

福建省高校“一带一路”跨文化研究丛书

总 主 编：林大津

NINGDE ◀

◎ 林大津 总主编
◎ 龚帆元 主 编

福建应用翻译大全

A Panorama of Fujian

C-E Translations for Practical Reference



(宁德分册)



厦门大学出版社
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NINGDE

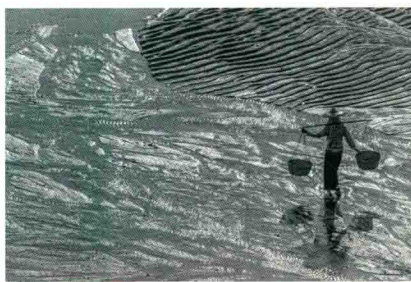
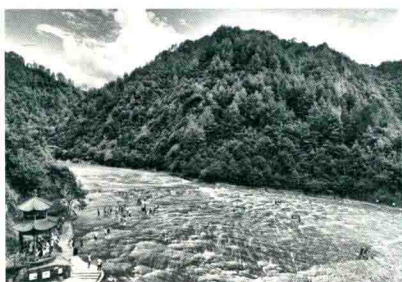


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总 主 编：林大津

主 编：龚帆元

编 写：龚帆元 龚葵珑

翻 译：龚帆元 蔡江云 林 艳 方 璐 王绪伟 龚葵珑

外籍审校：Andrew Werling, Michael Potts, Jane Haasnoot

Series Editor-in-Chief: Lin Dajin

Chief Editor: Gong Fanyuan

Compiled by: Gong Fanyuan, Gong Yanlong

Translated by: Gong Fanyuan, Cai Jiangyun, Lin Yan,

Fang Lu, Wang Xuwei, Gong Yanlong

Proofread by: Andrew Werling, Michael Potts, Jane Haasnoot

龚帆元同时负责本分册的主编、统稿和审校工作。

序

Preface

壬辰龙年正月初二那天,我无意间被 CCTV-9 正在播映的纪录片《玄奘之路》吸引,从下午看到晚上 7 点多。多年时光飞逝而去,然而其中内容久久挥之不去。玄奘十九年的西天取经,十九年的佛经翻译,令我浮想联翩、感慨万千。坦率地说,现行的学术评价体系和瞬息万变的时代节奏已无法容忍“十年磨一剑”,因此充分发挥团队精神,形成“众人拾柴火焰高”的集体攻关态势,各有分工,重点突破,统为一体,形成系列,如此大概可弥补无法单枪匹马“十年磨一剑”之缺憾。

谈及翻译,一般认为应用翻译(也可统称为实用翻译)是相对于文学翻译而言的,其范围涵盖经济、政治、文化和社会的方方面面,既涉及传统发展脉络,更展现时下风貌;大至区域政治组织构架,小至地方特色产品。这一切构成对外交流应用翻译的广阔天地。

然而综观全国应用翻译领域,我们既看到赏心悦目、富有启发性的亮点,也看到不少汉英翻译垃圾,有的贻笑大方,有的触目惊心。

正是这一现实问题催生了《福建应用翻译大全》系列,全省九大地市各分册陆续面世。此系列丛书服务地方跨文化交流,是汉英应用翻译规范样本,却不是唯一正确的样板。说是规范,因为眼下应用翻译的劣质产品往往是译者信手取自还不发达的电脑翻译软件,如果译者勤奋点,查查《福建应用翻译大全》,的确可以从中得到借鉴和启发,会大大避免“国际玩笑”;说它不是唯一正确的样板,是因为翻译离不开对语境因素的充分考虑,译者可能需要根据特定语境,对各分册提供的翻译表达法进行必要的创造性调整。

综上所述,《福建应用翻译大全》可以是工具书,供译者查阅参考,也可以是应用翻译教材,供师生讨论互动。希望这双重目的在读者的批判性阅读过程中得以实现,由此进一步提高《福建应用翻译大全》修订版的水平。

“一带一路,语言铺路”,虽然不是严格意义上的逻辑推演,但翻译跨语言、跨文化交流的桥梁作用却是显而易见的。在“一带一路”宏伟蓝图中,我省外语界同仁携手谱写语言、文化和翻译新篇章,必定大有作为。

是为序。

林大津

2018年12月21日

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第一章 自然地理与行政区划

Chapter 1 Natural Geography and Administrative Divisions

第一节 自然地理

1.1 Natural Geography

一、地理地貌

宁德俗称闽东,是海峡西岸经济区东北翼正在崛起的一座新兴滨海城市,位于长江三角洲、珠江三角洲、台湾三大经济区的中间位置,地处北纬 $26^{\circ}18' \sim 27^{\circ}40'$,东经 $118^{\circ}32' \sim 120^{\circ}43'$ 。东望台湾岛,西邻南平,南连福州,北接浙江温州。东西横距 235 千米,南北纵距 153 千米。全市陆地面积 1.35 万平方千米,海域面积 4.46 万平方千米。海岸线长 1 046 千米,居全省各设区市之首。

宁德市在福建省地层区划中属华南地层区东南沿海地层分区。境内除福鼎大部分和柘荣一部分地域属温州地层小区外,其余均属青田漳州地层小区。在地质构造带中,宁德位于闽东燕山火山岩断裂带北部,处在东南沿海火山岩带。其地貌基本轮廓形成于燕山运动末期,在福建省地貌区划中属闽中火山岩系中山地貌区和东部沿海花岗岩丘陵与平原地貌区。境内西北部有洞宫山、鹫峰山两大山脉,千米以上山峰 697 座,最高峰山尖海拔 1 649 米;中北部和中南部有太姥山和天湖山两条山脉,千米以上山峰 189 座,最高峰山尖海拔 1 479 米;东面濒临太平洋,海域内港湾岛屿众多,构成区内地势陡峻,其间杂有山间盆地,沿海一带夹滨海堆积平原。



1.1.1 Physical Geography

Ningde, traditionally called Mindong (East Fujian), is a fast emerging and thriving coastal city in the northeast of the Western Taiwan Straits Economic Development Zone. It is situated in the central area of the three major economic regions of the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta and Taiwan with its geographical location between $26^{\circ}18'-27^{\circ}40'$ north latitude and $118^{\circ}32'-120^{\circ}43'$ east longitude. It faces Taiwan in the east and borders Nanping in the west, Fuzhou in the south, and Wenzhou of Zhejiang Province in the north. Its east-west span reaches 235 kilometers and the north-south span is 153 kilometers, with a land area of 13 500 square kilometers and a sea area of 44 600 square kilometers. Its coastline is 1 046 kilometers long, topping that of all the cities in Fujian Province.

In the stratum divisions of Fujian Province, Ningde is a part of the southeastern coastal sub-zone of the southeast stratum of China. Within Ningde, most of Fuding City and a part of Zherong County belong to Wenzhou Stratum, and the rest are a part of Qingtian Zhangzhou Stratum. As to the geological belt, Ningde is located in the north of the broken volcanic belt of Yanshan Mountain of East Fujian, and in the volcanic rock belt of the southeast coast of China. Ningde's landform came into its initial shape at the end of the Yanshan Mountain Movement. In the landform divisions of Fujian Province, Ningde is a part of the mountain landforms of the volcanic rock areas of Fujian as well as a part of the plain landform zone and the coastal granite hills of East China. In Northwest Ningde, there are Donggong Mountain Range and Jiufeng Mountain Range, within which there are 189 mountains over 1 000 meters high. The highest mountain peak reaches 1 479 meters. Ningde is on the Pacific Ocean in the east with many ports, bays, islands and islets. Thus, its landforms are steep. Among them, there are basins among mountains and accumulated plains along the coast.

二、气候条件

宁德属亚热带海洋性季风气候,冬少严寒,夏少酷暑;气候湿润,雨量充沛;夏季最长,秋季最短;无霜期 235~300 天,年日照时数 1 711.7~1 916.0 小时,由于有 4 个高海拔山区县,气象要素的地理差异较大。全市年平均气温 17.8°C ,年极端最高气温出现在 8 月上旬,以福安的 40.4°C 为最高,全市极端最低气温除蕉城

区出现在 11 月 9 号外,其余均出现在 12 月 28 号,山区各县寿宁最低 -5.8°C ,沿海各县、市福鼎最低 -1.7°C 。年降水量 1 811.1 毫米,降水集中两个时段,即 5—6 月的雨季(前汛期)和 7—9 月的台风季(后汛期)。年平均有 3.5 个台风影响,暴雨日数年平均 5.7 天。特大暴雨和台风来临之际,给沿海渔民近海养殖、船泊作业及生命财产带来严重影响和巨大的损失,最佳旅游季节为 4—12 月。

1.1.2 Climatic Conditions

Ningde has a marine, subtropical and monsoonal climate. There are few extremely cold days in winter, and few extremely hot days in summer. Summer here is the longest season, and autumn is the shortest. The frost-free period lasts 235-300 days and the amount of sunny hours ranges 1711.7-1916.0 hours. Because of the four high-altitude counties, different areas differ a lot in their climate. The average temperature of the city is 17.8°C ; the extremely high temperature occurs at the beginning of August, at 40.4°C , which occurs in Fu'an City. The lowest temperature in Ningde is on December 28th each year except Jiaocheng District which is on November 9th. The lowest temperature among the mountainous counties is at -5.8°C in Shouning County. Along the coastal counties, the lowest temperature is -1.7°C in Fuding City.

The annual precipitation averages 1 811.1 millimeters and falls mainly during two periods: the rainy season from May to June (the first flood period) and the typhoon season from July to September (the second flood period). There are 3.5 typhoons and 5.7 extremely stormy days a year on average. The extreme storms and typhoons severely affect the coastal sea farming and shipping operations, causing huge losses as well as damage to life and property. The best time for tourism in Ningde is from April to December.

三、自然资源

1.1.3 Natural Resources

(一)土地资源

宁德市素有“八山一水一分田”之称。全市土地面积 13 452 平方千米,其中山地面积 8 522.3 平方千米,占总面积的 63.6%,主要分布在境内的西部、西北部、中北部、中南部地域,丘陵面积 3 699.5 平方千米,占全区总面积的 27.6%,主要分布在山地边缘,平原面积 5 106 平方千米,占 3.8%,主要分布在溪河两岸和丘陵地下

部,沿海溪河入海口,山间盆谷面积 224.8 平方千米,占全区总面积的 1.7%,零星分布在地山之间和溪谷之中,滩涂面积 439.7 平方千米,占全区总面积的 3.3%,分布于沿海岸线一带(即潮间带)。

2013 年,根据年度土地利用变更调查结果,土地总面积 134.32 万公顷,其中农业用地面积 117.42 万公顷,占土地总面积的 87.42%;建设用地面积 5.3 万公顷,占土地总面积的 3.95%;未利用地面积 11.6 万公顷,占土地总面积的 8.63%。

1.1.3.1 Land Resources

Ningde features 80% mountains, 10% waters and 10% paddy fields. The total land area of the city is 13 452 square kilometers, in which the mountainous land takes up 8 522.3 square kilometers, i. e. 63.6% of the whole area of the city. The mountainous land is mainly located in the west, northwest and central north and south of the city. The hill areas covers 3 699.5 square kilometers, taking up 27.6% of the whole area of the city, mainly situated in the mountainous land margins. The plain area is 5 106 square kilometers, which accounts for 3.8% of the total area of the city. It is mainly distributed along the banks of rivers, the lower reaches of hills, and the mouths of the rivers to the sea. The basin area is 224.8 square kilometers, which accounts for 1.7% of the total, sporadically located between the mountainous land and the valleys. The inter-tidal beach covers 439.7 square kilometers, which takes up 3.3% of the total area of the city, mainly located along the coast (i. e. the inter-tidal zones).

According to the annual survey on the changes of land utilization in 2013, Ningde had a total usable land area of 1.3432 million hectares, of which the agricultural land area was 1.1742 million hectares, which took up 87.42% of the total land area, and the land area for infrastructural construction was 53 thousand hectares, which covered 3.95% of the total land area, and the unexploited land area was 116 thousand hectares, which accounted for 8.63% of the total land area.

(二)物产资源

宁德物产丰富,粮食作物主要有水稻、甘薯、马铃薯、大麦、小麦、大豆、杂粮等。经济作物主要有蔬菜、水果、茶叶、食用菌、水产品等众多名优特产,已形成规模与特色。其中蕉城区飞鸾镇、三都镇一带,独特的地理、气候条件,成就了晚熟荔枝、龙眼、水蜜桃、四季柚、油柰、刺葡萄和脐橙等优质水果。

宁德拥有辽阔的海域,沿海岛屿众多,水产资源 600 多种。有鱼类 500 多种,

常见的海水鱼类约 72 种,淡水鱼类约 38 种。经济价值较高的有鳗鱼、石斑鱼、梅童鱼、大黄鱼、黄姑鱼、凤尾鱼、草鱼、鲢鱼、鲤鱼、鲫鱼、香鱼等 30 多种。其中官井洋大黄鱼、东吾洋对虾、二都蚶、沙塘剑蛭、沙江牡蛎等闻名海内外。

虾、蟹类:区域内约有 60 多种,以热带、亚热带沿岸虾蟹类为主。经济价值较高的虾、蟹类有长毛对虾、中国对虾、日本对虾、斑节对虾、新对虾、仿对虾、管鞭虾、鹰爪虾、毛虾、锯缘青蟹、梭子蟹、河蟹、日本眼蟹等 10 多种。

贝类:区域内约有 70 多种,以瓣鳃类和复足类占优势。经济价值较大的种类有缢蛏、牡蛎、近江牡蛎、菲律宾蛤子、杂色蛤子、泥蚶、结蚶、文蛤、厚壳贻贝、紫贻贝、翡翠贻贝、泥东风螺、栉孔扇贝、寻氏肌蛤等 20 多种。

水果:适宜种植的果树品种达 200 余种。福安、古田的水蜜桃,福鼎的四季柚,福安的芙蓉李,蕉城区、霞浦的晚熟荔枝和晚熟龙眼,屏南的无核柿,寿宁的板栗,周宁的雪梨等等,居水果之上乘。

食用菌:全市有真菌类上百种,已被开发利用的食用菌有银耳、香菇、蘑菇、草菇、金针菇、凤尾菇、茯苓、竹荪、猴头菇、灵芝等。

茶叶:宁德茶叶种质资源丰富,拥有国家级良种 11 个,省级良种 19 个,全市无性系良种普及率达 95% 以上,每年繁育良种茶苗 2.5 亿株,市内的福建省茶叶研究所保存茶树种质资源达 2 000 多份。

宁德特产有大黄鱼、剑蛭、二都珠蚶、紫菜、三都澳晚熟荔枝、晚熟龙眼、古田银耳、茶叶、红曲、柘荣太子参、惠泽龙黄酒、穆阳线面、福鼎槟榔芋、水蜜桃、油柰、福安葡萄、魔芋、金丝扣等。

1.1.3.2 Local Products

Ningde is abundant in agricultural products. The main food crops are rice, sweet potato, potato, barley, wheat, bean and millet, etc. The main cash crops are of a large scale, including vegetables, fruits, teas, edible fungi, aquatic products, etc. The unique geography and climate in Feiluan Township and Sandu Township of Jiaocheng District help to grow excellent fruits like late-in-season lychee, longan, honey peach, four-season pomelo, younai plum, thorny grape, and tangerine, etc.

Ningde possesses a wide sea area with many coastal islands and islets. There are over 600 kinds of aquatic products, among which are more than 500 kinds of fishes. There are about 72 sea water fishes and 38 fresh water fishes. Those of high economic value are over 30 kinds, such as eel, rudd, baby croaker, larger yellow croaker, nibeia albiflora, anchovy, grass carp, chub, carp, crucian, catfish, Especially the large yellow croaker from Guangjingyang Bay Area, the pair-prawns from Dongwuyang Sea Area, the cockle from Erdu

Township, the mussel from Jiantang Area, and oyster from Shajiang, are well-known at home and abroad.

There are over 60 kinds of shrimps and crabs, mainly tropical and subtropical coastal ones. Those of high economic value are more than 10 kinds, such as hairy shrimp, Chinese shrimp, Japanese shrimp, monodon, Metapenaeu, etc. and crab and mud crab and Japanese crab, etc.

Shellfish: There are over 70 species of shellfishes in Ningde. The shellfishes with lamella gills and gastropoda are the main kinds. There are over 20 kinds with higher economic value, namely: razor clam, oyster, Jinjiang oyster, Philippine clam, parti-colored clam, mud blood clam, striped clam, thick-shell mussel, purple mussel, snail, scallop, and muscular senhousei, etc.

Fruit: Ningde is suitable for growing over 200 kinds of fruits. The honey peach grown in Fu'an and Gutian counties, the pomelo in Fuding, the plum in Fu'an, the late-in-season lyche and longan in Jiaocheng District and Xiapu County, seedless persimmon in Pingnan, nut in Shouning, pear in Zhouning all are considered to be high quality fruits.

Edible fungi: There are over 100 kinds of fungi in Ningde. The grown edible fungi are tremella (ear-shape fungi), fragrant mushroom, mushroom, grass mushroom, gold-needle shaped mushroom, phoenix-tail shape mushroom, poria coco, monkey-head shaped mushroom, ganoderma and so on.

Tea: Ningde is abundant in tea germplasms, boasting 11 fine national varieties of tea, 19 of provincial level. The clonal fine breeding rate has reached 95% and 250 million fine tea seedlings are cultivated each year. The Fujian Provincial Tea Research Institute, located in the city, keeps over 2 000 fine species of tea germplasm resources.

The specific unique local products in Ningde are as follows: yellow croaker, cockle in Erdu Village, nori, late-in-season lyche and longan in Sandu Bay, fungi, tea, and red yeast rice in Gutian County, Taizi Ginseng in Zherong County, Huizelong-Brand rice wine, thread noodles in Muyang Township, taro, honey peach, and plum in Fuding, grape in Fu'an, magic taro, sweet potato starch noodles, etc.

(三) 森林资源

境内森林资源丰富,植物有 189 科,2 163 个种,其中孢子植物 27 科,67 个种;种子植物 162 科,2 094 个种。在地形、气候、土壤等环境因素的综合影响下,垂直