

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



ISO 9001 : 2008

KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP

NGÀNH:

HẢI PHÒNG - 2010

**HAIPHONG PRIVATE UNIVERSITY
FOREIGN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT**

GRADUATION PAPER

**A STUDY ON THE TRANSLATION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO
VIETNAMESE**

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NA1004

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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:

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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

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Họ và tên:

Học hàm, học vị:

Cơ quan công tác:.....

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Cơ quan công tác:.....

Nội dung hướng dẫn:.....

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

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Sinh viên

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Người hướng dẫn

Hải Phòng, ngày tháng năm 2010

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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.

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Ngày..... tháng..... năm 2010

Người chấm phản biện

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the process of implementing this graduation paper, I have received great deal of helps, guidance and encouragements from teachers and friends.

First of all, I would like to express my deepest thanks to Mrs Dao Lan Huong – my supervisor for her encouragement and guidance. During my study process, she has willingly and readily suggested and given me valuable advice and detail comments about my study.

Next, I would like to express my gratitude to all teachers in foreign language department for their lectures during 4 years which help me much in completing this paper.

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

Hai Phong,.....2010

Student

Hoang Thi Thu Huong

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PART 1. INTRODUCTION

1.Reason of the study

In the recent years, English is more and more widely used as well as gradually proves itself in all fields in society. In Viet Nam, in the process of integration and development, especially after joining in WTO, English is considered as the golden key to make us access to the world's civilization. Thanks to translation texts, we can quickly update technical and scientific achievements, international laws, daily news, works of art, literatures, films and conversely, exchange information, culture and trade to other countries in the world. Hence, it is affirmed that the works of translation also acts as a bridge not only to connect people all over the world but also to convey knowledge between cultures and civilizations in the world.

With its importance, nowadays, learning and teaching English in environmental terms is facing new challenges. As the matter of fact, this field has recently become more and more popular and the amount of learners goes up much more than it has ever. One recognizable feature of environmental terms is that its translation is much different from literature translation owing to the exaction and fidelity. Students certainly have to face with confusion when they begin their specialist translation, especially, with various environmental terms. Besides, at present, environmental specialist English study is informed in many kinds of broadcast such as: internet, newspapers..... Teaching and learning environmental English are not standardized. I myself, sometimes, get trouble in translation of technical terms, so hoping that it is likely to accumulate translation skill both in foreign language and mothertounge, forming a capacity of consciously distinguish technical terms with cultural ones. Therefore, it is necessary to figure out some problems in translation techniques in general and translations of environmental terms in particular. This will help learners not only translate terms effectively but also master the information from written texts and from visual forms of presentation relates to this field.

2. Scopes of the study.

Technical terms are divided into many fields with different vocabularies and own features . In case of environmental terms , readers must devote time and attempt to collect , discover or update new words , new vocabularies in different section of environment . Because the knowledge changes everyday or everytime , the accumulation of specialist information is considered urgent. This study shows more challenges arising during research process as well as patience from learners in environmental field with such a broad scale . Due to limited knowledge and comprehension , all environmental terms can not be mentioned here .

3 . Methods of study.

Documents for environmental terms study are found out from several sources such as : linguistic books , specialist books which are used in universities , and internet . Moreover, a lot of examples or illustrations are given out in each part , the exact or sincerity is certainly ensured because all of them are chosen and selected from believable sources.

4. Design of study.

My graduation paper is divided into three parts , in which the second, naturally , is the most important part.

- Part I is the INTRODUCTION in which reason of the study ,scopes of study , design of study are presented .

- Part II is the DEVELOPMENT that includes 3 chapters:

Chapter I is **Theoretical background** which focuses on the definition , methods ,procedures of translation in general and ESP translation , technical translation .

Chapter II is definition of term , general feature of term and popular strategies and procedures applied in the translation of environmental terms

Chapter III is **Implication** including difficulties in translation of

environmental terms and some tips for environmental translation.

- Part III is the **CONCLUSION**

PART II : DEVELOPMENT

CHAPER I : THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

I . Translation theory

I.1 Definitions.

Translation has existed in every corner of our life. It is considered an indispensable part in the fields 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.....ect. Thus, definitions of translation are numerous , and a large number of writers have written about this subject . In this paper , some various concepts of translation have been collected as follows :

- Translation is the interpretation of the meaning of a text and one language (the source text) and the production , in another language of equivalent text (the target text) that communicates the same message (Wikipedia).
- Translation is made possible by an equivalent of thought that lies behind its different verbal expressions (Savory ,1968:10).
- Translation is the transformation of a text originally in one language into an equivalent in the content of the message and the formal features and the roles of original text (Bell, 1991:7).
- Translation is the studying the lexicon , grammatical structure , communication .
- Translation is producing in the target language , the closest natural equivalent of the source language message , firstly with respect to meaning and secondly with respect to style (E.A.Nida, 1959:8)
- Newmark (1988 : 9) : Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that author intended the text .
- Duff : Translation , as the process of conveying messages across the linguistic and cultural barriers , is an eminently communicative activity, one whose use could be

well considered in a wider range of teaching situation than may currently be the case (Tudor , cites in Duff , 1989:5).

-Spivak (1992:5) : Considering translation as the most intimate act of reading (p.398) writes that “ unless the translator has eared the right to become an intimate reader , she can not surrender to the text , can not respond to the special call the text (p.400) ”. In general , what seem to be understood as translation as Bassett (1994) writes , includes rendering an SL text to TL text so as to ensure that 1) surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and 2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but no so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted .

Although these definitions are different in expression , they share common features about finding the closest equivalence in meaning by the choice of appreciate target languages lexical and grammatical structures , communication situation , and cultural content . Some sort of movement from one language to another also depends on translation types that will be shown in the next part.

I.2 Translation types .

The translation types are often categorized by the number of areas of specialization . Each specialization has its own strategies and difficulties . Some translation types are list as following :

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

-Literal translation : Literal translation is a broader form of translation , each SL word has a corresponding TL word , but their primary meanings may differ . The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical items are again translated out of the 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 problems to be solved.

-Faithful translation : It attempts 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.

-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 makes very small concessions to the readership while faithful translation is dogmatic , semantic translation is more flexible . Newmark (1982:22) says that “..... semantic translating 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 of translation mainly used for plays and poetry : theme , characters , plots preserved , SL culture converted to TL culture and text is rewritten Dung Vu (2004) points out that : “ Adaptation has a property of lending the ideas of the original to create a 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 to the original , but the translator just transmits meanings of the SL in his own words . It reproduces the matter without the manner or the content without the form of the original . Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original . Therefore , the text in TL sounds more natural . On the contrary , translating is too casual to understand the original because of its freedom.

-Idiomatic translation : Idiomatic translation is used for colloquialism and idioms

whose literalism of the original , uses the translation of colloquialism and idioms .

-Communicative translation : It attempts to reader the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both language and content are readily acceptable and comprehensible to readership “ but even here the translation still has to respect and work on the form of the source language text as the only material basic for his work ” (Peter Newmark ,1982:39).

-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.

-Shift or transposition translation : A “shift” Catford term or “ transposition” (Vinay & Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL . One type , the change in the word order is named “ Automatic translation “ and offers translator no choice.

I.3 Translation equivalence

The comparison of texts in different languages inevitably involves a theory of equivalence . Equivalence 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 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 (and expression) in one language and its translation in another . This similarity results from overlapping ranges of reference .

Translational equivalence is a corresponding word or expression in another language . (Lingualinks library , Version 5.0 published on CD – ROM by SL

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 ” , it 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 equivalence of a SL 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 rather than dynamic equivalence . The use of formal equivalents might at times have serious implications in the TL 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 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 purpose of any translation should be to achieve “ equivalence effect 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 effect and the TL translation is to inform or vice verse , (b) if there is a pronounced cultural gap between the SL and the text.

Koller (1979) considers five 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 translators’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 readers.

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

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

I.4 Conclusion

All status mentioned above have obviously shown characteristics as well as types of equivalence in traslation . In order to discover the similarity between words in SL and ones in TL learners need spend a lot of time researching and seeking reference documents from various sources , then analysis evidence only when they have good understanding about this section . The chanllenges which need to be solved by translators are that what translators will do when there is no word in the TL to express the same meaning as the source language word or when a problem arises from lack of equivalence at word level or about word level . In general not all words can be analysed with correspponding equivalence in different languages,translators , however , have to find out a resonable expression for

explaining terms or translation texts so that readers may get a near approach with contents which are included in the texts.

II. Translation of environmental terms

II.1 Translation of ESP

II.1.1. 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 the 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 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 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) indentify Ewer and Iatorre , 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 psychology . Rather than simply focus on the method of language delivery , more attention was given to the ways in which learners acquire 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 became equally paramount as the methods 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 clean where ESP courses end and general English courses begin , numerous non- specialist ESL instructors use an ESP approach in that their syllable are based on analysis of learner needs and their own persoal specialist knowledge of using English for real communication

II.1.2. Types of ESP

David Cater (1983) identifies three types of ESP

- English as a restricted language
- English for academic and occupational purpose
- 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 as “special” in the sense that the repertoire required by the controller is strictly limited and can be accurately determined in situation 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

situations or in contexts outside the vocational environment (pp.4-5).

The second type of ESP identified by Cater (1983) is English for Academic and Occupational Purpose. In the “Tree of ELT”, ESP is broken down into three branches.

- English for Science and Technology (EST)

- English for Business and Economics (EBE)

- English for Social Studies (ESS)

Each of these subject areas is further divided into two branches English for Academic purpose (EAP) and English for Occupational Purpose (EOP). An example of EOP for the EST branch is English for Technician 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”. Perhaps this explains Cater’s rationale for categorizing EAP and EOP under the same type of ESP. It appears that Cater 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 Cater (1983) is English with specific topics. Cater 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 examples, 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.

II.2 Enviromental ESP translations

Environmental ESP belongs to technical language, so it is 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 caught up with by readers . Environmental ESP translation is recently very important because most Environmental documents are written in English language which needs to understand deeply. And, it is impossible to contrast a complete translation that captures the universal meaning of the SL in the environmental yext without the full understanding about Environmental terms which is an issue relevant to technical translation . Thus , this part of the study is based on the theoretical background of technical translation.

II.2.1. 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 : “Technical translation is one part of specialized translation ; 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 approaches to technical translation , they both view it as specialized translation with its essential element – “ specialized term”.

II.2.2. Translation in the case of environmental field

Environmental terms are one of the popular specific fields, like other languages, its terminologies can change over time. If translators translate in the environmental field, translators must find the correct terminology used in the translation . Therefore , it would be very helpful for our translation if we are constantly updating glossaries related to the field as a whole , as well as specific environmental topics . Besides , translation of environmental terms is quite complex , we are required translational skills and domain knowledge to include the fields of Environment . Moreover , we need to know more deeply about its word building , so the next term in Environmental field will show more in details.

A term is a word or expression that has a particular meaning or is used in particular activity , job , profession , ect (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 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, Translators 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 translators are justified in translating a descriptive by a technical term.

CHAPER II: A STUDY ON THE TRANSLATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL TERMS FROM ENGLISH TO VIETNAMESE

I.Definitions of terms

Linguists have proposed up to hundred definition of terminology . In “ Dictionary of Linguistic Terminology” (1997) there are 15 different definitions of terminology . In the words of Nguyen Van Tu (1960: 176), “Terminology is a word or combination of words that is used in science , technology , politics , art..... and it has specific meaning , denotes precise concepts and names of the above – mentioned scientific areas” . This definition shares some common features in content with the definition given by Russian authors in “ Russian Encyclopedia” (1976: 473 – 474) . “ Terminology is a word or a combination of words that denotes the concept precisely and its relationship with other concept in a specific area . Terminology is a specialized and restricted expression on things , phenomina , characteristics , and the relationships in a specific profession” .

Many Vietnamese linguistics such as Do Huu Chau (1962) , Luu Van Lang (1979), also provided definitions of terminology . Yet , the newest and most informative definition was the one by Nguyen Thien Giap (1985: 308 – 309). He claimed that terminology , which is understood as a specific linguistic unit of a language , consists of word and fixed phrase that provides precise definitions and objectives that belong to a particular scientific area .

Through the above – mentioned definitions it is clear that there are distinctive feature between terminology and a normal word or phrase . First , terminology is a specific linguistic unit and the existence of terminology is in a close ties with definitions and objectives in a professional area but not in normal use of language . If language can depiet a society , terminology shows the development of science , technical , and technology of that socety .

As terminology is special unit in the lexical system of a language , it has its own distinctive features so as to satisfy certain criteria to be considered scientific terminology . In “ The conference on Building Terminology System held by the State Committee of Science (1969, Ha Noi) general criteria of terminology were discussed and then concluded that the following qualities should be in terminology .

Accurateness , (2) systematism , (3) internationalism . Based on these guiding criteria each language may require other principles according to its culture's specialities . For instance , terminology in Vietnamese should be scientific (accurate , systematic , short) , nationalism (appropriate to Vietnamese culture and language) , popular (easy to understand , memorize , speak , write and read).

In the next section general features of terminology are going to be explored.

II.General feature of term

The distinction between technical and descriptive term is unfamiliar . The original may use a descriptive term for a technical object for three reasons :

- The object is new or it has not yet the name .
- Descriptive term is used as familiar alternative to avoid repetition.
- Descriptive term is used to make contrast with another one.

Terminology in general and scientific terminology , as defined above , is a word or a phrase used in a particular scientific field to denote a concept or object concretely and precisely . Thus , terminology is to express concepts in a specific science , dependent on the concept system of that science . Terminology , as a result , is different from normal vocabulary in a narrower scale of use (ngoai dien hiep) . It is , however , has a deeper sense of meaning as : the speaker's attitude , figurative sense , complement or criticism , ect ...It was claimed in linguistics Journal (1977 . vol) by Luu Van Lang that scientific terminology should have at least three following qualities : accurateness , systematicism , and internationalism .

II.1.Accurateness

Accurateness is the first criterion of a scientific term. It means that a term should express a scientific concept or definition concretely and precisely in order to avoid misunderstanding concept for another. In a small system of a narrow professional scale it is, therefore, necessary that each concept have a typical term and a term also denotes a concept in the system. It is noted that a term's meaning is not always the sum of its components' meaning. It is, however, the combination of linguistic signals that produce new nuances of meaning which are considered sub and non-basic meaning. The basic nuclear meaning of linguistic signals, meanwhile, remains. Take as an illustration, body in the combination well built body has the nuance of meaning the main part as the basic nuclear meaning and sub meaning as part of a human being. When it is combined with clay in clay body, the term has the basic nuclear meaning and a new sub meaning as a frame structure of a ceramic ware. Luu Van Lang affirmed that each linguistic signal poses one basic nuclear meaning and vice versa a concept also has a typical linguistic signal in a concrete situation. Based on this view when setting a term system in a field, it is advisable to take care of the homophony or synonymy which are often met in linguistics. As a result, in anatomy science body as core is the typical term, while "than", or "xuong" are considered typical. They are, however, typical terms in art term as xuong dat in clay body and than may in technical term the body of a machine. It is the problem of determining the typical as well as nuclear meaning of each term in a concrete situation and excluding extra-sub meaning that make a scientific term accurate and standardized.

II.2.Systematism

Terminology is a part of a language, which is a system of linguistic signs. Each language consists of a specific system, thus terminology in each language also poses its own system. Systematism in terminology, therefore, is considered one of the most important features of terminology.

Some Russian terminologists such as Reformatski (1961:51) believed that the

characteristics of terminology is the systematic formation , while a number of Vietnamese terminologists claim that it is the characteristics of content . In fact , it is noticeable to pay attention to both : the system of conception (content) and the system of signs (expression form). The reason is that “ Language is a system of signs organized into different levels with nuclear and conversion in the expressing or expressed form , surface structure or content” .(Luu, V.L, 1977) . In order to build a system of terminology it is necessary to determine the system of conception (content) before setting the system of signs (form) . It is impossible to separate a concept from the system to make a term . but to determine its position in the system . The systematization of signs is recognized by the associative and syntagmatic relation of linguistic signs . In the system of art terms we use words to indicate product thus we have lacquerware , stoneware , earthenware .

II.3.Internationalism

Technical terminology , as a result of the global integration , scientific and technological exchange , should be internationalized in content . In other words , there must be no misunderstanding of the conception (content) of a particular science in all languages . It is the identity of science that enables the process of updating global technological and scientific achievement faster and effective .

Internationalism in terminology seems not to be a simple task as there exist individual linguistic features among languages . However , to meet the demands of scientific and technological exchange terminology of many sciences has been being internationalized namely medicine (names of illnesses , medicines in Latin , French) , physics (English , French) , telecom (English) ,business and commerce (English) , art (French , English) and others , which has proved to be accurate , systematic , short , understandable and popular.

III.Popular Strategies and Procedures applied in the translation of environmental terms.

Environmental science is the systematic study of our environment and our proper

place in it . A relatively new field , environmental science is highly interdisciplinary , integrating natural science , social sciences , and humanities in a broad , holistic study of the world around us . In contrast to more theoretical disciplines , environmental science is mission oriented . That is , it seeks new , valid , contextual knowledge about the natural world and our impacts on it , but obtaining this information creates a responsibility to get involved in trying to do something about the problems we have created.

Thus, the environmental field is regarded as one kind of science or technology that require an exact and pragmatic transference . The environmental field is a large subject . Hence , I focused on the related terms in air pollution , water pollution , soil pollution .



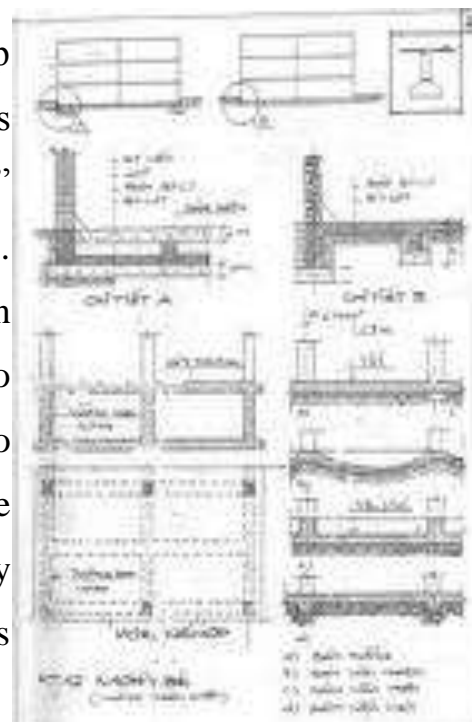


III.1 The related terms in air pollution

1. *Recognised strategy*

English	Vietnamese
Aquifer	Tầng chứa nước

“Aquifer” has the meaning of “ Lớp đá hay lớp đất có thể giữ hoặc dẫn nhiều nước” . For this reason, it is translated as “ Tầng chứa nước” when it is found in environmental documents . This state shows that there is a little change in the translation of terms from English to Vietnamese . When a word is put into technical context , its meaning is not the same that in normal conversation . Readers can easily realize this characteristic , so this measure is called recognized strategy .



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English	Vietnamese
Irradiation	Chiếu xạ

The noun “ Irradiation” has the meaning of “ Sự soi sáng, sự sáng ngời” and when it has the function environmental term , its meaning “ Chiếu xạ”. Readers face up with difficulty in studying this environmental terms. There is not much change between the translation of terms from English



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Vietnamese because the term is treated with direct transference eventhough the

difference is analyzed on the extent of various situation . It is likely to understand that the meaning is “ Chiếu xạ” . The suffix “ion” only makes the form change but lexical meaning in TL still has a close relation with the original word .

English	Vietnamese
Recycling	Tái chế

If we read or look up this word in the dictionary , we will say that its meaning is “ Tái sinh”, “phục hồi” . And , the same as the illustration above , recognized strategy has been applied to translate the environmental terms . The word “ Recycle” is a verb and its meaning is “ làm cho tái sinh, phục hồi lại”. But when the suffix “ing” is added in the term “recycle” and is translated in environmental context, the meaning of this word is translated into Vietnamese as “Tái chế”.

2. Paraphrase using related words.

English	Vietnamese
Ambient air	Không khí bao quanh môi trường

Looking at SL, we can also understand the meaning of this compound word . The adjective “ambient” is “xung quanh”, “bao quanh” and the noun “air” is “không khí”. But when looking at TL we see that the word



“môi trường” appears , while in the SL , the word “Môi trường” doesn’t appear . In fact, the word “ambient air “ is understood as the meaning of “không khí bao quanh môi trường”. Hence , when translating to Vietnamese in environmental context , this term is translated as the meaning of “ không khí bao quanh môi trường” .

English	Vietnamese
Cleaning application	Thiết bị làm sạch

As we see that the noun “application” has not got the meaning of “thiết bị” . The



word “ apply” is a verb and its meaning as “ áp dụng, ứng dụng” . The suffix “ion” is added in the term “apply” and creates the noun “application” with the meaning of “ sự ứng dụng , sự áp dụng”. If this term is transferred word by word from English into Vietnamese , translation result may become more redundant . Hence, the noun ‘application’ in

environmental documents , its meaning is “ thiết bị” . And the adjective “ cleaning” with the meaning of “ làm sạch” modifies the noun “application” with the meaning of “ thiết bị” . So, looking at SL, we can not translate as “Sự ứng dụng làm sạch”. It is not completely exact in environmental term . Because the compound word “cleaning application” in environmental term is considered as the meaning of “Thiết bị làm sạch”.

English	Vietnamese
Blowing application	Thiết bị thông hơi

The same as the above illustration , the noun “application” has not meaning of “ Thiết bị” . But, when it is put in environmental context , its meaning changes and it is translated as the meaning of “ thiết bị” . On the other hand , looking at SL, we find that the adjective ‘ blowing” has meaning of “hơi, thổi hơi”. Thus , by using related word , we can recognize that its meaning refers to the meaning of “ Thông hơi” . So, when it has the function of environmental term , its meaning is “ thiết bị thông hơi”.

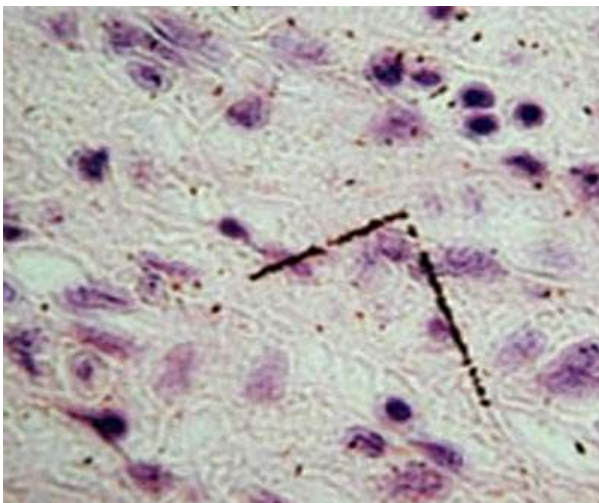
English	Vietnamese
Blanket of gases	Tấm chặn khí

Clearly, the noun “blanket” has the meaning of “mềm, chăn” or “lớp phủ”. The same as the illustration above, if this term is transferred word by word from English into Vietnamese, translation result may become more redundant. Thus, by using related word, we can recognize that the word “blanket” has the meaning of “lớp phủ”, its meaning refers to the meaning of “che, chắn”. So, when it has the function of environmental term, its meaning is “Tấm chắn khí”.

3. *Shift and transposition translation*

a. *Automatic shift*

English	Vietnamese
Radioactive Decay	Phân rã phóng xạ



This is one of the most popular strategies applied in translation of the compound term. Transposition is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. The noun “decay” has exact meaning of “Phân rã phóng xạ” and the adjective “Radioactive” has meaning of “có tính phóng xạ”. Thus, the adjective modifies the noun to create a compound word with the meaning of “Phân rã phóng xạ” in environmental term.

English	Vietnamese
Particulate Matter(PM)	Hạt vật chất

Particulate Matter is specks of solid or liquid matter, including dust, smoke, fumes, spray and mist. Looking at SL and TL, it is clear that the position between two nouns has not changed when it is translated into Vietnamese. On the other speaking, this term is transferred word by word from English into Vietnamese.

English	Vietnamese
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Indoor pollution	Ô nhiễm trong nhà
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The term “ Indoor pollution” is known as “Ô nhiễm trong nhà” in Vietnamese .

There is also change in the order of these words, in English word “ Indoor” stands before noun “pollution” , however, when it is translated into Vietnamese , the word “ Indoor “ comes after the noun. Looking at these terms it is realizable that



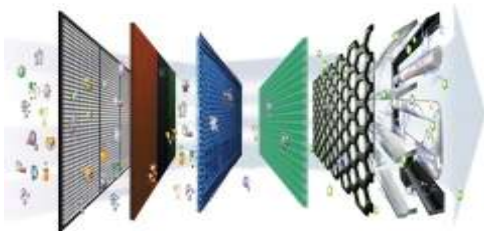
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automatic shift is applied flexibly in translation , and all words in these terms are naturally converted from English into Vietnamese without adding any expression.

b. Related shift

English	Vietnamese
Air fresheners	Thiết bị làm sạch không khí

The noun “fresheners” is translated as “ sự mới mẻ, sự tinh khiết, trong lành”. If



taking a careful analysis for this term , learners will know the fact that the following word “freshen” is considered as a verb and it means “ làm tốt tươi” , but after applying related shift, it changes into a noun by adding suffix “er”. Thus , when it has the function of environmental term , its meaning is “ thiết bị làm sạch” . Readers face up with no difficulty in studying this

environmental terms . There is not much change between English and Vietnamese because the term is treated with direct transference eventhough the difference is analyzed on the extent of various situation.

English	Vietnamese
Hazardous air pollutants	Chất ô nhiễm không khí nguy hại

The same as the illustration above, the adjective “hazardous” has meaning of “liều, mạo hiểm”. But in environmental term, it can not be translated as this way. We have to apply related shift. Thus, this adjective is translated as the meaning of “nguy hại” which in environmental documents use this term. So, the meaning of the original word “hazardous” is “Liều, mạo hiểm” but when it has the function of environmental term, it is translated as the meaning of “nguy hại”

4. Translation by using loan word.

English	Vietnamese
(AQI) Air Quality Index	Chỉ số chất lượng không khí

This term contains three words and the initial letter of each word is abbreviated: “A” is Air, “Q” is quality, and “I” is index. Acronyms can cause some troubles for readers because they have to read term and guess what it stands for or what it symbolizes for. Moreover, learners can not use dictionary to look up the meaning of word because they have not enough information about word to find its Vietnamese equivalence in dictionary. However, the advantage of using these terms is that it is unnecessary to write many words in a chain which can make learner bored with or lose the patience. Added to this, learning these kinds of terms motivate people brainstorm and research. The result is that they will have a good way to remember environmental terms.

English	Vietnamese
Air pollution control (APC)	Kiểm soát ô nhiễm không khí
Clean Air Act (CAA)	Luật không khí sạch
Air Quality Management (AQM)	Quản lý chất lượng không khí
Air Quality Management Plan(AQMP)	Kế hoạch quản lý chất lượng không khí
Air Quality Simulation (AQS)	Mô phỏng chất lượng không khí
Air Quality Standard(AQS)	Tiêu chuẩn chất lượng không khí
Ambient Air Quality Standards(AAQS)	Tiêu chuẩn chất lượng không khí bao quanh
Toxic Substances Control Act(TSCA)	Luật kiểm soát chất độc hại
Exhaust Gas Recirculation(EGR)	Tuần hoàn khí xả
Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems(CEMS)	Hệ thống giám sát khí thải liên tục

III.2 Related terms in water pollution

1. Recognised strategy

English	Vietnamese
Irrigation	Sự tưới tiêu

The noun “Irrigation” has the meaning of “việc làm ướt, làm ẩm” and when it has the function of environmental term, its meaning is “sự tưới tiêu”. Hence, this state shows that there is a little change between the translation of term from English to Vietnamese. On the other hand, the noun “Irrigation” comes from the verb “Irrigate” with meaning of “tưới”.

So, when it is put into technical context, lexical meaning in TL still has a close relation with the original word.

English	Vietnamese
Absorption	Hấp thụ

The same as the illustration above, the noun “absorption” has the meaning of “sự hút, sự say mê”. But, when it is put into environmental context, we can not translate so. Thus, in environmental term, the recognised strategy has been applied to translate this word as the meaning of “Hấp thụ”.

English	Vietnamese
Recycled Water	Nước tái sử dụng

If we look up this word in a dictionary, we will say that its meaning is “nước tái sinh, phục hồi”. Because, the word “Recycle” has the meaning of “làm cho tái sinh, phục hồi”. But, in environmental term, this compound word does not appear with meaning of “nước tái sinh, phục hồi”. The original meaning is recognised as the meaning of the word “tái chế”. Hence, in environmental context, this compound word is translated as the meaning of “nước tái sử dụng”. On the other hand, the meaning of the word “nước tái sử dụng” is easy to understand in environmental context.

English	Vietnamese
Ground Water	Nước ngầm

The word “ ground water” is a term using in environmental context . The noun “ground water” in the dictionary the meaning of “nước tìm thấy trong đá” . Hence, looking at TL , we see the noun “Ground Water” is translated the meaning of “ nước ngầm” . In fact, when we look at the Vietnamese meaning of this word , we can infer to



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. Because , we can understand the original meaning of SL , when translating to TL , we can understand and translate it as the meaning of “nước ngầm”.

2.Paraphrase using related words

This strategy tends to be used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form , and when the frequency with which a certain form is used in the soure text is significantly higher than would be natural in TL.

English	Vietnamese
Treated Sewage	Nước thải đã qua xử lí



The noun “Sewage” has the meaning of “ Rác , nước cống” . But when the word “Sewage” is put into environmental context , it has meaning of “ nước thải” . In terms of meaning , they have a close relation but in terms of the lexicology , they are not similar . Hence, the noun “

Sewage” is translated as the meaning of “ nước thải” . Looking at TL , we see that

this word is translated as “ nước thải đã qua xử lý” while looking at SL we see the word “ treat” has meaning of “đổi xử , đổi đãi , xử lý” . Hence , by using the translation of paraphrase using related words , we can apply and translate it so .

English	Vietnamese
Aeration Tank	Bể sục khí



The same as the illustration above , we can recognize that the noun “ Tank” has the meaning as “ bồn, thùng, kết” and the noun “aeration” has the meaning as “ khí carbon” . Thus, this compound word is connected together and put into environmental context with meaning as “ bể sục khí” . Many people think that they translate this word as “ bể carbon” . It is not wrong . Because , the meaning of “ bể sục khí” and “ bể carbon” is similar . But , in environmental documents this word is considered as environmental term . So , it has meaning of “ Bể sục khí” .

English	Vietnamese
Bodies of water	Khối lượng nước

When translating words in environmental context , we will meet some troubles about the terms using in environmental context . Looking at SL , we see that the noun “ body” has meaning of “ thân thể , nhóm , so on...” But when it has function of environmental term , its meaning is “Khối lượng nước”. I will give an example “ Industries dump huge amounts of waste production **bodies of water** each year.” So , when looking at this sentence , the translator will wonder how to translate “bodies of water” . We can not translate as “ thân thể nước or nhóm

nước” We have to base on context and apply the translation of paraphrase using related word to translate this term exactly .

English	Vietnamese
Conventional Sewer System	Hệ thống thoát nước thông thường

Clearly , the noun “ Sewer” has the meaning of “ cống rãnh” and the adjective “conventional” has the meaning of “ thường lệ , ước lệ” . But looking at TL , we see that it is translated as “ Hệ thống thoát nước thông thường” . If this term is tranferred word by word from English into Vietnamese , translation result may become more redundant. Hence , the noun “ Sewer” in environmental documents is translated as the meaning of “ hệ thống thoát nước” . And the adjective “ Conventional” with the meaning of “ thông thường” modifies the compound noun “ Sewer system” . So ,looking at SL , we can’t translate as “ hệ thống cống rãnh thường lệ” . It is not completely exact in environmental term . Because , this term is translated as “ Hệ thống thoát nước thông thường” in environmental term.

English	Vietnamese
Ground Water Hydrology	Thủy văn nước ngầm

Looking at SL , we recognized that the noun “ GroundWater” in the environmental term is translated as the meaning of “ nước ngầm” when applying the recognized strategy . But, the noun “ Hydrology” has the meaning of “ Thủy học” and when it has function of environmental term , its meaning as “Thủy Văn” . In terms of the meaning , they are similar . Hence, this word in environmental documents , its meaning as “ Thủy văn nước ngầm”.

English	Vietnamese
Advanced Water Treatment	Công nghệ xử lí nước tiên tiến

Looking at SL , the translator can translate the meaning of “ Water Treatment” as “Công nghệ xử lí nước” . But ,they wondered that how to translate the word “

Advanced” . Hence, we have to apply the translation of paraphrase using related words to translate this word in environmental context . The adjective “ advanced” has meaning of “ tiến bộ , tiến triển , cao cấp , cấp tiến” . But, in environmental terms , the adjective “ advanced” is translated as “ tiên tiến”. The meaning of SL and TL has a close relation . Hence , “Advanced Water Treatment” is translated as the meaning of “Công nghệ xử lí nước tiên tiến”.

English	Vietnamese
Sewage Treatment Plants	Nhà máy xử lí nước thải

When looking at SL and TL , we see that the meaning of the noun “ Plants” is not the same as the meaning of TL . Even, many people will think that the word “ Nhà máy” in TL is “Factory” and the noun “Plants” has the meaning of “ thực vật ,máy móc, xưởng máy” . But , in environmental documents , the noun “ Plants” is translated as “ Nhà máy” . Thus, when it is put into environmental context , the word “ Sewage Treatment plants” is translated as the meaning of “ Nhà máy xử lí nước thải”.

3.Shift and transposition translation

aAutomatic shift

This is one of the most popular strategies applied in translation of the compound term . Transposition is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL . One type , the change in the word order is named “ Automatic translation” and offers translators no choice.

English	Vietnamese
Sanitary Sewage	Nước thải vệ sinh

The compound “sanitary sewage” is translated as “nước vệ sinh” in Vietnamese equivalence. The noun “Sewage” has original meaning as “nước cống”. But when it is put into environmental context and applied the translation of paraphrase using related words.



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The noun “Sewage” is translated as “Nước thải” in environmental term. And the adjective “Sanitary” has meaning of “Vệ sinh”. Thus, the adjective modifies the noun and it is translated as “Nước thải vệ sinh” in environmental context and terms.

English	Vietnamese
Municipal Sewage	Nước thải đô thị

The same as the example above, the noun “Sewage” has meaning of “nước thải” when it is put into environmental context. But, the adjective “Municipal” has original meaning as “thị xã, thành phố”. And looking at TL, the adj has meaning of “Đô thị”. Hence, we recognized that



we can not translate as the original meaning, we have to base on context and use exactly terms in that context. The adjective “Municipal” is translated as “Đô thị”. Hence, this term is translated as the meaning of “Nước thải đô thị”.

English	Vietnamese
Mineral Water	Nước khoáng

In environmental term , the compound “ Mineral Water” is translated as “ Nước khoáng” . Clearly , the noun “ Mineral” has the meaning of “khoáng vật , khoáng sản” . But in TL , we only see the word “ khoáng” , we can understand . On the other hand , there is also change in the order of these words , in English the word “ Mineral” stands before the noun “ Water” , however, when it is translated into Vietnamese , the word “ Mineral” comes after the noun . Looking at these terms , it is realizable that automatic shift is applied flexibly in translation , and all words in these terms are naturally converted from English into Vietnamese without adding any expression . Thank for automatic shift strategy application , translators can feel more simple and unconfused when dealing with some redundant or additional words during the translation process of these terms.

English	Vietnamese
Brine	Nước biển

When looking up this word in a dictionary , we can easily translate this word into Vietnamese . Because the original meaning of this word has the meaning of “ nước biển” . We still use the translation of automatic shift to translate these words . But if translating from Vietnamese into English , many translators think that this term can translate as “ sea water’ and they don’t think that it is the word “ Brine”.

English	Vietnamese
Brackish Water	Nước lợ

The adj “ Brackish” has meaning of “ hơi mặn , lợ” . Hence, the adj modifies the noun “ Water” and it is translated as “ Nước lợ” . It is easy to translate these terms when we apply the translation of automatic shift . In the related terms in water pollution , there are many words translating so .

b.Related shift.

English	Vietnamese
Fresh Water	Nước sạch , nước ngọt

As we know that , the adjective “Fresh” has the meaning of “ mới , tươi mát” so

on.... But when it modifies the noun “ Water” it has function of environmental term , it is translated as the meaning of “ nước sạch” or even in some environmental context , this term is translated as the meaning of “ nước ngọt”. When translating this word in environmental context, many people wonder how to translate this word . Some some people translate it as the meaning of “ nước mới , nước tươi mát”. It is not completely excat in environmental term . For example “ Water pollution reduces the amount of pure , fresh water that is avaiable for such necessities as drinking and cleaning and for such activities as swimming and fishing” . This sentence is translated as “Ô nhiễm nước làm giảm số lượng nước sạch , tinh khiết vốn sẵn có cho nhu cầu uống và vệ sinh hoặc các hoạt động bơi và câu cá”.

English	Vietnamese
Cooling Tower	Tháp giải nhiệt

The noun “ cooling tower” has meaning “ tháp làm lạnh” when we find it in a dictionary . But, when this word is put into environmental context and has function of environmental term, it is translated as the meaning of “ tháp giải nhiệt” . The meaning of “ làm lạnh” and giải nhiệt” is similar . But when translating in environmental context . It considered as the meaning of “ Tháp giải nhiệt”.



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English	Vietnamese
Acidic Water	Nước chua

The adjective “ Acidic” has meaning of “ có tính axit” . And , we know that the adjective “ Acidic” has feature of “ tính chua” . Hence, by applying related shift

,we'll have the meaning of this word in environmental term as the meaning of “ nước chua”.

English	Vietnamese
Desalination	Khử mặn

The same as the examples above , the noun “ Desalination” has the meaning of “ việc khử muối (ở nước biển) and the verb “ Desalinate” has the meaning of “ khử muối” . The original meaning of this word in SL is translated so . But looking at TL , this word is translated as the meaning of “ khử mặn” . If we translate the same as the original meaning , the layer of the meaning of the word “ khử muối” make readers difficult to understand it in environmental context . So , the related shift is applied when translating the environmental terms . Thus, the noun “ Desalination” has the function of environmental term, its meaning is translated as the meaning of “ Khử mặn”.

English	Vietnamese
Drinking Water Pollution	Ô nhiễm nước ngọt

Looking at SL and TL we can easily translate with the meaning of “Ô nhiễm nước uống” . But , in some environmental documents the word “ Drinking Water” is translated as the meaning of “ nước ngọt” . In terms of the meaning they have a close relation . Thus, the word “ Drinking Water pollution” can translate as the meaning of “ Ô nhiễm nước ngọt” .

4. Translation by using loan word .

English	Vietnamese
(WQIA)Water Quality Improvement Act	Luật cải thiện chất lượng nước

This term contains four words and the initial letter of each word is abbreviated : “ W” is Water , “Q” is Quality , “I” is Improvement , and “A” is Act . Acronyms can cause some troubles for readers because they have to read term and guess what it stands for or what it symbolizes for . Moreover , learners can not use dictionary to look up the meaning of word because they have not enough information about word to find its Vietnamese equivalence in dictionary . However , the advantage of using these terms is that it is unnecessary to write many words in a chain which can make learners bored with or lose their patience . Added to this , learning these kinds of terms motivate people brainstorm and research . The result is that they will have a good way to remember environmental terms.

Following are some abbreviations of water pollution.

Abbreviation	Full form	Vietnamese
WQIF	Water Quality Improvement Fund	Quỹ cải thiện chất lượng nước
WQS	Water Quality Standards	Tiêu chuẩn chất lượng nước
SWMP	StormWater Management Plan	Kế hoạch quản lí nước mưa
SWB	StormWater Basin	Nước mưa lưu vực
CWA	Clean Water Act	Luật nước sạch
MSS	Municipal Sewage System	Hệ thống nước thải đô thị

III.3 Related terms in soil pollution

English	Vietnamese
Thin layer of fertile soil	Lớp đất mỏng màu mỡ

Looking at SL , if we translate “ thin layer of fertile soil” as “ lớp mỏng của đất màu mỡ” , we see that it is the same as the translation of word by word. In terms of the meaning , readers can understand , but if we put it into environmental context and translate so , the style is considered as wordy translation . Thus , in environmental term , the related terms in soil pollution as “ Thin layer of fertile soil” is translated as the meaning of “ Lớp đất mỏng màu mỡ”.

English	Vietnamese
Thin layer of top soil	Lớp đất bề mặt mỏng

The same as the illustration above , “ thin layer of top soil” is translated as “ lớp đất bề mặt mỏng ”. Looking at SL, we see that the word “of” appears but in the TL , the word “ of” doesn’t transfer . It is translated shortly but enough meaning.

English	Vietnamese
Organisms	Sinh vật

Clearly, the noun “organism” has the meaning of “ cơ quan , tổ chức” . But , when it has function of environmental term , it is translated as the meaning of “ sinh vật” . For example, “ Essential organisms in soil”. We can not translate as “ các tổ chức , cơ quan thiết yếu trong đất” . It is completely wrong when translating in environmental context . Thus when putting it into environmental context , we have to base on that context and use exactly these related term. So , “ essential organisms in soil” , we have to translate the noun “ organisms” with the meaning of “ sinh vật” Because, this sentence is put into environmental context . Hence , it is translated as “sinh vật thiết yếu trong đất”.

English	Vietnamese
Farming Methods	Biện pháp canh tác

Mostly, environmental terms are equivalent in terms of meaning . Hence , this compound noun is translated as the meaning of “ Biện pháp canh tác” when it is put into environmental context . This term applies the translation of automatic shift to translate in environmental context . That means the noun “Farming” has meaning of “ nông trại , nông trường” but the verb “Farm” has meaning of “ trồng trọt , canh tác”. And , the noun “method” has meaning of “Phương pháp, cách thức” . Hence , when translating this compound noun , its meaning is as “ Biện pháp canh tác” which usually appears in environmental context.

English	Vietnamese
Wetlands	Đất ngập nước



If looking up this noun in a dictionary , we will find its meaning as “ vùng đầm lầy” . But , in environmental documents , this term is translated as the meaning of “Đất ngập nước” . Hence, by using the translation of related shift , we can recognize that the adjective “ Wet” has meaning of “ thấm nước, ẩm nước” modifies the noun “ land”. Thus, this term is referred as “đất ngập nước”

English	Vietnamese
Silt	Đất bùn

The noun “silt” has meaning of “Phù sa” .For this reason , it is translated as “đất bùn” when it is found in environmental documents . In fact, the imagination or association virtually exists between two languages . On the



other hand , the translation of “đất bùn” expresses sufficiently the function of some characteristics like “phù sa” . Hence, translator has applied recognized strategy so as to achieve effective translation result . Furthermore , people who have the design to follow and study about translation of environmental terms may get more detailed knowledge of this measure.

English	Vietnamese
Coral Reef	Bãi đá ngầm

The same as the illustration above ,when the noun “ coral reef” has meaning of “đảo san hô” . But,when it is found in environmental documents . Its meaning as “ bãi đá ngầm” . Clearly , if we translate the same the original meaning of this word



as in dictionary , Readers will not understand when it is put into environmental context . Thus, the image of “đảo san hô” is the same as “ bãi đá ngầm” .Hence, when the term “ Coral reef” has function of environmental context . Its meaning is tranferred as the meaning of “ Bãi đá ngầm”.

The following are some the related terms in the kind of soil.

English	Vietnamese
Porous soil	Đất xốp

Annual soil	Đất thường niên
Crop land	Đất trồng trọt
Range land	Đất quy hoạch
Good land	Đất tốt
Useless wastes land	Đất hoang vô tác dụng
Organic soil	Đất hữu cơ
Tillage	Đất canh tác
Dry soil	Đất khô
Calcareous soil	Đất vôi

CHAPTER 3 . IMPLICATION

I.Difficulties in translation of environmental terms

Through chapter two- An investigation on English environmental term and their Vietnamese equivalence with popular strategies applied in translating , we find that different translation procedures are employed to translate technical terms in Environmental field, such as : shift or transposition translation, translation by paraphrase using related word , translation by using loan word , recognised strategy.

On the other hand, translation of specialist field like environment is more difficult and complicated . In order to gain comparatively good translation skill, it is necessary to collect specialist documents and information , then learners may start the process of translating terms from English into Vietnamese . The first difficulty, in general, is that we can not translate terms influently because the knowledge of this area is limited. A term in normal context has popular meaning but when it is put in specialist context, its meaning changes and translators, sometimes, feel confusing. Moreover, the scope of environment is regarded so large and learners have to select a suitable aspect in this field . Too much information may divert translation result . The third difficulty is that students lack of practice information about this field. So, when translating terms, students may meet some difficulties in approaching the exact meaning.

II.Some tips for environmental translation

Environment is a large subject. So,when translating environmental terms, learners should spend more time collecting information in Internet or search webs. Because internet is one of useful sources for studying, it is possible to find out necessary reference documents for studying.

On the other hand, learners need seek , look for environmental dictionaries in bookstores so that we are able to look up new words to apply in specific situation and improve vocabulary understanding. Besides, if learners want to understand

clearly the meaning of terms or words in practical context, learners should spend more time visiting environmental sites to have practice knowledge.

PART3. CONCLUSION

Though there are many books on translation so far, few of them discuss English-Vietnamese environmental term translation. This thesis, however, discusses in detail the issues with relevant examples. It is organized in a way which helps readers find it easy to get general ideas in this field.

I hope that these presentations will assist readers in studying specialist fields. It is not easy to translate terms in environmental English into Vietnamese and this process can not be achieved by hard working, looking for reference sources like books of environment or specialist documents. Thus, to gain efficient translation is that we can study, discover, accumulate information and propose many useful procedures. Basing on these strategies, translators will create a convenient way so as to translate, transfer terms or words at high standard level. It is the important target of my graduation.

Nevertheless, there are some limitations in this study that may affect the final results. First, due to the limited time of research, this thesis just study the basic Environmental documents, some popular strategies are applied in translating Environmental terms. However, the terms in the study are not all analysed in particular contexts or at deep level. Hence, the analysis can hardly provide a comprehensive approach to the issue. Second, due to the research's limited knowledge in the scope of linguistics and translation studies, mistakes in the course of analysis are unavoidable. Finally, apart of terms selected for analysis are somewhat not updated which might affect comprehensiveness of the study in terms of translation quality.

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