**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 *Digital Human—Introduction and The Revolutions of Humanity: Digital Humans*** | | | **开题日期** | 2018.12.20 |
| **学 号** | 1510403117 | **姓 名** | 田芳 | **指导教师** |  |
| **Background of the translation**  *Digital Human* is a popular science book about finance and technology published by Xiaoxiao Publishing House. The project requires the translation of the source text into Chinese from September 17 to October 21, 2018, and completes the tasks of reviewing and typesetting. The target audience for this translation is a Chinese reader interested in popular science books. It spent 33 days in finishing the translation project, from Sep 17 to Oct 19, 1 day for the assignment of task, 1 day for the extraction of terms, 2 days for the production of glossary, 14 days for the completion of the first draft, 5 days for the review of the first draft, 6 days for the finishing of the final draft, 4 days for typesetting and proofreading.  Chris Skinner, the author of *Digital Human*, is best known as an independent commentator on the financial markets through the Finanser and Chair of the European networking forum the Financial Services Club, which he founded in 2004. He has published some books, *Digital Bank*, *Valueweb*. He is also Chief Executive of Balatro Ltd, a research company, and a co-founder of the website Shaping Tomorrow, as well as a regular commentator on BBC News, Sky News and Bloomberg about banking issues.  *Digital Human* is divided into two parts. One is about finance and technology, and the other is mainly based on the case of Ant Financial for in-depth analysis and discussion. The translator translates Introduction and the first chapter, *The Revolutions of Humanity: Digital Humans*. In the Introduction, the author begins with his own travel experience, which leads to the importance of technology and finance in promoting the development of the times. This first chapter describes the five ages which human have experienced, are experiencing and will experience. The five parts are around the new type of money used by people in each age, barter, coins, paper, chips and an unknown type in the future.  The translation of *Digital Human* can provide Chinese readers with a new type of popular science book. Through this part of translation, Chinese readers can understand the relationship between finance and technology, and explore the future development of them. What’s more, the translator can strengthen the knowledge of finance and technology after translation. At the same time, the translator hopes that this part of translation can bring some innovative writing ideas to authors, and will lead to more popular science book suitable for adults. In addition, domestication, the translation strategy, and free translation, the translation method, used in translating words and sentences can provide help for others. | | | | | |
| **Contents of the translation report**  The language Chris Skinner used to introduce the knowledge of finance and technology is easy to understand for readers. The first chapter points out that finance and technology are both independent but interact with each other. From the words level, many proper nouns are used in the text, including names of famous people, cities and companies. From the sentence level, the author often uses long sentences, mainly composed of attributive clauses, adverbial clauses, and apposition clauses. In addition, the author also uses elliptical sentence.  The preparation of translation was first to read the original text, collect text-related materials, understand the book’s background and the author's introduction and consult the author's other translated books, *Digital Bank* and *Valueweb*. The second step was to analyze the content of original text and the characteristics of writing. Third, TMXmall and LingoSail TermBox were used to extract and translate terminologies. Next, Foxit Reader was used to convert the format of original text, and the pre-translation got done through Google Translate. Finally, importing the text and glossary through MEMOQ, it could be exported the text with RTF format.  This translation is based on the functional equivalence theory proposed by Nida. Functional equivalence follows the principle of equivalent effect, that is, the relationship between the receptor and the message should aim at being the same as that between the original receptor and the source language message. It attempts to render receptor words from one language to another, and caters to receptor’s linguistic competence and cultural needs. Guided by the theory, translators can handle the choice of translation strategies flexibly, improving the translator's subjective position in the translation process and expanding the scope of text translatability.  The words in *DIGITAL HUMAN* are frequently used in daily life. Therefore, the translator also need choose some familiar words to express the author’s meaning. Thus, in the translation process, the translation strategy of domestication is mainly adopted. To help the reader to better understand the contents, the translation of words and sentences are closer to the target reader’s language habits. And the strategy can enhance the readability and coherence of the translation. | | | | | |
| **Methodology of the translation**  Under the guidance of domestication, the translator used the translation method of free translation and some translation skills such as amplification and splitting.  1. Free translation  Free translation, also called liberal translation, stresses on the meaning of the original text, while not closely follow the form, structure or rhetoric of the original text. But free translation cannot delete or add the content of the original text casually. For example, “One in eight Americans officially lives in poverty, translating into a figure of 43 million people in 2015, whilst one in five British people lives in poverty. Around the globe, almost half of the world’s population lives in poverty” is translated as “官方数据表明，八分之一的美国人生活在贫困中，2015年的人口数量达到4300万，五分之一的英国人生活在贫困中。在全球范围内，世界上几乎一半的人口生活在贫困中” through literal translation and “官方数据表明，在美国，有八分之一的人生活贫困，2015年这一数字达到了4300万；在英国，五分之一的人有类似情况。放眼全球，几乎一半的人生活在贫困之中” through free translation.  In literal translation, the sentence structure is closer to the original text, but the the repeated words makes this sentence lack of readability. In free translation, the expression of sentence is more in line with the reader's language habits, and makes the sentences more fluent and readable.  2. Amplification  Amplification is the addition in the target text of words that can express the meaning more accurately. For example, “Money didn’t replace bartering; it diminished it. Banking didn’t replace money; it diminishes it. Something in the network age isn’t going to replace banking but it will diminish it” is translated as “货币并没有取代物物交换，只是减少了物物交换的频率；银行并没有取代货币，只是减少了货币的使用。网络时代的某些东西不会取代银行业，但会削弱银行业的作用”.  The author used some pronouns in the sentence to replace the things that appeared in the previous sentence. Connecting with the previous sentence, the author said “the ‘something else’ doesn’t replace what was there before”, then the “it” in this sentence can be well understood what it refers to. In addition, the author omits some words in the original text that are implied and unspoken in the original text. Therefore, when translating, it need be translated to ensure the completeness of the meaning.  3. Splitting  Splitting is to make a long and complicated sentence turn into some shorter and more simple sentences, usually used for English-Chinese translation. For example, “Farming resulted in abundance in the good years, but when there was drought, no food was stored because there was no way to encourage farmers to store their over-production in the good years to cover the bad years” is translated as “丰收之年，农业收成喜人；但在干旱时节，却没有充足的粮食储备。这是因为没有能够鼓励农民的办法，让他们在丰收年储存多余的粮食，用以弥补歉收”.  In English, long sentences are used more frequently, while in Chinese, they prefer to short sentences. So, the long sentences are often translated into several short sentences. | | | | | |

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| **Schedule of the translation report**  Semester 7: 2018.11.04, to finish checking topic  2018.11.11, to decide the topic  2018.11.26, to complete the translation project  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  Semester 8: 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- week 14, the second thesis defense |
| **References**  1. Nida, E.A., De Ward, J. From One Language to Another[M]. New York: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1986.  2. Nida, Eugene Albert. Toward a Science of Translating[M]. Evanston: Adler’s Foreign Books, 1964.  3. Nida, Eugene Albert. The Theory and Practice of Translation[M]. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2004.  4. 董迪雯.试分析英语翻译中跨文化视角转换及翻译技巧探究[J].疯狂英语， 2016,(3):160-161.  5. 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,(3):82-88. |

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| **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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