Research on Vocabulary Identification and Misunderstanding in The Process of Translating Environmental Energy Science and Technology Documents into Chinese

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Abstract. English is an international language. English translation is one of the indispensable skills in international communication. The world has in-depth research and advanced technology on environmental energy. Therefore, how to translate advanced environmental energy articles can be effective. Learning the corresponding knowledge, and in the translation of professional energy science and technology vocabulary, meaning, we need to start from the scientific background of Chinese and English, analyze the importance of English translation into Chinese in the process of English translation in different contexts, through analysis of professional literature The key points that must be mastered in vocabulary and lexical translation in English translation, and then put forward the strategies to improve the vocabulary and lexical translation in English translation of energy science and technology literature. How to learn vocabulary, lexical translation vocabulary and meaning in English translation of energy-related manuscripts Lay the foundation and avoid misunderstandings.

1. Introduction
As a carrier of language conversion, English translation plays an irreplaceable role in promoting international economics, energy expertise, life and other communication. Vocabulary and word meaning translation is one of the important contents of English translation. To have good professional knowledge, you must also have a good bilingual conversion skills, especially in the conversion of professional vocabulary. Translators must have a strong understanding of the original text, as well as a solid professional foundation, in order to effectively eliminate the translation problems [1].

The English-language professional translation of energy class grasps the accuracy of vocabulary and word meaning, strengthens the understanding of energy branch expertise, and accurately identifies the details. For more than a decade, China's science, technology, economy, and energy expertise have developed rapidly, and the demand for energy science and technology information is growing. The market for applied translation has expanded dramatically, and the volume of translations has increased. The translation of energy-based scientific literature is an application-oriented translation with its own unique translation characteristics.

There is a big difference between translation energy English translation and non-professional translation. Energy English has higher requirements for translation professionalism, purpose and accuracy [2]. This leads to the misunderstanding caused by relying on the dictionary in the English translation of energy, and the translation is not smooth or even mistranslation. Therefore, this paper
attempts to explore these misunderstandings and give coping strategies to provide some guidance for future energy English translation.

2. The basis of the translation of energy articles
We must do a good job in English-Chinese translation of science and technology. The first element of translation is a very basic foundation in both Chinese and English. The "foundation" here refers to a better overall language level, that is, a comprehensive grasp of the phonology, vocabulary, grammar, and style and idiom usage of the language. The ability to harness grammar is crucial. Grammar provides us with a means of linguistic material and linguistic structure analysis, providing a powerful tool for understanding words, phrases[3], clauses, main sentences, and sentences and sentences, sentences and paragraphs, and even paragraphs and paragraphs. In the process of translation, the original text should be understood as a tool to clarify its grammatical structure (such as determining sentence types, word order changes, intra-sentence means, inter-sentence relations and cohesive means) and vocabulary used (such as determining part of speech, The meaning of words, the tense of verbs, the tone of grammar, the grammatical relationship between words and words, etc., finally lay a good foundation for the full and correct understanding and mastery of the content of the original text.

3. Misunderstanding of English translation

3.1. Insufficient background in energy expertise
Language and energy expertise is inextricably linked, with no language that is unaffected by energy expertise, and no energy expertise that does not require language. Whether in daily interactions or in formal occasions, the lack of understanding of the energy expertise of the United Kingdom and the United States has caused many errors, and even caused unnecessary contradictions and losses. Therefore, to be a perfect translator, it is essential to understand the energy expertise of English and American language countries [4]. However, what do we have to do? Of course, it is not realistic to go abroad to experience this kind of energy expertise, so we must proceed from reality and use various practical channels, such as newspapers, the Internet, books and magazines, or European and American movies to actively understand. Anglo-American energy expertise, effectively improve their ability to translate, express and cross-energy expertise [5].

3.2. Sci-tech literature sentences are lengthy
There are two main structures in English long sentences: one is a tree structure with a stacked structure or a tree structure with a short sentence as a modified component, which is characterized by a multitude of layers; the other is a linear structure composed of a large series of complex structures.
The translation of Chinese-English translation mainly lies in the difference between English and Chinese. Therefore, even if the sentences of English linear structure are translated into Chinese, there will be no sense of redundancy. The sentence of tree structure is not. Even simple sentences will be redundant. Unbearable. Of course, the long sentences in English are often organically combined. Overcoming lengthy sentences requires transforming the tree structure sentence into a linear structure. The most effective technique is to break the sentence. The key is to find the broken period, such as punctuation, segment and logical relationship, which will have multiple attributives (clauses). The long sentence is translated into a number of Chinese short sentences, and then the translated sentences are organized according to the Chinese expression habits.

3.3. Lack of understanding of sentence structure
If we want to successfully translate an article, we must understand the correctness of the English and express the meaning of the Chinese language. What we need to understand is the original intention of the original text. To correctly understand the meaning of the original text, we need to have a solid foundation of English language, especially the knowledge of English sentence structure and the ability to correctly analyze the structure of English sentences. Because analyzing the structure of English sentences is the basis for understanding the meaning of English sentences. Most people are very afraid of English long sentences. I don't know where to start. At this time, you should slowly analyze the structure of this long sentence, and have a full sentence structure, which will make the long sentence shorter. Everything is fine.

3.4. Logical confusion about scientific literature
On the basis of a correct understanding of the structure of the original sentence, if we are limited to the sentence structure of the original text, and do not really understand the logical relationship between the sentences, it will also cause misunderstanding. In fact, many connected words in English are just like Chinese. They also have the meaning of polysemy. For example, as, can guide the adverbial clauses of reason, guide the adverbial clauses and attributive clauses, and form new ones with other words. Guide words and phrases, etc. So the logical relationship is very important, and one carelessness is another meaning.

4. Difficulties in the Knowledge System of Vocabulary and Word Meaning Translation in English Translation
We translate the seamless integration of energy expertise, rather than simple language conversion. In the process of translation, we must not only translate according to different contexts, social energy expertise, economic status and customs, but also understand emerging vocabulary. In particular, in the process of economic and energy professional knowledge development, the gradual development of new media technology has spawned some new proverbs and online terms. These network terms are generated in the context of language under certain circumstances. Therefore, only by understanding the context of different languages, social energy expertise, economic status and customs, we can continue to draw on the comprehensive and excellent energy professional knowledge in the process of translation and improve the quality of translation.

4.1. Gradually expanding in the context of new media
The ever-changing vocabulary with the development of new media technology, the form of energy professional knowledge dissemination develops in a diversified development trend. Under this environment, the widely popular vocabulary with new media as the carrier translates into vocabulary and meaning translation in English translation. The difficulty of the knowledge system, guided by social development and the promotion of the mass media, and the factors of socio-economics, science and technology, energy expertise and teaching age, the number of translations of vocabulary and lexical translation points has gradually increased, in the process of lexical and semantic translation. It must be based on the changes of the language environment and the different needs of the development
of the times. Through the phenomenon to see the essence, the deep essence of my context can properly translate the vocabulary and meaning translation difficulties.

4.2. A large number of vocabulary is required in the process of vocabulary and word meaning translation

English requires translators to have a certain level of knowledge, requiring translators to have certain social cognition, while Chinese energy science and technology workers start late in English language learning, and there is a congenital deficiency in the mastery of English. Under the process of learning, the energy science and technology workers have relatively few vocabulary, especially some professional vocabulary, which cannot be fully mastered. Some words are relatively diverse in word formation, sometimes in the process of vocabulary and word meaning translation. Because of the inability to grasp the word formation method, it has caused the phenomenon of deviation of the concept of words. Therefore, the vocabulary requirements of vocabulary and word meaning translation have become one of the difficulties in the translation of English vocabulary and meaning. In the process of translation, the improvement of vocabulary must be regarded as the difficulty of English translation major.

4.3. English vocabulary, word meaning translation, large range of scientific literature

The scope of vocabulary and lexical translation of scientific and technological literature in China's current English scientific literature is relatively narrow. The selection of scientific vocabulary and lexical translation of scientific literature in the teaching process has always been an important problem for English translation majors. Affected by the traditional teaching mode, the English vocabulary and lexical translation of scientific literature is still in the simple content teaching. The current scientific literature is basically literary works, rarely involving technology, law, economics, tourism and other professions. This has caused the energy science and technology workers to form a fixed vocabulary and semantic translation thinking in the process of learning. They have certain limitations on the mastery of English vocabulary and word meaning translation, and cannot use enough knowledge to carry out in-depth practice. In addition, the English translation majors do not pay enough attention to the vocabulary and lexical translation parts, and have insufficient understanding of English vocabulary and word meaning translation. They cannot grasp the true skills of vocabulary and lexical translation. Therefore, the scope of scientific vocabulary and lexical translation is relatively narrow. And the lack of attention is another difficulty in the translation of vocabulary and meaning in English translation.

5. English translation skills

5.1. Vocabulary Skills Most English vocabulary is ambiguous. You must choose the correct meaning when translating.

There are three ways to choose the meaning of energy words: according to the context of the choice of choice, according to the choice of word class, according to professional choice. On the basis of understanding the original meaning of English vocabulary, it can be translated according to the habit of Chinese, or translated with antisense words, that is, the so-called text translation and anti-text translation; many words in English are transformed from verbs, As well as gerunds, non-predicate verbs, etc., they can be converted into verbs in Chinese translation.

5.2. Word Order Skills Shorter Qualifiers in English

When translating into the Chinese language, the apposition of energy clauses and table identity features can often refer to the front of the antecedent (central word). For long sentences with long jumps and montages in individual English languages, translators need to carry out "comprehensive governance", recombine, and appreciate the meaning of the phrase "translation is re-creation", which is summarized into a clear translation.
5.3. Combination Skills Some sentences are due to the relationship of "contact words". We can see that although the form is a sentence, the meaning of many components of the sentence is independent. It is perfectly fine to break them into short sentences. The disconnected location is generally available at these contact terms. Contact words are usually held by relative pronouns, relationship adverbs, independent adverbs, and accompanying verbs. The conversion of sentence components is mainly caused by the collocation of verbs and nouns in the energy translation, which changes their grammatical relationship in the original text. Some passive voice sentences can be translated literally, but most of the passive voices need to be translated to make the translation more relevant to the original.

The in the figure below can be considered as the base of translation, followed by an analysis of the accuracy and authenticity of translations for different categories of environment and energy.

![Figure 2. Analysis of Relevant Strategies in the Misunderstanding of Energy English Translation](image)

6. Relevant strategies for the misunderstanding of energy English translation

6.1. Grasp the self-reliance and strengthen the professional understanding of the energy branch

Energy English focuses on "faithfulness" as an important basic standard for translation. Under the constraints of the energy translation application environment, the translation can appropriately abandon the principle of easy to understand and smooth, focusing on the pursuit of smooth and accurate tunnels. The branch of Energy English is relatively rich. Generally, branches are classified into primary energy and secondary energy, as well as other new energy sources and renewable energy sources. In addition, the secondary branches and specific branches of a single branch are complex. Limited by technical expression, different branches differ greatly in the use of vocabulary. Therefore, in the initial stage of translation, it is necessary and important to strengthen the background knowledge, professional knowledge and extended knowledge of the translated materials.

6.2. Accurately identify the details of the elements, pay attention to the inflection change recognition of the translated original text

The meaning of words in energy English can achieve the regular recognition of meanings by focusing on specific contexts and fixed expressions in specific situations. The effective way of non-conventional word recognition is to grasp the morphological changes to reflect the tenses or possessives. The relationship between the singularity, the plural change, the morphological change, the tense change, and the academic noun can also be used to determine the deformation of the meaning of the word through the inflection of the translated original text in the original sentence according to its prefix and suffix, transgender, and ambiguous.

6.3. Pay close attention to translation and strengthen the mastery of energy English related grammar

In energy English translation, translation errors often appear in sentences with long sentences or grammatical structures. Due to the expression requirements of the original texts of science and technology, energy English is often quoted or interpreted by subsidiary components, which are expressed as clause components and modifiers of sentences. More. Such complex sentence structures
often have grammatical errors. In this regard, the translator should cut through the sentence, conduct grammar analysis, focus on the chronological order, logical order, etc., and analyze the relationship between the subject and the clause and the analysis of the modified components to achieve equivalent translation.

6.4. *Release the interpretation load and explain the new vocabulary of energy*

Sexual Translation In energy English translation, translators often need to implement the problem of translating descriptive terms into appropriate Chinese. For the related vocabulary of compounding and splicing, the single-component lexical meaning of compound and spelling words should be emphasized, and the appropriate meanings should be obtained according to the reasons and application backgrounds. For the abbreviated vocabulary, the locating words should be clarified. The exact meaning of the composition, part of the abbreviated vocabulary is composed of transliteration, pictographic translation, interpretation, etc., and the translation should be used to interpret the original composition to avoid the translation.

![Figure 3. Process and Forecast Analysis of English Translation of Energy Professional Documents](image)

6.5. *Enhance the translator's self-cultivation and improve the translator's English-Chinese translation*

As a cross-language discipline, there are high requirements for the target language and source language level of the translator. And many of the tech English translators are weaker in Chinese. Therefore, in order to obtain a high-quality translation, it is necessary to improve the translator's self-cultivation, read more materials in Chinese and English, familiar with language style, word habits, cultivate language sense, avoid European long sentences and excessive interjections in Chinese. Avoid frequent use of short phrases in English. In the energy English translation, the "letter, dad, and elegance" of translation should be accurate and concise, and conform to the Chinese and English expression habits. It should strengthen the continuous learning of professional knowledge, English knowledge and improve the Chinese level. The method of distinguishing between non-conventional words meanings is to translate the most appropriate and most satisfactory high-quality translation.

7. **Conclusion**

With the rapid development of science and technology in China, the world has opened a broad door for information for China. The input and output of technology go hand in hand, especially in the translation of energy professional literature. Therefore, in the practical translation theory teaching and translation practice, the language foundation is solidified. On the basis of this, we will strive to expand our knowledge and enhance our professionalism so that we can become practical translators with expertise.
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