

—— 高等学校英语专业系列教材 ——



*A Concise Coursebook
on Translation
Between English and Chinese*

英汉互译简明教程

熊俊 主编
华先发 审定



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社

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Foreword



When Professor Xiong Jun told me one year ago that she was going to write a textbook of translation in English, I was as delighted with her daring plan as worried about its possibility of publication, for there had been many excellent textbooks of translation available in China then. To my satisfaction, her final draft has come out. It is quite distinctive and therefore has been accepted by Wuhan University Press for publication in the coming semester. Congratulating her on her success, I would like to say a few words about the textbook.

Speaking from my experience, I think that the book is distinctive in two aspects: completeness and teachability. The aim of this textbook is to put into the students' hands a single volume presenting the fundamentals of all the topics comprised by translation between English and Chinese. It seeks to be reliable, yet interesting; scholarly, yet not pedantic; readily intelligible, yet not a handout. It is the outgrowth of the author's years of teaching and research, many of them devoted to translation. I trust that this experience is reflected in the organization of the materials and that teachers as well as students will find the book a helpful teaching aid.

In order to heighten teachability, the author has attached great importance to the workability of the book: the materials are carefully selected and organized, detailed explanations are given with good examples and exercises are provided with versions for reference. These have been done deliberately because such arrangement, to me, is very effective in actual practice. Consequently, the whole book proves to be very rich in content, compact in structure and quite easy to understand. In addition, it also contains a very ample appendix to facilitate finding all transliterations of names. In this sense, I would like to say that this textbook is a young bee that yields honey and I do believe that the possibility of a

second edition will be justified in the coming years after one year's use and improvement.

Hua Xianfa

Chair and Professor of English Department
Central China Normal University

May 26, 2011

前 言

英汉翻译是目前高等院校英语专业学生的本科学位课程，也是全国英语专业教学大纲规定的必修课程。目的在于让学生了解翻译过程，认识翻译规律，掌握翻译的基本方法和常用技巧，提高英汉互译能力。市面上的翻译教材可谓日新月异、琳琅满目，但绝大多数是用中文编写的，用英语编写的翻译教材不多。作为为英语专业高年级学生开设的专业课，应该用英语讲解，而且这和要求学生用英语写毕业论文是一致的。而学生用书是中文编写的，翻译课教师参考的又多是中文教材，讲述却用英语，这大大增加了翻译课教师的备课量，也给学生的学习造成了许多不便，同时也不利于学生毕业时用英文写毕业论文。《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》(2000: 10)要求，“打好扎实的语言基本功。语言基本功的训练是英语教学的首要任务，必须贯穿于4年教学的全过程”。因此，编者结合自身多年的英汉翻译教学与科研的经验编写了此书，以满足广大学生不断增长的对翻译知识的渴望，以更好地开展翻译教学。

《英汉互译简明教程》是国内为数不多的用英语编写的翻译教材之一，是一本集翻译理论、翻译技巧、翻译实践于一体的教材，是编者多年英汉翻译教学及科研工作的结晶。本教材根据教育部颁布的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》的要求，在编写过程中注重翻译理论联系实际，强调理论在实践中的应用，重视翻译基本功的训练，注重基础知识的讲解，以增强学生对翻译活动的理性认识；选材多样，内容新颖，信息量大；翻译例句生动有趣，具有典型性和代表性。课后配有练习和答案，方便教师教学和安排学生自学。常用的翻译基本方法和常用技巧的讲解易懂、适用，能让英语专业的学生更好地学习翻译基本功。

- 本书具有四个特点：
1. 英语行文，突出能力培养，强化实际应用，适应英语专业英语授课教学实际。
 2. 立足英汉互译，旨在帮助学生学习和掌握英汉两种语言的差异及英汉互译的基本理论与翻译技巧。以往的翻译教材往往偏重培养学生英译汉的

能力，对汉译英的能力没有强调和重视。

3. 实用性强，用例新又颇具典型性，理论言之有理、持之有据、逻辑严密、结构紧凑。译例丰富鲜活，选材广泛，深入浅出，练习较多，能满足翻译教学与自学译例需要。

4. 具有多功能性，可以作为系统学习翻译的教科书，也可以作为工具书使用。适用于广大英语专业师生、英语自学人员、翻译工作者及爱好者。

全书分为七章：以句子翻译为讲解训练基本单位，英译汉、汉译英并行。第1章概述翻译的定义、分类、历史、走向、译者的必备条件及翻译标准。第2章介绍翻译过程与方法，简明扼要地阐述了语际转换的基本过程和方法。这两章遵循以学生发展为本的理念，对翻译理论只作简要的概述，讲最为基本的翻译理论和方法，让学生知道当前翻译界所关注的理论问题和常用方法是什么，以有效地指导英汉互译翻译实践。第3章着眼于英汉词汇、句式、语篇对比与表达差异，通过比较对照阐述了语际转换的基本规律，为第4章对各种英汉互译技巧的讲解提供了理论关照和依据。第4章就具体的翻译技巧做了详细的阐述和讲解，包括遣词用字法、重译法、增译法、省译法、词类转换法、词序调整法、正说反译反说正译法、语态转换法、分译法与合译法等翻译技巧。第5章讲述英汉长句互译的步骤和方法，以更好地满足学生和社会的需要。第6章讲授英汉书名和文章名的翻译。第7章介绍了习语、菜肴、广告、旅游文本等的翻译技巧。各章节后配有练习，包括句子和短文翻译作业材料，以便学生通过实践，熟悉翻译技巧，培养翻译能力。同时，为满足英语专业学生参加统考的需要，本书第4章关于翻译技巧的绝大多数短文练习采用了1995—2011年全国英语专业八级考试翻译部分历届试题。第5章采用了韩素音青年翻译奖竞赛试题。以上内容都是区别于全国同类翻译教程的特色所在，它不求高深，但求实用和适用，使学生通过较为系统的理论学习和实践，掌握翻译的基本知识和技巧。

本书提供的全国英语专业八级考试翻译部分历届试题(1995—2011年)和韩素音青年翻译奖竞赛试题参考答案完全是为了教学、教育目的而制作，参考答案分别源自洛阳师范学院英语系语言学教研室及邹申主编的《新编高等院校英语专业八级考试指南》[2001，上海：上海外语教育出版社](转自松园英文书院 <http://www.hienglish.org/tem8/tem-8.htm>)和《中国翻译》及网址 <http://www.enmajor.com/cn/Html/TEM/TEM8/6157444652595.html> 等，方便教师教学和安排学生学习、比较。

本书的框架设计、具体章节编写和全书的修改、统稿和定稿工作由熊俊负责。第1章、第2章、第3章、第4章由熊俊编写，第5章、第6章由王

林编写，熊俊、徐向晖共同参与第7章的编写工作。

本书得以付梓，首先要衷心地感谢全国知名学者、翻译专家，华中师范大学英语系主任、翻译研究中心主任，中国翻译协会理事，武汉译协副会长兼秘书长，国家社会科学基金项目同行评议专家华先发教授。华教授在百忙之中审阅了全书，对本书的编写提出了宝贵意见，并为本书作序。本书所选题材来源均在“参考文献”中列出，在此谨向原作者和原编译者表示诚挚谢意。我的同仁鲁定元博士、江晓梅博士、张永中博士对本书多有支持与鼓励，在此也一并表示由衷的感谢。在本书的策划、出版过程中得到了武汉大学出版社外语图书事业部叶玲利主任和责任编辑罗晓华女士的大力支持。她们的敬业精神、热情与友善，均给我留下了深刻而美好的印象。在此谨致谢忱。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏和缺憾在所难免，欢迎专家和读者们批评指正，以帮助我们进一步改进。

熊 俊

2011年5月

Contents

Chapter 1	General Introduction	1
1.1	Definition of Translation	2
1.2	Classification of Translation	5
1.3	History of Translation	6
1.3.1	Translation in the Western World	6
1.3.2	Translation in China	13
1.4	Trend of Translation Studies	18
1.5	Prerequisites for Translators	19
1.6	Principles or Criteria of Translation	20
Chapter 2	Process and Methods of Translation	29
2.1	Process of Translation	30
2.1.1	Comprehension	30
2.1.2	Expression	31
2.1.3	Revision	32
2.2	Methods of Translation	33
2.2.1	Literal Translation and Free Translation	35
2.2.2	Foreignization and Domestication	39
2.2.3	Transliteration	43
Chapter 3	Contrastive Studies Between English and Chinese	55
3.1	On lexical Level	56
3.2	On Sentence Level	61
3.2.1	Synthetic vs. Analytic	61
3.2.2	Subject vs. Topic	63
3.2.3	Impersonal vs. Personal	66

3.2.4	Static vs. Dynamic	68
3.2.5	Active vs. Passive	70
3.2.6	Hypotactic vs. Paratactic	72
3.2.7	Substitution vs. Repetition	75
3.2.8	Complex vs. Simplex	76
3.2.9	Abstract vs. Concrete	80
3.2.10	Indirect vs. Direct	81
3.3	On Text Level	84
Chapter 4 Translation Techniques 93		
4.1	Diction	94
4.1.1	Word Meanings (Conceptual Meaning, Stylistic Meaning, Linguistic Meaning and Pragmatic Meaning)	94
4.1.2	Choice of Word Meanings	100
4.2	Repetition	114
4.2.1	Repetition in E-C Translation	114
4.2.2	Repetition in C-E Translation	122
4.3	Amplification	127
4.3.1	Amplification in E-C Translation	128
4.3.2	Amplification in C-E Translation	136
4.4	Omission	142
4.4.1	Omission in E-C Translation	143
4.4.2	Omission in C-E Translation	149
4.5	Conversion	154
4.5.1	Conversion in E-C Translation	155
4.5.2	Conversion in C-E Translation	164
4.6	Inversion	168
4.6.1	Inversion in E-C Translation	168
4.6.2	Inversion in C-E Translation	176
4.7	Negation	183
4.7.1	Negation in E-C Translation	185
4.7.2	Negation in C-E Translation	194
4.8	Change of Voices	197
4.8.1	Change of Voices in E-C Translation	197

4. 8. 2	Change of Voices in C-E Translation	207
4. 9	Division	211
4. 9. 1	Division in E-C Translation	211
4. 9. 2	Division in C-E Translation	214
4. 10	Combination	219
4. 10. 1	Combination in E-C Translation	219
4. 10. 2	Combination in C-E Translation	221
Chapter 5	Translation of Long Sentences	230
5. 1	Steps in Translating Long Sentences	230
5. 2	Methods of Translating Long Sentences	231
5. 2. 1	E-C Translation of Long Sentences	231
5. 2. 2	C-E Translation of Long Sentences	236
Chapter 6	Translation of Titles of Books and Articles ...	244
6. 1	Translation of Titles of English Articles	244
6. 2	Translation of Titles of Chinese Articles	246
6. 3	Translation of Titles of English Books	247
6. 4	Translation of Titles of Chinese Books	248
Chapter 7	Translation and Culture	250
7. 1	Disparity in Western and Chinese Culture	251
7. 2	Translation of Idioms	254
7. 3	Translation of Chinese Dish Names	259
7. 4	Advertising Translation	262
7. 5	Translation of Tourism Writing	266
Appendix	Table on English-Chinese Transliteration	
	(英汉译音表)	271
Reference Answers to Exercises		273
Bibliography		317

Chapter 1

General Introduction

◎ Warming-up Exercises in Class (Discussions)

Section A Translate the English into Chinese.

1. It never rains but it pours.
2. The horse is a useful animal.
3. The house is really A-1.
4. He has athlete's foot.
5. Angela is a man of a woman.
6. He is anything but a teacher.
7. The child is as good as gold.
8. He likes American Beauty.
9. Just don't die on me, I can't without you.
10. —Why is river rich?
—Because it has two banks.

Section B Translate the Chinese into English.

1. 太贵了。
2. 此路不通。
3. 油漆未干。
4. 您慢走。
5. 九头鸟餐馆
6. 三讲教育
7. 早饭吃饱，中饭吃好，晚饭吃少。
8. 感情深，一口闷；感情浅，舔一舔。

Section C Answer the open questions below.

1. What is translation? Define it in your own words.

2. What inspiration have you got from doing the translation exercises?
3. What are the difficult points in doing translation according to your own experience?

Reference Translations

Section A

1. 不雨则已，一雨倾盆。
2. 马是有用的动物。
3. 那间房子确实是一流的。
4. 他患香港脚。
5. 安吉拉是个像男人的女人（男人婆）。
6. 他绝不是个教师。
7. 这个孩子很乖。
8. 他喜欢月月红（红蔷薇）。
9. 可千万别给我死了，我不能没有你。
10. ——为什么说河流是富裕的？
——因为它总是向前（钱）流。（或）——因为它年年有鱼（余）呀。

Section B

1. That's too much.
2. Not a through road.
3. Wet Paint!
4. Watch your step.
5. Restaurant of Wisdom Bird
6. Three Emphases Education—Emphasize Theoretical Study, Political Awareness and Good Conduct
7. At breakfast, eat like a king. At lunch eat like a prince. At supper, eat like a pauper.
8. If we are great friends, we should drink it all in one mouthful. If we are on speaking (nodding) terms, we can just sip it.

1.1 Definition of Translation

Being a very complicated human activity, translation can be roughly defined as a representation or recreation in one language of what is written or said in another language. Definitions of translation are almost as numerous and varied as

the persons who have taken to discuss the subject. Here are some representative definitions at home and abroad:

The term translation itself has several meanings; it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating).

—Jeremy Munday

Translating is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

—J. C. Catford

Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

—Eugene A. Nida

Translation belongs not just to linguistics but more properly to semiotics, the science of sign systems or structures, sign processes, and sign functions, involving a whole set of extra-linguistic aspects.

—Susan Bassnett-McGuire

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL: source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL: target language).

—Huang Long

Translating is the art of recomposing a work in another language without losing its original flavor.

—Columbia Encyclopedia

Translation is a rendering from one language into another, i. e. the faithful representation in language of what is written or said in another language.

—Liu Zhongde

Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

—Peter Newmark

Translation is a process which occurs between cultures rather than simply between languages.

—Shuttleworth & Cowie

Communicative translation is generally oriented towards the needs of the target

language reader or recipient. A translator who is translating communicatively will treat source text as a message rather than a mere string of linguistic units, and will be concerned to preserve source text's original function and to reproduce its effect on the new audience.

—Shuttleworth & Cowie

It is not the source text, or its effects on the source-text recipient, or the function assigned to it by the author, that determines the translation process, but the prospective function or purpose of the target text as determined by the initiator's, i. e. client's, needs.

—Mona Baker

夫翻译者，谓翻梵人之语，转成汉地之言，音虽似别，义则大同。

——宋僧法云

把已说出或写出的话的意思用另一种言语表达出来的活动。

——《中国大百科全书·语言文字卷》

翻译大致说来有两种，一种是译意，另一种是译味。这里所谓译味，是把句子所有的各种情感上的意味，用不同的语言文字表示出来，而所谓译意，就是把字句底意念上的意义，用不同种的语言文字表示出来。

——金岳霖

翻译是一种跨文化的信息交流与交换活动，其本质是传播，是传播学中一个有特殊性质的领域。

——吕俊

翻译是把具有某一种文化背景的发送者用某种语言（文字）所表述的内容尽可能充分地、有效地传达给使用另一种语言（文字）、具有另一种文化背景接受者。

——沈苏儒

翻译是两个语言社会之间的交际过程和交际工具，它的目的是要促进本语言社会的政治、经济和文化进步，它的任务是要把原作中包含的现实世界的逻辑映像或艺术映像，完好无损地从一种语言中移注到另一种语言中去。

——张今

翻译是跨语言（cross-linguistic）、跨文化（cross-cultural）、跨社会（cross-social）的交际活动。

——陈宏薇

The above definitions have revealed the nature of translation in view of a certain aspect, such as: cross-linguistic, cross-cultural and cross-social

communication; a science (it has its own inherent laws); an art (it is the recreation of the source text); a craft (it needs appropriate ways of expressing in the target language); a skill; an operation.

We can quote the *Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language* to sum up translation as a task to be accomplished:

It is sometimes said that there is no task more complex than translation—a claim that can be readily believed when all the variables involved are taken into account. Translators not only need to know their source language well; they must also have a thorough understanding of the field of knowledge covered by the source text, and of any social, cultural, or emotional connotations that need to be specified in the target language if the intended effect is to be conveyed. The same special awareness needs to be present for the target language, so that points of special phrasing, local (e. g. regional) expectations, and so on, can all be taken into account.

1.2 Classification of Translation

Translation falls into the following categories:

I. In Terms of Languages

1. translation from native languages into foreign languages
2. translation from foreign languages into native languages

II. In Terms of the Mode

1. oral interpretation: instantaneous (consecutive), simultaneous, sight interpretation
2. written translation
3. machine translation

III. In Terms of Materials to Be Translated

1. translation of scientific materials
2. translation of literary works such as novels, stories, prose, poetry, drama, etc
3. translation of political essays such as treatises on social problems, reports, speeches, etc
4. translation of practical writings such as official documents, contracts and agreements, notices, receipts, etc

IV. In Terms of Disposal

1. full-text translation
2. abridged translation
3. adapted translation
4. rewriting in another language

V. In Terms of Semiotics

1. intralingual translation: rewording; an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language
2. interlingual translation: translation proper; an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other languages
3. intersemiotic translation: transmutation; an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems

1.3 History of Translation

Translation is almost as old as original authorship and has a history as honorable and as complex as that of any other branch of literature. The history of translation is large.

1.3.1 Translation in the Western World

On the history of translation there is a central paradigm in the western countries. That is the history of translation in the *Bible*, the most translated book in the world.

The biblical story of the tower of Babel (*Genesis* 11: 1-9) has long fascinated translators and students of translation. It contains the *Old Testament* story of the fall into linguistic diversity, which has often been read as a myth of the origin of translation:

Now the whole earth had one language and few words. And as men migrated from the east, they found a plain in the land of Shinar and settled there. And they said to one another, "Come, let us make bricks, and burn them thoroughly." And they had brick for stone, and bitumen for mortar. Then they said, "Come, let us build ourselves a city, and a tower with its top in the heavens, and let us make a name for ourselves; lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth." And the LORD said,