

CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS APPROACH IN TEACHING ENGLISH-VIETNAMESE TERMINOLOGY TRANSLATION

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Abstract: *The paper focuses on the applications of contrastive linguistics approach in English – Vietnam terminology translation, especially the research results on contrastive linguistics in Vietnam so far and its applications in teaching terminology translation. This paper is aiming at translators, researchers, students and lecturers, who are interested in terminology translation.*

Key words: *translators, researchers, students, lecturers, contrastive linguistics, translation, terminology.*

Introduction

The characteristics and tasks of translation theory show that translation is related to contrastive research and therefore we present some theories on contrastive linguistics as well as its main demarcations and applications in terminology translation.

Contrastive linguistics in Vietnam and English-Vietnamese terminology dictionary

Contrastive Linguistic Studies have been introduced in Vietnam since 1980 with Le Quang Thiem's "Review of Language contrastive research", in the Journal of Science, Vietnam National University [5]. Next on a larger scale project, some issues of theory on comparison and its relation with translation (subject and task of translation theory, the relation between translation theory and Language comparison) were also mentioned in the work "Comparison of languages" (1989). Le Quang Thiem has also published many articles on terminology including the Transformation in the Reception and Integration of Vietnamese

terminologies in the Journal of Language and Life, No. 9 in 2011 [7].

Since then, many contrastive studies with scale in form of course books and expertises have been published such as Contrastive Linguistics by Bui Manh Hung [1], Contrastive Linguistics in English-Vietnamese syntaxes By Tran Huu Manh [3] and Contrastive Studies of Languages in Vietnam by Vuong Toan [4], etc.

Regarding the English – Vietnamese terminologies conversion, there have been many dictionaries compiled and published in many specialized fields such as: Informatics, Radio Engineering, Biology, Physics, Agricultural mechatronics, Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Metallurgy, Crystallography, Agriculture, Mechanics, Construction work, Petroleum, Rehabilitation medicine , Irrigation, Electronics, Telecommunications, Genetics, Food Technology, Fisheries, Marine, immunology, medicine and pharmacy, foreign trade, science and technology, general engineering, law, real estate, mathematics, architecture-construction,

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computers, petroleum, construction and public works, Electrical systems, physics, traffic safety, civil aviation, physics and high technology, journalism, translation and interpretation, tourism, economic law, applied informatics, drug terminology translation, interpretation, Earth Sciences and Astronomy terminologies, etc.

Along with the English-Vietnamese dictionaries for the above specific scientific fields, such dictionaries for fields like business-economics-finance -commerce -banking-security cannot be ignored due to their necessities for the development of the country. Regarding the practice of contrastive works for conversion, there have been many dictionaries compiled with the large number of dictionaries released.

In 2015, according to the statistical survey data from 1945 to 2005, there was a total of 359 terminology dictionaries “in terms of general content, or specific majors with more than 300 different professions and majors, and “social science-humanities field in which philosophy and politics were replaced by market economy, finance and banking, insurance, business administration and law [8: tr.180-181]. Also, according to the author, many dictionaries were published and done by conversion; the number of books translated was also quite significant. However, in the above mentioned dictionaries, most writers did not mention the theoretical basis or whether they applied the contrastive research theories in translation or not. It is necessary to have a satisfactory and reliable answer to this big question which has a theoretical meaning for the orientation of practical application.

Relationship and application of contrastive linguistics with theory and practice of translation

Nature contrastive linguistics is a major that related to other subjects and majors in terms of theoretical and practical aspects. One type of relation is the comparison between language and translation. . When referring to the theoretical premises and relational interactions with forms of study, psychological linguistics, social linguistics, generating grammar and language teaching method, author Le Quang Thiem did not forget the relational interactions between contrastive linguistic and the construction of translation theory and practice. Translation theory is “an independent mechanism and in relation with contrastive research, from many perspectives, it is an organ that is directly influenced by contrastive linguistics and vice versa. By actual practice, interpretation also provides necessary documents for contrastive studies. “[6:67]. It shows that translation (conversion) is a translation form based on contrastive linguistic achievement. . . This new concept has been introduced for a long time (from the 1980s) in theory and practice and the contrastive relationship between research and translation has also been summarized by author Le Quang Thiem (2008) to be relationally related and mutually influenced... Then, author Nguyen Thuong Hung (2014) discussed a new point which was the introduction of linguistic comparison knowledge and comparison method, one-way comparison for conversion, comparison method and language comparison in context of speech and language comparison in written text [2: pp. 369-411].

Relationship between contrastive research and terminology conversion

In fact, as noted above, contrastive linguistics has an effect relationship with theory and practice of translation. The

above authors, however, did not focus on the comparison for conversion of scientific terminologies, a key vocabulary part in the knowledge and development of all cultural languages. Recent research results on Vietnamese terminology show that the comparison for conversion of terminology is an important road and achievement in the development of the Vietnamese terminology.

As it is well known, the characteristics of terminology research are different from those of normal vocabulary. Especially, the research is not the comparison to just simply find the similarities and differences, but to find them for the purpose of accurate terminology translation. The accurate conversion of terminology through comparison is based on unit equivalents. Structural terminologies are those words that remain words even when converted to terminologies; terminologies that are equivalently converted from syntactic group are also syntactic groups. If the word term is changed to the phrasal term, or the phrasal term is translated into the word term and the conceptual content is not lost (preserved), it is a discrepancy.

It is even better if the original terminologies (the source language is syntactic group) are translated into words in target language (with simpler structure). The thing that matters when translating terminology is that the content of the scientific concept is preserved and, even more ideal, expressed in equivalent form. When translating terminologies with such purpose, it can be considered creative translation and structural translation for terminologies in target language. Just as author Le Quang Thiem (2015) wrote: "Terminology translation must be structural translation,

in which not only the conceptual content but also the terminologies' structures are converted into target language to express that concept "[8: p. 180].

Conclusion

Terminology is a field of high accuracy, scientific content, short form, easy understanding and compliance with the characteristics of ethnic linguistics. Terminologies are different from common words, slangs, or occupational vocabularies; therefore, they can be considered asymptote of universal truth, with scientific conceptual contents and conceptual meanings referring to attributes of things and phenomena. When comparing and converting terminologies in linguistic units (words and syntactic groups), it is important to retain the attribute concept of language from the source language to the target language.

Terminology translation is an activity closely related to contrastive linguistics and is an applied part of comparative linguistic theory.

Recent research results on Vietnamese terminology show that the comparison for conversion of terminology is an important road and achievement in the development of the Vietnamese terminology.

The relationship between contrastive research and translation is reciprocally and mutually influenced. When translating scientific texts, particularly in the conversion of scientific terminologies, it is necessary to apply contrastive linguistics reasonings to find corresponding, equivalent and accurate terminologies. The translation of terminologies' structure into target language is a scientific and economical form of terminology translation./.

References

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NGÔN NGỮ HỌC ĐỐI CHIẾU TRONG DỊCH THUẬT NGỮ ANH - VIỆT

TS. Đỗ Thị Thu Nga *

Dịch thuật thuật ngữ là hoạt động có quan hệ chặt chẽ với ngôn ngữ học đối chiếu và là một bộ phận ứng dụng của lý thuyết ngôn ngữ học đối chiếu. Mỗi quan hệ nghiên cứu đối chiếu với dịch thuật có liên quan qua lại và tương hỗ cho nhau. Đối chiếu chuyển dịch có nhiều ứng dụng trong dạy và học ngoại ngữ, dịch thuật ngữ, góp phần chuẩn hóa thuật ngữ tiếng Việt, làm phương thức đánh giá về lý luận ngôn ngữ học. Khi tiến hành dịch các văn bản khoa học, mà cụ thể là thao tác chuyển dịch các thuật ngữ khoa học, cần lưu ý ứng dụng lý luận ngôn ngữ đối chiếu để tìm các thuật ngữ tương ứng, tương đương và chính xác. Dịch thuật ngữ đích thực khoa học không chỉ là chuyển dịch nội dung khái niệm mà tìm cách cấu tạo thuật ngữ ở ngôn ngữ đích để biểu đạt khái niệm mà đó chính là dịch

cấu tạo thuật ngữ cho ngôn ngữ đích, hay có thể hiểu là dịch cấu tạo.

Bên cạnh đó, người dịch cần có ý thức về sự khác biệt giữa hai ngôn ngữ về cấu tạo, loại hình và nguồn gốc để có thể tìm ra cách dịch tương đương chính xác và sáng tạo. Đồng thời, dịch giả cần ý thức về nhiệm vụ của mình phải triệt để xây dựng cấu tạo thuật ngữ theo các phương châm xây dựng thuật ngữ với định hướng chuẩn hóa: chính xác, khoa học, quốc tế, hệ thống và dân tộc.

Bài viết hướng tới các đối tượng là dịch giả, nhà nghiên cứu, sinh viên và giảng viên có quan tâm đến dịch thuật thuật ngữ.

Từ khóa: Dịch giả, nhà nghiên cứu, giảng viên, sinh viên, ngôn ngữ học đối chiếu, dịch thuật, thuật ngữ.

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