

新思维翻译系列教程  
总主编：王大伟 韩忠华

# 汉英翻译教程

（文学篇）

魏清光 编著



外文出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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## 汉英翻译教程(文学篇)

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# 前言

近年来,我国各地高校的翻译院系如雨后春笋般涌现,从本科生、研究生包括翻译硕士专业学位(MTI)直到博士生的翻译教育教学体系也已初露端倪。

然而,翻译教学现状与翻译实践现状却仍不容乐观。汉译英能力与英译汉能力不平衡。这既可以从翻译教师的切身感受又可在“韩素音青年翻译奖”参赛选手身上得以证明。“韩素音青年翻译奖”是目前我国最高的翻译竞赛奖,每届都吸引千余名选手参赛。据悉在第十七届“韩素音青年翻译奖”(2006年)大赛组委会收到的1093份有效参赛译文中,“汉译英”只有235份。这其中一个重要的因素,是我国目前的翻译教学厚“英译汉”而薄“汉译英”。图书市场上同样也是多英译汉教程,少汉译英教程。中南大学外国语学院屠国元教授也曾感叹:“遗憾的是,我国高校的翻译教学却滞后于社会的翻译实践,仍然沿用固有的教学模式,这自然在一定程度上造成多数学生汉译英的能力远逊于英译汉。因此,调整翻译教学的思路,重新组织有关专家编写高质量的汉译英教材,是当前高校翻译教学改革的重大研究课题。”

本汉英翻译教程的读者对象为英语专业本科生、研究生、高校英语教师及翻译爱好者,希望本教程的出版能为我国的翻译教学改革、提高读者的汉译英能力尽绵薄之力。同时对翻译爱好者提高翻译技巧,掌握翻译原则,从而最终提高实际运用语言的能力会有所裨益。

本翻译教程有如下特点:

1. 所选文章与高校英语专业八级考试汉译英文章风格类似,每篇文章长度控制在300字左右,以利课堂教学安排、译文讲评和翻译学习者练习。
2. 本书共分18个单元,每个单元由三个模块组成:两篇话题相似的语篇翻译、评析,汉英翻译技巧讲解和一篇翻译练习。
3. 每篇文章提供两个译本。对比揣摩不同的译本,有利于扩展读者的视野,洞悉两种语言的特点,提高翻译的灵活性和准确性,加深对“语无定译”这一普遍规律的认识,提高鉴赏能力,更好地掌握多种译法。
4. 译文评析直指翻译学习者常犯的错误,重点揭示汉英两种语言在语义、词语搭配、句法、修辞等方面的差异,指点迷津,以使翻译学习者少走弯路。
5. 本书所讲解的翻译技巧突破了一般翻译教材的常规。这些技巧实用、独

到,很多是著者自身翻译实践的总结。

在本书编写过程中,特别是撰写第二种译文时,得到王大伟教授的指导和帮助,在此深表谢意,还要感谢刘世芝先生审校了全书,提出了许多宝贵的修改意见。上海市教委预算支出项目资助了本书的撰写,也在此表示感谢。

限于编者水平,书中难免存在不足,诚请同行、专家和学者批评指正。

魏清光

2008年4月

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# 第一单元 邻里之间

## 【原文一】

### 张英与六尺巷

刘传玉

张英,安徽桐城人,康熙初年进仕,后累官至文华殿大学士兼礼部尚书。张英虽身为一品大员,但为官清正廉明,一生谦逊谨慎,对自己的子弟,亲属要求比较严格。他的一封家书引出一条六尺巷的故事,成为流传至今的佳话。

有一年,张英生活在桐城故土的家人要整修府第,但因宅基地界不清,与邻居方家发生了宅地争执。方姓也是官宦之家,互不相让,双方告到官府。因张、方两家都是高官望族,当地官府感到此案很棘手。张英家里人写信将此事告诉张英,希望张英利用官威、权势施加影响,赢得这场官司。张英得知事情原委,即针对此事赋诗一首,以诗代信,送回家中,诗云:

千里修书只为墙,让他三尺又何妨;

长城万里今犹在,不见当年秦始皇。

张英家里人接到家书后,理解了诗句饱含的息事和谦让的深意,于是遵从诗意立即让出三尺宽宅地,以表示对此事不再相争。方家人看到张英及其家人如此高姿态,也效仿张家让出三尺,结果形成了一条六尺巷道。此事至今仍不失为治家的典范。

## 【词汇预备】

大学士:Grand Secretary

尚书:Minister

礼部:the Ministry of Rites

家书:letter home

## 【参考译文】

### 张英与六尺巷

#### Zhang Ying and the Six-chi-wide Lane

张英,安徽桐城人,康熙初年进仕<sup>1</sup>,后累官至文华殿大学士兼礼部尚书。

**Version 1:** Zhang Ying, a native of Tongcheng, Anhui Province, began his official career<sup>1</sup> at the beginning of Kangxi's reign, and in time was promoted to Grand Secretary of the Hall of Wenhua and Minister of the Ministry of Rites.

**Version 2:** Zhang Ying, Grand Secretary of the Hall of Wenhua and Minister of the Ministry of Rites, was born in Tongcheng, Anhui Province. His career began in the early years of Kangxi's reign.

张英虽身为一品大员,但为官清正廉明,一生谦逊谨慎<sup>2</sup>,对自己的子弟、亲属要求比较严格。

**Version 1:** As a high-ranking official, Zhang Ying was just and honest<sup>2</sup>, and was strict with his children and relatives.

**Version 2:** Though a high-ranking official, Zhang Ying was just and honest<sup>2</sup>, and was strict with his children and relations.

他的一封家书引出一条六尺巷的故事,成为流传至今的佳话<sup>3</sup>。

**Version 1:** One of his letters home was the source of "The Tale of the Six-chi-wide Lane", which even today is widely known for its moral significance.

**Version 2:** Indeed, it was one of his letters home that gave rise to "The Tale of the Six-chi-wide Lane," a story whose moral truth lives on even into our lifetimes.

有一年,张英生活在桐城故土的家人要整修府第,但因宅基地界不清,与邻居方家发生了宅地争执<sup>4</sup>。

**Version 1:** Once, Zhang Ying's relatives in his hometown of Tongcheng wanted to renovate their house. But there was a dispute about the boundary of the property with their neighbor, the Fangs<sup>4</sup>.

**Version 2:** One year, Zhang Ying's relatives in Tongcheng wanted to renovate their house. But they had a dispute over boundaries with their neighbour, the Fangs<sup>4</sup>.





bors<sup>6</sup>. They gave up a piece of land three *chi* wide accordingly<sup>7</sup>, indicating they would not argue over the matter any more.

**Version 2:** Zhang Ying's relatives realized at once the message contained in the poem: to live in harmony with their neighbours was more important than any strip of land<sup>6</sup>. Accordingly<sup>7</sup>, they gave up the three-*chi*-wide disputed property to the Fangs. At the same time they indicated they would never again raise the issue.

方家人看到张英及其家人如此高姿态,也效仿张家让出三尺,结果形成了一条六尺巷道。此事至今仍不失为治家的典范。

**Version 1:** The Fangs, moved by the lofty stance of Zhang Ying and his relatives, also gave up a piece of land three *chi* wide. Thus there appeared a six-*chi*-wide lane. Even to this day, the story is held up as a good example of household management.

**Version 2:** These gestures of goodwill so moved the Fangs that they too surrendered property three *chi* wide. In that way there was created a six-*chi*-wide lane — a splendid symbol of household management.

## 【译文评析】

**评析 1:** “张英,安徽桐城人,康熙初年进仕……”,句中全部为名词的叠加,译为英语时需添加谓语动词,此句通过词性转译的翻译技巧来添加英语中的谓语部分。将“进仕”转译为谓语动词:… began his official career 或者 His career began…。此外,本句后半句的“后累官至文华殿大学士兼礼部尚书”,译文 1 将动词“累”转译为状语成分 in time,巧妙地避免了英译文中动词使用过多的问题。

**评析 2:** “张英虽身为一品大员,但为官清正廉明,一生谦逊谨慎……”“为官清正廉明”似包含了“谦逊谨慎”之含义,英语忌语义重叠,两个译文都将“谦逊谨慎”作了省译处理。

**评析 3:** “他的一封家书引出一条六尺巷的故事,成为流传至今的佳话。”汉语多并列结构,译为英语时最好能够按照英语的句法特点即主从结构来组织,译文 1 和译文 2 尽管措辞不同,但都把汉语的并列结构处理成了主从结构即主句加定语从句。

**评析 4:** “……但因宅基地界不清,与邻居方家发生了宅地争执。”本句汉语是原因(宅基地界不清)在前,结果(发生争执)在后,这是典型的汉语叙事方式。而英语的表达习惯是先结果、结论,再叙述事情发展的来龙去脉。两个译文都是把争执(dispute)安排在前,争执的原因(宅基地界不清)放在后面,照顾了英

语的表达习惯。译文1: But there was a dispute about the boundary of the property with their neighbor, the Fangs. 译文2: But they had a dispute over boundaries with their neighbour, the Fangs.

评析5: “……即针对此事赋诗一首,以诗代信,送回家中……”现代英语行文简洁,译文1的 in reply 和译文2的 answer 就表达了汉语“针对此事”和“送回家中”两层含义。

评析6: “张英家里人接到家书后,理解了诗句饱含的息事和谦让的深意……。”本句汉语中,“息事和谦让”作定语,修饰“深意”,行文很简短,但是细究上下文,“息事”即平息争执,“谦让”即要与邻居互谅互让,和睦相处。如果照此译为英语,信息就很丰富,句子较长,不太符合英语的行文习惯,因此译文1和2都没有将之处理作定语,而是把这部分信息另作一句处理,也即采取定语分译的翻译技巧。译文1: Zhang Ying's relatives received the letter and understood the meaning of the poem. It was advisable to end the quarrel and remain good neighbors. 译文2: Zhang Ying's relatives realized at once the message contained in the poem: to live in harmony with their neighbours was more important than any strip of land.

评析7: “……于是遵从诗意立即让出三尺宽宅地,以表示对此事不再相争。”若将“于是遵从诗意”机械地译出,译文就会显得较累赘。两个译文都是采取“非连接词并句”的翻译技巧,巧妙地以 accordingly 这一副词对应,既简洁又连贯。

## 【原文二】

### 声音的温度

查一格

那年,一场变故悄悄潜入我家。先是母亲生病住院,体质本来就羸弱的父亲,因为焦虑过度,也随即病倒,父母双双住进了医院。

太阳从西边落山,恐惧却从我的心头升起,那年我才十三岁。山村的夜色中,黑黝黝的远山像一副剪纸阴森地贴在窗户的玻璃上,偌大的屋子里,只剩下我和妹妹。山中的狼群,一声接一声凄厉地哀嚎,常常将我和妹妹从梦中惊醒。

我们住在一所山村学校里面,叫喊声未必能让远处的人家听见。忽然,我想起口哨——母亲上体育课时用的口哨。鼓起胸腔,我拼命地让全部的气流吹出尽可能最大的声响。渐渐地,我听见了家门前由远及近嘈杂的脚步声,大声

说话的声音。窗外交织着手电筒的光亮。我听见了乡亲们喊我的名字。开了门，一群人抗着锄头站在我家门前，他们都是周围我熟悉的乡亲，善良的黑脸，热切的目光，一群人由衷的关爱，驱散了我内心的恐惧。

自此以后，我开始相信，声音也是有温度的，它能把一种至深的温暖传递给那些处在孤独和恐惧中的人们。

### 【词汇预备】

变故: misfortune

焦虑: anxiety

口哨: whistle

锄头: hoe

### 【参考译文】

## 声音的温度

### The Temperature of Sound

那年，一场变故悄悄潜入我家。

**Version 1:** It was a year when misfortune sneaked into my family.

**Version 2:** That was a year when misfortune sneaked into my family.

先是母亲生病住院<sup>1</sup>，体质本来就羸弱的父亲，因为焦虑过度，也随即病倒，父母双双住进了医院<sup>1</sup>。

**Version 1:** First, my mother was hospitalized<sup>1</sup> with an illness. Shortly thereafter, anxiety for her overtook my father, whose health was already fragile, so both had to stay in hospital<sup>1</sup>.

**Version 2:** Mother was ill in hospital<sup>1</sup>. My father, far from robust, suffered such intense anxiety over her condition that he too was soon hospitalized<sup>1</sup>.

太阳从西边落山<sup>2</sup>，恐惧却从我的心头升起，那年我才十三岁<sup>3</sup>。

**Version 1:** As the sun set<sup>2</sup>, fear welled up in my heart. I was only 13<sup>3</sup>.

**Version 2:** That year, I was just 13<sup>3</sup>. As the sun set<sup>2</sup> and darkness closed, fear tightened its grip on my heart.

山村的夜色中，黑黝黝的<sup>4</sup>远山像一副剪纸阴森地<sup>4</sup>贴在窗户的玻璃上。

**Version 1:** In the shrouding darkness of the village, the faraway mountains seemed ominous<sup>4</sup>, like dark<sup>4</sup> paper-cut silhouettes pasted on the windows of my home.

**Version 2:** The distant darkening<sup>4</sup> mountains assumed sinister<sup>4</sup> shapes, threatening to breach the windows of our lonely home.

偌大的屋子里,只剩下我和妹妹。山中的狼群,一声接一声凄厉地哀嚎,常常将我和妹妹从梦中惊醒<sup>5</sup>。

**Version 1:** My sister and I were left alone in our big room. We were often startled from our dreams<sup>5</sup> by the shrill howl of wolves in the mountains.

**Version 2:** Left alone in the big house, my sister and I often woke trembling<sup>5</sup>, terrified by the savage howls of forest wolves.

我们住在一所山村学校里面,叫喊声未必能让远处的人家听见。

**Version 1:** Because we lived in a village school, cries for help were very unlikely to be heard by the villagers in the distant houses.

**Version 2:** We lived in the schoolhouse at a distance from other village homes. I realized we were beyond earshot of our neighbors.

忽然,我想起口哨——母亲上体育课时用的口哨。

**Version 1:** Then I thought of the whistle — the one used by my Mom for her P. E. class.

**Version 2:** At that critical moment I remembered the whistle Mother used at her physical education classes.

鼓起胸腔,我拼命地让全部的气流吹出尽可能最大的声响。

**Version 1:** Breathing deeply, I mustered all my strength to blow it as loud as possible.

**Version 2:** Taking a deep breath, I blew it with all the strength I could muster.

渐渐地,我听见了家门前由远及近嘈杂的脚步声,大声说话的声音。窗外交织着手电筒的光亮。我听见了乡亲们喊我的名字。

**Version 1:** Soon I heard noisy footsteps and loud voices from afar approaching the door of our home. I could see criss-crossing beams from flashlights outside the window. I heard my name being called by the villagers.

**Version 2:** Soon noisy footsteps and loud voices were heard approaching the door of our home. Outside the window criss-crossed beams of flashlights. From the darkness my name was called repeatedly.

开了门,一群人抗着锄头站在我家门前,他们都是周围我熟悉的乡亲<sup>6</sup>,善良的黑脸,热切的目光,一群人由衷的关爱,驱散了我内心的恐惧。

**Version 1:** When I opened the door, I saw standing there were a group of familiar neighbours<sup>6</sup>, all with hoes on their shoulders. The very sight of their swarthy faces glowing with kindness, and their earnest eyes filled with a sincere, deep concern, drove the fear from my heart.

**Version 2:** I opened the door on a crowd of familiar faces<sup>6</sup>. The villagers were there en masse, hoes at the ready. Tanned friendly faces, glowing with kindness and concern for our safety instantly dispelled my fears.

自此以后,我开始相信,声音也是有温度的<sup>7</sup>,它能把一种至深的温暖传递给那些处在孤独和恐惧中的人们。

**Version 1:** Since then, I have come to believe that heat also exists in sound<sup>7</sup>, and can bring deep warmth to lonely and fear-stricken people.

**Version 2:** From that experience I came to understand that heat can also exist in sound<sup>7</sup> and can bring warmth and comfort to lonely frightened souls.

### 【译文评析】

**评析 1:**“先是母亲生病住院,体质本来就羸弱的父亲,因为焦虑过度,也随即病倒,父母双双住进了医院。”重复是汉语的一大特点,同一词汇或词组可以在文中反复出现,以求准确或有力。但英语则忌重复,往往倾向于变换用词,用不同的词汇来表达同一意义,以求达到活跃文风的效果。本句汉语两次出现“住院”,并不给人枯燥的感觉,但是英译时要变换用词,以求活跃文风。译文 1 译作:my mother was hospitalized... both had to stay in hospital. 译文 2 译作:Mother was ill in hospital. My father... too was soon hospitalized. 两种译文都采用了“变换用词”这一翻译技巧。

**评析 2:**“太阳从西边落山……,”太阳总是从西边落山,因此 the sun set 就表达了“太阳从西边落山”的含义,加上(set)in the west 反而语义累赘。

**评析 3:**“太阳从西边落山,恐惧却从我的心头升起,那年我才十三岁。山村的夜色中……。”“太阳落山、恐惧升起、黑黝黝的远山、阴森地、狼群、哀嚎”等这些信息在这一段中是很连贯的,这些信息描绘了“我的恐惧”,但是中间加入的“那年我才十三岁”破坏了这种信息的连贯性。我们中国人的思维是环性思维,有时候呈跳跃性特点,将“那年我才十三岁”加在中间,我们读起来不会感觉不连贯;而西方人的思维习惯是线性思维,一环扣一环。比较符合西方人思维习惯的做法应该是把中间插入的“那年我才十三岁”调到第二段的段首,与第一段段首的“那年”相照应。That year, I was just 13. As the sun set and darkness closed... (译文 2)。因此,译文 2 的处理优于译文 1。



们往往要对英语进行 paraphrase, 同样, 汉译英也要 paraphrase 汉语, 真正搞清楚词汇在汉语句子中的确切含义。黄邦杰曾指出:“(翻译时)对本族语的用法也不能望文生义, 因辞寄意。一个译者对待一字一句, 都要如临深渊, 如履薄冰, 能如是, 则可以少犯错误, 少闹笑话。”(黄邦杰, 1995:50)

【例 1】你要在这种城市里住久了, 和她真正成了莫逆, 你才有机会看见她, 接触到她优娴贞静的风度。(《巷》柯灵)

You'll never have an opportunity to see it and savor its gentle poise until you have become truly attached to the small town after living there for a long time. (张培基译)

评析: 看到“接触”一词, 英语初学者可能头脑中马上就会显现出 touch 一词来与之对应。翻译时切不可将词语从上下文中隔离出来, 以字对字来译。“接触”一词在本句中的确切含义应该是“体会、欣赏”。汉译英时一定要仔细体味汉语词语在上下文中的确切含义, 然后再译为对应的英语词语。本句中, 译者将“接触”译作 savor(欣赏、品位), 准确表达了其确切含意。

【例 2】散步会使你消除疲劳, 紧张的心弦得到调整。(《巷》柯灵)

Taking a walk will dissipate your fatigue and relieve your nervous tension. (张培基译)

评析: 初学者往往不大会考虑词汇的上下文意, 而一味地拿孤零零的词意来对应。见到“调整”一词, 可能马上会想到 adjust 或 readjust 来对应。“调整紧张的心弦”实际上就是“使紧张的心情不紧张”, 那么这里“调整”的意思即为“缓和、缓解”, 对应的英语词汇理所当然就是 relieve/relax。

【例 3】你暖和了, 还不觉得疲倦的话, 你可以摸摸小孩子的下巴, 拧拧他的脸蛋, 做一点奇怪的样子, 给他嘻笑。(《冬夜》艾芜)

When you are recovered from cold and fatigue, you tend to tease the baby, stroking his chin, giving him a gentle pinch to his cheek or making a face to provoke to gurgles. (刘士聪译)

评析: “拧”对应的英语词汇即是 pinch, 但是 pinch 在英语中的意思是 to press tightly and usu. painfully between the thumb and a finger。pinch 在英语中语义较重, 如果以 pinch 来对应译“拧拧他的脸蛋”那肯定是不合“给他嘻笑”的, 因此译者在 pinch 前添加了 gentle 一词来减弱其较重的语义。

【例 4】我听他故事听得冷都忘记了。(《冬夜》艾芜)

I was so intrigued by his story that I did not feel the cold any more. (刘士聪译)

评析: 这里“忘记”不是 forget (to fail to keep in memory), 而是注意力转移



感觉不到冷了,因此译作 not feel the cold any more。

【例5】只是麦收时节,门前摊了麦子,奶奶总是要说:这块丑石,多碍地面哟,多时把它搬走吧。(《丑石》贾平凹)

At the time when wheat was harvested and my grandma, seeing the grains of wheat spread all over the ground in the front yard of the house, would grumble: "This ugly stone takes so much space. Move it away someday." (刘荣跃 译)

评析:“说”在这里的确切含义似为“发牢骚、抱怨”,故译作 grumble。

【例6】稍稍能安慰我们的,是在那石上有一个不大不小的坑凹儿,雨天就盛满了水。(《丑石》贾平凹)

The only thing that had interested us in the ugly stone was a little pit on top of it, which was filled with water on rainy days. (刘荣跃 译)

评析:“安慰”在这里如译为 console,则语义太重,译者将之处理成了语义相当的 interest。

【例7】其实中年是人生盛华的开始,不应贪懒,不应享受。

In actual fact, middle age represents the prime of one's life, allowing no indolence, no self-indulgence. (居祖存 译)

评析:“享受”本身没有贬义,但在在此上下文中有贬义。因此不宜按字面译成 enjoying life,最好译成带贬义的 self-indulgence。

## 【翻译练习】

中国民族自古以来从不把人看作高于一切,在哲学文艺方面的表现都反映出人在自然界中与万物占着一个比例较为恰当的地位,而非绝对统治万物的主宰。因此我们的苦闷,基本上比西方人为少为小:因为苦闷的强弱原是随欲望与野心的大小而转移的。农业社会的人比工业社会的人享受差得多,因此欲望也小得多。况中国古代素来以不滞于物、不为物役为最主要的人生哲学。并非我们没有守财奴,但比起莫利哀与巴尔扎克笔下的守财奴与野心家来,就小巫见大巫了。中国民族多数是性情中正、和平、淡泊、朴实,比西方人容易满足。

## 【翻译提示与注释】

1. 此处的“人”是指全人类,因此可译为 human beings, mankind, humanity, man (man 指“全人类”时须用作单数,且前面不能加冠词)等。
2. 前一“苦闷”宜转译为形容词。
3. 守财奴: miser/penny pincher/stingy person/scrooge
4. 莫利哀: Molière