**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** 2015 **级**

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| **论文题目** | **Translation Report of *The Fall of Banks*** | | | **开题日期** | 2019.01.12 |
| **学 号** | 1510403115 | **姓 名** | 胡静 | **指导教师** | 李亚星 |
| **Background of the translation**  What I translated is *The Fall of Banks*，which is an excerpt of *Digital Human,*AS a kind of popular science writings about financial and technology, It describes the influence that caused by advancement of financial and technology to banks, it gut your views on traditional banking and likely freak you out on the long list of things your institution ought to be.  The meaning to translate it is that the bigger picture what the book focus on is that we actually have a revolution of humanity rather than we have a new industrial or technology revolution,The book looks at the implications for humanity, trade and commerce and, the most encouraging thing of all, our future.  Why did I chosen this one? At first, it’s a project of our team to translate this book from English to Chinese, and the most important is that I think it’s our duty to transform the excellent knowledge to people as a student who major in English. | | | | | |
| **Contents of the translation report**  Eugene Nida put up the concept of "dynamic equivalence" in the book *Translation Science Exploration.* In fact, "dynamic equivalence means the equivalence of the two relations. First, it refers to the relationship between the source language works and the original reader, and second, it refers to the relationship between the translated work and the translation reader. "Dynamic equivalence" requires that the two relationships need to be uniform and consistent, and that the information expressed is the same in time, so that different readers of the translated language have the same reading effect as the source readers. At the same time, he pointed out that "translation is the use of the most appropriate, natural checks and other languages from the semantic to stylistic reproduction of the source language information" (Guo Jianzhong, 2000,P65).   With the increasing improvement, NIDA proposed the concept of "functional equivalence" in the book *from one language to another*. Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message . First in terms of meaning, and secondlt in terms of Style) (Nida, 2004) "functional equivalence" emphasizes that the original text is consistent with the content of the translation information, and as far as possible to achieve the form of equivalence, To a certain extent,"The theory has calmed the dispute between translation and free translation for many years.(Su Wenxiu). It needs the most natural equivalence, so that the perception of the original text by the original reader is equivalent to the reader's perception of the translation. (Wang Xiaonong, 2012)   English Literature works are divided into mainly four subjects: prose, poetry, fiction and scientific and technological applications, scientific and technological applied texts more rigorous and objective and need a certain background of professional knowledge. The naturalization theory considers the cultural characteristics of the article, and its basic translation strategy emphasizes the target language, although there are some differences between the translation and the original text in the content, but it is closer to the reader's taste, and the values and cultural knowledge between the two reach a high degree of unity.   This report is going to be written under the guidance of this main translation policy. One is functional equivalence, can have the same role of science, and second, the use of naturalization strategy, so that the article can be more easily accepted by the translated language readers. | | | | | |
| **Methodology of the translation**  Functional equivalence:Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message . First in terms of meaning, and second in terms of Style  Domestication: the domestication The domestication is the strategy of making text closely conform to the culture of the language being translated to, which may involve the loss of information from the [source text](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source_text" \o "Source text). | | | | | |
| **Schedule of the translation report**  2019.01.01, to ·finish the first draft of Proposal  2019.01.07, to finish the second draft of Proposal  2019.01.12, to finalize the Proposal  2019.02.24, to finish the first ·draft of the report  2019.02.24, to finish the first draft of the report  2019.03.24, to finish the second draft of the report  2019.04.07, to finish the final draft  Week 11-week 12, the first thesis defense  Week 13- -week14, the -second thesis defense | | | | | |
| **References**   1. Nida From One Language to Another. 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Gordon.;  ②[书名](http://www.so.com/s?q=%E4%B9%A6%E5%90%8D&ie=utf-8&src=internal_wenda_recommend_textn" \t "_blank)、[报刊](http://www.so.com/s?q=%E6%8A%A5%E5%88%8A&ie=utf-8&src=internal_wenda_recommend_textn" \t "_blank)名使用斜体字，如:*Mastering English Literature，English Weekly*。 2. 参考文献的格式及举例 期刊类   【格式】[序号](http://www.so.com/s?q=%E5%BA%8F%E5%8F%B7&ie=utf-8&src=internal_wenda_recommend_textn" \t "_blank),作者.篇名[J].刊名，出版年份，[卷号](http://www.so.com/s?q=%E5%8D%B7%E5%8F%B7&ie=utf-8&src=internal_wenda_recommend_textn" \t "_blank)([期号](http://www.so.com/s?q=%E6%9C%9F%E5%8F%B7&ie=utf-8&src=internal_wenda_recommend_textn" \t "_blank)):起止[页码](http://www.so.com/s?q=%E9%A1%B5%E7%A0%81&ie=utf-8&src=internal_wenda_recommend_textn" \t "_blank).  举例:  1.王海粟.浅议[会计信息披露模式](http://www.so.com/s?q=%E4%BC%9A%E8%AE%A1%E4%BF%A1%E6%81%AF%E6%8A%AB%E9%9C%B2%E6%A8%A1%E5%BC%8F&ie=utf-8&src=internal_wenda_recommend_textn" \t "_blank)[J].财政研究，2004,21(1):56-58.  2.夏鲁惠.[高等学校](http://www.so.com/s?q=%E9%AB%98%E7%AD%89%E5%AD%A6%E6%A0%A1&ie=utf-8&src=internal_wenda_recommend_textn" \t "_blank)毕业论文教学情况[调研报告](http://www.so.com/s?q=%E8%B0%83%E7%A0%94%E6%8A%A5%E5%91%8A&ie=utf-8&src=internal_wenda_recommend_textn" \t "_blank)[J].高等理科教育，  2004(1):46-52.  3.Heider, E.R.& D.C.Oliver. 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