

浙江工商大学外国语学院英语语言文学重点学科资助出版

证券英语语言特色研究

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前 言

随着沪港通、深港通的推出,A股纳入MSCI指数等国际化进程加速,中国证券市场国际化的步伐正在提速。启动国际化步伐,是中国证券市场发展的一项重要战略。沪港通对我国证券市场国际化的促进作用。沪港通不局限于资金层面,不局限于引入几家国际公司,增加几个投资标的,而是整个市场层面的互联互通,是涉及资金、标的、市场机制、监管制度等各个层面的深度交融。中国经济的国际影响力提升和人民币国际化进程的顺利推出,既是中国证券市场国际化成功实现的前提和保障,也需要中国证券市场国际化的配合。在沪港通模式成功的基础上,未来以不同形式实现“沪伦通”、“沪美通”、“沪欧通”,实现我国证券市场与国际市场更全面的互联互通,都将具有现实的可能性。为了帮助国内外广大投资者适应证券国际化,本人阐述证券英语的语言特色,探讨证券英语的特殊规律,使读者能事半功倍地了解国内外证券市场和投资技巧,更好地掌控投资机会,把握市场的发展趋势。同时,这也是把英语语言学理论应用于专用英语的创新研究,使枯燥死板的语言学理论变得生动有趣,这对广大英语学习者和英语爱好者起抛砖引玉的作用。

多年来,本人养成了一个习惯:每天必看中国日报(China Daily)和路透社(Reuters)的行情报道(Markets)。后来看不到路透社了,就改看今日美国(USA TODAY)和ABC新闻(ABC News)的每日行情报道。中国日报的网址是 <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/money.htm>,路透社网址是 <http://www.reuters.com/article/>,今日美国的网址是 <http://www.>

usatoday. com/money/markets/, ABC 新闻的网址是 <http://abcnews. go. com/Business/wireStory/>。我从这些报纸中学到许多证券知识,本书的一些例子也是来自这些报纸,在此表示感谢。在撰写此书的过程中,我院浙江工商大学外国语学院柴改英院长院会上的话“可以把语言学理论用到专用英语去”启发了我,我儿子梅瑞贤教我电脑、画图和编辑技术,编辑黄静芬同志给我支持和良好建议,在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间比较紧,作者水平有限,难免有不当之处,恳请读者批评指正。

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1. 证券的概念和范围 (**Concept and Range of Securities**)

有些人认为证券就是股票,这也没错,因为我们往往把 Stock Exchange 说成“证券交易所”,把 Stock Market 说成“证券市场”,反之亦然。毫无疑问,股票属于证券,但是证券不仅仅只是股票,证券的概念和范围比股票广得多。英美报纸的行情报道 (Markets) 内容包含股指、股票、原油和贵金属期货、世界主要货币汇率的收盘情况。根据美国证券法,证券是指各种票据、股票、国库券、证券期货、债券、无抵押债券、利益证明或参与某种利润分配协议的证明、担保信托证、筹建经济组织证、可转让股权、投资合同、有投票权的信用证、证券证明、油矿、气矿或其他矿藏开采权未分配部分的权益;任何证券、存款证明或者组合证券和指数证券(包括根据价格而计算出来的利益)的卖空期权、买空期权、买空卖空期权、选择权或者特权;任何在全国证券交易所上交易的有关外币的卖空期权、买空期权、买空卖空期权、选择权或者特权;或者,从总体上任何被认为是“证券”的利益或工具,或者购买上述内容的临时的或中介性的收据、担保、保证等各种利益的证明。其英文定义: any note, stock, treasury stock, security future, bond, debenture, certificate of interest or participation in any profit-sharing agreement or in any oil, gas, or other mineral royalty or lease, any collateral-trust certificate, preorganization certificate or subscription, 0transferable share, investment contract, voting-trust certificate, certificate of deposit for a security, any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege on any security,

certificate of deposit, or group or index of securities (including any interest therein) or based on the value thereof, or any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege entered into on a national securities exchange relating to foreign currency, or in general, any instrument commonly known as a “security”; or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing(方春祥,2007:2).

2. 独具一格的名词、形容词和名词词组 (Unique Nouns, Adjectives and Noun Phrases)

2.1 名词(Nouns)

2.1.1 名词由其他词性转换而来(Conversion from Other Parts of Speech)

2.1.1.1 直接由动词转换而来(Conversion from Verbs)

1' U. S. stocks recovered from a late-afternoon slide to eke out small gains Tuesday, nudging the Nasdaq composite to its second record close in less than a week(Alex Veiga, 2016). (周二美国股票从下午后期的下跌中恢复过来, 小幅上涨, 在不到一周时间内纳斯达克综合指数两次创历史新高收盘。)

close(收盘)在这里作名词用。

2' A break occurred when it was announced prior to trading that the company was under investigation by a governmental agency for accounting irregularities or fraudulent activities. (公司由于财务不规范或欺骗行为正在接受政府部门调查, 并且在交易前公布该信息时, 这家公司的股票价格暴跌。)

这里的 break 作名词用, 相当于 breakout: 突破。指股指突破重要支撑线或阻力线, 股票暴跌或暴涨。

3' Loads should be paid by an investor who buys shares in a

local mutual fund. (投资者在购买收费共同基金股份时应该支付费用。)

loads 作名词用,“费用”的意思。

4'. Investors were encouraged by strong reading on U. S. retail sales, a profit beat from Citigroup and upbeat economic data from China. (投资者受到美国零售数据强劲、花旗银行盈利超预期以及中国经济数据乐观的鼓舞。)

beat 作名词用,“超预期”的意思;a profit beat:盈利超预期。

5'. One call contract give the buy the right to purchase, or a put the buyer to see 1, 100 shares of the underlying security in exchange for a premium. The seller of the contracts either of a put or a call is called the writer. (一份看涨期权给予买方以特定价格购买 100 股基础证券的权利,看跌期权则给予买方卖出 100 股基础证券的权利。期权买方必须向期权卖方支付一定期权费。期权合约的卖方,不管是看跌期权还是看涨期权,都被称为立权者。)

call: *n.* 看涨期权。put: *n.* 看跌期权。

6'. Pink sheets are a daily listing of bid and ask prices and the market maker's name for over-the-counter stocks not included in the daily NASDAQ over-the-counter listings. The quotes printed on pink sheets are published by the NQB and distributed to brokerage firms daily. 粉红小册:一份每日报价单,提供 NASDAQ 系统外的场外交易股票的每日买卖报价和做市商的名称。该报价被刊登在粉红色的小册子上,由全国报价服务公司印发,每天供给经纪公司。

bid: *n.* 买盘。ask: *n.* 卖盘。quote: *n.* 报价。

7'. Box spread is an option position composed of four different contracts—a long call and a short put at one strike price, combined with a short call and a long put at another strike

price, all of which are in the same contract month in the same commodity. (盒式价差是由四分不同的合约组成的期权头寸。以同一个执行价格买入一份看涨期权并卖出一份看跌期权,以另一个执行价格卖出一份看涨期权并买入一份看跌期权。以上所有的期权都基于一种商品并具有相同的合约月份。)

spread: *n.* 价差。

8'. Sheng Guo, Zhaopin's chief executive officer, Xinhua that the company planned to use the proceeds from the offering for business expansion and merger and acquisition deals(Xinhua, 2014). (首席执行官郭盛像新华社表示,公司计划使用此次发行股票的收益来扩展公司业务和并购交易。)

proceed: *n.* 收益。

9'. While a year-long freeze on IPOs that stretched from 2012 to 2013 has been lifted, stringent regulations are still in place. (尽管从 2012 到 2013 年的一年冻结的 IPO 已解冻,但是严格管理仍然没变。)

freeze: *n.* 冻结。

10'. Most retail investors who had borrowed money to buy stocks could not have a positive carry in 2015 stock swoon. (借钱炒股的大多数散户投资者在 2015 年股灾中不能正持有。)

positive carry: 正持有。指通过借款购买证券的融资成本比证券的收益率低的情形。相反的情形称为 negative carry (负持有)。

11'. Chinese investors turn to public floats amid falling returns in property, precious metals, virtual currency (Bloomberg, 2014). (在房产、贵金属和虚拟货币收益下降时,中国投资者转投于上市流通股。)

float: *n.* 流通股。

2.1.1.2 由形容词直接转变而来(Conversion from Adjectives)

1'. He is a long of exchange. (他是多头交易人。)

long: *n.* 多头。

2'. The Dow Jones Industrial Average measures the performance of 30 industrial stocks. (道·琼斯工业平均指数衡量 30 种工业股票的表现。)

average: *n.* 平均指数。

3'. Trading in actuals ultimately results in delivery of the commodity to the buyer when the contract expires. This contracts with trading in commodities of, for example, index options, where the contract is settled in cash, and no physical commodity is delivered upon expiration. (在现货交易中, 合约期满时, 需要将商品交割给买者, 这与指数期权合约中的商品交易正好相反, 指数期权合约只用现金结算, 且合约期满时不发生实物商品交割。)

actuals: *n.* 现货。

4'. Convertibles are corporate securities that can be converted into a set number of other asset at a pre stated price. The convertibles are usually designed as the sweetener, to enhance the marketability of the stock or preferred. (可转换证券是指能按事先确定的价格转换成一定数量的其他资产的公司证券。发行可转换证券是为了增加证券发行的吸引力, 提高普通股或优先股的市场流动性。)

convertibles: *n.* 可转换证券。

5'. Derivatives can be traded on regulated exchange markets or over-the-counter. For example, futures contracts are derivatives of physical commodities, options on futures are derivatives of futures contracts. (衍生金融工具可以在规范的交易所市场中进行交易也可以在场外市场中交易。例如, 期货合约