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# 汉语虚词英译

孙瑞禾编著



商务印书馆

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## 前 言

本书是关于汉语虚词英译的研究。选收了 30 个汉语虚词，共汇集了英语的不同表达形式约 680 种。每种英语表达形式都有例句说明。例句附有汉语译文，并有注解说明各表达形式的原义、转义、用法、辨异和互见等等。这些汉语虚词表达为英语时大部分也是虚词，包括英语的介词、连词、助动词、副词等，反映出英语虚词的含义和用法。同一汉语虚词换成英语可有不同的表达形式，而同一个英语表达形式译成汉语也不限于一种说法。因此，本书尽量多举例句，多加注释，以便读者体会，从而灵活掌握。

本书适合于大专院校学生学习英语之用，也可供英语教师和翻译工作者参考。

由于水平有限，存在错误和缺点定所不免，衷心希望读者多加批评指正。

编 者

1978 年 7 月 29 日

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# I. 因 为

(例 1.1—1.253)

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. BECAUSE        | 25. THANKS TO         |
| BECAUSE OF        | 26. BY VIRTUE OF      |
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| 3. AS             | 27. BY RIGHT OF       |
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| 5. FOR            | 28. BY DINT OF        |
| 6. THAT           | 29. AS A RESULT OF    |
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| 9. WITH           | 32. IN CONSIDERATION  |
| 10. WHAT WITH     | OF                    |
| 11. BETWEEN...AND | 33. ON THE SCORE OF   |
| 12. FROM          | 34. ON THE GROUND     |
| 13. THROUGH       | THAT ON THE           |
| 14. BY            | GROUND OF             |
| 15. OVER          | 35. FAILING           |
| 16. AT            | WANTING               |
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| 19. AFTER         | 36. NOUNS             |
| 20. OUT OF        | 37. THE INFINITIVE    |
| 21. OWING TO      | 38. THE PARTICIPLE    |
| 22. DUE TO        | 39. THE ADJECTIVE     |
| 23. ON ACCOUNT OF | PHRASE                |
| 24. BY REASON OF  | 40. ATTRIBUTIVE       |

## 1. BECAUSE/BECAUSE OF

- 1.1. Metals are called conductors *because* they conduct heat and electricity. (金属被称为导体,因为它们导热和导电。)
- 1.2. We attempt the task *just because* it is difficult. (正因这任务艰难,我们才试图完成它。)
- 1.3. It is *only because* they know what they are for that they are working with such admirable zeal. (只因他们懂得他们为的是什么,他们才干得这么热情带劲。)
- 1.4. The work was prized *the more because* it was the poet's swan song. (这作品因为诗人临死前的最后遗作而特别受人珍爱。)
- 1.5. A man's rights are, in truth, his duties, *because* limited by other men's rights. (一个人的权利实际上也是他的义务,因为他的权利也受他人的权利的限制。)
- 1.6. *Because of* gravity, we are always kept on earth. (由于地心吸力之故,我们永远被吸引在地球上。)
- 1.7. We must not relax our efforts *because of* the big successes already achieved. (我们决不能因为取得了巨大成绩而就松懈我们的努力。)

注: "Because" 表示最直接的原因或理由,偶尔也用省略句型。

本词与 "since", "as", "inasmuch as", "for" 的区别,参看 "for" 的注。在一定的语句形式,也可以作 "虽然" 解。参看 "虽然" 类。



## 2. SINCE

- 1.8. *Since* we have ten fingers, the number ten has become the foundation of all counting in all parts of the world. (因为我们有十个指头,所以十数就成了全世界一切计数的基础。)
- 1.9. *Since* light travels faster than sound, we see lightning before we hear the peal of thunder. (因为光比声传得快,所以我们先看到闪电,后听到雷声。)
- 1.10. We must practise strict economy *since* every *fen* counts in our socialist construction. (我们必须厉行节约,因为每一分钱在我们的社会主义建设中都起作用。)
- 1.11. It must have rained, *since* the ground is wet. (一定是下过了雨,因为地面潮湿。)
- 1.12. In some instances the date of origin is not given, *since* unascertainable. (有些例子,没有载起始年期,因为无法考证。)
- 1.13. You shall have them cheap *since* there is little demand for them. (因为这些东西的需求量不大,你可以便宜地买到。)

注: 本词从“时间概念”转成“原因概念”而获得“因为”之意。但也偶尔用于省略句型。

本词与“because”, “as”, “inasmuch as”, “for” 的差别,参看“for”的注。另外尚可有“既然”、“已经”等含义。

## 3. AS

- 1.14. *As* I can't be certain, I won't be positive. (因为我

没有把握,所以我不敢肯定。)

- 1.15. *As* heat makes things move, it is a form of energy.  
(因为热能使物体运动,所以是一种能。)
- 1.16. He may have one, *as* he is a friend. (可以给他一份,因为他是朋友。)
- 1.17. It is a rare event, occurring *as* it does only once in many years. (这是件罕见的事,因为只是很多年才发生一次。)
- 1.18. The beams, passing *as* they do through a narrow slit, are diffracted. (光束因通过狭长裂隙而被衍射。)
- 1.19. One machine was standing idle, *as* wanting repairs.  
(有一台机器闲着,因为需要修理。)

注: 本词与 “because”, “since”, “inasmuch as” “for” 的差别,参看 “for” 的注。

本词常用以重复某动词, 如例1.17及1.18; 也偶尔用于省略句型, 如例1.19。本词的含义、用法特多, 就本编所列, 尚有“既然”、“虽然”、“尽管”、“象”、“按照”、“也”、“越”、“实际上”等。

#### 4. INASMUCH AS

- 1.20. A few had to be given extra coaching *inasmuch as* they had too poor a start. (有几个人因为起点太低, 不得不给以额外辅导。)
- 1.21. *Inasmuch as* we serve the people, we are not afraid to have our shortcomings pointed out. —Chairman Mao. (因为我们是为人民服务的, 所以我们如果有缺点, 就不怕别人批评指出。)
- 1.22. *Inasmuch as* they are still new to the job, suitable allowances must be made for their mistakes. (因为

他们对这工作都还陌生，所以对他们的错误应予适当的宽容。)

1.23. Where there is social ownership of the social product, there is no surplus value *inasmuch as* it belongs to and benefits the people as a whole. (如果社会产品是为社会所有,那就不存在什么剩余价值,因为这种产品属于全体人民,并对全体人民有利。)

1.24. He cannot be expected to know much English, *inasmuch as* he has been educated at a village school. (不可能指望他懂得多少英语,因为他是从农村学校来的。)

注: 本式从“程度概念”转为“原因概念”而有“因为”、“既然”之意。参看“既然”类。与“because”, “since”, “as”, “for”的区别,参看“for”的注。

## 5. FOR

1.25. When we say a bottle is empty and has nothing in it, that is not really true, *for* the bottle is ever full of air. (我们说一个瓶子空着,里面没有东西,这话实际上并不真实,因为瓶子永远充满着空气。)

1.26. I seldom go to see a doctor, *for* I don't much believe in taking medicine. (我很少去看医生,因为我不怎么相信服药。)

1.27. Under the Party's direct care — *for* he was an orphan — he grew up to be a staunch revolutionary. (在党的直接关怀下——因为他是个孤儿——他成长为一个坚定的革命者。)

1.28. At any rate, if we fail, it won't be *for* want of trying. (至少,如果我们失败,将不是由于我们努力不够。)

1.29. Glad to say, the crops are not a whit the worse *for* the bombings. (说来高兴, 作物并没因轰炸而丝毫受损。)

1.30. Do not, *for* one repulse, forgo the purpose that you resolved to effect. — Shak. (不要只因为一次挫败, 就放弃你原来决心想达到的目的。)

注: 本词不论为连词或介词, 都可有“因为”之意。作为连词, 与 “because”, “since”, “as”, “inasmuch as” 大致有如下区别:

“Because” ... 着重表示客观、正式、直接的原因或理由:

(a) 用以回答“why”的问句。

(b) 用于 “It is (because) ... that” 的强调句型。

(c) 被副词修饰, 如 “not because”, “only because” 等。

“since” 从“时间关系”而来, 所表示的“原因”、“理由”都不如 “because” 正式、直接。

“as” 更属附带随便, 多用于口语。

“inasmuch as” 为类似 “since” 的夸张形式, 属文字体。

除 “for” 外, 以上诸词都是“从属连词”, 独 *for* 为“对等连词”, 故对等短句之间的关系也最为松弛; 通常只表示一种附带或补充的解释或说明, 故只能位于句中, 从不位于句首。(独立成句时, 也可位于句首, 但实际还是作为前句的说明, 位于前句之后)。另作连词使用时, 只能作“因为”解, 不能作“由于”解。和 “because” 一样, 在 “none the less”, “not the less” 一类的组合中可以作“虽然”解。

## 6. THAT

1.31. If I find fault, it is *that* I want you to improve.  
(要说我有所挑剔, 只是因要你进步。)

1.32. Take me along, Paluchun Uncle. Not *that* I fear to stay, but *that* (or because) I love to go where the Paluchun goes. (八路军叔叔, 把我带走吧。倒不是因为怕呆在这儿, 而是因为喜爱跟八路军走。)

1.33. A bad book is the worse *that* it cannot repent. (书

本如果有害,其为害特甚,因为它无法消除它造成的影响。)

- 1.34. A new Era is come; the future all the brighter *that* the past was base. — T. Carlyle. (一个新时代已经到来;而特别因过去的卑暗而未来更为灿烂。)
- 1.35. The act was the bolder *that* he stood utterly alone. (这行动,特别因为他孑然一身,而更为勇敢。)
- 1.36. The whole nation was overjoyed *that* the “gang of four” had been smashed. (举国上下,因“四人帮”的粉碎而欣喜欲狂。)
- 1.37. He took it ill of me *that* I offered him advice. (他因我对他提了忠告而不乐意我。)

注: 本词也常用以引进“原因”从句, 主要见之于 “not that, but that”, “the more that”, “in that” 一类词组, 以及一些表示感情的字眼之后。 “in that” 另列如下。 “the more that” 参看“特别”类。 此外, 本词在语句中尚可“虽然”、“尽管”、“象”、“竟然”、“真正”等含义。

## 7. IN THAT

- 1.38. The argument is fallacious, *in that* it is based on false premises. (这论证是谬误的, 因为它以错误的前提为依据。)
- 1.39. Both games are good for character, *in that* both call for team work. (两种运动都对培养性格有益, 因为两者都要求配合协作。)
- 1.40. Strategy and tactics are at one with each other, *in that* tactics are subordinated to strategy and serve the strategic aim. (战略和战术是彼此统一的, 因为战术从属于战略而为战略目的服务。)

- 1.41. Criticism and self-criticism is necessary, *in that* it helps us to correct our mistakes. (批评自我批评是必要的,因为它帮助我们改正错误。)
- 1.42. A gerund differs from a participle, *in that* the one is a noun, while the other is an adjective. (动名词与分词不同,因为一个是名词,另一个是形容词。)
- 1.43. The English alphabet is defective, *in that* its twenty-six letters have to represent over forty different sounds. (英语字母是有缺陷的,因为它的二十六个字母必须代表四十多个不同的语音。)

注:本词组可理解为“in the fact that”之略,而从“在于”转成“由于”,属于文字体。参看下一式的“in”。当然,也不一定都说成“因为”,如:

- 1.44. Don't you think the title somewhat a misnomer, *in that* not once throughout the article is the key word “science” used? (通篇“科学”这关键字眼,甚至一次都没有使用,你认不认为这题名有些不当?)

## 8. IN

- 1.45. *In* his eager solicitude for the wounded, Dr. Bethune forgot all about his own health. (由于热切关心伤员,白求恩大夫完全忘却了自己的身体。)
- 1.46. But once patient *in* their weakness, they now grow restless *in* the consciousness of their strength. (但是他们一度曾因孱弱而忍辱负重的,现在因自觉强大而跃跃欲试了。)
- 1.47. Hsiao Chang, as a new-comer, was of right excused

such duties for the first week, but *in* his enthusiasm for his new life this privilege hardly pleased him. (小张作为新来的人, 第一星期按理不用承担这种义务, 但是 **由于**他对新生活的热情, 根本不喜欢这一权利。)

1.48. The first few to approach him (sc. the returned rescuer) simply fell on him *in* their joyous relief and welcome. (首先走近他(指安全返回的营救者)的几个, **由于**纵情欢慰和热烈欢迎, 简直扑了上去。)

1.49. He gave himself for others, and *in* so doing his own health broke down under the strain. (他全心全意为他人服务, **正因此**为这样, 在紧张之下他自己的身体垮了。)

1.50. The whole nation take tremendous pride *in* once again having a wise leader of their own. (全国人民**因**又有了自己的英明领袖而无比自豪。)

注: 本词尚有“因为”、“由于”之意, 特别在表示某种心理状态时。此外, 有“按照”、“能够”、“正在”等含义。

## 9. WITH

1.51. The workers did not relax *with* their victory, but strived harder for new contributions. (工人们并没**因**胜利而松懈, 而是更努力地争取作新的贡献。)

1.52. Many were down *with* fever. (好多人**因**寒热而病倒。)

1.53. *With* the PLA man's help, the old woman found her missing daughter. (**由于**这解放军战士的帮助, 老太太找到了她丢失的女儿。)

1.54. In the earthquake war, *with* the foe hidden deep within the earth before it strikes, knowledge comes slowly. (在防震工作中, 由于震前, 震情难以预测, 所以对地震的了解, 进展缓慢。)

1.55. *With* both my roommates gone home, I have the room entirely to myself. (由于同房间两个人都回家了, 我就独住了一间。)

注: 本词在以下一些情况常有“由于”、“因为”之意:

- a. 在某些表示心理状态或生理状态的动词或形容词之后。
- b. 在某些表示伴随情况或原因的短语中。
- c. 在下式 “*what with*” 的词组中。

此外, 本词尚可有“比”、“越”等含义。

## 10. WHAT WITH

1.56. *What with* the slippery snow and the heavy equipment we were carrying, we had quite a hard job climbing up the hill. (一因地下雪滑, 一因背上装备沉重, 我们上山好不容易。)

1.57. *What with* being woke up and being afraid of being woke up, she hardly got a wink of sleep. — W. W. Jacobs. (一因被弄醒, 一因害怕被弄醒, 她几乎没合上一眼。)

1.58. *What with* the correct leadership of the Party and the revolutionary zeal of the masses, we are scoring victory after victory in our socialist construction. (一方面由于党的正确领导, 另一方面由于群众的革命热情, 我们在社会主义建设中正获得一个又一个胜利。)



- 1.59. *What with one thing and another*, my time was wholly taken up. (由于这事那事,我的时间全被占光了。)
- 1.60. *What with over-weening conceit and what with gross neglect*, the hare managed to lose the race to the tortoise. (一因过份骄傲,一因严重玩忽,兔子在和乌龟的赛跑中竟输给了乌龟。)

注: 本词组常用于两个以上并列的理由,故都与“and”相连,作“一因…一因”解。其中第二个“what with”可有可无。

## 11. BETWEEN...AND

- 1.61. *Between panic and despair*, the enemy at last surrendered. (由于惊恐和绝望,敌人终于投降了。)
- 1.62. *Between internal trouble and external intervention*, Old China used to lead a most precarious existence. (由于内忧外患,旧中国一直处在风雨飘摇之中。)
- 1.63. *Between her regular work and household duties*, she had scarcely a moment to herself. (由于正式工作和家庭事务,她几乎没有片刻空闲。)
- 1.64. One might expect that *between forgetfulness and the instinct for consistency*, the rarer conjugations and declensions in English would rapidly drop out of use. (可以预期,由于人们的健忘和本能地喜爱事物的一致性,英语中动词和其它词类较罕见的一些变化形式将会很快地废弃不用。)

注: 本式与前式同,也表示两个以上并列的理由。当然,也不一定都如此说法,如: