# 中国文学作品名英泽雾引汇编

A Comprehensive
Bibliography
of Chinese Literary
Works in English

胡志挥主编



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# 编者简介

胡志挥,中国作家协会会员,1928年生,浙江省慈溪县人,1949年入上海圣约翰大学攻读英美文学,1952年毕业后,作为研究生被派往哈尔滨俄专进修俄语。1955年毕业后分配到北京俄语学院教翻译。1960年,调至中国科技大学教英语;1962年转入社科院文学研究所工作,曾先后草就《中国文学翻译简史》和《文艺翻译学概论》两书的初稿。

1979年秋,转入外文局《中国文学》英文版工作,1985年至1987年,应北京大学的邀请,曾兼课教授汉译英技巧。1988年10月加入中国作家协会;1988年9月至1996年初应中外文化出版公司的邀请,担任特邀译审,并在北京大学等高校里兼课传授汉译英的翻译技巧。自1991年起,着重向国外译介我国古代的文学名著;其中,《左传》的英译于1997年9月由湖南人民出版社出版,而用英文编写的《东周列国故事选》也于1999年2月问世。

进入新世纪以来,仅管年逾古稀,依然笔耕不辍;几乎每年均有新的著译问世。2007年冬,外文出版社、台湾大学和香港中文大学合作创建一座起名为《译道》的汉译英咨询网站后,已应邀担任这项工程的顾问。2010年春,应邀担任浙江省《杜湖》文学季刊顾问。不久,又应华中科技大学外国语学院的邀请,到该校讲学,并立即被聘任为顾问教授。目前,除了正在订稿一套汉译英的笔译教材外,还打算用英文编写中国作家大辞典丛书(包括古代、现代和当代三大卷)。

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### **About the Compiler**

Hu Zhihui, a well-known translator, writer and professor in China, was born in 1928. Upon graduation in 1952 from the English Department of St. John's University in Shanghai, he pursued a teaching career at the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages, producing a lot of translations from Russian, English and American literature. Eight years later, Professor Hu went to work as an editor at the Institute of Chinese Literature under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, where he completed a series of theses on comparative literature as well as art of translation.

After 1976, he turned to translating and writing in English, and published a number of renditions, essays and comments both at home and abroad. Before long, he was transferred to serve as a senior translator in the magazine Chinese Literature, accomplishing more than 200 titles of English translations from Chinese classical and contemporary works in various genres, such as fiction, prose, poetry and drama. In the years 1984 to 1987, he gave lectures on translation at Peking University. During this period, Professor Hu turned out several monographs, of which the most voluminous are A Complete Biography of the Chinese Literary Works in English, A Biographical Dictionary of Modern Chinese Writers, An Anthology of Chinese Modern Short Stories and History of Modern Chinese Literature. Since October 1988, shortly after becoming a member of the Chinese Writers' Association on account of his great contributions to the introduction of Chinese literature to the English-speaking world, Professor Hu was invited to take up concurrently the post of language consultant at the Cooperative Publishing Corporation for Chinese and Foreign Culture run by the Association. Through his conscientious efforts the Corporation soon produced many well-received English publications, including Good Men and Good Women (a novel by Zhu Xiaoping), An Anthology of Contemporary Chinese War Fiction, etc.

During the two previous decades, Professor Hu had accomplished a series of new products, including *Abiding Love* (a novel by Zhu Lin), *The Stagecraft of Peking Opera and Zuo's Commentary on the "Spring and Autumn Annals"*. Since October of 2007, he has worked as senior adviser to the CELTIX database sponsored by the Foreign Languages Press and as consultant professor with Huazhong University of Science and Technology in Wuhan.

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# 序言:

### "工欲善其事,必先利其器"

随着经济全球化和我国对外开放的不断深入,对外翻译人才紧缺和翻译质量不断下滑已越来越受到社会各界的关注。当然,造成这种局面的原因是多方面的。同样地,由于翻译所涉及的面十分广泛,要彻底解决这个老大难问题,那就非得启动一项专门的综合治理工程不可。其中,最最不可或缺的一个重要环节乃是加快对外编译工具书籍的建设步伐。理由很简单:首先,翻译人员的学识和精力毕竟十分有限;而翻译的内容却往往海阔天空,五花八门。其次,作为人类思想交流手段的文字翻译,按其实质来说,它既是一门有规律可循的社会科学;同时,也是一门必须通过不断积累和创新的人文艺术。根据本人五十多年来的长期实践、体会和研究,我认为:及早出版一套针对汉译英领域所紧缺的编译工具书籍至少具有如下六点好处:

一、满足当前社会的急需。随着全球经济一体化和我国对外开放的不断深入,不仅外国人想了解的范围在日益扩大和深化,而且在编译人员的队伍里又因新陈代谢,涌现出不少新生力量。然而,翻译的内容不仅包罗万象,而且日新月异。同时,国内外大批从事汉译英工作的新、老成员又都正在为长期缺乏各种得心应手的辞书而感到苦恼。因此,只有抓紧编撰和出版各类较系统、实用的工具书籍,才能满足这些日益增长的社会需要。

二、可以减少差错。例如,改革开放初期,有人曾把已故的著名美国汉学家"费正清"(John King Fairbank, 1907-1991)译成"Fei Zhengqing",结果闹出美国青年竟写信到中国历史研究所来寻找的洋相。如今,同样也由于缺乏必要的辞书,这种差错和笑话仍在不断重演。例如,最近,有人把乾隆年间来华的意大利画家郎世宁(Giuseppe Castiglione 1688-1766)译成"Lang Shining";更可笑的是,最近,有人甚至还把他改名换姓(朗士宁)。但使我大吃一惊的是,有本专业辞书竟然把他说成是"中国画家"。因此,为了减少或避免类似差错,我们有必要及早出版一些较系统、实用的翻译辞典或手册。

三、可以提高翻译质量。众所周知,创作都是抒写自己所熟悉的生活内容。但翻译则不同。即便不是被动承担,而是由译者主动挑选,也常常会遇到一些这样、那样的"拦路虎"。如果缺乏必要的辞书,那他们不是"依样画葫芦"就势必"大海捞针",其结果往往会因精力分散而影响翻译的质量。相反,要是我们能出版一套非常得心应手的工具书籍,那么,他们可以把好钢使在刀刃上,我国的对外编译水平肯定会大有起色。

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四、可以节省大量人力和物力(包括编译人员的精力、时间、纸张、油墨,等等)。为了解决译名的准确性,有些报刊、杂志都先后采取了用括号加注音的办法。然而,由于缺乏统一的准绳,注音虽说前后一致,但同一书名的英译文仍依然会"因人而异,前后矛盾"。由此可见,这种英译加注音的办法既劳命伤财,又于事无补,反而使译名紊乱不堪。总之,要想消除这种浪费和紊乱,只有及早编撰、出版一套符合对外编译实际需要的辞书,才能奏效,才能真正名至实归。

五、可以一劳永逸地解决译名混乱和译者备受"大海捞针"的困境。由于我国对外编译界长期缺乏各种工具书籍,一名多译和求接无门的问题不仅毫无改进,反而日益严重。例如,由于国内至今仍既没有设立一个统一的管理或咨询机构,又没有一部较权威和系统的各类汉译英辞典,结果,同一个外国名人(例如美国总统克林顿或布什),大陆、台湾、港澳和海外各有不同的译法;同一条本国的书名(如曹禺的《原野》)或单位名称(如北京图书馆),在不同的书刊、甚至在同一篇文章里,其译法也往往前后矛盾。众所周知,"一名多译"除了给读者增添麻烦外,还会产生种种不良的后果。更严重的是,译名混乱势必使我们新闻出版的信誉、甚至国家形象都会蒙受不必要的损害。例如,有些外国读者曾埋怨说:"阅读贵国的书报,最最令人头痛的是那些没边没着的译名。任凭怎么反映都不管用,真是hopeless(无可奈何)!"由此可见,统一译名委实事关紧要,决非小题大做。而要想一劳永逸地解决这个难题,一方面应及早制定统一的处理方案,另一方面还应大力出版各类工具书籍。

六、可以提高民族和国家的形象。早在1957年底已故周恩来到北京俄语学院来做报告时,他就语重心长地明确指出:外语的使用水平是一个国家文化水平的重要标志。翻译水平是关乎民族尊严、对外关系和国家兴衰的大事。正是在他老人家的亲自关切和主持下,新中国一诞生就成立了外文局,使我国的英语对外翻译水平有了飞速提高。然而,由于种种历史和客观原因,英语使用水平的滑坡和对外图书数量的累减早已成为社会各界所严重关注的不争事实。怎么办?加速培养新生力量无济于事,增加聘请润色的外籍专家也同样缘木求鱼,唯一不可或缺、行之有效的办法,就是在吸收前人成功经验的基础上,撰编出一整套专门解决汉译英实际难题的工具书籍(包括教材、手册、辞典,等等),才能使我国的对外翻译水平跳出"错误百出"和"Chinglish"(中国腔)的怪圈。

以上所述,尽管十分繁复,但毕竟"万变不离其宗",都跟促进我国对外 编译工作和加速工具书籍的基本建设有关。另外,也确实是本人"千虑一得"的 几点体会。孔子曰:"工欲善其事,必先利其器",真是一点不假。那就权作此 书的前言,向有关领导发出呼吁;向热忱读者敞开心扉。

> 胡志挥 2009年4月12日于北京圆梦斋

#### **Foreword**

It is known to all: there are many differences between Chinese and English. As a consequence, either translators or language learners will encounter a great lot of problems tough to overcome. Confucius (551?-479B.C.) once said: "A handy tool makes a handy man." Many facts show that the teaching of this world-known educator remains quite instructive. But, what a pity, due to some historical reasons, we fail to see any kind of the dictionaries or handbook compiled exclusively for those who are engaged in the translation from Chinese into English.

There is a popular saying in China: "Let's produce ample food and clothes with our own hands!" So, encouraged by this self-reliant spirit, I started to collect successful examples of English rendition by way of insisting on intensive and extensive reading ever since the beginning of 1950s. Then, with the insistent effort for more than fifty years, I've succeeded in setting up a data bank of my own. Totaling several billions in number, the entries of my private collection fall into more than one hundred categories covering almost all spheres of social science, including politics, military, education, literature, Chinese traditional painting and so on. It is precisely with the assistance of this instrument that I have not only raised the quality of my professional work, but also enlarged the scope of my translation.

The frequent gratitude from my colleagues, friends and students, who have been also greatly benefited from the application of this treasure, reminded me from time to time that, only by way of turning so much valuable information into wordbooks and making them well received, could we bring it into a full play. In such a case, under the earnest support from the Foreign Languages Press, I made up my mind in November last year to compile such a comprehensive bibliography on the basis of this voluminous data bank.

As the enlarged edition of my former work entitled A Complete Bibliography of the Chinese Literary Works in English, the present produce is devoted to provide the information about the renditions of Chinese literary works published throughout the world. In such a case, apart from adding many newly-appeared English renditions scattered both at home and abroad, we have enlarged the scope of our content. It has included almost all of the genders in the field of literary creation, including fiction,

poetry, prose, reportage, reminiscence, sketches, travelogues, essays, fables, folk tales, drama, screenplays and folk songs. Besides, in order to make our new book more helpful, we have added three appendices appeared for the first time in English version. Arranged in alphabetical order and classified systematically, this well-planned thesaurus should have become an efficient assistant to all their owners.

Being the first product of our gigantic project, the present book is, in fact, a bold innovation in many fields of the reference industry, including design, content, entry selection and layout. Therefore, apart from looking forward to either criticism or suggestion, we are in urgent need of the active support from both readers and experts.

Hu Zhihui April 16, 2009

# 体例用法说明 (Guide to the Bibliography)

- 一、本书以分门别类为原则,首先把所有条目分成小说,诗词和散文等大类,然后按其年代和性质再进一步划分为"古代"、"现代"和"当代"等小类。因此,要查阅某篇文学作品是否英译,读者必须先确知该作品的体裁,然后才能按其所属的类别进行寻找。同时,对同一个作者的不同作品,也应同样采取这种"对口"的办法。例如,老舍先生的《月牙儿》,查"小说"类的现代部分,而他的《昔年》就该查"诗词"类的现代部分了。
- 二、对同一类里条目的编排,本书基本上都采取"以人带书"的办法,即:首先出现的是作者姓名,然后再在其姓名之下,排列各种同类作品。作者的姓名一律按其汉语拼音字母为顺序进行编排。但是,在汉语拼音和英译上,少数民族的姓名往往与汉族不同。因此,为了便于读者查阅,本书对少数民族作者的姓名也一律先按汉语拼音字母为顺序,然后再用括号注出其通用的英译。例如:

Haosilihan (郝斯力汗) (Kasilkan)

三、有些作者作品很多(例如蒲松龄的短篇小说和杜甫的诗作均数以百计),而国内的专集几乎都按其问世的年代为顺序进行排列。但一般读者都对此不太熟悉。为此,本书对数量众多的作品都一律按其标题的汉语拼音字母为序进行排列。至于这些作品在篇幅或种类上的不同,本书也用附注加以区别。例如,在"小说"类里,用(n)表示长篇,(sn)中篇,(ss)短篇。

四、在"诗词"类里,作品常有不带标题或只写"无题"、"偶作"或曲牌名称的现象。此外,有些诗人往往先后写过许多这类的作品。光凭这些雷同的名称,无法区别所指的究竟是哪一篇作品。因此,为了便于读者查阅,本书均在这类作品的中文标题下面附有原作的首句。例如:

Meng Jiao (孟郊)

《偶作》: (利剑不可近)

五、对佚名作品(例如诗词类里的《诗经》和《古诗十九首》等等),本书一律先把它他们安放在该一类的后面,然后按其标题或首句的汉语拼音字母为顺序进行编排。

六、有些作品标题的原文不是汉语,而是英语(如刘克襄的《远离城市——致GG》和痖弦的《纪念T.H.》)。为了使不懂英语的读者也能了然标题的涵义,我们均把它们译成相应的汉语,并在所揭示的中文标题前后加上括号,以示区别。例如,台湾诗人罗智成的三首短诗:

"Father" ——(父亲)

"Rushes" —— (急急忙忙)

"Bao Bao's Book" —— (宝宝的书)

七、如果同一作品有几种译文和译本,本书均一并罗列,并分别附注其出处及日期。英译名相同者,不作重复,若不同,则分别罗列。例如:

Zhang Xian (张弦)

- 1. 被爱情遗忘的角落
- (1) A Corner Forgotten by Love Monsoon (HK), July 1980
- (2) A Corner Forsaken by Love CL, 1982, 11

八、在作家姓名的英译问题上,我们一律采取"汉语拼音方案"规定的新办法,而海外仍还沿用过去旧的习惯。因此,为了便于读者查考,本书在附录里专门增添了一个《海外作家姓名不同英译对照表》。

九、由于种种原因,有些作家曾使用多种称号(例如本名,别名和笔名,等等)。为了向读者提供信息,本书在该作家的姓名之后,均用括号作了简短的注解。例如,在《海外作家各类文学作品》里,

朱凌(即"袁琼琼")

十、为了节省篇幅,本书对所附注的出版单位、刊物及书籍名称,都一律使用略语。如有必要,读者可在书后的略语表里查到详细的文字(包括刊物或出版单位的全称、编译者姓名及出版日期,等等)。

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