

Translation Strategy Study of Petroleum Industry

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Abstract

For the survival of the oil and gas industry itself, the sustainable development of the entire social environment has a long-term impact. HSE involves a wide range of issues. How to improve the quality of translation in a wide range of links is a problem that translators should pay attention to every day. Through sorting out the industry background and detailed analysis of each site, the strategies for improving HSE translation in the oil and gas industry are summarized. This paper discusses how to continuously optimize its quality in business, technology, management and human resources from the aspects of project management, preparation before translation, translation resource integration and corpus.

Keywords

Petroleum; HSE; Translation; Strategy.

1. Introduction

English for Science and Technology (S&T) is an English style rising with the development of modern science and technology. It closely combines basic English with professional knowledge and uses professional language to describe objectively existing things and phenomena. In recent years, there is a demand for a large number of excellent technical English translators. At the same time, in order to meet the rapid development of science and technology in China, it is of great significance to study the characteristics and translation strategies of EST in order to improve the reading and translation practice level of EST translators and other researchers.

With the shortage of petroleum energy and the expansion of overseas markets, China's petroleum industry will be able to express development. As a tool for information exchange, petroleum English translation has become the basis for the smooth and barrier-free progress of petroleum projects. Based on the characteristics of petroleum English and the way of expression, this paper discusses the cultivation of petroleum English translation ability.

2. The Characteristics of Petroleum English

In order to improve and master petroleum English translation ability as soon as possible, we should first understand the characteristics of petroleum English and attack its key points in order to win the initiative. As a branch of English for science and technology, petroleum English also has some characteristics of English for science, including the characteristics of vocabulary, professionalism, image and humor, and the frequent use of compound words and abbreviations.

2.1. Vocabulary Characteristics

There are many proper nouns in academic papers, and professional dictionaries are of great help in translating them. According to the functional equivalence theory, proper noun translation should not only reflect the semantic meaning of the original text, but also show the language characteristics.

2.1.1. Common Abbreviations

Petroleum Engineering English belongs to the category of English for science and technology, which has the common characteristics of English for S&T. Petroleum Engineering Professional English contains a large number of abbreviations, mainly including initial abbreviations and truncated abbreviations.

In petroleum Engineering professional English translation, the correct translation of terms is crucial to the success or failure of article translation. The translation must be precise, clear and not vague. In translation, terms must be translated into expressions commonly used in the oil industry to reflect its industry characteristics and professionalism.

2.1.2. Translation of Polysemy

Polysemy often exists in professional English. In petroleum Professional English, there is also a word with different meanings. According to the context, accurate understanding of polysemy is significant for accurate translation of articles.

2.2. Syntactic Features

2.2.1. The Passive Voice Is Frequent

Petroleum English task is expounded, express the essential characteristics of objective things, the objective description of things, and with other physical contact, pays close attention to the object is described, and the use of passive voice is a science and technology style pursuit of narrative objectivity and standardization is an important means, people can avoid the subjective impression.

2.2.2. Translation of Negative Structure in Petroleum Professional English

(1) Complete negation is directly translated into Chinese negative sentence.

The so-called total negation refers to the sentence negation object to be completely and completely negated, constitute the total negation of the negative words are "not, never, neither, nor, none, no, nothing, no one, nowhere, etc." in the process of translation, can be directly translated into Chinese negative sentences of all the Negative sentences in English.

(2) Negative transfer, translation of negative components.

Figuratively negative in general and conceptually negative in particular, the negative word or negative component is transferred from its original position to the predicate verb of the sentence, which is called Transferred Negation. This kind of sentence often appears in complex and simple sentences.

(3) Partial negation, root according to the traditional method.

The English H ~all, every (and their derivatives), both, and always, altogether, entirely, wholly, all imply "the whole." If they are negated by the general not, the result is not a total rejection, but a partial rejection. At this time. Not can be placed before the negated word or in the predicate part.

(4) Double negation is translated into Chinese emphatic sentences.

Double negatives are two negatives in a sentence. That is, the negation is not definite, in fact it is affirmative, and its tone is stronger. In translation, the form is positive or double negative.

(5) Meaning (implied) negation, translated as negative construction.

Some sentences do not have negative words such as not and no, but use verbs, nouns, figurative words, prepositions, idioms, prepositions and so on to express the negative meaning, which is called implied negative.

2.2.3. Long Sentence Translation

Translation according to the principle of reciprocity, the first figure out the syntactic structure of the original, pick out the content and the meaning of the whole sentence, and then analysis

logical relationship between several layers of meaning, and then according to the characteristics of English and expression, correctly translate the meaning of the original, the main methods are suitable, inverse translation and literal translation, etc.

(1) Sequential translation

Sequential translation is the method of translating in order of the original text. This method can be used for translation in the following cases: when several verbs expressing coherent action are juxtaposed. Both English and Chinese tend to arrange word order according to the order in which actions take place: when adverbials or clauses in English are placed at the beginning of a sentence for emphasis, and "preposition + gerund" structures composed of prepositional phrases, adverbial phrases and participle phrases are placed at the beginning of a sentence.

(2) Reverse translation.

Reverse translation is a method of translation that does not follow the word order of the original text. In Chinese, actions are generally arranged according to the sequence of their development, while in English, actions are described. It is more about using various grammatical devices to scramble the sequence of actions. When translating such sentences, the sequence of actions should be reorganized according to the custom of the target language.

(3) Down the translation

Disassembly is one of the most common methods in English-Chinese translation. Sentence elements that are difficult to arrange can be separated out for another treatment, usually translated into phrases or independent structures. In terms of the structure of the components of disassembly translation, it can be roughly divided into word disassembly translation, phrase disassembly translation and sentence disassembly translation.

3. Petroleum English and Translation Strategies and Applications

As a tool for information exchange, petroleum English translation has become the basis for the smooth and barrier-free progress of petroleum projects. This paper discusses the cultivation of petroleum English translation ability based on the characteristics of petroleum English composition and the way of article expression.

3.1. Translation Strategy and Application

Knowing the characteristics of petroleum English, how can we accumulate English knowledge in the project and improve the translation level? The answer is to start from reality and practice more. In the following, we take the operation stage of petroleum project as an example to discuss how to learn and improve the level of petroleum English translation in each stage.

HSE problem refers to the comprehensive ecological problems of Health, Safety and Environment. It can lay a foundation for the development of Petrochemical enterprises in China and open up a new way for the management of petrochemical enterprises.

3.2. Implementation Steps of HSE Management System

First of all, the enterprise should formulate an effective HSE management system;

Secondly, managers and employees should carry out regular training on system and related management knowledge to constantly improve the professional quality and management level of personnel at all levels, so as to strengthen the management role;

Thirdly, when carrying out risk management and current situation analysis, it is necessary to do a good job in system operation control and management. When the HSE management system enters the operation process, the management personnel shall master and analyze the operation effect of the system, the implementation effect of the management plan and the effect achieved by the management objectives.

3.3. Problems Exist in the HSE Management System

3.3.1. Emphasis Is Low

Enterprise managers do not pay enough attention to this system, which is usually reflected in dealing with inspection by superior departments and writing records solely for obtaining relevant qualifications.

3.3.2. Unreasonable Distribution of Functions

The division of functions is not clear, the coordination and communication between departments is not in place, and the working procedures are not clear, resulting in loopholes in management.

3.3.3. Unable to Implement Management Objectives

The rights and responsibilities of territorial management are not unified, the consciousness of full participation is weak, and the concepts of people-oriented and sustainable development cannot be implemented.

4. Response

4.1. Stick to Your Principles

In carrying out its work, it shall adhere to the people-oriented principle and continuously strengthen the operation effect of it.

4.2. Enhance Its Awareness and Responsibility

Senior personnel of enterprises have decision-making power. When entering the decision-making process of enterprise management, managers should have the concept of safe production, constantly improve their own values and enhance their social responsibility.

4.3. Implement HSE Management Objectives

The main way to implement it is to control risks. The enterprise should establish a management mechanism for risk identification, early warning and risk control, and have a scientific and reasonable mechanism to ensure the development of work.

4.4. Accumulate HSE Management System Work Experience

We should learn to sum up and accumulate, find gaps and sum up deficiencies. It is necessary to learn from the HSE management experience of the first enterprise and constantly improve itself. Methods and measures should be explored in practice for continuous improvement.

5. Case Analysis

The purpose of these measures is to standardize the identification and evaluation of dangerous and harmful factors in field operations, formulate and implement control measures, improve the safety awareness and safety skills of operators, prevent and reduce the occurrence of accidents (events), and ensure the normal progress of production and business activities.

5.1. Scope of Application

These measures are applicable to the identification, assessment and control of potential hazards of all work and tasks at the company's operation site

5.2. Division of Responsibilities & Contractor Selection

The selection of suitable contractors is an important condition to ensure the safety of the operation. In the selection of contractors, preference should be given to contractors with low accident rates in the past, and at least the following requirements should be met:

(1) A safety management organization with a sound mechanism and clear responsibilities, which shall strictly perform its duties, operate continuously and keep detailed operation records;

(2) The workers should be in good physical condition and meet the requirements of age (between 18 and 60 years old, without infectious diseases, hypertension, heart disease and other symptoms);

5.3. Contract Signing

6. Conclusion

For the survival of the oil and gas industry itself, the sustainable development of the entire social environment has a long-term impact. In order to meet the rapid development of science and technology in China, it is of great significance to study the characteristics of S&T and its translation strategies to improve the reading and translation practice of S&T translators and other researchers. With the shortage of petroleum energy and the expansion of overseas markets, China's petroleum industry will be able to express development. As a tool for information exchange, petroleum English translation has become the basis for the smooth and barrier-free progress of petroleum projects. The development of petroleum English translation ability needs to grasp the characteristics of petroleum English and translation strategies and applications, and grasp different specific petroleum industry translation methods through case analysis.

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