

左学 ◆ 右练

LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE

左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书

英语翻译写作

主编 赵世平

审校 汪可生



西安交通大学出版社

If you ever wanted
to be a success

This Book Is For You

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主 编: 赵世平

副主编: 张宏武 姚宽让

编 委: 成晓毅 姚宽让 钟 渝 王满良 张宏武 姚兴安

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编者的话

读者朋友：

此刻，《左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书》就摆在你的面前，你会发现此书与别的书相比有其特别之处。首先，它页面设计新颖、编排精到、印刷清新、装帧精美，令人赏心悦目。但这远远不是最主要的地方。请读下去吧。你看，左面一页读来是那么亲切，那么好懂，那么易记。再读一读右面一页。哦，原来是练习。试一试。容易吧？它们完全是针对左面的内容设计的，目的是趁你印象还清新的时候再来点小刺激，使之更深刻。如此由易到难、由浅入深、循序渐进，直到你读完本丛书的每一册，做完所有的练习和测试题，掌握《大学英语教学大纲》所规定的全部内容。到那时，你的英语就会在听、说、读、写、译诸方面都有长足的长进，给你一个惊喜。

本丛书包括《左学右练英语词汇》、《左学右练英语语法》、《左学右练英语阅读》、《左学右练英语听说》、《左学右练英语翻译写作》共五套。每套分初级、中级、高级三册。《左学右练英语听说》还附有录音磁带。你可以根据自己的水平选学其中的某一套或某几套，不一定非从初级学起不可，也可选学中级甚或高级。

你可能要问：为什么要编写和出版这套丛书？

答案很简单：为了你。我国就要加入世贸组织了，中西部的大开发也会很快进入高潮，大量的跨国公司都在中国寻找商机，我国的企业也在努力打开对外交流的渠道，这就急需成千上万既懂专业又会外语、尤其是英语的人才。他们不仅要能读懂英语资料，还要会英汉互译，能直接用英语协商、谈判，能草拟甚至定稿英文信件、合同。这些要求，你能达到吗？如果达不到，那就请你跟着这套书左学右练。天天坚持，必有成效。

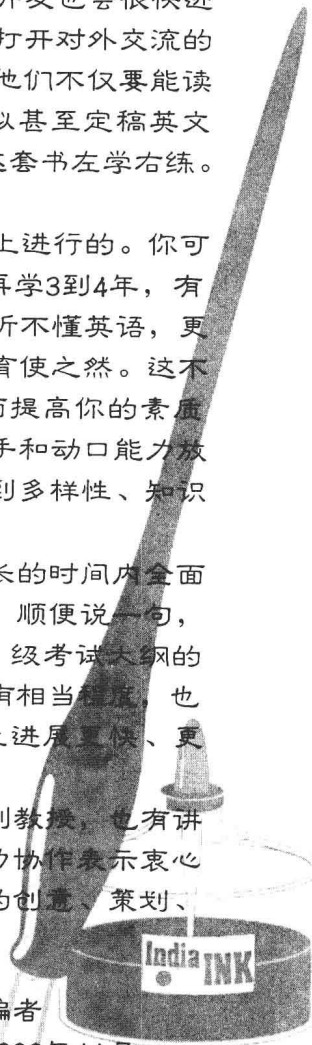
本丛书的编写是在总结了我国高校英语教学的经验教训的基础上进行的。你可能已经注意到这样一个事实：许多大学生中学学了6年英语，大学再学3到4年，有的小学还学了几年呢，不少人都已通过了4级考试甚至6级考试，但听不懂英语，更说不了英语，写的英文也不地道甚至语法不通。原因何在？应试教育使之然。这不知浪费了多少人的多少时间和精力！因此，本丛书把重点放在全面提高你的素质上，在选材、讲解、配置练习和测试各方面都把培养你的动脑、动手和动口能力放在首位，同时注意反映当代政治、科技和语言的发展，题材尽量做到多样性、知识性和趣味性。

祝愿你在跟着这套丛书学习时轻松自如，进展顺利，能在不太长的时间内全面提高听、说、读、写、译的能力，为你的更高追求打下坚实的基础。顺便说一句，你如果能把这套丛书学好，考4级和6级也应是有所把握的，因4、6级考试大纲的内容都已包含进去。你如果没有上大学，正在工作或参加自考，但具有相当程度，也可以使用这套书。你会发现，这套书会引领你在英语学习的道路上进展更快、更扎实。

这套丛书是集体智慧的结晶，参加编写的有30余人，有教授、副教授，也有讲师和研究生，在此请你和我一起对所有参与工作的同仁及他们的通力协作表示衷心的感谢。还要特别感谢西安交通大学出版社的王晓芬编辑，没有她的创意、策划、组织和精心编辑，此丛书的出版几乎是不可能的。

编者

2000年11月



左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书内容提要

左学右练英语词汇1~3级

本书所选基本词汇6000,完全以大学英语教学大纲为准,并围绕一些基本词汇适当介绍少量相关词汇及同义词和反义词,意在通过正反比较和关联意义增强记忆和增加词汇量。重点词汇附有习用语、固定搭配方式及例句,例句均从原文书刊选取,力求准确地道。除此之外,还介绍有学习和记忆方法,并通过练习加以检验和巩固。

左学右练英语语法1~3级

你如果在英美留学,有语言大环境,不学语法也可以学会英语。但在国内学英语,不学语法就很难学好英语。学习语法的目的是掌握语言,重点是了解和运用整个语法系统,对细枝末节虽也要注意但不必过分细抠。本书分词法和句法两大部分。在词法部分,首先介绍了在句子中最活跃的动词包括它的时态、语态、语气、分词、不定式、第三人称单数等,接着介绍了其他词类包括名词的性、数、格和形容词、副词的比较级、最高级等;在句法部分,介绍了句子的种类、句子的成分、各种从句的构成等。本书的例句尽量引自英美当代书刊,以求给读者提供准确的范例。学习本书时,可以先有个总体把握,然后在自己不会的章节上多下功夫。要做到会写会说,大致不出错误,并逐步做到准确、自然、流畅。

左学右练英语阅读1~3级

本书从当代英美报纸、刊物、杂志、书籍以及网页上选辑了大量内容好、趣味性强、信息含量大、涉及面广的文章加以注释编排供你阅读,目的是使你通过阅读了解英语国家的社会、人文、科技及其他各领域的有关信息,为你今后的学习、研究、工作以及与以英语文化为背景的人交往打下良好的基础,同时提高你的语言接收和理解能力。要挤时间阅读,天天坚持。可以精泛结合、粗细结合、快慢结合,能记笔记时最好记点笔记,该查字典时要查字典,碰到名言警句、精彩的段落或文章最好背下来。

左学右练英语听说1~3级

学习外语听说是不可分割的,听是吸收,是输入,说是模仿创造,是输出。听得清,才能说得清,听得多,也才能说得更多。因此,本书将听、说材料和练习合并编写。听的材料部分选自国外出版的书刊杂志,部分选自VOA、BBC等电台广播和CNN等电视台影视材料。如果每天保证半小时的听音,半年之后便会体会到显著效果。在说的部分,本书主要提供了一些交流主题、相关词汇、句型及模块供你模仿,在此基础上,便可以举一反三,自由创造了。说的关键是要敢于开口,大声说出来。不要怕出错,不要怕笑话,不要怕别人听不懂。要多找以英语为母语的人对话,自觉模仿,大胆交流。平常最好有个固定的对话伙伴,挤时间进行练习。没伙伴时可以自言自语,甚至对着树说,对着墙说,对着电线杆说。如果能坚持天天说并保证语言材料的足够输入,口语水平就会很快提高。

左学右练英语翻译写作1~3级

英语写作是人际交流的重要手段之一,写作水平高,就能保证充分地表达自己,更好地达到交际目的。反之,就会影响交流,甚至产生反效果。学写作要从最基础做起,即首先是遣词造句,然后组句成段,再后是联段成文,考虑篇章结构、文体风格。光写作好还不够,还要会翻译。翻译在文化、经济、政治、军事、外交活动中都起着极其重要的作用。因此要重视翻译能力的培养。学习翻译的过程和学习写作的过程大体相似,也遵循着词、句、段、文的发展顺序。翻译与写作关系密切,因此本书将二者结合编写。编写内容及顺序安排一如上述。这里要强调的是:知道了写作和翻译理论不等于写作和翻译水平的提高,关键在反复操练,长期实践,日积月累,功到自然成。

前言

本书是《左学右练英语翻译写作》系列丛书的第二册，它既可作大学生进行英语系统学习的教材，又可单独供广大英语爱好者学习翻译写作用。

翻译和写作是英语学习五大技能中比较难以掌握的两个方面。二者都要求学生必须具备一定量的词汇，扎实的语法知识，了解东西方的文化差异，笔头表达能力要强。虽然翻译写作能力的提高需要学生大量的实践，但没有一定的理论指导，缺乏必要的系统的技巧训练及练习也只会是事倍功半，难以达到预期的效果。翻译写作虽分属语言能力的两个不同方面，但在根本上它们是相连、相通的。基于这一点，本书特将翻译和写作编排在一起，上篇为翻译，下篇为写作。在页面的编排上，贯彻“左学右练”的原则，即：左面是理论技巧的讲解，右面配有大量的相关练习题。使学生能边学边练、趁热打铁，以达到事半功倍的效果。

本书的翻译部分是由第一册基础性翻译技巧的训练，上升到了实际翻译工作中难度较大、学习中学生又难以掌握的一些比较抽象的语言层面的翻译高度。讲练材料分为五个单元，既有对“直译意译”这个老问题的解答，也有对被动语态翻译的探讨；对否定句的全面归纳练习，使人感到英语中“危机四伏”，修辞翻译的系统讲解再现了两种语言的魅力与光彩；书中还分析了英汉两种语言在表达“比较”概念上的异同，及其翻译时的规律。

本书的写作部分，承接第一册的内容转入段落、篇章的写作练习。主题句、支持句、结尾句、文章的开头、结尾和段落的八种写作方法是讲练的重点内容；段落的统一性、连贯性、和完整性比较抽象，本书将一改以往笼统的理论讲解，变为具体体例的分析讲练。为了帮助学生提高写作能力并顺利通过四、六级的考试，本书增加了以下针对性很强的练习内容：段首句作文，规定内容作文，关键词作文，看图作文，给题目作文。另外还增加了感谢信、贺信、通知、吊唁信等应用文写作内容。

两部分的例句练习大部分来自国内外相关的书刊著作，编排上努力做到由简到难；分析讲解上尽量做到深入浅出、简明易懂。书后附有参考答案，仅供读者作对照参考，以便修改自己的底稿。

“译事无止境”，“妙手写文章”。只要我们对自已的文章、译文反复推敲，精益求精，相信我们在学完这本书后，翻译和写作上水平能上一个大台阶。

练习的例句、段落和文章的出处统一见书后的参考书目，不再逐一说明。

在编写过程中，作者参考了国内近年出版的许多有关专著和刊物，从中选用了一些练习材料和讲解例句，在此一并致谢，由于作者水平和时间有限，书中难免有缺点和错误，希望读者不吝赐教。

编者

2000年12月于西安外国语学院

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LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE

左学◆右练

翻译 左学右练

LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE



上篇



LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE

Unit 1 直译与意译

本单元要讨论解决的是翻译教学和实践中最常见、也是翻译界争论了数百年的老问题:直译与意译。曾经一度时期,翻译理论家们将二者割裂开来,水火不相容。其实,直译和意译虽各有所长,在翻译某些句子时只用直译或意译就足够了,但在翻译通篇文章时,只有两者优势互补才能创造出优美的译文来。直译、意译争论的焦点实际上就是谁主谁次的问题。下面我们就这一问题的不同方面分节进行讲解、练习。我们的翻译方法是:

1.1 能直译时且直译(1)

什么是直译

直译就是在译文中保留原文意思的同时,最大限度地保留原文表达特点的翻译方法。这些特点常包含文体(诗歌、戏剧、散文……)、句型框架(问句、肯定句、否定句……)、重心层次、词语顺序(自然语序、倒装语序)、修辞方式、词语涵义、语气轻重、感情色彩的浓淡等等。请看下面例句是如何保留上述特点的:

- 1 He walked at the head of the funeral procession, and every now and then wiped his crocodile tears with a big handkerchief. 他走在送葬队伍的前头,还不时地用一条大手绢抹去他那鳄鱼的眼泪。

→ 译文保留了原文的句型与修辞

- 2 Learning is like rowing upstream: not to advance is to drop back.

学习如逆水行舟,不进则退。→ 句型与修辞

- 3 Our greatest glory consists not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

最大的荣耀不在于从来不跌倒,而在于跌倒了能够站起来。→ 意象和转折句型

- 4 Though the colonialists were armed to the teeth, yet the local people still dared to fight with them.

虽然殖民主义者武装到了牙齿,但当地人民仍然敢于和他们斗争。→ 修辞与转折

读下面的对话片断,判断译文是否再现了其对话特点:

He stood, stretched groaningly. "A very nice walk," he said.

"I thought so," she said.

"Part company here?" he said.

"Where will you go?" she asked.

"Hitch into the town, turn my self in." he answered.

"Good luck," she said.

"You too," he said. "Marry me, Catharine?"

"No," she said.

He smiled, stared at her hard for a moment, then walked away quickly.

他站了起来,哼哼叽叽的伸了伸懒腰。“一次非常愉快的散步,”他说。

“我觉得也是,”她说。

“就在这儿分手吗?”他问。

“你要去哪儿?”她说。

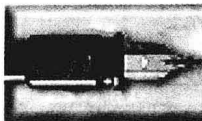
“搭便车进城去自首,”他说。

“祝你好运,”她说。

“也祝你好运,”他说,“嫁给我吧,凯瑟琳。”

“不,”她回答道。

他笑了笑,然后紧紧地盯住她看了一会儿,便快步离开了。



仔细做练习吧!

1.1 请你试试,看看能否在表达好原意的基础上保留原文的修辞特点:

1. Nothing is better than a loyal friend.
2. Vice stings us even in our pleasures, but virtue consoles us even in our pains.
3. Let honesty and industry be your consistent companions.
4. Many people believe, however, that our progress depends on two different aspects of science.
5. ...And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do to you; ask what you can do for your country. (Kennedy)
6. He added eight years to the truth, apparently to justify the high-ranking job he held even then.
7. A conference of developing countries and richer industrialized states has convened in Washington, attempting to identify priorities for improving life among the poor areas of the world.
8. A: Hi, Jack!
B: Hello, Mary! What a lovely surprise to meet you here!
A: How is everything with you?
B: Same as usual, thanks.
A: What have you been doing since I last saw you?
B: I've been in Singapore studying business for the last three years.
A: That's great! How are your mom and dad?
B: They are fine, thank you.
9. The first snow came. How beautiful it was, falling so silently all day long, all night long, on the mountains, on the meadows, on the roofs of the living, on the graves of the dead! All white, save the river, that marked its course by winding the black line across the landscape: and the leafless trees, that against the leaden sky now revealed more fully the wonderful beauty and intricacies of their branches. What silence, too, came with the snow, and what seclusion! Every sound was muffled, every noise changed to something soft and musical. No more tramping hoofs, no more rattling wheels! Only the charming of sleigh-bells, beating as swift and merrily as the hearts of children.

外贸英语

Yo ur failure to get the goods ready for loading according to the time of shipment as stipulated in the contract has resulted in the time on demurrage for the vessel sent by us for 2 days and 10 hours. 贵方没有按合同规定及时把货备妥, 致使我方派去装货的船只滞期达 58 小时之久。

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1.1 能直译时且直译 (2)

1.1.1 为什么要“能直译时且直译”？

语言不但是表现文化的主要手段，而且也是文化的重要内容之一。因此，语言翻译实际上也是在翻译一种文化。直译可以使我们在再现原文意思的同时，将原文中所包含的文化现象、语言特点、作者独特的表达风格真实地呈现在译文读者的面前，因而使译文更加忠实于原文。也就是说，好的译文不但要反映原文说了些什么，而且还要尽可能再现原文是如何表现这些内容的(即直译)，例如：

1. Take the bull by the horns. 斗牛要抓角。→ 西方斗牛习惯。
2. God is always on the side of the big battalions. 上帝总是站在强者的一边。→ 西方宗教。
3. The favors of Government are like the box of Pandora, with this important difference, that they rarely leave hope at the bottom.

政府的恩惠如同潘多拉的盒子，其主要不同的是，盒子里很少留有希望。→ 西方典故。

直译不但可以反映原文的文化，还可以丰富译文的语言。例如：

4. You don't want to win the prize, oh ! I think it's a case of sour grapes. You say you don't want to because you know you can't.

你不想得奖，啊！我以为这就像酸葡萄，你说不想得奖是因为你知道你得不到。→ 西方的寓言。

5. When the host gave some pictures to them, they did not realize that they were receiving a modern Trojan horse: microphones and radio transmitters were hidden in the picture frames.

东道主给他们赠送一些画儿的时候，他们并没有意识到他们是在接受一具现代的特洛伊木马：那些画框里装有麦克风和无线电发报机。→ 西方典故。

1.1.2 文章能 100 % 直译吗？

答案是，“不可能”。尽管原文和译文有许多共同之处，但它们毕竟是两种不同的语言，有不少有差异的地方；加之文化的不同，使得一些句子根本无法直译，例如：

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1) — Why don't you believe in me? | ——你为什么不相信我？ |
| — You have <u>stolen my question</u> . | ——我正想问你呢？ |
| — What do you mean? | ——此话怎讲？ |
| — It's <u>as plain as your nose in your face</u> . | ——还不是秃子头上的虱子——明摆着的事。 |

注意：对话中的第二句无法直译，该句的深层含义是反问对方“你为什么不相信我？”假如这样翻译出来，那就违背了讲话人不愿明说的意图。同样，第四句中的“as plain as your nose in your face”也不能直译，若直译，该句子会无法让人接受。

- 2) Tom married the most beautiful girl in the region, happy and glad. But several months later, she, to his disappointment, turned out to be a white elephant: lazy and very fond of spending money on many things useless. 汤姆娶了当地最漂亮的姑娘为妻，幸福快乐极了；但几个月下来，他就失望地发现，妻子竟是一个大累赘：不光懒惰，还非常喜欢大把大把地花钱买一些无用的东西。

→ 句中的“white elephant”出自英语的典故，显然不能直译成“白象”。

1.1.3 哪些句子可以直译？

直译一般是以句子为单位的，可直译的句子常表示的是两种语言所共有的文化现象，表达的方式也常常相同或相似。例如：

- A bird in the hand is worth of two in the bush. 一鸟在手胜过双鸟在林。
- The best horse needs breaking, and the aptest child needs teaching. 最好的马儿也要驯，再机灵的孩子也要教。

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练习还要继续哦!

1.2 你能直译下列句子吗?

1. The clever man hides his virtues with-in, the fool keeps them on his tongue.
2. For the diligent a week has seven today's, for the slothful seven tomorrow's.
3. The president stood there, hat in hand, begging Congress for their votes.
4. A large number of doctors were sent to the earthquake-stricken district, who would save the dying and help the wounded.
5. Nowadays, a typical transmitter has a power of 100 kilowatts so that it can broadcast information over a large area of influence.
6. But investigators say they have no clues to the whereabouts of the alleged accomplices and are not even certain of their identities.
7. A: Excuse me. Where can I find your back issues of Newsweek magazine?
B: Which particular issues are you looking for?
A: I'm interested in those from 1992.
B: I'm sorry, but we only have those dating back to 1995.
8. A: What a lovely weather!
B: You said it. The air is full of spring everywhere.
A: Let's go out and enjoy the breeze and sunlight.
B: All right. Let's go.
9. Cary's lips tightened, and suddenly a gun bellowed and something slammed Jim Gatlin in the shoulder and spun him like a top, smashing him sidewise into the door. The first shot saved him from the second. Wing Cary had held a gun in his lap and fired through the white cloth. There was sneering triumph in his eyes, and as though time stood still, Jim Gatlin saw the smoldering of the black-rimmed circles of the holes in the cloth.

外贸英语

1. We make you the following offer, subject to your reply reaching here within three days (by 5 p.m. March 21 our time).
我们做出如下报盘, 以你方答复在三日内 (我方时间3月21日下午5时前) 到达此地为有效。
2. With 2% of the world's population, England is the World's fifth largest trading nation.
虽然英国的人口只占全球的2%, 它却是世界第五大贸易国。

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1.2 无法直译时再意译

1.2.1 什么是意译?

如果原文表达的内容或形式在译文中找不到十分对应的表达方式,机械地译过去,读者就会对译文不知所云;在这种情况下,就需要在译文中找一些与原文意思相当的句型、词语、和修辞手法,以便最大限度地再现原文的内涵。这种翻译方法就是意译,例如:

- 1) After that operation, he was as thin as a rake.

那次手术后他骨瘦如柴。→ 不说“骨瘦如耙”。

- 2) Plastics are light and strong and do not rust at all. That is why they find such wide uses in industry.

塑料既轻又牢,毫不生锈,这就是塑料在工业上如此广泛应用的原因。→ 没有直译,因而译文显得流畅自然,符合汉语表达习惯。

- 3) The general said that the candidate was just crying wolf when he said that the army was too weak to fight for the country.

将军说这位候选人所言有关军队战斗力太弱不能为国家作战的话是假的。(出自《伊索寓言》)

1.2.2 好的意译的标准是什么?

能充分表达原文的意思。最大限度地减少原文风格的损失。

译文中如无法保留原文的修辞方法时,能用译文语言中相应的修辞方法予以补偿,例如:

- 1) If I can't get what I want by earning it, I'll do without: I'm not going to curry favor with anyone.

如果我不能凭本事挣到我所需要的东西,那么我就凑合着过;反正我不去巴结任何人。

- 2) One boy is a boy, two boys half a boy, three boys no boy.

一个和尚挑水吃,两个和尚抬水吃,三个和尚没水吃。→ 英汉成语互换,相得益彰

- 3) The streets were completely deserted and everything stood in crumbling ruins.

街道阒无人迹,到处都是断垣残壁。

- 4) Despair seized him when he was on the rocks.

那时,他经济拮据,一筹莫展。

- 5) New light may be thrown upon the cause of cancer by research that is now in progress.

关于癌症的起因,有可能通过正在进行的研究得到新的解释。

- 6) A: Mary is the apple of her father's eye.

甲: 玛丽是她爸爸的掌上明珠。

B: I'm afraid that she will become a spoiled child someday.


乙: 我怕有一天她会被宠坏了。

A: Keep your figures crossed that her father realizes the problem. 甲: 但愿她父亲能认识到这个问题。

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To be continued from page 5  继续努力，没结束呢！

1.3 将下列句子翻译成汉语：

1. Continuous rest makes tired feet.
2. A penny saved is a penny earned.
3. Gratitude takes three forms — feeling in the heart, an expression in words, and a giving in return.
4. Children ought to be led to honorable practices by encouragement and reasoning, and most certainly not by blows or ill-treatment, for these are fitting rather for slaves than for free-born.
5. We cannot think outside the particular patterns that our brains are conditioned to, or, to be more accurate, we can think only a very little way outside, and then only if we are very original.
6. The individual now has more information available than any generation, and the task of finding that one piece of information relevant to his or her specific problem is complicated, time-consuming and sometimes even overwhelming.
7. Few students of the Far East doubted that Japan intended to use the opportunity offered by the crisis of Russia, Britain, France, and the Netherlands to grab the oil and other critical resources she desperately needed.
8. This classification includes all metal-cutting machinery, the action of which is a progressive cutting away of surplus stock — a gradual reduction in size until the finished dimensions are reached — but excludes sheet metal working machinery and metal-forming and forging machines.
9. It is time to check and reverse the growth of the government which shows signs of having grown beyond the consent of the governed. All of us need to be reminded that the federal government did not create the states; the states created the federal government.
10. When a girl leaves her home at eighteen, she does one of two things. Either she falls into saving hands and becomes better, or she rapidly assumes the cosmopolitan standard of virtue and becomes worse. Of an immediate balance, under the circumstances, there is no possibility. The city has its cunning wiles, no less than the infinitely smaller and more human temper. There are large forces which allure with all the soulfulness of expression possible in the most cultured human. The gleam of a thousand lights is often as effective as the persuasive light in a wooing and fascinating eye. Half the undoing of the unsophisticated and natural mind is accomplished by the forces wholly superhuman. A blare of sound, a roar of life, a vast array of human hives, appeal to the astonished senses in equivocal terms. Without a counselor at hand to whisper cautious interpretations, what falsehoods may not these things breathe into the unguarded ear! Unrecognized for what they are, their beauty, like music, too often relaxes, then weakens, then perverts the simpler human perceptions. (Theodore Dreiser: *Sister Carrie*)

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1.3 翻译的标准

在翻译实践中，我们常会遇到这样的难题即：什么情况下可以直译呢？要回答这个问题，就需要有一个翻译的标准。古今中外，人们对翻译的标准有许多不同的精辟见解，也出现了许多的翻译理论。

在这些理论的指导下，人类语言间的翻译水平有了很大的提高。认真研究这些理论，我们不难发现：尽管这些理论出自不同的时代、来源于不同的国度、讨论的是不同的语言、研究的角度也不相同，但是，这些理论在两点上是相同的：译文在内容上要忠实于原文（即严复所谓的“信”），在可读性上要与原文一样流畅（即“达”）。这些理论之间存在的分歧焦点是：在译文中要不要保留原文的表达方式：如保留原文的表达方式有困难时，翻译家们往往以牺牲少部分意思为代价来换取对原文表达方式的保留。

在译文中完全保留原文的表达方式是很难办到的，因为译文和原文毕竟是两种不同的语言，包含着众多不同的文化因素。但那种放弃原文的表达特点（也就是我们常说的原文风格）的做法是一种不负责任的表现。因为这不但剥夺了读者欣赏原作风格的机会，而且也是对原文的不忠实，要知道任何作品，特别是文学作品的部分意思，是通过形式来表达的。在风格保留的问题上，即在“信”、“达”的基础上，译文要尽可能地贴近原文的风格。下面句子的译文在这方面就处理的比较好：

- 1 Man proposes, and God disposes. 谋事在人，成事在天。
→ 译文像原文一样，语言凝练，警策高古，具有古典美。
- 2 It means killing two birds with one stone.
A. 这意味着一石两鸟。→ 直译
B. 这意味着一举两得。→ 意译
C. 这意味着一箭双雕。→ 直、意结合
- 3 前不见古人，后不见来者，念天地之悠悠，独沧然而泪下。
● Behind me I do not see the ancient men, before me I do not see the ones to come.
● Thinking of the endlessness of heaven and earth, alone in despair, my tears fall down.
→ 译文再现了原文苍莽开阔的意境，表达了作者失意时慷慨悲凉的心态。
- 4 Anyone can become angry—that is easy, but to be angry with the right person, to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose, and in the right way—this is not easy.
发脾气谁都会，也很容易，但是该在什么时候，为什么事，用什么方式，对什么人发脾气，和发到什么程度，要能做到恰如其分，这可不容易。
→ 译文既充分地表达了原文的意思，也基本上保留了原文的句子结构。
- 5 I'm afraid that we don't have any positions available now, but if you could give your resume and let me know where we could contact you, we'll give you full consideration the next time we have an opening.
我们现在没有空缺，不过您可以把您的履历和联系地址给我们，下次有空缺时我们会慎重考虑您的。
→ 译文充分地显示了原文的职业性机械的客套口气。

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还要加油噢！

1.4 试译下列句子，看你能否保留原文的表达风格：

1. You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink.
2. During his study in the Open University in London, he often did his homework conscientiously and even completed the open questions.
3. The constant man does not lose his courage in misfortune. A torch may point toward the ground, but its flame will still soar upwards.
4. She was a product of the fancy, the feeling, the innate affection of the untutored but poetic mind of her mother combined with the gravity and poise which were characteristic of her father.
5. Some schedules are subject to last minute changes. Please call us if you can't come.
6. A: You know, I've been thinking.
B: What?
A: I regret I didn't start studying English when I was young.
B: Really?
A: Yes, I wish I had started studying English earlier, I wouldn't be having so much trouble with pronunciation.
B: Oh, I can understand why you feel that way.
7. The sky, now overcast and sullen, so changed from the early afternoon, and the steady insistent rain could not disturb the soft quietude of the valley; the rain and the rivulet mingled with one another, and the liquid note of the blackbird fell upon the damp air in harmony with them both.
8. The First Jasmines (茉莉花)

Ah, these jasmines, these white jasmines!

I seem to remember the first day when I filled my hands with these jasmines, these white jasmines.

I have loved the sunlight, the sky and the green earth;

I have heard the liquid murmur of the river through the darkness of midnight;

Autumn sunsets have come to me at the bend of a road in the lonely waste, like a bride raising her veil to accept her lover.

Yet my memory is still sweet with the first white jasmines that I held in my hands when I was a child.

("The First Jasmines", The Crescent Moon)

外贸英语

As for your request, we have shipped all your order by ship "Atlas".

我方已按要求将贵方全部订货装上了“阿特拉斯”轮。

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