Translation Strategies of Animal Words in Maritime English

Jing Zhang[*]

Xiangshui County Tongyu River Primary School, Xiangshui, China

32598808@qq.com

[*]*corresponding author*

Abstract: Maritime English involves a lot of professional terms and cultural background. The shipping industry has international characteristics. English is the working language of the shipping industry. The ability of crew members to use English determines the competence of crew members to a large extent. However, the current level of nautical English in most industries is not high. The purpose of this article is to study the translation strategies of animal words in maritime English. This paper briefly introduces the types of animal vocabulary in maritime English and many problems facing maritime English teaching through literature research and surveys. The questionnaires were used to analyze the main sources of students' difficulty in remembering animal vocabulary in maritime English and their expected translation strategies. The results show that most students find that animal-based compound words are the most difficult, while animal-site compound words are the least difficult. 34% of students think that the problem of remembering animal vocabulary in nautical English comes from using frequency. 28% of students feel that the problem lies in the method of memory. The translation strategies of animal vocabulary in maritime English are: shape interpretation, cultural interpretation, feature interpretation, transliteration, and non-translation. 27.5% of the students supported the interpretation of the shape, and 23.7% of the students supported the transliteration strategy. In the process of translating animal vocabulary in maritime English, translators must first determine the reasons for the interpretation of animal vocabulary, and then adopt appropriate translation methods. They must combine translation strategies with practical applications.

1. Introduction

Maritime English covers maritime, mechanical, engineering, English and other disciplines. The

application of nautical English includes ship operation, marine engineering, ship driving, ports, logistics and trade, etc., covering a wide range. Maritime English has its own special vocabulary as special purpose English. Some animal words in maritime English enter maritime English through metaphor or slang, while some animal words express animals in ordinary English and have their own special meanings in maritime English [1,2]. The translation should not only conform to the characteristics of nautical English vocabulary, but also be easy to understand. As the most populous country in the world, China ranks fourth in the world in the number of seafarers exported. Moreover, of the 1.23 million crew members, only 400,000 are senior officers. This has much to do with the low English level of Chinese sailors. However, the difficulty of English learning and the special specialty of nautical English make the students who are the learning subjects lose their interest in learning, thus making nautical English teaching lose its original vitality. The translator should not only have professional knowledge of maritime English, but also dabble in such fields as ship driving and marine engineering to ensure that the translation can effectively transmit the text information [3-5].

In the long-standing historical process, human beings and animals coexist side by side and are closely related. Therefore, animal idioms are frequently used. The use of animal words often reflects the aesthetic taste of different nations. Different cultural backgrounds are also important factors that affect the differences in animal words [6]. Language is formed in the process of historical development and has strong national cultural characteristics. Idioms are also produced and formed under specific cultural backgrounds. China is a traditional country with an ancient culture and has the same Chinese civilization, while European civilization originated from ancient Greece and Rome. Myths, legends and fables of ancient Greece and Rome are the foundation of the entire western civilization [7]. Since English and Chinese peoples have long lived in different cultural backgrounds, they naturally have different associations with the same animal words, endowing the animal words with richer cultural connotations. Animal words have three aspects of cultural significance. One is the appearance, psychology, behavior and character of animals. The second is the content of national culture, cultural tradition and cultural psychology, including myth, religion, history, traditional literature, art, language, customs, geographical environment, etc. Every nation has its own unique cultural pattern, so the translation of animals is also different [8].

Heydarian studied the concept of strategy and its enlightenment to translation training, and found that translation strategy helps to improve the translation ability of academia, thus improving the translation quality in the world [9]. Bilge makes a comparative analysis of song translation strategies in Disney's animated music films "Hercules" (1997) and "Frozen" (2013). From the three translation strategies proposed by Petro, the most commonly used translation strategies are "substitution" in "Hercules" and "translation" in "Frozen" [10]. Ling studied the translation of English advertisements from another perspective from the perspectives of functional beauty and three beauties. The study finds that functionalist translation theory provides guidance for the translation purpose, typology, language function and translation strategy of English advertisement Chinese translation. On the other hand, the theory of three beauties guarantees the validity and beauty of Chinese language in terms of meaning, form and sound [11]. Gast took English and German impersonality as an example to study the application of translation corpus in comparative linguistics. The study found that using the data of translation corpus, the variables affecting the distribution of English impersonality strategies were determined, and their influence on strategy selection was also determined [12]. Wang studied the current situation of English translation of public signs in colleges and universities and its improvement strategies. Guided by translation strategies such as literal translation, free translation and translation modification, Wang investigated and analyzed the current situation of English translation of public signs in colleges and universities through field investigation and inductive analysis [13].

English is the working language of the shipping industry, and the ability of ocean-going crew to use English has become one of the main symbols for shipowners to measure whether the crew can work properly. The main research content of this paper is roughly divided into five parts. The first part is an introduction to nautical English and animal vocabulary, and an exposition of the purpose and significance of the research as well as the current research situation. The second part briefly introduces the types of animal words in nautical English and many problems in nautical English teaching. The third part is the specific research content of this paper. Through a questionnaire survey, it studies students' difficulty in memorizing animal words in nautical English. In the fourth part, the data are analyzed theoretically from the difficulty's students encounter in learning nautical English animal vocabulary and the translation strategies they wish. The fifth part is the conclusion, the final discussion and explanation of the experimental results.

2. Proposed Method

2.1. Animal Vocabulary Types in Maritime English

Compared with other languages, any language has its own unique aspect, which is the basis of human communication. Without this basis, communication cannot proceed. On the other hand, influenced by the particularity of national culture, it has its own unique expression. Chinese and English nationalities have the same or similar ways of thinking, beliefs, folk customs and living environment, but there are also great differences. Their views and associations about animals are basically the same, so there will be usage of animal words to describe things in nautical English. There are mainly the following kinds of animal words in nautical English.

(1) Animal whole word

There are two types of animal words in nautical English: single words and compound words. Individual words are divided into animal whole words and animal parts words. The animal whole word refers to the name of the animal, which means moving things in common English, while it has a specific meaning in the field of nautical English, i.e. specialization of moving things vocabulary. There are many kinds of animals with different shapes and prominent characteristics. Animals and people depend on each other. In daily life, human beings gradually understand and master some characteristics and habits of animals, and use this to describe the quality and character of some characters, making expression more vivid and vivid. When Chinese and English nationalities start from the basic attributes of animals, their association with animals is often the same.

(2) Animal parts

The word "animal part" refers to a certain body part of an animal, which is endowed with professional meaning and applied to navigation. Both Chinese and English animal words have polysemy. The meaning of most animal words in Chinese is not completely consistent with the scope of the corresponding meaning in English. In other words, these words only partially correspond, while the other parts do not. When applied to navigation, there will be corresponding situations. Some parts of animals are often used to describe certain objects.

(3) Animal whole compound words

As the name implies, compound words are formed by compounding some words, and some can be combined into various parts of speech. Which part of speech the compound word belongs to depends on the latter part of the compound word. Compound words are divided into animal whole compound words and animal part compound words. Animal whole compound refers to the combination of animal nouns with other nouns, such as catholic, etc.

(4) Compound words of animal parts

Compound words are divided into animal whole compound words and animal part compound

words. Animal part compound words refer to the compound of animal part nouns and other nouns, which usually form new words in the form of "noun + noun +noun", or use intermediate nouns to describe the characteristics of things. Compound words named after animal parts are often easier to translate. Because the animal parts selected in the compound words are usually very consistent with the characteristics of things, so long as the animal parts are translated and the categories of things are added.

The study of nautical English vocabulary faces many problems, of which the textbook is a serious one. The rapid development of navigation has made great progress in navigation technology, port management and international conventions. Most of the nautical English textbooks we use today were written ten years ago, and they were relatively late when they were published ten years ago, not to mention today ten years later. The current teaching materials are not only backward in content, but also unable to meet the requirements of the maritime safety administration's examination of large certificates. At present, China's maritime colleges and universities have different levels and different teaching purposes and syllabus. Based on the reasonable allocation and effective use of educational resources, each maritime college and university should choose or compile teaching materials according to its own situation. The selected teaching materials are not unchangeable. We must constantly update the existing teaching contents according to the development of the shipping industry, so as to meet the needs of training international crew members, and make our country's shipping education rapidly conform to the international standards.

2.2. Common Translation Methods of Vocabulary

The problem of vocabulary translation is actually how to deal with the different cultural features expressed by the images of the translated language and how to correctly understand its internal symbolic meaning in the translated language. Due to the differences in environment, experience, history, customs and traditions, cultural differences are inevitable between English and Chinese, which makes animal words encounter many cultural differences in translation and many phenomena that cannot be translated accordingly. Next, from the perspective of cultural differences between English and Chinese, the translation of English and Chinese animal words will be elaborated.

Literal translation means that when the conditions of the translation permit, both the content and the form of the original text are maintained in the translation-especially the metaphor, image, nationality and local color of the original text. When translating, try to use literal translation if you can. Generally speaking, when using a language to express a certain idea, in order to make the language more vivid, vivid and infectious, the original author often uses metaphor or other means. Literal translation can not only preserve the form of the original text but also the metaphor of the original text, achieving the linguistic effect similar to the original text. If free translation is used, only the general idea of the original text can be expressed, while the vivid metaphor of the original text is lost. Therefore, when translating cultural connotations of Chinese and English animal words, literal translation should be adopted as far as possible.

Free translation refers to a method in which the translator has to abandon the literal meaning of the original text in order to be consistent with the content of the original language and similar to the main language functions when limited by the cultural differences of the target language. Each nation has its own language, and each language has its own unique vocabulary, syntactic structure and expression. Language is a reflection of culture and is interdependent with culture. In translation, if literal translation cannot accurately convey the cultural meaning of the original text for those animal words with strong cultural color, and it is easy to impose the culture of the translated text on the original culture, then free translation can be adopted, that is, words with weak cultural meaning in the translated text can be used to translate the information to be expressed in the original text.

Translation replacement refers to replacing words in the original text with words with different conceptual meanings but the same or similar cultural meanings in the translation on the premise of preserving the cultural meaning of the original text. Translation replacement is mainly aimed at a flexible method adopted when the literal meaning of the original text cannot convey the cultural meaning of the original text. In translation, in order to express the cultural meaning of the original text and meet the writing habits and expression needs of the translated text, words conforming to the habits of the target language must be used instead of the original words.

All translation theories, methods and techniques in English-Chinese and Chinese-English translation are based on the comparison of the two languages. Therefore, it is very important for translation practice to compare the similarities and differences between English and Chinese, especially the differences, so as to master their characteristics, Zhang Pejic. When translating between English and Chinese, the translator should not only change one language into another, but also pay special attention to the historical and cultural information with unique ethnic and local colors in the original text. The continuous changes in social life and the rapid development of national culture are all reflected rapidly and directly in vocabulary. Different natural environment, cultural tradition, social history, thinking mode and other factors between English and Chinese will directly affect the production, pragmatic meaning and existence of the two languages. Vocabulary and semantics can fully and vividly reflect various aspects of the life of different nationalities. A correct analysis of the semantic differences between English and Chinese vocabulary, a special treatment of those "seemingly detached" vocabulary semantics from a cross-cultural perspective, and an effort to reveal the cultural meaning given by its connotation have certain positive guiding significance to our English learning and cross-cultural communication. Only by fully understanding the semantic differences between English and Chinese words can translators make translation practice more vivid and vivid, and can they effectively improve their ability of cross-cultural communication.

2.3. Problems in Maritime English Teaching

The teaching of basic English and professional English for navigation majors should complement each other. However, some maritime colleges and universities place too much emphasis on the passing rate of the national CET-4 and CET-6 and even regard it as one of the criteria to measure whether students can graduate. As a result, students spend most of their English learning time on the examination, which reduces the time for learning professional English and causes students to neglect and belittle the learning of professional English. It is worth noting that many students majoring in navigation have not passed the CET-4 after the end of the first academic year, and they have to concentrate on the CET-4 in the second or even the fourth academic year when they begin to learn professional English. Many students who pass the exam will continue to prepare for the CET-6, which inevitably takes up the teaching time of professional English. In addition, after many students pass the examination, their enthusiasm for learning English is greatly affected, and they are often perfunctory in their study of professional English and refuse to spend any more time. Therefore, the current teaching method to cope with the examination is the main reason why it is difficult for navigation majors to improve their spoken English and master professional practical English. In the process of deepening the reform of maritime education, a more reasonable maritime professional English examination system should be established to replace the national English band 4 examination. It is suggested that the Science and Education Department of the Ministry of Communications organize an expert group to conduct in-depth research on how to establish a special English examination system and methods suitable for maritime majors in colleges and universities in the future, and implement a new special English examination system for

maritime majors at an appropriate time, so as to effectively promote students' learning of professional English and improve their English ability.

At present, the teaching materials of nautical professional English in our country's colleges and universities are divided into two categories, namely, basic English and professional English teaching materials. The basic English textbooks used by each school are basically the same, but the specialized English textbooks are different, which makes it difficult to guarantee the quality of the textbooks. The existing professional English teaching materials are basically compiled by English teachers or professional teachers engaged in maritime professional English teaching in relevant schools. Some of these teaching materials are well received by teachers, students and sailors. However, many of the teaching materials in use have problems of uneven quality in terms of practical use and language. At present, there is a lack of mature series of professional English teaching materials for navigation in China. In addition, there is a lack of teaching aids, especially reference materials for extra-curricular learning and audio-visual materials such as tapes and videos for self-study and practice, as well as teaching software for self-study and training. At the same time, it is not enough to quote the new edition of English textbooks to keep up with the pace of foreign maritime English teaching.

There are objective reasons for the relatively weak teaching level of maritime English teachers in China. At present, teachers engaged in maritime English teaching have their own inherent shortcomings. Some maritime colleges and universities choose teachers majoring in navigation to teach maritime English. These teachers are relatively rich in professional knowledge of navigation and have certain sailing experience. However, there are also phenomena that teachers are only proficient in the contents of their own professional subjects and do not know much about other subjects. For example, teachers who specialize in meteorology do not understand the content of freight transportation. However, nautical English involves all the contents of all nautical subjects, which also poses a challenge to the professional knowledge of nautical teachers. The English level of these teachers is relatively weak, and the English teaching level is even more worrying. Another situation is that English teachers teach maritime English courses. Their English proficiency and English teaching methods are not a problem, but professional knowledge of maritime has become the most important obstacle. They have to spend a lot of time and hard work to master the relevant professional knowledge of navigation. This task cannot be completed in a short time. It takes at least a few years to train a qualified maritime English teacher. Therefore, all maritime colleges and universities should make greater efforts to train maritime English teachers according to their own conditions. It is a good way to send maritime teachers to further study English and English teaching methods, find opportunities to send English teachers to sail with ships, and increase navigation experience.

Teachers are actively encouraged to improve and update teaching methods to enhance students' interest in learning. In class, teachers should be encouraged to adopt teaching methods such as group discussion, role performance, case analysis, simulation exercises, etc. to adhere to the original shell with students as the main body in teaching, to provide more opportunities for students to participate in interactive learning, and to help them improve their English memory and expression ability in repeated use and practice. We should increase the investment in modern teaching equipment, provide modern teaching conditions in an all-round way, including video audio-visual, internet, multimedia teaching platform, navigation simulator and other teaching equipment, and actively introduce and encourage teachers to compile multimedia teaching courseware for navigation majors and carry out computer-aided teaching in an all-round way.

3. Experiments

3.1. Experimental Content

The experiment is mainly divided into two parts. The first part is to investigate the translation strategies of animal words in nautical English through literature and analysis of relevant professionals. The second part is a questionnaire survey to find out the difficulty's students face in learning animal vocabulary in maritime English and the most supportive translation strategies.

As a specialized English, nautical English vocabulary has its unique meaning. Animal vocabulary, as a common vocabulary in ordinary English, has been endowed with professional meaning in nautical English. Based on a large number of examples, this paper sums up the characteristics of marine English animal words, analyzes the explanation reasons of animal words, and discusses the translation strategies of marine English animal words.

Translation strategies for shape interpretation. The appearance of some animals can vividly reflect the appearance of devices, components and even equipment. According to the morphological characteristics of animal vocabulary, literal translation and pictographic translation are required. Literal translation refers to the direct translation of English nouns, which can retain the original form and words and reflect the style and meaning of the original text. In the translation of scientific English vocabulary, literal translation is often preferred. In the translation of nautical English animal nouns, such as bull's eye ring, chickpeas, etc. The so-called pictographic translation refers to the translation in Chinese that can express the image of the object according to its shape. In primitive civilization, hieroglyphs have long been used for recording and expressing, and Chinese characters have evolved from hieroglyphs, which provide sufficient basis for pictographic translation.

Translation strategies for cultural interpretation. Relevant words of cultural interpretation need to have a deep understanding of their cultural connotation and extend their professional meaning. At the same time, they also need to investigate and study the professional things they represent, consult professional personnel when necessary, and even make on-the-spot investigations. In the translation of English for Science and Technology, literal translation sometimes encounters difficulties, or the meaning of literal translation differs greatly from that of the original text and cannot accurately express the meaning of the original text. Therefore, free translation is mainly adopted for this kind of words. Free translation is to translate the corresponding Chinese terms according to the meaning of the original terms, using the Chinese word-building elements and the Chinese word-building rules. Free translation is one of the basic methods of translating English for science and technology. It has the characteristics of conciseness, easy memorization and clear meaning. When translating technical English by free translation, attention should be paid to the equivalence of meaning between the source language and the target language. When paraphrasing, the concrete things or concepts expressed by the original word need to be carefully refined to accurately translate the scientific meaning of the word.

Translation strategies for feature interpretation. For the relevant words interpreted according to the characteristics of animals, free translation is also mainly adopted to extend its professional meaning. For example, monkeys are often mischievous and mischievous. Because monkeys like to climb, they are small and flexible, which can give rise to the meanings of "high", "small" and "active". For example, monkeyisland refers to the relatively high position on the ship for observation, so it is translated as "observation platform". monkeydeck refers to the deck on the highest floor, which can be translated as "top deck". navigation instruments such as compasses are usually arranged on the deck on the highest floor, so it can be translated as "compass deck".

Not translated. On the condition that the translation does not affect the understanding, some

words in English sentences are just like some words in our mother tongue. These words are meaningless in sentences to balance the sentence or to increase the accuracy or emotional meaning of the language. Some animal words can be directly left out without translation, such as rope and straw.

Transliteration. Transliteration is basically a pure onomatopoeia treatment of Chinese vocabulary, which translates Chinese into English with similar pronunciation. This is the most commonly used method for translating proper nouns such as names of people and places. The differences between Chinese and western cultures are so great that some things and phenomena cannot be clearly explained in a few words or even explained, they are not easily understood and accepted by English speakers. China is a multi-ethnic country with a vast territory. Chinese dialects can be divided layer by layer according to their degree of difference. Therefore, many words in Chinese English are not pronounced according to pure Mandarin, but are translated from Cantonese and Minna dialects. When westerners first came into contact with these English-translated words, they could not sense their meaning, so they were in a fog. However, most of the transliterated words have been used for hundreds of years and have withstood the test of time.

3.2. Experimental Results

There are mainly four kinds of animal words in nautical English: animal whole words, animal part words, animal whole compound words and animal part compound words. The main sources of students' difficulties in memorizing animal words in nautical English are: frequency of use, memory habits, memory methods and lack of confidence.

We conducted a questionnaire survey to ask students to rate the difficulty of memorizing different kinds of animal words in nautical English. The difficulty index is 1 to 5 from simple to difficult. Students are also asked to choose the main sources of difficulty in memorizing animal words in nautical English. Each student can choose two items. There were 120 questionnaires, of which 86 were male and 34 were female. The survey results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Difficulties in memorizing animal words in navigation

Lexical Category	Lexical Category(male)	Difficulty index (female)	Memory Problem	Memory Problem
Whole Word	3.8	2.5	Use Frequency	81
Position Word	3.5	2.6	Memory Habit	56
Whole Compound	4.6	4.3	Memory Method	68
Position Compound	2.7	2.1	Lack of Confidence	35

The reform of maritime English teaching has been carried out for more than ten years. Domestic maritime colleges and universities, relevant teachers and scientific research institutions have carried out extensive research and exploration on this subject in various ways. However, from the current point of view, the effect of the teaching reform is not significant, the students' English ability has not been significantly improved as expected, and the reform and research of maritime English teaching seem to have entered a difficult predicament. At the same time, the scale of navigation education has expanded rapidly in recent years, and the quality of students is continuously decreasing. On the contrary, the requirements of graduates majoring in shipping and navigation are further improved. Facing the new situation, we must further study the teaching methods of maritime English in order to meet the needs of maritime English teaching under the new situation. Therefore, we must understand the difficulties of students.

4. Discussion

4.1. Analysis of Difficulties in Memorizing Animal Vocabulary in Navigation

The Science and Education Department of the Ministry of Communications set up a "Steering Committee for Maritime English Teaching" in 2006. It has held several national conferences on maritime English teaching and research in Shanghai, Hangzhou, Qingdao and Wuhan. It has organized several English proficiency tests for graduating students from maritime colleges and universities and has conducted research on the revision of the syllabus. All maritime colleges and universities have also carefully summarized and analyzed the weak links of maritime professional English according to their own actual situation, and have done a lot of work in the training of maritime professional English teachers and the application of computer-aided teaching methods in maritime professional English teaching. All these have effectively promoted the development of professional English teaching for navigation majors in our country and improved the professional English level of navigation majors to a certain extent. However, the current level of students' navigation English is still not high, especially animal vocabulary has become a nightmare for students. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the difficulties in students' memorizing animal vocabulary in navigation. First, we draw the difficulty index of various words into a column chart, as shown in Figure 1.
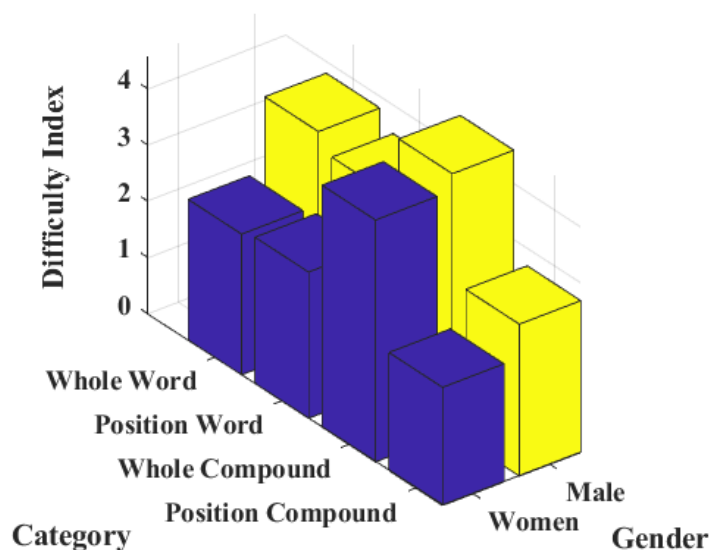

Figure 1. Difficulty index of various vocabularies

As can be seen from the column chart, most students find the overall compound words the most difficult, while the part compound words the least difficult. And we can find that girls think the difficulty coefficient is lower than boys. The possible reason is that girls have better language talent or are more confident in learning maritime English. Judging from the sailing English scores of girls and boys, the overall sailing English level of girls is higher than that of men. In order to study what causes students' memory difficulties. We will draw the relevant data into a pie chart, as shown in Figure 2.
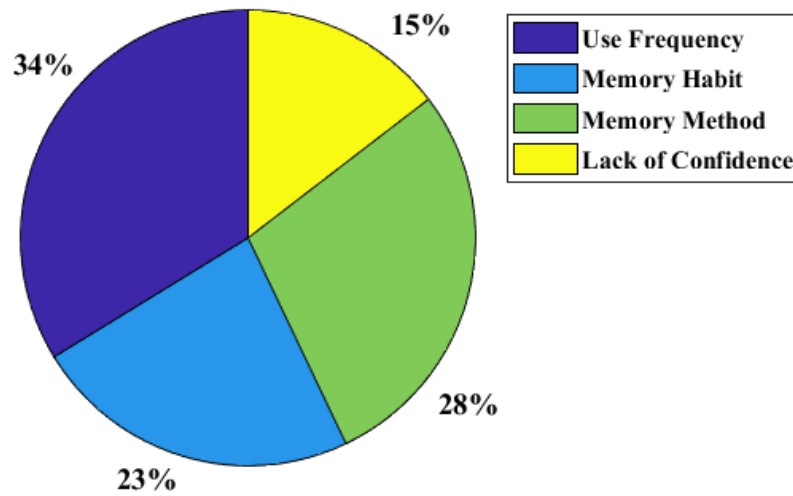
Figure 2. Sources of memory problems

As can be seen from the fan chart, 34% of the students think that the problem of memorizing animal words in nautical English comes from the frequency of use. Common English words can be touched in our life. Many brands are translated from English and many things are transliterated. These things can often be touched and will naturally be remembered. 28% of the students think that the problem lies in the memorization method, and many people rely on rote memorization for English words. The problem that has arisen in the learning of common English words still exists in nautical English. 15% of the students feel that they have no confidence in learning maritime English. In the teaching process, teachers should give students appropriate incentives.

4.2. Analysis on Translation Strategies of Animal Words in Navigation

According to the investigation and study, we have learned that the translation strategies of animal words in nautical English mainly include: shape interpretation, cultural interpretation, feature interpretation, transliteration and non-translation. Teaching and research personnel should not only consider their own convenience and preferences, but also the expectations and needs of students. We conducted a questionnaire survey on the translation strategies expected by students, and the results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Translation strategies expected by students

Translation Strategy	Outline Interpretation	Cultural Interpretation	Interpretation of Characteristics	Transliteration	Translation Strategy
Number of Votes	66	53	43	57	21

In order to facilitate visual comparison, we plot the data into bar charts, as shown in Figure 3.
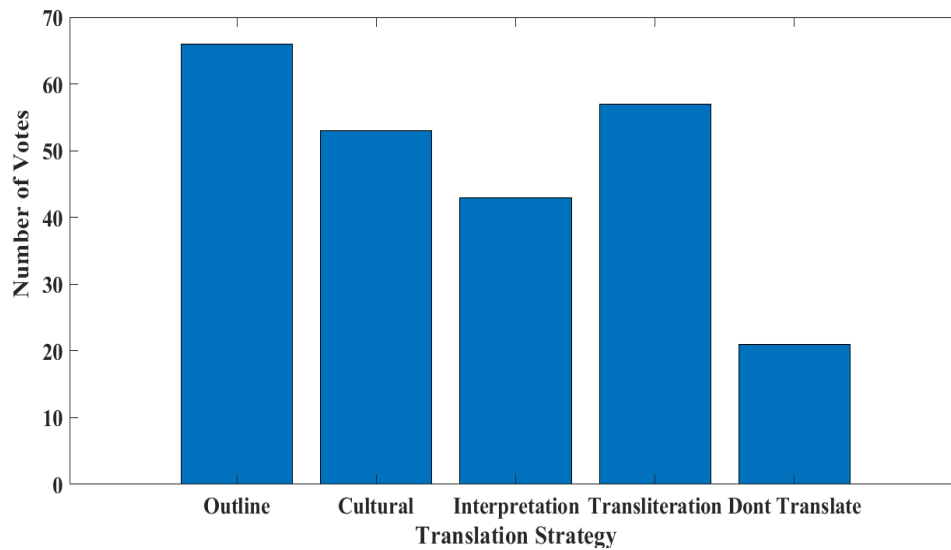
Figure 3. Translation strategies expected by students

From the bar chart, it can be seen that most people support the interpretation of appearance, and few people support not translating. English belongs to Indo-European language family, which is one of the most widely used languages in the world, while Chinese belongs to Sino-Tibetan language family, which is one of the oldest languages in the world. English characters have a certain morphological mechanism, and morphological changes themselves can carry grammatical information. However, Chinese vocabulary does not have a morphological mechanism, because Chinese characters are not phonetic characters that can undergo morphological changes, but square characters. Chinese characters are attached and glued, which means "simple docking". The division of parts of speech in Chinese is mainly based on word meaning, that is, the division of parts of speech in English, such as real and imaginary, dynamic and static, concrete and abstract, is based on grammar. Parts of speech and sentence components have strict correspondence, and word meaning comes second. Therefore, many students may get used to the word-to-word relationship, which is difficult to remember without translation. In order to study the support rate of various strategies, we draw the data into a fan chart, as shown in Figure 4.
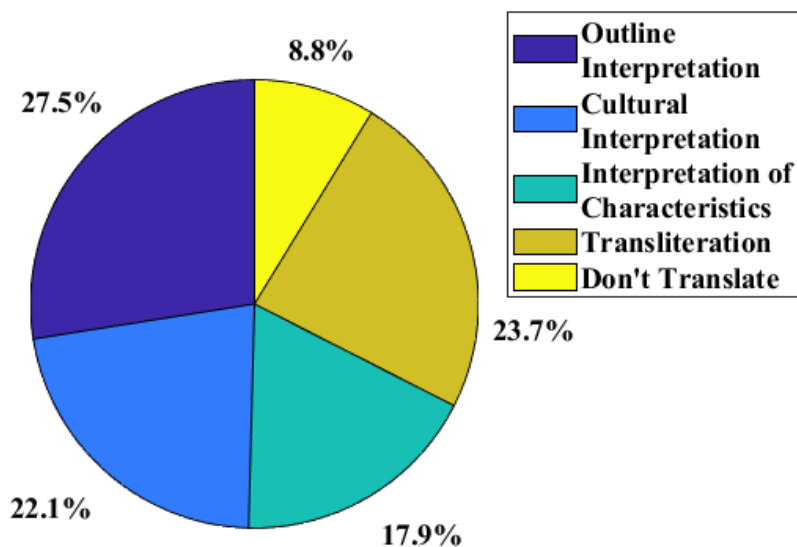

Figure 4. Support for translation strategies

From the fan chart, it can be seen that 27.5% of the students are more supportive of shape interpretation and 23.7% of the students support transliteration strategy. Transliteration is basically a pure onomatopoeia treatment of Chinese vocabulary, which translates Chinese into English with similar pronunciation. This is the most commonly used method for translating proper nouns such as names of people and places. The cultural differences between China and the West are so great that some things and phenomena cannot be clearly explained in a few words or even if they are explained, they are not easy for English speakers to understand and accept. At this time, transliteration method may be adopted, which at least preserves the sound. Transliteration is the most widely used method, and the number of Chinese loanwords introduced is also the largest. The result of using transliteration alone is that English letter combinations, words or phrases used for transliteration no longer retain their original meaning, but only retain their phonetic and written forms.

5. Conclusion

(1) The introduction of nautical English and animal vocabulary, the purpose and significance of the research and the current research situation. There are mainly four kinds of animal words in nautical English: animal whole words; Words of animal parts; Animal whole compound words; Compound words of animal parts. Maritime English teaching faces many problems: students despise maritime professional English; The criteria for the qualification of maritime English teachers are not clear. The teaching materials for maritime English are old and outdated.

(2) Through literature research and questionnaire survey, it is found that the main sources of students' difficulties in memorizing animal words in nautical English are: frequency of use, memory habits, memory methods and lack of confidence. The translation strategies of animal words in nautical English mainly include: shape interpretation, cultural interpretation, feature interpretation, transliteration and translation. Maritime English involves a large number of professional terms and cultural backgrounds. In practical application, maritime English pays more attention to the accuracy of information transmission and communication.

(3) Data analysis shows that most students find it most difficult to compound the whole animal, while the compound of the animal parts is the least difficult. 34% of the students think that the problem of memorizing animal words in nautical English comes from the frequency of use. 28% of the students think the problem lies in the memory method. 27.5% of the students are more supportive of the interpretation of appearance, while 23.7% of the students support the transliteration strategy. In the process of translating animal words in maritime English, the translator must first determine the explanation reasons of animal words, then adopt appropriate translation methods, and must combine translation strategies with practical application.

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Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

Conflict of Interest

The author states that this article has no conflict of interest.

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