**重庆第二师范学院全日制本科生毕业论文**

**开题报告**

**外国语言文学 学院** 英语（非师范） **专业** 2016 **级**

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| **论文题目** | Translation Report of *Technical communication* | | | **开题日期** | 2019.12.7 |
| **学 号** | 1610403136 | **姓 名** | 李玲 | **指导教师** | 李亚星 |
| **Background of the translation**  *Technical Communication* offers comprehensive and accessible advice on planning, designing, and drafting documents for a broad range of situations and applications. For eleven editions, it has been known for its thorough coverage, student-friendly tone, model interior design, and abundant samples of the techniques and guidelines discussed throughout the book.  Technical communication has always involved collaboration. Technical communication is a means to convey scientific, engineering, or other technical information. Individuals in a variety of contexts and with varied professional credentials engage in technical communication. Some individuals are designated as technical communicators or technical writers. These individuals use a set of methods to research, document, and present technical processes or products. Technical communicators may put the information they capture into paper documents, web pages, computer-based training, and digitally stored text, audio, video, and other media. The Society for Technical Communication defines the field as any form of communication that focuses on technical or specialized topics, communicates specifically by using technology or provides instructions on how to do something. More succinctly, the Institute of Scientific and Technical Communicators defines technical communication as factual communication, usually about products and services. A writer who needed to produce a user manual for a new software package would likely have interviewed the engineer who wrote the code .The company might also have convened a focus group to find out what users liked and didn't like about the prototype of the software .Now ,however ,there is more interaction than ever before between the people who produce technical documents and those who consume them .Often ,that interaction goes in both directions .Using social media and new technologies ,technical communicators can collaborate with their audiences at every step of the communication process .And thanks to online publishing ,audience members contribute to the development of technical documents even after they have been published ,by asking and answering questions ,revising existing information ,and contributing new information .  The types of documents that technical communicators routinely produce have changed as well .Micro blog posts, contributions to discussion boards, and wikis, and status updates to one's LinkedIn profile-once the raw materials of longer and more formal documents-are now routinely used to communicate important messages.  Despite these changes ,the fundamentals of technical communication are at least as important as they always have been .An inaccuracy in a micro blog post communicating a project update is every bit as big a problem as an inaccuracy in a traditional progress report .And even though we live and work in an era that values brevity and quick turnaround, some information can be properly communicated only through the longer, detailed documents that have always been at the center of technical communication .  The author, Mike Markel is director of technical communication at Boise State University, where he teaches both undergraduate and graduate courses. He has revised this new edition of Technical Communication. The eleventh edition has been thoroughly revised to reframe the work of technical communicators in the context of today’s highly collaborative, rapidly evolving digital practices. Fresh, social-media driven sample documents and coverage of the latest tools and technologies ensure that students work with the kinds of processes and products they’ll encounter on the job. As always, Mike Markel keeps pace with current technologies and the realities of technical communication today.  Translator helps students learn how to communicate effectively in the fast-paced, highly collaborative world in which they will work. And also give chances for companies to learn advanced concepts, providing them innovative ideas. Employers have never valued communication skills as much as they value them today, and for good reason .Today's professionals need to communicate more frequently, more rapidly, more accurately, and with more individuals than ever before .This translation will help prepare students to do so in their courses and in their careers. The translator hopes that the translation of this chapter can help Chinese readers better understand the writing collaboratively, improve the strategies of collaborating, provide them with the latest guiding ideology, 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 technology and texts. | | | | | |
| **Contents of the translation report**  The original article belongs to the scientific and technological text, with rigorous words and objective terms. At the lexical level, there are many proper terms, such as Internet technology, software and people's names, as well as some software operation terms. At the sentence level, the author uses many imperative sentences to give readers more indicative language. The tense is based on the general present tense, while the original text is based on reality.  1. Preparation before translation:  (1) preparation of translation materials:  The first step is to convert the fourth chapter of the original file from PDF format to word format using the converter pdf-element, and adjust the original format. The second step is to pre-translate the original text through Google translation and Baidu translation to form the preliminary translated text. The third step is to use Abbyy Alinger for bilingual alignment to form a memory, extract terms through Tmxmall, extract the frequency of special nouns in the source text, and manually extract company name, person name, etc.  (2) literature review:  Before translation, the translator consulted the relevant materials of technical exchange and learned the application principles of different translation strategies and techniques. Secondly, the translator also understands the relevant technical software and studies the usage of the software related to the original. Some uncertain terms can help translators determine the translation methods of similar words and ensure the accuracy of translation through official websites, other related e-books and English papers. *Concise Course on Translation Theory and Practice* 《翻译理论与实践简明教程》serve as the main basis of translation theory and this translation is also based on Nida's functional equivalence theory. Under the guidance of functional translation theory, translators choose the appropriate translation theory, Functional equivalence follows the principle of equivalence, that is, the relationship between the receiver and the information should aim at the same relationship between the original receiver and the information in the source language. It attempts to transform the vocabulary of the addressee from one language to another, and cater to the language ability and cultural needs of the addressee. Under the guidance of this theory, the translator can flexibly deal with the choice of translation strategies, improve the translator's main position in the process of translation, and expand the scope of text translatability.  2. Translation process:  In the process of translation, the translator imports the relevant materials into MemoQ, uses MemoQ to pre-translate the article, and then modifies the translation content in the software word by word. | | | | | |
| **Methodology of the translation**  1.Free Translation  Free translation also called liberal translation, stresses on the meaning of the original text, while not closely follow the form, structure or rhetoric of the original text. But free translation cannot delete or add the content of the original text casually. Idiom translation belongs to free translation.  For example, “Pulling Your Weight on Collaborative Projects” translated as “在协作项目上发挥作用。” It is not translated according to the literal meaning of the original sentence "拉你的体重在协作项目中", but through the idiom of local people “发挥作用” 。 The translation of this sentence conforms to the domestication of translation strategies, making it easier for the target language readers to understand.  2.Conversion  English tends to use more nouns in a static state, while Chinese tends to use verbs in a dynamic state. The process of translating English into Chinese is the process of strengthening the dynamic color of the original text. It is often necessary to translate nouns into verbs.  For example, “Using Social Media and Other Electronic Tools in Collaboration” translated as “协作使用社交媒体和其他电子工具” The translation of collaboration into verbs emphasis the point of this part, which is “协作”.  3.Transliteration  Transliteration refers to the translation of loanwords into Chinese characters with similar pronunciation. This kind of Chinese character for transliteration no longer has its original meaning, but only retains its pronunciation and writing form.  For example, “Your project team: Sid, Larry, Paula, Randy, Ahmed” translated as “你的项目组成员：希德，拉里，保拉，兰迪，艾哈迈德”. The translation of these names doesn't make any sense. It's just the person who represents the name  4.Inversion  Due to the differences in the ways of expression between English and Chinese, the translator needs to adjust the word order according to different expression habits. It means the necessary or even inevitable change of word order in a sentence according to the usage of the language to be translated into.  For example, “The best way to start thinking about collaboration is…” translated as “开始思考协作的最好方法是…” The purpose is usually behind “to” in English. In Chinese, the purpose of an event is usually put first, so the translator changes the position of the purpose. This translation takes the target adverbial of “to” as the subject. | | | | | |
| **Schedule of the translation report**  Semester 7: 2019.08.29, to finish checking topic  2019.09.06, to decide the topic  2019.10.21, to complete the translation project  2019.11.12, to finish the first draft of Proposal  2019.11.24, to finish the second draft of Proposal  2019.12.01, to finalize the Proposal  2020.02.22, to finish the first draft of the report  Semester 8: 2020.03.22, to finish the second draft of the report  2020.04.03, to finish the third draft of the report  2020.04.19, to finish the fourth draft of the report  2020.04.26, to finish the fifth draft of the report  Week 11- week 12, the first thesis defense  Week 12- week 13, the second thesis defense | | | | | |
| **References**   1. Nida, Eugene Albert. The Theory and Practice of Translation[M]. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2004. 2. 李占喜. 语用翻译探索[M]. 广州: 暨南大学出版社，2014. 10. 3. 梅阳春,汤金霞.中国科技翻译伦理研究述评[J].江苏科技大学学报(社会科学版),2018,18(04):53-59. 4. 潘尔艳. 论科技英语翻译的若干特点[J].哈尔滨商业大学学报，2005. 5. 王欣.浅论奈达的“功能对等”理论[J].青海师专学报.教育科学,2006(S2):104-105. 6. 熊兵.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[J].《中国翻译》，2014,(3):82-88. 7. 杨婷玉. 从功能翻译理论角度看科技英语翻译[D]. 北京：北京邮电大学翻译硕士学位论文，2014：15-17 8. 张万防，黄宇洁. 翻译理论与实践简明教程[M]. 武汉: 华中科技大学出版社，2015：4. | | | | | |
| **指导教师意见：**      **指导教师（签名）：**  **年 月 日** | | | | | |
| **教学单位意见：**    **学院（盖章）**  **年 月 日** | | | | | |

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