

Strategies for Terminology Translation in Interpretation of Amusement Facilities Installation Engineering

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Abstract

The domestic amusement equipment industry is developing rapidly. In the production and installation interpretation activities of imported amusement facilities, the translation of terms is very important. Combined with the author's interpreting practice, the whole process of interpreting practice is studied and analyzed, and the corresponding terminology translation methods are proposed from the three links of pre-translation, translation and post-translation. The author analyzes the three major techniques of preparation before interpretation, the "four methods" during interpretation, and the summary after interpretation in the interpretation task of the amusement facility industry, forming a technical closed loop.

Keywords: terminology interpretation, amusement facility, engineering interpretation

1. Introduction

Relying on the vigorous development of tourism, the amusement equipment industry is very impressive. The amusement facility industry has many characteristics as followed. Firstly, tourism-related supporting facilities can drive the surrounding development. Secondly, most large-scale amusement facilities, which are considered as special equipment, are related to the life safety of tourists. Thirdly, the theme of amusement parks usually appears as a cultural carrier. Related manufacturing and upgrading are related to technological progress. It is expected to become more influential in the future.

The amusement equipment industry is changing with each passing day, and the translation and interpretation demand scale is increasing steadily, but it has not attracted the attention of researchers. The author practiced interpretation work during the installation of the Maya Beach Project in Xi'an Happy Valley, and found that in actual interpretation work, there are very few research results and mature texts that interpreters can learn from. Meanwhile, this practice requires a high degree of precision. If the interpretation product is slightly inappropriate, it is likely to cause installation problems or even safety accidents, resulting in multiple losses of manpower, material and financial resources. Based on the interpretation practice of Xi'an Happy Valley Maya Beach installation project, this paper will conduct a specific analysis of the characteristics of interpretation in the amusement facility industry, and discuss its interpretation methods.

2. Terminology Interpretation

Terminology exists in all walks of life, and terminology translation and translation has always been valued. The academic community has put forward many principles of terminology translation, which are widely recognized as follows: systematic, concise, univocal, accurate, readable, transparent, productive, objective, and stable. (Shao, J.-H., 2021)

Terminology condenses important concepts in the industry, and interpretation of it is the focus and key of the whole interpretation quality. At the same time, it can be trickier due to the immediacy of interpretation. There are many categories of terms in the amusement equipment industry, and it is difficult for interpreters to know every term well. Therefore, the interpreter should make adequate preparation before the interpreting activity.

2.1 Interpretation Process

Interpretation is an on-the-spot practice activity (Li, J.-J., 2019), which is a process of an instant multilingual information processing. The problems that may arise during the interpretation process are sudden and complex.

There are many factors that affect the completeness of interpretation tasks. The most important factors are the comprehensive quality of the interpreter, including language competence, background knowledge reserve in related fields, interpretation skills, experience, psychological quality and physical quality. At the same time, the interpreter should also fully understand the arrangement process of the whole interpreting activity.

With the development of modern science and technology and the continuous interpenetration of disciplines, domestic and foreign experts in interpreting research generally extend the interpreting behavior process, and believe that the interpreting process is not a simple oral interpretation on its own, which is while-interpretation, but it is to closely combine while-interpretation with pre-interpretation and post-interpretation. It takes the comprehensive performance of interpreters in these three links as a whole, and study the entire translation process (Wang, H.-J., & Wu, Y.-X., 2021). From the stage research to full research, it is a great progress in the field of interpretation research. Therefore, interpreters should realize that the end of an interpreting activity is not only the end of this specific activity, but also, the preparation for the next interpreting practice, to a certain extent. Translatology is an empirical science based on translation experience.

2.2 Pre-Interpretation

Preparation before interpretation is the foundation of successful interpretation work. The first is to collect terms. There are mainly two types of collection methods: internal acquisition and external search. Internal acquisition can extract relevant materials from the relevant documents and notes that the interpreters have kept in the past, and obtain materials from all parties and members involved in the conference. External search mainly refers to network resources, libraries, dictionaries, etc. In addition, the preparation time is usually one or two days before the interpreting event. It is difficult to memorize a large number of terms in such a short time. Therefore, interpreters should carry the paper or electronic glossary with themselves for backup.

2.3 Four Methods During Interpretation

The interpretation link is the core of the whole interpretation process. When interpreting, the interpreter should maintain a good state of mind and exert a better language level as much as possible, and try to make full use of the preparation materials. Mastering the following four methods can help interpreters to complete their interpretation work better.

The first is to get familiar with the scene. Interpretation environments are often full of relevant information. When performing interpreting work at the construction site, the tools, materials, and components placed on site were helpful for the interpreter to memorize and interpret terms, and can map the relevant terms to the real objects one by one, which helped the interpreter distinguish terms and real things and interpretation was more fluently and accurately. For example, the word “葫芦”, the author was confused for a time when she heard the word on site, and later when the workers used the block chain, she learned that it was a hand-pulled block chain to lift heavy things. Subsequently, through search and verification, the author determined that its English name is “chain block”.

The second is to get the correct interpretation of the terminologies from the clients. By listening to and participating in the conversation of them, the interpreter obtained a great number of the corresponding interpretation of some terms, and she can also ask foreign and Chinese personnels about the Chinese and English names of the same object.

The third is to ask. When the interpreters perform on-site interpretation, they can directly ask the speaker. According to the accuracy requirements of interpretation quality, interpreters should ensure the accuracy of terminology interpretation and avoid a series of unnecessary troubles caused by mistranslating key terms.

The fourth is description. When the interpreter is unable to determine a term, he can interpret it through the description and paraphrasing.

3. Classification and Translation of Terms

The amusement equipment industry terminology has its own exclusive terminology, as well as related disciplinary terms that are generic across disciplines. Due to the specificity of the industry, some terms are designed to be interesting and attractive. According to the terms encountered in practice, combined with the term classification method, the author divided the amusement facilities industry terms into three categories, professional terms, interdisciplinary terms and interesting terms.

3.1 Professional Terms

All walks of life in the field of science and technology have their own professional terms. A typical feature of scientific and technological terminology is professionalism. Professional terms are usually divided into common

word terms, and professional word terms. Some common words appear in the form of terms, which are generally narrowing down their meanings to become terms. For example, deck, as a common word, is a nail plate, a layer of a boat or a bus, or a layer for rest, but in the terminology of the amusement equipment industry, deck refers specifically to “塔台”, that is, a platform of a complex of slides for tourists to rest and wait. Another example is slide, as a common word, it means “滑梯”, but here, it specifically refers to “water slides”. Professional terms are typical “amusement ride” (游乐设施), “launch capsule” (发射仓) and so on.

3.2 Interdisciplinary Terms

After years of development, there have been more than 3,000 amusement parks in China, and the amusement facility industry system has been gradually improved. A complete system has been formed, including design, manufacture, installation, quality inspection, application, maintenance, etc. In the process from clients requirements to final products, terminologies involve many fields and disciplines. The author has compiled some examples of interdisciplinary terms that recur in the practice process, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

术语	词义	来源学科	术语	词义	来源学科
embedded parts	预埋件	土木工程/测绘学	photo eye	广电眼	电气工程
benchmark	基准点		junction box	接线盒	
Elevation	标高		VFD	变频器	
flow meter	流量计	水利	box beam	盒型梁	建筑学
angle steel	角钢	材料学	tee	三通	

3.3 Interesting Terms

The consumers of the amusement equipment industry are mainly Chinese young generation and children, so the name of the equipment has to be interesting to achieve the purpose of attracting target tourists, and it also has to combine the characteristics of the equipment itself. In Xi'an Happy Valley Maya Beach, the finalized facility name reflects these two points mentioned. For example, TN60, referred to as Tornado 60, is the equipment model name marked by the manufacturer, which means the horn-shaped water slide with size 60. During the construction process, Chinese people call it “大喇叭”, which is concise and practical in for work. Its official Chinese name is “旋风大喇叭”. TN24 is the abbreviation of Tornado 24. Similarly, it refers to the horn-shaped water slide with model 24, which is called “小喇叭” by the staff during production and construction. Its shape is similar to the “大喇叭”, and the two are distinguished by size, which is easy to remember. The TN24 formed an integral combination with another water slide, the Flying Saucer 45, which was a flying saucer-shaped water slide model 45. The Chinese name of the complex is “飞碟蝶, 转碗碗”. It is combined with the shape of the water slide, and it is catchy, conforming to the local language habits, possessing a certain degree of recognition, and easier to remember. The wave board, translated as “旋风大浪板”, it combined the characteristics of the equipment and the experience of tourists, which is very intuitive.

4. Conclusion

The terminology is very important in interpreting. For the interpreter and the multi-party personnels involved in the conversation, it is the key point of listening and distinguishing. If the interpreter can accurately and quickly interpret the vast majority of terms, then the task of interpreting is half the battle. Likewise, if they make a few mistakes in the terminology interpretation, it is bound to reduce the quality of the interpretation product. Therefore, interpreters should pay more attention to term accumulation and improve terminology interpretation skills in daily training and practice.

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