

上海市高等学校教育高地建设项目

(第二版)

A New Textbook in Translation Between English and Chinese (Second Edition)

新编英汉互译教程

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金

辉

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编者的话

我们经过几年努力才完成《新编英汉互译教程(第二版)》的编写、修订工作。本教程带着我们的希望与期待终于问世了。该教程的内容与同类教材有所不同,特色非常突出。

一、体例新颖。全书由三大部分组成:基本翻译理论;主要翻译技巧;翻译实践,其中包括英语专业八级统考翻译试题及其参考译文(1992~2008)。翻译理论篇用简明英语写成,通俗易懂,方便教学;翻译技巧篇从英汉互译的角度细致地讨论翻译技巧。翻译实践编提供40篇精彩范文,其中英汉对照范文26篇,汉英对照范文14篇,便于读者学习。八级统考翻译试题与其参考译文放在一起,其中汉译英试题提供两种译文,便于比较分析。

二、内容充实。翻译理论篇系统而详细地探讨了翻译的定义、翻译的原则、翻译的过程、语境与选词、译者的主体性等重要问题,各章后面附有问答题,要求读者加以分析和论述。翻译技巧篇全面地讨论了英汉互译所涉及的主要翻译技巧或变通手法,实例丰富,论证翔实,使翻译技巧具体化,各章后面有多种类型的练习题,包括句子翻译、篇章翻译和短文翻译(英汉互译),并均提供了参考答案。翻译实践篇荟萃的英汉范文题材广泛、内容健康、给人教益、语言优美、文笔流畅,是我们学习语言、模仿语言、扩大知识面的最佳读物,其译文同样精彩,可与原文媲美。

三、创新明显。翻译学研究最新成果和编者的研究成果均融入该书的翻译理论篇和技巧篇,令人耳目一新。八级统考试题的译文准确、流畅,是编者创造性劳动的结晶,也是该书的一大亮点。

四、知识性浓。全书涵盖翻译学的主要内容,所用的例子和短文丰富多彩,集哲理性与知识性于一体。

五、学术性强。翻译理论篇探讨翻译学的主要内容,具有系统性、学术性和参考价值。

六、时代气息浓。由于上述各种特色,加上选用的例子和范文涉及现代社会和现代生活的各个方面,使本教材充满时代气息。

七、可读性强。本教材语言规范且富于文采。所使用的例子和短文,均精心选自国内外正式出版的各种书籍和报刊。精选的短文都是国内外名家的经典作品,都是语言地道、饶有趣味的精神食粮;其中许多内容富于哲理、富有教益、令人深思、令人难忘。

八、应用性广。本书可作为英语专业本科生和研究生的翻译课教材,研究生可侧重于研究翻译理论与技巧,本科生则可侧重于学习翻译技巧和英汉范文。书中亦有不少内容可作为本科生和研究生撰写学位论文的参考资料。本书还适宜作为非英语专业大学生、研究生以及广大翻译爱好者的自学读本,并可作为翻译工作者的翻译研究参考书。

谭卫国和蔡龙权两位教授任该书主编。谭卫国编写、编译大约26万字;余民顺和金辉两位副教授任该书的副主编。参与编写、编译的人员还有:郭应可、王晓华、阮熙春、易霞妮、张玉环和谭方方。

在该书修订过程中,余民顺副教授提出了一些修改意见,并编译了大约5万字,郭应可编译了3万字左右,为充实、完善该教程作出了贡献。

本教程经过修订,内容更加充实,特色更为突出,必定会受到更多读者的厚爱 and 青睐,成为广大读者不可多得的良师益友。

在本书的编写过程中,我们参考借鉴了国内外不少同行的相关论著,在此谨表谢意。囿于编者的学识和水平,书中定有不尽如人意之处,恳请广大读者批评指正,以便今后进一步修订完善。

编者

2008年12月

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Part One

Basic Theories of Translation

This part, which consists of seven chapters, explores the basic theories of translation. Chapter One briefly introduces the history, mentions the function, and explores the definition and principle of translation. Chapter Two discusses and illustrates three major translation approaches, i. e. the literal translation approach, the liberal translation approach and the literal-plus-liberal translation approach. Chapter Three expounds the translation process. Chapter Four provides a detailed study of the objective reality of the translator's subjectivity. Chapter Five presents a comprehensive discussion of the translator's exertion of his subjectivity. Chapter Six and Chapter Seven investigate and exemplify context and wording in translation. Translation exercises are provided at the end of each chapter. And reference answers or keys are supplied at the end of this part.



1 | A Brief Discussion of Translation |

Translation studies started along with translation practice. Translation theories developed flourishingly in the 20th century, especially in the second half of the last century. Since the 1960s, translation studies have made great progress with the development of modern linguistics. New theories have emerged and tend to be more flexible. In fact, translation, which is a very complex phenomenon, is related to different disciplines, such as linguistics, psychology, sociology, cultural anthropology, communication theory, literary criticism, aesthetics, and semiotics. As translation study is a cross-discipline and cross-culture subject involving many aspects of human knowledge, the lack of a fully acceptable theory of translation should not come as a surprise. However, there are quite a few theories concerning the nature of translating and the criteria for evaluating a translated text (Nida, 2001). Meanwhile, quite a number of translation approaches and strategies have become universally acceptable and widely applicable. They are, of course, the fruits of many translation theorists and translation practitioners at home and abroad. Based on these fruits, this chapter briefly discusses the history, significance, definition, principles, methods and process of translation.

1.1 The Origin, Development and Function of Translation

Let's first observe the following long quotation.

Now the whole earth had one language and the same words. And as they migrated eastward, they came upon a plain in the land of Shinar and settled there. And they said to one another, "Come,