英译汉课程

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摘要

本文档为对初次翻译的校正.

除了对多处翻译错误的校正, 也对文档格式进行了修正. 在双栏模式中, 在左侧英文原文中的脚注中添加对缩略词的注释, 在右侧中文脚注中添加对前次翻译结果校正的标记. 在缩略词表中, 对含义不清的缩略词添加备注. 由于致谢 (ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS) 部分翻译过于简陋, 重新翻译, 在此不赘述.

目录

1 NOTE(说明)

Within the UNCTAD[1] Division on Technology and Logistics, the ICT Analysis Section carries out policy-oriented analytical work on the development implications of information and communication technologies (ICTs). It is responsible for the preparation of the Information Economy Report. The ICT Analysis Section promotes international dialogue on issues related to ICTs for development, and contributes to building developing countries' capacities to measure the information economy and to design and implement relevant policies and legal frameworks.

In this Report, the terms country/economy refer, as appropriate, to territories or areas. The designations employed and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. In addition, the designations of country groups are intended solely for statistical or analytical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage of development reached by a particular country or area in the development process. The major country groupings used in this Report follow the classification of the United Nations Statistical Office. These are:

Developed countries: the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and

在联合国贸易与发展会议的技术与物流司[1]中, 信息与通讯技术分析科对信息通讯技术的发展影响进行了政策导向的分析工作. 该科负责信息经济报告的编写. 它促进了关于信息通讯技术发展的国际对话, 致力于提高发展中国家衡量信息经济的能力, 并完成相关的政策和法律框架的设计.

本篇报告中, "国家/经济体[2]" 可能多指的是 "领土/地区". 所用的名称[3]和材料的表述并不代表联合国秘书处就该国家, 领土, 城市地区或当局的法律地位或是边界划分的任何观点或意见. 此外, 对于某些地区的称法只是为了统计分析的便利, 绝无任何对其发展过程中发展成果进行主观评价的意思. 本篇报告中的大型国家组织分类遵守联合国统计局标准, 其如下:

发达地区: 经济合作与发展组织中的成员[4](不

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[1]United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

[1]之前将 'section' 译为 '部门'

[2]之前直译为 '经济'

[3]之前将 'designation' 译为 '分类'

Development (OECD) (other than Chile, Mexico, the Republic of Korea and Turkey), plus the new European Union member countries that are not OECD members (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania), plus Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino. Countries with economies in transition: South-East Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Developing economies: in general, all the economies that are not specified above. For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong, China), Macao Special Administrative Region (Macao, China), or Taiwan Province of China.

Reference to companies and their activities should not be construed as an endorsement by UNCTAD of those companies or their activities.

The following symbols have been used in the tables:

- Two dots(..)indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported. Rows in tables have been omitted in those cases where no data are available for any of the elements in the row;

- A dash (-) indicates that the item is equal to zero or its value is negligible;

- A blank in a table indicates that the item is not applicable, unless otherwise indicated;

- A slash (/) between dates representing years, for example, 1994/95, indicates a financial year;

包括智利, 墨西哥, 韩国, 土耳其), 新加入欧盟的成员国但并非经济合作与发展组织成员[3](保加利亚，塞浦路斯，拉脱维亚，立陶宛，马耳他和罗马尼亚), 安道尔，列支敦士登，摩纳哥和圣马力诺. 经济转型国家：欧洲东南部和独立国家联合体. 发展中地区: 总的来说就是上述未提到的地区. 为应统计要求, 中国的数据不包括香港和澳门行政特区与台湾省.

本篇报告所涉及到关于某公司与其活动并不表示联合国贸易与发展会议对其认同

表格中会出现以下符号.

- 两个点 (..) 表示数据不可获取或是没有可靠数据源. 这种情况下, 由于该行没有数据, 会被忽略.

- 破折号表示该项为零或是其值可被忽略.

- 无特殊说明, 空格表示该项不可用.

- 日期之间的斜杠可表示年份, 例如 1994/95 表示财政年度.

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[4]之前译为 '成员国'

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- Use of an en dash (-) between dates representing years, for example, 1994–1995, signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years;

- Reference to "dollars" ($) means United States of America dollars, unless otherwise indicated;

- Annual rates of growth or change, unless otherwise stated, refer to annual compound rates;

- Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add up to the totals because of rounding.

The material contained in this study may be freely quoted with appropriate acknowledgement.

- 日期之前的连接号可表示年份, 例如 1994–1995 表示包括 1994 和 1995 年的时间段.

- 无特殊说明, $ 表示美元.

- 无特殊说明, 年度增长率或是变化率表示的是复增长率或是复变化率.

- 由于舍入误差, 表格中数据之和可能无法凑整[5].

本篇报告中的数据可被自由引用, 如果有致谢更好. 其引用如下:

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[5]将 'details and percentage' 译为 '数据'

2 PREFACE(前言)

Innovation in the realm of information technology continues its rapid pace, with cloud computing representing one of the latest advances. Significant improvements in the capacity to pro-

信息技术领域的创新依然高歌猛进. 云计算就是其中之一, 数据处理, 传输和存储技术的重要突破使云计算在提供公共和私人服务上愈发重要. 这些创新为经济和社会发展提供了巨大潜

cess, transmit and store data are making cloud computing increasingly important in the delivery of public and private services. This has considerable potential for economic and social development, in particular our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and define a bold agenda for a prosperous, sustainable and equitable future.

The Information Economy Report 2013 marks the first time the United Nations is examining the economic potential of cloud computing for low- and middle-income countries, where rates of adoption are currently low. With governments, businesses and other organizations in the developing world considering whether to migrate some or all of their data and activities to the cloud, this publication is especially timely. I commend its information and analysis to all those interested in learning more about the benefits and risks of the cloud economy.

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BAN Ki-moon

Secretary-General

United Nations

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力, 勾画出一幅繁荣公正可持续发展的未来宏图, 让实现千年大计成为可能.

2013 年的信息经济报告标志着联合国首次在采用率较低中低收入国家检验云计算潜在的经济效益. 在发展中国家的政府, 企业和其他组织正在考虑是否要将其部分或是所有数据迁移到云端之际, 本篇报告犹如雪中送炭. 在此, 我向所有感兴趣者推荐本篇报告, 并分析云经济的利弊.

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(此处为签名)

BAN Ki-moon

Secretary-General

United Nations

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3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS(致谢)

The Information Economy Report 2013 was prepared by a team comprising Torbjörn Fredriksson (team leader), Cécile Barayre, Shubhangi Denblyden, Scarlett Fondeur Gil, Suwan Jang, Diana Korka, Smita Lakhe and Marie Sicat under the direction of Anne Miroux, Director of the Divi-

在技术物流司司长 Anne Miroux 的领导下, Torbjörn Fredriksson(组长), Cécile Barayre, Shubhangi Denblyden, Scarlett Fondeur Gil, Suwan Jang, Diana Korka, Smita Lakhe and Marie Sicat 组成的队伍编写完成了《2013 信息经济报告》.

sion on Technology and Logistics.

The report benefited from major substantive inputs provided by Michael Minges, David Souter, Ian Walden and Shazna Zuhyle. Research ICT Africa provided original research for five country case studies. Additional inputs were contributed by Tiziana Bonapace, Axel Daiber, Nir Kshetri, Rémi Lang and Howard Williams.

Comments on the initial outline of the report were provided by experts attending a brainstorming meeting organized in Geneva in February 2013, including Jamil Chawki, Alison Gillwald, Abi Jagun, Martin Labbé, Juuso Moisander, Jason Munyan, Jorge Navarro, Thao Nguyen, Marta Pérez Cusó and Lucas von Zallinger. Valuable feedback on various parts of the text was also given by experts attending a peer review meeting organized in Geneva in July 2013, including Chris Connolly, Bernd Friedrich, Alison Gillwald, Angel González-Sanz, Nir Kshetri, Matthias Langenegger, Mpho Moyo, Tansuǧ Ok, Daniel Ramos and Carlos Razo.

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感谢由 Michael Minges, David Souter, Ian Walden and Shazna Zuhyle 为报告作出的重要贡献[6]. 感谢非洲 ICT 研究院提供对的 5 个非洲城市原创性研究结果[7]. 也感谢 Tiziana Bonapace, Axel Daiber, Nir Kshetri, Rémi Lang and Howard Williams 为报告作出的贡献.

感谢在 2013 年 2 月日内瓦一场集思广益的会议上专家们 Jamil Chawki, Alison Gillwald, Abi Jagun, Martin Labbé, Juuso Moisander, Jason Munyan, Jorge Navarro, Thao Nguyen, Marta Pérez Cusó and Lucas von Zallinger 为本报告初版提纲提出的专业意见. 也同样感谢参加 2013 年 7 月在日内瓦举行的一场同行审查会议的专家们 Chris Connolly, Bernd Friedrich, Alison Gillwald, Angel González-Sanz, Nir Kshetri, Matthias Langenegger, Mpho Moyo, Tansuǧ Ok, Daniel Ra mos and Carlos Razo 对本报告各个部分宝贵的反馈意见.

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感谢国家统计局提供的数据与参加关于 ICT 企业用法与 ICT 部门调查问卷的参与者. 同时也对提供数据的国际电信联盟, 亚洲网络经济改革

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[6]之前将 'input' 译为 '提供的数据'

[7]之前漏译 'original research'

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4   LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS(缩略词)

简称	全称	翻译	备注
3G	third generation (refers to mobile phones)	第三代移动通信技术	
ACP	The African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States	太平洋地区国家集团	
ADSL	asymmetric digital subscriber line	非对称数字用户线路	
API	application programming interface	应用编程接口	
BPaaS	business process as a service	业务流程即服务	云计算交付模式之一

BPO	business process outsourcing	业务流程外包	将职能部门的全部功能都转移给供应商
bps	bits per second	比特每秒, 波特率	
BRICS	Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa	金砖五国	巴西, 俄罗斯, 印度, 中国, 南非
CaaS	communication as a service	通信即服务	
CERT	computer emergency response team	计算机应急响应小组	
CIO	chief information officer	首席信息官	
CPC	Central Product Classification	中心产品目录	
CPU	entral processing unit	中央处理器	
CRM	client customer relationship management	客户关系管理	
ERP	enterprise resource planning	企业资源规划	
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services	服务贸易总协议	
GB	gigabyte	吉字节	
Gbit/s, Gbps	gigabits per second	千兆位每秒	
GDP	gross domestic product	国内生产总值	

IaaS	infrastructure as a service	基础设施即服务	消费者使用处理、储存、网络以及各种基础运算资源，部署与执行操作系统或应用程序等各种软件
ICT	information and communication technology	信息与通信技术	
IDC	International Data Corporation	国际数据公司	
IP	Internet protocol	网际协议	
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	国际标准组织	
ISP	Internet service provider	互联网服务供应商	
IT	information technology	信息技术	
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	(联合国) 国际电信联盟	
ITU-T	ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector	国际电信联盟电信标准部	
IXP	Internet exchange point	互联网交换中心	
kbit/s, kbps	kilobits per second	比特率, 千比特每秒	
LDC	least developed country	最不发达国家	

LTE	long-term evolution	长期演进技术
m2m	mothers-2-mothers organization	艾滋母亲互助协会
Mbit/s, Mbps	megabits per second	兆字节每秒
ms	millisecond	毫秒
NCIA	National Computing and Information Agency (Republic of Korea)	综合计算机中心
NDC	national data centre	国家数据中心
NGO	non-governmental organization	非政府组织
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology	国家标准与技术协会
NTT	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation	日本电报电话公司
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	经济合作与发展组织
PaaS	platform as a service	平台即服务

PC	personal computer	个人电脑
PPP	public‐private partnership	公私合作，公私合营
PUE	power usage effectiveness	能源使用效率
QoS	quality of service	服务质量
RTT	round-trip time	往返时延
SaaS	software as a service	软件即服务
SLA	service level agreement	服务级别协议
SME	small and medium-sized enterprise	中小型企业
SMS	short message service	短信服务
Tbps	terabits per second	兆兆每秒
TDF	transborder data flow	跨境数据流
TNC	transnational corporation	跨国公司
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	联合国贸易与发展会议
WTO	World Trade Organization	世界贸易组织
XaaS	x as a service	一切皆服务

5 翻译反思

第一版翻译非常糟糕, 今天在看了其他同学的译文后, 深感惭愧. 他们能在翻译过程中看到我看不到的地方. 比如 'UNCTAD' 的翻译, 他们查了很多资料, 再去下定论, 而我随便百科一下便完事. 在我潜意识中, 认为这种官方的翻译不用过于纠结, 查找, 复制黏贴就完事. 再比如致谢部分中的 'major substantive input' 和 'addtional input' 翻译时要注意侧重点, 我觉得反正都是致谢, 感谢就可以了. 诸如此类, 结果就是把所有的问题全都简单化. 这大概就是大佬和菜鸡的区别吧, 蛤蛤, 可真无奈.

术语表部分算是被专业化了, 列数, 行序等注意点. 人名汉化有专业指南. 同时要注意译文翻译风格的一致性, 这一点和代码有想通之处.

被展示同学报告所体现的难点和我自己的难点不一样. 我觉得困难的地方主要是说明部分的一二段.