

新思维翻译系列教程
总主编：王大伟 韩忠华

汉英翻译教程

（实用篇）

王大伟 何绍斌 编著



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

上海市教委预算支出项目资助

新思维翻译系列教程

总主编：王大伟 韩忠华

汉英翻译教程

(实用篇)

王大伟 何绍斌 编著



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

汉英翻译教程.实用篇/王大伟,何绍斌主编.北京:外文出版社,2008

(新思维翻译系列教程)

ISBN 978-7-119-04941-0

I. 汉... II. ①王... ②何... III. 英语—翻译—高等学校—教材 IV. H315.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第065480号

汉英翻译教程(实用篇)

作 者 王大伟 何绍斌

责任编辑 史 敬 朱先权

封面设计 金伟良

© 外文出版社

出版发行 外文出版社

地 址 中国北京西城区百万庄大街24号

邮政编码 100037

网 址 <http://www.flp.com.cn>

电 话 (010) 68320579 / 68996067 (总编室)

(021) 63858303 (上海华海外文图书发行部)

(010) 68995875 / 68996075 (编辑部)

印 刷 上海松江华亭印刷厂

经 销 新华书店 / 外文书店

开 本 170 mm × 230 mm

印 张 20.75

印 数 0001 - 3000 册

字 数 410 千字

装 别 平

版 次 2008年6月第1版 2008年6月第1版第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-119-04941-0

定 价 38.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

前 言

本书编者长期在翻译实战中摸打滚爬,有大量的汉译英实践经验。曾在外文出版社、译林出版社出版过汉译英译作,多年来一直担任交通部航运白皮书英文译本的首席翻译,近两年担任商务部对外英文网站“中国-新加坡经贸合作网站”的英文主编。在大量的翻译实践中积累了丰富的经验。编者将翻译经验升华为翻译技巧与翻译理论,编写了多本关于翻译技巧的专著,出版了多本翻译教材。编者将翻译理论灵活运用于翻译教学,取得了良好的教学效果,该翻译课程于2007年被评为上海市精品课程。编者的翻译实践经验、翻译理论知识、翻译教学经验为编写本书奠定了扎实的基础,使本书能体现出以下这些特色:

1. 本书注重翻译材料的选择,包括大量热点问题,如经贸、金融、旅游、外交、科技等实用性内容,是我国社会、经济发展中迫切需要的内容,对学生参加人事部的三级、二级翻译资格考试、上海市的中、高级口译证书考试大有裨益。

2. 本书注意控制难度,不太常见的汉语句式、内容被有意识地删除或修改,所以比较适合全国大多数高校的学生,特别是非重点大学学生。

3. 为了拓展学生的视野,发展批判性思维,本书提供两种不同的译文。第二种译文大都是本书编者自己的翻译。由于我们自己动手翻译,对翻译中的要点体会较深,容易发现值得讲评的语言点,能有意识地将各种微观翻译技巧和汉英差异融入翻译之中。

4. 本书介绍的翻译技巧十分新颖实用,突破了一般翻译教材的常规,包含了学生急需掌握的微观技巧、最新的翻译理论研究成果,如译者的主体性、电脑网络技术在翻译中的应用等。

5. 本书的“词语扩展”一节所收录的词语是从编者收集的大量词语中精选出来的,删除了过于简单和过于冷僻的词语,专挑学生特别需要的词语,特别是当今社会中常用的新词语,富有时代气息。

6. 上海海事大学教务处上海市精品课程栏目含有本教程部分内容的电子版。

本书收集材料时,得到魏清光老师的大力帮助,在此深表感谢。还要感谢刘世芝先生审校了全书,提出了很多宝贵的意见。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。

本书可作为高等院校、高等职业专科学校以及成人继续教育学院英语翻译课的教材,也可作为公共外语研究生和英语自学者的实用参考书。

王大伟

2008年4月

目 录

第一单元	教育	(1)
第二单元	科技	(18)
第三单元	生物技术	(37)
第四单元	旅游	(50)
第五单元	宏观经济	(65)
第六单元	投资贸易	(86)
第七单元	金融、股票	(104)
第八单元	体育	(123)
第九单元	农业	(141)
第十单元	产业	(160)
第十一单元	健康	(179)
第十二单元	环境	(199)
第十三单元	外交	(218)
第十四单元	国际事务	(234)
第十五单元	精神文明、文化	(252)
第十六单元	地区发展	(271)
第十七单元	社会保障	(289)
第十八单元	政策、方针	(305)

第一单元 教育

【原文一】

耶鲁的大多数历史课程每周都要上两三次大课,参加一次讨论课,还要完成残酷的 200 页乃至更多的阅读,每学期有期中和期末考试,还要提交两篇论文。开始时就连听课时记笔记和按时完成阅读都是令人望而生畏的挑战,写论文就像是恶梦一般。通常,从论文布置下来的那一刻起,我的麻烦就开始了,论文的题目是不确定的,比如:“自选有关古希腊史的任何一个题目”、“从 50 本有关中世纪史的书单中自选一本写书评”,或是“从卡尔·马克思的《资本论》与法国思想家阿列克西·德·托克维尔所写的《论美国的民主》中选出的章节进行比较与对照”。而最终要达到的是,一篇论文有着前后呼应的论点,这些论点从很多书籍或杂志文章中得到支撑与思路。这种作业的潜台词是:你在论文中所说的一切,必须反映出你自己的思想,因此简单地重复某一教授的观点或是书里的什么内容,将不会使你获得好成绩。在耶鲁上学的第一周,我们就牢牢记住了剽窃在学术领域是一种重罪,每年都有学生因剽窃而受到惩罚。

【词汇预备】

卡尔·马克思 Karl Marx

《资本论》*Das Kapital*

阿列克西·德·托克维尔 Alexis de Tocqueville

《论美国的民主》*Democracy in America*

潜台词 subtext; unspoken warning; implied meaning

剽窃 plagiarism

【参考译文】

耶鲁的大多数历史课程每周都要上两三次大课,参加一次讨论课,还要完成残酷的 200 页乃至更多的阅读¹,每学期有期中和期末考试,还要提交两篇论

文。

Version 1: What I faced in my Yale History course were: Every week two or three hours of lectures, a discussion seminar/group, and two hundred or more pages of assigned reading, which were horrible;¹ and there were also a midterm exam, a final exam, and two term papers.

Version 2: Most history classes at Yale require attending two or three lectures a week, a weekly discussion section, relentless reading assignments of 200 or more pages a week,¹ a midterm and final exam, and two papers.

开始时就连听课时记笔记²和按时完成阅读都是令人望而生畏的挑战,写论文就像是恶梦一般³。

Version 1: At the beginning, just taking notes on lectures² and finishing the reading on time were daunting challenges; writing papers was nightmarish³.

Version 2: In the early stage, even taking lecture notes² and completing reading assignments constituted formidable tasks. Writing the essays was still more of a torture³.

通常,从论文布置下来的那一刻起,我的麻烦就开始了,

Version 1: My trouble with papers generally started the moment they were assigned.

Version 2: Normally, my problem began as soon as I was assigned essay topics.

论文的题目是不确定的,比如:“自选⁴有关古希腊史的任何一个题目”、“从50本有关中世纪史的书单中自选一本写书评”,或是“从卡尔·马克思的《资本论》与法国思想家阿列克西·德·托克维尔所写的《论美国的民主》中选出的章节进行比较与对照”。

Version 1: The topics were indeterminate, e. g. “write about any topic of your choice⁴ in ancient Greek history”, “write a book review for a book of your choice from the reading list of fifty books on medieval history” or “compare and contrast selected passages from Karl Marx’s *Das Kapital* and Alexis de Tocqueville’s *Democracy in America*.”

Version 2: They were not fixed. For example, “Choose⁴ a subject from ancient Greek history”, “Write a review of a book selected from the fifty-book list of medieval history”, “Pick several passages from Marx’s *Das Kapital* and de Tocqueville’s *Democracy in America*. Compare and contrast them.”

而最终要达到的是⁵，一篇论文有着前后呼应的论点，这些论点从很多书籍或杂志文章中得到支撑与思路。

Version 1: The expected end result is⁵ a paper making a coherent argument that draws its supporting evidence or ideas from several books or journal articles.

Version 2: What I was⁵ supposed to produce was an essay with a coherent theme, supported by material and ideas from other books and journals.

这种作业的潜台词⁶是：你在论文中所说的一切，必须反映出你自己的思想，因此简单地重复某一教授的观点或是书里的什么内容，将不会使你获得好成绩。

Version 1: The subtext⁶ to such assignments is: whatever you say in the paper has to reflect your own thinking; hence simply repeating the professor's opinions or whatever is in the readings will not get you very far.

Version 2: Between the lines of those assignments was the unspoken warning⁶ that what you wrote had to be your own ideas. It wouldn't do simply to parrot the professor's views or what you came across in your reading.

在耶鲁上学的第一周，我们就牢牢记住了剽窃⁷在学术领域是一种重罪，每年都有学生因剽窃⁷而受到惩罚。

Version 1: In the first week of my Yale career it was hammered home to us that plagiarism⁷ was the capital crime in the academic world. Each year there are students who are punished for plagiarizing⁷.

Version 2: Starting on day one (week one) at Yale, we had to remember that plagiarism⁷ was heinous academic crime. Punishment for that⁷ fell on a few students every year.

【译文评析】

评析 1: 汉语具有意合的特点，通常结构比较松散。英语口语体也含有松散的结构，但书面语体则比较紧凑。以上译文 1 结构松散，符合英语口语体的特点；译文 2 文字紧凑，体现了书面语体的特点。

评析 2: 要翻译“听课时记笔记”，最啰嗦的办法是一个字一个字地翻，如 take notes while listening to the lectures。但鉴于汉语动词多，英语动词少，不妨简化为 take notes on lectures。又考虑到现代英语中前置结构的使用越来越普遍，译文还可进一步简化为 take lecture notes。

评析 3: “恶梦一般”可直接译成 nightmarish。如学生、考生的词汇量有局

限可使用较常见的词 *nightmare*, 也即可译成 *was like a nightmare*。如果词汇量严重不足, 不妨翻译出一个大意: *was extremely painful, was still more of a torture* 等。

评析 4: 汉译英中常需要进行词类转换, 鉴于汉语句子中频繁使用动词, 而一个英语句子中往往只有一个主要的动词, 所以将汉语动词转换成英语名词或其他词类是一种常见的翻译方法。对于以上翻译中的“自选”, 学生往往会译成英语动词 *choose* 或 *select*, 其实也可使用名词 *choice* (见译文 2), 显得更为正式。

评析 5: 汉语的时态比较模糊, 原汉语中的“是”究竟是过去时还是现在时, 似乎都有可能。译文 1 使用现在时 *is*, 表达了这是从过去到现在始终是如此的语义, 译文 2 使用过去时 *was*, 表示在描述当时的情况 (当然并不是说现在一定并非如此), 两者都说得通。

评析 6: 翻译较难的词汇, 如“潜台词”时, 如果不知道准确的英语对应词, 可翻译出其大意, 如 *the implied message, Between the lines of... was the unspoken warning* 等。

评析 7: 汉语喜欢重复, “剽窃”连用两次很正常; 但英语经不起重复。解决办法可以是使用替换实词, 也可使用代词。以上译文 1 使用了替代实词 *plagiarizing*, 译文 2 则使用了代词 *that*, 都比重复使用 *plagiarism* 好。

【原文二】

为了促进教育发展和教育公平, 我们将采取两项重大措施:

一是从今年新学年开始, 在普通本科高校、高等职业学校和中等职业学校建立健全国家奖学金、助学金制度, 为此中央财政支出将由上年 18 亿元增加到 95 亿元, 明年将安排 200 亿元, 地方财政也要相应增加支出。同时, 继续落实国家助学贷款政策, 使困难家庭的学生能够上得起大学、接受职业教育。这是继全部免除农村义务教育阶段学杂费之后, 促进教育公平的又一件大事。

二是在教育部直属师范大学实行师范生免费教育, 建立相应的制度。这个具有示范性的举措, 就是要进一步形成尊师重教的浓厚氛围; 就是要培养大批优秀的教师; 就是要提倡教育家办学, 鼓励更多的优秀青年终身做教育工作者。

【词汇预备】

本科高校 *undergraduate college/university/institution*

高等职业学校 *vocational college*

中等职业学校 (secondary) *vocational school*

奖学金 *scholarship*

助学金 tuition assistance

中央财政 funds from the central government

国家助学贷款 the state student loan

义务教育 compulsory education

学杂费 tuition and miscellaneous fees

【参考译文】

为了促进教育发展¹和教育公平,我们将采取两项重大措施:

Version 1: We will adopt two major measures to promote development of¹ education and fairness in education.

Version 2: Two important measures will be adopted to promote/advance¹ education and ensure it provides equal opportunities for all.

一是从今年新学年开始,在普通本科高校、高等职业学校和中等职业学校建立健全国家奖学金、助学金制度,为此²中央财政支出将由上年 18 亿元增加到 95 亿元,明年将安排 200 亿元,地方财政也要相应增加支出。

Version 1: One, a system of national scholarships and tuition assistance will go into operation this school year for regular undergraduate institutions, vocational colleges and secondary vocational schools. Funds appropriated for this purpose² by the central government will be increased from 1.8 billion yuan of last year to 9.5 billion yuan this year, and 20 billion yuan next year, and local governments should allocate corresponding amounts.

Version 2: First: Students in regular undergraduate institutions, vocational colleges and secondary vocational schools will (be able to) benefit from a new national system of financial help in the form of scholarships and grants for tuition. For this purpose², funds from the central government will be raised from last year's 1.8 billion yuan to this year's 9.5 billion yuan, and then to next year's 20 billion yuan; and similar funds should come from local governments.

同时,继续落实³国家助学贷款政策,使困难家庭的学生⁴能够上得起大学、接受职业教育。

Version 1: We will also continue to offer³ the state student loan to enable children from families with financial difficulties⁴ to attend college or receive vocational education.

Version 2: Moreover, to assist less-privileged children⁴ to meet the costs of post-secondary education or vocational training, the availability³ of the state stu-

dent loans will continue.

这是继全部免除农村义务教育阶段学杂费之后,促进教育公平的又一件大事。

Version 1: This is another major move we are taking to promote fairness in education following on the exemption of all tuition and miscellaneous fees for rural compulsory education students.

Version 2: After our abolition of tuition and associated expenses previously imposed on rural compulsory education students, this is another step we are taking to guarantee fairness in education.

二是在教育部直属师范大学实行师范生免费教育⁵,建立相应的制度。

Version 1: Two, a system of free education will be established⁵ for students in teacher colleges directly under the Ministry of Education and set up a corresponding system.

Version 2: Secondly: Tuition will be waived⁵ for students in teachers' colleges under the Ministry of Education, and a system for the purpose is to be established.

这个具有示范性的举措,就是要进一步形成尊师重教⁶的浓厚氛围;⁷就是要培养大批优秀的教师;就是要提倡教育家办学,鼓励更多的优秀青年终身做教育工作者。

Version 1: This measure is designed to demonstrate to the general public the importance of education, to create an atmosphere of respecting teachers and valuing education⁶ in society, to⁷ produce large numbers of outstanding teachers, and to encourage prominent educators to run schools and more outstanding young people to become lifelong educators.

Version 2: This demonstrative/exemplary measure intends to foster an atmosphere of respecting teachers and teaching⁶ so that⁷ large numbers of prominent/distinguished teachers will emerge, education will be administered by educators/educationists, and more outstanding young people are encouraged to devote themselves to education all their lives.

【译文评析】

评析 1: 汉语往往有不少隐性的语义重叠,在“促进教育发展”中,“促进”(即“促使前进”)已经隐含了“发展”之义。而英语由于多音节单词多,其语音上的效率不如汉语高,所以必须在用词上高度精炼以弥补损失。“促进教育发展”

不一定要译成 promote development of education, 可简单译成 promote education。

评析 2: 译文 1 的衔接似不如译文 2。在 Funds appropriated for this purpose by the central government 中, “for this purpose” 与前面一句隔开了, “Funds appropriated” 又与 “by the central government” 隔开了。译文 2 的语义衔接更为紧密、顺畅, “For this purpose” 直接与前面一句衔接, “funds” 与 “from the central government” 紧密相连。

评析 3: 对于原汉语中的“落实”, 译文 1 使用了动词 offer。译文 2 使用抽象名词 availability, 使语言显得更为正式庄重。

评析 4: 译文 1 将“困难家庭的学生”直译成 children from families with financial difficulties, 没有错, 但还有其他处理办法。事实上, 英语中有很多委婉语, 现代英语使用日益频繁。例如, 对于空袭造成的平民伤亡, 西方记者不一定直接报道为 civilian casualties, 有时他们委婉地称之为 collateral damage (附带损害), 以避免为本国军队抹黑。同样, “贫困学生”如直接译成 poor/impooverished students, 可能会使这批学生感到没有面子。以上译文 2 改用 less-privileged children, 字面的语义仅仅是“特权少了一些的孩子”, 语气比较缓和, 给贫困学生留了面子。

评析 5: 译文 1 选自官方公布的译文。其中 a system of 是添加上去的字, 可有可无。最好不要无故添加可有可无的词, 可将 a system of 删除, 也可采用译文 2 的办法。

评析 6: 汉语讲究双音与四字格, 仅说“尊师教”不通顺, 应说“尊师重教”, 其意思就是“尊重师与教”或“尊重教师与教育”。英译时不一定要啰嗦地译出两个动词 respecting 与 valuing, 可采用“提取公因式”的办法, 合用一个英语单词 respecting。

评析 7: 汉语含有很多并列的、松散的分句, 英译时不一定要照搬这种并列结构, 可考虑采用主从结构。译文 2 采用 so that 引导出从句, 符合英语行文习惯。译文 1 采用 to 引导出表示目的的从属部分, 也可行。鉴于被引导的从属部分较长, 使用引导从句的 so that 能给读者留出更多的喘息时间, 因而更合适。

【汉英翻译技巧】

词类转换

在汉英翻译中可进行各种词类的转换, 例如汉语动词转成英语名词、形容词、介词, 汉语形容词或副词转换成英语名词, 汉语名词转换成英语动词, 等等。其中, 汉语动词转为英语抽象名词尤为普遍。高校的常用翻译教材, 如张培基、

吕瑞昌、冯庆华等编撰的翻译教材,均将这种转换列在第一位。试看以下各例:

【例 1】 中国政府承诺不对无核国家使用核武器。

如不注意词性转换,译文可能是: The Chinese government undertakes not to use (that it will not use) nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries. 这种译文显得有些口语化,不够庄重。不如改用抽象名词 non-use: The Chinese government undertakes non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries.

【例 2】 禁止任何叛国、分裂国家、煽动叛乱及窃取国家机密的行为。

译文 1: to prohibit any act of treason, acts to split the country, incite rebellion and steal state secrets.

译文 2: to prohibit any act of treason, secession, sedition and theft of state secrets.

以上译文 1 使用 split, incite, steal 等动词,虽然语义正确,但似乎不够庄重。译文 2 使用抽象名词,因而显得文字严谨,适合正式法律条文的风格。

【例 3】 技术引进合同应当订明下列事项:(一)……(四)引进技术的保密义务,改进技术的归属和分享。

译文 1: ... (4) provisions on the obligation to keep confidential the imported technology, and ownership of the right to copy any improvements made to the technology.

译文 2: ... (4) provisions on the confidentiality obligation as regards the imported technology, and ownership of the right to copy any improvements made to the technology.

对于“保密”这一动作,译文 1 使用相应的动词 keeping confidential,显得过于口语化。译文 2 转用英语抽象名词 confidentiality,在法律文件中显得较为得体。

【例 4】 这次十三届八中全会开得好。

译文 1: The recent Eighth Plenary Session of the Thirteenth Central Committee was a successful meeting.

译文 2: The recent Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee was a success.

“开得好”很少有人直译为动词 was well conducted。以上译文 1 使用具体名词 a successful meeting 比较常见;译文 2 则将其浓缩为一个名词 a success,更为简练。

【词语扩展】

普及九年制义务教育 make the nine-year compulsory/obligatory/free educa-

tion universal

扫盲 eliminate illiteracy

计算机扫盲 eliminate computer illiteracy

民办学校 schools run by non-governmental sectors

自学考试 examination for self-taught students.

该校实行学分制。The university adopts a credit system.

须修满 160 学分才能毕业。It takes 160 credits to graduate.

应试教育 examination-oriented education

素质教育 education for all-around development; quality-oriented education

创新精神 creativity/innovation

实践能力 practical ability

大学生创业 university students' innovative undertaking

自费留学 self-funded study abroad

海外留学人员 Chinese students and scholars studying abroad

托福热降温了。The TOEFL fever/craze has cooled down.

考研 take part in the entrance exams for postgraduate schools

考研热 the craze for graduate school

大专生 junior college students; associate-degree students

该硕士生正在进行论文答辩。The master-degree student is giving an oral defense of his/her thesis.

举行博士生论文答辩会 give the doctoral student/candidate an oral examination on his/her dissertation

博士 a doctorate holder

博士生导师 a supervisor of doctoral students; a doctoral supervisor/adviser

在职博士生 an on-the-job doctoral student

准博士 all but dissertation (ABD)

硕博连读 a continuous academic project that involves postgraduate and doctoral studies

同等学力 have the same educational level (as the regular graduate or student of certain academic qualification)

同等学力申请硕士学位统考 general examination for applicants with education background equivalent to college graduates for master's degree

走读生 day student; non-resident student

特困生 the most needy student

她是我们班的学习/宣传/生活/体育/文娱委员。She is in charge of studies/ publicity/ general affairs/ sports activities (PE)/ recreational activities in our class.

担任系学生会干部 serve as an official of the departmental student union

担任校学生会宣传部长 be the Head of the Publicity Department of the university's student union

我主修国际会计;辅修计算机应用。My major is International Accounting, and my minor is Computer Application.

通过大学英语四级考试/获六级证书 pass the College English Test Band 4; obtain a certificate of CET-6

你在班级排第几名? How are you ranked in your class?

被评为“三好学生” be cited as a “three-good student” (who is good morally, academically and physically)

获人民奖学金三等奖 be awarded the third-class People's Scholarship

召开家长会 hold a parent-teacher meeting

双向选择 two-way selection (with employers and graduating students choosing each other in a job market)

(中、小学)校长 headmaster/ principal (of the school)

大学校长 president (of the university)

副校长 vice president/principal

教务长 dean of studies

航海系系主任 Chairman/Head of the Department of Navigation

教授/副教授 professor/ associate professor

讲师/助教 lecturer/ assistant

访问学者 visiting scholar

访问教授/客座教授 visiting professor/ guest professor

教育家;教育工作者 educationist/educator

教学大纲 teaching program/syllabus

教学计划 teaching plan

教案 lesson plan

我校的学制为四年。The period of schooling of our university is four years.

托儿所 nursery

幼儿园 kindergarten

小学 primary school/ elementary school

中学	secondary/high/middle school
初/高中	junior/senior high school
北京大学附中	the Middle School Attached/Affiliated to Peking University
大专	junior college
高等院校	institutions of higher education/higher learning
重点/非重点学校/大学	key/ non-key school/university
半工半读学校	part-work and part-study school
成人夜校	night school/ an evening school for adults
函授学校/学院	correspondence school/college
远程教育	distance learning/education
专升本	upgrade from associate degree to bachelor's degree (/ from junior college student to university student)
中等专业学校	polytechnic school
中等技术学校	secondary technical school
职业学校	vocational school
普及初等/中等教育	achieve universal primary/secondary education
义务教育(强制性/免费教育)	compulsory education/ free education
聋哑学校	school for deaf-mutes
盲人学校	school for the blind
幼儿师范学校	school for kindergarten teachers
护士学校	nursing school
舞蹈学校	dancing school
戏剧学校	drama school
音乐学校	music school
文科大学	university of liberal arts
理工科大学	university of science and engineering
华东师范大学	East China Normal University (Teachers' University)
北京外国语大学	the Beijing Foreign Studies University
上海外国语大学	the Shanghai International Studies University
外贸学院	institute of foreign trade
财经学院	institute of finance and economics
政法学院	institute of political science and law
体育学院	institute of physical culture
美术学院	academy of fine arts