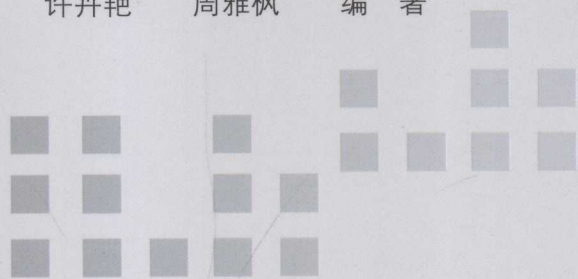




New-Concept English  
and Chinese Translation Course Book

# 新思维英汉互译教程

许卉艳 周雅枫 编 著



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Inter-Concept English  
and Chinese Foundation Course Book

# 新思维英汉互译教程

作者：陈建 编著

本书是“新思维”系列教材之一，旨在帮助学习者掌握英汉互译的基本理论和技巧。全书共分八章，内容涵盖翻译理论、翻译技巧、翻译实践等。本书可作为高等院校英语专业及相关专业的教材，也可供从事翻译工作的专业人士参考。

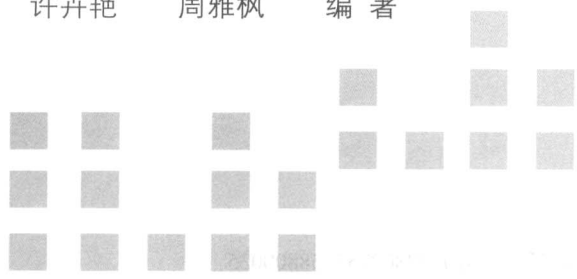
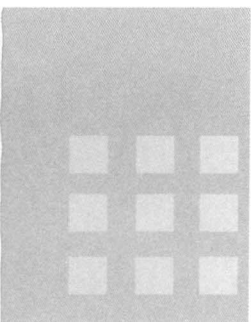
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# 前言

《新思维英汉互译教程》是编者多年来不断探索和研究的成果。此书自 2007 年开始作为中国矿业大学(北京)英语专业本科生翻译课程的自编教材进行试用,经过连续 6 年的使用、补充、修改,内容和体例得到不断的丰富和完善,编者自己独特的经验总结和技巧归纳均融汇书中。相信此书能够满足英语专业学生对各类体裁翻译的要求。

本书的编写原则是集英汉、汉英翻译于一体,兼顾理论性和实用性。立足于中西翻译历史和翻译理论,以英汉语言的差异为基础介绍词句和语篇的翻译技巧和方法;以由词到句到篇的次序来安排教学内容,符合学生的学习规律;对各种文体翻译和翻译工具及软件的介绍,可帮助学生跟上信息时代的步伐,不断武装自己,提高翻译技能和翻译效率,胜任各类翻译工作,从而满足社会的实际需求。

本教材共分四个部分,21 个单元,具体包括:中西翻译历史与理论概述、翻译概念和技巧介绍、各种文体的翻译(应用文、新闻、广告、科技、文学)和附录(译文赏析、计算机辅助翻译工具和汉英时政新词翻译)。

本教材的主要特点是:

(1)综合性:中西翻译史及理论的介绍拓宽了学生的视野及知识面;词句翻译和语篇翻译相结合,对比各种不同体裁的写作特点、翻译标准以及练习范本,则有助于提高学生的综合翻译能力和语篇意识。

(2)借鉴性:汉英语言文化对比知识的系统介绍可帮助学生在翻译过程中克服母语语言文化的负迁移影响;不同译文的赏析篇章锻炼则有益于提高其鉴赏能力和翻译水平。

(3)趣味性:译例的选择新颖、实用、多样、切合现实、与时俱进;时政新词及新译法的总结归纳与现实结合更加实用,有助于提高学生的学习兴趣,使理论与实践密切结合起来。

(4)时效性:汉英和英汉互译的例子放在一起便于互相比较分析,更有助于突出翻译技巧的应用,密切结合实践,避免重复讲解,提高学习效率。

(5)实用性:译例技巧讲解力求简明易懂、典型实用、易操作;结合当前互联网快速发展的实际,对翻译工具和软件的介绍为学生提供了

更加便利高效的途径，使他们不断装备自己，从而更加有效地提高学习和工作效率。

本教材在编写过程中参考了国内外相关图书文献资料，在此编者特向相关作者表示感谢。同时还要感谢编者所在学校中国矿业大学(北京)以及北京师范大学出版社易新老师对本教材顺利出版的大力支持。

限于编者水平有限，书中不当之处，希望专家读者不吝赐教，批评指正。

如有需要，可联系编者，联系方式 [xuhuiyan1@126.com](mailto:xuhuiyan1@126.com)。

编者

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## **Part I   Translation History and Theory**



# Unit 1 Translation History in China and the West

## 1. Origin of Translation — *The Tower of Babel*

According to the Old Testament, after the Flood the children of Noah had children, and their children had children. At that time, the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech. And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar, and they dwelt there. And they said one to another, Go to, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar. And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth. And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower, which the children of men builded. And the Lord said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language; and this they begin to do: and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do. Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth; and they left off to build the city. Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth: and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth (King James Version).

Since then people speak different languages and live in different parts of the world. As a result, language becomes the first barrier for them to communicate with each other, and of course they can't build the tower and city. However, they have never stopped communicating and exchanging in languages and cultures, that is the role translation has played.

## 2. Translation History in China

As a means of communication, translation plays an important role in human civilization. In China, recorded translation activities, dating from Zhou Dynasty (1,100 BC), have experienced 5 highlights for 3,000 years:

## 2.1 Translation of Buddhist Scriptures: from Dong Han to Bei Song (25 — 1127)

Starting from Dong Han to Tang Dynasty and Bei Song for more than 1,000 years, about 150 translators translated more than 1,500 Buddhist works. The translation modes are changed from the cooperative translation of Chinese and foreigners, to the translation by foreigners and to the translation by Chinese. Such activity has produced a large number of great translation theorists, such as An Shigao (安世高), Zhi Qian (支谦), Shi Dao'an (释道安), Kumarajiva (鸠摩罗什), Zhen Di (真谛), Xuan Zang (玄奘), and the last three were named great translators of sutra. It consists of 4 stages:

### 1) Initial stage: Dong Han to Xi Jin (25—316)

**The earliest translator and representative of literal translation:**

安世高 (约 2 世纪人): 译佛经 35 部, 41 卷, 如《大般若守意经》《道地经》《人本欲生经》。译文讲求“贵本不饰”——注重内容, 而不是文字修饰。

The first paper about translation in China (literal vs. free translation):

支谦 (3 世纪人): 译经 36 部, 48 卷, 著有《法句经·序》——我国论述翻译理论的第一文, 初现了“信、达、雅”思想; 主张意译。

**Translation features:**

Translation was mainly done by Indian and Xiyu bonzes in the form of oral interpretation. The translation activities were unorganized, unsystematic and inexperienced. The translation was often adapted to satisfy the needs of ruling class.

### 2) Developing stage: Dong Jin to Sui Dynasty (318 — 618)

With the increasing number of translators, the scale of sutra translation expanded from individual translation to multi-cooperative translation to collective translation. And the translating center appeared.

**Famous translators in this period:**

鸠摩罗什 (344 — 413): 后秦高僧, 古代佛经翻译大师, 译佛教经典 74 部, 共 384 卷, 如《摩诃般若》《妙法莲华》《金刚》《中论》《百论》等。

真谛 (499 — 569): 译经论、记传 64 部, 合 278 卷, 如《高僧传》。

**Translation features:**

- Fu Yao translating center: from individual translation to collective translation;
- There were different versions for the source text, so it was easy to be checked.
- Translation skills and theories were developed.
- Translation became the tools of ruling class.

### 3) Booming stage: early Tang Dynasty to middle period (golden age: 618 — 835)

At this stage the sutra translation came to the climax with another two famous translators:

玄奘 (600 — 664): 俗名陈祗。13 岁出家, 贞观三年, 从长安出发, 西出敦煌, 四年后辗转到达印度, 公元 645 年, 携经书 657 部, 大乘经 224 部, 大乘论 192 部回长安。他不仅在印度钻研了瑜伽行学说, 还兼学了唯识, 中观, 逻辑, 音韵诸学, “名震五天”。20 年间先后译出经论 75 部, 1335 卷; 主持唐代译场, 口授《大唐西域记》, 完成汉译梵《老子》; 首创“新译”——直译+意译。

不空 (705 — 774): 北印度婆罗门种, 幼年随父来中国, 15 岁拜金刚智为师, 后参加译经。共译密教经典 110 部, 143 卷, 如《金刚顶经》。

#### Translation features:

- Main translators are Chinese experts in both Chinese and Sanskrit, knowing Buddhism theories and doing the whole translation of the scriptures.
- Translating centers became more complete and perfect in system, including 11 foreign languages.

#### 4) Declining stage: Bei Song (960 — 1127)

Since late Tang, China has experienced a big political turbulence for about 200 years. At that time translating work had stopped. Translating centers were reestablished from AD 984 (太平兴国八年). 15 Translators in this period were: 法天、天息灾、施护、法护 (中、北印)、惟净、日称、慧询、绍德、智吉祥、天吉祥、相吉祥、金总持、律密、法称。

#### Translation features:

This stage was characterized by large quantity and low quality. During this period, a large number of Sanskrit texts of Indian *Mijiao* were brought to China and translators can't clearly understand them, so the translations were often obscure and difficult to read.

## 2.2 Technical Translation: from Ming to early Qing Dynasty (1368 — 1644)

At this stage, many European missionaries came to China with their Christianity. They worked together with Chinese scholar-bureaucrats and translated more than 300 Western works like religion, philosophy, science and literature, in which technical works account for one third. The important missionaries are Italian Matteo Ricci (利玛窦) and Sabbathinas De Arsis (熊三拔), German Johann Adam Schall von Bell (汤若望) and Belgium Ferdinand Verbiest (南怀仁).

#### Main translators:

徐光启 (1562 — 1633): 著名科技翻译家, 中国“科技译祖”, 曾任东阁学士、文渊阁大学士等职。他与利玛窦合译了欧几里得的《几何原本》前六卷 (即平面几何部分) 及《测量法义》, 编译了《大测》二卷及《割圆八线表》即三角函数表, 与熊三拔合译了《泰西水法》(6 卷)。

李之藻 (1565 — 1630): 著名科技翻译家、“中华才士”。与利玛窦合译了《浑盖通宪图说》《圆容较义》《同文算指》(11 卷); 与葡萄牙人傅泛际 (Francois Furtado) 合译



了《寰有铨》、《名理探》(原书名《亚里士多德辩证法概论》(前10卷)等,涉及天文、地理、数学、物理、医学等十几个自然科学领域。

Translation features: Foreign missionaries dominated the technical translation initially, and Chinese translators took it over due to their deep concern about their country.

## 2.3 Translation of Western Politics, Philosophy and Literary Works: after Opium War to May 4th Movement (1840 — 1919)

### Important translators and translations:

严复(1853 — 1921): 是100年前代表先进的中国人向西方学习真理的一派人物,是中国近代思想史上具有爱国主义精神和科学民主思想的思想家、学贯中西,具有划时代意义的翻译家;是我国首倡完整翻译标准的先驱。

严复的八大译著:

初期:《天演论》(*Evolution and Ethics*)《穆勒名学》(*A System of Logic*)《法意》(*The Spirit of Laws*)

中期:《原富》(*Inquiry into the Nature and Cause of the Wealth of Nations*)《群学肆言》(*The Study of Sociology*)《社会通论》(*History of Politics*)《群己权界论》(*On Liberty*)

晚期:《名学浅说》(*Primer of Logic*)

林纾(1852 — 1924): 我国近代著名文学家、文论家、诗人,也是我国翻译史上罕见的一位不审西文的西方文学翻译家,其译著达183部,计1200万字;影响深远,与“第一国手”的严复并列为译才。主要翻译活动有:

早期(1897 — 1907): 翻译政治小说多。如:《巴黎茶花女遗事》《伊索寓言》《鲁滨孙漂流记》《黑奴吁天录》(*Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 今译《汤姆叔叔的小屋》),《王子复仇记》(*Hamlet*, 今译《汉姆雷特》)等。

中期(1907 — 1911): 把翻译作为一种报国救民的实业。如:《块肉余生记》(*David Copperfield*, 今译《大卫·科波菲尔》)《贼史》(*Oliver Twist*, 今译《雾都孤儿》)。

后期(辛亥革命后作为分界线): 重心转移到了诗歌小说的创作,翻译较少,如《魔侠传》(*Don Quixote*, 今译《堂吉诃德》)。

### Translation features:

Experiencing great development and influence; religious translation is out; and a leading translator Yan Fu was born.

## 2.4 Modern Translation: from May 4th Movement to 1949

Due to the particular situation then, this period witnessed a large number of translations from the Soviet Union, France, Japan and other small countries.

### Representatives:

鲁迅(1881 — 1936): 中国伟大的文学家、思想家和文学翻译家。在翻译方面的主

要贡献是开辟了我国近代中西文化交流史上具有重要意义和影响的第二源流（第一源流是美国和西欧各发达国家的以个性主义和自由主义为主要标志的文化思想；第二源流是俄国和东欧被压迫民族、国家的以人道主义和民主主义为基本精神的文化思想）。主要翻译活动有：

1903 — 1919：日本留学阶段，翻译法国凡尔纳的科幻小说《月界旅行》、《地底旅行》及雨果的《随见录》中的《哀尘》。

1920 — 1927：翻译了日本处川白村的《苦闷的象征》和《出了象牙塔》，苏联托洛茨基的《文学与革命》等。

1927 — 1936：辉煌时期，翻译普列汉诺夫的《艺术论》，法捷耶夫的《毁灭》、果戈理的《死魂灵》等。

《毁灭》《死魂灵》《月界旅行》《小彼得》。

瞿秋白（1899 — 1935）：我国新文学运动的前驱，杰出的文学家，也是最早翻译苏联文学名著的文学翻译家。主要翻译活动包括：

早期 20 年代：翻译了托尔斯泰的《闲谈》《祈祷》《风雪》《野果》等；还翻译了《国际歌》的歌词。

后期 30 年代：重点译介高尔基的作品，《海燕》《解放了的堂吉诃德》等。

#### Main Features:

- Vernacular Chinese replaced the classical Chinese, literary translations gained more readers.
- A large number of world-famous works have been translated into Chinese, and translators began to explore more about translation, laying a strong foundation for developing more systematic and scientific Chinese translation theories.

## 2.5 Contemporary Translation: after the founding of New China —

#### Features:

- More translation achievements have been made;
- Translation scopes of languages become wider, especially for interpretation and machine translation;
- Some translation organizations are established: Translation Bureau, Translation Press, Translation Associations;
- Studies of translation theories are developed on the basis of traditional and Western theories.

## 3. Translation History in the West

In the West, literary translation can be traced back to 300 BC for more than 2,000 years. It has five highlights in the translation history:



### 3.1 Translation of Greek Literature: late 4th BC to late Rome (323)

#### Feature:

The translation in this period was done by well-known literateurs.

#### Litterateurs and translators:

Andronicus (安德罗尼柯) translated *Odyssey* (《奥德赛》) in *Homer Epic* (《荷马史诗》) into Latin, which is the first recorded translation in the West; Eaeuius (涅维乌斯), and Ennius (恩尼乌斯) translated a lot of Greek dramas into Latin. These three people are considered as the originators in Roman literature.

### 3.2 Translation of Bible: from late Rome to early Middle Age (323 — 1611)

#### Feature:

Bible is translated into Hebrew, Greek, Latin and German.

#### Important vesions:

Jerome's *The Vulgate* (《圣经通用本》) in 405: Of the highest quality, the only version repected by Catholicism.

Martin Luther's translation of Bible (1522) from Latin to German: The first Bible of people, opening a new era for new German;

*King James Version* (《圣经钦定本》) in 1611: The Authorized Version of Holy Bible, with plain, beautiful and fluent language, led to the development of modern English.

### 3.3 Translation in the Renaissance Period (14 — 16th century)

#### Features:

Large number of works were translated from Greek to archaic classical Syria (古叙利亚语) to Arabic to Latin. The city Toledo (托莱多) in Spain became an academic center of Europe because of more translation activities there.

There was unprecedented development in fields of ideology, politics, philosophy, and literature. A large number of translators and great translations appeared with literal translation prevailed. For example:

In literature: French litterateurs Amyot (阿米欧) spent 17 years translating Plutarchus' (普鲁塔克) *Parallel Lives* (《希腊罗马名人比较列传》), and British Chapman (查普曼) translated *Odyssey* (《奥德赛》) and *Iliad* (《伊里亚特》) for 18 years.

### 3.4 Modern Translation: the second half of 17th century to the first half of 20th century

#### Features:

Translation covers not only classical works but also the modern and contemporary

works. Works of great litterateurs like Cervantes (塞万提斯), Shakespeare (莎士比亚) and Goethe (歌德) were translated into many different languages.

### 3.5 Contemporary Period (after World War II)

#### Features:

- This period witnessed a rapid development in translation activity and study, from religion & literary translation to science, education, art, business and tourism.
- Translation scale expanded from the work of a few litterateurs to a special profession.
- The role of translation is strengthened to become an important media in communication.
- Various forms of translation profession: developing higher translation education; establishing translation organizations, and researching on machine translation.

## 4. Comparison between Chinese and Western Translation History

#### Common translation phases:

Translation of religious scriptures, Sutra in China, Bible in the West, plays an important role in each national thought, language and culture.

#### Difference in translation methods:

In China: Free translation of Sutra.

In West: Literal translation of Bible; special translation period of Greek works.