



山东省教育厅教学改革试点课程

中医英语

1

中医基本术语英译
统一化、规范化研究 (上)

徐象才 编著

TCM English



南海出版公司

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中医英语 1

中医基本术语英译统一化、规范化研究(上)

前 言

FOREWORD

“中医英语”是山东省教育厅 2000 年批准的“山东省教育厅教学改革试点课程”。本试点课程所研编的教材要求必须反映和代表中医英语的最新学术水平。

本教材研编的基础是：国内外研究成果和兄弟院校经验。

本教材研编的原则是：学术上要深入，不“隔靴搔痒”；内容上要丰富，不“蜻蜓点水”。

本教材的规划特点是：确保“基点”，即一定要从中医基本术语英译统一化、规范化研究入手；照顾“重点”，即一定要突出中医对外交流的前沿学科——针灸、推拿；覆盖面广，即一定要包括中医理论和临床各学科的核心部分。

本教材是一套丛书，由下列六本组成：1. 中医基本术语英译统一化、规范化研究（上）；2. 中医基本术语英译统一化、规范化研究（下）；3. 英文经络腧穴选；4. 英文针灸推拿临床选；5. 英文中医理论选；6. 英文中医临床选。

研、编本教材的过程是学习、探究的过程；教、学本教材的过程仍然是学习、探究的过程。本教材有一个试用的过程，试用过程是进一步集思广益、深入研究的过程。学生学习本教材的过程主要是个自学的过程，是独立思考、推敲、比较、认定的研究过程。教材试用不终止，内容不定稿。

进行中医术语英译统一化、规范化研究只靠少数专家是不够的，要靠成百上千学者。因此，本教材的研编和试用期盼来自全国各地、各有关单位的成百上千的学者的参与。本教材把在校高年级学生、硕（博）士研究生不只看做是教学对象，更看做是研究力量。下列博士生参加了首轮课堂实践研究（以姓氏笔画为序）：王玉华、孔乐凯、米 鹏、孙西庆、齐向华、刘宝义、

毕建中、李 峰、李秀荣、李凌军、迟丽莉、郑广娟、周华斌、张启明、徐云生、谭奇文。

试点课程课题负责人：

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2001 年 8 月

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理 论 论 说

theoretical exposition

1. The Brief History of TCM's Translation Into English

Our China has about 5000 years history, in the ancient times of which there happened several out-of-China-going events such as Zheng He's Going Out To West Ocean, Zhang Qian's Going Out To Xiyu and so on. (Jian Zhen's Sailing To The East just took part of traditional Chinese medicine--TCM to Japan, which was not followed by further exchange in English, to say nothing of it's promoting the English translation of TCM.) However, those were too few occasions to bring TCM out of China. By the later time of Ming Dynasty and the early time of Qing Dynasty, foreign missionaries had entered China and begun their missionary work. Soon they found our wonder -- TCM. But before they knew what on earth it was, they were driven away (or strictly constrained) by the governments then. They waited and waited until late 1700s and came back alongside first with "opium" and then with not only that but also warships and guns. This time they had time and opportunities to investigate TCM and began to introduce it to their homelands by putting it into English. It is said that this is the source of TCM's translation into English. It took place about more than 200 years ago.

Those missionaries did wish that they could have translated TCM into English exactly and as much as possible. But what they met with was nothing but failure. That was because they didn't know Chinese, nor TCM. Most important of all, they didn't know how to express in English the words, terms, concepts and theories unique to TCM, i.e. they didn't know the special English on TCM. So in the long time of nearly 150 years or so, they did a little. And, not only that, sided-views, misunderstandings and errors filled their English versions. With the development of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism, all foreign missionaries rolled their beddings and left China before the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Following the endeavor of those foreign missionaries, some oversea Chinese depended on the Chinese they still remembered, the TCM they knew, and the English they learned, to try translating TCM books into English. It is said one of them putted the book Jin Gui into English. I haven't seen this book until now. But I do believe that oversea Chinese would do this thing.

In the very early 1970s, our beloved leader Chairman Mao created the famous three-world theory and China began to open its gate to Western world. From then on TCM began to accelerate its pace of stepping out of China and this situation claimed the acceleration of the study of the special English on TCM.

In about the middle time of 1970s, at Beijing Medical University, there appeared two persons. One was Huang Xiaokai, an outstanding English specialist, the director of the English Department of that university. The other was Xie Zhufan, a specialist in integrated TCM with Western medicine, the director of the Institute of Integrated TCM With Western Medicine of that university. They two worked together to study how to express in English the terms unique to TCM and published a booklet, which was then developed into a dictionary. In the same time, at Guangzhou College of TCM, there appeared another specialist in integrated TCM with Western medicine, first the director of the Institute of Integrated TCM With Western Medicine of that college and then the president of that college, an Ouming. He also worked together with his colleagues to study the way to express in English the terms unique to TCM and published a booklet, which was then developed into a dictionary, too.

Following Huang Xiaokai, Xie Zhufan and Ou Ming, Mr. Shuai Xuezhong of Hunan College of TCM published a Chinese-English booklet of the terms of TCM; Mr. Fang Tingyu of Beijing University of TCM published in America an English book on basic theories of TCM; Mr. Zhang Kai of the Acupuncture Institute of China's Academy of TCM published an English work on acupuncture and moxibustion; and Zhu Chao, the director of the Science and Technology Department of the Health Ministry of China led a group of specialists to compile and translate a large Chinese-English medical dictionary including TCM terms.