to translate the original article verbatim. Except for citations, you need to use an encyclopedic Vietnamese style that matches the topic of the article. Avoid rigid translation and stick to foreign text (word by word) and use active and passive voice appropriately, especially with translations from English to avoid creating confusing sentences, meaningless, grammatically incorrect. Avoid using non-Vietnamese grammar or writing style, read references to learn about the topic and then express yourself in your own words.

Vietnamese encyclopedia articles on Vietnamese Wikipedia need to be understandable to most readers, so you should use common words and common expressions, rather than terms, jargon, dialect, the writing style of the whole article should be concise and easy to understand. A good translation may need to convey more content than the original article. For terms that are not commonly used in the Vietnamese-speaking community, you can explain their meaning with notes. If you find that a paragraph or heading is poorly edited, or cannot be verified, use your judgment and consider omitting the content or boldly re-editing it for the better. After the translation is complete, you can also ask other members to help proofread your translation.

https://vi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Bi%C3%AAn_d%E1%BB%8Bch

- "Translation is like love. I don't know what it actually is, but it's also possible that it's nothing at all." Newmark compared translation with such love. That is, the nature of translation, even with a lot of emotions or reasoning, is difficult to understand easily. Until now, it is not known how many scholars have put forward and debated the definition and nature of translation, but first let's consider its

meaning. Translation, in Chinese can be understood as: ‘translation’, ‘compiler’, ‘interpretation’. According to the dictionary definition, "is the translation of writing from one language into another" or "the conversion of speech or writing from the language of one country into the language of another country." there". On the other hand, the borrowed verb "translate" (traduce) is derived from the Latin root verb (traducere), if interpreted, then in some way is the movement from one point to another", therefore, translation is defined not only to convey the meaning of words alone but can extend to both the ideological or non-verbal aspects.

The following are definitions from various scholars:

Nida & Taber: The essence of compilation is the act of recreating "source language as target language in the closest way in terms of meaning and increasing naturalness".

Gloria Anzilotti: Translation is an act of analyzing the author’s intentions, so it’s important to have communicative elements.

Gogol: The ideal translation is to stare at something like looking through a frosted glass not knowing what is in sight.

Niranjana: Translation is an intermediary as well as a cultural bridge.

Catford: Translation is the conversion of one language into another that increases the elements used in the text.

Delisle: Translation is not a representation of a symbol but a representation of a concept or meaning.

Lawendowsky: Translation is a combination of a certain language is converted into another language combination.

Nord: Translation is the creation of a target text with functions related to the source text characteristics that are selected according to the intended use or requirements of the target text.

Sager: Translation is an industrial activity that is dependent on external factors, receiving the support of information technology, so it can vary depending on specific requirements for communication purposes.

In 1959, Roman Jakobson classified translation into three types as follows:

1. Intra-language translation: translation translates language symbols into other symbols in the same language.

2. Translation between languages: translation translates the symbols of one language into the symbols of another language.

3. Translating between signs: translating and translating linguistic signs into non-verbal signs such as music, painting, and cinema. Jakobson's classification means that signs of a language appear in many states and can all be communicated through other linguistic signs of the same language, symbols of another language or non-linguistic symbols. From that, it can be deduced that translation can cause different symbol systems to relate to each other, it has the ability to increase the homogeneity in the method and function of expressing meaning. In addition, in order to grasp the focus and direction to be given when defining translation, Etienne Dolet considers five regulatory principles as follows:

(1) The translator must be flexible to make things clear and understand the beauty and meaning of the original.

(2) The translator must have complete knowledge of the source and target languages.

(3) The translator must avoid word-to-word translation.

(4) The translator must use common words in everyday language.

(5) The translator must choose and use the right words to create the correct intonation.

Dolet (1509-46) was a French translator who was sanctioned for mistranslating Plato's letters, stating that "the translation language must satisfy the soul and the ears", emphasizing both factors understanding of the source language and completeness of the target language. F.G. Konigs uses elements of practical logic to define compilation as follows:

Translation is the process of preserving the lexical and stylistic norms of the target language and logically converting the source language documents into another language, the appropriateness of which is determined by the ability of the source language, translator and is influenced by the translation process, the psychological construction process, the translator's experience, and other situational factors. Based on F.G. Konigs, the performance of the translation is associated with the situational conditions and governs the performance of competence. Even if the same translator translates the same text, each translation can still be different is the concept of conducting this translation. In some of the definitions considered before, although there are diverse objects, languages and problem areas of translation, it is not possible to say that they are harmonious definitions.

2 Translation origins

2.1 Translation history

Translation is a bridge that helps people who do not speak the same language to understand what others want to express. In other words, translation is bringing information expressed in one language (called the source language) into another language (called the target language). However, conveying meaning between languages is only the tip of the iceberg. In fact, translation goes beyond what we see on the surface. Translation has always played an important and essential role in the nation's history, regardless of the East or the West. It is not only about translating from the original language into one or more other languages, but

parallel to language translation, translation also conveys an entire culture. But through each historical period of a culture, the role of the translation is not the same. Let's briefly review the history of translation corresponding to each historical period in both Western and Eastern cultures, which are typically countries using the Latin alphabet system.

2.2 History of European translation

At the beginning of modern European countries, after the invention of the printing press, book publishing and translation began to flourish. Translation is divided into two schools, interpreting and translating. The deductive school of interpreting the source text in the simplest way so that it can be understood by the majority of the population without the need for intellectuals. The second school is translation. Translate original texts into different languages to facilitate knowledge transmission and cultural exchange, often religious or scientific works. The most massive translation is the Bible. By the time printing was invented in the late eighteenth century, the Bible had been translated into fifty-one different languages. After the Bible, the book "Imitatio Christi" has surpassed with the number of languages translated into 52 languages and in the same period translated into 12 more languages including Breton, Catalan, Czech, Hungarian, Poland, and Sweden. Go to the classics. About 1,000 translations of classical works from Greek and Latin were published in the year 1600 alone. Another way to distinguish translators is by their professional and amateur nature. These people work in translation work either because they love their job or because they are economic (excluding cases for both purposes). During that period there were thousands of activists in the field of translation. Most are amateur translators, engaged in translation activities only once or twice in their lifetime. Some translators were from aristocracy or rulers, such as King James VI and I of England, and King Philip IV of Spain. Clerics translate clerical books, physicists translate books on medicine, lawyers translate books on law, painters and art connoisseurs translate books on art and architecture. Translators often see

themselves as co-writers. At this time, the usual expression was to summarize the original text or to expand it, to "evolve" the original text, and often to make some changes to the original text without warning. It is possible to conclude that, overall, translation in Europe is very developed. Especially after the expansion of a readership that included new social groups such as women and craftsmen, and also the gradual reduction of dependence on Latin as a primary language.

2.3 History of translation in Vietnam

The Vietnamese translation industry really started to develop after 1945. Immediately after the August Revolution, a series of translations of advanced works of world literature were printed into books. Started press translations of literary theory translations, documents on socialist realism in the Soviet Union, China, Eastern bloc... and then famous foreign translations with the leading names at that time such as: Ngo Tat To, Vu Ngoc Phan, Hoai Thanh, Nguyen Huy Tuong, Phan Khoi, To Huu, Nguyen Dinh Thi, Hoang Trung Thong, Nguyen Xuan Sanh... The resistance war against the Americans saved the end of the country, the peaceful reunification of the country. In the South and the North, publishers race to publish translated books. The team of translators is increasing day by day. The translators of literature, works from Russian, Eastern European countries, Cuban literature, Latin America... And many written articles, even video newspapers have also introduced talented translators such as Truong Chinh and Duong Tuong, Nguyen Trung Duc, Le Khanh Truong... initially confirmed the role and image of translators in public - which has long been done only for writers and poets. According to Jacobsen (1958), translation was a Roman invention. This is a completely valid opinion. Two scholars believed to have had a significant influence on translation studies and generations of translators during the ancient Roman period are Cicero (106-43 B.C.) and Horace (65-? B.C.). Both of these scholars study translation in a broad context with regard to two basic functions in poetry: the common human obligation to acquire and transmit wisdom and art. Chapman asserts that interpreters must:

1. Avoid word-for-word translation;
2. Try to express the "spirit" of the original language;
- (3) Avoid overly loose translations, by relying on appropriate scholarly research of translations and other annotations.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, in 1791, Alexander Graser Tytler published a book entitled *The Principles of Translation*. This is the first systematic study of translation processes in English. He proposed the following three basic principles:

- (1) The translation must produce a content version of the original language;
- (2) The language style in general and the writing style in particular in the translation must have the same characteristics as the language style in general and the writing style in particular of the original language;
- (3) The translation must have all the structural features in the source language.

(Tytler 1791 leads with Huntsman 1978)

3 Nature of translation

Translation makes communication – and business – effective by overcoming linguistic, symbolic, or physical barriers: language barriers, ignorance of a sign system or other physical impairment such as blindness or deafness (where sign language translation is common because, contrary to popular belief, sign languages vary from country to country and must be ‘ translation ‘). Translation is vital to the need to distribute goods, products, services, concepts, ideas, values,

Whether the source document is an online software help system or an electrical diagram used by a technician working in cramped conditions under a bark stripper or a stamping machine, the product the final translation that the translation

delivers must meet a number of requirements, both in terms of the message being conveyed and the way it is conveyed. It must comply with:

+ Customer Intent and Purpose: The translation must work to help the customer achieve their goals of increasing sales, engaging the reader, entertaining the reader, making it easier to use the machine, and improving the image businesses, or help with the return of criminals.

+ User needs or requirements, or even detailed descriptions, if any. The translation must also work to allow the user to achieve whatever they want. For example, a translation of a user manual should at least allow the user to do whatever needs to be done and must do so efficiently and safely. This means that extra paragraphs can be omitted and added: an unwieldy 500-page maintenance manual, for example, would be of no use to a maintenance engineer working in cramped conditions.

+ Usage guidelines, applicable standards and conventions: grammar, spelling, terminology, expressions, style, reasoning, value systems, etc. should be things that the community is interested in – that is, a community of all the people who speak a certain language or a group of people working together on a particular project within a particular corporation or organization.

The “product” or “idea” conveyed to cultures must be acceptable or made acceptable in the context of the target culture and be absorbed by those who are expected to be accessible and affected. Translation is therefore first of all cultural in nature – which means that the appropriate transformation of content, organization, and mode of thinking needs to be done by the translator. Therefore the translation must understand exactly what the message conveys before creating its own message and expressing it in the appropriate notation (that notation is usually, but is not limited to, symbols based on language).

The tangible substitution of second linguistic or non-linguistic symbols or codes leads to a deeper and less obvious change in thought processes, essay structure,

techniques, and elements, basic representations, methods of analyzing objects and concepts, or subconscious translation and suggestions – which means that the translator must have a perfect understanding of thought processes, habits spirituality or customs of the target group or community.

Therefore, the translator must be a key player in the process of importing and exporting ideas, concepts, basic elements, thought processes, essay structure, pre-cognitive ideas, machines hooks, services, myths, and so on and so forth. He is also an important intermediary in activities and activities related to international cooperation (customer information, criminal return procedures, buying, selling, trading, travelling, etc.). In reality he is an extremely powerful and important agent that facilitates and even at times allows the exchange of economics, strategy, culture, technology, literature, law, science study and thought around the world.

4 Purpose of translation

Translation can be asked to translate anything. Any text, message, message fragment or encrypted element that needs to be translation. An extensive list of translated documents usually includes software programs, video games, online software help systems, insurance policies, extradition proceedings, movie subtitles, songs , movie dialogues, all kinds of audio tapes, dosing instructions, obituaries, letter classifications, cell phone manuals, sales contracts, medical certificates, user manuals (millions of copies), spare parts lists, trade statistics, civil status registration certificates, educational certificates and qualifications, secret diplomatic memos, brochures, billboards, newspaper and magazine articles, meeting minutes to be faxed before the next meeting, poems, novels, short stories, biographies, merchandise invoices and customer forms, postcards, medical records, return requests (criminals), technical records, annual reports, shareholder letters, DNA analysis reports, user manuals machines for users, inventions, and more.

Textual documents are also not the only types of documents that need translation: graphic images, digital data, video graphic documents or pictograms, computer code or other ciphers, sound, language noise, symbols, colors and signals, also need to be “translation” into other code or language. For example, a translation may have to inform a client that a color that is a symbol of happiness and optimism in European cultures is a symbol of death in certain Far Eastern cultures, and can dramatically change the graphic chart accordingly. The list of documents that a translator may be asked to "translate" is limitless.

5 Classification of translations

5.1 Technical translation

A technical translation is always required if the student intends to market a technical product in some other country. In this case, the technical document must be translated into the language of the specific country. Technical documentation related to product data sheets, user manuals, product descriptions, maintenance manuals, operating instructions, product descriptions and more. There is a great demand for technical translation in every industry. If student technical documents are to be considered user-friendly, they must meet certain criteria. Experienced technical translators can also help students comply with these criteria in a foreign language. Any technical content must be translated – user manuals, user guides, online help texts, training documents, videos, manuals, marketing materials for technical fields like engineering or science, production – they all fall under technical translation. When choosing a translation company, it's important to analyze how well they've trained with the terminology and terminology used in your particular industry – if they're not familiar with things like the students want. But they are good at translation, it would make sense to provide complete information about your company so that they can get acquainted with your business in general, and especially your business. In essence, translating technical content is a bit difficult, and even a small mistake can lead to a big loss, so it is

ideal to utilize the benefits of translation services. as this will assure you that you are getting the best from the best.

5.2 Legal translation

Many people in the UK use a language other than English at home and with the advent of global trade, requirements for multilingual forms, contracts, tenders and other legal documents related to continue to increase. Legal translation is very important for businesses and public organizations. Many organizations need to translate legal documents. This is often a complex task. Even small mistakes in effective legal translation can lead to potential lawsuits and legal exposure, costing time and money and putting a hard-won reputation at risk. ro.

This is the most complex translation, involving marriage certificate and birth certificate translation, contract translation, memorandum, agreement, will, etc. A professional translator needs to understand much of the basic text of the document and of the two countries or regions where the document is needed – the political-legal aspects, and the socio-cultural aspects are Good. They will then ask to translate the text in a certain way that the target audience can easily understand the text. Even if you are familiar with the culture and are good at translating, students may need to hire an experienced translation service company to ensure that their translations are error-free.

5.3 Medical translation

A medical translation covers many areas in the medical field, including translation of information related to pharmaceutical products, translation of essential product information for medical devices used for things like hip and knee replacement and study results and patient medical reports and notes.

The benefit of medical translation is that it plays a huge role in helping healthcare providers perform the treatment needed for patients in their care who do not speak

their mother tongue. Their laying is good enough to allow proper communication. This shows the value of reliable medical translation in the healthcare industry.

Any medical content related to labels, instructions, packaging, scientific papers, medical device documentation, doctor's prescriptions, pharmaceutical research and so on, generally needs service translation, It is absolutely imperative that translation service providers are well experienced, have appropriate knowledge and are local experts.

5.4 Patent translation

Patent translation is the task of translating patent documents into another language. These are most likely already prepared by genuine overseas patent license and legal experts. The translation of a patent must be such that a person with no prior knowledge of it can also invent. A small mistake can make or break the deal, so great care should be taken to translate properly. Translating a patent in a specific country also meets the specific patent standards of the filing country.

5.5 Multimedia translation

Multimedia translation is advantageous because it makes it possible to communicate effectively with the target market, representing market penetration. Localization also ensures that the requirements of the target market are considered. In addition, it ensures that the messages are conveyed to them easily. In the case of the international market, most consumers will most likely buy products from sellers or companies that provide information in their own language. Multimedia translation in healthcare assists in meeting stakeholder language needs for information. Graphics, videos, animations, infographics, GIFs – all this can be merged under multimedia; and this is essential today, as more and more organizations are creating multimedia content to reach their audience and keep them engaged. Localizing this content can be a bit difficult even though it may look very simple from the outside. It should fit the local culture and appeal to customers in that area.

5.6 Script translation

Translating your script can have many advantages. It can help you reach more populations around the world and can help people understand your content. Localization is a very important factor to reach people. Translating scripts is good for people who don't know your native language but are interested in your script. Translating your video or movie into a script will also help add subtitles to them. This will also give you a wider reach. Subtitles are great for people who are deaf or hard of hearing.

If you're ready for the script to be translated in another language, you can easily add subtitles for that language's audience. Subtitles will also help people who like to watch videos or movies without turning on the sound.

Many popular TV shows and movies from Hollywood and Bollywood are dubbed in multiple languages and released worldwide; sometimes movies in Indian and English dub like Telugu language blockbuster, Baahubali, are released in German and Chinese, among other languages. But for these releases to happen, the script must first be translated into the target language. You can think of it as a literary translation, but it's not quite the same. It can be a bit dicey at times, as translating jokes, punchlines, or catchy phrases into another language to leave the same impact on an audience is difficult.

5.7 Contract translation

Given the role of the contract and the possible consequences if one of the parties breaches an aspect of the contract, the importance of a contract translation cannot be understood if the included parties do not share the same language. It is convenient to misinterpret a legal contract if it is not translated correctly by a skilled contract translator. When a legal contract is binding, the parties involved need effective language translation services to know exactly what is involved otherwise a possible breach of contract.

5.8 License translation

Driver's license is a government-issued document that is provided once you've passed the essential tests and approved by the relevant officer. It contains information such as the applicant's name, issue date, license number and expiration date and other details. A person is not allowed to drive in the country without the corresponding license. A driver's license is also required to be translated from time to time. It is important to have a certified translation of the driver's license as legal documents are not played.

5.9 Literary translation

The name is quite predictable – literary translation describes the translation of literary works such as novels, stories, books, etc. It is often considered to be the largest form of translation because this type of translation not only converts the context and meaning of the document into the target language. It involves many relevant cultural nuances, translating the humor, emotions, feelings, and other subtle aspects of a particular work. Many litterers say it's very difficult. Some examples of situations that can be complicated are puns, rhyming words, anagrams, idioms, and more.

5.10 Commercial translation

This type of translation requires language translation with specialized skills, such as knowledge of the business and industry to which it belongs. This type of commercial document translation can include business reports, correspondence, company accounts, tender documents, memos, and more.

5.11 Website translation

We are obviously discussing captions for website videos, website copy, and any other material you have on your website. Here you will also require changes to things like address format, currency and layout, to reach different local audiences.

5.12 Administrative translation

In the field of translation, administration represents the translation of administrative documents that you often see used in companies – whether regional businesses or large corporations. Although quite similar to commercial translators, it is not quite the same. While administrative translation can be termed as part of commercial translation, all commercial translation is not administrative.

6 Characteristics of the translation

Foreign languages in general and English translation in particular are very important in the era of globalization. This is a highly international language, with the largest number of countries choosing it as the first language and being used in all fields when international exchanges take place. It can be said that there is no successful scientist who is not good at a foreign language. Mastering English is the key to understanding more cultures. On the other hand, in the current era of globalization, English translation is one of the useful support tools to help us firmly hold the key to success for students in general and students Hai Phong University of Management and Technology in particular.

+ English Translation 1, also known as English Translation, is a subject that mainly applies the ability to master English through the means of documents and

documents to translate from the mother tongue (Vietnamese) specialized language (English). A student majoring in English before graduating and becoming a Translator (English is called an Interpreter) will have to pass Translation 1, which includes proficiency in grammar conversion skills from Vietnamese to English and vice versa; wide vocabulary; In-depth knowledge of the context of the sentence to be translated. And now, what is an English translator is sometimes called a translator. The translated documents of an English translator will often come in many different topics in today's life. Learning to translate (English Translation 1) is learning how to rephrase an idea and language with utmost precision. You are not allowed to use the words of the translator to change the meaning of the text or the point of view of others. Therefore, the role of a translator can be seen as "speak for others". In addition, learners must convey information honestly and not arbitrarily change the minds of others. The success or failure of a translation depends on the linguistic accuracy of the translation relative to the original text. Just writing it right is not enough. Translation also requires language flexibility. Translation in English Translation 1 is the process of working, interacting and learning how to translate written text from one language to another without changing its meaning. This conversion does not change the meaning of the original language.

+ Translation is the process of interpreting the meaning of a passage/text from one language (source text) and converting it into a new text in another language. This new passage is called a translation. There are two forms of translation: written translation and oral translation. Also known as a translator or interpreter. English Translation 1 of Hai Phong University of Management and Technology is learning about translation - that is, learning about writing translation. English translation means converting the language of a written document from English (Original - Source language) to Vietnamese (Translated version - Target language) so that the meaning of the sentence remains the same. And vice versa, it is possible to translate from Vietnamese to English fluently, accurately, and in accordance with

the author's intention of the original text to be conveyed. For translation, translators must have a deep understanding of the original language and culture of that country to be able to complete accurate translations. The translated documents of an English translator will often come in many different topics in today's life.

7 Basic translation techniques

7.1 True translation (direct translation)

It is a translation method that preserves the linguistic form of the original, and at the same time, the translation accurately expresses the original's ideas, with a bright and clear writing style that is consistent with the grammar of the original translation language. This is the most accurate application method for perfect translation. Escaping also means replacing or finding culturally equivalent expressions in the original text with content that is more culturally relevant to the target language. This helps the translation to produce a translation that is more user-friendly, familiar, and comprehensive to the reader.

7.2 Translation (equivalent or creative translation)

A comparative translation method that violates the guidelines of the translation. The point is to convey the idea of the original, and not to reproduce the original under the guise of another language. In this case, the translator has to find a way to escape the constraints of the original text, so the translation can be longer. This is a translation technique that uses completely different expressions to convey the same content. Through this technique, names of organizations, interjections, idioms or proverbs can be translated into other languages.

Example 1.

The German word handball is translated into Spanish as balonmano. Or the English term skyscraper translates into French as gratte-ciel or rascacielos in Spanish.

Heavy industry —> Công nghiệp nặng

Showroom -► Phòng trưng bày

7.3 Borrowing Technique

Borrowing is a translation technique that involves using the same word or expression in the original and target text. Borrowed words or expressions are usually written in italics. This is about the measure of recreating the content expressed in the text original. In this way, this translation technique is not strictly translation. Borrowing is a translation technique that involves the use of the same word or expressive state in the original text and the target text. In the case of filling a semantic gap (eg, a termite technique, an unknown concept) the borrowed translation method is the simplest of all.

Example 2.

email —> email, internet —> internet (borrowed unchanged in form and meaning)

canteen —> căng tin (borrow changes form but does not change meaning)

ozone layer —> tầng ô-zôn (combination of both types above)

7.4 Literal Technique

Literal translation is a method of translating word for word translation, which is the replacement of the syntactic structure of the original language, which is usually a sentence or clause, with a similar syntax or almost identical. The translator does not need to make changes other than those required by the

grammar of the translated language itself. This method is described by Vinay and Darbelnet as the most common among languages of the same genealogy and culture.

Example 3.

+ She is deaf to all his advice.

—> Cô ta lờ đi tất cả những lời khuyên của anh ấy.

7.5 Transposition Technique

Transposition technique involves converting one grammatical word into another without changing the meaning of the text. This translation technique causes a change in the grammatical structure. Method to convert from type occurs not only between verbs and nouns, but also between other words.

Example 4.

Ledger -> sổ cái

Staff -> đội ngũ nhân

Modulation is about changing the form of a text through a change in semantics or perspective. Modulation is about changing the form of a text through a change in semantics or perspective.

Example 5.

+ Lúc —> the time, the moment, when, (fixed inflection)

+ It is not difficult to show = it is easy to show —> khó có thể diễn đạt được (free inflection)

7.6 Translate proper names

Translate proper names of places or most people will not be able to translate because when translating proper names from English to Vietnamese or vice versa,

there is no escape. We will pay more attention to the technical version of the audio rather than the translation. So in compilation will keep the proper name.

8 Stages in translation

Step 1: Read the entire document once

The purpose of this reading is to identify the idea of the article. After reading, you can summarize the entire article into a few main ideas. In this first step, you don't need to read every sentence word for word, and you don't have to understand the entire content.

Doing:

- + Skim the title: get the idea of the text to be translated
- + The first and last paragraphs are quite important, let's grasp the ideas and memorize them
- + Define text direction
- + Record what has been collected

Step 2: Identify words and groups of words that are difficult to translate

The purpose of this step is to learn in a contextual sense, not in a fixed sense. You need to pay more attention to the group of idiomatic words. Both of these groups of words are very important, usually you will choose the literal translation, but in step 1, remember the context and translate them in the right sense with the topic.

Example: "It was estimated that." If translated in word for word style, this sentence means that "Nó được tính toán rằng" But that would not be suitable for the context and not pure Vietnamese at all. You should rely on the previous sentence and translate it closely to the topic of "Người ta tính toán rằng".

Step 3: Rearrange the sentences clearly

The purpose of sentence recognition is to analyze the structural components to understand the exact meaning of the sentence. There will be cases where the text has a rather complex structure. To facilitate translation, you can choose to rearrange according to the correct sentence and meaning.

How to do:

- + Take notes of difficult English sentences or common idioms
- + Regularly reinforce this list of difficult sentences and practice regularly
- + Based on a few important keywords in the sentence and translate according to the context
- + Check this list again to be sure of the meaning. You should create an excel file for easy searching.

Example :

- + “The second provision under which member states may restrict free trade on environmental ground is Article 130t, which was also inserted by the Single European Act.”
 - + “The second provision is Article 130t, ... under which member states may restrict free trade on environmental ground,... which was also inserted by the Single European Act.”
- > If you leave it as it is, you will encounter many difficulties, rearranging the sentences is a great suggestion.

Step 4: Determine the style of the document

You already know the basic content of the topic, know the grammar structure, vocabulary ... Then now is the step for you to have the most general view of how the author presents. If each translation product was measured with 100% accuracy, then all translations would probably be judged as quality. However,

with different presentation objects, being precise is not enough. A good translation is a translation that depends on the requirements of each customer. To meet this requirement, answer the following questions:

- + Is this translated text formal or casual
- + Who is the audience you will present to?
- + What are the nuances of language, expression style, of the article?

Step 5: Translate each sentence, each paragraph

Embarking on the first text translation, this time does not require too much of the wording and sentences but needs to be the most accurate with the original text. You should separate them into sentences together and see how they are connected to match.

Implementation step:

- + Rearrange complex sentences and separate ideas
- + Start translating each sentence until the end

Step 6: Re-edit it to suit the Vietnamese's words. After you have translated each sentence, review the entire paragraph. Words should not be repeated in the syntax or grammatical structures of the source language. Not everything presented in the original text is subject to translation, or you are welcome to add some additional words to ensure a clearer translation.

How to do it:

- + Read the entire translation again
- + Find the problem in each paragraph
- + Translating based on the experience and goals of the text
- + Check sentence errors, unnecessary words and correct them

Step 7: Assess the English translation

Sometimes you cannot avoid doubts of difficult translation. It is best to resort to the help of experts with many years of experience. If not, talk to customers to solve their problems. The most important thing about the translation is to see if the translation is correct? Does each sentence, word by word, have rich and pure Vietnamese?

9 Special notes when translating a document

To translate a complete text when studying English Translation 01, we need to note the following:

Language use characteristics: each country has many different regions, each place has a different way of using language, so translators need to pay special attention to this issue to have a way to translate as well as use the language. use appropriate language.

Culture of the Country: each country has a separate culture, so if the translators do not have a clear understanding, it is very likely to lead to incorrect translation, making both readers and listeners understand. misinterpreted the meaning of the translation. Only when we understand the difference in cultural connotations between the two languages, and at the same time overcome the obstacles to understand the two languages due to the cultural difference, can we understand the hidden meanings in the sentences spoken, text conveyed. “The meaning of a word is determined by its syntactic and cultural content” - Linguist Nida Eugene. If you are not familiar with the translation, you will certainly fall into the case of mistranslating idiomatic phrases. Because the grammar structure and word usage of these sentences are very special. So as described above translation steps, you cannot skip the first skimming step to get a brief understanding of the context. Highlight difficult words or phrases and terms. To ensure the quality of your translation, take careful notes on each sentence and review it more often.

Translation field: each field has specialized terms that not everyone knows and understands, therefore, it is necessary to consult specialized information to be able to understand and translate closely to the original text.

Focus on specific context: Towards a professional English translation style, you can't ignore the context of the text. For contextual translation, it's best to immediately get rid of the habit of translating "word for word" by Rearrange the order of sentences and words to make them pure English and more concise but do not change the meaning of the sentence.

Example 7:

+ “Thanks to creative ideas contributed to the company, I have climbed to a higher position”

+ Nhờ đóng góp cho công ty những ý tưởng sáng tạo mà tôi đã được thăng tiến.

+ “I have not been scared of the height, so I have climbed to a higher position”

+ Tôi không sợ độ cao, vì thế tôi đã trèo lên cao hơn.

It can be seen that the same sentence "I have climbed to a higher position" but in each context they are translated into different sentences. Phrase & Sentence Translation: Remember one rule: “don't translate every word people write or say”. There will be times when the English sentence is very long, but when translated into Vietnamese, the meaning is very short. So your task is not to complete the translation in a dry, accurate way. Make them attractive to the audience and make sure that everything the author wants to say. Should not be too few words, pure Vietnamese and keeping the idea to be expressed is the goal of a standard translation. Need a good English dictionary: Any language needs a dictionary, this will be a source of documents nearby anytime, anywhere to serve the needs of translating texts more accurately and quickly. Read a variety of Vietnamese and English newspapers or magazines: Translation is divided into many different skill levels. The higher the level, the greater the level of proficiency required in both

English and Vietnamese. Reading many books has many benefits, not only making your translation richer and more practical, but it also has many different effects.

10 Problems in translation that learners are facing

10.1 Grammar

Translators often encounter difficulties in the process of converting from English to other languages because they do not have a strong grasp of the grammar of English as well as the native language. This can happen if you translate word for word, “word to word” will make your sentence structure dry and difficult to understand. It even annoys the reader. For example, in English the adjective is placed before the noun, but in Vietnamese the adjective is placed after the noun.

10.2 Vocabulary

Vocabulary is one of the important factors affecting the translation process, if you do not have a good vocabulary, your translation process can be difficult and take a long time. In some languages such as Vietnamese, there are many homonyms with different meanings, words with exactly the same pronunciation but different meanings in each situation.

10.3 Specialized knowledge

Lack of specialized knowledge and in-depth knowledge of translation content. This is the most common case. For example, it will be difficult and become a nightmare if you have a deep understanding of society but are asked to translate a technical article. It’s really bad for you to convey all the content of the original text, not to mention to ensure the important terminology and specifics of the technical industry.

10.4 Cultural differences

Culture is a barrier that creates a big challenge when translating because each locality has a different culture and if the translation is not appropriate, your translation can be uncomfortable for local readers. For example, the British are famous for their sarcastic, sarcastic words that are funny. However, this kind of satire may not be appreciated in many other countries.

11 Difference between translation and interpreter

In the context of integration with the world, cultural diversity has increased the demand for language services. Language studies and jobs are also attracting a lot of attention. In which, translation and interpretation are closely related linguistic disciplines. However, each service has different skills, training and aptitudes. Translators are unlikely to be able to interpret and vice versa. So how is the translation different from the interpretation? Here are the differences between translation and interpretation:

11.1 Language Format

Translation is the form of converting from one language to another in written form. Interpreter is a form of verbal translation in direct time.

11.2 Way of conveying

Interpretation takes place at the time of speaking. Interpretation can take place in person, over the phone or via video. Conversely, compilation can take place long after the original document has been compiled. This has given translation a significant amount of time to use technology and references to produce more accurate and high quality translations.

11.3 Accuracy

Perhaps, interpreting does not require as much precision as compiling. Interpreters often aim for perfection; however, it's hard to do this when they don't have too much time to think. Sometimes, interpreters are allowed to leave out unimportant

information. Again, time is on the translation side when they have more time to edit the translation.

11.4 Request

Interpreters need to be fluent in both the source and target languages because they will have to translate both ways at the same time without the help of dictionaries or other types of references. In addition, they also need to have extensive knowledge of many different professions, the ability to react quickly and a good memory.

11.5 Other factors

In addition to the necessary skills and knowledge, interpreters also need public speaking skills and the intellectual capacity to translate and interpret information into other languages. With metaphorical phrases or folk songs, proverbs, idioms, etc., the interpreter has to convert so that listeners and readers can easily understand. As for compilation, there will be more preparation time.

CHAPTER II: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The previous chapter introduced an overview of translation and the problems that students often encounter when studying this subject. And in this chapter, I would like to summarize the process of conducting a survey on the research topic. This section begins with a brief description of the survey purpose, audience, methods and procedures.

1 The objective of the survey

By applying some basic research methods, the research is supplemented with practical statistics to strengthen the point of view conveyed by the thesis topic. In this chapter, a quantitative survey is conducted with the aim of discovering the main difficulties that students face when learning to translate from English to Vietnamese and how they overcome those difficulties in practice. The survey was conducted and evaluated in four main areas:

1. The importance of learning translation for 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology
2. Feeling of for 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology about learning translation
3. The main difficulties in learning translation faced by 3rd-year Languages majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology
4. Frequency of students' translation lessons for 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology

2 Subjects

It is a fact that translation skills are always concerned by the teaching staff of universities and colleges of language majors, including Hai Phong University of Management and Technology. It was even put to the test as an important topic. Therefore, I decided to select 22 third-year students from the Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology as the survey subjects.

Topics have been selected for the following reasons: (i) they had completed at least two semesters of translation training and practice; (ii) many of you have actual translation experience from your part-time job. So, to some extent, they were aware of the role of translation. However, these students are not professional translators, so they clearly do not have extensive knowledge of translation. Their answers are mainly based on the experiences they have accumulated over the past two semesters of translation at the university.

3 Method of the survey

As I mentioned in the subjects section, the subjects was 22 third-year Language majors from Hai Phong University of Management and Technology. For the needs analysis in this study, the questionnaire survey method was chosen because it will provide clear, objective and honest information. There are eight multiple-choice questions administered as scaled items, where subjects choose only one point on the scale that best represents their opinion. All questions mainly focus on students' difficulties in learning to compile and suggest solutions. The questionnaire is designed based on self-investigation about personal experiences in interpreting and other relevant references.

4 Procedure

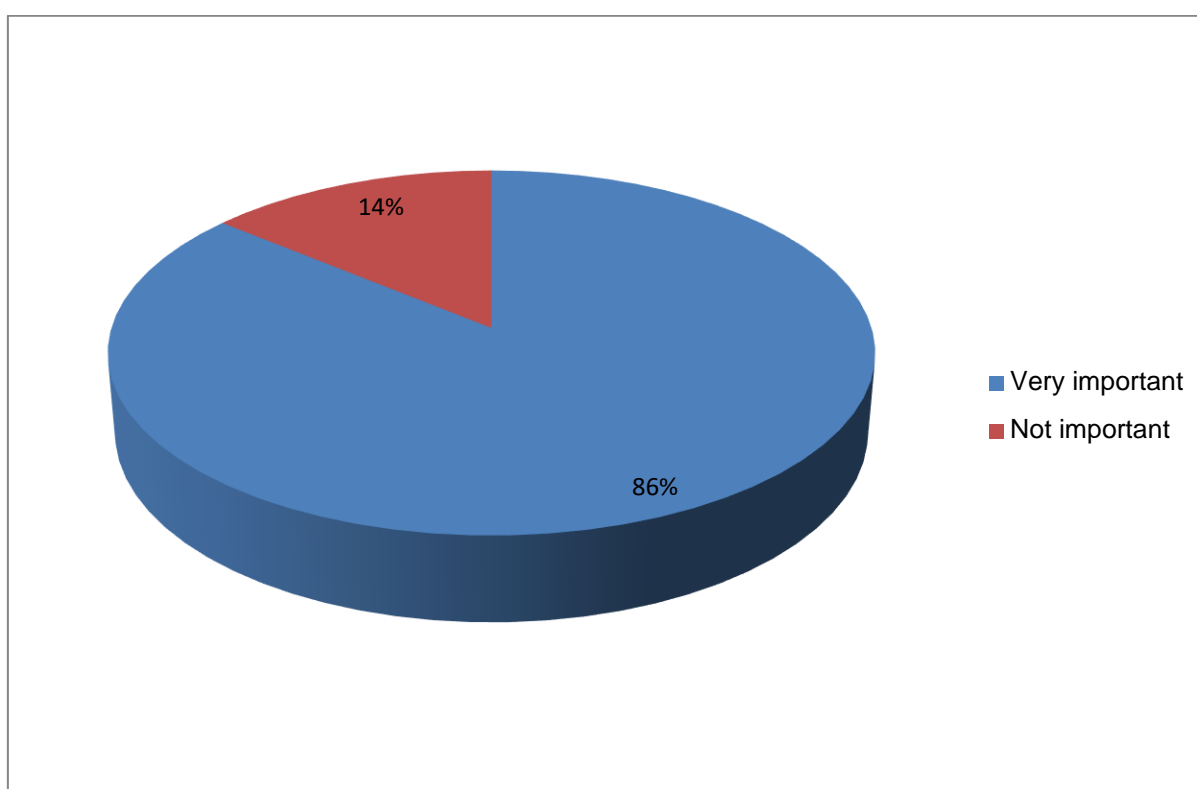
Twenty-two selected students were given 20 minutes to review and answer seven questions. In fact, 22 questionnaires were submitted but only 16 were collected. Each survey has a clear introduction to the purpose and simple instructions on how to answer the questions, so no other verbal explanation is provided. The survey form is provided in Appendix at the end of the thesis. Number of respondents who selected the same answer sorted in a category with its rate. Due to the percentage, the importance of a category will be emphasized with several possible explanations and suggestions.

CHAPTER III: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter is presented as a survey result regarding the related published works above as well as my own calculations and estimates of the difficulties and importance of students' translation learning. pellets. The purpose of all these in-depth analyzes below is nothing more than to provide insight into the students' personal views on learning English-Vietnamese translation in the survey.

1 The importance of learning translation for 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology

Figure 1: Students attitudes toward the importance of translation learning



The pie chart above compares the importance of learning to translation with the students taking the survey.

It can be clearly seen from the graph that 86% of students believe that learning to translate is extremely important when learning English. When asked why learning

to translate is important, one student who participated in the survey said that from the very beginning he identified good English as a significant advantage for 3rd-year students in general and all students in particular. In English, learning to translate is very important. That is also why there are 14 third-year language students who consider it very important to learn English translation. This is understandable when the number of students choosing this item said that over a period of time learning to translate, they found that translation has a great influence on the development of other skills, especially grammar and vocabulary.

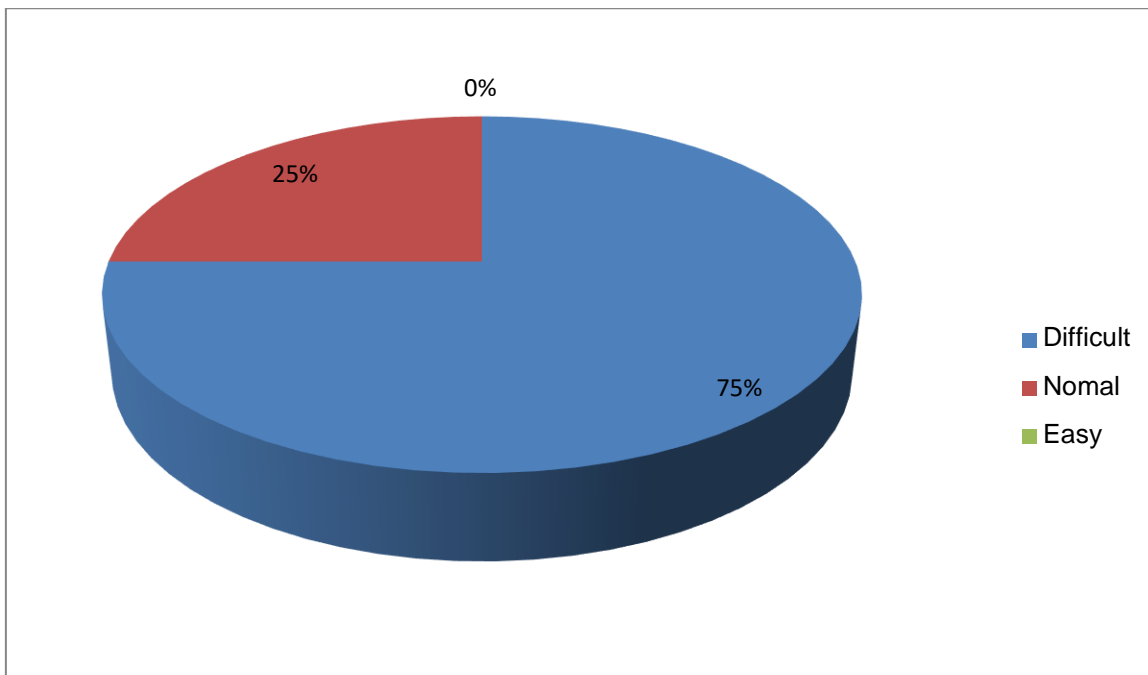
However, up to 8% of students think that learning to translate English is not important, with 2 students. This result shows that only a small part of students are still not aware of the necessity of learning to translation. When asked about the reason, a student said that because they are not language majors.

In summary, through the data in the chart, it can be seen that a large number of students are aware of taking English translation more seriously. Before diving into the intricacies of English translation, every student studying English, regardless of major, must understand the importance of learning to translate.

2 Feeling of for 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology about learning translation

Figure 2: Feeling of students about translation learning

The pie chart compares how survey student feel about learning translation, to see if learning translation is “difficult”, ”normal” or “easy”.



According to the chart, the majority of students answered that it was difficult to learn to translation, with 75% of students. An English-English major student who participated in the survey explained that since learning to interpret is not traditionally considered a necessary skill in the middle and high school curriculum, self-study becomes more difficult because it is not have an instructor and don't know where to start. Similarly, another English-Japanese student also said that from the beginning, the way to learn to translate was too vague when no teacher focused on teaching grammar and most believed that learning to compile was not decisive your English skills. As a result, students gradually neglect to learn to interpret and that makes it difficult for them to start learning. On the other hand, only 25% of students feel that learning to translate is normal for them, and students who choose this section all report that they have been exposed to English for a very long time. Most of the answers were recorded because right from the beginning of learning English, they were aware of the importance of translation, so they have studied and practiced for a long time about grammar and vocabulary learning to compile is no longer a difficult problem for them. Reality has also proved that many foreign language learners have advantages in learning to when they have a good foundation and passive exposure to the language for a long time. However, the results also show that no student feels that learning to compile is

easy, which is understandable because correct translation requires a lot of vocabulary and grammar must be 100% correct. Moreover, when taking opinions of students participating in the survey, 75% of students said that while translating, there are words that are actually quite unfamiliar to them, sometimes they have never been seen before. In summary, it is clear that learning to translate is not easy for any language learners in general and English in particular, especially language students who participated in this survey. It can be said that translation has many difficulties that students need to face such as "lack of specialized knowledge, cultural differences, huge vocabulary, grammatical errors", so students need to improve knowledge every day to become a real translator.

3 The main difficulties in learning translation faced by 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology

The main curriculum of the students focuses on English-Vietnamese translation with diverse topics in economy, education, environment, society and other topics suitable for students' translation needs current market. These topics are more or less difficult for students to explain. Through the first question in my survey, I wanted to find out which topic was the most difficult for them. The results obtained will be displayed in the table below.

Table: Difficult topics to translation for students

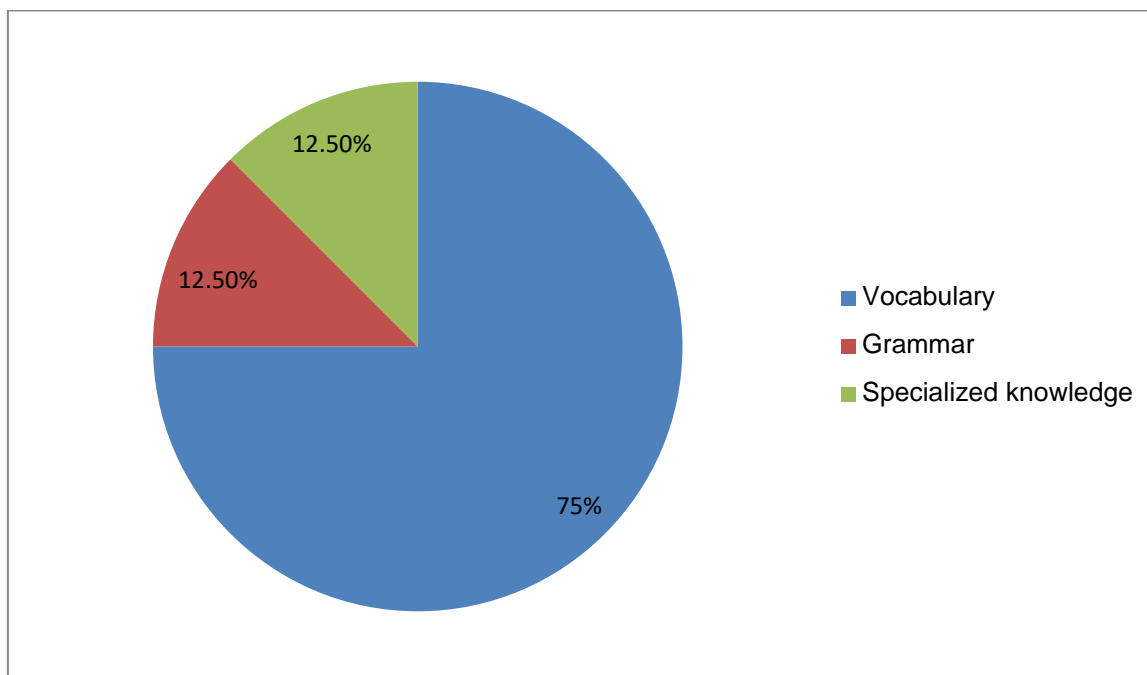
<u>Topics</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Population	7	43,75%
Environment	9	56,25%
Healthcare & Welfare	11	68,75%
Education	4	25%
Economics	12	70%
Investment	11	68,75%
City Planning	7	43,75%

Overall, the economic topic ranked first in student-to-student numbers (75%) while education (25%), population and urban planning (43.75% for each subject).

Are the topics that cause the least difficulty for students. Environmental topics accounted for a significant proportion of 56.25%. Besides, health care & welfare and investment were also said to be the most difficult topics as there were exactly 11 students (68.75%) selected. The students reported that they often had difficulty with topics that were unfamiliar to them. It's hard to read when messages are filled with jargon. The limited knowledge of the social background and some special fields is the cause of those difficulties. Words in general English can have different meanings and represent new concepts in specific English. Translators often misinterpret words between general English and specific English.

For example, in general, "reciprocal" means "reciprocal or mutual", the equivalent word in Vietnamese is called "mutual" or in linguistics it means "reciprocal relationship" in mathematics, it means "consensus, reversible", however, when it is used in the field of import and export trade as "reciprocal L/C" means "reciprocal letter of credit". Just like the illustration above, the word "absorption" means "to attract, to fascinate". But, when put in the context of the environment, it means "absorb". Another example: "Industries dump large amounts of waste into water every year." With this sentence, many students will wonder how to interpret the phrase "body of water". We cannot understand it as "water body or water group." When it functions as an environmental term, its meaning is "water mass". Therefore, the lack of background knowledge of the topic can lead to ignorant and shallow interpretations. Students should update with new information daily to enrich their minds with knowledge about different areas of life and society. To help students deal with terminology related to the most problematic economic and environmental topics, a list of examples of environmental and economic terms is provided in Appendix 2 at the end thesis.

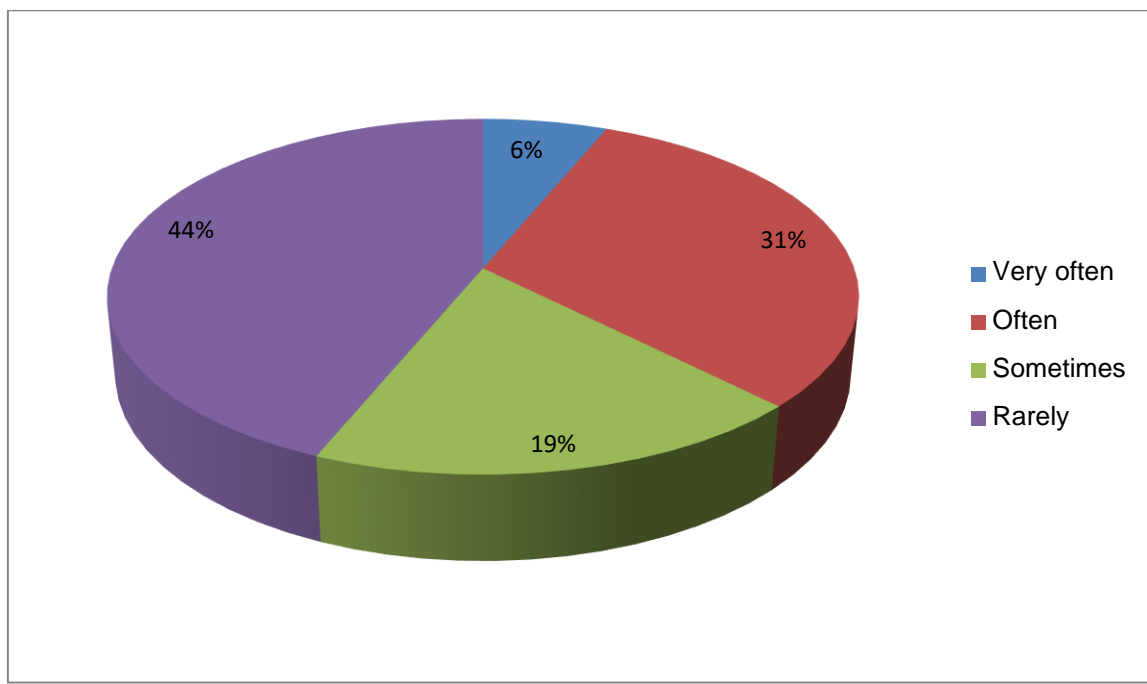
Figure 3: Problems encountered when learning translations



According to the survey statistics in Table 3, we see that third-year language major students always make the highest percentage of errors in vocabulary, with 75% of students. According to a survey of a language major student, he said. The problem of vocabulary in translation is very important, to translate well, we must have a huge vocabulary. With a huge vocabulary, inexperienced students often face difficulties in translating. Next is the lack of specialized knowledge and grammar with the percentage of students finding it difficult at 25% for both knowledge. It is understandable that students often face the problem of lack of specialized knowledge and grammar, because students have not had much practice with diverse topics, have not had much experience and have not studied in-depth about the industry translation. As we can see in the survey, vocabulary is the topic that students have the most difficulty in translation. And the next part is the result of the survey on the frequency of students learning to translation.

4 Frequency of studying home translation for 3rd-year Language majors students at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology

Figure 4: Frequency of learning translation at home



The pie chart shows the frequency of translation practice of 3rd-year language majors students at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology, including: very often, often, sometimes and rarely.

Notably, the number of students participating in the survey with little practice in English translation accounted for the largest proportion, with 44%, the number of students choosing this item had 7 students majors in languages choosing this item. Perhaps due to the subjective psychology in learning to translation this skill is not so important to them. However, the frequency of regular practice also accounts for the second largest proportion, with 31% equivalent to 5 students. This is a positive sign and most of these students said that learning English, especially translation is very important to them. When asked why they spend less time on learning to translate, a student who participated in this survey said that so far, learning to translate has not been the main purpose of their English learning and they also don't have much material to learn about this subject. In addition, it can be seen that although many students are aware of the importance of learning to translation, the time that these students invest in learning to translation is still quite limited.

It can be seen that there are many reasons why students are still quite lazy in learning to translation. Among many reasons, there is a subjective cause that comes from the learners themselves. In addition to the problem that the current curriculum does not have too many documents on how to learn to translate for students in schools, many students themselves are still not aware of the role and importance of translation skills.

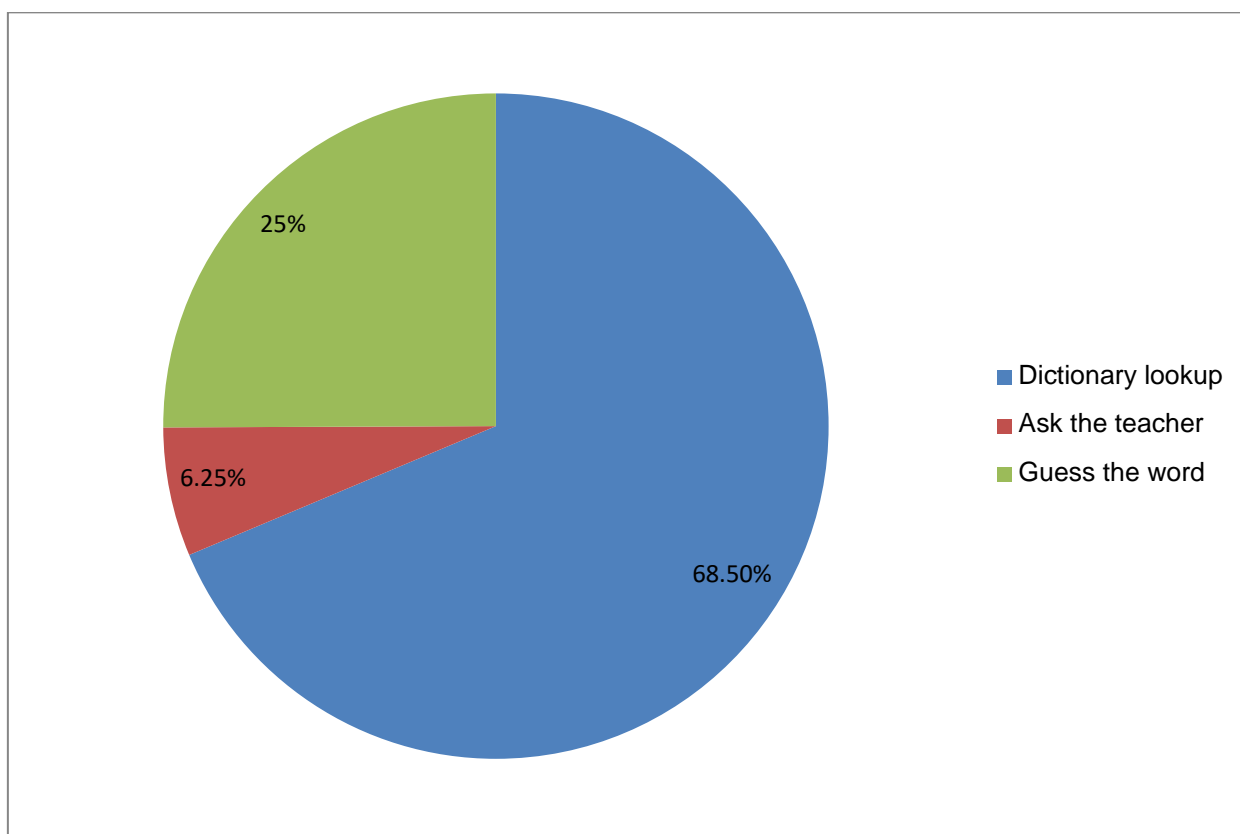
In short, the number of students who have the sense to maintain their study of translation is relatively stable. However, the number of students who have not paid much attention to this subject is still very large, which proves that translation learning is for all foreign language learners in general and 3rd-year students of the University of Management and Technology Hai Phong in particular has not received much attention.

5 Translation learning strategies used by Language majors

According to my survey with 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology. If you want to get a good translation, vocabulary and grammar account for 70% to help students have a perfect translation. So here are some student strategies to improve vocabulary and grammar skills:

5.1 Vocabulary

Figure 5: Applying strategy for finding word meanings

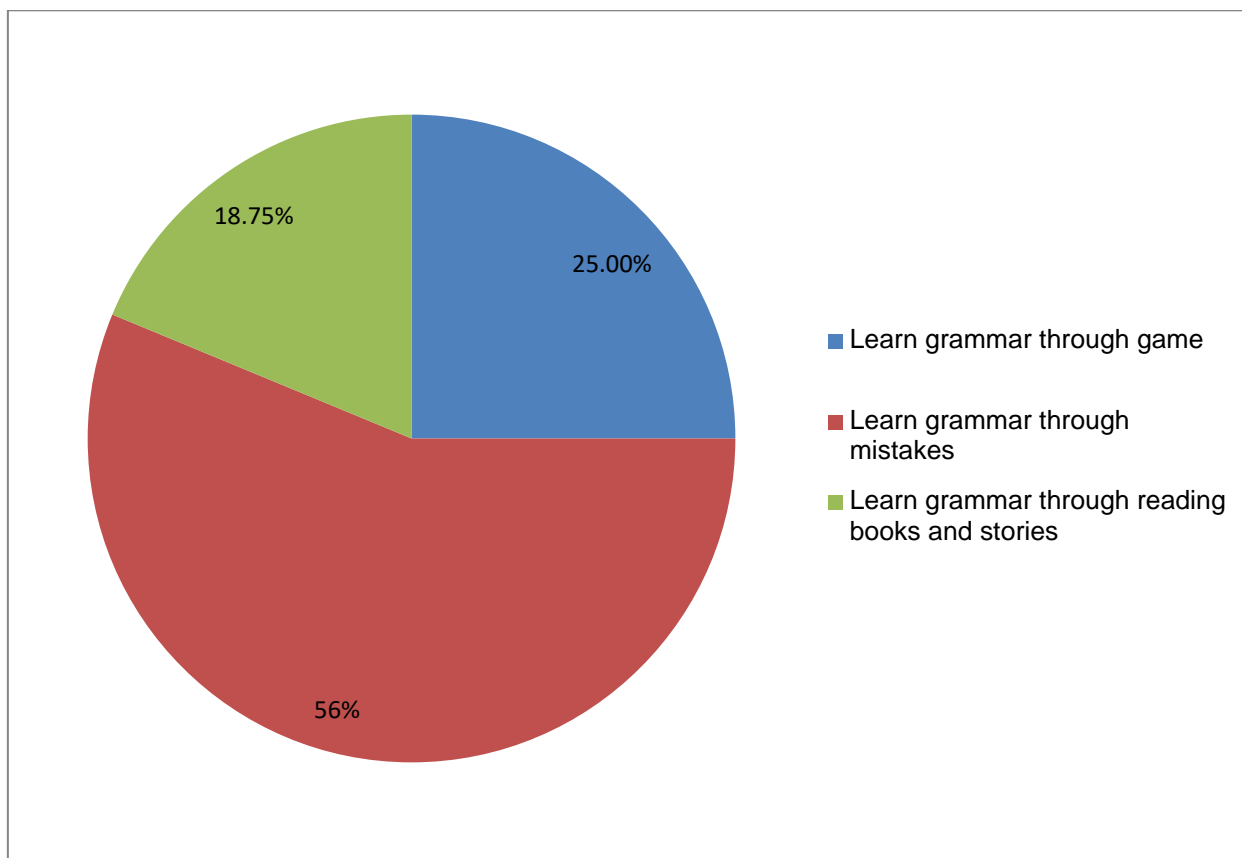


The most commonly used strategy is to look up the dictionary regularly with more than 11 students (68.75%). Guess the word is used on average, only 25% of students guess the word often, while this is one of the very important strategies because it has the ability to stimulate thinking and is a prerequisite for guessing skills. words - a very important skill. Strategies in reading comprehension skills, with fear, students still do not dare to ask the teacher to clarify the meaning and synthesize knowledge about vocabulary, only 6.25% out of 16 students choose method of asking teachers to look up words.

5.2 Grammar

Through the survey questions for 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology in the APPENDIX section, I have compiled the data as shown in the table below:

Figure 6: Effective grammar learning method proposed by students



As we can see, the strategy most chosen by students is learn grammar through mistakes with 9 (56%) students choosing this strategy to learn grammar well. 19% and 25% are students who choose the strategy of Learning grammar through reading books, stories and Learning grammar through games. Thus, we can see that the most effective strategy to help learn grammar is the strategy of learning grammar through mistakes. According to my interview with a language majors student about why he chose the strategy of learning grammar through mistakes, he replied: People often say "Failure is the mother of success", that is, there is failure. failure, mistakes, people will remember, and remember deeply to draw experience for next time. But to learn from experience, I need to know where I went wrong. Therefore, in English too, the more mistakes you make and correct, the more you learn from experience, the faster you will understand and remember English grammar. In addition, to learn this mistake, there is a website, which allows users to correct other people's mistakes and others to correct their own mistakes.

CHAPTER IV: SOME SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE STUDENT'S TRANSLATION LEARNING

1 For student's

During the survey of 3rd-year Language majors of Hai Phong University of Management and Technology, they learned to translate and interpret for a while but did not progress in translation. Most of you still find it difficult to use appropriate words and have many grammatical errors. So, to improve your translation skills, some suggestions below have been suggested.

1.1 Practice writing skills

Daily English writing practice is also a way to improve your grammar skills. English is like Vietnamese, if you practice it many times, you will become fluent. You can choose to journal, chat with friends to improve your writing skills. Learning English grammar knowledge must also have a clear purpose. Because with a huge amount of knowledge, you have to know what your goal is, and then choose the right amount of knowledge.

1.2 Learn more vocabulary every day

Vocabulary is the translator's fishing rod. Just 5 to 10 new words at regular intervals each day. If more the better! Try to remember the context in which these words are used to understand how native speakers use them in spoken and written language. What you need is a notebook, multicolored pens to note down the original word and the meaning and sentence containing that word. After a month, a year you have found your vocabulary to be amazingly rich.

1.3 Eager to learn new knowledge

A good translator cannot translate well without having basic knowledge and general knowledge about a certain field. Always learn more knowledge anytime, anywhere, especially in the area of expertise you are looking to enter. A commercial interpreter cannot fail to know economic knowledge, sales contracts

or regulations on delivery of goods at the port... To become a professional, you need to become knowledgeable in many other fields , enough to be able to understand and convey well the content that the client wants you to translate.

Another mistake that many students make is not understanding the topic and translating incorrectly the teacher's request. This is a very dangerous error while translating . Mistranslations cause misunderstandings between the two parties, leading to undesired results. Ask again, even ask again and again if you do not understand. You will quickly learn from the experience later rather than letting this mistake become a driving force to prevent you from translating well. You should learn from your teacher, with whom you directly work every day. You can also join a group, a community where members share their language learning experiences to record their advice.

1.4 Read books and newspapers

Reading is the fastest way for you to accumulate more vocabulary as well as new knowledge. 2 weeks 1 book about the field you are translating or interested in is enough. Maintaining the habit of reading books makes your vocabulary thicken every day. Soon you will find your ability to translate and choose words flowing like a stream. You can gradually equip yourself with one of the tips above to become a better student of translation. You don't have to have all of the above habits at once, just one or a few and stick to it for the long term. Soon, you will reap the results you deserve.

2 For teachers

Each teacher in the English department of Hai Phong University of Management & Technology has a great role in teaching and helping the students in the school in general and the subject in the survey in particular carefully. In fact, learning translation is much more difficult than learning other subjects. Therefore, to encourage students to prefer learning to translate English, teachers can apply the following suggestions to help students improve.

2.1 Asking students to be well-prepared before each lesson

This is a way to help students find complex vocabulary that appears in the lesson. Make a list of words that appear in the text that students need to know to understand the text. Write simple definitions for new words you have just found. Find new vocabulary to provide students with the vocabulary in the lesson to help students translate the lesson more easily.

2.2 Preparing lessons that are appropriate to students abilities

Teachers should personalize and simplify topics so that all students can absorb and be more interested in the subject. Teachers should find and compose texts with vocabulary ranging from simple to complex. So that students can both improve their vocabulary and familiarize themselves with the translation style.

2.3 Guiding students

For students to translate each sentence and each paragraph of the text for the first time, this first time is for students to understand the main content of each sentence and paragraph, so it is not too demanding on the expression but needs to be accurate with the text origin.

2.4 Dividing students into groups according to levels they translate better

When working in groups, students can support each other, each employee will have their own strengths, so it is easy to find a suitable answer. Teamwork has the ability to come up with more creative and optimal solutions. When working in groups, the work is divided equally, avoiding one person having to do it all, thus feeling happier and more motivated to do the work.

2.5 There are better teaching methods that are more flexible

Getting the attention of students. Teachers can use them to make lessons more effective, time-saving, and enjoyable for students. At the same time to help students remember information more easily and quickly when teachers use

images, videos, power point presentations, related to the topic, thus helping students Students become more comfortable and interested in translation lessons.

PART 3: CONCLUSION

The thesis is an attempt to find out the difficulties of 3rd-year students studying translation at Hai Phong University of Technology Management. It aims to translation for students who may be more interested in the field as well as to give them some tips and suggestions for better translation. The rationale in Chapter II is the summary and previous views of both translators and language theorists about translation in general and translation in particular. These references are the basis for me to explore the next parts of my research: Translation and the importance of translation and difficulties in learning English to Vietnamese translation for 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Management and Technology. The main purpose of this chapter is none other than to provide detailed illustrations of translation and to show practical methods for learning the subject more effectively. In chapter III, the thesis reports on an empirical study developed from the results of a quantitative survey. The survey aimed to find out the students' awareness of English-Vietnamese translation as well as their own difficulties when studying this subject. Its findings can be very helpful in conducting a qualitative survey for further study. By providing definitions of translation, ways to deal with common difficulties in learning this subject, as well as practical examples, I hope that future translators can properly understand, What is translation, how to troubleshoot and learn the subject more effectively. In particular, we hope that you will spend more time practicing and have more techniques to help you deal with difficulties in the translation process.

Due to time constraints and comprehensive knowledge of the field, errors and omissions are inappropriate. Once again, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my instructor Nguyen Thi Phuong Thu as well as all the teachers of Foreign Languages for their guidance and enthusiastic comments.

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APPENDIX

This survey questionnaire is designed to study the difficulties in translation work of 3rd-year Language majors at Hai Phong University of Technology and Management. Your assistance in translation the following items is greatly appreciated. All information provided by you is useful and for research purposes only.

Thank you very much for your cooperation. You can use English and Vietnamese languages.

Personal information:

* Your gender:

Male

Female

* Your age:.....

* How long have you been studying English:.....year(s)

* Your average score in translation in the 5th semester:

II. What is your opinion about translation in English?

1 What do you think about the importance learning translation?

(Bạn nghĩ gì về tầm quan trọng của việc học biên dịch?)

Very important (Rất quan trọng)

Not important (Không quan trọng)

2. How do you feel about the subject of translation?

(Cảm nghĩ của bạn về môn học biên dịch?)

Easy (Dễ)

Normal (Bình thường)

Difficult (Khó)

3. Which topic do you find the most difficult when learning to translation?

(Bạn cảm thấy chủ đề nào là khó khăn nhất khi học biên dịch?)

Population (Dân số)

Environment (Môi trường)

Healthcare & Welfare (Chăm sóc sức khỏe & Phúc lợi)

Education (Giáo dục)

Economics (Kinh tế)

Investment (Đầu tư)

City Planning (Quy hoạch thành phố)

4. What is your main difficulty in learning translation?

(Những khó khăn chính trong việc học biên dịch của bạn là gì?)

Vocabulary (Từ vựng)

Grammar (Ngữ pháp)

Specialized knowledge (Kiến thức chuyên ngành)

5. Do you regularly practice translation?

(Bạn có thường xuyên luyện tập biên dịch không?)

Very often (Rất thường xuyên)

Often (Thường xuyên)

Sometimes (Thỉnh thoảng)

Rarely (Hiếm khi)

Common translation learning strategies are usually used by students

(Các chiến lược học biên dịch thông dụng thường được sinh viên áp dụng)

- Strategy for finding word meanings ?

(Chiến lược tìm nghĩa của từ?)

Dictionary lookup (Tra cứu từ điển)

Ask the teacher (Hỏi giáo viên)

Guess the word (Đoán từ)

- What is your strategy to learn grammar effectively?

(Chiến lược để học ngữ pháp hiệu quả của bạn là gì?)

Learn grammar through mistakes (Học ngữ pháp qua lỗi sai)

Learn grammar through reading books and stories (Học ngữ pháp qua đọc sách, truyện)

Learn grammar through games (Học ngữ pháp qua các trò chơi)