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语言技能类(四年级)

英 汉 翻 译 教 程

杜玉兰 编著



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序

李 杨

教材是教育思想和教学原则、要求、方法的物化,是教师将知识传授给学生,培养学生能力的重要中介物。它不仅是学生学习的依据,也体现了对教师进行教学工作的基本规范。一部优秀的教材往往凝结着几代人的教学经验及理论探索。认真编写教材,不断创新,一直是我们北京语言文化大学的一项重点工作。对外汉语本科教育,从1975年在北京语言学院(北京语言文化大学的前身)试办现代汉语专业(今汉语言专业)算起,走过了二十多年的行程。如今教学规模扩大,课程设置、学科建设都有了明显发展。在总体设计下,编一套包括四个年级几十门课程的系列教材的条件业已成熟。进入90年代,我们开始了这套教材的基本建设。

北京语言文化大学留学生本科教育,分为汉语言专业(包括该专业的经贸方向)和中国语言文化专业。教学总目标是培养留学生熟练运用汉语的能力,具备扎实的汉语基础知识、一定的专业理论与基本的中国人文知识,造就熟悉中国国情文化背景的应用型汉语人才。为了实现这个目标,学生从汉语零起点开始到大学毕业,要经过四年八个学期近3000学时的学习,要修几十门课程。这些课程大体上分为语言课,即汉语言技能(语言能力、语言交际能力)课、汉语知识课,以及其他中国人文知识课(另外适当开设体育课、计算机课、第二外语课)。为留学生开设的汉语课属于第二语言教学性质,它在整个课程体系处于核心地位。教学经验证明,专项技能训练容易使某个方面的能力迅速得到强化;而由于语言运用的多样性、综合性的要求,必须进行综合性的训练才能培养具有实际意义的语言能力。因此在语言技能课中,我们走的是综合课与专项技能课相结合的路子。作为必修课的综合课从一年级开到四年级。专项技能课每学年均分别开设,并注意衔接和加深。同时,根据汉语基本要素及应用规律,系统开设汉语言本体理论知识课程。根据中国其他人文学科如政治、经济、历史、文化、文学、哲学等基础知识,从基本要求出发,逐步开设文化理论知识课程。专业及专业方向从三年级开始划分。其课程体系大致是:

一年级

汉语综合课:初级汉语

汉语专项技能课:听力课、读写课、口语课、视听课、写作课

二年级

汉语综合课:中级汉语

汉语专项技能课:听力口语、阅读、写作、翻译、报刊语言基础、新闻听力

汉语知识课:现代汉语语音、汉字

文化知识课:中国人文地理、中国近现代史

三年级

汉语综合课:高级汉语(汉语言专业)

中国社会概览(中国语言文化专业)

汉语专项技能课:高级口语、写作、翻译、报刊阅读、古代汉语;经贸口语、经贸写作(经贸方向)

汉语知识课:现代汉语词汇

文化知识课:中国文化史、中国哲学史、中国古代史、中国现代文学史;中国国情、中国民俗、中国艺术史(中国语言文化专业);当代中国经济(经贸方向)

四年级

汉语综合课:高级汉语(汉语言专业)

中国社会概览(中国语言文化专业)

汉语专项技能课:当代中国话题、汉语古籍选读、翻译;
高级商贸口语(经贸方向)

汉语知识课:现代汉语语法、修辞

文化知识课:中国古代文学史;中国对外经济贸易、中国涉外经济法规(经贸方向);儒道佛研究、中国戏曲、中国古代小说史、中外文化交流(中国语言文化专业)

这套总数为 50 余部的系列教材完全是为上述课程设置而配备的,除两部高级汉语教材是由原教材修订并入本系列外,绝大部分都是新编写的。

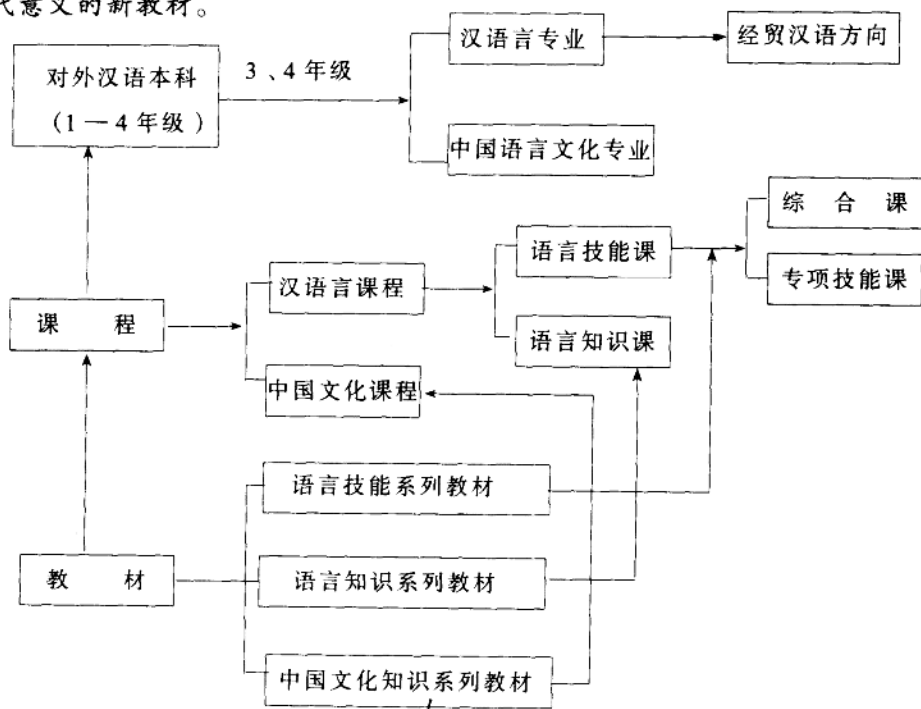
这是一套跨世纪的新教材,它的真正价值属于 21 世纪。其特点是:

1. 系统性强。对外汉语本科专业、年级、课程、教材之间是一个具有严密科学性的系统,如图(见下页):

整套教材是在系统教学设计的指导下完成的,每部教材都有其准确的定性与定位。除了学院和系总体设计之外,为子系统目标的实现,一年级的汉语教科书(10 部)和二、三、四年级的中国文化教科书(18 部)均设有专门的专家编委会,负责制定本系列教材的编写原则、方法,并为每一部教材的质量负责。

2. 有新意。一部教材是否有新意、有突破,关键在于它对本学科理论和本课程教学有无深入的甚至是独到的见解。这次编写的整套教材,对几个大的子

系列和每一部教材都进行了反复论证。从教学实际出发,对原有教材的优点和缺点从理论上进行总结分析,根据国内外语言学、语言教学和语言习得理论以及中国文化诸学科研究的新成果,提出新思路,制定新框架。这样就使每一个子系列内部的所有编写者在知识与能力、语言与文化、实用性与学术性等主要问题上取得共识。重新编写的几十部教材,均有所进步,其中不少已成为具有换代意义的新教材。



3. 有明确的量化标准。在这套教材编写前和进行过程中,初、中、高对外汉语教学的语音、词汇、语法、功能、测试大纲及语言技能等级标准陆续编成,如《中高级对外汉语教学等级大纲》(1995年,孙瑞珍等)、《初级对外汉语教学等级大纲》(1997年,杨寄洲等)。一年级全部教材都是在这些大纲的监控下编写的,二、三、四年级汉语教材也都自觉接受大纲的约束,在编写过程中不断以大纲检查所使用的语料是否符合标准,是否在合理的浮动范围内。中国文化教材中的词汇也参照大纲进行控制,语言难度基本上和本年级汉语教材相当,使学生能够在略查辞典的情况下自学。这样就使这套教材在科学性上前进了一步。

4. 生动性与学术性相结合。本科留学生是成年人,至少具有高中毕业的文化水平,他们所不懂的仅仅是作为外语的汉语而已。因此教材必须适合成年人的需要并具有相当的文化品位。我们在编写各种汉语教材时,尽可能采用那些能反映当代中国社会和中国人的生活、心态的语料和文章,使学生能够及时了

解中国社会生活及其发展变化,学到鲜活的语言。一些入选的经典作品也在编排练习时注意着重学习那些至今依然富有生命力的语言,使教材生动、有趣味、有相对的稳定性。教材的学术性一方面表现为教材内容的准确和编排设计的科学,更重要的是,课程本身应当能够及时反映出本学科的新水平和新进展。这些都成为整套教材编写的基本要求之一。文化类教材,编写之初编委会就提出,要坚持“基础性(主要进行有关学科的基础知识和基本理论教育,不追求内容的高深)、共识性(内容与观点在学术界得到公认或大多数人有共识,一般不介绍个别学者的看法)、全貌性(比较完整与系统地介绍本学科面貌,可以多编少讲)、实用性(便于学生学习,有利于掌握基本知识 with 理论,并有助于汉语水平的提高)”,强调“要能反映本学科的学术水平”,要求将“学术品位和内容的基础性、语言的通俗性结合起来”。作者在编写过程中遵循了这些原则,每部教材都能在共同描绘的蓝图里创造独特的光彩。

为了方便起见,整套教材分为一、二、三、四年级汉语语言教材、汉语理论与知识教材、中国文化教材、经贸汉语教材五个系列陆续出版。这套系列教材由于课程覆盖面大,层次感强,其他类型的教学如汉语短期教学、进修教学、预备教学可在相近的程度、相同的课型中选用本教材。自学汉语的学生亦可根据自己的需要,选择不同门类的教材使用。

教材的科学更新与发展,是不断强化教学机制、提高教学质量的根本。北京语言文化大学汉语学院集近百位教师的经验、智慧与汗水,编就这套新的大型系列教材。相信它问世以后,将会在教学实践中多方面地接受教师与学生的检验,并会不断地融进使用者的新思路,使之更臻完善。

编者的话

使用对象

《英汉翻译教程》是为学习现代汉语专业的外国留学生编写的一套教材。本教材分为三册,分别供二、三、四年级教学使用。

课型性质

英汉翻译课是一门语言技能训练课。这门课的教学目的与其他汉语课型既有共同之处,亦有不同之处。共同之处是旨在提高学生的汉语综合运用能力;不同之处是旨在突出英汉两种语言和文化的对比,让学生了解二者的差异,通过英汉翻译训练,使学生能够跨越语言与文化障碍,达到交际的目的。为此,就要讲授翻译的理论与技巧,并以独特的双语教学手段授课。把握住这一点则定能体现出这门课的独特教学功能。

编写原则

以学生课上的翻译实践为主,在此基础上加以归纳总结并上升到翻译理论。以英语译为汉语为主,紧紧围绕学生学习汉语的这一主攻方向,辅以汉译英的练习。为在课上和课下充分发挥学生学习的主动性,提高教学效果,我们没有提供课文译文及练习答案。

编写体例

课文 选材范围广泛,文化气息浓厚,让学生接触到各个方面的内容,既学习翻译知识,又了解社会文化。四年级教材课文内容带有一定的专题性质,故选材起点放低,易于熟巧教学程序的推进。四年级教材还有五课备用课文供教师选择使用。

注释 二、三年级教材给出专有名词及部分难词、难句的汉语翻译;四年级教材只给出部分专有名词的汉语翻译。所给出的注释以逐册减少为原则。

译词分析 二年级教材有部分译词分析和译法分析。三、四年级教材有译句分析。
译法分析 分析。选择课文中的典型词,在某方面有代表性的句子或难句,在翻译方法及翻译思路上简明扼要地加以提示或分析。同一内容在各册中时有交叉,但分析的难易程度有所侧重,强调的角度有所不同,不断增加新意,使学生温故而知新,循环往复,收获便在其中。
译句分析

翻译理论与方法 每册若干课之后,或一个单元之后都编有一课翻译理论或方法,将与方法前面课文中反复练习实践的内容提升到理论的高度,实现由实践到理论的原则。将译句分析中“点”的分析扩展到“面”的论述,实现“点”、“面”结合的原则。

练习 练习以英译汉为主。每课含有三至四个练习项目,包括译词、译法或译句分析所涉及的内容及若干较为重要的应掌握的其他问题。练习形式力求多样,从不同的角度达到巩固所学的内容的目的。

教学安排

二年级为初学起步阶段,每周二学时。

三年级为系统学习阶段,每周四学时。

四年级为提高熟巧程度阶段,每周四学时。

致谢

本教程所选用的文章选自国内外出版的英文报刊、书籍,国内英文报纸,以《中国日报》为多。凡是能与这些文章的作者取得联系的,均已函告。有些文章几经转载,出处不详,难以与作者取得联系。本教程尚有一些段落、句子引自其他书籍、词典。在此,向原作者一并致谢。

祝愿

使用本教程的同学们,无论你将来从事翻译工作,还是从事与汉语有关的其他工作,愿这套教程从你学习之日起即成为你的朋友,并送你踏上事业的成功之路。

2000年8月

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Lesson 1

Italian FM: Mutual Ties Normalized

Visiting Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis^① said yesterday in Beijing that his current visit to China is an indication of the overall normalization of relations between Italy and China.

At a meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen,^② de Michelis, who is the highest Italian official to visit China since 1989, said that “what is more, Italy would further develop its relations with China”.

He said that the Asian regions will be an important area in the next century and it is vital to develop close relations with China.

The Chinese Foreign Minister Qian said that China appreciated the efforts made by de Michelis as rotating chairman of the European Community,^③ and by the Italian Government to promote the restoration of relations between the EC and China.

Talking about the establishment of the new world order, de Michelis said that the term refers to a multi-polarized world^④ based on a dialogue between the South and the North^⑤ with an important UN role.

He said that the EC and China could play important roles in the establishment of this new world order.

De Michelis and his delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday afternoon after a one-day visit to Shanghai.

● 注 释 ●

- | | |
|--|------------|
| ① Gianni de Michelis | 贾尼·德米凯利斯 |
| ② Qian Qichen | 钱其琛 |
| ③ European Community (EC) | 欧洲共同体(欧共体) |
| ④ multi-polarized world | 多极化世界 |
| ⑤ a dialogue between the South and the North | 南北对话 |

※ 译句分析 ※

1. At a meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, de Michelis, who is the highest Italian official to visit China since 1989, said that "Italy would further develop its relations with China".

这句话中由 who 引起的从句是进一步补充说明 de Michelis 情况的,与全句在意思上并没有直接不可切断的联系,汉译时没有必要置于 de Michelis 前作其修饰语,可采取两种译法:

1) de Michelis 作主语,接译 who 从句,介绍出 De Michelis 的情况,然后另起一句,主语用代词“他”替代 De Michelis,再译其他部分。

2) 把 who 从句分出来,待其他部分译完后,另起一句,译从句,主语用代词“他”。

由其他关系代词引起的类似从句也可采取上述两种方法译。

2. ... it is vital to develop close relations with China.

该句可以变换为 To develop close relations with China is vital. it 代替句中的不定式(infinitive) to develop close relations with China,只是句中的形式主语,从英语语法意义上讲,这样组句结构简单,避免句首臃肿。

但是汉语中没有类似的句式,代词“它”不能出现在其所代替的词之前,因此,汉译时必须改变英语句式,译为“与……发展密切的关系是……的。”

翻译是两种语言进行转换的活动。学习中要常注意英汉两种语言方方面面的差异,并将这些差异用不同的方法进行沟通,这些沟通的方法就是翻译的方法。

===== 练 习 =====

一、汉译短语,注意定语的顺序。

1. the highest Italian official
2. the new world order
3. an important UN role
4. Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin — three big Chinese cities
5. an ancient Chinese poet
6. a multi-function English-Chinese dictionary

二、汉语短语,画线的词使用后缀“化”。

1. normalization of relations between the two countries
2. a modernized enterprise
3. to achieve the four modernizations
4. an industrialized country
5. to afforest the mountain area
6. the worsening situation

三、汉译句子:

1. The visiting guests from the U.S. said yesterday that their current visit to Beijing was successful.
2. Relations between the two countries were slow to normalize after the war.
3. Every country in the EC could play an important role in the restorations of good relations between the EC and China.
4. Talking about the international issues, the Chinese FM said, it is vital to establish the new world order.
5. The Italian FM arrived in Beijing last week after a week's visit in Hong Kong.

四、汉译含从句的句子:

1. I am going to see a friend of mine, who has been confined to bed with a cold for a week, to take her something nice to eat.
2. In discussing the UN's role with the EC chairman, who came to China for an official visit three years ago, Qian said it is an important issue.
3. Last week Mr. Humble, President of Exxon(埃克森公司), whose consortium partner is Shell(壳牌公司), said that his company expected to sign a contract in Beijing within the next few weeks.
4. I am going to spend the summer vacation in Hangzhou, where I have a good friend.

五、汉译以 it 为形式主语的句子:

1. It is our obligation to pay taxes.
2. It is unnecessary to give them so much trouble.
3. It is difficult to complete his studies in Harvard University in two years.
4. It is of great significance to hold discussions for the further improvement and development of Sino-US relations.

六、口译课文:自己读一句译一句。

Lesson 2

China Poses No Threats

The Chinese Premier Li Peng^① said yesterday in Beijing that as a developing country, China poses no threats to any other country in the world.

Meeting with visiting Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis, Li Peng said that China does not want to set up its sphere of influence.

Li said that China is willing to develop economic and trade relations with Italy and the other European Community countries based on equality and mutual benefit.

Li said that China is glad to see the restoration and development of Sino-Italian relations since last year, adding that China appreciated the Italian Government's positive efforts in improving the bilateral ties.

He said that the situation in China is different from the western or the eastern European countries and the socialist road China is now undertaking is the result of the choice made by the Chinese people through long-term struggle.

Li said that he hoped the Sino-Italian relations would be a model between countries with different ideologies and different social systems.

De Michelis said that Italy also attaches great importance to its relations with China and expects the EC countries including Italy will form closer relations with China in the new decade.

Italy is willing to strengthen dialogue and consultations with China.

De Michelis said that the new world order^② should be based on a multi-polarized world that does not rely on the leadership of one country or one group of countries.

The UN's role should not be neglected and both the interests of the developed countries^③ and the developing countries^④ should be taken into account, he said.

● 注 释 ●

① Li Peng

李鹏

② the new world order

国际新秩序

- ③ developed countries 发达国家
④ developing countries 发展中国家

※ 译句分析 ※

China appreciated the Italian Government's positive efforts in improving the bilateral ties.

appreciate 一词在此句中可译作“赞赏”。全句可采取以下三个译法:

1. appreciate 作句子谓语动词,译作:中国赞赏……。
2. 汉语中“赞赏”一词常和动词“表示”搭配使用,译作:中国对……表示赞赏。
3. 把向对方表示赞赏、赏识的后面部分先译出,做出交待,加译“对此”,归入上述部分,再接译前面部分,译作:意大利政府……,对此,中国表示赞赏。

很多英语句子汉语时绝不是仅有一种译法,从选词到译句都有变通的余地。汉译一个句子时,应多加思考,开阔思路,在可能的情况下,多想出几个译法,变换一下句式,日久天长,汉语的表达会多样化,也反映出驾驭语言能力的提高。

══════ 练 习 ══════

一、汉译短语,给出全称和简称。

1. economic and trade relations
2. foreign minister
3. industry and agriculture
4. foreign-funded enterprise
5. chemical fertilizer
6. culture and education
7. science and technology
8. literature and art
9. finance and trade
10. tariff and trade

二、选择正确译句,说明有误之处。

1. Desert poses a threat to any country.
沙漠形成威胁对任何国家。()
沙漠对任何国家都构成威胁。()

2. He does not want to do the job.
他不要做这个工作。 ()
他不想做这个工作。 ()
3. You must rely on your own efforts in everything.
你做每件事都要依靠自己的努力。 ()
你要依赖自己的努力,做每一件事。 ()
4. They recently improved the design of that car.
他们最近改善了那种轿车的设计。 ()
他们最近改进了那种轿车的设计。 ()

三、汉译句子,注意句式的变换。

1. China appreciated the efforts made by de Michelis as rotating chairman of the European Community.
2. We greatly appreciate your position you have made known on a number of world issues.
3. I appreciate him for kindly inviting me to the evening party at the Great Wall Hotel.

四、汉译句子:

1. When the Chinese FM met with Pakistan Prime Minister he said that his visit has furthered friendship between China and Pakistan.
2. On Sunday Pakistan Prime Minister, in his courtesy call to the Chinese President, expressed the hope to expand areas of bilateral cooperation.
3. Pakistan guests expressed their thanks for the positive role that China is playing in international affairs as a developing country.
4. He expressed the hope that consultations would be held between developing and developed countries on improving the North-South relations.

五、口译课文:自己读一句译一句。

Lesson 3

De Michelis's visit in China

Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis yesterday ended his four-day China visit, described by Chinese leaders as "very useful in improving Sino-Italian relations".

During a press conference^① at the Beijing Airport, de Michelis said it wasn't enough to just restore normal relations between the EC and China, but that the EC and China should develop more positive and regular ties.

A new generations of relations will take shape between the EC and China in the months to come, de Michelis said.

De Michelis said the purpose of his current trip is to enhance Italy's relations with China.

On the international situation, the Italian foreign minister said a new world order should be established on the basis of understanding reached among different regions, with the United Nations playing its due role.^②

In that process, China and the EC have an important part to play, he said.

Every country has the right to choose its own course of development and countries with different social systems can have constructive dialogues,^③ he added.

De Michelis also disclosed at the press conference that the Italian Prime Minister^④ will visit China in October.

De Michelis and his party left Beijing by special plane yesterday afternoon.

from *China Daily*

● 注 释 ●

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 1. press conference | 记者招待会 |
| 2. due role | 应有的作用 |
| 3. constructive dialogues | 建设性的对话 |
| 4. Italian Prime Minister | 意大利总理 |

※ 译句分析 ※

1. During a press conference at the Beijing Airport, de Michelis said ...