**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 Humans-The Rise of a New Financial Structure(FinTech)*** | | | **开题日期** | 2018.12.15 |
| **学 号** | 1510403116 | **姓 名** | 唐晓玲 | **指导教师** | 李亚星 |
| **Background of the translation**  The source text of this translation is Chris Skinner's financial science popular book, *Digital Human*. The project is from a Xiaoxiao publishing house, requires translation to Chinese from Introduction to Chapter 5. The style needs to follow the original text, and the typesetting should be in accordance with Chinese habits. The project time is from September 17th to October 21st, 2018. According to the request, the project manager assigned the translation tasks to the members and made the process schedule. On September 17th, the translation task was issued. On the 18th, the proper nouns of each part were extracted and unified into the reviewer's. On the 20th, the reviewers produced the glossary terms of the entire translation with the proper nouns. Then started the translation of each part, submitted the first draft on October 4th; then reviewed and modified, and submitted the review draft on October 9th; all translations were submitted to the reviewer for the last review. Then the final draft is formed. Finally, the project manager and the reviewer made a typesetting to complete the final product.  Chris Skinner is a research commentator with a high degree of influence in the financial industry. He mainly reviews and analyzes financial markets on the “Financier Website” and the European Financial Network Club “Financial Service Club”. *Digital Human* mainly talks about emerging technologies in the contemporary human world. The fifth chapter focuses on the rise of FinTech, investment in FinTech around the world, and the "Finance Technology Wave" initiated by regulatory technology, insurance technology, wealth technology, etc. This section of the specifically reflects the emergence and impact of the current wave of FinTech, and has conducted in-depth research on FinTech. Through reading this part of the Chinese translation, readers can access today's financial technology. The development status of the company has a deeper understanding. The translator hopes that through the translation of this part, FinTech enthusiasts will have a new and deep understanding of financial technology, and learn more about the development of FinTech in China and the world. Moreover, the translation strategy of domestication, translation method of free translation and translation skills of conversion and amplification can also provide a reference for others. And the translator can get more practices. | | | | | |
| **Contents of the translation report**  In this text, the author talks about many aspects of FinTech from a personal perspective. The article has strong logic, strict form, and long sentences, which is different from the habit of more short sentences in Chinese. In addition, there are a large number of financial-related professional vocabulary, company name and person name in this chapter. The translator needs a large amount of data review and web search to have a deeper understanding of financial style and related translation methods.  Literature Collation:  Learned about the development of the financial industry by reading 《FinTech行业深度研究报告》 and 《Fintech：全球金融科技权威指南》. Relevant terms such as robot advice, machine learning, and financial inclusion can be used as parallel text references. Retrieved the linguistic features of financial technology articles through CNKI and Wanfang data , such as: 《金融英语词语特征及翻译探究》, 《金融英语翻译中关联原则及翻译策略分析》, etc., and got acquainted with theoretical principles in the translation by reading 《翻译研究中的概念混淆(翻译策略、方法与技巧)》.  Preparations before Translation：  (1) Translation tools: Google Translation, Bing Dictionary, WPS word, Tmxmall, Baidu, CNKI, Wanfang data, etc.  (2) Parallel text and terminology preparation: Web search to find financial technology related articles as parallel texts, such as 《FinTech行业深度研究报告》, 《Fintech：全球金融科技权威指南》, etc.; extracted the terminology in the text through Tmxmall for translation and review, and form a termbase finally.  Translation Strategy:  This article covers finance and technology. Due to the extensive content of finance and science and technology, it not only requires translators to have a broad understanding of the financial and technology industries, but also a translation to be accepted by target readers. The Skopostheory proposed by the German scholar Vermeer is the theoretical guidance. According to Wang Lili's 《翻译目的论视角下的金融英语翻译策略》, the most important factor in determining the purpose of translation is the audience - the recipient of the intended translation, so the translation must be easy to understand and meet the cultural background needs of the audience, and expectations for the translation.  The translation process mainly uses the translation strategy of domestication. Domestication means localizing the source language. When translating, the translator is required to meet the target language reader, which is in line with the local expression, so that it can be accepted by the public. In addition, the translation method of free translation and the translation skills of amplification and conversion are also used. | | | | | |
| **Methodology of the translation**  Translation methods and skills：  (1) Free translation: Free translation means not translating word by word in translation, but translating according to the meaning of the original text. Its main feature is the conversion on lexicon and rhetoric in the processing of translation, so that readers can better understand the meaning of the article.  Eg:  During this time, everyone was talking about disruptive change and unbundling the bank but, as Matarranz put it, it was actually a lot of small fish swimming around the large bank whales.  译：在此期间，每个人都在谈论一种破坏性变革并试图将银行分拆，但正如马塔兰兹所说，它实际上就像是这些P2P贷方和新支付公司围着这些大银行要把它们吞食了一样。  The original text mainly tells about the rise of FinTech, which has spawned new industries such as P2P lending and new payment companies, which have had a huge impact on the banking industry. Therefore, in the process of translation, it is only necessary to translate its actual meaning.  (2).Conversion: In English-Chinese translation, because of the different language habits, it is sometimes necessary to change the word class of certain words of the original text or the components in the sentence to effectively express its accurate meaning.  Eg:  Asia is also big on FinTech.  译：亚洲在金融科技领域中也有很重要的地位  In this sentence, “big” is an adjective, meaning "大的，巨大的", but because of the difference between Chinese and English language habits, and the sentence is the first sentence of a paragraph, according to the paragraph it can be seen that Asia has made great contributions in the field of FinTech in recent years, so the adjective “big” was converted into a verb in translation.  (3) Amplification: On the basis of being faithful to the original text, some necessary words were added to the translation. Although these words do not appear on the original text, they are implicit in it.  Eg:  Globalisting finance through FinTech  译：通过金融科技实现全球化融资  The original text is the title of a paragraph, and the verbatim translation should be “通过金融科技的全球化融资”, but as can be seen from the whole paragraph below, the global financing has made a great contribution from FinTech, so it should be translated as “通过金融科技实现全球化融资”. The verb ”was added, which is more complete than the original verbatim translation. | | | | | |
| **Schedule of the translation report**  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  2019.03.24, to finish the second draft of the report  2019.04.07, to finish the final draft | | | | | |
| **References**   1. [Bonsall& Samuel B.](http://www.wanfangdata.com.cn/details/detail.do?_type=perio&id=5ca732596c60444368f514ec71172984) [Leone& Andrew J.](http://www.wanfangdata.com.cn/details/detail.do?_type=perio&id=5ca732596c60444368f514ec71172984) [Miller& Brian P.](http://www.wanfangdata.com.cn/details/detail.do?_type=perio&id=5ca732596c60444368f514ec71172984) [Rennekamp& Kristina](http://www.wanfangdata.com.cn/details/detail.do?_type=perio&id=5ca732596c60444368f514ec71172984), A plain English measure of financial reporting readability[J]. [Journal of accounting & economics](http://www.wanfangdata.com.cn/details/detail.do?_type=perio&id=5ca732596c60444368f514ec71172984), 2017 (2/3): 329-357 2. [HOU Li-xiang](http://www.wanfangdata.com.cn/details/detail.do?_type=perio&id=hwyy-z201710071)& [ZHANG Chun-yan](http://www.wanfangdata.com.cn/details/detail.do?_type=perio&id=hwyy-z201710071), On the Conversion of Parts of Speech in English-Chinese Translation[J]. [Overseas English](http://www.wanfangdata.com.cn/details/javascript:void(0)), 2017 (10): 147-149 3. [Horton Brian](http://www.wanfangdata.com.cn/details/detail.do?_type=perio&id=d41b90617c3c8fb5dd5bb5b985a74ecc), Language and domestication, by whom?[J]. [New scientist](http://www.wanfangdata.com.cn/details/detail.do?_type=perio&id=d41b90617c3c8fb5dd5bb5b985a74ecc), 2018 (3169): 151-52 4. Xuedong, [Cultural Approach to English-Chinese Metaphor Translation](http://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detail.aspx?filename=SCAD15112300007677&dbcode=SCAD)[J]. Higher Education of Social Science , 2014 (3): 12-13 5. Xiaohong Ju. Skopostheory and Subtitle Translation[J]. China-Asean Exposition, 2018, (5): 176– 177. 6. Jerry Joel.英语构词的转类法与英汉翻译词类转换法[D].温州:温州大学教学部，2007:1-5. 7. 张玲玲.The Founder’s Mentality（节选）中的增词法策略汉译实践报告[D].山西:山西师范大学,2017:6-9. 8. 李新颜.中西文化差异下英语翻译教学的策略分析[J].福建茶叶，2018,（12）:332. 9. 张帅.英汉科技翻译中语篇连贯不当与规避策略[J].海外英语，2018,（17）:23. 10. 李晗.英汉科技术语对比分析与翻译[J].中国科技术语，2018,（03）:22-26. 11. 贺筠.论金融文献的特点与翻译[J].时代文学, 2018,(07):11-12. 12. 朱海鹏.金融英语翻译中关联原则及翻译策略分析[J].黑龙江教育学院学报,2018,(08):130-132. 13. 程国红.金融英语词语特征及翻译探究[J].经贸实践,2018,(14):339-340. 14. 杨璐.翻译目的论指导下的金融英语翻译报告[D].山西:太原理工大学,2018:6-9. 15. 岳鑫利.英汉互译中的文化差异及互译对策分析[J].佳木斯职业学院学报,2018,(10):34-35. 16. Susanne Christi.Fintech：全球金融科技权威指南[M].邹敏,李敏艳, 译. 北京:中国人民大学出版社,2017:1-21. 17. 熊兵. 翻译研究中的概念混淆.[J] 中国翻译，2014(3): 82-88. | | | | | |
| **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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