评审简表

申报单位（盖章）：　　　　申报人姓名：　　孙峰　　　语种：　英语　　拟评资格：　　　一级笔译　　　审核人签字：

一、基本情况及主要经历

姓　　名	孙峰	性　别	女	出生年月	1986.6	参加工作时间	2012	现行政职务		翻译
最高学历	研究生	毕业学校	中国人民大学		所学专业	英语语言文学	毕业时间	2012.6	学位	硕士
现专业技术职务（资格）		二级笔译	取得时间	2011.5	同级专业技术职务取得时间		2011.5	从事本专业年限		12 年
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		
2012 年 10 月~ 2013 年 1 月		和平之旅文化交流中心		英语翻译						
2013 年 4 月~ 2014 年 7 月		英孚语言培训中心		英语教师						
2017 年 6 月~ 2019 年 12 月		上海统一数位翻译公司		兼职翻译						
2019 年 12 月~今		自由职业		英语翻译						
年　月~　　年　月										
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。

二、任现职（取得现资格）以来的工作业绩

1. 承担重点项目情况

序号	重点项目名称	本人负责部分	级　别			项目进行时间	出版单位及时间	完成情况及效果
			地市级	省部级	国家级			

2. 获奖情况（填地市级一等奖、省部级一、二等奖，国家级一、二、三等奖）

序号	获奖题目	奖项名称	获奖级别及等级	颁奖单位	获奖时间	本人承担内容
	第 22 届韩素音翻译大赛	英译汉	优秀奖		2011.10	

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）	

　　本人自从事翻译工作以来，一直勤恳敬业，能够熟练地优秀地履行翻译职务所要求的职责。表现出了良好的业务水平，自身管理能力和团队协作能力。

　　一．思想政治方面。在政治上拥护中国共产党的领导，热爱祖国，遵守宪法和法律，及时了解和关心国家的政策、方针和路线，在翻译实践中秉持正确的价值观，努力保持政治敏锐性和鉴别力。

　　二．工作态度方面。在工作中认真负责，对于接到的每一份任务都一丝不苟，并保证按时完成任务；在遇到工作压力时，总能积极调整自己，保持乐观心态，保证整体工作的顺利完成；在遇到疑难问题时，努力钻研业务，不断学习相关业务理论，精进自己的业务能力，充分发挥自己的专业才能和工作积极性。

　　三．业务能力方面。具备扎实的业务基本功，在翻译能力方面，对原文有较强的理解能力和表达能力，对译文进行精心推敲，精益求精，并积极参加业务学习、继续教育充实自己的业务知识。目前已经出版个人译著 11 部，包括《如何观察如何画》（人民邮电出版）、《世界绘画经典教程：风景素描》（人民邮电出版社）、《波兰吹号手》（译林出版社）、《谈判》（中信出版集团）、《做好会议记录》（中信出版集团）、《理财瘦身》（中信出版集团）、《叛逆天才》（中信出版集团）、《三分钟俘获人心》（中信出版集团）、《餐巾纸金融学》（中信出版集团）、《如何撰写商业计划书》（中信出版集团）、《解读风光》（人民邮电出版社），共计 150 余万字，并在医学、金融、商务、教育等领域进行已超百万字的文件翻译。

四、任现职（取得现资格）以来发表、出版的译著（文）或论文

序号	译著（文）或论文题目	出版、发表在何处	作品字数（万）	发表时间	独（合）译	本人在合译中所承担部分及字数（万）
1	《如何观察如何画》	人民邮电出版社	25.5	2014.9	独译	
2	《波兰吹号手》	译林出版社	14.6	2017.6	独译	
3	《谈判：如何制定使各方都获益更多的协议》	中信出版集团	8.8	2017.12	独译	
4	《做好会议记录》	中信出版集团	8.7	2019.1	独译	
5	《理财瘦身》	中信出版集团	8.6	2019.2	独译	
6	《叛逆天才》	中信出版集团	17.2	2019.3	独译	
7	《三分钟俘获人心》	中信出版集团	11	2020.10	独译	
8	《餐巾纸金融学》	中信出版集团	15.7	2021.6	独译	
9	《如何撰写商业计划书》	中信出版集团	10	2023.12	独译	
10	《解读风光》	中国摄影出版社	22	2011.6	合译	前三章
11	《世界绘画经典教程：风景素描》	人民邮电出版社	15	2011	独译	

注 1：凡是合译的译文、译著或论文必须写明被推荐人在合译中所承担部分（章节或起止页数），并在申报材料中附上出版单位开具的证明函。

注 2：译文或论文必须是发表在省部级以上公开发行的报纸或期刊上，内部刊物上刊登或使用的，相应单位盖章证明方可提供。

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。

Sharpening the Translation Technique Shall Be a Life-long Pursuit

While good translation is always faithful, clear and elegant in expression, a good translator is always committed to work, specialized in a field and never stops learning about language and the culture.

In the following sections, I will combine my own experience in documents translation, books translation and machine translation, and elaborate on my understanding of translation and the way to improve the quality of translation.

I. Documents translation, a balance between speed and quality

Most of the translation work, either translating books or documents, nowadays are part of commercial activities, the fast pace of which imposes high pressure on the translators, who have to be able to yield high-quality translation in a limited time. According to the requirement for passing CATTI Translation Test Level One, the qualified translator should be able to translate 600 words from English to Chinese per hour, or translate 400 characters from Chinese to English per hour, and yield translation accurate and complete in meaning, and fluent in expression.

However, under time pressure, the translators are inclined to translate word by word with little consideration to context or the aim of the writer, which will lead to Chinglish expressions and low productivity. In this regard, it is important for the translators to be equipped with solid background knowledge and an active state of mind to process the source language and convert it into meaningful target language. In other words, the translators have to be proficient in both the source and target language, and are equipped with good knowledge of the specific subjects, so that they can feel familiarized with any articles at any given time and process the language efficiently. More importantly, the translators must make active reflection on their translation experience by summarizing the terminology and specific expressions.

As to the quality of translation, documents translation imposes high requirement on clarity. The translators have to be familiar with the expressions of the subject in target language and know how to clearly and precisely convey the meaning of the source language. As Professor Li Changshuan quoted *The Plain English Guide* of Directorate-General for Translation, European Commission in the textbook *Non-literature Translation* for MTI students, "Whatever the type of document

一legislation, a technical report, minutes, a press release or a speech 一 you can enhance its impact by writing clearly. Try to see your subject matter from your readers' point of view; try to involve them; and try not to bore them." So, it is a guiding principle to consider the writers' points of view and translate the documents for the sake of the target reader of the text.

In the following paragraphs, I will elaborate on the above viewpoints from my own experience. I have done documents translation in three main fields, financial industry, pharmaceutical industry and cultural industry. All of these fields require professional background knowledge and is challenging and difficult to a liberal arts student who knows little about the fields, so I had to spend a lot of time and effort in understanding the articles in source language. For instance, when translating the medical essays, I used to feel overwhelmed with various names of diseases, different experimental methods as well as the complex pathological researches. I had to google the meaning of the Chinese terminology first, and tried to get a clear and accurate understanding of it, then looked it up in a Chinese-English dictionary. After that, I would search the results in an English search engine to make sure whether the translation was correct or commonly used in articles published

by authoritative media and publications. Sometimes, after locating the most appropriate English counterparts, I would search the key words and find several pieces of news and relevant articles written in the target language and study the wording and expressions, so as to offer natural and accurate translation. In addition, it's far from enough to work on the expression, as in translating medical essays, there are loads of numbers and details contained in the treatment method, such as the specification and dosage of medication, and the complex results of the experiments. For example, the statistical comparison between the clinical efficacy of the observation group and the control group requires the translator to pay attention to the accurate use of conjunctions, the numeric numbers, like, ">", "<" and the unit of measurement such as "$mg.kg^{-1} \cdot d^{-1}$", the negligence on which will lead to ambiguity of the translation and the readers' doubt about the qualification of the translator. Such requirement also applies to the translation of financial and economic documents, which include description on the economic and financial development with numbers. For example, it is totally different when the economic growth is calculated on a "year-on-year", "month-on-month" or

"quarter-on-quarter" basis. Therefore, the proofreading of the target language is essential for documents translation.

Though documents translation is challenging as it requires high proficiency in target and source language, high specialization in the subject as well as the keen insight to the details, it is fortunate that there is existing official translation that can be referred to, such as the English version of the Premier's Yearly Report on the Work of the Government provided by Xinhua News Agency, the keynote speeches by the Chinese leaders in different key conferences and forums, etc.. So, it can be said that as long as the translators closely follow the current events, and make it a habit to study the translation of important speeches and documents issued by the professional agencies, they will find themselves more comfortable with the urgent tasks and able to produce high-quality translation in limited time.

II. Books translation is a project rather than a single task

Since I translated the book *Reading the Scenery*, I have translated 10 books independently and 2 books with other translators. Though all of these books were translated from English to Chinese, they brought me totally different experience.

Books translation not only requires a thorough understanding of the original text but also pushes me to sharpen my Chinese expression. Meanwhile, books translation requires constant and stable commitment of time, as it has a rather long translation cycle, usually two or three months. Therefore, it is important to make a schedule and carry out the translation work step by step to ensure that the task can be completed on time and with high quality.

From my experience, in order to yield high-quality and highly readable translation of a book, we have to make effort in the following four aspects: reading classic Chinese books, reading classic English literature works, reading classic translation works, and comparing the different translations of one classic works. As Mr. Wang Zuoliang said, "a translator must be someone who knows the culture very well. He has to command two languages, but he cannot truly grasp the language if he doesn't understand the social culture contained in the language. In addition, it's not enough knowing about the foreign culture, and the translators should also understand their native culture. However, the most important part is to continuously compare the different cultures in translation practice."

Reading classic Chinese books, including classical novels as well as historical books, can not only broaden our horizon, but help improve our Chinese expressions both in writing essays or doing translation. According to my own experience, I have found that my Chinese expressions in the translation work became much more fluent after reading *A Dream of Red Mansions* for a period. As the language of the novel were rich and vivid, enriched by Cao Xueqin's well versed Chinese poetry, the expressions in the novel were so contagious that I unconsciously applied the style when writing Chinese essays, which always yielded positive effect. For another example, when I encountered the description of Napoleon Bonaparte's military tactics in battles in the book *Rebel Talent*, I referred to *Romance of Three Kingdoms* to study the description of tactics and the arrangement of infantry and cavalrymen to generate more natural translation. Though it is not realistic to rely on the knowledge of one book to enhance the translation skill, it should be a habit to read classical Chinese books to keep a sharp sense of the authentic Chinese expressions.

Keeping the habit of reading classic English books as well as English magazines is also a necessity for translators who aspire higher achievement. As freelance translators, we don't

have a fixed timetable, and there are a couple of days in a month that we have no translation work to do. Therefore, we need to be actively immersed in the English environment and sharpen our skill by reading English essays or novels. As a Chinese proverb says, "Learning is like rowing upstream. If you stop rowing, you will drop back", so a qualified translator should be prepared all the time to offer high-quality translation.

Experienced translators are always confident about their own knowledge of English, thus prefer to read the literature work or bestsellers in its original language, and are likely to underestimate the importance of learning from other translators' work. Actually, the translation versions provide a different perspective for us to know more about the work itself and the translation techniques employed. Though it is true that some of the translated versions of bestsellers are barely satisfactory in readability, we shall not shut the door to learn from the good and classic translation, just as the old Chinese saying goes, "However strong you are, there is always someone stronger." For example, the translation of William Shakespeare's work by Zhu Shenghao is a must to study for translators. The Chinese version of Yuval Noah Harari's *A Brief History of Humankind*,

provided by Mr. Lin Junhong, is both entertaining and enlightening.

It's also a good practice to collect renderings of classical works by different translators and study the wording and techniques applied in their translation. For instance, different English versions of some ancient Chinese poems can broaden our views on language use. Another good example is the English translations of *A Dream of Red Mansions* by Gladys Yang and Yang Xianyi, and David Hawkes, which have not only ignited numerous studies by translation scholars but also inspired numerous translators. The different translated versions of one piece of work enable the readers as well as the translators to take a critical perspective to explore more about the flexible use of language and the cultural elements in the translation.

The four habits mentioned above can ensure the smooth process of translation. In other words, the daily accumulation of language use is like the infrastructure of a translation project and provides basic facilities to generate good translation work. However, it is not enough to be just prepared. It is equally important to proofread the translation in different stages after the work is completed. The first stage is right after the translation to check the wrong spelling or obvious grammatical

mistakes, and review the whole passage. In this process, the translator has to review the translation work critically to ensure its accuracy, fluency and appropriacy, such as correcting the wrong expression, examining the logical problems and supplementing the missing information, to ensure that the translation meets Mr. Yan Fu's translation criteria of "fidelity". The second stage shall be two or three days after the translation, as time goes by, the change of spatial and mental state will bring fresh perspectives to see the translation. In this regard, the longer the interval, the fresher the perspective. A good example of this is that after I received the published books of *Negotiation* (a book I translated from English to Chinese), I found that though I tried best to keep the translation natural in expression, there are still some sentences that seem unnatural in Chinese. Proofreading is like checking about one's appearance in a mirror, sometimes you need to hold the mirror close to your face to check the details of your make-up, while sometimes you need to hold it farther to check the overall effect of the make-up. So, it would be a good practice if translators can spend some time re-examining their translation work at least two weeks after the first proofreading.

Translating books is an enjoyable experience to me, as nowadays translators are given more freedom to choose a book they are interested in to translate. Besides interest, translation requires effort and commitment of time. Therefore, translators have to improve time management and manage the translation of a book as a project, rather than a single task, so as to ensure the quality of the work and smooth cooperation between different parties, including the publisher, the editor and the translator.

III. Machine translation is a sword with double edges

Machine translation, different from computer-assisted translation, is easily available, thus is much more widely used. With a solid base of text corpus, the machine translation, such as Google translate, Deepl translate, iFlytek, are gaining more and more popularity. Nowadays, with the fast development of artificial intelligence, AI translation has also made remarkable progress. The translation produced by Google translate has improved significantly in quality after it introduced neural machine translation, which translates whole sentences at a time, rather than individual words. As it uses a broader context to figure out the most relevant translation, the translated sentences are smoother to read than before. AI translation, as another form

of neural machine translation, operates based on deep learning algorithms and uses large amounts of bilingual text data for training. It can predict and translate text through the learning and analysis of the collected data and can better handle context and semantic understanding, resulting in more accurate and natural translation.

However, such service is just developed to bring convenience for readers who know little about the foreign language, and it cannot and shall not be used to work on documents that convey rich meaning and require higher accuracy. To give an example, the English translation for "学如逆水行舟，不进则退" generated by Deepl translate was "Study is like rowing upstream: no advance is drop back", which turned out to be a verbatim translation of "不进则退" into "no advance is drop back" and failed to consider the grammatical rules, not to mention the clarification of its context. In contrast, Google translate did a better job with "Learning is like sailing against the current. If you don't move forward, you will fall behind." As for AI translation, although the accuracy and quality of translation can be further improved through continuous feedback and adjustment, it takes time to generate a satisfactory version. For instance, the sentence "天若有情天亦老，人间正

道是沧桑" was initially translated by Tencent Yuanbao into "If heaven has feelings, it too will grow old; the right path in the world is full of vicissitudes", which is quite expressive but doesn't rhyme. After taking the feedback, the translation turned into "If heaven had a heart, it too would age; On earth, the true way is through many changes", and then "Heaven would age if it felt love's rage; On earth, the right path is filled with age", which have lost the solemnity of the original poem. Although it is still quite surprising to see the power of deep learning models, such as recurrent neural networks and long short-term memory networks, applied by AI to yield better solutions, it is evident that AI translation still needs optimization to deal with various complex language situations.

As American linguist Eugene Nida bluntly pointed out, though some translation theorist attempted to use formulas to prescribe the translation, there are too many different situations, different genres, different readers, and different aims of communication. What we need are not complicated formulas and theories, but translators who are especially sensitive to the expressiveness of language, importance of culture and the artistry of translation." Translation, especially literary translation, is not built up with each single word, but the

crystallization of the translators' understanding of the genres, the aim of the author, as well as the culture of the source language. Over-reliance on machine or AI translation could lead to a decline in language learning and cultural understanding. Therefore, it is necessary for translators to keep a clear mind in scrutinizing the translation generated by machine or AI. Nevertheless, there are numerous translators who resort to machine translation to merely save time. I have encountered translators who heavily relied on machine translation and lost the ability to discriminate the informal and Chinglish expression from the formal and correct translation.

All in all, machine translation and AI translation brings more benefit to the readers rather than to the translators, who should hold a critical mind to the machine generated translation. From another perspective, the machine translation forces the translators to be more professional in their work and to be able to critically review the translation, either produced by themselves or generated by other translators, including the machine translators. In this regard, the translators have to keep enhancing their language skills, and keep aware of the new technology and keep open-minded to the latest development in the field.

Summary

Translation is a creative process, as different translators may provide different renderings of the same work due to their different cultural backgrounds and the translation techniques they apply. Though translators universally enjoy such creativeness and the experience of language conversion in translating a work, the translation is monotonous in practice, requiring effort and perseverance. Therefore, it is important to seek inspiration from the famous translators. Recently, I am greatly inspired by the literary translator, Ru Long, who firstly translated Chekhov's novels collection from the English version to Chinese, then studied Russian and translated the novels from their original language to Chinese several years later. Such effort and commitment made his translation delicate and accurate, thoroughly conveying Chekhov's spirits and style. It not only embodies the rigorous attitude toward translation, but implies the necessity of reflection on one's own translation, so as to provide better translation. There are countless respectable translators who not only have provided classic translations but also wrote novels and essays which have become classic, such as Lin Yutang, Ji Xianlin and Fu Lei, just name a few. So, as

translators, we have so many role models to encourage us to keep committed in this work.

In summary, sharpening the translation technique shall be a life-long pursuit. A qualified translator must have a good command of language ability, diligently conduct translation practice and constantly update their knowledge bank to meet the ever-changing social, scientific and cultural needs. We should also jump out of the simple practice and deem translation as a mission and our role of translators as the cultural bridge between different cultures, so as to inspire ourselves with ideal pursuit.