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GRADUATION PAPER

A study on the translation of technical terms in the interface of common business websites and theirs Vietnamese equivalent

By:

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Class:

NA 1002

Supervisor:

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HAI PHONG - 2010

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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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   Đã giao nhiệm vụ ĐTTN

Sinh viên   *Người hướng dẫn*

Hải Phòng, ngày   tháng   năm 2010

HIỆU TRƯỞNG

GS.TS.NGƯT *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 CHẤM 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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ABBREVIATION

AmE……………….……….………….American English

ESP……………………………….......English for Specific Purpose

SL………………………………..……Source Language

TL…………………………………….Target Language

TT………………………………….……Target Text

Adj………………………………….....…Adjective

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to express my gratitude to all those who gave me the possibility to complete this research. I want to thank the English Department of Haiphong Private University for giving me permission to commence this thesis in the first instance and to do the necessary research work.

I am deeply indebted to my supervisor Mrs. Tran Thi Ngoc Lien M.A whose reference materials, support, stimulating suggestions and encouragement helped me in all stages of this research for and writing of this research.

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Finally, I cannot fully express my gratitude to all the people whose direct and indirect support helped me complete my research in time

PART I : INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale of the study

Though English is not the most widely spoken language in the world,it is the world's most prominent language in business,education,communication…It has been estimated that more than 350 million people speak English all over the world.When you look at the importance of English for international business,you must look more than just the number of people who speak it and what the language is used for.

In the 21st century,many companies have discovered that they can cut their costs of production by sending their jobs oversea.Some have also found that thet can save money by bringing immigrants into the country on work visas.For someone living in the country where English is not the native language,they will need to master this language in order to find a good job in United States or England.

English is also the language of technology. Many kinds of technology are based on this. The role of English language is increasing year by year .Have you ever think about the ongoing impacts of English language on information access. English is now the dominated language of information world. About 80% of internet web pages are in this language. Main information resources are mostly published in this language or translated into it.

But although Internet services themselves are, generally speaking, easy to learn and use, you will find yourself isolated on the Internet if you are not familiar with English. This means that knowledge or lack of knowledge of English is one of the most severe factors that cause polarization. Learning to use a new Internet service or user interface may take a few hours, a few days, or even weeks, but it takes years to learn a language so that you can use it in a fluent and self-confident manner. Of course, when you know some English, you can learn more just by using it on the Internet, but at least currently the general tendency among Internet users is to discourage people in their

problems with the English language. Incorrect English causes a few flames much more probably than encouragement and friendly advice.

As a result,I choose studying technical terms in business websites with the hope that people who are not major in english will find it easier to use these internet services. Nevertheless, due to my limited English, this study can not avoid shortcomings. I hope to receive your contributions so that my study will be more completed.

2. The study is aimed at

- ➢ Collecting and presenting some commonly used English terms in the interface of business websites

- ➢ Identifying the formation and meaning of English terms used in interface of business websites

- ➢ Giving some sugguestions in translating technical terms in business websites

3. Scope of the study

The technical terms used in business and technology would require a great amount of effort and time to study.However,due to the limitation of time and knowledge,my study could not cover all the terms,but only focus on the popular terms in the interface of common business websites. But hopefully these will partly help people have general knowledge and understanding about these technical terms in order to get easier to react these websites.

4. Methods of the study

The study is conducted with the combination of two main research method: quantitative and qualitative.

As regards the first, after collecting the materials for study, the researcher uses quantitative statistical analysis to identify the frequency, the types and formation of English terms used in interface of business websites.

Secondly, hypothesis testing is made use as a way of doing qualitative method. The researcher suggests the strategies for translation of these terms, and then try to test his hypthesis to see if the recommended procedures are appropriate.

5. Design of the study

My research is divided into three parts,in which,the second is the most important one.

Part One is the INTRODUCTION in which rationale , purposes , methods , scopes are presented

Part Two is the DEVELOPMENT that includes three chapters :

Chapter I is theoretical background which focuses on the defenitions , methods , procedures of translation in general,technical terms and definition of terms

Chapter II is an investigation on translation of technical terms in the interface of common business websites

Chapter III is the implications of my study

Part Three is the **CONCLUSION** which includes the summary of my study, experiences acquired and sugguestion for further study.

<p align="center">**PART TWO : DEVELOPMENT**</p>
<p align="center">**CHAPTER ONE : THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**</p>

1. Translation theory

1.1. Definitions of translation

Translation is very important but also difficult for English learners. Translation has existed in every corner of our life. It is considered as an indispensable part in the field of not only literature ,culture and religion but also commercial advertisement ,popular entertainment ,public administration ,international diplomacy, scientific research publication ,judiciary procedure ,immigration and education ….Thus, definitions of translation are numerous and a large numbers of writers have written about this subject In this paper, some various concepts of translation have been collected as follows:

The first definition is presented by Catford (1965: 20). He states that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language

Very much similar to this definition is that by Savory (1968: 37) who maintains that translation is made possible by an equivalent of thought that lies behind its different verbal expressions.

Next, Nida and Taber (1959: 19) explained the process of translating as follows.

"Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style."

In *Translation: Applications and Research*, Brislin (1976: 1) defines translation as:

"The general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not

have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf."

Identical with the above definition is the one proposed by Pinhhuck (1977: 38). He maintains that "Translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance".

In 1980, McGuire defined translation as "Translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted" (McGuire, 1980: 2).

Some scholars defined translation as an art / craft:

"Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language" (Newmark, 1981: 7).

Wills defines translation more or less similarly as follows.

"Translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written SL text into an optimally equivalent TL text, and which requires the syntactic, the semantic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL" (Wills in Noss, 1982: 3).

Finally, according to Bell, translation is

"The transformation of a text originally in one language into an equivalent text in a different language retaining, as far as possible, the content of the message and the formal features and functional roles of the original text" (Bell , 1991: xv).

Although these definitions are different in expression, they share common features about finding the closest equivalence in meaning by the choice of appreciate target language's lexical and grammatical structures, communication situation, and cultural context. Some sort of movement from

one language to another depends on translation types that will be show in the next part.

Or sometimes translation is defined simply such as "a piece of writing or speech that has been translated from a different language."

1.2. Translation methods

There are various methods by which the text may be translated. The central problem of translating is whether to translate literally or freely. It all depends on some factors such as the purpose of the translation, the nature of readership and the text types.

As stated by Peter Newmark (1988:45) there are eight methods of translation, namely word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. And basing on the degree of emphasis on the SL and TL, he puts it in a flattened diagram as below.

SL Emphasis   **TL Emphasis**

Word-for-word translation   Adaptation

Literal translation   Free translation

Faithful translation   Idiomatic translation

Semantic translation   Communicative translation
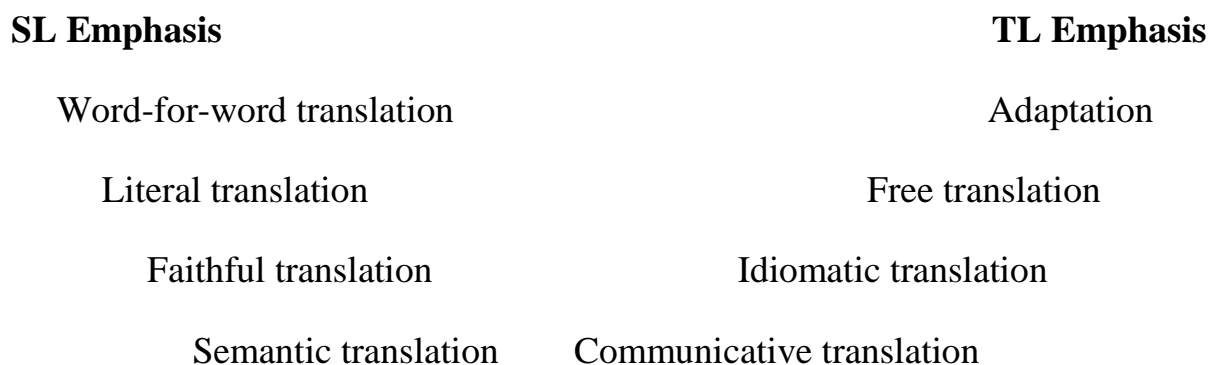
(1) The methods closest to the source language

a) Word-for-word Translation: in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly 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

b) Literal Translation: This is a broader form of translation, each SL word has a corresponding TL word, but their primary meaning may differ. The SL grammatical forms are converted to their nearest target language equivalents. However, the lexical words are again translated out of context. Literal translation is considered the basic translation step, both in communication and semantic translation, in that translation starts from there. As pre-translation process, it indicates problems to be solved.

c) Faithful Translation: This method tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint 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

d) 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.

e) Translation by using a loan word is particularly common in dealing with culture-specific items, modern concepts and buzz words. Using a loan word is dramatically strong method applied for the word which have foreign origin or have no equivalence in TL

(2) The methods closest to the target language

a) Adaptation: Adaptation refers to that type of translation which is used mainly for plays and poems. The text is rewritten considering the source

language culture which is converted to the target language culture where the characters, themes, plots are usually preserved.

b)   Free Translation: This method of translation produces the translated text without the style, form, or content of the original text.

c)   Idiomatic Translation: It translates the message of the original text but tends to distort the original meaning at times by preferring colloquialisms and idioms.

d)   Communicative Translation: This method displays the exact contextual meaning of the original text in a manner where both content and language are easily acceptable and comprehensible to the readers.

1.3. Equivalence in translation

The comparison of texts in different languages inevitably involves a theory of equivalence. Equivalences can be said to be the central issue in 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. Pym (1992) has pointed to its circularity: equivalence is supposed to define translation, in turn, defines equivalence. Here are some elaborate approaches to translation equivalence:

Translational 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.

A translation equivalent is a corresponding word or expression in another language.(Lingua Links Library, Version 5.0 published on CD-ROM by SIL International, 2003).

Nida argued that there are two different types of translation 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) or 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 word or phrase. Nida and Taber make 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 equivalence. 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 "Typically, 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 as 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 the 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: 39) defines that: "The overriding purpose of any translation should be to achieve 'equivalence 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 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 ; (b) If there is a pronounced cultural gap between the SL and the TL text.

Keller (1979: 188-89) considers fives types of equivalence:

- Denotative equivalence: the SL and the TL words 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 of 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 deferent point of view of theorists, it is same effective equivalence between SL and TL.

1.4. Case of non-equivalence

Non-equivalence can be divided into two basic categories :
- Non-equivalence at word level

- Non-equivalence above word level

According to Mona Baker,the concept of non-equivalence at word level is more and less as follow:

" Non-equivalence at word level means that the target language has no direct equivalence for a word which occurs in the source text "

In the original English book, there are many special expressions which do not have suitable counterparts in other language. This means that it is not possible to translate these expressions by applying typical translational methods and strategies

2. ESP in translation.

 "Tell me what you need English for and I will tell you the English that you need". (Hutchinson & Waters, 1987: 8)

As English became the accepted international language of technology and commerce, it created a new generation of learners who knew specifically why they were learning a language and now became subject to the wishes, needs and demands of people other than language teachers. The new studies shifted attention away from defining the formal features of language usage to discovering the ways in which language is actually used in real communication.

"The growth of ESP was brought about by a combination of three important factors: the expansion of demand for English to suit particular needs and developments in the fields of linguistics and educational psychology. All three factors seemed to point towards the need for increased specialisation in language learning." (Tom Hutchinson and Alan Waters, 1987: 8).

2.1. Definitions of ESP

ESP began in the 1960s, but some of famous linguisticians build on earlier definitions.

According to Hutchinson and Waters (1987:19), "ESP must be seen as an approach not as a product, ESP is not a particular kind of language, or methodology, nor does it consist of a particular type of teaching material. Understood properly, it is an approach to language learning, which is based on learner need".

Stevens'(1988) definition of ESP makes a distinction between four absolute characteristics and two variable characteristics. The absolute characteristics are that ESP consists of English Language Teaching which is:

- Designed to meet specified needs of the learner;
- Related in content (that is in its themes and topics) to particular disciplines, occupations and activities;
- Centered on language appropriate to those activities in syntax, lexis, discourse, semantics and so on, and analysis of the discourse;
- In contrast with "General English".
- The variable characteristics are that ESP
- May be restricted as to the learning skills to be learned (for example reading only);
- May not be taught according to any pre-ordained methodology.

Robinson in her second survey of ESP in 1991 also accepted the primacy of needs analysis in defining ESP. Her definition is based on two key definition criteria and a number of characteristics that are generally found to be true of ESP. Her key criteria are that ESP is "normally goal-directed", and that ESP course develop from a needs analysis, which "aims to specify as closely as possible what exactly it is that students have to do through the medium of English" (Robinson, 1991: 3).

From looking at three definitions of ESP found in the literature, finally, Tony Dudley-Evans and Maggie Jo St John (1998, 2) defined ESP by using absolute and variable characteristics that is:

- Absolute characteristics:

  ESP is designed to meet specific needs of the learner;

  ESP makes use of the underlying methodology and activities of the disciplines it serves;

  ESP is centred on the language (grammar, lexis, and register), skills, discourse and genres appropriate to these activities.

- Variable characteristics:

  ESP may be related to or designed for specific disciplines;

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

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

  ESP is generally designed for intermediate or advanced students. Most ESP courses basic knowledge of the language system, but it can be used with beginners.

2.2. Types of ESP

David Carter (1983) identifies 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 and Mountford (1978) clearly illustrate 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 controller 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 Carter (1983) is English for Academic and Occupational Purposes. In the 'Tree of ELT' (Hutchinson & 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 Purposes (EAP) and English for Occupational Purposes (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 returns 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 contend 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.

3.Translation of technical terms

3.1 Definition of technical translation

Technical translation is the translation of technical writing (owner's manuals, user guides, etc.), or more specifically, texts that contain a high amount of terminology, that is, words or phrases that are virtually used only within a specific profession, or describe that profession in great detail. Technical translation covers the translation of many kinds of specialized texts which requires a high level of subject knowledge and mastery of the relevant terminology.

The importance of consistent terminology in technical translation as well as the highly formulaic and repetitive nature of technical writing makes computer-assisted translation using translation memories and terminology databases especially appropriate. In his book Technical Translation Jody Byrne argues that technical translation is closely related to technical communication and that it can benefit from research in this and other areas such as usability and cognitive psychology

Technical translation (n.d.) Retrieved May 19, 2010 from (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technical_translation)

3.2. Terms

3.2.1.What is terms ?

A term, or a terminology unit, is the name of a concept in a particular subject field. "Terminology is the technical used in a particular subject or words used with particular specific meanings", (Oxford advanced learner's dictionary). It may be a word, an expression, a symbol, a chemical or mathematical formula, an acronym and so on. A term in a specialized language is distinguished from a word in general language by its single-meaning relationship (call monosemy) with the specialized concept that it designates by the stability of the relationship between form and content in texts solving this concept (call lexicalization). Other indications that you are dealing with a term are its frequency of use and its relatively fixed contextual surroundings (its co-occurrents).

According to structure, technical terms consist of following types;

❖ Single terms are those that consist of just one word (compound or derived).

Example: page, home, tool, menu, help…

❖ Compound terms are terms consisting of two or more words, most of them are compound nouns, compound adjectives.

Example: keyword frequency, link popularity, search engine, banner ads, domain name, web browser, internet explorer, e-mail adress, home page, database system, etc.

❖ Phrases: Most of them are noun phrases, used usually in titles of section in guidelines or documents.

Example: pay-per-click search engine, terms of services, estimated prize for each package, frequently asked questions, etc.

❖ Abbreviation: URL (Uniform Resource Locator), IE (Internet Explorer), IIS (Internet Information Server), IP (Internet Protocol), etc.

All types of terms will be presented in detail in the next chapter.

3.2.2. The characteristics of terms

There is 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 make a 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, there by 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 TWO : AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE TRANSLATION OF TECHNICAL TERMS IN THE INTERFACE OF COMMON BUSINESS WEBSITES

1. POPULAR FORMS OF TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE INTERFACE OF COMMON BUSINESS WEBSITES

As most of terms, technical terms are also divided into such kinds as : single term, compound term, phrase and abbreviation.

1.1. Single terms

1.1.1 Single terms with Prefixes

A prefix is an <u>affix</u> which is placed before the <u>stem</u> of a word. According to my research, in technical term, there are 2 types of prefixes: negative prefix and positive prefix. Due to limited time and knowledge, my research was carried out with only about 140 single terms. In which, prefixes was used in 64 terms or about 45,71 %. This number shows that prefixes, as well as suffixes, are popularly used in the interface of business websites.

1.1.1.1. Negative prefixes

Negative prefixes occupy the larger part of prefixes used in the interface of business websites with 62,5% (40 terms). They are mainly used in warning messages or errors which are giving to the users when problems happen.

Example:

- The page you are looking for is currently *unavailable.*

- Your password or username is *incorrect*.

- *Disable* to connect.

In the scope of this research, 3 negative prefixes are mentioned : **"Dis-", "In-" and "Un-".**

The prefix **"Dis-"**, originating from Latin, means "not, not any" and in Vietnamese equivalent is as "không, vô". RandolphQuirk el at (1985) has called the prefix "Dis-" a pejorative prefix that means "to reserve the action" as in the following verbs: disconnect, disamble, disjoint, dismount (take into pieces), discontinue (cause something to come to an end) . It can combine with an adjective (eg., able) or a verb (eg., connect) to form a new adjective (eg., disable) or verb (eg., disconnect) with reflected meaning.

However, the frequency of "Dis-" used in single terms is very few, only 4,3% (6 in 140 terms) and it is also the fewest in negative prefixes with 15%.

Occupying 35% of nagative prefixes used in the interface of common business websites is the Latin prefix **"In-"** with 14 terms. It is typically used with adjectives of French or Latin originins. The negative prefix **"In-"** added to adjectives means **"not"** (incompatible, insufficient, invalid, independent…); and added to nouns means "without, lacking of" (inaccuracy, incompatibility, insufficiency…). We have not found any verbs negated by means of **"In-".**

Relating to Latin prefix "**In-**" is "**Un-"** with the origin from Old English. It is native English prefix used for negation, but it combines freely with non-native roots as well. By this way, we can easily realize that prefix "**Un-**" is widely used in technical terms by half of negative prefixes. '**Un**-" can combine with adjective (eg., available), verb (eg., do) or even adverb (eg., fortunately) to form a new adjective (eg., unavailable), verb (eg., do) or adverb (unfortunately).

According to statistics in this research, most of cases using prefix "U**n-**" (>90%) is the combination with adjectives.

1.1.1.2. Positive prefixes

The last part and also the smaller one of prefix is the positive prefixes with 37,5%. Positive prefixes are often used to describe a function or action when

users interact the websites. There are many positive prefixes but the most common ones mentioned in this research are "Re-" and "Pre-".

Prefix **"Re-"** originates from Latin, indicating "again, back", it shows an activity, a process is done twice time. In Vietnamese equivalent it means "lại" . Comparing to "Pre-", "Re-" appears much more often in technical terms. In every 25 terms with positive prefixes, there are 20 terms are "Re-" while only 5 of them are "Pre-".

Example:

        Restart……………. take up or begin anew

        Redo……………… to do again

        Reload……………. to refresh a copy of a program in memory or of a web page on screen

"Pre-" derived from Latin roots, meaning "before" or "tiền" in Vietnamese equivalent. Although "Pre-" is not used in technical terms frequently but it is an important element to form single terms.

Example:

        Precheck…….to make an examination or investigation before doing something

        Prepay………..pay for something before receiving it

        Preview………a computing function to display a document, page, or film…before it is produced in its final form

These two prefixes mostly combine with verbs and the results are also new verbs.

Example :

        Re + view   =   Review (to view or estimate again)

        Pre + view   =   Preview (to display a document, page, or film before it is produced in its final form)

1.1.2. Single terms with Suffixes

As well as prefix, suffix is also applied popularly to form single terms. It is also sometimes called a *postfix* or *ending,* which is placed after the stem of a word. Common examples are case endings, which indicate the grammatical case of nouns, adjectives and verbs.

1.1.2.1. Noun - forming suffixes

The most common "noun-forming" suffixes are **"-er, -or, -ist, -yst"** with the meaning "the person/ thing/ wo/ that…" ("người" or "nhà" in Vietnamese equivalent). Words that end with these suffixes are usually (but not always) nouns. Familiarity with these "noun-forming" suffixes may help you identify and translate these nouns correctly. In technical field, noun-forming suffixes mostly combine with verbs to create a new noun.

Example :

Advertise + er   =   Advertiser

Buy + er   =   Buyer

Contribute + or   =   Contributor

Moderate + or   =   Moderator

Particularly, there are very few combinations with nouns:

Style + ist = Stylist

Tour + ist = Tourist

1.1.2.2 Verb – forming suffix

There are certain "verb-forming" suffixes that can be addedd to certain root words (such as nouns or adjectives) to make them into verbs, for example suffixes such as: -ate, -ize. There´s also plenty of examples (20 terms) where verbs are formed out of nouns**.**

Example:

Capital + ize   = Capitalize

Custom + ize   = Customize

Estimation + ate   = Estimate

Navigation + ate   = Navigate

1.1.2.3 Adjective – forming suffix

Adjective-forming suffixes are essential elements in the construction of single terms. They are the most popular suffixes used in 30 terms (39,47%) including "-ic", "-ive", "-ble". Literal meanings for adjectives often begin with the words 'having the quality of ', 'being', or 'pertaining to'.

While suffixes such as "-ive" and "-able" often coordinate with verbs, "-ic" seems to combine with nouns more often.

Example:

Alternate	+ ive	=	Alternative
Accept	+ able	=	Acceptable
Base	+ ic	=	Basic
Economy	+ ic	=	Economic

1.2. Compound

A compound word is a word composed of two or more words that are spelled normally and retain their usual meanings. It is easy to recognize the short, known words within compound words, and each of those short words is accented, which makes them less confusing to a beginning reader. For these reasons, compound words are often used in technical terms.

There are three forms of compound words:

➢ The "solid" or "closed" form, in which two usually moderately short words appear together as one. Nornamlly, it is listed in dictionaries (such as firefly, secondhand, softball, childlike, crosstown, redhead, keyboard, makeup, notebook);

➢ The hyphenated form(such as daughter-in-law, master-at-arms, over-the-counter, six-pack, six-year-old, mass-produced);

➢ The open form, consisting of newer combinations of usually longer words (such as post office, real estate, middle class, full moon…)

By researching 41 compound terms in the interface of common business websites, we realize that two forms mainly used are closed form (13 terms or 31,70%) and open form (28 terms or 68,30%).

1.2.1. Compound noun

Most natural languages have compound nouns. The positioning of the words varies according to the language. A compound noun is a noun that is made up of two or more words. In technical terms, the most common order of constituents in phrases where nouns are modified by adjectives, by participles or by other nouns. In these combinations, the first word modifies or describes the second word.

Example:

> **Noun + noun** : Toolbar
>
> **Adj + noun** : Software
>
> **Participle + noun** : Warning message

In the first example, the words "Tool" and "Bar" are each nouns in their own right, but if you join them together, "Tool" modifies "bar" and they form a new word – "Toolbar". Similarly, the second and the third example are in the same rule.

1.2.2. Adverb + Noun

In technical terms, another case that is popularly used is the combinations of adverbs and nouns to form new verbs which mostly belong to closed form of compound. They are often used to describe fuctions that concern in processing files via network.

Example:

> **Up + date** = Update
>
> **Down + load** = Download

The number of verbs formed by adverb and noun is very small but they appear very often on the interface of almost websites.

1.3. Phrases

A phrase is a group of words functioning as a single unit in the syntax of a sentence. Using phrases in website is essential and very popular because they can save spaces instead of long sentences while single words can not describe clearly and sufficiently about what they want. Think about common business websites, they probably include a lot of phrases as additional functions.

Example:

    Add to cart : add the items that you choose to your virtual basket

    Check for updates : check for the latest version of a program

    Check out : to pay money after you finish shoping

Sometimes, one word is considered a name of a function, but two or three words make up a more detailed phrase as function's name. In addition, using phrases in websites is what will make the websites easier and more friendly to the users.

1.4. Abbreviations

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a <u>word</u> or <u>phrase</u>. Usually, but not always, it consists of a letter or group of letters taken from the word or phrase. In technical field, there are a lot of terms which represent the names of services, organizations, functions…However, they are often very long and difficult to use or remember. To deal with this problem, using abbreviation, in which "Initialism" is the most effective way.

Initialism is a group of initial letters used as an abbreviation for a name or expression, each letter being pronounced separately. Obviously, that is a useful way to simplify terms or make them to be shortened and avoid the redundancy

Example:

"**RSS**" (Really Simple Syndication)

"**DNS**" (Domain Name Service / Server)

Most abbreviations that are used world-wide still remain in Vietnamese even they were translated into Vietnamese. In the above examples, **"DNS"** and "**RSS**" are abbreviated in both ST and TT. If a repetitive term appears in a text, using initialism of this term will more convenient and faster for users.

2. MEANNING OF TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE INTERFACE OF COMMON BUSINESS WEBSITES

2.1. Single terms

2.1.1. Single terms carrying negative meaning

Terms	Explanation	Vietnamese equivalent
Disable	Deprive of an ability or function; make unable to perform a certain action	Vô hiệu hóa
disagree	to not agree or to be of different opinions	Không đồng ý
disconnect	To break or interrupt an existing connection	Không(ngắt) kết nối
dismount	to take into pieces	Chia nhỏ
disordered	not arranged in order	Không theo trật tự

Terms	Explanation	Vietnamese equivalent
inaccessible	not able to be accessed; out of reach; not able to be reached	Không thể truy cập
inaccuracy	Mistaken or not accurate	Không chính xác
inactivated	lying idle or unused	Không hoạt động
incaution	A lack of caution; the trait of forgetting or ignoring possible danger	Thiếu thận trọng, không cẩn thận
incompatible	incapable of being used with	Không tương thích

	or connected to other devices or components without modification	
incomplete	the state or condition of being not complete	Chưa hoàn thành
inconvenience	the quality of not being useful or convenient	Bất tiện
incorrect	Not correct; erroneous or wrong; Faulty or defective; Inappropriate or improper	Không chính xác
indirect	not direct in manner or language or behavior or action	Gián tiếp
ineligible	the quality or state of being ineligible	Không đủ tư cách (tiêu chuẩn)
inexpensive	cheap: relatively low in price or charging low prices	Không đắt, rẻ
infrequently	not many times; not frequently	Không thường xuyên, hiếm, ít khi
insecure	lacking in security or safety	Thiếu an toàn
insufficient	of a quantity not able to fulfill a need or requirement	Thiếu, chưa đủ

Terms	Explanation	Vietnamese equivalent
unaccomplished	Not accomplished	Không hòan thành
unactive	Not active, lying idle or unused	Không họat động

unallowed	Not allowed, forbidden	Bị cấm, Không được phép
unauthorized	Without official authorization	Trái phép
unavailable	not available or accessible or at hand	Bất khả dụng, không có khả năng sử dụng
uncensored	unedited; not having had objectionable content removed	Không qua kiểm duyệt
uncertified	Not officially verified, guaranteed, or registered	Không được chứng nhận
uncontrolled	not being under control; out of control	Mất kiểm soát
undefined	Lacking a definition or value;	Không xác định
undo	cancel, annul, or reverse an action or its effect	Xóa, hủy
unexpected	not expected or anticipated	Không ngờ, không mong đợi
unexpired	Not expired; still available	Chưa hết hạn
unfinished	not brought to an end or conclusion; not completed	Chưa hoàn thành
unfortunately	by bad luck	Không may
unknown	Nameless; not known	không biết, chưa xác định
unnamed	Not having a name	Vô danh
unplug	To disconnect from a supply	Tháo, rút ra

unsafe	dangerous: involving or causing danger or risk	Không an toàn
unsorted	Not in a particular order; Mixed, not separated by property	Chưa phân loại
unsuccessfully	having failed or having an unfavorable outcome	Không thành công
untitled	Without a title	Vô đề, không đủ thẩm quyền

2.1.2. Single terms showing repetition/ reversive meaning

Terms	Explanation	Vietnamese equivalent
reactive	Tending to be active again	Tái hoạt động
rearrange	put into a new order or arrangement	Sắp xếp
reboot	The process of turning a computer system or printer off and then back on again, to reload the software.	Khởi động lại
recover	regain a former condition after a financial loss; return to an original state	Khôi phục
redirect	The action when a web page automatically forwards (redirects) the	Đổi hướng

	user to another web page	
redo	To do again	Làm lại
reinsert	insert again	Chèn lại,đưa (đĩa) vào lại
reinstall	install again	Cài đặt lại
reload	Fetch a fresh copy of the Web page currently displayed in the browser window	Nạp lại (trang web)
renew	cause to appear in a new form	Làm mới
reorder	a repeated order for the same merchandise	Tái đặt hàng, đặt mua bổ sung
repay	refund: return the money received previously	Trả lại, hoàn lại
reproduce	to produce again	Tái sản xuất
resale	to sell something purchased	Bán lại
resize	change the size of; make the size more appropriate	Thay đổi kích thước
restart	To start something again; to clear any pending errors or events and bring a system to normal condition or	Khởi động lại, bắt đầu lại

	initial state	
restore	return to its original or usable and functioning condition	Phục hồi
retry	To take another attempt	Thử lại
return	To go back to a prior location; refund: repay the money	Trở lại, quay lại
review	a summary at the end that repeats the substance of a longer discussion	Xem lại, duyệt lại

2.1.3. Single terms carrying the meaning of "the person/ thing/ who/ that…"

Terms	Explanation	Vietnamese equivalent
Analyst	Person skilled in analysis	Nhà phân tích
Administrator	a person whose job involves helping to organize and supervise the way that an organization or institution functions	Người quản lý
Advertiser	someone whose business is advertising	Nhà quảng cáo, tờ quảng cáo
Analyzer	One who, or that which, analyzes	Nhà phân tích

Buyer	a person who buys	Người mua
Consumer	a person who uses goods or services	Người tiêu dùng
Contributor	someone who contributes (or promises to contribute) a sum of money	Người đóng góp, cộng tác
Customer	someone who pays for goods or services	Khách hàng
Designer	A person who designs, as profession	Nhà thiết kế
Dealer	someone who purchases and maintains an inventory of goods to be sold	Người buôn bán
Employer	A person, firm or other entity which pays for or hires the services of another person	Nhà tuyển dụng
Filter	In functional programming, filter is a higher-order function that processes a data structure (typically a list) in some order to produce a new data structure containing exactly those elements	Bộ lọc

	of the original data structure for which a given predicate returns the boolean value true.	
Investigator	The contractor's employee who is primarily responsible for conducting the study.	Nhà điều tra, nghiên cứu
Manufacturer	a business engaged in manufacturing some product	Nhà sản xuất
Moderator	someone who presides over a forum or debate	Người điều hành
Operator	someone who owns or operates a business	Chủ(xí nghiệp)
Owner	someone who owns (is legal possessor of) a business	Chủ sở hữu
Partner	someone who is associated with another in a common activity or interest . . . a member of a business or law partnership a spouse or domestic ...	Đối tác
Placeholder	Something used or included temporarily or	Giữ chỗ

	as a substitute for something that is not known or must remain generic; that which holds, denotes or reserves a place for something to come later	
Producer	someone who manufactures something	Nhà sản xuất
Provider	someone whose business is to supply a particular service or commodity	Nhà cung cấp
Purchaser	Company or person to whom the property was sold	Người mua
Receiver	a person who receives something	Người nhận
Stylist	an artist who is a master of a particular style	Người tạo dựng phong cách
Visitor	someone who visits	Khách viếng thăm

2.1.4. Single terms with other meaning

Terms	Explanation	Vietnamese equivalent
Authorize	give or delegate power or authority to	ủy quyền
Accelerate	To cause to move faster; to quicken the motion	Tăng tốc

	of; to add to the speed of; To quicken the natural or ordinary progression or process of	
Alternate	someone who takes the place of another person	Thay thế
Animate	To impart motion or the appearance of motion to; That which lives; Possessing the quality or ability of motion; Dynamic, energetic	Sống động
Apologize	acknowledge faults or shortcomings or failing	Xin lỗi, thứ lỗi
Capitalize	convert (a company's reserve funds) into capital	Dùng làm vốn
Certificate	a formal declaration that documents a fact of relevance to finance and investment; the holder has a right to receive interest or dividends	Chứng nhận
Communicate	To impart or transmit (to another); to give a share of; To impart information or	Liên lạc

	knowledge of	
Coordinate	operating as a unit; "a unified utility system"; "a coordinated program"	Phối hợp
Customize	To alter to suit individual requirements or specifications	Tùy chỉnh
Delegate	transfer power to someone	Ủy quyền
Estimate	a judgment of the qualities of something or somebody	Đánh giá
Maximize	make as big or large as possible	Phóng to
Minimize	make small or insignificant	Thu nhỏ
Navigate	direct carefully and safely	Thông qua, vượt qua
Obligate	commit in order to fulfill an obligation	Bắt buộc
Operate	direct or control: projects, businesses…	Điều hành, hoạt động
Organize	Create; plan and direct	Tổ chức, thiết lập
Rotate	turn on or around an axis or a center	Xoay vòng, luân phiên
Separate	make a division or separation	Tách rời

Terms	Explanation	Vietnamese equivalent
Active	in operation	(đang)hoạt động,có hiệu lực
Acceptable	worthy of acceptance or satisfactory	Có thể chấp nhận
Administrative	relating to or responsible for administration	Thuộc về quản lý
Affirmative	a reply of affirmation	Khẳng định
Alternative	serving or used in place of another	Thay thế, luân phiên
Authentic	conforming to fact and therefore worthy of belief	Xác thực
Automatic	operating with minimal human intervention; independent of external control	Tự động
Basic	pertaining to or constituting a base or basis	Cơ bản, cơ sở
Capable	capable of or tending to change in form or quality or nature	Có thể thay đổi
Changeable	A perfect and/or early example of a particular style	Cổ điển, kinh điển
Cooperative	involving the joint	Hợp tác

	activity of two or more	
Economic	of or relating to an economy	Kinh tế
Electric	using or providing or producing or transmitting or operated by electricity	Điện, chạy bằng điện
Eligible	qualified for or allowed or worthy of being chosen	Đủ tư cách
Exclusive	not divided or shared with others	Độc quyền
Executive	a person responsible for the administration of a business	Người điều hành
Expensive	high in price or charging high prices	Đắt tiền
Inclusive	including much or everything; and especially including stated limits	Bao gồm
Incompatible	incapable of being used with or connected to other devices or components without modification	Xung đột, không tương thích
Infinitive	Without limitation	Vô định
Modular	constructed with	Có tính mô đun

	standardized units or dimensions allowing flexibility and variety in use	
Negative	expressing or consisting of a negation or refusal or denial	Từ chối, phủ nhận
Portable	easily or conveniently transported	Xách tay, di động
Representative	a person who represents others	Đại diện
Serviceable	ready for service or able to give long service	Tiện lợi, có ích
Specific	applying to or characterized by or distinguishing something particular or special or unique	Đặc biệt, riêng biệt
Strategic	highly important to or an integral part of a strategy or plan of action	Mang tính chiến lược
Suitable	Having sufficient or the required properties for a certain purpose or task; appropriate to a certain occasion	Phù hợp, thích hợp
Usable	capable of being put to	Có thể sử dụng

| Valuable | having great material or monetary value especially for use or exchange | Có giá trị |

2.2. Compound

2.2.1. Non-idiomatic compound

Terms	Explanation	Vietnamese equivalent
Banner ads	is a piece of electrical equipment which displays images generated by devices such as computers, without producing a permanent record	Biểu ngữ quảng cáo
Bookmark	is the first web page that is displayed after starting a web browser	Thẻ đánh dấu trang
Context menu	is a menu in a graphical user interface that appears upon user interaction, such as a right mouse click or middle click mouse operation	Thực đơn ngữ cảnh
Copyright	a document granting exclusive right to publish and sell literary or musical or artistic work	Quyền tác giả
Domain name	strings of letters and numbers (separated by periods) that are used to name organizations and computers and addresses on the internet	Tên miền
Home page	A network name associated with an	Trang chủ

	organization (e.g., google.com or yahoo.com). Domain names are organized in a hierarchy, with each level separated by a "dot." Common organizational types are commercial (.com), government (.gov), and network (.net). In the U.S., most Internet addresses follow a standard format: name of server.name of organization.type of organization	
Internet browser	is a software application for retrieving, presenting, and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web	Trình duyệt internet
IP address	A unique numeric identifier for a computer on a network	Địa chỉ IP
Keyword frequency	Denotes how often a keyword appears in a page or in an area of a page. In general, higher the number of times a keyword appears in a page, higher its search engine ranking. However, repeating a keyword too often in a page can lead to that page being penalized for spamming.	Tần suất từ khóa
Spyware	computer software that obtains information from a user's computer without the user's knowledge or consent	Phần mềm gián điệp
Status bar	The status bar is the bar across the bottom of the computer screen that	Thanh trạng thái

	displays information about the computer or programme	
System Defaults		Mặc định hệ thống
Toolbar	A row of icons in a graphical user interface that are used to activate the functions of an application or operating system	Thanh công cụ
User account	An account a User who uses the site has signed-up for	Tài khoản người dùng
User agreement	an agreement between all users and the owner of the website	Thỏa thuận người dùng
User interface	is the graphic design and appearance of a website	Giao diện người dùng
Web address	The name of a website	Địa chỉ web

Terms	Explanation	Vietnamese equivalent
Help content	A boot disk is a removable digital data storage medium from which a computer can load and run (boot) an operating system or utility program	Giúp đỡ
Recycle bin	is a holding area for files and folders that are held before final deletion from a storage device	Thùng rác
Register form	A form with spaces in which to write your information in order to check in or register	Mẫu đăng ký

	is the URL or local file that automatically loads when a web browser starts or when the browser's "home" button is pressed	Trang khởi động
Startpage		

Terms	Explanation	Vietnamese equivalent
Reading screen	is a piece of electrical equipment which displays images generated by devices such as computers, without producing a permanent record	Màn hình đọc
Operating system	The operating system of a computer is its most basic program, which it needs in order to function and run other programs	Hệ điều hành
Scripting language	A scripting language, script language or extension language is a programming language that allows control of one or more software applications	Ngôn ngữ kịch bản
Supporting team	A team of a specified website which helps users with their problems when using that website	Hỗ trợ kỹ thuật
Transfering rate	The rate at which the hard drive sends and receives data from the controller	Tốc độ truyền tải
Updating service	A special service that used for modernizing or bringing up to date a program or content…	Dịch vụ cập nhật

	An electronic response sent to the filer when certain incomplete and conflicting data reporting conditions are encountered	Tin nhắn cảnh báo
Warning message		

Terms	Explanation	Vietnamese equivalent
Update	bring to the latest state of technology	Cập nhật
Download	to transfer it to or from a computer along a line such as a telephone line, a radio link, or a computer network	Tải xuống
Upgrade	the act of improving something (especially machinery) by raising it to a higher grade	Nâng cấp
Upload	The process of transmitting a file or data from your home system to a remote destination via the Internet	Tải lên

2.2.2. Idiomatic compound

Terms	Explanation	Vietnamese equivalent
Dynamic content	Information in Web pages which changes automatically, based on database or user information. Search engines will index dynamic content in the same way as static content unless the URL includes a ? mark.	Nội dung động
Dynamic IP	An IP address that changes each time	IP động

	you connect to the Internet.	
Hardware	Hardware is a general term for the physical artifacts of a technology. It may also mean the physical components of a computer system, in the form of computer hardware.	Phần cứng
Page Impressions	The number of times a web page is accessed.	Lượt truy cập
Password	A password is a secret word or string of characters that is used for authentication, to prove identity or gain access to a resource	Mật khẩu
Software	written programs or procedures or rules and associated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system and that are stored in read/write memory	Phần mềm
Static IP	An IP address that is the same each time connect to the Internet.	IP tĩnh

2.3. Phrases

Terms	Explanation	Vietnamese equivalent
Ads by google	AdSense is an ad serving application run by Google Inc. Website owners can enroll in this program to enable text, image, and video advertisements	Dịch vụ quảng cáo của Google

Add to cart	A feature on ecommerce websites that allow you to add a product to your virtual shopping cart	Đặt hàng
Block pop-up windows	It is a function that helps users to block the advertising pop-up windows automatically	Chặn cửa sổ nổi lên
Check for updates	A function that helps users keep their program up to date	Kiểm tra cập nhật
Browse for files	To search for files on the local computer of the users	Tìm kiếm tệp tin
Check in / Sign up	the act of reporting your presence	Đăng ký
Check out	record, add up, and receive payment for items purchased	Thanh toán, thu tiền
Help and How-to	A function to support users	Giúp đỡ
Learn more	A function that shows the users more information about what they are concerning	Tìm hiểu thêm
Report broken link	A function of the website for users to report about broken link	Báo link hỏng

	or error	
Restore to default	Put everything into its initial status	Khôi phục mặc định
Sign (Log) in	To take some action to access a secured program or web page on a computer	Đăng nhập
Sign (Log) Sign out	to take some action to indicate you are leaving a secured program or web	Đăng xuất, thoát
Terms of service	a statement of what is required as part of an agreement	Điều khoản dịch vụ
Zoom in	To manipulate a display so as to make it larger and possibly more detailed	Phóng to
Zoom out	To manipulate a so as to make it smaller and possibly less detailed	Thu nhỏ

2.4. Abbreviation

Terms	Explanation	Vietnamese equivalent
API	Application Programming Interface	giao diện chương trình ứng dụng
BPS	bits per second	số bit trong mỗi giây, bit/giây

DNS	Domain Name Services (System)	Dịch vụ tên miền (hệ thống tên miền)
DTD	Document Type Definition	Định nghĩa kiểu văn bản
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions	Các hỏi thường gặp
FTP	file transfer protocol	Giao thức truyền tệp tin
IE	Internet Explorer	Chương trình duyệt web của Microsoft
ISP	Internet service provider	Nhà cung cấp dịch vụ mạng
LAN	local area network	Mạng cụ bộ
OS	operating system	Hệ điều hành
RSS	Really Simple Syndication	Dịch vụ cung cấp thông tin cực kì đơn giản
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol	Giao thức gửi thư đơn giản
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol	Giao thức truy cập đối tượng đơn giản
SPAM	Stupid, Pointless Annoying Message	Thư rác
SQL	Structured Query Language	Ngôn ngữ truy vấn cấu trúc
URL	Uniform Resource Locator	Địa chỉ mạng
VPN	Virtual Private Network	Mạng riêng ảo
WAP	Wireless Application Protocol	Giao thức ứng dụng không dây

WYSIWYG (Whizzy-Wig)	What You See Is What You Get	là chức năng hiển thị nội dung trang web được chỉnh sửa chính xác như khi hiển thị
XML	Extensible Markup Language	Ngôn ngữ đánh dấu mở rộng

CHAPTER 3: IMPLICATION

Through studying English terms in the interface of common business websites and their Vietnamese equivalents with the translation methods and strategies in chapter one, we find that different procedures are employed to translate English technical terms into Vietnamese.

1.1. Recognized translation

There are many strategies applied to translate *single terms*. However, due to the limited time and knowledge, this paper just focus on one of the most popular strategies. That is **recognized translation**.

Most of single words can be translated basing on original words in general text. Due to the multi-lexical meaning of word and types of translation field, word still carries the original meaning or has slight change in meaning which translators can easily realize this characteristic and find the closest meaning of word in TL. " *Hit* " , for instance, is an illustration of this strategy. It is a noun means like " the act of contacting one thing with another " in general text, but in ESP, according to technical field, this term is defined as " Hit (web request), a request for a single file from the web server " or " lượt truy cập " in Vietnamese equivalent.

Another example is " Browser ", normally, in Vietnamese equivalent it means like " bộ duyệt tìm ", but in technical field, it is described as " a software application for retrieving, presenting, and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web ". Thus, its meaning has been recognized as " trình duyệt ", we can easily find that a slightly change appears and brings us a brand new meaning.

We realize that there is slight change of meaning when translating these terms in specific English with new definition. This measure is called recognized strategy.

Here are some more examples :

Example:

        Available…………………….Có hiệu lực

        Configure………………….Tinh chỉnh

        Server …………..………….Máy chủ

        Unzip ………………………..Giải nén

        View ……………..…………Lượt xem

1.2. Literal translation

Literal translation, also known as **direct translation** in everyday usage has the meaning of the rendering of text from one language to another "word-for-word" (Latin: "*verbum pro verbo*") rather than conveying the *sense* of the original. However, literal translation has the meaning of technical translation of scientific, technical, technological or legal texts. This strategy is particularly common in dealing with modern concepts, especially the technical *abbreviations* and *compound terms.*

Firstly, using literal translation is dramatically strong method applied for *compound terms* which have foreign origin. In which, translators can borrow an expression directly by translating the whole term literally or analyse the parts and replace them with similar native forms.

Example:

        IP address……………..……..địa chỉ IP

        Website………………………..trang web

        Domain name…………………tên miền

In the first example, "address" in "the term "IP address" is translated literally into Vietnamese while "IP" remains its original form. By this way, a new expression has been created in Vietnamese as "địa chỉ IP". In similarity, the second example is applied the same strategy. However, the third example is totally different. The whole word "Domain name" is translated directly into Vietnamese with the equivalent "tên miền". Thereby, we can consider literal

translation as a very dynamic method to deal with new concepts in the form of compound terms.

Secondly, literal translation is also an effective method to solve the problems with technical *abbreviation.* Abbreviations can cause many difficulties during the translation. With people from different communities, abbreviation is a comparatively new linguistic phenomenon. They mostly occur in the names of organizations, associations, objects etc.

Example:

FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions)……các câu thường hỏi

ISP (Internet service provider)………….nhà cung cấp dịch vụ mạng

IP (Internet Protocol)……………………giao thức mạng

Knowing deeply technical field can greatly simplify the translation consisting of the process of reformulation of abbreviation from SL to TL. First of all it is necessary to interpret each word, which form the abbreviation. The order of words can be changed after translation. To translate abbreviations in this way will be much easier and faster.

In the example "FAQ", each parts of the abbreviation: "Frequently", "Asked" and "Questions" are interpreted separately and independently. Then, their orders are also changed in the reverse direction in TL and give us the result "Các câu thường hỏi". This strategy is also widely applied in translating abbreviations in other fields.

1.3. Translation by paraphrasing

There is a group of terms in the form of *phrases* that have no corresponding or equivalent in Vietnamese. This may lead to some difficulties for the translators in their attemp to seek for an accurate and right word for an English technical term. Due to this reason, the strategy "translation by paraphrasing" has been applied to solve this problem.

Paraphrasing is to restate a term in another form or other words, by this way, translators can simplify or clarify the translation without changing its original meaning .

Taking the term "overclocking" for example, we hardly can find its Vietnamese equivalent in the dictionary or books.So, how to deal with such kind of terms ? Searching its desciption on the net gives us the result "**Overclocking** is the process of running a computer component at a higher clock rate (more clock cycles per second) than it was designed for or was specified by the manufacturer, usually practiced by enthusiasts seeking an increase in the performance of their computers". Combining with our own knowledge, this term has been paraphrased to "Tăng tốc phần cứng" . Therefore, it becomes not too difficult for normal users to understand or guess the meaning clearly.

Another case using this strategy is when a term has different meanings in different fields, the original meaning of the term may not satisfy or suit the specific situation. For instance, the word "Trojan" is often understood in Vietnamese as the story "Ngựa gỗ thành Tơ roa" or "Cuộc chiến thành Tơ roa" but in technical field, "trojan" is described as " A Trojan horse, is non-self-replicating malware that appears to perform a desirable function for the user but instead facilitates unauthorized access to the user's computer system" or simply "a kind of virus". Therefore, we can paraphrase its meaning as "Virút gián điệp".

In technical field, this strategy is mainly applied to translate phrases.

Taking following examples :

Pop-up Blocker……………………… Công cụ chặn các cửa sổ quảng cáo tự động mở

Ship…………………………………. Dịch vụ chuyển hàng

Sign in…………………………………... Đăng nhập

Sign out…………………………………. Đăng xuất, thóat

Sign up…………………………………... Đăng ký

Zoom in…………………………………. Thu nhỏ

Zoom out…………………………………. Phóng to

This method show that Vietnamese language still lacks corresponding words to express English terms.This causes translators confusion in choosing the right word for a specific term

1.4. Translation by omission or addition

Omission techniques are the way, when translating, to reduce the pleonastic words that can be unnecessary for the meaning in the translation text. In other words, translators can make use of the omission technique to omit some redundant words, which does not really change the meaning of the version and ensure a greater degree of compression.

For example, "Your ads here", when translating directly into Vietnamese, it means "Quảng cáo của bạn ở đây".We realize that it is not necessary to use "của bạn" and this word can be omitted .This tems will be shorter and clearer like "đặt quảng cáo" or "quảng cáo ở đây"

 With this strategy, the content of ST is not changed, and translators can gain a better and more natural Vietnamese TT. Furthermore, this strategy gives out a simpler understanding and avoids confusion during translation of complex compound words or complex phrases. The cases of reduction are mostly reduced the prepositions as the example "Terms of service" ("Điều khoản dịch vụ").In TL,"of" has been removed in order to make the translation more concise.

These are some terms which are translated by using this strategy :

Add to cart……………………… Đặt hàng

Browse for files……………………   Tìm kiếm tệp tin

Check for updates…………………   Kiểm tra cập nhật

Failed to connect…………………...   Lỗi kết nối

Help and How-to…………………...   Giúp đỡ

Restore to default…………………..   Khôi phục mặc định

Translation by addition or expansion is the method that translators can add some descriptive words when translating a term from SL to TL which has no change to the content and meaning of the term.

Taking "Privacy policy " (" Chính sách bảo mật riêng tư ") for example, in SL, there is no "secure" or "secret" at all but we can realize the appearance of "bảo mật" in Vietnamese equivalent. It has been added in the TL in order to bring a more detailed and understandable meaning of the word

Another example is "Support team" ("Đội hỗ trợ kỹ thuật"), when translating from English into Vietnamese equivalent, "kỹ thuật" was added to make the term more clearly and understandable to the users while it does'nt exist in SL. Therefore, by the way of adding word or expansing the terms, translators can make their work become more sufficient and standard.

PART THREE : CONCLUSION

This part provides a conclusion for this thesis. Firstly, the issues addressed in the study are discussed. Secondly, suggestions for further research and a final comment are made.

1. ISSUES ADDRESSED IN THE STUDY

The major part of this paper is Development that consists of two chapters: Chapter one has introduced the theoretical background of technical terms and translation. Some definitions of terms and translation including English for specific purposes are given basing on acquainted websites and reliable sources. Especially, useful translation methods are introduced to the learners.

In chapter two, I have made an investigation on the technical terms in the interface of common business websites. Elements in forms, structures and features of technical terms are also discussed. Moreover, how terms are used and frequency of terms are presented as detailed as possible.. In chapter two, technical terms from various business websites are collected, arranged and categorized into specific kinds to give learners the most effective and trusted examples. The aim of chapter two is to provide a standard knowledge and understanding to the learners in order to improve the skill of translating technical terms.

The final part is conclusion which states overview of the whole study. In which, there are two small parts: part one is all the issues addressed in the study including typical strategies employed to translate English technical terms into Vietnamese; part two is my implication for further study on technical terms through the whole study.

Nowadays, using English fluently has become a common situation and gradually obligate in offices. The important role of English is illustrated in

every field of human life. I chose this theme to research with the the hope that it will provide the learners a comprehensive understanding of how to translate an English technical term effectively. Due to my limited knowledge, my research has to come to a stop but I hope that it will be more completed by following people who are interested in translating technical terms.

2. SOME LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTHER STUDY

In view of limited time and knowledge, this research cannot cover every aspect of technical terms translation and cannot even explore the presented techniques deeply. For example, only 4 strategies of translation are applied. Hence, more research needs to be done on this field to help English users easily overcome their difficulties in translation and improve their translation competence.

In the time to come, Vietnam will further integrate into the world economy and culture. This progress requires translations of high quality, especially from English to Vietnamese and vice versa. Thus, more studies should be carried out to identify and how to cope with common mistakes in these translations.

To deal with those issues, some recommendations are given for further study:

2.1. For students

Students ought to invest much more time and effort in studying translation by searching for and equipping themselves with more knowledge about translation techniques, cultures, societies and the world so as to enrich and specialize their translation skills.

2.2. For teachers lecturing the study of translation

To help students better their translation skills, teachers are supposed to provide them with profound techniques rather than word-for-word translation or the traditional ways which the students have been taught. Teachers should

also widen students' knowledge by giving them translation assignments in various fields.

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