**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** | A Translation Report on Chapter 6 from *Technical Communication*  《技术传播》第6章翻译报告 | | | **开题日期** | 2019.12.7 |
| **学 号** | 1610403137 | **姓 名** | 吴萍频 | **指导教师** | 李亚星 |
| **Background of the translation**  *Technical Communication* is a popular science book about writing and technology published by Xiaoxiao Publishing House. “Being the main theme of Technical Communication, Technical Writing consists of text styles such as memo, proposal, product menual and so on (Zhang Mengdi, 2017)”. The project would need to translate the source text into Chinese from September 9 to October 21, 2019, and complete the task of reviewing and typesetting. The target audience for translation is Chinese readers who interested in technical writing. From September 9 to October 19, it took 33 days to complete the translation project. During this period, the author of the report acted as translator, reviser and typesetter.  Mike Markel, the author of *Technical Communication*, is 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.  *Technical Communication* is divided into five parts. Part 1 is understanding the Technical Communication Environment. Part 2 is planning the document. Part 3 is developing and testing the verbal and visual Information. Part 4 is learning important applications. Part 5 is appendix about reference handbook. The book is highlighting the importance of the writing process in technical communication and giving equal weight to the development of text and graphics in documents and websites. The sixth chapter, Researching Your Subject, is the part translated by the author of this report. This section focuses on choosing the appropriate research methods, understanding the research media, using traditional research tools, and social media and other interactive resources. In this section, it consists of four parts. Part 1 is understanding the differences between academic and workplace research. They have different goals. Academic research’s goal is to find information that will help answer a scholarly question, but workplace research’s goal is to find information to help you answer a practical question. Part 2 describes how to choose appropriate research methods, it based on the type of problem you need to solve. Part 3 is conducting secondary research. In this part, it is important to understand the research media, such us print, online databases, websites, and social media. Then, using traditional research tools such as Online Catalogs, Reference Works, Periodical Indexes, Newspaper Indexes, Government Information and using social media such as Discussion Boards, Wikis, Blogs are good choice. Part 4 describes conducting primary research, which is about analysis social-media data.  *Technical Communication* is practical text. From the vocabulary level, the original text uses a lot of proper nouns. From the perspective of the sentence, the structure of the original sentence is complex and there are many long sentences. From the text, the original text is telling in a simple, straightforward way.  Through this translation, the translator can improve the understanding and application of Skopos Theory. The translator also learned how to translate practical text and learned how to research your subject. Use some tools such as Wikis, Blogs and so on to get information you want. What’s more, the translator can strengthen the knowledge of technical communication after translation. | | | | | |
| **Contents of the translation report**  **Framework**   1. **Introduction** 2. **Literature Review**   The translator looked for papers about technical communication on CNKI and found a paper named Technical Communication and Translation--Analysis on the Usage of Technical Writing Features in E-C Practical Translation. Then the translator looks up information related to technical communication on Google. In fact, there is not much information in this regard, and the accuracy of the information cannot be guaranteed. Therefore, the author searched the book, *Strategies for Technical Communication in the Workplace (2nd Edition)* and *Technical Communication – a reader-centered approach*, on Jiumo Search by searching keywords. The words in this book, such as technical communication, workplace, have the same vocabulary as the author's translation.  Translating this book, the author used Skopos Theory. All Skopos Theories have a common feature, that is, the core of translation research is "the function of text and translation." Both Rice and Nord believe that the function of the text is determined by the purpose of communication. In Translating as a Purposeful Activity: Functionalist Approaches Explained (Nord, 2001:40-43), proposed four text functions focusing on translation studies: the Referential Function, the Expressive Function, the Appellate Function and the Phatic Function. *Technical Communication* is practical text. Chinese scholar Jia Wenbo defines the translation of practical texts as: a text translation that focuses on transmitting information and pays attention to the effect of information transmission, is highly practical and widely used (Jia, 2005). Liu Shuangxi summarized the connotation of practical translation as focusing on information transmission, practicality and applicability, and focusing on application rather than appreciation (Liu, 2010). The main purpose of this book is to give the reader information and how to do it. So it has the referential function. At the same time, *Technical Communication* is also a textbook for student to understand the knowledge of technical writing. Therefore, this book has the characteristics of both the referential function and the appellate function.   1. **Process**   **Pre-translation:**  Before translating, the translator read through the original text and had a general understanding of the book. Because this book has a lot of pictures and tables, converting formats is an important step. So the translator uses Solid Converter to convert the format of the original text. And then, the translator found references and parallel texts related to the original text.  **During the translation:**  This part of the translation has about 7000 words. In these 16 days, about 437 words are translated every day. During the translation process, the author also encountered some problems. Especially the translation of some proper nouns, such as Hootsuite. In the following example, the solution will be described.  **Post-translation:**  Author pre-translates with Google, then translates accurately. Export various types of files on MemoQ and make a glossary with Tmxmall. But in fact, the format after exporting is still different from the original, which needs to be adjusted manually. So typesetting at the end is a crucial step.   1. **Application**   **Translation strategy:**  In order to make the reader understand easily, the translator adopted a domestication strategy. Domestication adopts an ethnocentric attitude, and the foreign language text conforms to the cultural values of the target language, bringing the original author into the target language culture (Yang & Jia, 2010).  **Translation method:**  Free translation, also called liberal translation, refers to the use of new equivalent expressions in the translation, and the sentence structure may also be adjusted significantly (Zhang & Huang, 2015).  **Translation technique:**  **a)** **Amplification**  Amplification is the addition of words, phases or sentences based on the source text. It helps “the structure of translated sentence more completely and the expression of source information more accurately (Feng, 2001)”.  **b) Division**  The method of translation is to translate a word or phrase in the original sentence into a single sentence or clause in the target language, or to translate a long and complex sentence in the source language into two or more sentences in the target language (Tan, 2005). There are a large number of long sentences in the source text. When translating these sentences, this translation technique is used to translate long sentence into multiple short sentences.   1. **Conclusion**   Under the guidance of Skopos Theory, this translation has achieved the purpose of the translator, which is to transfer the relevant knowledge of technical writing to the readers, and arouse their interest.  **Table of contents**   1. Introduction 2. Project Overview    1. Project Background    2. Text Background    3. Translation Procedure       1. Pre-translation Preparation       2. During translation       3. Post-translation 3. Theoretical Framework 4. Translation Preparation    1. Analysis of the Source Text    2. Translation Resources 5. Analysis of the Translation    1. Difficulties and Challenges    2. Translation Strategies       1. Domestication    3. Translation Methods       1. Free translation    4. Translation techniques       1. Amplification       2. Division | | | | | |
| **Methodology of the report:**   1. Literature reading   Literature reading refers to a method for comprehensively and correctly studying a certain problem by reading, analyzing, and collating relevant literature materials. The translator does not know what theory should be used for translation, and after reading a lot of literature, the translator find that most of them use Skopos Theory. So the translator used this method.   1. Induction 2. Deduction | | | | | |
| **Schedule of the translation report**  Semester 7: Before week 12, to finish checking topic  Week 12, to decide the topic  Week 13, to assign the task of thesis writing  Week 14 to week 17, to finish the first and second draft  Semester 8: Week 1- week 4, to finish the second draft  Week 5- week 8, to finish the third draft  Week 9-week 10, to finish the final draft  Week 11- week 12, the first thesis defense  Week 13- week 14, the second thesis defense | | | | | |
| **References**   1. Nord, Christiane. Translating as a Purposeful Activity [M]. Shanghai: Foreign Language Education Press, 2001：12-14. 2. 冯庆华. 实用翻译教程[M] 上海:上海外语出版社, 2001. 3. 贾文波. 应用翻译功能论[M]. 北京:中国对外翻译出版公司, 2005. 4. 刘双喜. 德国功能翻译理论指导下的实用翻译研究[D]. 河北:河北大学, 2010:1-44. 5. 谭卫国. 新编英汉互译教程[M]. 上海:华东理工大学出版社. 2005. 224 6. 杨琼&贾德江. 从功能派翻译理论角度看《中文菜名英文译法 》的归化[J] 南华大学学报 (社会科学版), 2010.4, 11(2):108 7. 张梦迪. 技术传播与翻译——谈技术写作特点 在实用型英汉翻译中的应用[D]. 南京:南京师范大学, 2017:1-35. 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. | | | | | |
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