

TRANSLATION THEORIES AND PRACTICE SERIES

翻译理论与实践丛书

名作精译

——《中国翻译》英译汉选萃

青岛出版社

TRANSLATION FROM CHINESE
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序

翻译水平的提高离不开翻译理论的指导,但更重要的是要有翻译实践。翻译中碰到的问题千变万化,即使是一个最容易最简单的词,有时在某种场合下也会让你绞尽脑汁而翻译不好。你学到的理论和技巧可能都用不上,可以说翻译中无处不存在着陷阱。解决的办法就是去努力实践、实践、再实践。

《中国翻译》杂志一贯注重译学理论研究,也十分重视翻译实践。自创刊以来,一直辟有翻译实践、英汉互译等栏目,旨在帮助那些青年翻译工作者早日成为翻译家,帮助那些自学翻译的人早日成材。现在《中国翻译》编辑部的同志们,从该刊创刊以来发表过的大量英汉翻译练习、优秀译文赏析以及其他书刊的优秀译文中,精心挑选出包括散文、小说、时文等不同体裁的优秀“英汉对照文章”六十余篇,编辑成册出版。他们为提高翻译质量、培养翻译接班人做了一件好事,可喜可贺。

我认为,好好研读一下这本集子,你会悟出不少翻译课本上学不到的翻译门道的。因此,特向广大青年翻译工作者、外语爱好者推荐此书,愿它成为你们翻译实践中的良师益友。

叶君健

前言

《中国翻译》杂志中设置的“翻译自学之友”栏目已伴随该刊走过了近二十年的历程，并受到广大读者的盛赞与好评，许多读者来信表示，“翻译自学之友”是他们学习翻译的良师益友，是使他们走上翻译之路的启蒙老师，是“翻译自学之友”激发了他们对翻译工作的兴趣并引导他们走上了翻译实践的道路……

为了报答广大读者对《中国翻译》杂志和“翻译自学之友”栏目的厚爱与支持，满足大家的心愿和要求，《中国翻译》编辑部决定将近二十年来“翻译自学之友”栏目中刊登的译文精选加工，编辑成翻译自学之友丛书，并将陆续出版发行，以飨读者。

本次首先出版的《名作精译》精选了“翻译自学之友”栏目及其他书刊不同体裁和题材的文章共六十余篇，并将其大致分为散文篇、小说篇、时文篇等章节。在散文篇、小说篇中，读者既可从英语大师王佐良先生所译海顿的“温泉胜地”、培根的“谈读书”、陈文伯先生所译毛姆的“河之歌”等散文中欣赏到清新优美、精湛流畅的诗一般的语言或富于哲理、耐人寻味的艺术境界，又可从张培基先生所译利科克的“我的理财之道”、潘绍中先生所译菲茨吉拉德的“了不起的盖茨比”以及孙致礼先生所译艾米莉·勃朗特的《呼啸山庄》片断等名篇中领略到小说里形象生动、引人入胜或妙趣横生的故事情节；在时文篇中，读者还可以从戴树乔先生编译的美国总统肯尼迪、里根的就职演说、敖操廉先生翻译的“哪儿都要他”和陈

文伯先生翻译的“富有生命的海洋”等译文中感悟到时文所具有的遣词造句及行文结构严谨准确、简洁畅达、标新立异或富于感召力的艺术特色。总之,读者可以从不同译作中领略到翻译家们形式各异的翻译风格和翻译技巧,并从中感受到翻译的无穷乐趣与奥妙。

《中国翻译》杂志顾问、著名华裔英籍学者韩素音女士在为本刊题词中说:“翻译是一项高度创造性的工作。”译无定规,本书所选译文多出自大家、名家之手,不乏妙笔佳译,但并非完美无缺的标准范译,仅供参考学习和借鉴。如果此书能够对广大读者的英语学习和翻译实践有所启发和帮助,我们则甚感欣慰。同时,由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,此书难免有偏颇和谬误之处,欢迎批评指正。

特别需要指出的是,著名作家、翻译家兼《中国翻译》杂志主编叶君健先生十分关心此书的编辑工作并在百忙中为之作序,这充分体现了老一代翻译家对祖国翻译事业的关怀和殷切希望。让我们为之共勉,为繁荣我国的翻译事业而共同努力奋斗。

编者

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散文篇

A Watering Place

Hayden

The Warwickshire Avon falls into the Severn here, and on the sides of both, for many miles back, there are the finest meadows that ever were seen. In looking over them, and beholding the endless flocks and herds, one wonders *what can become of all the meat!* By riding on about eight or nine miles farther, however, this wonder is a little diminished; for here we come to one of the devouring WENS; namely, CHELTENHAM, which is what they call a "*watering place*", that is to say, a place to which East India plunderers, West India floggers, English tax-gorgers, together with gluttons, drunkards, and debauchees of all descriptions, *female* as well as male, resort, at the suggestion of silently laughing quacks, in the hope of getting rid of the bodily consequences of their manifold sins and iniquities. When I enter a place like this, I always feel disposed to squeeze up my nose with my fingers. It is nonsense, to be sure; but I conceit that every two-legged creature, that I see coming near me, is about to cover me with the poisonous proceeds of its impurities. To places like this come all that is knavish and all that is foolish and all that is base; gamesters, pick-pockets, and harlots; young wife-hunters in search of rich and ugly and old women, and young husband-hunters in search of rich and wrinkled or half-rotten men, the former resolutely bent, be the means what they may, to give the latter heirs to their lands and tenements.

These things are notorious; and, Sir William Scott, in his speech of 1802, *in favour of the non-residence of the Clergy*, expressly said, that they and their families ought to appear at *watering places*, and that this was amongst the means of *making them respected by their flocks*! Memorandum: he was a member for Oxford when he said this!

温泉胜地

王佐良 译

华立克夏的埃文河在此处流入塞纹河,两河沿岸若干英里水草丰美,前所未见。草地上牛羊成群,沿途不断。看着这景色,这牛羊,心想这些好肉可作多少用途,不禁感到神奇。但是再向前骑八九英里,这神奇之感就破灭了;原来我们已到达一个毒瘤似的害人地方,名叫却尔特能,所谓温泉胜地是也。这地方充满了东印度的劫掠者,西印度的奴隶主,英国的税吏、吃客、酒鬼、淫棍,各色各样,男女俱全。他们听了一些窃窃暗笑的江湖郎中的鬼话,以为在做了多少丑事之后,一身孽障,可以到此一洗而净!我每次进入这等地方,总想用手指捏住自己鼻子。当然这话没有道理,但我一看见这儿任何一个两腿畜生向我走来,实在觉得他们肮脏不堪,像是一有机会就要将他们的毒疮传染给我似的!来这地方的都是最恶劣、最愚蠢、最下流的人:赌鬼、小偷、娼妓,一心想娶有钱的丑老婆子的年轻男子,一心想嫁有钱的满脸皱纹、半身入土的老头子的年轻女人,这些少夫幼妻为了便于承继产业,不惜一切手段,坚决要为这些老妇衰翁生男育女!

这等丑事,尽人皆知。然而威廉·司各特爵士在1802年演讲,明白主张牧师不必定居教区,而应携眷到温泉游览,据说这样反而能得到他们教区子民的尊敬云云。查此人作此语时,官任代表牛津城的国会议员!

Of Studies

Francis Bacon

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgement and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament is affectation; to make judgement wholly by their rules is the humour of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience; for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be

only in the less important arguments, and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things.

Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. *Abeunt studia in mores*. Nay, there is no stond^① or impediment in the wit, but may be wrought out by fit studies; like as diseases of the body may have appropriate exercises. Bowling is good for the stone and reins; shooting for the lungs and breast; gentle walking for the stomach; riding for the head; and the like. So if a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. If his wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the schoolmen; for they are *cymini sectores*^②. If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases. So every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.

注 释:

① stond: [古] 阻碍

② cymini sectores: [拉丁语] 过分讲究细节的人

谈读书

王佐良 译

读书足以怡情，足以博采，足以长才。其怡情也，最见于独处幽居之时；其博采也，最见于高谈阔论之中；其长才也，最见于处世判事之际。练达之士虽能分别处理细事或一一判别枝节，然纵观统筹、全局策划，则舍好学深思者莫属。读书费时过多易惰，文采藻饰太盛则矫，全凭条文断事乃学究故态。读书补天然之不足，经验又补读书之不足，盖天生才干犹如自然花草，读书然后知如何修剪移接；而书中所示，如不以经验范之，则又大而无当。有一技之长者鄙读书，无知者羡读书，唯明智之士用读书，然书并不以用处告人，用书之智不在书中，而在书外，全凭观察得之。读书时不可存心诘难作者，不可尽信书上所言，亦不可只为寻章摘句，而应推敲细思。书有可浅尝者，有可吞食者，少数则须咀嚼消化。换言之，有只须读其部分者，有只须大体涉猎者，少数则须全读，读时须全神贯注，孜孜不倦。书亦可请人代读，取其所作摘要，但只限题材较次或价值不高者，否则书经提炼犹如水经蒸馏，淡而无味矣。

读书使人充实，讨论使人机智，笔记使人准确。因此不常作笔记者须记忆特强，不常讨论者须天生聪颖，不常读书者须欺世有术，始能无知而显有知。读史使人明智，读诗使人灵秀，数学使人周密，科学使人深刻，伦理学使人庄重，逻辑修辞之学使人善辩；凡有所学，皆成性格。人之才智但有滞碍，无不可读适当之书使之顺畅，一如身体百病，皆可借相宜之运动除之。滚球利肾脊，射箭利胸肺，慢步利肠胃，骑术利头脑，诸如此类。如智力不集中，可令读数学，盖演题须全神贯注，稍有分散即须重演；如不能辨异，可令读经院哲学，盖是辈皆吹毛求疵之人；如不善求同，不善以一物阐证另一物，可令读律师之案卷。如此头脑中凡有缺陷，皆有特药可医。

The Beauty of Britain

J. B. Priestley

The beauty of our country — or at least all of it south of the Highlands — is as hard to define as^① it is easy to enjoy. Remembering other and larger countries, we see at once that one of its charms is that it is immensely varied within a small compass. We have here no vast mountain ranges, no illimitable plains, no leagues of forest, and are deprived of the grandeur that may accompany these things. But we have superb variety. A great deal of everything is packed into little space. I suspect^② that we are always faintly conscious of the fact that this is a smallish island, with the sea always round the corner. We know that everything has to be neatly packed into a small space. Nature, we feel, has carefully adjusted things — mountains, plains, rivers, lakes — to the scale of the island itself. A mountain 12 000 feet high would be a horrible monster here, as wrong as^③ a plain 400 miles long, a river as broad as the Mississippi. In America the whole scale is too big, except for aviators. There is always too much of everything. There you find yourself in a region that is all mountains, then in another region that is merely part of one colossal plain. You can spend a long, hard day in the Rockies simply traveling up or down one valley. You can wander across prairie country that has the desolating immensity of the ocean. Everything is too big; there is too much of it.

Though the geographical features of this island are compara-