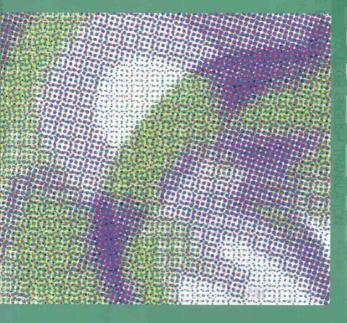
# 汉英互译 基础

杨文芳 王维东 编著



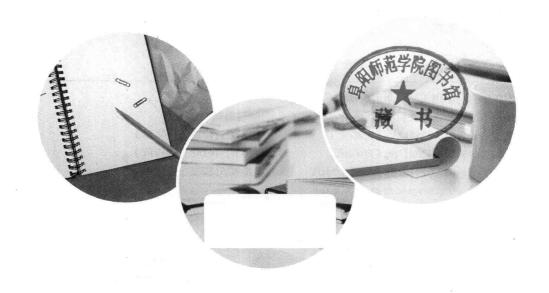
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**心** 中国人民大学出版社



## The Essentials of Translation (Chinese vs English)

王维东 编著 杨文芳



中国人民大学出版社 • 北京 •

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熟知翻译的人都知道,翻译过程中最怕的不是生僻词,而是经常遇到的熟词。例如连词 as, before, when, and, 关系代词 where, 介词 of, with 等出现率很高的词。翻译课教师应该注意训练学生的这些基本技能,让学生在课堂内外的翻译实践或考试题中充分体会这些熟词在翻译中的重要作用。

本书来源于课堂教学实践的积累、总结和对课外各类英语资料和信息的广泛阅读、收集。本书利用大量实用生动的例句对这些出现率很高的词的使用与翻译作了详细分析。

例如,汉语中"问题"一词对应着英语中的 problem, question, issue, trouble 等;"民族"一词对应着 nation, nationality, minority, ethnic, ethnic group 和 people 等,做翻译时,学生们面对这些词的选择,常常会出错。如何根据语境作出正确翻译,本书作出了详细论述。本书所选例句,是基于实用、生动、典型、简洁、难易搭配等教学原则。本书内容对中学生、大学生、研究生和英语自学者及翻译爱好者都有实际意义和参考价值。

## 例如:

## 一、名词的理解与翻译

1. "民族"一词在英文中的对应语不是唯一的。常用的有 nation, nationality, minority, ethnic, ethnic group 和 people 等。该研究旨在使用大量通俗易懂的例句来说明"民族"一词的翻译,解决如何在不同语境中正确翻译"民族"一词这个难题。

2. 汉语中的"问题"一词有不同含义和所指,究竟该译为 question, problem 或 issue,应该因具体语境而定。question 是最常用的,需要回答或答复(answer)"提问"; problem 实际上指的是"难题"、"困难"、"麻烦"或捅的"娄子",需要解决(solve)或处理(deal with), problem 也可以指数学方面的问题"解题"也用 solve, 其名词形式是 solution; issue 是讨论中的或涉及的"议题"或"争论点",需要"考虑"(consider)、"澄清"(clarify),或"对付"(address, tackle, deal with)。该研究旨在使用大量通俗易懂的例句来说明"问题"一词的翻译,解决如何在不同语境中正确翻译"问题"一词这个难题。

## 二、介词的理解与翻译

With 的用法和意义复杂多样,学生很难把握,以下内容摘自本书:

## 2.2.7 With 表示"就……来说"

But with the Indians the situation is quite different.可是印度的情况却完全不同。
It is day with us while it is night with the Chinese. 我们这里过白天时,中国人正在过黑夜。

With many of the poor, hunger is a constant problem. 对许多穷人来说,饥饿是永恒的难题。

## 2.2.8 表示"伴随"

Love often starts with smile, grows with kiss and ends up with tears. 爱情往往源于一个微笑, 热吻使爱情骤然升温, 然而爱情的结局总是难免让人落泪。

## 2.2.9 表示"尽管,由于,以"

With all his money he is unhappy. 有了钱,他仍然不快乐。

With his genius he will not be frustrated for long. 以他的才华,他是不可能久居人下的。

With all his learning, he is the simplest man. 他满腹才华,性情朴实。

- 三、翻译中包含着丰富的文化因素,如何才能译出地道的英语?看下面的例句,你就可以体会 enjoy 这个词和副词后缀 -ly 所体现出的文化差异。
  - 1. 中国政治稳定, 经济快速发展。

China **enjoys** political stability and rapid economic development. (enjoy没有明显对应语)

2. 我们高兴地看到, 亚洲形势总体稳定, 和平、发展、合作已成为亚洲前进的主流。 We are glad to see that Asia has, on the whole, enjoyed stability, with peace, development and cooperation becoming the mainstream of an advancing Asia. (enjoy 没有明显对应语)

3. 如果你依旧精力充沛,依然自信满怀,继续从事开拓性的工作,那么,你 魅力依旧,优雅依旧。

If you still **enjoy** life's exuberance enough to retain self-confidence and pursue pioneering work, you are unique in your natural qualities, and your charm and grace will remain.(enjoy 没有明显对应语)

- 4. He is **physically** weak but mentally sound. 他身体虽弱,但思想健康。(副词 physically, mentally 转译为名词)
- 5. They tried vainly to blame us for the break down in the truce talks.

  他们企图把和谈破裂的罪名加在我们身上,但没有得逞(那是徒劳的)。(vainly 一词放在句末单独处理,分译。)
- 6. With more and more donations coming in, our university will be much better off financially next year.

随着捐款源源不断地进来,我校明年的财务状况会好很多。(副词 financially 翻译为名词短语"财务状况")

总之,本书知识性和实用性并重,融翻译技巧和翻译欣赏于一体,全部内容只为一个目的服务,就是帮助英语学习者通过精彩、实用的例句,尽快轻松熟悉并掌握英语学习中理解与翻译方面的疑问与难点。

杨文芳 王维东 2014年9月

## The Essentials of Translation 汉英互译基础,(Chinese vs English)

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## CONTENTS 目录:

第章	名词	<b>旬的理解与翻译</b> 001
	1.1	"民族"一词的翻译001
	1.2	"问题"一词的翻译008
	1.3	"国家"一词的翻译017
	1.4	zone, district, region 和 area 的理解与翻译······026
第2章	介词	<b>旬的理解与翻译</b> 035
	2.1	of 的理解与翻译 ····································
	2.2	with 的理解与翻译·······040
	2.3	英语介词的动态意义046
第3章	连证	司的理解与翻译
	3.1	连词 before 在状语从句中的理解与翻译 ·······053
	3.2	连词 when 在状语从句中的理解与翻译 ·······056
	3.3	and 的理解与翻译 ··········060
	3.4	as 的理解与翻译 ·······071
	3.5	where 的理解与翻译075
	5-12 Day	
第一章	动词	l enjoy 的理解与翻译 ······· 083

þ	第5章	副词后缀 -ly 的理解与翻译0	91
-	第6章	翻译法1	05
of a		6.1 汉英互译中的词类转换	05
		6.2 英汉互译中的词类转换	10
-	第7章	语法研究1	17
Ŷ		7.1 英语定语的理解与翻译1	
		7.2 《 画壁 》英译文中的 V-ing 形式 ······1	29
	主要参考	∱文献·······1	39
(			-



## 名词的理解与翻译



## "民族"一词的翻译

"民族"一词在英文中的对应语不是唯一的。常用的有 nation, nationality, minority, ethnic, ethnic group 和 people 等。本节旨在使用大量通俗易懂的例句来说明"民族"一词的翻译,解决如何在不同语境中正确翻译"民族"一词这个难题。

据《辞海》解释,"民族"一词词义较广。它可以指一个国家的全体人们,如中华民族、俄罗斯民族等,也可特指具有共同语言、地域、经济生活、风俗、文化的人们,如汉族、藏族、满族等等。在现代汉语中,"民族"一词常置于名词之前,作为形容词,如"民族用品"、"民族教育"、"民族地区"、"民族学院"等等。但这些词汇中的"民族"一词所表达的概念有时是指包括汉族在内的各民族,而有时即使是指"少数民族",也只称为"民族",而不加"少数"。英译"民族"一词时,常使用 nation, nationality, minority, ethnic, ethnic group 和 people 等词,译者在翻译时应根据语境确定"民族"的词义和翻译。如:

## 1.1.1 nation, people

(1)中华民族历来爱好和平,主张强不凌弱、富不侮贫,主张协和万邦。

The Chinese are a peace-loving **nation**. We believe in cooperation and harmony among **nations** and we hold that the strong and the rich should not bully the weak and the poor.

(2)正因为有着这样刻骨铭心的历史经历和奋斗过程,所以中国人民最真诚地同情 一切为争取民族独立和人民幸福而奋斗的民族,最深切地理解这些民族的愿望和要求。

Because of this, the Chinese people have the most profound sympathy for all other **nations** in their pursuit of independence, happiness and their aspirations.

(3)温哥华是世界上屈指可数的多民族城市。

Vancouver is one of the few multinational cities in the world.

(4)大部分发展中国家取得独立后,在发展民族经济、改变贫穷落后面貌、缩小同发达国家的经济差距等方面,取得了巨大成绩。

After gaining independence, most developing countries scored great achievements in their efforts to develop their **national** economies, to shake off poverty and backwardness, and to narrow the gap between developed countries and themselves.

(5) 这足以证明社会主义制度的伟大胜利,是中华民族发展史上一个新的里程碑。

This is a great victory for the socialist system and a new milestone in the history of the development of the Chinese **nation**.

(6)勤劳勇敢的西藏人民创造了充满活力、丰富多彩的文化习俗,是一个富于独特的传统文化、能歌善舞的民族。

Tibetans are so diligent and brave that they have created diverse cultural customs. This is a **nation** with special traditional culture and a **nation** keen on singing and dancing.

(7)中国人民从 19 世纪中叶到 20 世纪中叶开展的英勇斗争,就是要反对殖民侵略和民族压迫,实现中华民族的独立和中国人民的解放,进而建设人民当家做主的新国家。

From the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century, the Chinese people launched a heroic struggle to fight colonial aggression and foreign oppression, achieve independence and liberation and build a new China of the Chinese **people**.

(8)新中国成立后,中国政府和人民为非洲人民争取民族解放、反对殖民主义统治的英勇斗争提供了政治上、物质上、道义上的坚定支持。

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese Government and people have provided the African **people** with firm political, material and moral support in their heroic struggle for liberation and against colonial rule. ("民族"不一定总是翻译为 nation, 有可能是 people, 例如 the Chinese people, the African people等)

(9)这种态度造就了一个投身于研究、实验和探索的民族。

This attitude results in a **nation** of people committed to researching, experimenting and exploring.

(10)古代中华民族是伟大的发明家、探险家、哲学家、战士、诗人和艺人,他们为世界贡献了自己的聪明才智。

The ancient Chinese were a **people** of inventors, explorers, philosophers, soldiers, poets, and craftsmen. The ancient Chinese gave the world many of its most useful things.

## 1.1.2 nationality

(1)中国民族民间艺术团

China Nationalities and Folk Art Troupe

(2) 中国各族人民

the Chinese people of all nationalities

(3)民族学院

institute for **nationalities** (nationalities 指包括汉族在内的各民族,而不仅仅是少数民族,民族学院招收包括汉族在内的各民族学生)

(4)中华民族是由五十六个民族组成的大家庭。从遥远的古代起,我国各族人民就建立了紧密的政治经济文化联系,共同开发了祖国的河山,两千多年前就形成了幅员广阔的统一国家。

The Chinese **nation** is a big family composed of 56 **nationalities**. Since time immemorial, people of all our **nationalities** have established close-knit political, economic and cultural links and joined hands in developing the vast land of our country. China became a vast unified country more than 2,000 years ago.

(5)中国中央民族歌舞团成立于 1952 年,是中国目前唯一的国家级少数民族艺术 表演团体。

The China Central Song and Dance Ensemble of **Nationalities** was founded in 1952. It is the only state-level performance troupe of the national minority art in the country.

(6)中国中央民族歌舞团为弘扬民族文化艺术,为促进各民族之间的团结进步,为维护边疆的繁荣与稳定,做出了突出的贡献。

The China Central Song and Dance Ensemble of **Nationalities** has made great contributions to the enrichment of the Chinese national culture and art. It has promoted the unity and progress among various national minorities and the prosperity and stability of the bordering regions of China.

(7)中国中央民族歌舞团以其鲜明的民族特色和浓郁的艺术风格,在国际上享有很高的声誉,被誉为"绚丽的民族歌舞艺术之花"。

With its distinctive **national** characteristics and rich artistic style, the China Central Song and Dance Ensemble of **Nationalities** enjoys great prestige in the world. People praise it as "bright and colorful flower of songs and dances of **nationalities**."

(8) 我国各族人民在中国共产党领导下,解放思想……

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the people of all **nationalities** in our country have further emancipated their minds...

(9) 各民族人民依法享有各项权利和自由。在少数民族聚居的地方实行了区域自治。

People of all our **nationalities** enjoy full rights and freedoms provided for by the law. In places where there is a high concentration of **ethnic minorities**, regional autonomy is in practice.

## 1.1.3 minority, ethnic minority, minority nationalities, minority people

(1)在少数民族地区旅游,你不但能观赏到美丽的风景,还能领略到当地的民俗和 传统文化。

In those areas inhabited by **ethnic minorities**, you can not only enjoy the beautiful scenery but also learn about the local customs and traditional cultures. (正如它的词义,minority指少数民族)

(2) 重要民族新闻回顾

Top News about the Ethnic Minorities 或 Top News about Minority Peoples

(3)民族用品

daily necessities for minorities of daily necessities for minority nationalities

(4) 云南民族教育

the minority education of Yunnan (民族教育实际上是指少数民族教育)

(5) 民族地区

minority area (民族地区是指少数民族地区)

(6)少数民族戏剧

minority drama

(7)少数民族经济

minority economics

(8)少数民族语言

minority languages

(9)少数民族青年

minority youths

少数民族也可以用 minority people, ethnic groups 和 ethnic diversity 来表示:

(10)一种少数民族

a minority people

(11)各种少数民族

different minority peoples

(12)它所包含的思想,久久以来,潜移默化,已经渗透到中国人的血液中。任何一个中国人,无论是汉族,还是少数民族的意识,都自觉或不自觉地受着它的影响。

Its ideas have taken such firm root among the Chinese people that all Chinese — both Han and **minority nationalities**—have been more or less influenced by it.

## 1.1.4 ethnic, ethnic group, minority ethnic group, ethnic people

(1)玉石村位于中国西南云南省蓝坪自治乡内。这里的村民都是普米族,尽管许多 当地人简称自己是"土著人"。 The village of Yushi is in the autonomous township of Lanping, in the southwestern Chinese province of Yunnan. The villagers all belong to the Pumi ethnic group, although many locals simply refer to themselves as "natives". (正如它的词义所指, ethnic强调的是人种、种族)

(2)她说许多学生都惊奇地发现牛津竟然聚集了许多不同国籍和种族的人。那儿最 流行的一项社交活动就是在城里找一家拉美舞蹈俱乐部泡上一晚。

She says many learners are surprised to discover that Oxford is a home to a wide variety of **nationalities** and **ethnic groups**, and one of the most popular social events is a night out at one of the town's Latin American dance clubs.

(3)少数民族音乐

## ethnic music

(4)少数民族作家

## ethnic writers

(5)中国少数民族文学基金会

## Chinese Ethnic Literature Foundation

(6)这所学校的大部分学生都是少数民族。

Most of the students at the school are from minority ethnic groups.

(7) 在海拔二千米的云南高原上住着24个少数民族。

On the Yunnan plateau, 2,000 metres above sea level, live 24 ethnic peoples.

(8)自新中国成立以来,政府一直重视发展少数民族传统体育运动项目,如藏族的赛牦牛、朝鲜族的荡秋千和跷跷板、苗族的赛龙舟、满族的滑冰等共 1000 项左右。

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the government has attached great importance to the development of the traditional sports of **ethnic minorities**, amounting to about 1,000 kinds, such as yak racing of the Tibetans, swinging and see-sawing of the Koreans, dragon-boat racing of the Miao **people** and skating of the Manchu **people**.

(9)赛龙舟、放风筝、扭秧歌、围棋、气功和太极拳是深受汉族和各少数民族人民喜爱的传统运动项目。

Dragon-boat racing, kite flying, *yangge* dancing, *weiqi*, *qigong* and *taijiquan* are traditional sports popular among both Han **people** and people of **ethnic minorities**.

(10)民族地区在国家的扶持和其他地区的支援下,通过自己的艰苦奋斗,经济增长加快,各项事业全面发展。

Assisted by the State and supported by other regions, **ethnic minority** areas witnessed an acceleration in economic growth and an all-round development in various undertakings through their own efforts and hard work.

(11)中国各族人民将继续在中国共产党领导下,在马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论和"三个代表"重要思想指引下,坚持人民民主专政,坚持社会主义道路,坚持改革开放,不断完善社会主义的各项制度,发展社会主义市场经济,发展社会主义民主,健全社会主义法制,自力更生,艰苦奋斗,逐步实现工业、农业、国防和科学技术的现代化,推动物质文明、政治文明和精神文明协调发展,把我国建设成为富强、民主、文明的社会主义国家。

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory and the Important Thought of the "Three Represents," the Chinese people of all ethnic groups will continue to adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist road, persevere in reform and opening to the outside world, steadily improve socialist institutions, develop the socialist market economy, develop socialist democracy, improve the socialist legal system, work hard and self-reliantly to modernize the country's industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology step by step, and promote a coordinated development of material, political and spiritual civilizations to turn China into a socialist country that is prosperous, powerful, democratic and culturally advanced.

(12)温哥华的辉煌是温哥华人的智慧和勤奋的结晶,其中包括多民族的贡献。

The prosperity of Vancouver, to which many **ethnic groups** have contributed, is the crystallization of its people's wisdom and hard work.

(13)经过全党和全国各族人民的共同努力,我们胜利实现了现代化建设"三步走"战略的第一步、第二步目标,人民生活总体上达到小康水平。

Thanks to the joint efforts of the whole party and the people of all **ethnic groups**, we have attained the objectives of the first two steps of the three-step strategy for China's modernization drive, and by and large, the people have become well-off.

(14) 悠久的中华文化,成为维系民族团结和国家统一的牢固纽带。团结统一,深深印在中国人的民族意识中。中国历史上虽曾出现过暂时的分裂现象,但民族团结和国家统一始终是中华民族历史的主流,是中国发展进步的重要保障。

The age-old Chinese culture becomes a strong bond for **ethnic** harmony and national unity. Solidarity and unity are deeply inscribed in the hearts of the Chinese people as part of their **national** identity. Despite occasional divisions, **ethnic** harmony and **national** unity have remained the main stream in the history of the Chinese **nation**, and an important guarantee for China's development and progress.

(15)由于澳大利亚人民有着各种不同的文化背景,所以全国各地的学校都制订了相关的教育计划,以提高学生对众多文化共存状况的认识,帮助各民族保留其语言与文化。

There is a nationwide school program designed to increase students' sensitivity to the population's multicultural background in Australia and to help **ethnic** communities maintain their languages and cultures.



## "问题"一词的翻译

汉语中的"问题"一词有不同含义和所指,究竟该译为 question, problem 还是 issue, 应该因具体语境而定。question 是最常用的,需要回答或答复(answer)"提问"; problem 实际上指的是"难题"、"困难"、"麻烦"或捅的"娄子",需要解决(solve)或处理(deal with),problem 也可以指数学方面的问题"解题"也用 solve,其名词形式是 solution; issue 是讨论中的或涉及的"议题"或"争论点",需要"考虑"(consider)、"澄清"(clarify)或"对付"(address, tackle, deal with)。现分述如下:

## 1.2.1 "问题"译为 question

(1)不管教授的问题有多艰深,总有一个聪明的学生知道该如何作答。