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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

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重庆第二师范学院

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Technical Communication—

Understanding Ethical and Legal Considerations

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

School: School of Foreign Languages & Literatures

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Abstract: The paper is a translation report of Technical Communication, which is a textbook written by author Mike Markel. This book comprehensively explains the entire content of Technical communication from four aspects of

understanding the technical communication environment, planning the document, developing and testing the verbal and visual information, learning important applications. Based on the content of Technical Communication, the author focuses on the second chapter, Understanding Ethical and Legal Considerations. The text type of this chapter is legal text. It mainly analyzes the current situation of technical communication and dissemination from two levels of morality and law, summarizes and proposes the guidelines that people should follow in the workplace.

The thesis summarizes the background and process of the entire translation project, and analyzes the characteristics of the original text. Aiming at the problems in translation, the key points and difficulties of translation were analyzed from the lexical level and the syntactic level, and solutions were put forward.

Functional equivalence theory provides a theoretical basis for translation activities of the full text. The thesis uses the translation method of literal translation, zero translation, annotation, amplification and inversion to achieve a more complete translation effect.

Key words: Law; functional equivalence theory; literal translation

摘要：本文是关于《技术传播》的翻译报告，该书是作者迈克·马克尔（Mike Markel）编写的一本教科书。本书从理解技术交流环境，计划文档，开发和测试口头和视觉信息，学习重要应用程序四个方面全面讲解了技术交流的全部内容。基于技术交流和传播的内容，作者专注于第二章“理解道德和法律考虑因素”的理解和翻译。本章的文本类型是法律文本。它主要从道德和法律两个层面分析了技术交流和传播的现状，总结并提出了人们在工作场所应遵循的基本准则。

本文总结了整个翻译项目的背景和过程，并分析了原语文本的特点。针对翻译中存在的问题，从词汇层面和句法层面分析了翻译的重点和难点，并提出了相应的解决方案。功能对等理论为全文翻译活动提供了理论基础。本文采用直译，零译，音译，增译，语序调整的翻译方法和翻译技巧来达到更完整的翻译效果。

关键词：法律；功能对等理论；直译

Contents

Introduction6

1. Project Overview7

1.1 Project Background7

1.2 Project Significance8

1.3 Text Background8

1.4 Translation Procedure9

1.4.1 Pre-translation9

1.4.2 While-translation10

1.4.3 Post-translation10

2. Analysis of the Source Text11

2.1 The Content of the Source Text11

2.2 Stylistic Features of the Source Text12

3. Theoretical Framework12

3.1 Translation Theory12

3.2 Translation Strategy14

4. Difficulties and Solutions14

4.1 Lexical Level14

4.1.1 Literal Translation14

4.1.2 Annotation15

4.1.3 Zero Translation16

4.2 Syntactic Level17

4.2.1 Amplification17

4.2.2 Omission18

4.2.3 Inversion19

4.2.4 Charts20

5. Summary21

Conclusion22

References24

Appendix Source Text and Target Text26

Acknowledgements27

A Report on the Translation of Technical Communication—Understanding Ethical and Legal Considerations

Introduction

The development of the economy and the intensification of globalization have promoted the rise of the translation industry and created a hot prospect for it. With the development trend of internationalization, more translation needs have been achieved. Legal translation has the function of cultural exchange between countries, and it is a dispute of interests between companies. For ordinary people, knowledge of the law and understanding of the law are also essential. Law is a social norm that achieves justice, reflects fairness, and regulates human behavior. The role of law is to maintain social order and protect the personal safety and interests of the general public. Legal translation involves many translation needs and affects all aspects of society, thus reflecting its important research significance and value.

Legal translation is an important research direction shared by the legal and translation communities (Lan, 2013:46).

This book, Technical Communication, is in line with the research needs of translators. This is a textbook that mainly teaches people to learn how to do technical writing. The translator mainly studied the second chapter of this book, “Understanding Ethical and Legal Considerations”, which is mainly about the moral and legal problems people will encounter in their work, and put forward the corresponding guidelines. This book is very practical and conforms to social development trends. As a professional technical writing textbook, it provides important help for students and professionals.

In addition to introduction and Conclusion, the thesis is divided into five parts. The thesis summarizes the background and process of the entire translation project, and analyzes the characteristics of the original text. Aiming at the problems in translation, the key points and difficulties of translation were analyzed from the lexical level and the syntactic level, and solutions were put forward. Functional equivalence theory provides a theoretical basis for translation activities of the full text. The thesis uses the translation method of literal translation, zero translation, annotation, amplification and inversion to achieve a more complete translation effect. Finally, it summarizes the difficulties and the gains in translation.

1. Project Overview

1.1 Project Background

Technical Communication is a book about technical communication and technical writing skills written by Mike

Markel. It will be published by Xiaoxiao Publishing House. The style of original text is unpretentious, flat and straightforward, with more layout content. Translators are required to translate according to the original style. The target readers are mainly technology fans, business workers, students. The project schedule is from 9 September 2019 to 21 October 2019.

Implementation:

2019.09.09-2019.09.11 Organize a project team

2019.09.12-2019.09.14 Assign translation tasks

2019.09.15-2019.09.18 Establish project term base

2019.09.19-2019.10.03 Complete the first draft

2019.10.04-2019.10.09 Complete the reviewing draft

2019.10.10-2019.10.15 Complete final draft

2019.10.16-2019.10.21 Typesetting, finish product

This project requires 6 aspects. First, translators need to ensure that terms are consistent and attached to the glossary. Second, translators need to use translation software for translations in order to export the glossary. Third, the content of the pictures in the text also needs to be translated. Translators can directly take screenshots of the pictures and make the translation into a Chinese-English comparison in the form of a table. Fourth, all proper nouns are in Chinese and are attached to the glossary. Fifth, what needs special explanation, the translator needs to comment next to it. Sixth, except for online learning tips, translators may not translate, and try to translate other contents as close as possible to the original format. When the translator encounters something that cannot be handled, it is attached to the end of the chapter and marked with a frame. The translation project requires a project manager, multiple reviewers, and multiple translators. Each person translates more than 7,000 words. During this period, under the guidance of the project manager, the translator of the report acted as translator, reviser and typesetter.

1.2 Project Significance

The translator hopes that this translation will help readers understand the current status of technical communication and technical writing industry, and stimulate readers' interest in technical writing and technology communication. At the same time, the translator hopes that this translation will help readers use the guidelines in the text to solve ethical and legal issues at work.

In this translation, the translator also benefits greatly. The translator has enriched translation experience and learned how to translate legal texts using literal translation, augmented translation and other translation methods and techniques under the guidance of functional equivalence theory. Secondly, the translator understands the current status and development prospects of technical communication and technical writing. Then the translator learned some legal knowledge, such as the specific content and requirements of contract law and trademark law. And, the translator knows some rules to be observed in the workplace, such as not being able to complain to the boss privately. At the same time, the translator uses Functional Equivalent translation theory to translate the text, which can be used for reference by others. It provides a reference for other translators to translate using the translation strategy of Domestication, the translation method of Literal Translation and the translation techniques of Inversion, Zero Translation, Transliteration and Amplification. The reorganizing and translating proper nouns for the text can be viewed and applied to translation practice by others.

1.3 Text Background

The author of the book, Mike Markel, is a director of technical communication at Boise State University, where he teaches both undergraduate and graduate courses. The former editor of IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication, he is the author of numerous articles and six books about technical communication, including Ethics and Technical Communication: A Critique and Synthesis. Using a student-friendly voice, Mike Markel shows writers how to tackle the major types of documents and writing situations they will encounter in their professional lives. Excellent and always fresh sample documents and examples demonstrate effective techniques and offer plenty of opportunities for analysis, while interactive cases provide engaging scenarios for writing practice. The new edition incorporates the latest workplace and technology trends, offering new advice for how and why to use social media effectively in technical communication.

1.4 Translation Procedure

1.4.1 Pre-translation

The translator read through the book before translating. The translator first used the Adobe Acrobat DC software to convert the original file from PDF format into Word format. The terminology was then extracted through Tmxmall web page, combined with manual review to form a glossary. And the translator imported Word files and pre-made glossaries into memoQ for translation.

At the same time, the translator also found parallel texts, International Business Law, through the British National Corpus and the American Contemporary English Corpus. International Business Law is a textbook written by Dr. Zhang Xuesen. The book has formed its own characteristics in the content system. This book tells the main business lines of international goods sales, and selects the relevant commercial activity links and fields. The author gradually began to study and narrated the international commercial legal system, forming a legal norm system of international commercial law. Its content mainly includes ten aspects: an overview of international commercial law, commercial organization law, international commercial agency law, international commercial contract law, international cargo sales law, international cargo transportation and insurance, international payment settlement, international product liability law, international intellectual property law (Including international technology transfer), international commercial dispute resolution, etc.

This translation referred to a lot of literature. Before the translation, the translator read the Handbook of Technical Writing. Concise Course on Translation Theory and Practice (《翻译理论与实践简明教程》), Translation Theory: A Course book (《中外翻译理论教程》) and Translation Skills (《翻译研究中的概念混淆——以“翻译策略”、“翻译方法”和“翻译技巧”为例》) served as the main support of translation theory.

1.4.2 While-translation

In the translation project, the number of words to be translated is about 7000 words.

The translation time for the first draft was 15 days. On the first day, the translator completed the pre-translation in memoQ with the help of parallel text. In 2-11 days, the average translator translated 1,000 words per day. When faced with obscure words and sentences, the translator chosen to translate with Google and Youdao and Bing. In 12-15 days, the translator checked the first draft, inquired and corrected the uncertain names, company names, software names, legal terms, etc. in the translation, and finally submitted the manuscript.

The main content of the second draft was the review work, which took a total of 6 days. In 1-2 days, the translator downloaded the documents that need to be reviewed, and read through the document annotations that needed to be

modified. In 3-4 days, the translator commented on the inaccurate long and difficult sentences in the translation. In 5-6 days, the translator focused on reviewing the processing of the pictures and corresponding text in the translation, and submitting the manuscript.

The final draft was mainly revised based on the post-review comments, which took a total of 6 days. In 1-4 days, the translator carefully revised according to the comments. In 5-6 days, the translator read through the original text and the translation to ensure that the content was not missing and the translation was accurate.

1.4.3 Post-translation

After the translation was completed, the translator exported the translated Chinese translation file, English-Chinese bilingual file, and translation memorized file from memoQ. The translator typeset the exported file according to the original layout format, and finally used Adobe Acrobat DC to convert all Word format files to PDF format files. After the project was completed, the translator uploads the project file to GitHub. Firstly, the translator needed to register on GitHub and added Suntarliarn as a friend. Secondly, after the application for adding friends was approved, the translator accepted the invitation to join the CQUE Translation Report 2016 project team. Finally, uploaded the project file in the TC translation project folder, and added your own folder in the CQUE-Translation-Report 2016 project team for later material submission.

2. Analysis of the Source Text

2.1 The Content of the Source Text

Through clear advice and an accessible visual design, Mike Markel's Technical Communication models the principles it teaches, offering practical strategies that students can put to use right away. There are 21 chapters in the book, which is divided into four parts. The first part is chapters 1-4, which focuses on incorporating the latest workplace and technology trends to help readers understand the technical communication environment, offering new advice for how and why to use social media effectively in technical communication. The second part is chapters 5-7, which focuses on analyzing the audience and purpose of technical writing content, determining the research topic, and collecting and organizing useful information. The third part is chapters 8-13, which focuses on developing and testing language and visual information, such as instructing how to capture important information, how to write correct, effective and persuasive sentences, how to create graphics, typesetting, how to design printed and online documents, and more. The fourth part is chapters 14-21, which focus on showing writers how to tackle the major types of documents and writing situations they will encounter in their professional lives. Excellent and always fresh sample documents and examples demonstrate effective techniques and offer plenty of opportunities for analysis, while interactive cases provide engaging scenarios for writing practice.

The second chapter, Understanding Ethical and Legal Considerations, is the part translated by the translator of this report. And this part of the translation has about 7000 words. The text type of this chapter is legal text. It mainly includes three parts: one is to analyze a person's obligations to the employer, the public and the environment from a moral perspective. The second is to analyze a person's obligations in four aspects: copyright law, trademark law, contract law, and liability law from a legal perspective. The third is an analysis of the role of corporate culture in ethical and legal behavior, as well as examples of how bicycle manufacturers, Texas Instruments, and Zipcar Car Rental Inc. handle ethical and legal issues at work. It concludes and presents guidelines in the workplace.

2.2 Stylistic Features of the Source Text

The text introduces the ethical and legal obligations of individuals and companies. It cites examples of companies dealing with ethical and legal issues at work, and summarizes and proposes guidelines in the workplace. The original text is a legal text, which determines that the purpose of translation is to convey objective information of the original text. At the lexical level, legal texts emphasize the use of accurate words, simple and concise, rigorous and standardized, with strong generality and tolerance, in line with legal context and legal norms. At the sentence level, legal texts make heavy use of declarative and imperative sentences without emotion. At the level of discourse strategy, legal texts focus on persuasion by reason, and mainly adopt the way of narrative, explanation and argument. The legal structure must be thorough, rigorous, scientific and reasonable. At the level of style, both English and Chinese legal styles are solemn.

3. Theoretical Framework

3.1 Translation Theory

The goal of pursuing "loyalty" in translation is the center around translation practice and theory for thousands of years. In the long-term translation practice and theoretical exploration, in order to have a standard for the conversion between the source language and the target language, the famous American linguist Eugene Nida proposed a famous "Dynamic Equivalence" translation theory, namely "functional equivalence" (Ren, 2014:89). The target language reader's response to the translated information and the source language reader's response to the original text are kept in dynamic consistency, that is, the source language's semantics and style should be as dynamic as possible with the target language's semantics and style (Lan, 2013:46).

As a special text, the legal text has its own laws and characteristics. It has strong professionalism, long and complex sentences, accurate and standard words, and rigorous text structure. Due to the high degree of seriousness and rigor of the legal text, its translation must be accurate and the content of the original text must be translated accurately. At the same time, it is necessary to achieve equivalence in stylistic style and legal effect. The difference between the words may be related to the safety of property life (Chen, 2012:213).

When translating legal styles, the faithful original text should be placed first, and the smoothness and elegance of the translation should be placed second, which is determined by the style characteristics of the original language. The translation method can be straight, and the translator should fully consider the language form used in the source text of the law and try to maintain it. This includes preserving the basic forms of vocabulary, sentence making, and rhetorical techniques in the source text to make the translated language fluent and easy to understand. At the same time, the translator can also adopt free translation in the translation process according to the actual situation. Its main purpose is to fully express the ideological content, connotation and meaning in the source text. However, translators should not be bound by the constraints of linguistic forms when translating, and be flexible in terms of words, sentence structure, and text characteristics, and are not limited to the original text. In addition, the interpretation method can also be used, that is, the necessary annotations, annotations and interpretations of the original text. In short, for the translation of legal style, the first principle to be followed is to strive for the equivalence of the referential meanings to be expressed between the source language and the target language (Xie, 2019:13).

3.2 Translation Strategy

The legal text has its own unique characteristics and is more solemn, rigorous and concise in language. The translation community once recognized that the translation of legal terms in legal texts should not change their

source language information according to their language characteristics. They can only be converted in their native language, requiring more faithfulness to the original text. Therefore, in many cases, the translation of legal terms is often translated word by word, and fewer translators will use foreignization (Yuan, 2015:9).

However, in the translation practice, whether to adopt the domestication or foreignization is not absolute, but the translation strategy is flexibly adjusted according to the actual translation context and cultural background. In the initial stage of external communication, domestication needs to be adopted mostly. With the improvement of the external environment and the improvement of the quality of readers, foreignization can or should be used for translation, which helps to transmit information completely and improve efficiency. Therefore, when translating legal English, domestication should be the main, foreignization should be the supplement, and they should be combined to guide the translation practice. (Yu, 2008:121).

4. Difficulties and Solutions

4.1 Lexical Level

At the lexical level, the translator mainly analyzes terms, personal names, company names, and mainly study the translation methods of social software names. The translators mainly use literal translation, annotation and zero translation.

4.1.1 Literal Translation

The translation method is to keep the content of the original text while translating, while retaining the metaphor, image, and national and local colors of the original text.

It should be pointed out that under the condition that the original thought content can be accurately expressed and the translation language norm is not violated, literal translation has its merits. On the one hand, it helps to preserve the style of the original works; on the other hand, it can enter a new expression method.

e. g. 1:

ST: Copyright

TT: 版权法

e. g. 2:

ST: Express warranty

TT: 明示担保

e. g. 3:

ST: Product-liability law

TT: 产品责任法

Analysis: In the above three examples, copyright law, express warranty and product liability law are all terms commonly used in legal texts. Such nouns have a corresponding clear expression in Chinese. In the translation process, a direct translation method is adopted, so that the reader does not feel rusty during the reading process, which is convenient for understanding and reading.

4.1.2 Annotation

Due to the many differences between English and Chinese cultures, some cultural words in English have no equivalents in Chinese at all, resulting in gaps in meaning. In this case, English-Chinese translation often uses the annotation method to fill the gap. Annotations can often be used to supplement relevant information such as background material, the origin of words, etc., for the reader to understand.

Eg4:

ST: For instance, if you work for Zipcar, you can legally copy information from the Zipcar website and use it in other Zipcar documents.

TT: 例如, 如果您为Zipcar工作, 您可以合法地从Zipcar网站上复制信息并将其用于其他Zipcar文档中。(Zipcar是美国的一家分时租赁互联网汽车共享平台。)

Eg5:

ST: Unless you obtained written permission from Car2Go to use its intellectual property, you would be infringing on Car2Go's copyright.

TT: 除非您获得Car2Go使用其知识产权的书面许可, 否则将侵犯Car2Go的版权。(car2go项目是国际知名豪车制造商戴姆勒旗下的汽车共享项目, 主要采用奔驰smart组成单程、自由流动式汽车即时共享体系, 租车人无需在指定地点租车和还车, 租用车更为便捷、灵活。)

Analysis: In the above two examples, both zipcar and car2go belong to foreign companies, and no corresponding Chinese vocabulary was found by searching the data. And the translator thinks that it is possible not to translate and adopt the way of annotation. This translation not only preserves foreign cultural elements, but also clearly explains what zipcar and car2go are. Readers not only became clear when reading, but also increased their own knowledge and common sense.

4.1.3 Zero Translation

The translation method is to translate the words in the source language without using the words in the target language. There are two levels of meaning here: the first level means that the vocabulary in the source language is intentionally untranslated; the second level means that the words in the source language are not translated into words in the target language.

Eg6:

ST: Companies can argue, for example, that your collection of Twitter followers is in fact a customer list and therefore the company's intellectual property.

TT: 例如, 公司可以辩称, 您在Twitter上的关注者实际上是一个客户列表, 因此是公司的知识产权。

Eg7:

ST: Because courts have found that a photo on Facebook or a blog or even a tweet is equivalent to a printed publication (Bettinger, 2010), you could inadvertently start the clock ticking.

TT: 由于法院发现Facebook或博客上的照片, 甚至一条推文都相当于印刷出版物(贝廷格, 2010), 因此您可能在不经意间被开始计时。

Analysis: In both cases, Twitter and Facebook are familiar software that we are familiar with. And the target readers of this article are mostly students and intellectuals, so these two terms will not be stranger. The translator believes that in this case, Twitter and Facebook cannot translate and retain the original cultural characteristics.

4.2 Syntactic Level

At the syntactic level, the author uses amplification, omission, and inversion to translate long and difficult sentences in the text according to the expression habits, reading habits and structure of the text.

4.2.1 Amplification

The translation method refers to the different ways of thinking, language habits and expressions of English and

Chinese, adding some words, short sentences or sentences to the translation, so as to more accurately express the meaning contained in the original text. In short, there are two purposes of amplification, one is to ensure the completeness of the grammatical structure of the translation, and the other is to ensure the clarity of the translation.

Eg8:

ST: For these reasons, ethicists have described a general set of principles that can help people organize their thinking about the role of ethics within an organizational context.

TT: 针对这些原因, 伦理学家制定了一套通用的原则, 这些原则可以帮助人们在组织环境中组织对伦理道德角色的思考。

Eg9:

ST: Today, most court rulings are based on the premise that the manufacturer knows more about its products than the consumer does and therefore has a greater responsibility to make sure the products comply with all of the manufacturer's claims and are safe.

TT: 如今, 大多数法院判决均基于一个前提, 即制造商比消费者更了解其产品, 因此制造商负有确保产品符合所有要求并安全的更大责任。

Analysis: In the above two examples, “这些原则” and “制造商” have been translated separately. This translation method makes the sentence structure more complete, the writing more fluent and easy to understand, and it is more in line with the target language reader's language rules and reading habits.

4.2.2 Omission

Omission is used for the sake of conciseness and more in line with the target language habits, so as to delete words that do not conform to the target language thinking habits, language habits and expressions. It is a translation method that avoids the burden of translation without the meaning of the original text having any influence on it.

Eg10:

ST: As you think about this case, you have to consider a related question: should you tell the other people on the hiring committee that one of the applicants is your friend?

TT1: 在您考虑此案时, 您必须考虑一个相关的问题: 您是否应该告诉招聘委员会中的其他人, 申请人之一是您的朋友?

TT2: 在考虑此案时, 您必须考虑一个相关的问题: 是否应该告诉招聘委员会中的其他人, 申请人之一是您的朋友?

Analysis: In this example, comparing translation 1 and translation 2, the translator thinks that translation 2 is better. Because the subject of the entire sentence is “you” in the original, and “you” appears repeatedly in the original text, the translator considers it very cumbersome. And in the sentence “As you think about this case, you have to consider a related question”, “you” appears twice, and the translator thinks that you can omit the “you” in the adverbial and only keep the subject in the main sentence. . In “should you tell the other people on the hiring committee that one of the applicants is your friend?”, the context of the contact indicates that the subject of this sentence is “you”, which is the same as the first half of the sentence, so it can be omitted.

Eg11:

ST: It is unethical to devote considerable time to moonlighting (performing an outside job, such as private consulting), because the outside job could lead to a conflict of interest and because the heavy workload could make you less productive in your primary position.

TT: 花大量时间做兼职(比如私人咨询)是不道德的, 因为外部工作可能会导致利益冲突, 而且繁重的工作可能会使您的主要工作效率

降低。

Analysis: "Because" appears twice in the original text. The translator took into account the language habits and expressions of the target language readers during the translation process, and omitted one of the "because", leaving only one. Such a translation reads more fluently and coherently, and is more in line with the reading habits of the target language readers.

4.2.3 Inversion

During the translation process, because the original word order cannot be fully retained and reproduced in the translation, in order to comply with the target language's expression habits and thinking patterns, the original word order is translated in the target language in accordance with the logical order, expression order, and writing mode Group of sentences.

Eg12:

ST: This standard concerns the positive and negative effects that an action or a policy has, will have, or might have on others.

TT: 该标准涉及一项行动或一项政策对他人将会产生或可能产生的正面和负面影响。

Eg13:

ST: In other words, she is likely to be very successful in the working world, regardless of whether she is offered this particular job.

TT: 换句话说, 无论她是否得到这份工作, 她在职场中都可能非常成功。

Eg14:

ST: One of the six is a friend of yours who has been unable to secure a professional job since graduating from college two years ago.

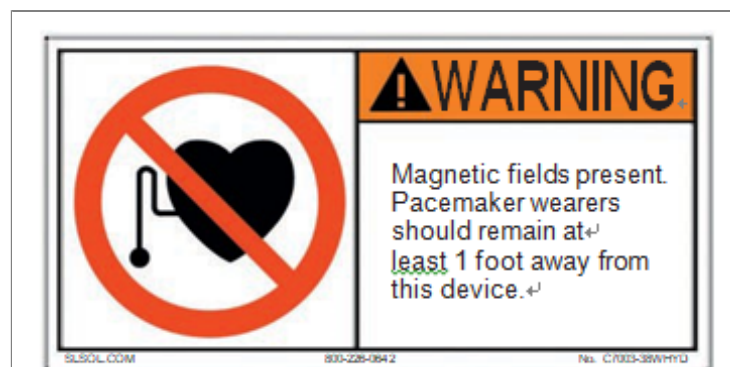
TT: 六个人中有一个是您的朋友, 自从两年前大学毕业以来一直无法找到一份与专业相关的工作。

Analysis: In the above three examples, the translation technique of the order exchange method is used. The translator actually changed the word order of the translation according to the expression habits and thinking methods of the target language readers, so that the purpose and the readers could read and understand conveniently.

4.2.4 Charts

There are many pictures, icons and charts in the original text. The text in the pictures must be extracted and processed separately before translation. Otherwise, garbled characters will appear when importing memoQ for translation. Pay attention to the handling of pictures when you typeset after translation, especially when Word files are converted to PDF files, pictures will be lost. Therefore, in this part, the translator spent a lot of time and energy.

Eg15:



ST:



TT:

Eg16:

GUIDELINES Dealing with Copyright Questions

Consider the following advice when using material from another source.

- ▶ **Abide by the fair-use concept.** Do not rely on excessive amounts of another source's work (unless the information is your company's own boilerplate).
- ▶ **Seek permission.** Write to the source, stating what portion of the work you wish to use and the publication you wish to use it in. The source is likely to charge you for permission.
- ▶ **Cite your sources accurately.** Citing sources fulfills your ethical obligation and strengthens your writing by showing the reader the range of your research.
- ▶ **Consult legal counsel if you have questions.** Copyright law is complex. Don't rely on instinct or common sense.

ST:

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- ▶ 遵守合理使用的概念。不要过多地依赖于其他来源的资料（除非这些信息是您公司自己的样板）。
- ▶ 寻求许可。写信给资料来源，说明您希望使用资料的哪一部分和您希望在哪一本出版物中使用它。资料来源可能会向您收取许可费用。
- ▶ 准确地引用您的资料来源。通过向读者展示您的研究范围，引用资料可以履行您的道德义务并加强您的写作能力。
- ▶ 如有疑问，请咨询法律顾问。版权法很复杂。不要依赖直觉或常识。

TT:

5. Summary

Although the translator has only translated part of the book in this translation project, the translator has benefited a lot. First of all, translators learned how to use translation software in this translation project, such as memoQ to complete a translation project, and how to export the document format required by the translator.

Secondly, translators read a lot of relevant literature on law and legal translation before translating, which not only laid a solid foundation for this translation activity, but also learned a lot of knowledge. Third, the translator clearly understood the functional equivalence theory through this translation and was able to use it effectively. Translators are able to distinguish between translation theory, translation strategy, translation method and translation skills. In the process of translation, translators use translation methods, translations, zero translations, annotations, supplementary translations, subtractive translations, and sequential translation methods, as well as translation techniques, to help them effectively complete translation tasks.

At the same time, the translator also encountered many difficulties in this translation project. Firstly, due to the lack of solid translation foundation and professional knowledge, the translator caused many basic errors in the translation process. Secondly, many long and difficult sentences and complex sentences are encountered in translation. The translator is not very familiar with its translation rules, which makes the translator lose a lot of thought. Third, the translator is not familiar with the translation theories and methods used in translation, and the translator consulted a large number of documents to solve this problem. Fourth, when finalizing the layout, the pictures and tables in the translation file will be garbled when converted from Word file format to PDF file format. In order to solve this problem, the translator chose to directly use the software Adobe Acrobat DC for typesetting.

In fact, up to this point, the translator still has some problems that could not be solved. For example, when there is no corresponding English noun in Chinese in the translation, the translator does not know how to translate. If transliteration and annotation are both adopted, the translator is worried that the translation is not accurate enough to mislead others.

In short, in this translation, the translator encountered difficulties and gained something. Translation is a lifelong pursuit and career. Only by continuously improving the translator's cultural knowledge and strengthening translation practice can continue to improve the translator's translation ability.

Conclusion

Apart from the introduction and summary, the paper is divided into five parts. The first part introduces the background and meaning of the translation project, and explains the text background and translation process. The second part summarizes the text content and analyzes the text features. The third part provides theoretical support for the translation report; functional equivalence theory guides the translation of the full text, and proposes translation strategies for domestication and foreignization. The fourth part focuses on discussing the difficulties of translation from the lexical level and syntactic level, and uses methods and techniques of literal translation, zero translation, annotation, amplification and inversion to solve these problems. The fifth part summarizes the difficulties encountered and the gains in translation.

The translation report is a report for legal English. Under the guidance of Nida's functional equivalence theory, the common problems in legal translation are solved. Law is not only related to our lives, but also to all aspects of the country. The importance of law determines the importance and rigor of legal translation. The basic characteristics of legal texts determine the professionalism of legal translation. With the strengthening of internationalization and globalization, there are more and more contacts and communication between nations and nations. Under different cultural backgrounds, legal translation has attracted more and more attention as a unique translation system. The translator hopes that this legal English translation report will bring some reference to

more people.

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Appendix Source Text and Target Text

Acknowledgements

• 说明:

相似片段中“综合”包括:

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