**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**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **论文题目** | **Translation Report of *Digital Human（Chapter6）*** | | | **开题日期** | 2018.12.20 |
| **学 号** | 1510403136 | **姓 名** | 庄璐纯 | **指导教师** | 李亚星 |
| **Background of the translation**  Digital Human is a financial popular science book published by Xiaoxiao Publishing House. It mainly describes the progress of science, technology and finance and introduces the history of the development of emerging science and technology. The style of original text is simple and straightforward, which needs to be retained in the translation. Translators can use annotations to explain the content when necessary, and the words in the images should also be translated. The project was launched on September 17th, 2018. The terminology extraction and glossary production were done from September 18th to 20th; the first draft was completed on October 4; the review draft was formed on October 9th; the final draft was submitted on October 15th. After typesetting and proofreading, the final product was formed on October 19th, and the project was completed. The products include the Chinese translation in Word and PDF format, bilingual version in Word format, glossary in Excel format and the translation project report.  The author of the book, Chris Skinner, a prominent independent commentator on the financial markets and chair of the European networking forum The Financial Services Club, was one of the Top 5 most influential people on in the banking industry. He studied at Loughborough University in the UK, and holds a Bachelor of Science in Management Sciences alongside a Diploma in Industrial Studies. He is also frequently invited to give comment on banking topics in media such as the BBC News and Sky News, and has published many bestselling books such as FinTech, Digital Bank, and ValueWeb.  In Digital Human, the author says we are living in the fourth age of humanity. After the birth of human society, the invention of money, and the industrial revolution, human ushered in the Internet age after the digital revolution. Nowadays, the Internet is developing rapidly, and the globalized world has brought unprecedented opportunities and challenges to us human. The emergence of inclusive finance, digital currency, and peer-to-peer transactions has forced us to redefine and examine the inherent financial system, which is profoundly transforming human life. This book expounds the current digital society status from several aspects, including the development process of the network, the rise of new platforms, the rise of robots, the new structure of financial technology, the establishment of mobile trading platforms, the rise and fall of banking system, etc. The author also makes predictions on the future digital society. At the end of this book, the example of Ant Financial vividly reveals a new digital business model. This book explores the impact of digital on human society, trade, business, and the future life. There is no Chinese translation for the time being.  The digital economy is playing an increasingly important role in the global economic growth. The latest global survey results show that although almost all chief strategy officers believe that digital technology is subverting their industries, only a few companies are ready to respond to the change. In the Chinese market, the digital industry has not yet been highly trusted, and there is not enough experience and theory to guide the revolution. All the above reasons have caused difficulties for the digital transformation of Chinese enterprises.  The translation of this book can provide a certain reference for the digital transformation in China. The translator mainly translated the sixth chapter, The Rise of Everyone, which focuses on the rise of mobile payment platforms, the impact of the fast-growing cashless society in Asia and Africa on the banking industry, and the development of digital identification systems. It shows readers how the digital age has influenced human society and demonstrated the changes that companies of all sizes have made to adapt to the new digital business.  The translator hopes that the translation of this chapter can help Chinese readers better understand the fast-changing life, improve the research enthusiasm of readers interested in the digital field, provide them with the latest guiding ideology, and also give chances for companies to learn advanced concepts, providing them innovative ideas. At the same time, the functional equivalence theory and the domestication translation strategy used in the translation can also be used for reference by others. This translation can provide a reference for other translators in translating similar texts, and enrich the translation cases of technology and application texts. | | | | | |
| **Contents of the translation report**  Preparation before translation:  1. 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.  2. Literature review:  Before translating, the translator consulted some relevant materials, learnt the application principles of different translation strategies and translation techniques, and the translator chose the proper translation theory under the guidance of On Pragmatic Translation with Functionalist Approach and Translation Methods for EST under the Guideline of Functional Equivalence. Secondly, the translator also refers to the books and deeply studied the latest research results in the field related to the original text. The Chinese and English versions of the book New Perspectives on Computer Concepts 2013 were compared as parallel texts to help translator determine the translation methods of similar terms and expressions to ensure the accuracy of the translation.  The translation process:  In the translation process, the translator used Google Translate to process the text, then used Trados for manual translation and modification, and finally used Trados to conduct mutual review peer to peer. Photoshop was used for image processing.  Translation strategies, methods and skills:  “Dynamic Equivalence” means that the quality of a translation in which the message of the original text has been so transported into the receptor language that the response of the receptor is essentially like that of the original receptors. (Nida, Eugene A, 2001: 87). The functional equivalence theory is based on the guiding principle of “translation is a form of communication”. Translation method must be determined by the intended purpose or function of the translation, and emphasizes that the translation should be based on the analysis of the original text, based on the intended purpose of the translation, and chooses the best treatment according to various contextual factors. The chapter translator translated mainly introduces the development and application of mobile technology. Thus, translator used functional equivalence theory, to accurately reproduce the original language culture and eliminate cultural differences. The translation was based on the full understanding of the original text, centered on the Chinese readers. In the process of translation, translator adhered to the principle of syntactic equivalence and lexical equivalence, maximally reproduced the connotation of the original text, and strived to express the interesting side of the original text.  As Nida said, translation means communication, and this process depends on the acceptance of the recipient who listens or reads the translation. The original text is about scientific and technical information, which’s communication purpose is to express objective information. That is, the translator needs to adopt the “domestication” strategy. The translation strategy determines the translation methods and skills. The translator adopted the domestication strategy, and tried to make the translation easy to understand, convey the connotation of the original text, and focus on the communication of its real meaning. The accuracy and functional equivalence of translation were put in the first place. | | | | | |
| **Methodology of the translation**  At the lexical level, the translator analyzes the terms, people’s names, company names, etc. Focus on the translation methods of the terms of emerging science and technology. Methods such as Transliteration, Zero Translation, and Free Translation were used.  1. Zero Translation  Zero Translation means directly uses certain components of the source language into the target language without any translation operation. For example, "MPOS" is translated as "POS机".  At the syntactic level, in order to make sure that the original meaning can be accurately expressed, and at the same time, the translation can be smooth and easy to understand, the translator adopted Division, Combination, Inversion and Sequencing.  1. Amplification  Amplification means supplying necessary words in the translation work so as to make the version correct and clear. For example, “Then M-Pesa was launched in 2007” is translated as “在2007年手机支付产品M-Pesa面世后”。 | | | | | |
| **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. Lynn Yu.Digital Transformation Strategic Business Imperatives to Embrace Now[J].China's Foreign Trade,2017(06):36-37. 2. 冯军.被动语态在科技英语中的翻译——评《科技英语翻译》[J].上海纺织科技,2018,46(10):65. 3. 龚文淼. 《数字化转型策略指南：避免掉入内容陷阱》(第一至四章)翻译实践报告[D].四川外国语大学,2018. 4. 邱懋如.可译性及零翻译[J].中国翻译,2001(01):24-27. 5. 王欢.功能对等原则运用中核心问题例析[J].文化创新比较研究,2018,2(27):187-188. 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. 杨平.对当前中国翻译研究的思考[J].中国翻译,2003(01):5-7. 8. 赵欢,何泠静.科技英语翻译中语义和交际翻译理论应用研究[J].海外英语,2018(14):158-160. | | | | | |
| **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** | | | | | |

注：开题报告应在教师指导下由学生独立撰写，开题报告通过后方可进行毕业创作。