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译文探讨

本期译文探讨展示了部分常见的中国特色内容的表达问题、语法与逻辑问题以及个别论文写作需要注意的时间表述问题，详细说明了相关含义，辨析了个别词语的差异和功能，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、中国特色内容的表达

1、含义表达全面

【原文】：对党史、新中国史、改革开放史、社会主义发展史的学习，可以直接引导党员干部和青年一代明晰历史方位，感悟中国共产党的初心使命，具有重要的现实意义。

【原译】：Studying the history of the Party, the history of the People's Republic of China, the history of reform and opening up, and the history of socialist development can directly guide **officials with the identity of Party members** and the young generation to understand the historical position and realize the CPC's **initial mission**, which is of great practical significance.

【改译】：Studying the history of the Party, the history of the People's Republic of China, the history of reform and opening up, and the history of socialist development can directly guide **CPC members and officials** and the young generation to understand the historical position and realize the CPC's **original aspiration and mission**, which is of great practical significance.

【辨析】：一般情况下，党员干部指的是党员和干部两类人，因此这里处理为CPC members and officials。但是，如果在讲话或者文件中有“党员领导干部”的表

述，则专指有党员身份的领导干部。此外，初心和使命两者含义不同，需要全部翻译出来，简略成 mission 是不恰当的，因此，这里处理为 original aspiration and mission。

2、含义表达准确

【原文】：学习“四史”，要深入思考历史规律，把握历史的主题主线、主流本质，做到“四史”融通。

【原译】：To study the history of the Party, the history of the People's Republic of China, the history of reform and opening up, and the history of socialist development, we should think deeply about historical laws, **grasp the main theme and mainstream essence of history**, and achieve the integration of the above four histories.

【改译】：To study the history of the Party, the history of the People's Republic of China, the history of reform and opening up, and the history of socialist development, we should **develop an accurate understanding of the underlying trends and defining features of the CPC's history of evolution**, and achieve the integration of the above four histories.

【辨析】：党史理论相关词汇往往形式精简但又含义丰富。这里的“历史”实际上指的是党的历史，“主题主线”和“主流本质”也并非仅仅只有字面含义。参考习近平主席关于《中共中央关于党的百年奋斗重大成就和历史经验的决议》的说明可知，原文想强调的是对党的历史发展演变趋势和特征的把握。

二、语法与逻辑问题

1. 倒装

【原文】：只有以健康发展作为前提，网络借贷才能通过影响择业观和社会规范意识的建立发挥对大学生创业意愿的积极作用。

【原译】：Only with healthy development as the premise, **online lending can play a**

positive role in college students' entrepreneurial intention by influencing the establishment of career choice concepts and social norm consciousness.

【改译】: Only with healthy development as the premise **can online lending play** a positive role in college students' entrepreneurial intention by influencing the establishment of career choice concepts and social norm consciousness.

【辨析】: 当一个状语受副词 only 的修饰且 only 位于句首时, 其后用部分倒装语序。“只有以健康发展作为前提, 网络借贷才能……”应表述为“can online lending play”而非“online lending can play”。

2. 词性统一

【原文】: 建交三十年来, 中韩已经在政治、安全、经济、文化等多领域取得丰硕合作成果。

【原译】: Since the establishment of diplomatic ties 30 years ago, China and ROK have achieved fruitful cooperation results in **political, security, economic, cultural and other fields**.

【改译】: Since the establishment of diplomatic ties 30 years ago, China and ROK have achieved fruitful cooperation results in **politics, security, economy, culture and other fields**.

【辨析】: 原译文中, “政治、安全、经济、文化等多领域”被译作“political, security, economic, cultural and other fields”, 存在多个名词和形容词并列的情况。从表述优化的角度考虑, 建议此处全部修改为名词“politics, security, economy, culture and other fields”, 更加通顺, 易于理解。

3. 动宾搭配

【原文】: 本文提出并论证了一种基于 Steemit 区块链的新型科技知识服务体系的设计方案, 并针对原 Steemit 区块链模型存在的问题进行了改进。

【原译】: This paper proposes and demonstrates a design scheme of a new technology knowledge service system based on Steemit blockchain, and **improves the problems** of the original Steemit blockchain model.

【改译】: This paper proposes and demonstrates a design scheme of a new technology knowledge service system based on Steemit blockchain, and **solves the problems** of the original Steemit blockchain model.

【辨析】: 此处存在动宾搭配问题, “improves the problems” 在逻辑上是不合理的。因此将 “improves the problems” 改为 “solves the problems”, 避免过度直译。

4. 逻辑结构

【原文】: 很多乡村旅游景区由于前期产权关系问题, 成了品牌成长道路上的绊脚石。

【原译】: **Many rural tourist destinations** have become a stumbling block on the road of brand growth due to **the problem of property rights in the early stage**.

【改译】: **In many rural tourist destinations, the problem of property rights in the early stage** has become a stumbling block on the road of brand growth.

【辨析】: 此处绊脚石实际上指的是前期产权关系问题 “the problem of property rights in the early stage”, 而非景区 “many rural tourist destinations”。此处英文翻译属于逻辑关系理解有误和过度直译, 需要先理顺句子逻辑关系, 找出正确的主语。

三、时间表述

【原文】: 2021 年以来, 全球新冠疫情逐渐缓和。

【原译】: Since the beginning of **this year**, the global Covid-19 situation has been easing.

【改译】: Since the beginning of **2021**, the global Covid-19 situation has been easing.

【辨析】: 鉴于论文写作时间和翻译时间或发表时间存在差异, 翻译的时候最好具体到年份, 以免造成错误。

译文鉴赏

7月1日上午，中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席习近平在庆祝香港回归25周年大会暨香港特别行政区第六届政府就职典礼上发表重要讲话，深刻阐述了“一国两制”理论和实践规律。本期译文鉴赏从新华网¹节选了部分语句及对照英文，供大家参考学习。

1. 香港回归祖国，开启了香港历史新纪元。25年来，在祖国全力支持下，在香港特别行政区政府和社会各界共同努力下，“一国两制”实践在香港取得举世公认的成功。

译文：Hong Kong's return to the motherland marked the beginning of a new era for the region. Over the past 25 years, with the full support of the country and the joint efforts of the HKSAR government and people from all walks of life in Hong Kong, the success of “one country, two systems” has won recognition throughout the world.

2. 回归祖国后，香港在国家改革开放的壮阔洪流中，敢为天下先，敢做弄潮儿，发挥连接祖国内地同世界各地的重要桥梁和窗口作用，为祖国创造经济长期平稳快速发展的奇迹作出了不可替代的贡献。

¹ 新华网.习近平在庆祝香港回归祖国25周年大会暨香港特别行政区第六届政府就职典礼上的讲话(全文) [EB/OL]. http://www.news.cn/politics/leaders/2022-07/01/c_1128797423.htm, 2022-07-01/2022-07-11; 新华网. Full text of Xi Jinping's address at the meeting celebrating the 25th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland and the inaugural ceremony of the sixth-term government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [EB/OL]. <https://english.news.cn/20220702/84161c1f78fc4cd3ad239d059e1b400f/c.html>, 2022-07-02/2022-07-11.

译文： Since its return, Hong Kong, amid China's monumental reform and opening-up efforts, **has been breaking new ground**, functioning as an important bridge between the Chinese mainland and the rest of the world.

3. **温故知新，鉴往知来。**“一国两制”在香港的丰富实践给我们留下很多宝贵经验，也留下不少深刻启示。25年的实践告诉我们，只有深刻理解和准确把握“一国两制”的实践规律，才能确保“一国两制”事业始终朝着正确的方向行稳致远。

译文：**A review of the past can light the way forward.** The practice of “one country, two systems” in Hong Kong has left us both valuable experience and profound inspiration. What has been done over the past 25 years tells us that only if we have a profound and accurate understanding of the laws guiding the practice of “one country, two systems,” can we make sure our cause advances in the right direction in a sound and sustained manner.

4. 全面准确贯彻“一国两制”方针将为香港、澳门创造无限广阔的发展空间。
“一国”原则愈坚固，“两制”优势愈彰显。

译文： The thorough and precise implementation of the “one country, two systems” principle will open up broader prospects for the development of Hong Kong and Macao. **The more firmly the “one country” principle is upheld, the greater strength the “two systems” will be unleashed for the development of the special administrative regions.**

5. 要加强政府管理，改进政府作风，**树立敢于担当、善作善成新风尚，展现良政善治新气象。**

译文： The HKSAR (namely, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China) government needs to strengthen self-governance and

improve its conduct to better take on its responsibilities and deliver better performance in ensuring stability and prosperity in Hong Kong.

6. 中央全力支持香港抓住国家发展带来的历史机遇，主动对接“十四五”规划、粤港澳大湾区建设和“一带一路”高质量发展等国家战略。

译文：The central government fully supports Hong Kong in its effort to seize historic opportunities offered by China's development and actively dovetail itself with the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-25) and other national strategies such as the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and high-quality Belt and Road cooperation.

7. 切实排解民生忧难。“享天下之利者，任天下之患；居天下之乐者，同天下之忧。”

译文：Hong Kong should earnestly address people's concerns and difficulties in daily life. Those enjoying benefits and joy of all people should also share their burdens and concerns.

8. 希望全体香港同胞大力弘扬以爱国爱港为核心、同“一国两制”方针相适应的主流价值观，继续发扬包容共济、求同存异、自强不息、善拼敢赢的优良传统，共同创造更加美好的生活。

译文：It is my hope that all fellow compatriots in Hong Kong will carry on the mainstream values, which are characterized by the love of both the motherland and Hong Kong as the core and are in conformity with the principle of “one country, two systems,” and that they will continue to follow the fine traditions of inclusiveness, seeking common ground while reserving differences, and keeping an unyielding spirit and the courage to strive for success with a view to creating a better future.

9. 青年兴，则香港兴；青年发展，则香港发展；青年有未来，则香港有未来。
要引领青少年深刻认识国家和世界发展大势，增强民族自豪感和主人翁意识。

译文：**Hong Kong will prosper only when its young people thrive; Hong Kong will develop only when its young people achieve well-rounded development; and Hong Kong will have a bright future only when its young people have good career prospects.** We must guide young people to be keenly aware of the trends in both China and the world and help them cultivate a sense of national pride and enhance their awareness of their status as masters of the country.

10. “愿将黄鹤翅，一借飞云空。”中华民族伟大复兴已经进入不可逆转的历史进程。推进“一国两制”在香港的成功实践是这一历史进程的重要组成部分。我们坚信，有伟大祖国的坚定支持，有“一国两制”方针的坚实保障，在实现我国第二个百年奋斗目标的新征程上，香港一定能够创造更大辉煌，一定能够同祖国人民一道共享中华民族伟大复兴的荣光！

译文：As a Chinese poem goes, **“I would like to borrow a pair of wings from the crane to soar up to the sky.”** China’s national rejuvenation has become a historical inevitability, and the successful practice of “one country, two systems” in Hong Kong is an important part of this historic process. We firmly believe that, with the strong backing of the motherland and the solid guarantee provided by “one country, two systems,” Hong Kong will surely create a splendid feat on the journey ahead toward **the second centenary goal of building China into a modern socialist country in all respects**, and will share the glory of the Chinese nation’s rejuvenation together with people in the rest of the country.

编译素材

《习近平谈治国理政》第三卷集中反映了党的十九大以来习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想的最新理论成果，提出许多具有原创性、时代性、指导性的重大思想观点。本期编译素材从中国日报²节选了其收录的部分汉英对照概念，供大家参考学习。

1. “三去一降一补”

to cut overcapacity, reduce excess inventory, deleverage, lower costs, and strengthen areas of weakness

2. 稳中求进工作总基调

the underlying principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability

3. 经济发展新常态

new normal in economic development

4. “一带一路”建设

Belt and Road Initiative

5. 长江经济带发展战略

development strategy of the Yangtze River Economic Belt

² 中国日报. 《习近平谈治国理政》第三卷重要概念汉英对照 [EB/OL].
<https://language.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202101/07/WS5ff6d2b6a31024ad0baa1321.html>, 2021-01-07/2022-07-11;
<https://language.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202101/12/WS5ffd02a0a31024ad0baa1f84.html>, 2021-01-12/2022-07-11;
<https://language.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202101/19/WS600641d0a31024ad0baa383f.html>, 2021-01-19/2022-07-11;
<https://language.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202102/02/WS6018b928a31024ad0baa6ad1.html>, 2021-02-02/2022-07-11
<https://language.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202102/05/WS601cada8a31024ad0baa7765.html>, 2021-07-01/2022-07-11.

6. 京津冀协同发展战略

strategy of coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region

7. 能源安全新战略

new energy security strategy

8. 新型城镇化战略

new urbanization strategy

9. 经济发展新战略

new strategies for economic growth

10. “三农”

agriculture, rural areas and rural people

11. 处理好工农关系、城乡关系

to properly handle the relationships between industry and agriculture and between urban and rural areas

12. 工业反哺农业、城市支持农村

to support agriculture with industry, and rural areas with urban development

13. 亲清新型政商关系

cordial and clean relationship between government and business

14. 区域协调发展

coordinated development across regions/coordinated regional development

15. 市场准入负面清单制度

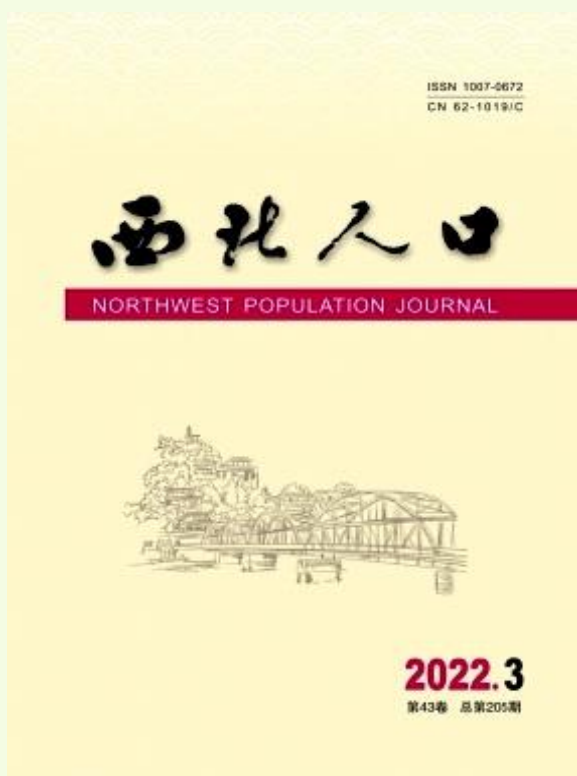
a negative list for market access

16. 生态补偿制度

a system to provide recompense for eco-protect

产品动态

本期产品动态栏目主要介绍《哲社期刊双语长摘要数据库》(<http://jtp.cnki.net/bilingual/HighlightIndex/Find>)合作期刊《西北人口》及近期长摘要文章。



《西北人口》创刊于1980年,是由中华人民共和国新闻出版总署正式批准、兰州大学西北人口研究所主管并主办、海内外公开发行的学术期刊。《西北人口》自创刊以来,以新观点、新方法、新材料为主题,坚持“期期精彩、篇篇可读”的理念。主要栏目有人口与发展、人口与经济、人口与社会、人口老龄化与社会保障以及西部人口,内容详实、观点新颖、文章可读性强、信息量大。《西北人口》被誉为业内最具影响力的杂志之一,曾获中国优秀期刊奖。

《西北人口》近期长摘要文章

序号	文章名称	第一作者	发表刊期
1	人口流动、空间溢出与经济收敛——基于长江经济带104个城市的检验	曾永明	202202
2	北京市积分落户政策对高学历人才生活预期的影响——基于扎根理论的探索	胡磊	202202
3	新疆生产建设兵团人口现状及变化趋势分析	李建新	202202
4	后疫情时代劳动力要素高级化进程的发展趋势——基于城乡、性别差异视角	孙文浩	202202

序号	文章名称	第一作者	发表刊期
5	家庭结构转变对农村老年人认知功能发展影响的性别差异研究	王萍	202202
6	“福”不过三：中国家庭场域内教育与主观幸福感的代际再生产效应研究	傅文晓	202203
7	人口老龄化与家庭金融资产配置——基于倾向得分匹配法的实证研究	桂文林	202203
8	自主抑或被动：在职青年的择偶途径及影响因素——基于983名城市青年的实证分析	贾志科	202203
9	中国流动人口的婚姻状态稳定性研究	彭姣	202203
10	空气污染、健康冲击与就业选择——跨工业行业异质视角	张义	202203

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会议资讯

1. 第六届中国语用学专题论坛

时间：2022年7月29-31日

地址：北京航空航天大学（北京市海淀区学院路37号）

网址：<https://www.linglab.cn/activity/2743>

2. 第十四届全国口译大会暨学术研讨会

时间：2022年11月4-6日

地址：武汉大学外国语言文学学院（湖北省武汉市武昌区八一路299号）

网址：<http://www.tac-online.org.cn/index.php?m=content&c=index&a=show&catid=395&id=4240>

3. 第十届全国认知神经语言学国际学术研讨会

时间：2022年10月21-23日

地址：广东外语外贸大学

网址：<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/sQl7zYrOw3LK6CiY7LaiPw>

4. 第十二届全国“当代中国话语研究”学术研讨会

时间：2022年8月5-7日

地址：乌鲁木齐

网址：<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/hVKEx7pDkejiBqlygWuEg>

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