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译文探讨

在本期“译文探讨”中，我们从各位翻译专家的译文中总结出部分比较典型和常见的翻译问题进行分析，希望可以在今后的文章翻译中避免类似问题。该部分内容仅供学习交流使用，如有偏颇，欢迎各位专家批评指正。

一、选词问题

【例1】进入磁共振扫描室前，需对受试者进行排查，嘱咐受试者将有磁性和可能受磁场干扰的物品清理干净，如金属首饰、钥匙、眼镜、假牙、皮带以及手机、银行卡、电子设备等。

原译：Before entering the MRI scanning room, the subjects were checked to clean the items that might influence the MRI examination, such as metal jewelry, keys, glasses, dentures, belts, mobile phones, bank cards, and electronic equipment.

改译：Before entering the MRI scanning room, the subjects were checked to remove the items that might influence the MRI examination, such as metal jewelry, keys, glasses, dentures, belts, mobile phones, bank cards, and electronic equipment.

分析：此处“清理干净”意在嘱咐受试者摘除自身携带的可能对核磁检查造成干扰的物品，故不能按照字面意思理解为“clean”。

【例2】“病时间时甚者，取之输也”，中渚乃手少阳经五腧穴之输穴，又是循经远取之穴，与局部所取之耳门、翳风可通上达下，疏导三焦之气，解三焦邪热，宣通耳窍，乃治耳鸣之经验穴。

原译：The disease is now alleviated and then aggravated, and it can be treated by needling the five transport acupoints. Zhongzhu (TE 3) is the stream point in the five

transport points of triple energizer meridian of hand lesser yang, as well as the distal acupoint in the meridian. Its combination with the local acupoints Ermen (TE 21) and Yifeng (TE 17) was conducive to connecting the upper and lower parts, soothing qi in the triple energizer, clearing the pathogenic heat in the triple energizer, and relieving stuffy orifice, thus serving as empirical acupoint for the treatment of tinnitus.

改译: The disease is now alleviated and then aggravated, and it can be treated by needling the **stream point**. Zhongzhu (TE 3) is the stream point in the five transport points of triple energizer meridian of hand lesser yang, as well as the distal acupoint in the meridian. Its combination with the local acupoints Ermen (TE 21) and Yifeng (TE 17) was conducive to connecting the upper and lower parts, soothing qi in the triple energizer, clearing the pathogenic heat in the triple energizer, and relieving stuffy orifice, thus serving as empirical acupoint for the treatment of tinnitus.

分析: 根据上下文理解, “取之输也”中的“输”特指针灸五腧穴“井、荥、输、经、合”里的“输穴”(stream point), 而非广义的“五腧穴”five transport points。此外, 针灸尚有“经络腧穴”(acupuncture points)、“背俞穴”(back transport point)等表达, 在翻译时需注意结合文章内容加以区别。

二、专业术语查证

【例3】沿大弯剪开漂洗后, 沿小弯侧剪开, 用滤纸吸干水分, 肉眼观察胃黏膜形态。

原译：After being cut open along the **big bend**, the stomach was rinsed, cut open along the **small bend**, and dried with the filter paper, to observe the morphology of the gastric mucosa with the naked eye.

改译：After being cut open along the **greater curvature**, the stomach was rinsed, cut open along the **lesser curvature**, and dried with the filter paper, to observe the morphology of the gastric mucosa with the naked eye.

分析：结合上下文可知，句中的“大弯”、“小弯”指的是胃的解剖部位“胃大弯”（greater curvature）和“胃小弯”（lesser curvature），建议直接使用专业术语。

【例4】杨强等一指禅推印堂、阳白、太阳等面部穴位治疗亚健康效果显著。

原译：Yang et al. believe that **One Finger Zen** of such facial acupoints as **ophryon**, **Yang Bai** and **temple** is very effective for improving the sub-health.

改译：Yang et al. believe that **one-finger-pushing manipulation** of such facial acupoints as **Yintang (EX-HN 3)**, **Yangbai (GB 14)** and **Taiyang (EX-HN 5)** is very effective for improving the sub-health.

分析：1) “一指禅”是一种常用的推拿手法，属中医术语，建议参考世界中联发布的中医名词术语英译国际标准翻译为“one-finger-pushing manipulation”；2) “印堂”、“阳白”、“太阳”此处指针灸穴位名称，故建议按国际标准统一书写为“穴位拼音+代码”的形式。

三、句内逻辑混乱

【例5】风湿性多肌痛为病初期多表现**痛无定处，为外风客表，走窜为病**。

原译：Polymyalgia rheumatica is mainly manifested as **no pain place in the early stage, exopathic wind, and moving and fleeing.**

改译：Polymyalgia rheumatica is mainly manifested as **wandering pain in the early stage due to the external invasion of wind.**

分析：中医将外邪分为风、寒、暑、湿、燥、热（火）六种，称为“六淫”。风邪是“六淫”之首，根据其善行而数变的特点，可知文中风湿性多肌痛早期的“痛无定处”症状是由“外风客表”这一因素造成的。故在英译时需处理为因果关系，而非并列关系。此外，“痛无定处”实则指的是“游走痛”，建议译为“wandering pain”。

【例 6】肾小管间质纤维化是多种病因所致**慢性肾脏病进展至终末期肾病的最后共同通路。**

原译：Renal tubulointerstitial fibrosis is **the final common pathway at the end stage of chronic renal disease caused by various etiologies.**

改译：Renal tubulointerstitial fibrosis is **an necessary phase during the evolution of chronic renal disease caused by various etiologies to end-stage renal disease.**

分析：文中意思为：肾小管间质纤维化是引起慢性肾脏病逐渐恶化为终末期肾病的重要因素，而非强调其位于慢性肾病的终末期，原译文在语义逻辑处理上存有偏差。

四、古文理解不当

【例 7】《本草纲目》记载：“**款冬花，杏仁为之使。得紫菀良。**”。

原译： According to *Compendium of Materia Medica*, Flos Farfarae can be adopted together with the Armeniaca semen, and obtaining Radix Asteris is good."

改译： According to *Compendium of Materia Medica*, Flos Farfarae can be adopted with Armeniaca semen as the guiding herb, and it is preferable to use Flos Farfarae and Radix Asteris together."

分析： 中药配伍不仅讲究“君、臣、佐、使”，同时还需遵照“单行、相须、相使、相畏、相杀、相恶、相反”七情用药原则。文中意在说明：杏仁为款冬花的使药，且款冬花宜与紫苑组成药对。所以，在翻译中建议明示杏仁用作使药以及款冬花宜与紫苑配伍的用药特征。

【例8】“断瘟病不相染……密以艾灸病人床四角，各一壮，不得令知之，佳也。”

原译： The plague is not affected by the other diseases. The moxibustion treatment of patient lies at four corners, each of which is strong, and it is not allowed to know the best.

改译： The plague infection can be stopped by moxibustion at the four corners of the bed that the patient lies on, one moxa-cone for each corner, and better result can be achieved if the patient is not informed of the treatment.

分析： 文中主要阐述了艾灸具有芳香辟秽的作用，用艾叶熏灸住室有较好的防止瘴气疫病温毒等传染病的效果。而原译文未能厘清其中深意，字对字直译造成明显的语义错误。

编译素材

本期围绕新冠肺炎（COVID-19）基础知识及防控，以中国外文局中国翻译研究院梳理、翻译、审定的相关英文表达为蓝本，分享下列术语英译，以供参考。

| 冠状病毒 | coronavirus |
|---------------|--|
| 2019 新型冠状病毒 | 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) |
| 病毒性肺炎 | viral pneumonia |
| 不明原因肺炎 | pneumonia of unknown etiology/cause |
| 严重急性呼吸综合征（非典） | severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) |
| 严重急性呼吸道感染 | severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) |
| 急性呼吸窘迫综合征 | acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) |
| 中东呼吸综合征 | Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) |
| 国际关注的突发公共卫生事件 | Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) |
| 乙类传染病 | Category B infectious diseases |
| 人传人 | person-to-person/human-to-human transmission |
| 行走的传染源 | mobile source of infection |
| 潜伏期 | incubation/latent period |
| 无症状的潜伏期 | silent/asymptomatic incubation period |
| 特定传染病 | specific infectious disease |
| 病毒携带者 | virus carrier |
| 无症状携带者 | asymptomatic carrier |
| 超级传播者 | super spreader |
| 飞沫传播 | droplet transmission |
| 接触传播 | contact transmission |
| 病毒的蔓延 | spread of a virus |
| 隐性感染 | covert/silent/inapparent/subclinical infection |
| 外源性感染 | exogenous infection |
| 密切接触者 | close contact |
| 接触者追踪 | contact tracing |
| 传染途径 | route of transmission |
| 传播方式 | mode of transmission |
| 易感人群 | susceptible/vulnerable population |
| 医院/院内感染 | nosocomial infection; hospital-acquired infection |
| 职业暴露 | occupational exposure |
| 确诊病例 | confirmed case |
| 疑似病例 | suspected case |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 散在病例 | sporadic case |
| 输入性病例 | imported case |
| 二代病例 | second-generation case |
| 传染性 | transmissibility; infectivity |
| 致病性 | pathogenicity |
| 疫情 | epidemic; outbreak |
| 疫区 | affected area |
| 发病 | morbidity |
| 发热病人 | patients with fever; febrile patients; fever patients |
| 发病率 | incidence rate |
| 死亡率 | mortality rate |
| 病死率（致死率） | fatality/mortality/death rate |
| 治愈率 | recovery rate |
| 疫情防控 | epidemic prevention and control |
| 监测体温 | to monitor body temperature |
| 体温检测 | to check body temperature |
| 早发现、早隔离 | early detection and early isolation |
| 隔离治疗 | to receive treatment in isolation |
| 自我隔离 | to quarantine yourself in your home; self-monitored quarantine |
| 预防措施 | preventive measure |
| 疫苗 | vaccine |
| 戴口罩 | to wear a mask |
| 勤洗手/仔细洗手 | to wash your hands often/carefully |
| 消毒 | disinfection |
| 核酸检测 | nucleic acid testing (NAT) |
| 血清诊断 | serodiagnosis |
| 自觉接受医学观察 | to present yourself to medical observation |
| 解除医学观察 | to be discharged from medical observation |
| 诊断、治疗、追踪和筛查 | diagnosis, treatment, tracing and screening |
| 避免去人多的地方 | avoid crowds |
| 健康筛查 | health screening |
| 旅行限制 | travel restrictions |
| 健康申报表 | health declaration form |
| 活体农贸市场 | live animal market |
| 湿货市场 | wet market |
| 野味 | bushmeat; game |
| 果子狸 | masked palm civet |

译文赏析

面对新冠肺炎疫情的突然来袭,广大医护人员不顾个人安危,主动请缨投身到这场没有硝烟的战争之中。在此,我们向这群恪守初心、不辱使命奋战在抗击疫情防控一线的白衣战士们致以最崇高的敬意和最诚挚的问候!为配合抗疫工作的顺利推进,本专栏将聚焦疫情防控双语科普知识 30 条,一则帮助大家提升科学防控能力,二则丰富新冠肺炎知识双语表达。

1. 新型冠状病毒属于 β 属的新型冠状病毒,研究显示与蝙蝠 SARS 样的冠状病毒 (bat-SL-CoVZC45) 同源性达 85% 以上。

The NCP is a new coronavirus belonging to β genus. Current research shows that its homology with bat SARS-like coronavirus (bat-SL-CoVZC45) is more than 85%.

2. 病毒对紫外线和热敏感。

The virus is sensitive to ultraviolet light and heat.

3. 56°C 30 分钟、乙醚、75%乙醇、含氯消毒剂、过氧乙酸和氯仿等脂溶剂均可有效灭活病毒。

The virus can be inactivated at 56°C for 30 minutes. Ethyl ether, 75% ethanol, chlorine disinfectant, peracetic acid, and chloroform are proved to be effective as well.

4. 氯己定不能有效灭活病毒。

Chlorhexidine has been found to be ineffective in inactivating the virus.

5. 目前所见的传染源主要是新型冠状病毒感染的患者。

Patients infected with the new coronavirus are the major source of infection themselves.

6. 无症状感染者也可能成为传染源。

Asymptomatic carriers can also be a source of transmission.

7. 无症状感染者传播力较弱。国家医疗专家组成员李兴旺：无症状感染者的病毒载量可能比较少，传播力也会较弱，多是在和病人接触较多的情况下发生的，尤其是家庭聚集性感染比较明显。

Asymptomatic cases have a weaker transmissibility. According to Li Xingwang, a member of China's national medical expert team against the coronavirus, those patients without symptoms are less contagious as they carry a low viral load. People usually catch the disease through close contact with infected patients, which is often the case among family members.

8. 钟南山强调，目前最有效的防控手段就是早发现、早隔离。

Zhong Nanshan, a leading expert tackling the virus, said, "Early detection and early isolation are currently the most effective ways to prevent and control the epidemic."

9. 世卫组织：新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎疫情尚未构成全球性流行病。

The World Health Organization says the current outbreak of pneumonia caused by the novel coronavirus does not constitute a global epidemic at this stage.

10. 经呼吸道飞沫和接触传播是主要的传播途径。

The major routes of the coronavirus infection are respiratory droplets and contact transmission.

11. 气溶胶和消化道等传播途径尚待明确。

The transmission routes of the novel coronavirus through aerosols and digestive tracts have yet to be confirmed.

12. 人群普遍易感，儿童也不例外。

All age groups including children are susceptible to NCP.

13. 潜伏期 1-14 天，多为 3-7 天。

The incubation period ranges from 1 to 14 days, with most patients starting to get symptoms within 3 to 7 days.

14. 以发热、乏力、干咳为主要表现。

Major symptoms are fever, fatigue and dry cough.

15. 少数患者伴有鼻塞、流涕、咽痛和腹泻等症状。

A minority of patients also show symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose, sore throat and diarrhea.

16. 重型、危重型患者病程中可为中低热，甚至无明显发热。

Patients in a serious or critical condition may have low grade or moderate fever. Some may even not have a fever at all.

17. 轻型患者仅表现为低热、轻微乏力等，无肺炎表现。

Patients with mild symptoms show low grade fever, mild fatigue and no signs of pneumonia.

18. 从目前收治病例情况看，多数患者预后良好，少数患者病情危重。老年人和有慢性基础疾病者预后较差，儿童病例症状相对较轻。

Based on current cases in treatment, most patients have been improved after intervention, while the conditions of a minority have worsened. The senior and those with chronic diseases respond poorly to the intervention. Children's symptoms are comparatively mild.

19. 国家卫健委专家组成员刘清泉：救治成功率高于甲流和禽流感。

According to Liu Qingquan, a member of the expert team of National Health Commission, the cure rate of NCP is higher than that of Influenza A virus and bird flu.

20. 目前没有确认有效的抗病毒治疗方法。

Currently no effective treatment protocol for NCP has been found.

21. 避免盲目或不恰当使用抗菌药物，尤其是联合使用广谱抗菌药物。

Avoid the inappropriate use of antibiotics, especially the use of more than one broad-spectrum antibiotics at the same time.

22. 解除隔离和出院标准：体温恢复正常 3 天以上、呼吸道症状明显好转，肺部影像学显示炎症明显吸收，连续两次呼吸道病原核酸检测阴性（采样时间间隔至少一天）。

A patient can end the isolation and be discharged from hospital when

1) a normal body temperature has been detected for 3 consecutive days;

2) respiratory symptoms have substantially improved;

3) the image of the lungs shows the inflammation has been drastically reduced;

4) negative results of Nucleic Acid Test (NAT) have been identified in two tests separated by a minimum one-day interval.

23.国家卫健委专家组成员邱海波：从临床经验来说，康复期的病人没有传染性，出院的病人没有传染性。

Qiu Haibo, a member of the expert team of National Health Commission (NHC) indicates that based on the current clinical experience, patients at the recovery stage or discharged from hospital are not contagious.

24. 目前暂未发现有病毒变异情况。


No viral mutation of NCP has yet been detected.

25. 世界卫生组织：目前没有证据显示狗猫等宠物会感染新型冠状病毒。

According to the WHO, there has been no evidence of NCP in dogs or cats.

26. 治愈者仍有再次感染的风险。中日友好医院肺炎防治专家组组长詹庆元：从一般规律看，病毒感染后人体会产生抗体，但有的抗体持续时间不长，痊愈的人仍应加强防护。

Patients recovered from NCP are still at a risk of contracting the disease. Zhan Qingyuan, the leader of the medical team of the NCP prevention and control in China-Japan Friendship Hospital says that



the infection of a certain virus causes antibodies to develop in the body but some antibodies only last a short period of time. So patients should still watch out for the disease even after they are cured.

27. 此次新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎患者绝大多数是轻症。

The vast majority of NCP infected patients only get mild symptoms.

28. 不主张没有病的人吃药。

Don't take medication for an illness you don't have.

29. 普通人日常防护戴医用外科口罩就可以，没必要使用 N95 口罩。

There is no need to wear N95 respirators for daily life. Surgical masks work well in protection against the virus.

30. 国家卫生健康委专家组成员蒋荣猛：病毒从人体出来后很快沉降，一般不会在空气中漂浮。

Jiang Rongmeng, a member of the NHC expert team expresses that viruses usually will not float through the air for long but fast fall and settle on the ground once it leaves the human body.

来源：http://www.whswwb.org.cn/html/ztl/yqfkdt//202002/t20200212_304806.shtml



学术资讯

助力“抗疫”，CNKI 在行动

关于在中国知网开展“新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎”学术论文 OA 出版的
倡议

Proposal for OA Publishing of Papers on 2019-nCoV in CNKI

各有关医药卫生学术期刊编辑部：

To editorial offices of academic journals on medicine and health:

当前，举国上下正在奋勇抗击新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎疫情。面对全国乃至全球的热切期待，我国医药卫生科技战线聚集全国精英，对疫情防控、病毒病理、临床诊治、新药开发等紧急展开了全方位的科研攻关，力图尽快突破关键科技，彻底战胜疫情，相关研究成果将在近期不断推出。这项研究既是当前中国和世界医药卫生界面临的特别重大的科研课题，也是对我国医药卫生科学界的严峻考验和挑战。第一时间发表国内国际最新研究成果，为全国、全球专业人员和广大群众提供及时、全面、系统的科学知识服务，已成为我国医药卫生科技期刊和网络传播平台的重大历史性责任，也是我国建设世界一流科技期刊的重要机遇。

At present, China is courageously fighting against the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) epidemic. Driven by the expectations of the whole country and even the whole world, Chinese medical talents have

urgently launched all-round research on issues such as disease prevention and control, pathology, clinical diagnosis and treatment, and the development of new drugs, sparing no effort to make key technology breakthroughs as soon as possible and to completely defeat the epidemic. As the researches move on, more and more new achievements will be made in the near future. The research is not only a particularly important project but also a severe challenge for the medical circle of China and the world. Therefore, it is urgently necessary to publish the latest domestic and foreign research achievements as soon as possible and to provide timely, comprehensive and systematic knowledge services to the public and the professionals both at home and abroad, which is also a major responsibility of Chinese academic journals on medicine and health and relevant online platforms and also provides an important opportunity for China's development of world-class research journals.

为此，经中华医学会杂志社、中华预防医学会、中国医师协会、中国药学会、中华中医药学会、《中国学术期刊（光盘版）》电子杂志社有限公司共同商定，决定联合发起倡议，动员各学会所属期刊和全国各优秀医药卫生学术期刊，特别是已在中国知网进行网络首发的期刊，马上行动起来，将“新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎”科技攻关列为重大选题，组织全国高质量、高水平研究成果，在中国知网进行 OA（开放获取）出版，以最快的速度将科研成果用于战胜疫情，向全国、全球广泛传播。这一专项的 OA 出版与服务费用全部由中国知网承担。

After deliberation, the Chinese Medical Association Publishing House, the Chinese Preventive Medicine Association, Chinese Medical Doctor Association, China Association of Chinese Medicine, Chinese Medical Association, and China Academic Journals (CD Edition) Electronic Publishing House Co., Ltd. jointly advocate to mobilize the journals affiliated to these associations and the outstanding academic journals on medicine and health across China, especially the journals that have already started online-first publishing in China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), for immediate action. In particular, great efforts will be made to focus on the research on Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia as a major topic, to organize open access (OA) publishing of high-quality and high-level research achievements in CNKI, to apply research achievements to the fight against the epidemic as soon as possible, and to facilitate the wide spread of research achievements across China and the world. The cost for open access publication and related services will be completely covered by CNKI.

各学会与中国知网将联合遴选优秀期刊开展本专题的 OA 网络首发，参与期刊要遵守国家有关规定和要求，约稿要符合选题备案范围和要求，出版质量要达到国家标准。

The associations and CNKI will jointly select preeminent journals to launch the OA online-first publishing on this topic. The journals involved shall abide by relevant national regulations and requirements. The

manuscript shall meet the scope and requirements of the topic selection and records, and the publication quality shall meet the national standards.

中国知网将于近日在面向全球服务的中心网站首页（www.cnki.net）及海外网站首页（oversea.cnki.net）、“全球学术快报”各类终端，以及疾控、医疗、药业等医药卫生知识服务平台开通中英文版“新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎研究”OA 出版专栏，设立中英文编辑队伍负责网络首发论文的审核出版与相关服务工作，并负责论文发表后的舆情监控，向各刊反馈出版传播效果。建议各刊尽可能采用英汉双语出版模式，由中国知网免费为各刊提供双语 OA 出版网络首发平台，有关事宜请与中国知网联系。

A new Chinese-English section of OA publication on “Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia” will be presented in CNKI central site (www.cnki.net) and overseas site (oversea.cnki.net), terminals of CNKI Express, and Public Health Knowledge Service Platforms for disease control, medical treatment, and pharmaceutical industry. A Chinese-English editorial team is responsible for the review and publication of online-first publishing research papers and related services will be provided. The team also gather public opinions after the papers are published and give the feedback to each journal. English-Chinese bilingual publication is recommended, and CNKI will provide bilingual OA online-first publishing platform for each journal for free. For details, please contact us.

联系人：佟昔

Contacts: Tong Xi

电话：18600142717（同微信）

Tel.: 18600142717 (WeChat)

EMAIL: tx5601@cnki.net

倡议者

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中华医学会杂志社

Chinese Medical Association Publishing House

中华预防医学会

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地址：中国北京海淀区西小口路 66 号

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执行主编：杜慧霞

责编、美编：曲琳琳