**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** | 2019.12.20 |
| **学 号** | 1610403141 | **姓 名** | 廖林 | **指导教师** | 李亚星 |
| **Background of the translation**  This translation task is the creation of Technical Communication by Mike Markel. This book is science writing book. It was published by Bedford/St. Martin's; Eleventh. Translators are required to translation according to the original style. The target language is Chinese. The target readers are science writing fans or the ordinary. The project schedule is from 17 September 2019 to 21 October 2019. During this period, the author of the report acted as translator, reviser and typesetter.  Mike Markel is a member of eNovel Authors at Work. There are still many books of him，such as *the Detectives Seagate and Miner Mystery series, Ethics in Technical Communication* and *Technical Communication.*  Technical Communication is organized into five parts, 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 second part focuses on rhetorical concerns, such as considering audience and purpose, gathering information through primary and secondary research, and planning the organization of documents. Chapter 5 of Part II *Analyzing Your Audience and Purpose* is part of the translation of the author of this report. This section focuses on the importance of audience roles and goals, using social-media data suggestions and cases in audience analysis, and telling other writers to focus on the needs and interests of the audience. It also involves translations of agencies and companies in the United States and some proper nouns.  Through this translation, it not only enriches the translator's translation experience, but also learns knowledge about the technical writing. The translator also has mastered how to translate this type of text. At the same time, the translator used the functional equivalence translation theory to translate the source text. It can also be used for reference by others. It provides a reference for other translators to use the translation strategy of domestication, the translation method of free translation and the translation techniques of addition and division. The reorganizing and translating proper nouns for the text can be viewed and applied to translation practice by others. | | | | | |
| **Contents of the translation report**  Pre-translation Preparation:  The source text belongs to the scientific and technical text. The language of the source text is rigorous, objective, accurate and terminological. There are many complicated long sentences in the text. The source text contains a number of analyses of the audience and what should be noted when communicating with the audience. The sentence contains many proper nouns, such as IBM, CDC, and some company and person names.  1. Literature review:  This translation refers to a lot of literature. Before the translation, the translator read the *Concise Course on Translation Theory and Practice* (《翻译理论与实践简明教程》), *Translation Theory: A Coursebook* （《中外翻译理论教程》） and *Confusion of Concepts in Translation Studies: Translation Strategies. Translation Methods 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》). These documents are the main support for translation theory.  2. Preparation of Translation Materials:  The translator first uses the PDFelement to convert the original file from PDF format into Word format. The terminology is then extracted through Tmxmall, combined with manual review to form a glossary.  Translation tools: Google Translate, Tencent Translation, CNKI, Microsoft Word, Tmxmall, memoQ, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s English-Chinese Dictionary*.  3. Translation strategies, methods and techniques:  The translation theory mainly used in the translation process is Nida's functional equivalence. In the *Concise Course of Translation Theory and Practice*, the "functional equivalence" means that the translation does not seek the rigid correspondence of the surface of the text, but achieves a functional equivalence between the two languages. It consists of equivalence at four levels: lexical equivalence, syntactic equivalence, chapter equivalence, and problem equivalence. This means that translators should not only pay attention to the translation of source information, but also the style and characteristics of language, and consider the equivalence of content and style in source and translation. Under the guidance of this theory, the translators dealt with the source text in the process of translation from the processing of vocabulary, the processing of proper nouns, and the processing of long sentences. The translation of scientific texts needs to pay attention to the accuracy and objectivity of translation, and keep consistent with the reading habits of target readers to promote the development of science and technology.  The translation strategy adopted by the translator of the translation process is mainly domestication. The target audience of this translation is mostly ordinary readers. The vocabulary used in the translation should be as close as possible to the target language culture readers, so as to achieve the equivalence between the source language culture and the target culture, and minimize the strangeness of the source language.  The translation method used by the author of the translation process is: Free Translation. In the case where the form and content are difficult to match, the method of free translation is adopted. Of course, free translation is not equal to uncontrolled translation. The translation techniques used by the author of the translation process are: Addition, and Division. The use of translation methods and techniques are the primary translation at the syntactic level and the lexical level. | | | | | |
| **Methodology of the translation**  Free Translation:  "Free translation" can make the target text closer to the expression habit of the target language, and the target readers can easily understand and accept the conveyed information. In other words, compared with "literal translation", "free translation" can make the target readers understand the target text with less effort.  For example: “Can the roads handle the extra traffic? Can the schools handle the extra kids?”If translate it literally, it will be translated as “道路可以应付额外的交通吗？学校可以应付额外的孩子吗？”but, there is no such expression in the Chinese environment, so the translator translated it as “这条道路能够处理好这么复杂的交通吗？这所学校能够照顾好这么多学生吗？” This translation is more in line with the Chinese expression and makes it easier for the target language readers to understand.  Addition:  English and Chinese have much difference both in the form of expression and habit, the same content can be expressed in different language environments with different words. Therefore, sometimes in order to better convey the original meaning, the translator often needs to add some words to make some necessary supplement, sometimes a few words, sometimes even a sentence, in order to make the translation more fluent, more meaningful and more consistent with the expression habits of Chinese.  For example, "Will readers be decorated it on mobile devices? Desktop computers? Both?" Readers will check it on their mobile devices? Or desktop? Or both?" When translating this sentence, the translator added some conjunctions like "还是", "又或者是", so that the whole sentence more fluent and more complete structure. It is easy for target language readers to read and understand.  Division:  The division refers to dividing the original sentence into two sentences or more sentences. 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.  For example: the sentence“As a result, professionals often communicate with individuals from different cultural backgrounds, many of whom are nonnative speakers of English, both in the United States and abroad, and with speakers of other languages who read texts translated from English into their own languages.” Was translate into three short sentences“因此，专业人士经常与来自不同文化背景的人进行交流。其中无论在美国还是在国外，都有许多人的母语不是英语。还有一些人的母语是其他语言，他们阅读从英语翻译成自己语言的文本。” | | | | | |
| **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. Lawrence Venuti. The Translator’s Invisibility: A History of Translation [M]. London and NewYork: Routledge，1995 2. 纪辉.On Technical Translation-Usability Strategies for Translating Technical Documentation by Jody Byrne[J].海外英语,2013(10):163-166. 3. 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,2014,35(03):82-88. 4. 赵德全,宁志敏.多元文化系统视角下的“直译”和“意译”[J].上海翻译,2009(03):19-22. 5. 曹瑞青.浅谈英译汉中的增译法[J].赤峰学院学报(汉文哲学社会科学版),2005(04):72-91. 6. 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. 7. 张美,王荣媛.论归化异化翻译策略选择的影响因素[J].英语广场,2019(05):19-20. 8. 李光群.英汉翻译的几种技巧[J].长江大学学报(社会科学版),2012,35(01):93-94+192. 9. 胡叶.功能主义视角下科技英语长难句的翻译[J].文化创新比较研究,2019,3(18):107-108. 10. 张赟娇,张军.浅谈尤金·奈达功能对等理论的价值与局限[J].安徽文学(下半月),2018(09):114-115. 11. 胡爱萍.尤金·奈达与彼得·纽马克翻译理论对比研究[J].铜陵学院学报,2014,13(05):81-83. 12. 秦小红.尤金·奈达翻译理论简介[J].海外英语,2014(04):121-123. 13. 杨婷玉. 从功能翻译理论角度看科技英语翻译[D].北京邮电大学,2014. 14. 张万防，黄宇洁主编. 翻译理论与实践简明教程[M]. 武汉: 华中科技大学出版社，2017. 8 15. 黎昌抱，邵斌主编 中外翻译理论教程[M] 浙江大学出版社,2013.1 16. 郭建中.当代美国翻译理论［m］.武汉：湖北教育出版社，2001. 17. 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(社会科学版),2005(03):127-128. | | | | | |
| **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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