

21世纪全国高职高专英语类规划教材

A PRACTICAL

on English & Chinese Translatology

英汉翻译学实用教程

COURSEBOOK

赵 起 编著



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

21 世纪全国高职高专英语类规划教材

英汉翻译学实用教程

A Practical Coursebook on
English & Chinese Translatology

赵 起 编著



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

内 容 简 介

本书是为高等教育英语专业“英汉翻译”课程编写的新教材，是一部系统介绍中外翻译理论，理论与实践相结合的英汉翻译学教科书，对翻译的定义、性质、原则、标准、过程、方法、直译、意译、语义转换、词句翻译、诗歌及风格翻译、古典汉语、成语、谚语、修辞格和警句的翻译，逐一讲解，英汉对照，广征博引，资料翔实，精选 50 多位中外作家的经典材料和大量的中外经典文学例句，对英汉译入语的意义节奏和自由修饰语的创新性运用，颇有启发性，还有双语阅读、翻译实例对比评论、翻译实践、百分模拟试题等内容，贴近实战与考研。

本书可作为高职高专或本科英语专业的教材，也可作为笔头练习和相关考研人员、英语专业进修人士以及广大翻译人员的参考资料。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英汉翻译学实用教程/赵起编著. —北京:北京大学出版社, 2008.7

(21 世纪全国高职高专英语类规划教材)

ISBN 978-7-301-13984-4

I. 英… II. 赵… III. 英语—翻译理论—高等学校: 技术学校—教材 IV. H315.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 092300 号

书 名: 英汉翻译学实用教程

著作责任者: 赵 起 编著

责任编辑: 梁 勇

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-301-13984-4/H · 2018

出 版 者: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区成府路 205 号 100871

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62765126 出版部 62754962

网 址: <http://www.pup.cn>

电子信箱: xxjs@pup.pku.edu.cn

印 刷 者: 河北涞县鑫华书刊印刷厂

发 行 者: 北京大学出版社

经 销 者: 新华书店

787 毫米×980 毫米 16 开本 27.5 印张 766 千字

2008 年 7 月第 1 版 2008 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 45.00 元

未经许可, 不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。

版权所有, 侵权必究

举报电话: 010-62752024; 电子信箱: fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

编 者 的 话

《英汉翻译学实用教程》是为高等教育“英汉翻译”这门课程编写的教科书，也可以供自学和进修英汉翻译以及文学翻译的各类学生学习参考。

本书对翻译的定义、性质、原则、标准、过程、方法、直译、意译、翻译转换、词的翻译、句子翻译、长句翻译、诗歌翻译、翻译风格、汉语和英语作为译入语的意义节奏、译入语中的自由修饰语、现代汉语以及古典文学翻译、成语、谚语、修辞格和格言警句的翻译等有关内容，逐单元做了介绍和分析，在前辈们的理论基础上提出了“美译、善译、真译”的顺序、分类和标准，又通过范文的双语对照和赏析，通过翻译批评，以及翻译实践，对翻译学的基本知识和技能，做了较为全面系统的阐明，对古今中外两千多年来的翻译理论体系和研究成果作了简要的概括和介绍，并涉及许多中国和英美文学大师的经典著作和引语，借鉴了众多翻译理论家和翻译家的心血和成果。

本书共有 20 单元，在一年内完成全书的教学任务，先讲解讨论翻译理论、双语阅读和翻译批评，然后讲评笔头练习并做模拟试题。翻译课每周开设 4 课时，面授 2 课时，做笔头翻译 2 课时，其余的课时用作模拟考试与复习。

每个单元里都包括以下内容。

1. **翻译理论**：这部分内容是英汉翻译学的主体，对主要的翻译理论问题进行说明和介绍，尽可能具体地引用学者们包括翻译理论家、翻译批评家、著名翻译家和有关专家教授的主要论断。一百多年来几代学者和翻译家所总结的这些真知灼见，是国内外翻译界的智慧结晶，是人类知识宝库中的宝贵财富。任何一家之言都有其自身的价值和独到之处，但是更为闪闪发光的，是那些普遍得到公认、比较一致接受的论点和结论。百花齐放，百家之言才能启迪智慧，引导我们进入翻译殿堂。由于篇幅限制，本教材的理论部分仅仅摘其精华，一般不作长篇论述，尽量英汉对照，以便保证基本上用英语进行教学和讨论，避免英语专业的重头戏——英语翻译课课堂上普遍存在的尴尬现象：这门高年级课程的教学在课堂上用英语进行，而翻译教材除例句和练习外却都用汉语编写。此外，学习者可以熟悉有关英语翻译术语和行话。翻译活动毕竟是一种双语活动，所以有必要加强双语理解，逐步提高双语思维能力，把双语造诣提高到一定的水平。

本书对译入语的思想节奏和译入语中的自由修饰语，作了专门的介绍和探讨，因为编者深感这是提高译入语质量的关键和瓶颈。编者把译入语的最高水平定位在最高文学奖获奖作品的水平上，一方面要求译入语中的所有标准都要向这个水准靠拢，另一方面希望译文永远紧跟时代前进的步伐。

对翻译理论上的学术争议，如“风格不可译”论、“诗歌不可译”论，“直译意译合一”论，还有对严复的“译事三难”中的“雅”的否定与贬低，对创立我国“翻译学”所持的

否定态度等，本教材一般不予介入，只作正面介绍，只涉及编者认为的可取之处，把分歧留给学者们去争论。对个别溢美过分的论断，则以编者按的方式提出商榷，向学习者说明问题的各个方面。对课堂上学生的不同理解与译法，编者也不主张以答案为唯一标准。要让那些坚持己见的学生充分享受保留个人意见的学术自由，推动和鼓励翻译理论与翻译实践方面的争论和思想交流，尽量求同存异，让大家从各个角度多方面推敲、思考、查证。

2. **双语阅读**：每个单元均选一篇翻译范文，以双语的表格形式排列，原文在左，译文在右，供翻译教师讲评，可以欣赏、分析、模仿，可以搞翻译批评，也可以让学生课前或课后结对练习，或者小组讨论，课堂上交流不同小组的心得，或全班研讨。只有通过对照研讨和讲评，才能举一反三，进入状态和角色，逐步掌握双语的跨语言交际感，逐步熟悉译腔译调，从而提高笔头表达能力和双语互译能力。

3. **翻译批评**：这一形式是最为直接的探讨不同文本优缺点的练习，做到画龙点睛、真刀真枪地研讨翻译方法和实例。通过鲁迅所提倡的“剜烂苹果”的方法，进行翻译评论，提高鉴别能力，逐步学会“再三研究，反复探讨，从各方面思考”的能力和习惯。同时也从中取得借鉴，别人吃一堑，自己长一智，进一步学会剜自己译文里的“烂苹果”。考虑到对不同翻译风格和流派的包容，表格中只列不同文本的对照，旨在抛砖引玉，而不提供“标准答案”，也不针对或贬低任何权威译者。翻译课的师生们完全可以仁者见仁，智者见智。这里可能出现的分歧或争论仅仅是学术争论，对官方出版的文本和译学大师们的范文的评论，只是为了给这门翻译课程创造研讨素材，无意的不敬之处望多多见谅。

4. **翻译实践**：要求学生在两课时内在课堂上借助有关词典翻译每个单元里的练习短文，开始可以适当指导，然后由教师批改并在课堂讲评。如果两节课完成不了，则可以在课后完成，以便保证必要的练习量。任何回避笔头练习的尝试，都会把翻译教学和学习引入歧途。离开翻译理论指导的翻译教学是盲目的翻译教学，而离开翻译实践的翻译教学也无异于纸上谈兵。

5. **模拟试题**：每个单元之后，编有一套 100 分的模拟试题，包括翻译理论填空题（同时也是翻译理论的教学与学习的提纲）、翻译知识是非选择题（包括对翻译问题的探讨）、翻译多项选择题、词语翻译、句子改错和英汉段落翻译，供学习者复习与备考之用，从而取代课后练习，并尽量贴近课程内容，贴近测试，贴近考研。

本书是编者在多年从事本科与研究生翻译教学和几十年口头与笔头翻译实践的基础上编写而成。其中许多章节已在教学中多次试用，反复征求师生的意见，为不断修改提供了基础。十年磨一剑，二十年磨一书。现在成书的是 2005 年 7 月开始修订出的第五稿。编者仍然深感还需精益求精，不断更新，边用边改。

本书所选用的文章，为五十多位中外作家和诗人的原著，如迄今为止编者发现的海明威、狄更斯和杜波伊斯最短的小小说，均为完整原文，部分篇章因篇幅、难度和负担因素，由编者作了缩减和删节，萧伯纳的那篇罕见的短篇小说就是删节的故事，但是，就像欧·亨利和毛姆的小说一样，摘引的完全是原文原句。

书中选材，除了短篇小说和诗歌以外，还编选了电影剧本、童话、名人传记、经典名著选段、经典散文、幽默故事、经典古文、现代小小说等，以便学习者熟悉不同文体的翻

译技巧。由于本教材是翻译学的入门教材，因此只涉及基本原理、基础理论和翻译者常用的翻译方法和技巧，对现在流行的科技、医药等五花八门题材的翻译，本书没有直接涉猎，编者认为那是学习了基础翻译课程之后，面对可能的具体翻译任务再进修再适应的项目。更何况，科技翻译、医药翻译、军事翻译等都是自成体系、分门别类的翻译工程，任何翻译教材都不可能包罗万象。事实上，面对一大堆深奥生僻的专业词汇，对翻译基本功的专心钻研反而会受到干扰。这也不是应用文翻译教材，那类浩瀚的材料一本基础教材无所适从，要靠带着任务自学了。在学习本教材的基础上，有志于翻译专业和翻译事业的学习者，可更上一层楼，继续深入钻研，加强翻译实践，以便胜任可能承担的翻译工作。

在介绍基本翻译理论时，编者也尽量融入最新研究成果，把目标语中的意义节奏和自由修饰语大胆引进，特别是开发性地探索了这一新理论在汉语文学中的运用，从而把目标双语推向条理化、公式化阶段，推动译入语质量的提高。

听、说、读、写、译“五会基本功”是外语界一百多年来总结的智慧结晶，是我国各类学科中少有的经典升华。而翻译基本功是对听说读写基本功的最高总结和综合检验。它以听说读写基本功为基础和前提，把笔头表达能力体现得惟妙惟肖，又推动着口头表达能力的飞跃。至于词汇量的扩大，那也是一项综合工程，单靠一门翻译课或者口译课也包揽不了。话说回来，本教材中提供的中英文经典作品和精彩片段，对提高翻译能力之外的听说读写能力也会有助益。

对本书中所引用的大量引语与例句，一般都提供了出处。依照教材编写的国际惯例，在最后附有主要内容条目的英文索引，出处注明在课本中的页码，一律按英语字母顺序排列，以备读者参阅查证。

由于本书涉及到翻译理论和实践的方方面面，编者参考了国内外的多种翻译书籍和教材，继承前辈们的成果，向有关专家请教，在此我们向他们表示深切的谢意。尽管几易其稿，部分内容几经课堂试用，疏漏之处仍在所难免，望翻译界和英语翻译教学界的前辈与同行不吝指正，以臻逐步完善。

承蒙北京大学出版社的编辑们的大力支持和仔细审校，编者表示衷心的感谢！

编者

2007年12月

目 录

Unit 1	The Nature of Translation	1
1.1	Translation Theories On the Nature of Translation and Translator	1
1.2	Bilingual Reading <i>Henry Kissinger: Mysterious?</i>	7
1.3	Translation Criticism On the Translation of “Mysterious?”	8
1.4	Translation Practice Mark Twain and Jack London	11
1.5	Mock Test Questions	13
Unit 2	The Principles and Criteria of Translation	19
2.1	Translation Theories On the Principles and Criteria of Translation	19
2.2	Bilingual Reading A Truth Universally Acknowledged	26
2.3	Translation Criticism On the Translation of “A Truth Universally Acknowledged”	28
2.4	Translation Practice In a Country Inn	31
2.5	Mock Test Questions	32
Unit 3	The Translation Process	39
3.1	Translation Theories On the Translation Process	39
3.2	Bilingual Reading At Jennifer’s Deathbed	45
3.3	Translation Criticism On the Translation of “At Jennifer’s Deathbed”	47
3.4	Translation Practice I Got a Glory	48
3.5	Mock Test Questions	48
Unit 4	Literal vs. Free Translation	57
4.1	Translation Theories On Literal vs. Free Translation	57
4.2	Bilingual Reading <i>The Happy Prince</i> : The Three Tears	65
4.3	Translation Criticism On the Translation of “The Three Tears” from <i>The Happy Prince</i>	67
4.4	Translation Practice <i>The Million-Pound Note</i> : Alone on the Balcony	69
4.5	Mock Test Questions	71
Unit 5	Translation Conversions	79
5.1	Translation Theories On Translation Conversions	79
5.2	Bilingual Reading I Am Ready from <i>Tess of the d’Urbervilles</i>	93
5.3	Translation Criticism On the Translation of “I Am Ready”	95
5.4	Translation Practice A Question of Habit	98

5.5	Mock Test Questions	99
Unit 6	Styles and Translation	106
6.1	Translation Theories On Styles and Translation	106
6.2	Bilingual Reading Translations of Poems in Different Styles	109
6.3	Translation Criticism On the Translation of "Evil Is Rewarded with Evil" from <i>Jane Eyre</i>	113
6.4	Translation Practice Reunion	116
6.5	Mock Test Questions	117
Unit 7	Fair Translation	124
7.1	Translation Theories On Fair Translation	124
7.2	Bilingual Reading On Being Crazy	129
7.3	Translation Criticism On the Translation of "On Being Crazy"	132
7.4	Translation Practice Sister and Brother	133
7.5	Mock Test Questions	134
Unit 8	Good and True Translation	141
8.1	Translation Theories On Good and True Translation	141
8.2	Bilingual Reading The Cop and the Anthem	147
8.3	Translation Criticism On the Translation of "The Cop and Anthem" by Wang Zhongnian and the Appraisal by Yuan Jinxiang	153
8.4	Translation Practice 责任感	158
8.5	Mock Test Questions	159
Unit 9	Poetry Translation	167
9.1	Translation Theories On Poetry Translation	167
9.2	Bilingual Reading A Red, Red Rose	171
9.3	Translation Criticism On the Translation of "A Red, Red Rose"	173
9.4	Translation Practice What Is Poetry?	178
9.5	Mock Test Questions	179
Unit 10	Techniques in the Translation of Words	185
10.1	Translation Theories On the Techniques in the Translation of Words	185
10.2	Bilingual Reading The Escape	191
10.3	Translation Criticism On the Translation of "The Escape"	194
10.4	Translation Practice 2 Beautiful Things	196
10.5	Mock Test Questions	197
Unit 11	Strategies in the Conversion of Words	203
11.1	Translation Theories On the Strategies in the Conversion of Words	203
11.2	Bilingual Reading Old Man at the Bridge	214

11.3	Translation Criticism	On the Translation of "Old Man at the Bridge"	217
11.4	Translation Practice	The Wonderful Internet in our Global Village	218
11.5	Mock Test Questions	.....	219
Unit 12	The Translation of Sentences	.....	224
12.1	Translation Theories	On the Translation of Sentences	224
12.2	Bilingual Reading	荔枝蜜	231
12.3	Translation Criticism	On the Translation of "The Tension between Mother and Son" from "Goodbye, My Brother"	233
12.4	Translation Practice	狗犯错误	235
12.5	Mock Test Questions	.....	236
Unit 13	The Translation of Long Sentences	.....	243
13.1	Translation Theories	On the Translation of Long Sentences	243
13.2	Bilingual Reading	Cannon Fodder	250
13.3	Translation Criticism	On the Translation of "My Prayer for My Son"	252
13.4	Translation Practice	So Long!	253
13.5	Mock Test Questions	.....	254
Unit 14	Thought Rhythm in Both Target Languages	.....	262
14.1	Translation Theories	On Thought Rhythm in Both Target Languages	262
14.2	Bilingual Reading	丑石	279
14.3	Translation Criticism	On the Translation of "Ugly Stone"	282
14.4	Translation Practice	告别	285
14.5	Mock Test Questions	.....	286
Unit 15	Free Modifiers in Translation	.....	294
15.1	Translation Theories	On the Free Modifiers in Translation	294
15.2	Bilingual Reading	Warm River	308
15.3	Translation Criticism	On the Translation of "Warm River"	311
15.4	Translation Practice	A False Charge	312
15.5	Mock Test Questions	.....	313
Unit 16	The Translation of Classical Chinese Literature	.....	320
16.1	Translation Theories	On the Translation of Classical Chinese Literature	320
16.2	Bilingual Reading	苛政猛于虎	324
16.3	Translation Criticism	On the Translation of "Tyranny Is Fiercer than a Tiger"	325
16.4	Translation Practice	曾参杀人; 沙弥思老虎	326
16.5	Mock Test Questions	.....	327

Unit 17 The Translation of Idioms	333
17.1 Translation Theories On the Translation of Idioms	333
17.2 Bilingual Reading War and Remembrance	345
17.3 Translation Criticism On the Translation of Idioms.....	346
17.4 Translation Practice 中美教育的寓言.....	350
17.5 Mock Test Questions.....	351
Unit 18 The Translation of Proverbs	357
18.1 Translation Theories On the Translation of Proverbs.....	357
18.2 Bilingual Reading Speaking in Proverbs	364
18.3 Translation Criticism On the Translation of "Speaking in Proverbs".....	366
18.4 Translation Practice 20 Proverbs.....	369
18.5 Mock Test Questions.....	369
Unit 19 The Translation of Figures of Speech.....	375
19.1 Translation Theories On the Translation of Figures of Speech.....	375
19.2 Bilingual Reading Song to the Men of England	391
19.3 Translation Criticism On the Translation of "Song to the Men of England"	394
19.4 Translation Practice Song	395
19.5 Mock Test Questions.....	396
Unit 20 The Translation of Maxims	404
20.1 Translation Theories On the Translation of Maxims.....	404
20.2 Bilingual Reading Selected Readings from <i>Dictionary of English Aphorisms</i>	413
20.3 Translation Criticism On the Translation of the Selected Readings from <i>Dictionary of English Aphorisms</i>	414
20.4 Translation Practice 20 Quotations.....	417
20.5 Mock Test Questions.....	418
参考文献.....	423
English Index	425

Unit I The Nature of Translation

1.1 Translation Theories On the Nature of Translation and Translator

1. Dictionary Definitions of Translating

To translate is to turn into one's own or another language; to practice rendering from one language into another, to make such a rendering or translation. (*Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language*)

Translate: (sth) (from sth) (into sth): express (sth spoken or especially written) in another language or in simpler words (*Oxford Advanced Learner's Encyclopedic Dictionary*)

Translate: to give the sense or equivalent of in another language; change into another language (*Standard College Dictionary*)

Translate: turn (word, sentence, book, etc.) from one language into another, express sense of it in another form of words (*The Oxford Illustrated Dictionary*)

Translate: [to change into another language]; *Syn.* decode, interpret, decipher, paraphrase, render, transpose, turn, put in equivalent terms (*Webster's New World Thesaurus* by Charlton Laird)

2. Dictionary Definitions of Translation

Translation is an act, process or instance of translating, as a rendering from one language into another. (*Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language*)

Translation: the act of translating, or the state of being translated; that which is translated; especially a work translated into another language; a version (*Standard College Dictionary*)

3. Tytler: A Science, an Art

Translation is a science, an art.

—— Alexander Fraser Tytler: *Essay on the Principles of Translation* 1790

4. Nida's Definition: Reproduction

Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

——Eugene A. Nida & Charles R. Taber: *The Theory and Practice of Translation*, 1969

首先从含义方面, 其次从文体风格方面, 翻译存在于把译出语中的信息用最贴近的自然对等词语在译入语的再现之中。

5. Peter Newmark: A Craft

Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.

——Peter Newmark: *Approaches to Translation*

翻译就是存在于用另一种语言里同样的信息以及/或者陈述, 来取代一种语言中的信息以及/或者陈述的这类尝试之中的一种技巧。

6. Nida: Translating Meaning

Translating meaning implies translating the total significance of a message in terms of both its lexical or propositional content and its rhetorical significance.

——Eugene A Nida: *Translating Meaning*, 1982: 11

翻译意义意味着, 从词汇或命题内容及其修辞意义两个方面, 翻译信息的整个意义。

7. Leech: An 'Ideal' Translation

An 'ideal' translation would be one translating the whole communicative value of a text into another language.

—— Jeoffrey Leech: *Semantics*, 1983: 80

“理想的”翻译就是将原文的整体交际价值翻译到另一种语言中去。

8. Cowley: An Art in Recreation

Translation is an art that involves the recreation of a work into another language for readers with a different background.

—— Malcolm Cowley

9. Bellos: A Trade, an Art, a Profession or a Business?

Translators are not yet sure 'whether translation is a trade, an art, a profession or a business'.

——D. Bellos: 'Summing up' in *ITI Conference 1: The Business of Translation and Interpreting*, 1987:164

10. Huang Long: Reproduction, which Is a Kind of Creation in Itself and an Art

原文是表现，翻译是再现，再现的本身就是一种创造，就是一种艺术.....

——黄龙：《翻译艺术教程》，南京大学出版社，1988

The original is expression, and the translation is reproduction, which is a kind of creation in itself and an art

11. Wang Zuoliang: An Art, a Science, or Even a Technology

翻译无论是当作艺术也好，科学也好，甚至叫它技术也好，它是有无限广阔的前途的。

——王佐良：《翻译：思考与试笔》，1989:36

Translation has a future of incomparable broadness, no matter whether it is regarded as an art, or a science, or even a technology.

12. Newmark: What Is Translation?

What is translation? Often, though not by any means always, it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. ——Peter Newmark

什么是翻译？通常，虽然决非总是如此，翻译就是把一个文本的意思按照作者对文本所意想的方式译入另一种语言。

13. Nida: Communicating

Translating means communicating. —— Eugene A. Nida 翻译的意思就是交际。

14. Crotch: Creative Writing

Translation is creative writing. —— Crotch 翻译即创作。

15. Ribaud: Recreative Writing

Translation is recreative writing. —— Ribaud 翻译就是再创作。

16. Evens-Pritchard: Decoding and Interpretation

Translation is decoding. 翻译即破译。

The translation is the interpretation. 翻译即解释。

17. Wang Zuoliang: A Heroic Cause

他们是再创造的能人，他们在两种文化之间搭着桥梁，他们的努力使翻译工作变成一种英雄的事业。

——王佐良：《翻译：思考与试笔》，1989:17

They are able people in recreation, building bridges between the two cultures, thus turning the translation work into a kind of heroic cause through their great efforts.

18. Jin Shenghua: A Favorite Hobby 一种癖好

翻译是一种癖好，只要翻译过一本作品，就会不经意的给吸引住，摆脱不了。

——金圣华：《译道行》，2002：352

Translation is a favorite hobby, for so long as one work has been translated, the translator will be attracted unconsciously without being able to free oneself from it.

19. Kumarajiva: Chewing Food to Feed Others 嚼饭于人

It seems to be chewing food to feed others.

——鸠摩罗什（344－413）

20. Lu Xun: Stealing Fire

从别国窃火来，本意却在煮自己的肉的

——鲁迅：《二心集·“硬译”与“文学的阶级性”》

The intention of stealing fire from other countries is to boil your own meat.

21. Liu Zhongde's Summary: a Science, an Art, a Craft, a Skill, an Operation, a Language Activity, Communicating

Translation is a science.

Translation is an art.

Translation is a craft.

Translation is a skill.

Translation is an operation.

Translation is a language activity.

Translation is communicating.

——Liu Zhongde: *Ten Lectures on Literary Translation*, 1991:1

22. Shen Yuping: an Art, or a Science? Translatology

有人认为翻译是一门艺术，有人则认为翻译是一门科学。重艺术性者则侧重其艺术再创造性，强调感性的方面多一些；而重科学性者侧重于翻译这一活动的理论依据和归属。有的认为翻译自身可以成为一门独立学科，主张建立“翻译学”，有的又认为翻译本身无法成为一门独立学科，必须依靠其他的学科才能存在，于是将其归入应用语言学的范畴。

——申雨平

Some people think that translation is an art, but others think that it is a science. Those who

attach more importance to its artistic nature emphasize its artistic recreation, laying more emphasis on its perceptual aspect; while those who attach more importance to its scientific nature tend to emphasize the theoretical basis of the translation activity and the discipline it belongs to. Some think that translation itself can become an independent discipline, advocating the establishment of "Translatology". Whereas, others think that translation itself cannot become an independent discipline, for it exists only by relying on other disciplines. Therefore, it should belong to the scope of applied linguistics.

in Mona Baker: *In Other Words—A Coursebook on Translation*, Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press & Routledge, 2000, F11

23. Tan Zaixi: Translatology 翻译学

把翻译当作研究对象的那门学问则应视为科学，因为它是一个由各种理论构成的“知识体系”，其任务是“揭示”翻译过程的“客观规律”，“探求”关于翻译问题的“客观真理”，给实际翻译工作提供行动“指南”。这就是翻译学。如果要下一个简单扼要的定义的话，那就是：“翻译学（或称译学）是研究翻译的科学。”

——谭载喜：《必须建立翻译学》，《中国翻译》，1987，（3）

The branch of learning in which translation is treated as the object of study should be regarded as a science, because it is a “knowledge system” formed with all kinds of theories, the tasks of which are to “reveal” the “objective laws” in the process of translation, “explore” the “objective truth” about the question of translation, so as to provide the practical translation work with “a guide” to action. This is translatology. A terse and concise definition may be: “Translatology (or translation studies) is a science concerned with the studies of translation.”

24. J. B. Postgate: A Translator Is a Satellite

A translator is not a sun, but a satellite. His reference is borrowed; and his first duty is to make the reflection as true and as bright as he can.

——J. B. Postgate: *Translation and Translations*, London, 1922

译者不是太阳，而是卫星。他的光华是借来的，他的首要职责是使反射的光芒尽可能不失本色，尽可能明亮。

25. Jean Herbert: The Work of the Translator and That of the Interpreter

The work of the translator and that of the interpreter are fundamentally different and can hardly be combined. Very rare indeed are the people who can do both. The reason for this is clear: the translator can or should search at leisure for the accurate term, as well as endeavor to express himself in the best possible grammar and style; he may rewrite the same paragraph ten times or

more, improving it each time; he may consult all dictionaries and reference books, and ask for help and advice. The interpreter, on the other hand, is given hardly any time to think, can consult neither books nor friends, and must “put across”, immediately and as accurately as possible, whatever the speaker wishes to convey.

——Jean Herbert: *The Interpreter's Handbook*, Librairie de L'Université, Geneva, 1952: 6

笔译工作和口译工作大相径庭，几乎不能合而为一。能干两者的人的确十分罕见。其理由是清楚的：笔译者能够或者应当从容不迫地寻求精确的术语，并以尽可能最好的语法和风格来表达自己的意思；他可以把同样的段落重写 10 遍或更多遍，每一遍都改进这个段落；他可以查阅所有的词典和参考书，请求帮助和建议。另一方面，译员几乎得不到思考的时间，不能查阅任何书籍，也不能请教任何朋友，却必须把讲话者希望表达的不管什么话，立即并尽可能准确地说清楚。

26. An Italian Proverb: A Traitor

A translator is a traitor. (Traduttore, traditore.)

——Italian Proverb

27. Qian Zhongshu: on Errors in Translation

译文总有失真和走样的地方，在意义或口吻上违背或不尽贴合原文。那就是“讹”，西洋谚语所谓“翻译者即反逆者”(Traduttore traditore)。

——钱钟书：《林纾的翻译》，见《旧文四篇》，1979

There has always been lack of fidelity or loss of shape in translation, going against or not entirely suitable to the original in meaning or tone. That is “an error”, as a Western proverb put it, “A translator is a traitor.” (Traduttore, traditore.)

28. Tu An: One Servant Serving Two Masters or Taking Up Two Tasks in a Dual Capacity 一仆二主？一身二任？

有的翻译理论家把译者比作“一仆二主”，是说他既要忠于原作者，又要忠于读者，这道理是对的。但，尽管“仆”不一定含贬义（如“人民的公仆”），我觉得还是换个说法为好，不如说译者“一身而二任”，既是作者的朋友，又是读者的朋友。对朋友，要讲忠诚，要讲友好。为了作者朋友，要讲“信”；为了读者朋友，要讲“达”、“雅”。三者又分不开，都是为了两个朋友。

——屠岸：《倾听人类灵魂的声音》，2002: 445

Some theoreticians on translation have compared a translator to “one servant serving two masters,” which means the translator has to be faithful to both the author of the original and the reader. This is reasonable. However, I feel that it is better expressed in other words though the word “servant” might not be used in a derogatory sense (eg “a servant of the people”), it is better to be put “taking up two tasks in a dual capacity”, ie a translator is a friend of the author's,

as well as a friend of reader's. A translator has to be loyal and friendly to his friends. He had better treat his author friend with faithfulness, and his reader friend with "expressiveness" and "elegance". The three elements cannot be separated, for they are all for the two friends.

29. Fang Mengzhi: Metaphors of Translation and Translators 翻译和译者的隐喻

说翻译好比绘画、演戏、摄影、钢琴演奏、雕塑画像、鹦鹉学舌、嚼饭与人、戴着镣铐跳舞……；说译者是奴隶、仆人、媒婆、代言人、隐形人、叛徒、应声虫、传声筒……

——方梦之：《译学辞典》，上海外语教育出版社，2004：71

Translation has been compared to painting, playacting, photography, piano performance, sculpture and drawing portraits, parroting, chewing food to feed others, dancing in chains...; a translator has been compared to a slave, a servant, a woman matchmaker, a spokesperson, an invisible person, a traitor, an echo, a loud hailer....

1.2 Bilingual Reading

Henry Kissinger: Mysterious?

The original	Qi Peihe's translation
Mysterious?	神秘?
Zhou Enlai and Kissinger, their staffs at their side, sat on the opposite sides of a rectangular table covered with green felt. They talked for almost 8 hours, through dinner and well into the night. There was no fixed agenda. Kissinger had his briefing book, his " <i>Bible</i> ", as it came to be known, and he often consulted it. In fact, Kissinger read a formal opening statement. It had taken him and President Nixon 6 hours to compose it. It took only 10 minutes to read it. Toward the end of Kissinger's exposition he used an adjective which caught Zhou's fancy. "So here we are," Kissinger said, "after 22 years of separation, in this, for us, mysterious land."	周恩来和基辛格对坐在一张铺着绿台布的长桌两边，两人身旁坐着各自的助手。双方会谈了差不多八个小时，中间吃了一顿晚饭，接着一直谈到深夜。没有固定的议程。基辛格带着他那本材料（这本材料后来被称为他的“圣经”），不时翻开来查阅。实际上，基辛格在开始时宣读了一份正式的发言稿。为草拟这份发言稿，他和尼克松总统整整费了6个小时，可是只用10分钟就念完了。基辛格在发言结束时使用了一个形容词，这个词引起了周恩来的兴趣。基辛格说：“在相互隔绝22年之后，我们终于来到了这个对我们来说是神秘的国家。”
"Mysterious?" Zhou asked in astonishment. "Why mysterious?" Zhou's question astounded Kissinger. He had dealt mostly with Russian Communists; Chinese Communists were a new breed. He had expected a sharp opening thrust on Vietnam or Taiwan, but not an inquiry into the nature of mystery.	“神秘？”周恩来诧异地问道：“为什么神秘呢？”周恩来把基辛格问住了。基辛格过去多半是同俄国共产党人打交道，而中国共产党人则是另一种风格。他原以为中国人一上来就会在越南和台湾问题上狠狠攻击美国的，却没有料到对方竟抓住神秘不神秘的问题做文章。