



现专业技术职务（资格）	英语二级 笔译	取得时间	2004年5 月	同级专业技术职务取得时间	编辑， 2003年1 月	从事本专业年限	19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	
1994年8月~2005年4月	外文出版社		编辑		出版专业编辑（中 级）	2003年1月	
2005年5月~2008年10月	民航空管技术装备发展有限公司		翻译		英语二级口译	2005年11月	
2008年11月~2023年11月	北京同文世纪科技有限公司		翻译				
2023年12月~     年 月	自由译员						
年 月~     年 月							
年 月~     年 月							
年 月~     年 月							



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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）	
-----------	--

（口译人员请提供担任国际会议、大型会议等翻译任务的情况）

本人从 2005 年起从事翻译工作：

在民航空管技术装备发展有限公司期间（2005 年 5 月到 2008 年 10 月）：

在总工程师办公室任职翻译，工作内容涉及公司文件的笔译、涉外业务沟通以及会谈口译等

在北京同文世纪科技有限公司工作期间（2008 年 11 月到 2023 年 11 月）：

从事笔译工作，总计翻译 200 万字（含出版与未出版、署名与未署名的情况）以上的译文，以汉译英为主。

自 2023 年 11 月至今：担任自由译员。

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	《革命·建设·改革 中国共产党的道路》	外文出版社		2011年 6月	合译	第三章 第1、3、4部分，共计 31,938字
2	《中国共产党为什么能》	新世界出版社		2011年7 月	合译	第5、6、7、12章，结语，共计 38,669字
3	《挑战与展望：著名学者聚焦中国热点话题》	外文出版社		2012年 1月	合译	《“十二五”规划与城市化大趋势》 总计7,618字
4	《公共外交与跨文化交流》	外文出版社		2012年 3月	合译	第7、8章，总计11,125字

5	《中国当代建筑师》	新世界出版社	38,647 字	2012 年 4 月	独译	
6	《中国国际战略评论 2012》	外文出版社		2012 年 12 月	合译	《关于国防动员问题的若干思考》 ， 总计 8,025 字
7	《中国共产党如何治理国家》	新世界出版社		2013 年 1 月	合译	第 10 章， 共计 11,610 字
8	《依靠谁为了谁： 中国共产党的执政理念》	外文出版社		2015 年 5 月	合译	第 2、 3 章， 总计 42,169 字
9	《法治热点面对面》	外文出版社	48,515 字	2016 年 5 月	独译	

10	《中国战“疫”的国际贡献和世界意义》	当代中国出版社 和 Paths International Ltd		2021 年	合译	共 11 篇，总计 60,250 字
	《北京》杂志文章	北京市人民政府新闻办公室，北京月讯杂志社		2012 年至 2022 年	独译或合译	以署名译文（2016 年以后译文有署名）为准：202 篇以上，总计 707,791 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《翻译专业人员职称评价基本标准》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。

## 5. 从业心得体会

### **Five Topics Meriting Attention in Chinese-English Translation**

#### **- A Summary Based on Personal Translation Practices**

**Abstract:** This article focuses on five topics meriting attention in Chinese-English translation – understanding the Chinese original, selecting the right perspective, finding ways of expressing subordination, highlighting logical relationships and maintaining a sense of propriety. It is a summary of advice on producing acceptable translations.

**Key words:** comprehension, perspective, subordination, logic, sense of propriety

Translation problems are often classified before they are discussed in academic papers. In preparing this article, I categorize what I want to say under five topics. Incorporating examples selected from my translation practices, this article can count as my summary on some ways to produce acceptable translations.

This article is divided into five sections together with

concluding remarks, with each section dealing with one topic. The reason for selecting a certain topic is explained at the beginning of each section, followed by examples and comments. Two translations are given for each example, with my translation denoted as “A” (except for “A” in the example [2-1]) and the one revised and polished by an expert translator indicated as “B.” The comments are based on comparisons between A and B.

## **I. Understanding the Chinese Original**

The process of Chinese-English translation invariably starts with understanding the Chinese original. As the Chinese original often embraces unfamiliar topics, contains ambiguous expressions, or necessitates the search for a “parallel text”, the quest for “understanding” calls for a prudent attitude and even a questioning spirit on the part of the translator. Many factors may affect such an understanding, including neglecting the necessity to remove doubts about the Chinese text. The examples cited below summarize some points on how to address comprehension problems.

I-1. Working out the exact meaning of seemingly easy-to-

understand words or phrases.

【1-1】近年来，我国保持了国民经济的持续发展和社会的整体稳定，同时也面临着大国战略压力等直接和潜在威胁。

A: In recent years, while maintaining sustained development of national economy and overall social stability, China is under various direct and latent threats including the pressure of implementing the big country strategy.

B: As we know, China has maintained continuous economic development and overall social stability, but in the meantime, it has actually been facing many direct and latent threats such as the strategic pressures from other great powers<sup>1</sup>.

Comment: What does “大国战略压力” mean? Although China today is regarded as a major country that implements many national strategies, there is no such fixed expression of “big (major) country strategy.” The “大国战略压力” therefore does not refer to the pressure that China exerts upon itself as a result of implementing a so-called major country strategy; nor does the sentence mean that China is “under threats” because of implementing such a strategy. Instead, the pressures posing threats to China come from other major powers.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ouyang Wei: Some Thoughts on China's National Defense Mobilization. Chief Compilers: Wang Jisi, Zhou Mingwei. China International Strategy Review 2012, P340, Foreign Languages Press, 2012. (欧阳维:《关于国防动员问题的若干思考》,王辑思 周明伟 主编:《中国国际战略评论 2012》,P340,外文出版社,2012)

I-2. Eliminating misunderstanding by relying on background knowledge.

【1-2】 中国共产党领导立法。就是根据中国共产党和国家大局、人民群众意愿，中国共产党提出立法建议，制定体现人民根本利益和社会发展要求的法。

A: The CPC leads legislation. Given the overall situation of the CPC, the country, and people's wishes, the Party proposes legislative advice and formulates the laws that reflect people's fundamental interests and the demands of social development.

B: The CPC leads legislation. Given the overall situation of the CPC and the country as well as the people's will, the Party proposes legislative suggestions for the formulation of laws that reflect people's fundamental interests and the demands of social development<sup>2</sup>.

Comment: The juxtaposition of the phrases “proposing suggestions” and “formulating laws” in the Chinese original gives the impression that the CPC performs these two acts. However, that impression is wrong, as is the first translation, because the CPC is not the legislative organ in China. It is clearly stated in

---

<sup>2</sup> The Compilation Team for the Book “*Rule of Law in China*”: *Rule of Law in China*, P37, Foreign Languages Press, 2016 (《法治热点面对面》: 《法治热点面对面》编写组, P37, 外文出版社, 2016). This is an English book introducing the policies and practices of law-based governance in China.



Article 58 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China that "The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee exercise the legislative power of the state." In accordance with such a provision, the CPC has the right to make suggestions on formulating laws, not the power to make them. The lack of such background knowledge may result in the failure to detect and dispel the ambiguity in the Chinese sentence.

I-3. Expressing two-fold or multi-fold meanings level by level.

【1-3】 制度化的国防动员活动开始于法国大革命。1793至1794年间,法国第一次运用了征兵的方式快速组建军队,从而改变了战争的特点。

A: The institutionalization of national defense mobilization was initiated during the French Revolution. From 1793 to 1794, France quickly organized an army by resorting to conscription for the first time, changing the characteristics of war.

B: The institutionalization of national defense mobilization first occurred during the French Revolution. France was able to organize an army quickly from 1793 to 1794 by introducing conscription; it was the first time for a state to mobilize its people in history, thus bringing about a fundamental change to the

characteristics of war<sup>3</sup>.

Comment: What on earth does “changes the characteristics of war” mean? It was the first ever use of conscription as an institutionalized way to organize people for national defense purposes. Put another way, it was more the immediate significance of French conscription that changed the characteristics of war rather than the fact of conscription itself. Version B splits the Chinese sentence into two parts, with the first part narrating the fact and the second, which is unavailable in the Chinese original and summarized by the translator, revealing the significance. The consistency of meaning in the context is ensured by the words “first occurred” in the first sentence and “the first time” in the underlined part echoing each other.

## **II. Selecting the Right Perspective and Maintaining Consistency of Perspective**

Quite often it is important for a translator to bear in mind “who is writing and for whom” before doing a translation, as this determines which perspective to select – the writer’s or the

---

<sup>3</sup> Ouyang Wei: Some Thoughts on China’s National Defense Mobilization. Chief Compilers: Wang Jisi, Zhou Mingwei. China International Strategy Review 2012, P342, Foreign Languages Press, 2012. (欧阳维:《关于国防动员问题的若干思考》,王辑思 周明伟 主编:《中国国际战略评论 2012》,P342,外文出版社,2012)

reader's. The selection of "perspective" plays a critical role in deciding the effect of a translation. A piece of translation prepared from a "third-person point of view" is usually regarded as more "objective" with easier acceptance by targeted readers, while a translation completed from the "first-person point of view" stresses more the writer's attitude and stance. Whatever the choice, maintaining consistency of perspective may avoid possible confusion caused by frequent switches between angles of view in the context.

## II-1. Selecting the right personal pronoun

【2-1】 要汲取中华法律文化精华，借鉴国外法治有益经验，但绝不照搬外国法治理念和模式。

A: We will draw on what is good about traditional Chinese legal culture and learn from those practices of other countries that are useful in developing rule of law, but we will never indiscriminately copy foreign ideas about or models of rule of law.

B: It is necessary to draw on what is good of China's traditional legal culture and learn from those practices of other countries that are useful in developing rule of law; but it will never do to indiscriminately copy any foreign model<sup>4</sup>.

---

<sup>4</sup> The Compilation Team for the Book "Rule of Law in China": *Rule of Law in China*, P17, Foreign Languages Press, 2016 (《法治热点面对面》编写组:《法治热点面对面》, P17, 外文出版社, 2016) .

Comment: The Chinese original is selected from *Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Certain Major Issues Concerning Comprehensively Advancing the Law-based Governance of China* (“Resolution”, 《中共中央关于全面推进依法治国若干重大问题的决定》), one of the documents adopted at the Fourth Plenary Session of the 18<sup>th</sup> Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on October 23, 2014.

When retelling or quoting the statement in the Party’s or the government’s policies, which is often the case with Chinese-English translation, the translator should keep in mind who the reader is and/or what the purpose of the translation is before selecting the corresponding perspective and/or changing the subject of sentences.

The shift from the first-person pronoun (“we”) in version A to a formal subject (“it”) in version B shows different purposes of translation. While in version A, the formal translation of the *Resolution*, is required to reflect faithfully the standpoint of the drafter of the *Resolution* – the Central Committee of the CPC – version B is targeted at international readers, who are not supposed to refrain from “copying any foreign model.”

Changing personal pronouns is also necessary in translating other topics.

【2-2】 我们能不能分层次解决公共品供给和社保的问题，实现覆盖广、多层次的社会保障和公共品供给？我的建议是淡化户籍制度，强化常住人口概念。

A: Can we provide public goods and social security benefits in a stratified way, so as to achieve a multilevel supply of social security benefits and public goods with broad coverage? My suggestion is to attach more importance to the concept of permanent population while putting less importance on household registration system.

B: Can China provide public goods together with social security benefits in a stratified way, so as to achieve a multilevel supply of social security benefits and the public goods with broad coverage? It is the author's suggestion to attach more importance to the concept of permanent population while putting less importance on the household registration system<sup>5</sup>.

Comment: As intended readers would read the writer's proposal from a third-person perspective, the first-person pronouns in version A are replaced by third-person words in

---

<sup>5</sup> Fan Gang: The Twelfth Five-Year Plan and the Megatrend of Urbanization. Where is China Going? New Challenges and Perspective of China, P98, Foreign Languages Press, 2012. (樊纲: 《“十二五”规划与城市化大趋势》, 《挑战与展望: 著名学者聚焦中国热点话题》, P98, 外文出版社, 2012)

version B.

II-2. Maintaining consistency of perspective by identifying the real subject behind literal words.

【2-3】 那时我们国家房地产已经开始市场化了，但发展没有这么快。那时大家对房子的要求还停留在有或无的层面上。后来很多法规政策出台了，大家维权的意识也强了。不是你给什么我就要什么，还要看质量怎么样。

A: At that time the commercialization of residential houses was started, but at a slow pace. People's demand for residential houses was limited to having a house to live in only. Later with the issuance of many government rules, regulations and policies, people's awareness of safeguarding their rights has been enhanced. Residents would not accept whatever was designed for them; they made higher demands on the quality of houses.

B: At that time the housing privatization had already started, even though at a tepid pace. People wanted not much more than just to have a home. Later with the appearance of many government codes and regulations, people's awareness of their rights increased. Instead of accepting whatever was offered to them, they started to demand better qualities<sup>6</sup>.

---

<sup>6</sup> Editorial Board of BIAD Design: BIAD Design, P84, New World Press, 2012. (本书编委会:《中国当代建筑师》, P84, 新世界出版社, 2012)

Comment: Compared with version A, which is meant to come closer to the original Chinese text by selecting three subjects (“people’s demand”, “people’s awareness” and “residents”) for the last three sentences respectively, version B obviously adopts a single “people-centered perspective.” Better consistency may be achieved if the third sentence is rendered as follows: “Later, with the appearance of many government codes and regulations, people became increasingly more aware of their rights.”

### **III. Finding Ways of Expressing Subordination**

Different parts of a sentence carry different weights. With very few or almost no connectives indicating the relations between its different parts, however, a Chinese sentence often creates two headaches for translators: how to decide which part of a sentence is essential, and, when the essential part is identified, how to tell apart the main and subordinate parts. To relieve the second headache, examples are cited below to present three ways of expressing subordination.

#### **III-1. Expressing subordination with verb(s) ending with “ing”.**

**【3-1】** 因此国防动员是国家战略准备和实施的重要组成

部分，直接关系到国家安全和战略稳定的全局，事关每个中国公民的责任义务和利益。

A: The national defense mobilization therefore constitutes an important part of the preparation and implementation of national strategies. It has a direct bearing on the overall situation of national security and strategic stability, and is related to the responsibilities, obligations and interests of each Chinese citizen.

B: Involving the responsibilities, obligations and interests of all Chinese citizens, the national defense mobilization plays a very important role in the preparation and implementation of the national strategies, having a direct bearing on China's overall national security and strategic stability<sup>7</sup>.

Comment: The use of verbs ending with “ing” (“involving” and “having”) in version B reveals the difference between the essential part (“plays an important role”) and the subordinate parts (“involving the responsibilities, obligation and interests” and “having a direct bearing on”) of the sentence, and contributes to a more tightly knit sentence structure.

### III-2. Expressing subordination with prepositional phrases

---

<sup>7</sup> Ouyang Wei: Some Thoughts on China's National Defense Mobilization. Chief Compilers: Wang Jisi, Zhou Mingwei. China International Strategy Review 2012, P340-341, Foreign Languages Press, 2012. (欧阳维:《关于国防动员问题的若干思考》,王辑思 周明伟 主编:《中国国际战略评论 2012》,P342,外文出版社,2012)



**【3-2】** 解放战争时期，各级军区后勤司令部设立“动员部”，县后勤指挥部设“动员科”，区设“动员股”。

A: During the War of Liberation, the logistics headquarters of military area commands at all levels established mobilization departments; the logistics commands at the county level established mobilization sections; and the logistics commands at the district level established mobilization units.

B: During the War of Liberation, the logistics headquarters of military area commands at all levels established mobilization departments, with the logistics commands at the county level establishing mobilization departments and those at the district level establishing mobilization sections<sup>8</sup>.

Comment: In version B, the hierarchical structure of the mobilization entities at different levels is also reflected in the sentence structure. The prepositional phrase beginning with “with” clearly distinguishes mobilization organizations of major importance from those of minor importance.

### III-3. Expressing subordination with subordinate clauses

**【3-3】** 1994年11月，成立了各级国防动员委员会及其办

---

<sup>8</sup> Ouyang Wei: Some Thoughts on China's National Defense Mobilization. Chief Compilers: Wang Jisi, Zhou Mingwei. China International Strategy Review 2012, P344, Foreign Languages Press, 2012. (欧阳维:《关于国防动员问题的若干思考》,王辑思 周明伟 主编:《中国国际战略评论2012》,P344,外文出版社,2012)

事机构，初步实现了动员工作由分散到集中，由单一到整体，由偏重兵员动员到综合动员的转变。

A: In November 1994, the national defense mobilization commissions at all levels and their working bodies were established. The situation where the mobilization work was conducted in a scattered and separate way and mobilization of soldiers was overemphasized has been basically changed to one where the mobilization work is done in a centralized and integrated way and the comprehensive mobilization is emphasized.

B: In November 1994, national defense mobilization commissions and related working bodies were established at all levels of governments. The previous situation, in which national defense mobilization was conducted in a single and decentralized manner, and in which troop mobilization was overemphasized, has been largely changed to a system by which the work is conducted in an integrated and centralized way, in which troop and non-troop mobilizations are all emphasized<sup>9</sup>.

Comment: To compare the changes in the characteristics of defense mobilization before and after the establishment of

---

<sup>9</sup> Ouyang Wei: Some Thoughts on China's National Defense Mobilization. Chief Compilers: Wang Jisi, Zhou Mingwei. China International Strategy Review 2012, P345, Foreign Languages Press, 2012. (欧阳维:《关于国防动员问题的若干思考》,王辑思 周明伟 主编:《中国国际战略评论 2012》,P345,外文出版社,2012)

defense mobilization commissions, the information contained in the Chinese original is broken apart and regrouped in the process of translation. In version B, centering on the main clause “The previous situation has been changed”, as many as four subordinate clauses, separated by commas, are used to describe such changes, avoiding the excessive use of predicate verbs in one sentence, as is shown in version A.

#### **IV. Highlighting Logical Relationships**

Logical connectives, such as “in addition” and “but”, are usually used in English sentences to indicate logical relationships between different parts of a sentence, yet they are usually absent in Chinese sentences in which logical relationships are often implied. Provision of such connectives is needed when the Chinese original is translated into English, helping intended readers to more easily follow the writer’s thoughts. Also noteworthy is the accurate comprehension of the Chinese original, which enables the translator to be aware of the existence of logical relationships and to select the appropriate connectives to point them out.

#### IV-1. Adding connectives to indicate logical relationships

【4-1】中国面临着十分复杂的安全环境或挑战，战争、冲突的可能性不能排除，应对各种非传统安全因素引起的突发事件更为频繁。

A: China is faced with very complex security environment or challenges, and cannot exclude the possibility of getting involved into war or conflict. China is also faced with increasingly frequent emergencies caused by various non-traditional security factors.

B: China now has a very complex security environment and is facing a huge number of challenges. Consequently, the possibility of wars or conflicts can certainly not be ruled out. At the same time, China has to deal with increasingly frequent emergencies caused by various non-traditional security factors<sup>10</sup>.

Comment: As the conclusion that “China is facing complex security environment and challenges” leads to the judgment that “the possibility of wars and conflicts cannot be ruled out”, there is a cause-effect relationship between them. It is better to clearly point out such a logical relationship with a word or phrase like “therefore” or “as a result.” Moreover, as any party concerned may “exclude the possibility of wars or conflicts”, it is better to

---

<sup>10</sup> Ouyang Wei: Some Thoughts on China's National Defense Mobilization. Chief Compilers: Wang Jisi, Zhou Mingwei. China International Strategy Review 2012, P357, Foreign Languages Press, 2012. (欧阳维:《关于国防动员问题的若干思考》,王辑思 周明伟 主编:《中国国际战略评论 2012》,P357,外文出版社,2012)

use the passive voice in the translation to avoid defining a specific party that would exclude the possibility.

IV-2. Selecting the right connectives to mark logical relationships within a sentence

【4-2】围绕中国特色社会主义经济建设、政治建设、文化建设、社会建设、生态文明建设，完善立法体制机制，加强重点领域立法，不断完善中国特色社会主义法律体系。

A: Centering on advancing socialist economic, political, cultural, social and ecological progress with Chinese characteristics, efforts should be made to improve the legislative system and mechanism, strengthen legislation in key areas, and constantly improve socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics.

B: It is centering on advancing socialist economic, political, cultural, social and ecological progress with Chinese characteristics that efforts are made to improve the legislative system and mechanisms and strengthen legislation in key areas, so as to constantly improve the socialist system of laws with Chinese characteristics<sup>11</sup>.

Comment: A careful analysis of the meaning shows that

---

<sup>11</sup> The Compilation Team for the Book “*Rule of Law in China*”: *Rule of Law in China*, P37, Foreign Languages Press, 2016 (《法治热点面对面》编写组:《法治热点面对面》, P37, 外文出版社, 2016) .

“improving the legislative system and mechanisms” and “strengthening legislation in key areas” are specific measures taken to serve the general purpose of “improving socialist legal system.” As specific measures are different in nature from general purpose measures, it is not appropriate to join them with “and”; phrases like “in a bid to”, “with the aim to” are more suitable here to reflect the relationship between means and purpose.

IV-3. Pointing out logical relationships between sentences with logical connectives

【4-3】中国国防动员的方针是“平战结合、军民结合、寓军于民”。应在领导体制、规划布局、法规制度、基础建设和工作程序上做到平战衔接、平战一体，在各动员领域做到军需与民用有机结合。

A: China pursues the principles of “combining peacetime needs with wartime needs, integrating military with civilian purposes and combining military efforts with civilian support” for national defense mobilization. It should integrate the needs of peacetime with those of wartime, and take into consideration both needs in terms of leadership system, planning, laws and regulations, infrastructure construction and working procedure.

B: The principles China adopts for national defense

mobilization are “combining peacetime needs with wartime needs, integrating military with civilian purposes and combining military efforts with civilian support.” In other words, national defense mobilization aims to link up and combine peacetime and wartime needs in terms of the leadership system, planning and deployment, laws and regulations, infrastructure construction and working procedures<sup>12</sup>.

Comment: Version B suggests that the second Chinese sentence further explains the principles China adopts for national defense mobilization. Phrases like “that is” can be used to indicate that the meaning of the previous sentence is again interpreted in the following sentence.

## **V. Maintaining a Sense of Propriety**

When it comes to comment, assessment or evaluation of people and things in China and other countries, inappropriate phrasing sometimes appears in the Chinese original, though without intention on the part of the writer. In such cases, keeping a sense of propriety becomes a rule by which the translation

---

<sup>12</sup> Ouyang Wei: Some Thoughts on China’s National Defense Mobilization. Chief Compilers: Wang Jisi, Zhou Mingwei. China International Strategy Review 2012, P351-352, Foreign Languages Press, 2012. (欧阳维:《关于国防动员问题的若干思考》,王辑思 周明伟 主编:《中国国际战略评论 2012》,P351-352,外文出版社,2012)

should be prepared. For instance, exaggerated language needs to be toned down, unintentionally offensive remarks need to be withdrawn, and compliance with reality needs to be guaranteed.

V-1. Being aware of offensiveness when talking about other countries

【5-1】从国际比较的视角看，1978年，中国人均GDP只有127美元。中国在世界190多个国家排序中和著名穷国扎伊尔并列。

A: Seen from the international perspective, China's per capita GDP in 1978 was only 127 dollars. On a ranking list of over 190 countries in the world, China ranked along with Zaire, a notoriously poor country.

B: Seen from the international perspective, China's per capita GDP in 1978 was only 127 dollars. On a ranking list of over 190 countries, China ranked along with Zaire<sup>13</sup>.

Comment: It is impolite to describe a country other than China as “a notoriously poor country”, so the phrase was deleted in version B.

V-2. Seeking conformity with reality when talking about

---

<sup>13</sup> Xie Chuntao: Why and How The CPC Works in China, P72, New World Press, 2011. (谢春涛:《历史的轨迹: 中国共产党为什么能》, P72, 新世界出版社, 2011)



## China's national conditions

【5-2】设区的市在城市建设、市容卫生、环境保护等方面普遍有制定地方性法规的客观需求，但目前中国只有 49 个较大的市拥有地方立法权。

A: The cities which are subdivided into districts generally have the objective requirements for enacting local regulations concerning urban construction, urban appearance and sanitation, environmental protection, etc. However, at present there are only 49 larger cities which have local legislative power.

B: The cities which are subdivided into districts generally have the objective requirements for enacting local regulations concerning urban construction, urban appearance and sanitation, environmental protection, etc. However, at present there are only 49 larger cities which have allowed certain degrees of local legislative power<sup>14</sup>.

Comment: The first sentence points out that the legislative power of the cities which are subdivided into districts is limited to certain areas only, a fact that is substantiated by Article 81 of the *Legislation Law of the People's Republic of China* (version 2023). The words “allowed certain degrees” do not appear in the Chinese original, but are added here to echo such a limitation,

---

<sup>14</sup> The Compilation Team for the Book “*Rule of Law in China*”: *Rule of Law in China*, P60, Foreign Languages Press, 2016 (《法治热点面对面》编写组:《法治热点面对面》, P60, 外文出版社, 2016) .

thus avoiding the possible misunderstanding that “the cities subdivided into districts in China have all-round legislative power”, which goes against China’s actualities.

### **Concluding Remarks**

Some of these five topics, such as “subordination” and “logical connectives”, have been discussed by translation experts in textbooks and reference books. Techniques such as “amplification” and “omission”, which have been mentioned frequently in translation classes and studies, are also used to tackle the problems in examples such as [1-3], [5-1] and [5-2]. It can be said that the topics covered in this article are summarized based on personal mistakes and lessons under the guidance of theories and rules on Chinese-English translation. Fragmentary and short on theoretical analysis as the summary might seem, it represents an attempt to integrate theory with practice, and is therefore open to criticism and suggestion.

### **Reference Books**

Pinkham, J. *The Translator's Guide to Chinglish* (《中式英语之鉴》), 外语教学与研究出版社, 2001 年

庄绎传, 《译海一粟: 汉英翻译九百例》, 外语教学与研究出版社, 2015 年

孙海晨, 《汉译英实用技能训练》(*Chinese-English Translation: A Skills Approach*), 外文出版社, 1998 年

李长栓, 《非文学翻译》, 外语教学与研究出版社, 2009 年

钟述孔, 《英汉翻译手册》(*A Handbook of Translation*), 世界知识出版社, 1997 年

常玉田, 《经贸汉译英教程》(*Procedures & Techniques in Business Chinese-English Translation*), 对外经济贸易大学出版社, 2002 年