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【原文对照报告-大学生版】

检测范围：

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时间范围：1989-01-01至2019-05-09

检测结论：

全文总相似比		复写率		他引率		自引率		专业术语
27.07%	=	27.07%	+	0.00%	+	0.00%	+	0.00%

其他指标：

自写率：72.93%

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

总相似片段：121

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Digital Human

The Rise of Everyone

A translation Report

submitted in partial fulfillment

of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts

in the School of Foreign Languages and Literatures

Chongqing University of Education

Abstract:

Digital Human is a financial popular science book published by Marshall Cavendish International (Asia) Pte Ltd. The author Chris Skinner is a prominent independent commentator on the financial markets, and one of the Top 5 most influential people on in the banking industry. This book mainly describes the progress of science, technology and finance and introduces the history of the development of emerging science and technology. The translator translated the sixth chapter, The Rise of Everyone, which focuses on the rise of mobile payment platforms, the impact of the

fast-growing cashless society in Asia and Africa on the banking industry, and the development of digital identification systems. The style of the source text is simple and straightforward.

The translator hopes that the translation of this chapter can help Chinese readers better understand the fast-changing life, providing them with the latest guiding ideology, and giving chances for companies to learn advanced concepts. This report mainly analyses the strategies and skills used in the translation, based on Eugene A. Nida's functional equivalence theory, as well as the translators' thoughts on popular science texts translation. This translation can provide a reference for other translators in translating similar texts, and enrich the translation cases of popular science works.

Key words: functional equivalence theory; domestication; popular science; financial science; mobile payment

摘要：《人类智能化》是由马歇尔·卡文迪什出版有限公司（亚洲）（Marshall Cavendish International (Asia) Pte Ltd）出版的一本金融科普类读物。本书的作者克里斯·斯金纳（Chris Skinner）是一位著名的金融市场独立评论员，同时也是银行业最有影响力的五大人物之一。本书主要叙述了科学、技术和金融的进步历程，介绍了新兴科学技术的发展历史。笔者主要翻译其第六章《所有人的崛起》，本章重点介绍了移动支付平台的兴起、亚洲和非洲快速发展的无现金社会对银行业的影响以及数字识别系统的发展。原文本行文风格简洁直接。

笔者希望本章的翻译能够帮助中国读者更好地理解瞬息万变的生活，为其提供金融科技方面最新的指导思想，为众公司提供学习先进的理念的机会。本报告主要分析了基于尤金奈达的功能对等理论下，翻译过程中所使用的策略和技巧，以及译者通过此项目，对科普类文本翻译的一些思考。本翻译成果也可以为其他译者翻译类似文本提供参考，丰富科普类文本的翻译案例。

关键词：功能对等理论；归化策略；科普类文本；金融科技；移动支付

Contents

A Report on the Translation of Digital HumanThe Rise of Everyone

Introduction

This translation report is based on a financial popular science book Digital Human. It was written by Chris Skinner, and first published by Marshall Cavendish International (Asia) Pte Ltd on March 1, 2018, then introduced at into China in English version by Xiaoxiao Press Group. Digital Human mainly describes the progress of science, technology and financial industry in recent years, and introduces the history of emerging network technology. This book is perfectly aligned with the current fast-moving real world, so it allows readers to understand the latest scientific developments and can give readers a passion for learning.

The project was launched on September 17th, 2018. Project members translated different chapters separately. After typesetting and proofreading, the final product was formed on October 19th, and the project was completed. The products include the Chinese translation in Word and PDF format, bilingual version in Word format, glossary in Excel format and the translation project report.

The translator mainly translated the sixth chapter, The Rise of Everyone. This chapter is of 32 pages, with about 7500 words, describing the rise of mobile payment platforms and the development of digital identification systems. The translation is mainly based on the theory of functional equivalence, so that target readers can get the most consistent information with the original readers.

The translator wrote this report after the project was completed. This report includes five parts. Part one is an overview of this translation project, including the background, significance and procedure. Part two provides information about the preparation before translation, including analysis of all aspects of the source text. Part three introduces the theoretical framework, analyzes the characteristics of the source text and determines the translation strategy according to the source text. Part four is the main body of the report. According to the actual translation, the author makes the case analysis from different levels, with specific translation strategies and methods. Part five is a summary of this project, and the author hope to provide some help for the translation of such texts.

1. Project Overview

1.1 Project Background

This translation project is a cooperative project between Xiaoxiao Press Group and the School of Foreign Language and Literature of Chongqing University of Education. The project was scheduled to be from September 17 to October 21, 2018. In reality, it was completed on October 19, taking 31 days. The students undertook the main E-C translation work under the guidance of the tutor, and then designed the report according to this process.

Digital Human mainly describes the progress of science, technology and finance and introduces the history of the development of emerging science and technology. This book expounds the current digital society status from several aspects, including the development process of the network, the rise of new platforms, the rise of robots, the new structure of financial technology, the establishment of mobile trading platforms and the rise and fall of banking system, etc. The author also makes predictions on the future digital society. The author of the book, Chris Skinner, a prominent independent commentator on the financial markets and the chair of the European networking forum The Financial Services Club, is one of the Top 5 most influential people on in the banking industry. He has published many bestselling books such as FinTech, Digital Bank, and ValueWeb.

The sixth chapter, The Rise of Everyone, focuses on the rise of mobile payment platforms, the impact of the fast-growing cashless society in Asia and Africa on the banking industry, and the development of digital identification systems. It shows readers how the digital age has influenced human society and demonstrates the changes that companies of all sizes have made to adapt to the new digital business.

The style of source text is simple and straightforward, which needs to be retained in the translation. Translators can use annotations to explain the content when necessary, and the words in the images should also be translated.

1.2 Project Significance

China has a large population, with backward education infrastructures, a low average education level and a poor overall scientific literacy level of the public. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out scientific popularization, which indeed has been highly valued by the government and the society. Various forms of media have been used to spread the popularization of scientific knowledge and show the charm of science. Popular science books are one of them.

The promotion of various emerging technologies has hastened the birth of many popular science works. The translator hopes to introduce excellent science works to Chinese readers, in order to increase the scientific knowledge and enthusiasm of the readers, so chose a science book as the source material.

The translator hopes that the translation of this chapter can help Chinese readers better understand the fast-changing life, improve the research enthusiasm of readers interested in the digital field, provide them with the latest guiding ideology, and also give chances for companies to learn advanced concepts, providing them innovative ideas. At the same time, the functional equivalence theory and the domestication translation strategy used in translation can also be used for reference by others. This translation can provide a reference for other translators in translating similar texts, and enrich the translation cases of popular science works.

1.3 Translation Procedure

1.3.1 Before Translation

In order to maintain the accuracy of the translation and correctly express the connotation of the source text, the translator prepared for two days before translation. On the first day, the translator intensively read Chapter 6, skimmed through the rest text, and searched the author's background information on the Internet, to have a holistic perception of the text, and to analyze the content structure and language characteristics. Secondly, the translator read some professional articles to get more knowledge about the big picture. And, by comparing the Chinese version translations of some parallel texts, the translator basically mastered the general translation style of such texts. On the second day, the translator read materials of translation theory. By doing so, the translator got a deeper understanding of different translation strategies, and then found out which guiding principles and strategies are

best applied in this time. Finally, the terminology was extracted through Tmxmall, combined with manual review to form a glossary.

1.3.2 During Translation

Firstly, the original file was converted from PDF format into Word format through PDFelement. In order to ensure the unity of a large number of terms in the text, in the translation process, the mode of computer-aided translation plus manual proofreading was mainly adopted. Online dictionaries were used to solve the problem of difficult words, such as Bing Dictionary and Baidu Dictionary. The translator used Google Translate to process the text, then used MemoQ for manual translation and modification, and finally used Trados to conduct mutual review peer to peer.

1.3.3 After Translation

The translator completed the first draft in 14 days, then spent 5 days checking and revising others works, and finally made a final draft after 6 days of self-revision. After the translation is completed, the translator spent 4 days typesetting through Photoshop. As of this time, it took 31 days in total, 2 days ahead of schedule, and the project was successfully completed.

2 Preparation before Translation

2.1 The Content of the Source Text

The sixth chapter, The Rise of Everyone, focuses on the rise of mobile payment platforms, the impact of the fast-growing cashless society in Asia and Africa on the banking industry, and the development of digital identification systems. After the birth of human society, the invention of money, and the industrial revolution, human ushered in the Internet age after the digital revolution. Nowadays, the Internet is developing rapidly, and the globalized world has brought unprecedented opportunities and challenges to us human. The emergence of inclusive finance, digital currency, and peer-to-peer transactions has forced us to redefine and examine the inherent financial system, which is profoundly transforming human lives. It shows readers how the digital age has influenced human society and demonstrates the changes that companies of all sizes have made to adapt to the new digital business.

2.2 Stylistic Features of the Source Text

This popular science, scientific, literary, popular and interesting, aims at popularizing scientific and technical knowledge. The author introduces some rigorous scientific and technological content in an easy-to-understand language and through some oral dialogues.

At the lexical level, the source text has rigor words and objective terminology and there are numbers of proper nouns such as the names of Internet technology, software, institutions and documents, for example, the major mobile network operatorsAirtel, Reliance Jio and Vodafoneare now using Aadhaar as a replacement for paper proof of identification in a process they call eKYC., the Unique Identification Authority of India and Mobile Economy Sub-Saharan Africa 2017.

At the sentential level, there are many long sentences, including numbers of clauses. For example, China and India are discussed in depth in the Ant Financial case study at the end of this book, which includes an interview with Vijay Shekhar Sharma, the charismatic founder and CEO of Indias Paytm, whose majority investor is Ant Financial. Parallel structures are also used, for example, Many others are victims. Victims of war. Victims of politics. Victims of human traffickers. Victims of the inhumanity of humans to humans. And there are many rhetoric questions, for example, If you have no legal identity, what is the issue? The issue is that

The original text is a blend of history, technology and finance. Thanks to Skinners methodical approach and conversational style, the text is easy to read. Through some small stories and personal experience, the author narrates the development process of financial science and technology. The author uses the first person to describe his rich travel experience and personal thinking with simple language. The rhetoric of questioning used in many places makes readers and the author resonate as if they are talking face to face. There are also some dialogues in the article, making the cases authentic and convincing. The language is easy and fluent, with strong readability.

2.3 Translation Resources

Before translating, the translator consulted relevant literature on translation theory, strategies and skills to lay the guiding ideology for translation work. By studying Stylistic and Translation of Popular Science and On the Expression of Literary Beauty in the English-Chinese Translation of Popular Science, the translator found out the general characteristics of popular science, and thus determined the characteristics of target translation works. After reading From Dynamic Equivalence to Functional Equivalence – A Brief Introduction to Nida's Equivalence Theory and On the Role of Nida's Equivalence Theory on Foreignization and Domestication in English-Chinese Translation, etc., the translator got a deeper understanding of Nida's translation theory. After consideration, the translator chose functional equivalence theory as the guiding theory of this translation project and decided to adopt the domestication strategy.

The source text of this project is mainly about the development of mobile payment and biometric technology in Africa. For the deficiency of the background knowledge in this professional field, the translator focused on selecting some materials related to the source text to complete the translation work more accurately and appropriately. For example, by reading Inclusive Financial Markets: is Transformation Under Way in Kenya, the translator understood the current situation of financial market transition in Africa. Myths of digital technology in Africa describes the development of mobile remittance and payment services in some countries in Africa; Identity, Authentication, and Access Management in Openstack: Implementing and Deploying Keystone describes the development of biometrics, its risks and its impact on the financial business. By studying such materials and comparing them as parallel texts, the translator got a personal understanding of the field of mobile finance and biometrics in Africa, and was more familiar with some proper nouns and terminology, which provided a strong guidance in the subsequent translation process.

3. Theoretical Framework

The core of contemporary translation theory is that translation of different types of articles should use different translation principles and methods (Guo, 2004:75). When studying the translation of popular science works, translators should take full account of the characteristics of the source text, then choose the most suitable translation guidelines. This chapter summarizes the characteristics of popular science works and rules of functional equivalence theory and domestication, aiming to explain the applicability of functional equivalence theory in the translation of popular science works, and provide theoretical basis for later translation practice and case analysis.

3.1 Stylistic Features of Popular Science Texts

The scientific and technical literature can be divided into three categories according to their formality: scientific papers, popular science works and technical texts (Fang, 1999:32). Among them, the popular science works are written by professionals to laymen to popularize scientific and technological knowledge. In order to clearly

explain the scientific principles, it is necessary to use a variety of literary methods, making the text readable. Guo Jianzhong proposed in the book "Studies of Sci-Tech Translation" that popular science is a genre combining literature and science, aiming to spread and popularize scientific and technological knowledge to the masses in plain language. The characteristics of popular science works can be summarized as: scientific, literary, popular and interesting (Guo, 2004:7-12). Therefore, he further proposed three standards for the translation of popular science: The translation is loyal to the source text and conveys accurate knowledge; The translation is fluent and has literary talents; The translation is easy to understand and conforms to target language habits (Guo, 2004:85). Based on the above assertions, the translation of popular science should be different from that of scientific paper and technical prose. It must be accurate and clear and logically reasonable, and properly use some rhetorical devices or translation skills to organically combine the scientific knowledge and literary elements. This combination can make the translation correct, understandable, and literary. Popular science works play an important role in the dissemination of science and technology. It is impossible for its readers to be familiar with all the aspects of professional knowledge, so the translation must be easy to understand and faithfully convey the original artistic image. Only in this way can it be well accepted by most readers, and maximize the spread of advanced science and technology. The Translator should pay more attention to the specific conditions of the target readers, especially their educational background, social status, their culture, history, and their profession (Venuti, 2004). Popular science translation should combine the methods of scientific translation and literary translation, so that the translation can "embody the accuracy and rigor of scientific knowledge and information, and make people willing to read and study, which is the true role of science popularization" (Wang, 2006:36).

3.2 Functional Equivalence Theory

Eugene A. Nida, an American linguist, translator, and translation theorist, whose main academic activities were around the translation of the Bible. Nida believes that there are two basic types of equivalence, namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence concerns the information itself, including the form and content. The translation is oriented by the source language, and the main purpose is to retain the original information and language form. In contrast, according to dynamic equivalence, the translator should focus on a dynamic relationship, and emphasize readers response.

Furtherly, Nida put forward the concept of "functional equivalence theory" in 1986 in his book From One Language to Another, co-authored by Jan de Waard. He accentuated that formal equivalence should also be achieved as possible after the achievement of dynamic equivalence, because the form, to some extent, can also convey information, such as the form of poetry, which should be retained as far as possible. Broadly speaking, equivalence means the readers can understand and appreciate it in essentially the same manner as the original readers did (Nida, 1982:112).

In his theory, Nida did not propose a specific translation strategy or skill, but rather established the functional equivalence theory on the guiding ideology that "translation is a form of communication" (Nida, 2001:86). Therefore, the translation strategy and method must be determined according to the purpose or function of the specific translation. The translation should be based on the analysis of source text and the purpose of the translation work. The translator has to choose the best processing method according to concrete context factors.

In this project, the four characteristics of popular science works determine the strategy and method of the translation. First of all, the scientific and literary features of popular science texts require translation to be faithful to the original intention, to correctly convey information, and at the same time to maintain literary

talents. This is consistent with the standard of functional equivalence theory that requires the reproduction of original text information (including semantics, style, literary image, etc.). As Liao Qiyi pointed out that functional equivalence theory is applicable to the translation of "works based on information or vocative functions" (Liao, 2000:98), functional equivalence is an effective theory of translation for the Bible or for other similar functional texts, such as advertising translation and scientific and technological translation. Secondly, the popularity and interest of popular science texts require translators to pay attention to the feelings of the target readers, generate translations that conform to the norms of the target language, and make translations coherent and intelligible. Similarly, functional equivalence theory emphasizes the reader's response, rather than the form of information (Liu, 2009). In conclusion, functional equivalence theory can provide effective guidance for the translation of popular science works.

3.3 Translation Strategies: Domestication

American scholar Lawrence Venuti interprets domestication in The Translator's Invisibility as the translator does not bother the reader as much as possible, let the author move closer to the reader and to bring the original author into translation culture" (Venuti, 2004:240). This is, the culture concept and language form in the source text will be deliberately translated into the target culture and language, so that the foreign culture and language shell of the original text can be eliminated or weakened, and connotation be maintained. One of the representatives of domestication should belong to Eugene A. Nida. From a social and cultural point of view, he put the target readers first, proposing that translation consists in the receptor language the closest equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Nida, 1969:12).

It can be seen that the translator needs to be as close as possible to the target readers. The advantages of domestication are the fluency and readability, which make the text easy to understand and accept by readers. Popular science is a branch of scientific texts, mainly aiming at spreading scientific knowledge, rather than displaying exotic customs. Therefore, the translator focus on target readers and mainly adopts domestication to avoid the complex cultural factors that make readers feel confused.

4. Cases Analysis

4.1 Lexical Level

4.1.1 Zero Translation

The "zero translation" means that the source language vocabulary is not translated into ready-made words in the target language. The concept of zero translation is supported by three aspects: language expression differences, cultural differences, and source language vocabulary innovation.

e.g.1

ST: MPOS

TT: POS机

e.g.2

ST: KYC documentation

TT: KYC文件

e.g.3

ST: Think of it as Apple Pay without the Apple and you get the idea.

TT:你把它想象成无需Apple（苹果手机）的Apple Pay(苹果支付)，就能明白其原理了。

Analysis: The above translations use the method of Transference in zero translation. Transference refers to the direct "transplantation" of vocabulary in the source language into the target language. This method conforms to the advancement of the times, the development of society and the further globalization of the economy. It reflects the influence on languages taken by cultural exchanges and interactions.

Although the above words all originated from abroad, they have been widely used in daily life by Chinese people, and become part of the Chinese vocabulary. So the translator followed the Chinese speaking habits and retained some of the original content.

4.1.2 Annotation

There are many differences between English and Chinese cultures, and some words in English do not have equivalent expressions in Chinese, forming a vacancy in the meaning of words. In this case, E-C translations often use the method of annotation to make up for the vacancy. In addition, nowadays, various fields are developing rapidly, and a large number of new words are produced every day. But in many cases, there is no accurate official translation, so the annotation can usually be used to supplement relevant information such as background materials for the reader to understand and avoid mistakes.

e.g.1

ST: China and India are discussed in depth in the Ant Financial case study at the end of this book, which includes an interview with Vijay Shekhar Sharma, the

charismatic founder and CEO of Indias Paytm, whose majority investor is Ant

Financial.

TT: 在本书结尾处的蚂蚁金服案例研究中，我对中国和印度进行了深入讨论，其中包括对印度Paytm（印度最大的移动支付和商务平台，蚂蚁金服是其最主要投资方）的创始人兼首席执行官维杰·谢哈尔·沙玛（Vijay Shekhar Sharma）的采访。

Analysis: The name of the person has been transliterated and annotated. Because he is an Indian, and his name appears on the Internet at a low frequency and cannot be accurately translated. The translator found that this name can be translated as "维杰·谢哈尔·沙玛" or 维杰·谢卡尔·夏尔马. If readers only know one of them, then there may be misunderstandings when reading. So, the translator added his original name to avoid mistakes. Secondly, the annotation of Paytm can help Chinese readers understand what kind of company it is. And by describing its important position in India, can explain why the author compares it with Ant Financial.

4.2 Sentential Level

4.2.1 Amplification

There are difference of thinking, language and expression habits between English and Chinese, so verbatim translation may lead to misunderstanding. Therefore, the translator can add some words or sentences when necessary. Through the amplification, the integrity of the grammatical structure and clarity of the meaning of the translation can both be guaranteed.

e.g.1

ST: We live in the developed economies complaining about legacy.

TT1: 我们生活在发达国家，抱怨遗产。(×)

TT2: 我们生活在发达国家，抱怨遗留的经济系统()

Analysis: The example above indicates that if the translator literally translates the ST as TT1, the meaning is not explicit. Through contextual analysis, the translator concludes that this sentence describes that the economic

system of western countries has been in existence for many years and has been very old since it was handed down from generation to generation. In the latter part, the author describes the active renewal of the economic system in Asian countries. Therefore, this is a contrast between the economic systems of the two regions, so the translator adds the noun "经济系统". If translated into "遗产" directly, without specifying specific contrasts, readers will be confused.

4.2.2 Inversion

Inversion implies a necessary change of word order or sentences structures to conform the good usage in the target language. As we all know, Chinese is a typical analytic language while modern English has evolved into a comprehensively synthetic-analytic language (Lian, 1993:118). English sentences are built up in an architectural style. More attention is paid to construct spatial structure, regardless of temporal sequences. On the contrary, Chinese sentences are built in chronological order. We often arrange ideas according to temporal or logical sequences.

e.g.1

ST: Today, it is cashless in most Tier 1 cities, with the same trend moving swiftly across the rest of the country, thanks to two major mobile wallet systemsAlipay and WeChat Pay.

TT: 但如今，由于两个主要的移动钱包系统支付宝和微信支付的出现，在中国大部分一线城市现金已经很少见了，且在中国其他地区这一趋势也在迅速发展。

Analysis: Generally, Chinese causal complex sentences follow the logical sequence of the cause and effect. This is mainly because the Chinese people is accustomed to recognizing things in the order in which they occur. On the contrary, in the western culture, individual independence is advocated, so they do not think that there is only one final reason for the result of a thing, and they will focus on the phenomenon itself and then conduct in-depth research. Therefore, they rarely use assertive causal complex sentences, but add the reason as supplementary content at the end of the sentence (Deng, 2016:36). So, the translator changes the positions of the reason and result in this sentence.

e.g.2

ST: In the meantime, India is trying to go cashless, well before most other nations have even developed a policy for such a goal.

TT: 与此同时，在大多数其他国家甚至还未制定与这一目标相关的政策之前，印度已经开始正试尝试社会无现金化。

Analysis: In Chinese, adverbials are generally placed at the beginning of the sentence and before the verb, while in English are usually at the end of the sentence. Moreover, in Chinese, people always put important information at the end of a sentence, while in English people put it at the front (Zhou, 2003). India's achievement of cashless is the focus of this sentence, so the translator postpones them in order to conform to Chinese expression habits.

4.2.3 Conversion

Translation is a process concerning two languages. Due to grammatical and cultural differences, translators need a certain conversion when translating. Conversions include lexical level (e.g., verb-noun), syntactic level (e.g., active-passive, coincidence-conceptual, word order), semantic level (e.g., concrete-generalized, positive-negative) and pragmatic level.

e.g.1

ST: Things are being done with technology that had not been conceived of before.

TT: 技术解决了很多问题，这些技术我们之前从未想到过的。

e.g.2

ST: The Chinese example is being replicated in many other nations across Asia, Africa and the Americas.

TT: 亚洲，非洲和美洲的许多其他国家正在复制中国的例子。

Analysis: One of the characteristics of English popular science text is the widespread use of passive voice, because the passive voice can more clearly explain the content that needs to be expressed than the active voice. That is, the part that needs to be stressed is put as the subject of the sentence, making its position prominent, thus readers can pay more attention to it. In Chinese, the usage of passive statements is much narrower and therefore less common. In the E-C translation of this sentence, passive voice is turned into active voice to make the translation more easily understanding and more acceptable to the target readers, which is also in line with the principle of functional equivalence theory.

e.g.3

ST: This makes for an incredible combination of technologies that reinvent much of the banking system.

TT: 这促使技术相互结合，并重塑了大部分的银行系统，令人难以置信。

Analysis: Nouns derived from verbs in English are often converted into verbs when translated into Chinese. The word combination is derived from combine, so the translator translated it as verb 结合.

e.g.4

ST: This makes for exciting times in emerging, developing and growth markets, but then we come back to the dullness of Europe.

TT: 这使新兴市场、发展中市场和成长型市场愈加兴奋，但与之相反的，是沉闷的欧洲市场。

Analysis: The translator converted the noun dullness into an adjective沉闷的, because in Chinese, the noun form of an adjective is uncommon. The translator transformed the noun into the adjective, which conforms to the expression habits of Chinese sentences, to avoid the confusion of Chinese readers. It also makes the sentences more concise and enhances their readability.

5. Project Summary

Through this translation project, the translator has gained a lot. Appropriate application of translation theories will definitely help produce more readable and faithful translation work. By translating the chosen report, the translator came to a better idea of how to efficiently use translation theories and techniques in translation practice.

Firstly, in the face of texts with many proper nouns, the translator verifies the content with the goal of respecting the source text and being reader-friendly, which also requires translator to have as much professional knowledge as possible. Science, technology and finance are hot topics, and knowledge in these areas are changing with each passing day, which requires translators to have a heart for new things and constantly study new fields. Translators should establish their own terminology library or make rational use of network resources to ensure the accuracy of professional texts.

The digital economy is playing an increasingly important role in the global economic growth. The latest global survey results show that although almost all chief strategy officers believe that digital technology is converting their industries, only a few companies are ready to respond to the change. In the Chinese market, the digital industry has not yet been highly trusted, and there is not enough experience and theory to guide the revolution. All

the above reasons have caused difficulties for the digital transformation of Chinese enterprises. Translators believe that this field has broad prospects and rapid development, and there will be more texts to be translated in the future. Therefore, further and deeper study is necessary.

At the same time, the computer-aided translation brought by the development of science and technology has brought great convenience to the translators. Especially when translating articles in the area of science, medicine or technology, the computer can help to ensure the professionalism and accuracy of the translation. However, for popular science, translators can not only rely on computer aided translation, because this kind of texts also contains plenty of literary elements. Therefore, it is necessary to be dependent on the translator's own literary reserves to achieve the cultural characteristics of translations. In the future, translators should learn to work with the intelligent machine to produce better works.

Translating the report not only increases my understanding of science, mobile money and finance, but also deepens my understanding of translation practice and translation theories. The process of encountering problems and working out proper solutions by turning to translation theories has made me a keener believer of the saying: Practice in the right way makes perfect.

Conclusion

The source text is a popular science work about mobile networks. Under the guidance of Nida's functional equivalence theory, the translator completed the project based on the domestication strategy, which took 31 days. This report details the background and completion of the project, and analyzes the skills and methods used in the translation of this kind of popular science articles.

Eugene A. Nidas functional equivalence theory is widely accepted by Chinese translators. However, Nida did not propose specific translation strategies and methods. The translator should under the guidance of this theory, focusing on the reader's response, analyze the specific situation and then adopt proper treatment methods. Therefore, the translator has made appropriate modifications in the translation to meet the needs of the target readers. In this report, the translator analyzes the skills used in translation at the lexical level and the sentential level in detail, which increases the actual cases of translation of popular science texts, and can provide reference for subsequent translation studies of others.

At the same time, the Chinese translation of this book can also give Chinese readers an opportunity to accept the newest knowledge and increase readers' reading options, which is conducive to the popularization and promotion of cutting-edge knowledge in China.

Although the translation project has been successfully completed, there are still many problems in this translation work, and the translator will think more deeply and modify it in the future.

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- 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》