

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



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KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP

NGÀNH: NGOẠI NGỮ

**Sinh viên : Nguyễn Thị Thu Trang
Giảng viên hướng dẫn: ThS. Đào Thị Lan Hương**

HẢI PHÒNG - 2017

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

**A STUDY ON THE TRANSLATION OF NOUN
PHRASES IN THE WEATHER FORECASTS FROM
ENGLISH INTO VIETNAMESE**

**KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP ĐẠI HỌC HỆ CHÍNH QUY
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**Sinh viên : Nguyễn Thị Thu Trang
Lớp : NA1701
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NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

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Tên đề tài: A study on the translation of noun phrases in the weather forecasts from English into Vietnamese

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 TỐT NGHIỆP

Người hướng dẫn thứ nhất:

Họ và tên: Đào Thị Lan Hương

Học hàm, học vị: Thạc sỹ

Cơ quan công tác: Trường Đại học Dân lập Hải Phòng

Nội dung hướng dẫn: A study on the translation of noun phrases in the weather forecasts from English into Vietnamese

Người hướng dẫn thứ hai:

Họ và tên:.....

Học hàm, học vị:.....

Cơ quan công tác:.....

Nội dung hướng dẫn:.....

Đề tài tốt nghiệp được giao ngày tháng năm

Yêu cầu phải hoàn thành xong trước ngày tháng năm

Đã nhận nhiệm vụ ĐTTN

Sinh viên

Đã giao nhiệm vụ ĐTTN

Người hướng dẫn

Hải Phòng, ngày tháng.....năm 2017

Hiệu trưởng

GS.TS. NGUYỄN Trần Hữu Nghị

PHẦN NHẬN XÉT CỦA CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN

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Hải Phòng, ngày ... tháng ... năm 2017

Cán bộ hướng dẫn

(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)

NHẬN XÉT ĐÁNH GIÁ

CỦA NGƯỜI CHĂM PHẢN BIỆN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

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

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2. Cho điểm của người chấm phản biện :

(Điểm ghi bằng số và chữ)

Ngày..... tháng..... năm 2017

Người chấm phản biện

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Student

Nguyen Thi Thu Trang.

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PART I: INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale of the study

Weather has been considered as a decisive factor in many fields of the society due to its vital importance. However, in recent years, the weather has changed significantly that it has had various impacts on people's lives. As a result, weather predicting, which provides knowledge and information of future weather condition, has obviously become a very essential part in our life.

Nowadays, it cannot be denied that a large number of weather's documents are written in English. Therefore, understanding Vietnamese weather documents and news via the weather forecast is not inefficient, having knowledge of English ones is necessary, too.

In fact, during the process of translating English into Vietnamese, translators often face many difficulties in conveying the exact meaning of words in general and noun phrases related to weather phenomenon in particular. When dealing with them, the author feel confused and get into a lot of troubles. Thus, translation techniques of noun phrases in weather forecasts from English into Vietnamese are brought into consideration in this study. For that reason, I would like to carry out a study on the topic "A study on the translation of noun phrases in the weather forecasts from English into Vietnamese" to help learners and translators have deeper knowledge about noun phrases in translation.

2. Aims of the study

My study aims at:

- Providing an overview on theoretical background of translation and noun phrases.
- Conducting an analysis of noun phrases in English weather forecasts.
- Pointing out several difficulties encountered by Vietnamese learners and translators as well as recommending some solutions to avoid misunderstanding when translating.

3. Scope of the study

•Due to the limitation of time, knowledge and experience, my research mainly focuses on the feature of English noun phrases in weather forecasts, listing some problems when translating those ones as well as suggesting some strategies to apply into translating them.

4. Methods of the study

In order to achieve the primary mentioned aims of the study I have used quantitative method, in which I have collected data from a number of sources including books about translation and grammar written by English and Vietnamese authors. Besides, several websites also have been used as a source of information for this study.

5. Organization of the study

My study paper consists of three parts, in which the second one is considered the most important.

•Part I: The rationale, aims, methods, scope and the organization of the study are mentioned in this part with a view to help readers have an overview of my study.

•Part II: This is the main content of the study which includes three chapters:

+ Chapter 1: Theoretical background.

+ Chapter 2: The translation of noun phrases in the weather forecasts from English into Vietnamese.

+ Chapter 3: Some suggestions including steps, ways and methods that can be applied into translating noun phrases in the weather forecasts from English into Vietnamese.

•Part III: This part points out the difficulties encountered by Vietnamese learners and translators as well as summarizes the main ideas mentioned in the previous parts of the study.

PART II: DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 1: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 Translation theory

1.1 .1 Definition

Nowadays, according to Anne D. Cordero (1984; p350) “the need for translation is especially acute in our modern world”. Obviously, translation plays an important role in our life today. Not only do nations depend on it to bridge impossible communication gap, friendship, but it also helps to access to the wealth of many fields, such as: Science, Technical Information, Commercial, Advertisement, Entertainment, Education, Tourism,...etc. However, certain language barriers still exist and make translation more necessary now than ever before.

Consequently, many writers and researchers have written about translation leading to a large number of its definitions. These following ones are basic theoretical background for this study:

- According to Bell (1991; p5): “Translation is the expression in another language (target language) of what has been expressed in one language (source language) preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences”.

- Also, Newmark (1988; p5) stated that: “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that author intended the text”.

- As stated by Nida (1959), “Translation is the interpretation of the meaning of a text in one language (the source text) and the production in another language of equivalent text (the target text) that communicates the same message”.

- Bui Tien Bao (1997) from Ha Noi National University defines that “Translation is rendering a written text into another language in a way that the author intended the text”.

- Tu Anh (2005) shares the same opinion with above authors when saying that “Translation is the transmission of a thought expressed in one

language by means of another language. The language used to express the thought directly is called the source language, and the language used to translate that thought is called the target language”.

1.1.2 Translation methods

• There is a large number of methods by which the text will be translated. However, according to Peter Newmark (1988; p), there are eight methods of translation namely: word-for-word, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaption, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. He also illustrated a diagram as shown below to point out two groups of translation methods by basing on the degree of emphasis on the source language and the target one.

• Also, there is an agreement with Peter Newmark. As stated by Larson (1984; p15), translation method is divided into 2 categories. The first one is form-based (literal translation) and the second one is meaning-based (idiomatic translation). By literal translation, he means the translation faithfully follows the form of the source language. Whereas, the idiomatic translation tries to convey the meaning of the source language intended by the writer in a natural form of the receptor language.

1.1.2.1 Methods closet to the source language

1.1.2.1.1 Word-for-word translation

Here the source language (SL) word is translated into another language by their most common meanings, which can also be out of context at times, especially in idioms and proverbs.

- The following are the characteristics of this approach:

+ SL word order is preserved.

+ Words are translated by their most common meanings, and out of context.

Ex: He is a big liar.

=> Anh ta là một lớn nói dối.

Or: Mời bạn về nhà tôi chơi.

=> Invited friend about my house play

- This kind of translation used for:

+ Information about SL

+ Language learning (mechanics of language)

+ Pre-translation process of difficult text in order to gain the sense of meaning

1.1.2.1.2 Literal translation

Here the SL grammatical constructions are translated to their nearest language (TL). A literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communicative values.

- The following are the characteristics of this approach:

+ Lexical words are translated singly, and out of context.

Ex: He is a big liar

=> Anh ta là một kẻ nói dối lớn.

Ex: He looked up at the Milky Way

=> Anh ta nhìn lên con đường màu sữa.

- This kind of translation used for:

+ Pre-translation process to identify problems

+ Basis of poetry translation for poet who does not understand SL

1.1.2.1.3 Faithful translation

Here the translation interprets the exact contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the grammatical structures of the TL.

- The following are characteristics of this approach:

+ Words are translated in context but uncompromising to TL.

+ Transfer cultural words

+ Does not naturalize

+ Often read like a translation

Ex: He is as fast as a kangaroo.

=> Nó nhanh như một con kanguru.

- This kind of translation used for:

- + Literary translation
- + Authoritative texts
- + Drafts

1.1.2.1.4 Semantic translation

Semantic translation refers to that type of translation, which takes into account the aesthetic value of the SL text.

- The following are the characteristics of this approach:

- + More flexible than faithful translation
- + Naturalize a bit while faithful translation is uncompromising (but in order to achieve aesthetic effect), for instance, it may translate cultural words with neutral or functional items.

- + Great focus on aesthetic features of source text (at expense of meaning if necessary).

- + Close rendering of metaphors, collocations, technical terms, slang, colloquialisms, unusual syntactic structures and collocations, peculiarly used words, neologism, badly written or inaccurate passages.

- This kind of translation used for:

- + Texts that have high status, e.g., religion texts, legal texts, politicians' speeches

- + Expressive texts, e.g., literature

Ex1: "Right in the heart of Ha Noi, Hoan Kiem Lake is an enchanting body of water, a peaceful oasis away from all the hustle of the city."

=> "Năm ngay giữa trái tim Hà Nội, hồ Hoàn Kiếm là một hồ nước đẹp mê hồn, một ốc đảo yên bình tách biệt với sự hối hả bận rộn của thành phố."

Ex2: Life is never easy. So whatever comes to destroy you, stay firm and be the bravest as you can. You might cry, be upset, but never lose hope; and most especially, never give up because GOD is always there, here and forever.

=> "Cuộc sống không bao giờ đơn giản và dễ dàng. Vì vậy, dù có bất cứ điều gì tồi tệ xảy đến, hãy cứng rắn và dũng cảm lên. Bạn có thể khóc, có

thể buồn nhưng đừng bao giờ đánh mất hi vọng và quan trọng nhất là đừng bao giờ từ bỏ hi vọng vì Thiên Chúa luôn ở bên cạnh bạn và mãi mãi bên bạn.”

1.1.2.2 Methods closet to the target language

1.1.2.2.1 Adaptation

The text is rewritten considering the SL culture which is converted to the TL culture where the characters, themes, and plots are usually preserved.

- This kind of translation is used mainly for plays and poems.

Ex: Melody Angel 27 September 2004 (from “The Grant Piano”)

What feeling do I borrow?	cảm xúc nào tôi đang mượn
Sometimes I am happy	Có những lúc trong tôi là hạnh phúc
Sometimes I am sad	Có những lúc sầu muộn lại đong đầy
I can feel my heart	Trái tim tôi tâm sự với tôi đây:
Telling me I feel bad	Tôi thấy xấu, buồn đau và khổ ải!
First I’m up there F	Đang trên cao cảm thấy lòng thoải mái
irst I’m down here	Bỗng ngờ đâu phút chốc lại vơi đầy
I’m holding my fear	Sợ hãi nào tôi đang giữ trong tay
But it’s hard to hear	Nó giã giụa, quấy rầy cho tôi khổ
What I sing today	Tôi đang hát một bài ca nào đó
Is what I feel tomorrow?	Lời nhạc này – cảm giác của ngày mai
I can hear my thoughts	Tôi đang nghe trí óc tôi tâm sự:
“What I am to borrow?”	Cảm giác nào cần phải mượn nữa đây?
My feelings change	Dẫu biết rõ cảm xúc tựa gió mây
Nearly every minute	Luôn luân chuyển vô thường trong mỗi
I can feel my heart	phút
Still holding fear in it	Tôi thương cảm trái tim tôi nhỏ dại
	Nhịp đập nào thiếu vắng nỗi lo đây?
	(dohop – phỏng dịch từ tiếng anh)

1.1.2.2.2 Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. It is a kind of meaning-based translation and usually a paraphrase much longer than the original.

Free translation focuses on the content of the target text rather than the form, which means that the same content is expressed in the target text but with very different grammatical structures if need to be.

Ex: Business is business.

=> Công việc là công việc, tình cảm là tình cảm, không thể lẫn lộn được

1.1.2.2.3 Idiomatic translation

It translates the message of the original text but tends to distort the original meaning at times by referring colloquialisms and idioms.

Idiomatic translation makes use of idioms and colloquialisms that are not present in the source text.

It is asserted that the original meaning of a fixed combination is not equal to the sum of the meaning of separate words.

Ex: Out of sight, out of mind

=> Xa mắt cách lòng.

Wait and see.

=> Thời gian sẽ trả lời.

No guide, no realization

=> Không thầy đồ mầy làm nên.

1.1.2.2.4 Communicative translation

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

- The following are the characteristics of this approach:

+ Be freer than semantic translation

+ Give priority to the effectiveness of the message to be communicated

+ Focus on factors such as readability and naturalness
 + Both the content and the language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the reader.

- This kind of translation used for informative texts.

Ex: a small conversation between friends

<p>Vijay: Hello, Karthik! I visited your house yesterday. You weren't there. Where did you go?</p>	<p>Vijay: Chào cậu, Karthik! Hôm qua tớ có đến nhà cậu nhưng mà cậu không có ở nhà. Cậu đi đâu thế?</p>
<p>Karthik: I went to see the football match between our school and Brindavan school. I left home very early.</p>	<p>Karthik: Tớ đi xem trận thi đấu bóng đá giữa trường của chúng ta và trường Brindavan. Tớ rời khỏi nhà rất sớm.</p>
<p>Vijay: How was the match? Was it interesting yesterday?</p>	<p>Vijay: Trận đấu diễn ra như thế nào? Có thú vị không?</p>
<p>Karthik: The match started exactly at 5pm. Our school played well and scored the first goal before half time immediately after, Brindavan School scored the equalizer. Our school scored the winning goal in the last minute and won the match.</p>	<p>Karthik: Đúng 5 giờ chiều thì trận đấu chính thức bắt đầu. Đội bóng trường chúng ta chơi rất tốt và ghi điểm bàn thắng đầu tiên vào khoảng giữa trận đấu. Lập tức ngay sau đó, đội bóng trường Brindavan vượt lên ghi điểm hòa. Đội bóng trường mình ghi điểm vào phút cuối cùng và chiến thắng trận đấu.</p>
<p>Vijay: Oh! When did you reach home?</p>	<p>Vijay: Oh! Khi nào cậu về đến nhà?</p>
<p>Karthik: I reached home very late.</p>	<p>Karthik: Tớ về đến nhà rất trễ.</p>
<p>Vijay: By the way who won the match last year? Karthik: Even last year, our school won the match.</p>	<p>Vijay: Trong trận đấu năm ngoái đội nào giành chiến thắng?</p>
	<p>Karthik: Ngay cả năm trước đội trường chúng ta cũng giành chiến thắng</p>

1.1.3 Translation strategies

Baker (1992) shows the classification of strategies used by professional translators when translating:

1.1.3.1 With non-equivalence at word level

Often, you translate a text from Vietnamese to English and vice versa. There is no direct equivalences can be found in Vietnamese for English words. Maybe, the concept or idea is new to the Vietnamese, as in the case with “gender”, which is in fact a relatively new concept in general, and a difficult one to understand and explain it in many languages. The concept can be known or readily understood but there is no specific Vietnamese word to express it. For instance, “backwash” and “wash back”. In addition, some words have special connotations that are not conveyed by the Vietnamese word for the same thing. The strategies listed below can be used to handle cases of non-equivalence.

1.1.3.1.1 Translating by a more specific word.

In some cases, it may be necessary to use a more specific word to translate a source language word to a target language word. This strategy usually involves in selecting one word among several ones because may be a source language word whose meaning can be expressed by several target language words.

For example, the word “rice” in English can be translated into many different Vietnamese words depending on whether one person is planting it, cooking it or eating it. Therefore, the English word itself cannot determine the word in Vietnamese, but it bases on the context.

1.1.3.1.2 Translating by a more general word.

In some cases, the translators have to use a more general word since the specific word in the source language does not exist in the target language.

One example can be found in English-Vietnamese translation. The English distinguishes three types of vehicle: mopeds, motorbikes and

scooters; on the other hand, Vietnamese only has “xe máy” to replace such three words.

1.1.3.1.3 Translating by cultural substitution.

This strategy often involves in replacing culture-specific items by a target language item which does not have the same propositional meaning, but it is likely to have the same impact on the target readers. This strategy is beneficial to readers of the target language since they can imagine what that item looks like in their culture.

1.1.3.1.4 Translating by using a loan word or loan word plus explanation.

This strategy is useful when the translator has to deal with concepts or ideas that are new to the audience, culture-specific items and proper names of diseases or medicines.

For instance, the word HIV and AIDS are two of many loan words that are frequently in Vietnamese. In the past, this new disease was quite new to Vietnamese people; therefore, it was often used in Vietnam for a long time up to now, and most people seem to get accustomed to this concept; consequently, these two words are frequently used without any explanations nowadays.

1.1.3.1.5 Translating by using a paraphrase.

This strategy can be applied into translation when a word or phrase in the source language does not exist in the target language, or when a term in target language does not include all the meanings conveyed by the source language term for the same concept. Ex:

Source text: “Pregnant should avoid alcohol”

Target text: “Phụ nữ không nên uống rượu”

In English, the word “alcohol” includes all alcohol drinks in its meaning, but that equivalent word in Vietnamese “rượu” does not include “bia” in its definition. Therefore, the Vietnamese sentence should add “bia” or use another phrase “đồ uống có cồn” to reflect the full meaning.

1.1.3.1.6 Translating by omission.

Although some theorists may object to this strategy since it is too drastic, it is sometimes appropriate to omit some words or phrases that are not essential to the meaning or the impact of the text. Ex:

Source text: “Much can be done even without being physically presented at the meaning”.

Target text: “Nhiều việc có thể làm ngay cả khi không có mặt tại cuộc họp”.

In this translation, the difference between “physically present” and “present” is so minimal that it does not seriously affect the meaning of Vietnamese meanings. Therefore, the omission of “physically” in Vietnamese sentence can be acceptable.

1.1.3.1.7 Translating by illustration.

This is a useful strategy when a word which lacks an equivalent in the target language refers to a physical entity which can be illustrated. However, this strategy can hardly be found in translation.

1.1.3.2 With idioms and set expressions.

1.1.3.2.1 Using an idiom or a set expression of similar meaning and form.

According to Baker (1992), this first strategy ‘involves using an idiom in the TL which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the SL idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items. Nevertheless, it goes without saying that this kind of match cannot be always possible. Usually they might pertain to idioms having the same origin (deriving from myths, literature, similar traditions and usages or shared between cultures throughout the times). Ex:

Source text: “To fight like cats and dogs”

Target text: “Cãi nhau như chó với mèo”.

1.1.3.2.2 Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

As stated by Baker (1992): It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the TL which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items. For instance:

Source text: “To carry coals to Newcastle”

Target text: “Chở củi về rừng”

1.1.4 Equivalence in translation

Equivalence is considered the major concept in translation. According to Pym (2007), equivalence is supposed to define translation, and translation, in turn, defines equivalence. Theorists of translation have studied equivalence in relation to the translation process, namely quantitative and qualitative approach.

1.1.4.1 Quantitative approach

Kade (1968) divided equivalence into four categories.

- The first type is one-to-one equivalence, when a single expression in the target language for a single source language is used.

Ex: Information Technology = Công nghệ Thông tin.

- The second one is one-to-many equivalence; when more than one target language expression for a single source language expression is used.

Ex: Nuôi = to breed, to feed, to raise, to keep, to support.

Bamboo = tre, nứa, trúc, mai, vầu

To wear = mặc, đội, đeo, đi, xức

- The third one is when a target language expression covers part of a concept designated by a single source language expression, the phenomenon is called one-to-part-of-one equivalence.

Ex: Rồng = dragon

Thảo nguyên = bush

- Last, nil equivalence happens when there is no target language expression for a source language expression.

Ex: Internet = mạng Internet

Chung cake = bánh chung / Aodai = Áo dài

1.1.4.2 Qualitative approach.

1.1.4.2.1 Functional-based approach

Nida and Taber (1982) presented two separate kinds of equivalence:

- Formal equivalence: this kind of equivalence can be achieved when the source language and the target language have closest possible match of form and content of the message. They also add that there is not always such a perfect match between two languages and suggest that formal equivalence can be used whenever possible. Formal equivalence attempts to translate the text word-for-word (literally). Ex: In translating Bible, international diplomacy.

E.g: Oh my God: *lạy Chúa tôi, ôi Chúa tôi*

- Dynamic equivalence /Functional equivalence: unlike formal equivalence, dynamic equivalence places more emphasis on “equivalent effect”. In other words, this is a kind of equivalence in which translators attempt to convey the meaning in a way that has the same influence on the target audience as it does on the source language.

For instance: Oh my God: *ôi giờ ơi, ôi mẹ ơi*

1.1.4.2.2 Form-based approach:

Baker (1991) introduced four types of equivalence:

- Equivalence at word level: Baker defines the term “word” and states that one word can have different meanings in different languages, and she also relates to meaning of words with morpheme. Baker introduces problems at word level and above word level before suggesting some strategies to deal with them.

- Grammatical equivalence: grammatical rules can vary across the language, and this may cause some troubles in finding a direct correspondence in the target language.

- Textual equivalence refers to the equivalence between a source language text and a target language text regarding to information and cohesion. Whether the cohesive relations between target language and source language should be maintained is up to three main factors: the target audience, the purpose of the translation and the text type.

- Pragmatic equivalence refers to implication of the target language text. The duty of a translator is to recognize the implied meaning of source

language text, and then, reproduce in such a way that readers of the target language can understand clearly without any misunderstandings.

1.1.4.2.3 Meaning-based approach:

Koller (1977) considered five types of equivalence:

- Denotive equivalence: the source language and target language words have the same denotations.

- Connotative: also referred to as stylistic equivalence, provides additional values besides denotative and is related to the lexical choices between near synonyms.

- Text-normative equivalence: the source language and target language words are used in the same or similar context in their respective languages.

- Pragmatic equivalence: also called communicative, is readership-oriented. It is the equivalence in which the source language and target language words have the same effect on the readers.

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

1.1.5 ESP translation

1.1.5.1 Concept

• ESP stands for English for specific purpose. It is defined in several 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.

• ESP is a recognizable activity of English Language Teaching (ELT) with some specific characteristics. Dudley-Evans and St. Johns (1998) tried to apply a series of characteristics, some absolute and some variable, to outline the major features of ESP.

❖ Absolute Characteristics

➤ ESP is defined to meet specific needs of the learners

➤ ESP makes use of underlying methodology and activities of the discipline it serves

➤ ESP is centered on the language appropriate to these activities in terms of grammar, lexis, register, study skills, discourse and genre.

❖ Variable Characteristics

➤ ESP may be related to or designed for specific disciplines

➤ ESP may use, in specific teaching situations, a different methodology from that of General English

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

•ESP is generally designed for intermediate or advanced students.

•Most ESP courses assume some basic knowledge of the language systems.

1.1.5.2 Types of ESP translation

Many researchers have discussed about the three types of ESP and most of them have grouped ESP into two main categories: English for Occupational Purposes (EOP) and EPA (Hutchinson and Waters, 1987; Robinson, 1991) whereas Carter (1983) has identified the following three types of ESP

•English as a restricted language.

•English for Academic and Occupational Purposes (EAOP).

•English with specific topics.

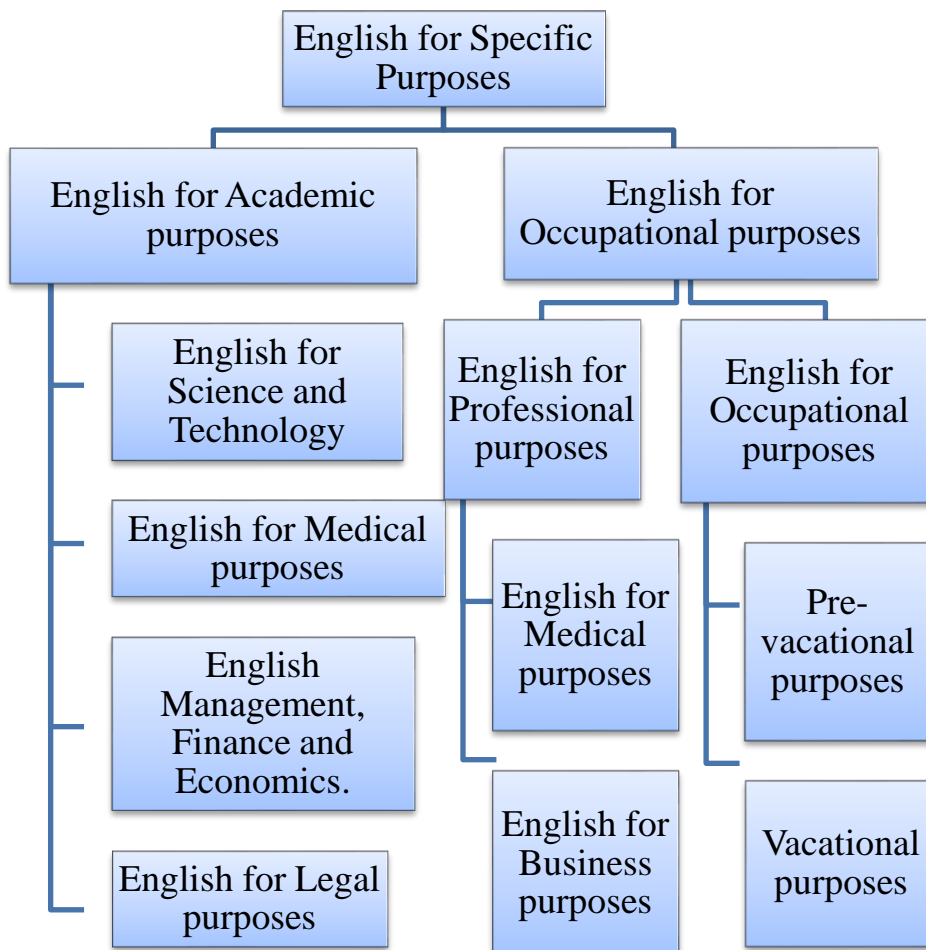
Mackey and Mountford (1978; p4-5) clearly defined the concept of “restricted language” in their following statement:

“... 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-roomwaiter or air-hostess. However, such restricted repertoires are not languages, just as a tourist phrase book, not

grammar. Knowing a restricted ‘language’ would not allow the speaker to communicate effectively in novel situation, or in contexts outside the vocational environment”

EAOP has been recognized as the second kind by Carter (1983) whereas majority of other researchers have confined their classification of ESP to EAP and EOP. Robinson (1991) has also included these two types in his classification of ESP. Kennedy and Bolitho (1984) have added English for Science and Technology (EST) in their list of types of ESP.

According to Hutchinson and Waters (1987): “Tree of ELT” describes the classification of ESP in detail, which offers significant insights into the broad scope of ESP”:



1.1.5.3 Weather ESP translation.

Nowadays it is undeniable that English plays such an essential role in every sectors of people’s life. To be more specific, weather forecasting is one

of the most important one that really involves in English. In fact, nowadays a large number of weather documents, news and information are written in English, therefore, it is so important that everyone understand the meaning and the content of those materials in their mother tongue in general and Vietnamese in particular sufficiently and exactly.

1.1.6 The definition of technical translation.

Sofer (1991) as follow distinguishes technical translation from literal translation “the main division in the translation field is between literary and technical translation”. According to him, literal translation covers such areas as fictions, poetry, drama and humanities in general and is done by writers of the same kinds is the target language, or at least by translators with the required literary attitude. Meanwhile, technical translation is done by much greater number of practitioners and an ever-going and expanding field with excellent opportunities.

Newmark (1988) differently distinguishes technical translation from institutional translation: “technical translation” is one part of specialized translation, institutional translation, the area of politics, commerce, finance, government ...etc ...is the other”. He goes on suggesting that technical translation is potentially non-cultural and universal because benefits of technology are not confined to one speech community. The termin technical translation, therefore, should be translated. On the contrary, institutional translation is cultural, so, in principle, the terms are transferred unless they are connected with international organization. These two authors, though having different approaches to technical translation they both knew it as specialized translation with its essential element “specialized terms”.

1.1.7 Translation in area of weather forecast field

Weather is one of the common specific fields in our life, like other fields, it has its own languages to present the content. However, its words and terms can change from time to time. When translating the information relating to weather field, translators and learners have to update then choose and use

the correct meaning of that word or term so that the source text is translated correctly without making any misunderstanding for the readers. One more important thing that worth noticing is that weather is such a complex field that demands translators to have good translation skill in addition to mastering the knowledge about both source and target language used in the area of weather translation field.

1.2 Noun phrase theory

1.2.1 Definition

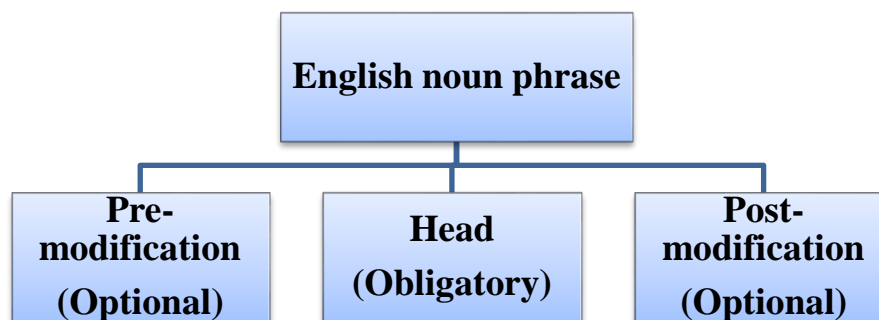
Quirk (1985) describes the noun phrase in detail, both from the point of view of morphology and syntax. As he suggests, a noun phrase may have different functions in a sentence, the typical being the subject and object. The simplest noun phrase consists of an article and a head. The head may be modified in two ways – it can be pre-modified and/or post-modified.

1.2.2 Noun phrase constituent

1.2.2.1 Noun phrase in English

In the book “Analyzing English” (1980), Howard said that “The noun phrase in English is composed potentially three parts. The central part of the noun phrase, the head, is obligatory: it is the minimal requirement for the occurrence of a noun phrase. The other two parts are optionally occurring. That is pre-modification and the post-modification, they can be illustrated by the diagram shown below.

A noun phrase normally consists of three elements: the head, pre-modification and post-modification. The head, which is obligatory and the most important part of a noun phrase. T. H. Nguyen (2004) stated “the Head is a noun”. Meanwhile, Howard added that the head can be a noun or a pronoun.



<u>That thick</u>	BOOK	<u>on the bookcase</u>
Pre-modification	Head	Post-modification

❖ **Pre-modification (or pre-modifiers)** is the one that precedes the head.

In Howard’s book (1980), he gave a very clear description about pre-modification. He discussed the specific order of the word class and sub-classes as identifier – numeral/quantifier – adjective – noun modifier.

He pointed out that “The class of identifiers includes articles “a/ the”, demonstratives “this/that” and possessives “my/your/his, etc.” and these identifiers always come before any numerals or indefinite quantifiers that may be presented. For instance: “the fourth anniversary”. He also made it clear that only one identifier may occur in any noun phrase. So we cannot say: “that my house”. And if we want to combine article or demonstrative identifier with possessive, then an “of-phrase” with the possessive pronoun must be used. For instance: “The family of hers”.

According to Howard (1980), more than one numeral/quantifier may occur in a noun phrase. He showed a sequence of numeral/quantifier as illustrated below:

- Ordinal numeral => Indefinite quantifier. (E.g.: The last three months)
- Ordinal numeral => Cardinal (E.g.: The last three months)
- Indefinite quantifier => Cardinal numeral (E.g.: Several hundred students)

He mentioned small group of words that come before the identifier in a noun phrase, which are called “pre-determiner” (All, both, half, one-third). For instance: “Both/All the new buildings”.

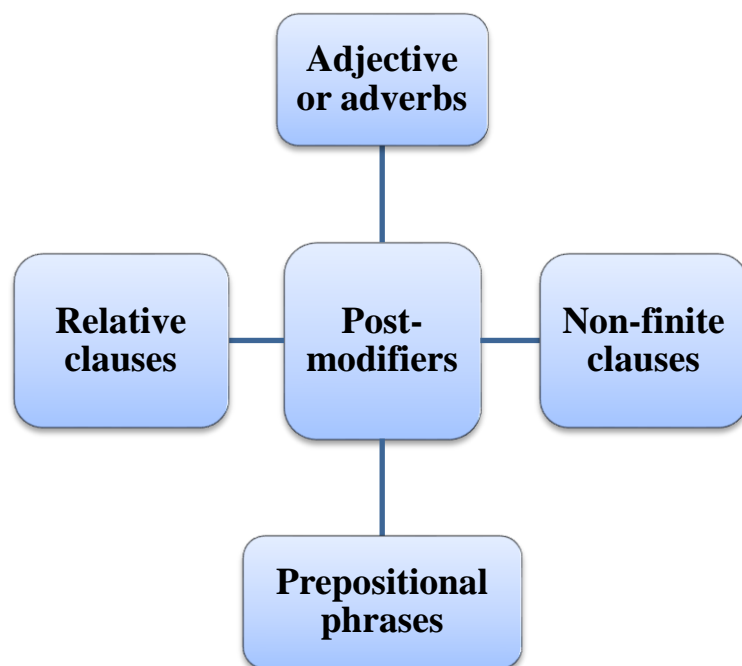
Howard (1980) described the order of adjectives which come after numerals/quantifiers as following “**Opinion – size – shape – age – color – origin – material – purpose**”. He gave an example, of the order of the adjectives in a noun phrase: 1. Epithet (charming), 2. Size (small), 3. Shape (round), 4. Age (old), 5. Color (brown), 6. Origin (French), 7. Substance (wooden), 8. Present participle (writing). He mentioned the case of **noun modifiers** which come between adjective and the head noun and **noun phrase in the genitive case**. That is to say, a noun phrase which is often used to indicate possession. Ex: “*The bicycle’s* (noun phrase genitive), *low* (adjective) *saddle* (head noun).

❖ **Head:** the head noun is the central element and core component of a noun phrase. It is obligatory to an English noun phrase. Howard stated that the head can be common nouns as *book* in *that thick book on the bookcase*. Proper nouns such as John, Jenifer...or pronouns. Pronouns can be:

- Personal pronoun (Ex: *She* in *she* is over there.)
- Indefinite pronoun (Ex: *Someone* in *someone* came.)
- Possessive pronoun (Ex: *Ours* in *ours* are reasonable.)
- Demonstrative pronoun (Ex: *That* in *that* makes me happy)

Howard (1980) noted a case when pronouns functions as a head of a noun phrase. Pronouns usually occur without any kind of modification. Pre-modification is virtually impossible for pronouns, though post-modification may occasionally be found as in this example: he who hesitates.

❖ **Post-modifier:** Howard (1980) gave a remark to post-modification as follow: the post-modification in a noun phrase is most commonly filled not by specific word subclasses, but by phrases or clauses. Kind of phrasal/clausal post-modification are illustrated in the diagram below:



Post-modifiers	Examples
Relative clauses	<u>The book which I bought</u>
Non-finite clauses	It's <u>a good exercise to improve your health.</u> (Infinitive clause) <u>The girl standing over there.</u> (V-ing clause) <u>The ring made of diamond.</u> (Past participle phrase)
Adjective phrases	Something cold Someone kind
Preposition phrases	The girl in red dress
Adverb phrases	The house next to

He pointed out a different kind of relative clause which involves comparison. In the example: *She spends more money in a month than I spend in a year.* He said that *than* – clause is a relative clause, in which *than* is a relative pronoun. The similar case is for superlative comparison. In the example: *The most beautiful place that I have ever seen,* relative clause is introduced by *that*.

Howard (1980) divided non-finite clause into three kinds, each kind will be illustrated with examples in the following table.

Infinitive clause	The student to do this exercise.
Present participle clause	The trees falling down
Past participle	The students expected to get high score in the final exams.

Howard (1980) made a note that a present participle clause is not always relatable to a progressive form, though, it always relates to an active. In the example: Someone knowing the circumstances, it is not “someone who is knowing the circumstances” but “someone who knows the circumstances”.

Howard (1980) pointed out a difference between infinite clause and present participle clause, past participle. In present participle, past participle the implied subject is the head of the noun phrase. For instance: The trees (head, subject) – falling down, but in infinite clause, the implied subject is not always the head of the noun phrase. The students to do this exercise can be understood by that someone should tell the students to do this exercise.

1.2.2.2 Vietnamese noun phrase

A noun phrase is a free combination of a noun nucleus and one or more than one subordinate elements which are of two types: front element (pre-nominal modifiers) and end element (post-nominal modifiers). (Doan, T.T., Nguyen, K. H., Pham. N. Q., 2001)

As stated by T. H. Nguyen (2004), Vietnamese noun phrase elements include pre-nominal modifiers (quantifiers, articles, numerals, the particle CÁI, classifiers, measure phrases) and post-nominal modifiers (noun adjuncts, adjective phrases, prepositional phrases, relative clauses, demonstratives, and possessives), in addition to the head noun.

Front elements	Nucleus	End elements
Những	sinh viên	kia
Bốn	cái bút mực	đắt tiền đó
Một	học sinh	xuất sắc

Also, in his book (2008), Diep Quang Ban gave a general remark about the front and end elements of a Vietnamese noun phrase. That is: the elements

are the words of quantity of the nucleus and the end elements are words of quality of the nucleus.

In term of structure: Diep Quang Ban (2008) gave a chart about the order of the elements in a noun phrase:

Tất cả	những	cái	con mèo	đen	ấy
-3	-2	-1	0	1	2

❖ **The nucleus:** in his book, Diep Quang Ban (2008) said that the nucleus may be a noun or a combination of two components which is called “Ngữ danh từ”. The first component is called “Danh từ chỉ loại” (a classifier), the second one can be a noun, a verb, or an adjective. Both of the components are got together to indicate a specific object. See the example in the following table:

	Examples
Classifier + noun	Con mèo
Classifier + verb	Cuộc họp, niềm vui
Classifier + adjective	Vẻ đẹp

Besides these “ngữ danh từ”, we have ten sub-nouns which can act as a nucleus. They are listed in the table below:

Sub-nouns	Examples
Danh từ chỉ loại	Hai cái này
Danh từ tập thể	Hai bọn kia
Danh từ đơn vị đại lượng	Hai mẫu này
Danh từ đơn vị hành chính, sự nghiệp	Hai tỉnh nọ
Danh từ chỉ không gian	Hai chỗ ấy
Danh từ chỉ đơn vị thời gian	Hai thế kỉ này
Danh từ chỉ lần tồn tại của hoạt động, trạng thái	Hai lần về phép
Danh từ chỉ màu sắc, mùi vị, âm thanh	Hai màu ấy
Danh từ chỉ người	Hai trò này
Danh từ trừu tượng	Hai khả năng này

❖ **The front element:** In his book (1980), Diep Quang Ban mentioned three positions which are in fixed order and is not interchangeable. They are called “vị trí từ chỉ xuất” (post-1), “vị trí của từ chỉ lượng” “(post-2), “vị trí của từ chỉ tổng lượng” (post-3).

Post-3 (Từ chỉ tổng lượng)	Post-2 (Từ chỉ số lượng)	Post-1 (Từ chỉ xuất)	The nucleus
Tất cả	những	cái	con mèo

• **Position 1 (Từ chỉ xuất):** the most common word for “từ chỉ xuất” is “cái”. E.g: Cái thước kẻ này/Cái bà này/Cái huyện ấy/Cái ngày đó

• **Position 2 (Từ chỉ số lượng)** can be classified into the following kinds:

- Cardinal numeral: một, hai, ba
- Estimate quantifier: khoảng, tầm, chừng
- Distribution words (từ hàm y phản hồi): mỗi, từng, mọi
- Numeral attributes (quán từ): những, cái, một
- The word “mấy”

• **Position 3:** those are the words indicating the meaning “total number” such as: tất cả, hết thảy, tất thảy, cả thảy. Ex: *Tất cả mọi người.*

❖ **The end element:** Diep Quang Ban (2008) divided the end element into two positions: the position of descriptive words (Vietnamese term: từ chỉ định) and the position of demonstrative pronouns such as: này, kia, nọ, ấy “(Vietnamese term: từ chỉ định). Diep Quang Ban called the position of descriptive words position-1, the position of “từ chỉ định” position-2. He illustrated the two positions in the following table:

.....	The nucleus	Position-1	Position-2
	Con mèo	đen	ấy

• **Position-1: position of descriptive words.**

In term of word class: this position can be taken over by nouns, verbs, adjectives, cardinal numeral, pronouns, nouns of time:

Position-1	Examples
Nouns	Hương hoa sữa
Verbs	Giấy vẽ
Cardinal numeral	Tầng thứ năm
Pronouns	Lớp (của) chúng tôi
Nouns of time	Tuần trước

In term of structure: position 1 can be taken over by a principal – accessory phrase (cụm từ chính phụ), a coordinated phrase (cụm từ đẳng lập), a S-V phrase (cụm từ chủ-vị):

- **A principal – accessory phrase:** gian hàng *quần áo phụ nữ*
- **A coordinated phrase:** cửa hàng *bên trái và bên phải*
- **A S-V phrase:** chiếc giường *tôi ngủ*

In term of way of linking:

➤ **Direct way:** some words in position 1 can link to the nucleus in a direct way (without a connector). Ex: *đơn ly dị, lệnh sản xuất.*

➤ **Indirect way:** some connectors are used. There are some of them like: của, bằng, cho, để, do, ở.

E.g: Hàng *mà* chúng tôi sản xuất/ chuyện *mà* tôi nói với anh.

• **Position 2:** demonstrative pronouns such as: này, ấy, đó, kia, nọ.

1.2.3 Grammatical role

• **Subject:** Nouns and noun phrases first function as the subject of clauses. A subject is a word, phrase, or clause which performs the action of or acts upon the verb. Clauses contain both a subject and a predicate.

E.g: *The puppy* has chewed on the bone. / *Weeds* are taking over the garden. / *You and I* hike in the park.

• **Subject Complement:** A subject complement is a word, phrase, or clause that follows a copular verb and describes the subject.

E.g: The man was *a nurse*. / Our dog is *a Shih Tzu*. / Her mother will become *the school librarian*.

- **Direct Object:** A direct object is a word, phrase, or clause that follows a transitive verb and answers the question "who?" or "what?" receives the action of the verb.

E.g: Herbivores eat *plants*. /The child finally swallowed *the sour-tasting medication*. /Your boyfriend just kissed *the girl in the ostentatious hat*.

- **Object Complement:** An object complement is a word, phrase, or clause that directly follows and describes the direct object.

E.g: The Provost named my supervisor *the new Dean*. /We elected you *team leader*. /Your cousins named their daughter *Rainbow!*

- **Indirect Object:** An indirect object is a word, phrase, or clause that follows a ditransitive verb and answers the question "to or for whom?" or "to or for what" is the action of the verb performed.

E.g: Our groomer gave *the dog* a bath. /My professor loaned *me* a book. /The groom bought *his new bride* a wedding present.

- **Prepositional Complement:** A prepositional complement is a word, phrase, or clause that directly follows the preposition in a prepositional phrase. Prepositional complements are also called complements of prepositions and objects of prepositions.

E.g: That little boy gave his toy to *his baby brother*. /The mother warned her children not to go into *the woods*. /During *his vacation*, the man decided to move to *the Tropics*.

- **Noun Phrase Modifier:** Although adjectives are traditionally defined as words that describe nouns, nouns and noun phrases can function as noun phrase modifiers. A noun phrase modifier is a word, phrase, or clause that describes another noun or noun phrase.

E.g: The *bedroom* walls are all oak panels. /Books are repaired in the *Conservation Lab*. /*Mylar* encapsulation is a technique for protecting brittle paper.

- **Determinatives:** A determinative is a noun or noun phrase plus the possessive clitic that indicates possession of or some other relationship to another noun or noun phrase.

E.g: The cat is eating the *dog's* food. /*My parents'* house is in the same part of town as mine. /Why did your *mother-in-law's* cat run away?

- **Appositive:** An appositive is a word, phrase, or clause that modifies or explains another noun or noun phrase.

E.g: Eagle-Eye Cherry, *the musician*, is an individual, not a group. /Your aunt *Lily* is an eccentric lady. /John Smith, *the colonial captain*, founded Jamestown in 1607.

- **Adverbial:** An adverbial is a word, phrase, or clause that describes an entire clause by providing information such as time, place, manner, condition, reason, or purpose.

E.g: *Today* I need to go to bed early. /I get to sleep in late *Sunday morning*. /The puppy ran *home*.

1.2.4 Noun phrases in English weather forecasts

1.2.4.1 Weather phenomena noun phrases.

1.2.4.1.1 Noun

English	Vietnamese
Avalanche	Tuyết lở
Blizzard	Bão tuyết
Breeze	Gió nhẹ
Downpour	Mưa nặng hạt
Cyclone	Lốc, gió xoáy
Deluge	Đại hồng thủy
Drizzle	Mưa bụi, mưa phùn
Drought	Hạn hán
Flood	Lũ
Gale	Gió (cấp 7-10)

Gust	Con gió mạnh
Hurricane	Bão
Mist	Sương mù
Shower	Mưa rào
Lightning	Chớp, sét
Scorcher	Ngày nóng như thiêu
Simoom	Gió sa mạc
Sleet	Mưa tuyết
Squall	Gió giật
Storm	Bão
Thunder	Sấm
Tornado	Vòi rồng
Tsunami	Sóng thần
Typhoon	Bão nhiệt đới
Zephyr	Gió tây

1.2.4.1.2 Compound noun

English	Vietnamese
Autumn wind	Gió heo may
Dust air	Không khí nhiễm bẩn
Dust devil	Gió xoáy mang bụi
Dust storm	Con bão bụi
Heat wave	Đợt nóng
Land-breeze	Gió lục địa
Light rain	Mưa bóng mây
Rain-storm	Mưa dông
Sand storm	Bão cát
Snow flood	Lũ tuyết
Snow storm	Bão tuyết
Water spout	Vòi rồng
Whirl wind	Gió cuốn

1.2.4.1.3 Adjective + noun

English	Vietnamese
Acid rain	Mưa a-xít
Torrential rain	Mưa lũ
Heavy rain	Mưa nặng hạt
South wind	Gió nồm
Tidal wave	Sóng cồn (lớn)

1.2.4.1.4 V-ing + noun

English	Vietnamese
Drizzling rain	Mưa phùn
Lasting rain	Mưa dầm

1.2.4.2 Meteorological nouns and noun phrases

English	Vietnamese
Aerosol	Sol khí
Altitude	Độ cao so với mực nước biển
Atmospheric pressure	Áp suất không khí
Barometric pressure	Khí áp
Cold front	Frông lạnh (không khí lạnh)
Condensation	Sự ngưng tụ
Confluence	Sự hội tụ
Convection	Đối lưu
Dew-point	Độ nhiệt ngưng
Evaporation	Sự bay hơi
Isobar	Đường đẳng áp
Knot	Tốc độ gió
Occluded front	Frông bít (không khí tĩnh)
Ridge	Vùng áp suất cao kéo dài
Temperature lapse rate	Đoạn nhiệt
Thermal	Luồng khí nòng
Trough	Vùng áp suất thấp
Warm front	Frông nóng (không khí nóng)

1.3 Weather forecast

According to https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weather_forecasting, weather forecasting is the application of science and technology to predict the conditions of the atmosphere for a given location and time. Human beings have attempted to predict the weather informally for millennia and formally since the 19th century. Weather forecasts are made by collecting quantitative data about the current state of the atmosphere at a given place and using scientific understanding of atmospheric processes to project how the atmosphere will change.

Once a human-only endeavor based mainly upon changes in barometric pressure, current weather conditions, and sky condition, weather forecasting now relies on computer-based models that take many atmospheric factors into account. Human input is still required to pick the best possible forecast model to base the forecast upon, which involves pattern recognition skills, teleconnections, knowledge of model performance, and knowledge of model biases. The inaccuracy of forecasting is due to the chaotic nature of the atmosphere, the massive computational power required to solve the equations that describe the atmosphere, the error involved in measuring the initial conditions, and an incomplete understanding of atmospheric processes. Hence, forecasts become less accurate as the difference between current time and the time for which the forecast is being made (the range of the forecast) increases. The use of ensembles and model consensus help narrow the error and pick the most likely outcome.

There are a variety of end uses to weather forecasts. Weather warnings are important forecasts because they are used to protect life and property. Forecasts based on temperature and precipitation are important to agriculture, and therefore to traders within commodity markets. Temperature forecasts are used by utility companies to estimate demand over coming days. On an everyday basis, people use weather forecasts to determine what to wear on a given day. Since outdoor activities are severely curtailed by heavy rain, snow and wind chill, forecasts can be used to plan activities around these events, and to plan ahead and survive them. In 2014, the US spent \$5.1 billion on weather forecasting.

Most end users of forecasts are members of the general public. Thunderstorms can create strong winds and dangerous lightning strikes that can lead to deaths, power outages, and widespread hail damage. Heavy snow or rain can bring transportation and commerce to a stand-still, as well as cause

flooding in low-lying areas. Excessive heat or cold waves can sicken or kill those with inadequate utilities, and droughts can impact water usage and destroy vegetation.

Several countries employ government agencies to provide forecasts and watches/warnings/advisories to the public in order to protect life and property and maintain commercial interests. Knowledge of what the end user needs from a weather forecast must be taken into account to present the information in a useful and understandable way. Examples include the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service (NWS) and Environment Canada's Meteorological Service (MSC). Traditionally, newspaper, television, and radio have been the primary outlets for presenting weather forecast information to the public. Increasingly, the internet is being used due to the vast amount of specific information that can be found. In all cases, these outlets update their forecasts on a regular basis.

A major part of modern weather forecasting is the severe weather alerts and advisories which the national weather services issue in the case that severe or hazardous weather is expected. This is done to protect life and property. Some of the most commonly known of severe weather advisories are the severe thunderstorm and tornado warning, as well as the severe thunderstorm and tornado watch. Other forms of these advisories include winter weather, high wind, flood, tropical cyclone, and fog. Severe weather advisories and alerts are broadcast through the media, including radio, using emergency systems as the Emergency Alert System which breaks into regular programming.

CHAPTER 2: THE TRANSLATION OF NOUN PHRASES IN THE WEATHER FORECASTS FROM ENGLISH INTO VIETNAMESE

2.1 Introduction of sample

- Name: WEATHER FOR THE WEEK AHEAD
- By sport editor: Ben Rich
- Broadcast time: 1.30 PM
- Broadcast date: Sunday 18th June 2017
- Source: BBC/UK
- Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FQwuci_YmoI

2.2 Sample content

Good afternoon! The hot weather that's developed across many areas this weekend is going to be pretty tricky to budge as we head through the week ahead. One place you can go to escape is the coast. Here we've been developing sea breezes. It feels perhaps a little cooler and more pleasant with lots of strong sunshine. Inland temperatures across parts of East have already reached 30 degrees. And there are plenty of places not too far behind it because high pressure remains firmly in charge a lot of sunshine. The one exception is the northwest of Scotland because here we have a very slow-moving weather front. There's some fresh air to the north of this front eventually slowly but surely. This week, we're going to try to bring that fresher air southwards but for the time being, most areas in the hot air perhaps sparking off. The other afternoon, thunderstorm across East and the Southeast Anglia. The vast majority is staying dry, temperatures inland may be 31 or 32 degrees, always a little cooler close to the coast. And for coastal parts of northwest England and north Wales, some of this mist and murk and low cloud just might lap onto shoreline at times. Northern Ireland and Eastern Scotland are staying dry with some sunshine. The far Northwest of Scotland is cloudy and cooler with some outbreaks of rain because of our weather front. And as we go through this evening and tonight, that front really will

make very very slow progress sitting in place bringing more patchy rain here. But away from Northwest Scotland, it's going to be a dry night with clear spells, particularly for the center of London – Birmingham, a very very muggy night, indeed 19 or 20 degrees. Tomorrow, our weather front still sitting in place, they're all not moving very much so only the North and Northwest of Scotland seeing cloud and some rain away from here. Some sunshine gives more of a chance of an afternoon shower or thunderstorm of the across parts of Midlands tomorrow. That's 32 or 33 degrees could be the top temperatures. Now, during Monday night and into Tuesday, our weather front finally gets a bit of a move on, it moves its way further south introducing that fresher air from north to half of the country. But the hot air is still lying in wait down to the south so again a bit of a split in our fortunes. On Tuesday, the temperatures go 29 degrees may be 30 degrees in parts of the south. It may be cooler and fresher with a chance of a shower through central parts, as this front works its way through. Now, Tuesday night into Wednesday, we see our area of high pressure slipping a little bit further East towards allowing frontal systems to move in from the southwest. Remember, there's some warm air pushing its way back in from the south as well so some of this shower rain as it works its ways erratically. East could contain some thunder certainly the chance of some heavy bursts of rain. Now during Wednesday night into Thursday, this warm front moves its way eastward perhaps some bursts of rain along that but it reintroduces some very very warm air indeed from the South. In fact, things could turn very hot across the southeast. In particular, on Thursday we could again see those temperatures up to 30 degrees or perhaps even a little bit higher than that. Further north and west are more in the way of cloud, a bit more of a breeze in places and those temperatures are that a bit lower. Now, for the end of the week, this cold front moves its way through, it's not going to be a southern progress. It will happen slowly but surely and gradually will start to introduce some fresh air from the Atlantic but also from the Atlantic we'll start to bring frontal systems across

the country. So on Friday, we're likely to see some wet weather pushing in towards the northwest. Still be some residual warmth across the southeast at this stage. But generally speaking, by next weekend, we all get back into these Atlantic westerly winds, cooler days, fresher nights with a mixture of sunshine and showers so heat will hold on for a while. It looks like we should budget as we get to the end of the week.

2.3 Data analysis

2.3.1 The frequency of noun phrases

Only noun/pronoun	Article + noun	Numeral + noun	Demonstrative + noun	Quantifier	Possessive ('s)	Adjective + noun phrase	Noun + possessive construction (of)
6	13	6	13	17	0	11	11
7.8%	16.9%	7.8%	16.9%	22.1%	0%	14.3%	14.3%

2.3.2 The translation of noun phrases

No	Noun phrases with only a noun/pronoun	
	English	Vietnamese
1	Heat	Sức nóng
2	Murk	Sự u ám
3	Shoreline	Đường bờ biển
4	Shower	Mưa rào
5	Thunderstorm	Bão giông

(See appendix; p53)

No	Article + noun	
	English	Vietnamese
1	<i>The hot weather</i> that's developed across many areas, this weekend it is going to be pretty tricky to budge as we head through the week ahead.	<i>Thời tiết nóng</i> đã phát triển qua nhiều khu vực vào cuối tuần này sẽ khá là khó khăn để di chuyển như chúng tôi đã thông báo tuần trước.
2	This week, we're going to try to bring that fresher air southwards but for the time being, most areas in <i>the hot air</i> perhaps sparking off.	Tuần này, chúng tôi sẽ cố gắng mang lại không khí mát mẻ về phía Nam nhưng đối với thời điểm hiện tại, hầu hết <i>không khí nóng</i> trong các khu vực sẽ hoạt động.
3	On Tuesday, <i>the temperatures</i> go 29 degrees may be 30 degrees in parts of the south.	Vào thứ Ba, <i>nhật độ</i> có thể tăng từ 29 lên 30 độ tại một số nơi ở phía Nam.
4	Further north and west are more in the way of cloud, a bit more of <i>a breeze</i> in places and those temperatures are that a bit lower.	Ở xa phía Bắc và phía Tây xuất hiện nhiều hướng gió, nhiều nơi có <i>gió nhẹ</i> và nhiệt độ của những vùng này thấp hơn một chút.
5	It will happen slowly but surely and gradually will start to introduce some fresh air from <i>the Atlantic</i> but also from the Atlantic we'll start to bring frontal systems across the country.	Luồng không khí lạnh sẽ di chuyển chậm nhưng chắc và dần dần sẽ kèm một số không khí lạnh từ <i>Đại Tây Dương</i> và cả từ Đại Tây Dương chúng tôi sẽ bắt đầu mang hệ thống Front khắp cả nước.
6	So on Friday, we're likely to see some wet weather pushing in towards <i>the northwest</i> .	Vì vậy vào thứ Sáu, dường như sẽ có khối không khí ẩm ướt di chuyển theo hướng ngược lại về <i>phía Tây Bắc</i> .

7	Still be some residual warmth across <i>the southeast</i> at this stage.	Vẫn còn sót một vài luồng khí ấm đi qua phía Đông Nam trong giai đoạn này.
8	But generally speaking, by next weekend, we all get back into these Atlantic westerly winds, cooler days, fresher nights with <i>a mixture of sunshine</i> and showers so heat will hold on for a while.	Nhưng nói chung, vào tuần tới, chúng ta sẽ trở lại với những cơn gió Tây Đại Tây Dương với những ngày và đêm mát mẻ hơn <i>bởi sự kết hợp của nắng và mưa rào</i> cho nên nhiệt độ sẽ giữ ở mức ổn định trong thời gian đó.

(See appendix; p53)

Numeral + noun		
No	English	Vietnamese
1	30 degrees	30 độ
2	31 or 32 degrees	31 hoặc 32 độ
3	19 or 20 degrees	19 hoặc 20 độ
4	32 or 33 degrees	32 hoặc 33 độ
5	29 degrees	29 độ

(See appendix; p53)

No	Demonstrative + noun	
	English	Vietnamese
1	There's some fresh air to the north of <i>this front</i> eventually slowly but surely.	<i>Có vài khối khí lạnh</i> sau cùng di chuyển về phía Bắc chậm nhưng chắc chắn.
2	This week, we're going to try to bring <i>that fresher air</i> southwards but for the time being, most areas in the hot air perhaps sparking off.	Tuần này, chúng tôi sẽ cố gắng mang lại <i>không khí mát mẻ</i> về phía Nam nhưng đối với thời điểm hiện tại, hầu hết không khí nóng trong các khu vực sẽ hoạt động.

3	And as we go through this evening and tonight, <i>that front</i> really will make very very slow progress sitting in place bringing more patchy rain here.	Qua tối và đêm nay, <i>Frông đó</i> thực sự sẽ suy yếu và kèm theo mưa rào rải rác tại đó.
4	Now, during Monday night and into Tuesday, our weather front finally gets a bit of a move on, it moves its way further south introducing <i>that fresher air</i> from north to half of the country.	Trong suốt đêm ngày thứ Hai cho đến thứ Ba, Frông thời tiết sẽ di chuyển một chút theo hướng Nam mang theo <i>khối khí lạnh</i> từ phía Bắc đến nửa lãnh thổ.
5	It may be cooler and fresher with a chance of a shower through central parts, as <i>this front</i> works its way through.	Thời tiết sẽ mát mẻ hơn với khả năng mưa rào xuyên suốt các khu vực trung du khi <i>Frông này</i> đi qua.
6	Now during Wednesday night into Thursday, <i>this warm front</i> moves its way eastward perhaps some bursts of rain along that but it reintroduces some very very warm air indeed from the South.	Kể từ đêm thứ Tư cho đến thứ Năm, <i>frông nóng này</i> di chuyển đường hướng đông có khả năng sẽ đột nhiên gây mưa dọc theo nhưng sẽ lại mang theo số không khí ẩm từ phía Nam.
7	In fact, things could turn very hot across the southeast. In particular, on Thursday we could again see <i>those temperatures</i> up to 30 degrees or perhaps even a little bit higher than that.	Trên thực tế, mọi thứ có thể trở nên rất nóng ở khu vực Đông Nam. Nhìn chung, vào thứ Năm chúng ta sẽ lại thấy <i>mức nhiệt độ này</i> tăng lên 30 độ hoặc thậm chí cao hơn như vậy.
8	Further north and west are more in the way of cloud, a bit more of a breeze in places and <i>those temperatures</i> are that a	Ở xa phía Bắc và phía Tây xuất hiện nhiều hướng gió, nhiều nơi có gió nhẹ và <i>nhiệt độ</i> của những vùng này thấp hơn một chút.

	bit lower.	
9	Now, for the end of the week, <i>this cold front</i> moves its way through, it's not going to be a southern progress.	Đối với cuối tuần, <i>Frông lạnh này</i> di chuyển theo hướng đi qua và sẽ không phát triển ở hướng Bắc.
10	But generally speaking, by next weekend, we all get back into <i>these Atlantic westerly winds</i> , cooler days, fresher nights with a mixture of sunshine and showers so heat will hold on for a while.	Nhưng nói chung, vào tuần tới, chúng ta sẽ trở lại với <i>những cơn gió Tây Đại Tây Dương</i> với những ngày và đêm mát mẻ hơn bởi sự kết hợp của nắng và mưa rào cho nên nhiệt độ sẽ giữ ở mức ổn định trong thời gian đó.

(See appendix; p53)

Quantifier + noun		
No	English	Vietnamese
1	It feels perhaps a little cooler and more pleasant with <i>lots of strong sunshine</i> .	Thời tiết có lẽ sẽ mát mẻ và dễ chịu hơn với <i>nhều nắng</i> .
2	And there are <i>plenty of places</i> not too far behind it because high pressure remains firmly in charge <i>a lot of sunshine</i> .	<i>Có nhiều nơi</i> không quá xa phía sau nó bởi vì áp suất cao duy trì ổn định ở mức <i>nhều nắng</i> .
3	There's <i>some fresh air</i> to the north of this front eventually slowly but surely.	<i>Có vài khối khí lạnh</i> sau cùng di chuyển về phía Bắc chậm nhưng chắc chắn.

4	And for coastal parts of northwest England and north Wales, <i>some of this mist</i> and murk and low cloud just might lap onto shoreline at times.	Và đối với các vùng ven biển phía Tây Bắc của Anh và phía Bắc xứ Wales, đôi lúc một lượng sương muối u ám và mây tầng thấp bao phủ trên đường bờ biển.
5	Northern Ireland and Eastern Scotland are staying dry with <i>some sunshine</i> .	Bắc Ireland và Đông Scotland khô ráo với <i>nắng</i> .
6	The far Northwest of Scotland is cloudy and cooler with <i>some outbreaks of rain</i> because of our weather front.	Phía Tây Bắc Scotland có nhiều mây và mát mẻ hơn với <i>vài cơn mưa bất chợt</i> bởi sự di chuyển của Frông thời tiết.
7	<i>Some sunshine</i> give more of a chance of an afternoon shower or thunderstorm of the parts of Midlands tomorrow.	<i>Một chút nắng</i> có khả năng sẽ gây ra trận mưa rào hoặc mưa giông tại một số vùng trung du vào chiều ngày mai.
8	Remember, there's <i>some warm air</i> pushing its way back in from the south as well so <i>some of this shower</i> rain as it works its ways erratically.	Hãy chú ý rằng, <i>có vài luồng không khí ấm</i> đẩy hướng di chuyển ngược lại từ phía Nam cũng sẽ gây <i>mưa rào</i> bởi nó hoạt động thất thường.
9	East could contain <i>some thunder</i> certainly the chance of <i>some heavy bursts of rain</i> .	Phía Đông có thể có <i>sấm sét</i> gây ra <i>những trận mưa lớn</i> .
10	Now during Wednesday night into Thursday, this warm front moves its way eastward perhaps <i>some bursts of rain</i> along that but it reintroduces <i>some very very warm air</i> , indeed from the South.	Kể từ đêm thứ Tư cho đến thứ Năm, frông nóng này di chuyển đường hướng đông có <i>khả năng sẽ đột nhiên gây mưa</i> dọc theo nhưng sẽ lại mang theo <i>không khí ấm</i> từ phía Nam.

11	It will happen slowly but surely and gradually will start to introduce <i>some fresh air</i> from the Atlantic but also from the Atlantic we'll start to bring frontal systems across the country.	Luồng không khí lạnh sẽ di chuyển chậm nhưng chắc và dần dần sẽ kèm một số <i>khối không khí lạnh</i> từ Đại Tây Dương và cả từ Đại Tây Dương chúng tôi sẽ bắt đầu mang hệ thống Front khắp cả nước.
12	So on Friday, we're likely to see <i>some wet weather</i> pushing in towards the northwest.	Vì vậy vào thứ Sáu, dường như sẽ có <i>khối không khí ẩm ướt</i> di chuyển theo hướng ngược lại về phía Tây Bắc.
13	Still be <i>some residual warmth</i> across the southeast at this stage.	Vẫn còn sót <i>một vài luồng khí ẩm</i> đi qua phía Đông Nam trong giai đoạn này.

(See appendix; p53)

Adjective(s) + noun(s)		
No	English	Vietnamese
1	Central parts	Các khu vực trung tâm
2	Clear spell	Một đợt rõ ràng
3	Cooler days	Các ngày lạnh hơn
4	Dry night	Một đêm khô ráo
5	Fresher night	Một đêm mát mẻ hơn
6	High pressure	Áp suất cao
7	Low cloud	Mây thấp
8	Muggy night	Đêm oi bức
9	Patchy rain	Mưa rải rác
10	Slow-moving weather front	Frông thời tiết di chuyển chậm
11	Top temperature	Nhiệt độ cao nhất

Noun +possessive construction(of) + noun		
No	English	Vietnamese
1	The northwest of Scotland	Phía Tây Bắc Scotland
2	Coastal parts of northwest of Scotland	Các vùng bờ biển về phía Tây Bắc Scotland
3	The far northwest of Scotland	Phía xa Tây Bắc Scotland
4	The center of London	Trung tâm London
5	Parts of Midlands	Các vùng trung du

(See appendix; p53)

CHAPTER 3: IMPLICATIONS

3.1 Some steps applied into translation process.

Through the chapter two - **A sample of the translation of noun phrases in the weather forecasts from English into Vietnamese**, I would like to give some suggestions including the procedures of translation and some ways to translate English noun phrases in weather forecasts into Vietnamese.

The most challenging thing when translating the English noun phrases in weather forecasts into Vietnamese is the accuracy. In general, a good translation should be performed basing on these following steps:

➤ The translators should pay attention to the new words in the whole content and intention to the text they are translating. The best way to achieve that is to read the full text to give the idea of what we are going to say in the target language as the most essential features of this technique is to translate the text as exactly, clearly and naturally as much as possible. Thanks to this technique, translators can get the main meaning of the words in full message.

➤ However, it is also very necessary that translators should look up and update the words and phrases because a large number of words in the field of weather forecasts have the same meaning, they can be replaced by others.

➤ Also, the translators should pay attention to the translation matter by searching the knowledge and information about it to understand the basic concept of noun phrases used in weather field so as to use them correctly and release the difficulties as stated above. Therefore, translators can choose the most relevant equivalence in Vietnamese and avoid the misunderstanding.

➤ Moreover, using the literal translation method ought to be reduced as much as possible because that will ruin the meaning of the original words as well as the beauty of the expression in the target text. Translators should take technical translation method, and general word into consideration because by using these, translators can translate more correctly.

➤ Last but not least, another important step is to put the words and phrases in the source language in the situation that the writer intend to provide the readership.

3.2 The translation of basic and complex noun phrases

3.2.1 Basic noun phrase.

There is a large number of ways by which the basic noun phrase would be translated. However, due to the limitation of time and knowledge, this study mainly focuses on some of the most common ways namely recognized translation, class-shifts translation, unit-shifts translation and intra-system shifts.

➤ Starting with *recognized translation*, as Newmark (1988) proposed: it occurs when the translator "normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term".

A majority of words can be translated basing on its original meaning. However, due to the multi-lexical meaning and the type of translation, words can change slightly in their meaning that translators can recognize easily in order to choose the most appropriate meaning for the word in target language.

English	Vietnamese
Blizzard	Bão tuyết
Breeze	Gió nhẹ
Cloud	Mây
Condensation	Sự ngưng tụ
Convection	Sự đối lưu
Cyclone	Bão (ở Nam Bán Cầu)
Deluge	Đại hồng thủy
Downpour	Mưa lớn, mưa như trút nước
Drizzle	Mưa phùn
Drought	Hạn hán
Flood	Lũ lụt
Fog	Sương mù
Freeze	Sự đóng băng
Frost	Băng giá

Gale	Gió giật
Gust	Gió mạnh
Hail	Mưa đá
Haze	Sương mù
Heat	Sức nóng
Humidity	Độ ẩm
Hurricane	Cuồng phong
Ice	Băng
Lightning	Sấm chớp
Mist	Độ ẩm
Monsoon	Gió
Pressure	Áp suất
Rain	Mưa
Rainbow	Cầu vồng
Rainfall	Lượng mưa
Shower	Mưa rào
Simoom	Gió sa mạc
Sleet	Mưa tuyết
Smoke	Khói
Snow	Tuyết
Squall	Gió giật
Storm	Bão
Sunshine	Ánh nắng
Temperature	Nhiệt độ
Thunder	Sấm, sét
Thunderstorm	Bão có sấm sét
Tornado	Lốc xoáy
Tsunami	Sóng thần
Typhoon	Bão nhiệt đới (ở Tây Thái Bình Dương)
Westerly	Gió Tây
Wind	Gió
Zephyr	Gió Tây

3.2.2 Complex noun phrase

➤ Interm of translating complex noun phrases, Catford (1965) also figured out one type called *unit-shifts translation*, which involves changes in rank.

The unit-shifts translation is flexibly applied into translation from English into Vietnamese so that all the words are conveyed naturally and exactly without adding any other expressions. The most common type of noun phrase translated by this method is compound noun. The table below provides readers and translators the meaning of certain noun phrases translated by this way.

English	Vietnamese
Acid rain	Mưa a-xít
Atmospheric pressure	Áp suất không khí
Autumn wind	Gió heo may
Heat wave	Luồng khí nóng
Heavy rain	Mưa to
High pressure	Áp suất cao
Land-breeze	Gió lục địa
Light rain	Mưa nhỏ
Low pressure	Áp suất thấp
Noah's flood	Nạn Hồng Thủy
Sand storm	Bão cát
Snow flood	Lũ tuyết
Snow storm	Bão tuyết
Strong wind	Gió mạnh
Torrential rain	Mưa nặng hạt
Water spout	Vòi rồng
Westerly wind	Gió Tây
Wind chill	Gió rét

➤ Taking into account the grammatical class, Catford (1965) said in his book that *class-shifts* is used when a source language item is translated with a target language item which belongs to a different grammatical class. Ex: a noun may be translated with a verb and vice versa.

<u>Flash flood</u>	=>	<u>Lũ quét</u>
Noun + noun		Noun + verb
<u>Whirl wind</u>	=>	<u>Gió cuốn</u>
Noun + noun	=>	Noun + verb
<u>Drizzling rain</u>	=>	<u>Mưa phùn</u>
V-ing + noun	=>	Noun + adjective
<u>Lasting rain</u>	=>	<u>Mưa dầm</u>
V-ing + noun	=>	Noun + adjective

➤ Catford (1965) said that *Intra-system shifts*, which occur when 'source language and target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system'. For instance, when a singular source language becomes a plural target language. Meanwhile, when being compared with the source language, the target language may be added or omitted some words. As a result, the meaning of word in target language may be somehow different from the source language.

The examples below represent the grammatical change of the word from source language and some added words in the meaning of the target language:

<u>Dust devil</u>	=>	<u>Gió xoáy mang bụi</u>
Noun + noun	=>	Noun + verb + noun.
<u>Those temperatures</u>	=>	<u>Nhiệt độ</u>
Plural noun	=>	Singular noun
<u>Dust tair</u>	=>	<u>Không khí bị nhiễm bẩn</u>
Noun + noun	=>	Noun + verb + adjective

3.3 Methods applied into translation of basic noun phrases in weather forecasts from English into Vietnamese.

3.3.1 Word- for-word translation

The source language (SL) word is translated into another language by their most common meanings, which can also be out of context at times, especially in idioms and proverbs. Here are the characteristics of this method: SL word order is preserved and words are translated by their most common meanings, and out of context.

Ex: Drought = Hạn hán

3.3.2 Literal translation

The SL grammatical constructions are translated to their nearest language (TL). A literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communicative values. Here are the characteristics of this method: Lexical words are translated singly, and out of context.

This kind of translation used for: information about SL, language learning (mechanics of language) and pre-translation process of difficult text in order to gain the sense of meaning. This kind of translation used for: literary translation, authoritative texts and drafts.

Ex: Snow storm = Bão tuyết

3.3.3 Faithful translation

The translation interprets the exact contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the grammatical structures of the TL. Here are characteristics of this method: words are translated in context but uncompromising to TL, cultural words are transferred, it does not naturalize and is often read like a translation.

Ex: Atmospheric pressure = Áp suất không khí

3.3.4 Semantic translation

This method takes into account the aesthetic value of the SL text. Here are the characteristics of this method: more flexible than faithful translation, naturalizes a bit while faithful translation is uncompromising (but in order to

achieve aesthetic effect), for instance, it may translate cultural words with neutral or functional items. Great focus on aesthetic features of source text (at expense of meaning if necessary) and close rendering of metaphors, collocations, technical terms, slang, colloquialisms, unusual syntactic structures and collocations, peculiarly used words, neologism, badly written or inaccurate passages.

- This kind of translation used for: texts that have high status, and expressive texts.

Ex: Heavy rain = Mưa nặng hạt

PART III: CONCLUSION

1. Difficulties

Translating a specific text from one language one's native language is disadvantageous in many ways because it is a high-demanding process. Firstly, the process is time consuming because not only the translators and learners need to be knowledgeable about the specific field, they also need to have an excellent translating skill, which is only obtained when mastering both languages. Especially, weather forecasting is a very important field in our life today so having the knowledge about it is very necessary for translation work. In order to have a good translation paper, translators need to have real experience by watching, collecting a larger number of weather forecasts in English and then looking up their meaning when putting in a real context. Secondly, translating is an imprecise process. Knowledge of a certain field is unlimited. Many concepts and weather terminologies are constantly created and exceeding the capacity of traditional and common vocabularies. Therefore, the accuracy becomes worth considering when translating into a language that is limited in describing as well as conveying the exact meaning of such field.

This study is unable to avoid certain limitations. Quality of the study is restricted due to the time limit as well as the experience of the writer. Therefore, first, this study mainly focuses on the basic and common noun phrases in English weather forecasts, news and documents. Second, despite of the recommended strategies, translators and learners also should take creativity into consideration since some unexpected cases may still occur in reality when translating English into Vietnamese. Also, those noun phrases are not put in higher analysis level. Hence, the analysis hardly can cover and provide such a comprehensive and detailed approach to the issue. Last, some of the noun phrases that are listed in the research may not be newly-updated, which may have certain impacts on the quality of the translation.

2. Conclusion

Obviously, the more the language barriers are, the more challenging the translation process will be. Therefore, it is such a must for translators and learners to improve their knowledge not only international languages but also the skills and experience of translation.

This study views noun phrase as an important part in mastering any languages. Without noun phrase, there would have no agents, no patients, and no recipients. Both English and Vietnamese have noun phrases but they have their own different properties. In general, besides some similarities between English and Vietnamese noun phrase, there are still several differences between them.

In conclusion, through this study, I do hope that to some extent it will provide learners and translators useful information and knowledge that they can apply into the process of translation.

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APPENDIX: Full translation of analyzed sample

Chào buổi chiều! Thời tiết nóng đã phát triển qua nhiều khu vực. Vào cuối tuần này sẽ khá là khó khăn để di chuyển như chúng tôi đã thông báo tuần trước. Một nơi mà bạn có thể đi đến đó là bờ biển. Ở đây đang hình thành những cơn gió biển nhẹ. Thời tiết có lẽ sẽ mát mẻ và dễ chịu hơn với nhiều nắng. Nhiệt độ ở đất liền khi đi qua các khu vực phía Đông đã đạt mức 30 độ. Có nhiều nơi không quá xa phía sau nó bởi vì áp suất cao duy trì ổn định và nhiều nắng. Một sự ngoại lệ đó là khu vực phía Tây Bắc Scotland bởi vì tại đây có frông thời tiết di chuyển rất chậm. Có vài khối khí lạnh cùng di chuyển về phía Bắc tuy chậm nhưng rất chắc chắn. Tuần này chúng tôi sẽ cố gắng mang lại không khí mát mẻ về phía Nam nhưng ở thời điểm hiện tại, hầu hết không khí nóng trong các khu vực sẽ hoạt động. Vào một buổi chiều khác, có một cơn going bão đi qua phía Đông và Đông Bắc Anglia. Phần lớn thời tiết khô ráo, nhiệt độ trong đất liền sẽ đạt mức từ 31 đến 32 độ, càng về phía bờ biển thời tiết càng mát mẻ hơn. và đối với các khu vực bờ biển của Tây Bắc England và xứ Wales, một chút sương muối ẩm đậm và mây thấp sẽ bao phủ lên đường bờ biển. Bắc Ireland và Đông Scotland khô ráo với nhiều nắng. Về phía Tây Bắc của Scotland, trời nhiều mây và mát mẻ hơn với những trận mưa rào bất chợt do ảnh hưởng bởi Frông thời tiết. Qua tối và đêm nay, Frông đó sẽ thực sự suy yếu tại chỗ và xuất hiện thêm nhiều mưa rào rải rác tại đây. Các khu vực phía xa Tây Bắc Scotland thời tiết sẽ khá khô ráo với những đợt gió, đặc biệt là ở trung tâm của London – Birmingham, sẽ là một đêm nóng ẩm oi bức với nhiệt độ thực tế là 19 hoặc 20 độ. Ngày mai, Frông thời tiết sẽ không di chuyển nhiều vì thế sẽ chỉ có phía Bắc và Tây Bắc Scotland có mây và mưa. Nắng nhiều có khả năng gây ra một trận mưa rào hoặc mưa going vào buổi chiều ngày mai tại các khu vực trung du. 32 đến 33 sẽ là nhiệt độ cao nhất. Từ thứ Hai đến thứ Ba, Frông thời tiết di chuyển một chút theo hướng tiến về phía Bắc mang theo khối không khí lạnh từ phía Bắc tới nửa vùng lãnh thổ. Nhưng luồng không khí nóng thì vẫn đang trong trạng thái chờ

đội dễ di chuyển xuống phía Nam. Vào thứ Ba, nhiệt độ từ 29 độ có thể lên tới 30 độ tại các khu vực ở phía Nam. Thời tiết có lẽ sẽ mát mẻ hơn với khả năng mưa to qua các khu vực trung tâm khi Frông này đi qua. Từ thứ Ba đến thứ Tư, áp suất cao của không khí trong khu vực sẽ đi xuống phía Đông cho phép hệ thống Frông di chuyển từ phía Tây Nam. Hãy chú ý rằng, có và luồng không khí nóng di chuyển theo hướng ngược lại từ phía Nam và những trận mưa rào này cũng vậy khi nó hoạt động thất thường. Phía Đông có thể có sấm sét và có khả năng sẽ gây ra những trận mưa lớn. Từ thứ Tư đến thứ Năm, Frông ấm này di chuyển về hướng Đông kèm theo vài trận mưa rào cùng với những luồng không khí nóng từ phía Nam. Trên thực tế, mọi thứ đều trở nên rất nóng ở khu vực phía Đông Nam. Nhìn chung, vào thứ Năm chúng ta sẽ lại thấy nhiệt độ này đạt mức 30 độ hoặc cao hơn một chút. Về phía Bắc và Tây sẽ có nhiều gió nhẹ và nhiệt độ hạ thấp hơn một chút. Vào cuối tuần, Frông lạnh này sẽ di chuyển và không đi theo hướng Nam. Nó sẽ di chuyển chậm nhưng chắc chắn để mang theo một luồng không khí nóng từ phía Đại Tây Dương nhưng cũng từ Đại Tây Dương hệ thống Frông sẽ di chuyển kahwsp lãnh thổ. Vì thế vào thứ Sáu, dường như sẽ có vài luồng không khí ấm đi qua phía Đông Nam. Nhưng nhìn chung, vào cuối tuần tới, chúng ta sẽ tận hưởng những đợt gió Tây Đại Dương với những ngày mát mẻ hơn nhờ sự kết hợp của nắng và mưa cho nên nên nhiệt độ lúc sẽ duy trì ổn định. Có vẻ như thời tiết rất thích hợp cho chúng ta di chuyển vào tuần tới.