

李荣峰业绩材料

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1. 评审简表

申报单位（盖章）： 申报人姓名： 李荣峰 语种： 英语 拟评资格： 副高 审核人签字：

一、基本情况及主要经历

姓 名	李荣峰	性 别	男	出生年月	1985.11	参加工作时间	2008.7.1	现行政职务		
最高学历	本科	毕业学校	集美大学		所学专业	轮机工程	毕业时间	2008.7.1	学位	学士
现专业技术职务（资格）	中级	取得时间	2017.11.10		同级专业技术职务取得时间		从事本专业年限		12	
专业技术工作起止时间	工 作 单 位				从事何种专业技术工作	取得何种专业技术职称	取得职称时间			
2010年7月~2010年12月	上海雅信翻译有限公司				英语翻译					
2013年7月~2014年7月	济南快克数控机械有限公司				英语翻译	初级	2013.11.10			
2015年5月~2018年2月	中译语通信息科技（上海）有限公司				英语翻译	中级	2017.11.10			
2018年3月~2018年6月	西门子（中国）有限公司				英语翻译					
年 月~ 年 月										
年 月~ 年 月										

注 1：审核人请在首行签字并在表首加盖公章。

注 2：“同级专业技术职务及取得时间”是指由其它专业技术职务转评为翻译专业技术职务人员，其原专业技术职务取得时间。

三、任现职（取得现资格）以来完成工作任务情况

审定稿字数（万字）	56（万字）
<p>本人于2016年11月6日通过CATTI二级笔译，于2017年11月10日具备翻译系列初级职称满4年、取得中级职称。2015年5月到2018年2月就职于中译语通信息科技（上海）有限公司，负责技术文件的翻译和审定；2018年3月到2018年6月就职于西门子（中国）有限公司，负责技术文件的翻译；2018年7月至今从事自由职业，与中译语通信息科技（上海）有限公司、TransPerfect和RWS Moravia等翻译公司合作，负责技术文件的翻译。</p> <p>2017年11月-2022年7月完成的重要翻译和审定任务（未署名）如下：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 审定北京环球影城通用技术规范 56 万字；2. 翻译北京环球影城工作授权单 60 万字；3. 翻译 TÜV 莱茵新闻稿 2 万字；4. 翻译《提高采收率原理》前言+第二章 9500 字，审定《提高采收率原理》第五章 1.6 万字。	

五、出国进修情况

进修起止时间	国 家	内容及专业
年 月~ 年 月		
年 月~ 年 月		
年 月~ 年 月		

六、国内进修情况

进修起止时间	进修内容及专业
年 月~ 年 月	
年 月~ 年 月	
年 月~ 年 月	
年 月~ 年 月	

七、出国工作情况

工作起止时间	任务
年 月~ 年 月	
年 月~ 年 月	
年 月~ 年 月	
年 月~ 年 月	

八、单位推荐意见（1000字左右）

单位负责人签字: _____

单位: (盖章)

年 月 日

注 1: 本页必须加盖单位公章。

注 2: “单位推荐意见”主要按照《翻译专业职务试行条例》中相应等级任职条件的要求对申报人的水平、业绩给予评价和推荐。

2. 代表本人翻译水平的译文原稿节选

2.1. 中译外译文节选

原文选自中国宝武钢铁集团有限公司 2017 年社会责任报告中“社会”板块的“援藏”部分。

译文已于 2018 年 9 月提交给中译语通信息科技（上海）有限公司。

按照中央统一部署，中国宝武自 2002 年起对口援助日喀则市仲巴县，自 2004 年起对口援助西藏昌都市八宿县。中国宝武援藏工作深入贯彻中央决策部署，根据习近平总书记“治国必治边、治边先稳藏”的重要战略思想，坚持“依法治藏、富民兴藏、长期建藏、凝聚人心、夯实基础”的原则，牢牢把握跨越式发展和长治久安两大任务，以经济建设为中心，以保障和改善民生为出发点和落脚点，紧密结合实际，为仲巴县和八宿县实现跨越式发展和长治久安作出积极贡献。2017 年公司共计投入援藏资金 6464 万元。

According to the overall plan of the Party Central Committee, China Baowu has provided paired assistance to Zhongba County of Shigatse City and Basu County of Changdu City since 2002 and 2004 respectively. To aid Tibet, China Baowu fully implements the decisions and plans of the Party Central Committee, and upholds Xi Jinping's important strategy – “to govern the country well we must first govern the frontiers well, and to govern the frontiers well we must first ensure stability in Tibet” – and the

principle of governing Tibet in accordance with the law, bringing prosperity to Tibet and its residents, uniting the people in one heart, and laying a solid foundation for its long-term growth. Keeping firmly in mind the missions of leapfrog development and long-term peace and stability, China Baowu focuses on ensuring and improving people's wellbeing in economic development and makes a positive contribution, in accordance with reality, to the leapfrog development and long-term stability of Zhongba County and Basu County. China Baowu invested 64.64 million yuan for aiding Tibet in 2017.

全力打造高原美屋，倾心建设美丽西藏。克服工期紧、交通难、气温低、高反重等困难，打造 10 套高原装配式钢结构样板房，该样板房在抗震、防火和环保方面皆有较大优势，经过一个冬季的试住，当地居民对援建样板房的保温性给予了很高的评价；承建洞朗地区边境小康村建设。

China Baowu spares no effort to construct beautiful houses in Tibetan Plateau and concentrates on building a beautiful Tibet. Despite such difficulties as tight schedule, hard traffic, low temperature, and serious altitude sickness, 10 fabricated steel houses were built on the plateau. With the obvious advantages in earthquake resistance, fire prevention and environmental protection, the houses were highly praised by the local residents living in them for one winter concerning thermal insulation. China Baowu is also responsible for constructing villages of moderate prosperity in border areas near Donglang.

全力打造智力援藏，倾心培养当地人才。第六批援藏项目中专项用于支持教育、支持人才培训的资金计划约 1100 万元，从教育、医疗、设施、制度等方面全面推进智力援仲工作，提升仲巴的医疗、教育水平，提升仲巴人民的就业水平，目前远程医疗“互联网+医疗”已落户仲巴，空中课堂“互联网+教育”也已调试成功，400 台电脑、28 台最先进的触摸一体机、3 个多媒体、远程教育教室安装也将于 2018 年上半年完工，全面助力仲巴县的教育设施水平迈上新台阶。3 年内为丁青县培训 100 名学前教育“明月”园长和“种子”教师。来自丁青县、八宿县的 2 名青年人才分别挂职武钢集团办公厅和武钢集团所属子公司城服集团。

China Baowu does its utmost to help the local Tibetan people acquire knowledge and skills. In the sixth round of Tibet-aiding projects, around 11 million yuan will be exclusively used for education and personnel training, to fully assist Zhongba Town in the aspects of education, medicine, facility and system. The assistance can improve the medical level, educational level, and employment level of Zhongba and its residents. At present, telemedicine “Internet plus medicine” and air class “Internet plus education” have been applied in Zhongba. 400 computers, 28 most advanced touch screen integrated machines and 3 multimedia classrooms for distance education will be installed in the first half of 2018, to fully bring the education facilities of Zhongba County to a new high. China Baowu will train 100 “moon” kindergarten principals and “seed” teachers in preschool education for Dingqing County in three years. Two young talents from

Dingqing County and Basu County take temporary posts in the general office of WISCO and its subsidiary WISCO Modern Urban Service (Wuhan) Group Co., Ltd. respectively.

全力打造特色城镇，倾力促进造血功能。原来默默无闻的仲巴县帕羊镇，经过中国宝武援藏的强力支持，现已成为青藏高原特色小镇、西藏西部重镇，是 219 国道线上的一颗明珠，得到了各级领导和社会各界的高度关注，特别是 2016 年十一世班禅大师亲笔题写了“神山驿站”，为帕羊镇增添了新的文化内涵。中国宝武第六批援藏项目将为帕羊镇投资 2000 万元，在促进旅游资源开发的同时，拉动当地人民的自我消费，促进当地人民就业水平与能力的提高，促进当地造血功能的提升，促进产业化援藏的进一步发展。

China Baowu makes every effort to construct distinctive towns and boost the development vitality. Thanks to China Baowu's strong support, Payang Town in Zhongba County, once unknown to the public, has been a characteristic place in the west of Tibet. As a jewel on China National Highway 219, it has gained attention from leaders at all levels and all walks of life. In 2016, four Chinese characters of “神山驿站” meaning a post house to a holy mountain were inscribed by the 11th Panchen Lama, which increases cultural content for the small town. China Baowu will invest 20 million yuan in Payang Town in the sixth round of Tibet-aiding projects, to develop tourist resources, stimulate consumption and improve the employment of local people. Such a measure will also bolster the vitality of local development and assist Tibet by developing industries.

全力打造维稳系统，倾力落实治边稳藏。中国宝武出资 1600 万元援建仲巴县公安局指挥中心，致力于打造西藏最先进的县级维稳指挥系统，系统工程由中国宝武集团宝信宝康电子控制有限公司承建，为仲巴县提供最优质的软硬件质量，该项目于 2017 年 10 月 17 日全面落成。

China Baowu tries its best to establish a system of maintaining stability and implement the strategy of governing the frontiers and ensuring stability in Tibet. China Baowu invested 16 million yuan to build the command center of Zhongba County Public Security Bureau, intending to make the most advanced command system for maintaining stability at the county level in Tibet. The project, undertaken by Shanghai Baokang Electronic Control Engineering Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Baosight Software of China Baowu Group, and fully completed on October 17, 2017, can provide top-quality software and hardware for Zhongba County.

2.2. 外译中译文节选

原文选自 TÜV 莱茵公司 2020 年 9 月的新闻稿。

译文已于 2020 年 9 月提交给中译语通信息科技（上海）有限公司。

Keeping Data Safe from Prying Eyes: HP Monitor Receives First TÜV Rheinland Dynamic Privacy Filter Certification

保证数据安全不被窥探：惠普显示器获得 TÜV 莱茵首个动态防窥滤镜认证

Due to the increasing importance of privacy protection to people today, TÜV Rheinland has followed up on the success of its exclusive Eye Comfort certification by bringing the first Dynamic Privacy Filter (DPF) certification to the market this year. An HP monitor recently became the first product in the world to pass TÜV Rheinland's DPF certification process. The certification indicates that the product's effective electronic privacy function protects the screen against prying eyes without sacrificing readability. The integrated electronic DPF function can be enabled at will, making the purchase and installation of privacy film products unnecessary.

如今，隐私保护对人们而言愈发重要，TÜV 莱茵在成功推出独有的眼部舒适度认证后，今年又推出首个动态防窥滤镜认证。近日，一款惠普显示器成为全球首个通过 TÜV 莱茵动态防窥滤镜认证的产品。通过该认证表明产品的有效电子防窥功能可以保护屏幕不被窥探，同时不影响屏幕的可读性。用户可以根据需要开启集成动态防窥功能，无需

购买和安装防窥膜。

It is possible for someone passing by to catch a glimpse of business secrets, personal banking details, and e-mail passwords, or take a hidden video or snapshot. TÜV Rheinland began developing certifications for privacy protection in 2017 due to the need for privacy protection in public venues, workspaces, or at home. A number of well-known international brands including 3M have all obtained certification for their privacy film products. The newly developed DPF protection assesses the DPF technology of a product in terms of its overall performance in four aspects: dynamic privacy, visual characteristics, reliability of privacy function, and user guide. “Dynamic” means that consumers can actively turn the privacy mode on or off. For business people and office workers concerned with privacy, or banks, government agencies, airports, and public spaces dealing with sensitive information, the user can turn on their privacy protection with the touch of a button to keep visual hackers at bay.

使用显示器时，从旁边经过的人可能瞥见商业秘密、个人银行信息和电子邮件密码，或者偷偷拍摄视频或照片。鉴于消费者在公共场所、工作区或家中的隐私保护需求，TÜV 莱茵从 2017 年起开发屏幕隐私保护认证。包括 3M 在内的多家国际知名品牌生产的防窥膜已获得认证。TÜV 莱茵新开发的动态防窥滤镜认证从四个方面评估产品的整体防窥性能：即动态防窥效果、视觉特性、防窥功能可靠性和用户指南。“动态”意味着消费者可以主动开启或关闭防窥模式。对于涉及隐私的商务人士和上班族，或者处理敏感信息的银行、政府机构、机场和公共

空间而言，用户可以轻触按钮开启隐私保护，以防别人偷窥。

When the privacy function is turned on in DPF-certified products, brightness and contrast are reduced to reduce readability outside of the protected viewing angle. This helps to protect the privacy of screen contents. Certified products also provide the user with good visual characteristics, such as viewing angle, uniform brightness, and color consistency. Performance is not affected by the inclusion of the privacy function.

通过动态防窥滤镜认证的产品在开启防窥功能时，亮度和对比度会减小，以降低受保护可视角度之外的屏幕可读性，从而保护屏幕上的内容隐私。同时还可为用户提供良好的视觉特性，例如可视角度、均匀亮度和色彩一致，并且不会影响产品性能。

The HP E243p Sure View Monitor helps protect onscreen data with its integrated privacy that can be turned on and off instantly. Designed to shield sensitive content from prying eyes while keeping content clear for the primary user, the HP E243p Monitor is built with HP Sure View Gen3 technology. For instances when the user wants to collaborate or share their screen in-person, the integrated privacy screen can be turned off and back on at the touch of a button. The 23.8" diagonal Full-HD display additionally includes four-way ergonomics adjustments with HDMI, DisplayPort™, and VGA connections.

惠普 E243p Sure View 显示器具备集成防窥功能，可随时开启和关闭，有助于保护屏幕上的数据。惠普 E243p 显示器采用惠普 Sure View 第 3 代技术，能够保护敏感内容不被窥探，同时让用户看清楚内容。当用

户想与他人合作或分享屏幕时，轻触按钮即可关闭集成防窥功能。这款 23.8 英寸全高清显示器还具备四向人体工学调节功能，以及 HDMI 接口、DisplayPort™接口和 VGA 接口。

“People today now have higher expectations of privacy protection. DPF functionality will therefore become increasingly widespread,” says Stanley Liu, Vice General Manager of Electrical Service and head of the Ergonomics Technology Center, TÜV Rheinland. “The DPF function of portable devices must take a number of different usage scenarios into account. If the user is on a plane, the close proximity of other people means more thought must be put into the design of the viewing angle to ensure privacy protection. Future improvements to the technology’s visual performance should offer strong market potential.”

TÜV 莱茵大中华区电子电气产品服务副总经理兼人体工学技术中心总监刘喜强表示：“随着消费者对屏幕隐私保护的期望变高，动态防窥功能将变得越来越普遍。便携设备的动态防窥功能需要考虑很多不同的使用场景。如在飞机上使用就必须多加考虑可视角度的设计，确保屏幕隐私保护。未来改善动态防窥技术的视觉性能还有很大的市场潜力。”

TÜV Rheinland has been monitoring the impact of electronic display products on eye health, and is continuing to develop screen safety technologies. In addition to being the current leader in the number of monitor certifications issued, TÜV Rheinland also operates the highest number of TCO-approved ergonomic labs in the world, and has US EPA-accredited labs as well.

TÜV 莱茵一直关注电子显示产品对眼睛健康的影响，并持续开发屏幕安全相关技术。TÜV 莱茵颁发的显示器认证最多，还在全球拥有行业内最多 TCO 认可的人体工学实验室，并拥有美国 EPA 认可的实验室。

4. 翻译从业心得体会

李荣峰心得体会

In 2010, I decided to be a translator after working as a seaman for nearly two years. Now, over ten years later, I still think I made the right decision. Looking back to this period as a technical translator, I want to talk about my experience in three aspects of CATTI, practice, and theory.

1. CATTI

CATTI plays an important role in my translation career. I got to know CATTI in 2009 when I learned that it is the most authoritative test for translation and interpretation. Then, from 2010 to 2021, I took part in CATTI ten times, including three times for English Translator Level III, twice for Level II, and five times for Level I.

When preparing for Level III, I bought *English Translation Practice* published by Foreign Languages Press. Then I translated the article in every unit and compared my translation with the reference version. Through the comparison, I identified the problems in my translation and kept on practicing. In addition, each of the 16 units focuses on one translation technique such as conversion, ellipsis, or word order. Although not going deep into the translation theory, I knew it is of great importance to master some translation techniques. Before taking Level III in November 2013, I even reminded myself to use more nouns in English and more verbs in Chinese.

When I prepared for Level II and Level I, I began to use *The Economist* and *Report on the Work of the Government* as the translation materials. European and American magazines such as *The New York Times* are the main sources of English-Chinese Translation for CATTI, so I chose *The Economist*. Not only do I read idiomatic English, but also improve my E-C translation level. From *Report on the Work of the Government*, I learned the expressions with Chinese characteristics, such as 供销社 (supply and marketing cooperative), 人人有责 (be down to every last one of us) and 让权力在阳光下运行 (power is exercised with transparency). As I gained experience, I gradually got rid of word-for-word translation and tried to translate the meaning of the whole sentence. For example, “黑” in the four-character idiom “扫黑除恶” should not be translated literally to “black”, but be translated liberally to “organized crime”.

During my preparation for CATTI, I got my foot in the door of translation.

2. Practice

CATTI enables me to be a technical translator. Whether working as a full-time translator in GTCOM shanghai and Siemens Ltd. or as a freelancer on Upwork & for TransPerfect and RWS Moravia, I mainly translate and proofread technical documents.

1) Translation

In my opinion, a qualified technical translator should deliver the translation on time and communicate with the client frequently. However, the most important is good quality.

First, one must use accurate terms. Take the word “bit” for example, in the petroleum industry, it means “钻头”; in the machining industry, it has the meaning of “车刀”; while in the cryptocurrency industry, it is translated into “比特”. Other examples include “cell” which means “细胞” in biology and “电池” in physics, “mouse” which has the meanings of “老鼠” and “鼠标”, as well as “tolerance” which means “容忍” and “公差”.

Second, one must follow logic. This is particularly true in the Chinese-English translation. I once translated some Chinese press releases for a German company and found several logical mistakes. For example, in the sentence “D1 于 2020 年 01 月 24 日成功首次点火，并于 2019 年 01 月 29 日实现同步”，2019 should be 2020, while in another sentence “历届光伏盛典汇聚了光伏行业的企业领袖和专家学会，交流探讨热点话题”，only by changing “学会” into “学者” can I make the sentence logical.

Third, one must keep consistency. For example, in the petroleum industry, “Christmas tree” is translated into “采油树”. As a result, “采油树” and “圣诞树” should not coexist in the same translated text. This principle also applies to the source text. Recently, I translated a training program for postgraduates. For the name of one field, “图形处理与机器视觉” and “图像处理与机器视觉” both appear. However, the former appears only once while the latter appears five times. So I commented in my translation that “图形” may be a mistake and asked the client to double-check.

2) Proofreading

As for proofreading, I mainly pay attention to the following aspects:

whether there are mistakes related to words or grammar; whether the terms are accurate and consistent; and whether there are omissions or mistranslations.

Example 1: A sentence from the website of Oil Companies International Marine Forum (OCIMF)

Source language text:

In 1986 Dave joined Chevron Shipping as a 3rd engineer in their international fleet and rose through the ranks to eventually sail as Chief Engineer on lightering ships and VLCCs.

Target language text 1 (before proofreading):

1986 年，戴夫加入雪佛龙航运，作为其国际舰队的第三工程师，后逐步晋升，最终成为驳运舰船和巨型油轮的总工程师。

Target language text 2 (after proofreading):

1986 年，戴夫加入雪佛龙航运，在其国际船队担任二管轮，后逐步晋升，最终成为驳船和超大型油轮上的轮机长。

When I did proofreading, the obvious mistake I noticed is the translation of 3rd Engineer. Since I once worked on a container ship, I am familiar with the ranks in the engine department (轮机部). Chief Engineer means “轮机长” or “老轨”, 2nd Engineer has the meaning of “大管轮” or “二轨”, while 3rd Engineer is translated into “二管轮” or “三轨”。

Example 2: A sentence from an article about the chemical industry provided by Borealis

Source language text:

随着北美地区贸易角色的转变，南美地区的甲醇出口将逐渐失去市场。

Target language text 1 (before proofreading):

With trade role changeover of the North America, the methanol export from the South America will gradually lose its market share.

Target language text 2 (after proofreading):

Since North America changes its role in trade, South America will export less and less methanol to North America.

The original translation just follows the original structure of the source text, without rendering its meaning. Since North America changes its role from an importer to an exporter, South America finds it increasingly hard to export methanol to North America.

As the saying goes, practice makes perfect. Truly, I did a lot of translation practice, but I'm desperate in need of professional instructions to enhance my skills, so I hope to be an MTI to improve myself.

3. Theory

After two failures, I managed to be an MTI at China University of Petroleum (East China) where I learned some translation theories, including strategy, method, and technique. Then I tried to combine them with my past translation practice.

1) Translation strategy

There are two kinds of translation strategies, i.e. domestication and foreignization.

(1) Domestication is the strategy of making text closely conform to the

culture of the language being translated to, which may involve the loss of information from the source text.

Example 3: A sentence from a subtitle file provided by Sartorius

Source language text:

North America showed a mixed picture. Some business areas thrived; for example, microbiology and lab filtration. As for the others, I would say mixed emotions so to speak.

Target language text:

北美市场喜忧参半。某些业务，如微生物学和实验室过滤，业绩喜人。而其它业务，恕我直言，不太理想。

Four-character idioms are common in Chinese, so I use “喜忧参半”，“业绩喜人” and “恕我直言” in my translation to make it conform to the Chinese culture.

(2) Foreignization is the strategy of retaining information from the source text, and involves deliberately breaking the conventions of the target language to preserve its meaning.

Example 4: A sentence from a press release provided by TÜV Rheinland

Source language text:

如何打造“健康智能汽车、安全绿色出行”新生态成为了业界提升消费者满意度、满足市场需求的焦点。

Target language text:

How to create the new ecology of “healthy and intelligent vehicle & safe

and green travel” becomes a focus for improving consumer satisfaction and meeting market demands in the industry.

My translation for this example retains the information from the source text, and it is Chinglish to some degree. This is a typical example of foreignization.

2) Translation method

The translation methods I adopt are as follows:

(1) Literal translation

Literal translation is the rendering of a text from one language to another, without considering the meaning of the text as a whole.

Example 5: A sentence from a flyer provided by TÜV Rheinland

Source language text:

TÜV Rheinland is your competent independent third party service provider that helps you verify your 3D fitting statement confirming that the size indicated on the footwear is correct.

Target language text:

TÜV 莱茵是称职的独立第三方服务提供商，能帮您验证三维试穿声明，确认鞋子上所标尺寸正确。

This is a typical example of literal translation. The translated text is corresponding to the original text.

(2) Free translation

Free translation is translating a text in such a way that it reproduces the general meaning of the original text.

Example 6: A sentence from a subtitle file provided by Sartorius

Source language text:

Sartorius is a company at which our staff members roll up their sleeves and get things done, whose people are hard-working and driven by their own initiative.

Target language text:

在赛多利斯，我们的员工辛勤工作、吃苦耐劳、积极主动。

In this example, I use free translation to reproduce the general meaning of the original text in a smooth and idiomatic way. Besides, the translated text is reader-friendly.

(3) Transliteration

Transliteration is the process of converting texts from one script to another based on phonetic similarity.

Examples are ExxonMobil (埃克森美孚) and Hash (哈希).

(4) Combination of translation methods

Sometimes, various methods should be combined to achieve a good translation.

Examples are kilowatt (千瓦) and Jamin effect (贾敏效应).

3) Translation technique

The sentences in technical documents are precise. In other words, the definitions given are exact, and the concepts and processes described are clear. As a result, modifiers including subordinate clauses are common in such documents. Some techniques are thus necessary for my translation.

The translation techniques I use are as below:

(1) Addition (增译)

Addition is a translation technique by which extra words, short or even long sentences are added to the translated text to allow closer rendering of contextual meaning of the source text while being able to convey the logic, colloquial style and rhetoric of the target language.

Example 7: A sentence from a flyer provided by ExxonMobil

Source language text:

For even the most demanding on- and offshore operations, ExxonMobil's customized lubrication solutions help:

Target language text:

即使面对最严苛的陆上和海上工作条件，埃克森美孚为客户量身定制的润滑油解决方案也有助于:

“面对” and “为客户” are added to the translated text to make it more logical and coherent.

(2) Omission (减译)

Omission consists of eliminating the expression from the source text in the target text. It's a very bold move that is generally used in cases where the elimination of the concept does not alter the meaning of the original sentence or it is not relevant for its understanding.

Example 8: A sentence from a press release provided by TÜV Rheinland

Source language text:

新区污水厂污泥处理处置新建工程（一期）点火烘炉，工程全面进入调试阶段。

Target language text:

The new project (first phase) for sludge treatment and disposal of the Plant was fired, marking the entry into the commissioning stage.

“烘炉” in the original text is omitted in the translation since “点火” and “烘炉” have the same meaning, so “was fired” is enough.

(3) Division (分译)

Division means the necessary splitting of a long sentence into shorter sentences.

Example 9: A sentence from *Principles of Enhanced Oil Recovery* published by China University of Petroleum Press

Source language text:

这些平衡电价的阳离子在水中解离下来，在砂岩表面附近形成扩散双电层，从而使砂岩表面带负电，这是砂岩表面电性的一个来源。

Target language text:

These positive ions are dissociated in the water and form diffused double layer near the sandstone surface, making the surface negative. Therefore, positive ions are one source of electrical property on the sandstone surface.

There is only one sentence in the original text, but there are two sentences in the translation. Division is used here to keep the translated text reader-friendly.

(4) Shift (转换)

Shift is the change that occurs when a text is translated into another language due to either the differences between the two languages or the translator's choices.

Example 10: A sentence from an Australian oil and gas brochure

Source language text:

Australia's competitive position is underpinned by a strong economy, supportive government policies, mature trade links with key markets, and the participation of the world's major oil and gas companies.

Target language text:

澳大利亚经济繁荣，政府政策向油气倾斜，与主要油气市场贸易频繁，世界主要油气公司都来澳大利亚投资，所有这些都巩固了澳大利亚的竞争地位。

This example has many shifts. First is a shift in discourse structure. “Australia’s competitive position is underpinned” appears at the beginning of the original text, while “所有这些都巩固了澳大利亚的竞争地位” appears at the end of the translated text. Second is a shift in vocabulary. “supportive”, an adjective in the original text, is translated into “向...倾斜”, a verb in the translated text. Third is a shift in sentence. “strong economy”, a noun in the original text, is translated into “经济繁荣”, a sentence in the translated text.

Through the combination of theory with practice, I have an even deeper understanding of translation.

Conclusion

Unlike many translation learners who study theory before doing practice, I first did much translation practice, then learned some translation theories. Thanks to CATI, I get access to the translation industry and have a rudimentary understanding of translation techniques. While working as a technical translator, I applied translation techniques to my practice subconsciously. Although I passed Level III and Level II after lots of translation practice, failing Level I for four consecutive years made me aware of the importance of translation theory and professional instruction. When becoming an MTI, I began to learn different kinds of translation theories. Reviewing the documents I translated previously, I can improve them and give a better version. In the past, I may deliver an excellent translation, but I can't realize the application of theories. However, in the future, I will use the translation theories I learned including strategy, method, and technique to guide my practice.

Besides technical documents, I hope to expand the translation fields such as finance translation, legal translation, and literary translation. Against the background of telling China's stories and conveying China's voice, I also hope to pay more attention to C-E translation than E-C translation.

This professional title evaluation allows me to look back and summarize my translation journey. This journey is not easy for me, but I enjoy the process. I will take the evaluation as a beginning rather than an ending. Whatever the evaluation result, I will keep my passion for translation.