

# 一、原文概述

根据本单元主题,我们节选了《每日电讯报》(The Daily Telegraph)于 2016年 5月1日的报道,内容是关于中小型企业具备了一些大企业值得借鉴的优点。文章作者认为大企业要跳出谈论诚信、透明度等话题的框架,真正做到以客户为中心;须要了解、借鉴小规模但灵活多变的中小企业的做法。文章涉及的财经类专业知识相对较少,作者表达自己观点、说理与阐述的内容较多。因此,翻译时,应注意理解作者的思路和逻辑,使用平实的中文表达,增强可读性。

## 二、译文评析

#### 1. 原文和译文示例

序号	英文原文 ( Source Text )	学生译文 ( Translation by Students )	参考译文 ( Reference Translation )
1	(Title) Start-ups Can and Should	(标题)大公司应向新兴企业	(标题)大公司应向初创企
	Serve Up Some Fresh Lessons to	学习新的闪光点	业学习新的闪光点
	Us Corporates		
2	Politicians and the media devote	对于中小型企业(SMEs),政	对于中小型企业(SMEs),政
	plenty of sound bites to small	客和媒体做了大量的摘要播	客和媒体做了大量的宣传,
	and medium-sized enterprises	放,特别是关于它们如何成为	特别是关于它们是经济命脉
	(SMEs), particularly about how	经济命脉等诸如此类的话题。	等诸如此类的话题。然而,事
	they are the lifeblood of the	但事实是, 当涉及产出与评估	实是,在提到投入与舆论时,
	economy and the like. But the	研究时,往往是大企业能够接	往往是大企业能够得到合适
	reality is that, when it comes to	触到合适的人脉和评估者。诸	的人脉和评估者。安盛保险
	input and commentary, it is big	如安盛集团(AXA)之类的	集团(AXA)的首席执行
	business that tends to have access	大公司,它们雇用了大量的	官阿曼达・布兰科(Amanda



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	to the right people and the right	员工,同时,也对社会经济和	Blanc)称,诸如安盛集团
	commentators. Companies such as	某些特定部门拥有巨大的影响	之类的大公司雇用了大量的
	AXA are big employers, and have	力。阿曼达・布兰科(Amanda	员工,同时,也对社会经济
	a big impact on the economy and a	Blanc) 这样写道。	和某些特定部门有巨大的影
	strong influence on certain sectors, writes Amanda Blanc.		响力。 
3	So it is natural that such large	这类大公司有着最大的影响	这一类大企业具有大的影响
	companies have the largest voice	力,因此很自然地,它们在媒	力,自然也就对媒体和政界
	among media and political circles	体和政治圈里也有着最大的发	具有最大的发声权。这既有
	as they have the greatest clout, in	声权。这既有正面意义,也有	正面意义,也有负面影响。
	both a positive and negative sense.	负面影响。但作为大公司并拥	不过,作为大企业并拥有这
	But as a big corporate and with that	有这种特质,很容易就会陷入	种特征,很容易就会掉入这
	kind of profile, it is easy to fall into	这样的陷阱:认为我们对商业	样的陷阱:认为自己对企业
	the trap of thinking that we know	无所不通,知道如何操作这些	无所不通,知道这些生意的
	everything about business and how	生意。	经营方法。
	these entities should be run.		
4	There may be a few chairmen and	可能会有少数的董事长或首席	可能会有少数的董事长或首
	chief executives who will balk at	执行官会回避接下来的话题,	席执行官会回避接下来的
	what I'm about to say, but I think we	但我认为我们大企业有很多要	话题,但我认为我们大企业
	all have a lot to learn from SMEs	向中小企业和新兴企业学习的	要向中小企业和初创企业学
	and start-ups. I'm not going to	地方。我并不打算把自己伪装	习的地方有很多。我并不打
	pretend I am an expert in the small	成小企业圈的专家,但我坚信,	算把自己伪装成小企业圈的
	business community, but I do think	这些企业家们有很多关于消费	专家,但我坚信,这些创业
	entrepreneurs have a lot to teach the	者的知识能传授给我们。	者能传授很多关于消费者的
	rest of us about the customer.		知识。
5	You can't move these days for	你不能为那些谈论诚信和透明	你不能为了那些谈论诚信和
	big, corporate financial services	度大企业金融服务公司而改变	透明度的大企业金融服务公
	companies talking about trust and	现状。这是很好的想法,相比	司而改变现状。这是很好的
	transparency. That's great—it's a	于危机前的态度,这是一种巨	想法,与危机前的态度相比,
	huge improvement upon the pre-	大的进步。但我认为, 如果大	这是一种巨大的进步。但我
	crisis attitude—but I think that if	公司、大企业想要跳出这些美	认为,如果大公司、大企业
	large companies and corporates	好的摘要播放之外, 真正做到	想要跳出这些套话,真正做
	have any hope of really becoming	以顾客为中心的话, 我们必须	到以客户为中心, 就必须了

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	truly customer-centric beyond the	注意这些规模较小、较为灵活	解这些规模小、灵活多变的
	nice sound bites, we need to look	的中小企业是怎样做的。	中小企业的做法。
	to what our smaller, more agile		
	cousins do.		
6	Whether it is a plumber, a high-	不论是水管工、高科技新兴公	不论是水管工,还是高科技
	tech start-up or a cupcake-maker,	司,还是纸杯蛋糕的生产商,	新兴企业, 抑或是纸杯蛋糕
	these firms know their customers.	都了解自己的顾客。他们知道	的生产商,都了解他们自己
	They know what they want,	顾客的需求是什么,怎样与顾	的客户。他们知道客户的需
	how to talk to them and how to	客交流以及如何吸引他们保持	求、交流的方式以及保持长
	engage them over the long term.	长期联系,同时他们也懂得怎	期联系的办法,同时,他们
	And they know how to tailor	样针对不同顾客提供个性化服	还懂得针对不同客户提供个
	their service and approach to	务。大公司们也总是在强调这	性化服务的手段。大企业总
	individuals. Corporates talk about	些能力,但是他们真的知道怎	是在强调这些能力,但是他
	such things, but do they really	么操作吗?	们真的知道怎么操作吗?
	know how to deliver it?		
7	I thought AXA did, but I had a	我一度认为安盛集团做到了,	我一度认为安盛保险集团做
	really eye-opening experience	但是去年的一次经历让我真正	到了,但是去年的一次经历
	last year. We held a series of	大开眼界。我们在英国各地安	让我真正大开眼界。我们在
	dinners across Britain with SMEs	排了一系列茶会,邀请中小企	英国各地安排了晚宴,邀请
	and start-ups to understand what	业与新兴企业参加,希望了解	中小企业与初创企业参加,
	support they receive, what they	这些公司现阶段得到何种支	希望了解这些公司现阶段得
	are lacking and what, if anything,	持、有何欠缺以及安盛可以为	到的支持、有何欠缺以及需
	AXA could provide to help them	他们提供什么帮助来满足他们	要安盛保险集团为他们提供
	meet their growth aspirations.	发展的愿望。	哪些帮助来满足他们发展的
			愿望。
8	We spoke to a host of different	我们与众多不同公司展开交	我们与各类企业交流,有设
	companies, from designers and	流,他们中有设计者、网络社	计公司、网络社区、本地手
	web communities to local artisan	区、当地的工匠咖啡店以及为	工咖啡店以及为英国国家医
	coffee shops and a producer of	国家医疗服务系统提供用于治	疗服务体系提供肥胖症治疗
	bariatric suits for the NHS. It	疗肥胖症的套装的生产商。这	设备的生产商。这真是一个
	was a great mix, and two things	真是一个人才济济的盛会。不	人才济济的盛会。不论是哪
	really jumped out at me at every	论是哪次开会,都有这样两个	次开会,都有两件事情吸引
	meeting. The first was that there	问题吸引了我的注意。首先是	了我的注意。首先,大公司应



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	is a role for corporates to play in	大公司应该为中小企业的发展	该为中小型企业的发展尽一
	supporting SMEs, and the second	尽一份力,其次是这些年轻的、	份力;其次,这些初成长的、
	was that I had so much to learn from	奋发图强的企业有太多的闪光	奋发图强的创业者有太多的
	these young, driven entrepreneurs.	点值得我们去学习。	闪光点值得我们去学习。
9	It was very clear from the conver-	从我与那些小型企业,特别是	从我与那些小型企业,特别
	sations I had that small businesses,	新兴企业的对话中可以看出,	是初创企业的对话中可以看
	start-ups in particular, really are	他们十分渴望得到基础的商业	出,他们渴望获取基础的业
	craving basic business support.	支持。	务支持。
10	They are not necessarily businessmen	他们并非纯粹的商人。他们有	他们并非纯粹的商人:他们
	and women—they are people with	着绝佳的点子须要发挥, 但缺	有着绝佳的想法须要发挥,
	great ideas that have started to take	乏创业的资金支持。而我们有	但缺乏创业的启动资金支
	off, but they need support with	的,是如何经营一家公司的	持。而我们有的,是如何经
	the bread and butter of running a	专业知识。我们中的大多数	营一家公司的专业知识。我
	business, and if we corporates	都有着超乎我们可以利用的	们中的大多数都有着超乎想
	have anything, it is expertise in	资源,比如资金、人力资源	象的、可以利用的资源,比
	how to run a business. Most of	或是市场。	如资金、人力资源或市场。
	us have more resources than we		
	know what to do with, whether		
	that be finance, HR or marketing.		
11	These new companies don't need	这些新兴的企业已经知道怎样	这些新兴的企业知道怎么经
	us to tell them how to do what they	运转一家公司,并不需要我们	营自己,并不需要我们来教。
	are doing—they already know	来教。但是,我们的专业技术	但是,我们的专业技术和资
	that—but they really could benefit	和资源却可以使它们受益良	源却可以使它们受益良多,
	from our technical expertise and	多,而且我们须要想办法把这	而且我们须要想到办法把这
	resource, and we need to find a	些传递给它们。	些传递给它们。
	way to get that through to them.		
12	Corporates are very good at talking	大公司善于讲述理论, 但在开	大公司善于讲述理念,但在
	the talk but it is small businesses	拓道路上,小公司做得更好。	开拓道路上,小企业却做得
	that do the walking. When it comes	在创新、运用顾客可以理解的	更好。在创新、使用客户能
	to innovation, using language that	话语以及开发出适宜每个人的	理解的话语以及开发个性化
	their customers understand and	产品等方面,小公司一直在引	产品与服务方面,小企业一
	developing products and services	领潮流。	直在引领潮流。

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	tailored to individuals, small		
	business really is leading the way.		
13	which is why I believe that	这就是为什么,尽管我们	这就是为什么我相信,
	while we corporates have the	大公司拥有实力、影响力和资	尽管我们大企业拥有实力、
	power, influence and resource,	源,我们依然须要从小企业身	影响力和资源, 我们依然须
	we have so much to learn from	上学习许多东西。如果我们真	要从小企业身上学习许多东
	smaller businesses. If we are	的要务实地履行我们所承诺的	西。如果我们真正地履行我
	really committed to everything	一切,比如以顾客为中心、创	们所承诺的一切, 比如以客
	we say about customer centricity,	新和打破常规,那么,我们的	户为中心、创新和打破常规,
	innovation and disruption, I think	确须要向中小企业和新兴公司	那么,我们的确须要向中小
	we could take a lesson from	学习。	型企业和初创企业学习。
	SMEs and start-ups.		

(原文来源: http://www.telegraph.co.uk/business/2016/05/01/start-ups-can-and-should-serve-up-some-fresh-lessons-to-us-corporates/。学生译文的译者: Cloris Liu、Ivy Deng、Maggie、Chen 和 May Li。)

#### 2. 评析

- 序号 1 这篇文章的英文标题基本囊括了全文所讲述的重点内容。翻译的难点在于对 serve up 的理解,它在此语境中意为中小型企业可以向大公司提供一些不同视角的经验。根据作者的观点,大企业可以向中小型企业学习不少经验。综合考虑后,将标题的逻辑关系拟定为:大公司应向初创企业学习。
- 序号 2 如何处理 sound bites 是本段翻译的一大难点。sound bites 意为"(政治家演讲中被新闻报道反复引用的)讲话片段,妙语"。在此基础上联系上下文,sound bites 有对中小型企业的看好和宣传之意。第二个须要注意的点则是 when it comes to...,不能习惯性地理解为"当……时",而是要根据语境来具体判断。这里可以译为"一旦涉及……",也可以直接处理为动词"提到……"。根据文章结尾处的提示,我们了解到本文作者 Amanda Blanc 的具体职衔是安盛保险集团的首席执行官,且本段最后一句话 Amanda 提到的 big employers、big impact、strong influence 都是为了介绍 AXA,因此,在翻译本段最后一句话时,对句子结构进行了调整,Amanda 和 AXA 融合在一起,不单独列出。另外,表示消息来源的 writes Amanda 转译为"阿曼达称"。本段还涉及新闻中专有名词(国家名称、地名、人名、机构名称等)的翻译方法。专有名词第一次出现时,须要将原文放入译文



后面,用小括号标注,后文重复出现时,无须再次标注。在翻译人名时,若是第一次出现,须要翻译全名,并将人名的原文放入译文后,用小括号标注。第二次出现时,要使用该人名的姓,有约定俗成的用法除外。对于全名,姓氏与名字之间用间隔号隔开,如阿曼达·布兰科(Amanda Blanc)。但如果其有中国名字,应译为中文名。

- 序号 3 第一个分句的翻译难点是 clout 的隐喻用法, clout 意为"猛打,猛敲"。这里,我们理解为大企业的话语权。本段还须仔细查阅 business 的多重含义, business 涵盖"商业""企业""商务"等意思。如果译为"商业",指代的是做生意、商业环境等;如果译为"企业",指代的是企业运营、管理等。entity是"商业实体,实体业务"。run 在商业语境中,有"经营"和"管理"之意。因此,在翻译 how these entities should be run 时,要联系上下文,不能只取词汇的熟悉含义。
- 序号 4 balk 有"犹豫""不认同"等含义。这里须要翻译出董事长们对本文作者所持观点的态度。在本文的语境中,entrepreneurs 指创业者,对应中小型企业或者初创型公司的创始人。
- 序号 5 the pre-crisis attitude 意为 "危机前的态度",在翻译的过程中要了解是哪一次危机、何种性质的危机,这样一来,前后的逻辑才能通。... really becoming truly customer-centric beyond the nice sound bites... 是本段的翻译重点。请注意 customer-centric 中 "顾客"和 "客户"使用的细微差别,"顾客"有 "买东西"这一含义,"客户"的范围更广。还须注意 sound bites 在这句话中的含义:"套话,说说而已"。本段结尾的 cousins 指代中小型企业。隐喻较多是这篇文章的一大特点。
- 序号 6 how to engage them over the long term 意为"如何长期吸引客户,与他们保持联系"。tailor their service and approach to individuals 意为"为不同客户提供个性化服务"。在本段的最后,作者用一个问句暗示在个性化服务层面,往往是中小型企业更加得心应手。学习翻译的我们,也可以思考这个问题。大型企业往往组织结构复杂,部门较多,信息传递和处理的效率相对较慢,管理者和员工(产品板块、运营板块、职能管理)对客户的个性化需求往往有不同的反应,形成结论性意见需要时间。大型企业优先减少风险,其次考虑盈利。中小型企业则不同,刚创业的小企业首先要追求品牌建设以及在客户中形成口碑效应。初创企业更愿意冒一些风险,摸着石头过河,执行力往往更高。他们有意愿也有条件去调整自己以满足客户的需求。中小型企业往往更关注提升自身的市场份额和盈利点。
- 序号 7 I thought AXA did... 译为 "我一度认为安盛保险集团做到了……",很好地译出了作者的态度,并与后文的实际情况形成反差。
- 序号8 本段提及了从事不同业务的中小型企业,并指出这些企业的共性特点。在翻译不

同的业务类型时,须要提高信息搜索的效度,不能局限于查单词,搜索 bariatric suits for the NHS,可以查阅到 bariatric suits 是一套治疗仪器,不能译为减肥套装。另外,NHS(National Health Service)是英国国家医疗服务体系,考虑到目标语读者,这里的国别不能省略。

- 序号 9 start-ups 译为"初创企业"或"创业型公司"。basic business support 译为"基础的业务支持"。
- 序号 10 the bread and butter 意为"谋生的职业;谋生之道"。在本文的语境中,将其具体化,可以译为"创业的启动资金"。
- 序号 11 这一小段没有理解和生词方面的困难,翻译时,在保证意思准确的前提下,可删掉一些修饰信息,重新组织句子结构,使其更符合汉语的表达习惯。
- 序号 12 本段的第一句话从英文中的一句重复修辞延伸而来,即 talking the talk is not as good as walking the walk, 意为"喊破嗓子不如甩开膀子"。在翻译中,要将作者的对比观点表达出来:大企业善于讲大道理,而小企业更具备实干精神。
- 序号 13 这一句继续对大企业和中小型企业各自的优势展开对比分析:大企业——实力、 影响力和资源;小企业——客户至上、创新能力和变通能力。小企业的这些优势 正是大公司要学习和借鉴的。在翻译时,要运用商业领域里的词汇表达这种对比。 在各层意思理解准确的基础上,还要对句子逻辑进行重新梳理。

## 三、重点词汇和专业知识 ①

#### 1. 重点词汇

- 1) serve sth. up: to provide something or make something available to people 向(某人)提供
- 2) financial services: business services relating to money and investments, for example, those offered by banks 金融服务;投资咨询所
- 3) sound bites: short sentences or phrases that are easy to remember, often included in a speech made by a politician and repeated in newspapers and on television and radio (政治家演讲中 被新闻报道反复引用的)讲话片段、妙语
- 4) circle: a group of people with family, work, or social connections 圈子; 集团; 界; 阶层
- 5) customer-centric (in commerce or marketing): designed to keep customers happy by finding out what they want and dealing with their problems quickly 以客户为中心的
- 6) tailor: to make or prepare something following particular instructions 专门制作; 使适应特定需要
- 7) crave: to have a strong or uncontrollable want for something 渴望, 热望

① 重点词汇部分对文章中的重点词汇进行解析;专业知识部分则对核心的财经知识展开阐释。本书英文词汇的双语解释均参考 *Cambridge Dictionary* (https://dictionary.cambridge.org )。



## 2. 专业知识 ①

- 1) Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): According to the definition by the European Commission, an enterprise qualifies as an SME if it meets the criterion on the employee headcount (between 50 and 249 for medium-sized, between 10 and 49 for small, and between 1 and 9 for micro), and one of two other criteria: a turnover of no more than 50, 10, or 2 million euros, or a balance sheet of no more than 43, 1, or 2 million euros, for medium-sized, small, or micro, respectively.
- 2) entrepreneur: a person with overall responsibility for decision-taking in a business, who receives any profits, and bears any losses
- 3) start-up: a new business or other project, especially one seeking finance
- 4) AXA: a French multinational insurance firm

## 四、翻译练习

请在学完本单元以上内容的基础上,将以下英语新闻稿件翻译成中文。

### **Amazon Raises Minimum Wage for US and UK Employees**

Amazon has raised its minimum wage for British and American workers, in a major milestone for campaigners pushing for pay increases to tackle rising levels of poverty and inequality.

The company, which has become almost a byword for low-paid and low-quality work in recent years, said it would increase its US minimum wage to \$15 an hour for more than 350,000 workers. In the UK 40,000 permanent and temporary staff will get an increase to £10.50 an hour in London and £9.50 across the rest of the country.

Jeff Bezos, the multi-billionaire founder of the e-commerce company who is also the richest man in modern history, said, "We listened to our critics, thought hard about what we wanted to do, and decided we want to lead. We're excited about this change and encourage our competitors and other large employers to join us."

Lifting the minimum wage is designed to tackle the firm's critics head on. But some economists said the move was becoming a necessity as a result of labor shortages on both sides of the Atlantic.

Amazon's new UK minimum pay rates, which will take effect on 1 November, are at least

① 本书这一部分的知识均节选自: 1) Oxford Dictionary of Economics; 2) Oxford Dictionary of Business and Management。

21% higher than the current national minimum wage of £7.83. The new rate is also higher than the level recommended by the Living Wage Foundation of £8.75, or £10.20 in London.

The current minimum for Amazon's British workers is £8 an hour, meaning a pay rise of at least 28% in London and 18% elsewhere, well above the rate of UK inflation. The lowest paid US workers currently get \$11 an hour, meaning an increase of 36%.

Amazon has faced intense criticism in recent years over pay, working conditions and the company's tax affairs around the world, which critics claim have helped it undercut traditional retailers. Protests took place across Europe this summer by workers demanding higher pay. However, the company said there were no plans for pay rises in countries other than the UK and the US.

(Source: The Guardian)

## 五、单元拓展

完成翻译练习后,请根据单元主题拓展阅读相关新闻报道。另外,请查阅企业经营管理类的专业文献以及不同类型企业的年度报告,从宏观和微观的角度思考以下问题。

- 1. 中小型企业和大型国际企业有何区别? 试通过具体的商业案例进行分析。
- 2. 哪些原因促使中小型企业与顾客的关系更加紧密?
- 3. 中小型企业经常与大型企业加强合作,以实现资源整合、信息共享、互利共赢。在合作 过程中,分别有哪些机会与挑战?

**推荐阅读**:可选择阐述国际商业管理或中小型企业概念的相关书籍,以及《哈佛商业评论》。《哈佛商业评论》创刊于1922年,致力于总结企业发展中的经验教训,梳理管理方法与实践,是当代商业管理人才的必读刊物。同时,可根据个人兴趣选择不同行业的相关书籍加强理解,如《新零售的未来》《以海底捞为代表的优质服务型企业》等。



# 一、原文概述

根据本单元主题,我们节选了中国日报网于 2018 年 10 月 22 日的报道,介绍了中国企业万科宣布推出独立商业物业管理子品牌的新闻。自 2015 年进入商业物业管理行业以来,万科发展迅速,而这个子品牌的设立标志着万科运营战略的改变。文章提及的中国企业、机构以及管理职衔的表达应保持与中文固定说法一致,有些英文直接翻译成中文容易出现重复,应酌情删减,保证意思准确、信息充足即可。

# 二、译文评析

#### 1. 原文和译文示例

	类之匠之	学生译文	参考译文
序号	英文原文 ( Source Text )	( Translation by	( Reference
	(Source lext)	<b>Students</b> )	Translation )
1	(Title) Vanke Service Launches	(标题)万科物业推出商企物业	(标题)万科物业推子品牌,
	Sub-brand for Commercial	服务子品牌	进军商业物业管理
	Property Management Services		
2	Zhu Baoquan, chief executive	最近,在广东省深圳市举行的	〔中国日报网 2018年 10月 22
	officer of Vanke Service, anno-	第四届中国物业管理与创新发	日电〕最近,广东省深圳市
	unced the launch of the stand-	展论坛上, 万科首席执行官朱	举行的第四届中国物业管理
	alone sub-brand at the recent 4th	保全宣布推出独立子品牌。	与创新发展论坛上, 万科物
	China Property Management		业首席执行官朱保全宣布推
	and Innovative Development		出独立商业物业管理子品牌。
	Forum in Shenzhen City, Gua-		
	ngdong Province.		



	英文原文	学生译文	参考译文
序号	( Source Text )	( Translation by	( Reference
	(Source Text)	Students )	Translation )
3	Vanke Service Co., Ltd., a	中国领先的物业管理服务供应	万科物业一直在中国蓬勃发
	leading provider of property	商万科物业有限公司(Vanke	展的物业管理领域不断努
	management services in China,	Service Co., Ltd.) 推出了一个独	力,该公司的这一举动是其
	has launched a standalone	立的商企物业服务子品牌,这	在这一领域取得进展的一部
	sub-brand for its commercial	是在中国商企物业蓬勃发展的	分。
	property management services,	背景下, 万科不断进取的成果。	
	as part of the company's grow-		
	ing effort to make headway in		
	this booming sector in China.		
4	This move highlights Vanke	此举突显出万科物业双管齐下	新物业公司的成立突显出万
	Service's two-pronged strategy	的战略,即同时关注住宅物业	科在物业行业双管齐下的战
	focusing on the management	和商企物业。	略,同时在住宅和企业领域
	services of both residential and		发力。
	commercial properties.		
5	Vanke Service will also establish	朱保全表示, 万科还将会设立	朱保全表示,万科物业还将
	a new subsidiary dedicated	一个新的子公司,来专门负责	设立一个新子公司, 专门负
	to delivering commercial	商企物业管理服务。该子品牌	责商业物业管理。这个子品
	property management services,	的推出也标志着万科运营战略	牌标志着万科运营战略的改
	said Zhu. The brand launch	的改变——随着中国商企物业	变——随着中国商业物业兼
	also marks a strategic shift	兼并和收购活动的降温, 万科	并和收购活动降温, 万科将
	for Vanke Service to pursue	将走上质量型经济增长之路。	走上高质量增长之路。
	quality growth as merger		
	and acquisition activities in		
	property management services		
	are cooling down in China.		
6	Investment in China's	根据此前房地产中介顾问机构	房地产中介顾问机构高纬物
	commercial real estate sector	高纬物业( Cushman & Wakefield )	业 (Cushman & Wakefield)
	grew 30% year-on-year in 2017	发布的报告,2017年,中国商	此前发布的一份报告称,
	to reach 273 billion yuan (\$39.4	业房地产投资同比增长30%,	2017年,中国商业房地产投
	billion), according to an earlier	至 2 730 亿人民币。	资同比增长30%,至2730
	report published by real estate		亿元。
	consultancy service provider		
	Cushman & Wakefield.		

	苯六百六	学生译文	参考译文
序号	英文原文 ( Source Text )	( Translation by	( Reference
	(Source Text)	Students )	Translation )
7	Vanke Service entered this	自 2015 年进入商企物业服务	自 2015 年进入商业物业管理
	sector in 2015 and has achieved	行业以来, 万科物业发展十分	行业以来, 万科物业发展十
	rapid growth. The sector	迅速。2017年,万科物业的商	分迅速。2017年,万科物业
	contributed 1.34 billion yuan	企物业服务板块为公司贡献了	的商业物业管理贡献了13.4
	to the company's total revenue	13.4 亿人民币的收入。	亿元的收入。
	last year.		
8	In recent years, the company	最近几年里,万科和许多中国	近年来,万科物业与很多中
	has clinched partnerships with	一流公司建立了稳定的合作伙	国一流企业和单位建立了稳
	a number of leading Chinese	伴关系, 其中包括互联网巨头	定的合作伙伴关系,包括阿
	companies such as Internet	阿里巴巴、腾讯、京东, 电信	里巴巴、腾讯、京东、华为、
	giants Alibaba, Tencent, and	巨头华为, 移动运营商中国移	中国移动、中国联通和同济
	JD.com, telecoms behemoth	动、中国联通,以及同济大学。	大学等。截至2018年8月,
	Huawei Technologies, mobile	截至 2018 年 8 月, 万科物业已	万科物业在中国 52 个城市
	operators including China	经在中国 52 个城市累计完成了	累计完成了481个商业项目。
	Mobile and China Unicom,	481 个商业项目。	
	and Tongji University. Vanke		
	Service had completed 481		
	commercial projects in 52		
	cities in China by August 2018.		
9	"Vanke Service has been a	朱保全说:"在过去的几十年里,	朱保全说:"在过去的几十年
	trailblazer in China's residential	万科物业一直是中国住宅物业	里,万科物业一直是中国住
	property management sector	管理行业的开拓者。我们时刻	宅物业管理行业的开拓者。
	in the past decades," said	准备着向商业领域的老牌国际	我们时刻准备着向商业领域
	Zhu. "We are always ready	企业学习并与它们建立合作关	的老牌国际企业学习并与它
	to learn from and collaborate	系,以提高我们的服务能力,	们建立合作关系,提高我们
	with established international	建设一个强大且经久不衰的公	的服务能力,建设一个强大
	players in the commercial	司。"	的、基业长青的企业。"
	sector to enhance our service		
	capabilities and achieve our		
	goal of becoming a strong and		
	long-lasting company."		



#### (续表)

	英文原文	学生译文	参考译文
序号	( Source Text )	(Translation by	( Reference
	(Source Text)	Students )	Translation )
10	Vanke Service is a subsidiary	万科集团是中国最大的房地产	万科物业是中国最大的房地
	of China Vanke Co., Ltd.,	公司之一,已在深圳股票交易	产企业万科地产的下属子公
	one of the largest real estate	所和香港股票交易所上市, 万	司。万科地产是深圳股票交
	companies in China, which	科物业是其旗下的子公司。	易所和香港股票交易所的上
	is listed on the Shenzhen and		市公司。
	Hong Kong stock exchanges.		

(原文来源: https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201810/22/WS5bcda701a310eff303283d6c.html?from=timeline&isappinstalled=0。学生译文的译者: Annie Yan、Van Fan、Coco Cao 和 Tina Xu。)

#### 2. 评析

- 序号 1 新闻翻译通常根据上下文的内容拟定标题,重点突出文章中的亮点。结合上下文以及英文标题的内容,要翻译出 for 的含义,万科物业推出子品牌是为了进军商业物业管理行业,这也是这篇文章的报道重点。参考译文凑成短句形式,删除多余虚词,使得标题读起来更有力。
- 序号 2 这是一则中国日报网报道的新闻,参考译文已被采纳为中国日报网的新闻稿件,所以应加上电头(dateline)。电头可包括稿件发出的单位和时间,详见参考译文。这一段的学生译文大体正确,但要对句子结构进行调整,不能按照英文的顺序直接翻译。本段内容丰富,涵盖了整篇新闻的要素(5Ws + 1H)。不过,在细节的处理方面,需要更加精准。例如,Vanke Service 是万科物业,不等于万科集团,在翻译公司名称时,不能出错。
- 序号 3 上一段已将万科物业推出商业物业管理子品牌的细节信息给出,为避免重复,这部分无须赘述。采用省译、编译等策略,可使译文上下文的衔接更连贯。
- 序号 4 this move 在英语新闻中出现的频率不低,就近指代前文中提到的事件。在本段中, this move 实际对应 a standalone sub-brand for its commercial property management services 这一战略举措。但参考译文中,前一段并没有直接指明 this move 的具体内容,因而在新一段的开始给出更明确的信息, this move 指新物业公司的成立。同时,请注意财经新闻的话术,"某企业在某方面持续发力"要好于"关注","持续发力"更符合本文语境。
- 序号 5 本句在中文译文中要注意虚词的使用。参考译文删除了"会""的""也""来"等虚词,避免口语化,使新闻表达更为简洁、专业。

- 序号 6 本句属于消息来源的翻译,援引的观点出自某房地产中介顾问机构。翻译时,要仔细查证。另外,请注意 year-on-year (同比), month-on-month (环比)等表示增长或下降趋势的专业词汇。本句后半部分 according to an earlier report 的翻译,参考译文将"根据……的报告"改为"报告称",直接突出主体,减少冗杂的状语修饰语。
- 序号 7 enter this sector (commercial property management services) 是本段翻译要注意的地方。万科物业的官网有说明:"商企物业服务是万科物业的重要业务之一",这里使用"商业物业服务"是强调业务内容。但是,涉及具体的某行业,使用较多的术语为"商业物业管理行业",请注意措辞的细微差别。另外,人民币是货币,元、角、分才是货币单位。原文中的 1.34 billion yuan 应译为"13.4 亿元"。
- 序号 8 英文原文面向海外读者,因此,对阿里巴巴、腾讯、华为等企业的业务分别做了介绍。但中国读者对这些企业十分熟悉,不须要特意介绍,因此在参考译文中删掉了各家企业的业务类型。在翻译本段最后一句的时间节点和各项数据时,要略微调整顺序,使其更符合中文的表达习惯。另外,请关注英文和中文时态的使用区别,在翻译 had completed 时,建议删掉学生译文中的"已经",完成时在"累计""完成了"等词汇中均已体现出来,不必重复。
- 序号9 这一段话是英语新闻中的直接引语,将说话人置于句子中间,前后分别给出两段引述。在译文中,要将说话人提前,再引出他的观点。最后一句话的 long-lasting company 译为"基业长青的企业",从语域和搭配上更为妥帖,强调企业的稳固发展和代际传承。
- 序号 10 本句的翻译难点是处理英文插入语以及梳理万科集团和万科物业的逻辑关系。学生译文的主语不够凝练,信息分布太散。整句话用逗号隔开了万科物业和万科集团这两个主体信息。参考译文用句号隔开了整段表述,且逻辑层层推进。先表明万科物业和万科地产的关系,即万科物业属于万科地产,再用单独的一句话介绍万科地产的上市情况。

## 三、重点词汇和专业知识

#### 1. 重点词汇

- 1) **standalone (in finance):** a standalone company or organization manages its own activities and does not depend on a larger organization for money or approval. (公司)独立的
- 2) two-pronged: having two prongs 双管齐下的
- 3) subsidiary: a company that is owned by a larger company 子公司,附属公司



- **4) revenue:** the income that a government or company receives regularly (政府的)税收;(公司的)收益
- 5) clinch: to finally get or win something 达成
- 6) real estate: property in the form of land or buildings 房地产;不动产

#### 2. 专业知识

- 1) Cushman & Wakefield: a leading global commercial property and real estate consultants that delivers exceptional value by putting ideas into action for real estate occupiers and owners
- 2) property company: a company whose principal activity is owning and developing property. This may be industrial, commercial, or residential. Property companies may specialise in letting existing properties, or in new development and conversion of properties with a view to selling them. Some top property companies include: CB Commercial; Jones Lang LaSalle, JLL; Savills; Colliers International.
- 3) China Vanke Co., Ltd.: a leading urban and rural development and living services provider in China
- 4) Vanke Service: a leader in China's property management industry
- 5) merger: a combination of two or more firms into a single new firm. This takes over all the assets and liabilities of the merging firms; shares in the new firm are divided between the shareholders of the original firm on an agreed basis. A merger may allow economies of scale or scope between the firms, which should lead to gains in efficiency. Merger includes conglomerate merger, horizontal merger, and vertical merger.

## 四、翻译练习

请在学完本单元以上内容的基础上,将以下英语新闻稿件翻译成中文。

## Are Electric Cars Ready to Go Mainstream?

Back in January, I visited the Tesla Design Studio in Hawthorne, California, to interview the firm's founder and chief executive, Elon Musk.

The design team were welcoming, but nervous about what we filmed—and in the background, as we sat down for the interview, were a number of cars draped in black sheets. One key reason for the secrecy was that Tesla was just a couple of months from unveiling the product on which its entire future now depends. Perhaps the Model 3 was under one of those sheets. The importance of a car that would reach a wider public was underlined in our interview.

"Unless there's an affordable car we will only have a small impact on the world," Mr. Musk told me. "We need to make a car that most people can afford in order to have a substantial impact. If we could have made an affordable car straight off the bat we definitely would have, it's just that it takes time to refine the technology." But building a car that most people can afford is not just about fulfilling Mr. Musk's mission to create a more sustainable form of transport.

The Model S and Model X have won rave reviews and are credited with transforming attitudes in the motor industry—and amongst drivers—to electric vehicles. But all the while, Tesla has stacked up huge losses. While its sales nearly doubled in 2015, its losses nearly tripled to \$889 million. They may continue to rise as the company gears up for the Model 3, which involves building one of the world's biggest buildings, the Gigafactory, and ramping up production tenfold.

But what Tesla and its investors are betting on is that the car will sell in such numbers that the company can drive forward into the sunlit uplands, where revenues start leaping ahead of costs. The other big question is whether there really is a mass market for electric cars, and if so whether Tesla is the company that will benefit.

The motor industry analyst Jay Nagley told me the Model 3 could be a tipping point for electric vehicles, and said Tesla had done the whole industry a favor. "They've massively improved the image and made people feel they are the future," said the managing director of the Redspy consultancy.

But he thinks progress will now be steady rather than spectacular. "The cost of batteries is coming down and the range is going up, but battery management systems—the technology around them—won't get much cheaper," he noted. "And charging in the big cities is still a pain."

Others are also targeting the electric vehicle mass market. In the US, the Chevrolet Bolt about the same price as Tesla's new car—is already in production and should be delivered by the end of this year, 12 months before the Model 3. In the UK, we have a quarter of Europe's electric vehicle production and a fifth of all sales. The production is mostly the Nissan Leaf, made in Sunderland—though at around £25,000 for a car with a range of around 100 miles, it may begin to look expensive when the Tesla arrives.

What Tesla has achieved is already remarkable, forcing the likes of BMW, Porsche and GM to move their electric vehicle efforts from sideshows into the mainstream. But now we will find out whether the pioneer can end up as the dominant carmaker of the electric age—or merely a footnote in its history.

(Source: BBC)



## 五、单元拓展

完成翻译练习后,请根据单元主题拓展阅读相关新闻报道。另外,请查阅万科地产的 企业报告和相关专业文献,从宏观和微观的角度思考以下问题。

- 1. 作为万科地产的业务之一,万科物业的发展历程是怎样的?
- 2. 作为中国房地产开发行业的重要成员,万科地产采用了哪些方式来提升竞争力? 在准备进入国际市场时,万科地产应该做好哪几个方面的准备?实行哪些战略或计划?
- 3. 作为房地产集团或物业服务机构,万科还可以进入哪些新的领域或行业? **推荐阅读:**《道路与梦想:我与万科(1983~1999)》《数字解读万科:房地产管理之道》及关于地产投资的书籍。



# 一、原文概述

根据本单元主题,我们节选了中国日报网于 2018 年 3 月 2 日的报道,介绍了咖啡连锁企业星巴克在中国扩张业务的情况。星巴克在中国的强势发展使其业绩大幅提升,同时也反映出中国市场的重要地位。星巴克目前致力于在中国扩大经营范围,持续向二三线城市扩展,同时升级连锁门店。文章语言简洁生动,有一些比较地道的英文用法,如 laserfocus、biz upgrading。翻译时,应仔细琢磨如何用地道的中文表达出同样的含义,同时考虑新闻语言的简洁性、专业性。

## 二、译文评析

#### 1. 原文和译文示例

	英文原文	学生译文	参考译文
序号	( Source Text )	(Translation by	( Reference
	(Source Text)	<b>Students</b> )	Translation )
1	(Title) Starbucks Laser-Focused on	(标题)星巴克聚焦中国市场	(标题)星巴克聚焦中国市场
	China Market		
2	Coffee chain store operator continues	咖啡连锁企业星巴克业务不	〔中国日报网2018年3月
	with biz upgrading and expansion	断升级并持续向低层城市	2 日电〕咖啡连锁企业星
	into lower-tier cities.	扩张。	巴克不断扩大经营范围,
			持续向二三线城市扩张。
3	Strong growth in China has	世界上最大的咖啡连锁店企	在中国的强势增长让星巴
	continued to boost Starbucks Corp's	业星巴克在中国投资门店升	克的业绩得到了提升,同
	financial results, reflecting the	级、发展种植园,并不断向	时也反映出中国市场的重
	significance of the Chinese market	低层城市扩张,这体现了中	要地位。在中国,这家全
	where the world's largest coffee	国这一市场的地位,可以说,	球最大的咖啡连锁企业升
	chain store operator has invested in	中国的快速发展促进了星巴	级门店、发展本地种植园



序号	英文原文 ( <b>Source Text</b> )	学生译文 ( Translation by Students )	参考译文 (Reference Translation)
	upgrading stores, local plantation and expansion into lower-tier cities.	克的盈利。	以及向二三线城市扩张方面投重金。
4	China's comparable same-store sales increased 6 percent, according to the company's first quarter report of fiscal 2018, which ended on December 31, 2017. In comparison, global store sales only grew 2 percent.	近日,星巴克公布了其2017年第四季度(2018财年第一季度)财报,中国同店销售增长率达6%。而相比之下,其全球门店销售增长率仅为2%。	根据星巴克公布的 2018 财 年一季度财报,中国同店 销售增长率达 6%。相比 之下,其全球门店销售增 长率仅为 2%。
5	"China grew revenues 30 percent in the first quarter, with the strategic acquisition of East China positioning us to accelerate our growth in the key China market," said Kevin Johnson, president and CEO of Starbucks.	星巴克首席执行官凯文·约翰逊(Kevin Johnson)谈道: "在 2018 财年第一季度,星巴克中国利润增长 30%,而中国东部的战略收购说明我们未来应该加快中国这一主要市场的发展。"	星巴克总裁兼首席执行官 凯文·约翰逊(Kevin Johnson)说道:华东地区门店 的战略收购加速了我们在 中国主要市场的增长。因 而,2018年财年一季度, 星巴克在中国的收入增长 了30%"。
6	"Today, Starbucks has two powerful, independent but complementary engines driving our global growth, the United States and China."	"如今美国和中国这两个市场是我们全球发展的有力驱动,它们相互独立却又互为补充。"	"如今,美国和中国是星 巴克全球增长的两大推动 力,它们相互独立却又互 为补充。"
7	On December 31, Starbucks completed the acquisition of the remaining 50 percent share of its East China business from joint venture partners Uni-President and President Chain Store Corp for about \$1.3 billion in cash, allowing Starbucks to assume 100 percent ownership of more than 1,400 Starbucks stores in Shanghai and Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces, bringing the total number of wholly owned stores in China to over 3,200.	12月31日,星巴克以13亿美元现金收购中国合作伙伴统一企业和统一超商手中剩余50%股权,进而完全控制在上海、江苏和浙江省的1400余家星巴克门店,使星巴克全权控制的中国门店总数超过3200家。	12月31日,星巴克耗资约13亿美元现金,收购星巴克华东市场合资企业(上海统一星巴克咖啡有限公司)手中50%的股权,进而完全控制上海、江苏和浙江的1400余家星巴克门店,使星巴克在中国全资控股的门店总数超过3200家。