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學習外國語有二個重要的方面。 其一是理解,另一是 表現 所謂理解就是能夠把提讀到或聽到的字句的意義,而 表現是利用所學的字句,發表自己的思想。 要讀通一種外 國語,理解和表現二者必須同時並進

在英語學習中,理解就是英文中譯,而表現就是中文 英譯 發音、朝讀、會話等都屬於後者。 介於這二方面之 間的就是所謂文法。 文法幫助理解。 這是為理解所必需的 分析與解剖的工具 文法同時又是表現的好幫手。它供給 表現所必需的各種法則。 我把這種文法叫做 Functional Grammar.

英文中譯——英文文法——中文英譯——還三部門在 英語學習上是体戚相關,缺一不可 其中如有一落後就不 能達到理想的目的

本書使上述的三部分互相密切聯絡,成為不可分的一個整體,以便養成英語學生在讀寫方面的實力。全部的編制是,先列英文智題,把它詳細解釋,然後應用其中的現成字句從事中文英譯。 這樣讀者可以把讀過的字句,馬上見於實用,使他們對於已習的字句,獲得更深刻的印象。

因篙幅的關係,不能多舉例題,這是編者頗認為遺憾的. 希望讀者能夠以這裏所果的例子珍基礎, 作進一步的研究.

> 陳 東 林 三十七年五月

葉 翻譯詳解

(智題 1)

You will find that the keen edge of a razor looks anything but sharp under the microscope, whilst the edge of a table knife looks like a huge snow-covered mountain.

- 【参考】(A) I will do anything but that.
 (除道事以外我什麼都可以做二我決不做道事。)
 - (B) It is anything but pleasant. (這一點也不愉快.)
 - (C) He is anything but a scholar. (他決不是一個學者。)

關於單字方面,可以從 microscope [/maikroskoup] (類微鏡) 連帶地記憶它的形容詞 microscopic [maikros/kopik] (類像鏡的), 以及字源相同的 microphone [/maikrosoun]=[micro (=small) + (phone=sound)] (微音擴大器,擴音機) 及 microbe [/maikroub]=[micro + be (=bios=life)] (後生物、細菌)等。

【譯】 你將發現剃刀的毀刃在顯微鏡之下絕不顯得 銳利, 而 (反之) 餐用刀的刃却顯得像戴雪的大山。

中文英譯

(1) 那剃刀的刃絕不顯得銳利.

【解釋】 字句與構造和上文完全相同,「絕末……」 H any-thing but.

[#] The edge of that razor looks anything but sharp.

(2) 他決不能說是愉快的.

【解释】「决术能說」仍為可以用上述的 anything but. 「愉快」cheerful. 如不用 anything but 可以另用其他的 expression. 即 far from, not at all, by no means, just the opposite (reverse) of, not......whatever else he may be 等.

[譯] (A) He is anything but cheerful.

- (B) He is far from cheerful,
- (C) He is not at all cheerful.
- (D) He is by no means cheerful.
- (E) He is just the reverse (=opposite) of (a) cheerful (person).
 - (F) He is not cheerful, whatever else he may be:
 - 【註】 (王) 中可用 cheerful 也可用 a cheerful person.
 - (3) 這少年雖然身穿破衣,滿身是泥,看來怪可 憐的. 但是他決不像是一個乞丐.

类 漠 漠 英 翻 譯 群 解

[解釋] 這何子似乎比較複雜. 「身穿破衣」是 be (clad) in rags. Cf. 「身穿破衣的人」 a person in rags. 「滿身是泥」 muddy. 「怪可憐的」 miserable; shabby; poor-(wretched-) looking; seedy. Cf. 「她穿得怪可憐的」 She was shabbly (=poorly) dressed (=clad). 「雖然身穿破衣.....」可以譯作 though he was in rags.....,但是不如 ragged, muddy, and miserable as he appeared 來得精鍊. 這 as 當然是 though 之意. 「乞丐」 a vagabond [vægəbənd], a beggar.

- (3) (A) Ragged, muddy, and miserable as he appeared, the poor boy looked anything but a vagabond.
- (B) Though the poor boy was in rags and was covered with mud (dirt), and had a miserable appearance, he never looked to be a beggar.
- 【註】和 'anything but' 相似的有 nothing but. 選是下除......之外什麼都不是」,即「不過是......」之意.
- 【參考】(A) 那不過是他自己的影子。
 It was **nothing but** his own shadow.
 - (B) 我除了自己的孽晉以外什麼都聽不見。 I could hear nothing but my own voice.
 - (B)更可以用以下的二句英語表示:
 - (a) I could hear no voice but my own.
 - (b) None but my own voice could I hear.

【註】 注意 (b) 的字序是顧倒的.

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(智題 2)

These big stories are too ridiculous to be believed by any one, although many people enjoy, reading them.

【解釋】 上面的句子看起來好像很簡單,但是如果不承心,就容易上當。第一必須注意的是 too.....to. 還是「素.......以至不能......」之意。 也就是說,to-Infinitive (不定詞) 表示否定的意思。 選一句如用英語解釋,則是......are so ridiculous that they are not to be believed........ 試研究下列各句。

- (A) It is **two** good **to** be true.

 —It is **so** good **that** it is **not** true.

 (湾事太好不會是幫的.)
- (B) He was too tired to go out after supper.
 —He was so tired that he could not go out after supper.

(他因為太疲倦, 所以晚飯後不能出去.)

- (C) She is too wise not to understand it.
 - =See is so Vise that she cannot but understand it.
 - She is not so Toolish that she does not understand it.

(她輕不是不懂得道事的優子)

【註】 (A) 及 (B) 的結構是 Too + Adjective + Infinitive, (C)*的形式是 Too + Adjective + not + Infinitive. (C) 應作「……所以不會不……」解. 其中包括二重否定,等於一個肯定,所以可以譯作「……所以一定……」。

英 漢 英 翻 譯 詳 解

從 too 這字我們可以連帶地記憶 all too, but too, only too 等的習慣用法. 試參照下列各句:

- 【例】(A) It ended all too soon.
 - (可惜結束得太早了.)
 - (B) **The** report was **but too** true. (這消息竞是事實.)
 - (C) I shall be only too pleased to do my best in that line of work.

(我將非常樂於對記方面的工作竭盡全力。)

單字方面可以從 ridiculous [ri'dik'juləs] (形容詞) (滑稽的, 無稽的) 同時記憶動詞 to ridicule [ridik'jul] (嘲笑). reading 是 enjoy 的 Object (受調), 是 Gerund (動名詞), 須注意.

【譯】 這些誇張的故事雖然有許多人樂於閱讀,但是 因為太荒唐無務沒有人會相信的

中文英譯

(1) 過份懶惰不肯為生活而工作的人, 最容易流 爲乞丐或竊賊。

【解釋】 上半句的「過分懶惰.....的人」馬上可以應用 too~ to, 譯成 The man who is too lazy to work for his living....... 後半句的「最容易.....」最適當的譯文是 is the most ready to 'ready' 是形容詞, 作「動輒......」解. 試閱下面的例句:

Those who are most ready to laugh at others are the most displeased when the laugh is against them. (動興嘲笑 明人的人, 自己被啜笑時, 也最不高興.)

「統爲乞丐波高城」可以直譯作 to become a beggar or a tinet, 但是因為所而有 ready 這字, 所以旅好用動詞, 譯成 to beg or to steal.

- (A) The man who is too lazy to work for his living is the most ready to hop or to steal.
- (B) Those who are so lazy that they do not work for their living are the most ready to become beggars or thieves.
 - (2) 他的鼓師和朋友都曾掲載全力,但是他的悲 編遇分深刻,實在無法勸解。

L解釋了「如為全力」可以譯作 did all they could, tried their best 政 did as much as they could 或 tried as much as possible 等。後年何的「他的患痛避分……無法動解」如改爲係。「他的患痛避分罪戮,雖用理喻也無法去除他的悲痛」,即此較容易翻譯。他 化滤液类类到 his grief was too deep to……為此可以循單地緣即,但是有可以循單地緣即,但是有可以循單地緣即,但是有可以循單地緣即,但是有可以循單地緣即,但是有可以有單數的表現。一個是這些對有一個很過合的表現法。那是把不過理」的名詞 reason 用做動詞 to reason,所加上 away,是成 to reason away,這就是理想的認識了,例如,「不論我完成動劑他,結果仍有不能地他等應」」就可以譯作了。In vain did I try to reason bim into compliance。

[#] Both his teacher and his friends did all they could but his grief was too deep to be reasoned away.

(3) 一個人只要不太驕傲,肯向人間自己乘的火車是從那個月台出發。就決不會弄錯的。

【解釋】「不太驗數」是 one is not too proud to....... 「火車從那個月台出發」=from what (which) platform his train starts. 不決不會弄錯的」是 it is impossible for anyone to go wrong. to go wrong 也可作 to go to the wrong train (or platform). 或是用 Gerund 的智慣用法, 把它寫成 there is no going to the wrong platform 也可. 關於 Gerund 的智慣用法可以参照下列各句:

(A) There is no saying = it is impossible to say happen.

(到底會發生什麼事是無法知道的。)

(B) There is no accounting for tastes. (興趣是無法說明的.)

It is impossible for anyone to go wrong if he is not too proud to ask from what platform his train starts.

(智題 3)

Playing games and amusements generally have just as much to do with keeping us in health and happiness as the food we eat and the clothes we wear.

【解釋】 上文有二點必須注意: 其一是 have to do with, 另一點是 as much.....as. 'have to do with' 如直譯作「和 ~ 一起做」

就完全英名其妙。 這是所謂 idiomatic expression 有「與 \sim 有關」之意。

[参考] True greatness has little, if anything, to do with rank and power.

(真正的偉大即使興身分及權力行器, 也是微乎其微的。)

上文中 have just as much to do with.....as, 可以就作是, 把 as much.....as 插在 have to do with 之間. 'as much.....as' 是「和.....完全一樣」之意, 所以碰把這部分譯出該是:「和.....完 全一樣有關係」 遊舉 as much (many) as 的例句如下:

> He writes with as much ease and freedom as if French were his mother tongue.

(他好像本國語一樣的流利而自由地寫法文.)

现在對於上文已經大致明瞭,但是還有一點必須注意的是,何未 省略 'have to do with in health and happiness'. 其他被省略 的尚有, food (which 或 that) we eat 及 clothes (which 或 that) we wear 等中的關係代名詞。 這些關係代名詞因為是處於受 帶的關係所以被省略。 clothes [klonöz] 衣服, clothe [klonö] 穿 '(clad.[klæd], clothe 的過去式及過去分詞), cloth [klon], cloths (被) [klonöz] 布,等的發音及意義也必須加以注意。

【譯】 遊戲與娛樂大體上和我們吃的食物及穿的衣服 同樣與保持我們的健康和幸福有關。

中文英譯

(I) 我以爲金錢和幸福之間是毫無任何關係的.

【解釋】「金錢」是 money. 「幸福」在上面的智題知道是 happiness. 「我以為......之淵是毫無任何關係的」可以譯作: I do not think (suppose) that.....have anything to do with each other.

- I do not suppose that money and happiness have anything to do with each other.
 - (2) 你最好到一個地方去轉地療養. 我相信你的 病大概和氣候存關.

[解釋] 「轉地療養」最適當的譯語該是 a change of air. 此外也可以用 going away for one's health. 「最好.....」可以譯作: You had better go somewhere......或 You had better go away to some place for your health 等. recommend you to go somewhere for a change 也可用. 後半句可用 have something to do with m寫成 I am sure your illness has something to do with this weather.

- You had better go somewhere for a change of air. I am sure your illness has something to do with this weather.
 - (3) 假使我們乘汽車到那邊去,可以快點到,但 是費用要多二倍

【解釋】「乘汽車去」是 to go by (motor-) car. 注意冠詞的 省略. Cf. to go by train (ship, aeroplane等); to go on foot; to go on horseback. 「快」如指速率可用 faster, 但是此處是指時 間, 所以應用 earlier. 「費用要多二倍」可以用上面的 as much as 譯成-cost two times (=twice) as much (as).

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We can reach there earlier if we go by motorcar but it would cost twice as much.

, 【註】 reach 之後不可用介系詞 'to', arrive 之後雖可用 at 或 in, 但是其後遇到 there 時, 也和 reach 同樣不可用介系詞.

(習題 4)

He can be looked at from so many and various points of view that the final word as to the true value of his work still remains to be spoken.

上解標。 與上編的句子從頭讀一遍。第一注意到的是 be looked look at 通常作了觀察,熱觀」解,但是此外尚有 to consider ,例如:

What I look at it is the comfort of it.

。(我所考慮的是它的舒適,)

be looked at 越被動語態, 這隻我們必須注意的是它的介系詞。 「不多物動詞 + 景系詞」是有及物動詞的作用。 to laugh at (嘲笑) . 寫作被動式, 變成 to be laughed at 共理由亦復相同。

試養考下列各句:

They were looked down upon as novices, (他們被輕視為生手.)

- (B) I was speken to by a stranger.
 - (一個陌生人對我說話。)
 - =A stranger spoke to me. (Active)
- (C) The doctor was sent for.

(去請醫生.)

=We sent for the doctor. (Active)

英 漢 漢 英 翻 譯 群 解

(D) He is still young, so he must be looked after. (他選年青, 所以必須黑顧.)

=He is still young, so you must look after him. (Active)

a point of view 是「觀點, 看法」之意。 有時也可寫作 view-point。 a standpoint 及 an angle 等也可屬於同樣之意義。

【譯】 他可以從極多和種種的觀點觀察,所以關於他 的作品之與價我們還不能下最後的斷語。

中 女,英,譯

(I) 請你等我同來為止照顧鑑孩子,不要讓它有 什麼差錯。

【例程】「等我回來為止」可譯作 till I come back, 不必譯作 till I shall come back. 因為這是不含文法的。 表示時間的副網子句的 Buture Tense 照例必須用 Present Tense 代替。「照顧還孩子」是 to look after this child (baby)。 這如改為被動語態就

變成 This child is looked after, 已如上述。「不要讓它有什麼差 做」可以解作「注意一切事都安善」,而譯成 and see everything is all right. 注意 everything 後而的動詞是單數. to see 是「注意」之意。例如「注意不要使孩子受傷」可譯作 See that the child does not get hurt.

- (A) You look after this child and see everything is all right till I come back.
- (B) Let this baby be looked after and seen that nothing will happen with him (it) till I come back.
- 【註】 譯文 (B) 僅爲表示變化而夠, 專實上這種句子不大普通, 所以最好避免它, 屬用 (A) 的譯法.
 - (2) 我是從商業上的立場討論. 現在請你從你的 立場談一下.

【解釋】「從商業上的立場」from a commercial standpoint (point of view). 「討論」 to discuss; to argue ['aːgju:]. 「本書的第一章討論勞工問題」可以譯作 The first chapter of this book trans of (or is devoted to) the Jabour question. 「現在」now. 「你的立場」from your own (standpoint). 「詩你.....談一下」可以解作「讓我難聽你對於 這問題的意見如何」. 譯成英文該是 Now let me hear from you how you view the matter.

[譯】 I discussed from the commercial standpoint.

Now let me hear how you view the matter from your own standpoint.

(3) 道一星期一直在下雨, 而天氣湿沒有放晴的 樣子.

【解釋】「這一是期一這在下雨」須用 Present Perfect, 即, It has been raining all this week. 「而.....」可譯作"and yet. 「天 氣湿沒有故情」可以採用前面的 remain + 補語的形式, 譯成 the weather remains unsettled.

[譯] It has been raining all this week. And yet, the weather seems to remain unsettled (for the next few days).

(4) 生命可以用人工創造選事現在還沒有被證明.

- [#] It remains to be proved that life can be* produced synthetically.
 - (5) 關於早起,我沒有什麼話可以說,因爲這美 德我從未能實行.

【解释】「關於早起」as to early rising. Cf. (a) 「早趣的人」 an early riser; an early bird. (b) 「早睡早起」 to keep early

(good, regular) hours. 「我沒有什麼話可以說 | I can say little about it. 「姜德」a virtue. 「實行」 to practise. to practise 用作名詞時變成 practice. 此外 to practise 可以用作「行醫;作律師」之意。

[譯] As to early rising, I can say little about it, as it is a virtue which I was never able to practise.

【註】 which 以下也可以用完成式,寫成 I have never been able to practise. 這裏表示從過去之某時機續到現在的經驗.

(6) 我除了小說以外隨便什麼都拿來看.

[解釋] 下條了小說以外」except novels. 「隨便什麼都拿來」 用 to lay hands on, 而寫成 that I could lay my hands on. 這 而於決不可把它編掉. 如果 to lay (one's) hands on 想不起的時候, 也可用 at random (隨便地). Cf. a random short 歲射的桁彈.

IF I read everything I could lay my hands on except novels.

【註】 read 的讀音是 [red]. I could ~ 以下修饰 everything, I 前面的 that 省略.

(智題 5)

The desert, stretching out, as it did, into the unknown, embraced the whole landscape.

【解釋】 第一必須注意的是 desert ['dezət] 的讀音及意義。這字用作名詞則有 wilderness ['wildənis] 或 barren and desolate

region 之意,等於中文的「荒野」或「沙漠」。因此'the Descrt of Sahara [sə'hɑ:rə]'即有名的「薩哈拉沙漠」。同樣的拼法而讀實是 [di'zə:t] 的時候,作 F功勞」=meritoriousness 解。 再把它寫作複數形則有「賞罰」之意。 所以 to get (meet with) one's deserts'是「得到相當的賞(或罰)」的意思。 desert 又可以用作 Adjective。 還是有 waste; desolate; barren; uninhabited 等之意。 有時也可用作動制,表示'forsake; abondon'等之意,即「放棄,拾築」的意思。 因此'His presence of mind deserted him.'應譯作「他方寸與了」,和它相似而極容易纏錯的是 dessert [di-zə:t]. 還是西菜中的所謂「昆食」、「餐後的糖果」。

其次, stretching (out) 是不及物動詞的現在分詞, 形容 desert. 這裏所以用分詞, 是因為把 Conjunction (連續詞) 省略的縣故、此 種將 Participle 兼作動詞及連續詞之用的句子叫作 Participial Construction (分詞結構)。 所以上文也可以改寫成 The desert stretched out ~ and embraced ~.

有些文法書上,這樣寫着:「A Participle implying Cause (原因) or Reason (理由) is sometimes followed by a parenthetical clause (插入句) introduced by 'as'」. 上文就是屬於這一類. 試參照下列各句:

(a) Living, as 1 do, at such a distance from town. I feel very lonesome.

(實際上往在遠離市鎮的地方, 我感覺很寂寞.)

(b) Used, as they are, to all sorts of danger, they dared to go ahead.

(實際上他們已習慣各種危險, 所以他們敢大胆前進.)

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