

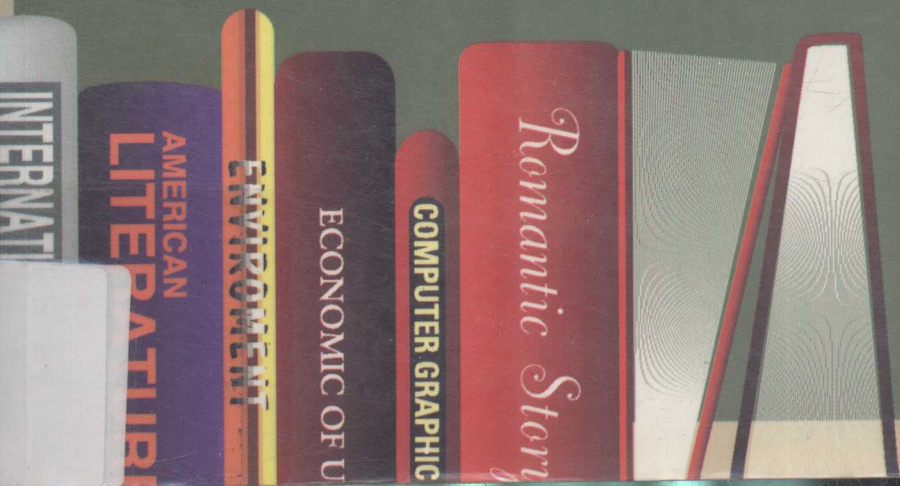


Research in Sino-English Translation

翻譯 的研究

呂理正●主編

蒲大宏博士●校訂



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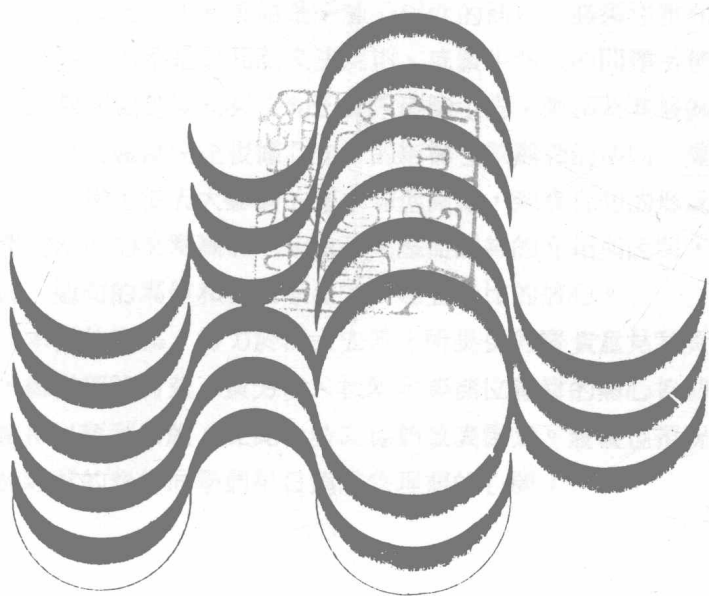
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翻譯的研究

編著者：呂理正

出版者：萬人出版有限公司

發行人：呂芳烈

地址：臺北縣五股鄉五權七路68號3樓

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聲 明

本书中任何违反关于台湾是中华人民共和国领土一部分的立场的内容词句一律不予承认。

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序

在考試領導教學的情況下，今後的英語教學應從以單字片語爲中心的例句教學，邁進以整句整段爲中心的教學。更具體的說，要使學生努力學習整句整段的語音（發音）、語意（字彙、片語）語法（文法觀念）及語用（句子結構）的判斷力和運用技巧，而翻譯及作文能力的培養變成現今英語教學及一般學習英語者所須注重的兩大主題。實際上，如真能在此二方面的實力有所加強和鞏固的話，即是學好英文的捷徑。

首先我們須了解英語是一種分析性的語言，必須注重句子的組成和結構，而不是以死記文法規則、或鑽牛角尖的問題所能應付的。不論翻譯或是寫句英文句子都牽涉到主詞、動詞及其修飾語的問題。本書的編寫完全根據「句子的結構」做翻譯的準則，兼以文法的句型結構，從五大動詞的基本句型開始，到複合句的形成，進而到整句整段的文章翻譯，皆做到完整而詳細的介紹與說明，使你對翻譯、造句的寫作和作文等多方面建立無比的信心。

本書的完稿，得力於蒲大宏博士所提供的寶貴意見和資料。此外，編輯部陳莉茲、黃芳堯、杜翠琴等諸位編輯的熱心協助，使得本書得以順利出版，在此，特向他們致表謝意。最後也預祝各位欲參加考試的青年同學們早日達成您理想的心願！

編者 呂 理 正 謹識
於 七〇年青年節

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第一章：導論

我們知道，一個英文句子中不能沒有動詞，而動詞的正確用法，及其所附加的受詞、修飾詞或副詞等，又各含不同的形式及功用，同學們如能了解這些句型的原本面貌，如：一個句子應該有那些基本構成要素？那些詞語是含修飾作用的？才能造出符合文法的正確句子，也才能不管在中翻英或英翻中上翻出信、達、雅的句子。

又把中文翻成英文，及把英文翻成中文是相對的兩回事，各必須把握要點及訣竅才能把句子翻得通順及流暢。我們先討論在中譯英這一方面所應該注意的幾個要點，那就是一對五大句型的基本認識。

所謂五大句型即：

1. S + Vi : Wheel turns.
2. S + Vi + S.C : Milk turns sour.
3. S + Vt + O. : Men turn wheel.
4. S + Vt + I.O. + D.O. : Cows give us milk.
5. S + Vt + O. + O.C. : I think him a good man.

現在舉例說明：

（一）我為國服務。

I serve my country (S + Vt + O)

（二）教育使你成為一個有用的人。

Education makes you an useful man. (S + Vt + O + O.C)

（三）蔣總統經國先生是一位有學識、有勇氣而為人民所愛戴的總統。

President Chiang Ching-Kuo is a learned, courageous and much-loved president. (S + Vi + S.C)

（四）台北的人口每年增加，今天已超過台灣總人口的十分之一。

The population of Taipei has increased every year, and it has now become over ten percent of the whole Taiwanese population. (S + Vi + adv)

(四) 我們深信復國建國的大業實現指日可待。

We firmly believe that the great task of national recovery and (national) reconstruction can be accomplished in the foreseeable future. (S + Vt + O)

(五) 你爲我唱一首中國歌？

Would you please sing me a Chinese song? (S+Vt+I.O+D.O)
(Will)

(六) 子曰：「仁者不憂、智者不惑、勇者不懼」

Confucius said: "The virtuous have no sorrow, the wisdom have no doubts, and the brave have no fear."

(S + Vt + O)

【技巧】：(1) 找出每個中文字詞的英文表達法。
(2) 按照句意，依文法規則，將之組合排列。

【說明】：我們用上面的舉例 2 來說明：

教育使你成爲一個有用的人。

【步驟】：(一) 先知道「教育」：education

「使你成爲」：makes you

「有用的」：useful

(二) 然後依文法規則：S + Vt + O + O.C

(主詞 + 動詞 + 受詞 + 受詞補語) 得到：

Education makes you an useful man.

同樣地，把英文翻成中文，也有需要注意的地方及應明瞭的技巧。

【技巧】：(1) 先找出句中的主詞和動詞及其修飾語。
(2) 再找出句中的成語及其意思。
(3) 最後就句中的單字的字義予以了解，再整句翻譯。

現舉例如下：

(1) A general feature of modern society is the gap that separates the adult from the young, and it is most painfully felt between the parents and children.

現代社會的一個普遍特徵是分離或人與年少者之間的代溝，而這特徵在父母與子女間，被感覺到非常的痛苦。

- (2) He who respects others is constantly respected.

敬人者，人恒敬之。

- (3) The people of the North thought of Lincoln as a friend of freedom.

北方的人認為林肯是自由之友。

- (4) She is no less beautiful than her sister.

她和她的姊妹一樣地漂亮。

【說明】：我們用上面的舉例來說明：

A general feature of modern society is the gap which separates the adult from the young, and it is most painfully felt between the parents and children.

【步驟】：(一)先找出句中的「主詞」和「動詞」：feature is.

再找出其修飾語：of modern society. 「介詞片語」
：which separates the adult from the young「子句」

(二)找出句中的「片語及其意義」：separate-----from
between-----and

(三)最後就句中「單字的意義」予以了解，再整句分析而後翻譯。feature 特徵，adult 成人，society 社會。

【翻譯】：現代社會的一個普遍特徵是分離成人與年青人之間的代溝，而這特徵在父母與子女間，被感覺到非常的痛苦。

第二章：由句子結構來談翻譯

一、基本句型（動詞之句型）：句子之組成

動詞	不及物	完全不及物	} 不同的結構的動詞產生
		不完全不及物（有主詞補語）	
	及物	完全及物	
		授與動詞（有兩受詞）	
		不完全及物（有受詞補語）	

I. $S + Vi$ （即完全不及物動詞，注意只考慮主要子句之動詞）

- (1) He always smiles.
- (2) He went to the station by taxi.
- (3) He waited more than half an hour.
- (4) The little boys are playing in the garden.

II. $S + Vi + SC$ （即不完全不及物動詞，後接主詞補語）

- (1) His story doesn't sound plausible.
- (2) He turned rich / soldier.
- (3) His lips went blue.
- (4) She seems to have been a beauty in her days.

《註 1》屬於本類之動詞主要有：

① BE

② BECOME

become, get, grow, turn, come (true), go (bad),
blow (open), break (loose).

③ PERCEPTION（感官動詞）

look, sound, taste, feel, smell.

④ CONDITION（表狀態）

seem, appear, remain, continue, prove, keep.

⑤ ACCOMPANIED BY OTHER ACTION

(常以分詞爲補語)

come, go, sit, lie, stand, arrive, return.

⑥ die, part, live, come, go, make.

《註 2》主詞補語之種類：

(A) 名詞 (包括代名詞, 動名詞, 不定詞, 名詞片語, 名詞子句)

(1) He become a judge.

(2) That lazy man turned traitor.

(3) To see is to believe.

(4) His hobby is collecting stamps.

(5) The problem is who will tie the bell to the cat.

(B) 形容詞 (包括分詞, 介詞片語)

(1) She looks sad.

(2) They returned defeated.

(3) He lies reading.

(4) The book is of no use.

III. S + V_t + O (即完全及物動詞)

(1) We have no classes on Sunday afternoon.

(2) Do you think that money can do everything?

(3) He makes a long journey every summer.

(4) The old man lives a solitary life.

IV. S + V_t + I.O + D.O (即與格動詞或授與動詞)

(1) He gave her a bunch of roses.

= He gave a bunch of roses to her.

(2) May I ask you a favor?

= May I ask a favor of you?

(3) His father bought him a new watch.

= His father bought a new watch for him.

(4) They played him a trick.

= They played a trick on him.

《註 3》屬本類之動詞 (常用者)：

- (a) give, send, tell, teach, show, write, sell, lend,
pay, hand, owe, offer, read, → to.
(b) bring, buy, make, get, do, choose, cash, cook,
fetch, leave, paint, pass, → for.
(c) ask, beg, → of.
(d) play, → on.

V. S + Vt + O + O.C (不完全及物動詞, 有受詞補語者)

- (1) They chose him captain.
(2) The people of the North thought of Lincoln as a friend of freedom.
(3) The governor set the prisoners free.
(4) His parents have made him what he is.

《註1》屬本類之動詞(常用者):

①使役動詞:

have, make, let, bid, (get)

②感官動詞:

hear, listen to, see, watch, notice, observe, perceive,
look at, feel, smell.

③相信, 認為:

consider, think, believe, regard----as, refer to---as,
think of---as, look upon---as, know, suppose, imagine,
hold, speak of---as---, acknowledge---as---

④命名, 選, 指派:

name, call, appoint, elect, choose.

⑤使役動詞外之「使」:

leave, keep, set, send, drive, push, break.

⑥ find.

⑦ want, like, wish, hold, keep, leave-----

表慾望, 狀態的保持。

⑧以不定詞為受詞補語之動詞

(如: All of us supposed him to be a police officer.)

《註 2》受詞補語之種類：

①名詞（包括代名詞，名詞子句）

- (1) They appointed him captain.
- (2) They thought the thief to be him.
- (3) His parents have made him what he is.

②形容詞（包括介詞片語）

- (1) Do you consider him competent?
- (2) Do you consider the matter of importance.
= important.

③副詞

- (1) They found him out / inside.

④變體動詞（Verbals: 包括原形動詞，分詞，不定詞）

- (1) I saw him { kill a tiger.
killing a tiger.
killed by a tiger.

- (2) They made him { kill a tiger.
killed by a tiger.

- (3) I found him { killing a tiger.
killed by a tiger.
(to be) honest.

- (4) He wishes you { to kill her.
to be killed.
killed.
dead.

二、片語之結構及其功用：

1. 就結構來分：

1. Noun phrase （名詞片語）

the Republic of China, Three Principles of the people.

2. Verb phrase （動詞片語）

- (A) shall/will/can/may/must + 動詞
 (B) be+Ving, have Ven, be+Ven. (進行式, 完成式等)
 (C) V+particle/n. : put off, go on, take care of,
 make for, look forward to, take place.

3. **Prepositional phrase** (介系詞片語)

in front of, on account of, because of, according to.

4. **Conjunction phrase** (連接詞片語)

as well as, no less than, as soon as, as if, -----

5. **Infinitive phrase** (不定詞片語)

to study English, to go to the movies, (任何動詞前面加 to)

(A) (做名詞) To see him is to like him.

I want to see him.

(B) (做副詞) I come to see him.

I am very glad to see him.

(C) (做形容詞) I want something to drink.

Spring is the best time to study.

6. **Participial phrase** (分詞片語)

Seeing me, he ran away.

Written in haste, the latter has some mistakes. } 由副詞子句而來

The girl running over there is my sister. (由形容詞子句而來)

7. **Absolute phrase** (獨立片語)

It being fine, we want on a picnic.

To make matters worse, he fell sick.

8. **Gerundial phrase** (動名詞片語)

Collecting stamps is my hobby. (當名詞)

9. **Prepositional phrase** (介詞片語)

in the classroom, on Sunday morning, by bus (即任何介詞加名詞)

(A) (做名詞) A robber stood out from behind the tree.

(B) (做形容詞) The man behind the tree is a robber.

(C) (做副詞) The robber hid (himself) behind the tree.

II. 就功用來分: (即八大詞類)

1. **Noun phrase** 名詞片語 (結構上包括名詞片語、不定詞片語、介系詞片語等)
- (A) We love the Republic of China, our country.
- (B) To speak English well is not easy.
(= It is not easy to speak English well.)
- (C) Telling lies is a very bad habit.
- (D) He took out a case from under the bed. (做 from 之受詞)
- (E) I don't know what to do. (疑問詞加不定詞必當名詞片語)
- (F) Between five and six will be all right with me.

2. **Pronoun phrase** (代名詞片語)

We should love each other.

3. **Adjective phrase** 形容詞片語 (包括介詞片語、分詞片語及不定詞片語)

- (A) The book on the desk is mine.
- (B) He is a man of ability. (= He is an able man.)
- (C) The better (which is) written in English is lost.
- (D) He is not a man to tell a lie.

4. **Verb phrase** (動詞片語)

- (A) Don't make fun of him.

The meeting took place this morning.

We are looking forward to seeing you soon.

- (B) We shall have been studying English for six years by June.

5. **Adverb phrase** 副詞片語 (包括介詞片語、不定詞片語、分詞片語、獨立片語等)

- (A) Put the book on the desk.

- (B) I'm glad to see you here. We come to study.

He is too young to go to school.

- (C) Walking along the river, he met his teacher.

- (D) School being over, the students went home.

- (E) Did he come yesterday evening?

6. **Prepositional phrase** (介詞片語)

- (A) He failed because of his laziness.
His failure is due to his laziness.
- (B) The game was called off on account of the rain.

7. Conjunction phrase (連接詞片語)

As soon as he saw me, he turned his head.
= The moment he saw me, he turned his head.

8. Interjection phrase (感嘆詞片語)

Good heavens!

三、句子之構造分類：

句子依其構造分為：

1. 簡單句：simple sentence. 句中只包括一個主詞及一個述語
(predicative)

例：Time flies.

S Vi

例：Birds sing.

S Vi

2. 合句：compound sentence. 句中包含兩個或兩個以上的對等子句 (clause)，並由對等連接詞連接，或由分號隔開。

例：He is young, but he is lazy.

S Vi 對等連接詞 S Vi

例：To err is human ; to forgive (is) divine.

S Vi 分號 S Vi

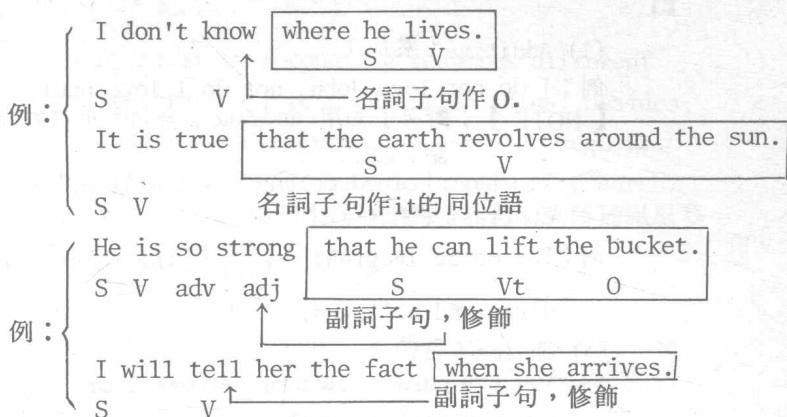
3. 複句：complex sentence. 句中包含一個主要子句及一個或一個以上的從屬子句。

《註》從屬子句分

- (1) 形容詞子句
- (2) 名詞子句
- (3) 副詞子句

例：

{	I know the man	↑	whose daughter is my dassmate.
			S V
			形容詞子句，修飾
			S V
{	I respect the man	↑	who wrote this leading article.
			S V
			形容詞子句，修飾
			S V



4. 複合句：compound-complex sentence. 在對等子句中含有從屬子句便是複合句。即複句與合句之組合。

例：He was fired and the reason was that he had entirely neglected his duty.

例：The world will little note, nor long remember,
what we say here, but it can never forget what
they did here.

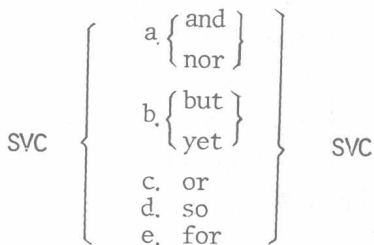
一、合句的用法：

【要點】: Kinds of conjunctions in coordination

(對等句法中的各種連接詞)

- (1) Coordination conjunctions: SVC , and SVC
- (2) Semi-conjunctions: SVC; besides, SVC
- (3) Prepositional phrase: SVC ; in fact, SVC
- (4) Semi-colon: SVC ; SVC
- (5) Correlative conjunctions: either SVC or SVC

A. Coordination conjunctions 對等連接詞 (合句)



(1) Additive (累加)

例: I do not love John, nor do I love Paul.

【NOTE】: 對等子句用 and 連成, 合句中也可省略逗點, 如:

You have helped me and now I will help you.

(2) Contrast (對照)

例: The movie is great, { ^{but}
yet } the theater is
dirty and polluted.

(3) Choice (選擇)

例: You can pursue advanced studies, or
you can seek an employment.

(4) Result (結果, 推論)

例: The weather in Taipei is as fickle as a woman,
so I suffer from headaches.

(5) Reason (原因)

例: Helen didn't show up at the meeting, for she
had a bad cold.

B. Semi-conjunctions 半連接詞

SVC;	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{besides} \\ \text{moreover} \\ \text{furthermore} \\ \text{likewise} \\ \text{in addition} \end{array} \right\}$	= and	, SVC
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{however} \\ \text{nevertheless} \end{array} \right\}$	= but	
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{otherwise} \\ \text{else} \end{array} \right\}$	= or	
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{therefore} \\ \text{accordingly} \\ \text{consequently} \end{array} \right\}$	= so	

(1) Addition (累加)