



# 编译快报

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# 导读

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# 译文探讨

翻译工作中的直译现象有多种原因，有缺乏查证而导致的逐字翻译，有缺乏对中文语境的了解而采取的字面翻译，也有中文母语逻辑思维习惯导致的句子直译等。本期译文探讨我们将分析译文中的此类直译问题。

## 1. 包含有特殊中文语境的词句

这类语言现象需要进行展开性解释翻译，直译不可取。

**【例 1】**……对于新时代开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程，顺利实现第二个百年奋斗目标，有着十分重要的历史意义、理论意义和现实意义。

原译文: ...has very important historical, theoretical and practical significance for opening a new journey of building a modern socialist country in an all-round way in the new era and successfully realizing the goal of the **second centenary goal**.

修改后: ...has very important historical, theoretical and practical significance for opening up a new journey of building a modern socialist country in an all-round way in the new era and achieving the second centenary goal (**to build a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong and culturally advanced and harmonious by 2049**).

解析: 中共十五大报告首次提出“两个一百年”奋斗目标。第一个一百年，是到中国共产党成立 100 年时全面建成小康社会；第二个一百年，是到新中国成立 100 年时建成富强民主文明和谐美丽的社会主义现代化强国。原文中上下文均未对第二个百年奋斗目标进行解释，因此译文中就需要对百年奋斗目标进行解释，修改后的译文采用文末加括号进行解释翻译的方法值得提倡。

**【例 2】**企业金融化现象被认为是经济“脱实向虚”的重要体现。

原译文: Corporate financialization is a symbol that **real economy going into virtual economy**.

修改后: Corporate financialization is a symbol of capital circulating within the financial sector without entering the real economy or being diverted out of the real economy.

解析: 脱实向虚指脱离实体经济的投资、生产、流通, 转向虚拟经济的投资。实体经济是指物质的、精神的产品和服务的生产、流通等经济活动。原文中企业金融化现象则指投资这一方面, 因此修改后的译文采用 capital circulating 更合适。

【例3】在中国经济进入“双循环”发展的新格局下, 研究制造业向高端化升级不应继续忽视政府对经济发展的重要用。

原译文: In the new pattern of “dual circulation” development of Chinese economy, the important role of government in economic development should not be ignored in the study of the high-end upgrading of manufacturing industry.

修改后: In China’s new double-thrust development dynamic with the domestic economy as the mainstay and international engagement as the support, each reinforcing the other, the important role of government in economic development should not be ignored in the study of the high-end upgrading of manufacturing industry.

解析: 双循环即以国内大循环为主体、国内国际双循环相互促进的新发展格局。根据外文局专家探讨的结果, 译文采用 new double-thrust development dynamic 较为合适, 同时还要对“双”字进行解释。原译文 dual circulation 缺少这样的解释, 国外读者没有具体语境可能较难理解。

## 2. 缺乏查证而导致的专有名词及术语的直译

由于缺乏查证, 对专名和术语不够了解, 直接按照字面意思翻译也是翻译工作中的一个大忌。

【例1】改革开放初期, 教育教学改革以“双基”为导向, 符合当时“尊重知识, 尊重人才”的时代吁求, “基础知识”与“基本技能”成为课堂教学的目标。随着我国社会的发展, 上世纪九十年代, “素质教育”的呼声不断高涨, 国家层面与教育学界为改变“知识中心”课堂的不足做了积极尝试。

原译文: In the early stage of reform and opening up, education teaching reform took the “double basis” as

the orientation, it is in line with the demands of “respect for knowledge, respect for talent” at that time, “basic knowledge” and “basic skills” became the goal of classroom teaching. With the development of China’s society, the voice of “quality education” in the 1990s was rising, and the national level and the educational community made an active attempt to change the deficiencies of the “knowledge center” class.

修改后： In the early stage of reform and opening up, the education and teaching reform took the basic knowledge and basic skills as the orientation, which is in line with the demands of respect for knowledge and talent at that time, and thus basic knowledge and basic skills became the goal of classroom teaching. With the development of Chinese society, the voice of well-rounded education in the 1990s was rising, and the national level and the educational community made an active attempt to change the deficiencies of the knowledge-centered class.

解析： 原文中，“双基”其实指“基础知识”与“基本技能”，这个解释在后文也出现了，可以借鉴进行解释翻译，但是按照字面意思直译完全扭曲了该词的原意。“素质教育”的含义也需要查证，本意为德智体美劳等全方位的教育，因此修改后的译文 well-rounded education 更贴切。

【例2】新一轮技术革命中的“云大物移智链”等关键技术尚未和绿色制造充分融合，难以满足消费者个性化、精细化、差异化的绿色消费需求。

原译文： The key technologies such as “cloud big things transfer intelligence chain” in the new round of technological revolution have not been fully integrated with green manufacturing, which is difficult to meet the personalized, refined and differentiated green consumption demand of consumers.

修改后： The key technologies such as cloud computing, big data, Internet of Things, mobile Internet, artificial intelligence and blockchains in the new round of technological revolution have not been fully integrated with green manufacturing, which is difficult to meet the personalized, refined and differentiated green consumption demand of consumers.

解析： 云大物移智链是一系列互联网科技词汇的缩写，原译文逐字直译显然是错译，本意没有得到正确解释。修改后的译文直接将这一系列专名罗列出来，意思清晰明了，读者可以正确了解到文中所提到的关键技术具体所指。

【例3】党委领导制度要处理好党委会与“三会一层”关系，关键是要选派德才兼备的人担任党委书记。

原译文: For the Party committee (CPC) leadership system to deal with the party committee and the “**three sessions of one layer**” relationship, the key is to choose people with both moral talents as party secretary.

修改后: In terms of the Party committee (CPC) leadership system, to deal with the relationship between the Party committee and the combination of **general meeting of shareholders, board of Directors, supervisory board and senior management**, the key is to choose people with talents with good morality as Party committee secretaries.

解析: 原译文没有对“三会一层”进行查证, 该词汇因此也没有得到正确的解释。而修改后的译文将这一缩略表述展开翻译, 表明“三会”和“一层”的具体含义, 即: **general meeting of shareholders, board of Directors、supervisory board 和 senior management**, 这样原文的语义才更准确。

### 3. 母语思维习惯导致的句子逻辑问题

中文相对于英文而言, 句与句之间的逻辑关系是不言而喻的, 因此不包含逻辑连接词的长句就很常见。而英译文里, 我们不能完全按照中文的表达句式和顺序进行翻译, 而要用逻辑连接词来衔接, 有时候还要按照语义单元对句子进行切分。

【例1】制造业绿色转型的核心在于转变发展模式, 破除机制体制障碍, 实现科技含量高、资源消耗低、环境污染少的“绿色”生产方式, 有效缓解资源能源约束和生态环境压力, 增强对国民经济和社会发展的支撑作用, 真正实现绿色增长。

原译文: The core of the green transformation of manufacturing industry lies in changing the development mode, removing institutional barriers, **realizing** a “green” production mode with high scientific and technological content, low resource consumption and less environmental pollution, effectively **alleviating** resource and energy constraints and eco-environmental pressure, **enhancing** the supporting role for national economic and social development, **and truly achieving** green growth.

修改后: The core of the green transformation of the manufacturing industry lies in changing the

development mode, and removing institutional barriers, **to realize** a green production mode with high-tech content, low resource consumption and less environmental pollution, effectively alleviate resource and energy constraints and eco-environmental pressure, enhance the supporting role for national economic and social development, and truly achieve green growth.

解析：原文中，制造业绿色转型的核心其实只要两点：转变发展模式和破除机制体制障碍。后面的内容都是对这两点的解释，是制造业绿色转型要达到的目标。相比原译文从头到尾采用一个句式，修改后的译文使用 to 将本句逻辑一目了然的展现给读者会更合适些。

【例 2】改革开放以来，中国利用区域发展导向型体制极大地缓解了创新要素对经济发展的制约，实现了创新要素在地区间的合理流动，促进了不同地区间创新主体的深度融合，充分发挥出“有形之手”在资源配置中的决定性作用，已成为培育中国参与和引领经济全球化合作及竞争新优势的重要保障。

原译文：Since the reform and opening up, **China** has used the regional development-oriented system to greatly alleviate the constraints of innovation factors on economic development, realized the rational flow of innovation factors among regions, promoted the deep integration of innovation subjects among different regions, and give full play to the decisive role of the tangible hand in resource allocation. **It** has become an important guarantee for cultivating China's new advantages in cooperation and competition in participating in and leading economic globalization.

修改后：Since the reform and opening up, the regional development-oriented **system** adopted by China **has greatly alleviated** the constraints of innovation factors on economic development, **realized** the rational flow of innovation factors among regions, **and promoted** the deep integration of innovation subjects among different regions. Giving full play to the decisive role of the tangible hand in resource allocation, this **system** has become an important guarantee for cultivating China's new advantages in cooperation and competition in participating in and leading economic globalization.

解析：这段话虽长，但整个句子都在围绕区域发展导向型体制进行论述，因此其主语是这个体制。原译文虽然也对该长句进行了切分，但是两个句子的主语不一致，而且后者的主语 it 指代不明确，容易让读者产生困惑。因此，修改后的译文将两个句子的主语都修改为 system，逻辑更显清晰。

# 译文鉴赏

2022 年是中国共青团建团 100 周年，习近平总书记在庆祝中国共产主义青年团成立 100 周年大会上做了重要讲话，本期编译快报我们摘选了部分讲话内容及译文供大家鉴赏。

一个民族只有寄望青春、永葆青春，才能兴旺发达。

A nation can thrive and prosper only when it places hopes on its youth and maintains its youthful vigor.

党和国家的希望寄托在青年身上！

The hope of the Communist Party of China and the country rests on the youth.

坚定不移跟党走，为党和人民奋斗，是共青团的初心使命。

Faithfully following the Party and working for the Party and the people constitute the Communist Youth League's original aspiration and founding mission, to which the League has stayed true over the past century.

共青团历经百年沧桑而青春焕发，依靠的就是始终扎根广大青年，始终把工作重点聚焦在最广大的工农青年和普通青年群体，把心紧紧同青年连在一起，把青年人的心紧紧同党贴在一起。

The Communist Youth League is glowing with youth and vigor after a hundred years of vicissitudes because it has consistently taken root among young people, put its focus of work on the overwhelming majority of young workers and peasants and ordinary youths, and stood with the youth while building a bridge to bring young people closer to the Party.

要敏于把握青年脉搏，依据青年工作生活方式新变化新特点，探索团的基层组织建设新思路新模式，带动青联、学联组织高扬爱国主义、社会主义旗帜，不断巩固和扩大青年爱国统一战线。

The League should develop a keen understanding of the youth and, in light of the new changes and



features of young people's work and life styles, explore new approaches and models for its primary-level organizations. It should lead youth and student federations in promoting patriotism and socialism and constantly consolidate and expand the patriotic united front among the youth.

实现中国梦是一场历史接力赛，当代青年要在实现民族复兴的赛道上奋勇争先。

Realizing the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation is a relay race of history in which today's young people should strive for excellent performance.

中国共产党始终向青年敞开大门，热情欢迎青年源源不断成为党的新鲜血液。

The Party has kept its gate open to all young people and will continue to welcome more youths who will add new blood to the Party.

各级党组织要高度重视培养和发展青年党员，特别是要注重从优秀共青团员中培养和发展党员，确保红色江山永不变色。

Party organizations at all levels must attach great importance to the training and recruitment of outstanding young people and should, particularly, focus on cultivating and admitting outstanding League members into the Party, so as to ensure our socialist country never changes its nature.

青年之于党和国家而言，最值得爱护、最值得期待。青年犹如大地上茁壮成长的小树，总有一天会长成参天大树，撑起一片天。

For the Party and the country, young people deserve the best protection and bear our highest expectations are the most worthy of love and expectation. They are like the young trees thriving on earth that will eventually grow into towering trees to provide shelter for those in need.

以上译文来自 <https://english.news.cn/20220512/1903fe24c27140f2a8cb051dc10a3f9e/c.html>

# 编译素材

《习近平谈治国理政》第三卷是由中国外文局所属外文出版社以中英文版出版，面向海内外发行的重要著作，是一部全面系统反映习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想的权威著作。

本期编译素材围绕本书重要的“数字”概念范畴呈现出中英文表达，重点阐述“数字”背后的意义，以便在翻译编校时做出更精准的处理，供业界及相关人员参考。

## (1)“五位一体”总体布局 Five-sphere Integrated Plan

释义：“五位一体”总体布局，指中国特色社会主义事业总体布局，包括经济建设、政治建设、文化建设、社会建设、生态文明建设。

译文：The Five-sphere Integrated Plan refers to China's overall plan for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, that is, to promote coordinated progress in the economic, political, cultural, social and eco-environmental fields.

## (2)“四个全面”战略布局 Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy

释义：“四个全面”战略布局，指中国特色社会主义事业战略布局，包括全面建成小康社会、全面深化改革、全面依法治国、全面从严治党。

译文：The Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy refers to China's strategic plan for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, that is, to make comprehensive moves to complete a moderately prosperous society in all respects, to further reform, to advance the rule of law, and to strengthen Party self-governance.

## (3)“两不愁三保障” Two Assurances and Three Guarantees

释义：“两不愁三保障”，指不愁吃、不愁穿，义务教育、基本医疗和住房安全有保障。

译文：The Two Assurances and Three Guarantees refer to assurances of adequate food and clothing, and

guarantees of access to compulsory education, basic medical services and safe housing for impoverished rural residents.

#### **(4)“三严三实” the Three Guidelines for Ethical Behavior and Three Basic Rules of Conduct**

释义：“三严三实”，指严以修身、严以用权、严以律己，谋事要实、创业要实、做人要实。

译文：The Three Guidelines for Ethical Behavior and Three Basic Rules of Conduct require all officials to be strict with themselves in self-cultivation, in the exercise of power, and in self-discipline, and act in good faith when performing official duties, undertaking initiatives, and interacting with others.

#### **(5)“两个务必” the “two musts”**

释义：“两个务必”，指“务必使同志们继续地保持谦虚、谨慎、不骄、不躁的作风，务必使同志们继续地保持艰苦奋斗的作风”。这是毛泽东在中共七届二中全会的报告中提出的。

译文：The “two musts” refer to “our comrades must remain modest and prudent, neither conceited nor rash, in our working practices; and our comrades must remain hardworking despite difficulties in our working practices.” They were proposed by Mao Zedong in the Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the CPC.

#### **(6)“四风” the Four Malfeasances**

释义：“四风”，指形式主义、官僚主义、享乐主义和奢靡之风。

译文：The Four Malfeasances refer to favoring form over substance, bureaucratism, hedonism, and extravagance.

#### **(7)“四大考验”“四种危险” the Four Tests and Four Risks**

释义：“四大考验”，指执政考验、改革开放考验、市场经济考验、外部环境考验。“四种危险”，指精神懈怠危险、能力不足危险、脱离群众危险、消极腐败危险。

译文：The Four Tests refer to exercising governance, carrying out reform and opening up, developing the market economy and responding to external development. The Four Risks refer to lack of drive,

incompetence, disengagement from the people, and inaction and corruption.

**(8) 中央八项规定 the Eight Rules (on improving Party and government conduct)**

释义：中央八项规定，指中共十八届中央政治局关于改进工作作风、密切联系群众的八项规定。

主要内容是：改进调查研究、精简会议活动、精简文件简报、规范出访活动、改进警卫工作、改进新闻报道、严格文稿发表、厉行勤俭节约。

译文：The Eight Rules were set by the Political Bureau of the 18th CPC Central Committee to urge all officials to improve their ways of doing things and maintain close ties with the people. They are summarized as follows: improving investigation and fact-finding trips, streamlining meetings and other activities, reducing documents and briefings, standardizing arrangements for visits abroad, improving security procedures, improving news reports, imposing restrictions on publishing writings, and practicing diligence and frugality.

**(9) “四个意识” the Four Consciousnesses**

释义：“四个意识”，指政治意识、大局意识、核心意识、看齐意识。

译文：The Four Consciousnesses refer to maintaining political commitment, thinking in terms of the general picture, following the core leadership of the CPC Central Committee, and acting in accordance with its requirements.

**(10) “四个自信” the Four-sphere Confidence**

释义：“四个自信”，指中国特色社会主义道路自信、理论自信、制度自信、文化自信。

译文：The Four-sphere Confidence refers to confidence in the path, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

**(11) “四个服从” the Four Principles of Deference**

释义：“四个服从”，指党员个人服从党的组织，少数服从多数，下级组织服从上级组织，全党各个组织和全体党员服从党的全国代表大会和中央委员会。

译文：The Four Principles of Deference mean that individual Party members defer to Party organizations, the minority defers to the majority, lower-level Party organizations defer to higher-level Party organizations, and all organizations and members of the Party defer to the National Congress and the Central Committee of the Party.

**(12) “两学一做”学习教育 the “Two Studies, One Action” education campaign**

释义：“两学一做”指的是“学党章党规、学系列讲话，做合格党员”的学习教育。

译文：the “Two Studies, One Action” education campaign is the requirement for all Party members to gain a good command of the Party Constitution, Party regulations, and related major policy addresses and to meet Party standards.

其他党政理论编译素材参考：

中国特色话语对外翻译标准化术语库

<http://210.72.20.108/index/index.jsp>

《习近平谈治国理政》英文版电子书

<https://bannedthought.net/China/Individuals/XiJinping/XiJinping-TheGovernanceOfChina.pdf>

中共中央关于党的百年奋斗重大成就和历史经验的决议（双语全文）

<https://language.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202111/18/WS6195aa45a310cdd39bc75fe0.html>

关于《中共中央关于党的百年奋斗重大成就和历史经验的决议》的说明

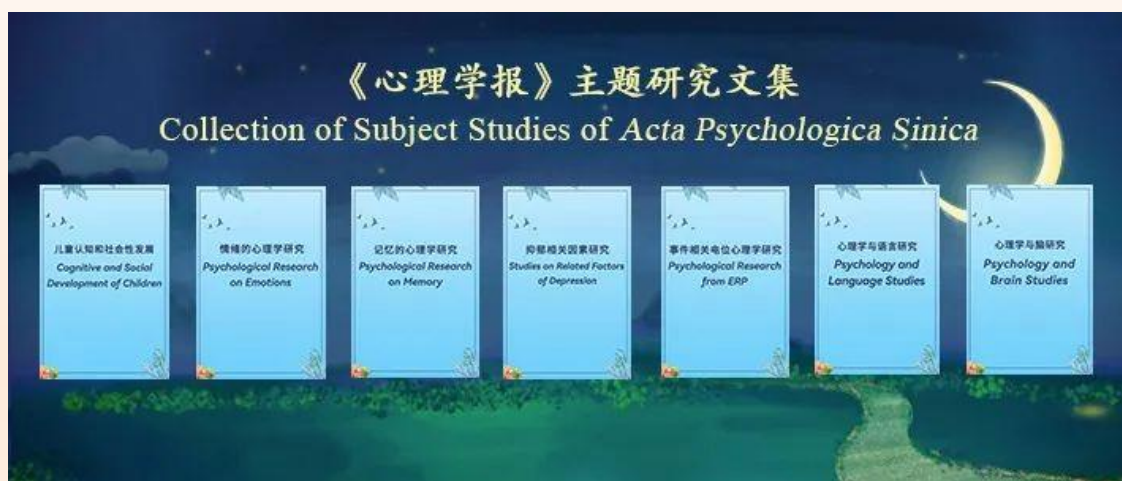
<https://language.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202111/17/WS61946279a310cdd39bc75ce6.html>

白皮书：中国共产党的历史使命与行动价值

[https://language.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202108/26/WS612732eaa310efa1bd66b564\\_2.html](https://language.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202108/26/WS612732eaa310efa1bd66b564_2.html)

# 产品动态

本期编译快报将展示《心理学报》主题研究文集，本系列文集由中国知网双语出版中心与《心理学报》编辑部协同精选文献完成汇编。《心理学报》近年来在中国知网双语数据库收录了 481 篇论文中，从中精选出了 180 篇组成了双语全文对照论文集，内容涵盖心理学相关**儿童认知、情绪、记忆、抑郁、事件相关电位、语言、脑**这 7 大主题领域。该套主题研究文集将在知网双语 JTP、海外 E-books 和大成编客等平台陆续上线展示，同时面向 3750 家海外家机构及个人用户点对点邮件推送，助力中国期刊学术成果走向海外。



- 《儿童认知和社会性发展：心理学研究》遴选了 22 篇中英双语全文对照论文，从**儿童认知发展**和**儿童社会性发展**两方面展示心理学研究成果；
- 《情绪的心理研究》精选 39 篇中英双语全文对照论文，介绍了**影响情绪的因素、情绪调节、情绪的影响**相关心理学研究的最新成果；
- 《记忆的心理研究》遴选了 44 篇中英双语全文对照论文，基于不同的实验和数据统计方法，从**感觉记忆、工作记忆和内隐记忆**视角出发，吸收国内心理学领域的最新研究成果，解析记忆的特点和影响机制；
- 《抑郁相关因素研究》共 20 篇中英双语全文对照论文，从**不同基因、社会、心理和生理**多角度，为抑郁相关因素和情绪调节能力研究提供一定启示，同时推进有关抑郁发生机制的研究。

《事件相关电位心理学研究》从 ERP 心理学研究相关的海量论文中精选 35 篇中英双语全文对照论文，分别从情绪、语言、社会认知、知觉和注意四大方向介绍了 ERP 技术在心理学研究领域的实践应用和科研成果；

《心理学与语言研究》精选 31 篇中英双语全文对照论文，分别从词汇、语音、语义、句子、言语理解五大方向介绍了心理学在语言研究方面的最新成果；

《心理学与脑研究》遴选了 18 篇中英双语全文对照论文，基于心理学实践研究证据，分别从脑区功能、脑与认知、脑与学习以及脑与社会行为四大方向展示脑机制研究成果。

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Part 1: Cognitive Development of Children  
 Citation: HU Qingfen, LI Jie. The combination of self-position and self-orientation in children's map task. *Acta Psychologica Sinica*, 2016, 49(1): 114-120.

### The combination of self-position and self-orientation in children's map task

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**Abstract:** Previous studies from neuropsychology have found that animals' position representation and direction representation in navigation have different neural mechanisms. Recent study from developmental psychology demonstrated that these two types of representations had divergent developmental trajectories. When using map to seek for self-position and self-orientation, children begin to perform better than chance in the location task but do not show the ability to solve the direction problems until 5 years old. However, no research has yet focused on the combination of these two types of representations, which is a common situation in map use. In the present study, the paradigm used in Lu and Ho's study was modified to explore the capacity to combine self-position and self-orientation in children's map use. Five- to 9-year-old children solved four map-to-space problems and four space-to-map problems. For the map-to-space problems, children were given a map with a dot on it and asked to go to the corresponding location and face the corresponding direction. For the space-to-map problems, children were asked to indicate their own location and orientation by placing a dot on the map. It was found that 5- to 9-year-old children successfully combined the representations of self-position and self-orientation. Their performance was largely better than chance. However, compared to orientation choice, children performed better in position choice. Additionally, the relation between accuracy of orientation choice and that of position choice was varied according to the situation. When the target orientation was to face the adjacent wall, the orientation choice seemed to depend on the position choice. When the target orientation was to face a far wall, the relation was weak. Based on these results, we suggested that children have distinct strategies to combine position and orientation in varied situations. When the target orientation was to face the adjacent wall, they decided the position first and then faced the adjacent wall. When the target orientation was to face a far wall, however, this simple strategy was invalid. Then, they represented the position and the orientation separately. That is to say, children used a strategy that is more concise and less resource-consuming in a specific situation to combine the representation of self-position and self-orientation.

**Keywords:** children; self-position representation; self-orientation representation; combination of position and orientation; map

### 1 Introduction

The map is a symbolic tool that people often use in daily life. It plays an important referential role in locating positions, determining directions, and realizing navigation. The use of a map involves a series of capacities such as understanding and using symbols and representing spatial relations. It is gradually mastered by individuals during their development.

So far the developmental research on map use capacity has found that children are able to master the simple spatial relations in the map since they are approximately 3 years old (Huttenlocher et al., 1999; Yanney & Bowers, 2006). Then gradually, they become able to use the map to determine positions in real space. But, as the spatial relations in the map involve different degrees of complexity, the map use capacity of children undergoes a rather long

development process (Shasterman et al., 2008; Spelke et al., 2011; Huang & Spelke, 2015).

The vast majority of the studies on children's map use only focus on their capacity to represent positions, that is, they ask children participants to use a map to locate a specific site. However, in real life, when we use a map, we need not only to obtain the position information, but also to represent the orientation information. That is, we have to resort to the map to determine "where we are" as well as "which direction we are facing" in order to realize successful navigation. Liben and her colleagues conducted several studies on the position and orientation representations in adults' map use, and found that when they are in a big and strange environment, using maps to represent position and orientation is not easy for adults or even college students (Liben et al., 2010; Liben et al., 2008). Moreover, there is a high correlation between the accurate representation of orientation and accurate representation of position.

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### Cognitive and Social Development of Children: Psychological Studies

Table 3 Reaction time and accuracy for lexical trials

Experimental task	Accuracy (%)		Reaction time (ms)	
	Mean value	Standard deviation (SD)	Mean value	Standard deviation (SD)
Chinese orthographic lexicon	97.70	2.94	732	147
Chinese phonological lexicon	94.36	2.06	1263	373
English orthographic lexicon	98.85	1.68	758	100
English phonological lexicon	85.93	1.23	1250	286

[427] = 3.41,  $p < 0.001$ ], and the right cingulate cortex [427] = 3.55,  $p < 0.001$ ]. In English phonological tasks, apart from the left inferior occipital gyrus [427] = 6.71,  $p < 0.001$ ], the right inferior occipital gyrus [427] = 9.35,  $p < 0.001$ ], the bilateral cingulate cortex [left: 427] = 7.65,  $p < 0.001$ , right: 427] = 4.70,  $p < 0.001$ ], the left middle frontal gyrus [BA9,  $x = -16$ ,  $y = 18$ ,  $z = 28$ , 427] = 5.05,  $p < 0.001$ ]

and the left precentral gyrus [BA6,  $x = -16$ ,  $y = 2$ ,  $z = 44$ , 427] = 6.29,  $p < 0.001$ ] were also significantly activated. Results are presented in Fig. 3.

In Chinese orthographic tasks, Chinese specific areas that were significantly activated included the left cingulate cortex [427] = 7.41,  $p < 0.001$ ], the left inferior frontal gyrus [L: IFG1, BA44,  $x = -42$ ,  $y = 4$ ,  $z = 26$ , 427] = 5.06,  $p < 0.001$ ], IFG2, BA45,  $x = -36$ ,  $y = 22$ ,  $z = 14$ , 427] = 3.53,  $p < 0.001$ ] and the left medial frontal area [427] = 8.73,  $p < 0.001$ ]. In Chinese phonological tasks, apart from the left inferior frontal gyrus [427] = 7.55,  $p < 0.001$ ], the left inferior frontal gyrus [BA44,  $x = -42$ ,  $y = 4$ ,  $z = 26$ , 427] = 7.60,  $p < 0.001$ ], BA45,  $x = -36$ ,  $y = 22$ ,  $z = 14$ , 427] = 7.16,  $p < 0.001$ ] and the left medial frontal area [427] = 11.17,  $p < 0.001$ ], the left inferior frontal gyrus [BA44,  $x = -44$ ,  $y = 14$ ,  $z = 18$ ] was also significantly activated [427] = 4.24,  $p < 0.001$ ]. Results are presented in Fig. 4.

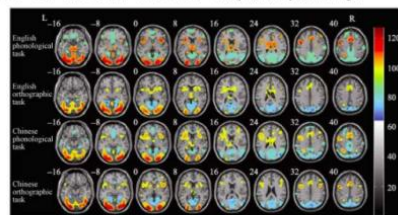


Fig. 2 The whole-brain activation patterns

Note: L: left cerebral hemisphere, R: right cerebral hemisphere. Cluster size  $> 10$ ,  $p < 0.05$ , FDR corrected. See the electronic edition for a color version.

Table 4 Activation regions under four task conditions

Brain region	H	R	X	Y	Z		
English orthographic task							
Middle Occipital Gyrus	L	18	1097	10.39	-35	-93	6
Inferior Occipital Gyrus	R	19	797	14.38	-40	-86	-10
Inferior Occipital Gyrus	L	19	839	11.84	-40	-84	8
Lingual Gyrus	L	18	493	12.07	-19	-86	-14
Lingual Gyrus	R	18	507	10.62	17	-87	-7
Fusiform Gyrus	R	19	535	5.24	-41	-67	-17
Fusiform Gyrus	L	17	663	9.20	-42	-93	-15
Superior Temporal Gyrus	L	38	183	6.77	-40	18	-26
Middle Temporal Gyrus	L	21	65	-4.84	-62	50	0
Precentral Gyrus	L	6	917	11.88	-46	2	36
Supplementary Motor Area	L/R	6	822	11.87	0	10	54
Middle Frontal Gyrus	L	46	61	4.91	-34	54	20

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# 会议资讯

## 第六届中国心理语言学国际研讨会

会议时间：2022年6月10-12日

会议主题：心理语言学研究范式和方法，音、词汇、句法和语义加工的相关研究，双语理解、表征与产出机制研究，口译的认知神经科学研究，语言与社会文化认知研究等

会议地址：杭州

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## 第八届全国话语语言学学术研讨会-人工智能背景下的话语研究

时间：2022年6月11日-12日

地点：北京

联系邮箱：[conference@beiwaionline.com](mailto:conference@beiwaionline.com)

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## 第十届亚太翻译论坛“翻译世界中的合作”

时间：2022年6月25-26日

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### **2022 年全国高等院校翻译专业师资培训**

时间：7 月 16 日至 9 月 7 日

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联系人：于老师

联系电话：010-68994027

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### **International Conference on Interpreting and Translation (ICIT)**

Time: June 9–10, 2022

Address: Copenhagen, Denmark

More information:

<https://waset.org/interpreting-and-translation-conference-in-june-2022-in-copenhagen>

### **International Conference on Translational Neuroengineering (ICTN)**

Time: June 16–17, 2022

Address: Montreal, Canada

More information:

<https://waset.org/translational-neuroengineering-conference-in-june-2022-in-montreal>

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