

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC DÂN LẬP HẢI PHÒNG**



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**HAIPHONG PRIVATE UNIVERSITY
FOREIGN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT**

GRADUATION PAPER

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HAI PHONG - 2010

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC DÂN LẬP HẢI PHÒNG**

Nhiệm vụ đề tài tốt nghiệp

Sinh viên:Mã số:

Lớp:Ngành:.....

Tên đề tài:

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Nhiệm vụ đề tài

1. Nội dung và các yêu cầu cần giải quyết trong nhiệm vụ đề tài tốt nghiệp (về lý luận, thực tiễn, các số liệu cần tính toán và các bản vẽ).

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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

Người hướng dẫn thứ nhất:

Họ và tên:

Học hàm, học vị:

Cơ quan công tác:.....

Nội dung hướng dẫn:.....

Người hướng dẫn thứ hai:

Họ và tên:.....

Học hàm, học vị:.....

Cơ quan công tác:.....

Nội dung hướng dẫn:.....

Đề tài tốt nghiệp được giao ngày 12 tháng 04 năm 2010

Yêu cầu phải hoàn thành xong trước ngày 10 tháng 07 năm 2010

Đã nhận nhiệm vụ ĐTTN

Sinh viên

Đã giao nhiệm vụ ĐTTN

Người hướng dẫn

Hải Phòng, ngày tháng năm 2010

HIỆU TRƯỞNG

GS.TS. NGUYỄN Trần Hữu Nghị

PHẦN NHẬN XÉT TÓM TẮT CỦA CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN

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

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2. Đánh giá chất lượng của 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...):

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3. Cho điểm của cán bộ hướng dẫn (ghi bằng cả số và chữ):

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Hải Phòng, ngày tháng năm 2010

Cán bộ hướng dẫn
(họ tên và chữ ký)

NHẬN XÉT ĐÁNH GIÁ
CỦA NGƯỜI CHĂM PHẢN BIỆN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

1. Đánh giá chất lượng đề tài tốt nghiệp về các mặt thu thập và phân tích tài liệu, số liệu ban đầu, giá trị lí luận và thực tiễn của đề tài.

2. Cho điểm của người chấm phản biện :

(Điểm ghi bằng số và chữ)

Ngày..... tháng..... năm 2010

Người chấm phản biện

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Part I: INTRODUCTION

1. Reason of the study

In the age of worldwide development and cooperation, English becomes more and more important in every field of social life. It is the golden key in the process of integration into outside world and gradually proves itself as an effective mean of communicating with foreign people. In addition, English also provides us chances to have a good career as well as closer relationship with people all over the world.

Industry is considered as the most important department in economy of every country. In order to have a developed industry, it is necessary to enhance the working facility to make higher productivity as well as improve the knowledge of science and technology. However, science and technology changes everyday, which requires us always up-date the information and extend knowledge. There are many ways to access the technology development of many developed countries such as internet, newspaper... but the best way is exchanging the technology with other countries.

Industrial paint is such a small department in industry but it still has its role in the development of every factories. It is not only used to decorate and protect equipments from oxidization but also help them work more effectively. Besides, the terms in industrial paint are various and exciting. Thus, extending the knowledge of industrial paint will help us easier to enhance our products as well as technical terms. That is why I am interested in the industrial paint and I hope to have a thorough understanding about technical translation after finishing this research.

2. Aims of the study

The study on translation of terms related to Industrial paint aims to figure out an overview on translation strategies and procedures commonly used in Industrial paint field.

In details, my Graduation Papers aims at:

- ❖ Collecting and presenting Basic English terms in Industrial paint.
- ❖ Providing their Vietnamese equivalences and expressions.
- ❖ Preliminarily analyzing translation strategies and procedures employed in translation of these English terms into Vietnamese.
- ❖ Providing students majoring in the subject and those who may concern a draft and short reference of Basic English terms in Industrial paint and their corresponding Vietnamese.

I hope this study can provide readers with overall comprehension about the information from written context and from visual forms of presentation related to Industrial paint's terms.

3. Scope of the study

Technical terms are divided into different vocabularies and they require a great effort and time to study. Because the information changes everyday and every time, the accumulating of specialistic information is considered urgent. Due to limited knowledge and time, my study can not cover all aspect of this theme. I just focus the study on translation and translation strategies in general, and the contrastive analysis between specific terms related to Industrial paint in English and in Vietnamese.

4. Method of the study

All of English and Vietnamese terms in my Graduation Paper are collected from Internet, industrial dictionary and referenced books. These data are divided into groups based on their common characteristics and there are a lot of examples or illustrations attached in each part. The information is ensured because all of them are chosen from believable sources.

5. Design of the study

My Graduation Paper is divided into three parts, in which the second part is the most important.

- Part I is the **INTRODUCTION**, consisting of reason of the study, aims of the study, scope of the study, method of the study and design of the study.

- Part II is the **DEVELOPMENT**, containing three chapters:
 - Chapter 1 is theoretical background which focuses on the definition, method, procedures of translation in general and ESP translation.
 - Chapter 2 is an investigation on translation of terms related to Industrial paint from English into Vietnamese with the translation strategies.
 - Chapter 3 is the implication of difficulties in translating technical terms and some tips for better translation.
- Part III is the **CONCLUSION**, including main findings and suggestion for further studies.

PART II: DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 1 introduces an overview of translation theory involved in **Chapter 2**. This chapter will help readers have a first look of some issues related to translation and translation strategies such as definitions, methods and equivalences in general and translation of ESP as well as technical translation in detail.

Chapter 2 is an investigation on translation of related terms in Industrial paint from English into Vietnamese.

Chapter 3 gives some difficulties in doing the research and tips for better translation.

CHAPTER 1: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

I. TRANSLATION THEORY

1. Definitions

Translation, by no means, is rendering a meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended in the text. Hence in many types of text (administrative, culture...) the temptation is to transfer as many SL to the TL as possible. Nowadays, translation exists in every corner of our life and its definitions are also numerous. The followings are some typical definitions that are basic theoretical background for this study.

“Translation is the interpreting of the meaning of a text and a subsequent production of an equivalent text, likewise called a translation that communicates the same message in another language. The text to be translated is called the Source Language (SL) and the language that it is to be translated into is called the Target Language (TL); the final product is sometimes called the target text.” (Wikimedia)

“Translation is a process based on the theory it is possible to abstract the meaning of a text from its forms and reproduce that meaning with the very different forms of a second language”. (John Florio, 1603: 152)

“Translation is basically a change of form... In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target language)”. (Linguist, Larson, M.L, 1984:3)

“Translation can be generally defined as the action of interpretation of the meaning of a text, and production of an equivalent text that communicates the same message in another language”. (WikiAnswer)

These definitions, in spite of slight differences in the expression, share common features that they emphasize the importance finding the closest equivalence in meaning by the choice of appropriate target language's lexical and grammatical structures, communication situation, and cultural context. Some sorts of movement

from one language to another also insist on the different types of translation which will be taken into consideration in the next part.

2. Translation methods

A translator can use various types to express his or her opinion, recognition or to find out the most exact explanation for the main issue. Difficulties and challenges always exist during the process of translating a document or a report that is solved only when having lost of strategies or knowing how to analyze a matter from many aspects. Hence, some necessary translation types will be discussed in following part:

- Word-for-word translation: The SL word is preserved and the word translated by their most common meanings. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of this method is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as pre-translation process.

- Literal translation: Literal translation is broader form of translation, each SL has a corresponding TL word, but their primary meaning may differ. The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical items are translated out of context. Literal translation is considered the basic translation step, both in communicative and semantic translation, in that translation starts from there. As pre-translation process, it indicates problem to be solved.

- Faithful translation: it attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical deviation from SL norms. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

- Semantic translation: It differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text, compromising on meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word play or repetition jars in the finished version. It does not rely on cultural equivalence and very small concessions to the readership. While “faithful” translation is dogmatic, semantic

translation is more flexible. Newmark(1982:22) says that “...semantic translation where the translator attempts, within the base syntactic and semantic constraints of the TL, to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the author”.

- Adaptation: This is the freest form mainly used for plays and poetries: themes, characters, plots preserved, SL culture converted to TL culture and text rewritten. Dung Vu (2004) points out: “Adaptation has a property of lending the ideas of the original to create the new text used by a new language more than to be faithful to the original. The creation in adaptation is completely objective in content as well as form”.

- Free translation: means the translation isn't close the original, but the translator just transmits meanings of the SL in his/her word. It reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of original. Usually, it is a paraphrase much longer than the original. Therefore, the advantage is that the text in TL sounds more natural. On the contrary, the disadvantage is that the translating is too casual to understand the original because of its freedom.

- Idiomatic translation: is used for colloquialism and idioms whose literalism is the translation by which the translator does not transfer the literalism of the original, uses the translation of colloquialism and idioms.

- Communicative 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 comprehensible to the readership. “But even here the translator still has to respect and work on the form of the source language text as the only material basis for his work” (Peter Newmark, 1982: 39)

3. Equivalence in translation

The dictionary defines equivalence as being the same, similar or interchangeable with something else. In translation terms, equivalence is a term used to refer to the nature and extend of the relationships between SL and TL texts or smaller linguistic units.

The problem of equivalence is one of the most important issues in the field of translating. It is a question of finding suitable counterparts in target language for expressions in the Source language.

The comparison of texts in languages inevitably involves a theory of equivalence. According to Vanessa Leonardo “Equivalence can be said to be the central issue in the translation although its definition, relevance, and applicability within the field of translation theory have caused heated controversy, and many different theories of the concept of equivalence have been elaborated within this field in the past fifty years”. Here are some elaborate approaches to translation equivalence:

- Translation equivalence is the similarity between a word (or expression) in one language and its translation in another. This similarity results from overlapping ranges of reference.

- Translation equivalence is a corresponding word or expression in another language.

Nida and Taber (1982) argued that there are two different types of equivalence, namely formal equivalence – which in the second edition by Nida and Taber (1982) is referred to as formal correspondence- and dynamic equivalence. Formal correspondence “focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content”, unlike dynamic equivalence which is based upon “the principle of equivalent effect” (1964: 159). In the second edition (1982) of their work, the two theorists provide a more detailed explanation of each type of equivalence.

Formal correspondence consists of a TL item which represents the closest equivalent of a SL word or phrase. Nida and Taber (1982) made it clear that there are not always formal equivalents between language pairs. They therefore suggest that these formal equivalents should be used wherever possible if the translation aims at achieving formal rather than dynamic equivalent. The use of formal equivalents might at times have serious implications in the TT since the translation will not be easily understood by the target audience (Fawcett, 1997). Nida and Taber themselves assert that “Typical, formal correspondence distorts the

grammatical and stylistic patterns of the receptor language, and hence distorts the message, so as to cause the receptor to misunderstand or to labor unduly hard” (Ibid: 201).

Dynamic equivalence is defined as a translation principle according to which a translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the TL wording will trigger the same impact on the TC audience as the original wording did upon the ST audience. They argue that “frequently, the form of original text is changed ; but as long as the change follows the rules of back transformation in the source language, of contextual consistency in the transfer, and of transformation in the receptor language, the message is preserved and the translation is faithful” (Nida and Taber, 1982:200).

Newmark (1988) defined that: “The overriding of any translation should be achieved “equivalent effect” i.e. to produce the same effect on the readership of translation as was obtained on the readership of the original”. He also sees the equivalence effect as the desirable result rather than the aim of any translation except for two cases: (a) If the purpose of the SL text is to affect and the TL translation is to inform or vice versa; (b) If there is a pronounced cultural difference between the SL and TL text.

Cummins, J. (1979) considers five types of equivalence:

- Denotative equivalence: the SL and the TL word refer to the same thing in the real world. It is an equivalence of the extra linguistic content of a text.
- Connotative equivalence: this type of equivalence provides additional value and is achieved by the translator’s choice of synonymous words or expressions.
- Text-normative equivalence: the SL and the TL words are used in the same or similar context in their respective languages.
- Pragmatic equivalence: with readership orientation, the SL and TL words have the same effect on their respective readers.

- Formal equivalence: this type of equivalence produces an analogy of form in the translation by either exploiting formal possibilities of TL, or creating new forms in TL

Although equivalence translation is defined with different points of view of theorists, it is the same effective equivalence between SL and TL.

II. Translation of ESP

1. Definition of ESP

English for Specific Purpose (ESP) is a worldwide subject. Hutchinson and Waters (1987) note that two key historical periods breathed life into ESP. First, the end of Second World War brought with it an "...age of enormous and unprecedented expansion in scientific, technical and economic activity on an international scale. For various reasons, most notably the economic power of the United States in the post-war world, the role (of international language) fell to English". Second, the Oil Crisis of the early 1970s resulted in Western money and knowledge flowing into the oil-rich countries. The language of this knowledge became English.

The general effect of all this development was to exert pressure on the language teaching profession to deliver the required goods. Whereas English had previously decided its own destiny, it now became subject to the wishes, needs and demands of people other than language teachers (Hutchinson & Waters, 1987, p.7).

The second key reason cited as having a tremendous impact on the emergence of ESP was a revolution in linguistics. Whereas traditional linguists set out to describe the features of language, revolutionary pioneers in linguistics began to focus on the ways in which language is used in real communication. Hutchinson and Waters (1987) point out that one significant discovery was in the ways that spoken and written English vary. In other words, given the particular context in which English is used, the variant of English will change. This idea was taken one step farther. If language in different situations varies, then tailoring language instruction to meet the needs of learners in specific contexts is also possible. Hence, in the late 1960s and the early 1970s there were many attempts to describe

English for Science and Technology(EST). Hutchinson and Waters (1987) identify Ewer and Latorre, Swales, Selinker and Trimble as a few of the prominent descriptive EST pioneers.

The final reason Hutchinson and Waters (1987) cite as having influenced the emergence of ESP has less to do with linguistics and everything to do with psychology. Rather than simply focus on the method of language delivery, more attention was given to the ways in which learners require language and the differences in the ways language is acquired. Learners were seen to employ different learning strategies, use different skills, enter with different learning schemata, and be motivated by different needs and interests. Therefore, focus on the learner's needs became equally paramount as the method employed to disseminate linguistic knowledge. Designing specific courses to better meet these individual needs was a natural extension of this thinking. To this day, the catchword in ESL circles is learner-centered or learning-centered.

As for a broader definition of ESP, Hutchinson and Waters (1987) theorize, "ESP is an approach to language teaching in which all decisions as to content and method are based on the learner's reason for learning". Anthony (1997) notes that, it is not clear where ESP courses end and general English courses begin; numerous non-specialist ESL instructors use an ESP approach in that their syllabi are based on analysis of learner needs and their own personal specialist knowledge of using English for real communication.

2. Types of ESP

Carver, D. (1983) identified three types of ESP:

- English as a restricted language
- English for Academic and Occupational Purposes
- English with specific topics.

The language used by air traffic controllers or by waiters are examples of English as a restricted language. Mackay, R., & Mountforb (1978) clearly illustrated the difference between restricted language and language with this statement:

... The language of international air-traffic control could be regarded as 'special', in the sense that the repertoire required by the controllers is strictly limited and can be accurately determined situational, as might be the linguistic needs of a dining-room waiter or air-hostess. However, such restricted repertoires are not languages, just as a tourist phrase book is not grammar. Knowing a restricted 'language' would not allow the speaker to communicate effectively in novel situation, or in contexts outside the vocational environment (pp.4-5).

The second type of ESP identified by Carver, D. (1983) is English for Academic and Occupational Purpose. In the 'Tree of ELT' (Hutchinson and Waters, 1987), ESP is broken down into three branches: a) English for Science and Technology (EST), b) English for Business and Economics (EBE) and c) English for Social Studies (ESS). Each of these subject areas is further divided into two branches: English for Academic Purpose (EAP) and English for Occupational Purpose (EOP). An example of EOP for the EST branch is 'English for Technicians' whereas an example of EAP for the EST branch is 'English for Medical Studies'.

Hutchinson and Waters (1987) do note that there is not a clear-cut distinction between EAP and EOP: " people can work and study simultaneously"; it is also likely that in many cases the language learnt for immediate use in a study environment will be used later when the student takes up, or return to, a job" (p. 16). Perhaps this explains Carter's rationale for categorizing EAP and EOP under the same type of ESP. It appears that Carter is implying that the end purpose of both EAP and EOP are one in the same: employment. However, despite the end purpose being identical, the means taken to achieve the end is very different indeed. I content that EAP and EOP are different in terms of focus on Cummins' (1979) notions of cognitive academic proficiency versus basic interpersonal skills. This is examined in further detail below.

The third and final type of ESP identified by Carter (1983) is English with specific topics. Carter notes that it is only here where emphasis shifts from purpose to topic. This type of ESP is uniquely concerned with anticipated future English

needs of, for example, scientists requiring English for postgraduate reading studies, attending conferences or working in foreign institutions. However, I argue that this is not a separate type of ESP. Rather it is an integral component of ESP courses or programs which focus on situational language. This situational language has been determined based on the interpretation of results from needs analysis of authentic language used in target workplace settings.

III. Industrial paint's ESP translation

1. Definition of technical translation

Technical translation is distinguished from literary translation by Sofer (1991) as follow: "The main division in the translation field is between literary and technical translation". According to him, literal translation covers such areas as fiction, poetry, drama and humanities in general and is done by writers of the same kind in the TL, or at least by translators with the required literary attitude. Meanwhile, technical translation is done by much greater number of practitioners and is ever-going and expanding with excellent with opportunities.

Newmark (1981) differently distinguishes technical translation from institutional translation, the area of politics, commerce, finance, government ect... is the other". He goes on to suggest that technical translation is potentially non-cultural and universal because the benefits of technology are not confined to one speech community. The terms in technical translation, therefore, should be translated. On the contrary, institutional translation is cultural, so in principle, the terms are transferred unless they are connected with international organization. The two authors, though having different approaches to technical translation, they both view it as specialized translation with its essential element- "specialized terms".

2. Translation in the area of industrial paint's terms.

Industrial paint is such a small department in industry field but the terms it contains is enormous. Besides, industrial paint ESP translation is complex and easy to confuse. Industrial paint ESP translation belongs to technical language, so it is far much different from descriptive language. ESP deeply specializes on relevant

field and the translators need have comprehension about this area to give out a literal translation which is easy to be understood by readers. An exact or good translation requires the faithful transference from SL into TL; in case of industrial paint translation, the terminologies of different sectors will be listed in a large scope, so translators with their good skill can help readers understand the meaning of terms related to industrial paint and enhance the knowledge of this field.

3. **Terms in industrial paint's field.**

“When writing technical articles, it is usually the case that a number of technical terms specific to the subject matter will be presented. Technical terminology is the specialized vocabulary of a field. These terms have specific definition within the field; which is not necessarily the same as their meaning in common use”. (Wikimedia)

“A term is a word or expression that has a particular meaning or is used in particular activity, job, profession, etc”. (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 1991)

“Term is the variation of language in a specific condition” (Peter Newmark) and he stated that the central difficulty in translation is usually the new terminology. Even then, the main problem is likely to be that of some terms in the source text which are relatively context-free, and appear only once. If they are context-bound, you are more likely to understand them by gradually eliminating the less likely versions.

The characteristics of terms

There is a distinction between technical and descriptive terms. The original SL writer may use a descriptive term for a technical object for three reasons:

- The objective is new, and not yet has a name.
- The descriptive term is being used as a familiar alternative, to avoid repetition.
- The descriptive term is being used to contrast with another one.

Normally, you should translate technical and descriptive terms by their counterparts and, in particular, resist the temptation of translating a descriptive by a technical term for showing off your knowledge, thereby sacrificing the linguistic force of the SL descriptive term. However, if the SL descriptive term is being used either because of the SL writer's ignorance or negligence, or because the appropriate technical term does not exist in the SL, and in particular if an object strange to the SL but not to the TL culture is being referred to, then you are justified in translating a descriptive by a technical term.

CHAPTER 2. AN INVESTIGATION ON RELATED TERMS IN INDUSTRIAL PAINT.

I. Noun

1. Nouns related to industrial paint's classification.

In industry, paint is classified into many different kinds due to purpose of usage. This part will introduce some common terms related to industrial paint's classification.

English	Vietnamese
Powder coating	Sơn tĩnh điện, sơn bột



This kind of coating consists of dry powder and applied electrostatically on painted objects. The word “electrostatical” does not exist in the SL but it is the characteristic of the object so in TL it is also called due to its characteristic. This strategy of translation is very popular in

technical contexts.

English	Vietnamese
Water paint	Sơn nước



Although in both SL and TL there is no difference, the main component in “water paint” is not water. “Water paint” is the way to call liquid paint in which solvent is the main component. Despite the non-equivalence between the name and the object, the readers still understand due to the characteristic or the structure of the object.

English	Vietnamese
Primer	Sơn lót



The noun “primer” comes from the verb “prime” which means as “môi, mớm”. The suffix “er” makes the verb become noun but does not change the meaning of the word. Sometimes, the painters also call the “primer” as “sơn mớm, sơn môi” because this kind of coating is used to originally apply on object’s surface and provide key for next coat. It means that the “primer” is the first coating sprayed and there are other coatings overlapping on this. Thus, workers likely call it “sơn lót”.

English	Vietnamese
Lacquer	Sơn mài



Paints that dry by simple solvent evaporation and contain a solid binder dissolved in a solvent are known as lacquers. In painting, lacquers are not suitable for applications where chemical resistance is important. Readers may get no difficulty in understanding the meaning of this word because it is due to the recognized strategy in translation of non-equivalence.

English	Vietnamese
Top-coating/over-coating	Sơn phủ



Readers may wonder why there are two names of coating in SL but there is only one name in TL. The answer is that the meaning of “phủ” involves both “top” and “over”. In Vietnamese, the word “phủ” means covering and in industrial painting, “top-coating” or “over-coating” is used as the last coating which covers all the surface as well as previous coatings. Therefore, the

translator just uses one word in TL but still conveys the meaning of two words in SL.

English	Vietnamese
Anti-fouling paint	Sơn chống gỉ



This kind of paint is used commonly in industrial field. In marine department, anti-fouling paint is applied on the hulls of ships or boats. As in marine, the fouling organisms develop very fast because vessels remain 90% of their time in the water so the underwater hulls make perfect feeding and breeding ground for fouling organisms. Therefore, Anti-fouling paints function by slowly releasing toxins into lamellar sub-layer of the vessel, protecting and preventing settlements of fouling organisms.

English	Vietnamese
Marine Paint	Sơn tàu thủy



Marine paint is the general name for paints belonging to the marine field. The most common marine time is anti-fouling paint mentioned above. The marine paints vary in color and types. The typical characteristics of marine paints are water proofing and high-pressured resistance. Beside the ability of preventing fouling, marine paints also prevent the leakage and collapse of the hull which cause capsizing of the craft when there are harsh storms.

There also many terms related to the classification of industrial paint:

English	Vietnamese
EMB(Electrostatic Magnetic Brush Coating)	Sơn điện từ trường
Electrostatic Fluidized Bed Coating	Sơn điện tầng sôi
Varnish	Sơn vec-ni, sơn dầu bong
Emulsion paint	Sơn nhũ tương
Traffic paint	Sơn giao thông
Alkyd paint	Sơn dầu
Electrostatic Discharging Coating	Sơn sàn giải tĩnh điện
Solvent Free Coating	Sơn không dung môi
Finish	Lớp sơn
Freshly mixed paint	Sơn mới pha trộn
Paint film/film build	Màng sơn
Vacuum coating	Sơn chân không
Low-viscosity epoxy	Sơn epox độ nhớt thấp
Conventional paint	Sơn thông dụng
UV-curable paint	Sơn dựa theo công nghệ làm khô UV
Lead paint	Sơn có chì
Oxidative cure coating	Sơn khô bằng phương pháp oxi hoá
Color changing paint	Sơn đổi màu
Intermediate coat	Sơn trung gian
Enamel paint	Sơn bong
Anti-climb paint	Sơn chống trèo
Textured paint	Sơn kết cấu
Anti-fouling paint	Sơn chống gỉ

2. Nouns related to industrial paint's materials and equipments.

As we know industrial paint is used to protect almost machines from oxidization or to decorate the place of working. In addition, there are a lot of materials used with industrial paint and each one has its own characteristics as well as different ways to translate into Vietnamese. The examples below will be more specific:

English	Vietnamese
Asbestos	Amiăng



This is an example of loan words. In industry, “amiăng” is a soft fibrous mineral substance and it is used as a fireproof material. In industrial painting context, “asbestos” is used to protect the equipments from the influence of high temperate occurring. This is one kind of using loan words in translation of equivalence terms. The word in both SL and TL is almost unchanged in concept despite slight different pronunciation. In fact, the material in both English and Vietnamese is just one kind of substance that protects substrate from flaming. The change is to be easier for Vietnamese to pronounce. This way of replacement is appreciated advantageous because the meaning of words does not change. Furthermore, it helps readers remember easily or bear in their mind without feeling bored with researching. The simple way for them to absorb these kinds of terms is studying by heart or saying again and again. Because the form of term in both SL and TL is familiar, the study will not occupy lots of time.

English	Vietnamese
Fibrous cement sheeting	Tấm xi măng thô



In dictionary, adjective “fibrous” means “có thớ, có sợi” but why shouldn’t “fibrous cement sheeting” be translated

as “tắm xi măng sợi”? The reason is that the fibrous cement has a rough surface and it must be cleaned before painted. Therefore, the meaning in TL is quite different from in SL but the readers may understand easily.

English	Vietnamese
Vehicle	Chất keo
	Dung môi



The word “vehicle” is commonly known as “xe cộ” but rarely known as a binder or solvent. However, in industrial jargon, it is used inconsistently, sometimes to refer to the solvent and sometimes to refer the binder. This causes a lot of difficulties for both readers and translators in understanding the meaning of the word. To understand “vehicle”, readers should depend on the proportion of paint and distinguish what material the text mentions. In addition, the term “vehicle” translated under the recognized strategy in translation of Non-equivalence helps readers understand easily. Therefore, the typical point in this example is not only about the strategy of translating word but also the complication in distinguishing the meaning of words even in SL.

English	Vietnamese
Thinner	Dầu pha



There is a bit difference between the meaning of the word in SL and in TL. We can not find the relationship between them because in dictionary, the word “thinner” means “chất dung để pha loãng”. In fact, in industry, oil is the main solvent used to thin the paint, makes it easy to be sprayed on the surface of wall, metal or wood. So, the word “oil” does not exist in the SL but its meaning still occurs in TL. That is the typical example of the translation of technical words.

English	Vietnamese
Cleaner	Dầu rửa



Readers may find this example quite similar to the example of “ thinner” but if we analyze it more specifically we can realize that the meaning of “ cleaning” in dictionary does not contain “ dầu rửa” but “ người lao công,dọn phòng”. In industry, workers use a solvent that mostly contains oil to clean the surface after spraying paint. And name of this solvent is also the name of “oil”.

English	Vietnamese
Filler	Vật liệu gắn



The noun “filler” is from the verb “fill” that means “làm đầy, lấp đầy”. The suffix “er” makes this word become the name of a filling material. Actually in industry, it is one kind of low concrete or glue used to fill in cracks on the surface of wall, floor... to avoid the loss of coating.

English	Vietnamese
Roller	Con lăn



The noun “roller” is from the verb “roll” that means “lăn, trườn,bò” and in construction field, it means “xe lu”. We can realize that despite the different names, they have similarity in the structure of two main parts, “roller frame” and “roller cover”. This example advises that the selection of the

equivalent words in TL is very important in technical research.

English	Vietnamese
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Power agitator	Máy khuấy
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This is a strategy of translation of compound word with noun is a main word and adjective is supporting word. In industrial painting field, power agitator has an important role in mixing paint. In this case, the reader can not find out the meaning of “power” in TL. Actually, the word “máy khuấy” consists of its meaning because “máy khuấy” is a machine which has a high capacity of mixing Curing Agent and Base. In spite of missing the meaning in TL, the readers still understand the whole meaning of SL basing on the characteristic of its supporter.

English	Vietnamese
Air-gun	Súng phun thường



In painting industry, there are two kinds of sprayer, “air-gun” and “airless-gun”. While the word “airless-gun” is translated as “súng phun chân không”, the word “air-gun” is preferred to be called “súng phun thường” than “súng phun chân không”. The reason is that the air-gun is more popular than the airless-gun, so the meaning of “common” even does not appear in “air-gun”, still appears in its TL. Another point is why the translators call “súng phun” while the word “spray” does not involve in “gun”. Of course, the word “spray” does not exist in “gun” but the workers use the “gun” to “spray” coating on the surface of objects, not “shoot” onto it. Therefore, the translator uses that way to give readers more information.

There are other nouns related to industrial paint’s materials and equipments like:

English	Vietnamese
Sealer/sealant	Vật liệu trám

Power roller	Chổi cơ khí
Photphacoat	Màng chuyển hoá ri
Dust sheets	Tấm bụi
Water proofing embrace	Màng chống thấm
Abrasive	Hạt mài
Curing agent	Chất làm khô
Base	Phần nền
Spray tip	Vòi phun
Surplus materials	Sơn thừa
Rubber slider	Chổi cao su
TG(Glass transition temperature)	Kính chuyển đổi nhiệt độ
Test path	Miếng thử sơn
Fluid tip	Đầu phun
Electrostatic gun	Súng tĩnh điện
Tribo-gun(triboelectric gun)	Súng điện ma sát
Convection cure oven	Lò sấy đối lưu
Infrared cure oven	Lò sấy hồng ngoại
Conveyor belt	Băng truyền
Heat resistant enamel	Men kháng nhiệt
Aerosol paint/spray paint	Bình phun sơn

Detergent	Chất tẩy rửa
Reservoir	Hồ chứa
Vacuum pump	Bơm chân không
Substrate	Chất nền
Template	Mẫu phun
Resin	Nhựa thông
Pigment/dye	Chất nhuộm
Additive	Chất phụ thêm
Dryer	Chất làm khô
Barrel	Thùng chứa
High speed grinder	Máy nghiền tốc độ cao
Kibbler	Máy tán
Diluents	Chất pha loãng
Colorant	Chất màu

II. Verb

1. Verbs related to industrial paint's usage

To have an object coated, there are many processes the workers need to use. In this part will introduce some popular verbs related to painting process in industry.

English	Vietnamese
Sand	Mài



When “sand” is a noun, its meaning in dictionary is “cát” but in technical context, it has another meaning, “giấy ráp”. In manual work, this is one kind of paper which is attached sand on the surface to clean the object before painting. In automatic work, the process of cleaning the surface with “sand” is sand-basting. Of course, the way to find out the suitable meaning for the SL which does not change the purpose of the context is

very difficult and the translator has to select words carefully.

English	Vietnamese
Cure	Làm khô, sấy



In dictionary, “cure” means “chữa trị, khắc phục” but in painting industry, the process that coating becomes dry after sprayed is called “làm khô” or “sấy”. In industry, there are many ways to make the coated surface “cured” such as using ovens, electronic fans or basing on the temperature of air. Depending on the purpose of using, workers may use different kinds of equipments to prolong or shorten the process of curing.

English	Vietnamese
Dilute	Pha loãng



When the painting mixture is too hard and dry, workers need solvent to thin and “dilute” them to make a perfect paint film. This process includes pouring solvent into the mixture and well stir in some minutes to sure that all the ingredients dissolve. However, with the high volume of ingredients and solvents, workers have to work out the ratio carefully.

English	Vietnamese
Provide key for next coating	Tạo độ nhám cho lớp sơn sau bám dính

This example seems to be strange for readers because the structure “provide something for something” is preferred to be translated as “cung cấp cái gì cho ai”. Furthermore, the verb “provide” in dictionary is “cung cấp, đáp ứng” but not “tạo”. In this case, the meaning of the verb “provide” is close to “create”. There is also a verb that does not appear in SL but in TL. It is “bám dính” which is “to bind”. As a logic of the specific context, the next coating likely overlaps the remaining coating so the verb “bind” even disappears but the readers still understand the meaning of the phrase. Once again, the translation strategy of paraphrasing using unrelated words plays an important role in giving readers more information about specific words.

English	Vietnamese
Load the roller	Lăn sơn



Like the verb “provide” in the above example, the verb “load” has a different meaning from the dictionary. In marine department, the verb “load” and its antonym “unload” means “bốc hàng” and “dỡ hàng”. However, in painting technique, “load the roller” means that you move the roller up and down to make sure the coating bound on the surface of objects. This activity is commonly seen in manual work.

English	Vietnamese
Grind	Nghiền nhỏ



When paint powder is in solid form, it needs to be ground to improve the compatible property. Powder coatings are usually ground in power grinders.

English	Vietnamese
Tint	Phủ màu



The process of tinting paint includes both automation and manual work. Auto-tinting uses for many simple substrates but for rough surface, workers have to manually paint on. Because manual works require lots of time so employers try to apply modern robots to replace people.

English	Vietnamese
Pump into	Bơm vào



As in liquid form, coatings are pumped from power agitator into spray gun. This process requires a pump and a high-pressure machine to push liquid in the pipe into the spray tips. The volume of liquid pushed from the agitator depends on the needs of workers.

There are other verbs related to the process of using industrial paint such as:

English	Vietnamese
Clean/flush	Rửa
Heat	Làm nóng
Melt	Làm tan
Compress	Nén
Blend	Pha trộn
Evaporate	Bay hơi
Dissolve	Hoà tan
Cool	Làm mát
Liquefy	Hoá lỏng
Reheat	Sấy lại
Adjust the curing properties	Điều chỉnh độ khô
Evaporate	Làm bay hơi
Disintegrate	Làm tan rữa
Fuse/mix	Trộn
Soften	Làm mềm
Fix to	Gắn vào
Adhere to/stick	Dính chặt vào
Rinse	Tẩy sạch bằng xà bông

2. Verbs related to industrial paint's storage.

After painting the object, the process of storing paint is required. This process contains different methods such as removing the remained coating, storing the usable paint. Terms related to this process is commonly seen in the direction and precaution in the paint cans. Examples below will analyze more clearly.

English	Vietnamese
Reseal	Cất lại vào thùng

Once units of paint have been mixed they should not be resealed because of loss of color and characteristic so the workers have to choose the mixing ratio carefully to avoid surplus paint. This is another case of shift and transposition in translation strategies. We can see that the structure in SL is a Verb but the TL is formed with a Verb and an Adverb. The verb “reseal” has prefix “re” that means “again” but readers can not find out the meaning of “thùng” in SL. The hidden meaning of “thùng” which means cans is mentioned in the sentence that “reseal” appears because the paint is only sealed in the cans.

English	Vietnamese
Solidify	Làm cứng

The surplus of paint after coating on the objects surface is solidified to avoid the contamination. As we know, the liquid paint is easily melt in water and kept in ground, which is very harmful. In addition, the solidification of paint helps the worker easier to remove. In this example, there are not any differences between SL and TL so the readers have no difficulty in understanding the verb.

English	Vietnamese
Wipe	Lau chùi

After painting, workers are required to wipe all the painting equipments. Like the process of cleaning, wiping surplus paint binding on the painting equipments is needed to protect them from oxidation. Because wiping includes of both flushing

and cleaning, in many technical contexts, they just use “wipe” to replace both cleaning and flushing.

English	Vietnamese
Maintain	Bảo dưỡng

Maintaining equipment periodically is needed to prolong and improve the efficiency of painting equipment. To maintain the painting equipment, the workers are required to lubricate the engine in order to work more perfectly.

Besides, in many technical contexts, the structure of Verb + Preposition is used commonly to advise users to keep the industrial paint in the right way. These structures almost cause no difficulties for the readers to understand:

English	Vietnamese
Empty out	Làm rỗng
Clean up	Lau sạch
Wash down	Rửa sạch
Avoid from	Tránh
Free up for	Thuận tiện cho
Keep up	Bảo quản
Dispose of	Vứt bỏ

III. Adjective

1. Adjectives related to industrial paint’s characteristic.

Industrial paint has a lot of different characteristics which make the adjectives related to them plentiful. The adjectives are divided into two types, simple and compound adjectives. The examples below will give readers more specific information

A. Simple Adjective

Most single Adjectives related to Industrial paint's characteristic are formed by the help of affixes such as prefixes and suffixes, and any given terms may contain one or all of these parts. Below are some examples for illustration.

English	Vietnamese
Compatible	Tương hợp

This is one kind of the translation of non-equivalence. The adjective “compatible” is from the noun compatibility. As in industrial paint, compatibility is the capability of mixing many components together to make coating. The “compatible” paint is not only the paint which can be easily mixed with additives but also the paint which is easy to bind in different substrates. Therefore, the prominent feature of this term is that its meaning is directly transferred into Vietnamese without any changes. Because this is recognized strategy, there is no new information or explanation given in the TL. Then it is not difficult to translate and analyze it.

English	Vietnamese
Viscid	Đẻo,dính

This is one of the most prominent features of industrial paint. When in liquid, the character of viscosity helps it easy to be sprayed onto substrates and filled in the cracks. For translation strategy, this is an example of recognized strategy in translation of non-equivalence. The adjective “viscid” comes from the noun “viscosity” or “viscosity”.

English	Vietnamese
Uniform	Đồng đều

For the readers who first meet this term as an Adjective may get confusion because “uniform” is commonly used as a Noun. As a Noun, “uniform” means “đồng phục” but as a Verb, it means “không thay đổi về hình thức”. In industry, the Adjective

“uniform” in phrase “uniform film thickness” is about the characteristic of paint that covers equally. As a strategy of the translation of non-equivalence, readers need to have deep knowledge of industrial paint to understand more exactly.

English	Vietnamese
Nauseous	Mùi tanh

While working with industrial paint, painters are required to wear masks to avoid strong smell from its components. Actually, the “nauseous” smell occurs when mixing the ingredients which have many different compounds. In dictionary, “nauseous” is an Adjective of the Noun “nausea” that means “sự kinh tởm, buồn nôn”. The suffix “ous” only makes the form change but the lexical meaning in TL still has a closing relationship with the original word. The translator has based on the recognized strategy in translating Non-equivalence terms.

English	Vietnamese
Consistent	Đặc, chắc

As in the dictionary, “consistent” has different meaning with the term in industrial paint. Its meaning is “kiện định, nhất quán”. This meaning seems to be closer with people’s characteristic than with industrial paint. But in technical texts, “consistent” paint is formed after sprayed and cured on the substrate surface. This property makes the paint bind constantly on substrate.

English	Vietnamese
Odorless	Không mùi

This is another example of paraphrasing using related words. The Adjective “odorless” comes from the Adjective “odor” and its suffix “less”. This suffix forms an antonym of the current word. As in technical field, odorless paint is preferred to use because it helps the painters avoid the harmful smell that may occur during their work.

English	Vietnamese
Ground	Nghiền nhỏ

Many readers may get confused when first look at the word “ground paint” because “ground” is commonly used as a noun which means “đất”. However, “ground” in this example has not got any relationship with “đất” because it is a past participle form of “grind”. The way to translate this Adjective is not difficult but the way to recognize it may cause readers confused. Thus, reading the text carefully is required to have an exact translation.

English	Vietnamese
Hazardous	Nguy hiểm

This is one of the most popular characteristics of industrial paint. As many chemical compounds, industrial paint includes many hazardous components such as resin, solvent, pigment, additives... In using paint, workers have to avoid accidentally smelling, tasting or drinking them. As in lexical field, “hazardous” is an Adjective of the Noun “hazard” by adding affix “ous”. In translation strategy, “hazardous” is one kind of recognized method in translation of non-equivalence.

Beside the examples above, there are other Adjectives of industrial paint’s property:

English	Vietnamese
Tough	Bền
Elastic	Đàn hồi
Poisonous	Độc hại
Sturdy	Cứng
Flammable	Dễ cháy
Wet	Dạng ẩm

Brittle	Giòn
Flexible	Linh hoạt
Permeable	Dễ thấm
Hard	Rắn
Durable	Bền
Glossy	Bóng
Stable	Tính ổn định
Gummy	Dính
Slippery	Trơn, trượt
Reusable	Có thể tái sử dụng
Weatherable	Có khả năng chống chịu thời tiết
Soluble	Có thể hoà tan

B. Compound Adjective

As many Adjectives in different technical texts, Compound-Adjectives related to industrial paint are commonly formed by joining one or two Nouns with an Adjective. It is important to recognize how compounds are formed in order to understand the meaning of words. Below are the discussions how Adjectives related to industrial paint are formed.

- **Adjectives formed with “-free” that means “không, không có, không chứa”.**

English	Vietnamese
Solvent-free	Không dung môi
Crystallization-free	Không kết tinh vật liệu
Contamination-free	Không tạp nhiễm
Floor-joint-free	Không vết nối trên sàn

Dust-free	Không bụi bẩn
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- **Adjective formed with “-based” that means “có chứa, làm từ, dạng”.**

English	Vietnamese
Oil-based	Có chứa dầu
Clay-based	Làm từ đất sét
Acrylic-based	Dạng hữu cơ
Wax-based	Có chất sáp
Paper-based	Chứa giấy
Water-based	Dạng lỏng
Polymer-based	Làm từ sợi tổng hợp

- **Adjectives formed with “anti-” that means “chống”.**

English	Vietnamese
Anti-corrosive	Chống ăn mòn
Anti-slippery	Chống trơn trượt
Anti-climbing	Chống trèo
Anti-freeze	Chống đông đặc
Anti-graffiti	Chống gra-phít
Anti-skinning	Chống kết màng
Anti-fouling	Chống gỉ

Anti-drumming	Chống ồn
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- **Adjective formed with “non-” that means “không, phi”.**

English	Vietnamese
Non-toxic	Không độc hại
Non-bonding	Không liên kết
Non-hazardous	Không nguy hiểm
Non-metallic	Phi kim loại
Non-drying	Không sấy khô
Non-reusable	Không thể tái sử dụng
Non-flammable	Không bắt lửa
Non-slipped	Không trơn trượt
Non-sanding	Không đánh bóng bằng giấy ráp

- **Adjectives formed with “-resistant” that means “chống”.**

English	Vietnamese
Slip-resistant	Chống trơn trượt
Water-resistant	Chống thấm nước
Corrosion-resistant	Chống ăn mòn
Abrasion-resistant	Chống xây xước
High impact-resistant	Chống va đập mạnh

- **Other Adjectives:**

English	Vietnamese
Semi-permanent	Bán kiên cố
Ultraviolet-cured	Sấy bằng tia cực tím
Semi-liquid	Bán lỏng
Vacuum-applied	Theo công nghệ chân không
Water-proofing	Chống thấm nước
Self-levering	Tự cân bằng
Mirror-like	Sáng như gương
Leftover	Thừa
Easy-to-use	Dễ sử dụng
Fire-proofing	Chống lửa

2. Adjectives related to Industrial paint' color.

Color is important in both decorative and protective paints. Well-coloring will improve workers working more effectively and attract investors as they visiting the factory. Unlike Adjective related to Industrial paint's characteristic, Adjectives related to Industrial paint's color are almost compound Adjectives which are formed with structure Adjective-Adjective (A-A) or Noun-Adjective (N-A) or others. The examples just focus on terms related to Adjective-Adjectives and Noun-Adjectives.

Adjective-Adjective:

English	Vietnamese
Blue-violet	Màu tím xanh
Yellow-orange	Màu vàng cam
Smoky-blue	Màu xanh xám
Brilliant-red	Màu đỏ rực
Brilliant-black	Màu đen nhánh
Artic-white	Màu trắng Bắc cực
Light-green	Màu xanh nhạt
Dark-green	Màu xanh đậm
Black-sapphire	Màu đen ngọc
Crystal-silver	Màu bạc trắng
Light-silver	Màu bạc trắng
Crimson-red	Màu đỏ thẫm
Deep-green	Màu xanh thẫm
Rustic-green	Màu xanh tao nhã
Dark-purple	Màu tím thẫm
Olive-green	Màu xanh lục
Bluish-grey	Màu xám xanh
Dark-copper	Màu đồng đen
Nautical-blue	Màu xanh hải quân

Weathered-tan	Màu rám nắng
Slate-blue	Màu xanh đá
Dark-violet	Màu tím than
Dim-gray	Màu xám mờ
Rosy-brown	Màu nâu hồng
Dark-salmon	Màu hồng cam đậm
Antique-olive	Màu xanh lục cổ điển
Salmon-pink	Màu thịt cá hồi, màu hồng da cam

❖ **Noun-Adjective:**

English	Vietnamese
Citrus-yellow	Màu vàng chanh
Dolphin-gray	Màu xám cá heo
Canvas-beige	Màu vàng vải bạt
Ocean-blue	Màu xanh nước biển
Garnet-red	Màu đỏ thạch
Sage-green	Màu xanh quân tử
Quartz-gray	Màu xám đá
Aquamarine-blue	Màu ngọc xanh biển
Oyster-gray	Màu xám vỏ xò
Night-blue	Màu xanh đêm

Highland-green	Màu xanh cao nguyên
Cobalt-blue	Màu xanh cô-ban
Lava-gray	Màu xám nham thạch
Burgundy-red	Màu đỏ thẫm
Diamond-white	Màu trắng kim cương
Charcoal-grey	Màu xám than
Buffalo-brown	Màu vàng da trâu
Dune-beige	Màu vàng cát
Signal-yellow	Màu vàng biển báo
Steel-gray	Màu xám thép
Lipstick-red	Màu đỏ son
Powder-blue	Màu xanh thuốc súng

CHAPTER 3. IMPLICATION.

I. Difficulties in translation of related terms in Industrial paint.

As many technical terms, terms related to Industrial paint have their own feature which causes lots of difficulties in translating from English into Vietnamese. Students who want to do a research on translation of related terms in Industrial paint should be aware of the problems they may get.

The first difficulty is that terms related to Industrial paint are technical terms so their meanings are quite different from their normal meanings. Therefore, researchers may get confused in understanding some terms which are commonly used with their normal meanings.

The second difficulty is that researchers have to spend lots of time understanding the terms in both context and practice. It means that if researchers want to have a deeper knowledge of Industrial paint, they will have to come to factories to observe the process of using Industrial paint as well as objects used in painting.

The third difficulty is that the scope of terms related to Industrial paint is quite large so researchers can not cover all aspects of this field. There is too much information about Industrial paint such as kinds, characteristics, colors... so researchers should choose a part to carry out their research.

Three difficulties mentioned above are commonly met when doing the research on translation terms related to Industrial paint. Researchers should overcome the difficulties to get a successful research.

II. Some tips for better translation

The first tip is that student should spend more time visiting Industrial site to have practice knowledge. By seeing and observing works there, students may understand the meaning of terms in practical context. For instance, the term “roller” is quite common but not many people know how it works in Industrial paint’s field. If we understand the function and characteristic of “roller” in Industrial paint’s field, we will translate it better.

The second tip is that learners may collect information in Internet because Internet provides us reference documents with Industrial paint such as definition and usage of each term. Besides, Internet also provides the picture for illustration, which helps us understand the practice function of term without coming to Industrial site. The last tip is that learners need to seek and look for technical documents in bookstores in order to distinguish terms in specific situation and improve knowledge.

PART III. CONCLUSION

1. Summary

In general, this graduation paper is divided into three parts in which part II is the most important. It is the part of research on translation terms related to Industrial paint. Although each chapter of this part mentions of different fields, they are deeply analyzed. Hence, it can be seen in the paper that many procedures are given out within three chapters. Furthermore, they are enclosed with a lot of illustrations, examples and the study is implemented more conveniently. Translation duty does not only keep the meaning of transfer word from SL to TL but also compares the differences in usage of the word in the both languages. Terms are divided into many various sections such as business terms, related terms in Industrial paint, medical terms... Related terms in Industrial paint are technical terms; their expression does not depend on culture and the translation way is also applied with its own feature. A term in normal text is translated differently in comparison with that in technical text because word analysis is relevant to function, effectiveness, characteristic of it. In conclusion, study on translation of related terms in Industrial paint from English into Vietnamese helps learners collect some typical procedures for convenient, simple and exact translation.

2. Suggestions for further study

In the development of the country, Industry becomes more and more important with its various departments. Thus, the translation of concerning departments in Industrial field requires high level of studying in each particular aspect. More studies should be carried out so that translating related terms in Industrial terms becomes easier. These studies should touch up on translation from different perspectives, especially the impacts of the translations on their readers because it is the readers who are the final and the most important assessors of translations.

In conclusion I would like to contribute my thesis to the study of English-Vietnamese translations in universities and on the media. In my opinion, it can be considered a companion of all people who are seeking to improve their English-Vietnamese translation skills. I also hope that readers can find my thesis interesting

and useful for their future work or at least see it as a reference worth looking at.

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