



情景笔译教程

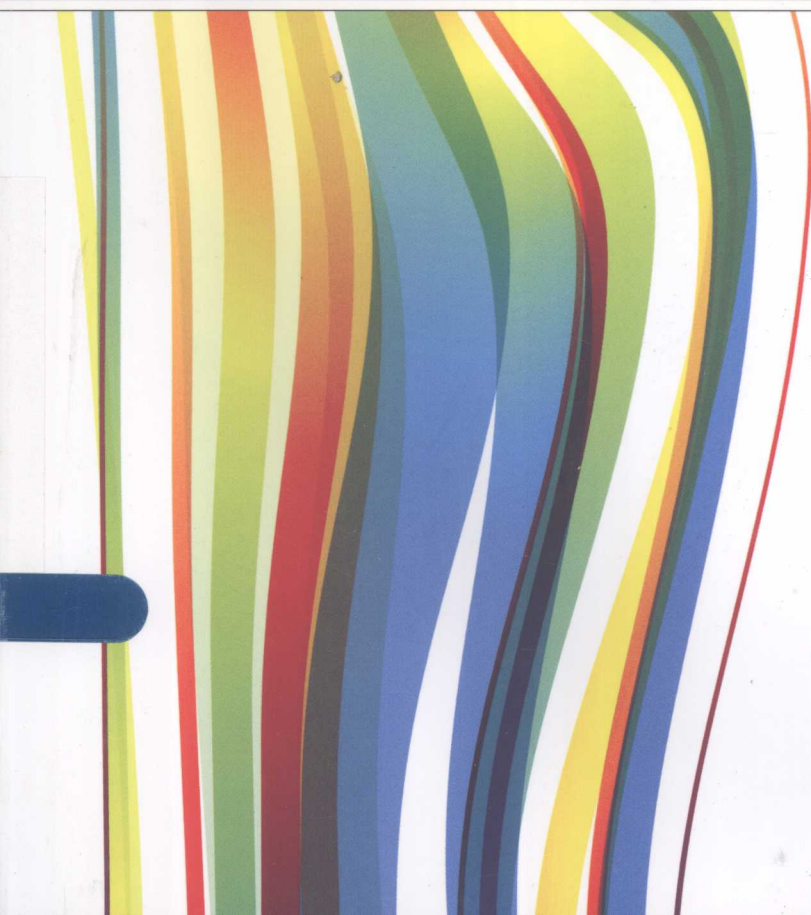
——英汉互译

主编 吴 斐



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前 言

全球化时代的国际交流与合作正在经历前所未有的发展,对外开放不仅推动着我国外语专业翻译人才队伍的建设,而且引发了新一轮非外语专业人才进入翻译队伍的竞争。各行各业的非外语专业人士希望能够系统、科学地学习和掌握翻译理论和翻译实践,外语专业翻译人士也希望更新知识,提高口译或笔译方面的双语互译能力和水平。本书旨在帮助有志从事翻译工作和实践的人士合理地把握翻译的标准,掌握翻译的规律,熟谙英汉两种语言之间的转换模式,灵活地运用各种翻译技巧和文化传播手段。

翻译是运用一种语言把另一种语言所表达的思想内容准确完整地重新表达出来的语言活动。《情景笔译教程——英汉互译》最大的特色在于重视理论与实践相结合,批评与鉴赏相映衬,切实提高翻译工作者的实践能力。情景笔译包括英译汉和汉译英,除了简单介绍中外翻译理论和知识外,本书主要通过对照阅读引导读者关注英汉两种语言间的差异,找出英汉互译的规律,用以指导实践。译者应该熟悉英汉两种语言各自的特点,有意识地根据不同的文体和语言特点进行翻译,从而保证译文的传意性和可接受性。全书共十个单元,每单元由翻译实践、专业词汇精选、技巧专题、大师纵览、优秀经典译文赏析和练习精选六部分组成。本书的另一个突出特点是翻译实例的内容新、覆盖面广、实用性强。本书的选材均来自世界知名的报纸、杂志,给出的例文和练习内容基本涵盖了可能涉及的各个领域,包括时事政治、文学艺术、自然环境、报刊新闻、教育发展、财经在线、医疗保健、信息科技、法律文书和名人访谈。许多译例附有重点解析,它将译者的用心、所使用的翻译技巧加以精心剖析,从而帮助学习者知其所以然。编著者长期从事高校英汉翻译教学与实践工作,他们在本书中呈现了英汉翻译理论和实践等方面的常见问题和解决方案,给出了一些启迪性的建议。

本书的使用对象是大学英语专业和非英语专业的本科生、非英语专业的硕士研究生和博士研究生,也可供各类翻译人员和业余翻译爱好者参考使用。

作 者

2013年8月于珞珈山

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第一单元

时事政治

A good translation is one in which the merit of the original work is so completely transfused into another language as to be as distinctly apprehended and as strongly felt by a native of the country to which that language belongs as it is by those who speak the language of the original work.

— Alexander Fraser Tytler

好的译文应该是把原作的优点完全地移注到另一种语言，以使译语所属的国人能明白地领悟、强烈地感受，如同使用原作语言的人所领悟、所感受的一样。

——亚历山大·弗雷泽·泰特勒

本单元重点

1. 掌握时事政治基本词汇及相关表述。
2. 学习英汉对比的翻译技巧。
3. 了解泰特勒的翻译理论。
4. 相关翻译篇章及练习。

随着中国社会经济的快速发展，中国在世界上的地位不断提升，了解世界时政已经成为人民文化生活不可缺少的一部分。时政翻译也是我们对外宣传中华文化、搞好外交工作的重要组成部分。这类文章主要包括以下主题：

1. 国家大政方针的政策性文件，如《国家中长期教育发展规划》、中美联合公报等。
2. 国家党政领导人的重要讲话，如《政府工作报告》、党代会报告、国际大会上国家领导人的重要讲话或声明等。

这类文章的特点是具有极强的时效性、权威性和敏感性，因而文章的内容是不容译者任意篡改或随意发挥的，译者应尽可能地忠实于原文的意思与风格。翻译时政文章时应遵循以下基本原则：

第一，时政作品的翻译在忠实于原文方面比一般文体的翻译要求更加严格。译文必须准确无误地表达原文的政治立场和观点。稍有不慎，就可能犯严重的政治错误。在选词上必须谨慎稳妥，而且需保持高度一致，不能随意乱译，如“中国特色社会主义”就一致译成 *socialism with Chinese characteristics*，并不是说别的译法不对，但这是最权威的译法，就必须按照规范来进行。

第二，也正是因为时政文章的这种严格、严谨、敏感性高的特点，为了保证不出现政治上的错误，所以在翻译时一般选择较为稳妥的直译。一般来说，时政文体在翻译时必须体现出其庄重的特征。要尽量使用比较庄重的动词，而少用动词短语。

总之，时政文体的翻译不同于其他文体，译者必须字斟句酌、反复推敲。但只要译者遵循了以上原则，并且能够熟练地运用各种翻译技巧，就一定可以翻译出忠实、通顺的译文。

第一部分 翻译实践

PASSAGE 1

Ridiculous Pretence

The real dividing line between the Conservatives and Labour¹ is not about investment but

about honesty versus dishonesty.

There is a moment in 1984 when Winston Smith² realises that “in the end the Party would announce that two and two made five³, and you would have to believe it ... the logic of their position demanded it.” The Labour Party reached that moment last Wednesday when Gordon Brown told it that his plans to cut real spending on public services and halve capital spending equaled more “Labour investment.”⁴ This weekend he was at⁵ it again, talking about the supposed evils⁶ of 10 percent cuts in departmental budgets — only for the Institute for Fiscal Studies⁷ to point out that this is exactly what his own plans involve if he, like we Conservatives, promises to protect health spending.

Perhaps we should not be surprised by the simple, plain dishonesty of it all — as Winston Smith would say, the logic of the election campaign their Party Leader has decided to fight demands it. But it is intellectually fatal for the Labour movement. The big discussion in British politics for the foreseeable future will be how to tackle the debt crisis and deliver quality public services when spending is tight, and Gordon Brown has taken his party to the sidelines of that discussion⁸. Believe me, I have seen what happens when political parties refuse to face the facts of the modern world. It condemns them to irrelevancy for a generation.

That does not mean the Conservative Party can escape our own challenge. We, like Labour politicians, have fought shy of using the “c” word — cuts. We’ve all been tip-toeing⁹ around one of those discredited¹⁰ Gordon Brown dividing lines for too long. The real dividing line is not “cut versus investment,” but honesty versus dishonesty. We should have the confidence to tell the public the truth that Britain faces a debt crisis; that existing plans show that real spending will have to be cut, whoever is elected; and that the bills of rising unemployment and the huge interest costs of a soaring national debt mean that many government departments will face budget cuts¹¹. These are statements of fact and to deny them invites ridicule.

Conservatives’ confidence to talk honestly about cuts should stem from three other “c” words: context, character and credibility¹². First, the context of the debate has changed dramatically¹³. We are not arguing any more, as we did in the 2005 election, about fixing the roof when the sun is shining¹⁴. Instead we are dealing with a roof that has fallen in. According to the IMF, Britain will have the biggest budget deficit of any G20 country, far larger than at any time in our peacetime history. For the first time ever, Britain faces losing its “triple A” international credit rating because of the prospect that our national debt could exceed our national income. That would be a reputational and financial disaster. Every Briton would pay a heavy price in higher borrowing costs and even higher debts.

Second, this is an issue of character. There is endless soul-searching about how to reconnect the political system with a public that has lost all faith in it. Wouldn’t a good place to start be to tell the public the truth instead of treating them like fools¹⁵? Gordon Brown’s claim that real spending will rise under Labour is akin to¹⁶ his claim that the 10p tax rise didn’t hit the

poor and that Alistair Darling is his first choice as Chancellor¹⁷ — it is just not true. It explains why the British people don't listen to him any more. David Cameron has engaged the public's attention, and respect, by telling it straight on public spending — just as he told it straight in the middle of the storm on parliamentary expenses. He said in 2008 that we could not afford Labour's previous spending plans, and set out specifically that this year's spending should be lower.

Finally, our confidence to tell people the truth stems from the credibility we have earned. By consistently putting sound money at the heart of our economic policy, by refusing to promise unfunded tax cuts in good years or support the unaffordable and ineffective VAT cut when times were tough, we have earned a reputation for fiscal responsibility. The result is that international markets are already looking beyond the next election to the prospect of a Conservative Government for reassurance that Britain will get its act together.

But we have also used the past four years to change our party and affirm our commitment¹⁸ to the values of our public services. We protect health spending because our priority is the NHS¹⁹. We protect overseas aid spending because of our moral commitment to the poorest and the millennium goals²⁰ we promised them. Those public service values will guide the way we tackle the debt crisis. The work we have done on reform is all about improving the quality and choice of frontline services, and the professional freedom of those who work in them. It is remarkable that when the people responsible for Canada's successful fiscal consolidation in the mid-1990s gave a recent seminar at the Institute for Government, members of my team and the Shadow Cabinet joined senior civil servants to hear what they had to say. Not a single member of the Government was there²¹.

So far we have set out some specific cuts we would make — like ID cards, quango pay, the cost of politics. And we have set out whole areas we will radically reform both to improve outcomes and get better value for money — like education and welfare. We will set out more details in due course. And of course some savings will only become apparent when we have the chance to look at the books in government. Perhaps the most important lesson from around the world is that if you talk honestly to the public about the spending decisions that need to be taken, they will respect you and support you. It is time for the Conservatives to have that conversation with the British people.

选自 *The Times*

要点解析:

1. 英国现有三大主要政党:

工党(the Labour Party): 工党建立于1900年, 原名劳工代表委员会。工党在政治上宣传“新工党、新英国”, 建立现代福利制度; 经济上主张减少政府干预, 严格控制公共开支, 保持宏观经济稳定增长; 外交上主张积极参与国际合作, 把与美国和欧盟的

关系视为两大外交支柱,主张在条件成熟时加入欧元区。

保守党(the Conservative Party):保守党前身为1679年成立的托利党,1833年改为现名。保守党支持者多来自企业界和富裕阶层。保守党主张自由市场经济,严格控制货币供应量,减少公共开支,压低通货膨胀,限制工会权利,加强“法律”和“秩序”等。该党提出“富有同情心的保守主义”,关注教育、医疗、贫困等社会问题,强调维护英国主权,反对“联邦欧洲”、欧盟制宪及英国加入欧元区,但强调英国应该在欧盟内发挥积极作用。保守党现有党员约30万名。

自由民主党(the Liberal Democrats):自由民主党1988年3月由原自由党(起源于英国与托利党对立的辉格党)和社会民主党内多数派组成。自由民主党主张维持与工党的合作关系,推动在地方选举及下院选举中实行比例代表制。在公共服务、社会公正、环境保护等问题上其主张比工党更“进取”。

2. Winston Smith 是乔治·奥威尔的小说《一九八四》中的虚构人物。《一九八四》是一部政治寓言。1984年的世界被三个超级大国瓜分——大洋国、欧亚国和东亚国,三个国家之间的战争不断,国家内部社会结构被彻底打破,均实行高度集权统治。故事中主人公温斯顿所在的国家大洋国只有一个政党——英格兰社会主义,社会也根据与党的关系被分为核心党员、外围党员和无产者三个阶层。政府机构分为四个部门:和平部负责战争,友爱部负责镇压,真理部负责宣传和教育,富裕部负责剥削。在大洋国“真理部”从事篡改历史工作的外围党员温斯顿在工作中逐渐对其所处的社会和领袖产生怀疑,并与另一位外围党员裘利亚产生感情,因而成为思想犯,在经历了专门负责内部清洗的“友爱部”的思想改造之后最终成为“思想纯洁者”。

3. Two and two made five 是英语中的谚语,因为其于二加二等于四形成鲜明对比,有时被生动地用于代表一种不合逻辑的阐述,特别是用于代替与逻辑理论相悖的理论阐述。这个谚语也是来自经典小说《一九八四》,已经被收入词典中。

4. 这是一个复合句,句子的主干是 The Labour Party reached that moment last Wednesday,本句的理解难点在于句中含有由 when 引导的时间状语从句,其内部又套了一个由 that 引导的宾语从句来说明布朗所宣布的内容。it 是形式上的宾语,在句中替代的是后面的宾语从句。宾语从句的主干是 his plans equaled more “Labour investment”。动词不定式 to cut real spending on public services and halve capital spending 作 plans 的定语。比较长的从句可以分成单句来译,这是比较常见的处理办法。例如本句就可以翻译为:上周三,工党终于迎来了这一时刻:英国首相戈登·布朗宣布,他计划削减公共服务的实际开支以及将资本支出减半,这相当于更多的“工党投资”。

5. 这里的 at 虽是介词,但具有动词的意思,表示重复强调做某一件事。he was at it again 可译为:他又重申了这一点。

6. supposed evils 中 supposed 表示“假想的,想象的,所谓的”意思,例如 a supposed case 意为“一种假想的情况”。

7. Institute for Fiscal Studies, 财政研究所。institute 作名词时可以表示“机构,学院”,翻译时要根据不同的语境而定;studies 源自 study,是“学习”还是“研究”,也要根据不同的语境进行判断。

8. 这句话的主干是 The big discussion will be how to tackle the debt crisis and deliver quality public services. 本句的理解难点在于动词短语和词汇两个方面: (1) 句中含一个 how to do 的动词短语作表语和一个由 when 引导的时间状语从句。(2) take sb to the sideline of sth 意思是“对……采取观望态度”; quality public service 意思是“优质的、最佳的公共服务”。

9. tip-toe 原意为“脚趾尖”, 这里作动词, 表示“踮着脚尖走路”, 意译为“小心谨慎地徘徊”。

10. discredited 在这里可以译作“名誉扫地的”。

11. 在这个句子中, 要注意 bill 这个常见词汇, 是“议案”、“票据”, 还是“纸币”, 要依具体语境加以判断。unemployment 译为“失业率”或者“失业情况”, 这种情形在中文里叫做范畴词, 汉译英时不必译出, 而英译汉时则要加上。范畴词是指汉语命名中倾向于加范畴的词语, 如“问题”、“状态”、“情况”、“工作”, 有时本身没有实质的意义, 英译时可以省去不译。例如翻译“贫富差距的问题”, 如果直译为 the problem regarding the wealth gap 虽然没有错, 但比较啰唆。

本段中的几个词语体现了英语词汇的多样性, 例如 rising 和 soaring, 以及最后一句中的 invite。invite 在该句中显然不是“邀请”, 而是“导致”的意思。

12. three other “c” words, 译为“其他三个‘C’字”, 也可以译为“其他三个以字母 C 开头的单词”。

13. dramatically 在这里不是“戏剧化地”的意思, 而是表示“令人吃惊地, 突然地, 巨大地”的意思。

14. ... fixing the roof when the sun is shining 是英语中的谚语, 意思和汉语中的“未雨绸缪”相似。谚语的翻译一方面可以采用解释的方法, 另一方面也可以找汉语中对应的谚语进行翻译。

15. 注意疑问句的翻译方法, 要么按照原文直接翻成一个问句, 要么先对内容进行陈述, 然后设问。例如本句可以译成: 良好的开端不正是要告诉公众真相而不是把他们当傻瓜吗? 也可以译为: 告诉公众真相而不是把他们当傻瓜, 这不才正是良好的开端么?

16. be akin to 意思和 be similar to 一样, 表示“相似, 类似”的意思。

17. Chancellor 在英国英语里表示内阁中的“大臣”, 相当于其他国家的“部长”。

18. commitment 在时政文章中的意思一般理解为“承诺”、“委任”, 其动词 commit 是“致力于”的意思, 要根据语境进行选择。

19. NHS: National Health Services, 即英国国民医疗保健系统, 这个系统对在英国有居住权的人提供免费医疗服务。所有纳税人和在英国有居住权的人都享有免费使用该系统服务的权利。NHS 的服务原则不是根据个人的收入, 而是根据个人的不同需要, 为人们提供全面的、免费的医疗服务。NHS 82% 的重头资金来自纳税人, 12.2% 来自国民保险税, 一小部分来自医疗费, 1% 来自其他收入以及慈善机构捐赠的资金。

20. the millennium goals, 联合国的千年发展目标, 即联合国全体(191 个)成员国一致通过的一项旨在将全球贫困水平在 2015 年之前降低一半(以 1990 年的水平为标准)

的行动计划。

21. It is remarkable ... what they had to say 是一个比较复杂的主语从句。句首的 It 是形式主语，真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句。在主语从句中，when 引导的是状语从句，what 引导的是宾语从句，主干中 remarkable 是句子的核心部分。Not a single member of the Government was there 这个倒装句放在其后单独成句，是为了强调说明 remarkable 的程度，表达作者的强烈感情。

Shadow Cabinet 译为“影子内阁”。影子内阁是指在实行多党制的国家中不执政的政党，与执政党相对；亦喻指不掌权的人，也叫“预备内阁”、“在野内阁”。1907 年，英国保守党领袖奥斯汀·张伯伦首先使用这一名词。

PASSAGE 2

Map out a Comeback Strategy

John McCain's top field general¹, Mike DuHaime, has been here before. Just 10 months ago, he was managing the ill-fated² Rudy Giuliani campaign for President, fending off daily questions about declining poll numbers and dimming prospects. As the data went south, DuHaime never soured³ in his public predictions. "We feel extraordinarily good about where we are," he said over and over, in different iterations, as Giuliani's languid campaign⁴ performance turned off⁵ voters in state after state. DuHaime called certain New England states "momentum-proof,"⁶ while saying he felt "very good" about other states, like Florida, that Giuliani would eventually lose. At some point, reporters covering⁷ the race could no longer handle it all with a straight face.

Now DuHaime, who is considered one of the brightest lights in Republican⁸ campaign management, finds himself playing the same role for a different candidate⁹. "We feel good about things," DuHaime told reporters late last week in a conference call after the McCain campaign decided to dismantle its Michigan operation, where it trails Barack Obama in the polls. He said he remained "confident" about a Florida win by McCain, not to mention a Republican victory in once reliable states like Virginia and North Carolina.

If DuHaime is to be taken at his word, he counts himself among a dwindling¹⁰ handful of Republican strategists who feel either "confident" or "good" about the current state of the race. Over the course of two weeks, as the financial crisis and faltering economy¹¹ have taken center stage, the electoral map has shifted sharply away from McCain and toward Obama. States won by President George W. Bush in 2004 that seemed to be trending Republican after the convention, like Ohio, Florida and Virginia, are now shifting back to Obama in public polls. Other Bush states, like New Mexico and Iowa, appear to have moved safely into the Obama column. In recent days, party leaders in Florida and Virginia have voiced their concern about the trajectory of the race in their states, while Michigan activists voiced bewilderment and

frustration that McCain was already giving up on the battleground state¹².

Even Karl Rove, the architect of President Bush's victory in 2004, now says Obama has enough Electoral College votes to win the White House. According to Rove's reading of state polls, just seven states are toss-ups¹³ at this point — Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina and Florida — all of which Bush won in 2004. "If the election were held today, Obama would win every state John Kerry won in 2004, while adding New Mexico, Iowa and Colorado to his coalition," Rove announced on his blog Sunday.

Peter Brown, an independent pollster of swing states¹⁴ at Quinnipiac University, put the McCain problem into stark historical relief¹⁵ last week, when he released polls from Florida, Ohio and Pennsylvania, which all showed McCain slipping. "Senator John McCain has his work cut out for him if he is to win the presidency," Brown said. "There does not appear to be a role model for such a comeback in the last half-century."

With a month left, McCain still has time to reverse the recent trend and make election night a nail-biter¹⁶. It was only a few weeks ago, after all, that it was McCain who had soared in national polls and Obama who was dealing with panic in his party. But McCain's campaign is now stuck playing defense. Over the weekend, his running mate, Sarah Palin, held a rally in Nebraska, a traditionally safe Republican state, but one where electoral votes are distributed by congressional district; Obama hopes to steal one such vote in the more liberal Omaha area. On Tuesday, Palin is scheduled to appear at a rally in North Carolina, another traditionally Republican region that Republicans once hoped they wouldn't have to invest time and resources into. To counteract the hardening environment, the McCain campaign has begun to shift strategy, hoping to change the subject from the economy's woes to questions about Obama's character and readiness to lead. Over the weekend, it unleashed a torrent of fresh attacks on Obama, including a claim by Palin on Saturday that Obama was someone who would "pal around with terrorists," a reference to Obama's limited relationship with William Ayers, a former violent antiwar activist who now works as a professor in Chicago. The claim, which is supported by campaign ads that ask "Who is Barack Obama?" follows a plan of attack that some Republicans outside the campaign have characterized as the "Manchurian candidate" strategy¹⁷. By raising questions about Obama's past associations, the campaign is working to raise doubts about whether the Democratic nominee is the man he says he is.

The Obama campaign, by contrast, continues to invest heavily in positive issue-oriented advertising, including spots that describe Obama's economic and health-care plans. At the same time, Obama has been hitting McCain on the stump, charging that his campaign is running away from the real issues to launch "Swift Boat-style" smears¹⁸. In one recent advertisement, the Obama campaign quotes an editorial saying McCain has shown "erratic"¹⁹ leadership over the past two weeks.

All this posturing comes as the candidates face only two remaining major events before Election Day: a presidential debate Tuesday in Tennessee and a joint²⁰ forum on Oct. 15 in

New York. In the meantime, no matter what the poll numbers show, campaign aides like DuHaime will be forced to talk up their optimism going into the final days. Last Thursday, McCain senior adviser Greg Strimple tried to highlight the fact that Obama too has had to pare down his initial goals for the election. "Obama started off with a 50-state strategy," Strimple said. "We've seen him pull out of Georgia and North Dakota. And I hear he is down 9 points in Montana." Such marginal changes²¹, however, do not change the fact that, as things currently stand, Obama appears poised to win the election, possibly by large margins²². Victories in Georgia, Montana and North Dakota would offer McCain little consolation with a President Obama in the White House.

选自 *The New York Times*

要点解析:

1. 注意 general 的译法, general 表示“总体上的, 综合的”, 在人名前首字母大写即为“将军”, general manager 为“总经理”, 这里的 top field general 是“总管”的意思。
2. ill-fated 意为“命运多舛的”, ill 不仅表示“生病的”, 在很多情况下还表示“状态很糟糕的”。
3. sour 本身作形容词, 表示“酸的”; 作动词表示“使变酸”。这里大意为“情况变差”。
4. languid 意为“软弱无力的”, languid campaign 可以理解为“疲软的竞选表现”。
5. turn off 后接人, 表示“让某人失望、失去兴趣”的意思, 而不是“关掉”的意思。英语还有 turn sb down 的说法, 也表示“令某人失望”。翻译英语词组一定要注意结合搭配对象进行翻译。
6. momentum 意思是“势头”, 例如, “发展势头良好”可以译为 gain a good momentum。这里的 momentum-proof 表示“势头受阻”的意思。
7. 注意 cover 在本句中是“报道”的意思, cover 本身表示“覆盖”, 但与新闻内容相关时则表示“报道”新闻。
8. 美国共和党(the Republican Party), 又称“老大党”, 是美国两大政党之一, 其标志是大象, 代表颜色为红色, 成立于 1854 年。美国民主党(the Democratic Party)是另一大政党, 其前身是托马斯·杰斐逊在 1791 年建立的民主共和党, 由部分种植园主和与南方奴隶主有联系的企业家组成, 当时叫共和党。1794 年改为民主共和党, 1840 年正式称民主党。民主党的群众基础主要是劳工、公务员、少数民族和黑人。
9. candidate 在这里根据总统竞选这样一个语境译为“总统竞选人”。
10. dwindling 是 dwindle 的动名词, 表示“(逐渐)减少, 变小, 缩小”的意思。翻译时可以把动名词的含义翻译出来。英语里有时态, 而汉语中没有, 因而非谓语动词的 -ing 形式在翻译时有时要译出“正在”这样一个含义。
11. faltering 本身表示“衰退, 衰落”, 但修饰 economy 可以译为“起伏不定的经济状况”。