

A Study on the C-E Translation of Railway Engineering Text Based on Three Rules of Skopos Theory

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Abstract:

In recent years, with the rapid development of China's railroad construction, more and more domestic construction companies are involved in international construction projects. To promote the export of Chinese railroad construction technology, we must pay attention to the translation of literature and materials related to railroad construction engineering. The author uses *Railway Route Design* as the object of this translation practice. *Railway Route Design* systematically introduces the relevant theories and methods of railway route design. The Chinese-English translation of this book has an important role in the export of Chinese railroad construction technology. *Railway Route Design* is very practical, but the original text is objective and rigorous. There are many long and difficult sentences, and no object sentence. Guided by Skopos theory, the author analyzes the key points and difficulties in *Railway Route Design* from the three rules of Skopos theory, Skopos Rule, Coherence Rule and Fidelity Rule. Through the author's translation practice, it can be concluded that Skopos translation theory has a good guiding effect on the translation of railway engineering texts. A translation guided by Skopos theory not only faithfully conveys the information of engineering texts and reduces the reading barriers of the target readers, but also promotes the dissemination of Chinese technology to the world. The author hopes that the translation of *Railway Route Design* can provide experience for the translation of engineering texts, and also provide reference for Skopos theory to guide the translation of engineering texts.

Keywords:

Skopos Theory, Chinese-English Translation, Railway Engineering Text

1. Introduction

This chapter introduces the research background of the Translated text and the significance of the study. It briefly describes the content of the text and analyzes the characteristics of the text. *Railway Route Design* adopts the current standard, pays attention to the combination of theory and practice, integrates practical design cases,

and shows the experience of China's railroad line design. It is a railroad engineering text.

1.1. Research background and significance

In recent years, under the guidance of the new development concept of “innovation, coordination, green, open and sharing”, China's high-speed railway construction has developed rapidly. With the gradual maturity of Chinese railroad technology, more and more Chinese railroad construction groups are participating in international railroad projects and providing a lot of technical support for railroad construction in other developing countries. The development of railway technology in China has also increased the need for translation of documents related to railway engineering. The translation of railroad engineering texts not only provides learning opportunities for foreign railroad construction engineers, but also promotes the internationalization of Chinese railroad technology. At the same time, the English translation of the project text also promotes the economic and technical exchanges between China and foreign countries, implements the development concept of “One Belt, One Road”, and shows the image of China as a responsible big country. At present, there are relatively few English translations of railway engineering texts, and there is still a lot of research space in this field. The author takes *Railway Route Design* as the object of translation practice, hoping to provide reference for the English translation of railway engineering texts.

1.2. Translation content and text features

Based on current norms and typical railway cases, the original text of *Railway Route Design* systematically introduces relevant theories and methods of railway route design. It focuses on train traction calculation, line plane and profile design, railway line selection and alignment, economic evaluation method of line scheme, station design, etc. It briefly expounds the reconstruction and addition of existing lines and high-speed railway design.

This text is a specialized and informative text. This text has many technical terms, long difficult sentences, and no subject sentences. The logical relationship between sentences is not obvious and lacks coherence. It requires the translator not only to have a certain understanding of the field and be familiar with the relevant terminology, but also to achieve linguistic coherence on the basis of faithfully conveying the information in the original text, and to line up with the reading habits of the target readers as much as possible.

2. Translation Process

Translation is the process of decoding and recording information. This chapter mainly introduces the process of translation, including the analysis of the text before translation, the collection of parallel texts, and the preparation of related professional terms. The translation tools used in the translation process, as well as the difficulties encountered and the solutions. And the self-proofreading and tutor proofreading after translation.

2.1. Pre-translation

In order to ensure the quality of the translation, the translator must prepare the translation well. Insufficient preparation before translation will disrupt the translation

plan, which in turn will affect the progress of the translation and the accuracy of the translation. [1] Before translating, the translator should conduct an in-depth analysis of the Translated text, understand the intellectual background of the field, read a lot of parallel texts, and collect high-frequency specialized terms. To ensure an orderly translation project, the translator should also create a translation plan to carry out the translation in an organized manner.

2.1.1. Analyzing the text

By analyzing the text, the translator needs to grasp the specific content, linguistic characteristics, and purpose of the writing. The correctness of text analysis is the prerequisite to ensure the quality of translation. If the text is not analyzed correctly, it will not faithfully convey the content of the original text and may even distort the purpose of the original author's writing. A thorough analysis of the text will guide the translator to adopt the right translation strategy and translation tools.

Railway Route Design is a scientific and technological text. From the perspective of vocabulary, its word is standardized. There are a large number of professional terms about railway design. In order to make the translation faithful to the original text, the author reviewed the literature of the last decade and asked the relevant professionals for the correct expression of the relevant terms. From the syntactic point of view, the sentences in the original text mostly belong to unattributed sentences, parallel clauses, and scattered sentence structures. The text uses imperative sentences several times to express key notes. In order to accurately express the process of railroad construction, the text often uses long and difficult sentences. Some sentences are not very clear in their logical relationship. In order to make the translation conform to the reading habits of the target readers, the author needs to read a lot of relevant text translations and choose the right translation method. From the perspective of discourse, the cohesion of the original text is not obvious. In order to maintain the coherence of the translation, the author needs to understand the structure of the text and grasp the main content of the text before translation.

2.1.2. Reading parallel text

In the process of non-literary translation, parallel texts can not only provide translators with reference, but also provide translators with translation ideas [2]. *Railway Route Design* is a scientific and technical text. There are many terms have fixed professional expressions, and some sentences are relatively fixed. The correct use of parallel text can improve the efficiency and quality of translation.

The sources of the parallel texts are similar in content and contain a wealth of general expertise. Since the author does not belong to the railway engineering major, the author needs to read a lot of parallel texts to fill the knowledge gap in this field and lay the foundation for translation. Nowadays, the advanced technology of the Internet provides multiple channels for parallel texts. The authors obtain relevant parallel texts through Google, Baidu, Youdao, review of relevant literature and similar translation practice reports. Through the analysis of these parallel texts, the author learned the linguistic characteristics of this type of text, mastered the expression of relevant terminology, reduced the difficulty of translation, and also improved the efficiency of translation.

2.2. While-translation

Language conversion is the most difficult part of the translation process [3]. In the process of translation, the translator needs to choose the best translation strategy according to the characteristics of the text, and find the appropriate translation tools to assist the translator in translation. In the process of translation, the translator should record the key points and difficulties encountered in translation, and find the best solution through continuous exploration. After continuous exploration in translation practice, the author finally found that Skopos translation theory can better guide the translation of this type of text.

2.2.1. Auxiliary Translation Tools

The quality of a translation depends not only on the level of expertise of the translator, but also on the translation tools and techniques used [4]. Authoritative translation tools can not only improve the quality of the translation, but also improve the translator's translation efficiency. The road engineering text has many professional terms and strict and standardized sentences. Parallel texts can provide professional terminology expressions, so the author collected many parallel texts as a corpus to make a thesaurus of high-frequency professional terms. Then the term base and corpus were imported into Trados software for preliminary translation. Then the author uses DEEPL and CNKI to compare and translate long and difficult sentences. For some uncertain professional terms, in order to improve their accuracy, the translator used Oxford Dictionaries and dictionary.com online dictionary to search and choose the correct meaning.

2.2.2. Difficulties and solutions in translation process

English is an Indo-European language family and Chinese is a Sino-Tibetan language family, and it is not easy to switch between the two different languages. In the process of translation practice, the author encountered many difficulties. First of all, the author is not familiar with the field of railway engineering and lacks background knowledge. Although parallel texts provide a partial translation of technical terms, there are still many technical terms that cannot be found in parallel texts and terminology databases. There are also a large number of abbreviations and Chinese acronyms in the original text, but their full names are not indicated in detail in the original text. Since the author does not analyze the text thoroughly, the author cannot determine the subject of some sentences without subject. The structure of some sentences is relatively loose, so the author can not find the core content accurately when translating. In addition, due to the author's limited expression ability, some sentences were not translated very well, resulting in sentences that were not very coherent with each other. In order to ensure the accuracy and readability of the translation, the author consulted relevant technical personnel to understand the meaning of the relevant terms and to determine the abbreviations as well as the full names of the Chinese abbreviations. When encountering difficult-to-understand non subjective sentences and long sentences, the author takes the initiative to seek help from the teacher and looks for information through the Internet. Under the guidance of the teacher, the author determined the Skopos theory as the guiding theory. The teleology faithfully conveys the message of the original text in a coherent form of expression, and it translates the translation into a language that is easily understood by the target reader. The translation under the guidance of Skopos theory not only reduces the difficulty of the target reader's understanding of the translation, but also more truly restores the information of the original text.

2.2.3. Post-translation revisions

Revision is an important part of the translation process. Revision is the re-translation of the translation [5]. In the process of proofreading, the translator should carefully compare the original text and carefully review the translation to check whether there are mistranslations or omissions in the translation. It can also further beautify the translation to make it more fluent and improve the translation quality. The author's proofreading of translation is divided into two parts, one is self-proofreading and the other is tutor proofreading.

2.2.3.1. Self-proofreading

A good translation is a result of revision. Self-proofreading is a key step to improve the quality of translation. In this process, the author, the first step is to read the whole text and look for errors in grammar, formatting, phonetics, and punctuation. Since the author is not a railroad engineering professional and does not understand the terminology, many translations are just raw translations of the literal meaning, so there are many mistranslations. Therefore, in the process of self-proofreading, the author first marked the mistranslation of the translation, then sought professional communication, and finally translated the translation again.

2.2.3.2. Tutor proofreading

After self-revision, in order to further improve the quality of the translation, the author sent the translation to the tutor for review. After reading the translation, the tutor gave the author many valuable comments. The teacher raised a lot of translation problems, gave suggestions for modification and solutions.

3. Literature Review

3.1. Overview of Skopos theory

Teleology has a long history of development. It can be traced back as far as the 1970s. It originated from Katharina Reiss' functionalist theory. He believes that there are many types of Translated texts, and different text types should correspond to different translation strategies and translation standards [6]. His student Hans Vermeer developed teleology based on his functionalist theory [7]. In his research, he proposed that skopos theory consists of three laws: the skopos rule, the coherence rule, and the fidelity rule. The principle of skopos refers to that the translation strategies and methods used in the translation process should be subordinate to the translation purpose. In other words, the translation should conform to the culture and situation of the target language, and try to achieve the expected function of the target reader. The rule of coherence requires that the translation should meet the requirement of translation coherence, i.e., the translation should convey the message of the original text according to the cultural background and reading habits of the target readers [8]. Fidelity, on the other hand, requires that the message conveyed in the translation be consistent with the original. The degree of fidelity, however, depends on the purpose of the translation and the translator's understanding of the original. Among these three laws, the law of skopos has the highest status, and the law of coherence and the law of fidelity are subordinate to the law of purpose. If the purpose of translation changes the function of the original text, the standard of the Translated text will also change. The primary factor that the translator should consider is no longer whether the Translated

text is faithful to the original text or whether the translated meaning is coherent, but whether the Translated text meets the requirements of the translation purpose.

3.2. Theoretical Applicability

Skopos theory has strong applicability to railway engineering texts. Because the railroad engineering text is an informative text, with standardized terms and multiple terminology. While being faithful to the original text, Skopos guided translation also requires that the content of the Translated text be coherent and conform to the target readers' phrasological habits [9], so as to improve the readability of the Translated text. At the same time, there are many long and difficult sentences and sentences without subject in railway engineering texts. Skopos theory takes the purpose of translation as the principle, which allows the translator to deal with the translation flexibly, and the translator can choose the appropriate translation strategies and methods according to the requirements of the translation purpose. To sum up, the three Skopos principles have a positive guiding effect on this translation practice, so the author chooses the three Skopos principles to guide this translation.

4. Translation Case Studies

4.1. Skopos rule

4.1.1. Translation of abbreviations of professional terms

Railway Route Design belongs to railway engineering text. There are many abbreviations of professional terms in the text. Abbreviations often correspond to one or more specific meanings. In order to make railway technology widely spread, translators should accurately express the meaning of words, so that the target readers can understand the translation, so as to achieve technical communication. Therefore, in the practice of translation, in order to determine the meaning of abbreviations of professional terms, the author consulted many dictionaries and documents, and confirmed them with professional and technical personnel.

Example 1

Original text: 因为铁路运输现状 OD 量比较齐全, 而公路运输 OD 量相对缺乏, 特别是在公路竞争比较激烈时, 更需要公路交通未来趋势的资料, 因此需 OD 调查。

Translated text: Since the amount of rail transport OD (Origin Destination) is relatively complete, while the amount of road transport OD is relatively lacking. Especially when the road is more competitive, more information on the future trend of road traffic is needed, so the OD survey is required.

In Example 1, due to lack of professional knowledge, the author is not clear about the meaning of "OD", so the author looks up the meaning of the term "OD" through the dictionary. The author finds that this term has multiple meanings, OD means "Optical Density", "Ofood", "Office Opened", "Origin Destination" and so on. If the meaning of the term is not clear, it can lead to misunderstanding. Therefore, author consulted the relevant professionals, and they told author that this term means Origin Destination in this sentence, indicating the distance between the starting point and the end point. In order to facilitate the reader's understanding, the author has annotated the abbreviation with parentheses.

Example 2

Original text: CTC 是调度中心集中控制某一区段内的信号设备，其功能是实现对列车直接指挥和管理。CTCS 可以连续实时地监督列车运行的速度，自动控制列车的制动系统，在任何情况下，防止列车无行车许可运行，防止列车超速运行。

Translated text: CTC (centralized Traffic Control) is a signal device that is centrally controlled in a certain section of the dispatch center, and its function is to command and manage trains. CTCS can continuously monitor the speed of the train in real time and automatically control the braking system of the train. In any case, it can prevent the train from running without a permit and prevent the train from running over the speed limit.

Coincidentally, there are also two abbreviations of terms in Example 2, which correspond to multiple full names. Among them, CTC has three meanings: “Circulating Tumor Cells”, “City Technology College” and “centralized Traffic Control”. In order to avoid ambiguity, the author finally determined its meaning after searching literature. CTC in the text represents a signal to Control the train, so CTC in this sentence really means centralized Traffic Control. CTCS is not the plural form of CTC. After searching the literature related to railway engineering, the author found that the term means “Chinese Train Control System”. This is a Chinese technology, and the intended audience may not know about it. The translation purpose of this article is to disseminate Chinese technology, so the author thinks it is necessary to comment on CTCS. To facilitate the understanding of the target reader, the author has indicated the full name after both terms.

4.1.2. Translation of non- subject sentences

In the railway engineering text, in order to be concise and clear, the non-subject sentence is often used. However, English and Chinese are two different languages. Chinese focuses on meaning while English focuses on sentence structure. In English, the sentence structure should be complete, the subject is an important component of the sentence, lack of subject or unclear subject is difficult for English target readers to understand. Therefore, when translating, the translator should pay attention to the differences between the two languages, and when translating Chinese unattributed sentences, the translator should be flexible and the translation should conform to the language habits of the target readers.

4.1.2.1. Add subject

There is no subject in non- subject sentences, but usually they have a clear topic. When translating, the translator can supplement the sentence by adding the subject [8]. Adding the subject can make the logical relationship of the sentence clearer.

Example 4

Original text: 为了使列车减速或停车，必须施行制动。制动力是由司机操纵制动装置产生的与列车运行方向相反的力。

Translated text: In order to slow down or stop the train, the driver must apply the brakes. Braking force is a force generated by the driver manipulating the braking device in the opposite direction of the train's operation.

Example 5

Original text: 当列车在平道及坡道牵引运行时，是用机车的牵引力克服列车的各种阻力而实现的，牵引力大于总阻力时，列车呈加速度运行；当牵引力小于总阻力时，列车呈减速度运行；牵引力等于总阻力时，列车呈等速度运行。

Translated text: When the train is traction running in the flat road and ramp, it is achieved by using the traction force of the locomotive to overcome the various resistance of the train. When the traction force is greater than the total resistance, the train runs at an acceleration; when the traction force is less than the total resistance, the train runs at a reduced speed; when the traction force is equal to the total resistance, the train runs at an equal speed.

In Example 4, the first sentence lacks a subject, and the predicate in the sentence should be made by the person. By reading the context, the subject of the first sentence should be the driver, because only the driver can brake the train. Therefore, in order to ensure the accuracy of the translation, the author added the subject in the first sentence so that the target readers can receive the information accurately.

In Example 5, the mode of train operation is described. The logical subject of the sentence has changed, the subject is no longer the driver, and by reading the context, it is clear that the logical subject here is the train. For the sake of completeness of the English sentence structure, the translator used a formal subject to refer to the subject in the temporal clause.

4.1.2.2. Use of passive voice

In the sentence without subject, according to the situation, the object of the action in the sentence without subject can be taken as the subject. The translator can change the active sentence into a passive sentence, and this structure also conforms to the expression habits of English readers.

Example 6

Original text: 利用电机的可逆原理，将电力机车或电传动内燃机车动轴上的电动机转换为发电机使用，动轮在列车惯性力作用下，带动传动齿轮，使电动机转子旋转而发电，从而产生反转力矩，阻止车轮转动以达到制动目的。

Translated text: Using the reversible principle of electric motor, the electric motor on the moving axle of electric locomotive or electric-driven internal combustion locomotive is converted into a generator. The moving wheel, under the action of inertia force of the train, drives the transmission gear and makes the rotor of the electric motor rotate to generate electricity, thus generating a reversing torque to stop the wheel rotation for braking purpose.

In the original text, the phrase “将电力机车或电传动内燃机车动轴上的电动机转换为发电机使用” lacks a subject. This sentence revolves around the description of “电动机”, so the author takes “电动机” as the subject, translated as “the electric motor”. In order to clearly describe the use of the motor, the author changed the Chinese active sentence to the English passive sentence. Changing the active sentence to the passive sentence can not only show the objectivity of the railway engineering text, but also make the sentence more coherent, reduce the reading difficulty of the target reader, and realize the technology dissemination and sharing.

4.2. Coherence rule

There are obvious differences between Chinese and English [10]. Chinese seldom uses linking means when making sentences, especially in engineering texts. In order to show their objectivity, where there are many parallel sentences and few connecting words, and the sentences are relatively scattered. However, in order to maintain the coherence of sentences and manifest the logical relations of sentences, English often uses connectives to connect sentences.

Example 7

Original text: 线路设计是一项技术比较复杂的工作，必须按照规定程序进行勘测，提供设计所需要的资料。

Translated text: Line design is a more technically complex work, so it must be surveyed in accordance with the prescribed procedures to provide the information required for the design.

In Example 7 there are four sub-clauses, of which “必须按照规定程序进行勘测，提供设计所需要的资料” is the reason for “线路设计是一项技术比较复杂的工作”. In Chinese, it is common to use inflectional order or imaginary words to indicate the logical relationship between sentences. In contrast, English commonly uses connectives or clauses to indicate the relationship of sentences. For the sake of the coherence of the translation, the author used connecting words to show the cause-and-effect relationship of the sentences in the process of translation. Take “线路设计是一项技术比较复杂的工作” as the backbone, and “必须按照规定程序进行勘测，提供设计所需要的资料” as the result, and connect two sentences with the conjunction “so”.

Example 8

Original text: 半自动闭塞法办理手续简便，效率高，列车进入区间的凭证是用信号机显示的，省去了向司机递交路签的时间，缩短了列车在车站的接发车作业时间。

Translated text 1: The semi-automatic blocking method is easy to handle and highly efficient, the voucher for the train to enter the zone is displayed by the signal machine, saves the time of submitting the road sticker to the driver, shortens the time of train pick-up and departure operation at the station.

Translated text 2: The semi-automatic occlusion method is easy to handle and highly efficient, because the voucher for the train to enter the zone is displayed by the signal machine, which not only saves the time of submitting the road sticker to the driver, but also shortens the pick-up and departure time of the train at the station.

In Example 8, four clauses form a long sentence without any linking words between them. For example, in Translation 1, the sentences are long and multiple sentences are separated by commas only, which does not show the logical relationship of the sentences and does not meet the reading habits of the target readers. In order to highlight the logical relationship of the original text, the author firstly split the four clauses into clusters, taking “半自动闭塞法办理手续简便，效率高” as the result and the next three clauses as the cause, and using “because” to connect the sentences. In addition, the last three clauses also have hidden logical relations. The author uses “which” to separate the sentence, takes “省去了向司机递交路签的时间，还缩短了列车在车站的接发车作业时间” as an attribute, modifies “列车进入区间的凭证是用信号机显示的”，and uses “not only” “but also” joins the last two clauses, indicating a progressive relationship between the sentences. In this way, the author shows the logical

relationship between the sentences and makes the translation conform to the reading habits of the target readers.

4.3. Fidelity rule

4.3.1. Translation of Chinese abbreviation

Example 9

Original text: 从 2008 年开工至 2017 年 12 月, “四纵四横” 高速铁路网提前建成运营。

Translated text: From the start of construction in 2008 to December 2017, the “four vertical and four horizontal” high-speed railroad network was completed and operated ahead of schedule.

Note:

Four vertical: Beijing-Shanghai high-speed railroad; Beijing- Hong Kong high-speed railroad; Beijing-Qiqihar high-speed railroad; Hangzhou Shenzhen Fujian high-speed railroad.

Four horizontal: Shanghai-Chongqing-Chengdu high-speed railroad, Xuzhou-lanzhou high-speed railroad; Shanghai Kunming high-speed railroad, Qingdao Taiyuan high-speed railroad

The original text mainly introduces the construction process of “四纵四横”. “四纵四横” is a digital acronym, only translating its surface meaning can not convey the information contained in it, so literal translation can not make the target reader understand. In the original text, the author may think that this acronym can be understood by industry people, so the author of the original text does not comment. But the target audience lacks this background knowledge. Without annotations, the reader of the translation cannot receive the original information accurately. Therefore, in order to make the translation more faithful to the original information, the translator makes comments at the end of the sentence. In this way, the sentence does not appear cumbersome, and accurately conveys the information of the original text.

4.3.2. Translation of Chinese four-character case

The Chinese language is rich in words, and the words with four characters embody Chinese wisdom and have rich connotations. Since this text is an informational text, the purpose of translation is to be faithful to the original information rather than to the sentence pattern. In the process of translation, the author does not pursue the formal equivalence of words, but analyzes the words according to the context, sheds the form and takes the meaning when necessary, and pays more attention to the fidelity to the content of the original.

Example 10

Original text: 截止 2020 年, 我国基本建成了布局合理, 覆盖广泛, 高效便捷, 功能完善的现代化铁路网和高铁网。

Translated text: By 2020, China has basically built a modern railroad network and high-speed rail network with reasonable layout, extensive coverage, high efficiency and convenience, and perfect function.

There are four four-character words in the original text, which are “布局合理，覆盖广泛，高效便捷，功能完善”. The structure of the four words is complex, with bias structure and parallel structure. The original text uses these four words as adjectives. In order to avoid the top-heavy sentence structure, the author changes this word into the structure of adjectives and nouns, connects it with the conjunction “with”, and uses the four words as postattributes of “现代化铁路网和高铁网”. From the perspective of structure, the two words “布局合理” and “功能完善” are biased structures. The Chinese paratactic structure puts the adjective after the noun, but the English paratactic structure, for the sake of structural balance, usually has the adjective in front of the noun. Considering the differences between the two cultures, the author translates it as “reasonable layout, perfect function” on the basis of the faithfulness of the original information. “覆盖广泛” is the structure of verb and adverb. In order to maintain the consistency of sentence pattern and be faithful to the original information, the author translates it as “extensive coverage”.

5. Summary of Translation Practice

The text of railway engineering belongs to one kind of information text, the wording of the original text is standardized and rigorous, and there are many long and difficult sentences and non - object sentences. In translation, the translator should grasp the key points. The purpose of translation is to spread Chinese railway technology to the world. The three principles embodied in the theory of purpose apply precisely to the translation of such texts. In the process of translation practice, the author encountered many difficulties because he is not a professional in this field. Next, the author summarizes the problems in the translation process and puts forward author’ shortcomings, hoping to provide references for the translation of engineering texts.

After this translation practice, the author believes that in order to produce a high-quality translation, the translator should do the following:

Before translating, firstly, the translator should first analyze the original text deeply and master the knowledge background of the industry. Correct text analysis is the prerequisite of translation quality assurance. Secondly, the translator should read a lot of parallel texts. Through parallel text analysis, the translator can master the expression of relevant terminology, which can reduce the difficulty of translation. Third, translators should master authoritative translation tools. The quality of translation depends not only on the translator’s level of expertise, but also on the translation tools and techniques used. Authoritative translation tools can not only improve the quality of the translation, but also improve the translator’s translation efficiency. Fourth, translators should consciously choose appropriate translation theories and strategies according to the characteristics of the text.

Through this practice, the author also realized his own shortcomings. First of all, the author’s reading is limited and lacks the relevant background of railway engineering texts. After determining the Translated text, the author should read extensively related books and literature and have an in-depth understanding of the industry in order to translate high-quality articles. Secondly, the author’s Chinese comprehension ability is insufficient, and the engineering text has many long and difficult sentences. Insufficient understanding of the original text will lead to mistranslation of the translation. Thirdly, the author’s English translation ability is insufficient. In the translation practice, because of the lack of profound writing skills,

the translated sentences always have a translation accent, and the Translated texts are not easily understood by the target reader. Therefore, the author still needs to read more English literature as well as related materials to improve his organizational skills. In short, although the author encountered many difficulties in this practice, he also gained a lot of translation experience. In the future, the author will broaden his knowledge and improve his translation skills. The author also hopes that this practice report can provide reference and reference for future engineering text translation.

Conflicts of Interest

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