Retraction

Retracted: Analysis of Language Characteristics of Multimedia English Based on Internet of Things

Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing

This article has been retracted by Hindawi following an investigation undertaken by the publisher [1]. This investigation has uncovered evidence of one or more of the following indicators of systematic manipulation of the publication process:

(1) Discrepancies in scope
(2) Discrepancies in the description of the research reported
(3) Discrepancies between the availability of data and the research described
(4) Inappropriate citations
(5) Incoherent, meaningless and/or irrelevant content included in the article
(6) Peer-review manipulation

The presence of these indicators undermines our confidence in the integrity of the article's content and we cannot, therefore, vouch for its reliability. Please note that this notice is intended solely to alert readers that the content of this article is unreliable. We have not investigated whether authors were aware of or involved in the systematic manipulation of the publication process.

Wiley and Hindawi regrets that the usual quality checks did not identify these issues before publication and have since put additional measures in place to safeguard research integrity.

We wish to credit our own Research Integrity and Research Publishing teams and anonymous and named external researchers and research integrity experts for contributing to this investigation.

The corresponding author, as the representative of all authors, has been given the opportunity to register their agreement or disagreement to this retraction. We have kept a record of any response received.

References

[1] Y. Zhu, "Analysis of Language Characteristics of Multimedia English Based on Internet of Things," *Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing*, vol. 2022, Article ID 7257265, 9 pages, 2022.

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Research Article

Analysis of Language Characteristics of Multimedia English Based on Internet of Things

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The emergence of the Internet of Things is the inevitable trend of the development of science and technology. There are great differences between Multimedia English based on the Internet of Things and conventional English. Only by deeply analyzing it in combination with the language characteristics of Multimedia English can Multimedia English based on the Internet of Things play its due role. This paper analyzes the language characteristics of Multimedia English under the Internet of Things and finds that from the perspective of vocabulary, the pure professional vocabulary in Multimedia English accounts for 25% of all English vocabulary, and the pure professional vocabulary and semiprofessional vocabulary account for 58% of the total vocabulary. This represents that Multimedia English has an extremely obvious professionalism, so we need to focus on the meaning of professional and semiprofessional words when using English; otherwise, it is easy to affect the actual use effect of Multimedia English with the Internet of Things as the core because of the polysemy of one word.

1. Introduction

The development speed of Internet of Things technology is very fast. By analyzing the language characteristics of Multimedia English under the background of Internet of Things, we can effectively understand various factors that need to be paid attention to during the use of Multimedia English and avoid affecting the future development of Multimedia English due to improper use of English [1]. From the perspective of language, Internet of Things English can be regarded as an expression of scientific and technological English terms. In use, it has the advantages of strong language professionalism and semantic rigor. As long as we can identify the industry field in advance and understand the English translation corresponding to the industry before using English, we can make Multimedia English play its due value. Therefore, it is necessary to study the language characteristics of Multimedia English based on Internet of Things.

2. Method

2.1. Analysis of Multimedia Internet of Things. Multimedia cyberphysical system refers to a network that connects any object with telecommunication network, radio and television network, Internet, and satellite positioning network through audio, video, GIS, and other information sensing equipment according to the agreed protocol for information exchange and communication, to realize intelligent identification, positioning, tracking, monitoring, and management [2]. It is not only a branch of the application of the Internet of Things but also a network extended and expanded on the basis of telecom network, radio and television network, Internet, and satellite positioning network. Compared with traditional MSNs (multimedia sensor networks), which are designated by traditional multimedia sensors independently in an unattended environment, MCPS can perceive more comprehensive multimedia information such as audio, video, and image, geographic location information, and event information and can realize environmental monitoring of fine-grained and accurate information. It can be widely used in battlefield visual monitoring, environmental monitoring, safety monitoring, traffic monitoring, smart home, medical and health, and other fields. MCPS organically combines the advantages of MSNs such as self-organization and unattended with the advantages of multimedia technology in sensing rich media. On the one hand,

MCPS has the common characteristics of traditional MSNs such as self-organization, multihop routing, and resource constraints. On the other hand, MCPS has significant personalized characteristics in energy consumption distribution, QoS requirements, and sensing model (see Table 1) [3, 4].

2.2. Internet of Things in Multimedia English. The concept of the Internet of Things was first proposed by Bill Gates. The technology used by the Internet of Things also comes from abroad. Therefore, most of the professional terms about the Internet of Things are foreign words, which need to be translated. Therefore, from the perspective of Chinese people, English terms and vocabulary under the Internet of Things often sound strange. For example, "cloud computing" is a literal translation of cloud computing. Such a name is very abstract. It is difficult to directly see the mechanism behind the technology through the translation. However, from the perspective of readers, when readers read the technology starting with "cloud," they do not need to understand the complex technology and structural system behind it. As long as "cloud" is regarded as a common name, they can further consult more materials for in-depth understanding. Just like the Java technology, we are familiar with now, we may not write the Java language, but we all know that the Java language can realize many applications. Cloud technology is also an important support for the development of Internet of Things technology. Figure 1 shows the key technologies of the Internet of Things [5].

Internet of Things is an emerging technology field. The professional texts in this field have typical scientific and technological stylistic characteristics, such as scientific and technological English. The vocabulary used is highly professional, and the professional vocabulary and terms tend to be complex. Long length, difficult memory, and inconvenient reading and writing are a major feature of science and technology terms. Therefore, there are many abbreviations in Internet of Things English terms, such as loT, 5G, NFC, and QoE. The acronyms usually have polysemy. For example, NFC can be translated into both near field communication and not from concentration, which is a way of producing fruit juice. It may also refer to the National Football Conference. The translator needs to pay special attention to correctly identify the acronyms and give the correct translation. In addition to professional vocabulary, there are some interdisciplinary semitechnical words that appear more frequently. Such semitechnical words have polysemy and flexible collocation. Even in the same major, different meanings may appear. Speck, for example, means "speck" and "speck" in the Internet of Things. Bus is no longer the meaning of "bus" in the English terminology of the Internet of Things, but should be translated into "bus." English for science and technology often involves various mathematical formulas. From the perspective of English language, there are obvious differences between the expression of these formulas and Chinese expression. For example, when leading out a single formula, we need to use the passive form of verbs. "Be + - ed word segmentation + (by/as) + mathematical formula" is a common form [6, 7].

Example 1.

$$\text{In this} \cdots \cdots \text{can be given} + w(y) = \begin{cases} 0 \le y \le M-1, \\ \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Example 2.

$$\text{The} \cdots \cdots \text{is given} + H(x) = 1 - \mu s^{-1}, 0.9 \le \mu \le 1.0. \quad (2)$$

Combined with the actual needs of Internet of Things Multimedia English, Internet of Things English terms can be roughly divided into existing standard translation English and nonstandard translation English. There are three kinds of Internet of Things English terms with standardized translations, namely, abbreviations, compounds, and semitechnical words. The translation of such terms has been determined and is commonly observed and used within the industry. The focus of the translation of such terms is not the accuracy of translation, but to summarize the translation methods from the standardized translation, so as to provide reference for the translation of terms without standardized translation [8]. For example, when translating abbreviations, according to the popularity of abbreviations in China, the full translation name of abbreviations can be used, or abbreviations can be used directly. Due to the different ways of word formation of Chinese and English compound words, the translation of compound words can be divided into word-to-word literal translation and flashback translation. The translation of Internet of Things English terms without standardized translation, such as the name of new technology, new compounds, and abbreviations, will be more complex. Although the terms translated by the author are not authoritative at this time, the accuracy and readability of Internet of Things English terms without standardized translation can be ensured by combining the professional knowledge of Internet of Things stored by the author, the translation methods of standardized terms, and the discussion of academic circles on the methods of translating nonstandard terms. Table 2 shows the number of terms corresponding to different translation methods and examples [9].

2.3. Principles of Using Multimedia English Language Based on Internet of Things

2.3.1. Accuracy Principle. The principle of accuracy means that the translation of professional English should faithfully and accurately express the information of the source language in the target language and try to keep the information transmitted by the translation consistent with the information transmitted by the original text, that is, information equivalence [10, 11]. The content of professional English is often more serious. Unlike literary works with gorgeous rhetoric and rich modifiers, it pursues not the artistic beauty of language, but the accuracy and clarity of expression. Accuracy is first reflected in the choice of word meaning. Professional English translation is not simply to choose a translation method from an entry in the English Chinese dictionary, but to accurately select the word meaning and

TABLE 1: Traditional MSNs and MCPS.

|	MSNs	MCPS
Same point	Self-organizing, multihop routing, resource constrained, energy sensitive, and easy to arrange	
Difference	Single-image coding and single-information fusion mechanism	Content-based image coding and on-demand information fusion mechanism
	The energy consumption of information in the process of receiving and transmitting is relatively high	The energy consumption of information in the process of receiving and transmitting is relatively low
	The perceived information is rich but not comprehensive, so it is impossible to make accurate judgment	The perception scene is comprehensive and convenient for accurate and intelligent judgment
	Geographic information is difficult to calibrate	Easy to perceive current geographic information
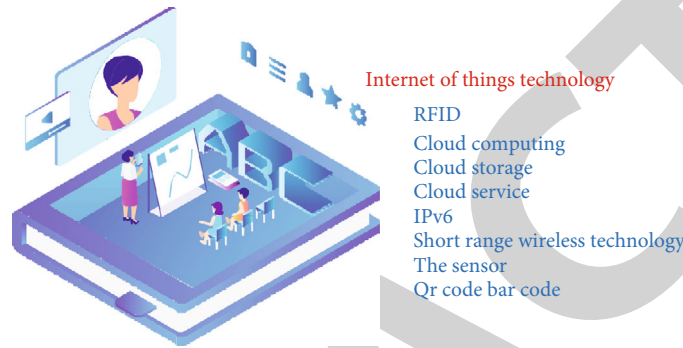
FIGURE 1: Key technologies of Internet of Things.

TABLE 2: Number of terms and examples corresponding to different translation methods.

Classification	Translation category	Quantity	Examples	Translation
Standard English	Abbreviations	61	IoT	Internet of Things
	Compound words	40	Star-topology	Star topology
	Semi technical words	7	Repeater	Repeater
No standardized English	Literal translation	46	Occupancy sensors	Occupancy sensor
	Disassembly and translation combination method	7	Smart metering solutions	Intelligent metering solution
	Untranslatable method	18	Weightless	Weightless

faithfully convey the meaning of the original text on the basis of a correct understanding of the original text. For example: average is of two kinds, general average and particular average. There are two kinds of average, one is general average and the other is particular average. "Average" in this sentence does not mean "average price," but should be translated into "average." If it is translated into "average price," it will not faithfully convey the meaning of the original text. "Agreement" means "consent" in general English and "terms" in professional English. It can be seen that when the same word appears in different professional fields, the concepts expressed are often different.

2.3.2. Normative Principle. Normative principle means that the language and writing style used should comply with the language and writing norms of professional English, that is, the English translation given by the translator must ensure that it should read like an article written by an expert, and the professional terms and expressions should meet the requirements of the document. For example, in international

trade sales contracts, price terms are often used. Different price terms represent the responsibilities, expenses, determination of delivery place, risks, and boundaries of the buyer and the seller. These words or terms are conventional and cannot be replaced. For example, "insurance policy" should be translated into "insurance policy," which does not mean "insurance policy." Therefore, when using English, you should be familiar with the professional terms that often appear in various fields. When encountering professional terms that you do not understand, you must not interpret them literally. The safest way is to consult the dictionaries in relevant business fields or consult relevant professionals. Figure 2 shows the structure of the Internet of Things [12].

2.3.3. Principle of Unity. The principle of unity means that the "translated names, concepts, and terms" used in the process of professional English translation should be unified at any time, and it is not allowed to change the same concept or term at will. In the process of professional English translation, we should maintain the accuracy, preciseness, and
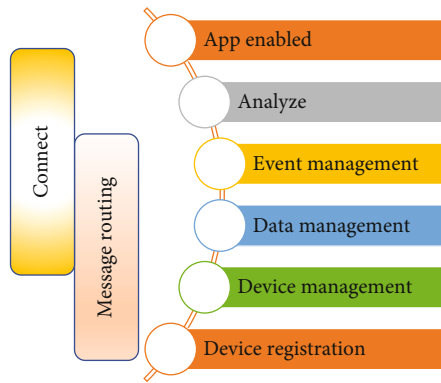
Figure 2: Structure of Internet of Things.

consistency of the translation of professional terms. For example, when using English, we cannot translate "down payment" into "deposit" and "down payment" for a while, because these professional terms have relatively fixed meaning and translation after long-term use, and their arbitrary use will cause unnecessary misunderstanding and disputes. For the translation of professional general terms, the translator should search the relevant professional English literature and dictionaries and choose the correct translation usage to ensure the stability and unity of English use [13, 14].

3. Multimedia English Language Features with Internet of Things as the Core

The language features of Internet of Things Multimedia English can be reflected in vocabulary, syntax, and rhetoric. The importance of vocabulary, syntax, and rhetoric is different.

3.1. English Vocabulary Analysis

3.1.1. Pure Professional Vocabulary. Pure professional vocabulary consists of those special words or terms only used in a certain specialty or discipline, such as hydroxide and diode. With the development of science and technology, as well as the emergence of new disciplines and new specialties, such words emerge in endlessly. From the perspective of language features, this pure professional vocabulary has precise and narrow meaning and strong pertinence. When reading a highly professional article, you must understand the pure professional vocabulary in this field in advance. Only in this way can you master the specific content of the article. On the contrary, it will lead to a significant increase in dyslexia. Figure 3 shows the proportion of pure professional vocabulary [15].

3.1.2. General Professional Vocabulary. General professional vocabulary consists of those words often used by different majors; there are a large number of such words. Because this kind of words have a wider range of use and higher frequency than pure scientific and technological words, they appear in articles of different majors, and there are relatively stable word meanings in different majors. For example, the

word power has the meanings of "force," "electricity," and "power" in mechanical mechanics and "power" in mathematics [16, 17].

3.1.3. Derived Vocabulary. Derivative vocabulary is a kind of vocabulary generated by Internet of Things English vocabulary by means of synthesis, transformation, and derivative word formation. This kind of vocabulary often occupies a very large proportion in scientific English literature. For example, there are more than 3000 entries composed of prefixes such as hydro-, hyper-, and hypo- in the literature of English for science and technology majors before 2021. The number of suffixes indicating disciplines, such as -log, is as large as that indicating behavior, nature, state, etc. It should be noted that abbreviations are also an important part of EST vocabulary. Abbreviations have the advantages of economy and simplicity. Figure 4 shows the structure of derived words [18].

3.2. English Syntactic Analysis. In the Internet of Things multimedia vocabulary, you can find a certain number of passive voice. Passive voice can see the remarkable characteristics of crop Internet English. Passive voice has objectivity and authenticity, and there will be no subjective and speculative expression. At the same time, nonfinite verb structure can also be used in Multimedia English. Through this syntactic structure, we can better and more accurately describe the relationship between professional things, as well as the actual situation of the change of the position and state of things. Starting from the syntactic features of English, Multimedia English under the Internet of Things will also use noun phrases and phrases (mainly nouns + of + modifiers with action meaning) to express the meaning of a sentence, which is a form of nominalization structure. Generally speaking, nominalized syntactic structures are often widely used in EST, because nominalized syntactic structures have the advantages of simplicity, accuracy, strictness, objectivity, and large amount of information. In addition, according to the statistics of 1.07 million words computer corpus of Shanghai Jiaotong University, the average length of professional English sentences is 21.4 English words, English short sentences with less than 7 words (including 7 words) account for only 19% of all sentences, and long sentences with more than 40 words account for 7%. Professional English can use long sentences to describe the complex and changeable objective world and maximize the meaning behind English sentences. Figure 5 shows the proportion of English word length.

Language style is based on the common core. The common core of language is the "Convention" used by all kinds of styles, and the different language characteristics of different styles are "variation" on the basis of convention. Scientific activity is a record activity, which must express its content in written form. The characteristics of "variation" and "expression habit" of EST syntax on the basis of "Convention" are mainly reflected in the following points: first, the extensive use of long sentences and sentence sets. From the perspective of stylistics, sentence length and compound sentence are two factors that constitute the stylistic
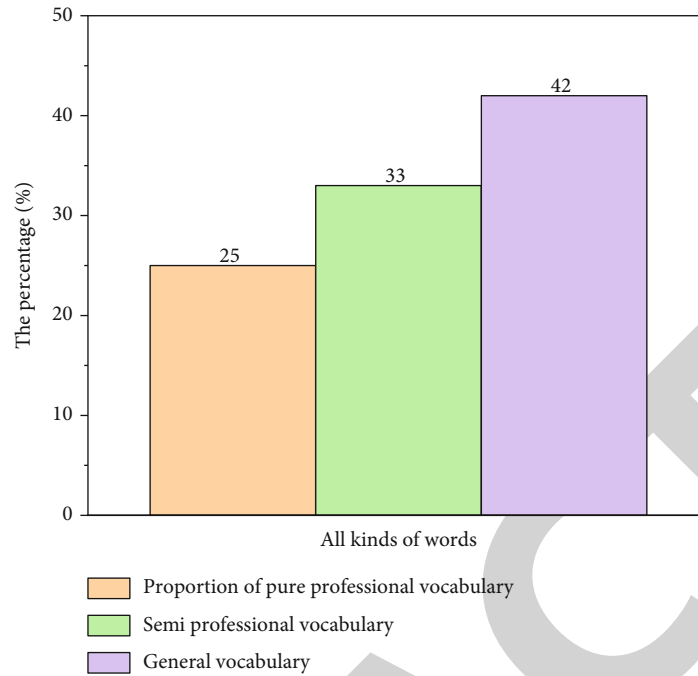
Figure 3: Proportion of pure professional vocabulary. Note: the proportion of pure professional vocabulary in professional journals is 25%; 33% of semiprofessional vocabulary; regular vocabulary 42%.
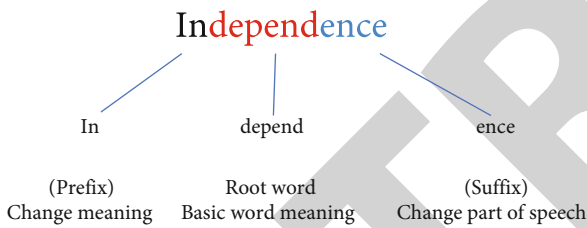
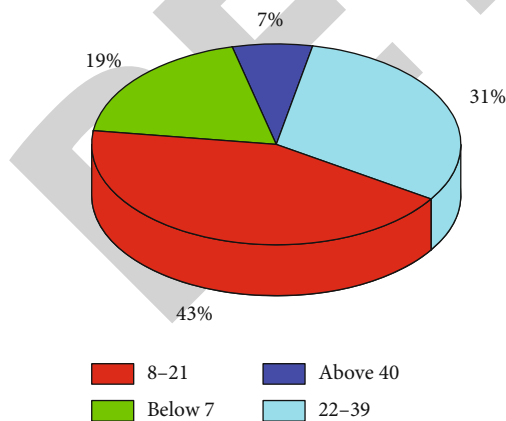

Figure 4: Derived vocabulary structure.

Figure 5: Proportion of English word length.

characteristics of a text. Long sentences and compound sentences have the characteristics of complex structure and large information capacity and can express English under complex concepts. In EST, long sentences and compound sentences are often used to express complex concepts, internal relations between things, and complex ideological content. The choice of sentence pattern should obey the ideological content. Scientific and technological style requires a comprehensive, accurate, complete, rigorous, and logical description of objective things. Therefore, there will be a large number of long sentences and compound sentences in EST. Second, passive sentences are widely used. One of the characteristics of scientific and technological style is the objectivity of description, which reduces the subjective factors and subjective colors in English sentences. Passive sentences are one of the means of objectifying literal expression. Passive sentences are widely used in scientific and technological articles, especially when describing situations. Its advantage is that it cannot mention unnecessary objects, produce concise and objective stylistic effects, and highlight the important information and facts to be expressed. From the perspective of textual function, when choosing the voice, the speaker focuses on the intermediary and goal, making it the theme of the clause. The whole clause takes it as the starting point of the conversation, to highlight the key points and make the stylistic structure more reasonable and the context more coherent. Figure 6 shows the syntactic structure.

3.3. English Rhetoric Analysis

3.3.1. Sentence Patterns and Tenses. Sentence patterns and tenses are generally used in professional English to objectively state facts and problems, describe processes and states, and explain characteristics and functions. Most of the reasons are general, frequent, and characteristic. Therefore, in this style, declarative sentence patterns are widely used, and the predicate verbs are mainly in the general tense, such as the general present tense, the past tense, and the future tense.
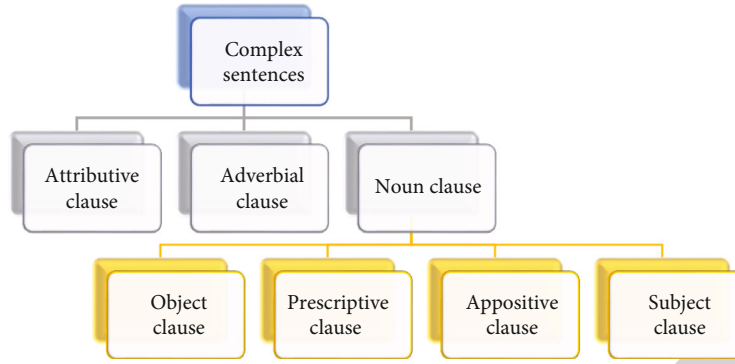
FIGURE 6: Syntax structure.

3.3.2. Tone. Professional authors often involve various preconditions, conditions, and occasions when explaining things, putting forward ideas, discussing problems, and deriving formulas. In order to avoid the conclusion being too arbitrary, we always start from the perspective of assumption, guess, suggestion, and doubt, which often requires the use of subjunctive mood. On the other hand, many writers are willing to use subjunctive mood to make their tone euphemistic and smooth in order to express their humility, caution, and leeway. In order to make the expression clearer, the derived formula is sometimes described.

For example:

$$\text{For a} \cdots \cdots \text{choose} + H(F) = -\sum_{y=1}^{K} \frac{|c_y|}{|D|} \log_2 \frac{|c_y|}{|D|}. \quad (3)$$

When the active voice of lead to, write and other verbs or verb phrases leads to a mathematical formula, its basic format is "subject + verb + mathematical formula." The subject here, according to the different verbs selected, can be served by the subject pronoun this, the formula itself, a variable or condition in the formula, or a noun phrase with action meaning.

For example:

$$\text{Subtracting} \cdots \cdots \text{leads to} + g_R(E, B) = \frac{g(E, B)}{H_B(E)}. \quad (4)$$

3.3.3. Imperative Sentence. Imperative sentences generally appear in the instructions, operating procedures, operation instructions, precautions, and other positions of professional articles. Usually, because imperative sentences are serious, they are mostly used in the way of admonishing, advising, advising, and commanding users or operators.

For example:

$$\text{The period} \cdots \cdots \text{is} + \phi(u) = \text{eup}\left(-\frac{(u - b)^2}{\sigma^2}\right). \quad (5)$$

3.3.4. Other Rhetorical Features. Due to the objectivity and informativeness of multimedia professional English articles under the Internet of Things, they show some obvious char-
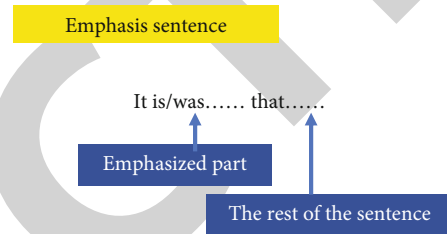
FIGURE 7: Rhetorical structure of emphasis sentence.

acteristics in sentence structure and other language characteristics, such as the use of separation structure, nonverbal symbols, inversion, and ellipsis. Professional English is used to convey objective truth and facts, reject subjectivity and conjecture, eliminate ambiguity, and strive to be concise, concise, standardized, and logical. The above language features are formed according to the requirements of professional English itself. Figure 7 shows the rhetorical structure of English emphasis sentences.

3.4. Multimedia English Language Translation Based on Internet of Things

3.4.1. Sequential Method. Some English long sentences describe a series of actions, either in logical relation or in chronological order, which is basically similar to the expression of Chinese. The sentence order of the original English text can be maintained during translation. In general, most of the object clauses, appositions, and paratactic sentences in English can be translated by sequential method. In fact, using the sequential method is to convey the deep meaning of the original text with the expression habits of Chinese rather than the surface meaning of words, words, and sentences. Sometimes, using the sequential method, the original text must be cut in the appropriate place. By using colons to segment the long sentences of the original text, the Chinese sentences can be shortened, which can make the level of English translation clear at a glance and more in line with the expression habits of Chinese.

3.4.2. Reverse Order Method. Due to the different ways of thinking between Chinese and English, the two languages
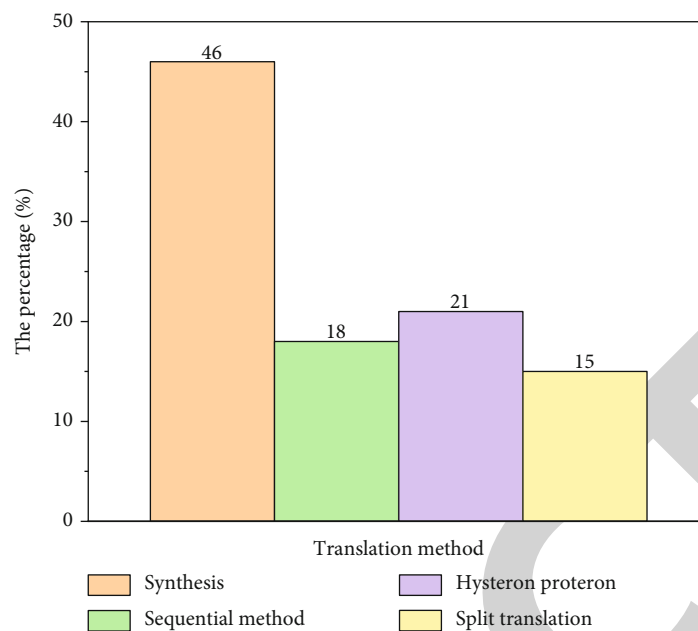
FIGURE 8: Frequency of four translation methods in articles. Note: 15% for split translation method; the reverse order method is 21%; sequential method 18%; the comprehensive method is 46%.

are also very different in the order of expression. Chinese is generally "first cause and consequence," "first order and then subject," and "what happens first is said first, and what happens later is said later." However, most of the time, English and Chinese are just the opposite, putting the main sentence at the beginning of the sentence and the analysis or explanation part at the back. Therefore, when the narrative level of English long sentences is opposite to the logical order of Chinese, we should pay attention to the use of Chinese customary expression in translation. From the later translation of the original text, we should adjust the order of the original language in order to improve the quality of translation.

3.4.3. Variable Order Method. If the structure of English middle and long sentences is complex and the order of some components is different from Chinese habits, the expression order can be changed locally. When translating this sentence, we should pay attention to the word order change of the attributive. For example, when translating the attributive clause, the postattributive phrase and attributive clause in English are often placed in front of the central word when they are translated into Chinese. Therefore, in the process of translation, we can deal with the English attributive clause in advance, to make the translation meet the habits of Chinese.

3.4.4. Split Translation. Because postmodifiers or various phrases often appear in professional English, some English sentences are very long. In order to conform to Chinese expression habits, we can usually translate a series of postmodifiers in long sentences and their modifying components, that is, we can disassemble phrases or clauses into short sentences, to reflect the unique rhythm of Chinese. If the number of words in the sentence is large, it can be combined with the expression of commonly used short sentences

in Chinese to separate long sentence patterns, so as to avoid affecting people's reading quality because English sentences are too long.

3.4.5. Comprehensive Method. When dealing with individual Internet of Things Multimedia English long sentences, sometimes, simply using any of the translation methods of sequence method, reverse order method, variable order method, and split translation method cannot work. This requires us to comprehensively consider the actual needs of sentences, so as to select the appropriate sentence processing methods. Through careful deliberation and taking into account the relationship between contexts, we can comprehensively process the whole sentence according to the logical order and expression habits of Chinese. A scholar once analyzed the frequency of the use of the four translation methods. The frequency of the use of the four methods is shown in Figure 8.

3.5. Internet of Things Multimedia English Translation Skills

3.5.1. Technical Terms. Scientific and technological terms should properly reflect the conceptual connotation of the things referred to and the content of specific things in some disciplines. Such as medical terminology haemoglobin (hemoglobin). In addition, the same word has different meanings in general English and professional English. For example, taxi in aviation refers to aircraft taxiing on water (ground), average in insurance refers to average, and different words with the same conceptual connotation are used in different majors. For example, "brain" is expressed by brain and encephalon in general English and medical English, respectively. Finally, EST has different meanings in different disciplines. For example, bit is "drill bit" in
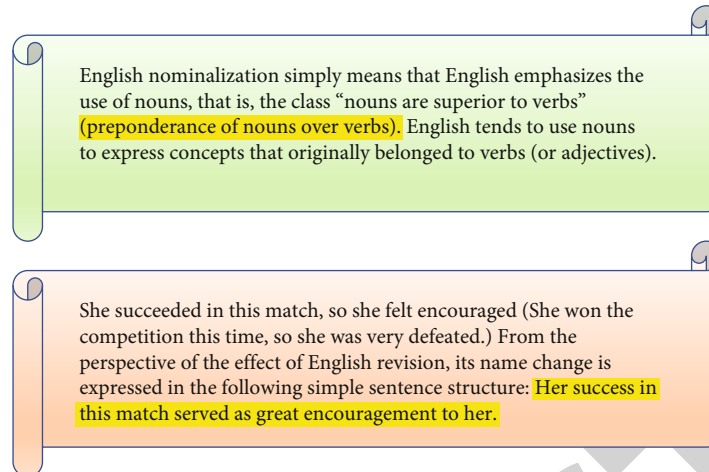
English nominalization simply means that English emphasizes the use of nouns, that is, the class "nouns are superior to verbs" (preponderance of nouns over verbs). English tends to use nouns to express concepts that originally belonged to verbs (or adjectives).

She succeeded in this match, so she felt encouraged (She won the competition this time, so she was very defeated.) From the perspective of the effect of English revision, its name change is expressed in the following simple sentence structure: Her success in this match served as great encouragement to her.

Figure 9: Nominalized verbs.

petroleum specialty, "military knife and cutting knife" in machining industry, "binary number" in mathematics, and "byte" and "function" in computer specialty. For machinery and equipment, it refers to the meaning of "function," and if it appears in articles on mathematics or computer language, it is the meaning of "function." Various disciplines and specialties of modern science and technology permeate, influence, and contact each other. This leads to the flexibility of word meaning and the cross use of words. A word can not only have different professional colors but also be integrated in the same major or set in one article.

For example:

Electrode potential depends on the concentration of the ions.

The determination of trace concentrations of mercury in mineral materials is described.

In the above two examples, the same word has different meanings. The first sentence is "concentration," which is a chemical concept, and the second sentence is "quantity," which is a way to calculate the size of matter physically.

3.5.2. Nominalized Action Noun. Due to the differences in sentence structure and expression between English and Chinese, nominalization is common in scientific and technological style. When translating these nominalized action nouns, in order to better convey the ideological content of the original text and make the translation more in line with the expression habits of Chinese and more smooth and natural, it is often necessary to carry out part of speech conversion, that is, a part of speech in English is not necessarily translated into the corresponding part of speech in Chinese, but to make appropriate conversion to translate the nominalized action nouns in English into verbs in Chinese. In order to make the narration concise and clear, nonfinite verbs are widely used in EST, including past participle, present participle, gerund, and verb infinitive. Nonfinite verbs not only make the sentence structure rigorous and logical, but also deepen the difficulty of understanding and translation. When encountering such sentences, we must clarify the context and analyze their components, to accurately understand

the meaning of the sentence and translate correctly. Figure 9 shows nominalized verbs.

3.5.3. Nonfinite Verbs and Passive Voice. In order to make the narration concise and clear, professional English often uses a large number of nonfinite verbs, including past participle, present participle, gerund, and verb infinitive. Nonfinite verbs not only make the sentence structure rigorous and logical, but also deepen the difficulty of understanding and translation. When encountering such sentences, we must clarify the context and analyze their components. Only in this way can we accurately understand the meaning of the sentence and translate correctly.

The passive voice is much more used in English than in Chinese. Since the main purpose of professional English is to express scientific discoveries, scientific facts, experimental reports, and various explanations, it makes it necessary to add a large number of objective statements in English to output more views, use more passive voice, and reflect scientificity and objectivity.

4. Conclusion

To sum up, this paper analyzes the Multimedia English language based on the Internet of Things. Through the comprehensive analysis of language structure and language characteristics in language analysis, this paper finds out various elements that can affect the use effect of Multimedia English. For example, language translation methods and professional terms in different industries will have an impact on the normal use of multimedia language. Therefore, in order to improve the use effect of Multimedia English language based on the Internet of Things, it is necessary to actively analyze the characteristics of English language and sort out the vocabulary, syntax, rhetoric, and other elements in the language guided by phonetic features, so as to optimize the multimedia language and avoid affecting the normal use of English due to improper language. It should be noted that although the multimedia language under the Internet of Things is more serious than conventional

English, it can effectively improve the professionalism of English in use.

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that there are no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgments

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