人类智能化——第四章机器人的崛起 翻译报告

【原文对照报告-大学生版】

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全文总相似比		复写率	他引率	自引率	专业术语
24.73%	=	24.73% +	0.00% +	0.00% +	0.00%

其他指标：

自写率：75.27%

专业用语：0.00%

高频词：

典型相似性：　无

指标说明：

复写率：相似或疑似重复内容占全文的比重

他引率：引用他人的部分占全文的比重，请正确标注引用

自引率：引用自己已发表部分占全文的比重，请正确标注引用

自写率：原创内容占全文的比重

专业用语：公式定理、法律条文、行业用语等占全文的比重

典型相似性：相似或疑似重复内容占互联网资源库的比重，超过60%可以访问

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A Report on the Translation of the Rise of Robots

1. Introduction

At present, the world is experiencing a new transformation of high integration and deep integration of technology and industry. The Fourth Industrial Revolution of mankind is about to begin, and the core is the digital age under the intellectualization and informationization (Schwab, 2016:7). The technology involved in financial technology has the characteristics of fast, iterative, cross-border, and mixed industry. Financial technology will promote the development of China's financial industry. In particular, it can solve the problem of people's livelihood and promote the construction of the Belt and Road (Yi & Xu, 2018). It can be seen that the professionalization of financial technology English has great significance for promoting international exchange. These situations have brought new requirements and challenges to the translation industry. Digital Human is an English popular science book. It mainly describes the Fourth Industrial Revolution of human beings. This shows that this book will promote people's understanding of advanced scientific knowledge. Besides, this book also has a great deal of topics related to China, such as Ant Financial and Alipay.

In September 2018, the Xiaoxiao Publishing House issued a translation task and released a project start-up book. The task of this project is to translate the English book of Digital Human into a Chinese version. In terms of the quality of translation, it is required to be basically faithful to the original text. And the terminology is uniform, as well as the expression is fluent. In addition, specific requirements are put forward for digital expression, vocabulary unification, and name translation. The purpose of translation is to help relevant financial technology workers to effectively read and view materials of international finance. At the same time, try to effectively convey information to the general public who are interested in financial English. In addition, the theoretical framework and translation strategies used in the target translation can help other relevant translators as much as possible. More importantly, in order to ensure the quality of the translation, the publisher divided the original text into several parts for 5 translators. It took 1 month to complete the project, from September 17, 2019 to October 19, 2018. During this period, translators will review each others translations and one of them will do the typesetting work.

Furthermore, the translation task of the author about this translation report is to translation the fourth chapter of the book, The Rise of Robots. The number of original text words is close to 10,500, and this chapter contains 10 sections. It mainly describes the changes of the robots from the 20th century to the present. And it also imagines the behavior of robots after 2030 and the impact of robots on humans. From this, the translator wrote this translation report. In addition to the introduction and conclusion, this translation report mainly consists of four

parts: project overview, theoretical framework, translation preparation, translation difficulties and related solutions. In the progress of translation, the main difficulties are professional terms and English long sentences. In order to deal with the problems, the author of this report analyzes articles from three levels: lexical level, syntactic level and textual level. Moreover, the author uses a great deal of translation strategies, methods and techniques. For instance, domestication, free translation, division and so on. Furthermore, try to find appropriate solutions based on the Skopos theory. Overall, not only this experience help the translator to understand massive expertise in financial technology, but also its available for some financial technology staff, the general public who interested in financial technology, and some translators who are related to this field.

2.Project Overview

2.1 Project Background

The source material of the translation report is Digital Human, an English financial science popular science book. This book mainly describes the Fourth Industrial Revolution of human beings, and it contains numerous chapters. In addition to the introduction and the author, it is mainly divided into two parts: the rise of emerging industries in the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the case analysis of Ant Financial. The former is the focus of this book. Furthermore, it explores the rise of various industries such as platforms, marketplaces, robots, FinTech and so on. It can be seen that the current human beings are in the era of big data. Digitalisation will bring great changes to human beings, affecting humanity, trade, commerce and other aspects. Especially for the bank industry. Fortunately, the author provides his own guidance on how to deal with the contradiction between human and digital evolution in the future with his own rich knowledge and experience. Therefore, the content of this book is closely related to the development of each of us in the fields of technology and finance. Additionally, this book will cover a lot of advanced professional knowledge background and terminology. For instance, blockchain bitcoin and so on.

The author of the book is Chris Skinner, who has written about 10 books. Those books are designed in various advanced areas, primarily in the European banking industry. For instance, ValueWeb, Digital Bank and so on. In addition, he has multiple identities. For example, the chairman of the Financial Services Club, the judge is in numerous awards programs. He has a very close cooperation with banks around the world and the World Economic Forum. Nevertheless, his most famous identity is an independent commentator on the famous financial markets in the UK, such as the BBC and Sky TV News Channel. The kinds of roles lead to his specialization of the future of financial services. He deeply analyzes technologies such as mobile Internet, blockchain, etc. Simultaneously, from The Wall Street Journal, he has been named "one of the most 40 influential people in the Fintech field".

2.2 Text Background

The fourth chapter of the book, The Rise of Robots, describes the three stages of the development of artificial intelligence and the impact on humans. They are artificial narrow intelligence (ANI), artificial general intelligence (AGI) and artificial super intelligence (ASI). Therefore, the chapter is mainly explained in terms of time, and the time period is about from the middle of the 20th century to the middle of the 21st century.

The author of the book illustrates the development of artificial intelligence by giving a large number of examples. For instance, machine translation, face recognition and so on. Moreover, it discusses in detail the various crises that ASI will bring to humanity after 2030. For example, banking, job opportunities, and ethics issues. At the end of this chapter, various crazy imaginations are carried out on the future of human life. At the same time, through the analysis of various cases, it also provides some effective ideas and suggestions for how to deal with the

contradiction between people and automated life in later generations.

2.3 Translation Procedure

2.3.1 Pre-translation Preparation

Pre-translation preparation is mainly for text analysis, parallel text searching, and translation planning. Specific steps are as follows.

Text parsing: the PDF version can be directly converted to the Word version using ABBYY. Then, some errors are checked out, such as punctuation errors.

Machine translation: Google is a good translation tool for initial translations.

Bilingual typesetting: the typesetting of Chinese and English forms by Word.

Extraction of proper nouns: terms are extracted by Tmxmall, and some important technical terms are selected into the Excel table.

Correction of proper nouns: the parallel texts are useful for the translator to know about the relevant background knowledge; the translator needs to grasp the rules for the translation of proper nouns;

Text Analysis: the translator needs to analysis the features of the Source Text from the lexical level, syntactic level and textual level;

Translation planning: the translator needs to clarify the requirements and purpose of translation; the translator needs to find the appropriate theoretical framework, translation strategy, and translation methods by consulting official papers, newspapers, etc.

In these processes, some details are as follows.

2018.09.17, to be assigned tasks

2018.09.17-2018.09.18, to extract proper nouns

2018.09.18-2018.09.20, to establish a glossary: a glossary is established based on all the Excel tables by one of the translators.

2.3.2 Translating

The process of translation is to find and solve some problems. Specific steps are as follows.

Correction of machine translation: the translator needs to make appropriate modifications based on the parallel text; to write down the references in a new file is vital for searching in next progresses.

Proofreading: repeated review is necessary to improve the quality of translation. The translator not only needs to ensure the unity of proper nouns, punctuation and grammar accuracy, but also needs to repeatedly modify the expression of Chinese in order to meet the translation standards better.

In these processes, some details are as follows.

2018.09.20-2018.10.04, to submit the first draft

2018.10.04-2018.10.09, to submit the revised draft: two translators review each others' first draft and make appropriate comments in the words.

2018.10.09-2018.10.15, to submit the final draft: the original text translator will make repeated revisions based on the opinions of other translators who reviewed the manuscript. Finally, the translator submits the final draft of the English-Chinese comparison.

2.3.3 Post-translation

The post-translation stage is to review the translation, modify the translation format, submit the final

translation, and summarize the translation project. Specific steps are as follows.

2018. 10.15-2018. 10.19, to submit the finished product: one of the translators will gather the final drafts of all the translators, and typeset them. This translator needs to pay attention to the differences between Chinese and English book layout. Finally, this translator submits the product to the Xiaoxiao Publishing House. Then, the translator make a summary of the translation.

3. Translation Preparation

3.1 Analysis of the Source Text

3.2.1 Textual Level

From the perspective of the text genre, this chapter belongs to expository writing. The way of expression is illustration. It reveals the characteristics, essence and regularity of things by revealing concepts (Chen, 2019:1-2). Furthermore, the original author's purpose is to enrich the knowledge of popular science. The characteristics of popular science text: knowledgeable, logical, universal (Zhen, 2016: 13-17). Therefore, this article belongs to the expository writing and belongs to the popular science text.

According to Baidu baike, the three elements of the expository writing, the translator summarizes the contents of this chapter as follows. At the same time, the translator needs to inquire about the translation theory and translation strategy about the translation of expository writing.

The scientific nature of the content: The article uses examples, comparisons, and diagrams to explain objectively.

e.g.1:

The vividness of the description: The structure is organized, and the explanation has a certain order. This chapter mainly uses the chronological order of artificial intelligence development, but in some parts, the logical order is used.

e.g.2:

ST: This means that we may reach artificial super intelligencethe ultimate level of intelligence where machines are as capable as humans at learning and developingbefore the end of the next decade. Ill talk about these three levels in more detail later in the chapter. (Lines 25-28 in page 5)

TT: 这意味着我们可以达到人工超级智能的最高水平。在下一个十年结束之前，机器在学习和开发方面具有与人类一样的能力。我们将在本章后面详细讨论这三个层次。

Analysis: The author points out the theme at the beginning of the article. It shows that this chapter will mainly talk about the three stages of the development of artificial intelligence.

e.g.3:

ST: I wonder how well be travelling in the 2110s? (Lines 30-31 in paper 125)

TT: 我想知道我们将如何在22世纪10年代旅行？

Analysis: In addition, this chapter has repeatedly used the method of rhetorical question, in order to give readers unlimited imagination.

The accuracy of the language: Quantity, time and other information requirements are accurate.

e.g.4:

ST: In another report by Aite Group in 2014, FX trading accounted for 20 per cent of the markets in 2001, 66 per cent in 2013 and will rise to 76 per cent by 2018. (Lines 21-23 in page 101)

TT: 2014年，在艾特集团的另一份报告中显示，外汇交易占2001年市场的20%，占2013年66%，到2018年将升至76。

Analysis: There is a lot of data analysis in the article.

3.2.2 Syntactic Level

This chapter mainly describes the content by uses numerous examples. These real cases are derived from different reports. Therefore, the expression of these cases is somewhat similar to English news. At the same time, due to the wide range of fields covered, there are many long sentences in the article. And there are also sentences translated by the machine. These problems have added difficulty to translation. Not only the translator needs to pay attention to the differences between Chinese and English expressions, but also the translation needs to meet the purpose and criteria of translation. Therefore, it is necessary for the translator to consult some references about the methods and techniques of news translation and long sentences translation.

e.g.5:

ST：When researching your family ancestry, you can see how things have moved from very local, when we were agricultural, to more exploratory, as we created ships and trains, to now becoming astronauts. (Lines 16-19 in paper 123)

TT：在研究你祖先的过程中，你可以了解到在农业社会里，事物仅限在当地移动。为了探索新的事物，我们创造了船只和火车，以至于现在我们都变成了宇航员。

Analysis: There are many long sentences consisting of several clauses.

3.2.3 Lexical Level

In general, the description of the overall language of this chapter is accurate, concise, and expressive. Artificial intelligence belongs to interdisciplinary majors, and this article covers computer, financial and other aspects of knowledge. It can be seen that there are a large number of scientific terminology expressions and proper nouns in the chapter, such as names of people and places. According to the three elements of expository writing, these translations must be accurate. Therefore, the translator needs to read a large number of parallel texts and papers about the translation of scientific, technical and financial texts.

e.g.6:

ST: bitcoin, The Turing Test, AT&T.

TT: 比特币（bitcoin），图灵测试 （The Turing Test），美国电话电报公司（AT&T）。

Analysis: There are many technical terms in the chapter, such as professional vocabulary. proper nouns, acronyms, etc.

3.2 Translation Resources

From receiving the translation project to completing the entire translation report, the author of this translation report read a lot of resources and various tools. The translator mainly uses Baidu as the starting point for searching. Then through the searched content, further search and comparative analysis on websites such as CNKI. Therefore, these resources come from official reference books, papers, and so on. After comparing various resources, the conclusions are determined. Details as follows:

Translation tools: ABBYY FineReader 12, Microsoft Word, Tmxmall, Baidu, Google, Wikipedia, CNKI, DOC88, Github, Oxford Dictionary, Chinese-English Science Dictionary, SOHU, etc.

Parallel texts and terminologies preparation: Translators can learn about the author's other works and specific content from the Amazon website. At the same time, news articles about the author can be searched through some news sites. These can provide some background knowledge to the translator. At the same time, some parallel texts can be

Futhermore, the translator can also read Chinese translations of scientific knowledge written by other authors. For example, The Great A.I. Awakening, The Fourth Industrial Revolution, and so on. Translation theory and methods: The translator mainly refers to related books in the translation profession, related papers about the translation theory, and some materials about teanslation methodes which provided by the instructors. For example, A Course in English-Chinese Translation, and so on.

4. Theoretical Framework

The translator must master certain translation theories before the translation project is carried out. Translation theory determines the strategies and methods of translation. The translation theory adopted by the author of this translation report is Skopos theory, and the main translation strategy is domestication. In addition, this article uses a variety of translation methods and translation techniques. In the translation, the most representative translation methods are transliteration, zero translation and free translation. The most representative translation techniques are addition and division. Next, the translator will elaborate how to use these rules on the translation process.

Firstly, for the standard of translation, Translation should follow "faithfulness, expressiveness and elegance". Faithfulness: The translation should be faithful to the original text, which is the premise and basis of translation (Zhang&Huang, 2015: 14-15). For the chapter, the translator should accurately convey the scientific knowledge. For example, proper nouns and data cannot be misinterpreted.

Expressiveness: The translation is not limited to the original form, and the translation is clear and understandable. This is the purpose of translation. For the chapter, the original author's purpose is to give some scientific knowledge to the public and to help some people. The main purpose of the translation is to accurately convey the original text to the Chinese public, indicating the original author's intentions, and can trigger their interests in reading the book. Therefore, translation needs to consider the level of knowledge of the general public in China. The translation is reader-centered with a translation strategy of domestication.

Elegance: translation should pay attention to rhetoric, rich and literary. For the chapter, the language of translation should be appropriate. For example, the language should be concise and conform to the characteristics of popular science. Fuethermore, for the translation of the case, the translator must pay attention to the differential expression of English news and Chinese news. Therefore, in this process, various translation methods and techniques are needed. For example, "free translation and divisionSecondly, for the Skopos theory, it is an important theory of the functional school. The Skopos theory was proposed by German functional scholars Vermeer and Christane Nord. The theory holds that translation is a purposeful and productive act based on the original text (Vermeer,1996). Such a theory is just in line with the translation rules of this chapter, and the translation aims to effectively understand the accurate scientific and technological knowledge of the Chinese public. Meanwhile, according to vermeers description, the Skopos theory should follow three principles: skopos rule, coherence rule and fidelity rule. Combined with translation, the translator has the following insights. Skopos rule: The first principle followed by all translation activities. The translation should be able to function in the context of the translation of the language and culture.

Coherence rule: The language needs to be consistent, and the translation is readable and acceptability. For example, for some strange proper nouns, an appropriate explanation needs to be made. In addition, the expression of many

sentences needs to conform to the reading habits of Chinese people.

Fidelity rule: Its inter-textual coherence between the original text and the translation. This is equivalent to the faithfulness. Therefore, the translator will use translation methods such as zero translation.

Loyalty principle: According to the different cultural backgrounds, people have distinct views on translations. The translator are supposed to respect the original author and coordinate the target language (Nord, 1997:125). Therefore, it abopts asocial relationship between people, the translator will combine a variety of translation methods.

In short, the later principle must be subordinated to the rule of purpose. Therefore, the Skopos theory applies to this translation. The translation is mainly reader-centered, and the translator not only needs to be faithful to the original author's intention. More importantly, the translator should make the translation easier for more Chinese to read and understand.

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5. Analysis of the Translation

5.1 Difficulties and Challenges

5.1.1 Lexical Level

The original text has many technical terms and it takes a long time to find and proofread. The Chinese names corresponding to these terminologies mainly appear in some news articles related to financial technology. The search for references is cumbersome. Of course, maybe some information is easy to find, but without a reference, it is not

an easy task to find it further. Therefore, after the author of the translation report searches for relevant vocabulary on Baidu, it needs to be patiently proofread on other official websites. In addition, different words need to adopt different translation methods, such as Transliteration and so on.

e.g.7:

ST: IBMs Watson is probably the best-known AI in the real world, after it won

the U.S. game show Jeopardy! (Lines 11-12 in page 99)

TT: 在赢得美国智力竞赛节目《危险边缘》后，国际商业机器公司的沃

森（Watson）可能就成为了当今世界中最知名的人工智能！

Analysis: For this sentence, first of all, Google is a good tool for initial translation. However, Google did not flip through these words: IBM, Wastson, and Jeopardy. After that, Baidu can be used to retrieve content related to Chinese translations. Finally, through the comparison and proofreading of several official articles, the Chinese meaning of these technical terms can be determined.

e.g.8:

ST: artificial narrow intelligence; artificial general intelligence; artificial super intelligence.

TT1: 狭义人工智能；通用人工智能：超级人工智能。（×）

TT2: 弱人工智能；强人工智能；超人工智能。（）

Analysis: There are various translations on the Internet for these words. Translators need to compare the various resources to find the most official translation, the most commonly used translation. There are some parallel texts for specific terms.

5.2.2 Syntactic Level

As mentioned in the foregoing, there are a large number of long sentences in the original text. A sentence usually consists of multiple short sentences and contains multiple technical terms. In addition, English expression habits are very different from Chinese. The author of this translation report needs to refer to a large number of documents to find suitable translation methods and techniques, such as Division and so on.

e.g.8:

ST: I was impressed when I found out that UBS runs deep data analytics combined with machine learning non-stop on their clients portfolios of investment in order to better advise each customer with specific and personalised services every day. (Lines 18-21 in page 100)

TT：我印象深刻的事情就是当我发现瑞银集团（UBS）在客户的投资组合中不间断地运行深度数据分析和机器学习，以便每天为每位客户提供更具针对性的服务。

e.g.9:

ST: Clients are shifting en masse to index-based fundsactive funds lost \$213 billion in assets up until May 2016 while passive funds took in \$240 billion. (Lines 8-10 in page 101)

TT：在2016年5月之前，客户正在大规模转向基于指数的基金活跃基金损失了2130亿美元，而被动基金则需要2400亿美元。

Analysis: Chinese and English news expressions are very different. English news generally takes time to post, and the most important thing that happens is at the beginning of the sentence. English news is compiled according to the key features of the elements, and is generally in a decreasing distribution.

5.2 Translation Strategies

5.2.1 Domestication

The translation terminology of domestication and foreignization was proposed by the famous American translation theorist Lawrence Venuti in 1995. According to Skopos theory, the translation aims to help the target language readers better understand the original content.

Furthermore, According to the some official paper, Domestication requires the translator to localize the target language or the target reader as the destination. And use the common language of the target reader to express the content. In order to help readers better understand the translation and enhance the readability and appreciation of the translation (Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1997: 43-44).

Therefore, the translation mainly adopts the domestication translation strategy. And it adopts some translation methods such as free translation and zero translation.

e.g.10:

ST: For the Bristlecone Snag; the balanced alcoves smother.

TT1: 《狐尾松的障碍》；平衡的壁龛窒息（×）

TT2: 《狐尾松的艰难处境》；平衡的壁龛闷闷不乐.（）

Analysis: According to the habits of Chinese readers, the translation can be appropriately modified to make the translation vivid.

5.3 Translation Methods

5.3.1 Transliteration

"Transliteration", a textual symbol of a language is represented by a textual symbol in another language. And the pronunciation is same or similar. The transliteration in this article is mainly reflected in some names.

e.g.11:

ST: Ngaje Ngai

TT: 伊·恩盖（Ngaje Ngai）

Analysis: "Ngaje Ngai" can imitate Chinese Pinyin to spell out Chinese names.

e.g.12:

ST: YouTube

TT: 油管（YouTube）

Analysis: The word "you" is translated into "oil", which is the transliteration of Chinese Pinyin.

5.3.2 Zero Translation

"Zero translation", a method without any translation operation, directly introduces certain components of the source language into the target language. This article is mainly the translation of alphabetic words or acronyms.

e.g.13:

ST: X lab

TT: X实验室

Analysis: The letter "X" here has a substantial meaning, so it is directly replaced by English in translation.

e.g.14:

ST: the changing importance of STEM（whilst participation rates are in decline）

TT: STEM重要性变化（参与率下降）

Analysis: STEM is the abbreviation of the English initials of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics. If you interpret the meaning of each letter, it will not be concise. This does not conform to the characteristics of

5.3.3 Free Translation

The free translation method is divided into Paraphrase and Idiomatic translation. In additional, the Idiomatic translation method replaces the original words and phrases by borrowing the idioms of the target language for translation. In order to more smoothly and authentically reproduce the meaning of the original text.

e.g.15:

ST: The poem seems environmentally themed, strikes an aggressive tone and contains a few of the clunky turns of phrase overwhelmingly common to collegiate poetry. (Lines 5 in page 17)

TT: 这首诗看起来是环境主题，其语气咄咄逼人，并且包含了大学诗歌中常见的一些晦涩难懂的词组。

Analysis: These translations cleverly use the common Chinese idioms to achieve a better understanding of the meaning of the original text, and make this article more interesting, in order to attract more ordinary readers to read this article.

5.4 Translation Techniques

5.4.1 Division

Translation refers to the division of a sentence from the original text into two or more sentences.

e.g.16:

ST: Ford's book also believes that the ever-developing world of technology is giving us great leaps in curing incurable diseases.

TT:福特的书还认为，在这个世界，不断发展的技术将会为我们治愈以前无法治愈的疾病，这是一个巨大的飞跃。

Analysis: In this sentence, the sentence after the object is divided into three clauses. Among them, the attributive "ever-developing" is used to modify the noun "technology." In addition, the noun "word" appears in an adverbial clause. Finally, the noun phrase "great leaps" is a single sentence.

5.4.2 Addition

According to the lexical and syntactic needs of the target language, the addition of certain words, sentences, etc. In order to more concisely express the original author's thought content.

e.g.17:

ST: Because of artificial intelligence, computers will be able to read at human levels by 2029 and will also begin to have different human characteristics. (Lines 17-19 in page 102)

TT: 由于人工智能的发展，在2029年到来之前，计算机阅读水平将达到与人类一样，并开始具有不同的人类特征。

Analysis: In order to conform to the coherence of sentences and the grammar rules in line with Chinese, add verb, attribute word, etc. to the translation.

6.Project Summary

Quality control: For translation and translation reports, the author of this translation report strictly follows the standards of faithfulness,comprehensibility,andelegance. Moreover, according to the intention of the original author and the characteristics of the target reader, the translator strictly follows the three principles of Skopos theory and the translation strategy of naturalization. In addition, the translator strictly submitted the first draft, review draft, first draft of the translation, and strictly submitted the first draft, second draft, third draft, etc. of the translation report. Second, the sources of references are derived from officially published papers, journals, books, and so on. The translator pays special attention to the specification of translations such as

endnotes and abbreviations.

Experience and Lessons: For references, the papers on the official website are more authoritative. Secondly, related books such as translation theory are more conducive to translators to understand the history or theory related to translation in detail than online resources such as papers and periodicals. More importantly, the reference list in the book can also help the translator to dig deeper into the literature.

For writing a translation report, the most important thing is to plan a catalog of translation reports. After the translator has written the catalog, the idea will be clear, which will also improve efficiency.

In general, at any step, the translator must make repeated revisions and continually explore translation methods. Translators can also ask their classmates and instructors when they encounter difficulties. Secondly, the translator can't delay the time. When he has inspiration, he needs to write it down in time. This will also help the paper's comprehensiveness and improve the efficiency of the whole project.

Problems left in the Project: The author of this translation report is not perfect because of his limited ability, and the translation and the understanding of the theoretical framework are not perfect. At the same time, most of the references require readers to spend a lot of money to read, and the papers that translators refer to may not be comprehensive enough. Moreover, the translator is not familiar with the knowledge of financial technology and the method of accessing the literature is not proficient. Therefore, the efficiency of translation is not high. The translator also needs to explore more progress in the future translation process.

7. Conclusion

The process of translation improves the translator's ability to analyze text and logical thinking. The translator has a clearer understanding of various translation theories. Moreover, the ability to accurately and quickly find references is also important. This is a very cumbersome process, both to ensure the accuracy of the translation and to ensure that the translation meets the tastes of the Chinese public readers.

The process of writing the translation report improves the translator's ability to summarize information and temper the translator's willpower. The structure of the translation report directory and the structure of the translation have been revised several times, and finally decided to refer to the model catalogue given by the school. This helps the translator to have a clearer understanding of his translation process and helps the translator to discover the shortcomings of the translation. Moreover, this process can inspire translators to learn more about translation theory.

Above all, the translator has not only learned a lot of professional knowledge about financial technology, but also has a clearer understanding of the translation theories and methods that the university has learned, and will lay a solid foundation for becoming a good translator in the future.

Thanks to my colleagues and leaders for helping me constantly at work and allowing me to take time off to better revise the paper.

Finally, I am very grateful to all those who have helped me during my translation.

- 说明：

相似片段中"综合"包括：

《中文主要报纸全文数据库》 《中国专利特色数据库》 《中国主要会议论文特色数据库》 《港澳台文献资源》

《图书资源》 《维普优先出版论文全文数据库》 《年鉴资源》 《古籍文献资源》 《IPUB原创作品》

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