高等学校教材·英语系列 TEXTBOOK FOR HIGHER EDUCATION



英汉互译理论与实践

(实务篇)

张燕清 席 东 编著

西北工業大学出版社

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【内容简介】 本书围绕英语专业高年级翻译教学的任务,阐述了实用文体的特点及翻译策略,探讨了文学翻译的方法。全书共分8个单元,介绍了新闻、广告、旅游、商标、文学、讲话、出国留学所需资料等文体的特点及其翻译策略,收集了近几年英语专业8级考试中的汉英、英汉翻译试题及其参考译文。每个单元后附有翻译练习,并在附录中提供参考译文。本书将翻译技巧与实践有机结合,有助于培养学生的翻译能力。

本书可作为高等学校英语专业高年级学生的教学用书,也可供爱好翻译工作并具有中等以上英语水平者自学参考。

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《英汉互译理论与实践(实务篇)》是《英汉互译理论与实践(理论篇)》的姊妹篇,是为培养和提高英语专业本科生的实际翻译能力而编写的教材。它具有较强的实用性,其目的在于使具有一定英语水平的学生经过培训,获得一定的汉英、英汉翻译能力。

本书共有8个单元,其主要内容包括:

- (1)新闻、广告、旅游、商标、讲话、出国留学所需资料等实用文体的特点及翻译策略;
- (2) 文学翻译的内容以及英语专业 8 级考试近几年的汉英、英 汉翻译试题及其参考译文;
 - (3)大量的汉英、英汉对照译例;
 - (4)每个单元均配有英汉互译练习;
- (5)附录1提供了本书各单元部分翻译练习的参考译文;附录2 提供了《英汉互译理论与实践(理论篇)》部分翻译练习的参考译文。

本书比较深入地探讨了实用文本的语言特点与翻译策略,其最大的特点就是用英语编写,而对于重要的概念和术语配有汉语解释。这是因为本书的读者主要是英语专业的学生,而英语专业学生的学期论文和毕业论文都是要用英语来完成的,课堂授课也以英语为主。本书旨在帮助读者以英语的思维来学习翻译中的问题,掌握解决问题的策略和翻译学的术语,学会如何分析原文、如何欣赏优秀的译文以及用适当的翻译方法来完成翻译任务。

书中也包含了一个单元的文学翻译内容以及近几年英语专业

Coursebook on English-Chinese & deciling and decision 英汉互译理论与实践 Chinese-English Translation

8级考试的汉英、英汉翻译试题及其参考译文,以期对报考英语专业研究生的学生有所帮助。

由于编者的水平与经验有限,书中难免会有缺陷与错误,恳请读者批评指正。

五分五季理论与天政。《长年》。 化主动性论与实践的

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文为失有 5. 孙单元, 其主要内内, 1. (1.)。

(1) 异国。广告、旅游、商标、铁路、出口, 軍等所要寄井等喚進支

本的 情点 及翻译策略·

20 文学 翻译 的 中容以 电英语 专业 8 风寒 截虫 心车 的双螺钉

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今 应范因为举行的读者主要是英语专业的产生,而疾语专业种

的学期伦文和毕业论文都是要用英语大笔混作。老学拉梁也被类翁

为主。上书号在帮助读者以英语的思维充分点条件的「超过

解决问题的表唱和翻译学的表语,学令与何兮四点之,如何成变得

序的译文以及用建当时配译方法来写成员比任务

在中屯包含了一个单元的文学出版内 生改及近日

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Unit 1 General Introduction to Journalistic English and Translation

General Introduction to Journalistic English and Translation

Journalistic English, which is proper to the news reporting in newspaper, broadcast, television and network, is one of the practical styles in modern English.

News Classification and and antibactor of

There are many kinds of news based on different classifying standards. According to the tools of disseminating, news can be divided into newspaper coverage, radio news, TV news, cable news and dispatches. According to the news contents, there are political news, technique news, cultural news, sports news, violence and crime news, disaster news, weather news, obituary, entertainment and miscellanies. According to the districts and bounds, it can be divided into world news, home news and local news. According to the event natures, there are hard news and soft news, in which the former one is also called spot news or straight news covering the objective reporting with freshness and seriousness, and the latter one is such a social news that are full of human kindness and can give rise to the feeling's fluctuation, meanwhile make the readers either cry or laugh, love or hate and envy or pity.

2. Headline writing should weet the following swent and

Hard news is what journalists refer to the daily news. It is a chronicle of current events or incidents and is the most common news style on the front page of the typical newspaper. Hard news is the factual account of significant news events. It is also called spot news or straight news.

1.1.2 Soft news

A soft news story aims at entertaining or advising the readers. You may have come across newspaper or TV stories that promise "news you can use". Examples might be tips on how to stretch properly before exercising, or what to look for when buying a new computer.

Soft news always has more words than that of hard news. This is a term for all the news that isn't time-sensitive. Soft news includes profiles of people, programs or organizations.

1.2 Structure of News

First we should know what a complete news story consists of: the headline, the lead, the body and the ending.

1. 2. 1 Headline

A news story is not complete without a heading, called a headline in journalism.

1. Headline plays five fairly obvious roles

- (1) They summarize the news, so that by taking a glance at the headline, the reader will know what the story is about;
- (2) They attract the reader's attention with large print and sometimes with language of shocking or sensational effect;
- (3) They index the news, i. e., rank the importance of stories by the size of the print and placement on the page;
 - (4) They decorate the page;
 - (5) Helping reader evaluate the news.

Since the headline summarizes the story, it expresses the theme, topic or subject of the story. By reading the headline, the reader can decide whether the story is interesting or whether it is worth reading.

2. Headline writing should meet the following rules

(1) Being specific. As with all forms of news writing, the use of specifics is better than generalities.

Note the following headlines:

One of the Lost Tribes of Israel Surfaces in India 一个被忘却的以色列部落在印度出现

Living in Amsterdam—The Best Way to See a City 生活在阿姆斯特丹——城市观光的最佳方式

(2) Being positive. Another custom most headline writers observe is phrasing headlines in a positive, rather than in a negative manner. This is based on the principle that a newspaper is supposed to tell readers what did happen, not what did not happen.

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(3) Expressing opinions. Headlines on stories dealing with opinion should show the source of that opinion. If a story is attributed to a secondhand source, this should be reflected in the headline.

大坝出现"大裂缝"?

资金是个"无底洞"?

三峡总公司辟谣:空穴来风的od add subsidered in the last state and a rest and a

Big Rift and Fund Shortage: A Rumor

Cops: Man Wanted in N. J. Arrested 警方称:新泽西州通缉犯已被抓获

(4) Representing the key point.

Accusers Accused 告人不成,反被人告请 wirw of relies and in this reason layers

Chinese Spaceship Returns to Earth "神舟"飞船返回地面。 And In Market

农民可放心的几件事 The Things That Farmers Needn't Worry About

3. Examples of the translation of headline

(1) Arafat Walks out of the Jordan Peace Talks (International Herald Tribune () 际先驱论坛》)

阿拉法特退出约旦和谈

- (2) MPs Want Tougher Watchdog (The Times《泰晤士报》) 国会议员要求加强监管
- (3) Corruption Reports Against Police Rise (The New York Times) 警察腐败,怨声四起
- (4) The Rod Comes Back (Newsweekly) 体罚之风又起
- (5) Death Takes No Holiday (Times) 死神无假期
- (6) Looking Back to Look Ahead (Times) 回顾中的前瞻
- (7) Decoding the Volcano's Message (Guardian) 揭开火山之谜

1.2.2 News lead

A news story is structured in an inverted pyramid because the reader, especially a busy reader, always asks the most important questions first and asks unimportant questions only if he or she has time. A support and I sequent space on a subject away.

A piece of news begins with a lead(新闻导语). It summarizes the basic facts of a story and conveys to the readers what the writer found out in the reporting. It must also catch the readers' attention and make them want to read the rest of the story. A news

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lead should include 6 elements, in "6-Ws": who, when, what, where, why and how. A sentence that gives a reader the answers to all the 6 questions will automatically summarize the story.

1.2.3 News body

The rest of a story is called the body. The body supports the lead in the classic inverted pyramid style, so that the facts and quotes are written in declining importance.

The body of a story can be written in other ways that depart from the inverted pyramid. A story can also proceed in a natural and chronological order. Sticking to a logical order will make it easier to write the story, as well as to allow the writer to keep track of his or her ideas and material.

1.2.4 News ending

Inverted pyramid stories don't need a strong ending since those hard news stories simply end when there is nothing more to say. But other kinds of news stories need a good ending. One way to end is with a catchy quote. Another effective ending is to conclude with a quote or anecdote that relates the story back to the main theme and leaves the reader thinking about the essence of the story.

1.3 Language Features of Journalistic English

News English is different from other writing forms in that it has its own distinctive features.

Firstly, as a type of written discourse, it must meet the general constraints of written or printed text. News readers are present only indirectly or implicitly. They are not even addressed, as may be the case in written manuals or textbooks. So there is no "you" in news except in quotation or sometimes in feature articles or editorials. It can also be found that there are no reader-addressed speech acts such as threats or accusations. If they do occur, they are addressed to the third parties; hence, distance is suggested toward implicit readers.

Secondly, news is public. Unlike personal letters or special-purpose publications, news readers are large groups. This means that an amount of generally shared knowledge, beliefs, norms and values must be presupposed.

Thirdly, news is impersonal because it is not produced and expressed by a single individual but by institutionalized organizations, either public or private. The first

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person and second person pronouns are absent in news. News stories are not stories of personal experiences, nor do they present beliefs or opinions of an individual; on the contrary, they are merely impersonal statements of facts.

Fourthly, news style is controlled by the possible topics of news. These topics are mainly national and international politics, military affairs, social life, violence and disasters, sports, arts, science and human interest, apparatus? human had unoul

Fifthly, news is impersonal writing, so everyday colloquialism, slang and specific lexical registers are inappropriate and admitted only within quotations.

Lexical features 1.3.1

1. The use of vogue words or buzzwords

Vogue words or buzzwords(时髦词) include novel words, words with novel meaning which is derived from old words and loan words. Look at the following examples:

(1) It's huge piece of multitasking for a man who is best at doing one thing at a time. 对于他这样一个善于一次做一件事情的人来说,这无疑是一项多任务处理作业。

"Multitasking" is a vogue word, which came into being with the development of computer science, and it means the computer's capacity of running several programs at the same time.

Other various new words as "cyber love(网恋)", "cyber economy(网络经济)", "talk show (脱口秀)", "DINK family (丁克家族)", etc.

(2) In Barcelona, office space in one of the new 44-story towers (the other is a hotel) at the Olympic Village has helped to ease the office crunch.

在巴塞罗那,把政府办公地点设在奥林匹克村的一栋44层的新楼中(另一栋是酒

"Crunch" means crush or be crushed noisily under one's feet, under wheels, etc. Here, it has got a new meaning, that is, great shortage of something.

2. Midget words

Midget words, just as its name suggests, refer to simple or short words. Central Bank Urged to Cut Rates 中央银行急于下调利率

3. Compound words

He learned the ropes at Fujitsu, a buttoned-down electronics giant that deals with

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blue-chip clients.

他摸清了在富士通公司工作的门道,富士通是一个以有钱人为服务对象的保守的电子产业巨头。

4. Borrowing words

Bonn had also told <u>Damascus</u> it did not intend to impound the tanks and expressed a desire to settle the issue cordially.

德国政府也向叙利亚表示,它并不打算没收这些坦克,也希望能和平解决此事件。

5. The use of idioms

(1) He said, "She introduced herself saying she wanted to get into journalism. I thought 'comes the hour, comes the woman', and I hired her."

他说:"她自我介绍说,她想搞新闻。我想,'她来得正是时候',这样,我就雇用她了。"

"Comes the hour, comes the woman" has another expression, that is, "comes the hour, comes the man". They both mean "来得正是时候"

(2) "I was never cut out to be a doctor," she said recently. "I got queasy, found it unappetizing and didn't find it stimulating particularly either."

前不久,她还说:"我根本不是当医生的料。当医生我感到不自在,觉得没吸引力, 也不觉得特别刺激。"

"To be cut out to be(for, to do)" is an idiom, which means "适合于;天生是干 ······的料"

6. The use of abbreviations and numbers

- (1) N. Y. officials want more DNA samples(N. Y.: New York)
 纽约市官员需要更多 DNA 样本

1.3.2 Syntactic features

- (1) Active rather than passive voice elegante much also some eshabe together
- (2) The use of quotations
- (3) The use of simple present tense
- (4) The use of the present progressive tense
- (5) The use of infinitive
- (6) The flexible use of simple and long sentences in I measure all panals and

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Rhetorical features

1. Alliteration

Alliteration is formed when words in close approximation start to end with the same letter. This poetic device is often used in the headline.

Soldiers salaries soar 十兵薪水剧增

Fad, fashion, phenomenon

爱好、流行、现象

2. Rhyme

Young wheelers, big dealers 驾驶摩托小青年,保险公司大主顾

3. Pun

Soccer kicks off with violence 足球开踢,拳打脚踢

4. Parody

A tale of two hearts (from A Tale of Two Cities) and the state of two hearts (from A Tale of Two Cities) 双心记

Necessity is the mother of invention

需要是发明之母

Criteria for Translation of Journalistic Texts

Journalistic English belongs to informative text. There are two generally accepted criteria for Journalistic texts, namely the principle of "faithfulness and smoothness". Faithfulness involves being faithful to the original content, views and style. Smoothness means being free from stiff formula so as to achieve readability.

Translation Methods

Generally speaking, literal translation can ensure the exactness and faithfulness

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required by hard news, and free translation can meet the need of vividness and elegance in soft news style, as well as wit and humor in language. For different elements of journalistic style, there should be correspondent translation methods. No matter which method a translator may use, he must basically acquire the technique of transferring smoothly between the two basic translation process: comprehension, which may involve interpretation, and formulation, which may involve creation.

1.6 Examples

(1) 自从新加坡政府放宽到中国旅游探亲的限制后,新加坡掀起了到中国旅游的热潮。

新加坡不少旅行社刊登大幅广告,组织前往中国的旅游团。新加坡报纸还为此出版中国旅游特辑,介绍中国各地的旅游景点和名胜古迹。据初步统计,开展中国之游业务的旅行社,数量多达30家。

不久前,新加坡《联合早报》刊登了中国旅游特辑,图文并茂地详细介绍了北京的万里长城;南京的石头城、明孝陵、紫金山;西安的半坡村;四川的峨眉山;安徽的黄山等旅游胜地。

新加坡报纸说,中国是世界四大文明古国之一,地大物博,拥有茂密的森林、壮丽的山河,有如利剑直插云霄的高峰、雄伟壮丽的瀑布、秀丽的湖泊及富有中华文化光辉的名胜古迹,令世界各国人民神往。

但是,更重要的是,中国具有 5 000 多年的历史,遗留下无数的历史文物、珍珠宝藏、古迹、名胜、宫殿及数不尽的雄伟建筑,令人惊叹不已。因此,这种种原因都促使中国真正成为一个令许多人梦寐以求的旅游胜地。

香港《大公报》,1985年4月

Translation:

Singapore has now relaxed restrictions on citizens going to China to tour or/and visit relatives and friends.

There follows a high tide of China tourism. Plenty of travel agencies put up big size ads organizing tourist parties for China. Newspapers bring out specials recommending touring areas in China and scenic spots and places of historic interest. A rough estimate puts the number of such agencies, big and small at as many as thirty.

A short time ago the *United Morning Post* came out with a special edition on tours in China—with plenty of pictures and captions describing and explaining such major touring areas, scenic spots and places of historical associations as the Great Wall not far from Beijing; the Rocks City, the Ming Mausoleum, the Purple Golden Mountain in Nanjing; the Halfsloping Village in Xi'an; Mt. Emei in Sichuan; Mt. Huangshan in Anhui; and other sights.

Unit 1 General Introduction to Journalistic English and Translation

Some newspapers say, China—one of the four countries in the world with the oldest civilization, with a vast territory and abundant resources, with dense forests and majestic rivers and mountains whose peaks pierce the clouds like so many gargantuan swords, with magnificent waterfalls and beautiful lakes, with historical remains underlining her glorious past—this China does attract tourists from all parts of the world.

But, most importantly, China is possessed of a history of over five thousand years, of innumerable historical relics left over from the long past, of priceless pearls and jewels, of historic sites and scenic spots, of palaces and edifices of superb architecture—all of which are to take your breath away. So, for a variety of reasons, China is indeed a dreamland for all tourists.

From Ta Kung Pao, Hongkong, April, 1985

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Clampbuster! (Excerpt)

Pony-Tailed, tall, gangly, looking younger than his age and quietly spoken, he reminds me of Neil, the hippy in *the Young Ones*, although he won't even give me a clue about his Christian name, so I end up calling him "Angle".

He is deadly serious about what he is doing. "I think it is time we reminded politicians that they serve 'us'. If we all stood up to them more, then we'd have something closer to a democracy." he says, "They regard motorists as an endless source of revenue without ever thinking through the reasons why we all have to drive so much."

The wheelclamp, says Angle, is the ultimate symbol of politicians' contempt for the public.

He says he does not have a problem with people penalized for parking, say, on red routes. Nor, despite threats from private clampers, does he have a gripe with them. "I know some of their scams—the tiny signs and decoy parked cars—but private property is private property and I've never done a private clamp."

His wrath is aimed at elected councils. "Whoever voted for them to go round side roads clamping cars which are not causing an obstruction purely to make money? No one."

Needless to say, the councils see it differently. "What this man is doing is illegal," says a spokeswoman for one of Angle's regular victims, Southwark Council.

He takes another sip of his lemonade—he gave up booze and fags a few years ago—and warns me: "You must shut me up on the politics. When I get going, I don't stop."

For the record, he voted for Mrs. Thatcher throughout most of her reign, then became a keen supporter of the Natural Law Party (the yogic flying brigade) and voted

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