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提升商务翻译能力的路径

Some people imagine that the greatest problem in translating is to find the right words and constructions in the receptor or target language. On the contrary, the most difficult task for the translator is to understand thoroughly the designative and associative meanings of the text to be translated.

-Eugene A. Nida

问题导入

1. 阅读下面这段文字,并将其译成汉语。

Even the best corporate names are under attack these days. Still, those companies are reaping the benefits of the years they spent building customer trust and honing images of quality and dependability. To weather an extended bout of distrust and instability, strong brands are crucial. Companies will also have to work doubly hard to keep them intact.

译文

2. 从翻译的角度说明有哪些需要注意的单词和短语。至少列出五个。

提升商务翻译能力的路径

"懂外语就能翻译"的无师自通论一直是语言学习中的一大误区。有人认为,翻译 既然是两种语言之间的转换,因此只要掌握了母语和一门外语,就可以从事翻译工作。 似乎只要学过外语,便可借助词典进行母语和外语之间的翻译,与翻译相关的问题也能 够迎刃而解。这些认识上的误区直接导致了翻译教学与学习中的诸多问题。

翻译初学者在实际翻译过程中容易出现眼高手低的情况,认为只要看得懂就能翻得 出。在具体操作中,他们往往对原文亦步亦趋,不敢越雷池一步,做不到灵活变通。其 翻译常常直接照搬词典释义,脱离原文语境,或者拘泥于原文语法结构,逐字逐句进 行对应。这仅是普遍存在的一般性问题。具体到商务翻译,由于涉及商务文本的特殊性 质,学习者又对英汉语言差异和相关商务知识掌握不足,因此翻译中还容易忽视英汉文 本单复数差异问题、数字和日期的包含或排除问题以及否定的范围问题等,从而落入翻 译陷阱,导致沟通失误。

本章主要就翻译初学者存在的问题针对性地提出以下几条提升商务翻译能力的路径。

1. 多动手,提升语言意识

语言基本功是做好翻译的前提和基础,如果不能透彻理解语言,或缺乏扎实的语言 基本功,就很难做好翻译。理解和翻译不仅需要译者的源语基本功,也需要译者对译入 语具有很好的驾驭能力,否则翻译时会感到力不从心。

翻译过程中,译者常会发现自己对语言的掌握不够到位或不够准确。翻译是一种语言输出技能,没有丰富有效的语言输入,就不可能产生有效的语言输出。第二语言习得理论认为,输入是输出的基石,而只有输入被内化为纳入(intake),才能转化成输出。从语言学习规律来看,语言知识的记忆是非常必要的,但记忆中的词汇和语言结构往往都是消极知识,而且具有一定的模糊性,并不能保证正确地使用语言。只有通过语言使用,这种记忆才能得到检验和强化,消极词汇和语言结构才能转化成学习者可以自由支配的积极知识。同理,只有通过大量的翻译实践,才能提高学习者对翻译的感性认识和对翻译理论与技巧的领悟能力。

在翻译实践中,学习者会接触到丰富的语言材料,遇到各种各样的问题,并对无意 中发现的诸多问题形成朦胧的认识和看法。翻译过程可以唤起学习者对两种语言的注 意,关注那些一般语言学习中容易被忽视的语言现象,将隐性知识转化为语言中的显性 知识,并通过语言的实际运用最终将其内化,从而提升语言意识,强化对语言功能和形 式的认识与敏感性,最终达到提升翻译能力的目的。

例 1 A good book is often the best urn of a life enshrining the best that life could think out; for the world of a man's life is, for the most part, but the world of his thoughts. Thus the best books are treasuries of good words, the golden thoughts, which, remembered and

cherished, become our constant companions and comforters. "They are never alone," said Sir Philip Sidney, "that are accompanied by noble thoughts."

参考译文:好书常如最精美的宝器,珍藏着人的一生思想的精华。人生的境界,主要就 在于他思想的境界。所以,最好的书是金玉良言的宝库,若将其中的崇高思 想铭记于心,就成为我们忠实的伴侣和永恒的慰藉。菲利普·锡德尼爵士说 得好:"有高尚思想作伴的人永不孤独。"(王克礼译)

上述译例选自散文名篇,从中我们可以领略到贴切的用词、得体的结构、美妙的语 音和灵动的思想,更令人惊叹的是译文语言形式与思想内容的绝妙结合,真可谓悦耳动 心,美不胜收。翻译学习者若能在加强实践的同时,多观摩诵读名家译文,一定能够终 身受益。

下面一例选自商务文本,但其精准恰当的用词同样令人耳目一新,也值得我们观摩 学习。

- 例 2 Even the best corporate names are under attack these days. Still, those companies are reaping the benefits of the years they spent building customer trust and honing images of quality and dependability. To weather an extended bout of distrust and instability, strong brands are crucial. Companies will also have to work doubly hard to keep them intact.
- 参考译文:现在即使是最著名的公司品牌也饱受非难。然而,这些公司已经开始收获多 年来苦心经营建立起来的客户信任以及所营造的优质可靠的企业形象给他们 带来的益处。要经受住不断的信任危机和动荡不安,就必须有强大的品牌形 象。这些公司还需要付出双倍的努力方可维护其品牌形象。

在《英译中国现代散文选》序言中,翻译家张培基将自己娴熟高超的英语水平归功 于自幼开始的散文背诵。他这样写道:"当时我们都觉得压力很大,但苦尽甘来,事后莫 不感到受用不尽。这九十六篇短文装在头脑里,使我增加了对英语和散文的兴趣,增加 了语感,慢慢悟出了写文章的路子。从那以后,在我从事翻译或写作时,过去熟读的点 点滴滴会不知不觉地出现在脑子里面。"因此,不论是商务翻译还是一般翻译,都需要 大量阅读,要学会从语言材料中汲取营养。

2. 勤思考,培养语言认知方式

要学好翻译,除具备扎实的源语和译语基本功,还必须能够在双语之间进行转换, 这两种能力体现在理解原文信息,并按照译入语思维方式及语言特点再现原文信息这 两个环节。翻译离不开意义,而意义的载体是具体的词汇和句法结构。由于语言是以 认知为基础的,不同的语言使用者具有不同的认知方式,因此使用中的语言往往具有 动态性,不同的概念可以用同一个词汇来表达,同一概念也可以用不同的词汇来表示, 这些都蕴含着不同的认知方式。因此,在翻译过程中,需要转换的不仅是语言事实及 词汇和结构本身所表达的意义,而且还包括这些词汇和结构的安排方式以及其中隐含 的意义。换言之,翻译不仅要再现语言形式的字面意义,而且要传递其中所蕴含的言 外之意和隐含信息。

我们曾对学习者处理翻译作业中某些词语的方式进行过观察,结果表明,多数学习 者都倾向于直接套用词典释义,尤其是词典所列举的前几条释义,而做不到根据上下文 引申出词语的动态意义。初学者容易把翻译完全视为单纯的语言形式转换,而很少去思 考语言形式背后所隐含的丰富信息及其与所在语言环境的关系。因此,认知方式的培养 是提升翻译能力不可或缺的方面。

- 例 3 If a communication, because of an ambiguity, seems inconsistent with prior communications, the receiving party may question the sincerity of the other party. When such inconsistencies accumulate, trust between the parties may *erode*, and the relationship may *wither*.
- 参考译文:如果语义模糊造成后面的交流与之前的交流有出人,接受方就可能会质疑另 一方的诚意。如果连续出现这种情况,彼此间的信任就会减弱,彼此间的关 系就可能疏远。

在本例中,以斜体标注的词汇 erode 和 wither 对学习者而言并不属于生僻词汇,甚 至可以说比较熟悉。但如果将它们删除,并要求学习者根据上下文填写合适的词汇,可 能很少有人会想到它们。这表明,对多数学习者而言,这两个词都属于消极词汇,尚不 能灵活运用其引申后的词义。这两个词的基本意义虽然都可以在词典中查找出来,但词 典释义无法直接搬进译文。如果能从认知的角度来理解词典中各种释义之间的关联,并 结合具体上下文将词义进行动态引申,我们就能正确理解原文意义,并给出符合译入语 习惯的译文。

认知学习方式是一种通过理解和应用已有知识来促进学习的方法,它可以教会学习者 根据已有知识激活相应的思维技巧和推理规则,从而有意识地利用构词、语义变化和文化 背景等相关知识对未知信息进行思考和推理,有利于学习者感知和内化认知规律,主动使 用语言学习策略。因此,学习者的进步不是 1+1 = 2 的累加,而是体现为 1+1 > 2 的增效 效应。

在翻译实践中,译者面对的是作者对语言的创造性使用。在不同作者的笔下,同一 个词汇或结构被置于不同的语言环境,也往往被赋予不同的含义并具有作者的个性特 征。就翻译而言,如不能准确把握作者赋予词汇的特殊含义,就无法准确再现原文的真 正意义和作者的真正意图,就会丧失翻译过程中的创造性,这样译出来的东西就像是 "鸟的标本",一根羽毛不少,但不能飞翔,没有灵魂和灵性。

由此可见,认知是语言学习的钥匙,学习者在翻译学习中应该着力培养自己的认知 方式和对词汇意义的感悟能力。只有这样,才能根据不同的语境或上下文准确理解词汇 和语言结构,从而提升翻译能力。

3. 常比较, 提升思维转换能力

从语言和思维的关系来看,语言离不开思维,任何语言都是由词汇和语法规则构成 的符号系统,而词汇和语法规则是思维的结果,词汇的意义正是概括了的思维和概念, 语法结构则是思维逻辑的表现。同时,思维活动总是借助语言来实现,语言是思维的 "物质外壳",是思维的现实化。英汉两种语言之间的差异实质上是两种语言所蕴含的思 维差异,因此,英汉两种语言之间的翻译必然会涉及不同思维方式的转换。

一位苏联语言学家曾经指出:"最适合的外语学习方法是可以使学生悟到母语的语法 结构,使其自动转移到外语上的方法。""本族语对外语学习的影响有两个方面:有利的 一面——正迁移,无利的一面——负迁移,或叫干扰。恰到好处的对比教学利于充分发挥正迁移和克服负迁移。"(范维杰,1994)只有这样,才能"在目的语学习的过程中,目的语与母语水平的提高相得益彰,目的语文化与母语文化的鉴赏力相互促进,学习者自身的潜能得以充分发挥。"(高一虹,1994)可以这样说,认识两种语言的差异无疑是从根本上提升翻译能力的必由之路。

例 **4** Any business is only as good as the people who comprise the organization. Therefore, an excellent employee is a pearl of great price.

- **原译1** 做生意就如同与组成这个团体中的人打交道。因而,一名优秀的员工就如同一 颗价值不菲的珍珠。
- **原译2** 实际上,任何企业都是由工作人员所组成的。因此,卓尔不群的员工对公司而 言是无价之宝。
- **原译3** 任何公司的好坏取决于其人员构成。因此,一名优秀的员工对于公司来说相当 于无价之宝。
- **原译4** 优秀的企业需要优秀的人才来运营和管理,因此,一个出色的雇员就是公司的 无价之宝。
- **原译5** 任何一家企业都仅是和构成这个组织的成员那样优秀。因此,一名出色的雇员 就如无价之宝。
- 原译6 一些企业的好坏取决于其员工素质的高低。因此,一个优秀的员工犹如一颗无 价珍珠。

在上述六个译文中,前半句翻译都有问题,原译1和原译2没有正确理解原文结构,忽视了 as good as 这个词组;原译3和原译4虽然注意到了这个词组,但是仅仅从 good 一词的本义来推演该词组的意义,理解上出现偏差;原译5和原译6虽然理解正确,但译文仍没能摆脱原文思维方式和语言结构的束缚。

参考译文:员工的素质决定企业的品质。因此,优秀员工是企业的无价之宝。

不同语言的特点或独特之处是翻译技巧得以产生的理论依据。语言的独特性使得我 们无法在英汉两种语言之间寻求语言结构的绝对对等,而必须深刻领会英语原文的言 内、言外意义,然后再从汉语中寻求功能相当的表达形式来再现原文的意义。因此可以 说,英汉翻译是对英语原文信息内容高度融合,并根据汉语特点寻找适当表达形式的复 杂过程。

4. 广阅读, 拓展商务知识和相关文化知识

除了上述三个方面,翻译学习者还应该具备宽广的知识面,即所谓"通百艺而专一 长"(knowing something of everything and everything of something)。在商务翻译中,不仅 涉及英汉两种语言本身的知识,还涉及商务知识和文化背景知识。我们知道,缺乏语言 知识,会造成理解不到位,吃不透原文,译文会出现"词懂句不通,文懂意不明"、译 文受原文思维束缚等情况。假如不了解所译内容涉及的商务知识和文化背景知识,翻译 时就无法做到灵活变通,更无法做到游刃有余,译文就会出现不准确、不符合商务文本 特点等问题。

- 例 5 This procedure can result in high costs for bridging maturity gaps in situations where sudden and unexpected changes in interest rates occur that can momentarily influence the market quotations for swap transactions.
- 参考译文:如果利率突然发生意想不到的变化,可能会暂时影响掉期交易的市场报价, 这种程序可能会拉高弥补到期日缺口的成本。

阅读这个句子,会发现没有什么生词,但是试着去翻译时,会发现这些词汇的词义 累加起来并不能形成有意义的句子,那是因为句子中包含商务术语,需要运用相应的商 务知识才能正确理解。maturity不是我们所熟悉的"成熟""长成"之意,而是指"保险 单等的到期(应付款)",maturity gap 的意思是"到期日缺口",是指金融机构以市场价 值计价的资产与负债加权平均到期日之间的差额。quotation 也不是我们所熟悉的"引语" 之意,而是指"报价"。swap transaction 合起来的意思是"掉期交易",是指交易双方约 定在未来某一时期相互交换某种资产的交易形式。

翻译作为跨文化交流的手段,与文化有着密不可分的联系。王佐良先生曾经说过, 翻译者"处理的是个别的词,他面对的则是两大片文化"。商务翻译还同时关涉商务活动,更需要双方在相互理解的基础上产生共情共鸣,避免文化误读和文化冲突,跨越文 化障碍,实现跨文化商务沟通的顺畅进行。

例 6 Most companies realize that the only way to do business effectively in other cultures is to adapt to those cultures. The phrase "think globally, act locally" is often used to describe this approach. The first step that a web business usually takes to reach potential customers in other countries, and thus in other cultures, is to provide local language versions of its website.

参考译文: 很多公司都认识到,在异国文化背景中有效从事商务活动的唯一途径便是适 应该文化。"国际化思考,本地化行动"这一说法经常用于描述这种文化适 应。要想赢得其他国家(因而也是其他文化)的潜在客户,网络营销的第一 步就是要用当地语言创建网站。

在国际商务活动中,一个企业的成功,不仅取决于它的生产能力,还取决于它的国际视野和跨文化沟通能力。一个企业要想拓展业务,扩大经济收益,不仅要具备强大的经济实力、高端的技术和出色的管理水平,而且必须具有全球视野,对目标市场的文化有深入的理解。跨国文化差异研究专家曾经说过,跨国公司的失败几乎都是忽略文化差异所致。因此,作为跨国商务活动桥梁的译者,要扩展文化知识,对文化差异了然于胸。

5. 严要求, 培养高度的责任心

翻译是一项要求很高的工作,其中甘苦只有译者自知。在翻译过程中,一个句子, 甚至一个词汇都可能成为棘手的问题,稍有不慎,便有可能会出错。因此,翻译大家无 不具有严谨的作风。严复在《天演论·译例言》中曾经感慨"一名之立,旬月踟蹰",鲁 迅也曾经感叹"词典不离手,冷汗不离身",而在他们笔下都产生了不朽的译著。为了 减少翻译中的失误,译者应该做到以下三点: (1)养成自上而下理解、自下而上转换的习惯。在理解原文时,译者要从整体的角度去把握局部的意义,包括用词、搭配关系和句式安排,同时还要悉心体会作者在语言选择时所参照的聚合关系,实现自上而下的理解。假如仅仅孤立地看待词句,而不能把这些因素置于原作的整体语境中,或不参照聚合关系这一坐标,就很难体会作者在语言链中的良苦用心与真实意图。而在翻译转换过程中,译者则必须将自己对原作信息的全方位把握重新整合,选择恰当的、能够体现原作者思想精髓的词汇、搭配和句式等来实现语言形式的转换,自下而上进行译文的重构。

(2)将译文审校作为翻译的重要步骤。不少初学者总是对自己充满信心,对自己的 译文非常满意,一旦翻译完成,就觉得万事大吉。然而,这种做法可能会导致一些错漏 被忽视。译文审校不仅包括对语法、拼写和标点等的检查,更要对译文质量进行评估, 包括其准确性、合理性以及是否符合目标语文化等。译者需要把译文审校视为翻译流程 中必不可少的一环。

(3)用逻辑来检验译文的准确性。匈牙利翻译家拉多·久吉尔说过:"翻译是逻辑活动,翻译作品是逻辑活动的产物。"语言表达清晰,推理合情合理,文通字顺、文气贯通,语言就合乎逻辑性。因此,逻辑是检验译文准确性的重要标准。

例 7 Given risk conditions, capital flows to where it can earn the highest rate of return.

原译1 鉴于存在风险因素,资本总会流向回报率最高的地方。

原译2 鉴于风险的因素,资金通常都流向它能够获得最高的回报率的地方。

原译3 将风险因素考虑在内,资金流入了能产生最高回报的地方。

原译4 考虑到风险因素,资本主要流向获利多、风险小的地区。

从微观层面上讲,原译1"鉴于存在风险因素"和原译2"鉴于风险的因素"两个 表述语义非常模糊,指向性不明,"虽译犹不译也"。原译2和原译3都将 capital 译为 "资金",不符合原文的意义。原译4中"获利多、风险小"有过译之嫌,也与风险投资 的特点相悖。从宏观层面上讲,四个译文逗号前后的内容不连贯,都存在逻辑关系上不 协调的问题,读起来让人难以理解。其实这句话揭示了资本的本质,风险投资之所以 被称为风险投资,是因为这种投资行为有很多不确定性,给投资及其回报带来很大的风 险,或者说逐利性是资本的本质特征。翻译本句话时,需要从逻辑上进行梳理,而运用 恰当的连接词,可以帮助我们将其关系理顺。

参考译文:即使存在风险因素,资本依然会流向回报率最高的领域。

综上所述,翻译是对译者综合能力要求很高的一项工作。译者的功力绝非一朝一夕 可以练就,而是需要通过译者在长期的翻译实践中不断提升对语言的认知和感悟能力, 增强对源语和目的语之间差异的认识,有意识地培养两种语言之间的转换能力以及实现 上述转换所需的思维能力和文化能力。

The Psychological Contract

(1) <u>One concept that has been useful in discussing employees' relationships</u> with organizations is that of a psychological contract, which refers to the unwritten expectations employees and employers have about the nature of their work relationships. Because the psychological contract is individual and subjective in nature, it focuses on expectations about "fairness" that may not be defined clearly by employees.

Both tangible items (such as wages, benefits, employee productivity, and attendance) and intangible items (such as loyalty, fair treatment, and job security) are encompassed by unwritten psychological contracts between employers and employees. Many employers may attempt to (2) <u>detail</u> their expectations through employee handbooks and policy manuals, but those materials are (2) <u>only</u> part of the total "contractual" relationship.

(3) <u>At one time, employees exchanged their efforts and capabilities for a secure job</u> that offered rising pay, good benefits, and career progression within the organization. But as organizations have downsized and cut workers who have given long and loyal service, a growing number of employees question whether they should be loyal to their employers. Closely related to the psychological contract is psychological ownership. When individuals feel that they have some control and perceived rights in the organization, they are more likely to be committed to the organization. How employee expectations have changed in psychological contracts is a question in discussion.

Employers provide	Employees contribute
Competitive compensation and benefits	Continuous skill improvement and increased productivity
Career development opportunities	Reasonable time with organization
Flexibility to balance work and family life	Extra effort when needed

Two factors affecting the relationship between individuals and organizations are economic changes and the expectations of different generations of individuals. These factors affect the psychological contract in a number of ways.

The ebb and flow of the economy is a major factor affecting employee expectations. Just consider the "employment world" when the dot-com and technology boom was underway. Many individuals, especially younger ones with technology backgrounds, expected and demanded high starting salaries, (4) <u>hiring bonuses, stock options</u>, relaxed and casual workplaces, and frequent career promotions or changes. However, when the dot-com bubble burst, these same individuals had to face a different job market and employers offering different rewards and job environments.

Much has been written about the differing expectations of individuals in different generations. Many of these observations give only generalizations about individuals in the various age groups. Some of the common generational labels are:

- Matures (born 1909–1945)
- Baby boomers (born 1946–1964)
- Generation X (born 1965–1980)
- Generation Y (born 1981–1996)

Rather than identifying the characteristics cited for each of these groups, it is most important here to emphasize that people's expectations differ between generations, (5) <u>as well as</u> within these generational labels. For employers, the differing expectations present challenges. For instance, many of the baby boomers and matures are concerned about security and experience, whereas the younger generation Ys expect to be rewarded quickly, and tend to be more questioning about why managers and organizations make the decisions they do. Also, consider the dynamics of a mature manager directing Generation X and Y individuals, or Generation X managers supervising older, more experienced baby boomers. These generational differences are likely to continue to create challenges and conflicts in organizations because of the differing expectations that various individuals have. One of the most noticeable differences is in loyalty to organizations.

Employees do believe in psychological contracts and hope their employers will (6) <u>honor</u> that side of the "agreement." Many employees still want security and stability, interesting work, a supervisor they respect, and competitive pay and benefits. If these elements are not provided, employees may feel a diminished need to contribute to organizational performance. (7) <u>When organizations merge</u>, lay off large numbers of employees, outsource work, and use large numbers of temporary and part-time workers, employees see fewer reasons to give their loyalty to employers in return for this loss of job security. (8) This decline is evident in some American firms, where significant staff <u>members</u>. More employers are finding that in tight labor markets, turnover of key people occurs more frequently when employee loyalty is low, which in turn emphasizes the importance of a loyal and committed workforce.

A study on psychological contracts has identified what employees value most and how they respond when their expectations are and are not met. The study found that discrepancies between what the individuals valued and the employers provided were related to lower job satisfaction and higher intention to leave. Thus, the research has confirmed what many would logically think, that is, individuals whose psychological contract "obligations" are not being fulfilled by their employers are more dissatisfied with their jobs and are more likely to leave. Finally, employees expect their employers to provide feedback on individual performance through performance appraisal systems and provide career development opportunities. Employers who understand the "new" psychological contracts expected by employees are more likely to have satisfied employees who stay longer.

难点解析

- (1)本句是一个较长的复合句,结构复杂严谨,环环相扣,充分体现了英语句式的形合(hypotaxis) 特点。该句实现形合的手段是三个从句引导词(同位语引导词 that、表语引导词 that 和定语从 句引导词 which),翻译时要充分考虑汉语和英语句式结构上的不同,把英语通过引导词连接起 来的形合结构转换为汉语的意合结构(parataxis),化长为短,化繁为简,运用"拆译法"将原 文分译为两句。
- (2) detail 在这里用作动词,意为"详述、详细说明"。另外应注意将 only 一词所蕴含的语气翻译出来。
- (3) 词组 at one time 意为"在过去某个时间",可以引申为"过去"。exchange...for 本义为"用…… 换取 / 交换",此处不应受字面意义束缚,可适当变换措辞。career progression within the organization 指在某人供职的组织内部得到提拔。
- (4) hiring bonus 译为"入职安置费",指员工入职上岗后的经费补贴,是吸引人才的有效手段。 stock option 指股票期权,又称经理股票期权(executive stock option),是指公司授予高级 管理人员、技术骨干等雇员在未来一定时间内以某一特定价格购买一定数量公司股票的权利。 股票期权制度在激励企业经营者、减少治理成本、改善治理结构、促进稳健经营等方面具有优 越性。该制度在欧美企业界获得极大发展,被认为是一项创造财富、提升生产力的高效率制度。
- (5) 翻译时 as well as 结构较难安排。译者应摆脱原文结构的束缚,透彻理解原文意义,然后根据 汉语行文特点进行转换。
- (6) honor 为动词,意思是"执行、承认……的有效性"。
- (7) 这句话较长,涉及组织的一些行为,需要根据语篇内容所涉及的领域进行翻译,merge 指企业 合并, outsource 指业务外包。see fewer reasons to 可以译成"就更没有理由……"。
- (8) significant staff cutbacks 意为"大量裁员"。demoralize 意为"使士气低迷",翻译时需要进行调整,否则就会造成译文的翻译腔。

商务知识讲座

人力资源管理

美国知名管理学者托马斯·彼得斯说过:"企业或事业唯一真正的资源是人,管理就 是充分开发人力资源以做好工作。"在知识经济时代,人力资源越来越成为组织发展和 提高绩效最重要的资源。

广义的人力资源是指能够推动整个经济和社会发展,具有劳动能力(体力、智力) 的人口总和。从社会的角度来看,人力资源是指在一定的实践和一定的经济范围内,整 个社会所能够利用来提供产品或服务的所有体力和脑力的总和,从企业的角度来看,人力资源是指一家企业所能够获得、开发、保持和利用的所有体力和脑力的总和。人力资源作为社会经济资源中的一个特殊部分,具有以下特点:

1. 能动性:人不同于自然界的其他生物,因为人具有思想、感情,具有主观能动性, 能够有目的地进行活动,能动地改造客观世界,可以通过各种学习和培训实现自我强 化,可以选择适合自己的职业并从事创造性的劳动。

2. 动态性:人的劳动能力会随着时间而变化。

3. 再生性和增值性: 虽然人力资源在使用中会出现损耗,但是人可以通过不断学习 更新知识、提高技能、积累经验,实现自我更新、自我提高。人力资源的这种再生不同 于一般生物资源的再生,它会受到人类意识的支配和人类活动的影响。

4. 社会性: 每个人的价值观和行为方式都会受到其民族文化和社会环境的影响, 从 而具有不同特征。

人力资源管理(Human Resources Management, HRM)是为实现组织的战略目标, 采用现代管理方法,对人力资源的获取、开发、保持和利用等方面进行的计划、组织、 指挥、控制和协调等一系列活动。它以组织中人与人的关系的调整、人与事的配合为研 究对象,以实现充分开发人力资源、挖掘人的潜能、调动人的主观能动性和工作积极 性、提高工作效率的目标。人力资源管理的核心是人职匹配,使人与岗位互相满足对方 的要求。

人力资源管理的发展经历了从经验管理到科学管理到文化管理三个阶段。弗雷德里 克·W. 泰勒曾致力于解决美国工厂在生产过程中遇到的实际问题,逐渐形成了广为人知 的四项"科学管理原则",实现了企业管理从经验到科学的转变,极大地提高了工作效 率。科学管理依靠金字塔式等级森严的组织和行政命令的方式,实行集中和统一的指挥 和控制,权力和责任大都集中在上层,在提升效率的同时,其弊端也逐步显露。20世纪 80年代兴起的企业文化理论注重满足员工的社交、自尊、自我价值实现等高层次的精神 需求,成为激励员工绩效、赢得组织发展优势的关键手段。而大量跨国公司建立之后实 行的分权管理为不同民族、不同语言和不同文化背景的跨国公司员工认同企业文化提供 了土壤,成为凝聚人心的重要力量。

人力资源管理有三个目标:

 取得人力资源最大的使用价值:人力资源管理的首要目标就是把人与事适当地配 合起来,使事得其人,人尽其才,人事相宜,共同发展,充分体现组织管理的"大高低" 原则,即大价值、高效能、低成本。具体可以用以下两个公式表示:

人的使用价值最大化=人的有效技能的最大发挥

人的有效技能=人的劳动技能 × 适用率 × 发挥率 × 有效率

2. 最大程度发挥人的主观能动性:工作表现是能力和激励的乘积,因此,人力资源 管理就是要通过促进人与人之间关系的和谐,增进合作,发挥员工的主观能动性,提高 工作效率。

3. 培养全面发展的人:员工的素质和能力的高低极大地影响着组织的绩效,因此, 培养高素质、全面发展的人应该成为组织的出发点和重要目标。 知识化、全球化和信息化的环境促使人力资源管理逐渐成为企业战略管理的组成部 分,凸显了人力资源管理在企业价值链中的重要作用。充分信任员工,实行员工自我管 理,体现人本管理思想,创建学习型组织,重视员工的终身学习,使员工实现自我价 值,逐渐成为人力资源管理的发展趋势,也成为培养组织持续的创造力、凝聚力和竞争 力的重要保证。

翻译练习

I. 思考题

- 1. 结合翻译实践谈谈翻译对语言学习的促进作用。
- 2. 举例说明你是如何利用认知学习方式推断词汇在上下文中的具体含义的。

II. 从"The Psychological Contract"中摘录给你深刻印象的句子或词组。

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

III. 商务术语翻译

360-degree performance appraisal	
balanced scorecard	
bona fide occupational qualification (BFOQ)	
career planning	
content validity	
corporate culture	
cost-benefit analysis	
critical incident method	
direct financial compensation	
employee empowerment	

employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	
ergonomics	
external equity	
externship	
glass ceiling	
grievance procedure	
human capital	
incentive compensation	
internal equity	
job description	
job enlargement	
job enrichment	
learning organization	
management by objective (MBO)	
merit pay	
nepotism	
organization development (OD)	
pay equity	
performance appraisal (PA)	
phased retirement	
profit sharing	
psychological contract	
quality circle	
rating scale method	
recruitment	
role conflict	
self-assessment	

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strategic human resource management	
stress management program	
succession planning	
survey feedback	
wellness program	
workflow analysis	

IV. 句子翻译

- 1. In the 21st century the business environment has become extremely competitive and continuous improvement is no longer an option; it has become a necessity. One area where organizations of any size can create changes is in their utilization of human resources. People are a company's greatest asset.
- 2. Changing outdated structures and even more archaic attitudes can help attract, motivate, and retain the employees who have the vision, skills, and determination to adapt to a constantly changing world.
- 3. The use of external motivation, such as large bonuses, can be counterproductive because such bonuses foster personal greed rather than corporate conscience and promote competition rather than collaborative working practices. Intrinsic rewards, on the other hand, are more sustainable and help employees focus on the job rather than on the reward.
- 4. Leadership is all about getting people consistently to give their best, helping them grow to their fullest potential, and motivating them to work toward a common good.
- 5. A leader who has respect for other people at all levels of an organization, for the work they do, and for their abilities, aspirations, and needs, will find that respect is returned.
- 6. Helping people learn new skills and try out different jobs within an organization can be a form of intrinsic motivation and may aid in retention of staff who might otherwise leave to seek new challenges elsewhere.
- One theory of human motivation developed by Abraham Maslow has received a great deal of exposure. In this theory, Maslow classified human needs into five categories that ascend in a definite order. Until more basic needs are adequately fulfilled, a person will not strive to meet higher needs. Maslow's well-known hierarchy is composed of: (1) physiological needs, (2) safety and security needs, (3) belonging and love needs, (4) esteem needs, and (5) self-actualization needs.
- 8. The pressure of modern life, coupled with the demands of a job, can lead to emotional imbalances that are collectively labeled stress. Not all stress is unpleasant. To be alive

means to respond to the stress of achievement and the excitement of a challenge. In fact, evidence indicates that people need a certain amount of stimulation, and that monotony can bring on some of the same problems as overwork. The term "stress" usually refers to excessive stress.

- 9. Excellent management involves maximizing performance to achieve specific organizational goals. While many managers know the goals they want to reach and how their employees fall short, they struggle when it comes to changing employee behavior to get the results they want.
- 10. In its most basic sense, job satisfaction is a positive emotional state resulting from evaluating one's job experiences. Job dissatisfaction occurs when one's expectations are not met. For example, if an employee expects clean and safe working conditions of the job, then the employee is likely to be dissatisfied if the workplace is dirty and dangerous.

V. 篇章翻译

There are various points in a career trajectory where problems can occur, from recruitment, training, and mentorship to promotion and retention. Recruitment can be particularly difficult because a new employee is an unknown factor. The evidence that many companies are failing to recruit the right people is the number of people who are patently in the wrong job! One reason for this is that organizations make job offers based on past performance rather than on realistic assessment of future potential.

The mismatch between an individual and their position within a company may, however, be due to factors other than poor recruitment practices. Employees can be promoted into positions that no longer match their skills; rigidity in organizational structures may inhibit opportunities for employees, particularly women, who need to balance work and family responsibilities; and organizational reward structures can encourage people to take jobs for the wrong reasons.

Failing to promote employees with the aptitude and skills to be effective managers can be just as big a mistake as promoting the wrong people. Recent evidence indicates that organizations with women in top management positions outperform those with more traditional, male-dominated leadership structures.

However, many women who begin their careers on an equal footing with their male colleagues fail to reach the highest level of management because of rigid organizational structures that inhibit an achievable work-life balance. Although many companies are beginning to recognize the value of a more flexible approach to working, employees who take advantage of this are often seen as less committed or ambitious.

翻译名家

王佐良(1916—1995),著名教育家、翻译家、诗人和英国文学研究专家。1939年 毕业于西南联合大学外语系(原清华大学外语系),1947年赴英国牛津大学攻读英国文 学研究生。1949年9月他怀着一颗赤子之心,毅然决然放弃了留法读博的机会,选择回 国,把余生都献给了我国的外语教育事业。

王佐良率先倡导英语专业学生要了解欧洲文化及其与中国文化的差异,强调中国文 化对中文译者素养的重要性。他认为"通过文化来学习语言,语言也会学得更好","文 化知识和文化修养有助于人的性情、趣味、道德、价值标准等的提高,也就是人的素养 的提高"。他很早就提出了译者的跨文化素养对翻译的重要作用,译者不仅需要了解外 国文化,还必须了解自己民族的文化,因为翻译不仅仅是双语交流,更是一种跨文化交 流,翻译的目的是突破语言障碍,实现并促进文化交流。"翻译者必须是一个真正意义 的文化人",因为"他处理的是个别的词,他面对的则是两大片文化"。

王佐良还在文学、哲学、语言学以及西方文化领域造诣极深,译作甚丰,且篇篇 是精品。他翻译的《一朵红红的玫瑰》("A Red, Red Rose")和培根的《谈读书》("Of Studies")因其译文精美而广为传颂,值得研读。