

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



ISO 9001 : 2008

KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP

NGÀNH: NGOẠI NGỮ

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DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE**



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GRADUATION PAPER

**A STUDY ON ENGLISH EXPRESSIONS USED IN WEBSITE
DESIGN AND EQUIVALENCE IN VIETNAMESE**

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Class: Na 1002**

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HAI PHONG 2010

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC DÂN LẬP HẢI PHÒNG

NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

Sinh viên:.....Mã số:

Lớp: Ngành:

Tên đề tài:

.....

.....

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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PHẦN NHẬN XÉT CỦA CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN

1. Thái độ của sinh viên trong quá trình làm đề tài tốt nghiệp:

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2. Đánh giá chất lượng của Đ.T.T.N (so với nội dung đã đề ra trong nhiệm vụ Đ.T.T.N trên các mặt lý luận, thực tiễn, tính toán giá trị sử dụng và chất lượng các bản vẽ)

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3. Cho điểm của cán bộ hướng dẫn:

(Điểm ghi bằng chữ):

Hải Phòng, ngày..... tháng.... năm 2010

Cán bộ hướng dẫn chính
(Họ tên và chữ ký)

NHẬN XÉT ĐÁNH GIÁ CỦA CÁN BỘ CHẤM PHẢN BIỆN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

1. Đánh giá chất lượng đề tài tốt nghiệp về thu thập và phân tích số liệu ban đầu, cơ sở lý luận chọn phương án tối ưu, cách tính toán chất lượng thuyết minh và bản vẽ, giá trị lý luận và thực tiễn đề tài.

2. Cho điểm của cán bộ phản biện (Điểm ghi bằng số và chữ)

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Người chấm phản biện

CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

Người hướng dẫn

Họ và tên :

Học hàm học vị :

Cơ quan công tác :

Nội dung hướng dẫn :

Đề tài tốt nghiệp được giao ngày.....tháng.....năm 2010

Yêu cầu phải hoàn thành trước ngày.....tháng.....năm 2010

Đã nhận nhiệm vụ Đ.T.T.N

Sinh viên

Đã nhận nhiệm vụ Đ.T.T.N

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PART I: INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale of the study

Nowadays, Internet has become the most ever powerful tool for man throughout the world. The Internet is a collection of various services and resources such as: communication, information, entertainment, business, education therefore knowledge of IT, Internet terms, website design terms (WDT) is very important and necessary for everyone.

We are living in a technology – driven century where it is essential that people are familiar with relevant information technology terms. However, the learners as well as the readers sometimes feel much confused about translation Internet terms, IT terms and WDT thoroughly. Students in the process of acquiring this language are always aware that it greatly contributes to bring different nations with different languages and culture close together. And, I myself realize that Internet is not only of vital spiritual value of people but also serves as one of the best ways for better understanding between nations, especially in the globalization process. During my internship at Quang Binh Import & Export JSC, I have experienced opportunities contacting with a lot of Website Design Terms (WDT) I realize that it is necessary to study on WDT. I, an English-major, find it not easy for everybody but very interesting to study further this global language. The difficulties come from different factors including cultural, terminology usage and language in use; however, one of the parts that attract much of my attention is the working on the function language in use and expression in these terms which during the preliminary research, I myself found prominent. This causes readers certain difficulties in understanding and perceiving WDT.

Therefore, it drives me to conduct a more thorough study on the problem. I hope that from the comparative study between English and Vietnamese terms in website, we can find similarities and also differences. Website makes it simple and easy to gather information when you are

searching through the Internet. You will find endless amounts of information, about everything, and all at your fingertips. The Internet is the largest source of knowledge in the world.

With the hope that this study can be useful material, interest readers somehow and they would find it helpful, I have chosen the topic “A Study on English Expressions used in Website Design and Vietnamese equivalence.” as my research paper.

Following this trend, the study will serve purposes:

2. Aims of the study

For the above- mentioned reasons this paper mainly focuses on:

- Pointing out the definition of web language, the process of designing web pages, classifying of static and dynamic website languages
- Collecting and presenting some commonly used WDT in English
- Providing some ways of Vietnamese equivalents or expressions
- Helping all people who encounter some troubles in acquainting with WDT especially when you design website you can understand it properly.

3. Scope of the study

Because of the knowledge, experiences, and time frame. I could not take a study on all related to the WDT but only deal with the popular terms in WDT presented in some textbooks and materials that are used for teaching, learning specialized English in faculty of IT and designing website.

Therefore, my research paper is also limited to the presentation and discussion of English terms and Vietnamese equivalences. Hopefully, my research will partly help student have a general overview on WDT and their effective use in such kind of works.

4. Methods of the study

To study successfully and effectively in my studying process, with the hope of creating my research pleasant to read, I have implemented the following methods:

Firstly, grammar books are collected up from many resources to develop the topic.

Secondly, the study is completed due to information collected from Internet or websites and books concerning to compliments and responses to get theoretical background.

Next, the analysis on books, newspapers and dictionaries is carried to get bases knowledge and specific exemplifications for compliments and responses.

Last, personal observation, experience and interviews are also utilized to fulfill my study.

5. Design of the study

The graduation paper composes three parts in which the second part is the most important one.

Part I: Introduction that includes Rationale, Aims of the study, Scope, Methods and Design of the study.

Part II: Development that states three chapters.

Chapter 1: Theoretical background

Chapter 2: An investigation on English expressions used in website design and Vietnamese equivalence.

Chapter 3: Main findings

Part III: Conclusion that gives a brief summary of the study and suggestions for further research.

PART II: DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER I: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

I_ Translation theory

1.1 Concepts of Translation and Equivalence in translation

1.1.1 Concepts of translation

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, there are many concepts of translation all over the world. Following is some typical concepts:

Translation is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language.

Advanced Oxford Dictionary

Translation is the replacement of a text in one language (Source language-SL) by an equivalence text in another language (Target language-TL)

Encyclopedia of language and linguistics

Translation consists of 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.

Eugene A. Nida (1959)

Translation is the interpreting of the meaning of a text and the subsequent production of an equivalent text, likewise called a "translation" that communicates the same message in another language. The text to be

translated is called the "source text," and the language that it is to be translated into is called the "target language"; the final product is sometimes called the "target text."

Wikipedia

Translation is to be understood as the process whereby a message expressed in a specific source language is linguistically transformed in order to be understood by readers of the target language"

_ Houbert (1998:1)_

1.1.2 Concepts of equivalence in translation

Equivalence-oriented translation is a procedure which replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording.

Vinay and Darbelnet

Equivalence, when applied to the issue of translation, is an abstract concept and actually refers to the equivalence relationship between the source text and the target text.

Asian social science (CCSE)

Translation equivalence exists between forms in a source language and a target language if their meaning matches. In other words, translation equivalence should answer the question "What do the speakers of this language actually say to express the desired meaning?"

Wayne Leman (Wordpress.com)

Although these definitions are different in expression, they share common features about finding the closest equivalent 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 also depends on translation methods that will be show in the next part.

1.2 Translation methods

There are various ways or methods by which a 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) there are eight methods of translation, namely: Word-to-word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, Semantic translation, Adaptation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation, Communicative translation

1.2.1 Word-to-word translation:

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meaning, out of context.

E.g: Thomat is the student living and studying in German.

Thomat là một sinh viên đang sống và học tập ở Đức

1.2.2 Literal translation:

The SL grammatical construction is converted to the nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

E.g: John put all his whole year - savings in studying computer programming.

John đã đặt tất cả số tiền dành dụm được cả năm để học lập trình máy tính.

1.2.3 Faithful translation:

Faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

E.g: So many men, so many minds.

Lắm thầy nhiều ma.

1.2.4 Semantic translation:

Semantic translation 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 finished version.

E.g: So many men, so many minds.
 Làm dâu trăm họ.

1.2.5 Adaptation:

This is the freest form of translation mainly used for plays and poets: themes, characters, plots preserved, SL culture converted to TL culture and text is rewritten. Dung Vu (2004) points out: “Adaptation has a property of lending the ideas of the original to create a new text used to 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

1.2.6 Free translation:

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.

In free translation, there is a special form called “Adaption”. This is the “freest” form of translation.

E.g: To reduce fertility rate the present 3.7 children per woman to replacement level of 2.

Tỉ lệ sinh hiện tại của phụ nữ giảm từ 3,7 xuống còn 2 trẻ.

1.2.7 Idiomatic translation:

Idiomatic translation reproduces the “message” of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and the idiom where these do not exist in the original.

E.g: Clothes make man.
 Người đẹp vì lụa, lúa tốt vì phân.

1.2.8 Communicative translation:

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

E.g: Hello! How are you?

Lâu lắm không gặp! Cậu dạo này thế nào?

II_ Equivalence in translation

The translation of text between different languages inevitably involves a theory of equivalence. According to Vanessa Leonardo “Equivalence can be said to be the central issue in the translation although its definition, relevance, and applicability within the fields of translation theory have caused heated controversy, and many different theories of the concept of equivalence have been elaborate approaches to translation equivalence:

Nida (1964) distinguishes formal equivalence and dynamic translation as basic orientations rather than as binary choice:

Formal equivalence is achieved when the SL and TL words have the closest possible match of form and content.

Dynamic equivalence is achieved when the SL and TL words have the same effect on their effective readers.

Newmark (1988) defines: “The overriding purpose of any translation should be achieved 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:

- + If the purpose of the SL text is to effect and the TL translation is to inform or vice versa.
- + If there is a pronounced cultural gap between the SL and the TL 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 values besides denotative value and is achieved by the translation's choice of synonymous words or expressions.

Text-normation equivalence: The SL and the TL words are used in the same or similar context in the respective languages.

Pragmatic equivalence: With readership orientation, the SL and TL words have 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.

III_ESP in translation

3.1 Concept of ESP:

- ESP is the abbreviation for English for Specific Purpose. It is defined in the other ways. Some people described ESP as simply being the teaching of English for any purpose that could be specified. Others, however, were more precise, describing it as the teaching of English used in academic studies or the teaching of English for vocational or professional purposes.

As for broader definition of ESP, Hutchinson and Warters (1987) theorize, "ESP is an approach to language teaching in which all decisions as to content and method are based on the learners' reason for learners." (p.19). Anthony (1997) notes that it is not clear where ESP courses end and general English courses begin; numerous non-specialist ESP instructors use an ESP approach in that their syllable are based on analysis of learners needs and their own personal specialist knowledge of using English for real communication.

-Theorists Dudley-Evans and St John (1980 modified Stevens's original definition of ESP Journal gives an extended definition of ESP in terms of

'absolute' and 'variable' characteristics. They assert that ESP is not necessarily related to a specific discipline. Furthermore, ESP is likely to be used with adult learners although it could be used with young adults in a secondary school setting.

Definition of ESP (Dudley-Evans, 1997)

3.2 Types of ESP:

Types of ESP are identified three types ESP by David Carter (1983). There are:

- 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 situationally, as might be the linguistic needs of a dining-room waiter or air-hostess. However, such restricted repertoires are not language, 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 Carter (1983) is English for Academic and Occupational Purposes. In the ‘Tree of ELT’ (Hutchinson & Walters, 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'.

The third and final type of ESP identified by Carter (1983) is English for 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 agree 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.

IV_ Term in Website Design field

4.1 What is term?

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

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

Term is the variation of language in 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.

4.2 The characteristics of terms

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

The object is new and not yet has name.

The descriptive term is being used as 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 II

AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF WDT RELATING TO LANGUAGE OF STATIC AND DYNAMIC WEBSITE INTO VIETNAMESE

I_ Typical Terms relating to Static Website

1.1 Definition and structure of HTML

1.1.1 Definition of HTML

HTML, which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language, is the predominant markup language for web pages. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists etc as well as for links, quotes, and other items. It allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms. It is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of "tags" surrounded by angle brackets within the web page content. It can include or can load scripts in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML processors like Web browsers; and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to define the appearance and layout of text and other material.

1.1.2 Structure of an HTML

Every HTML document consists of two basic parts: the "head" and the "body." The head starts with the <head> tag and ends with the </head>, for the body the <body> tag is used in a similar manner. Both the head and the body must be enclosed in <html>...</html>

Thus, a typical HTML document has the following basic structure:

```
<html>  
<head>...</head>  
<body>...</body>  
</html>
```

To sum it up, enclosed between the <html>...</html> tags there are two basic parts -- the document head, and the document body. The head is mostly concerned with providing information about the document itself, while the body contains the information that people see in their browsers.

1.2 Typical Terms relating to HTML

Every HTML page will have some basic tags.

Heading tags: Thẻ tiêu đề

<h1> is biggest heading and <h6> is smallest heading

```
<h1>This is heading </h1>
```

```
<h6> This is heading </h6>
```

Paragraph Tags<p>: Thẻ đoạn văn

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

```
<p>This is another paragraph</p>
```

HTML will automatically add a blank line before and after each heading.

Line Break Tags: Thẻ xuống dòng

 does not need the closing tag like </br>

Line Break Tags
 used when you want to end a line but not want to start another paragraph. Thẻ
 will create a line when you write it down.

Note tag<!--->: Thẻ dùng để chú thích trong HTML

Bạn có thể sử dụng chú thích để giải thích về code của bạn, để sau này bạn có phải quay lại chỉnh sửa gì thì cũng dễ nhớ hơn.

Basic tags use in HTML

Tag	Description in Vietnamese
<html>	Xác định một văn bản dạng HTML
<body>	Xác định phần thân của tài liệu
<h1> to <h6>	Xác định header từ 1 đến 6
<p>	Xác định một đoạn văn
 	Chèn một dòng trắng
<hr>	Xác định một đường thẳng

<!-->	Xác định vùng chú thích
-------	-------------------------

The tags used to format text

Tag	Description in Vietnamese
	Định dạng chữ đậm
<big>	Định dạng chữ lớn
	Định dạng kiểu chữ được nhấn mạnh
<i>	Chữ in <i>ngiên</i>
<small>	Chữ nhỏ
	Chữ đậm
<sub>	định dạng subscripted (chữ nhỏ)
<sup>	Định dạng superscripted (chữ lên cao)
<ins>	Dạng chữ mới chèn thêm
	Dạng chữ bị xóa
<s>	Hết hỗ trợ. Thay bằng
<strike>	Hết hỗ trợ. Thay bằng
<u>	Gạch dưới

The Citations, Quotations, and Definition

Tag	Description in Vietnamese
-----	---------------------------

<abbr>	Kiểu tóm tắt
<acronym>	Kiểu viết tắt
<address>	Kiểu địa chỉ
<bdo>	Kiểu chữ định hướng
<blockquote>	Kiểu trích dẫn dài
<q>	Kiểu trích dẫn ngắn
<cite>	1 kiểu trích dẫn khác
<dfn>	Kiểu định nghĩa

Anchor Tag <a>: Thẻ tạo đường liên kết đến một tài liệu khác

```
<a href="url">Text you want write it down here </a>
```

Frameset Tag <frameset>: Thẻ khung

Tag	Description in Vietnamese
<frameset>	Kiểu a set of frames
<frame>	Kiểu a sub window (a frame)
<noframes>	Kiểu a noframe section for browsers that do not handle frames
<iframe>	Kiểu an inline sub window (frame)

Table Tag <table>: Bảng

The table is formatted by many rows and tags <tr>, each row is divided into multiple columns with data <td>. td stand of "table data", the contents of the data columns.

```
<table border="1">  
  
<tr>  
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>  
  
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>  
</tr>  
  
<tr>  
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>  
  
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>  
</tr>  
</table>
```

Đoạn code trên sẽ hiển thị như thế này trong cửa sổ trình duyệt

row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

Thẻ table

Tag	Description in Vietnamese
<table>	Vẽ bảng
<th>	Hàng đầu của bảng
<tr>	Hàng trong bảng

<td>	Ô trong hàng
<caption>	Nhãn của bảng
<colgroup>	Nhóm các cột
<col>	Định các thuộc tính của cột
<thead>	Hàng Đầu bảng
<tbody>	Thân của bảng
<tfoot>	Hàng cuối bảng

List tag: Thẻ danh sách

Tag	Description in Vietnamese
	Danh sách có sắp xếp
	Danh sách không sắp xếp
	Một phần tử trong danh sách
<dl>,<dt>,<dd>	Kiểu danh sách
<dir>	Hết hỗ trợ. Dùng thay thế
<menu>	Hết hỗ trợ. Dùng thay thế

Text field: Thẻ trường

Text field is used when you want to users to type letters, numbers v.v. into a form.

```
<form>
First name:

<input type="text" name="firstname">

<br>
Last name:

<input type="text" name="lastname">

</form>
```

Nó sẽ xuất hiện như sau trong trình duyệt

First name:

Last name:

Radio button: Nút radio được sử dụng khi bạn muốn người dùng chọn một trong những lựa chọn bạn đưa ra.

```
<form>
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="male"> Male

<br>
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female"> Female

</form>
```

Nó sẽ xuất hiện như sau trên trình duyệt

Male

Female

Checkbox: Hộp kiểm được sử dụng khi bạn muốn người chọn có thể chọn nhiều lựa chọn hơn.

```
<form name="input" action="html_form_action.asp" method="get">
Username:
```

```
<input type="text" name="user">  
<input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```

Trong trình duyệt nó nhìn như sau

Username:

Basic form

Tag	Description in Vietnamese
<form>	Kiểu form để nhập thông tin
<input>	Một ô nhập liệu
<textarea>	Vùng nhập liệu có nhiều hàng
<label>	Nhãn
<fieldset>	Nhóm các vùng nhập với nhau
<legend>	Nhãn của 1 fieldset
<select>	Danh sách chọn
<optgroup>	Nhóm các phần tử trong danh sách chọn
<option>	Một phần tử trong danh sách chọn
<button>	Nút bấm
<isindex>	Hết hỗ trợ. Dùng <input> thay thế

Image and src: Thẻ ảnh và thuộc tính của src (source) ``

Tag	Description in Vietnamese
<code></code>	Hình ảnh
<code><map></code>	Định nghĩa map (sơ đồ trên 1 hình)
<code><area></code>	Định Area, 1 vùng nhỏ tương ứng trên sơ đồ

Bgcolor: Thiết lập màu hình nền. Giá trị của thuộc tính này là hệ số hexadecimal, một giá trị màu RGB hoặc một tên màu

```
<body bgcolor="#000000">  
<body bgcolor="rgb(0,0,0)">  
<body bgcolor="black">
```

Dòng code trên cùng thiết lập hình nền thành màu đen.

Background: Thuộc tính background thiết lập một tấm hình làm hình nền.

```
<bodybackground="clouds.gif">  
<body background="http://www.w3schools.com/clouds.gif">
```

Địa chỉ URL có thể là tương đối như là ở dòng code thứ nhất hoặc tuyệt đối như là ở dòng thứ 2

II_ Typical Terms relating to Dynamic Website

2.1 Definition and structure of PHP

2.1.1 Definition of PHP

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor is a widely used, general-purpose scripting language that was originally designed for web development to produce dynamic web pages. For this purpose, PHP code is embedded into the HTML source document and interpreted by a web server with a PHP

processor module, which generates the web page document. As a general-purpose programming language, PHP code is processed by an interpreter application in command-line mode performing desired operating system operations and producing program output on its standard output channel. It may also function as a graphical application. PHP is available as a processor for most modern web servers and as stand alone interpreter on most operating systems and computing platforms.

2.1.2 Structure of a PHP

PHP only parses code within its delimiters. Anything outside its delimiters is sent directly to the output and is not processed by PHP (although non-PHP text is still subject to control structures described within PHP code). The most common delimiters are `<?php` to open and `?>` to close PHP sections.

PHP code embedded within HTML:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>PHP Test</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <?php
      ?>
  </body>
</html>
```

2.2 Typical Terms relating to PHP

In this part, we used those magic PHP tags. You may save your files with the php extension, but that's not enough. Sure, when you use the appropriate extension, as defined in the config file of the webserver, PHP will look at the file. But only the stuff between the PHP tags are actually

interpreted - the rest is just ignored. This allows you to mix HTML and PHP in the same file, and while other technologies like ASP.NET try to separate code and markup, PHP still encourages this mix, and allows you to do it in several different ways.

Boolean: kiểu biểu thị một giá trị thật. Nó có thể là TRUE hay FALSE.

Code:

```
$foo=True; // gán giá trị TRUE cho biến $foo.
```

Integer: là một tập hợp bao gồm các số {...,-2,-1,0,1,2,...}

Code:

```
$a = 1234; # số thập phân
```

```
$a = -123; # số âm
```

```
$a = 0123; # số bát phân
```

```
$a = 0x1A; # số thập lục phân
```

Floats, doubles or real numbers: Kiểu số thực có thể được chỉ định bằng cách sử dụng một trong các cú pháp sau:

Code:

```
$a = 1.234; $a = 1.2e3; $a = 7E-10;
```

String: là những chuỗi các kí tự.

Dấu nháy đơn: Ex: echo 'nguyenvancuong';

Dấu nháy kép: PHP hiểu sẽ có thêm các chuỗi cho các kí tự đặc biệt ... Ex: \n;\t;\|;\\$;...

\$name[index1]: Mảng là một danh sách các phần tử có cùng kiểu dữ liệu.

Code:

```
$meat[0]="chicken";  
$meat[1]="steak";  
$meat[2]="turkey";
```

Bạn cũng có thể sử dụng hàm `array()` của PHP để tạo ra một mảng. Ví dụ:

Code:

```
$meat=array("chicken","steak","turkey");
```

Object: Là một biến mà minh họa một kiểu mẫu template được gọi là class.

Resource: là một biến đặc biệt, chứa một tham chiếu đến resource bên ngoài.

NULL: giá trị NULL đặc biệt dùng để thể hiện một biến không có giá trị.

Code:

```
$var=NULL;
```

Strlen: strlen là string length - độ dài chuỗi.

Code:

```
<?php  
echo strlen("Updatesofts");  
?>
```

Kết quả in ra sẽ là 11 - số ký tự trong chuỗi "Updatesofts".

Trim - cắt bỏ phần thừa trong chuỗi

For example: PHP

Code:

```
<?php  
$str = "\t\t\t\t\nThis is a zigzag text \r\n\t\t";  
echo trim($str);  
?>
```

Kết quả output ra hoàn toàn có thể đoán được: **"This is a zigzag text"**

Ltrim và rtrim: ltrim dùng để bỏ các phần linh tinh bắt đầu xâu.

rtrim dùng để bỏ các phần linh tinh kết thúc xâu.

Strpos: Tìm kiếm trong xâu

For example: strpos("Updatesofts", "Update") sẽ trả về kết quả là 0.
strpos("ABCABC", "A", 2) sẽ trả về kết quả là 3.

Substr: Tách (extract) 1 phần trong xâu

Substr syntac: substr(xâu, vị trí bắt đầu, [số ký tự - nếu cần])

Ex: substr(\$str, 1) trả về xâu bắt đầu từ ký tự thứ 1. substr(\$str, 3, 2) trả về 2 ký tự của xâu bắt đầu từ ký tự thứ 3.

III_ Translation of common WDT abbreviations

Abbreviations are words or phrases that have been abbreviated. They are used in written and spoken communication in WDT field to save space and time. Abbreviations sometimes represent the first letter of several words or the first letters of just one word.

Abbreviations are also used to save space and time in communication. It is importance that we use abbreviations approved by the facility in which we work in order to prevent miscommunication. There are differing views on whether the abbreviations should have periods behind them or not. In most instances periods are used with abbreviations in WDT.

Again, there are many abbreviations. Everyday when you access to internet and design website, you meet some WDT abbreviations and wonder whether what they are, for example: the term “http.www”. Although you know its function you do not know how it is composed and it would be impossible to expect us to know them all in this paper. This study will provide you with some of the most common accepted abbreviations using in WDT.

Abbreviation	Full form	Vietnamese
ACE	Access Control Entry	Đầu vào điều kiện truy nhập
ACL	Access Control List	Danh mục điều kiện truy nhập
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line	Đường thuê bao kỹ thuật số bất đối xứng
ANSI	American National Standards Institute	Tiêu chuẩn quốc gia Hoa Kỳ
API	Application Programming Interface	Giao diện lập trình ứng dụng
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol	Giao thức phân giải địa chỉ
ASP	Active Server Page	Trang máy chủ hoạt động
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange	Chuẩn mã trao đổi thông tin Hoa Kỳ
AUI	Attachment Unit Interface	Giao diện đơn vị kết nối
BIOS	Basis input/output system	Hệ thống nhập xuất cơ bản
CAD	Computer Aided Design	Thiết kế với sự trợ giúp của máy tính
CASE	Computer Aided Software Engineering	Thiết kế phần mềm nhờ máy tính
CCNP	Cisco Certified Network Professional	Chứng chỉ mạng cao cấp của Cisco

CIDR	Classless Inter-Domain Routing	Sự định tuyến liên miền không khớp
CGI	Common Gateway Interface	Giao diện cổng nối chung
CPU	Central processing unit	Đơn vị xử lý trung tâm
CSS	Cascading Style Sheets	Lá kiểu mẫu phân tầng
DBA	Data Base Administrator	Quản trị cơ sở dữ liệu
DBMS	Data Base Management System	Hệ thống quản trị cơ sở dữ liệu
DDL	Data Definition Language	Ngôn ngữ định nghĩa dữ liệu
DFS	Distributed File System	Hệ thống tập tin phân tán
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	Giao thức cấu hình máy chủ năng động
DHCP	Dynamic Host Control Protocol	Giao thức điều khiển máy chủ năng động
DHTML	Dynamics Hyper Text Markup Language	Ngôn ngữ đánh dấu siêu văn bản động
DIA	Distributed internet Applications	Các ứng dụng liên mạng phân bố
DOM	Document Object Model	Mô hình Đối tượng Tài liệu
DOS	Disk Operating System	Hệ điều hành dùng đĩa/bộ nhớ ảo

DNS	Domain Name Service	Dịch vụ tên miền (DNS)
DLC	Data Link Control	Điều khiển đường truyền
DML	Data Manipulation Language	Ngôn ngữ thao tác dữ liệu
DLL	Dynamic Link Library	Thư viện liên kết năng động
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line	Đường dây thuê bao dạng số
EKE	Encrypted Key Exchange	Tổng đài nội bộ được mã hóa
FTP	File Transfer Protocol	Giao thức truyền tệp tin
GAN	Global Area Network	Mạng toàn cầu
HREF	Hypertext Reference	Tham chiếu siêu văn bản
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language	Ngôn ngữ đánh dấu siêu văn bản
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol	Giao thức truyền siêu văn bản
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol	Giao thức thông báo điều khiển mạng Internet
IE	Internet explorer	Trình duyệt Web của Microsoft
IGMP	Internet Group Management Protocol	Giao thức quản lý nhóm Internet
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force	Nhóm đặc trách kỹ thuật Internet
IIS	Internet Information	Dịch vụ cung cấp thông tin

	Server	Internet
IMAP	Internet Message Access Protocol	Giao thức giao tiếp trên mạng
IP	Internet protocol	Giao thức mạng
ISP	Internet service provider	Nhà cung cấp dịch vụ Internet
E-mail	Electronic mail	Thư điện tử
NAT	Network Address Translation	Dịch địa chỉ mạng
NDIS	Network Driver Interface Specification	Đặc tả giao diện ổ đĩa mạng
NTP	Network Time Protocol	Giao thức thời gian mạng
LAN	Local area network	Mạng máy tính cục bộ
MF	Mozilla Finefox	Trình duyệt Web “Mozilla Finefox”
MAN	Metropolitan Area Network	Mạng thành phố
MCP	Microsoft Certified Professional	Chứng chỉ ở cấp độ đầu tiên của Microsoft
MCSA	Microsoft Certified Systems Administrator	Chứng chỉ dành cho người quản trị hệ điều hành mạng của Microsoft
MCSE	Microsoft Certified Systems Engineer	Kỹ sư mạng được Microsoft chứng nhận
MIME	Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions	Mở rộng thư tín Internet đa năng

ONA	Open Network Architecture	Kiến trúc mạng mở
OLE	Object Linking and Embedding	Nhúng và liên kết đối tượng
OOP	Object Oriented Programming	Lập trình định hướng đối tượng
OS	Operating system	Hệ điều hành máy tính
POP	Post office protocol	Giao thức văn phòng dung để nhận mail từ mail server
SES	Search Engine Submission	Đăng ký website vào các cỗ máy tìm kiếm
SGML	Standard Generalized Markup Language	Ngôn ngữ đánh dấu chuẩn mở rộng
SQL	Structured Query Language	Ngôn ngữ truy vấn cấu trúc
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol	Giao thức kiểm soát truyền
USB	Universal serial bus	Chuẩn truyền dữ liệu theo dạng Bus
URL	Uniform Resource Locator	Bộ định vị tài nguyên thống nhất
UDP	User Datagram Protocol	Giao thức gói giữ liệu người dùng
VPN	Virtual Private Network	Mạng riêng ảo

WI-FI	Wireless fidelity	Kỹ thuật mạng không dây
WAN	Wide area network	Mạng máy tính diện rộng
WAP	Wireless Application Protocol	Giao thức ứng dụng vô tuyến
WML	Wireless Markup Language	Ngôn ngữ đánh dấu không dây
WPL	Web Programming Language	Ngôn ngữ lập trình Web
XML	Extensible Markup Language	Ngôn ngữ đánh dấu mở rộng
XHTML	Extensible HyperText Markup Language	Ngôn ngữ Đánh dấu Siêu văn bản Mở rộng

These above are some common English WDT abbreviations. However, we often meet some similar abbreviations but different in meaning in the English WDT texts and we get troubles to translate them well. From this issue, the following table will distinguish some of them to help partially this issue:

Similar Abbreviations	Full Form	Vietnamese
ASP	Active serve page	Ngôn ngữ viết web
ASP	Aplication services provide	Nhà cung cấp dịch vụ ứng dụng

API	Application Programming Interface	Giao diện lập trình ứng dụng
API	API Scale	Cân API
ATM	Automated teller machine	Máy rút tiền tự động
ATM	Asynchronous transfer mode	Chế độ truyền không đồng bộ
CAE	Computer-aided education	Giáo dục có máy tính hỗ trợ
CAE	Computer-aided engineering	Kỹ thuật có máy tính hỗ trợ
CDL	Computer description language	Ngôn ngữ mô tả máy tính
CDL	Computer design language	Ngôn ngữ thiết kế máy tính
IP	Internet protocol	Giao thức truyền tải
IP	Instruction processor	Bộ xử lý lệnh
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	Giao thức cấu hình máy chủ năng động
DHCP	Dynamic Host Control Protocol	Giao thức điều khiển máy chủ năng động
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line	Đường dây thuê bao dạng số
DSL	Data Set Label	Nhãn tập dữ liệu

MMS	Multimedia messaging services	Dịch vụ nhắn tin đa phương tiện
MMS	Manufacturing monitoring system	Hệ thống giám sát sản xuất
MRO	Maintanance repairs and operation	Bảo trì sửa chữa và vận hành
MRO	Multiregional operation	Điều tác đa vùng
PHP	Hypertext Preprocessor	Ngôn ngữ viết web động PHP
PHP	Personal Home Page	Trang cá nhân mẫu
WAN	Wide area network	Mạng máy tính diện rộng
WAN	Wireless Application Protocol	Giao thức ứng dụng không dây

IV_ Procedures that are employed to translate English WDT abbreviations into Vietnamese

We know that the application of information technology has been increasing over recent years the development speed the language of WDT, programming languages is quick. There are many website have been designed everyday for any purposes. Around from one week or a month, the infomation and knowledge that we saw on the Internet become backward because they are updated frequently. So if studing and approaching new technology we have to know English. English terms and Vietnamese equivalence exist refraction about meaning and elements. It is an obstruction to approach new

technology if the approacher is not good at English and does not get acquaintance with their Vietnamese equivalent. So that we need to know how WDT are translated in order to ensure our correct understanding of their meaning.

4.1 Literal translation

A literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communication value. This literal translation makes little sense in English. If the two languages are related, the literal translation can often be understood. Their rules base on the nearest connection about any aspects. These notions are used in Vietnam and Vietnamese provide new meaning for equivalent words with the same rule.

WDT	Vietnamese Equivalence
Access	Truy cập
Bookmack	Đánh dấu
Banner	Biểu ngữ
Client	Máy khách
Cursor	Con trỏ
Command	Lệnh
Cut and paste	Cắt và dán
Connection oriented	Hướng kết nối
Database management system	Hệ thống quản lý cơ sở dữ liệu
Design of the System	Thiết kế hệ thống
Design tools	Thiết kế các công cụ

Database	Cơ sở dữ liệu
Download	Tải xuống
Embedded database	Nhúng vào cơ sở dữ liệu
Electronic mail	Thư điện tử
Firewall	Bức tường lửa
Hypertext markup language	Ngôn ngữ đánh dấu siêu văn bản
Intermediate equipment	Thiết bị trung gian
Interface	Giao diện
Intersystem communication	Truyền thông nội hệ thống
Link	Liên kết
Memory	Bộ nhớ
Network compatible	Mạng tương thích
Object Oriented Programming	Lập trình hướng đối tượng
Path	Đường dẫn
Plug And Play	Cắm và chạy.
Programming layers	Lớp Lập trình
Query and update	Truy vấn và cập nhật
Return code	Mã trở lại
Server	Máy chủ
Software Construction	Xây dựng phần mềm

Syntax	Cú pháp
--------	---------

4.2 Calque translation

According to Newmark “This is a loan translation of a particular kind: a complete syntactic unit is borrowed but its individual elements are translated literally. The result may be a calque of expression, which preserves the syntactic structure of the SL While introducing a new mode of expression”

Let’s consider the following examples in which WDT are translated basing on this procedure:

Source Language	Target Language
Anti-virut	Chống vi rút
Buffer Overflow	Lỗi tràn bộ đệm
Client	Máy khách
Commandline	Dòng lệnh
Computer Programmer	Người lập trình máy tính
Disconnect	Không kết nối
Disconnected components	Ngắt kết nối các thành phần
Embed	Nhúng vào
Expanded	Mở rộng ra
Microprograming	Vi lập trình
Interface	Giao diện
Interconnectivity	Sự nối liên thông

Intranet	Mạng cục bộ
Intersystem	Liên hệ thống

4.3 Translation by using loan word

This is some resistance to this strategy in Vietnam, as many translators prefer to create new Vietnamese words rather than borrow English words. However, this strategy can be useful when dealing with concepts or ideas that are new to Vietnam, cultural specific items, buzzwords and proper names of diseases or medicines that are widely known by their English names. And WDT field is a technical field, there are many concepts, terms are new to Vietnam learners, the following examples will illustrate what I have conformed:

Source Language	Target Language
Administrator	Quản trị viên
Domain name	Tên miền
Driver	Chương trình điều khiển
Node	Nút
Root	Nút gốc
Child	Nút con
Parent	Nút cha
Sibling	Nút anh em
Descendant	Nút con, cháu

Debug	Chỉnh lỗi
Ancestor	Nút ông bà
Path	Đường dẫn
Net	Mạng
Menu bar	Thanh menu
Web browser	Trình duyệt web
Webpace	Trang web
Web Server	Máy chủ

The example above show cases of partial borrowing. “web”, “Internet”, “file”, “driver” “menu” or “card” are often used as loan words in the Vietnamese, not because they have no equivalence but because they are terms widely and popularly used in WDT field especially with people all over the world who work in WDT field.

As with the strategy of substitution, the freedom with translators use loan words will depend on the norm of translation prevailing their societies and Vietnam is among countries, which are much tolerant of loan words.

4.4 Translation by paraphrasing

4.4.1 Translation by paraphrasing using related word

This is an explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text by using related words. This strategy can be used when translating an English word or concept that exist in Vietnamese or when the Vietnamese term for its include all the meaning conveyed by the English term for the same concept.

Source Language	Target Language
------------------------	------------------------

Active Directory	Hệ thống thư mục tích cực có thể mở rộng và tự điều chỉnh giúp cho người quản trị có thể quản lý tài nguyên trên mạng một cách dễ dàng
Synchoronous orbit satellite	Vệ tinh quay quang quỹ đạo trái đất ở một tốc độ kiểm soát để duy trì vị trí của nó trong sự liên hệ của nó với trái đất
Post office protocol	Giao thức văn phòng dùng để nhận mail từ server

4.4.2 Translation by paraphrasing using unrelated word

This is an explanation of the meaning of the segment of the text by adding the new words to explain more about the source term.

E.g:

Source Language	Target Language
Cookie	Là những phần dữ liệu nhỏ có cấu trúc được chia sẻ giữa web site và browser của người dùng đã được mã hoá bởi Website đó
Flash	Hình ảnh động
Multimedia	Là các file ảnh, video hay âm thanh lồng trong trang
Navigator	Là tập hợp những đường liên kết dẫn đến các trang chuyên đề

Ping	Là chương trình cho phép bạn xác định một host còn hoạt động hay không
Usestat	Dòng lệnh này hiển thị User Full name ngày tháng và thời gian đăng nhập cho mỗi người dùng trên mỗi admin đã chỉ định

4.5 Addition and omission

Addition is the translation in which additional information is supplied in a translation. The additional information a translator may have to his/her version is normally cultural, technical or linguistic. While omission is to omit redundancy and repetition that is characteristic of the SL.

The following examples will show this method:

Home:	Trang chủ của một website
Anchor<a>:	Thẻ tạo đường liên kết đến một tài liệu khác
Mozilla Firefox:	Trình duyệt web “Mozilla Firefox”
Webserver:	Là một máy chủ cung cấp các dịch vụ về Web trên môi trường Internet.
Webmaster:	Là chủ một Website người có quyền hạn cao nhất trên Website đó

CHAPTER III: MAIN FINDINGS

I. Common Mistakes in understanding

When contacting with the words in translating WDT which have foreign origin or have no equivalent in TL or are popularly used in international transactions. To avoid the common mistakes in translating WDT from English into Vietnamese, It should be paid attention in translation by using loan word or loan word plus explanation in Vietnamese.

E.g:

Escape (Esc) is commonly understood as “*Thoát, trốn thoát*” by non-major IT but, in fact, it must be interpreted “*Dừng tải một trang*”.

Following is a list of such mistakes:

Original word	Incorrectly interpreted	Correct
Administrator	Người quản lý	Quản trị viên, người có quyền hạn cao nhất trên máy Server
Domain	Lãnh thổ, phạm vi	Tên miền
Flash	Tia sáng, lóe sáng	Ảnh động
Hosting, Host	Chủ, chủ nhà	Là nơi cất giữ các file tạo nên trang web
Reload	Chất lại, nạp lại	Tải lại, mở lại
Source	Nguồn, nguồn gốc	Mã nguồn

II. Some suggestions

When studying on English terms in WDT and their Vietnamese equivalence or expressions together with the translation methods and strategies employed in the translation of collected terms in WDT field in chapter two, we find that different translation procedures are employed to translate single terms, compound terms or new terminology. Hereafter are some conclusions which used to in these translation methods below:

2.1 At Word level

2.1.1 Recognized translation

At word level is one of the most used translation methods for the translation of WDT. We can take this advantage into their job doing translation as, more or less, they can find corresponding words or equivalence to the English terms.

E.g:

Firewall: Bức tường lửa

Syntax: Cấu trúc

Source: Mã nguồn

2.1.2 Translation by calque

According to Newmark “This is a loan translation of a particular kind: a complete syntactic unit is borrowed but its individual elements are translated literally. The result may be a calque of expression, which preserves the syntactic structure of the SL while introducing a new mode of expression”

E.g:

Client: Máy khách

Gateway: Cổng vào mạng

Intranet: Mạng cục bộ

2.1.3 Translation by paraphrasing

This method is used when having complex and difficult terms of WDT. This method shows that Vietnamese language still lacks corresponding words to express English terms. This is one of the reasons that causes translators confusion in choosing the right word for a specific term. Thus, this group of terms should be further studied.

E.g:

Flash: Hình ảnh động

Multimedia: Là các file ảnh, video hay âm thanh lồng trong trang web

Navigator: Tập hợp những đường liên kết dẫn đến các trang chuyên đề

2.2 At above word level

2.2.1 Literal translation

At this level, terms of WDT field are more complicated as they are formed by different combination among different word classes. However, each single part of a term in this group can be translated literally. This means translators may not get confused when dealing with these terms as they can deploy the literal translation method for the translation.

E.g:

Remote Access:	Truy cập từ xa qua mạng
Computer Programmer:	Lập trình viên máy tính
Plug and play:	Cắm và chạy

2.2.2 Translation by paraphrasing

There is a group of terms that no corresponding or equivalent in Vietnamese can be found, this may lead to some difficulties for the translators in their attempt to seek for an exact and right word for aspecific English terms.

E.g:

Serial advanced technology attachment: Chuẩn truyền dữ liệu theo dạng nối tiếp

Encrypted key exchange: Tổng đài nội bộ được mã hóa

2.2.3 Translation by omission or addition

In order to have a better TL terms for the SL, sometimes the translators have to add word(s) or to omit part(s) from the SL terms.

E.g:

Webserver: Là một máy chủ cung cấp các dịch vụ về Web trên môi trường Internet.

Webmaster: Là chủ một Website người có quyền hạn cao nhất trên Website đó

2.3_ New terminologies

There are many new terms that is added more in WDT in order to solve this, translators often borrow words from the SL text into the TL text.

E.g:

Facebook: là một website mạng xã hội truy cập miễn phí để liên lạc và giao tiếp với người khác.

Hosting service: Dịch vụ máy chủ

Portal: Cổng thông tin điện tử.

PART III: CONCLUSION

1. Summary of the study

We all know that today English is used in the world as the global language. It has been used in all spheres of public activity. Most of website is written in English even they have their mother tongue's webpage. In addition to this, English is the language of over sixty percent of the world's radio programs. More than seventy percent of all international mail is written in English and addressed in English, and eighty percent of all computer text is stored in English. English has acquired the largest vocabulary of the entire world's language, perhaps as many as two million words, and has generated

one of the human races. Therefore, understanding English clearly and using English well play an important role especially for people use English as second language because of differences in culture.

Being aware of the importance of English and some difficulties of foreign learners, for example Vietnamese and people those who have intend to design website or study IT, I have decided to choose the study which commonly used English terms in WDT field and initially studying the translation methods employed in the translation of the term into Vietnamese.

This paper includes three main parts, of which Part II is the focal point which is subdivided into three chapters:

Chapter one reviews the theory of translation, ESP in general, technical translation and definition of term. **Chapter two** focus on studying the translation of term in WDT field. In this Chapter, the paper initially studies the method and procedures that are employed to translate these English terms into Vietnamese in order to see whether translators may or may not face difficulties when dealing with these terms. **Chapter three** is the main findings that gain through the study of translating the collections of WDT and also abbreviation into Vietnamese. Moreover, I would also like to give as many examples as possible which are of best selection from different sources to help readers have a wide and clear understanding of my study.

It is hope that, despite of its limited scope of the study, this writing will be of some help to those who are interested in English WDT. With this research, I have myself gained much vocabulary that is expected to be useful for my future job. I have also acquired knowledge of employing different methods or strategies in the translation of WDT.

Due to the limitation of time and comprehensive knowledge of mine in this field, the research paper may not satisfy the reader entirely. There still remain some shortcomings and limitation in the paper and some aspects of the subject could not be mentioned. Yet, it might guide readers to other interesting ideas of the subject for further research.

2. Suggestions for further study

When I studied about WDT I realise that when translate WDT into Vietnamese we use many loan words. From examples above, we know that some WDT nearly can not be translated, like “web” is typical example. Although its Vietnamese equivalence is “mạng”, it is only used in limited situations. And “trang web” are not translated into “trang mạng”.

As mentioned in the part of introduction, learners often meet difficulties when approaching to WDT document but due to limitation of time and knowledge, the researcher can only focus on certain general WDT and applied strategies to acquire suitable Vietnamese equivalence terms.

I do hope that my research can help not only the people those who take care of designing website but also help people more understand about website languages, WDT and abbreviations often using in website.

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