# A Talk on the Translation of Tourism Advertisements

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### Thesis Proposal

### A Talk on the Translation of Tourism Advertisements

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As tourism has become one of the world’s biggest industries, it is even more necessary to catch the eyes of consumers now than ever before. A good beginning is half done. In order to boom the tourist marketing, it is vital to design a novel, persuasive and popular advertisement to the tastes of people from all walks of life. Therefore, all the businessmen focus their attention on how to design an effective tourist advertisement. A tourism advertisement is the application of advertisement in tourism. Through the media, it delivers the information of tourist attraction and tourist products to customers.

A good design is the prerequisite. A successful design of a tourist advertisement will cater to all the demands of customers; guide and promote consumption. Then comes the inspiration, which is the soul of designing a tourist advertisement. In my thesis, I’ll also introduce to you the tactics of translating tourism advertisement. According to syntax, there’re translation of words, sentences and figures of speech. In practice, I’ll show you how to use repetition, amplification and flexibility as well as misused example in translating. With the help of my supervisor, I’d like to do more research on the translation of tourism advertisement.

The title of my thesis is probably “A Talk on the Translation of Tourism Advertisements”

The contents of my thesis is as follows:

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### Abstract:

 As tourism has become one of the world’s biggest industries, it is even more necessary to catch the eyes of consumers now than ever before. Therefore, all the businessmen focus their attention on how to design an effective tourist advertisement. A good beginning is half done. In order to boom the tourist marketing, it is vital to design a novel, persuasive and popular advertisement to the tastes of people from all walks of life. A good design is the prerequisite. A successful design of a tourist advertisement will cater to all the demands of customers; guide and promote consumption. Then comes the inspiration, which is the soul of designing a tourist advertisement. However, different translations can convey different meanings; sometimes they’ll even spoil the original meaning. In order to embody the purpose of the design and inspiration, this paper will introduce to you the tactics of translating tourism advertisements, the translations of various materials in tourism advertisements, as well as analyze misused example in translating.

### Key Words:

 Tourism ads, syntax, tactic, repetition, amplification, flexibility

### 论文摘要

 旅游业已经成为世界上最大的经济产业之一，吸引旅客们的目光也就越来越有必要了。所以怎样设计出一个行之有效的旅游广告成为了商人们的焦点。好的开始是成功的一半。为了达到促销的目的，设计出独特新颖，鼓动性强，受社会各界人士好评的广告是很重要的。恰倒好处的广告策划是前提。一个策划成功的旅游广告能满足顾客的各种要求，引导和促进消费。接下来的是旅游广告设计的精髓——创意。然而，广告的翻译不同会传达不同的意思，有时甚至和原文背道而驰。为了体现出广告的设计和创意，这篇论文将向你介绍旅游广告，旅游资料翻译的技巧以及分析翻译实践中错误的例子。

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### A Talk on the Translation of Tourism Advertisements

### Introduction

As tourism has become one of the world’s biggest industries, it is even more necessary to catch the eyes of consumers now than ever before. Therefore, all the businessmen focus their attention on how to design an effective tourist advertisement. A good beginning is half done. In order to boom the tourist marketing, it is vital to design a novel, persuasive and popular advertisement to the tastes of people from all walks of life. However, different translations can convey different meanings; sometimes they’ll even spoil the original meaning. In order to embody the purpose of the design and inspiration, this paper will introduce to you the tactics of translating tourism advertisements, the translations of various materials in tourism advertisements, as well as analyze misused example.

#### **1. Design of Tourism Ads**

A successful design of a tourist advertisement will represent the expectation and continuity of a travel agency’s marketing strategy; highlight the main strategy, the image, the unique sale’s point and high quality service; cater to and satisfy all the demands of customers; guide and promote consumption. Generally speaking, a tourist advertisement will contain the contents, selling point, service, image, logo, the body of an advertisement and the visual and audio effect, as well.

In the process of marketing, frequently using the same language is one of the important symbols of a travel company or the current marketing activity, which mainly represents the managing strategy and holds the attention of a specific group of customers to guarantee the continuity of marketing and attain the goal which is made in the marketing plan. For example, Thailand Airlines has adopted “Arrive in Better Shape”(安适抵达) for many years.

Besides, a travel company will also signify its image, the unique sale’s point and the quality service to create a good image among the specific group of consumers. First of all, building up a brand is the prerequisite of marketing. To many customers, the charm of a famous brand lies in the enjoyment from both material and spirits. Some outstanding brand names are: the CGZL of a famous Guangzhou travel company, “The City of Life”(世界之都) of Hong Kong, etc.

Then comes the fine image positioning. Many domestic tourist companies fail in creating a fine image of their products and don’t find the proper clients. In this case, what they should do is to emphasize the feeling of the taste for the product and its environment as well as the feeling of the atmosphere produced by the product and its symbolic meaning. To do this we can refer to the way that many foreign counterparts took for positioning, such as the “A New Perspective” (全新感受) of Finland Airlines, the “Where Style Surround You”（置身优雅境界）of Sheraton Hotel of Singapore, etc.

After positioning a fine image, we come down to the competition. Survival is the fittest. In the cutthroat competition, tourism mainly depends on its good brand, excellent service, good quality goods with low prices or the fine image positioning to win a wider market and the long-term reliance of the clients, like “You Name It, and We’ve Got It.”（一应俱全）, “You’ve Got More than A Car.”（不止一辆车的价值）

Finally, a good tourist company will also pay more attention to dynamic positioning. As the market and people’s way of life keep changing, so do the tourist demands. Dynamic positioning will not only rejuvenate the old marketing, but also shape a new competition mechanism, thus catering to various kinds of tourist demands and expanding markets at home and broad. A fantastic example is: “Live It up to Singapore.”（尽情享受新加坡）

### 2. Inspiration of Tourism Ads

Inspiration is the soul of designing a tourist advertisement. Starting from the language feature and its function in the market, a nice inspiration will inject vigor into the advertisement and strike a deep impression on people. However, it is also a challenging job, as it requires originality as well as creation and popularity.

In 2002, Shanghai bid for the world exposition for 2010, during which it designed an inspiration named “Better City, Better Life”. （城市，让生活更美丽）Compared with the Reagan’s inspiration for education “Quality Education, Quality Life”, （教育，让生活更有品位）this inspiration is a different approach but achieves the same effect, that is, it successfully shows to the world Shanghai’s tremendous change of each passing day and unveils the present situation and promising prospect of Shanghai. It is this inspired propaganda that pleased the World Exposition Bureau and the whole world at large that Shanghai’s application was approved.

Guangzhou has long been an international city and attracts thousands of overseas businessmen and tourists by its ingenuity: “If you don’t come, that’s your fault. If you have been here and don’t want to come again, that’s my fault.” （您不来，那是您的错。如果您来了，不想再来了，那是我的错。）This humane Oriental way of expression will let a foreigner catch it by smiling: “This is a new Guangdong all over.” （这正是新广东的风格）In the 2010 Asia Game Candidature File[[1]](#footnote-1)1, Guangzhou 2010 Asia Game Bid Committee[[2]](#footnote-2)2 took a new vision and slogan of Asiad[[3]](#footnote-3)3. It made “cooperation, competition and development” （合作、竞争与发展）as its vision and chose “Invigorate Asia, Spark the world”（动感亚运，动感世界） for its slogan. While its standard for holding the game are “wholesome, Exciting, Green and Clean Asia Game”, （祥和亚运、绿色亚运、文明亚运）which means this Game will turn out to be a peaceful, exciting, clean and drug-free one. All these told people that Guangzhou is confident and well prepared for this game, so “2010 Let’s Meet in Guangzhou”. （2010年，相约广州）

“Intoxicated in Guizhou” （醉在贵州）is the advertisement for Guizhou’s good wine party of Tourist Festival in 1993. This short advertisement is punned and written in a concise and stylish language, which well shows the features of Guizhou. Literally, it means that Guizhou is the Hometown of Moutai (a famous wine in China); while actually it implies that the natural scenery, in particular, the mountains and rivers in Guizhou are colorful and gorgeous and the people’s way of life there is simple and primitive, which will certainly make tourists intoxicated. As ancient Chinese saying: “The old Tippler’s delight resides not in wine but in the mountains and waters. The joy of mountains and waters he holds in his heart and he finds expression for it in wine.” （醉翁之意不在酒, 在乎山水之间也。山水之乐，得之心而寓之酒也。） It can be said that this is one of the classics of national advertisements.

### 3. Tactics of Translation of Tourism Ads

 Having good design and inspiration are not enough, if the advertisement has been badly translated, it will fail to achieve its intention. Thus, I’d like to stress the tactics of translating tourism advertisement. According to syntax, there’re translation of words, sentences and figures of speech. In practice, I’ll show you how to use repetition, amplification and flexibility as well as misused example in translating.

### 3.1 Syntax

Advertisement is a special language that expresses demands, choices and motivation of the customers meanwhile informs the information of products and helps to create a good image of an enterprise. As a language for application, the tourism advertisement has independently developed and becomes an informal language for specific use. So it is different from common English in words choosing and sentences making. Besides, an attractive advertisement also needs to use figures of speech to package itself. All this requires our attention in translation tourism advertisements.

### 3.1.1 Translation of Words

The translations of words in tourism advertisements mainly focus in the translations of pronouns, adjectives and verbs. A propaganda is a persuasive activity and it must make clear “who says what to whom and how”. Tourism advertisements usually well use “we” and “you” to respectively represent the businessperson who puts on the ad and the customers. From a psychologist’s point of view, the using personal pronouns will humanize the advertisement. So we’ll easily come across tourist advertisement with personal pronouns. To translate these words, we’d better make it colloquial to give people an intimate feeling. For example, the advertisement of Travelers Insurance: “You’re better off under the Umbrella” can be translated as “在伞的保护下，你会更加舒适。” Dai-Ichi Hotel’s “We’re your homes in Japan” is translated as “我们是你在日本的家。”

 The adjectives in tourism advertisements are usually descriptive and its functions are arousing tourists’ imaginations and stimulating their emotions and responses. When we translate adjectives, we must make sure that their meanings must easily touch the public as well as emphasize on the emotional reflection. Moreover, there’re a lot of adjectives in comparative degree and superlative degree used in a tourism advertisement to cater to the faultfinding consumers. So we should also pay attention to these words, such as good/ better/ best, etc. “The view in Singapore from the world’s tallest hotel.” (Westin Hotel & Resort) is translated as “从世界上最高的饭店鸟瞰新加坡”. “Kodiak Alaska’s most mystical isle” is put into Chinese as “ 科迪克，阿拉斯加最神秘的岛屿”.

The aim of a tourism advertisement is to persuade people to buy the tourism products. Dynamic verbs bring vigor and life to the advertisement, thus making people’s mind energetic and finally letting them turn into actions. However, most of the dynamic verbs are polysemies, such as take, get, go, know, etc. Thus, during the process of translating, we must think out and choose the appropriate meaning of a verb to best shake people’s mind. Some fantastic ones are Hyatt Resort’s “Under the right conditions, water can help light a fire.” whose Chinese translation is “在适宜的情景下水也能助燃” and American Express’s “You’ve got China with American Express” which is translated as “拥有运通卡，游遍全中国”. In the former advertisement, the verb “light” should be translated as “点燃”, while in the latter one, the verb “get” is translated as “拥有” .

### 3.1.2 Translation of Sentences

In translating sentences, we mainly deal with four types of sentences, that is, the translation of simple sentences, imperative sentences, interrogative sentences and elliptical sentences. The aim of a tourism advertisement is to transmit the information of a certain product to the customers, so the language of such advertisement must be simple and clear organized which can easily catch people’s eyes. Continuously using simple sentences can stress the important points effectively. When we meet such sentences, what we should do is to do literal translation and explain the meaning as simple as you can. For example, the Northwest Airlines advertised, as “Some people just know how to fly.”( 有些人就是懂得怎么飞) Ministry of Tourism of Philippines is using “Yes, the Philippines. Now!” ( 是的，菲律宾群岛。现在！)

Interrogative sentences are made according to tourism products’ features and consumers’ psychology, which primarily focus on certain group of people and stimulate their responses. By finding the answer “yes”, they have already located at the answerers and sale them the product. To translate this kind of tourism advertisement, sometimes we can omit the subjects, which will appear to be intimate to customers, such as “Traveling abroad? Use Visa. All you need.”( 要出国旅游吗？请用维萨卡。 满足一切所需。)

Imperative sentences can better distinct tourism advertisement’s feature of persuasion. Thus, many businessmen prefer to use this kind of sentences in advertisements to improve the marketing. In translating this kind of sentences, we can omit the subject and object, such as “Relax with confidence.”( 信心十足的放松。) And “stay with someone you know”( 和熟悉的人同往。) of Holiday Inn.

Any successful advertisement needs to spend less time, money and space to gain more profit, so does a tourism advertisement. Therefore, a tourism advertisement will omit its subject, verb, other parts and sometimes only use a phrase to reach the standard of conciseness and comprehensiveness. The examples are Ministry of Tourism of Malaysia’s “Only Malaysia”(只有马来西亚) and Australia Pioneer Express “See Australia at its very best”(观看盛季的澳大利亚).

### 3.1.3 Figures of Speech

 Advertisement is a form of literature as well as an expression of art. The various kinds of figures of speech play the key role in displaying the beauty of art in a tourism advertisement. There are altogether nine figures of speech frequently used. First, simile can draw the readers a vivid and concrete picture of the product, thus giving people the esthetic feeling. Take “In the Palace of Pagoda Forest, the jade bamboo shoots stand like spears ” for example; this sentence is a piece of the advertisement of Long Quan Cave in Yichang. In the sentence the jade bamboo shoots is compared with the spear, which well show the readers the bamboo shoots’ sharpness and straightness, so it can be translated as “在塔林宫内, 玉竹峰像矗天枪矛一般挺立”.

Compared with simile, metaphor is rather novel, veiled and meaningful. For instance, “the hotel has a beautiful garden, a paradise of birds and flowers”. Metaphor embodies the hotel a poetic meaning that is the paradise of natural lives. When translating, we should stress its proportion of metaphor.“宾馆的花园是花鸟的天堂, 美不胜收” is its best Chinese equivalence.

Metonymy is a kind of simplification, which can arouse tourists’ imagination, such as “Spend a night with Beethoven at Lincoln Center”. Beethoven stands for his music and metonymy gives people more space of imagination. And this simple sentence can be interpreted as “相聚林肯音乐中心，和贝多芬共渡良宵” , which we needn’t spend more time in describing to people the music.

Proceeding from subjective point of view, hyperbole lays emphasis on emotional expression in order to touch the people effectively. Hyperbole is good at creating a specific atmosphere. The example is “Introducing China’s second Great Wall. The Great Wall of China is one of the most majestic monuments ever created. Today it has a notable rival, the Great Wall Hotel, Beijing.” Through hyperbole, this advertisement emphasizes Beijing Hotel’s magnificence, so when being put into Chinese, we should pay attention to the order of these sentences giving prominence to the key part of the passage. “享有‘中国的第二长城’美誉的北京饭店，是中国历来最雄伟的古迹之一长城的劲敌” .

Parallel (grammatically equal) sentences regularly appear in lists or in a series, in compound structures, in comparisons using “than” or “as”, and in contrasted elements. When applied into tourism advertisement, it will show people the neatness and heightened the tone and power of the rhythm. “Look into our land and discover us. We are strong. We are free. We are Alberta.” In order to best show the meaning, this advertisement can be translated as “ 参观我们的土地，发现我们。我们是雄伟的。我们是自由的。我们是阿尔伯塔。”

Advertisements are endowed with sounds by rhyming. Through rhyming, a tourism advertisement can transmit information to tourists both by sound and pictures, thus leaving people a deep impression. “Jingle all the way, to Jing Lun Hotel.” When put it into Chinese we should pay more attention to the rhyming and “一路响叮当，叮当到京伦” is this easy and memorable advertisement’s Chinese version.

Repetition can strengthen the power and express strong emotion to effectively show the musical beauty. “Premiere airplane for a premiere airline.” Double using “Premiere” magnifies the status and the main idea. Translating this sentence, we need to stress the airlines’ outstanding feature——“一流的飞机供给一流的航空公司”.

Pun is named “the genius of the language” and is a figure of speech full of character flavor, which uses humor to entertain the tourists and attain artistic effects. “More sun and air for your son and heir” is the advertisement for an open sea bathhouse. “Sun” is in harmonious with “son” and “air” is in harmonious with “heir”, which intelligently and obscurely express the happiness when bathing in the open sea bathhouse. “给世世代代更多的灿烂阳光和清新空气”

Coinage shows the novelty, creativeness and flexibility of an advertisement, which is frequently applied and favored by a lot of people. For example, “Twogether. The Ultimate All Inclusive One Brice Sunkissed Holiday.” is a holiday tourism advertisement made for couples. In this advertisement, a new word is born—— “twogether” is instead of “together”, which clearly and particularly shows the joyness and romance of the couple’s holiday traveling. When put this one into Chinese, we should also create a new meaning to the created word. “二人世界的乐趣尽现在布瑞斯拥抱阳光假日旅行”.

### 3.2 Specific Tactics in Practice

As China is a country with abundant natural resources and splendid culture, it is really difficult for foreigners to understand scenic spots and literary quotations. Accompanied with tourism advertisement, the related tourism materials have become a necessary tool for better transmitting information. When promoting tourism materials on places of interest, historical relics as well as literary quotations, we’d better pay attention to three points: Repetition, Amplification and Flexibility.

### 3.2.1 Repetition

One characteristic that distinguishes English from Chinese is the abusive usage of polysemies. Thus, interpreting Chinese into English should avoid Repetition. Let’s look at the brief introduction of Cangshan Mountain in Dali. “苍山十九峰巍峨挺拔，山顶终年积雪，山麓四季常青；十八溪飞瀑穿石，清碧澄澈，四季不绝。”, which three times describes the time, such as“终年”、“四季”. And we can interpret it as “ The nineteen peaks of Cangshan Mountains tower aloft, with snow perennially capped, and vegetation and trees at the food perpetually green and refreshing; the eighteen streams rush downhill against rocks, forming pounds here and there, crystal clear all year round.”, which smartly take “perennially”, “perpetually” and “all year round” instead.

Take the material of Dragon Boat Festival in Leshan Mountain for another example, “江岸上彩楼林立，彩灯高挂，旌旗飘摇，呈现出一派喜气洋洋的节日场面，千姿百态的彩龙在江面游弋，舒展着优美的身姿，有的摇头摆尾，风采奕奕；有的喷火吐水，威风八面.”, which frequently use “彩” to depict a picture of colorful and fabulous festival scenery. Of course, its English version should also be beautiful enough to let foreigners set their imagination free. “High-rise buildings ornamented with colored lanterns and bright banners stand out along the river bank. On the river itself, gaily-decorated dragon-shaped boats await their challenge, displaying their individual charms to their hearts’ content. One boat wags its head and tail; another spites fire and sprays water.” Again, in the English version, “colored”, “bright” and “gaily-decorated” are used to replace “彩”, striking into people’s mind the traditional Chinese Festival.

### 3.2.2 Amplification

Tourism materials are produced for foreigners, so overseas tourists must understand them. However, due to culture differences, sometimes we need to add something to make the materials understandable. In this case, we need Amplification to give necessary explanations and add sufficient information to make understood, such as “绍兴是越瓷的产地” must be put into English by explaining “越” ,that is, “Shaoxing is the home of Yue porcelain. Yue is a State’s name used to refer to the Shaoxing region in ancient China.”

Amplification is common in tourism materials of places of attraction. For example, “林边有个洞叫白龙洞，相传《白蛇传》的白娘子曾在这里修炼”, the sentence must be put into English by adding some explanation, or the foreigners may wonder that what Mrs. White did in that cave. So its English equivalence is “Near the forest is the White Dragon Cave which is said to be the very place where Lady White, the legendary heroine of the story of the White Snake cultivated herself according to the Buddhist doctrine.”

Now, let’s look at another piece of tourist material about Lady Baijie, who is famous in Dali’history. “柏洁夫人——邓赕诏王妃。她识破南诏王火烧松明楼的阴谋，并凭铁镯辨认夫尸，南诏王蒙皮逻阁欲占为妃，柏洁以死相抗，被誉为美惠之 ‘忠贞爱神’ .” Firstly, this paragraph is written in classical Chinese, so it is very concise and short using several sentences to convey abundant information. Secondly, due to the differences of tense and ways of expression in English, it will easily cause many questions in translating, such as how to break the plot and how to recognize the corpse? All these call for us to add some necessary information into the translation and its final English explanation should be “Lady Baijie——an imperial concubine of Dengdan State. She had seen through the crafty plot hatched by Meng Piluoge, king of Nanzhao State, in Rosin—Flame tower where her husband was to fall a victim. Hastening there, she recognized his burned corpse by an iron bracelet he was wearing, but was coerced by the king to be his concubine. She could not but kill herself in defiance. Hence comes the title ‘Goddess of Loyalty’. ”

### 3.2.3 Flexibility

Chinese is a rich language, especially when depicting scenery; the language is decorated with antithesis, parallelism and so on, which will add difficulties to interpretation. Thus, we must do literal translation, which needs flexibility. For instance, “ 移步换位” can be translated as “ a different view with every step ”, but can’t be interpreted word by word as “ take a step and the scenery will change ”; “曲径通幽” is equal as “ a winding path leading to a secluded ”; “琳琅满目” can be put into English as “ a superb collection of beautiful things ” and “ a wider choice” in brief.

When come across four-character phrase, we can sometimes simplify the translation in order to let the foreigners better understand meaning. Here is one sentence taken from the 《 Foreign Investors’ Book 》of Gui Lin—— “ 穿山——塔山风景区内绿草成茵，青山绿水，苍松绿竹，山花烂漫 ”. Avoiding the translation of four-character phrase, we can interpret it as “Chuangshan——Tashan ( Tunnel Hill-Pagoda) Scenic Spot is a beautiful place covered with forest, hardly spoiled”.

Flexibility is also applied in the following example of Shanghai Osmanthus Festival: “ 满树的金花，芳香四溢的金桂，白花如雪、香气扑鼻的银桂；红里透黄、花多味浓的紫沙桂；花色似银的四季桂；竞相开放，争艳比美。进入桂林公园阵阵桂香扑鼻而来. ” And if we put it into English as follows will be better for foreigners, that is, “ The Park for Sweet Osmanthus is noted for its profusion of osmanthus trees. Flowers from these trees in different colors are in full bloom, which pervade the whole garden with the fragrance of their blossoms. ”

### 4. Misused Example in Translating the Tourism Ads

Even though we have many ways to translate tourism materials, there still have some problems. Here is an example from the introduction of Aquatic Stone Forest, saying “ 水上石林距黄果树瀑布十公里左右，是一处新开发的景点。在这河上怪石林立，河水时明时暗，时缓时急，有时惊涛拍岸，有时细雨无声.……” Keep reading, we can find its English explanation as “The Aquatic Stone Forest, some ten kilometers from Huangguoshu Waterfall, is a burgeoning tourist spot on a small river. With numerous grotesque rocks standing on, the river is shaded somewhere and shadeless elsewhere, flows gently somewhere and rushes passionately elsewhere, and batters the banks somewhere and babbles elsewhere.” In this short paragraph, “somewhere” and “ elsewhere” are repeatedly used three times and the translator still seems to be afraid of not mentioning everything. Proceeding from the sentence structure, the subject “ river” has more than six verbs, such as “ is shaded”, “ is shadeless”, “ flows”, “ rushes”, “ batters”, “babbles”. Obviously, it has broken the rules of preciseness and violated the principle of one sentence mainly focus on subject and verb. Besides, there is a mismatch phrase. How could river rushes passionately? The word “passionately” means “in a passionate way” and usually refer to sex. We can say, “He loved her passionately.”

In short, this paragraph’s words are carefully chosen, but some are superficially clever. The content is faithful to the original one, but it is too honest and is far beyond understanding. The translator neglected the culture differences between Chinese and English and interpreted this paragraph mechanically. Then let’s look at the second translation, “The Aquatic Stone Forest, some ten kilometers from Huangguoshu Waterfall, is a burgeoning tourist spot on a small river. With numerous grotesque rocks standing on, the water rushes or slips through the grotesque rocks in the river, somewhere dashing against the banks or babbling along the way. ”

From the above example, we can see that there are differences between the two languages in structure of the context and the way of appreciation. This is because Chinese and English belong to totally different culture systems, which are formed by different geographic locations, history backgrounds, ways of production and social patterns. So when translating tourism materials, we must pay attention the culture differences. Therefore, the second one is better than the first one in catering to the foreigners.

### Conclusion

With the rapid development of Merchandise Economy, the influence of tourism advertisement turns to be more and more prominent. And only with accurate word choosing, excellent sentence making as well as smart rhetoric decorating can noble culture atmosphere express its precise values, as well. In today’s cutthroat international tourism competition, China has to be good at propaganda, thus making itself known to the whole world, but before that how to translate tourism advertisements is the top priority task.

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1. 1 广州申亚报告 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 2 广州市“亚申办” [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 3 亚运会 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)