

译海浪花

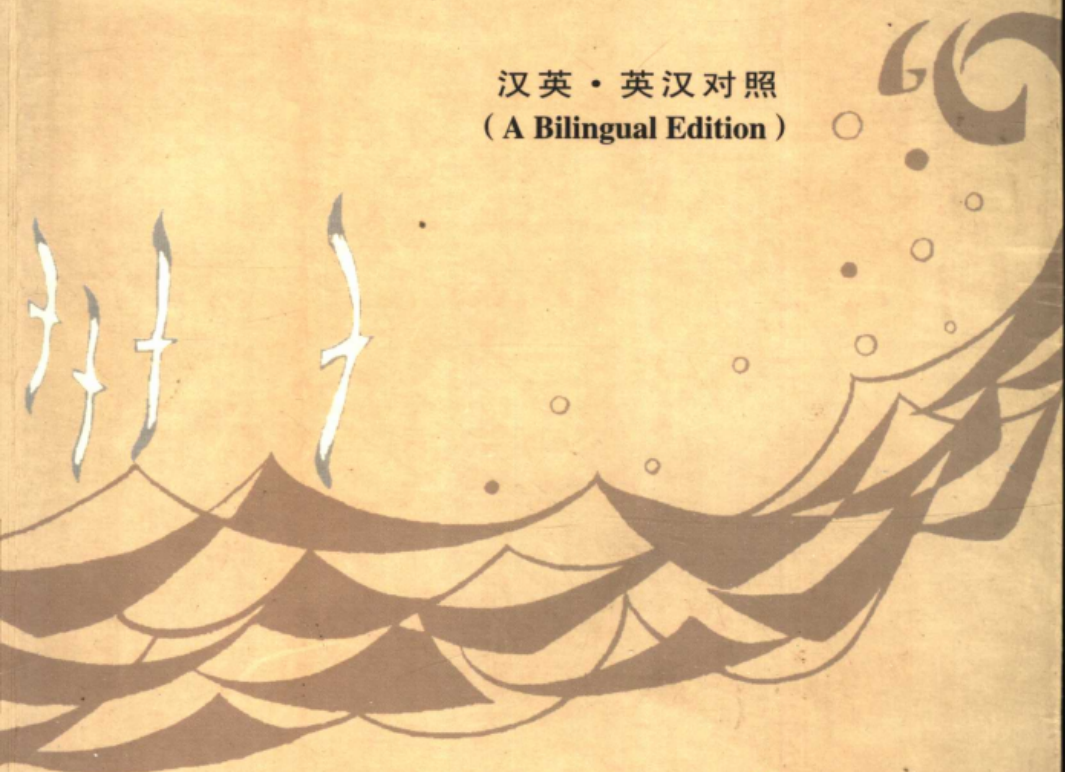
Ocean Breakers of Translation

黄新渠译文译诗选集

A Selection of Huang Xinqu's

Translations & Writings

汉英·英汉对照
(A Bilingual Edition)



四川民族出版社



译海浪花

黄新渠译文译诗选集

半个世纪，辛勤笔耕，译家创作独秀
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忠实原著，通俗易懂，译文雅趣横生
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作者在美国加州长滩

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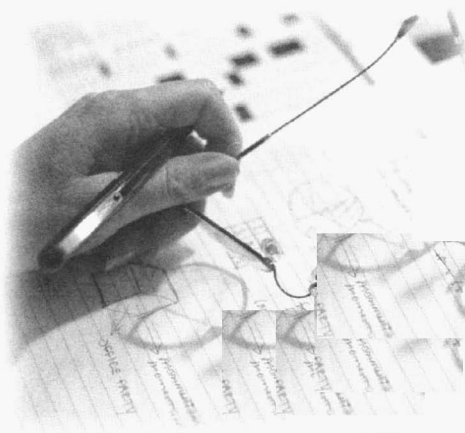
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谨将本书献给

我的严父慈母、
我的恩师和
曾经爱过我的
以及我所爱的人

黄新渠

*Dedicated this book to my strict father and
kind mother, my respected mentors as well as to
those who have loved me and those whom I have
loved.*

(Frank) Huang Xinqu

欣看译海卷新涛兼论译坛三病

——序黄新渠教授《译海浪花》

辜正坤

黄新渠先生，中国译坛卓然鼎立之士，今已届从心所欲之年，犹自啸吟书斋，奋笔蓉城，胸怀伏枥腾跃之壮心，如鸢鹏振羽，意在长空。

二十年前，先生以英译《鲁迅诗歌》，声播港澳，驰誉欧西。越数年，复以《红楼梦》简本英译沾溉大陆，名动美洲。1981年秋，欧中协会推举中国黄新渠、英国李约瑟为该会荣誉会员，以彰二人为中外文化交流所作之卓越贡献。先生之大业可谓实至名归。

数月前，先生以结集《译海浪花》示余，屈尊命以为序。先生乃余师长，于译学一途，研习殊深，后学不才，愧不敢当，辞不就。奈先生数命，不能却，乃率尔操觚，叨陪蠡测。

新渠先生译文，以清丽畅达为旨归，或协韵或白体，因声就律，因势造词，不泥信以硬涩为自美，不削义以合韵为方规；崇尚自然之道，力避斧凿之痕。以余翻译标准多元互补论观之，可谓开译界自然门一洞天也。

近百年来，华夏译坛鼎盛，众派殊流。其影响之广远，其规模之宏大，其开拓之深邃，其技巧之波涌云诡，谅非欧美译坛所可攀附。然大浪淘沙，沙金并下，金固不寡，沙砾尤多。今试借为序之机，就译坛百弊，聊指数端，以警来者。

译道近乎文道，译道乖违处，必与文道通病。

译道一病，病在声高曲下。译者取材固伟，而译才平庸，于原作巧思杰构，无所会心。然而以西语既通，遂不自量力，强为

译事。风格之奥妙处不能达，构意之精微处不能传。且遣词尘下，造句鄙陋，所谓文乖丽则，听无宫羽，声高曲下，空惊偶俗之唱是也。

译道二病，病在放诞夸饰。原作或以理胜，质多而文少，译者宜乎追踪旨趣，不当弄墨舞文，徒以蛇足美语赘害其思。虽有珍词秀句，不得其所，以其诞妄徒逞悦目之美，致成美言不信之叹，闻之者足戒。

译道三病，病在株守形似。中西文字，形音大异；词法句法，迥然不同。偶或近似，涉笔成趣可为佳译，然应适可而止，不当引为通例。今有译人，以重浊为气质，以鄙直为形似，以冗长为繁富。斤比于字句之间，株守于形音之畔。诘屈聱牙，而自诩忠实。此法用于科技翻译，或未为大病，若强以绳文学，则为害甚矣。

译事深邃，非双语工力臻于极境者，难言其妙。余虽于此道，染指多年，然会心无多。今有新渠先生之杰作横于前，初学者倘能揣摩仿效，自能免以上诸病。余借此聊发粗论，恭书短引，抛砖引玉，是所望于来哲方家。

新渠先生精通英汉双语，译笔固已臻上乘，而书名《译海浪花》，属词谦恭，实先生人格之写照。译海茫茫，浪涛千叠，卷万里长风而织就译界锦绣图，此实为中华译界之大幸，故题作欣看译海卷新涛。

是为序。

2001年夏于北京大学畅春园

2001年秋定稿于美国 Ouachita 大学国际文化研究中心

《博览群书》

2002年第4期

前 言

岁月随风飘去。转瞬之间，我已跨进 21 世纪的门槛。半个多世纪以前，我还是个风华正茂的英语专业大学生，如今已进入生命的秋天，两鬓染上了岁月的寒霜。我应当感谢华西协和大，特别是北京外国语学院的老教师们，是他们教我打好英语基本功，以及怎样用这门外语来为祖国和人民服务。

在对外经济、文化交流和频繁的国际交往中，口笔译起着越来越重要的作用。我国实行改革开放以来，翻译的桥梁作用显得格外突出了。我国参加国际贸易组织以后，情况更会如此。

不少青年朋友经常向我求教有关各种技术和文学汉译英的难题。遗憾的是，他们的初译稿不是语法出错，就是习惯用法成问题；真正够水平的太少，因此我放弃为他们改稿和润色加工的念头，只好亲自从头译起。我国古典文学汉译英的问题更为突出，就连我的研究生当中，要将一篇文学作品译成像样的英文也难乎其难。随着岁月的飞逝，年龄的增长，近年来，或许由于我的头脑中 ABC 过于拥挤，我才会为大脑中的紧张素增多而深受折磨。如今我的体力已不如从前，想做的事太多，而我的时间和精力又实在有限，“越俎代庖”终非长久之计。因此，将那些有莫大使用价值的资料汇集成册，留给青年朋友们十分必要。三年前我出版了实用英语大学教材《汉译英基本技巧》。遗憾的是，目前初版早已售尽，尽管我接到来函、来电索要该书，但重印的问题拖延至今也未解决。如今我力所能及的，就是将几十年来担任口笔译和从事翻译教学中所收集的资料，两次赴美讲学以及历年来给本科生和研究生授课的英文讲义和已发表的译文和译诗结集成册，也



许它可以供青年朋友们汉英翻译急需时有所帮助。然而，要将零星散乱的资料整理成书，并非易事。电脑有时不听指挥，频频出乱。最可悲又无可奈何的是，我的电脑遭到病毒袭击，硬盘的毁坏导致不少文件丢失，花了很大工夫才将故障排除，然后重译和反复输入。只有凭着坚忍不拔的毅力，经过三年多酷暑严寒的考验，才战胜重重困难，终于将此书杀青，定名为《译海浪花》。经过艰难曲折的辛酸和得到成功的喜悦绝非笔墨所能形容。

有的学生讲起理论来，头头是道；可是在翻译实践中却不能得心应手，左右逢源。不少英语专业的学生英语讲得非常漂亮，而对祖国的文化历史却所知不多，在对中国文化有修养的国际友人面前显得有些苍白无力。因此，在英语专业的学生中加强双语学习和加深对祖国文化的修养，看来势在必行。这个选集凝结着我多年来从事汉英翻译中的心血。我在国外曾用英文进行过创作，曾经发表，然后又译成中文在国内发表。希望对汉英翻译感兴趣的青年朋友有所帮助。译成英文的短篇小说是 60 年代初我为外文出版社翻译的处女作，虽然很不成熟，仍收在这本选集里供读者指正。青年朋友们可能对 20 世纪 30 年代和 60 年代发生的那些故事已经十分生疏了；然而，从中也可反映出中国社会在这五十多年来所发生的巨大变化。选集中的中国古典诗词和当代中国抒情诗的英译，我讲学时曾作为讲义使用，其中部分也在国内外发表过。

就我个人学习翻译技巧的经验而言，行之有效的办法是：通过双语对照阅读和翻译练习，然后加以对比。使用本书的教师可以用这种方式，根据学生的不同程度，选出深浅不同的短文或短诗先叫学生试译，然后再让他们对照阅读，加以比较。久而久之，学生就会感到用这种方式来学习口笔译的实惠，终生受用无穷。总之，我希望青年朋友们能培养点兴趣热爱我国古典文学，这是祖国最珍贵的文化遗产之一。

我要感谢张蕾女士、向琳、李丹、杨倩、李化书、曾于芳等抽课余时间日夜为我电脑打字和整理译稿付出辛勤的劳动，以及顾济男、敏子、爱萍对我的精神鼓励和支持。特别感谢四川民族出版社的马安信同志对这个选集的垂青，他向四川民族出版社力

荐出版发行此书。在本书汉语校订过程中，钱玉趾先生也付出了劳动，在此一并致谢。目前在畅销书十分赢利，有些急需的书的发行量不一定走俏的情况下，出版此书更属难能可贵。希望专家学者能对本书提出批评指正，本人将十分感谢。希望海外读者也能通过我的译文和译诗了解更多中国文学。我的这些译文和译诗在茫茫译海中只不过是几朵微不足道的浪花，但却是大海的元素，也是国际文化交流，加深各国人民相互了解和增加友谊的组成部分。

黄新渠

2001年10月8日

于新兴应用外语研究所



Foreword

The years have gone with the wind. In the twinkling of an eye, I have crossed the threshold of the 21 century. More than half a century ago, I was an English major in the prime of life, and now I am entering my autumn years, as my temples are grey with frost. I owe so much to my teachers at the West China Union University and especially those at the Peking Foreign Languages Institute who taught me how to lay a solid groundwork of the English language and use it to serve my people and homeland.

Oral interpretation and written translation play a more and more important role in the ever-increasing international economic and cultural exchanges. Translation which serves as a bridge of communication is all the more important ever since China's economic reform and opening to the outside world. This is especially true with China's entry into WTO.

Many a time young friends come to me, trying to enlist my help to crack the hard nut of translating technical material or literary work from Chinese into English. Unfortunately none of their attempts is up to the standard of a qualified piece of work. Sometimes I have to correct their basic errors both in grammar and idiomatic usage; at other times I have to do the re-translation and give up the thought of correcting and polish their manuscripts. Moreover, their translation of classical Chinese into English seems even more problematic. It is beyond their reach to produce a presentable translation of this kind even among my graduate students. As time flies, I am getting on in

years. In recent years perhaps my brain is overloaded with too many ABC stuffs, so I have been tormented by too much cerebrotonin. Right now I am not what I was any more. So much has to be done, yet my time and energy are so limited. It is not a permanent solution to "run the whole show" for my young friends. Therefore I think it quite necessary to collect the valuable materials still available to leave behind something useful for our younger generations. More than three years have passed since my *Basic Skills of Chinese-English Translation-A Practical College Textbook of Translation* was published. Unfortunately it was out of print now, even though I have received letters and requests for that book. The problem of reprinting the book still remains unsolved. What I can do now is to try to collect the materials over the years of my own experiences in doing oral interpretation and written translation as well as teaching both undergraduates and graduate students' English. In addition, some of the hand-outs I used for my two lecture tours in the United States are still available. I hope they might do a good service to my young friends in times of urgent need for their Chinese-English translations. However, it is no easy job to find out bit by bit of these references to serve the purpose. It is accomplished after untiring efforts through my perseverance in troubleshooting computer disobedience of one kind or another. Most tragic of all, my computer was attacked by virus, and the bad damage of my hard disk had caused me the sad loss of some files. So I have to re-process them over and over again! Despite three years of summer heat and winter cold, I have finally overcome all sorts of difficulties and worked out this selection of my translations and writings entitled *Ocean Breakers of Translation* now available for publication. It is a real rewarding experience and this is beyond words to voice my joy of success as well as the sweet sorrow through all the twists and turns.

Nowadays some students may appear impressive while listing closely-reasoned and well-argued theories, but when it comes to actu-



al translation, their theory is not workable at all. Other English majors might speak very smart English, but their knowledge of Chinese history and culture is deplorably scanty. This makes them somewhat pale into insignificance before our international friends who are better equipped with the knowledge of things Chinese. Therefore I think we should try to stress the importance of bilingual and multi-cultural studies among our English majors. This selection is the condensation of my pains and gains through long years of translation from Chinese into English. Some of my creative writings I did in the States were published in English first and then the Chinese versions. I hope this selection would be of some help to those young students who are interested in doing interpretation or translation. The literary translation was my maiden work for the Beijing Foreign Languages Press in the early sixties, though poorly done as they were, now they are exposed to the reading public. Our young friends might not be familiar with those old stories. However, they mirror the great changes of Chinese society over the past fifty years. There are also some classical and contemporary Chinese verse translations used as handouts during my lecture tour. Most of them were published both at home and abroad. As far as my personal experience in learning translation skills, the best approach is through bilingual reading and doing translation exercises with a comparison of the two. It would be advisable for the teachers to choose some short passages or short poems for their students' translation exercises in this manner. Sooner or later they will find this realistic approach to learning interpretation or translation profitable for life.

Anyhow I do hope that my young friends could develop some basic interest in and love for classical Chinese literature, which is the gem of our precious Chinese cultural heritage.

I would like to thank Miss Zhang Lei, Xiang Lin, Li Dan, Yang Qiang, Li Huashu, Zeng Yongfang, who have helped me with the computer transmission of all the typescripts through their af-

ter-class hours day in and day out. I also appreciate so much of Gu Jinan, Maggie and Lena's mental support in times of stress. Special thanks should go to Ma Anxin, executive editor, who has shown real appreciation to this selection and made strong recommendation to Sichuan National Press for the publication of my book. It is especially valued at a time when bestsellers are most profit-making, but not the books which are badly needed yet their distribution is full of unmarketable sales. I would appreciate it very much, if experts and users of this book could make comments and suggestions for further improvement. I sincerely hope that this book could also be of some value of reference to those overseas readers who are willing to learn more Chinese literature through my translation. They are only a small part of the ocean breakers in the rolling sea of translation, but they are the basic elements of seas and oceans, also a component part of international cross-cultural communication for understanding and friendship among the peoples around the world.

October 10, 2001

Frank Huang Research Institute, Chengdu, China

(Frank) Huang Xinqu

东西文化交流的桥梁工程师

——记著名翻译家黄新渠教授

他的使命是架设桥梁，不是水泥桥，也不是钢铁桥，而是东西文化交流的桥梁。人们高歌“地球村”的时代到来。这场变革中的文化人正是连接世界的纽带。

中国作家协会会员、四川翻译文学学会副会长、四川师范大学英语教授，著名翻译家黄新渠正是站在文化交流的历史舞台上，扮演历史和时代赋予他的角色。1948年秋他考入华西协合大学外文系主修英文。20世纪50年代初提前毕业于北京外国语学院英语系。半个世纪以来他从事英文翻译和教学。经他翻译和审校的诗歌、文学、科技和联合国文件已达五百万字之多。为中外交流做出了贡献。他被列入《中国翻译家词典》、《中国作家大词典》等。

文化革命期间，黄教授专心致志地把鲁迅全部诗歌译成英文并详加注释。1979年5月，《鲁迅诗歌》英文译注本由香港三联书店与伦敦光华书店联合出版，并在欧洲独家发行。这是第一次系统地向国外介绍中国伟大作家鲁迅的诗作，受到国内外专家学者的关注和好评。1981年10月，欧洲中国协会为表彰他为中外文化交流做出的卓越贡献，选举他为荣誉会员。该会每年只选两名荣誉会员，这年当选的是中国的黄新渠和英国的李约瑟。

1982年秋和1995年春，黄新渠两度去美国讲学，在中西部几所大学担任客座教授，讲授中国历史、文化与中国文学。由于他对中国文学的修养和他一口流利的英语，他的讲学受到美国师生的热烈欢迎和好评。1983年他载誉回国，仍埋头为中外文化交流做贡献。1988年春，第四次中美作家会议在乐山和成都召开，黄教授被特邀出席这次中美作家大会，承担大部分中国作家论文的笔译和即席口译。他那流畅而优美的英语深受美国作家的赞赏。



著名诗人流沙河的论文是用文言文写成，翻译的难度很大，但黄新渠译得非常出色，赢得与会美国作家和诗人赞口不绝。

《红楼梦》这部中国文学名著，对一般西方读者来说，只有“望书兴叹”。从1983年起黄教授便为编译《红楼梦》的英文简写本呕心沥血。前后历时十年终于完成了这一宏伟工程。他的辛勤劳动并未白费。1991年9月《红楼梦》英文简写本在北京出版。英文《中国日报》以《“红楼”之门为广大读者敞开》为题发表了专文报道。1994年11月《红楼梦》英文简写本的美国版在旧金山出版发行。目前，他的这本书已被美国不少大专院校选作中国文学教材使用，受到美国师生的欢迎。

黄新渠热爱诗歌创作和翻译。他精心译成的《中国抒情诗精华选》也将结集出版，既有唐宋诗词中的精华，也有中国当代诗人的佳作。读者从本刊扉页上刊登他的英译诗歌中，也可欣赏到他那充满诗情画意，简洁流畅的译文。

黄教授近年来除在《欧洲与中国》、《美中评论》、《诗刊》、《中国翻译》、《英语世界》等刊物上发表论文、译诗和创作外，还汉译了《朗费罗诗选》、《汤姆大叔的小屋》，英国燕卜苏博士的杰出论文《朦胧的七种类型》以及出版了《英美抒情诗选萃》（英汉对照本）。他还出版了《汉译英基本技巧》和审校了无数专著，包括《英文写作》和《英语语法难点详解》等。此外，他还曾兼任成都电视台的特约英文编审。1997年5月黄新渠获四川省作家协会与四川翻译文学学会联合颁发的“文学翻译杰出成就奖”，1999年12月荣获四川省第三届文学奖。2001年2月他又荣获成都市人民政府颁发的“第五届金芙蓉文学奖特别奖”。如今，黄教授已进入生命的秋天，他虽饱经风霜，深受磨难，但仍身残志坚，辛勤地跋涉在东西文化交流的道路上，为培养翻译后继人才和中国文学走向世界尽一份力量。

《译海浪花》是他半个多世纪以来从事文学翻译和创作的结晶，也是一本献给英语专业师生和广大英语爱好者的好书。

诗 文

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A Bridge Builder of Intercultural Exchange -Famous Translator Prof. Huang Xinqu

His mission is to build bridges, not of cement or of iron and steel, but bridges of cross-cultural exchange. Now people are greeting the coming of an era of the "global village." It is the men of letters who have linked up the different lands of the world at this time of great change.

A member of the Chinese Writer's Association, vice President of Sichuan Institute of Literary Translation. Professor of English at Sichuan Teachers University and noted translator, Huang Xinqu is playing a leading role on the stage of cultural exchange—a role given to him by history and the times. Frank Huang was an English major at West China Union University in 1948, then he took up graduate program and graduated from the English Department, Beijing Foreign Studies University in the early fifties. Over the years, he has dedicated himself to English teaching and translation. So far he has translated or revised more than 5 million words in poetry, fiction, scientific and technical materials and UN documents. In July 1987 he was listed in *A Dictionary of Established Chinese Translators & Writers* for his great contributions to the cross-cultural exchange.

During the ten years of Cultural Revolution (1996-76), Prof. Huang devoted himself to the English translation and annotation of Lu Xun's Poems. His *Poems of Lu Hsun* was jointly published by Joint Publishing Co., Hong Kong, Kwanghwa Company in May 1979. Prof. Huang was the first to give a systematic introduction to the po-