

A HANDBOOK OF  
CHINESE FUNCTION WORDS

常用汉语虚词英译

(Chinese-English)

孙瑞禾 编著



商务印书馆

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## 再版前言

汉语虚词的翻译是英语学习的难点。处理好汉语虚词的英译，不仅可以体现译者的翻译水平，摆脱生硬的译文腔，也有助于英语学习者提高英语语感和英文写作能力。本书收词赅备，文辞雅训，体例精当，查阅方便，是译家学子案头的必备书。

本书曾于1981年由我馆出版，题为《汉语虚词英译》，深受广大读者及专家学者的好评。为完善此书，本书作者孙瑞禾先生花费多年时间加以修订，在原书基础上增加了许多例句，拳拳之忱，令人钦佩。

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2008年5月

# 前 言

本书是关于汉语虚词英译的研究。选收了 30 个汉语虚词，共汇集了英语的不同表达形式约 680 种。每种英语表达形式都有例句说明。例句附有汉语译文，并有注解说明各表达形式的原义、转义、用法、辨异和互见等等。这些汉语虚词表达为英语时大部分也是虚词，包括英语的介词、连词、助动词、副词等，反映出英语虚词的含义和用法。同一汉语虚词换成英语可有不同的表达形式，而同一个英语表达形式译成汉语也不限于一种说法。因此，本书尽量多举例句，多加注释，以便读者体会，从而灵活掌握。

本书适合于大专院校学生学习英语之用，也可供英语教师和翻译工作者参考。

由于水平有限，存在错误和缺点定所不免，衷心希望读者多加批评指正。

编 者

1978 年 7 月 29 日

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## 一、因 为

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
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## 43. PARATAXIS

## 1. BECAUSE/BECAUSE OF

- 金属被称为导体,因为它们导热和导电。 Metals are called conductors *because* they conduct heat and electricity.
- 正因这任务艰难,我们才试图完成它。 We attempt the task *just because* it is difficult.
- 只因他们懂得他们为的是什么,他们才干得这么热情带劲。  
It is *only because* they know what they are for that they are working with such admirable zeal.
- 这作品因为是诗人临死前的最后遗作而特别受人珍爱。 The work was prized *the more because* it was the poet's swan song.
- 一个人的权利实际上也是他的义务,因为他的权利也受他人的权利的限制。 A man's rights are, in truth, his duties, *because* limited by other men's rights.
- 由于地心吸力之故,我们永远被吸住在地球上。 *Because of* gravity, we are always kept on earth.
- 我们决不能因为取得了巨大成绩而就松懈我们的努力。 We must not relax our efforts *because of* the big successes already achieved.
- 人们通常因辩不过人家而彼此相骂。 People generally quarrel *because* they cannot argue.

注:“Because”表示最直接的原因或理由,偶尔也用省略句型。

本词与“since”,“as”,“inasmuch as”,“for”的区别,参看“for”的注。在一定的语句形式,也可以作“虽然”解。参看“虽然”类。

## 2. SINCE

- 因为凡是人都不能无误,我们都可能犯错。 *Since no one is infallible, we are all liable to make mistake.*
- 因为我们有十个手指头,所以数字十就成了全世界一切计数的基础。 *Since we have ten fingers, the number ten has become the foundation of all counting in all parts of the world.*
- 因为光比声传得快,所以我们先看到闪电,后听到雷声。  
*Since light travels faster than sound, we see lightning before we hear the peal of thunder.*
- 我们必须厉行节约,因为每一分钱在我们的国民经济建设中都起作用。 *We must practise strict economy since every fen counts in our national economic construction.*
- 一定是下过雨了,因为地面潮湿。 *It must have rained, since the ground is wet.*
- 有些例子,没有载起始年期,因为无法考证。 *In some instances the date of origin is not given, since unascertainable.*
- 因为这些东西的需求量不大,你可以便宜地买到。 *You shall have them cheap since there is little demand for them.*

注:本词从“时间概念”转成“原因概念”而获得“因为”之意。但也偶尔用于省略句型。

本词与“because”, “as”, “inasmuch as”, “for”的差别,参看“for”的注。另外尚可有“既然”、“已经”等含义。

## 3. AS

- 因为我没有把握,所以我不敢肯定。 *As I can't be certain, I won't be positive.*
- 因为热能使物体运动,所以是一种能。 *As heat makes things*

move, it is a form of energy.

- 可以给他一份, 因为他是朋友。 He may have one, *as* he is a friend.
- 这是件罕见的事, 因为只是很多年才发生一次。 It is a rare event, occurring *as* it does only once in many years.
- 光束因通过狭长裂隙而被衍射。 The beams, passing *as* they do through a narrow slit, are diffracted.
- 有一台机器闲着, 因为需要修理。 One machine was standing idle, *as* wanting repairs.

注: 本词与“because”, “since”, “inasmuch as”, “for”的差别, 参看“for”的注。

本词常用以重复某动词, 如例上面第4句及第5句; 也偶尔用于省略句型, 如上面最后一例。本词的含义、用法特别多, 就本编所列, 尚有“既然”、“虽然”、“尽管”、“像”、“按照”、“也”、“越”、“实际上”等。

#### 4. INASMUCH AS

- 有几个人因为起点太低, 不得不给以额外辅导。 A few had to be given extra coaching *inasmuch as* they had too poor a start.
- 因为我们是为人民服务的, 所以我们如果有缺点, 就不怕别人批评指出。 *Inasmuch as* we serve the people, we are not afraid to have our shortcomings pointed out.
- 因为他们对这工作都还陌生, 所以对他们的错误应予适当的宽容。 *Inasmuch as* they are still new to the job, suitable allowances must be made for their mistakes.
- 不可能指望他懂得多少英语, 因为他是从农村学校来的。 He cannot be expected to know much English, *inasmuch as* he has been educated at a village school.

注: 本式从“程度概念”转为“原因概念”而有“因为”、“既然”之意。参看“既然”类。

与“because”, “since”, “as”, “for”的区别, 参看“for”的注。

## 5. FOR

- 我们说一个瓶子空着, 里面没有东西, 这话实际上并不真实, 因为瓶子永远充满着空气。 When we say a bottle is empty and has nothing in it, that is not really true, *for* the bottle is ever full of air.
- 我很少去看医生, 因为我不怎么相信服药。 I seldom go to see a doctor, *for* I don't much believe in taking medicine.
- 至少, 如果我们失败, 将不是由于我们努力不够。 At any rate, if we fail, it won't be *for* want of trying.
- 说来高兴, 作物并没因干旱而丝毫受损。 Glad to say, the crops are not a whit the worse *for* the drought.
- 不要只因为一次挫败, 就放弃你原来决心想达到的目的。 Do not, *for* one repulse, forgo the purpose that you resolved to effect. — Shak.

注: 本词不论为连词或介词, 都可有“因为”之意。作为连词, 与“because”, “since”, “as”, “inasmuch as”大致有如下区别:

“because”着重表示客观、正式、直接的原因或理由:

- a. 用以回答“why”的问句。
- b. 用于“It is (because) ... that”的强调句型。
- c. 被副词修饰, 如“not because”, “only because”等。

“since”从“时间关系”而来, 所表示的“原因”、“理由”都不如“because”正式、直接。

“as”更属附带随便, 多用于口语。

“inasmuch as”为类似“since”的夸张形式, 属文字体。

除“for”外, 以上诸词都是“从属连词”, 独 *for* 为“对等连词”, 故对等短句之间的关系也最为松弛; 通常只表示一种附带或补充的解释或说明, 故只能位于句中, 从不位于句首。(独立成句时, 也可位于句首, 但实际还是作为前句的说明, 位于前句之后。)另作连词使用时, 只能作“因为”解, 不能作“由于”解。和“because”一样, 在“none the less”, “not the less”一类的组合中可以作“虽然”解。

## 6. THAT

- 要说我有所挑剔, 只是因要你进步。 If I find fault, it is *that*

I want you to improve.

- 书本如果有害,其有害特甚,因为它无法消除它造成的影响。

A bad book is the worse *that* it cannot repent.

- 她并不是忘掉了做家庭作业,而是因为忙着看护了一个生病同志。 Not that she forgot to do her homework, but *that* she had been busy nursing a sick comrade.

- 这行动,特别因为他孑然一身,而更为勇敢。 The act was the bolder *that* he stood utterly alone.

- 他因我对他提了忠告而不乐意我。 He took it ill of me *that* I offered him advice.

- 一个新时代已经到来;而特别因过去的卑暗而未来更为灿烂。 A new Era is come; the future all the brighter *that* the past was base.— T. Carlyle

注: 本词也常用以引进“原因”从句,主要见之于“not that, but that”, “the more that”, “in that”一类词组,以及一些表示感情的字眼之后。“in that”另列如下。“the more that”参看“特别”类。此外,本词在语句中尚可“虽然”、“尽管”、“像”、“竟然”、“真正”等含义。

## 7. IN THAT

- 这论证是谬误的,因为它以错误的前提为依据。 The argument is fallacious, *in that* it is based on false premises.

- 两种运动都对性格培养有益,因为两者都要求配合协作。 Both games are good for character, *in that* both call for team work.

- 战略和战术是彼此统一的,因为战术从属于战略而为战略目的服务。 Strategy and tactics are at one with each other, *in that* tactics are subordinated to strategy and serve the strategic aim.

- 批评与自我批评是必要的,因为它帮助我们改正错误。 Criticism and self-criticism is necessary, *in that* it helps us to correct our mistakes.
- 这一绝技,因为代表了一桩以德报怨的事例,而给我的印象特深。 The feel impressed me the more *in that* it was a case of returning good for evil.
- 动名词与分词不同,因为一个是名词,另一个是形容词。 A gerund differs from a participle, *in that* the one is a noun, while the other is an adjective.
- 英语字母是有缺陷的,因为它的二十六个字母必须代表四十多个不同的语音。 The English alphabet is defective, *in that* its twenty-six letters have to represent over forty different sounds.

注:本词组可理解为“in the fact that”之略,而从“在于”转成“由于”,属于文字体。参看下一式的“in”。当然,也不一定都说成“因为”,如:

- 通篇“科学”这关键字眼,甚至一次都没有使用,你认不认为这题名有些不当? Don't you think the title somewhat a misnomer, *in that* not once throughout the article is the key word “science” used?

## 8. IN

- 由于热切关心伤员,白求恩大夫完全忘却了自己的身体。 *In* his eager solicitude for the wounded, Dr. Bethune forgot all about his own health.
- 但是他们一度曾因孱弱而忍辱负重,现在因自觉强大而跃跃欲试了。 But once patient *in* their weakness, they now grow restless *in* the consciousness of their strength.

- 小张作为新来的人,第一星期按理不用承担这种义务,但是由于他对新生活的热情,根本不喜欢这一权利。 Xiao Zhang, as a new-comer, was of right excused such duties for the first week, but *in* his enthusiasm for his new life this privilege hardly pleased him.
- 首先走近他(指安全返回的营救者)的几个人,由于纵情欢慰和热烈欢迎,简直扑了上去。 The first few to approach him (sc. the returned rescuer) simply fell on him *in* their joyous relief and welcome.
- 他全心全意为他人服务,正因为这样,在紧张之下他自己的身体垮了。 He gave himself for others, and *in* so doing his own health broke down under the strain.

注:本词有“因为”、“由于”之意,特别在表示某种心理状态时。此外尚可有“按照”、“能够”、“正在”等含义。

## 9. WITH

- 工人们并没因胜利而松懈,而是更努力地争取作新的贡献。  
The workers did not relax *with* their victory, but strived harder for new contributions.
- 好多人因寒热而病倒。 Many were down *with* fever.
- 由于这警察的帮助,老太太找到了她丢失的女儿。 *With* the policeman's help, the old woman found her missing daughter.
- 金属因热而膨胀,因冷潮而收缩。 Metals expand *with* heat, and contract *with* cold and damp.
- 在防震工作中,由于震前,震情难以预测,所以对地震的了解,进展缓慢。 In the earthquake war, *with* the foe hidden deep within the earth before it strikes, knowledge comes slowly.



- 由于同房间的两个人都回家了，我就独住了一间。 *With both my roommates gone home, I have the room entirely to myself.*

注：本词在以下一些情况常有“由于”、“因为”之意：

- a. 在某些表示心理状态或生理状态的动词或形容词之后。
- b. 在某些表示伴随情况或原因的短语中。
- c. 在下式“what with”的词组中。

此外，本词尚可有“比”、“越”等含义。

## 10. WHAT WITH

- 一因地下雪滑，一因背上装备沉重，我们上山很不容易。  
*What with the slippery snow and the heavy equipment we were carrying, we had quite a hard job climbing up the hill.*
- 一因被弄醒，一因害怕被弄醒，她几乎没合上一眼。 *What with being woke up and being afraid of being woke up, she hardly got a wink of sleep.*
- 由于这事那事，我的时间全被占光了。 *What with one thing and another, my time was wholly taken up.*
- 一因过分骄傲，一因严重疏忽，兔子在和乌龟的赛跑中竟输给了乌龟。 *What with over-weening conceit and what with gross neglect, the hare managed to lose the race to the tortoise.*

注：本词组常用于两个以上并列的理由，故都与“and”相连，作“一因……一因”解。其中第二个“what with”可有可无。

## 11. BETWEEN...AND

- 由于惊恐和绝望，敌人终于投降了。 *Between panic and despair, the enemy at last surrendered.*
- 由于内忧外患，旧中国一直处在风雨飘摇之中。 *Between in-*