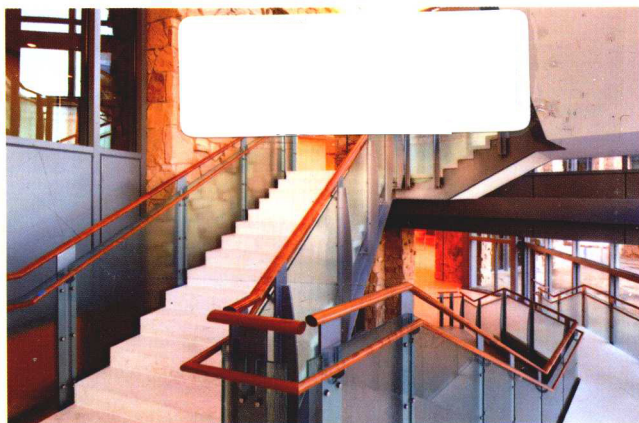


主 编◎方宗祥

理工类院校研究生 英语写译教程

学习指导

An English Writing
and Translation Textbook
for Science and
Engineering Postgraduates
(Study Guide)



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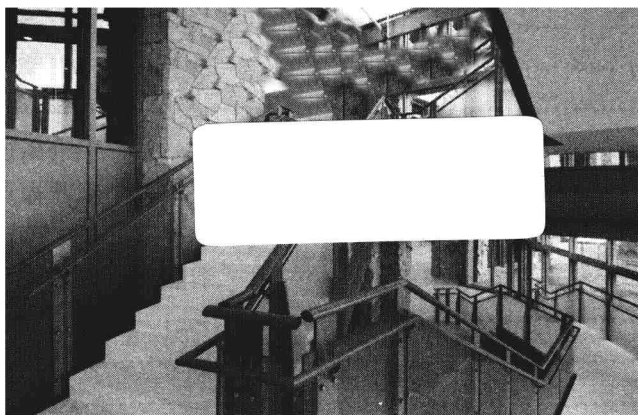
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目 录

第一章 概 述.....	1
第一节 背景知识介绍.....	1
第二节 翻译方法 Tips	1
第三节 练习指南.....	8
第二章 中西文化、思维及英汉语言对比分析.....	12
第一节 中西文化差异背景知识	12
第二节 中西思维差异背景知识	14
第三节 练习指南	15
第三章 写译过程中的遣词	19
第一节 背景知识介绍	19
第二节 理工科英语词汇特点	20
第三节 名家指引	20
第四节 练习指南	23
第四章 写译过程中的组句	25
第一节 背景知识介绍	25
第二节 难点解析	25
第三节 佳译欣赏	33
第四节 练习指南	39
第五章 写译过程中的谋篇	41
第一节 背景知识介绍	41
第二节 范例解析	43
第三节 练习指南	44
第六章 科技英语	48
第一节 背景知识介绍	48
第二节 科技英语翻译中的审美	49
第三节 练习指南	51
第七章 科研论文文题和摘要的翻译	55
第一节 名家指引	55
第二节 论文赏析	58
第三节 拓展阅读	59
第四节 练习指南	60
第八章 学术英语写作	62
第一节 名家指引	62

第二节 写作技巧	65
第三节 拓展阅读	66
第四节 练习指南	66
第九章 实用英语写作	68
第一节 背景知识介绍	68
第二节 范例解析	68
第三节 练习指南	73
第十章 研究生基础口译	75
第一节 背景知识介绍	75
第二节 口译技能 Tips	75
第三节 经典范例	78
第四节 练习指南	81
参考文献	85
附录 中外部分名校校风、校训翻译欣赏(英汉对照)	87

第一章

概述

第一节 背景知识介绍

本章就写译的基本概念、标准、异同及相互关系等问题展开论述,旨在帮助读者在经过较长时间的英语学习后,能够对语言的基本技能及自身语言学习经历作出反思和总结,启发和升华关于语言学习的思考与理念。教师可以结合自身的语言学习、教学经验,或者其他成功语言学习者的经验,与学生展开讨论,并形成合理的见解,引导和帮助学生从理论的高度审视语言学习,为今后的进一步提高铺平道路。

此外,本章还介绍了写译的方法及常见的写译错误等,旨在帮助读者熟练掌握基本的写译方法,锻炼自身的写译技能,提升写译水平,在具体的写译过程中规避常见的错误,写出好作品,译出好文章。教师在教学过程中可以通过实例分析、学生练笔、生生互评、教师讲评等方式,帮助学生发现自己的问题和易犯的错误,切实提高他们的笔头功夫,不断提升写译水平。

诚然,语言学习的实质进展往往取决于适宜的学习方法及坚持不懈的努力,也需要浓厚的兴趣。因此,教师在日常教学过程中,可以积极培养学生的语言学习兴趣,辅以优美的习作及英汉互译作品,提升学生的语言文化修养,陶冶他们的情操,激发他们的学习兴趣,锻炼他们的坚韧意志。

第二节 翻译方法 Tips

1. 词义的甄别

(1) Congress has **power** to declare war. 国会有权宣战。(政治用语)

I will give you all the help within my **power**. 我会尽力帮你的。(生活用语)

What is the **power** of this engine? 这台发动机的功率有多大?(物理用语)

(2) It is the height of my **ambition** to serve my country. 报效祖国是我的最大志向。

He burns with an **ambition** to win a fame. 他雄心勃勃以求出名。

She writes in an **ambitious** style. 她的文风矫揉造作。

2. 主语的确定

(1) There are now a great number of modern machine-building factories in our country. 我国现已拥有许多现代化的机器制造厂。

(2) Do everything possible in the industrial departments to raise the quality and lower the cost of the products. 工业部门要尽一切可能提高产品质量,降低产品成本。

(3) It is with time as with the current of water; once it goes, it never comes back again. 时间如流水,一去不复返。

(4) She reverted to it only when she has nothing to occupy her. 只有在没有什么事可做的时候,她的心思才转到这上面来。

(5) The only yardstick of truth is the revolutionary practice of millions of people. 只有千百万人民的革命实践才是检验真理的标准。

3. 词义的延伸

(1) The new American Secretary of State has proposed a world conference on food supplies. 美国新任国务卿建议召开食品资源会议。

(2) Thieves spread terror through the land. 这一带盗贼出没,造成一片恐慌。

(3) The self had disappeared as a fundamental concept among all but a few psychoanalytic and phenomenological theories. 自我作为一个基本概念,在其他所有理论中均已消失,仅存在于精神分析和现象学等少数理论中。

(4) The president now is on a poverty tour. 总统目前正在访问贫困地区。

(5) Professor Smith is leaving the school. That is a stupid loss. 史密斯教授要离开学校了。这个损失实在是由不明智造成的。

4. 词性转换

(1) It is already dark, and the chorus of insects and frogs is in full swing. 天已经擦黑,虫鸣蛙噪,一片喧闹。

(2) A well-dressed man, who looked and talked like an American, got into the car. 一个穿着讲究的人上了车。他的外表和谈吐都像个美国人。

(3) Securities laws require companies to treat all shareholders reasonably equally. 证券法要求公司给所有持股人既合理又平等的待遇。

(4) Steam and machinery revolutionized industrial production. 蒸汽和机器引起了工业生产的革命。

(5) As it is, a glass rod is charged positively by rubbing with silk. 事实上,用丝绸摩擦玻璃棒,玻璃棒就带正电荷。



5. 省译

(1) When Rontsen put his hands before X rays, **he** saw the bones of his hands only. 伦琴把手伸到 X 射线前的时候,只看到手上的骨头。

(2) To use microwave communication has many advantages, for example, the capacity is large, the quality for secrecy is better, and the cost is low. 采用微波通讯具有容量大、保密性强、成本低等优点。

(3) Smoking is prohibited in public places. 公共场所严禁吸烟。

(4) There is no month in the whole year, in which nature wears a more beautiful appearance than in the month of August. 一年之中,大自然的美景莫过于八月金秋。

6. 重复

(1) You need and deserve admiration. 你需要让人羡慕,也值得让人羡慕。

(2) Many foreign visitors mingle with the crowd, some from the Continent, some from more distant places. 人群中有很多外国游客,有的来自欧洲大陆,有的则来自更加遥远的异国他乡。

(3) There had been too much publicity about their relationship. 他们的关系已经闹得满城风雨,人人皆知了。

(4) But Europe held forth the charms of storied and poetic association. 但欧洲也有它的美,欧洲的美更富于历史与诗意的联想。

7. 反译

(1) We will live up to what our party expects of us. 我们绝不辜负党对我们的期望。

(2) Wet paint. 油漆未干。

(3) Sleeping too long is a lame excuse for being late. 睡得太久不是迟到的充分理由。

(4) I hear everything. 什么都瞒不过我。

8. 切分

(1) Those Chinese scientists in Zhangjiang High-Tech Park are understandably proud of their achievements. 这些在张江高科技园工作的中国科学家们对他们取得的成就感到很自豪,这是可以理解的。

(2) He commands great authority over his disciples. 他高居于门徒之上,有很大的支配权。

(3) My father was not wrong in judging me too young to manage business of importance. 我父亲认为我太年轻,办不了大事。他算是没说错。

(4) Many years ago, when I was vicar of a small parish in the north of England, I remember hearing a sad story of a certain businessman. 许多年前,我在英格兰北部的一个小教区当牧师。当时我听人讲起过一个商人的悲惨经历。

9. 合并

(1) The inauguration took place on a bright, cold and windy day. 就职典礼那天天气晴朗,寒风凛冽。

(2) She was not ugly; she had simply a plain, dull, gentle countenance. 她长相不丑,相貌平平,迟钝中有几分温柔。

(3) In 1844 Engels met Marx, and they became friends. 1844 年恩格斯与马克思相遇并成了朋友。

(4) There are some metals which possess the power to conduct electricity and the ability to magnetized. 某些金属兼有导电和磁化能力。

10. 语序的处理

(1) He is often seen to work tensely in his laboratory from morning till night. 经常看到他从早到晚在实验室紧张地工作。

(2) a modern, powerful socialist country 社会主义现代化强国

(3) I am so glad that so many of you could come and hear my talk on British economy. 有这么多人能来听我讲英国经济问题,我感到非常高兴。

(4) Up and down he walked, up and down across the library floor. 他在书房里不断地走过来又走过去,走过去又走过来。

11. 定语从句的翻译

(1) The Chinese people invented the compass and used it on their voyage long ago, which is already a well-known fact to all. 中国人早就发明了指南针并把它用于航海,这是众所周知的事实。

(2) China has changed from being a country where the great majority was illiterate to one where the great majority is literate. 中国已经从一个大多数人是文盲的国家变成一个大多数人识字的国家。

(3) How can I introduce into a casual conversation those lengthy lines of argument that inject the adrenaline into a given idea. 我怎样才能将那些冗长的论证文字在随意的交谈中表达出来? 这些文字常为一个特定的想法注入生机活力。

(4) The cook turned pale, and asked the housemaid to shut the door, who asked Brittles, who asked the tinker, who pretended not to hear. 厨子的脸发白,要女仆把门关上,女仆又叫布立特尔关,布立特尔又叫补锅匠关,而补锅匠装作没听见。

12. 被动语态的翻译

(1) As we know, nearly three quarters of the earth's surface is covered with water, and the remaining one quarter of the earth's surface, at least 60 percent, is considered to be arid. 我们知道,地球表面将近 3/4 的地方被水覆盖着,其余 1/4 的地球表面至少有 60% 被认为是干旱地区。

(2) The signals could hardly be heard if they were not amplified. 信号若不进行放大就很难收听到。

(3) A number of facsimile reproduction apparatuses for telecommunications have been successfully trial-produced in our country. 我国已成功地试制了一批远距离通讯用的传真再现设备。

(4) X-ray examination of the chest and heart should be routinely performed. 胸部和心脏 X 线检查应列为常规。

13. 状语从句的翻译

(1) As the sun rose, the fog dispersed. 太阳一升起,雾就散了。

(2) How can you expect your children to be truthful when you yourself tell lies? 如果你自己讲假话,怎么能期望你的孩子说真话呢?

(3) The air had the curious stillness which precedes the moment of sunset, when the birds of day have stopped their noises and the sounds of night have not begun. 日落之前,天地间异常寂静。此时,白天吵闹的鸟儿已经停息,而夜晚的声音还没有开始。

(4) Lover of towns as I am, I realize that I owe a debt to my early country life. 我虽然热爱城市,但我仍得承认早年的乡村生活使我受益匪浅。

14. 习语的翻译

(1) 直译法

A cat has nine lives. 猫有九命。

Pride goes before a fall. 骄兵必败。

Faith will move mountains. 精诚所至,金石为开。

(2) 意译法

carry the can 代人受过

smell a rat 满腹狐疑

like a hot knife through butter 轻而易举

(3) 套用法

a bolt from the blue 晴天霹雳

Birds of a feather flock together. 物以类聚,人以群分。

Speak of the devil, here he comes. 说曹操,曹操到。

15. 颜色词的翻译

(1) black and blue 青一块,紫一块

brown sugar 红糖

Chinese larch 红杉

blue jacket 水手

blue book 蓝皮书,名人录

black tea 红茶

pink eye 红眼

honour roll 红榜

till all is blue 直到酩酊大醉

blue gag 下流笑话

(2) The sky was pure opal now, and the roofs of the houses glistened like silver against it. 此刻天空犹如一块纯清无瑕的蛋白石,座座屋顶银光闪闪,与之交相辉映。

(3) She stood on the threshold, between the steely starlight without and the yellow candle-light within. 她站在门口进退不得,屋外是铅灰的星光,屋内是昏黄的烛光。

(4) On the river where the water-meadows are fresh and green, and the stream sparkles on among pleasant islands, murmuring weirs, and whispering rushes. 河边一片片的嫩草青翠欲滴,湍流在美丽的岛屿、水声潺潺的河堰和沙沙作响的苇草之间的河水银光闪闪。

16. 专业术语的翻译

(1) 音译

Elizabeth 伊丽莎白

James 詹姆斯

New York 纽约

nylon 尼龙

Hamlet 哈姆雷特

radar 雷达

(2) 意译

China Reconstructs 《中国建设》 White House 白宫

air-conditioner 空调

laser 激光

(3) 音意译

Nobel Prize 诺贝尔奖

New Mexico 新墨西哥

vic alloy 维卡合金

Queen Mary Land 玛丽皇后地

(4) 形象译

T-square 丁字尺

V-belt 三角皮带

twist drill 麻花钻

C-washer 开口垫圈

acicular crystal 针状晶体

zigzag wave 锯齿形波

(5) 指类译

当不便意译,音译又不清楚时,则在音译或意译后加类别词语。

ping-pong 乒乓球

sardine 沙丁鱼

hippy 嬉皮士

swallowtail 燕尾服

rifle 来复枪

jazz 爵士乐

17. 否定句的翻译

(1) I know not what course others may take, but, as for me, give me liberty or give death. 我不管别人采取什么途径,在我则是:不自由,毋宁死。

(2) Don't think ill of me because I use her help. 不要因为我使唤了她就认为我不好。

(3) Obvious if our workers lack of scientific and cultural knowledge and fail to learn new production skill, they can hardly master modern industrial production processes. 很明显,如果我们的工人不具备相当的科学文化水平,不学习新的生产技能,那么他们对现代化工业生产就难以掌握。

(4) Not until the end of 19th century had organized scientific research institutes appeared and gradually developed in the West European countries. 直到19世纪末,有组织

的科学研究机构才在西欧一些国家出现并逐渐发展起来。

18. 先行词的翻译

(1) It is a wise father that knows his own child. 贤父知其子。

(2) It follows therefore that we shall give whatever help we can to Russia and Russian people. 由此看来,我们将尽一切可能帮助俄国和俄国人民。

(3) It was one of those days when it looks at first: As if nothing interesting can happen, but then later, when you don't expect anything, almost everything happens. 有时候,竟有这样的时刻:你乍一看仿佛什么趣事儿也不会发生;可是紧接着,当你认为什么也不会发生的时候,各种事情却纷至沓来。

(4) It will be argued that 据说

It is rumoured that 据传

It is reported that 据报道

It can be seen that 可见

It is estimated that 据估计

It is supposed that 据推测

It is generally considered that 一般认为 It should be pointed out that 应当指出

19. 同谓结构的处理

(1) Unlike oxygen, the element nitrogen is not active. 与氧不同,元素氮不活泼。

(2) The fact that the electronic computer is developing most rapidly is so attractive in all countries of the world. 电子计算机正在飞速发展,这一事实引起了世界各国的注意。

(3) He is now faced with an important decision—a decision that can affect his entire future. 他现在正面临着一个重大的决策,这个决策将影响他的整个前程。

(4) An excellent, all-round student with a congenial personality, Miss Rule is a promising candidate for WOW, an international scholarship program for outstanding women around the world. 鲁尔小姐是一个全面发展的学生,品学兼优,堪称前程无量的WOW 候选人。所谓WOW 乃是为世界各国杰出妇女而设立的一个国际性的奖学金项目。

20. 长句的处理

(1) Then we are faced with a choice between using technology to provide and fulfil needs which have hitherto been regarded as unnecessary or, on the other hand, using technology to reduce the number of hours of work which a man must do in order to earn a given standard of living.

于是我们面临着一种选择:要么利用技术来提供并满足迄今为止一直被视为并无必要的各种需求,要么利用技术来缩短人们为了维持一定的生活水准而必须工作的时间。

(2) Four milestones can be identified in the slow process by which meteorology has been transformed from the beginning stages when it embraced most of sciences, on through an era of narrow concern with local weather conditions to the present, when its subject matter is so broadened and changed that it has even acquired a new name—the atmospheric science.

气象学已从包罗科学大部分内容的萌芽阶段经过只涉及当地气候条件的阶段而发展到

目前阶段——这一缓慢的发展过程中曾出现了四个里程碑。由于这门学科的研究领域如此之广,变化如此之大,故更名为“大气科学”。

(3) A very important world problem—in fact, I am inclined to say it is the most important of all the great world problems which face us at the present time—is the rapid increasing pressure of population on land and on land resources.

一个十分重要的世界性问题——事实上,我想说明一下,这乃是我们目前面临的所有世界性重大问题中至关重要的一个——那便是人口剧增对土地和土地资源造成的日益一日的压力。

(4) In the same village, and in one of these very houses (which, to tell the precise truth, was sadly time-worn and weather-beaten), there lived many years since, while the country was yet a province of Great Britain, a simple good-natured fellow of the name of Rip Van Winkle.

好多年之前,当这里还是大不列颠殖民地的时候,在这个村子里,而且就在这样的几所房子里(这所房子,说句老实话,由于年深月久和风吹雨打,已经破烂不堪),曾经住着一个淳朴善良,名叫瑞普·凡·温克尔的人。

21. 修辞的处理

(1) I wandered lonely as a cloud. 我像一朵浮云独自漫游。(明喻)

(2) Hamlet: I love Ophelia. Forty thousand brothers could not, with all their quantity of love, make up my sum. 哈姆雷特:我爱奥菲利娅,四万弟兄的爱加在一起也难抵上我一人。(夸张)

(3) No one can be perfectly free till all are free; no one can be perfectly moral till all are moral; no one can be perfectly happy till all are happy. 没有一个人能得到绝对自由,除非所有的人都得到自由;没有一个人能变得绝对高尚,除非所有的人都变得高尚;没有一个人能得到绝对幸福,除非所有的人都得到幸福。(夸张)

(4) The weatherman said it would be warm. He must take his readings in a bathroom. 气象预报员说天气会变暖,他一定是在浴室里测定气温的。(暗讽)

第三节 练习指南

1. 写作与翻译的异同及相互关系如何?

写作和翻译都是重要的语言输出方式,涉及思维及表达,因此两者具有共同之处,主要可以归纳为以下三方面。

- (1) 依赖量大质优的语言输入;
- (2) 注重循序渐进的实践与训练;
- (3) 有效辅助其他语言技能的培养。

写作只涉及一种语言,而翻译涉及两种语言;写作是作者的原创,而翻译必须基于原文,

用另一种语言忠实而通顺地把原文的意思表达出来。

写作和翻译作为两种重要的语言技能,相辅相成,不可割舍。一般说来,写作水平高超的学习者翻译水平也会表现突出;反之亦然。

2. 试述如何理解写作与翻译的标准。

写作和翻译的标准历来众说纷纭,莫衷一是。然而大家都认同之处为:写作力求言之有物,语言通顺晓畅,格式符合规范等;而翻译需要至少做到忠实于原文并且译文表达通顺。

3. 研究生在英语写译过程中常见的问题有哪些? 如何避免和防范这些问题?

研究生在英语写译过程中的常见问题有语言及格式问题,文化知识缺乏,文化差异处理不当等。研究生需要加大文化学习及中西文化比较研究的力度,提升自身的逻辑思维水平,通过开展系统的写译训练,逐步提高写译水平。另外,还可做好笔记,记录下自己易犯的错误,努力补差补漏,杜绝类似错误。

4. 结合自身经历与认识,简析在研究生阶段如何提升英语水平,特别是如何提高写译能力。

语言学习贵在坚持,坚持多读、多写、多译,必定能提升写译水平。

可以通过学习、欣赏优美习作和译作,提升自身的思维水平,丰富语言涵养。

可以结合自己的学习经历,并借鉴成功的语言学习者、翻译家等的求学经历,找出一条有效的学习之路。

5. 请找出下列译文的错误与不足,并作出修改。

【修改译文】

(1) 舆论在政治领域起着极其重要的、有益的作用。

(2) 管理人员面对的是商界前所未有的种种现实,诸如企业用工方式的不断变化,包括大幅度增加外包服务和新建合作项目。

(3) 为了适应这种日益增长的需求,水土保持与畜牧生产的技术需要不断改进。

(4) 收集资料,论证资料,提出理论,检验理论,并对研究成果进行归纳整理——这就是科学工作的全部内容。

(5) 向物理学的世纪告别吧,在这个世纪里,我们实现了原子的分裂,我们把硅变成了计算能力。

(6) 其他政府职能则由各个州来承担,各州都有自己的宪法和法律。

6. 试将下列短文翻译成英文。

【参考译文】

Good morning! The State Council Information Office is here today to hold this press conference on the issue of energy, which is a common concern at home and abroad. Many countries, especially the USA, have taken the development of the new energy as an important means against the current world wide financial turndown. Since the breakout of



the worldwide financial turmoil, energy industry has experienced a certain degree of sufferings with demand dropping, investment growth slowing down and outcomes of some enterprises declining. In last March, Chinese National People's Congress approved the establishment of the National Energy Administration. Under the firm leadership of CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the newly established National Energy Administration, together with all other working staff in energy industry, has been working closely during hard times and has done a lot of work in respect of addressing financial crisis, increasing domestic demand, building up confidence and adjusting industrial structure.

7. 请给下面的话题列提纲,并任选其一写一篇不少于 200 单词的英文作文。

(1) Safety of School Buses

Paragraph 1: Lead in to the topic (safety of school buses and make a clear statement of its urgency)

Paragraph 2: Traffic safety to be ensured

Paragraph 3: Proper management of school buses

Paragraph 4: Road safety awareness to be promoted

Paragraph 5: Make a summary and hope for safe travels of students

(2) The Significance of Low-carbon Lifestyle

Paragraph 1: Lead in to the topic (global warming, environmental protection and the significance of low-carbon lifestyle)

Paragraph 2: Its significance for nature

Paragraph 3: Its significance for society

Paragraph 4: Its significance for generations to come

Paragraph 5: Make a summary and issue an appeal to low-carbon lifestyle

(3) Honesty in Academic Research

Paragraph 1: Lead in to the topic (existing problems with academia, such as plagiarism and false reports of research)

Paragraph 2: Existing problems and their bad effects

Paragraph 3: Honesty is to be cherished and promoted in research

Paragraph 4: Suggestions and methods to nurture honesty and to practice fair play

Paragraph 5: Make a summary and ring a cry for honesty in researchers, especially young students who have just joined research

【参考习作】 (以第三个话题为例)

Honesty in Academic Research

Honesty is the best policy. This is true not only in life and in friendship, but also in academic research. Plagiarism and false reports of research findings are not rare

nowadays. It is urgent that each and every one of us, graduate students, to uphold the policy of honesty in our research.

Research lies in discovering the truths about the unknown and improving the knowledge of the world. Copying others' findings without acknowledgement is a waste of time and print matter. That malpractice, more widely known as plagiarism, shows no respect for the original researcher's efforts and intellectual property rights. False reports of research findings may lead the public to astray, even having disastrous effects. Without doubt, we graduate students should stay away from plagiarism and making false reports before we make full use of research funds available and accomplish something in our research. It is advisable we practice honesty in our academic research and make one discovery after another.

Honesty drives us forward in research. It is through honesty that previous researchers discover the truths and reveal their findings to the academia before revealing them to the public. Their hard work and integrity set good examples for us. We shall follow their steps in research and carry on our work in an honesty way.

Honesty calls for our constant efforts; a lot of reading in the library, a number of trials in the laboratory, and the like. We also need to develop a healthy mentality in our research before we can accomplish something great, as is testified by a lot of scientists like Madam Curie.

Let's be honest about us and our research! We will get somewhere with this best policy!

8. 欣赏下列参赛译文,并分析其翻译策略与翻译技巧。

【提示】 参考译文将原文的信息全部传达,语气和文体风格与原文一致,句式处理恰当,选词妥帖,英语表达地道,行文流畅。建议可以从措辞、句式、修辞、篇章等角度比照汉英文本,学习和体味译文在忠实于原文的基础上,如何巧妙地遣词造句、增补信息,得出晓畅译文。

第二章

中西文化、思维及英汉语言对比分析

第一节 中西文化差异背景知识

中西文化差异不仅体现在生活环境、宗教、历史、哲学、经济、饮食、礼节、风俗习惯等诸多方面,也体现在语言上,语言是文化的载体,因此通过对英汉两种语言进行分析我们会了解到更多的中西文化差异知识。本章通过对比英语和汉语的诗歌、成语、颜色词、数词和量词来分析中西文化差异。

1. 英汉物理环境体现的文化差异

地理环境、气候以及人们从事的经济活动往往对文化的形成起着决定性的作用,要探求中西文化差异,首先应从这些方面入手。先看莎士比亚的著名诗句:

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate.

诗中莎翁将柔情似水的爱人比作夏天,这令很多中国人想不通,原因就在于英国的季节和中国有所不同。英国是温带海洋性气候,夏季不像中国那样炎热,而是和中国的春天的气温差不多。

在中国人心中,“东风”象征着“春天”、“温暖”,故有“东风报春”之说,所以中国诗歌喜欢赞颂东风,例如:“春城无处不飞花,寒食东风御柳斜”(唐诗《寒食》)。而英国的“东风”是从欧洲大陆吹来的,象征“寒冷”、“令人不愉快”,因此英国人讨厌“东风”。英谚语中有 When the wind is in the east, it's good for neither man nor beast (东风到,寒风吹,对人对畜都不好)。英国诗歌中喜欢赞颂“西风”,在英国,有“西风报春”之言。英国著名的浪漫主义诗人雪莱就曾写过一首诗《西风颂》(Ode to the West Wind), 诗的最后一行名传千古的佳句表达了他对未来的美好憧憬和坚定信念: O, Wind, if winter comes, can spring be far behind? (啊, 西风, 假如冬天已经来临, 春天还会远吗?)