

TRANSLATION
PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUE

Book Two

By

Loh Dian - yang

时 代 出 版 社

1958年·北 京

时代出版社出版

北京市图书出版业营业登记证出字第45号

(北京市登记证出字第10号)

新华书店发行

北京印刷局印刷 新华印刷厂装订

1958年9月北京初版 1958年9月第1次印刷

开本:860×1168 1/32 印张:52 2/12 字数:322千字

1-2,600册 定价(1958)1.60元

前 言

本書系在軍委會外國語文學校試用。1956 年冬高等教育部准許作為大學英語系翻譯教材，公開出版。

全書分上下兩冊。本書是下冊，可供綜合大學、外國語學院、師範學院和各專科學校英語系第四或第五學年應用。

上冊就各種詞類說明英、漢語法的對比，並指出符合標準的譯法。下冊先舉示英、漢兩種語文的特点、確切翻譯的意義，然後分別介紹翻譯上六種重要原則：刪略、增益、重複、轉變、顛倒、否定。本書自成系統，未用上冊者，亦可採用。上下兩冊均以理論貫穿全書，並多舉實例，闡明翻譯技巧。

本書共十章（自第十一章至第二十章），分兩個學期教學，上學期五章，下學期五章。下學期材料較長較難，適合循序漸進的教學原則。

本書除第十三章外，每章附有單句翻譯練習，除個別較複雜的注明筆譯外，均宜以口譯為主。此外每章又各附几篇筆譯練習，足敷每週一篇之用。亦可酌選若干作為期中測驗或期末考試的材料。

各篇筆譯由淺入深，由短而長（由 250 字左右到 600 余字），包括政治、外交、軍事、時事、文學等各種性質的材料，參差配搭，皆富有教育意義。本書末一章的練習四篇為另一種練習方式，不是自己翻譯而是修改原有譯作。這是進一步的技巧練習，不但須自己不犯錯誤，並須改正別人的一般錯誤；不但能修改錯誤，並能根據理論指出改進的理由。

高等學校四、五年級學生英語造詣較深，所以本書翻譯練習英譯漢、漢譯英並重。

本書所述理論，旨在說明翻譯方法，希學習者能了解原理，正確運用，切勿死背條文；但在做練習時，必須隨時應用學過的理論，使能達到正確翻譯的標準。練習宜多做，以求熟練。單句口頭練習最好在教室內上課時指名進行，以達到脫口而出，迅速翻譯的程度。成篇筆譯練習亦應規定時間，每篇一般以兩小時為度，字數逐漸增加，時間不予延長，養成按時完成的習慣。

當然，各校情況不同，訓練的目的也不同，希望教師根據各校教學大綱的具體規定以及學生的條件，如英語水平、接受能力、學習時間等，將本書教材靈活運用。

各章正文以外，附注較多，對於學習當有幫助。

書後附有各種練習的參考答案。學習者不應在作練習以前，或作練習時，翻閱答案。學習者不必滿足於答案中的詞、句。

書後有附錄三種：一為屬格的屬性用法，二為重要國際組織的英漢名稱對照表，三為世界各國共產黨和兄弟黨的英漢名稱對照表，可供參考之用。

本書亦適合於翻譯工作人員和有英語相當水平的讀者作進修之用。

本書採用軍委會外國語文學校英語系各隊所用練習材料和講評例句不少，以期互相配合。偶有選用北京大學、北京外國語學院練習題，並引用國內外學者著作，除已分別注明出處外，仍恐難免疏漏，敬希鑒諒。

本書在編寫教學過程中，承翻譯教研組謝震亞先生、張培基先生、檀伯孚先生以及其他同志贊助，提供資料或提出許多寶貴的意見，而與謝震亞先生討論之處尤多，至為感謝。本書能隨時修正補充，俱出軍委會外國語文學校領導上的鼓勵，師生的協助，編者統于此處表示衷心的感謝。

尤須特別提出的：本書在付印前承北京大學教授朱光潛先生、語言研究所所長呂叔湘先生將全書詳加審閱，分條簽注意見，十分寶貴。除已分別依照刪改、補充、說明外，謹此志謝。

本書雖經試用修正，但因我國翻譯理論尚無系統材料可循，若干見解難免主觀，若干譯文或有欠妥，在理論上、技巧上、說明中、練習中、答案中一定還有不少缺點。希望使用本書的教師及讀者隨時提出意見，俾再版時參考修正。來函請寄北京第335號信箱編者收。

陸 殿 揚

1957年6月

CONTENTS

Study of the Two Languages and Translation	7
Chapter XI THE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE	7
Section 1. In Word-Formation	7
Section 2. In Morphology	20
Section 3. In Syntax	29
Chapter XII THE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE	40
Section 1. The Use of Articles	46
Section 2. The Use of Expletives	50
Section 3. The Wide Use of the Passive	63
Section 4. Conclusion	68
Chapter XIII ADEQUATE TRANSLATION	75
Principles of Translation	96
Chapter XIV OMISSION	96
Chapter XV AMPLIFICATION	122
Section 1. Amplification for Syntactic Construction	124
Section 2. Amplification for Semantic Completion	132
Chapter XVI REPETITION	150
Section 1. Repetition for Clearness	150
Section 2. Repetition for Force	157
Section 3. Repetition for Life	161
Chapter XVII CONVERSION	184
Chapter XVIII INVERSION	214
Section 1. Natural Order	214
Section 2. Inverted Order	229

Chapter XIX	NEGATION	252
Section 1.	Negation in Thinking.	253
Section 2.	Negation in Word-Formation.	265
Section 3.	Negation in idiom	281
Conclusion	305
Chapter XX	CONCLUSION—THE TRAINING OF	
TRANSLATORS	305
Appendices	335
I	How to Translate Attributive Genitives	335
II	Names of Some of the Important International Organizations.	337
III	Names of the Communist Parties of the World Countries	338
Key to Drills and Translation Exercises	341
I	Key to Drills	341
II	Key to Translation Exercises	356

STUDY OF THE TWO LANGUAGES AND TRANSLATION

Chapter XI

THE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE¹

74. The Chinese Language as Compared with English

The Chinese language has its origin different from that of the Western languages.² It consists of ideographic characters instead of orthographic spelling. It is, therefore, essentially different from English in word-formation, in morphology and in syntax.

Section 1. In Word-Formation

75. Chinese Characters and Words

First of all, Chinese characters (字) must be distinguished from Chinese words (詞). All Chinese characters are not words, though most characters belong to, and form the great part of, the basic stock of words of the Chinese language. They are morphemes (形素), or, in some cases, semantemes (义素), of Chinese words.³ Out of the whole vocabulary of the Chinese language, quite a number of words consist of two or more characters. Thus the Chinese language is in fact polysyllabic, though the Chinese characters are monosyllabic by themselves.

Even in Old Chinese in which words of single characters prevailed, as “和” (peace), “战” (war), instead of “和平”, “战争” in Modern Chinese, there were a great number of dissyllables, as “婚姻” (marriage), “玫瑰” (roses), “蝙蝠” (a bat), “灌溉” (to irrigate), “野蛮” (savage), “强壮” (strong; hale), etc., etc. Modern Chinese has more and more dissyllabic words substituted for monosyllabic ones. And in current Chinese, polysyllabic

words, or words of two or more characters combined together, are ever increasing in number, in order to enrich our language to meet the growing demand of social development. For example:

Dissyllables:

政治 (politics)	吹嘘 (to recommend; derogatory: to boast)
文化 (culture)	經濟 (economy)
国家 (a state)	学校 (a school)
生活 (denotative: life; connotative: work)	人民 (people)
运动 (denotative: athletics; connotative: movement)	表揚 (to praise)
批評 (to criticize)	轉化 (to turn)
斗争 (to struggle; to fight)	进入 (to enter; to come in)
存在 (to exist)	标志 (to mark)
来临 or 来到 (to come)	掌握 (denotative: to grasp; connotative: to master)
意味 (to mean)	共同 (common)
等同 (equal)	
etc.	

Trisyllables:

一系列 (a series)	兩面派 (duplicity)
图书馆 (a library)	疗养院 (a sanatorium)
文工团 (Fr. ensemble)	合作社 (a co-operative)
etc.	

Polysyllables:

帝国主义 (imperialism)	無产階級 (proletariat)
战争販子 (warmongers)	資產階級 (bourgeoisie)
etc.	

76. Amalgamation of Chinese Characters

The amalgamation of two or three or more characters makes the words precise in meaning. Take the character “大” for example:

大 as adjectives:

巨大	{ denotative: 巨大的动物 a huge animal; a monstrous beast connotative: 巨大的影响 (or 势力) great influence
广大	{ den.: 广大的国土 large or extensive territory con.: 广大的群众 large masses
高大	{ den.: 高大的建筑物 high or lofty buildings con.: 高大的意志 ambitious desire

寬大	den.: 寬大的房間	spacious rooms
	con.: 寬大的政策	generous policy
重大	den.: 重大的機器	heavy machinery
	con.: 重大的意義	great importance; significance
宏大	den.: 聲音宏大	loud-voiced
	con.: 氣量宏大	broad-minded ; liberal-minded ; magnanimous
強大	den.: 強大的力量	strong force (power)
	con.: 強大的國家	a powerful state
偉大	den.: 偉大的戰士	the great warrior
	con.: 偉大的成就	a great achievement
遠大	den.: 遠大的見解	far-sighted views
	con.: 遠大的前途	a promising future
龐大	den.: 龐大的軀干	a huge body
	con.: 龐大的組織	bulky organization
	龐大的軍費	enormous military expenditure

大 as verbs:

放大 to enlarge; to magnify

擴大 to enlarge; to extend

壯大 to grow (v.i.); to augment; to increase (v.t.)

長大 to grow up

夸大 to exaggerate

Such word-formation is effected by means of reduplication of meaning. Even certain Chinese words, especially nouns of definite names, which have no synonyms and are therefore incapable of being thus amalgamated, are sometimes made to combine with other words of similar nature in order to be used as a figure in their connotative meaning; as “國際風雲” (international trouble or tension), “牛馬生活” (a miserable or dog's life), etc.

This amalgamation is of three purposes: (1) to show the various delicate shades of meaning, (2) to enrich the vocabulary of current Chinese, and (3) to avoid the confusion in meaning of many homophones or homonyms in Chinese.⁴

77. Three Principal Ways of Enriching Chinese Vocabulary

They are:

1. Amalgamation in various ways (with a few kinds of nouns, adjectives and verbs as example):

- a) 国家 (a state), 妻子 (wife), 兄弟 (younger brothers), 窗戶 (windows), 干净 (clean), 熱鬧 (noisy or bustling), etc.
- b) 媽媽 (mama), 姊姊 (elder sisters), 叔叔 (uncles), 舅舅 (maternal uncles), etc.
- c) 土地 (land), 和平 (peace), 战争 (war), 賄賂 (bribery), 生产 (to produce), 学习 (to study), 存在 (to exist), 憤怒 (angry), 等同 (equal), etc.
- d) 裁縫 (a tailor), 鋪蓋 (bedding), 开关 (a switch), etc.
- e) 东西 (things; derogatory: persons 混賬东西), 大小 (size), 輕重 (weight), 买卖 (business), 矛盾 (connotative: contradiction), etc.
- f) 老虎 (a tiger), 老鼠 (a rat; a mouse), 小孩 (a child), 小便 (urine), 先生; 老师 (a teacher), 爱人 (husband or wife), etc.
- g) 馬車 (a carriage), 茶杯 (a tea cup), 信封 (an envelop), 臉盆 (a face-basin), etc.
- h) 紙張 (paper; stationery), 布疋 (piece goods; cotton goods; cloth), 房間 (rooms), 船只 (vessels; shipping), 馬匹 (horses), etc.
- i) 蘋果 (an apple), 菠菜 (spinach), 西瓜 (a watermelon), etc.
- j) 教室 (a classroom), 食堂 (the dining-room), 廚房 (the kitchen), etc.
- k) 睡覺 (to sleep), 忘記 (to forget), 教学 (to teach), etc.
- l) 打倒 (down with), 記住 (to keep [bear] in memory), 說明 (to explain), 認清 (to recognize), 看見 (to see), 做完 (to get through), 喝醉 (to get drunk), 感动 (to inspire; to move), etc.
- m) 走进 (to step in), 跳出 (to jump out), 赶到 (to come just on time), 端上 (to set on the table—as food, etc.), 放下 (to put it down), 拿来 (to bring it here), 取去 (to take it away), etc.
- n) 走路 (to walk), 打仗 (to fight; to go to war), 吃飯 (to eat; to take [have] a meal), 說話 (to talk), 念書 (to read), 騎馬 (to ride), 溜冰 (to skate), etc.
- o) 討厌 (to get tired of), 挖苦 (to ridicule sarcastically), 得罪 (to offend), 注意 (to give attention to; to take notice), 当心 (to take care of), 关怀 (to be concerned with; to be affected by), 动员 (to mobilize), 登陸 (to land), 投資 (to invest), 出版 (to publish), etc.
- p) 提高 (to raise), 加强 (to strengthen), 扩大 (to enlarge; to extend), 延長 (to prolong), 推迟 (展緩) (to postpone), etc.
- q) 斟酌 (to consider; to deliberate), 彷彿 (like; similar to; resembling), 流离 (vagabond; vagrant; wandering), 倉卒 (hurried; on the spur of the moment), 反复 (backward and forward; over again; to repeat), etc.

- r) 从容 (leisurely; an easy manner), 猖狂 (mad; violent[ly]; seditious), 艰难 (difficulty; distress), 零星 (fragments; odds and ends), 殷勤 (attentive [ly]), etc.
 s) 叮噠 (tinkling; ting-a-ling), 的搭 (tick tack), etc.

Words thus amalgamated may have double forms, i.e., the two characters might be arranged in either order. In some cases, both forms mean the same thing, while in other cases, they are different in meaning. For example:

(1) Both forms of the same meaning:

- 来往 = 往来 (intercourse; coming and going; to have intercourse) n. & v.
 演講 = 講演 (to lecture; a lecture) v. & n.
 緩和 = 和緩 (to alleviate; to alley; ease) v. & n.
 etc.
 鬧熱 → 熱鬧 (noisy; bustling) adj.
 查考 → 考查 (to investigate; investigation) v. & n.
 累积 → 积累 (to accumulate; accumulation) v. & n.
 etc.

Those marked with “→” show the development of the words in the course of time, the forms in current use being, strange enough, just in the inverted order as compared with those in former days.

(2) Both forms with slightly different meanings:

- 語言 (language) n.
 言語 (speech) n.
 展开 (to open out; to develop; development) Inchoative aspect; causative. v. & n.
 开展 (to manifest; to develop; development) Successive aspect. v. & n.
 搖动 (to shake; to be disturbed; oscillating; insecure) Inchoative aspect; causative. v. & adj.
 动摇 (to agitate; unsteady; wavering) Successive aspect. v. & adj.
 生产 (to give birth to; to produce; production—a process) v. & n.
 产生 (to beget; to yield; to produce; production—a result) v. & n.
 到达 (to reach—a destination) v.
 达到 (to attain—an object) v.
 发出 (to send forth; to issue; to give—an order) v.

出发 (to start; to issue forth—troops) v.
 計算 (to calculate) v.
 算計 (to scheme against another) v.
 唱歌 (to sing—a song) v.
 歌唱 (to praise; to commend) v.
 康健 (hale) adj.
 健康 (healthy; health) adj. & n.
 心虛 (afraid or agitated lest something wrong be found out) adj.
 虛心 (unprejudiced; meek; humble) adj.
 會議 (a meeting; a conference; to meet to discuss at meeting) n. & v.
 議會 (Congress; Parliament; a local council) n.
 議決 (to decide by vote) v.
 決議 (a resolution) n.
 相互 (mutual; reciprocal) adj.
 互相 (mutually; reciprocally; each other) adv.
 實現 (to realize; realization) v. & n.
 現實 (actual as against ideal; realism; reality; actuality) adj. & n.
 etc.

(3) Both forms quite different in meaning:

紅花 (saffron) n.
 花紅 (1, small apples; 2, a bonus; a dividend) n.
 盤算 (to examine and audit the account; to make a mental calculation) v.
 算盤 (the abacus) n.
 帶領 (to lead; to take in one's charge) v.
 領帶 (a necktie) n.
 etc., etc.

2. Translation from foreign words (with a few nouns, adjectives and verbs as example):

- a) 动物 (animals), 鋼琴 (piano), 环境 (circumstance; environment), 飞机 (aeroplanes), 民主国 (democracy), etc.
- b) 本能 (instinct), 經濟 (economy), 真理 (truth), etc.
- c) 實現 (to realize), 欣賞 (to appreciate), 体现 (to embody), etc.
- d) 絕對 (absolute), 相对 (relative);
 整体 (整个) (whole), 个体 (各个) (individual);
 肯定 (affirmative), 否定 (negative);
 积极 (positive or active), 消極 (negative or passive);
 具体 (concrete), 抽象 (abstract); etc.

- e) 咖啡 (coffee), 沙发 (sofa), 雷达 (radar), 坦克 (tank), 邏輯 (logic), 苏维埃 (Soviet), 布尔什维克 (Bolshevik), etc.
 f) 卡車 (a car), 卡片 (cards), 啤酒 (beer), 沙皇 (czar or tsar), 密达 (突)尺 (a metre ruler), 吉普車 (a jeep), 来复槍 (rifles), 卡宾槍 (carbines), 雪茄煙 (cigar), etc.

Compare similar cases in English:

大豆 (soy bean), 蚕 (silk worm), 桐油 (tung oil), etc.

3. Affixation in various ways:⁵

a) Prefixes

1) Family or endearment signs:

- 阿 阿三 (A-san), 阿狗 (A-kou), etc.
 老 老張 (Old Chang or Lao Chang), 老王 (Old Wang or Lao Wang), 老三 (Old San or Lao San), etc.
 小 小李 (Little Li or Shiao Li), 小陈 (Little Ch'en or Shiao Ch'en), etc.

2) Cardinal and ordinal signs:

- 第 第一 (the first), 第二 (the second), etc.
 單 單音节 (monosyllabic), etc.
 双 双音节 (disyllabic or bisyllabic), 双叶飞机 (biplane), etc.
 多 多音节 (polysyllabic), etc.

3) Signs denoting foreign-ism or localism:

- 洋 洋貨 (foreign goods), 洋火 (matches), etc.
 番 番茄 (tomato), etc.
 西 西紅柿 (tomato), etc.
 胡 胡琴 (Chinese violin; a sort of fiddle), etc.
 土 土豆 (potato), 土豪劣紳 (local rascals and oppressive gentry), etc.

4) Signs denoting counterfeit or opposition:

- 假 假鑽石 (imitation diamond), 假积极 (pretended activity), etc.
 伪 伪組織 (the puppet regime), 伪善 (hypocritical), etc.
 反 反革命 (counter-revolutionary), 反坦克砲 (战車防禦砲) (anti-tank guns), etc.

b) Suffixes

5) Formerly diminutive signs:

- 兒 黃鸝兒 (the Chinese oriole), 花兒 (flowers); etc.
 今兒 (today), 明兒 (tomorrow), 昨兒 (yesterday);
 这兒 (here), 那兒 (there); etc.
 子 桌子 (tables; desks), 椅子 (chairs), etc.
 仔 妹仔 (a maid), 古仔 (a short story)—Canton dialect
 头 舌头 (the tongue), 馒头 (steamed buns), 窩窩头 (millet bread)

in the shape of bird's nest), 日头 (the sun), 木頭 (wood), etc.
这个年頭 (this year), 三个鐘頭 (three hours), etc.

6) Plural signs:

們⁶ 我們 (we), 同志們 (comrades), 工人們 (workmen), etc.

7) Signs denoting persons:

家 (-ist; -ian):

科學家 (scientists), 資本家 (capitalists), 邏輯家 (logicians), etc.

者 (-er; -or):

讀者 (readers), 翻譯工作者 (translators), etc.

員 (-er; -or; -):

教員 (a teacher), 演員 (an actor), 黨員 (a party member, especially a member of the Communist Party), 青年團員 (a member of Chinese Communist Youth League), 學員 (a student), 炊事員 (a cook), etc.

手 生手 (a green hand), 熟手 (an experienced worker), 游手 (a vagrant), 狙击手 (a skilful shooter; a shot; a sniper), 拖拉機手 (a tractor driver), etc.

8) Abstraction signs:

性 (-ity; -ce; -ness):

优越性 (superiority), 重要性 (importance; significance), etc.

度 (-th):

深度 (depth), 长度 (length), etc.

主义 (-ism):

社会主义 (socialism), 共产主义 (communism), etc.

論 (-ism):

唯物論(主义) (materialism), 唯心論(主义) (idealism), etc.

教 (-ism):

佛教 (Buddhism), 伊斯蘭教 (Islamism; Mohammedanism), etc.

9) Signs denoting perfective or progressive aspect:

了 結束了 (to have ended), etc.

过 吃過飯 (to have taken meal), etc.

着 笑着 (smiling), 瞧着 (looking at), etc.

10) Verbalization signs:

化 (-ize; -ise):

動詞化 (to verbalize), 工業化 (to industrialize), 规范化(标准化) (to standardize), 合法化 (to legalize), etc.

11) Modifier signs:

的 (adjective sign): 偉大的 (great), 光榮的 (honourable), etc.

的 (substantivization sign): 老的 (the old), 小的 (the young), 伤的 (the wounded), 病的 (the sick), etc.

底 (possessive sign): 他底書 (his book), 中国底領土 (China's territory), etc.

地 (adverb sign): 彻底地 (thoroughly), 坚决地 (determinedly), 相反地 (on the contrary), etc.

12) Interrogative or determinative signs:

么 甚么 (什么) (what), 怎么 (how; why), 这么 (thus; in this way), 那么 (then; in that way), etc.

13) Signs denoting manner:

然 突然 (suddenly; abruptly), 忽然 (suddenly; unexpectedly), 显然 (evidently), 偶然 (by chance; accidentally), 突然 (on a sudden; surprisingly), etc.

样 一样 (in the same way), 这样 (in this way; thus), 那样 (in that way), etc.

般 一般 (in general), 这般 (so; like this), etc.

By means of amalgamation, translation and affixation, we can coin as many new words necessary as required.

78. Some Other Ways of Enriching Chinese Vocabulary

Besides, there are still other ways of extending the use of words, for instance:

Connotativization (引伸); as

深: 交情很深 (intimate friendship),

关系很深 (close relationship),

意思很深 (profound thought),

功课很深 (abstruse lessons);

浅: 道理很浅 (simple principles),

学问很浅 (superficial knowledge),

经验很浅 (limited experience),

日子很浅 (a short duration);

Figurativization (比喻); as

磋商 (preliminary consultation to reach agreement),

掌握发展规律 (to master the law of development),

铁的纪律 (iron discipline),

地下工作 (underground work);

Substantivization (名词化); as

历史的发展 (historical development),

领导上的决意 (the resolution of the authorities);

Verbalization (动词化); as

端正态度 (to correct one's attitude),

纯洁思想 (to clean one's thought),

明确目的 (to make one's aim definite);