



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

高职高专
电子信息专业
系列教材

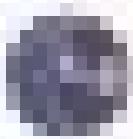
自动控制专业英语

(第2版)

李国厚 黄 河 主编
李 艳 孟庆波 张桂香 副主编



清华大学出版社



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自动控制专业英语

王海波

机械工业出版社



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内 容 简 介

本书旨在帮助读者通过较短时间的学习能较大幅度提高专业英语阅读和英译中的能力,具有题材广泛、内容丰富、专业性和实用性强的特点。

全书共有课文 20 篇,主要包括自动控制理论基础、模拟和数字电子技术、传感器和控制工程等方面的内容。每课都由课文、生词表、注释、翻译技巧、英译中和中译英的练习及阅读材料组成,具有较强的知识延伸性。

本书可作为自动化、电气工程及其他相关专业的教材,也适用于成人教育及职工培训,并可作为教学参考书和相关专业工程技术人员的自学用书。

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

自动控制专业英语 / 李国厚, 黄河主编. —2 版. —北京: 清华大学出版社, 2013.1
(高职高专电子信息专业系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-302-30344-2

I. ①自… II. ①李… ②黄… III. ①自动控制—英语—高等职业教育—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 240829 号

责任编辑: 刘 青

封面设计: 傅瑞学

责任校对: 李 梅

责任印制: 何 芊

出版发行: 清华大学出版社

网 址: <http://www.tup.com.cn>, <http://www.wqbook.com>

地 址: 北京清华大学学研大厦 A 座 邮 编: 100084

社 总 机: 010-62770175 邮 购: 010-62786544

投稿与读者服务: 010-62776969, c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn

质 量 反 馈: 010-62772015, zhiliang@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn

课 件 下 载: <http://www.tup.com.cn>, 010-62795764

印 刷 者: 北京富博印刷有限公司

装 订 者: 北京市密云县京文制本装订厂

经 销: 全国新华书店

开 本: 185mm×260mm 印 张: 19.25 字 数: 441 千字

版 次: 2005 年 8 月第 1 版 2013 年 1 月第 2 版 印 次: 2013 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1~3000

定 价: 38.00 元

PREFACE

前言

电子信息与控制工程是当今国际、国内发展最为迅速、技术更新最为活跃的工程领域之一。为了应对国际化竞争,学生在学习阶段就应打下坚实的专业基础。而专业英语的阅读、翻译和写作能力是电子信息与控制工程专业毕业生所应具备的一项重要能力。在我国,先进技术和设备的引进,外向型经济的发展,引发了对具有专业英语能力的人才的需求激增。本书就是为了满足这一需求而编写的。

《自动控制专业英语》的编写根据专业英语教学大纲提出的培养目标、课程设置、教学要求和教学原则精心设计,认真梳理现有教程,优化教材结构,力图反映专业英语教学与科研的最新成果,旨在全面促进学生的语言技能、学科素养和创新能力的培养,为培养国际化、创新型、高素质的专业人才奠定基础。

本书以提高学生专业英语的阅读和写作能力、扩展和深化学生对本学科关键技术的认识、培养具备国际竞争力的技术人才为目的,本着先进、实用的选材原则和简明、系统的组织原则,充分吸收当前最新技术成果和教学成果,为电子信息与控制工程专业学生提供一个提高英语水平和专业素养的平台。本书力求满足专业阅读的需要,并体现英语的特点,使学生在校期间能以此为入门向导,为今后熟练地阅读打下坚实的基础。

本书课文的选材尽量兼顾本学科的各个领域。为了保证内容的先进性和实用性,本书中的文章均选自国外电子信息各个领域的最新教材、专著及国际著名公司网站提供的技术应用文章。在具体内容的遴选上,尽量保证学生利用已有的专业知识理解课文的内容,并帮助学生通过学习加深和扩展相关专业知识。编排的内容既对专业基础课和专业课进行必要的重叠和覆盖,又有所拓宽和延伸,力求反映控制理论与控制技术的现状和趋势。全书注重提高学生阅读专业书刊、阅读和翻译引进设备技术文件、用英语撰写专业论文等方面的能力。每个单元分课文、生词与注释、翻译技巧、英汉互译练习以及阅读材料等部分。其中,课文侧重展示本领域的核心或关键技术,选取了那些能够扩展、深化学生对本学科认识的内容。课文注释旨在解决课文中英语语言难点和专业知识难点。练习题紧紧围绕课文内容和翻译知识,便于加深对课文的领会。科技英语翻译部分比较系统地介绍了科技英语翻译的一般方法和技巧。阅读材料则

着力介绍本专业中的实用技术、前沿领域及发展趋势等,以扩展学生的知识面。

《自动控制专业英语》自2005年8月出版以来,得到了相关院校一线教师和许多读者的支持和鼓励,他们也提出了许多意见和建议。为适应电子信息与控制工程领域的不断发展,并充分吸纳读者对第1版教材提出的一些宝贵意见,编者决定对原教材进行修订。在修订过程中,原则上不进行大的调整,每个单元的组成保持不变,更加注重语言表达是否流畅。具体而言,首先根据内容的相关性重新调整了顺序,即按照电路分析、模拟与数字电子技术、控制理论基础、控制工程等进行整理;同时删去了第1版中Lesson 8的Discrete-time Systems and the z-Transform Method、Lesson 9的State-space Analysis of Control Systems、Lesson 10的Introductions to Liapunov Stability Analysis以及Lesson 11的Introductions to Optimal Control Systems等内容,在第2版中补充了Unit 1的Voltage and Current Laws、Unit 2的Sinusoidal AC Circuit Analysis and Three-Phase Circuits、Unit 13的Microcontroller and Its Application以及Unit 14的Electronic Design Automation等内容,并在附录中补充了国际单位制、度量衡比较表、常用符号及数学表达、常用拉丁文缩写词、常用专业词汇表以及中英文课程对照等内容,以便于读者在使用过程中根据情况查阅。

本书由李国厚和黄河担任主编,李艳、孟庆波、张桂香担任副主编,参加编写工作的还有余周、侯志松、杨献峰、刘艳昌、陈艳锋。其中孟庆波编写Unit 1和Unit 2,李艳编写Unit 3和Unit 4,张桂香编写Unit 5~Unit 8,侯志松编写Unit 9~Unit 11及Appendix A、Appendix B,余周编写Unit 12~Unit 14及Appendix C、Appendix D,李国厚编写Unit 15~Unit 17及Appendix E,陈艳锋编写Unit 18、Unit 19及Appendix F,刘艳昌编写Unit 20,杨献峰编写Unit 1~Unit 10中的Translating Skills,黄河编写Unit 11~Unit 20中的Translating Skills,全书由李国厚和黄河统稿并审定。

由于编者水平有限,书中疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者
2012年9月

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Unit 1

Voltage and Current Laws

In this Unit, we will be ready to begin analyzing simple circuits constructed from the basic circuit element. The techniques we will learn are based on two relatively simple laws: Kirchhoff's current law (KCL) and Kirchhoff's voltage law (KVL). KCL is based on the principle of conservation of charge, and KVL is based on the principle of conservation of energy—both fundamental physical laws^①. Once familiar with basic analysis, we make further use of KCL and KVL to reduce series and parallel combinations of resistors, voltage sources, or current sources, and we develop the important concepts of voltage and current division^②. In subsequent chapters, we learn additional techniques that allow us to efficiently analyze even more complex networks.

Nodes, Paths, Loops, and Branches

We now focus our attention on the current-voltage relationships in simple networks of two or more circuit elements. The elements will be connected together by wires (sometimes referred to as “leads”), which have zero resistance. Since the network then appears as a number of simple elements and a set of connecting leads, it is called a lumped-parameter network. A more difficult analysis problem arises when we are faced with a distributed-parameter network, which contains an essentially infinite number of vanishingly small elements^③. We will concentrate on lumped-parameter networks in this text.

A point at which two or more elements have a common connection is called a node. For example, Figure 1-1 (a) shows a circuit containing three nodes. Sometimes networks are drawn so as to trap an unwary student into believing that there are more nodes present than is actually the case. This occurs when a node, such as node 1 in Figure 1-1 (a), is shown as two separate junctions connected by a (zero-resistance) conductor, as in Figure 1-1 (b). However, all that has been done is to spread the common point out into a common zero-resistance line. Thus, we must necessarily consider all of the perfectly conducting leads or portions of leads attached to the node as part of the node. Note also that every element has a node at each of its ends.

Suppose that we start at one node in a network and move through a simple element to the node at the other end. We then continue from that node through a different element to the next node, and continue this movement until we have gone through as many elements as we wish. If no node was encountered more than once, then the set of nodes and elements that

we have passed through is defined as a path. If the node at which we started is the same as the node on which we ended, then the path is, by definition, a closed path or a loop.

For example, in Figure 1-1 (a), if we move from node 2 through the current source to node 1, and then through the upper right resistor to node 3, we have established a path; since we have not continued on to node 2 again, we have not made a loop. If we proceeded from node 2 through the current source to node 1, down through the left resistor to node 2, and then up through the central resistor to node 1 again, we do not have a path, since a node (actually two nodes) was encountered more than once; we also do not have a loop, because a loop must be a path^④.

Another term whose use will prove convenient is branch. We define a branch as a single path in a network, composed of one simple element and the node at each end of that element. Thus, a path is a particular collection of branches. The circuit shown in Figure 1-1 (a) and (b) contains five branches.

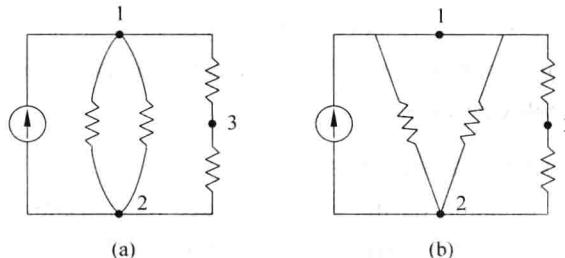


Figure 1-1 The circuit containing nodes and branches

- (a) A circuit containing three nodes and five branches;
- (b) Node 1 is redrawn to look like two nodes; it is still one node

Kirchhoff's Current Law

We are now ready to consider the first of the two laws named for Gustav Robert Kirchhoff (two h's and two f's), a German university professor who was born about the time Ohm was doing his experimental work. This axiomatic law is called Kirchhoff's current law (abbreviated KCL), and it simply states that:

The algebraic sum of the currents entering any node is zero.

This law represents a mathematical statement of the fact that charge cannot accumulate at a node. A node is not a circuit element, and it certainly cannot store, destroy, or generate charge. Hence, the currents must sum to zero. A hydraulic analogy is sometimes useful here: for example, consider three water pipes joined in the shape of a Y. We define three "currents" as flowing into each of the three pipes. If we insist that water is always flowing, then obviously we cannot have three positive water currents, or the pipes would burst. This is a result of our defining currents independent of the direction that water is actually flowing. Therefore, the value of either one or two of the currents as defined must be negative.

Consider the node shown in Figure 1-2. The algebraic sum of the four currents entering the node must be zero:

$$i_A + i_B + (-i_C) + (-i_D) = 0$$

It is evident that the law could be equally well applied to the algebraic sum of the currents leaving the node:

$$(-i_A) + (-i_B) + i_C + i_D = 0$$

We might also wish to equate the sum of the currents having reference arrows directed into the node to the sum of those directed out of the node:

$$i_A + i_B = i_C + i_D$$

which simply states that the sum of the currents going in must equal the sum of the currents going out.

A compact expression for Kirchhoff's current law is

$$\sum_{n=1}^N i_n = 0 \quad (1-1)$$

which is just a shorthand statement for

$$i_1 + i_2 + i_3 + \dots + i_N = 0 \quad (1-2)$$

When Eq. (1-1) or Eq. (1-2) is used, it is understood that the N current arrows are either all directed toward the node in question, or are all directed away from it.

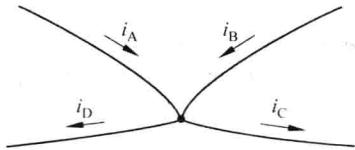


Figure 1-2 Example node to illustrate the application of Kirchhoff's current law

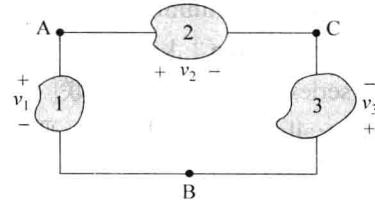


Figure 1-3 The potential difference between points A and B is independent of the path selected

Kirchhoff's Voltage Law

Current is related to the charge flowing through a circuit element, whereas voltage is a measure of potential energy difference across the element. There is a single unique value for any voltage in circuit theory. Thus, the energy required to move a unit charge from point A to point B in a circuit must have a value independent of the path chosen to get from A to B (there is often more than one such path). We may assert this fact through Kirchhoff's voltage law (abbreviated KVL).

The algebraic sum of the voltages around any closed path is zero.

In Figure 1-3, if we carry a charge of 1 C from A to B through element 1, the reference polarity signs for v_1 show that we do v_1 joules of work. Now if, instead, we choose to

proceed from A to B via node C, then we expend $v_2 - v_3$ joules of energy. The work done, however, is independent of the path in a circuit, and these values must be equal. Any route must lead to the same value for the voltage. In other words,

$$v_1 = v_2 - v_3 \quad (1-3)$$

It follows that if we trace out a closed path, the algebraic sum of the voltages across the individual elements around it must be zero. Thus, we may write

$$v_1 + v_2 + v_3 + \cdots + v_N = 0$$

or, more compactly,

$$\sum_{n=1}^N v_n = 0 \quad (1-4)$$

We may apply KVL to a circuit in several different ways. One method that leads to fewer equation-writing errors than others consists of moving mentally around the closed path in a clockwise direction and writing down directly the voltage of each element whose (+) terminal is entered, and writing down the negative of every voltage first met at the (-) sign^⑤. Applying this to the single loop of Figure 1-3, we have

$$-v_1 + v_2 - v_3 = 0$$

which agrees with our previous result, Eq. (1-3).

New Words and Phrases

1. element ['elɪmənt] *n.* 元件, 器件; 成分, 要素, 元素
2. conservation [,kɔnsə(,:) 'veɪʃən] *n.* 保存, 保持; 守恒
3. series ['siəri;z] *n.* 串联[接], 串行; 连续, 系列; 丛书; 级数
4. parallel ['pærəlel] *adj.* 平行的; 相同的, 类似的; 并联的 *n.* 平行线, 相似物
v. 平行
5. lumped-parameter *n.* 集总参数
6. distributed-parameter *n.* 分布参数
7. current division 电流分配
8. node [nəud] *n.* 节点, 结点, 网点
9. path [pa:θ] *n.* 通路, 回路; 小路, 小径, 路线; 轨道, 通道
10. loop [lu:p] *n.* 回路; 环, 线(绳)圈; 弯曲部分, 回线; 循环
11. branch [bra:n(t)s] *n.* 支路; 枝, 分枝; 分部, 分店, (学科) 分科, 部门; 支流, 支脉
12. lead [li:d] *n.* 导线, 引线; 领导, 领先; 铅
13. vanishingly ['væniʃɪŋli] *adv.* 消遁似地, 难以察觉地
14. unwary ['ʌn'weəri] *adj.* 不注意的, 粗心的, 不警惕的; 易受骗的
15. axiomatic [,æksiə'mætik] *adj.* 公理的, 自明的
16. algebraic [,ældʒi'bri:k] *adj.* 代数的, 关于代数学的
17. hydraulic ['hai'drɔ:lik] *adj.* 水力的, 水压的
18. analogy [ə'nælədʒi] *n.* 类似, 相似, 模拟; 类比, 类推

19. positive ['pozətiv] *adj.* 肯定的,积极的;绝对的;[数]正的,[电]阳的,[语法]原级的
20. negative ['negətiv] *n.* 否定,负数,底片 *adj.* 否定的,消极的;负的,阴性的
21. compact ['kɔmpækət] *adj.* 紧凑的,紧密的,简洁的 *n.* 契约,合同;小粉盒
22. shorthand ['ʃɔ:thænd] *n.* 速记,速记法
23. in question 正被讨论,可怀疑
24. potential energy *n.* 势能
25. independent of 不依赖……,独立于……
26. polarity [pəu'lærəti] *n.* 极性,极;对立,极端
27. joule [dʒu:l] *n.* [物] 焦耳
28. work *n.* 作业 职业,业务 行为;作用,成效,[物]功
29. via ['vaiə, 'vi:ə] *prep.* 经,通过,经由
30. trace out *v.* 描绘出
31. clockwise ['klɔ:kwaiz] *adj.* 顺时针方向的 *adv.* 顺时针方向地

Notes

① KCL is based on the principle of conservation of charge, and KVL is based on the principle of conservation of energy——both fundamental physical laws.

KCL 基于电荷守恒原理, KVL 基于能量守恒原理,两者都是基本的物理定律。

② Once familiar with basic analysis, we make further use of KCL and KVL to reduce series and parallel combinations of resistors, voltage sources, or current sources, and we develop the important concepts of voltage and current division.

一旦熟悉了基本的分析方法,我们就可以进一步利用 KCL 和 KVL 来化简电阻、电压源或电流源的串并联组合,并且逐步阐述电压和电流分配的重要概念。

③ A more difficult analysis problem arises when we are faced with a distributed-parameter network, which contains an essentially infinite number of vanishingly small elements.

当我们面对包含无数小元件的分布参数电路网络时,就会出现比较困难的分析问题。

④ If we proceeded from node 2 through the current source to node 1, down through the left resistor to node 2, and then up through the central resistor to node 1 again, we do not have a path, since a node (actually two nodes) was encountered more than once; we also do not have a loop, because a loop must be a path.

如果我们从节点 2 出发,通过电流源到节点 1,向下通过左边的电阻到节点 2,然后向上通过中间的电阻再到节点 1,由于一个节点(实际上是两个节点)被通过了不止一次,我们就没有构成一个通路;由于回路必须是通路,我们也没有构成一个回路。

⑤ One method that leads to fewer equation-writing errors than others consists of moving mentally around the closed path in a clockwise direction and writing down directly the voltage

of each element whose (+) terminal is entered, and writing down the negative of every voltage first met at the (-) sign.

向内沿着闭合路径以顺时针方向移动并记下流进元件正极的电压,同时记下每个电压首次在负极相遇的负值,采用这一种方法在列写方程时产生的错误比其他方法少得多。

Translating Skills

科技英语翻译概述

I. 翻译概述

翻译是把一种语言已经表达出来的一切,用另一种语言准确、流畅地重新表述出来。它不同于写作,译者不能随心所欲地表达自己的思想,而必须忠实、准确、通顺、完整地把原文的思想内容、感情及风格等重新表达出来。也就是说,在把原文变成另一种文字时,译者必须做到不增添、不减少、不篡改原文的本意和风格。因此,从某种意义上讲,翻译比写作还要困难。

翻译固然很难,但每种语言都有其固有的特点和规律。翻译就是通过不同语言在特点和规律上的对比,找出相应的表达手段。在某些情况下,翻译可以是两种不同语言有规律的转换,但绝不是机械的转换和简单的变易。那种认为有了一点外语知识,加上一本词典就能进行翻译的想法是非常错误的。采用“对号入座”的办法,译出来的文章不是晦涩难懂,就是令人不知所云,根本算不上翻译。

翻译的范围很广,种类繁多。按翻译方式来分,有外语译成本族语及本族语译成外语两种。按翻译手段来分,有口译、笔译和机器翻译三种。从翻译的内容来分,有政论、文艺、科技翻译等。

科技英语(English for Science and Technology, EST)诞生于20世纪50年代,是第二次世界大战后科学技术迅速发展的产物。20世纪70年代以来,科技英语在国际上引起了广泛的注意和研究,目前已经发展成为一种重要的英语语体,在词汇、语法、修辞等方面具有自己的特色。对科技英语的研究始于20世纪50年代,随着科学技术的迅猛发展,人们进入了所谓“信息爆炸”的时代,记录和传播信息的文献资料和有声资料浩如烟海。英语是世界上使用最广泛的语言之一,科技英语既有其特点,翻译时就有其不同的要求。例如,文学作品的翻译对译文讲求文采及语言和艺术形象的动人与优美,经常运用各种意象和修辞手法(如夸张、比喻、对照等)表达作品的思想内容,要求传达出原作的神韵。但科技英语则注重科学性、逻辑性、正确性与严密性。因此,从事科技英语翻译时较少运用修辞手段,而是注重事实与逻辑,要求技术概念明确清楚,逻辑关系清晰突出,内容正确无误,资料准确精密,文字简洁明了,符合技术术语表达习惯,体现科技英语翻译的科学、准确、严谨的特征。

提高翻译水平的有效途径是进行大量翻译实践。但是,为了使翻译实践脱离盲目性而具有更高的水平,就需要必不可少的翻译理论和技巧作为准则与指南。自然,很少有人会期望只通过掌握某些翻译理论和技巧就可以得心应手地进行翻译;另一方面,也绝不能否定翻译理论和技巧的重要性。有的人强调只要跳到水中就可以学会游泳,只要进行翻译实践就可以学会翻译,认为翻译理论可有可无,这也是片面的。诚然,即使没有理论的指导,一个人只要跳到水里去学游泳,也可以学会。但若无理论的指导和科学的训练,他则极难成为游泳健将。翻译也是如此。总之,翻译首先在于实践,应该在实践中学习翻译理论和常用技巧,遵循“实践—认识—再实践—再认识”的规律,不断练习,不断总结,才能有效地提高翻译能力。本书将简要地介绍科技英语翻译中常用的技巧,并通过大量例句帮助读者开阔视野,开拓思路,加强翻译实践,提高科技英语的阅读和翻译水平。

II. 翻译的标准

翻译标准是衡量译文质量的尺度,又是指导翻译实践的准则,因此,翻译理论首先涉及的就是这个问题。

清末翻译家严复(1853—1921)1898年在《天演论》(Evolution and Ethics and Other Essays)的“译例言”中就提出了著名的“信、达、雅”原则。这个“信、达、雅”的标准,在以后的很长时间里一直被许多人视为翻译的准则。近年来,翻译理论又有了新的发展,有的翻译家提出了文学翻译要“重神似而不重形似”,把翻译纳入了文艺美学的范畴。有的提出“译者和原作者要达到一种心灵上的契合,这种契合超越了空间和时间上的限制,打破了种族和文化上的樊笼”。有的则认为“文学翻译的最高标准是‘化’”,即译文不因习惯的差异而露出牵强的痕迹,又能完全保存原有的风味,这就算得入于“化境”。

对翻译的标准尽管有许多争论,但“信”和“达”,即“忠实”和“通顺”,今天已成为公认的两条翻译标准。鲁迅先生说:“凡是翻译必须兼顾着两面:一则当然力求其易解,一则保存着原作的丰姿……”。因此可以把翻译标准概括为“忠实、通顺”四个字。科技英语虽自有特点,其翻译具有文体上的特殊要求,但“忠实、通顺”这个标准仍然是适用的。

所谓忠实,首先指译文必须忠实、正确地传达原文的内容,对原文的意思既不能歪曲,也不能任意增减。内容除了指原文中所叙述的事实、说明的道理、描写的景物,也包括作者在叙述、说明和描写过程中所反映的思想、观点、立场和感情。

“忠实”这一标准对科技翻译尤为重要。科技作品的任务是准确而系统地论述科学技术问题,对准确性的要求特别严格,因此,科技翻译也应特别强调准确性。译文必须确切、明白,不能模糊不清、模棱两可,以免产生歧义,致使失之毫厘,差之千里。

所谓“通顺”,指的是译文的语言必须通顺易懂,符合汉语规范。要按照汉语的语法和习惯来选词造句,没有文理不通、结构混乱或逻辑不清的现象。理想的译文必须是纯正的中文,没有生硬拗口、“中文欧化”等弊病。要做到行文流畅通顺,学习者尤其要注意避免逐字死译,生搬硬套。应该在深刻领会原文意思的基础上,尽量摆脱原文形式的束缚,选用符合汉语习惯的表达方法,把原意清楚明白地表达出来。

忠实和通顺是辩证的统一关系,两者互为依存、不可分割。译文不通顺,读者看不懂,就谈不上忠实。通顺而不忠实,歪曲原意或随意增减,便成了乱译甚至杜撰。因此,要使译文忠实,就必须通顺。反之,译文的通顺也必须以忠实于原文为基础和前提。在翻译中不能把两者割裂开来,说忠实只顾对原文理解的一面,通顺只顾译文文字的一面。在整个翻译过程中都要注意准确与流畅。要防止对“忠实”的片面理解,一味追求形式上的相似,造成逐字死译,产生翻译上的形式主义。试比较下列各句的不同译文。

In certain cases friction is an absolute necessity.

- (1) 在一定场合下,摩擦是一种绝对的必需品。
- (2) 在某些情况下,摩擦是绝对必须的。

The tendency of evolving organisms to follow a trend is widespread.

- (1) 进化着的有机体遵循着一种趋向,这种趋向是普遍的。
- (2) 不断进化的各种生物,基本上都有共同的进化趋势。

另一方面,也要防止片面理解“通顺”的要求,过分强调译文的流畅而不受原文意思的约束,添枝加叶,造成翻译上的自由主义。例如:

He wanted to learn, to know, to teach.

- (1) 他渴望博学广闻,喜欢追根穷源,并且好为人师。
- (2) 他想学习,增长知识,也愿意把知识教给别人。

III. 理解与表达

翻译的过程主要包括理解和表达两个阶段。理解与表达不是截然分开的,而是相互联系、往返反复的统一过程。在翻译实践中,往往要从英语到汉语、从汉语到英语仔细推敲,反复琢磨,直到译文符合原意。当译者揣摩原文含义时,实际也在思考着如何表达,而在落笔表达的过程中又可进一步加深对原文的理解。

翻译的两个阶段,在通常情况下,理解是第一位的,表达是第二位的。正确地理解原作是翻译的基础,没有正确的理解就不可能有正确的翻译。当然,虽然理解了原文,但不能用确切的汉语表达出来,致使词不达意、文理不通、晦涩难懂,也无法达到忠实表达原作思想内容的目的。

1. 理解阶段

翻译的关键在于理解。就科技英语的翻译而论,关键在于透彻地理解和把握住原文的内容和实质。对于一个生长在汉语环境中而又运用汉语表达思想的人来说,理解英语比用汉语表达无疑要困难得多。英汉两种语言在词法、句法和逻辑思维等方面都存在很大差异,要彻底理解原文的每一个词、每一个短语、每一句、每一段,以至全文的精神实质实非易事。英语词汇浩如烟海,一词多义的现象比比皆是,习语和熟语更难掌握,至于原文所包罗的事物和背景,尤其是历史地理、风土人情和生活习俗等方面,绝不是一个外国人所能全部通晓的。至于科技知识,则涉及人类从古至今的一切科学领域,即使是个翻译巨匠,不管他科学知识多么渊博,也不可能什么都懂。因此,科技翻译的困难是可想而知的。