



全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试指定教材

独家授权

英语笔译实务

2级

主编 卢敏

CATTI

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英语笔译实务（2级）

（修订版）

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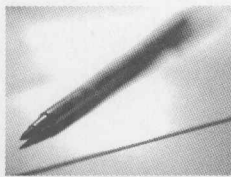
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前 言

《全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试英语笔译二级考试大纲（试行）》有关笔译实务考试的目的和要求中明确指出：“考生需具备双语互译的基本技巧和能力，能够运用一般的翻译策略和技巧进行双语互译，且译文通顺、用词准确，无明显语法错误、错译和漏译。”本指定教材正是根据国家人力资源与社会保障部《全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试暂行规定》的精神，依据《全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试英语笔译二级考试大纲（试行）》的要求编写的，力求在提高考生快速、正确进行双语互译，培养考生翻译技巧和能力等方面给予考生尽可能多的、有效的指导和启发。

本教材共分 15 个单元，前 14 个单元由“英译汉”、“汉译英”、“笔译技巧”和“强化训练”四个部分组成，最后一个单元专门讲述法律文件翻译。其中，“英译汉”和“汉译英”各包括课文一篇，每篇课文后都有详细讲解，并配有参考译文。课文都以实践语料为依据，取材于政治、经济、文化、体育、卫生、旅游、科学等主题领域，力求使考生扩展视野，通过比较寻找提高双语互译能力的突破口；“笔译技巧”是针对翻译中常用且重要的技巧及易错的方面给予详细讲解，使考生在翻译技巧的掌握和运用上能有一个质的提高；“强化训练”是检测考生对整个单元知识的掌握情况，设置合理，紧扣单元知识，对考生自测具有重要的指导意义。



目 录

Unit One

英译汉 Benjamin Franklin: "The First American"	1
汉译英 容闳	7
笔译技巧 (一) 译者的修养	11
强化训练	13

Unit Two

英译汉 Voracious Newspaper Readers	18
汉译英 中国给了我“天使般的行文”	23
笔译技巧 (二) 英译汉中文化因素的“归化”和“异化”	28
强化训练	31

Unit Three

英译汉 Tea in Britain	36
汉译英 景颇族	40
笔译技巧 (三) 英语长句汉译的转换规律和英译文的简洁、精炼	44
强化训练	52

Unit Four

英译汉 The Margaret Mitchell House	57
汉译英 大冯: 过年就是“过文化”	60
笔译技巧 (四) 翻译需要平时多阅读多积累	63
强化训练	65

Unit Five

英译汉 Message from the President of the International Olympic Committee, Jacques Rogge	74
汉译英 序	76
笔译技巧 (五) 寻找理论到实践的切入点	80
强化训练	82

Unit Six

英译汉 A Survey of the Olympic Games	91
汉译英 斯诺与旅游	94
笔译技巧 (六) 形合与意合在英汉互译中的转化	96
强化训练	98

Unit Seven

英译汉 Principle of Maglev	103
汉译英 内燃机	106
笔译技巧 (七) 科技翻译技巧 (上)	108
强化训练	110

Unit Eight

英译汉 What Are Transgenic Plants and Animals?	116
汉译英 农业、牲畜业和食品工业中的科技	120
笔译技巧 (八) 科技翻译技巧 (下)	124
强化训练	126

Unit Nine

英译汉 Adventures of Literacy Workers	133
汉译英 中国教育事业的发展	138
笔译技巧 (九) 英译汉中句型的转换和汉译英的选词	142
强化训练	144

Unit Ten

英译汉 The Pleasures of Ignorance	150
汉译英 养花	156
笔译技巧 (十) 篇名、圆周句与长句及专名的翻译	161
强化训练	165

Unit Eleven

英译汉 What Is Nanotechnology?	172
汉译英 悬索桥	176
笔译技巧 (十一) 科技翻译中的“口吻”和被动语态的翻译	179
强化训练	181

Unit Twelve

英译汉	Spaceships of the Future	188
汉译英	隧道挖掘	194
笔译技巧 (十二)	科技文章的遣词三境界与活用-ing 结构	197
强化训练		200

Unit Thirteen

英译汉	The Ideal Place for Your Summer Vacation	208
汉译英	人间天堂——杭州	212
笔译技巧 (十三)	英汉句子结构的差异与翻译是“重写”或“改写”	217
强化训练		224

Unit Fourteen

英译汉		229
Passage One	How to Find the Right International Partners	229
Passage Two	How Richard Branson Works Magic	232
Passage Three	Fluctuations in the Exchange Rates and Risks Management	235
汉译英		236
Passage One	醉翁之意不在酒	236
Passage Two	中国从容应对亚洲金融危机	238
Passage Three	2001 上海国际冶金工业展开幕式致词	239
笔译技巧 (十四)	经贸翻译	241
强化训练		248

Unit Fifteen

一、法律文件汉译英	258
1. 选词、用词	259
2. 句子结构	261
二、法律文件英译汉	272
1. 词的理解与翻译	273
2. 词组的理解与翻译	276
3. 句子结构的理解与翻译	279
全国翻译专业资格 (水平) 考试问答	282

Unit One

英译汉

Benjamin Franklin: "The First American"¹

1. How does one characterize Benjamin Franklin? Journalist, scientist, educator, politician, writer, administrator, philosopher — he truly seemed to be able to do almost everything. His accomplishments and the talents and interests which he displayed during the course of his long life — 1706 to 1790 — have caused him to be called both "the first American" and "the last universal man"².

2. Historian Samuel Eliot Morison gives this view of the man: "Franklin's secret, the thing that 'made him tick' and pulled every aspect of his mind together, was his love of people"³. He talked with English and French statesmen as an equal; he was as homely and comfortable as an old shoe.⁴" Morison even speculated that if we had been alive in 1776 and had made a call upon Benjamin Franklin, he would have made us feel at home. He would have asked about our parents, and probably would have known them, or at least about them⁵; he would then have asked us about ourselves, drawn us out, and sent us away with some good advice, a handshake, and a smile.

3. Benjamin was one of 17 children, all of whom were expected to help support the large Franklin household.⁶ As a young child, he worked in the shop of his father, a soap and candlemaker, but this work did not appeal to a boy who loved to read and study. Therefore, when he was 12, Benjamin was sent to assist his half-brother James who had a printing shop.⁷ There, surrounded by books, young Ben would often stay up late into the night reading on a wide range of subjects; and as he read, he practiced improving his own style of writing.

4. In 1721, James began publishing a newspaper, the *New England Courant*. Benjamin secretly wrote articles for the paper under the pen name of "Dame Silence Dogood"⁸, putting them under the door of the printing shop late at night so that his brother would not know the articles were his. They were full of humor and wise observations of life in Boston, Franklin's birthplace, and they immediately became popular with the public.

5. When James was jailed for criticizing the British authorities, young Benjamin took over the publishing of the paper.⁹ In defense of freedom of speech and the press, he courageously printed a quotation from a London newspaper: "Without freedom of thought, there can be no such thing as wisdom; and no such thing as public liberty without freedom of speech; which is the right of every man as far as by it¹⁰ if he does not hurt or control the right of another."

6 After a quarrel with James, Benjamin left Boston to seek his own fortune. Failing to find work in New York city, the 17-year-old boy went on to Philadelphia where he found a job as a printer's apprentice and soon had a wide circle of friends.¹¹ Within a few years, Franklin had married, had started his own printing shop, and was looked upon as a successful young businessman.

7 In 1729, Franklin purchased the newspaper, *The Pennsylvania Gazette*. Besides the regular news, Franklin included his own articles and editorials alive with humor and wisdom; and soon the paper was the most widely read in all of colonial America.

8 At the same time, Franklin involved himself in community projects. He founded, for example, the Junto, a discussion group that met weekly to debate the issues of the day.¹² The Junto was active for 30 years and developed into the American Philosophical Society. He also founded the country's first subscription library and organized America's first fire-fighting and fire insurance companies. He helped to improve the local police force and to establish a hospital and a college which later became the University of Pennsylvania. He once said of his activities, "I would rather have it said, 'he lived useful' than 'he died rich' ..."¹³

9 In 1732, Franklin began the publication of an almanac under the name Richard Saunders (an English astrologer). He continued to publish it annually for about 25 years, and it came to be known as *Poor Richard's Almanac*.¹⁴ As Franklin said in his autobiography: "I endeavored to make it both entertaining and useful... I considered it a proper vehicle for conveying instructions among the common people who bought scarcely any other books; I therefore filled all the little spaces that occurred between the remarkable days in the calendar with proverbial sentences chiefly such as inculcated industry and frugality."¹⁵

10 By his own admission, Franklin's proverbs were not original but drawn from "the wisdom of many ages and nations". In his pursuit of this wisdom, he taught himself to read French, Spanish, Italian, German, and Latin. Some of the devices Franklin used to give the sayings a sharpness and impact were (a) the change of one or more words to a more graphic word or phrase, (b) the use of a shorter, more concise construction, and (c) the use of alliteration. The following are examples:

(a) Original: Many strokes fell great oaks.

Franklin: Little strokes fell great oaks.

(b) Original: The greatest talkers are the least doers.

Franklin: Great talkers, little doers.

(c) Original: Waste not, want not.

Franklin: Sloth and silence are a fool's virtues.¹⁶

11 These practical words of advice to the people, improved by Franklin's talent for simple, humorous writing, had universal appeal. Many of them, in one form or another, are still quoted today. *Poor Richard's Almanac* achieved worldwide fame and was published in many languages.

12 As to his proverbs on industry and thrift, Franklin practiced all he preached; and by 1748, at the age of 42, he was able to retire from business to devote his life to public service and the study

of science. Little did he know that he was entering the most important period of his life.¹⁷

13. As an experimenter and practical user of scientific facts, Franklin looked for easier and better ways to do things. He invented an open stove, the Franklin stove, which gave more heat and wasted less fuel than a fireplace.¹⁸ He also made the first pair of bifocal glasses and invented a musical instrument called the glass harmonica¹⁹ and the stepladder chair.

14. Franklin is especially famous for his contributions in the field of electricity. The commonest terms used in electricity today are Franklin's words: battery, brush, armature, charge, condense, conductor, plus, minus, positive, negative — terms he made up as he made observations or conducted experiments. He is best known, however, for his discovery that electricity and natural lightning are the same. Flying a silk kite during a summer thunderstorm, Franklin was able to attract an electrical spark to a key tied to the kite string.²⁰ By comparing the characteristics of the natural spark with the man-made charge, Franklin was able to prove the similarity of electric matter and lightning. Using this knowledge, he invented the lightning rod which today protects millions of buildings from lightning.²¹

15. He also did pioneer work in the field of weather observation. Few people know that it was Benjamin Franklin who discovered the movement of storms from west to east upon which all weather forecasting today has been based. He also made the first scientific study of the Gulf Stream²², that mysterious body of warm water that flows up the eastern coast of the United States and then heads off for Europe.

注 释

1. 这是一篇传记性文字，语言朴实无华、简洁明了，作者娓娓道来，没有藻饰和造作，一个可亲可敬，却又无比高大，须仰视才见的伟人形象跃然纸上。翻译时要注意作者的这种叙事风格，努力再现富兰克林既平易近人，又超凡脱俗的人格魅力。
2. 本句的翻译需注意英汉语叙事方式的差异和不同搭配习惯两个问题。就叙事方式而言，一般说来，英语讲究开门见山，而后借助从句以及其它句法手段加以解释说明，整个叙述结构紧凑，逻辑严密；而汉语则往往按照时间顺序或逻辑顺序展开，借助动词，一项一项地交待，整个叙述明快简练，清晰明了。就搭配习惯而言，英汉语往往有很大差异，英语中自然的搭配到了汉语可能就不自然了。如，He has great ears and eyes。若译成“他有了不起的耳朵和眼睛”就不如译成“他耳聪目明”自然地道。因此，在参考译文中，以“在他漫长的生命历程中”引领全句，搭配上选用“取得成就”、“展现才能”、“赢得称号”等，都是从英汉不同叙事方式和搭配习惯出发处理译文的。
3. 本句需注意具体化和抽象化引申的问题。如：“gives this view of the man”译为“这样评价富兰克林”为具体化引申；“made him tick”译为“令他如此具有活力”则为抽象化引申。这是翻译实践中一对非常重要的技巧，应注意学习。
4. He talked with English and French statesmen as an equal; he was as homely and comfortable as an old shoe: talk 在这里主要是指与英法政治家的“对话”。此外，本句的翻译还要注意词类转换技巧的应用。试比较：

- A) 他就像一只穿旧的鞋子, 让人感到普通而又舒适。
- B) 他就像一只旧鞋子一样普通和舒适。
5. He would have asked about our parents, and probably would have known them, or at least about them: 这里需注意区分 know them 和 know about them 的含义, 在汉译时加以体现。
6. Benjamin was one of 17 children, all of whom were expected to help support the large Franklin household: 本句可有两种处理方法, 一是像参考译文那样, 译成“本杰明家共有 17 个孩子”; 二是译为“本杰明共有 16 个兄弟姐妹”。但应避免直译成“本杰明是 17 个孩子中的一个”, 这样不太符合汉语的表达习惯。
7. Therefore, when he was 12, Benjamin was sent to assist his half-brother James who had a printing shop: 富兰克林的母亲是继母, 因此, 这里有 half-brother 之说。此外, 这里还应注意定语从句的译法。参考译文采取的是“顺译法”, 即不考虑关系代词, 由先行词与从句部分直接衔接, 顺势而译。当然该句还可将从句单独译出, 全句译为: “于是 12 岁的时候, 本杰明就被送到同父异母的哥哥詹姆斯那里帮忙, 詹姆斯开着一家印刷所。”但效果不如参考译文。
8. Dame Silence Dogood: 根据译名法则, 人名, 包括笔名, 一般应音译, 但考虑到富兰克林起此笔名的用意(一、避免哥哥猜疑; 二、幽默效果; 三、创作意图), 这里可考虑意译。参考译文译为“想做好事的沉默女士”。
9. 因《新英格兰报》自创立以后一直发表自由主义思想言论, 引起殖民政府的不满, 詹姆斯最终于 1722 年被捕, 在狱中被关押一个月, 并被禁止出版该报, 于是, 很长一段时间内, 由本杰明接手经营。
10. by it: it 这里指 the right, by 这里不仅仅是“通过”之意, 而且含有 take advantage of 之意, 翻译时应予以体现。
11. a wide circle of friends: 也说 a large circle of friends, 交游甚广之意。
12. the Junto: junto 一词系 junta 的变体, junta 主要指政变或革命后掌权的军人集团。junto 的意思为“团体、派别、小圈子”, 这里作为一个团体的名称, 可以音译, 也可以意译, 参考译文采取了后者。此外, the day = his age.
13. 本句的结构特别像毛主席为刘胡兰的题词“生的伟大, 死的光荣”, 可用来套译。
14. *Poor Richard's Almanac*: 此书的中文译名通常为《格言历书》。本文中, 因后面谈到富兰克林到法国寻求法国人民对美国革命的支持时, 要提到撰写智慧格言的“穷人里查德”, 故此参考译文将其译为《穷人里查德历书》。
15. 《富兰克林自传》是一部没有写完的书, 尽管如此, 它仍被看作他人生和品格的缩影, 被看作美国文学史上第一部优秀传记。全书共由 4 部分组成, 主要记述了富兰克林白手起家、发财致富的过程, 因而成为后世美国青年追求美国梦的教科书。
16. 这些格言警句的翻译要特别注意与上文提到的方法相对应, 译文要讲究, 须多动脑筋。
17. Little did he know that he was entering the most important period of his life: 该句的倒装结构起强调作用, 翻译时应尽可能将强调的语气译出来。试比较以下两种译文:
A) 连他自己也不曾料到……
B) 他几乎不知道……
18. 本句翻译需注意英汉表达习惯的差异, which gave more heat and wasted less fuel than a

- fireplace 不宜直译为“这种火炉比壁炉发出的热量更多，而且浪费的燃料却比壁炉少”。这样译虽然很忠实，但不是地道的汉语。试比较“这种火炉比壁炉更暖和，而且节省燃料。”
19. the glass harmonica: 玻璃琴
20. Flying a silk kite during a summer thunderstorm, Franklin was able to attract an electrical spark to a key tied to the kite string: 该句译成汉语时需注意句子结构的整合。参考译文译为“在夏季一个风雨交加的日子，富兰克林将一只丝绸风筝放上天空，风筝线上拴着一把钥匙，钥匙吸引了电火花。”
21. Using this knowledge, he invented the lightning rod which today protects millions of buildings from lightning: 这里的定语从句具有结果状语从句的职能，翻译时应注意这种隐含的逻辑关系。参考译文译为“利用这一知识，富兰克林发明了避雷针，才使得今天数以百万计的建筑物免遭雷击。”这样的情况在英语里很常见，如 Altogether, in 1955, the Party developed an acute crisis of revisionism which almost destroyed the Party. 可译为“党（指美共）1955年发生了一次严重的修正主义危机，使党几乎遭到毁灭。”（引自张培基等《英汉翻译教程》第136页，上海外语教育出版社，1980）
22. the Gulf Stream: 墨西哥湾流

参考译文

本杰明·富兰克林：“美国第一人”

我们如何来描绘富兰克林呢？记者、科学家、教育家、政治家、作家、管理专家、哲学家——他似乎真的是无所不能。在他漫长的生命历程中（1706—1790），他取得的成就和展现出的非凡才能和广泛兴趣，使他赢得了“美国第一人”和“最后一个通人”的称号。

历史学家萨缪尔·艾略特·莫里森这样评价富兰克林：“富兰克林成功的秘诀——令他如此具有活力并将他的心智的各个方面凝聚在一起的东西——是他对人民的爱。他以平等的身份与英国和法国的政治家对话；他就像一只穿旧的鞋子，让人感到普通而又舒适。”莫里森甚至推测，如果我们生活在1776年，并且登门拜访本杰明·富兰克林，他会让我们感到宾至如归。他会询问我们父母的情况，或许还认识他们，至少是知道他们；他会询问我们的情况，鼓励我们跟他畅谈，临别时还会给我们一些忠告，微笑着和我们握手告别。

本杰明家共有17个孩子，每人都要为养活这个大家庭出力。很小的时候，富兰克林就在父亲经营的制造肥皂和蜡烛的作坊里干活。但是这种工作对于一个喜欢读书学习的孩子来说实在没有意思。于是12岁的时候，本杰明就被送到同父异母的哥哥詹姆斯的印刷所里帮忙。在那里，年幼的本杰明被包围在书海之中，他常常呆到深夜，广泛阅读各种题材的书籍；他一边读书，一边练习提高自己的写作风格。

1721年，詹姆斯开始出版一份报纸——《新英格兰报》。本杰明悄悄地用笔名“想做好事的沉默女士”为报纸撰稿，深夜将稿件放在印刷所的门缝下面，不让哥哥知道文章是他写的。文章描写家乡波士顿的生活，诙谐幽默，立刻受到读者欢迎。

詹姆斯因批评英国当局被捕入狱，年轻的本杰明接管了报纸的出版工作。为维护言论和出版自由，他大胆引用了伦敦一家报纸上的话：“没有思想自由，就谈不上智慧；没有言论自由，也就谈不上公众自由；这是每一个人的权利，只要他不仰仗自己的权利去伤害或控制

别人的权利。”

后来本杰明与詹姆斯发生了一场争执，就离开波士顿，去寻找自己发迹的机会。在纽约市没有找到工作，这个17岁的小伙子便前往费城，在那里给一家印刷所当学徒，很快便结交了很多朋友。没有几年的工夫，富兰克林就结了婚，并开了自己的印刷所，成了公认的成功青年实业家。

1729年，富兰克林买下《宾夕法尼亚报》。除了登载正常新闻外，富兰克林还刊登自己撰写的充满机智和幽默的文章和社论；该报很快便成为殖民地时期的美国民众最爱读的报纸。

与此同时，富兰克林积极参与社区的各项事业。比如，他成立了一个叫“小团体”的时事小组，每周聚会一次，对当时的各种问题展开辩论。“小团体”一直活跃了30年，后来发展为美国哲学协会。他还成立了美国第一个捐赠图书馆，创立了美国第一个消防和火灾保险公司。他帮助增强地方警察力量，并创办了一家医院和一所大学，就是后来的宾夕法尼亚大学。一次，他曾经这样评价自己的活动，“我宁愿让人们说‘他生的有用’，而不愿他们说‘他死的富有’……”

1732年，富兰克林开始以里查德·桑德斯（英国的一位占星家）的名义出版年鉴。此后他每年都出版一本，一直出了25年，这就是后来人们所熟悉的《穷人理查德历书》。正如富兰克林在自传中所言：“我尽量让它既有娱乐性，又有实用性……我把它当作是适合在普通人（他们几乎不买其它任何书籍）中间传输知识的工具；因此我就用那些教人勤奋和节俭的格言警句，把日历上那些重要的日子之间的空白全部填满。”

富兰克林自己承认，他的格言并不是独创的，而是从“许多时代和民族的智慧”中提炼出来的。在寻求这种智慧的过程中，他自学了法语、西班牙语、意大利语、德语和拉丁语。富兰克林想了一些办法使格言富有锐气和力量，具体方法是：1. 用一个更加生动的词或短语替换原来的一个或几个词；2. 使用更简短、更精练的结构；3. 用头韵。如：

1. 原文：不停击打，大树可伐。

富兰克林：慢慢敲打，大树可伐。

2. 原文：说得最多的是做得最少的。

富兰克林：语言巨人，行动矮子。

3. 原文：勤俭节约，吃穿不缺。

富兰克林：懒惰与沉默，蠢人之美德。

这些劝诫世人务实的话，经过富兰克林天才的改进，变得更加简洁和富于幽默感，受到普遍的欢迎。许多格言至今仍然以这样或那样的形式被人们引用。《穷人理查德历书》获得了全世界的赞誉，出版了多种语言的版本。

富兰克林所提倡的关于勤奋和节俭的格言，自己都身体力行；1748年，42岁的富兰克林从商界退休，全身心投入公众事业和科学研究。连他自己也不曾料到，他从此进入了他人生的最重要阶段。

作为一位科学试验者和科学成果的应用者，富兰克林做任何事情总是寻找简便易行的方法。他发明了一种开放式火炉——富兰克林火炉。这种火炉比壁炉更暖和，而且节省燃料。他还制造了世界上第一副双光眼镜，发明了一种叫玻璃琴的乐器和活动梯子。

富兰克林尤以其在电的领域里的贡献闻名于世。今天关于电的最常用的术语还都是富兰克林发明的：电池、电刷、电枢、电荷、电容、导体、正电、负电、正极、负极。这些术语

都是他在观察和实验中创造的。但是，最出名的是他发现了电与自然界的闪电是一回事。在夏季一个风雨交加的日子，富兰克林将一只丝绸风筝放上天空，风筝线上拴着一把钥匙，钥匙吸引了电火花。通过对自然电火花与人工电荷的特征进行对比，富兰克林证实了带电物质与闪电之间的相似性。利用这一知识，富兰克林发明了避雷针，才使得今天数以百万计的建筑免遭雷击。

他在气象观察领域也做了许多开拓性工作。现在很少有人知道，是本杰明·富兰克林发现了洋流（海流）自西向东运动的规律，今天所有的天气预报都建立在这一运动规律之上。此外，他还首先对墨西哥湾流进行了研究。那神秘的暖流沿美国东海岸北上，而后向欧洲大陆流去。

汉译英

容闳¹

容闳，生于公元1828年，卒于公元1912年，号纯甫，广东香山（今中山县）人，²近代中国著名的爱国者、杰出的社会活动家和向西方学习的先驱。³

容闳出生在贫苦农民家庭，童年时，父亲为把他培养成买办，设法将他送到澳门，在英国人创办的一所小学里受启蒙教育。⁴

1847年，在香港的一些英美人士的赞助下，容闳赴美留学，进入了马萨诸塞州孟松学校。⁵毕业后，他又考入了美国著名的耶鲁大学。在大学里，他发愤苦读，克服了数学基础差和费用不足的种种困难，终于以优良的成绩获得了文学学士学位。⁶容闳是第一个毕业于美国大学的中国留学生。

容闳长年学习生活在海外，大学毕业后，他的生活习惯和内在气质，都已与中国同胞截然不同。⁷但是他没有忘记自己是炎黄子孙，⁸对祖国始终充满了爱。为了用自己的知识报效祖国，离开耶鲁后，容闳毅然拒绝了留在美国的劝诱，回到了祖国的怀抱。⁹

容闳回国后，看到了清政府的腐朽落后和国家的贫弱。面对现实，他忧国忧民。对比中西社会，他认识到，要使中国富裕强盛，就必须向西方学习。当时他的主张主要有两点：一是培养通晓西方文化科学知识的各种人才；¹⁰二是引进西方先进技术，发展民族工业和交通运输业。为了实现自己的主张，容闳不辞辛劳、四处奔走、寻觅可行的途径。¹¹就在这时，曾国藩为了兴办洋务¹²，广泛招聘人才，向容闳发出了邀请。1863年9月，容闳应邀到达安庆，入曾国藩大营。

到安庆后，容闳向曾国藩提出了建立机器工厂的建议，这个建议与曾国藩建立近代兵工厂的想法基本一致，曾国藩即授予他出洋购办机器的全权。1865年，容闳从美国订购回了100多种机器，为江南制造总局提供了主要设备。

除了兴办近代工业企业，容闳还十分注重培养西学人才。他两次提议清政府派遣留学生赴美学习。清政府采纳了他的建议，几年内先后派遣了120名官费留学生，还任命容闳任中国留学事务所副监督。

晚年，容闳定居美国，但他对于国家的命运与前途依然极为关注。对孙中山领导的资产阶级革命运动，他给予了极大的支持¹³。直到去世前夕，他还不忘叮嘱自己的两个儿子，一

定要放弃在美国的职业，回国服务。¹⁴梁启超曾经说容闳“舍忧国外，无他思想，无他事业也。”¹⁵美国人特韦契耳也评论容闳说：“他从头到脚，身上每一根神经纤维都是爱国的。”对于这些称誉，容闳是当之无愧的。

》 注 释

1. 散文往往兼顾叙事与抒情，有的侧重于叙事，有的侧重于抒情，也有的在夹叙夹议中流露出作者的或赞许或批评的意向。《容闳》是一篇描写人物的叙事性散文，它以平铺直叙的文字叙述容闳是怎样的一位爱国者，字里行间流露出对这位热忱的爱国者和社会活动家的赞许，没有一句浮夸之词。翻译时应注意把握其语言特征，尽力以朴实流畅的文字和简洁紧凑的结构来再现容闳这一爱国者的形象。
2. 本句的翻译有两个方面需要注意，一是句子结构的调整；二是“号”这一典型中国文化内容的传达。就句子结构而言，汉语好比一根竹子，形状是一节一节的，每一节说明一件事情，而后连成一体。而英语则像是一棵树，有主干，有分支，主干、分支有机结合，阐明事情。因此，本句的参考译文将容闳的“号”提前，而后将他的出生地与出生日期合并，从而形成一个主干突出，结构紧凑、意义完整的陈述结构。此外，中国古代人名通常分为名、字、号。字一般是根据名中的字义另取的别名，英语作 *style name*；“号”，也叫“别号”，指人名字以外的自称，英语作 *literary name*。比如姓苏，名轼，字子瞻，号东坡。英语可译成 *Su Shi, styled Zizhan, was also known by his literary name Dongpo.* 故这里容闳的号可译为 *literary name*。
3. 此处“向西方学习的先驱”应当理解为“积极倡导或鼓励向西方学习的先驱”。
4. 本句的理解要特别注意其让步的内涵意义，即“（虽然）容闳出生在贫苦农民家庭，（但）童年时，父亲为把他培养成买办，……”需要指出的是，汉语属意合语言，句子之间的逻辑关系主要靠句子本身的意义来实现，而英语属形合语言，句子之间的逻辑关系主要靠形式标记词来体现。因此，如果将该句译成 *Rong Hong was born into a poor peasant's family. When he was a child, his father, in the hope of making him a comprador, managed to...* 那它内在的逻辑意义就不存在了，英语读者会觉得莫名其妙。此外，这里还要注意“买办”的准确表达和“启蒙教育”的正确理解。
5. “孟松学校”作 *Monson Academy*。
6. 英语里“以优异成绩毕业”、“优秀毕业生”，均为 *graduate with honors*。
7. 该句的翻译有三个方面的问题需要注意。一、“在国外”的具体化；二、句子间因果关系的体现；三、“大学毕业后”的理解。对于第一个问题，参考译文将“在国外”具体化为 *in the United States*，符合原意；第二个问题，参考译文采用分词短语结构表示原因，同时省略一个主语，是十分地道的英语表达法；第三个问题，参考译文作 *by the time he graduated from the university*，是真正意义上的忠实于原文。如果按字面译成 *after he graduated from the university*，则意为他在大学毕业后才开始形成那些不同于其同胞的生活习惯和内在气质，与原文的内涵意义相去甚远。
8. 该句中“炎黄子孙”有两种译法：一是采取直译法，保留炎帝和黄帝的形象，译为 *a descendant of Yandi and Huangdi*，但是这种译法对于不了解中国历史文化的读者来说，还

需要加注予以说明 (如 Yan-Huang: referring to Yandi and Huangdi, legendary rulers of China in remote antiquity, ancestors of the Chinese people); 二是采取意译法, 不保留炎帝和黄帝的形象, 直接引申为 a Chinese descendant。这里两种译法都是可行的。

9. “为了用自己的知识报效祖国, 离开耶鲁后, 容闳毅然拒绝了留在美国的劝诱, 回到了祖国的怀抱。”这里需特别注意英汉语逻辑演进的不同方式, 否则英译文就会显得突兀和混乱。试比较:

① Upon graduation from Yale, Rong Hong was offered opportunities to stay in the United States but, urged by his desire to apply what he had learned to the well-being of his motherland, he rejected the offers and returned to China.

② In order to use his knowledge to serve his motherland, after graduation from Yale, Rong Hong rejected the offers to stay in the United States and returned to the bosom of his motherland.

表面上看, 译文②似乎比译文①更忠实, 但仔细品读, 则可看出, 无论是对原文语义和逻辑意义的忠实, 还是英语的地道程度, 译文②都远不及译文①。

10. 本文在三个地方提到了“人才”一词, 翻译时请注意它们的不同内涵。

11. 汉语中常常运用词义的重叠来加强语言的气势, 实现语言的均衡美、节奏美, 英译时可根据英语语言的特点和审美需要或译出, 或不译。

12. 洋务: 该词有两种解释, 一是清末指关于外国的和关于模仿外国的事务; 二是香港等地指以外国人为对象的服务行业。这里主要指“模仿外国的事务”, 即西化, 可译为 Westernization drive。

13. 这里“极大的支持”只是一种精神、道义上的支持, 不包括物质赞助, 翻译时需明示。仅译为 extended great support 易造成语义的扩展, 引起误解。

14. 这里要注意原文语气的体现。原文中“直到去世前夕, 他还不忘叮嘱……”从词语层面表现出对行为的强调。译文也应注意通过某种词法或句法手段加以再现。参考译文也是从词语层面 (kept telling) 再现原文的强调语气的, 可供参考。

15. 此处应注意段落的切分, 因为随后的内容是别人对他的评论, 按照英语语篇构造的习惯, 应当另起段落, 加以突出。此外, 这句话是对容闳一生的概括。梁启超用了一个“舍”、两个“无他”强调容闳的品格, 语言简洁、有力, 翻译时应注意突出这种强调的效果。

参考译文

Rong Hong (Yung Wing)

Rong Hong, his literary name Chunpu, was born in Xiangshan (now Zhongshan County), Guangdong Province in 1828 and died in 1912. He was an ardent patriot of modern China, a prominent social activist and a pioneer who encouraged learning from the West.

Though Rong Hong was born into a poor peasant's family, his father, in the hope of making him a comprador, managed to send him to a school in Macao set up and run by the British, for elementary education.

In 1847, sponsored by some Americans and Englishmen then living in Hong Kong, he went to the United States and entered Monson Academy in Massachusetts. After he graduated from Monson, he took the entrance examinations and enrolled in the famous Yale University where he worked very hard, overcoming difficulties in mathematics and shortage of funds and, finally, he got his bachelor degree with honors. (He was the first Chinese ever to have graduated from an American university.)

Having lived and studied in the United States for many long years, he had adopted a lifestyle and developed a makeup totally different from that of his countrymen by the time he graduated from the university. But he never forgot he was a Chinese descendant and he cherished a deep love for his country. Upon graduation from Yale, he was offered opportunities to stay in the United States but, urged by his desire to apply what he had learned to the well-being of his motherland, he rejected the offers and returned to China.

But Rong Hong returned only to find a poverty-stricken country under a corrupt government. The stark reality set him worrying about the future of his country and its people. He realized, by the sharp contrast between China and the West, if China ever hoped to become a powerful and prosperous country, it had to learn from the West. He had two objectives that stood out in his mind then: firstly, China had to train talents equipped with a good knowledge of Western culture and science; secondly, it had to introduce advanced technology from the West to develop its national industry, communications and transportation. He began to run about, trying to seek possible means to this end. At that time Zeng Guofan, busy recruiting people for his Westernization drive, issued an invitation to Rong Hong. In September, 1863, Rong Hong went to Anqing and joined Zeng in his campaign.

Rong Hong suggested to Zeng Guofan that a machinery plant be established and, as his suggestion coincided with Zeng's idea of setting up a modern munitions factory in China, he authorized him with the mission of purchasing machines from abroad. In 1865, Rong Hong bought over one hundred sets of machines from the United States, which constituted the bulk of the equipment for Jiangnan General Manufacturing Bureau.

Besides, he directed full attention to the training of people with Western learning. Twice had he suggested that the Qing government send students to study in the United States and, over the following few years, the Qing government, adopting his advice, sent 120 students on government funds and appointed Rong Hong as Vice Superintendent for overseas students affairs.

In his late years Rong Hong settled in the United States, but his concern for the fate and future of his country was as intense as ever. He extended vigorous moral support to the bourgeois revolution under Sun Yat-sen. Till the last days of his life, he kept telling his two sons to quit their jobs in the United States and go back to China and work for its welfare. The great scholar Mr. Liang Qichao once said, "He had no other thoughts and no other pursuits but concerns for his country." An American once remarked, "Rong Hong has a sense of patriotism in every fiber, from head to foot." He certainly deserves these compliments.