

從句型結構與文法，訓練你中英翻譯能力

翻譯句型

王廣滇・蔡政雄・戴金山 編著

海外英語出版社

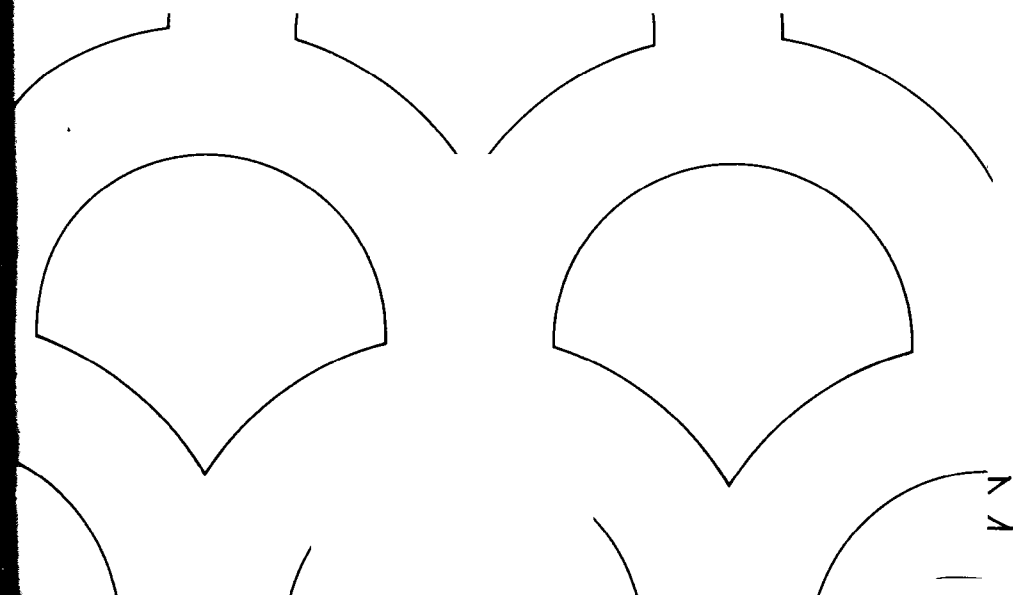


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翻譯句型

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1

從句型結構

談中英文互譯

「句型」的研究，是用一種科學歸納的研究方法，把許多相同或相近的句子，予以比較分類，確立其應用的通則。我們研究英文若能從句型着手，便能事半功倍地掌握了英文句子的特有表現方式。本章是將英文中，常見、常考的句型約兩百個，依其性質，分為十二個單元，從翻譯的角度，去探討這些句型的結構。

這裡不談空洞的翻譯理論，我們只將日常寫作與應用中，接觸最多的素材，精選出有關句型結構的翻譯題目，實際地提供給你各種翻譯的方法。並在詳盡的說明中，使你對句型有深入的印象，得到舉一反三的效果。

爲了便於你的自修之用，更爲了你在有限的寶貴時間中，得以進度很快地讀完本章，題下的「研究」都盡可能將題中的生字、片語，以及這個題目的重點，作詳細的說明。

爲了你閱讀方便，「研究」的部份，就附在每題的下面，答案則附在每頁的最下一行。你閱讀的時候，應將題目先自己做一做，然後才看答案。發現你的答案不正確時，再看「研究」裡的解說。

Unit 1

問句的翻譯研究

① What on earth do you mean?

(A) 你在地球上有什麼意思?

(B) 你來到這世界上幹什麼?

(C) 你到底什麼意思?

(D) 你把地球解釋成什麼?

研究 on earth 在本句中用來加強 What 的語氣，不能照字面直譯，而該譯為「究竟」或「到底」。若用在否定語之後的 on earth，即表「全然」或「一點兒也」，如：No use on earth!（一點兒也沒用；毫無用處）。其他類似句如：① What in the world has he come for?

(他到底來幹什麼?)

② Who in the world is he?

(他到底是誰?)

② 你想他是那一國人?

(A) What country do you think he is from?

(B) What country you think is he from?

(C) Do you think what country he is from?

(D) Do you think what country is he from?

研究 「他是那一國人？」應譯成 “What country is he from?” 「你知道他是那一國人」應譯成 “You know what country he is from.” 「你想他是那一國人？」不能譯成 “Do you think what country he is from?” 而應將 what country 這一疑問詞放在開頭，形成(A)的答案。記住：只要 Do you think 接一個問句作受詞，詢問的重點便在問句的「疑問字」上，而應將「疑問字」放在句首。

③ 你說他什麼時候會來?

(A) When did you say he would come?

(B) You said when he would come?

(C) When did you say would he come?

(D) You said when would he come?

(E) When you said he will come?

研究 原句的「詢問重點」為 When。作為 Did you say (or think, believe, guess, know...) 之受詞的問句，應將問句中作為詢問重點的疑問字，改在最開頭。「他什麼時候會來？」應譯成 “When will he come?” 「你知

●(C)

●(A)

道他什麼時候會來」應譯成 "You know when he will come." 「你說他什麼時候會來呢？」應譯作 "When do you say he will come?"

④ 那是一輛漂亮的新車，不知道是誰的。

- (A) That's nice-looking car. I wonder it belongs to whom.
 (B) That is a nice-looking car. I wonder whom it belongs to.
 (C) That is a nice-looking car. I wonder who belongs to it.
 (D) That is nice-looking car. I wonder whose car it belongs to.
 (E) That is a nice-looking car. I wonder who belongs to the car.

研究 「是誰的？」= "Whom does it belong to?"

「不知道是誰的」= "I wonder whom it belongs to"

(整個問句作為「受詞」用時，需將助動詞移回主詞之後)

⑤ 我看他不高興，所以我就問他有什麼地方不對勁。

I saw he was in low spirits, so I asked him _____.

- (A) if there was anything the matter with him.
 (B) whether was there anything matter with him.
 (C) if he had any matter with him.
 (D) what matter he had with him.

研究 「他有什麼地方不對勁？」可譯為 "What is the matter with him?" 或 "Is there anything the matter with him?"。這兩個問句放入大的句子中，作為問 (asked) 的受詞，便成 (A) 的型式。(D) 應改為 what was the matter with him.

⑥ 在你想我有多大了？

- (A) Do you think how old am I? (B) How old do you think I am?
 (C) How old do you think am I? (D) How old you think I am?
 (E) Do you think how old I am?

研究 Do you think 後面接問句時，問句中的「疑問字」要放在句首。

⑦ 他詢問我的姓名和住址。

- (A) He asked me what my name was and where I lived.
 (B) He asked me what is my name and where do I live.
 (C) He asked me what my name is and where I live.
 (D) He asked me what my name was and where did I live.

研究 (B)(C) 句中動詞時態，前後不一致，因而不對。(D) 句中的 where did I live 是做為 asked 的受詞，應將助動詞放回主詞之後，變成 where I lived.

● 天曉得他下次會說些什麼？

● (A)

● (B)

● (A)

● (B)

● (A)

- (A) Heaven knows what he'll say next.
 (B) Heaven knows that which he will tell next time.
 (C) Nobody but Heaven knows whether he'll speak again.
 (D) What he will say again cannot escape Heaven's prediction.

研究 (B)中 know 的受詞是問句「他下次會說些什麼」。「什麼」應用 what 而非 that which。(C)(D)的句意不合。

9 請問現在幾點鐘？

- (A) Can you tell me the time ? (B) What time do you have by your watch ?
 (C) Have you the time ? (D) What time does your watch say ?
 (E) How goes the enemy ?

10 到車站要從那條路走？

- (A) Show me the way to the station, will you ?
 (B) How shall I go to the station ?
 (C) What way shall I take to get to the station ?
 (D) Will you show me the way to the station ?
 (E) Would you mind showing me the way to the station ?

研究 (B)是問「用什麼方法去？」坐車還是走路等。

11 學生到了多少？

- (A) How many did students come ?
 (B) Did how many students come ?
 (C) Have how many students been here ?
 (D) How many students came ?

研究 How many students 為主詞，當主詞是「疑問字」時，便不能將助動詞放在主詞之前。

12 What does l-i-o-n spell ?

- (A) l-i-o-n 拼成一個什麼字？ (B) 獅子經常欺凌那一種動物？
 (C) 獅子有什麼魔力？ (D) 「獅子」怎樣拼的？

研究 (D) "How do you spell lion ?"

13 What on earth do you sit down for ?

- (A) 你幹嗎坐下來？ (B) 你坐在地上幹嗎？
 (C) 你坐在地上等誰？ (D) 你坐着等誰？

研究 ① What for 「為什麼」 ② on earth = in the world = ever 「究竟」，用以加強疑問詞的語氣。

14 你覺得平劇怎樣？

- (A) What do you think of Chinese opera ?
 (B) How do you feel about Chinese opera ?
 (C) How do you like Chinese opera ?
 (D) Do you like Chinese opera much or little or dislike it ?

研究 ① = What's your opinion of ... ? = What (How) about ... ? ② How (What) about ... ? 可表「你對於……看法如何？」(問對方的意見與看法。)也可用以「徵求對方的同意。」如：How about a movie ? 看場電影如何？

15 請你到這兒來一下好嗎？

- (A) Do you care to come here for a moment ?
 (B) Will you please to come here for a moment ?
 (C) Do you object to coming here for a moment ?
 (D) Do you mind coming here for a moment ?
 (E) Would you mind if you come here for a moment ?

研究 ①「請求對方做某事」Would (Do) you mind if you ... ? = Would (Do) you mind + V-ing ... ? = Do you care to + 原式 ... ? = Will you please + 原式 ... ? = Do you object to + V-ing ... ? ②(B)應將 to 取銷。

Unit 2

命令句的翻譯技巧

1 若不努力救國，國亡而家亦不存。

- (A) Try your best to save the country, or the country will fall and your home cannot stand.
 (B) Try your best to save the country, and the country will fall and your home cannot exist.
 (C) Try your best to save the country; if not, the country will be lost and your home cannot last.
 (D) If you don't try your best to save the country, the country will fall and your home cannot exist.

研究 ①(B)句中的 and, 應改為 or, or else, otherwise; ② if ... not = 否則, 不然, ③〔命令句 + or + 子句〕: 〔命令句〕可譯成「如果你不…」 (= If you ... not ...), 如(A)。④〔命令句 + and + 子句〕: 〔命令句〕可譯成「如

● (A)(B)(C)(D)

● (A)(C)(D)(E)

● (A)(C)(D)

果你…」如(B)。

② 多努力一點，那麼，你將成功。

- (A) One more effort, and you will succeed.
- (B) Make one more effort, and you will succeed.
- (C) With one more effort, and you will succeed.
- (D) With one more effort, or you will succeed.
- (E) Making one more effort, and you will succeed.

研究 (A)句相當於省略了動詞make，類似的例子如：One foot nearer, and you are a dead man.「再靠近一步，你就沒有命了。」A word, and he would lose his temper.「你再說一句他就會生氣了」。(C)應去掉with或and。(D)應去掉or。(E)應去掉making或and。

③ 聽我的勸告，否則你會惹麻煩的。

- (A) Take my advice, or else you'll get into trouble.
- (B) Taking my advice, or you'll get into trouble.
- (C) You'll get into trouble unless you take my advice.
- (D) Unless you take my advice, or you will get into trouble.
- (E) Take my advice, and you'll get into trouble.

研究 (B)Taking應改為Take。(D)應去掉or。(E)and應改為or, or else, 或otherwise。

④ 請代我向您的家人問好。

- (A) Please present my compliments to your family.
- (B) Please present my respects to your family.
- (C) Remember me kindly to your family.
- (D) Give my kind regards to your family.
- (E) Kindly to send my best wishes to your family.

研究 ●(E)應改為Kindly send…。●「請安」或「問候」普通譯為compliments；而regards和respects表示懷念之好意或尊敬。該三字都用複數式，或加形容詞kind, best於其前；有時亦用kind (or best) wishes表之。●(C)兩句雖略去please，但翻譯時仍含此意。●present讀作[pri'zent]

⑤ 請借我一些錢好嗎？

- (A) Please lend me some money, will you ?
- (B) Would you kindly lend me some money ?
- (C) Will you be so kind as to lend me some money ?
- (D) Will you have the kindness to lend me some money ?
- (E) Would you be enough good to lend me some money ?

研究 ●(E)應改為…be good (kind) enough to…。●注意：(A)(B)句後面接「原

●(A)(B)

●(A)(C)

●(A)(B)(C)(D)

式動詞」, (C)(D)(E)句後面接“to + 原式” ③若改為Would you mind **lending** me some money? 此處mind 後接「動名詞」。

⑥ 趕快, 再遲就趕不上了。

- (A) Make haste, and you will be behind time.
 (B) Make hasty, or you will be behind the times.
 (C) Make hasty, and you will be behind the times.
 (D) Make haste, or you will be behind time.

研究 ① behind time 遲到, behind the times 趕不上時代。②〔命令句+ and + 子句〕= If (you + v) + 子句; 〔命令句+ or + 子句〕= Unless (you + v) + 子句 ③趕快 = make haste (不能用形容詞 hasty)。

⑦ 一定要讓我知道。

- (A) Not forget to let me know. (B) Be sure to let me know.
 (C) Don't fail to let me know. (D) Sure of letting me know.

研究 (A)應改為Don't forget... (注意: 命令句的否定, 應在句首加Don't 或 Never)。(D)應改為Be sure to let me know. (注意: sure 為形容詞, 前面應有be 動詞)。(B) be sure of (確知)與be sure to (一定)不同。

⑧ 請駕臨敝舍便飯。

- (A) Please come to take (or have) dinner at my home.
 (B) Please come to dine with me at my house.
 (C) I request the pleasure of your company to dine with me at my house.
 (D) I request the honour of your company to dinner at my home.

⑨ 請你隨手關門好嗎?

- (A) You are kindly requested to close the door behind you.
 (B) Will you kindly close the door behind you?
 (C) Will you be kind enough to close the door behind you?
 (D) Kindly close the door behind you.
 (E) Please close the door behind you.

研究 kindly 和 Please 意味相同, 都是一種親切的請求。(D)(E)的說法更簡潔。(A)是複用法。

⑩ Show me a liar, and I'll show you a thief.

- (A) 你說我不誠實, 我說你也非善類。 (B) 撒謊是做賊的第一步。
 (C) 你跟我半斤八兩。 (D) 你同我只是五十步與百步而已。

研究 原句 = If you show me a liar, I'll show you a thief. 倘若你對我

答案

- (A)(B)(C)(D) ● (D) ● (B)(C) ● (A)(B)(C)(D) ● (B)(C)(D)(E)

顯出說謊的行為，我會證明你會做小偷。

Unit 3

否定句的翻譯研究

① 並非人人是君子。

(A) No man is a gentleman. (B) Every man is not a gentleman.

(C) Some men are not gentlemen. (D) Not every man is a gentleman.

研究 ①(A)「沒有人是君子」(全部否定) ② every(或 both, all) 與 not 用於一個句中，表「部份否定」因而(B)(D)的意思都表「每一個人不都是君子」。

② 他無論怎麼說也不能算是個學者。

(A) He is anything but a scholar.

(B) He is anything but he is not a scholar.

(C) Whatever else he may be, he is not a scholar.

(D) He is no scholar at all.

(E) He is by no means a scholar.

研究 ①(A)中的 anything but (決不是) 可看作副詞片語，其後可接名詞或形容詞，如：He is anything but mad (形容詞) = 他一點也不生氣 = He is far from (being) mad. 注意：若把 anything but 改為 far from，其後應接動名詞 (being) 但這裏的 being 也可省略。②(B)句中 anything but 後接子句，而又要表現「決不是」時，其子句應為否定。③(D)句也可改為 He is not a scholar at all.

③ 任何人都不能單獨生存。

(A) Anyone can't live alone. (B) No one can live alone.

(C) Everyone can't live alone. (D) All men can't live alone.

(E) No one can be a loner.

研究 (A)的 Any 作主詞，其後不能接「否定詞」。(C)(D)為「部份否定」，意思是「並非每一個人(所有人)都能單獨生存」(有些人能，有些人不能)。(E) a loner 應改為 solitary (沒有 loner 這個字)。

答案

●(B)

●(B)(C)(D)

●(A)(B)(C)(D)(E)

●(B)

④ All of the foreign guests were not present.

- (A)外國的來賓都沒有帶禮物來。(B)外國的來賓全部沒有出席。
(C)外國的來賓有的出席,但有的缺席。(D)外國的來賓都沒有缺席。

研究 All 與 not 用在一個句中,表部份否定。

⑤ 我不會游泳,他也不會游泳。

- (A) I can't swim, and he can't too.
(B) I can't swim, neither he can't.
(C) I can't swim and he can't, either.
(D) I can't swim, and neither does he.

研究 「他也不會游泳」有三種表現方式:“and he can't, either.”;“(and) neither can he.”;或“nor can he.”

⑥ 無人愚蠢得連自己的名字都不記得。

- (A) No man is so foolish that he can remember his own name.
(B) No man is so foolish but he may remember his own name.
(C) No man is too foolish to remember his own name.
(D) No man is too foolish not to remember his own name.

[公式]「無…不…」= no...but...= no...that...not

研究 (A)應改為...that he can not...(D)應把 not 取銷。

⑦ It never rains but it pours cats and dogs.

- (A)天從不把貓狗降下來。(B)天降下來的只是貓狗而已。
(C)天不下雨,害得貓狗都不舒服。(D)不雨則已,一雨傾盆。

研究 ① rain (pour) cats and dogs 大雨傾盆, never...but...沒有一次…不,每一次…都 ② 原句為:「天沒有一次下雨,不是傾盆而下」。

⑧ 讀滑稽小說,不禁為之噴飯。

- (A) We cannot help bursting into laughter in reading a humorous novel.
(B) We cannot refrain from bursting into a laugh in reading a funny story.
(C) We cannot restrain laughter in reading a droll story (or comical story).
(D) We cannot help breaking out in laughter in reading humorous fiction.

⑨ 人性都是善良的。

- (A) There is no human being whose nature is not good.
(B) There is nobody whose human nature is not good.
(C) There is no human being but is good in nature.
(D) There is nobody but being good in nature.

③(C)

④(C)

⑤(B)(C)

⑦(D)

⑧(A)(B)(C)(D)

研究 ①「都是」=「沒有…不…」 ② There is no…=沒有… ③(D)應改為… nobody but is good…此處的 but 看作關係代名詞，有否定的意義，其後所接動詞，應與先行詞 nobody 配合一致。

- ⑩ You cannot do a kindness too soon, for you never know how soon it will be too late.

(A)為善不嫌太早，因為你不知還要多久就會嫌太晚了。
 (B)為善不能夠太匆促，因為你不知道欲速則不達的。
 (C)仁慈應趁早培養，因你永無法知道年老時再培養便晚了。
 (D)為善不嫌晚，因為你不知道想快反而慢的。

研究 do a kindness 為善。cannot……too soon 愈早愈好，再早也不為過。how soon 多麼的快，還要多久。

- ⑪ 對於近代教育的價值，不論如何重視也不為過。

(A) We cannot over-estimate the value of modern education.
 (B) It is impossible to over-estimate the value of modern education.
 (C) We cannot estimate too much the value of modern education.
 (D) We cannot but treat as of great importance the value of modern education.
 (E) It is never too much to regard the value of modern education.

- ⑫ 爲了要研究西方文化，我不得不學外國語文。

(A) As I want to study the western civilization, I cannot but learn foreign languages.
 (B) I cannot but learn the foreign language in order to study the western civilization.
 (C) With a view to studying the western civilization, I am obliged to learn the foreign language.
 (D) For the purpose of studying the western civilization I am forced to learn the foreign language.

- ⑬ It never rains but it pours.

(A)不雨則已，雨必滂沱。 (B)破屋又遭連夜雨。
 (C)禍不單行。 (D)雷聲大；雨點小。

[公式] 否定 + without + … ing = 否定 + but + s. + v.

研究 這種雙重否定的用法，變化很多，通常是兩個否定構成肯定，但翻譯時最好是保留否定的語氣，這樣比肯定更強而有力。大抵可譯為「每…必…」，「無…不…」。

- Everything great is not good but all good things are great.

(A)偉大之事未必盡良善，良善之事則必皆偉大。
 (B)偉大之事必不盡良善，良善之事亦不盡偉大。
 (C)一將功成萬骨枯，自古好事非易得。
 (D)一切偉業皆非易得，凡不易得者皆偉大。

研究 Everything... not 為部份否定。

- You cannot make omelets without breaking eggs.

(A)不事耕耘，焉得收穫。 (B)打破沙鍋問到底。
 (C)做事要破釜沉舟。 (D)放長線釣大魚。

研究 omelet 蛋捲，原意為「你不可能不打雞蛋而做出蛋捲來」。

- 你一點也沒有變呀。

(A) You haven't changed at all.
 (B) You haven't changed a bit.
 (C) You haven't changed a little.
 (D) You haven't changed a little bit.
 (E) You haven't changed in the least.

研究 ①(C) not a little = much, (C)全句應譯作「你變得太多了！」。

②(D) not a little bit = not a bit 一點也沒有。

- Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.

(A)好些事情單靠勤勉和熟練是完成不了的。
 (B)沒有什麼事是勤勉和熟練完成不了的。
 (C)事情太少無足以顯出個人的勤勉與熟練。
 (D)不經大事，考驗不出勤勉與熟練的程度。

研究 few幾乎沒有。impossible 做不到的。

- I would die before I would confess it.

(A)我承認它時，我就死了。 (B)趁我未死，我要懺悔。
 (C)我要死時，自會懺悔。 (D)我寧死也不認罪。

- 他們倆都不相信你的話。

(A) Both of them don't believe what you say.
 (B) Two of them don't believe what you say.
 (C) Neither of them believes what you say.
 (D) They don't both believe what you say.

研究 ①(A)(D)「他們倆都不相信你的話」(部份否定)。(B)「他們之中有兩人不相信你的話」② both (或 all, every) 與 not 用於同一句中，表「部份否定」

●(A)

●(A)

●(A)(B)(D)(E)

●(B)

●(D)

」相當於中文的「不都」，而非「都不」。

20 他不聰明，也不勤勉。

- (A) He is not clever, nor also is he industrious.
 (B) He is not clever. He is not industrious also.
 (C) He is not clever, neither is he industrious.
 (D) He is not clever, nor is he industrious.

研究 also 用在肯定句中，如：He is clever and also industrious. 否定構句中的「也不…」可用 neither 或 nor。

21 Who that has worked with him as long as I have does not know his honesty?

- (A) 和他一起工作很久的人都和我一樣不知道他很老實。
 (B) 我知道他誠實，其它的人和他共事不久，因此不了解他。
 (C) 和他共事很久的人，都知道他和我一樣誠實。
 (D) 只要跟我一樣，和他一起工作了那麼久的人，都會知道他很誠實。

研究 who 被 "that... have" 修飾，Who does not know...? = Everybody knows... 有誰不知道呢？人人都知道。

22 What would I not have given to win her hand?

- (A) 我付出一切就能娶到她嗎？
 (B) 如果能娶到她，我付出任何代價都在所不惜。
 (C) 我不願意放棄一切，以博取她的歡心。
 (D) 我不能為了娶她而付出我的一切。

研究 原句 = I would have given everything to (否定問句有肯定意義)

23 Catch me doing it!

- (A) 抓我去做那件事好了！ (B) 看着辦吧！
 (C) 請協助我做那件事！ (D) 我決不幹！

研究 用感嘆句表強烈的否定。原句 = Catch me at it! = Catch me doing that! 誰做呢？我決不幹！ = You won't catch me (There's no likelihood of my being discovered) doing that. 你將不會發現我做那事！ catch 當場破獲，發覺。

24 我對此事一無所知。

- (A) I am far from the detail of the matter.
 (B) I am anything but know the long and the short of the matter.
 (C) I am far from knowing the particular of the matter.
 (D) I know it not at all.
 (E) I am at a loss to know something about it.

研究 ①(A)句應改為 far from knowing the...注意 far from (一點也不) 其後應先接「動名詞」再接名詞或形容詞, 除非動名詞為 being, 則可省略 being。

②(B)句應改為 anything but knowing...注意 anything but 後若接「動詞」, but 應看作介系詞, 其後的動詞應改為「動名詞」③(D)句應改為 I don't know it at all. ④(E)句應將 something 改為 anything. 因為 at a loss (困惑, 不知道) 有「否定」意義, 在否定句中應以 any 代替 some。⑤原句的其他譯法還包括:

- (1) I do not know anything of (or about) it.
- (2) I know nothing of (or about) it.
- (3) I am totally ignorant of it.
- (4) I am ignorant of anything about it.
- (5) I have no knowledge about the matter at all.
- (6) I have not the least knowledge about it.
- (7) I do not have the least knowledge about it.

● 我們要增長智識, 不得不讀書。

- (A) In order to widen our knowledge we cannot but study.
- (B) With a view to increasing our knowledge we have to study.
- (C) Wishing to increase our knowledge we are forced to study.
- (D) With the intention of bettering our knowledge we are bound to study.
- (E) Prompted by our desire for an increase of knowledge, we can not but study.

● Only in the city does sustained innovation stand a real chance.

- (A) 城市有了確定的制度, 才有發展的可能。
- (B) 城市只有繼續努力革新, 才能夠得到真正的機會。
- (C) 新發明應該到城市裏去碰碰運氣。
- (D) 只有在城市裏, 才有不斷革新的可能。

研究 sustained innovation (不斷的革新) 是主詞, stand a chance (有希望, 有成功可能) 為述語。句前因有 only 引導的片語, 因而倒裝助動詞。

● Don't talk more than you can help.

- (A) 不要說的比你幫忙做的還多。
- (B) 能夠不說就不說。
- (C) 幫不上忙, 就少廢話。
- (D) 要幫忙, 就不要嘮叨。

研究 Don't tell him more than you can help. (= more than you must.) 不要把不該告訴他的話告訴他 (不要告訴他太多了)。Don't be longer than you can help. 請盡量早一點。

● I'm a dutchman if it is true.

- (A) 絕無其事。
- (B) 大家都認為我是荷蘭人。

答案

● (C)

● (A)(B)(C)(D)(E)

● (D)

● (B)