

英译汉课程

第五周第六周

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测绘与地理信息学院

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1 NOTE

Within the UNCTAD 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 Development (OECD) (other than Chile, Mexico, the Republic of Korea and Turkey), plus the

在联合国贸易与发展会议的技术与物流部门中, 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, 致力于帮助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”可能多指的是“领土/地区”. 国家的划分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, 对于国家的分类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国 (不包括智利, 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国 (保加利亚, 塞浦路斯, 拉脱维亚, 立陶宛, 马耳他

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;
- Use of an en dash (-) between dates representing years, for example, 1994 - 1995,

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.
- 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.

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.
- 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, 表格中数据和百分数之和可能无法凑整.

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

本篇报告中的数据可以被自由引用, 如果有致谢更好. 其引用如下:

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2 PREFACE

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 process, transmit and store data are making cloud computing increasingly important in the delivery of public and private services. This has consid-

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, 让实现千年大目标成为可能.

erable 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.

BAN Ki-moon
Secretary-General
United Nations

2013 年的信息经济报告标志着联合国首次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，我会向所有感兴趣者推荐本篇报告，并分析云经济的利弊。

(此处为签名)
BAN Ki-moon
Secretary-General
United Nations

3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The report benefited from major substantive inputs provided by Michael Minges, David

在技术物流部门主管 Anne Miroux 的领导下，由一支以 Torbjörn Fredriksson 领队，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 年的信息经济报告。

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The cover was done by Sophie Combette.

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我们代表联合国贸易与发展会议由衷感谢国家统计局提供的数据, 也对参加关于 ICT 企业用法与 ICT 部门调查问卷的人们致以衷心感谢。同时也对提供数据的国际电信联盟, 亚洲网络经济改革学习计划, 非洲 ICT 研究中心, 电信地理公司表示衷心感谢。

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对于芬兰政府与韩国政府的资助致以衷心感谢.

4 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full Name	Translation
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
BPO	business process outsourcing	业务流程外包
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
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	central 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
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

本篇翻译的是 2013 年联合国贸易与发展会议的报告‘信息经济报告’。内容大致为云计算为核心的云经济与其对发展中国家的影响。完整报告很长，只翻译了 NOTE(特别说明), PREFACE(序言), ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS(致谢) 三个部分。

NOTE(特别说明) 第一段简单介绍了联合国贸易与发展会议后，担心自己用词不当而引发政治问题，第二段与第三段小段类似免责声明，之后对报告中的表格符号进行了详细解释。最后一段给出了本报告的引用。序言从 IT 的发展引入云计算，又讨论云计算与发展中国家发展中的联系。致谢部分则向所有对报告有过帮助的人或机构致以衷心感谢。

对翻译中让人印象深刻的地方加以记录。

- *information economy*, 直译为‘信息经济’。但个人觉得应该是 *economy related to information technology*.
- *Division, Section* 部门, 司, 厅, 处, 科, 这种关于组织体系的翻译挺混乱, 一直搞不明白, 只能从上下文判断出 *section* 是 *division* 的一个子部.
- *designation* NOTE 第二段出现过两次的 *designation*. 原意是‘命名, 指定’. 第一次在 ‘*The designations employed.*’. 第二次在 ‘*the designations of country groups ...*’. 本段都是在为划分发展中国家和发达国家作政治正确的铺垫, 结合上下文, *designation* 译为‘分类, 划分’比较合适.

- *separately reported* 不是很清楚该词组的意思. 结合上下文意思是, 如果数据未获取或是不可靠 (没有被报道过), 则该行会被忽略.
- *This has considerable ... future* PREFACE 第一段最后一句话. 难点在 ‘in particular our efforts to ...’ 与上文联系起来即为 ‘This has considerable potential for our efforts to ...’ 科技创新或是云计算让我们实现梦想和光明前程提供了发展潜力, 也就是让它们的实现成为可能, 所以整合了这几个意思, 就译作了 ‘这些创新为经济和社会发展提供了巨大潜力, 勾画出一幅繁荣公正可持续发展的未来宏图, 让实现千年大目标成为可能’.
- *I commend ... economy* PREFACE 第二段最后一句话. ‘commend’ 为 ‘推荐, 称赞, 表扬’. ‘its’ 指的是前文的 ‘publication’, 即为本篇报告. 我向对云经济感兴趣的人赞扬本篇报告的 ‘information’ 和分析. ‘information’ 肯定不能译作 ‘信息’, 应该指的是 ‘报告内容的详实, 报告数据的可靠’. 因此翻译成 ‘在此, 我会向所有感兴趣者推荐本篇报告, 并分析云经济的利弊’.

翻译致谢部分习惯性在每一句话中表达出感谢的语气, 没有逐字翻译. 不清楚能否这样, 缩略词单纯查网络字典.