

# *Research on Master of Translation Thesis in Chinese Petroleum Universities*

Xinxin Sun \*

*School of Foreign Languages, Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu, China*

*\*Corresponding author*

**Keywords:** The Belt and Road Initiative, Petroleum university, MTI, Graduation thesis

**Abstract:** Since 2015, China has put forward the "One Belt, One Road" initiative, which further strengthened the world's economic, trade, and cultural exchanges at a deeper level. The oil and gas resources trade occupies an important position in today's world trade. The training of translation talents should be also developed along with the development of the oil industry. So it is of great significance to understand the training of MTI students from Chinese petroleum universities under the new situation. This paper conducted research and analysis on the graduation thesis of MTI in Chinese petroleum universities in recent years. Given the problems that exist in the graduation thesis of MTI in petroleum universities such as limited selection of translation theories, few genre of thesis, non-market-oriented source text selection and corresponding suggestions such as the introduction of new theories and genres of graduation thesis, more concern on the translation market are also put forward.

## **1. Introduction**

With the continuous development of China's Belt and Road initiative, China National Petroleum Corporation has successfully signed a number of important agreements with the United Arab Emirates, Russia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, and other countries, and the cooperation achievements have been continuously expanded. Five major oil and gas cooperation zones in America, Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia-Russia, and the Asia-Pacific region have been established, and a complete oil industry chain integrating exploration and development, pipeline transportation, oil refining, chemical industry, and sales has been established. [1] At the same time, according to statistics, oil, as one of the most important energy types, will still play a very important role in the coming decades. Also, the rapid development of the domestic petroleum industry needs to rely on the progress of science and the introduction of foreign advanced technology. With the continuous research and application of oil exploration technology by domestic and foreign scientific research and engineering technicians, the introduction of key technologies in the oil field is increasingly inseparable from professional translators. Energy cooperation among countries is not only an important element but also important support in promoting the construction of the Belt and Road Initiative [2]. with more than 100 countries along the route economic activities and cultural exchanges with more than a hundred countries and regions along the route, in addition to facing their unique language and their complex historical traditions, but also the significant differences in language and culture. Therefore, the language training needs to change to an "application-oriented" model in order to support the economic

development. [3] With the urgent demand for high-end translation professionals for China's social, economic and cultural development, the enrollment scale of MTI has grown rapidly, from the first batch of 15 pilot translation master's units in 2007 to 249 degree training units at the beginning of 2018. [4] The establishment of MTI provides an important way to cultivate high-level, applied and professional translation talents, indicating the path for the development of translation disciplines in China and laying a solid foundation for adjusting the structure and training methods of foreign language talents. [5] However, there are a number of problems behind professional translation education [6]. At present, MTI education does not fully meet the demand for high-end translation professionals in the translation industry and in the language services sector in general [7].

"Therefore, "the development of our translation discipline should also keep pace with the times." [8] As a kind of university with specific industry characteristics, petroleum universities should also keep pace with the development of the times and cultivate students' professionalism in translating texts of the energy industry such as oil and gas as well as clean energies in the process of training of MTI(Master's Degree of Translation and Interpreting) students. This could improve students' translation quality of texts with energy characteristics, enhance students' interest in the petroleum industry, and provide high-quality translation talents for China's international energy trade. There are currently eight universities in China jointly established by provincial governments and three petroleum corporations including China National Petroleum Corporation, China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation, and China National Offshore Oil Corporation. These universities are including China University of Petroleum, Southwest Petroleum University, Northeast Petroleum University, Yangtze University, Xi'an Shiyou University, Changzhou University, Liaoning Petrochemical University, and Chongqing University of Science and Technology. Among the above universities, Changzhou University, Chongqing University of Science and Technology, and Northeast Petroleum University did not enroll students of MTI in 2019. In terms of professional degree's establishment history, among the above-mentioned petroleum universities, China University of Petroleum (Beijing), China University of Petroleum (East China), and Southwest Petroleum University have 12 years of history of MTI training, while Xi'an Shiyou University, Liaoning Petrochemical University as well as Yangtze University have 8,6, and 4 years of history respectively. At present, the training mode and development direction of MTI in petroleum universities are still in the stage of continuous adjustment based on social needs.

## **2. Research on the Thesis of MTI in Petroleum Universities**

In recent years, a number of scholars have actively explored the structural model of the MTI dissertation and have made corresponding suggestions [9-12] In order to have a deeper understanding of the current situation of the cultivation of students that major in MTI in petroleum universities, this research takes the thesis of MTI students in Chinese petroleum universities as the object of research. Four universities, namely China University of Petroleum (Beijing), Southwest Petroleum University, Xi'an Shiyou University, and Liaoning Petrochemical University, were selected according to the criteria of "searchable on CNKI" and "same year of publication". A total of 102 theses were selected for the research.

### **2.1. Analysis of the Guidance Theory**

In the "Guidance Scheme for Postgraduate Students of Master's Degree of translation and Interpreting" that was released in 2007 by National MTI Committee of Education and Direction, it is stated that the current training method needs to "attach importance to the practical aspects", emphasizing the cultivation of translation practice ability and the analysis of translation cases. This shows that the improvement of translation practice ability is very important and that there is a close

relationship between translation practice and translation theory. In the training for students of MTI, the integration of translation theory and practice has received great attention. That is because translation theories regulate and guide translation practice processes, as well as depict and interpret translation practice. It also inspires and predicts practice [13]. This shows that translation theory and practice are closely related and worthy of deeper research. This paper analyzed the use of translation theory in the 2019 Master of Translation graduation theses in the four oil universities mentioned above, and the results are shown in the table below.

Table 1: Number of kinds of translation theories

Universities	Number	total
Liaoning Petrochemical University	6	14
China University of Petroleum-Beijing	27	55
Southwest Petroleum University	6	22
Xi'an Shiyou University	8	14
Total	47	102

As shown in Table 1, in all the 102 graduation theses selected for the study, an analysis of the types of guiding theories reveals that the frequency of use of Skopos Theory tops the list, followed by Communicative Translation Theory, then Translation Shifts Theory, followed by the use of Functional Equivalence Theory. In addition, some other theories also appeared in the thesis of the master's degree in translation in petroleum universities. The total number of kinds of translation theories used is up to more than 40, which indicates that after postgraduate study, graduates of MTI have not only studied some famous translation theories in depth and used them as the guiding theories for their graduation theses but also have knowledge of some other theories such as the newly emerged Ecological Translation Theory in recent years, which indicates that with the continuous development of MTI, the education on translation theories has also been improved.

Secondly, among the four petroleum universities, Liaoning Petrochemical University covered a total of six translation theories in 14 theses, among which the most frequently involved theory was the Skopos Theory, followed by the Theory of Functional Equivalence. In this research, the 51 theses of China University of Petroleum (Beijing) cover a wide range of translation theories, with a total of 38 kinds of theories. The most frequently involved theory in these translation theories is Communicative Translation Theory, followed by Translation Shifts Theory and Text Typology, and apart from the above two theories, there are also some less frequently used translation theories in these theses. As for Southwest Petroleum University, among all 22 graduation theses, 6 kinds of translation theories are used. The top three translation theories with the highest frequency in these theses are Communicative Translation Theory, followed by Skopos Theory, and Functional Equivalence Theory. Of the 14 theses from Xi'an Shiyou University, there are eight kinds of translation theories used, and the most frequently used theories among these theories are Functional Translation Theory and Translation Variation Theory.

By analyzing and comparing the theories used in the 2019 graduation thesis of MTI of the above four petroleum universities, it can be seen that among the four universities, China University of Petroleum (Beijing) used the most types of translation theories, followed by Xi'an Shiyou University, and Southwest Petroleum University and Liaoning Petrochemical University used the same number of kinds of translation theories. Secondly, among the above four petroleum universities, the types of translation theories used more frequently are Skopos theory, Functional Equivalence Theory, Text Typology, Translation Shifts Theory, and Communicative Translation Theory. This shows that when choosing translation theories to guide their theses, the majority of students still tend to choose the more frequently used translation theories. In addition, students in two universities, China University of Petroleum (Beijing) and Xi'an Shiyou University are more intend to use emerging translation theories. The largest number of kinds of translation theories is found in China University of Petroleum (Beijing), which of course has something to do with the larger number of thesis samples from China

University of Petroleum (Beijing) in this study. In terms of proportions, a total of 38 translation theories were covered in the 55 theses from this university, which is also a high proportion of the theses covered. Similar to China University of Petroleum (Beijing), Xi'an Shiyou University, in this study, not only the well-known Skopos theory, Translation Variation Theory, Functional Translation Theory, and Text Typology, but also new theories such as Eco-Translatology were covered in 11 theses. Southwest Petroleum University and Liaoning Petrochemical University, on the other hand, are more classical in their use of theories and deal with a relatively small number of translation theories.

## 2.2. Analysis of Source Text

At the present stage, the professional training of students of MTI in different types of universities presents different characteristics. For example, the graduation theses of MTI in some medical universities are mostly based on medical-related texts, including different aspects of Chinese medicine, Western medicine, and rehabilitation. Similarly, most of the other specialized universities show strong university characteristics in terms of the requirements for students of MTI. As for source texts, they are more often divided into two kinds, which are literary and non-literary texts. The non-literary texts are usually classified into science and technology, news, energy, information, reports, and so on according to the type of text content. Some universities with industrial characteristics will set their curriculum of courses related to the characteristics of the university, and some industry-specific materials will also be used as source texts for translation theses, translation research, or translation practice activities.

This study analyzes the number and proportion of literary and non-literary texts in translation practice reports through Table 2, the number and proportion of energy source language texts, and the number of English-Chinese and Chinese-English translations in translation practice reports. The above three aspects are further analyzed for the source language texts of the 2019 Master of Translation thesis in the above four petroleum schools.

Table 2: Number of literary and non-literary text

Universities	Literary text	non-literary text	
		Non-energy text	energy text
Liaoning Petrochemical University	2	6	6
China University of Petroleum-Beijing	19	26	10
Southwest Petroleum University	3	15	4
Xi'an Shiyou University	1	6	4
Total	25	53	24

According to the analysis of the data, 12 out of 14 translation practice reports from Liaoning Petrochemical University used non-literary texts as source texts for translation practice reports, accounting for 85% of the total 14 translation practice reports. 36 out of 55 translation practice reports from the China University of Petroleum (Beijing) used non-literary texts as source texts for translation practice reports, accounting for 72%. 19 out of 22 translation practice reports from Southwest Petroleum University, accounting for 86% of the total 22 translation practice reports. At Xi'an Shiyou University, 10 out of 11 translation practice reports used non-literary texts as source texts for translation practice reports accounting for 90%. To sum up, the above four petroleum universities are more inclined to non-literary texts in the selection of source language texts for their translation practice reports, while the wider direction in the selection of non-literary texts better reflects the effectiveness of the above universities in cultivating comprehensive talents in the face of social development.

As China's "One Belt, One Road" development concept becomes more and more popular with countries along the route, the desire of other countries and nationalities to learn more about China

grows stronger. In this new context, "for the first time, translation of foreign text workload has exceeded that of Chinese text". [14] According to Li Changshuan's research [15]. 95% of translations in the translation market are non-literary translations. Xu Jun [16] states from the national translation book market that "literary translations account for only about 8% of the translated books published, while the rest are non-literary translations". In today's globalized world economy and culture, a large number of translation needs are still mainly in practical fields, such as law, economics, and technology. According to the "Research on the Survival of Translators in China", the financial, electronic, and government sectors are the areas in which translators specialize. In contrast, less than 5% of translators in fields such as textiles, automobiles, and energy consider themselves to be good at translating Chinese into English due to their specialized nature. Therefore, the training for students of MTI should be market-oriented as far as possible, and translation practice should be carried out with practical texts that account for the majority of real translation projects in the market in order to continuously improve the market adaptability of MTI graduates.

Secondly, as universities with characteristics of the petroleum industry, all four universities have graduation thesis that use energy-based source language texts, among which four translation practice reports of Xi'an Shiyou University have energy-based texts as the source text of their thesis, accounting for 36% of the total number of graduation thesis of the university. At Liaoning Petrochemical University, 6 translation practice reports used energy texts as the source language text, accounting for 42% of all graduation theses. China University of Petroleum (Beijing) had 10 reports, accounting for 18%. Finally, Southwest Petroleum University has four reports, accounting for 18% of all non-literary text-based translation practice reports. As the graduates of MTI from the above four universities with special characteristics in the petroleum industry, it is reasonable for them to choose energy texts as the source language texts for their translation practice reports. Proportion of the energy-based thesis of Xi'an Shiyou University shows that the university attaches great importance to the translation practice of energy texts. Secondly, the China University of Petroleum (Beijing) ranked first in the number of translation practice reports on energy texts. This is partly due to a large number of translation thesis samples in the university, and partly due to the fact that the university has a subdivision of the field of translation into the field of energy public opinion. This is might be the result of the difference in terms of training direction, China University of Petroleum (Beijing) has divided its English translation program into two directions: "Energy Public Opinion" and "Petroleum Technology", while Southwest Petroleum University has set up "Energy Technology Translation" and "Literature and Culture Translation" respectively. While training of Xi'an Shiyou University is divided into "Translation for Oil and Gas Engineering", "Translation for Oil Economy and Trade" and "Culture Translation". In terms of the above training directions, all of the above universities show strong industry characteristics, with Xi'an Shiyou University having more types of training directions, covering not only petroleum but also cultural translation.

In addition, during this study, it was found that some students' translation practice reports were from the same source text and were supervised by the same supervisor. This phenomenon was relatively evident at Southwest Petroleum University, where there were five sets of translation practice reports. Thesis from each set used the different part of the same source text. Followed by China University of Petroleum (Beijing) with three sets of translation practice reports. This phenomenon indicates that the choice of the source text for the thesis of MTI graduates is not only influenced by their interests, but also by the advice and guidance of their supervisors.

Finally, in terms of both types of English to Chinese and Chinese to English translation, among the above-mentioned graduation thesis from these four petroleum universities in 2019, 8 of 14 from Liaoning Petrochemical University used English source text, and 6 were Chinese source text, 41 of 55 theses from China University of Petroleum (Beijing) used English source text and 12 were Chinese source text, and only 1 of 21 theses from Southwest Petroleum University used Chinese source text.

In Xi'an Shiyou University, 9 of 11 used Chinese source text. The above figures show that among the above four universities, the number of English to Chinese translations in 2019 MTI theses of Liaoning Petrochemical University, China University of Petroleum (Beijing), and Southwest Petroleum University far exceeded that of Chinese to English translations, while the opposite is true for Xi'an Shiyou University, where 9 out of 11 were Chinese to English translation. Huang Youyi, deputy director of the Chinese Foreign Language Bureau, has described the 'extreme shortage of high-end talents in Chinese to foreign translations compared to the actual needs.' [17] In particular, the number of truly qualified senior Chinese to English finalists is less than a hundred, and the serious lack of senior Chinese to English translators will lead to a cultural 'deficit'. [18] And the statistics of this study show that the proportion of English-Chinese translation is much higher than that of Chinese-English translation in the above four universities, which indicates that more emphasis should be placed on the practice of Chinese-English text types in the training process for master's degree in translation to cultivate high-end Chinese-English translators and promote Chinese culture to the world.

### 2.3. Analysis of the Genre of the Graduation Theses

Scholar Mu Lei [19] proposed that the graduation theses of MTI should be adjusted into four genres: internship report of important positions, translation practice report, and translation experiment report. Later, according to the "Guiding Cultivation Program for Postgraduate Education of MTI" revised by the National Steering Committee for Postgraduate Education in Translation in August 2011, it is now clearly stated in the guiding program that the graduation thesis of the Master's degree in translation can be in the form of translation internship report, translation practice report, translation experiment report, translation research paper, and translation investigation report. There are five types of theses: experiment report, academic paper, internship report of key positions, translation/interpreting practice report and survey. Each school has its own preference for the specific form of the thesis, and graduates of the MTI will choose the genre according to the student's own interests in the thesis.

Table 3: number of genres of graduation thesis

Universities	experiment report	academic paper	internship report of key positions	translation/interpreting practice report	survey	Total
Liaoning Petrochemical University	0	0	0	14	0	14
China University of Petroleum-Beijing	0	2	0	53	0	55
Southwest Petroleum University	0	0	0	22	0	22
Xi'an Shiyou University	0	4	0	7	0	11
Total	0	6	0	96	0	102

As shown in Table 3, in the four petroleum universities studied, the majority of the theses of MTI students are translation practice reports, while a few are academic papers. Among them, 4 out of the 11 graduation thesis of Xi'an Shiyou University in 2019 were academic papers, accounting for 36% of the number of all theses, and 55 MTI graduation theses of China University of Petroleum (Beijing) 2019, including 2 academic papers accounting for a total of 3.6% of all theses. The graduation thesis of Liaoning Petrochemical University and Southwest Petroleum University are all translation practice reports in their 2019 MTI. This indicates that the four universities mentioned above have different emphases on their MTI degree, with Xi'an Shiyou University and China University of Petroleum (Beijing) focusing on cultivating students' academic research skills alongside their translation practice. In contrast, Liaoning Petrochemical University and Southwest Petroleum University focus more on training students' practical translation skills. Therefore, the translation talents' training should be

developed in an integrated manner, with practice promoting research and research guiding practice. The balanced development of both aspects will better promote the continuous development of the training mode of MTI in order to cultivate more excellent and comprehensive talents.

### **3. Characteristics of MTI in other Universities with Industry Characteristics**

According to Zhang Xuan's statistics on 868 graduation theses of MTI students in the past three years in 10 domestic universities of finance and economics, the proportion of translation practice reports in the graduation theses reached 96.5%, research reports 2.5%, academic papers 0.8%. [20] This finding is common in all MTI training units. This indicates that, the majority of students in MTI training units in the finance and economics industry, which are also universities with special characteristics in the industry, also adopt the form of translation practice reports. Apart from the encouragement from the university, the main reason for the adoption of this genre is a short time required to write the translation practice report, which usually takes two to three weeks to complete. In contrast, other genres of thesis take a month or even several months. Secondly, the proportion of financial texts in Zhang Xuan's study was 15.97%, while the proportion of oil texts in this study was 26%, which indicates that, in general, oil universities reflect a higher degree of industrial characteristics in the translation practice reports of MTI theses compared to financial universities. However, the proportion of literary texts is 13.03% higher than that of financial universities. Therefore, petroleum universities still need to further adjust the MTI training and allow students to practice translation of non-literary practical texts more often.

Secondly, in Pan Wen's study of 71 theses from 2013-2017 at Nanjing Agricultural University The translated original texts cover a wide range of fields [21], with the texts accounting for the largest proportion being science and technology (42.3%), followed by literature (13.7%). Nanjing Agricultural University, as a university with agricultural industry characteristics, presents agricultural characteristics in its graduation theses of MTI, and the original translated texts also include agricultural science and technology and agricultural proverbs, demonstrating the university's agricultural characteristics. In addition, there were 8 graduation theses used Chinese source text accounting for 11% of the total number of graduation theses. However, as the training of MTI continues to be close to the development path of Enterprises-Colleges-Institutes, the number of English-to-Chinese translations will also continue to approach the market, and it is believed that whether it is petroleum universities, financial universities, agricultural universities or universities with other industrial characteristics, they will all adjust their training focus to meet the needs of the translation.

## **4. Suggestion**

### **4.1. Introduction of New Translation Theories in the Teaching Process**

Translation theories serve as the basis and guidance for the thesis writing of MTI students, so the exposure of students to more translation theories during the training process of the Master of Translation has undoubtedly given them more choices, as different types of translation theories present different characteristics, and more choices can largely help students to choose more suitable translation theories for guidance according to the characteristics of different text types and reader groups. Therefore, in the process of cultivating master's degrees in translation, students can cultivate a fresh sense of different translation theories and help them understand new developments in the field of translation theories through various channels, so as to accumulate a richer thesis accumulation for the thesis writing process.

## 4.2. Source Text Selection should be Market-oriented

The analysis of the source text types of the thesis of the four universities mentioned above reveals that the proportion of theses presenting the characteristics of the petroleum industry is relatively higher than that of institutions with other industry characteristics, but the proportion of theses using non-literary texts as source texts is still somewhat different from the proportion of non-literary texts in the translation market. Miao, Ju and Wang analysed the demand for translators in the domestic market and the implications for MTI education. [22] The concept, methods and goals of MTI should take the market into account, so as to truly understand the needs of the market, the real requirements of the market for translation, and the kind of talents the market needs"

In order to cultivate high-level translation talents that better meet the needs of society, the training process for MTI should be more market-oriented. At present, the proportion of non-literary texts in the translation market is higher, so more exercises in non-literary texts, such as legal texts, energy texts, and scientific and technological texts, should be included in the training for MTI students. In addition, at present, there is a greater demand for high-end talents in Chinese to foreign translation. Therefore petroleum universities should also pay attention on the translation practice of Chinese source texts.

## 4.3. Diversification of Thesis Genres

According to the above analysis of the thesis genres of MTI students in the four universities, it is found that among all the theses of MTI students surveyed, the translation practice report accounts for a high proportion, while other types of thesis genres of thesis account for a relatively small proportion. According to the study of the professional training programs of the four universities, it can be seen that all four universities require students to complete 150,000 words of translation practice in the training process of MTI, and most students can use the source text of translation practice to write their graduation thesis, which is relatively more efficient. The other genre of graduation thesis, on the other hand, will inevitably require students to spend more time on translation theory. Although MTI, as a professional master's degree, should be cultivated according to the principle of "application, specialization, and professionalism", translation practice also needs to be guided by translation theory, and the study of translation theory is also very important. So students should also be trained to attach importance to translation theory in the process of training for MTI students. The reason for this may be that students do not know enough about other thesis genres, and in the face of the translation practice reports that more people choose, students are more likely to hold a sense of familiarity. Therefore, in the training process of MTI degree students can also learn more about more genres of graduation thesis, encourage them to try new genres, and provide guidance to them, so as to eliminate the students' insecurity about an unfamiliar genre and successfully complete their graduation dissertation.

## 4.4. Improvement of Professional Training Programs

According to the latest professional training programs available on the official websites of the above-mentioned universities, there are slight differences in the positioning in terms of the training goals of the above-mentioned colleges and universities for the training of translation talents. China University of Petroleum (Beijing) has set the goal of cultivating "high-level, professional translators with professional translation skills", and "to become excellent translators in various industries, especially the petroleum and petrochemical industries". Southwest Petroleum University, on the other hand, has clearly defined the goal as "adapting to the national energy internationalization development strategy, adapting to the needs of China's "One Belt, One Road" and Sichuan Province's



scientific and technological, economic, cultural and social development, featuring energy science and technology translation, and having core competitiveness as high-level, application-oriented, professional. The training goals of Xi'an Shiyou University are "to adapt to the national energy internationalization development strategy, to adapt to the needs of China's Silk Road Economic Belt and the scientific and technological, economic, cultural and social development of Shaanxi Province, featuring oil and gas engineering translation, oil economy and trade translation, with the core competitiveness of high-level, application-oriented, professional translation talents." On the whole, the above translation master training units all clearly involve the characteristics of the petroleum industry in their talent training goals. In particular, Xi'an Shiyou University and Southwest Petroleum University, in addition to combining the characteristics of petroleum education, also strengthen the needs of the province and the policy guidelines of "One Belt, One Road" and "Silk Road initiative." respectively, which helps to train translation talents in a targeted manner.

Some scholars believe that most translation schools and institutions in China lack translation courses in specialized areas such as legal and medical literature, terminology management, translation project management, translation technology, etc. (Huang Youyi 2010) In addition, MTI education should take the initiative to strengthen ties with the industry and industry associations, understand the expectations of the industry for translation talents, build up connection between the training of talents and the development of the industry, and promote the interactive development of MTI education and the industry [23]. "MTI education should be closely linked to the translation industry, emphasise the development of professional competence, focus on the development of practical courses and implement diverse teaching models" [24].

## 5. Conclusion

The above graduation thesis of MTI from petroleum universities shows that there still some problems exist. First of all, as universities with industrial characteristics, petroleum universities have distinctive features, but not all of them have outstanding reflections in translation master's theses writing. Petroleum universities should strengthen the teaching of energy-related translation knowledge on the basis of basic translation teaching, so as to strengthen the professional characteristics of translation master's graduates. Secondly, in terms of the theories involved in the thesis are relatively limited, graduates from petroleum universities have more often chosen the more widely known classical translation theories in their thesis writing. With the continuous development of translation theories, translation theories are also constantly updated. Teachers of petroleum universities should also adjust and update their teaching contents to introduce students latest translation theories. Then, the thesis genre is relatively homogeneous. Among the above-mentioned graduation theses of petroleum universities, the translation practice report still accounts for the majority, while a few other graduation theses are academic papers. The high proportion of translation practice reports in the number of graduation theses of all MTI graduates reflects the high requirements of petroleum universities for the practice ability of graduates of MTI. But at the same time, more attention should be also paid to the combination of translation theory and practice. Finally, language is a bridge between different cultures, so we should also pay more attention to the level of Chinese and foreign translation in MTI training, so as to better show the charm of China to the world.

## Acknowledgments

This article is supported by the SWPU Translation Research Center (Project No.: TRC2020013) of School of Foreign Languages, Southwest Petroleum University in 2020.

## References

- [1] Wang Zhen, Dong Xuan. (2020). Prospects and suggestions for oil and gas cooperation in Central Asia in the context of the "the Belt and Road" initiative. *Oil & Gas Storage and Transportation* (01), 9-15.
- [2] Duan Fangfang. (2020). Training of English Translation Talents for Petroleum Science and Technology -- Comment on the Course of English Translation for Petroleum Science and Technology. *Mining Research and Development* (10), 195-196.
- [3] Wang Zhenjing. (2019). From EGP to EAP: project-based approach and intercultural communication teaching of the "the Belt and Road". *Education Modernization* (65), 215-216+230. doi:10.16541/j.cnki.2095-8420.2019.65.095.
- [4] Zhao Junfeng. Yao Kaixuan(2018). Service Demand Reform, Innovation and Connotative Development - Summary of the 2018 National Conference on Postgraduate Education for Translation Majors *Chinese Translators Journal* (05), 77-79+93
- [5] Zhong Weihe. (2007). Master of Translation (MTI) and its challenge to foreign language teaching in China. *Foreign Languages in China* (04), 4-7+12.
- [6] Chai Mingying. (2012). Professional Degree Education for Master of Translation: A Macroscopic Thinking -- A Special Theoretical Article on Comprehensive Reform of Shanghai Foreign Language University (Part I). *East Journal of Translation* (01), 8-11.
- [7] Mu Lei. Zhong Weihe., Wang Weiwei. (2013). From the perspective of professionalization, the improvement of the training mechanism of professional translation talents. *Foreign Languages in China* (01), 89-95.
- [8] Wang Dongfeng. (2020). The Developing Translation Discipline in China: Problems and Countermeasures. *Chinese Translators Journal* (03), 5-14+187.
- [9] Ma Huijuan. (2010). Discussion on the Writing Mode of MTI Graduation Thesis -- Taking the Graduation Thesis Writing of the Translation Class of Beijing Foreign Studies Olympic Organizing Committee as a Case. *Shanghai Journal of Translators* (02), 48-52.
- [10] Mu Lei, Zou Bing, Yang Dongmei.(2012). Discussion on Reference Template of Master's Degree Thesis in Translation Degree and Postgraduate Education. *Academic Degrees & Graduate Education* (04), 24-30.
- [11] Wu Qing.(2013). On the Nature and Form of MTI Thesis -- From Puzzlement to Countermeasure. *Foreign Language Education & Research* (01), 32-38.
- [12] Ping Hong. (2018). Thesis Design and Writing for Master of Translation. *Chinese Translators Journal* (01), 45-50.
- [13] Cao Minglun. (2014). The relationship between translation theory and practice and the way to combine them. *Journal of Southwest Minzu University(Humanities and Social Science)* (11), 184-188.
- [14] Huang Youyi. (2015). China stands in the center of the international stage, how do we translate. *Chinese Translators Journal* (05), 5-7.
- [15] Li Changshuan, (2004), *Theory and Practice of Non—literary Translation*. *Translation Theory and Practice*
- [16] Xu Jun. (2010). Reflections on the Degree Education of Master of Translation. *Chinese Translators Journal* (01), 52-54.
- [17] Wu Qizhi, Huang Youyi. (2012), *Cultural outreach requires a deep understanding of the essence of Chinese translation work* . *Foreign Communication*, Vol. 12, p.19 -22.
- [18] Pan Tiancui. (2008)*The Current Situation and Training of Chinese Translation Talents -- An Interview with Huang Youyi, the First Vice President of the International Federation of Translators* .*International Talent*, 2008, (10), 6-8.
- [19] Mu Lei.(2011). *On the mode of master's degree thesis in translation*. *Foreign Language Learning Theory and Practice*, 2011 (01): 77-82.
- [20] Zhang Xuan(2018). *A Survey Report on Dissertation of the MTI Students in Finance and Economics Universities*. *University of International Business and Economics*, 2018, pp. 29.
- [21] Pan Wen, Pei Zhengwei. (2021). *The Problems and Revelation of the Translation Practice Report in Characteristic Colleges and Universities -- A Case Study of Nanjing Agricultural University*. *Journal of Kaifeng Vocational College of Culture & Art*, 2021, 41 (09): 132-134.
- [22] Miao Ju and Wang Shaoshuang (2010) *The Enlightenment of the Professional Trend of Translation Industry on the Education of Master of Translation (MTI)*. *Foreign Languages and Their Teaching*. (03), 63-67.
- [23] Zhong Weihe, Yao Kaixuan. (2016), *On the education of master of translation from the perspective of special evaluation* , *East Journal of Translation* (02), 4-9.
- [24] Yang Zhaojun. (2012) *The training mode of master of translation from the perspective of industrialization* . *Chinese Translators Journal* (1): 24-28.