**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——The Evolution of the Digital Age*** | | | **开题日期** | 2018.12.20 |
| **学 号** | 1510403119 | **姓 名** | 罗元 | **指导教师** |  |
| **Background of the translation**  This translation task is the creation of *Digital Human* by Chris Skinner. This book is financial popular science book. It will be published by Xiaoxiao Publishing House. Translators are required to translation according to the original style. The target language is Chinese. The target readers are technology and finance fans or the ordinary. The project schedule is from 17 September 2018 to 21 October 2018. During this period, the author of the report acted as translator, reviser and typesetter.  Implementation:  2018.09.17-2018.09.20 Extract proper nouns, complete the glossary  2018.09.20-2018.10.04 Complete the first draft  2018.10.05-2018.10.09 Complete the reviewing draft  2018.10.10-2018.10.15 Complete final draft  2018.10.16-2018.10.19 Finish product  Chris Skinner is a freelance writer and independent critic in the financial markets and financial technology sector. He has published best-selling books such as *Digital Bank*, *ValueWeb* and *Digital Human*. He is a permanent commentator for the banking industry at BBC News, Sky News and CNBC. He has held various senior positions in financial technology companies.  *Digital Human* focuses on the development of the digital age of human beings, covering science, technologies, businesses and finances. The second chapter, *The Evolution of the Digital Age*, is the part translated by the author of this report. This section focuses on the history and future of the Internet and computer in the digital age. In the future, the development of the Internet and computers will become more intelligent. It also involves people, companies and proper nouns related to the origin and development of the Internet and computers.  Through this translation, it not only enriches the translator's translation experience, but also learns knowledge about the Internet and computer. The translator also has mastered how to translate this type of text. At the same time, the translator used the functional equivalence translation theory to translate the source text. It can also be used for reference by others. It provides a reference for other translators to translate using the translation strategy of domestication, the translation method of free translation and the translation techniques of addition and division. The reorganizing and translating proper nouns for the text can be viewed and applied to translation practice by others. | | | | | |
| **Contents of the translation report**  The source text belongs to scientific and technical text. The language style of the source text is rigorous, objective, accurate and terminological. There are a large number of long complex sentences in the text. The source text involves the history about the development of the Internet and computers, and the sentence tenses are mostly past tense. The sentence involves many proper nouns such as the Internet, computers, company, and person names.  Pre-translation Preparation:  1. Literature review:  This translation refers to a lot of literature. Before the translation, the translator read the Chris Skinner’s other work —*Valueweb* (Chinese name is 《FinTech，金融科技时代的来临》) and read the *Turing and the ACM Turing Award: In Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the World’s First Computer ENIAC* (吴鹤龄、崔林著作的《图灵和ACM图灵奖》（第五版）) as parallel texts. *Concise Course on Translation Theory and Practice* (《翻译理论与实践简明教程》)and *Confusion of Concepts in Translation Studies: Translation Strategies, Translation Methods and Translation Skills* (《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》) serve as the main support of translation theory.  2. Preparation of Translation Materials:  Translation tools: Google Translate, Tencent Translation, Bing, CNKI, Microsoft Word, Photoshop, Adobe Acrobat, Tmxmall, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s English-Chinese Dictionary, The Chinese-English Dictionary of Science and technology* (汉英科技大辞典)  Parallel text and terminology preparation: Parallel text reference *Valueweb* (Chinese name is 《FinTech，金融科技时代的来临》) and the Chinese translation of the author's other works and the T*uring and the ACM Turing Award: In Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the World’s First Computer ENIAC* (吴鹤龄、崔林著作的《图灵和ACM图灵奖》（第五版）). The terminology extracts the frequency of proper nouns in the source text through Tmxmall, and manually extracts the company name, person names and others.  Translation strategies, methods and techniques:  Nida's functional equivalence translation theory is mainly used in translation process. In the *Concise Course of Translation Theory and Practice* (《翻译理论与实践简明教程》), translation does not seek the correspondence of the surface of the text, but to achieve functional equivalence between the two languages. Functional equivalence includes equivalence at four levels: problem equivalence, textual equivalence, syntactic equivalence, and lexical equivalence. In *the Application of Functional Equivalence Theory in the Translation of English for Science and Technology* (《浅谈功能对等理论在科技英语翻译中的应用》), Nida emphasizes that the translation process should pay attention to the dual equivalence between the semantic meaning and form of the source language, rather than merely emphasizing semantic equivalence. This means that in the process of translation, the translator must also consider the equivalence of form, style and other aspects when expressing the source language information accurately. Under the guidance of this theory, the translator translates the source text from vocabulary processing, proper nouns processing, long difficult sentence processing and voice processing. Translating English for science and technology needs to pay more attention to its accuracy and objectivity, and in line with readers' reading habits, in order to better support and help scientific and technological progress.  The translation strategy adopted by the translator of the translation process is mainly domestication. The source text is a scientific reading. The source text language style is terminological, but it is not a paper or report on academic research. The target audience of the translation is mostly ordinary readers. The translation should be close to the reader, using words that are consistent with the language of the target reader.  The translation methods and techniques used by the author of the translation process are: Free Translation, Addition, and Division. The use of translation methods and techniques are the primary translation at the syntactic level and the lexical level. | | | | | |
| **Methodology of the translation**  Free Translation:  The free translation method is divide into the Paraphrase(释义法) and the Idiomatic Translation(套译法). Paraphrase is the interpretive method. The translator interprets the source sentence. The author used the free translation when translating sentences and words.  For example, “PewDiePie” translated as “PewDiePie（YouTube网红）”, with an added translation in parentheses, which is an explanation of the previous name. The use of the word "网红" is consistent with the domestication of the translation strategy, making the target language readers easier to understand.  Addition:  It refers to the addition of certain words, sentences or paragraphs in the translation as needed to better express the original content of the source text. The translator uses this translation technique when translating a large number of proper nouns. When translating English proper nouns, the corresponding English and specific explanations are added after the corresponding Chinese translation.  For example: "Just look at aircraft design and development in the first and second world wars, and how the Second World War brought about the development of computing." translate as "第一次和第二次世界大战中飞机的设计和发展，以及第二次世界大战如何促进计算机的发展都体现了这一点。" The addition of "都体现了这一点" makes the Chinese sentence structure more complete.  Division:  The division refers to dividing the original sentence into two sentences or more sentences. There are a large number of long sentences in the source text. When translating these sentences, this translation technique is used to translate long sentence into multiple short sentences.  For example: "The camera on the phone is a specific innovation that made a huge difference in adoption, and today's mobile smartphones carry digital cameras that are a hundred times better than the high-end dedicated digital cameras that were available a decade ago." translate into three short sentences, “手机摄像头是一项特殊的创新发明，它极大地改变了人们对手机的接受程度。如今智能手机搭载的数码相机比十年前的高端专用数码相机要好上百倍。” | | | | | |
| **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. Bell, R. T.. Translation and Translating: Theory and Prattle[M]. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, 2001.  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. Nida, E.A., De Waard, J.. From One Language to Another[M]. New York: Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1986.  5. Nord, Christiane.. Translation as a Purposeful Activity: Functionalist Approaches Explained[M]. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2004.  6. 何其莘，仲伟合，许钧. 科技翻译[M]. 北京：外语教学与研究出版社，2012.  7. 黄林娟，刘芹. 浅谈功能对等理论在科技英语翻译中的应用，2013(8).  8. 郭延礼. 中国近代翻译文学概论[M]. 武汉: 湖北教育出版社，1998.  9. 李占喜. 语用翻译探索[M]. 广州: 暨南大学出版社，2014. 10.  10. 马会娟. 奈达翻译理论研究[M]. 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社，2003.  11. 潘尔艳. 论科技英语翻译的若干特点[J]. 黑龙江：哈尔滨商业大学学报，2005.  12. 吴鹤林，崔林. 图灵和ACM图灵奖（1966-2015）（第五版）[M]. 北京: 高等教育出版社，2016. 9.  13. 熊兵. 翻译研究中的概念混淆.[J] 中国翻译，2014(3): 82-88.  14. 许钧. 翻译论[M]. 武汉: 湖北教育出版社，2003.  15. 许钧. 从翻译出发——翻译与翻译研究[M]. 上海: 复旦大学出版社，2014. 6.  16. 余光中. 余光中谈翻译[M]. 北京: 中国对外翻译出版公司，2000.  17. 杨婷玉. 从功能翻译理论角度看科技英语翻译[D]. 北京：北京邮电大学翻译硕士学位论文，2014.  18. 张万防，黄宇洁主编. 翻译理论与实践简明教程[M]. 武汉: 华中科技大学出版社，2015. 4. | | | | | |
| **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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