



# 编译快报

## TRANSLATION EXPRESS

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中国知网社科双语出版中心

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【近期会议】

# 译文探讨

本期译文探讨汇总了部分常见的逻辑问题、精准表达问题以及冗余问题，详细说明相关用法，辨析其差异和功能，旨在帮助大家获得更好的理解，避免翻译中的一些问题。内容供交流学习之用，欢迎各位专家批评指正。

## 一、逻辑问题

### 1. 偷换比较对象

【原文】：与从未组织老年服务活动的社区相比，若社区经常组织老年服务活动，则老年人的互助意愿提高 10.42 个百分点。

【原译】：Compared with the community that has never organized activities for the elderly, the willingness of mutual support for the elderly increases by 10.42 percentage points in the community that regularly organizes activities for the elderly.

【改译】：The mutual support willingness of the elderly increases by 10.42 percentage points in the community that regularly organizes activities for the elderly compared with that of the elderly in the community that has never organized activities for them.

【辨析】：此处比较的对象是不同情况下的“老年人的互助意愿”，而原译文是将“老年人的互助意愿”与“社区”进行比较，所以偷换了比较对象。这种包含比较的句式经常会出现前后比较对象不一致的情况，所以在翻译时要格外注意，需要首先理清作者要比较的对象是什么。

### 2. 混淆主语和宾语

【原文】：在我国现行税费体系下，企业所承担的“费”包括针对企业所征收的各种社会保险费用，比如养老、医疗、住房公积金等等。

【原译】：Under the current tax and fee system in China, the fees borne by enterprises include **various social security payments levied by enterprises**, such as pension, medical care, and housing provident fund.

【改译】：Under the current tax and fee system in China, the fees borne by enterprises include **various social security payments**, such as endowment insurance, medical insurance, and housing provident fund.

【辨析】：关于“针对企业所征收的各种社会保险费用”这部分，根据常识可知，各种社会保险费的征收主体不是企业，而是税务部门，所以“levied by enterprises”的译法语义上混淆了征税的主体。这里可以通过省译和词性转换，采用“payments”一词，既传达出公司支付的费用这一含义，又表明公司作为征税对象的身份。

## 二、精准表达问题

### 1. 中国特色表述

#### 【例 1】

【原文】：全球治理将从美国独家霸权治理转向“**共建共治共享**”的民主化治理。

【原译】：Global governance will change from the hegemonic governance of the United States to democratic governance of **co-development, co-governance and sharing among countries**.

【改译】：Global governance will change from the hegemonic governance of the United States to democratic governance which pursues **collaboration, participation and common interests**.

【辨析】：这里的“共建共治共享”是典型的中国特色社会主义的词汇，在翻译的时候要参照党中央和国务院的官方文件。相关译文可以参见《中国日报》，<https://language.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202011/12/WS5fac88a5a31024ad0ba938ce.html>

#### 【例 2】

【原文】：创新金融市场机制，引导金融活水流向我国亟需资金的战略性新兴产业和中小微企业，**坚决避免出现金融市场脱离实体经济空转的现象**。

【原译】：We should innovate the financial market mechanism, guide funds to the strategic emerging industries and small and medium-sized enterprises in urgent need, **and resolutely avoid the phenomenon that the financial market is idling away from the real economy**.

【改译】：We should innovate the financial market mechanism, guide funds to the strategic emerging industries and small and medium-sized enterprises in urgent need, **and avoid funds circulating within the financial sector without entering the real economy.**

【辨析】：这里的“坚决避免出现金融市场脱离实体经济空转的现象”中的“空转”译成了“idle away”，而“idle away”的意思是“消磨时间，虚度光阴”，所以和这里的“空转”意思不符。通过检索查证发现，在《2019 年政府工作报告》中有对类似的语义表达：“精准有效支持实体经济，不能让资金空转或脱实向虚”。这里的官方译文可以借鉴过来，使译文更精准。

## 2. 政治敏感词汇

【原文】：2017–2019 年间一孩的月出生数量降幅 1–12 月间差异不大，但 2020 年 11–12 月的降幅从 1–9 月的平均下降 40% 迅速升高到 55% 以上，再次显示了 **新冠肺炎疫情暴发** 对四季度出生的负面影响。

【原译】：The decline in the number of monthly first births between 2017 and 2019 did not vary significantly between January and December, but the decline between November and December 2020 increased rapidly from an average decline of 40% between January and September to more than 55%, which once again showed the negative impact of the **outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic** on births in the fourth quarter.

【改译】：The decline in the number of monthly first births did not vary significantly between January and December over the period 2017–2019, but the decline from November to December of 2020 increased rapidly from an average of 40% from January to September to more than 55%, which once again showed the negative impact of the **attack of the COVID-19 pandemic** on births in the fourth quarter.

【辨析】这里“新冠肺炎疫情暴发”中的“暴发”译成“outbreak”不妥。根据《剑桥英语词典》的解释，outbreak 指的是“a time when something suddenly begins, especially a disease or something else dangerous or unpleasant”，强调“开端、源头”。而针对新冠病毒的源头问题，世界卫生组织尚未有官方结论，当前仍是一个政治敏感问题。为避免疫情政治化、病毒污名化、溯源工具化，在翻译中最好不要使用“outbreak”这个词，可以使用更客观的词汇“attack”。

### 三、冗余问题

#### 1. 中文语言习惯导致的翻译冗余

【原文】：对四川酒文化的研究现状形成了较为全面的认识，并对其研究趋势有了整体的把握，对四川酒文化的梳理总结以及进一步研究提供了借鉴意义和参考价值。

【原译】：We have formed a holistic understanding of the current research situation of Sichuan liquor culture, and have a whole picture of its research trend, which provides **reference significance and reference value** for reviewing and summarizing Sichuan liquor culture and further research.

【改译】：We have formed a holistic understanding of the current research situation of Sichuan liquor culture, and have a whole picture of its research trend, which provides **reference significance** for reviewing and summarizing Sichuan liquor culture and further research.

【辨析】：“借鉴意义”指的是别人的研究成果可供自己对照学习，从而所具有的一种价值。“参考价值”是指书籍或研究本身对于参考者、阅读者的启迪程度。所以二者在意思上是一致的，翻译为英文时可将二者概括为“reference significance”即可，避免了语义上的重复。

#### 2. 中文语法错误导致的翻译冗余

【原文】：为了刺激经济增长,各经济体陆续出台量化宽松等一系列非传统货币政策刺激经济增长。

【原译】：**In order to stimulate economic growth**, various economies successively introduced a series of unconventional monetary policies such as quantitative easing to **stimulate economic growth**.

【改译】：**In order to stimulate economic growth**, various economies successively introduced a series of unconventional monetary policies such as quantitative easing.

【辨析】：“刺激经济增长”在原文中表述了两次，不合中文语法。但是在翻译成英文的时候，译者不可以秉持高度忠实原文的原则直接将“刺激经济增长”翻译两次，删减后的英文表述才是正确的。

# 译文鉴赏

3月5日，李克强总理代表国务院在十三届全国人大五次会议上作《政府工作报告》。《政府工作报告》回顾了2021年的政府工作，汇报了2022年经济社会发展总体要求和政策取向并提出了2022年政府工作任务。本期译文鉴赏从新华网<sup>1</sup>节选了部分段落及对照英文，供大家参考学习。

1. 综合研判国内外形势，今年我国发展面临的风险挑战明显增多，必须爬坡过坎。越是困难越要坚定信心、越要真抓实干。

译文：A comprehensive analysis of evolving dynamics at home and abroad indicates that this year our country will encounter many more risks and challenges, and **we must keep pushing to overcome them**. The harder things get, the more confident we must be, and the **more solid steps we must take to deliver outcomes**.

2. 我国经济长期向好的基本面不会改变，持续发展具有多方面有利条件，特别是亿万人民有追求美好生活的强烈愿望、创业创新的巨大潜能、共克时艰的坚定意志，我们还积累了应对重大风险挑战的丰富经验。中国经济一定能顶住新的下行压力，必将行稳致远。

译文：The fundamentals of our economy remain unchanged, and they will maintain long-term growth. We have many favorable conditions for sustaining development. Most notably, **our people, in their hundreds of millions**, aspire to a better life, have

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<sup>1</sup> 新华网。（两会受权发布）政府工作报告 [EB/OL]. [http://www.news.cn/politics/2022lh/2022-03/12/c\\_1128464987.htm](http://www.news.cn/politics/2022lh/2022-03/12/c_1128464987.htm), 2022-03-12/2022-03-17; 新华网. Full Text: Report on the Work of the Government [EB/OL]. <https://english.news.cn/20220312/896e1411ba1445679f136dcc9cd4d393/c.html>, 2022-03-12/2022-03-17.

huge potential for starting businesses and engaging in innovation, and are resolved to overcome all difficulties together. We have also acquired a wealth of experience in dealing with major risks and challenges. **There is no doubt but that China's economy will withstand any new downward pressure and continue growing steadily long into the future.**

3. 坚持外防输入、内防反弹，不断优化完善防控措施，加强口岸城市疫情防控，加大对病毒变异的研究和防范力度，加快新型疫苗和特效药物研发，持续做好疫苗接种工作，更好发挥中医药独特作用，科学精准处置局部疫情，保持正常生产生活秩序。

译文： To **prevent inbound cases and domestic resurgences**, we need to constantly refine epidemic containment measures, strengthen epidemic controls in port-of-entry cities, step up efforts to study and protect against virus variants, accelerate R&D of new vaccines and effective medicines, continue implementing vaccination programs, and give full play to the unique role of traditional Chinese medicine. **Occurrences of local cases** must be handled in a scientific and targeted manner, and the normal order of work and life must be ensured.

4. 要坚持政府过紧日子，更好节用裕民。大力优化支出结构，保障重点支出，严控一般性支出。盘活财政存量资金和闲置资产。各级政府必须艰苦奋斗、勤俭节约，中央政府和省级政府要带头。

译文： **Government will keep its belt tightened and keep spending low to benefit the people.** We will improve the mix of government spending so as to ensure funding for key areas and strictly control general expenditures. **Budgetary funds and assets sitting idle will be put into good use.** Governments at every level need to operate **within their means** and **economize where possible**, and central and provincial-level governments should **take the lead** in this regard.



5. 加强收支管理，严禁铺张浪费，不得违规新建楼堂馆所，不得搞形象工程，对违反财经纪律、肆意挥霍公款的要严查重处，一定要把宝贵资金用在发展紧要处、民生急需上。

译文：Management of fiscal receipts and outlays will be tightened up, and **wasteful and excessive spending** will be prohibited. We will prevent the construction of new government buildings in violation of regulations. **No vanity projects will be tolerated**, and anyone who violates fiscal discipline or squanders public funds will be investigated and severely punished. We must ensure that our precious funds are used in **areas that are critical to development** and to **meet the urgent needs of the people**.

6. 加强金融对实体经济的有效支持。用好普惠小微贷款支持工具，增加支农支小再贷款，优化监管考核，推动普惠小微贷款明显增长、信用贷款和首贷户比重持续提升。

译文：We will encourage the financial sector to provide more effective support to the real economy. We will make good use of instruments to support **inclusive loans to micro and small businesses**, and increase **re-lending for agricultural and small enterprises**. We will strengthen supervision and assessment to promote a marked increase in inclusive loans to micro and small businesses and a further rise in the proportion of collateral-free loans and first-time loans.

7. 引导金融机构准确把握信贷政策，继续对受疫情影响严重的行业企业给予融资支持，避免出现行业性限贷、抽贷、断贷。

译文：We will see that financial institutions have a good understanding of credit policies, ensure continued financing support for industries and enterprises hit hard by COVID-19, and prevent **industry-wide lending restrictions, forced early repayment of loans, and arbitrary termination of loan agreements**.

8. 坚决守住 18 亿亩耕地红线，划足划实永久基本农田，切实遏制耕地“非农化”、防止“非粮化”。

译文：To ensure the area of farmland **remains above the redline** of 120 million hectares, we will designate a sufficient amount of good land as permanent basic cropland, and firmly **stop any attempts to use cropland for any purpose other than agriculture and specifically grain production.**

9. 保障国家粮食安全各地区都有责任，粮食调入地区更要稳定粮食生产。各方面要共同努力，装满“米袋子”、充实“菜篮子”，把 14 亿多中国人的饭碗牢牢端在自己手中。

译文：All local governments shoulder responsibility for safeguarding China’s food security. Those localities that rely on grain from other areas must do better in keeping their grain output stable. Everyone must work together to ensure that the country’s **“rice bag” and “vegetable basket” are well-filled**, and that we have **a secure food supply for more than 1.4 billion Chinese people.**

10. 用好北京冬奥会、冬残奥会遗产，发展冰雪运动和冰雪产业。建设群众身边的体育场地设施，促进全民健身蔚然成风。

译文：We will make the most of the legacy of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics and Paralympics, and promote the development of ice and snow sports and the winter economy. We will see that more sports venues and facilities are built **close to people’s homes** and **promote extensive public fitness activities.**

# 编译素材

2022年全国两会于3月在北京召开并胜利闭幕。全国两会引发社会热议和关注，本期编译素材选取了一些两会相关表述，供大家共同学习。

1. “六稳”

stability on six key fronts (the six fronts refer to employment, the financial sector, foreign trade, foreign investment, domestic investment, and expectations)

2. “六保”

security in six key areas (the six areas refer to job security, basic living needs, operations of market entities, food and energy security, stable industrial and supply chains, and the normal functioning of primary-level governments)

committing to a people-centered approach

3. “专精特新”企业

specialized and sophisticated enterprises that produce new and unique products

4. “互联网+督查”

the Internet plus model of inspection

5. 三孩生育政策

three-child policy

6. 就业优先政策

employment-first policy

7. 常态化疫情防控

routine COVID-19 control

8. 打击拐卖、收买妇女儿童

crackdown on the trafficking and buying of women and children

9. 应对人口老龄化

respond to population aging

10. 碳达峰碳中和

peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality

11. “放管服”改革

reform to streamline administration and delegate power, improve regulation, and upgrade services

12. 运动式做法

campaign-style approaches

13. 稳字当头、稳中求进

make economic stability our top priority and pursue progress while ensuring stability

14. 千方百计稳定和扩大就业

use every possible means to stabilize employment and expand it further

15. 为企业雪中送炭

provide enterprises with timely assistance

16. 个人所得税专项附加扣除

special additional deductions for individual income tax

17. 防止层层加码

refrain from making local governments take excessive policy steps

18. 撤县建市设区

re-designation of counties as cities or city districts

19. 产业梯度转移

phased trans-regional relocation of industries

20. “跨省通办”

government services on a cross-provincial basis

# 产品动态

2021年5月中宣部、教育部、科技部联合印发的《关于推动学术期刊繁荣发展的意见》提出，为推动学术期刊繁荣发展，提升我国学术期刊的国际传播能力，要“鼓励中文学术期刊提供论文英文长摘要，加强期刊外文或双语学术网站建设”，为我国学术期刊的国际传播指明了方向。

为适应新时代学术期刊发展的新形势，各期刊编辑部从自身实际情况出发，制定了一系列重要举措。较多期刊积极进行形式创新，开展落实学术期刊中英文长摘要的工作，深化与国际同行交流合作。

中国知网社科双语出版中心依托文献资源集成、数字化出版技术、双语翻译及海外推广传播团队的优势，结合海外用户关注较高的实际问题，推出《哲社期刊双语长摘要数据库》（<http://jtp.cnki.net/bilingual/HighlightIndex/Find>）。目前已为140余家社科期刊提供双语长摘要服务，覆盖经济、政治、文化等各个领域，受到社科期刊的高度关注和一致好评。

本期产品动态栏目主要介绍《哲社期刊双语长摘要数据库》合作期刊《国际金融研究》及近期长摘要文章。



《国际金融研究》创刊于1985年，是中国国际金融学会会刊，主管单位为中国银行股份有限公司，主办单位为中国银行股份有限公司、中国国际金融学会。《国际金融研究》以探讨国际金融前沿理论、把握国际银行发展趋势、追踪国际金融热点问题、关注中国金融改革开放为研究重点，站在全球及宏观视角，对国际金融热点问题和金融重大问题进行深入的理论分析和比较研究，成为在国内国际金融研究领域具有广泛影响力的学术期刊，成为我国政府决策部门、监管机构、学术界、实务界等进行国际金融问题研究及决策的重要参考。

### 《国际金融研究》近期长摘要文章

序号	文章名称	第一作者	发表年份
1	2022 年全球经济金融：结构性通货膨胀之剑和央行的挑战	朱氏	2021
2	国际基准利率改革的宏观效应研究	陈卫东	2021
3	生命周期视角下全球实际利率决定的审视——供给与需求效应的对比分析	李雪	2021
4	银行竞争是否影响了企业出口表现？——来自中国的证据	刘铠豪	2021
5	去杠杆政策是否影响企业绩效	王学凯	2021
6	“双支柱”调控框架下政策组合协调搭配研究——基于双摩擦的小国开放模型	庄子罐	2022
7	计价货币与中间品贸易对日本汇率传递的影响	李晓	2022
8	应对一场非同寻常疫情中的国际金融	刘明康	2022
9	“世界经济与中国 2022：聚焦全球经济金融体系的未来”国际观点荟萃	Joseph Stiglitz	2022
10	系统性金融风险动态测度与跨部门网络溢出效应研究	张宗新	2022

### 联系方式

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# 会议资讯

1. 第二届全国翻译文化研讨会暨中国比较文学学会翻译研究会理事会议

时间：2022年4月16-17日

地址：武汉市华中科技大学逸夫科技楼

网址：[https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/iOv\\_kk-N8n7KIKxV1y8kKQ](https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/iOv_kk-N8n7KIKxV1y8kKQ)

2. 第六届“理论翻译学及译学方法论”高层论坛暨“中国译论”专题研讨会

时间：2022年5月13-15日

地址：南京东南大学九龙湖校区（暂定线下）

网址：<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/iavkBBard1THQIXjhYJ9XA>

3. 2022年江苏省翻译协会年会暨“翻译与国际传播”学术研讨会

时间：2022年5月27-29日

地点：盐城师范学院通榆校区

网址：[https://www.douban.com/group/topic/259020049/?\\_i=7324009j2s7SLn](https://www.douban.com/group/topic/259020049/?_i=7324009j2s7SLn)

4. 第六届中国心理语言学国际研讨会

时间：2022年6月10-12日

地址：杭州

网址：<http://CAP2021.allconfs.org>

5. 2022年应用社会科学与人文研究国际学术会议

时间：2022年7月17-18日

地点：深圳

网址：<http://www.asshr2022.org/>

6. 中国外国文学跨学科研究高端论坛

时间：2022年8月6日

地点：哈尔滨

网址：<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/8arwOQ8D8frDWkdVDTOEcg>

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