

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



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KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP

NGÀNH: NGÔN NGỮ ANH

Sinh viên: Trần Thị Ngọc

Giảng viên hướng dẫn: Th.S Đào Thị Lan Hương

HẢI PHÒNG – 2018

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

**A STUDY ON SPECIALIZED TERMINOLOGY
TRANSLATION FOR FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY**

**KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP ĐẠI HỌC HỆ CHÍNH QUY
NGÀNH: NGÔN NGỮ ANH**

**Sinh viên: Trần Thị Ngọc
Giảng viên hướng dẫn: Th.S Đào Thị Lan Hương**

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NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI

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

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3. Địa điểm thực tập tốt nghiệp.

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Không được bảo vệ

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Đơn vị công tác:

Họ và tên sinh viên: Chuyên ngành:

Đề tài tốt nghiệp:

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2. Những mặt còn hạn chế

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3. Ý kiến của giảng viên chấm phản biện

Được bảo vệ Không được bảo vệ Điểm phản biện

Hải Phòng, ngày ... tháng ... năm

Giảng viên chấm phản biện

(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)

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ABBREVIATION

FMI : Footwear manufacturing industry

SL : source language

TL : target language

ESP : English for special purpose

EOP : English for academic purpose

EAP : English for occupational purpose

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PART I: INTRODUCTION

I.1 Rationale

Vietnam has been Asia third largest Footwear manufacturing Country and the world's fourth largest footwear producer for more than 20 years, after China, India and Brazil. Each year, Vietnam have manufactured over 760 million pairs ranging from leather to canvas shoe, and sport shoes to sandals, that have risen its production by 150 percent in recent years. In fact, Vietnam Footwear has conquered some huge, difficult markets as the United States, the European Union and Japan, and 50 oversea markets. The annual export turnover of Footwear accounts for almost 10 percent of the national export turnover in 2017 that shoes and footwear are the fourth in top ten major export products and create thousands jobs for workers.

Therefore, this production industry is an opportunity as well as a challenge for whom want to take a first step in it. This study explores terminologies of Footwear manufacturing industry and practices that are necessary for students who intend to work for Shoe and Footwear industry. Footwear manufacturing industry is a name to conjure with us, but still the new field to study for starters. Though getting into reality experience and finding information in books and materials, the author found that unfamiliar concepts of the major words and specialized terminologies are extremely varied, but they also have their own transformation rules, the construction rules of word forms and its phrases or meanings, the change from regular definitions into specialized ones, technical translation, etc. So that the learners can get detailed knowledge about various specialized terminologies of Footwear manufacturing industry. For these reasons, the learners are in a better instruction when they have already prepared for their career specialty or their workplace relating to Footwear Production.

I.2 Aims of the study

This study attempted to identify how to translate english related terms in the Footwear manufacturing industry into Vietnamese that are often applied as well as finding commonly used as terminologies in Footwear Manufacture fields:

Especially, it aims at:

Collecting and presenting common-used English terminologies in Footwear manufacturing industry.

Giving you an overview, creating a base for you to learn and improve your knowledge.

Providing Vietnamese equivalents or expressions of the translation.

Analyzing preliminarily translation strategies and procedures employed in the translation of these English terms into Vietnamese.

Hopefully, this study can provide readers with overall comprehension about the information from written texts and from visual forms of presentation related to Footwear manufacturing industry terms, help them translate it effectively.

I.3 Scope of the study

This study focuses on commonly-used English terminologies in Footwear manufacturing industry and equivalent meanings in Vietnamese and analysis as well as efficient way of translating Footwear Industry terms.

This study has been carried out from its specialized books, analysis posts on the Internet and especially in several current workshops.

Because of limited time and knowledge, mistakes and shortcomings are unavoidable part of the process.

I.4 Methodology of the study

This study followed through qualitative method that approaches concepts and methods from the academic field to provide insights into the problem,

All of the English-Vietnamese terms used in this paper are collected from internet and personal document which give illustration to help readers have more understanding about Footwear manufacturing industry.

I.5 Design of the study

My study is divided into three parts:

Part I Introduction: The rationale, aims, methods, scope and the design of the study are mentioned.

Part II the Development. Chapter I is an overview of theoretical background includes definitions, methods of translation-ESP translation,

Chapter II mentions definitions and their equivalences, which aims at finding the popularity of footwear manufacturing terms and their translation from English into Vietnamese.

Chapter III finds out some difficulties faced by students when translating Footwear terms.

Part III the Conclusion indicates limitations and difficulties of the study as well as some suggestions for further research.

PART TWO: DEVELOPMENT
CHAPTER ONE: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

I.1. TRANSLATION THEORY

I.1.1. Definition of translation

There are many definitions of translation:

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. (Wikipedia)

Translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language in to their equivalents in to another language. Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language in to the target language (Foster, 1958).

According to Ghazala (1995), "translation is generally used to refer to all the process and methods used to convey the meaning of the source language in to the target language.

According to Catford (1995), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

Translation can be understand as the process of translating words or text from one language into another. (Oxford dictionary)

I.1.2 Translation methods

There is a big number of translation methods. Each one applies different strategies and techniques. According to Peter Newmark (1988: p) there are eight methods: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation.

I.1.2.1 Word for word translation

The SL (source language) word order is preserved and the word translated singly by their most common meanings out of context. Cultural words are translated literally.

This kind of translation used for understand the mechanics of the SL or construe a difficult text as pre-translation process.

I.1.2.2 Literal translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical word is again translated singly out of context. As the pre-translation process, it indicates problems to be solved.

I.1.2.3 Faithful translation

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

I.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 7 meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word play or repetition jars in the finished version. It does not rely on cultural equivalence and makes very small concessions to readership. While faithful translation is dogmatic, semantic is more flexible.

I.1.2.5 Adaptation translation

This is the “freest” form of translation mainly used for plays and poetry: themes/characters/plots preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and text is rewritten.

(From A Textbook of Translation by P.Newmark)

I.1.2.6 Free translation

This method reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. It is usually a paraphrase much longer than the original. It 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 different grammatical structures.

I.1.2.7 Idiomatic translation

It reproduces the “message” of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms.

I.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.

I.1.3. Equivalence in translation

Equivalence is one of the procedures used in translation.

According to Catford (1988), he defined translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in other language (TL).

According to Halverson (1997) notes equivalence the relationship existing between two entities and the relationship is described the similarity in terms of any or a number of potential qualities. As defined Pym (1992, p. 37) , for one, has pointed to its circularity: 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.

Quantities approach

According to Kade (1968) and Hann (1992), divided equivalences by lexical equivalence into 4 types.

- + The first type: one-to-one equivalence. When a single expression in the target language for a single source language is used.
- + The second: one-to-many equivalence. When more than one TL expression for a single SL expression is used.
- + Thirdly: one-to-part-of-one equivalence. When a TL expression covers part of a concept designated by a single SL expression.
- + The last: nil equivalence happens when there is no TL expression for an SL expression.

Qualities approach

According to 3 linguistic researchers are credited as the founders of these above approaches with their major works of the time, Eugene A. Nida, Koller and Baker, there have been 3 subdivisions under qualitative approach including: function-based, meaning-based and form-based approach.

* Eugene A. Nida (1964) divided into two types: **formal equivalence**, in the second edition is referred to as formal correspondence and the second one is **dynamic equivalence**. Formal correspondence focuses on both form and content (as in Bible, international diplomacy, law and the like), unlike dynamic equivalence emphasizes the text readability.

* Werner Koller (1977) considered five levels of equivalence:

+ '**denotative equivalence**' refers to the case where the ST and the TT have the same denotations, that is conveying the same extra linguistic facts;

+ '**connotative equivalence**', also referred to as 'stylistic equivalence', is related to the lexical choices between near synonyms;

+ '**text normative**' refers to text types, i.e., the description and analysis of a variety of texts behaving differently;

+ '**pragmatic equivalence**', also called 'communicative equivalence', is oriented towards the receptor of the text, as he should receive the same effect that the original text produces on its readers;

+ '**formal equivalence**', may also be referred to as '**expressive equivalence**', is related to the word-for-word rendition of forms, aesthetic and stylistic features of the ST.

- Baker (1992) introduces five levels of equivalence:

+ **equivalence at word level** is taken into consideration. Baker defines the term “word” and notes that word sometimes have different meanings in different languages, and relate to meaning of words with morpheme. Baker introduces problems at word level and above word level before suggesting some strategies in dealing with them.

+ **grammatical equivalence** refers to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages. She affirms that grammatical rules across languages may differ, which lead to some problems in finding a direct correspondence in the TL.

+ **textual equivalence** refers to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text regarding information and cohesion. Whether the cohesive relations between TL and SL should be maintained depends on three main factors, that is, the target audience, the purpose of the translation and the text type.

+ **pragmatic equivalence** refers to implication of the TL text. The duty of a translator is recognizing the implied meaning of SL text, and then reproducing it in a way that readers of the TL can comprehend clearly without any misunderstanding culturally.

I.2 ESP translation

I.2.1 Definition of ESP

According to Wikipedia, English for specific purposes (ESP) is a subset of English as a second or foreign language. It usually refers to teaching the English language to university students or people already in employment, with reference to the particular vocabulary and skills they need. As with any language taught for specific purposes, a given course of ESP will focus on

one occupation or profession, such as Technical English, Scientific English, English for medical professionals, English for waiters, English for tourism, etc. According to Strevens (1988) “ESP is a particular case of the general category of special purpose language teaching. A definition of ESP needs to be divided into Variable and Absolute characteristic.

I.2.2 Types of ESP

* Variable characteristics of ESP

ESP may be, but is not necessarily:

+restricted as to the language skills to be learned (reading only, speech recognition, etc)

+not taught according to any pre-ordained methodology.

- Absolute characteristics of ESP

+ English for specific purpose (ESP) is defined to meet specific needs of the learners (Maslow's hierarchy of needs).

+ 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, linguistics/lexis, register, study skills, discourse and genre.

But Dudley-Evans (1988) defined in some absolute and variable characteristics.

- 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

- 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 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.

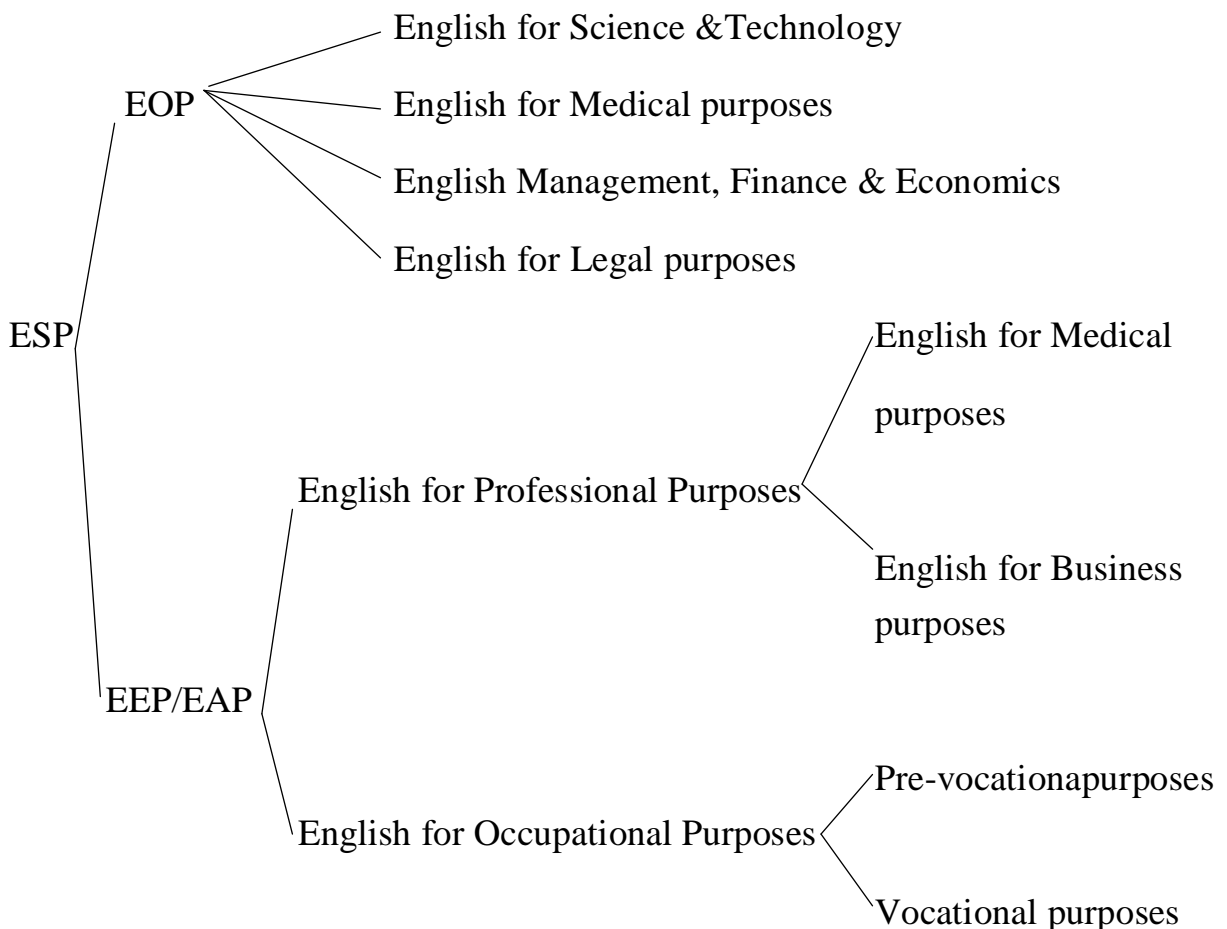
According to David Carter (1983), there are three types of ESP:

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

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 situation, as might be the linguistic needs of a dining-room waiter or air-hostess. However, such restricted repertoires are not languages, just as a tourist phrase book is not grammar. Knowing a restricted 'language' would not allow the speaker to communicate effectively in novel situation, or in contexts outside the vocational environment (pp. 4-5).

According to Carter (1983) the second type is English for Academic and Occupational Purposes.

In the “Tree of ELT” Hutchinson and Waters (1987) describes the classification of ESP in detail:



“Tree of ELT” - Hutchinson and Waters (1987)

I.2.3 Definitions of technical translation

Technical translation is a type of specialized translation involving the translation of documents produced by technical writers (owner's manuals, user guides, etc.), or more specifically, texts which relate to technological subject areas or texts which deal with the practical application of scientific and technological information-Wikipedia.

According to Sofer (199) distinguishes technical translation from literal translation “the main division in the translation field is between literary and technical translation”. 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. According to Newmark (1981), he 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 terms 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”.

I.3 Terminology

I.3.1 Definitions of Terminology

There are various definitions of terminology by many linguists. I would like to quote some popular definitions:

According to Wikipedia: Terminology is the study of terms and their use. Terms are words and compound words or multi-word expressions that in specific contexts are given specific meanings—these may deviate from the meanings the same words have in other contexts and in everyday language. A term is, "a word or expression that has a precise meaning in some uses or is peculiar to a science, art, profession, or subject."^[1] Terminology is a discipline

that studies, among other things, the development of such terms and their interrelationships within a specialized domain. Terminology differs from lexicography, as it involves the study of concepts, conceptual systems and their labels (terms), whereas lexicography studies words and their meanings. According to Advanced Oxford Dictionary Terminology is the set of technical words or expressions used in a particular subject.

According to Valeontis and Mantzari (2006, 1), Terminology has two fold meanings: (1) It is the discipline concerned with the principles and methods governing the study of concepts and their designations (terms, names, symbols) in any subject field, and the job of collecting, processing, and managing relevant data and (2) the set of terms belonging to the special language of an individual subject field”.

I.3.2 Characteristics of Terminology

As a special unit in the lexical system of language, terminology has its own distinctive features. According to many linguists, terminology should have the following qualities: *accuracy, systematism, internationalism, nationalism and popularity*. The above characteristics are general characteristics of terminologies. They all are the vital principles in the creation and existence of terminologies in all sectors such as science and technology, economic and trade sector, business, technique, manufacturing...

I.3.2.1 Accuracy

It expresses a scientific concept or definition concretely and precisely so that it can help to avoid the misunderstanding one concept for another. It is necessary for each term in a typical professional scale, denotes only one concept in that system.

The meaning of a term is normally the combination of linguistic signals not only the sum of its component's meanings. Luu Van Lang (1977) claimed that each linguistic signal poses one basic nuclear meaning and vice versa a concept also has a typical linguistic signal in a concrete situation. Newmark (1998) also said that concept-words are notorious for their different meanings in various technologies. Therefore, when a term is created in a specific field, it is necessary to take into account its homophone or synonymy which are often seen in linguistics. It is advisable to bear in mind the one-to- one equivalent between a concept and a term in the translation of terminology.

I.3.2.2 Systematism

As a part of language, each term has its own position in the system of concepts and belongs to a terminological system. Each term requires its meaning in the relationship with other terms in its system. Once separated from its system, its meaning is vague. Therefore, systematism is seen as one of the most important features of terminology. There is the difference in the viewpoints about the characteristics of terminology among terminologists. Some say the typical characteristic of terminology is the systematic formation, whilst others claim that it is the feature of content. However, it is the combination of both content and expression form. It is impossible to separate a concept from the system to make a term but it determines its position in the system.

I.3.2.3 Internationalism

As mentioned above, terminologies are special words expressing common scientific concepts together with the development, cooperation and scientific, technological exchanges among countries throughout the world, terms are internationalized. The globalization enables terminology to be used more popularly in different languages so as to make the international science develop faster... Based on the criteria of terminology, each language may require other principles in accordance with its culture. As a result of this process, there are exists a number of terms being internationalized in different languages namely medicine (names of illness, medicine, physic, telecom...) and especially in business and commerce such as economic and trade acronyms. For example:

WTO “World Trade Organization” – Tổ Chức Thương Mại Quốc Tế
NEDO “National Economic Development Council” – Hội đồng Phát Triển Kinh
Tế Quốc Gia VAT “Valued added tax” – Thuế giá trị gia tăng
ISSN “International Standard Serial Standard” - Mã Số Tiêu Chuẩn Quốc Tế

I.3.2.4 Nationalism

The term is obviously special linguistic unit of a language used in specific profession; it clearly belongs to national language. As a result, terminologies in Vietnam should be imbued with Vietnamese culture and characteristics of Vietnamese language. They should be appropriate to Vietnamese people from the lexicology to the grammatical composition.

I.3.2.5 Popularity

This characteristic can bring scientific and technological progress to all people. As a component of linguistics, terminology plays an important role in pushing

up the development of science, hence it should be comprehensible to all people in its way of reading, writing, speaking and memorizing. In economic and trade sector, this characteristic creates the consistent in usage.

I.3.3 Creation of terminology

According to the International Standardization Organization (ISO 1988), the following factors are of essential consideration in the creation of terminology.

Firstly, terms must persistently show typical features of the concepts they denote so as to bring about the exact reference. In addition, they need to be economical to avoid giving rise to homonymy. Besides, terms should be lexically systematic and conform to the phonological and morphological rules of the language. Furthermore, terms should follow the common rules of word – formation of the language, that is, they should allow composition and derivation where necessary. The last, the meaning of term should be context-free. Term creation, including primary and secondary, is under various influences and subject to different motivations. When a new concept appears, primary term formation is created meanwhile secondary term formation appears to name the monolingual revision of a given terminology or the terms in TL after a process of transferring knowledge from one linguistic community to another. It is common knowledge that technological terminology is volatile due to the changes and continual development of science and technology. Both primary and secondary term formation in technology is affected by a proliferation of variants and synonyms which occur to satisfy the need for popular versions of scientific terms and product differentiation.

I.3.4. The distinction between terms and words

It is essential to distinguish between terminology and ordinary words.

According to Baker (1988) claims that: “terms differ from words in that they are endowed with a special form of reference, namely that they refer to discrete conceptual entities, properties, activities or relations which constitute the knowledge space of a particular subject field.”

In addition, meanwhile words function in general reference or a variety of subject field, terms have special reference within a particular discipline and they keep their lives and meanings only when they serve the system of knowledge that create them. Despite, the boundary between them is not a clear cut, as many terms become ordinary words when they are closed to daily life and used with frequency, and many words become terms when they are used in specialized field.

CHAPTER TWO: ENGLISH-VIETNAMESE TRANSLATION OF FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AND THEIR VIETNAMESE EQUIVALENCE

II.1 Definition of Footwear manufacturing industry

According to Wikipedia: Footwear refers to garments worn on the feet, which originally serves to purpose of protection against adversities of the environment, usually regarding ground textures and temperature. Footwear in the manner of shoes therefore primarily serves the purpose to ease the locomotion and prevent injuries. Secondly footwear can also be used for fashion and adornment as well as to indicate the status or rank of the person within a social structure. Socks and other hosiery are typically worn additionally between the feet and other footwear for further comfort and relief.

Footwear manufacturing industry may manufacture rubber and plastic footwear, protective footwear, house slippers and slipper socks... Operators also manufacture men's or women's footwear designed for casual, formal and work environments. These products also include men's or women's shoes with rubber or plastic soles and leather or vinyl uppers.

This industry consists of companies engaged in the manufacturing of footwear such as dress shoes, sneakers, slippers, boots, galoshes, sandals and athletic and trade related footwear. It also includes footwear parts such as shoe laces, buckles, clasps, inner soles, heels and padding. The Footwear industry excludes leather stock for shoes, classified in Textiles & Leather Goods.

II.2 The popularity of Footwear manufacturing industry translation

The terms that make up the language of Footwear manufacturing industry (FMI) are quite available and those words building are also based on different ways but majority of terms are in single terms and compound terms. My study will provide readers some of the most common FMI terms.

II.2.1. Single terminology

Single terms is a technique word that has its own meaning and found in a text. As the below illustrations:

English	Vietnamese
Flat	Giày dép bệt/đế bằng

Clog	Guốc
D'orsay	Giày kín mũi khoét hai bên
Flip-flop	Dép xỏ ngón
Jelly	Giày nhựa mềm
Heels	Giày gót nhọn
Boot	Bốt
Lita	Bốt cao trước, sau, buộc dây
Monk	Giày quai thầy tu
Oxford	Giày buộc dây có nguồn gốc từ Scotland và Ireland
Pump	Giày cao gót kín cả mũi và thân

Scarpin	Giày cao gót bít mũi, thanh mảnh
Slingback	Xăng đan có quai vắt ra sau gót chân
Stiletto	Giày gót nhọn
Wedge	Dép đế xuồng
Collar(in/out)	Cổ giày (trong/ngoài)
Eyelet	Lỗ xỏ/móc giày, có bọc 2 mảnh (eyestay) chứa vật liệu kim loại, nhựa hoặc cao su 2 đầu, ngăn cho lỗ không bị rách (Desert boots 1 có 2 mảnh này)
Lace	Dây giày. Được làm từ vải, thun hoặc bằng da.
Last	Khuôn giày
Tip	Phần trang trí ở mũi giày, thuật ngữ thường sử dụng với dress shoes cho nam.

Toe	Mũi giày
Tongue	Luỡi gà, là lớp chất liệu đệm giữa phần mũi giày và mu bàn chân. Tongue có tác dụng che chắn phần bị hở của lacing và tránh sự ma sát giữa chân với dây giày
Vamp	Thân giày trước của giày. Tính từ phía sau mũi giày, đến xung quanh eyelet, tongue cho đến gần phần quarter.
Welt	Đường viền. Là một mảnh da hoặc vật liệu tổng hợp nằm ở chỗ hở giữa phần upper và sole, nằm bằng phẳng trên rìa của sole. Không phải giày nào cũng có phần welt.
Heel	Gót giày. Ở phần rìa sau cùng của đế ngoài. Tác dụng hỗ trợ cho gót chân, thường được làm từ vật liệu giống với đế giày.
Outsole	Đế ngoài
Sole	Đế giày

- Single terms in the form of noun:

Noun-forming by suffixes “er”, “or”

English	Vietnamese
Loafer	Giày lười
Gladiator	Dép xăng đan chiến binh
Slipper	Dép lê
Beachcomber	Giày/dép đi biển
Bluchers	Giày ống ngắn
Jogger	Giày chạy bộ
Quarter (top/low)	Phần thân sau của giày (trên/dưới)
Liner	Miếng lót giày
Manufacturer	Nhà sản xuất
Supplier	Nhà cung cấp

Inner	Bên trong
Outer	Bên ngoài
Cover	Lớp bảo vệ
Filler	Chất độn
Order	Đơn đặt hàng

II.2.2. Compound terminology

Most of terms are compound terms which are formed by joining two or more words together. Most of them are compound nouns, compound adjective. The below examples are compound terms which are commonly used in Footwear manufacturing industry.

- Terms consists of N+thing:

English	Vietnamese
After ski boot	Giày sau khi khởi động trượt tuyết
Ankle Boot	Những loại giày với cổ cao ngang mắt cá chân hoặc chỉ nhỉnh hơn chút ít

Ankle strap	Giày cao gót quai mảnh vắt ngang
Ankle Strap shoe	Giày quai mắt cá chân
Army shoes	Giày quân đội
Athletic shoe	Giày thể thao
Baby shoe	Giày em bé
Ballerina flat	Giày đế bằng kiểu múa ba lê
Balmorals shoe	Giày balmorals
Beaded shoe	Giày đính cườm

Bicycle shoe	Giày đi xe đạp
Bluchers shoe	Giày thể thao
Blusher style moccasin	Giày phong cách blusher
Boat shoe	Giày thuyền
Bond low cut shoe	Giày cắt thấp
Bondage boot	Bốt cao gót cao cổ
Bottom making	Công đoạn làm đế
Bowing shoe	Giày mũi nhọn

Boxing shoe	Giày đấm bốc
Boy's shoe	Giày bé trai
Brocade shoe	Giày thổ cẩm
Canvas shoe	Giày vải
Casual shoe	Giày thường
Cement shoe	Giày xi măng
Chelsea boot	Cao đến cổ chân, Mũi giày lượn tròn, gót thấp, được ghép từ 2 mảnh da riêng biệt cho mũi giày và gót giày, 2 mảnh da được ghép lại ở phần cổ chân bằng một mảnh vật liệu co giãn như thun. Mảnh co giãn kéo dài xuống dưới mắt cá nhưng không

	dài đến đế giày. 2 mảnh da không được may đè lên nhau mà được nối liền với nhau ngay dưới mắt cá chân.
Child's shoe	Giày trẻ em
Chukka boot	Bốt chukka
Chunky heel	Giày, dép đế thô
Comfort footwear	Giày dép thoải mái
Cotton shoe	Giày bông
Cowboy	Bốt cao bồi
Cutting section	Công đoạn cắt

Desert boots	Ủng da dày, the lightweight boots with the upper made from suede, dressed with jeans
Diver shoes	Giày lặn
Doctor shoe	Giày bác sĩ
Engineer shoe	Giày kỹ sư
Exercise shoe	Giày thể thao
Fashion shoe	Giày thời trang
Fishing shoe	Giày câu cá
Flatly shoe	Giày dép bệt

Flip flop	Dép xỏ ngón
Football shoe	Giày bóng đá
Footwear of leather	Giày bằng da
Footwear of plastic	Giày dép bằng nhựa
Footwear of rubber	Giày cao su
Footwear of textile	Giày dép dệt
Front strap shoe	Giày có dây buộc trước
Girl's shoe	Giày bé gái

Gladiator boot	Giày chiến binh cao cổ
Golf shoe	Giày chơi gôn
Gymnastic shoe	Giày chơi thể thao
Heel wrapping	Công đoạn làm gót giày
High heel sandal	Xăng đan cao gót
High heel shoe	Giày cao gót
High-top	Cổ cao
Hockey ice shoe	Giày chơi khúc côn cầu

Hunting shoe	Giày đi săn
Ice skate shoe	Giày trượt băng
Industrial footwear	Ngành công nghiệp giày dép
Insole section	Công đoạn đế
Jodhpur Boot	Bốt cao đến cổ chân, mũi giày lượn tròn, Gót thấp, 2 mảnh da riêng biệt cho phần mũi giày và gót giày. Mảnh da của mũi giày may trên phần da của gót giày. Buộc giày bằng một sợi dây da với khóa kim loại vòng quanh cổ chân. Dây có 2 phần, mỗi phần nối vào phần mũi giày. Có một vòng da ở phần sau giày để xoắn dây da qua.
Kitten heel	Giày gót nhọn đế thấp

Knee boot	Bốt đến đầu gối
Knee high	Bốt cao gót
Leisure shoe	Giày bằng da
Low heel sandal	Xăng đan gót thấp
Medical shoe	Giày y tê
Men's shoe	Giày nam giới
Mid-top	Cổ lửng
Mid-top	Cổ lửng

Moccasin shoe	Giày mô ca sin
Mold making	Công đoạn làm khuôn
Mountaineer shoe	Giày leo núi
Nurse shoe	Giày y tá
Open toe	Giày cao gót hở mũi
Open toe	Giày hở mũi
Peep toe	Giày hở mũi
Printing embossing	In dập nổi

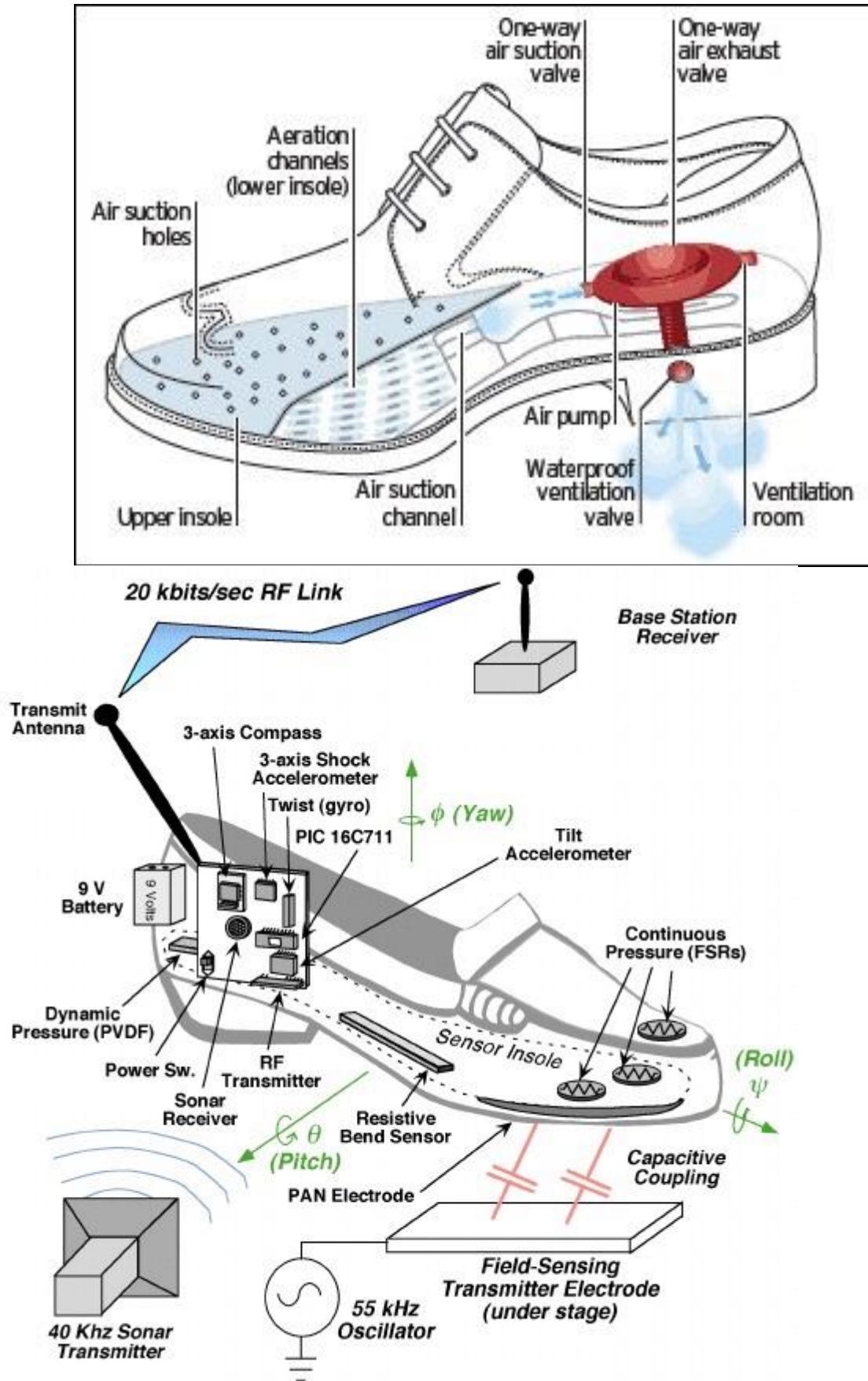
Rain shoe	Giày đi mưa
Ridding boot	Giày leo núi
Roller skate	Giày trượt patin
Running shoe	Giày chạy bộ
Safety shoe	Giày bảo hộ
Satin shoe	Giày lụa
Shoes Tree	Một dụng cụ có hình dáng tương tự bàn chân dùng để đặt vào trong đôi giày nhằm giữ dáng, chống nếp nhăn, tăng tuổi thọ đôi giày

Ski boot	Giày trượt tuyết
Sling back	Xăng đan có quai vắt ra sau gót chân
Snow mobile boot	Giày di chuyển trên tuyết
Sock liner	Miếng lót giày
Stitch out shoe	Giày khâu viền ngoài
Stitching section	Công đoạn khâu
Strobel board	Một tấm vật liệu mỏng như EVA được dán vào lớp đế giữa sau đó phần trên được khâu vào vật liệu
Student shoe	Giày học sinh

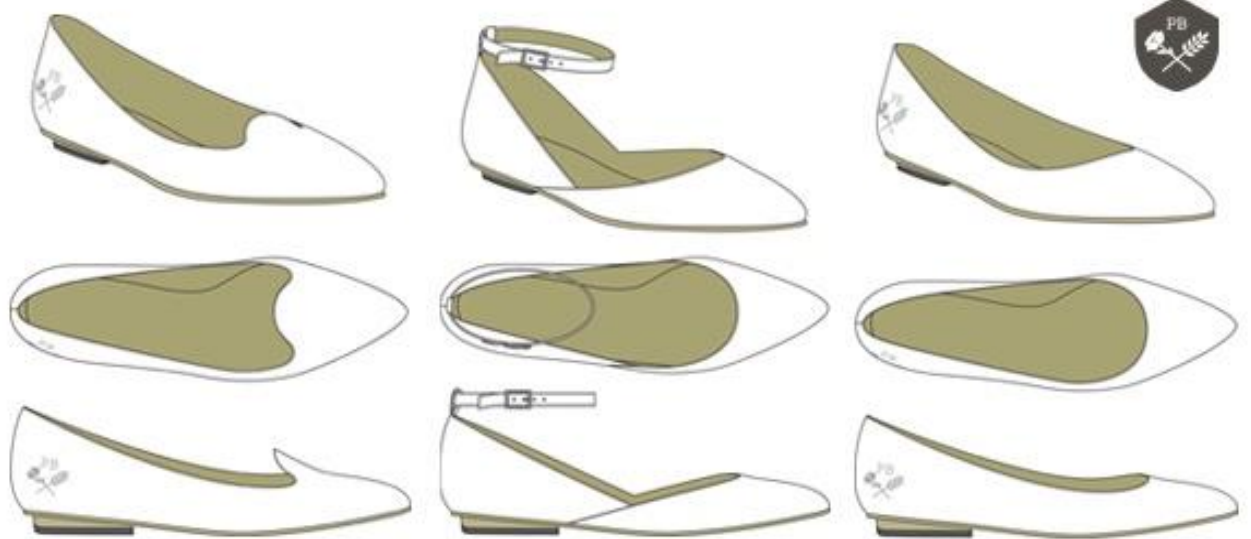
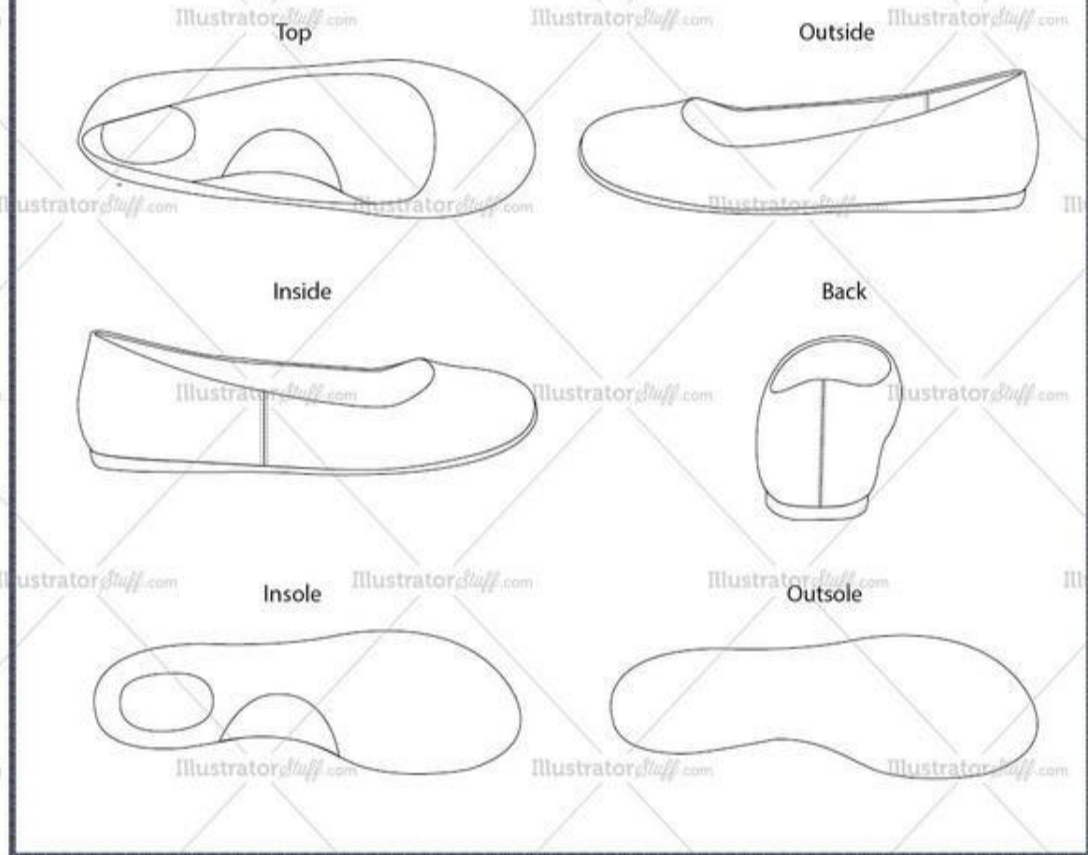
Surfing shoe	Giày lướt sóng
Thigh high boot	Bốt cao quá gối
Topline	Phần cao nhất của cổ giày
T-Strap	Giày cao gót quay dọc chữ T
Ugg boot	Bốt lông cừu
Water-proof shoe	Giày chống nước
Wedge boot	Bốt đế xuồng
Wellington boot	Bốt không thấm nước, ủng

Western shoe	Giày phương Tây
Women's shoe	Giày phụ nữ
Wrestling shoe	Giày cử tạ

II.2.3 Footwear details and their manufacturing process



Women Flats

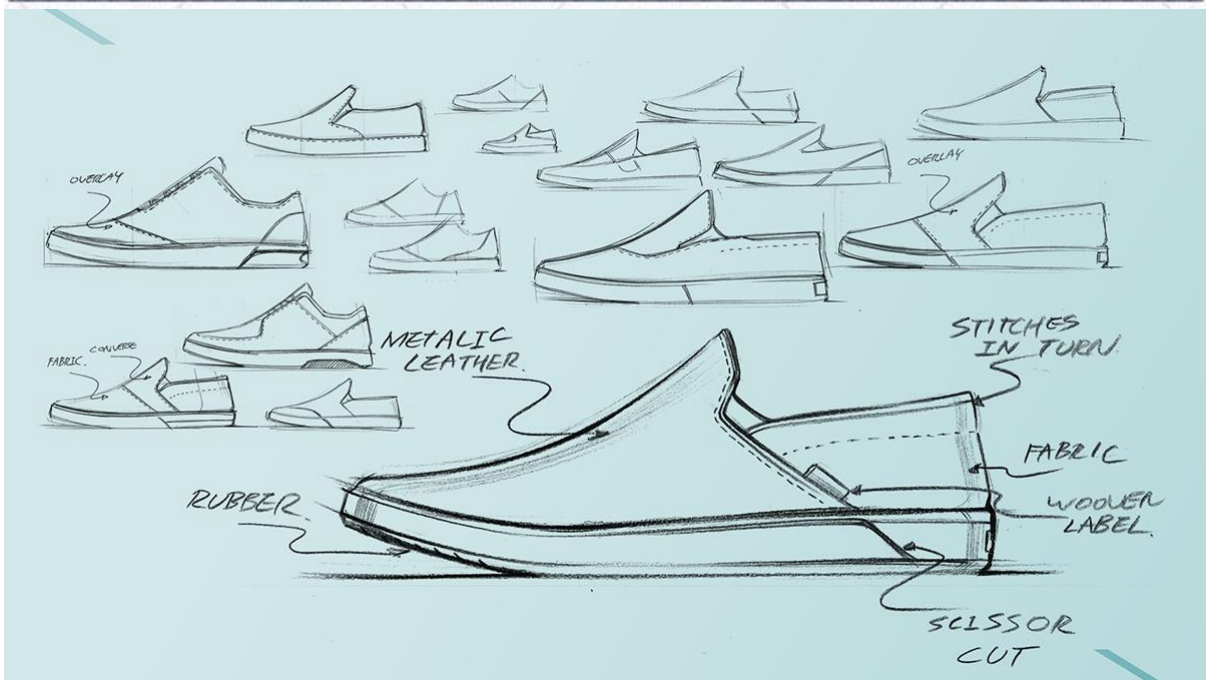
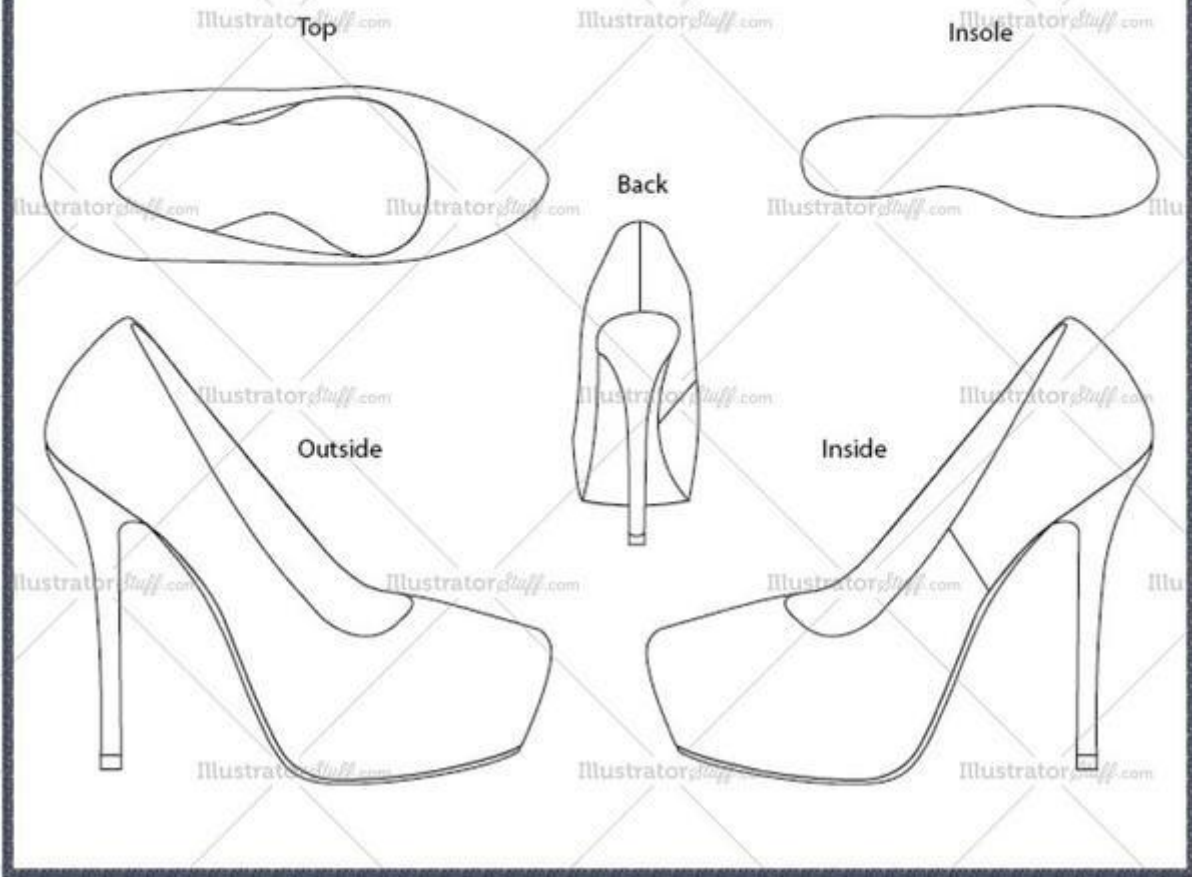


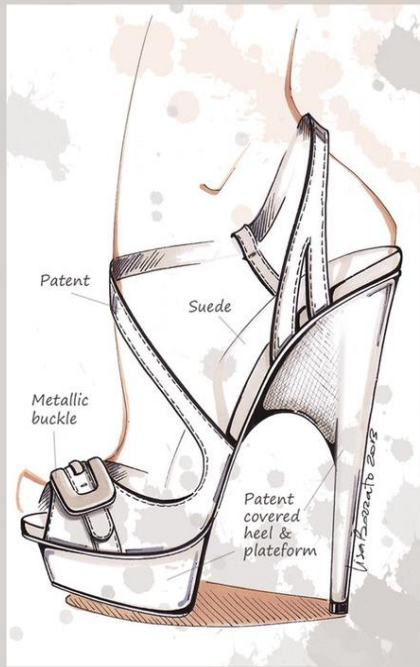
The Feminine Slipper

The Modern Mary-Jane

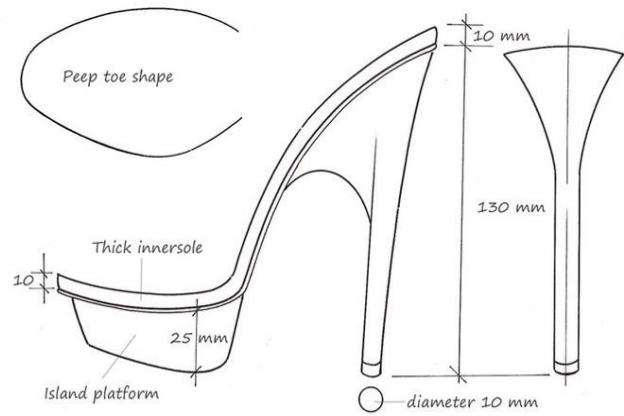
The Classic Point

Women Platform heels

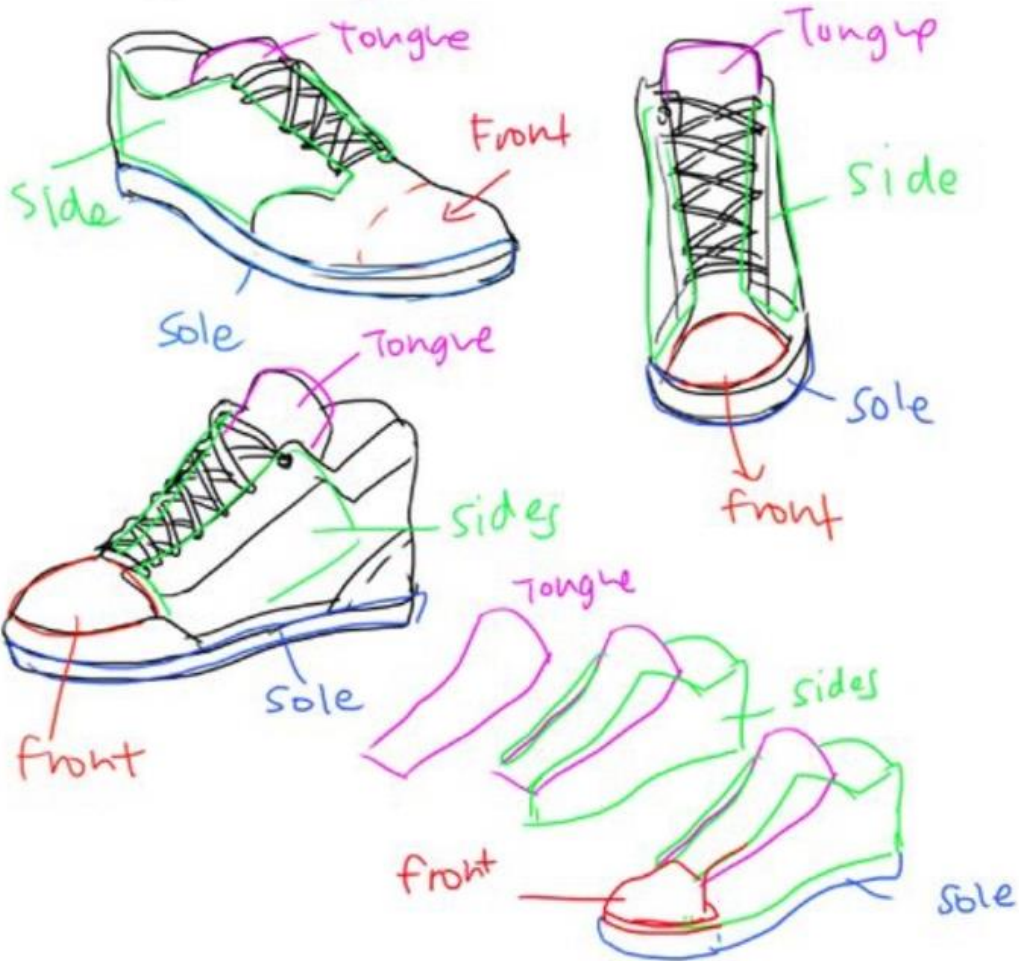




PEEP TOE SANDAL LAST H. 105 mm

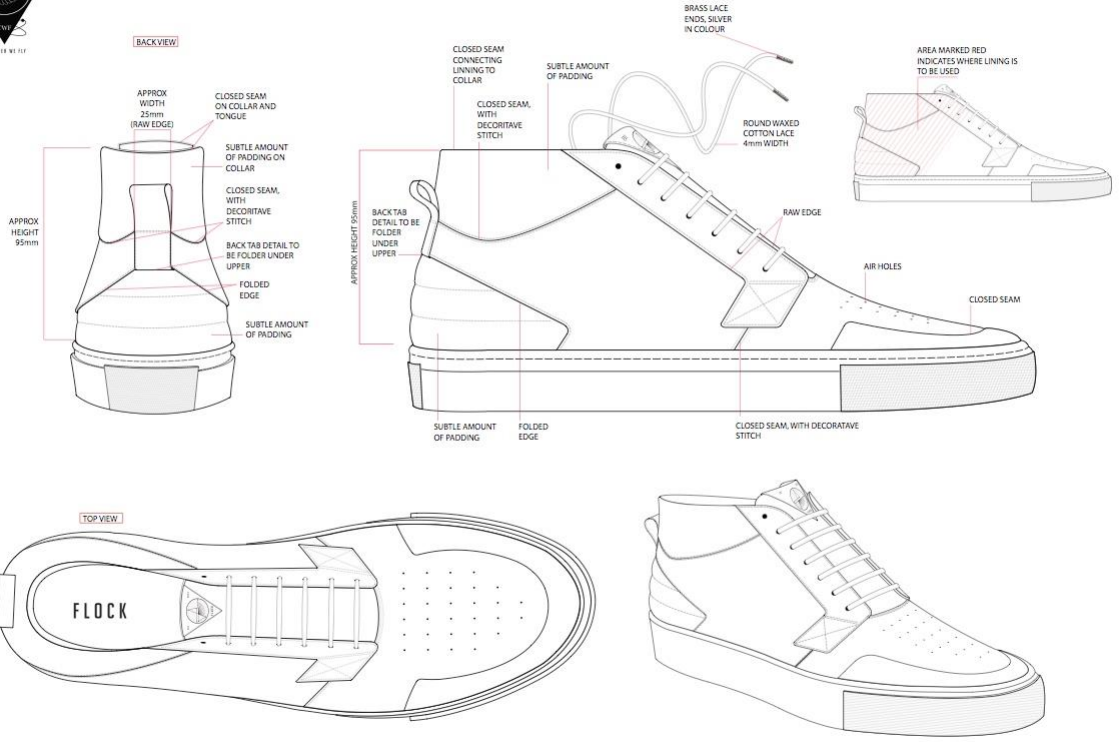


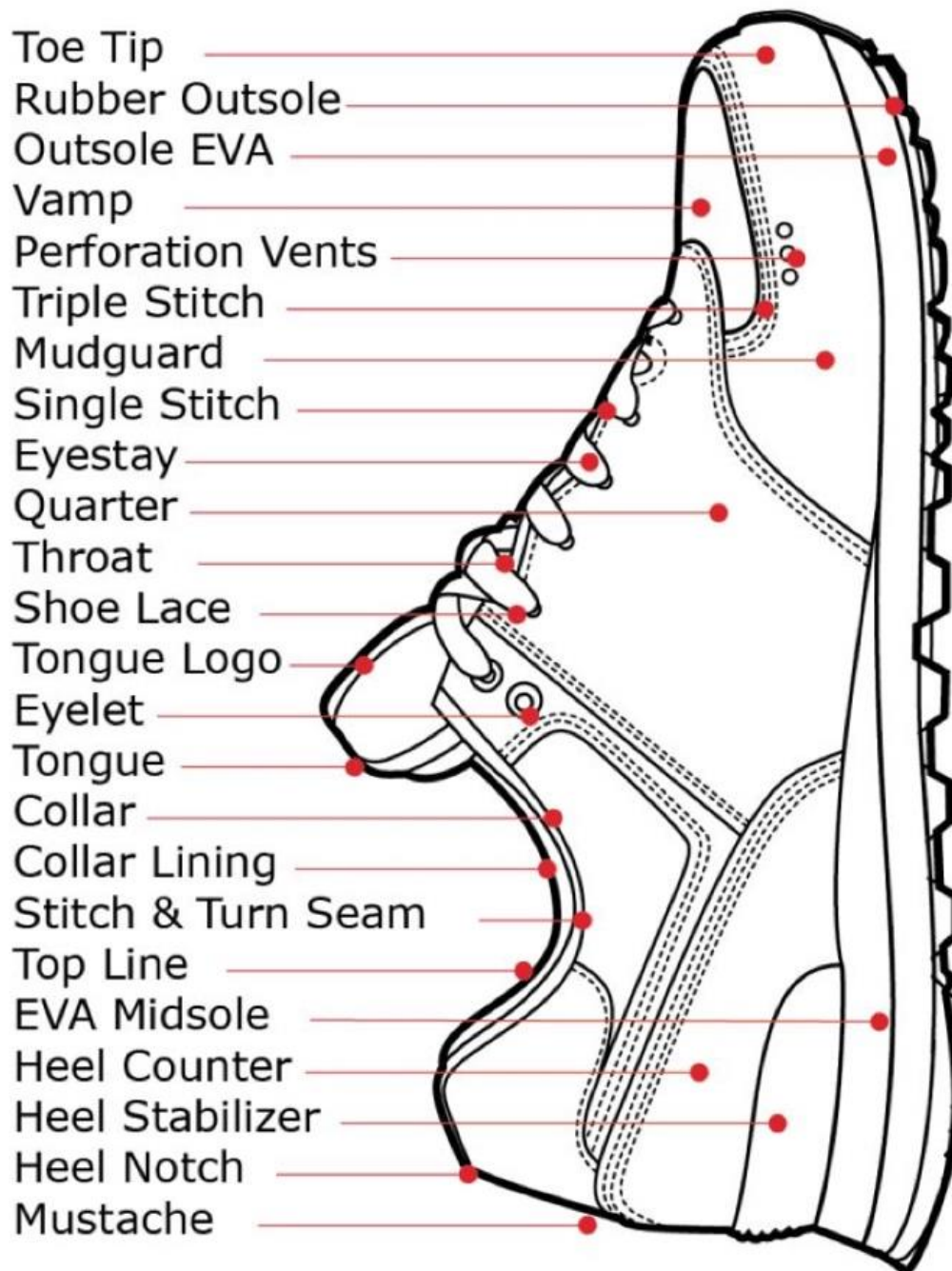
4 main parts to shoe





VOYAGER; NOTES





The Anatomy of a Shoe parts diagram

- Toe Tip
- Toe Burst Panel
- Rubber Outsole
- Vamp
- Double Stitch
- Tongue Attachment
- Mudguard
- Eyestay
- Throat
- Lace keeper
- Eyelet
- Shoe Lace
- Quarter logo
- Quarter Panel
- Tongue
- Collar
- Collar Lining
- Stitch & Turn Seam
- Top Line
- EVA Midsole
- Heel Counter
- Heel Stabilizer
- Heel Notch
- Heel Logo
- Mustache





d'Orsay Pump



Slingback Pump



Stiletto



Wedge Pump



Pump



Platform Pump



Mary Jane



Kitten Heel



Ankle Strap Pump



Peep Toe Pump



T Strap Platform



Gladiator Sandal



Slingback Wedge



Wedge Sandal



Wedge Bootie



Mule



Lita Boot



Hiking Boot



Chelsea Boot



Ankle Bootie



Wingtip



Saddle Shoe



Penny Loafer



Oxford



Boat Shoe



d'Orsay Flat



Thong



Flip-Flop



Ballet Flat



Moccasin



Espadrille



Clog



Slip-On



Sneaker



High-Hop Sneaker

Shoes Vocabulary 101



Spitz and NORM
L.com

Spitz



Visual Shoe Dictionary

<http://learnlive laughlike love lust.blogspot.com>



Thigh high boots



Knee high boots



Wellington boots



Cowboy boots



Ugg boots



Timberland boots



Gladiator boots



Bondage boots



Wedge booties



Dr. Martens



Chelsea boots



Crocs



Lita



Gladiators



Clogs



Mules



Slingbacks



Monk



Loafer



Converse



Oxford



Ballerina flats



Slip-on



Moccasin



Dockside



Cone Heel



D'orsay



Ankle Strap



T-Strap



Open toe



Wedge



Chunky Heel



Jelly



Stiletto



Kitten Heel



Platform



Peep toe



Pump



Scarpin



Mary Janes



Flip flops

II.2.4. Common abbreviations

EVA	ETYLEN VINYL AXETAT; một hợp chất hòa tan thường được sản xuất trong một diện rộng
EDM	DISCHARGE ELECTRICAL MACHINE; một máy được sử dụng để sản xuất khuôn bằng cách đốt cháy điện các phần kim loại không mong muốn
PU	Polyurethane: a polyester or polyether-based polymer used in both the outsoles and midsoles of shoes
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride: a thermoplastic polymer used in shoe outsoles

CHAPTER THREE: DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATION FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY BY VIETNAMESE PEOPLE AND SUGGESTION SOLUTIONS

III.1 Difficulties

Translation is never an easy task. It is considered as a field which requires learners and researchers not only study hard but also try their best to improve knowledge in every sector in daily life.

Especially, translation of a specialist field like Footwear manufacturing industry will be much more difficult and complicated. As for me, I was so confused when faced with difficulties in translation of Footwear manufacturing industry.

The first difficulty is the lack of knowledge about mother tongue language related to footwear manufacturing. This is a very critical background for translating effectively but it seems to be that nobody focuses on improving their mother tongue language knowledge. It explains why most of translators find it easier for them to translate from Vietnamese to English the reverse direction. Translator cannot translate from English to Vietnamese smoothly because they cannot find a suitable word in their mother tongue language to apply in their translation document despite of their understanding that document very well.

III.2. Suggested solutions

The most difficult matter in translating ESP is terminology which is often translated practically and accurately in requirement, much focus should be put on skills of translation and vocabulary.

The translators should search the knowledge about the concept of terms and use them correctly. By doing this, translators can avoid misunderstanding.

The translators should not translate word by word to avoid tendency. Most of the terms are translated by using general words.

PART THREE: CONCLUSION

1. Limitations of the study

The study is an attempt to puzzle out the concept of footwear manufacturing terminologies translation, to present the process of techniques of translating these terms from English into Vietnamese.

It is intended for students of foreign language department who may have interest in understanding more about footwear manufacturing terms and its industry.

The review of literature presented in chapter II is a coherent combination of summary and synthesis of published works which are related to the topic of footwear manufacturing terminologies, have been written from the viewpoints of both translating practitioners and linguistic theorists. In chapter II, basic requirements of footwear manufacturing terminologies are classified into following categories: single terms, compound terms, footwear details and their manufacturing processes. The main purpose of the study review is no more than to provide detailed illustrations of footwear manufacturing terminologies and to show practical approaches to acquiring the best translation.

In chapter II & III, the thesis reports on study which is developed from the awareness of footwear manufacturing terminologies as well as points of view on specific aspects of their translation. Its findings can be very helpful in conducting a differnts surveys for further study.

2. Limitations and Suggestions for further study

The survey subjects are footwear manufacturing termilonogies and their translation from English into Vietnamese. The author of the study has been exposed to wide range of practical experience in translation apart from regular translation classes at the university. Therefore it is hard to require her to have deep knowledge about the vocabulary volume and translation techniques, which are mainly gained through practice not theory.

The major limitation lies in the fact that these findings only indicate the author's subjective viewpoints, not different ways of footwear manufacturing

terminology translation from different authors . It is impossible to reach an exact conclusion about the level of footwear manufacturing terminologies translation equivalences.

With the aim of overcoming such limitations, there should be a qualitative research for further study. The qualitative could provide stronger evidence by drawing on different approaches of footwear manufacturing terminology translation from different authors . In this way, the study would obviously be more reliable. It is apparent that the results of the qualitative survey can contribute to the growing body of research studies in the field of translation in general and footwear manufacturing terminology translation in particular.

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- <https://medium.com/@nptn17/kinh-nghi%E1%BB%87m-l%C3%A0m-kh%C3%B3a-lu%E1%BA%ADn-t%E1%BB%91t-nghi%E1%BB%87p-t%E1%BB%AB-a-%C4%91%E1%BA%BFn-z-ph%E1%BA%A7n-2-7a00a15e995f>
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- <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/top-shoe-manufacturing-countries.html>

APPENDIX 1: Vocabulary

Ballerina flat	Giày đế bằng kiểu múa ba lê
Beaded shoe	Giày đính cườm
Brocade shoe	Giày thổ cẩm
Canvas shoe	Giày vải
Casual shoe	Giày thường
Gladiator boot	Giày chiến binh cao cổ
Insole section	Công đoạn đế
Jodhpur Boot	Bốt cao đến cổ chân, mũi giày lượn tròn, Gót thấp, 2 mảnh da riêng biệt cho phần mũi giày và gót giày. Mảnh da của mũi giày may trên phần da của gót giày. Buộc giày bằng một sợi dây da với khóa kim loại vòng quanh cổ chân. Dây có 2

	phần, mỗi phần nối vào phần mũi giày. Có một vòng da ở phần sau giày để xỏ dây da qua.
Lining	Lớp lót bên trong giày
Mid-top	Cổ lửng
Moccasin shoe	Giày mô ca sin
Mold making	Công đoạn làm khuôn
Mountaineer shoe	Giày leo núi
Peep toe	Giày hở mũi
Platform	Giày cao trước, sau
Printing embossing	In dập nổi
Shoes Tree	Một dụng cụ có hình dáng tương tự bàn chân dùng để đặt vào trong đôi giày nhằm giữ dáng, chống nếp

	nhấn, tăng tuổi thọ đôi giày
Ski boot	Giày trượt tuyết
Sling back	Xăng đan có quai vắt ra sau gót chân
Sling back	Xăng đan có quai vắt ra sau gót chân
Snow mobile boot	Giày di chuyển trên tuyết
Sock liner	Miếng lót giày
Socklining/sock liner	Miếng lót giày
Stitch out shoe	Giày khâu viền ngoài
Stitching section	Công đoạn khâu
Stitching section	Công đoạn khâu

Throat	Họng giày
Ugg boot	Bốt lông cừu

APPENDIX 2: Exercises

Exercise 1: Translate into Vietnamese:

Source language:

The idea was defended by Diệp Thành Kiệt, Deputy Chairman at Lefaso, the Vietnam Leather, Footwear and Handbag Association, in a two-day Vietnam Footwear Summit in HCM City

Speaking at the two-day Vietnam Footwear Summit held in HCM City last week, Diệp Thành Kiệt, Lefaso's Deputy Chairman, said he believes the industry's recent performance will continue and Vietnam's leather and footwear industry will further develop in the coming years.

According to Lefaso, several factors will enhance the industry's performance in the future. Vietnam has free trade agreements with major markets like Japan, the Customs Union of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus, South Korea and ASEAN, and a Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and an agreement with the EU. Such agreements facilitate the country's international trade.

In terms of internal background, more than 65% of the population is of working age, providing an abundant supply of accessible and skilled workers.

According to Lefaso a combination of such elements, with a focus on producing and exporting high-value products, will represent a huge opportunity for the leather and footwear industry.

However, existing challenges cannot be ignore as they pose severe threats to the development of the industry, namely the increasing labour costs, protectionism and competition from other countries.

The local authorities confirm that between 2010 to 2017 the minimum wage increased 3.02 times while GDP per capita only increased by 2.04 times. The same source believes the impacts of this were only minimized as productivity in the industry has improved. However, the threat is real and large customers will be tempted to shift orders to countries with cheaper labour costs, especially for simple and manual items. Authorities alert that some orders can be lost to companies in Cambodia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, and Ethiopia.

Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

Our factory was originally (1)_____ in 1996 making it one of the oldest and most (2)_____ Internationally owned factories here in the South of Vietnam - less than an hour's drive from the centre of Ho Chi Minh City.

Focused primarily in Women's fashion, our facility operates with four main production lines, boasting a maximum (3)_____ 200,000 pairs per month - depending on the complexity and design of the footwear. We are home to a multitude of international brands Developing & manufacturing their collections- leading the trends for Fashion footwear.

With hundreds of shoe factories and shoe (4)_____ in Vietnam & Cambodia, it's important to find the factory that's right for you. For low cost and high quality on everything from women's fashion shoes to men's casual shoes and children's footwear, you'll find it here...

Vietnam and Cambodia, with a combined population of over 105 millions, a high percentage of workers under 30 years old and high literacy rates, offers excellent opportunities for shoe brands looking for cost effective shoes footwear manufacturing in Asia. Anti-dumping measures have seen the number of factories increasing, and more and more (5)_____ are viewing both Vietnam and Cambodia as a viable alternative to placing the bulk of their orders in China.

1. A find
B set down
C established
2. A prestigious
B prestigiously
C prestigiousness
3. A rate with
B capacity of
C number
4. A manufactures
B manufacturing
C manufacture
5. A trees
B companys
C brands

Exercise 3: Answer questions:

Golden Footwear Corporation

25DC Tower A1, Tinghong RD
Jiangnan district, Mainland China

8 April

Mario Guangzi
Jiangnan, China

Dear Mr. Guangzi:

Thankyou for sending us your application for the junior accounting position. Your resume will initially be evaluated by three senior staff members. If you are selected for an interview, Mary Jane, our personnel officer, will contact you by telephone. At that time we will need to have the names and addresses of three references.

As you requested, enclosed is a copy of our most recent annual report. Thank you for your interest in Golden Footwear Corporation.

Yours sincerely,
James Martinez
Office Manager
Enc.

1. For what position Mr. Guangzi apply ?
 - A. Senior staff member
 - B. Personnel officer
 - C. QC team manager
 - D. Junior accountant
2. What is being sent with the letter ?
 - A. An annual report
 - B. A taff directory
 - C. A footwear statement
 - D. An application form
3. Who will contact Mr. Guangzi for an interview ?
 - A. James Martinez
 - B. A senior staff member
 - C. Mary Jane

D. A senior accountant

Exercise 4: Translate these parts of contract into Vietnamese

Sour language:

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR FOOTWEAR, DRESS AND CANVAS,
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

3.0 GENERAL FOR ALL FOOTWEAR

3.1.1 All footwear must be first quality and workmanship will be first class.

3.1.2 The contractor will show, upon the request of a using agency, the contractor's line of footwear so that selections may be made.

3.1.3 Shipment shall be made only upon receipt of authorized purchase orders. There shall be no obligation to purchase any minimum or maximum quantity.

3.1.4 The contractor shall furnish upon request a trained shoe fitting consultant to advise State agencies on fitting problems, styles and sizes to carry in inventory to minimize surplus stocks. Measuring sticks shall also be furnished to each agency, free of charge, upon request.

3.1.5 Shoes offered are to comply with general requirements enclosed herewith. They shall be of good serviceable quality. The construction and workmanship are to be within current styles offered by the industry.

3.2 WARRANTY: The contractor must replace, free of charge, any shoes delivered with defects or irregularities making them unfit for satisfactory use. All handling and transportation charges covering such replacements shall be the responsibility of the contractor.

3.3 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION: The bidder shall indicate the name of the manufacturer, sizes, and colors offered on the space provided on each price line on the price sheets of this RFP.

3.4 PACKING AND MARKING: Each pair of shoes must have size and width stamped in indelible ink in lining and be packed in a pasteboard carton with size, width and name of manufacturer marked on outside.

Key

Exercice 1:

Target language:

Ý tưởng này được bảo vệ bởi ông Diệp Thành Kiệt, Phó Chủ tịch Lefaso, Hiệp hội Da giày, Da giày Việt Nam, trong Hội nghị thượng đỉnh giày dép Việt Nam hai ngày tại TP HCM.

Phát biểu tại Hội nghị thượng đỉnh giày Việt Nam được diễn ra trong 2 ngày tại TP HCM tuần qua, Phó chủ tịch Lefaso, ông Diệp Thành Kiệt, cho biết ông tin rằng hiệu suất gần đây của ngành công nghiệp nói chung và ngành da giày của Việt Nam nói riêng sẽ tiếp tục phát triển trong những năm tới.

Theo Lefaso, một vài yếu tố sẽ nâng cao hiệu quả hoạt động của ngành trong tương lai. Việt Nam có các hiệp định thương mại tự do với các thị trường lớn như Nhật Bản, Liên minh Hải quan Nga, Kazakhstan và Belarus, Hàn Quốc và ASEAN, và một Hiệp định toàn diện và tiến bộ cho quan hệ đối tác xuyên Thái Bình Dương và thỏa thuận với EU. Các thỏa thuận này tạo thuận lợi cho thương mại quốc tế của đất nước.

Xét về nền tảng trong nước, hơn 65% dân số ở độ tuổi lao động, cung cấp nguồn nhân lực dồi dào lao động có tay nghề và có tay nghề cao.

Theo Lefaso, sự kết hợp các yếu tố như vậy, với trọng tâm là sản xuất và xuất khẩu các sản phẩm có giá trị cao, sẽ là cơ hội lớn cho ngành da giày.

Tuy nhiên, những thách thức hiện tại không thể bỏ qua khi chúng đặt ra những mối đe dọa nghiêm trọng đối với sự phát triển của ngành, cụ thể là chi phí lao động ngày càng cao, sự bảo hộ và cạnh tranh từ các nước khác.

Chính quyền địa phương xác nhận rằng từ năm 2010 đến năm 2017 mức lương tối thiểu đã tăng 3,02 lần trong khi GDP bình quân đầu người chỉ tăng 2,04 lần. Cùng một nguồn tin rằng tác động của điều này chỉ được giảm thiểu khi năng suất trong ngành được cải thiện. Tuy nhiên, mối đe dọa là thực tế và khách hàng lớn sẽ bị cám dỗ để chuyển đơn đặt hàng sang các nước có chi phí lao động rẻ hơn, đặc biệt là đối với các mặt hàng đơn giản và thủ công. Các nhà chức trách cảnh báo rằng một số đơn đặt hàng có thể bị giảm cho các công ty ở Campuchia, Myanmar, Bangladesh và Ethiopia.

Exercise 2:

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. C

Exercise 3:

1. C
2. A
3. C

Exercise 4:

Target language:

THÔNG SỐ KỸ THUẬT CHUNG CHO GIÀY, ĂN VÀ CANVAS, MEN, PHỤ NỮ VÀ TRẺ EM

3.1 CHUNG CHO TẤT CẢ LOẠI GIÀY

3.1.1 Tất cả giày dép phải là chất lượng cao nhất và tay nghề lao động hạng nhất.

3.1.2 Nhà thầu sẽ trình bày, theo yêu cầu của cơ quan sử dụng, dây chuyền giày của nhà thầu để lựa chọn có thể được thực hiện.

3.1.3 Lô hàng chỉ được thực hiện khi nhận được đơn đặt hàng được ủy quyền. Sẽ không có nghĩa vụ mua bất kỳ số lượng tối thiểu hoặc tối đa nào.

3.1.4 Nhà thầu phải cung cấp theo yêu cầu của tư vấn viên giày được đào tạo để tư vấn cho các cơ quan nhà nước về các vấn đề, phong cách và kích cỡ phù hợp để thực hiện trong kho để giảm thiểu lượng tồn kho dư thừa. Các que đo cũng được cung cấp miễn phí cho từng cơ quan, theo yêu cầu.

3.1.5 Giày được cung cấp phải tuân thủ các yêu cầu chung kèm theo. Chúng sẽ có chất lượng tốt. Việc xây dựng và tay nghề phải được trong phong cách hiện tại được cung cấp bởi ngành công nghiệp.

3.2 BẢO HÀNH: Nhà thầu phải thay thế, miễn phí, bất kỳ đôi giày nào được cung cấp khuyết tật hoặc bất thường làm cho chúng không phù hợp để sử dụng thỏa đáng. Tất cả các chi phí xử lý và vận chuyển bao gồm việc thay thế đó sẽ là trách nhiệm của nhà thầu.

3.3 NHẬN ĐỊNH SẢN PHẨM: Nhà thầu phải ghi rõ tên nhà sản xuất, kích thước và màu sắc được cung cấp trong khoảng trống được cung cấp trên mỗi dòng giá của bảng giá của yêu cầu đề xuất này.

3.4 ĐÓNG GÓI VÀ ĐÁNH DẤU: Mỗi đôi giày phải có kích thước và chiều rộng được đóng dấu bằng mực không thể xóa trong lớp lót và được đóng gói trong một thùng carton có kích thước, chiều rộng và tên của nhà sản xuất được đánh dấu ở bên ngoài.