

**ĐẠI HỌC HUẾ**



**GIÁO TRÌNH**  
**DỊCH THUẬT TRANSLATION 4**

**Giảng Viên: NGUYỄN VĂN TUẤN**

**HUẾ - 2006**

## INTRODUCTION

**TRANSLATION 4** is a basic course book written for the second-year students of the Department of English, College of Foreign Languages, Hue University. It is intended to equip the students with an overview of translating Vietnamese and English economic texts. It also helps the students get familiar with the terms related to economy as well as the typical structures frequently used in economic texts.

Since the course book has been written for the students to learn either by themselves or in class with a teacher, there will be a course book and assignments. The course book contains the Vietnamese and English economic texts with notes and suggested translations. The assignments contain the Vietnamese and English economic texts that will be translated into either English or Vietnamese by the students.

By the end of the course, the students will be able to:

- obtain general knowledge of the Vietnamese and English economic documents.
- get familiar with and effectively use scientific and technological terms and typical structures of economic texts in their translations.
- accurately translate economic texts into English and Vietnamese.

On the completion of this course book, I would like to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Ton Nu Nhu Huong for her encouragement. I would also like to be grateful to Dr. Tran Van Phuoc and other colleagues of the College of Foreign Languages for their kind help.

Errors are unavoidable in this course book. Therefore, I appreciate and welcome any criticism on the course book.

Hue, November 14th, 2006

Nguyen Van Tuan

## **Chapter 1: GENERAL ECONOMIC ISSUES**

### **Lesson 1: REFORESTATION AN UPHILL BATTLE IN MOUNTAINOUS TAY NGUYEN**

Tay Nguyen- the authorities and people in Tay Nguyen (the Western Highlands) have a battle on their hand to protect and restore forests that have been relentlessly chopped down.

Spread over nearly 55,000sq.km, the forests in these regions are the country's largest. Actually covering 2.93 million ha, it is 230,000 ha less than five years ago. Of the four Tay Nguyen provinces, Dac Lac is the one with the largest wooded area and also the one losing the most canopy each year an average of 40,000 ha.

The reason for losing the provinces' "lung" is not hard to find- the inexorable emigration of people to these areas from the rest of the country since 1990. The population growth in these provinces has been a staggering 5 to 6 per cent every year. And Dac Lac alone houses 2,200 migrants.

With the influx came the usual accompanying problems: pressure on forestland for housing, cultivating and fuel.

Another reason has been the creased cultivation of commercial crops like coffee, pepper, and rubber. The total area under these has risen to 567,000 ha- double the 1996 figure.

But the government has become aware of the havoc that denudation of the forest cover could wreak.

"Tay Nguyen is seen as a common roof for the Central and South-eastern areas, but the region's forests is enduring serious damage, illegal wood exploitation remains a headache, and the environment is under great threat," said Prime Minister Han Van Khaki when speaking about the region's development.

He exhorted the Taiyo Nguyen provinces to keep a close eye on forest protection and development, and set targets for the next five years to increase the area under forest cover in a bid to ensure sustainable socio-economic development.

The provincial authorities too have begun to get their act together. In ADC Lac, for instance, billions of dong has been invested in afforestation activities under Programmes 327 and 661 and the total reforested has reached about 10,000 ha.

But the figure is still minuscule when juxtaposed with the more than 200,000 ha that have been felled since 1995.

Under the socio- economic development scheme for the 2001-05 period, Tay Nguyen's provinces have earmarked over 2.93million ha of existing forest areas for protection while reforesting 500,000 ha, so that the total forest cover would reach 64.3 per cent by 2005, an increase of 10 per cent over the current figure.

To reach the goal through, the provinces need to raise awareness among the population, innovate sustainable products and manufacturing methods and improve forest management and protection.

The forest plantation and communal forest management departments should be further strengthened while economic sectors and households should be urged to take an active part in protecting and managing forest areas.

At the moment some areas in Dac Lac Province have been moving in that direction and local residents have proven willing to protect and develop forest areas to which they are given possession rights.

### Notes:

- battle : trĕn chiŏn
- to be chopped down : bĕ   n, bĕ ch t
- emigration : di c-
- commercial crop: n ng s n h ng ho,
- to become aware of :  y th c  - c
- sustainable : b n v ng
- to be strengthened :  - c t ng c- ng

### Suggested Translation :

## TR NG R NG   CAC T NH MÌ N NU T Y NGUY  N  ANG LAM I V N   KHOKH N.

T y Nguy n-Ch nh quy n va ng    n   T y Nguy n g p kho kh n trong vi c ba o v v fa ta b nh ng khu r ng b ch pha n ca ch nghi m trong.

V  di n t ch h c 50.000 km2, nh ng khu r ng    y la  n nh  h  ,chi c 2,93 ha nay ch c n 230.000 ha, th p h c 5 n m tr   y.





## Suggested Translation :

# VÌ NAM TÂM KÌ M SẴ GIUP SẴ CHO VẴN Ỗ PHAT TRÌ N MÌ N NU

Theo Ông Hoàng ở Ông Nghi -Trang ban D h t va Mi h nu, Vi tham mong mu h tra o kinh nghi m va h p ta c v ca n b h nh m ta s phat tri h th nh v h g va v h g ch e mi h nu

Phat bi h ta di h an th gi v mi h nu t ch e thanh ph Pa-ri va Ch m-b ri của Phap tu h v h qua, Ông Nghi no r h g Ch nh phu Vi Nam r th oan ngh nh c h g b của Liên Hiệp Quốc coi năm 2002 là năm "Thế giới vì miền núi".

Ông Nghi cũng nh h mạnh th m, Vi tham Ông Ông m v h hi h kho kh h va th th a ch nh nah phat h g b h ba, t nh trang thoa hoa ta h guy h e, cũng nh vi e ki h tr trong chi h e va khai tha c m e ca ch h p ly ca ngu h ta h guy h thi h nh h.

Cũng trong chuy h i này, Ông Nghi a g p va tha b lu h v phat ba h Phap va ca c phat ba h kha c nh m t m ra gia phap t ng c h g h p ta c v h nhau v s phat tri h chung của mi h nu

H th a b a th h g nh k u go l 40 n e tr h th gi e co r h g nu c h nh h th e ro vai tro quan trọng của mi h nu, h g th h nh ro h h g phat tri h cũng nh vi e t h g c h g tra o kinh nghi m va h p ta c gi h ca n e trong nh h g n m t

Phap Li h Hi p Qu e, kh e c h g ở Ông Ch u i u va ng h h a ng th gi e h g t d h e h e tha b di h ra trong 7 ngày va r e thu e va b th h ai.

### Lesson 3 :     **ADB ASSISTANCE TO HELP FIGHT POVERTY, CREATE MORE JOBS**

Hanoi - Continued assistance from the Asian Development Bank will play an important role in poverty alleviation, especially in creating more employment, says Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung.

Receiving visiting ADB executive director Jeung-Hyun Yoon in Hanoi yesterday, Dung lauded the valuable assistance that the Manila-based bank has rendered to the nation's economic reforms, rural development, human resource development and environmental protection.

The ADB has pledged loans worth US\$2 billion since 1993 for 29 projects and preferential loan programmes, of which \$76 million is non-refundable, he noted.

Dung expressed his hope that the ADB will continue offering effective assistance for the country's reform programmes including the ongoing restructuring of State-owned enterprises and renovation of the financial and banking sectors.

The ADB official said he was delighted to be visiting Vietnam at a time when its economy was registering strong improvements.

He briefed the Deputy Prime Minister on the results of his one- week visit, saying it aimed to strengthen co-operation in lending and borrowing operations through exchange of information and assessment of the bank's operations in the country. Yoon also expressed his desire to see further development in Vietnam-ADB relations and pledged to co-ordinate more actively among sponsors in finding investment on preferential terms.

#### **Notes:**

- |                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| - the Asian Development Bank :   | Ngân hàng Phát triển Châu Á    |
| - play an important role :       | Đóng một vai trò quan trọng    |
| - poverty alleviation :          | giảm nghèo, cải thiện đời sống |
| - executive director :           | giám đốc điều hành             |
| - human resource development :   | phát triển nguồn nhân lực      |
| - preferential loan programmes : | chương trình cho vay ưu đãi    |
| -- effective assistance :        | sự giúp đỡ hiệu quả            |
| - reform program:                | chương trình cải cách          |



- State-owned enterprise :

doanh nghiệp nhà nước

### Suggested Translation :

## SỰ TRỢ GIÚP CỦA ADB SẼ GIÚP CHẾNG ĐỒNG HẸO VÀ TAO THÈM VÌ C LAM

Trong buổi tiếp xúc gần đây của hai Ngân hàng Phát triển Châu Á (ADB) Jeung-Hyun Yoon ngày hôm qua tại Hà Nội, Phó Thủ tướng Nguyễn Tấn Dũng đã khẳng định rằng sự tiếp tục trợ giúp của ADB sẽ đóng vai trò quan trọng trong việc xóa bỏ đói nghèo, cải thiện đời sống và thúc đẩy kinh tế Việt Nam. Phó Thủ tướng cũng cảm ơn sự giúp đỡ quý báu của ADB có trụ sở tại Manila, Philippines trong các cách kinh tế phát triển nông thôn, phát triển nguồn nhân lực công nghệ và bảo vệ môi trường.

Ngân hàng Phát triển Châu Á đã cho Việt Nam vay khoản vay trợ gia tăng là Mỹ 1 tỷ USD năm 1993 cho 29 dự án và các chương trình vay là 1 tỷ trong đó có 76 triệu USD là khoản lãi.

Phó Thủ tướng Nguyễn Tấn Dũng bày tỏ hy vọng rằng ADB sẽ tiếp tục trợ giúp mở rộng các cơ hội qua các chương trình các cách tiếp cận bao gồm việc cải thiện các ngành kinh tế doanh nghiệp địa phương và các chi nhánh tại các vùng nông thôn.

Ông Jeung-Hyun Yoon đã khẳng định niềm vui của ông khi thấy Việt Nam vượt qua những mất mát kinh tế của Việt Nam và đang bắt đầu những tiến bộ mạnh mẽ trong cuộc cải cách. Phó Thủ tướng kết quả của một tuần việc thăm Việt Nam của ông và những mạnh mẽ rằng ông là một thành công trong lĩnh vực vay và cho vay thông qua việc trao đổi thông tin và hành động hợp tác của các ngành Việt Nam.

Ông Yoon bày tỏ mong muốn rằng mối quan hệ giữa Việt Nam và Ngân hàng Phát triển Châu Á sẽ phát triển hơn nữa và sẽ tiếp tục đạt được những thành công và thành tựu trong việc thúc đẩy kinh tế và cải thiện đời sống.

## **Lesson 4 :           POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE**

Viet Nam is a socialist republic furnished with a constitution since 1980 and based on a tripartite political structure: the Communist Party of Vietnam, the people and the State. A characteristic feature is the very important place occupied by the Party, which waged the liberation struggles leading to the independence of North Viet Nam in 1954 and then to the reunification of the country in 1975.

The Party, whose best known bodies are the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, the Central Committee and the Congress, conducts the affairs of the country. It draws up the lists of candidates for general elections from which delegates to the National Assembly are chosen; the Assembly in turn elects the members of the Council of Ministers which appoints ministers to head the ministries.

The party provides the leaders of the very active mass organizations which form the front for the Fatherland and cover all sections of the population: labour, trade unions, Association of Collective Farmers, Union of Women, Union of Youth, Union of Intellectuals, Union of Catholics, and Union of Buddhists.

The administrative matters are carried out in four-tiered structure from the central level, down through the 44 provinces, and the 519 districts to the 9,807 communes at the grassroots level.

### **Planning**

Viet Nam's overall planning system is centralized, but there is flexibility in development planning, investment programming, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of sectoral projects. At central level, development policies are determined by the State Council and Council of Ministers with the State Planning Commission providing technical guidance.

The State Planning Commission (SPC), as the technical arm of the Council of Ministers, plays the leading role in national planning, investment programming, budget allocation and monitoring of socio-economic development trends and sectoral performance. It coordinates plans for donor assistance and identifies priority programmes for intervention, in collaboration with the line ministries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Committee for Foreign Investment and Cooperation, State Committee for Science, Committee on Aid Reception and the People's Committees. The SPC formulates mid-term and annual investment plans and prepares the relevant budgets for approval by the Council of Ministers. CERFC, the aid co-ordination committee, works closely with SPC to identify government policies, plans and priorities.