ĐẠI HỌC HUẾ



GIÁO TRÌNH DỊCH THUẬT TRANSLATION 4

Giảng Viên: NGUYỄN VĂN TUẨN

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 stagering5 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 aforestation 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: trËn chiÕn

- to be chopped down: bp @èn, bp chÆt

- emigration: di c-

- commercial crop: n«ng s¶n hµng ho

- sustainable: bòn v÷ng

Suggested Translation:

TRONG RONG OCAD TONH MÌ N NUDTOY NGUỲ NOANG LADMOD VONÒ DKHODKHON.

TEY NguyEn-Chain quyEnvaling Elden ETEY NguyEn gEpikhoEkhEn trong viæbaov Evalta etab nh Eng khu reng bechelt pharmeteach nghiem trong.

V□ di□htch h□h 50.000 km2, nh□hg khu r□hg □ □□hg la□□hnh□th□□€,chi□h 2,93 ha nay ch□coh 230.000 ha, th□hh□h 5 n□m tr□□□□y.

MITS IN IN THE AGAINST SINH CUMB VIN IN THAT SIND CONTINUE TO THE THE CHO VILLE OF THE CONTINUE OF THE CONTINU

MILLY do khaclagia ting villetring cly kinh tinh: calilitiu valdao su, ting dilintich latting lin567.000 ha-gliplii con sinim 1990.

Nhing chinh phuldung Lainh hith Lentely hi Illian phalay seldolth lidon trun trong hin.

"Tây Nguyên được xem như một mái nhà chung cho cac trình mi h trung va li ng nam. Nh ng r ng li lư là ng b tan pha trung trong, nan khai thac g tra phep v nh la m t v nh là nh tì nh nội trường dưới sự đe dọa nghiêm trọng".thủ tướng chính phủ Phan Văn Khải đã nói khi nói chuy h v li lợp hat trì là cua lình ng t nh nay

Thuttling kan go cactain Tay Nguyan hay xem trong via bao varaphat triang vallat ra kan hoach cho nan nan tal, de do that ang diantich rang alle bao varaban duy transcasaphat trian kinh taxana.

Chinh quy in cact inh cung talliptacioung nhau. The talla hang ty in high talliptacioung nhau. The talla hang ty in high talliptacion to value to value to value to high talla talliptación talliptación talliptación talla talla talla talla talliptación talla t

Delivation selection kinh texachetrong giai coan 2001-2005, cactein Tey Nguyen selection khung hen 2,93 trien ha dienten reng can content bab vettrong khi taltation 500. 000 ha reng, etch dienten reng bao phuckofthellen tele4,3% valoren 2005, teng 10% so vetton selban etch dienten nav, chen quyen cactein cen phaeteng centre nhen the cho ngette den, etch dung nhen dung nhen pheteng tien method calthien centren talquanty valbab vetting.

Ceng talten by reng centrena ten hen. Nghanh kien len centreng centreng talbab vetting centreng viel quanty valbab vetting.

Hichtai, mats twing attrib o attrib o the harmonic chinh quy and a phang and the harmonic cao nhanta and a phang cao nhanta and a phanta and a phant

Lesson 2: VIETNAM SEEKS ASSISTANCE FOR HIGHLANDS DEVELOPMENTS

Hanoi - Vietnam wishes to exchange experiences and co-operate with other countries in making its mountainous regions prosperous and stable, says Hoang Duc Nghi, Minister and Chairman of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Affairs.

Speaking at the *World Mountain Forum held* in French cities of Paris and Chambery last week, Nghi said that the Vietnamese Government welcomes the UN declaration of 2002 as the International Year of Mountains.

Vietnam is facing difficulties and challenges in checking deforestation and degradation of land resources, and is committed to pursuing areas strategy of protecting natural resources through sustainable exploitation, he said.

Nghi met with French and other delegates and discussed measures to heighten cooperation in the development of mountainous regions.

The forum adopted a resolution calling on 140 countries having forests and mountains in the world to raise awareness of the important role of mountainous regions, define orientations for sustainable development of the areas in coming years, and increase exchange of experiences and co-operation.

The seven-day forum, jointly organized by France, the UN, EU, and the World Bank, wrapped up on Monday.

Notes:

- stable: æn ®Þnh

- to face : ®−¬ng ®µu

- challenge: th,ch thøc

- sustainable: ph,t trión bòn v÷ng

Suggested Translation:

VÌ DINAM TOM KÌ MISOGIUPO CHO VONÒ D'HAD TRÌ NMÌ NIVO

Theo Ing Hoang o Enghi -Tr Ing ban DIn tEva Milhnul, Vi I ham mong mu In III E
trao III kinh nghi Im va In Ip ta Iv II ca In II Iban nh Im tao s Iphat Itri In th Inh v II ng va I
ving chiedinichnul

Phat bi thi tai di the tain the gi to the nult to the telethanh pho Pa-ri va the m-be-ri cual Phap tu the velaqua, the Nghi no trend Chenh phu Vi to Nam rothoan nghoh cene be dual Liên Hiệp Quốc coi năm 2002 là năm "Thế giới vì miền núi".

☐ ng Nghi cung nh☐n manh th☐m, Vi☐ ham ☐ ang ☐ ☐ m☐ v☐ hhi☐nkho kh☐n va th☐ thach nh☐ nan☐pha ☐ hg b☐ ba☐, t☐ h trang thoa ☐ hoa ta ☐ nguy ☐ ☐ ☐, cung nh☐ vi☐ Elki ☐ h tr☐ trong chi☐n☐ ☐ Elva ☐ khai thac ☐ m☐ Cach h☐ ly ☐ ac ☐ ngu ☐ hta ☐ nguy ☐ h th☐ nhi ☐ h.

Cung trong chuy na nay, ng Nghi ag pva thao lu nv pha ban Phap va cac pha ban khac nh m tim ra gia phap ting cing hip tac vinhau visiphat tri dichung cua mi linu.

Hothaolathing nhoka gool 40 notetran thagia coming nuce in nhohatherovai troquan trong cua mich nul, they thoughtherough phattrich cung nhovietang coming trao obtain validatelei acada et trong nhong nam tol.

Phap, Lich Hich Quee, khoch of the Chari u value hang the gill the total that the diche hang the gill the transformation of the charitance of the charitance of the charitance of the charitans.

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. Youn 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 :	Ng©n hµng Ph t triÓn Ch©u .
- play an important role :	®ãng mét vai trß quan träng
- poverty alleviation :	xo, ®ãi gi¶m nghÌo
- executive director :	gi¸m ®ãc ®iÒu hµnh
- human resource development :	ph,t triÓn nguản nh©n lùc
- preferential loan programmes :	ch-¬ng tr×nh cho vay -u ®∙i
effective assistance :	sù gióp ®ì cã hiÖu qu¶
- reform program:	ch-¬ng tr×nh c¶i c,ch

- State-owned enterprise: doanh nghi Öp nhµ n-íc

Suggested Translation:

SDITROGIUE CUA ADB SEGIUE CHONG DOENGHEO VAD TAO THEM VI O LAM

Trong bu tip Giam to this hanh Ng hang phat trick Chu A (ADB) Jeung-Hyun Yoon ngay him qua ta Hall his Phot hut the nate ta Nguy hall to Dung ta phat bid to giam nghed, to the trick to quan trong trong vice xoal of giam nghed, to bid that tab the nhi to chg in vice lam. Phot hut the cung camen is siguip to quy bath cual ADB coutrus that Manila, Phi-lip-pin trong calcach kinh to phat trick na the h, phat trick ngu hill to on ng to abb vice lam.

Ng hang phat trì hì Chùi A talhacho Vill Nam vay khoan vay tragia 2 talla Myttan ma 1993 cho 29 dan valdat chang trình vay a taltrong trình vay tragia 2 talla Myttan ma 1993 cho 29 dan valdat chang trình vay a taltrong trình van taltrong trình callach taltrong trình taltrong trình taltrong trình van taltrong trình taltrong trình taltrong trình van taltrong trình taltrong

Ing Jeung-Hyun Yoon Ialphalbillinollin nilm vui IIII Inh Will Nam vaolthillin mal nilh kinh tilvillinam Ialvallang Iali IIII Inh Inh tilh blimanh meling cung baol caol volliphol Thulling killinaduam Itulin vilng thim Villinam cualing valihlin manh ring Iolla inh Inh ting collip hip taol trong linh vollivay valiho vay thing qua vilot trao IIII thing tin vallanh gialvill hoat III ng cualcaol ng Inh hang Villinam.

Ing Yoon bay to mong I to man miliquan hilligital Vi I Nam va Ingin hang phat tri In Chili A sephat tri Inh In nalvalh la semip tatitch cath h vi cath haltat tri trong vi tit m ki In ngu In Inti vao cath h v I tatit n.

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.