

高校英语选修课系列教材

汉英时文翻译实践

张 蓓 编著

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内 容 提 要

本书为培养和提高非英语专业本科生和在职研究生的实际翻译能力而编写。全书共有 20 个单元。每个单元围绕一个专题,并配以必要的词汇提示,翻译技巧讲解,难点、疑点解析及实践短文。书后附有练习答案,供学生参考。本书既可用于课堂讲授,也可作为自学材料。

读者对象:高校学生、在职人员。

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Preface

序

几年前在一次关于翻译理论与教学的全国学术会议上,我认识了汕头大学的青年教师张蓓。当时听说她正在编写一本为非英语专业的在职研究生班学生使用的汉译英教材,我们都祝愿她成功。近来获悉她的教材《汉英时文翻译实践》将由清华大学出版社出版,而且该教材已成为《高校英语选修课系列教材》之一,我由衷为她高兴。几年的辛勤工作,终于结出硕果,更多的莘莘学子与热切希望学习汉译英的各界人士,将受益于她的研究,还有什么能让她,让从事翻译教学与研究的教师更感兴奋与欣慰的呢?因此,我欣然应允为本书作序。

这本《汉英时文翻译实践》的特色突出。

1. 针对性强

这本教材编写的目的是为了培养和提高非英语专业本科生和在职研究生的汉译英能力,因此,它属于“功能流派”翻译教材。全书分20个单元,每个单元一个主题,介绍一种翻译技巧或难点的处理。所选原文体裁不涉及文学,只选用与国内外实际密切相关的时文,题材广泛,包括政治、经济、法律、金融、环境保护、医药卫生等各方面;原文的长度与内容深浅程度均符合学生的语言实践水平。每篇时文的解析,都能针对学生在理解和表达时的困难及易 的错误进行评述。

各篇翻译技巧或难点的处理,虽然针对的是该单元原文中的问题,全书综合起来也基本上涵盖了汉译英常用的技巧。

2. 实践性强

本教材的每个单元,除了原文、词汇提示与参考译文,均有与原文主题密切相关的补充词汇与课外翻译练习,其补充词汇量之大,在同类型教材中较为少见。它们不仅可以扩大学生的词汇量,而且也可以作为词语翻译练习,教师还可以将这些词语组合成句供学生进行翻译实践。

虽然教材中对翻译理论的介绍极其简短,但“解析”、“翻译技巧”与“翻译难点”的阐述却体现了作者对翻译理论的透彻理解。她以极其自然的方式,让非英语专业的学生在学习汉译英时,也能像英语专业的学生一样,接受“知其然,还知其所以然”的训练,并使之用于汉译英实践。

3. “剖析发丝”的解析

解析的细致入微是本书最突出的特点,不少篇章的解析几乎接近“剖析发丝”的程度。在解析时,作者首先介绍原文的出处、体裁、语言特征及翻译该短文时应注意的问题,然后逐句,有时甚至是逐词分析原文的意义及其在译文中的再现。解释与分析均根据汉英两种语言与文化的异同,深入浅出,精彩之处还反映了国内翻译研究的新观点。解析的文字与风格随原文体裁与语言特色的不同而变化,文从字顺,有的还极富文采,可读性很强。解析之道,作者似乎是信手拈来,娓娓而谈,但字里行间处处可以看出作者是位翻译教学与研究的有心人。她不仅注意积累汉译英常用技巧的理据与典型例证,还留心收集学生易犯的错误并分析其原因。因此,她的解析特别有说服力。

总之,我认为张蓓的这本教材,对提高非英语专业学生或在职

研究生的汉译英能力与文化素养,均有很大的帮助。我也为清华大学出版社的这一举措而振奋。非英语专业学生、非英语专业在职研究生或研究生,若能接受系统的汉译英翻译教学的训练,我国汉译英工作者的队伍一定会迅速壮大起来。

我祝愿翻译事业更加繁荣。

陈宏薇

2000年12月于武汉桂子山

Foreword

前言

《汉英时文翻译实践》作为一门课程教材,是为培养和提高非英语专业本科生和在职研究生的实际翻译能力而编写的。它具有较强的实践性和实用性。其目的在于使具有一定英语水平的学员经过短期强化培训,获得一定的汉英翻译能力。为此,编者在练习的编写和使用上做了一些新的尝试。

《汉英时文翻译实践》的核心是翻译短文实践。共20个单元。每个单元围绕着一个专题,并配以必要的词汇提示、翻译技巧讲解以及对语言难点、疑点、易出错误的地方的详细解析。学员在每篇百余字的短文翻译实践中逐步熟悉翻译技巧,掌握翻译规律。再辅以相同主题内容的单句、篇章翻译练习和主题分类补充词汇表,帮助学员拓宽思路,深入实践,探索经验,悟出门道,从而较快地提高汉英翻译水平。

为了造就21世纪的汉英翻译人才,编者在选择翻译材料的过程中,比较重视练习材料的时代性、实用性和广泛性。所选题材为当前国际国内的重大主题,内容新颖,覆盖面广,体裁多样。

每篇翻译练习都配有参考译文。它可作为一个标准,帮助学员检查自己的译文是否正确无误。但是应当说明的是,参考译文也未必尽善尽美。翻译本无定规,读者尽可以译出更好的译文。

根据上述构想编写的这本《汉英时文翻译实践》已经过两期在职人员申请硕士学位研究生英语培训班使用。虽经编者对原稿进行了细致的修改和补充,但由于编写时间仓促,书中仍难免有谬误和不足之处,望专家学者及读者批评指正。

张 蓓

2001年1月

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汉英时文翻译实践

Chinese English

translation

一、导论

1. 翻译的性质

翻译不仅限于语言层面上的语言文字形式转换,而且涉及到两种文化的互相交流和平等对话,即翻译包括语言形式的转换和文化内容的阐释。语言层面上的转述要求译文准确、充分、完整地传达原文所表达的内容。文化范围内的阐释要求译文符合目的语文化,即符合目的语民族的价值观体系、审美规范、道德信仰、思维方式、风俗习惯等。由于翻译是世界上讲各种不同语言的人们互相沟通、互相了解、互相交往的不可或缺的媒介,所以它是信息和文化传播全球化的桥梁。在当今的信息时代,翻译的作用就显得越来越重要了。

汉英翻译旨在向世界介绍中国,让世界更多、更好地了解中国,让中国文化在世界范围内弘扬、传播。这对广大翻译工作者来说,既是挑战,又是机遇。以往我们的文化翻译呈逆差状态,即把国外文化译介到国内来的多,而向外国介绍中国文化则相对做得少。这种状态不利于东西方文化平等对话、平衡交流;不利于中国翻译界与国际翻译界接轨;也不利于我们与其他国家的翻译界建立平等的伙伴关系。因此,我们应当把汉英翻译当作一项让中国文化走向世界的,具有重要战略意义的工作来做,要花大力气进行汉英翻译实践,积累知识和经验,做好汉英语言文化对比研究,提高汉英翻译水平。

2. 翻译的标准

首先,译文必须忠实于原文,尽可能完整地传达原文的全部意思和文化信息。无论什么体裁和内容,翻译都必须在完全正确地理解和把握原文的语言和深层含义的基础上,准确无误地反映原文的内容实质。

其次,译文必须充分考虑文化语境。译者不可能脱离原语和

译语的文化背景,他必然受到两种文化的影响。他的意识形态背景、认知模式、审美鉴赏力等,对于翻译语言的筛选和锤炼,以及整个翻译过程都起着重要作用。英籍著名作家韩素音女士曾指出:“翻译要照顾到别国的国情,民心及价值标准。对外翻译要考虑到文化差异问题,要注意传达出原意的实质。”中国人做汉英翻译时感到最棘手的地方,就是摆脱不了汉语原文字面上的束缚,形成孤立于译语文化的翻译。比如,有这样一句我们在中文报刊上常读到的句子,“市委市政府决心变压力为动力,借各方面对本市服务工作关心,支持和期待的东风,把服务工作大大提高一步。”有人译为:“The Municipal Party Committee and Government have decided to turn the pressure into motive force and ride on the east wind of concern, support and expectations from all quarters and brings about a marked improvement in the standard of service .”英语读者觉得“turn...into...”、“ride on the east wind of...”的表达方式用得很古怪,不合逻辑,因而不知译文所云。这里,译者所犯的毛病就在于没有用意译方法来翻译典故“借东风”和习语的内涵,忽视了翻译的根本宗旨在于用目的语传达原文的实质。当代美国著名翻译家奈达曾提出“动态对等”的翻译原则,他认为:译者应以译文读者为服务对象,使自己的译文能为译文读者完全理解,就像原文读者理解原文一样。他强调译文与原文的“功能对等”,译文对于译文读者的可接受性是译文的生命力所在。

3. 翻译的方法

按照传统翻译学理论,翻译的方法一般有两种:直译与意译。如果能够在译语里找到从语义到文体都最贴近原意的对等的语言形式,译文又做到行文晓畅、意思明晰,不会引起异义,那么,我们就用直译的翻译方法。但是由于汉语和英语分属不同语系,形式对等的表达方式所表达的意思未必对等,意义相同而表达形式却

可能完全不同,所以,真正意义上的对等语少之又少。有些文本虽然可以直译,但有文化差异的地方还需添加注释,以免译文中可能出现原文中没有的文化隐含。在很多情况下,直译是行不通的。我们就要采取另一种方法——意译,即摆脱原文的字面结构,重新选词构句,把原文的意思完整无误地在译文中再现出来。意译虽然改变了字面结构,但是更准确地表达了原文的本质意思,使译文读者读得明白,乐于接受。比如,亚运会上的一句口号:“争取运动成绩与精神文明双丰收!”起初译为:“For a good harvest both in sports and morals.”程镇球先生则改译为:“For better athletic records and sportsmanship.”前者直译形似神离,后者意译形神兼备,既符合英语读者的认知与思维方式,又达到了很高的对等功效。

4. 翻译人员应具备的素质

不言而喻,翻译质量的优劣取决于译者素质的高低。汉英翻译人员首先要有熟练运用英语和汉语的语言能力、广博的知识和严肃认真的敬业精神,还要有较高的政治觉悟、健全的道德规范以及相应的文化鉴赏水平。译者在这些方面的能力构成了他的跨文化交际能力(intercultural communicative competence)。在理解原文的过程中,要能够识别和透彻理解原文实质,洞察两种语言的文化差异,把握好分寸。在表达的过程中,应该注意行文自然地道,符合当代人的言语习惯。从另一方面来讲,也不能忽视语言表达形式所蕴涵的联想意义,以免不同文化身份的读者可能会发生的文化误解(cultural misreading)。所以,为了提高译文的质量,译者对读者群的国情民风,社会文化,传统习俗的知识面不可不宽;尤其是汉英笔译工作,见诸文字,一字一句,立见功底,没有一丝不苟、认真负责的敬业精神是做不好的。总之,汉英翻译既需要深厚的语言功底,娴熟的翻译技巧,丰富的翻译经验,也需要较强

的政治素养和文化修养。

5 . 汉英翻译培训的任务

翻译培训是培养和锻炼学员们的实际翻译能力的实践过程,要通过有理论指导的、大量系统的翻译实践来完成。汉英翻译培训是一项综合汉语和英语语言文化知识、语言学理论、翻译理论以及翻译技能训练的系统工程。培训要理论结合实际,重点解决翻译实践中遇到的问题,加强翻译实践的具体实例的分析与研究,让学员们在解决每个疑难问题的实践中,下一番苦功夫,获得感性认识,积累实践经验,亲身悟出个中奥妙。短期汉英翻译培训的任务是:为学员们今后的翻译工作在理论和实践上打下一定的基础,使他们具有基本汉英翻译能力,并且能够在今后的实践中进一步提高翻译水平。



汉英时文翻译实践

Chinese English

translation

二、翻译实践与讲授重点

Unit 1

第一单元 香港问题

The Question of Hong Kong

Text 翻译短文

我们两国的领导人就香港问题达成协议,为各自的国家和人民做了一件非常有意义的事情。香港问题已经有近一个半世纪的历史,这个问题不解决,在我们两国和两国人民之间总是存在阴影。现在这个阴影消除了,我们两国之间的合作和两国人民之间的友好前景光明。

——摘自《邓小平文选》第三卷,101页:“中国是信守诺言的”

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

达成协议	reach agreement
香港问题	the question of Hong Kong
非常有意义的	highly significant
消除阴影	to lift the shadow
前景光明	a bright prospect

Notes 解析

这段短文摘自邓小平同志在中英两国正式签署“关于香港问题的联合声明”之后,会见英国首相撒切尔夫人的谈话纪要。它是

一篇政论文,使用场合是正式的外交场合。因此语言结构要求准确、鲜明、正式,不会引起歧义。另外,要特别注意时态、词汇在语境中的语义,以及名词的复数形式。

首先,从句法上来分析,全文共三句话。第一句可以译成两个并列句。第二句也包含两层意思:一是香港问题持续的时间;二是香港问题如不获解决,会带来什么结果。所以,需要两句话来翻译。第一句用一般陈述句,第二句用 *as long as* 引导的条件句。这样译条理清晰,意思明了。第三句中“现在这个阴影消除了”的实际内涵意义是“既然这个阴影现在已经消除了”,参考译文使用 *now that* 引导的从句,是比较贴切的。

从时态上来讲,这段短文的背景说明它应当用现在完成时来译。除了“这个问题不解决,在我们两国和两国人民之间总是存在阴影。”一句表达的是过去的情况,应当用一般过去时以外,其他句子都应用现在完成时。

短文中三次出现“问题”一词。第一句中的“香港问题”,参考译文是 *the question of Hong Kong*, 为什么不用 *problem*, *issue* 或者 *matter* 来译呢?有兴趣的读者可以查阅一下英汉近义词词典。在这句话里“问题”指的是“有争议的议题”,译为 *question* 比较合适。*issue* 多指争端,*matter* 多指事情,语义上略有偏差。而 *problem* 一般指“尚未解决的问题”,第二句使用了这个词: *This problem has lasted for a century and half*. 如果仍用 *question* 与 *lasted* 搭配,显然是不合适的。下面一句“这个问题不解决”,指的是前面提到过的“香港问题”,参考译文中用 *As long as it remained unsolved*, 以代词 *it* 来译,使行文简洁明了。

“达成协议”这一习语可以有许多译法: *to come to/ arrive at/ conclude/ enter into an agreement*. 但是仔细琢磨这句话里的含义,似乎译成 *reach agreement* 更恰当,译出的意思是“取得了一致意见”。此处的 *agreement* 是 *concord*, *harmony*(一致)的意思,所

以不必加冠词。

在翻译“我们两国和两国人民”时,应当注意 people 在表示某一国家或民族的人民时,是有复数形式的。“两国人民”应译为 two peoples。

“我们两国和两国人民之间总是存在阴影”一句,如果孤立地译成 There always was a shadow over the relations between our two countries and peoples,从整篇语篇的角度来考虑,文字有点不连贯,也略显生硬累赘。参考译文用 It cast a shadow over the relations between us,省略了 always,既与前面的所指代词 it 对应,明确了前后的因果关系,又简化了语言结构,使上下文的逻辑关系更加通顺、简洁地表达出来了。

短文第二句“香港问题已经有近一个半世纪的历史”中的“历史”的实际含义是“一个半世纪的时间”,与前面的意义重叠,一般需作省略处理。类似的情况可参阅本单元翻译技巧的说明和例句。

Reference Version 参考译文

The leaders of our two countries have reached agreement on the question of Hong Kong and have done something highly significant in the interest of our countries and peoples . This problem has lasted for a century and half . As long as it remained unsolved, it cast a shadow over the relations between us . Now that the shadow has been lifted, a bright prospect has opened up for cooperation between our two countries and friendly contact between our two peoples .

在翻译中,忠实原文并不等于全部译出原文中的每个字,而不进行必要的省略。实际上,由于英语和汉语在语言形式上很少有完全对等的表达方式。为了忠实、通顺、简洁地表述原文的意思,使译文在思想内容上与原文对等。字面上的删减省略是必要的,也是主要的方法。通常,省略的方式有下列4种:

A. 省略重复词语

汉语里有些“范畴词”,其本身没有什么具体含义,只是重复地概括已表达的意思。翻译时一般省略不译。比如:干热环境,译成 dry heat,“环境”一词则不译。计划生育工作,译成 family planning,“工作”一词不译。落后状态,译成 backwardness,“状态”一词不译。文革时期,译成 during the Cultural Revolution,“时期”一词省略不译。本篇短文中有这样一句话:“香港问题已经有近一个半世纪的历史。”这句话的参考译文是:“This problem has lasted for a century and half .”。译文中没有出现“history”(历史)一词,如果硬译上去,译文会显得生硬、累赘。请看下列例句:

1. 他在我不知道的__况 私自拿走了那东西。

He took it away without my knowledge .

2. 由于 许多变量的影响,这种问题很难通过几次运算就能简化。

Affected by a great number of variables, the problem is difficult to be simplified through several operations .

3. 此新产品耐寒、耐旱、适合在北方__长。

Cold resistant and drought tolerant, the new variety is

adaptable to north China .

4 . 大家都必须杜绝在工作中的浪费__象。

We must put an end to waste in our work .

5 . 我上这个班是为了提高英语__平。

I attend this class to improve my English .

B. 省略重复语句

汉语有个特点,为了获得“强调”效果,往往将同一个意思反复地表达。或者为了说明清楚,重复陈述。翻译这些意义重复的语句时,就要使用省略法,避免句法上的重复和混乱。

6 . 他从小就__真读书,刻苦学习。

He worked hard at his studies in early childhood .

7 . 台湾海峡两岸的中国人都是骨肉同胞,手足兄弟。

The Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait are of the same flesh and blood .

8 . 专家们非常重视八五计划中__重缓急,孰先孰后。

The experts attached great importance to the priorities of the Eighth Five - Year Plan .

9 . 如果你觉得合适就干,不合适就别干,你自各儿看着办吧。

Go ahead if you think the job suits you and don 't if not . It 's all up to you to decide .

10 . 责任制度,条件成熟了就可以实行,条件不成熟的不要实行。

The system of job responsibility can be adopted where the conditions are ripe and not otherwise .

C. 省略叠词偶句

汉语的描写性文字有两个常见的特点。一是用字重叠,如“声声”、“阵阵”、“串串”;二是句式对仗工整。如“山高水低”、“空前绝

后”。译成英语时,不能把同一词语重叠使用,也无法将同一意思并列反复表达。一般需要打破语言形式的束缚,采用省略的方法“低调”处理。否则,译文会给人以累赘堆砌、臃肿拖沓的感觉。

11 . 这里那里,螺号__阵,渔歌__声,近近远远,红旗__飘,白帆__
__,好一派动人的渔乐图啊!

What an exciting scene of jubilation, with the fishermen's conches trumpeting and their songs ringing here and there, and red flags fluttering and white sails dotting the sea far and near!

D. 简化累赘文体

对于任何特定的信息内容,语言中几乎总是可以有許多传译的方式。我们必须尽力保留内容,在有些情况下,为了保留内容,往往不得不改变语言形式。对于赘语的处理,就要采用省略法。

12 . 桂林公园里阵阵桂香__鼻而来,满树金花,芳香四溢的金桂;
花白如雪的银桂;红里透黄,花多味浓的紫砂桂;花色似银的
季桂;竞相开放,争妍媲美。

The Park of Sweet Osmanthus is noted for its profusion of osmanthus trees . Flowers in different colors from these trees are in full bloom, which pervade the whole garden with the fragrance of their blossoms .

由于很难找到相应的英文花名,也为了避免词藻堆砌,上句采用了较大胆的去繁就简的省略译法。

13 . 江岸上彩楼林立,彩灯__悬,旌旗__摇,呈现出一派喜气洋洋
节日场面。千姿百态 各式彩龙在江面游弋,舒展着优美的身姿,有的摇头摆尾,风采奕奕;有的喷火吐水,威风八面。

High-rise buildings ornamented with colored lanterns and bright banners stand out along the river banks . On the river

itself, gaily-decorated dragon-shaped boats await their challenge, displaying their individual charms to their hearts' content. Some boats wag their heads and tails; others spit fire and spray water.

以上译文打破了原文的表达习惯,删减了不符合英语表达习惯的词句,创造性地再现了原文的内涵。

Further Practice 课外练习

1. 众所周知,在香港回归前的几年中,由于最后一任港督彭定康的不合作态度,中英关系一度跌入低谷。
2. 香港临时立法会卓有成效的工作,受到香港社会各阶层的高度评价。
3. 他们为香港政权的顺利交接,平稳过渡,以及填补法律真空,维护法治,增强港人对一国两制,港人治港,高度自治的信心等方面所做的大量工作是功不可没的。
4. 他们不但勇敢地接受了历史的挑战,而且出色地完成了历史任务,为香港长远繁荣稳定发挥了重要作用。
5. 在香港问题解决之后,中英之间没有任何重大障碍能阻止两国发展跨世纪的、稳定的、全面合作关系。
6. 深圳与香港的经贸关系自 1980 年特区建成以来有了很大的发展。香港现在是深圳的最大贸易和投资的伙伴。香港在深圳的投资始于 1979 年。合资企业(包括香港独资企业、合资、合营企业)共计 3508 家。在科技领域的合作发展也很快。香港已在金融、债券、股票、旅游和房地产方面加入了与深圳合作的行列。
7. 为了确保“一国两制”的政策在香港得以实施,在“中英联合声明”正式生效不久,全国人大常委会组织了“基本法”的起草工

作。基本法起草委员会由内地和香港的有关人士和法律专家所组成。香港也成立了由香港地区的 180 名成员组成的基本法咨询委员会。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

爱国一家, 不分先后 All patriots belong to one family, whether they rally to the common cause early or late .

安定团结 political stability and unity

安定团结 stability and unity

补缺选举 by-elections

长期稳定繁荣 long-term stability and prosperity

创造美好前景 to create bright prospects

邓小平南巡 Deng Xiaoping 's tour in the south

“东方之珠” “ Pearl of the Orient ”

繁荣富裕 prosperity and affluence

符合双方的共同利益 to conform to the common interests of both sides

福音 glad tidings

肝胆相照, 荣辱与共 to treat each other with all sincerity and share weal or woe

港人治港 Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong; Hong Kong is governed by Hong Kong residents

高度的自治权 a high degree of autonomy

各界人士 people from all circles

共识 common recognition

沟通 to link

广泛的接触 to come into extensive contact with

和平统一 peaceful reunification
和平友好,平等互利,长期稳定的三项原则 the three principles
of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and
prolonged stability"
恢复行使对香港的主权 China's restoration of the exercise of
sovereignty over Hong Kong
空前 unprecedented
扩大自主权 to give more self-governing power to ...
历史遗留问题 questions left over by history
落到实处 to carry out in practice
明智之举 wise move
内地 hinterland; inland
平稳过渡 stable transition; smooth transition
前景 prospects
求同存异 seek common ground while reserving differences
群情激奋,一片沸腾 crowds are moved with exhilaration and
overflowing with excitement
认同感 attitude of approval and agreement
“三不政策”(不接触、不谈判、不妥协) “Three No Policies” (no
contact, no negotiation, and no compromise)
三通(通邮、通航、通商) three connections in post, airline and
trade
上下一致 unanimously
双轨制 dual track; double track
踏上征程 to set foot on/ set out on the journey
同舟共济 to cross the river in the same boat
团结一致 to be united
香港回归 Hong Kong's return to the motherland

香港特别行政区 Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
(HKSAR)

亚太地区 Asia-Pacific region

一国两制 one country, two systems

一荣俱荣，一枯俱枯 If one flourish, all flourish; if one
withers, all wither .

一展风采 perform with grace and professionalism

移交仪式 the hand-over ceremony

源远流长 longstanding and well-established

中英联合声明 Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of
Hong Kong

中英联合小组 Sino-British Joint Liaison Group

众所周知 as is known to all

主权 sovereignty

主权移交 transfer of sovereignty

Unit 2

第二单元 学习先进

Learn from the Advanced

Text 翻译短文

科学技术是人类共同创造的财富。任何一个民族,一个国家都需要学习别的民族别的国家的长处,学习人家的先进科学技术。我们不仅因为今天科学技术落后,需要努力向外国学习。即使我们的科学技术赶上了世界先进水平,也还要学习人家的长处。

——摘自《邓小平同志在全国科学大会上的重要讲话》

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

科学技术	science and technology
共同	in common
长处	the strong points
先进的	advanced
落后	to be backward/ lag behind
世界先进水平	the world's advanced levels

Notes 解析

这篇短文摘自邓小平同志在全国科学大会上的讲话。属演讲文体,具有通俗易懂、礼貌、正式的特点。全文都应当用一般现在

时表达,译者应注意到这一点。

短文的第二句“都需要学习”,如果用 need to learn from,口气上显得不够分量,最好译为有强调意味的 must learn from,并且把泛指的他指代词“人家的”改为特指复数代词 their,这样较为符合英语会话习惯。

第三句“我们不仅因为今天科学技术落后,需要努力向外国学习。”如果只注意语言形式的对等,我们可能这样翻译:It is not just because we are scientifically backward now that we have to learn from other countries.这样译虽然在形式上保留了原文的“因为”,但是,事实上,这句话真正强调的不是原因:“因为什么而学习”,也不是条件:“在什么条件下要学习”,而是时间:“无论什么时候都要学习”。因此,我们应当以强调时间的句型来翻译。参考译文是:It is not just today, when we are scientifically backward, that we need to learn from other countries.这样译体现了翻译的内容对等,或功能对等,是真正意义上的“忠实原文”。

第四句“即使我们的科学技术赶上了世界先进水平,也还要学习人家的长处”。是以“即使……也”引导的让步句型。译文如照搬 Although 或 Though 之类的让步句型,从语篇的角度来分析,则不能与上句时间强调相衔接,会产生不连贯,不通顺的感觉。因此,为了达到与上句的语义衔接,上下贯通,就应当使用承上启下的时间状语从句,译为 After we catch up with the world's advanced levels in science and technology, we shall still have to learn from the strong points of others.参考译文较注重语义衔接,使译文既连贯又达意。

Reference Version 参考译文

Science and technology are a kind of wealth created in

common by all mankind . Any nation or country must learn from the strong points of other nations and countries, from their advanced science and technology . It is not just today, when we are scientifically backward, that we need to learn from other countries . After we catch up with the world 's advanced levels in science and technology, we shall still have to learn from the strong points of others .

Translation Technique 翻译技巧: 词语增补

由于汉、英语在表达方式上存在差异,同一思想内容中,英文可能用不同语言形式来表达,在翻译时要增加词语,如下面例句:整个暑假他都在忙于撰写论文。He has been busy at his thesis throughout the summer vacation .) 汉语句子以副词“都在忙于”强调“一直在忙于”的时间概念。译文转换成动词的完成时态 (has been busy), 并增补英语表达习惯上需要的人称代词 his, 使原文的意思清楚、完整、时间概念明确。在有的情况下,为了再现原文的文化内涵和语气,有必要把紧缩或松散的“语义过载”的语句重新加以调整,在译文的正文中穿插一些必要的解释,这也是常用的译法之一。

A. 增添主语

汉语与英语在语言形式上有明显的区别。汉语经常使用无主语句,翻译成英语时,因语句结构上的需要,必须增加主语。增加什么样的主语则取决于上下文。

1. 又要马儿跑得快,又要马儿不吃草,简直可笑!

*You want the horse to run fast and yet you don't let it graze .
Isn't it ridiculous !*

2. 不要以为胜利了,就不要做工作了。

Let *no one* think that there is no more work to do now that victory is won .

3. 没有调查,就没有发言权。

He who makes no investigation has no right to speak .

4. 努力实现和平统一。

We should strive for the peaceful reunification of the motherland .

5. 重点是普及义务教育,积极发展职业教育和成人教育。适度发展高等教育,优化教育结构。

We must lay emphasis on making compulsory education universal, vigorously developing vocational and adult education, moderately developing higher education and optimizing educational structure .

B. 补充信息

许多典故、俗语、习语蕴含着特定的文化意义和历史意义,本国人一看就明白。但是在文化背景和国情大不相同的译文读者看来,却如坠烟云,如不增添必要的信息内容或者增补注释,就很难弄清楚这些俗语、习语的真正含义。在这种情况下,有必要采取增补法,增加内容上所需要的词语和解释。有时候,意思十分清楚明白的汉语句子,照字面直译成英语,译文可能会变得毫无意义,或者意思不清楚,易产生误解。要把话说清楚,就得增补必要的上下文注释。当然,也可以在同页的正文下面加注,或者把注解附录在每个章节的后面。

6. 三个臭皮匠顶个诸葛亮。

Three cobblers with their wits combined equal Zhu Geliang *the master mind* .

7. 班门弄斧。

This is like showing off one's proficiency with the axe before Lu Ban *the master carpenter* .

8. 法律是上层建筑。

Laws form *part of* the superstructure .

C. 增补结构词

汉语的句法里有所谓的“意合法”。即一个句子可以包含两个或几个分句,分句之间在意义上相关联,但是可以不用连词,没有形式标记。而英语的分句之间必须有衔接标记,这是英语语篇结构所决定的。汉译英时,要把这些起联系作用的结构词明确地添加上去。

9. 水有水波,热有热浪。

Water moves in water waves *and* heat in heat waves .

10. 你知道“干预市场”、“工厂投资”、“油价暴涨”这些术语是什么意思吗?

Do you know what such terms as “interference in markets”, “investment in factory” *and* “jump in oil prices” mean?

11. 国际争端应在此基础上予以解决,而不诉诸武力和武力威胁。

International disputes should be settled on this basis, without resorting to the use *or* threat of force .

12. 中国在近代历史上,备受帝国主义和殖民主义的侵略、瓜分,人民饱受凌辱。

Modern history has *witnessed* China's great suffering and the humiliation of Chinese people *as the result of* imperialist and colonialist invasion and partition .

13. 现在报刊编辑部人都不少,应该自己多写。

Nowadays, as the editorial departments of newspapers and

periodicals are generally well staffed, *the people there should be in a position* to write more .

14 . 来稿有可取的, 要帮助他加工、改好, 发表。

Manuscripts which are acceptable *but in need of improvement* should be allowed publication after they have been revised and polished by the editors .

Further Practice 课外练习

- 1 . 到下个世纪中叶, 中国将进入中等发达国家行列。
- 2 . 要形成国家科技创新体系, 提高自主创新能力和引进技术的吸收能力。
- 3 . 中国将成为为数不多的世界科技强国之一。能自主地解决经济、社会发展和国家安全中的重要科技问题。
- 4 . 国家有许多战略性的重大问题, 需要科技界积极参与决策咨询。
- 5 . 学习节目包括市场营销学和商业管理, 教授英语、日语和德语的课程也很受欢迎。
- 6 . 认识落后, 才能去改变落后; 学习先进, 才有可能赶超先进。提高我国的科学技术水平, 当然必须依靠我们自己的努力, 必须发展我们自己的创造, 必须坚持独立自主, 自力更生的方针。但是独立自主不是闭关自守, 自力更生不是盲目排外。
- 7 . 社会学家们认为, 文化的变迁有两种: 一种是模仿其他民族的文化, 另一种是内部本身的创新。中国文化之所以如此灿烂, 是因为我们一直在吸取外国的优秀文化, 而且也在不断地更新自身的观念。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

标准 criterion

灿烂的 prosperous

长处 good points; strong points; strengths

沉溺于 to obsess with; to indulge in

抵御腐败 to resist corruptive influences

短处 weak points; shortcomings

对外开放政策 the policy of opening to the outside world

发扬 to fortify

丰富 to enrich

高新技术 hi-tech

更新 to innovate

广阔视野 to broaden the vision

和睦相处 to live in harmony

己所不欲,勿施于人 Do not do unto others as you would not have them do unto you .

技术落后 backward technology

取长补短 to learn from each other 's strengths to offset their own weaknesses

去粗取精 discarding the dross and selecting the essential

去伪存真 eliminating the false and retaining the true

人才不足 a shortage of trained personnel

文化冲击 cultural crash

文化环境 cultural setting

吸取 to adopt

新意 novelty and originality

一味模仿 imitation without creation

优秀成果 excellent achievements

照搬别国经验和模式 mechanical copying and application of
foreign experience and models

正确对待外国经验的原则 the principle of adopting a correct
approach towards foreign experience

Unit 3

第三单元 经济发展

Growth of Economy

Text 翻译短文

经济发展涉及到范围广泛的技术、经济、社会和文化等各方面的进展。在经济高度发展的社会,仅小部分人从事农业,农业生产率较高,而大部分劳动力则从事于其他商品的生产及服务性行业。

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

涉及	to relate to
方面	dimensions; aspects
经济高度发展的社会	a society with highly developed economy
从事	to be engaged in ...
生产率	productivity
服务性行业	service industry

Notes 解析

这是一篇论述短文,其特点是用词规范正式,句型结构长而复杂,属于典型的书面语。

第一句的结构较为复杂。“经济发展涉及到范围广泛的技术、

经济、社会和文化等各方面的进展”。如何处理这类多层次的语言结构？如何分析各层次上的语言关系？译者必须把握好语句的基本结构，即核心结构。此句的基本框架是：经济发展涉及到了各方面的进展。主语定位在“发展”(development)，谓语“涉及到”译为 relates to 或者 is involved with，宾语“进展”译成 progress 较为合适。那么，“范围广泛的”如何译呢？它在原文中是形容词，修饰了一长串名词。但是，翻译不是简单的词语对换，而是用另一种语言再现原语言的真正含义。这里指的是“经济发展涉及面很广，包括技术、经济、社会和文化等各个方面的进展”。参考译文用介词短语 along a wide spectrum of . . . dimensions 来译，就显得恰到好处。当然也可以译为 along a wide range of . . . aspects。这是词类转换译法的一个例子。

第二句中的“经济高度发展的社会”，如果依次译出 an economic highly developed society，意义显然不够清晰，如果译成 a society of highly developed economy 把“社会”与“经济”之间的关系译成社会从属于经济的关系，也不太恰当。参考译文用介词 with，译为 a society with highly developed economy 则既突出了中心词“社会”，又表明了“经济高度发展”是对“社会”的修饰，因而较为合适。对于“仅一小部分人”，我们知道 only a small number of people 或 only a few of people 可以表达这个意思。但它们多用于口语，不如 only a small proportion of the population 来得正式、规范、准确。

原文第二句是由三个逗号和三个独立小句组成的复合句“在经济高度发展的社会，仅小部分人从事农业，农业生产率较高，而大部分劳动力则从事于其他商品的生产及服务性行业。”包括三层意思：一、仅小部分人从事农业；二、农业生产率较高；三、大部分人从事于商品的生产及服务性行业。依照英语表达习惯，一句话只表达一个中心意思，这句话应做断句处理。在 only a small

proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture 之后另起一句: Its agricultural productivity is relatively high . 原文最后一个小句以“ 而 ”承上启下, 表示“ 小部分人 ”与“ 大部分人 ”的对比关系, 英译文却因中间隔着一句话, 不能用表示分句之间的对比关系的连接词, 参考译文使用了表示递进关系的连接词 and , 似乎也把分句之间承上启下的关系说明清楚了。

另外, “ 劳动力 ”有多种译法, 可以译为: labor; work force; manpower; the working people; the working population。前面三种译法比较专业化, 第四个比较口语化, 最后一个在此语境中较得体, 也与 a small proportion of population 对应。顺便提一下, 此处 population 指一个地区的全部人口, 是集体名词, 用单数谓语动词。

“ 服务性行业 ”逐字对应的译文是 service trades, 它不如参考译文中出现的 service 的译法简洁。

Reference Version 参考译文

Economic development relates to progress along a wide spectrum of technological, economic, social and cultural dimensions . In a society with highly developed economy, only a small proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture . Its agricultural productivity is relatively high, and most of the working population is engaged in the production of other goods and services .

Translation Technique 翻译技巧: 词语多样化

英语有“ 异叙 ”(sylllepsis)的修辞手段。即用一个词(动词、形

容词或介词)同时与两个词(或更多)相搭配。如:他们有时__议__,有时__品茶。英译时不必重复,译为:They sometimes take counsel and sometimes tea.除了用省略译法来处理词汇重复以外,还可以使用异形同义词或近义词来表达。因而,在英语行文中,用不同词语表达相同或近似的意义。使用丰富的词汇,避免单调,是常用的写作技巧。例如:所谓__方法论__指一般史学工作所特有的概念,还是指历史__研究__一个分支专用的__研究方法,人们对此持不同意见。(There is no agreement whether *methodology* refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the *research techniques* appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry.)

翻译要认真分析上下文,准确把握词义,对不同语境中的同一词语采取不同译法,以强化译文的可读性。本篇短文中的“发展”一词,便分别译成 growth, development, progress 和 developed。

从另一方面来讲,词形相同的词语在不同的语境中,在不同的使用范围内,也会产生不同的语用含义,造成英译文的不同搭配。例如:果汁__料__(*soft drinks*),毛__品__(*soft goods*),软件(*software*),和__蔼的__语(*soft words*)。又比如:到达__间__(*arriving time*),工作__间__(*working hours*),停留__间__(*duration of stay*),自我__识__(*self-consciousness*);竞争__识__(*competitive spirit*)。所以,翻译时要注意词语的不同搭配,采取一词多译的方法。下面以“认识到”为例子,试说明一词多译的使用及其辨析。

1-a. 美国和英国开始__认识到__:只有中国战场的胜利才能遏制德、意、日“轴心国”的联盟。

The United States and Britain began to *see* that only victory on the Chinese battlefield could contain the Axis alliance of Germany, Italy and Japan.

1-b . 我最终 识 到 件事为何非做不可。

I came to *realize* in the end why it must be done .

1-c . 看来她还未 识 到 危险。

It seems that she s till not *aware of* the danger .

选词的时候,要吃透原文,结合上下文语境来考虑词语的确切含义。例如:一次性 款(*lump-sum payment*),一次性 鞋,则是 *disposable slippers*; 恶性 瘤(*malignant tumor*),恶性 环,则是 *vicious circle*。并且,翻译要注意选词的褒贬色彩,从而准确地表达原意。

2-a . 要奋发图强,把我军的军政素质提高到了一个新的 平。

We must work hard to raise to a new *height* the military and political quality of our army .

2-b . 各级干部要认真学习,刻苦钻研业务,提高领导 平。

Cadres at all levels should apply themselves to the study, gain the professional proficiency required by their jobs, and improve their *art* of leadership .

3-a . 全民族抗战 开 。

The Anti-Japanese War was *unfolded* on a national scale .

3-b . 第二次世界大战还未全面 开。

The Second World War had not yet *reached its full scope* .

4 . 他们 心论,我们 物论。

They *preach* idealism whereas we *advocate* materialism .

5-a . 没有 众条件,就不要进行任何群众性的改革工作。

Without *popular support*, no reform of mass characteristics should be attempted .

5-b . 此区地势险要,群众条件 ,回旋地区大,安全方面完全有保障。

It is an area where we have a favourable mountainous

terrain, a good *mass base*, plenty of room for manoeuvre , and full guarantee for security .

5-c .但是单有这个__件 不够 ,还要求别的条件和它配合。首先是__民的条件。

But this *condition* alone is not enough and must be accompanied by others . The first of these is *popular support* .

Further Practice 课外练习

- 1 . 在东南亚金融危机不断加剧和今年夏天国内遭受特大洪涝灾害的情况下,中国经济仍然保持了良好势头。
- 2 . 去年中国农业再次获得好收成,为整个经济发展和社会稳定做出了重要贡献。
- 3 . 我们要实施农业综合开发,大搞农业水利建设,提高农业的综合生产能力。
- 4 . 在加大对农林水利,铁路,公路,通信,环保,城市基础设施建设投入的同时,增加对粮库,农村电网,城市经济适用住房和生态环境建设的投资。
- 5 . 政府采取措施大力拓宽消费领域,促进国内消费继续增长。
- 6 . 当前的经济改革的重点要以我国国民经济的支柱——国有企业为重点,配套推进社会保障体制的改革,巩固和完善宏观管理体制改革的措施,进一步转变政府职能,培育市场体系,沿着建立社会主义市场经济体制的方向继续前进。
- 7 . 中国当前正致力于建设具有中国特色的社会主义。为此,调整了对内对外政策,其中包括对外实行开放政策,对内进行经济体制改革,把经济搞活的政策,并且已经取得明显的效果。但是,中国的现代化建设面临着资金短缺、技术落后、人才不足的

困难,希望在这些方面得到外国的帮助。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

按比例协调发展 a proportionate and coordinated growth

不正当竞争 unfair competition

长期亏损 to have long operated at a loss

持平 to maintain a constant level

持续稳定协调发展 to develop in a steady, stable and balanced way

出口商品结构 the composition of export goods

传统产业改造 transformation of traditional industries

从温饱到小康 from sufficient living to comparatively well-off

打翻身仗 to struggle for major advances

大包干 all-round contract system

大力扶持 to support with great efforts

倒挂 to reverse

底子薄 foundation is weak

调整、改革、巩固、提高 readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement

夺魁 to gain the top position

繁荣市场,活跃经济 to create a thriving market and reinvigorate the economy

放宽政策,发挥本地优势 to introduce more flexible policies and exploit favourable local conditions

改革方案 reform program

搞活市场经济 to enliven market economy

供不应求 supply falls short of demand

供过于求 supply exceeds demand
供求平衡 supply balances on demand
关停并转 the enterprises are shut down or suspended operations or are amalgamated or switched to the manufacture of other products
观摩 to inspect and emulate
国际惯例 international convention/ practice
国际贸易保护主义 international trade protectionism
国有资产评估 to evaluate the state 's assets
宏观管理体制 macro-control system
机制 mechanism
急功近利 quick result and immediate profit
集约化经营 intensive management
技术改造项目 technological transformation project
加强精神文明 to promote socialist cultural and ideological progress
经济实力 economic strength
经济衰退 recession
经济体制改革 economic restructuring
经济效益 economic benefits
经济增长率 economic growth rate
竞争择优 to select only the best of the competing offers
开拓进取 to work hard with a pioneering spirit
扩大开放 to open China wider to the outside world
劳动生产率 labour productivity
利润留成 to share profits; to keep a portion of its profits
利用与调整 the usage and adjustment
练摊 to be a vendor/ to do one 's own business

流通渠道不畅 not moving smoothly in circulation channels
明确的产业政策 well-defined industrial policies
培育市场体系 to foster a market system
平等互利, 讲求实效, 形式多样, 共同发展 equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form, and common progress
轻重缓急 in the order of importance and urgency
倾斜政策 preferential policy
全方位对外开放 to open to the outside world in all directions
裙带经济 crony economy
上马 to get going; to let the ball roll
社会保障体制 social security system
社会主义现代化建设事业 socialist modernization drive
市场动态 market trends
市场封锁 market blockade
势头 current situation
首当其冲 to bear the brunt
条条框框 rules and regulations
停产 to suspend production
外商直接投资额 volume of direct investment from foreign business
外向型经济 export-oriented economy
外资企业 foreign-funded enterprise
吸收协议外资 to absorb foreign capital by agreement
吸引外资 to absorb foreign capital
下海 go into business
行业不正之风 evil winds in business
一体化 integration

一条龙生产体系 integrated production structure
抑制通货膨胀 to check inflation
因地制宜 to implement according to local condition
隐患 hidden peril
隐形就业 unregistered employment
硬性摊派 to apportion inflexibly ;to assign inflexibly
优化经济结构 to optimize economic structure
有中国特色的社会主义 socialism with Chinese characteristics
择优委托 award contracts to the best qualified bidders
崭露头角 to be outstanding; to surpass others
战线长,浪费大,经济效果差 instances of excess in capital
construction, huge waste and unsatisfactory economic
results
招标,兼并 public bidding and annex property
整顿 to rectify
整体配套 whole system
中外合资合作乡镇企业 Sino-foreign joint venture and
cooperative venture rural enterprises
周转期 turnover period
抓住机遇 to seize the current opportunity
转变政府职能 to shift the functions of the government
自筹投资 funds collected by oneself

Unit 4

第四单元 机构改革

Governmental Institution Restructuring

Text 翻译短文

建立办事高效,运转协调,行为规范的政府行政管理体系,完善国家公务员制度,建设高素质的专业化行政管理干部队伍,逐步建立适应社会主义市场经济体制的中国特色的行政管理体系,是这次国务院机构改革的目标。

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

政府机构改革	government institutional restructuring
高效的	highly efficient
协调的	well-coordinated
行政管理体系	administrative management system
公务员制度	the civil service system
高素质	high quality
专业化的	specialized
适应	to cater to
中国特色	Chinese characteristics

本篇短文是一篇文字紧凑、逻辑严密的政论体裁。整个段落为一句话,是对论述主题展开多角度、多层面的阐释。翻译时要注意不同层次的信息的所在位置和语言结构之间的关系,特别要注意词语搭配和连动式动词的译法。

首先,英语表达习惯和汉语表达习惯是不同的。许多汉语句子的往往把信息中心置于句尾,来突出重点;而多数英语句子则经常将信息中心置于句首,以突出主题。这就形成了“信息中心首位”(beginning focus),其他信息后置的句式结构。汉译英时要注意把英语句法结构的这个规律运用到翻译中去。本篇短文翻译特别应该体现“信息中心首位”的句法结构特点,把“这次政府机构改革的目标是”(the current government restructuring is aimed at)放在句首,其他信息以适当的结构向后扩展,呈提纲挈领、纲举目张之状。

第二,要注意动词搭配及词语之间的逻辑关系。比如,第一小句“建立……管理体系”可以译为 establish... management system 或者 set up... management system,但不可望文生义地译成 construct... management。第二小句“完善……制度”可译为 improve... the system,而 make the system perfect 则显得过于拘泥原文的语言形式,与上下文不协调。第三小句“建设……干部队伍”可以译为 foster... management,但是像 build up... cadre troop; construct... cadre contingent 这样生硬错误的搭配应当避免。关于搭配的译法的详细说明,请参阅第五单元的翻译难点。

第三,并列的语言结构应坚持语言形式的一致性原则。参考译文使用了一致的非谓语句形式——现在分词短语 establishing; improving; fostering; forming,使译文结构一致,层

次分明,条理清晰。

对于一些四字格结构的规范套话,也需要注意其语言形式的一致性。比如:“办事高效”只译“高效”,不译“办事”;“运转协调”,只译“协调”,不译“运转”;“行为规范”,只译“规范”,不译“行为”;“政府行政管理”只译“行政管理”,不译“政府”。为什么这样处理呢?因为这些词语都是修饰名词“体系”(system)的,起名词修饰语的语法作用,如果译成动宾词组,或主谓词组,就会破坏语句的语法规范和语义衔接,反而影响译文的质量。因此,考虑到词语之间的搭配关系,以及并列结构一致性原则,参考译文把这些四字格结构一律译为名词修饰语,达到了搭配得当、言简意赅的效果。

第四,要注意连动式动词的处理方法。如:“逐步建立适应社会主义市场经济体制的中国特色的行政管理体制。”这个小句中有“建立”、“适应”、“有”三个动词。汉语依次排列,以语序表明语言层次,放在前面的“建立”是主要层次上的动词,“适应”和“有”是次要层次上的动词,汉语读者不会误解。可是译成英语就必须考虑以各种方法分别处理不同层次上的动词。在一般情况下,采取将主要动词译为谓语动词,其他动词以非谓语形式来处理的方法。在这句话里“建立”译为谓语动词 form,以避免与前面的 establish 重复,“有”译成 with 引导的介词短语,置于 system 之后,而“适应”一词,则处理为后置分词短语 catering to ...,排列在最后。参考译文将上述小句译为 gradually forming an administrative management system with Chinese characteristics catering to socialist market economy,这样主次分明,排列有序,不失为好的译法。

总之,对于长句,翻译时通常要作整体语序调整。如果名词前有一长串含“的”的修饰语,我们经常采取后置修饰语的手法,使修饰语尽量接近它所修饰的名词。例如:“可能引起争议的小说”译为 a novel likely to cause controversy;“值得考虑的问题”译为 a

problem worthy of consideration;“ 大家都感兴趣的话题 ”译为 a topic of great interest to all。关于名词修饰语排列,读者可参阅本书第十一单元的翻译难点。关于连动式动词的译法,读者可以参阅本单元的翻译难点中的例句和说明。

Reference Version 参考译文

The current government restructuring is aimed at the following: establishing a highly efficient, well-coordinated and standardized administrative management system; improving the state civil service system; fostering high quality and specialized administrative management; and gradually forming an administrative management system with Chinese characteristics catering to socialist market economy .

Translation Difficulty 翻译难点:连动式动词短语

所谓连动式动词短语是指:由若干个动词和与其搭配的其他成分一起组成的,表示若干个动作的言语群。汉语和英语都存在着这种语言现象。但是,汉语的连动和英语的连动在很大程度上是不同的。翻译时要根据不同情况,以不同的方法来处理。

A. 表示并列关系和次序关系的连动式谓语

1. 飞机一头入树林 炸了。

The plane *crashed* into trees and *exploded* .

2. 增加 款, 扩大 产。

to *increase* loans *and expand* production

以上例句说明英语中表示并列或次序关系的连动式动词之间

通常要加连词“and”。

B. 表示因果关系和伴随关系的连动

3. 一架直升飞机 设法停落 楼顶上, 在大楼倒塌前 救 六个人。

A helicopter *managed to land* on the roof, six men *rescued* before the building collapsed .

4. 他 进 许多新装置, 大大 省 时间和劳力。

He *introduced* a lot of new devices, which *saved* much time and labour .

5. 另外一些人可以在工厂农村 一个月, 在那里作调查, 交朋友, 这叫: 下马看花。

Others can *stay* for a few months in the factories or villages, *conducting investigations and making friends*; this may be called “dismounting to look at the flowers” .

从上述例句中我们可以看出, 英语中表示结果和伴随动作的动词大多用-ed 分词或-ing 分词来翻译, 有时可加连词 *thus/ while/ thereby* 来引导。

C. 表示动宾关系和目的的连动

6. 他们决定 衣缩食。

They decided *to save* food and clothing .

7. 我们 算取消 同。

We intended *to cancel* the contract .

8. 一定要 取 次失败的教训, 避免 犯此类错误。

Be sure *to learn* from the failure *to avoid* similar mistakes .

9. 他去美国 读 业管理硕士学位。

He went to America *to further* his study *for* MBA .

此类连动的英译经常用动词不定式来处理。

D. 表示方式的连动

10. 我们__ 己动手的方法,达到了丰衣足食的目的。

By using our own hands we have attained the objective of " ample food and clothing " .

11. 国际争端应在此基础上予以解决,而__诉诸 力和武力威胁。

International disputes should be settled on this basis, without resorting to the use or threat of force .

12. 今天上午,李鹏总理一行__ 机离开北京。

This morning the Premier Li Peng and his suite left Beijing by plane .

表示方式的连动式动词一般用 *with/ by* 等介词短语来译成方式状语。

总之,连动式动词短语英译时,应该先缕清动词之间的逻辑关系,把主要动词译成谓语动词,再以恰当的方式处理其他动词。有些以非限定性动词(包括分词、动名词、动词不定式)译成相应的状语,有些可以改译成名词,或者与介词一起构成介词短语。关于词类转换,我们将在第六单元的翻译难点中详细讨论。

Further Practice 课外练习

1. 政府机构改革是深化经济改革,促进经济和社会发展的迫切需要。
2. 地方各级政府也应该精兵简政逐步有序地,自上而下地分流人员。
3. 我们要努力保持政府工作人员的诚实守信,勤勉敬业的作风。坚持不懈地与腐败作斗争,坚决惩办腐败分子。

4. 我们要集中精力重组和裁减直接负责经济管理的部门,加强宏观经济调控部门,加强执法部门和监察执法部门。
5. 政府公务员都应该确立为人民服务的思想,密切联系群众,改善工作作风,高效地履行职责,才能够成为人民满意的公务员。
6. 现有政府机构设置原则,是在实施计划经济体制的条件下逐步形成的。突出的弊端是政企不分,导致政府包揽属于企业的事务,大量设置专业经济管理部门。政府管了许多不该管,管不了,实际上也管不好的事情。
7. 改革的原则是:
 - 转变政府职能,实行政企分开。
 - 调整政府组织结构,实行精兵简政。
 - 调整政府部门的职责权限,明确划分部门之间的职能分工,相同或相近的职能交由同一部门承担,克服多头管理,政出多门的弊端。
 - 加强行政体系的法制建设。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

“吃饭财政” “feeding budget”

办事效率低下 low efficiency; inefficiency

弊端 drawback

促进经济和社会发展 to promote economic and social development

大力提倡 to advocate strongly

党和国家领导制度改革 the Party and Government leadership reform

党内民主 democracy of the Party

多头管理 overlapping management

改革开放 to practice/ implement reform and opening
干部终身制 lifelong tenure of leading post
国家财政 state payroll/ state finance
国家机关 state organs
国家机关工作人员 state employees
国务委员 state Councilor
国务院 the State Council
宏观调控 macro-control
后继有人 no lack of successors
互相扯皮 to shift responsibility
机构设置 the institutional setup
基层干部 grass-root cadres
简政放权 to streamline administration and delegate more power
to lower levels/ to simplify administration and
decentralization
健全干部人事管理制度 to strengthen personnel system
开门整风 open-door rectification
老大难 the most difficult problem
廉政建设 to build clean government
屡见不鲜 common occurrence
乱摊派 setting of quotas make an arbitrary apportionment
目标责任制 the target responsibility system
能上能下 can work at higher or lower levels as required
年轻化, 知识化, 专业化 to ensure that the leadership of
governments at all levels becomes younger , more educated
and professionally more competent
片面强调 undue emphasis on . . .
破格提拔 unconventionally promote

企事业单位 business units and institutions
全国人大常委会 Standing Committee of the National People's
Congress
三个和尚没水喝 Everybody's business is nobody's business
社会中介组织 intermediary organizations
深化经济体制改革 to deepen economic restructuring
剩余人员安置 placement of surplus staff
贪污腐败 graft and spawned corruption
体察民情 to size up people's attitude
体改委 structural reform commission
委员长 committee chairman
文牍主义 excessive red tape
心有余而力不足 to have the will but lack the ability
行政手段 administrative means
扬长避短 to foster strengths and circumvent weakness
优胜劣汰的机制 the mechanism of encouragement and
elimination through competition
瞻前顾后 peer ahead and look behind; be over-cautious and
indecisive
整风运动 rectification campaign
整体素质 overall quality
政出多门 divided policies from various sources
政府公务员的级别和待遇 post ranks and treatment of
government functionaries
政府机构人浮于事 the government was overstaffed and
unwieldy, with overlapping functions
政府职能 government functions
政企分开 to separate the functions of government from those of

enterprises

政社分开 to separate the government administration from the
social management

政治局常务委员会 Politburo Standing Committee

执法监管部门 law-enforcement and supervision departments

直辖市 municipalities administered directly by the central
government

指点迷津 Ariane 's thread

中共中央 Central Committee of the CPC

中央政府 central government

忠于职守 to be devoted in one 's duty

专业部门 specialized department

综合部门 comprehensive department

走后门 get in by the back door; secure advantages through
influence

Unit 5

第五单元 完善刑法

Improvement of the Criminal Law

Text 翻译短文

在总结十多年来刑事诉讼法和刑法的实施经验的基础上,对这两部法律进行了全面修改。

修改后的刑事诉讼法,进一步改革和完善了刑事诉讼制度和司法制度,对于准确,及时地查明犯罪事实,惩罚犯罪分子,保障无罪的人不受刑事追究,更好地保护公民的权利,维护社会秩序,具有重要作用。

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

刑事诉讼法	the Criminal Procedure Law
刑法	the Criminal Law
全面修改	comprehensive amendments
查明	to uncover
犯罪事实	facts related to crimes
刑事追究	criminal sanctions
公民权	civil rights

这是一篇关于法律的论说文,它要求行文结构严谨、逻辑性强、用词准确、规范、专业化。我们在翻译时要注意这些文体特征。

首先,在第一句“在总结十多年来刑事诉讼法和刑法的实施经验的基础上,对这两部法律进行了全面修改”里,有一个较长的介词短语“在总结十多年来刑事诉讼法和刑法的实施经验的基础上”,里面有两个动宾词组“总结十多年的经验”、“实施刑事诉讼法和刑法”,如何处理好这几个语义交错的复杂关系?我们首先要认真思考和分析,这句话的中心点在哪里?我们认为此句的信息中心点在句末尾“对两部法律的全面修改”上,这就决定了主语是 comprehensive amendments,主句是 comprehensive amendments were made to the Criminal Procedure Law and the Criminal Law。挂靠在主语上的介词短语如果译成 on the basis of summarizing our experiences in carrying out the two laws in the past ten years,就显得臃肿拖沓,且施事者与主语不一致,容易引起逻辑混乱,不如去繁就简,只突出“经验”,不强调谁总结的,谁实施的,省略“总结”、“实施”两个动词,避免施事者不一致的缺陷。而且将修改后的介词短语 On the basis of experiences over the last decade 置于句首,使全句保持了两头均衡。参考译文这样的译法是否详略得当,还请读者进一步探讨。

第二句话“修改后的刑事诉讼法,进一步改革和完善了刑事诉讼制度和司法制度,对于准确,及时地查明犯罪事实,惩罚犯罪分子,保障无罪的人不受刑事追究,更好地保护公民的权利,维护社会秩序,具有重要作用”包含六个小句,如果译成一句话的话,句式过长,信息量过大,所以必须作断句处理。第一个小句可以译为一个并列句。需要注意的是“修改后的”的译法。译为 amended 或

revised 比较正式,而后者更好,可避免词汇单调重复,但 corrected 或 altered 过于具体化,不符合本文的体裁。

后面的部分译为一个复合句,把每个动宾词组译成分词短语。特别应注意的有三个问题;一是增补主语。什么做主语?从上文可以看出,上一句的主语也是这一句的主语,断为两句,主语不变,即 the revised Criminal Procedure Law,只是这里用 it 代替就可以了。二是表达形式必须一致。并列表达的两个状语应取一样的表达形式,如:准确及时地 accurately and timely;坚定不移地 resolutely and firmly 都用副词表示。并列的非谓语动词形式也应保持形式一致,如:查明犯罪事实 uncovering facts related to crimes, 惩罚犯罪分子 punishing criminals, 保障无罪的人不受刑事追究 protecting the innocent from being subjected to criminal sanctions, 更好地保护公民的权利 better protecting civil rights, 维护社会秩序 maintaining social order。三是动词短语的介词搭配。例如:有关 relate to; 保护……不受 protect ... from ...; 保证……不受 ensure ... against ...; 在……中起重要作用 play an important role in, 这些动词短语都有固定介词搭配,使用时要加以注意。

Reference Version 参考译文

On the basis of the practices in the implementation of the Criminal Procedure Law and Criminal Law over the last 10 years and more, Comprehensive amendments were made to above-mentioned two Laws .

The revised Criminal Procedure Law has helped further reform and improve the criminal procedural and judicial systems . It has played an important role in accurately and timely

uncovering facts related to crimes, punishing criminals, protecting innocent from being subjected to criminal sanctions, protecting civil rights and maintaining social order more effectively .

Translation Difficulty 翻译难点:搭配

汉语和英语都有很多固定的搭配关系。这些固定搭配是指词汇组合时,词与词之间存在的某种选择限制关系。以语义为选择的基本出发点,我们称为“语义搭配”(Lexical collocations),它主要包括名词、动词、形容词和副词之间的搭配。如,作曲(to compose music);作估计(to make an estimate);做笔记(to take notes)。以语法结构上的限制为基本出发点的搭配,我们称为“结构搭配”(Structural Collocations),它主要表现为一个占主要地位的词与一个介词短语,或分词短语,或不定式,或从句等其他限定的语法结构的组合,如,他并不感到有必要做那件事。(He felt no compulsion to do it.)

无论哪类搭配,都是在语言长期演变和发展中,在本民族文化的深刻影响下,约定俗成的产物。它们虽然不像成语、谚语那样,成为完全固定的惯用语,但是,在许多情况下,它们是不可改变的。所以,翻译的时候要特别注意这些固定的非惯用语的搭配结构。

A. 语义搭配

1. 恐慌息了。

Panic *subsides* .

2. 立即取 效 施。

to *take* immediate and effective *measures*

3. 驳回 上 诉

to reject an appeal

4 . 法官 回了 诉讼。

The judge dismissed the action .

5 . 他对邻居 出 律 诉。

He brought a lawsuit against his neighbor .

6 . 提供 询方面的 利

to provide consultative services

7 . 没有 疗 条件

without health services

8 . 暂 营 业

to suspend the service

B . 结构搭配

9 . 路线问题

questions concerning the Party line

10 . 她根本没有胜过这样强的对手的希望。

She doesn't stand a chance against such strong competitors .

11 . 我们一致同意, 她将在法庭上做我们的辩护律师。

We reached an agreement that she would represent us in court .

12 . 他们很喜欢看电视。

They enjoy watching television .

13 . 他们坚持要我们遵守该合同条款。

They held us to the terms of the contract .

14 . 他们从不接电话, 让我莫名其妙。

It puzzled me that they never answered the telephone .

15 . 我认为她很有能力。

I consider her to be very capable .

16 . 要认真吸取理这个问题 经验

to make serious efforts to gain experience *in handling this problem*

17 . 得知她的决定我感到吃惊。

It surprised me *to learn of* her decision .

Further Practice 课外练习

- 1 . 人们希望印尼方面以严肃态度正视事实,采取有力措施,严惩不法之徒。
- 2 . 只有这样才能有效地保护当地华人华侨的人身安全和合法权益,妥善和公正地对待他们。
- 3 . 八届人大在加强社会主义民主,健全社会主义法制,坚持和实行依法治国方面迈出了一大步。
- 4 . 修订后的刑法明确规定了罪刑法定、法律面前人人平等、罪刑相当的原则。
- 5 . 有些经济方面的法律对建立、健全市场经济是很重要的。
- 6 . 在规范市场行为方面,制定了反不正当竞争法,消费者权益保护法,广告法,票据法,担保法,城市房地产管理法,保险法,仲裁法,拍卖法等法律,并对经济合同法等法律作了修改。这些法律体现了市场经济公平、公正、公开、效率的原则,有利于形成全国统一,开放的市场体系。
- 7 . 依照中国法律在中国投资或者同中国的企业,事业单位进行经济,科学技术,文化合作以及其他需要在中国长期居留的外国人,经中国政府主管机关批准,可以获得长期居留或者永久居留资格。未取得居留证件的外国人和来中国留学的外国人,未经中国政府主管机关允许,不得在中国就业。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

辩护 to defend

剥夺公民权 forfeit of civil right

补偿 to compensate

财产继承 accession of property

查获 to track down and seize

拆迁 to tear down and relocate

传闻证据 hearsay evidence

从犯 accessory criminal

党纪处分 disciplinary action within the Party

调查取证 to obtain evidence through investigation

动乱 turmoil; upheaval; disturbance

法定年龄 legal age

法人 legal person; legal entity

法治 rule by law

敢怒不敢言 choke with silent fury

告急 to report an emergency

给某人记过处分 to give sb. a demerit

公开营业执照 open license

公证机关 notary organs

固定摊位执照 fixed pitch license

惯例 a custom

国际法院 International Court of Justice

国际惯例 international practice

过失责任事故 accident due to negligence

哄抬物价 to force up price

户口证件 household registry certificate
缓刑 suspension of sentence; conditional condemnation
挥霍 to squander
贿赂罪 bribery crime
毁坏公共财物罪 offence of defacing public property
极刑 extreme penalty
加强民主法制建设 to promote democracy and the legal system
间谍活动 espionage activities
监察 to supervise
检察院 procuratorate
见证人 eye-witness
交通安全法规 traffic safety code
教唆犯 instigator
结案 to close a case; settle a lawsuit
决议草案 draft resolution
抗辩 to plea
快刀斩乱麻 to cut the Gordian knot
劳改犯 offender(s) under labour reform
两劳人员 people reformed and educated through labor
留党察看 to be placed on Party probation
律师事务所 law office
论据/ 凭证 argument/ proof
民法 civil law
民事侵权行为法 Law of Torts
明目张胆 blatantly
判例 Legal precedent
破坏珍贵文物罪 crime of undermining valuable cultural relics

巧立名目 to concoct various pretexts
社会弊端 social corruption
社会治安 security of society
社会治安情况 law and order situation
审批权限 rights and limits of examination and approval
十年内乱 the decade of domestic turmoil
司法部门 judicial administration
诉讼当事人 a party
诉状 writ
贪污受贿 to accept bribe
坦白从宽, 抗拒从严 leniency toward those who confess their
crimes and severity toward those who refuse to do so
违反党纪 violate Party disciplines
诬告罪 crime of false charge
下不为例 will not serve as a precedent
宪法 constitution; constitutional law
乡规民约 written pledges drawn up by villagers
行骗诈骗 bribery and swindling
行政法规 administrative regulations
行政执法 executive law enforcement
寻衅滋事 to pick fights; make trouble
徇私 favoritism
严重警告 stern warning
一刀切 imposing uniform requirements on all parties; to find a
single solution for diverse problems
依法从重从快的方针 the policy of dealing quick, heavy blows
at grave criminal offenders, within the framework of the law

依法宣告无罪 acquittal in law

原形毕露 show the cloven hoof

治安 public safety/ security

中央纪检委 Central Discipline Inspection Committee

最大诚信 utmost faith

Unit 6

第六单元 通信卫星系统

Communication Satellite Systems

Text 翻译短文

通信卫星系统在过去的几十年中取得了很大的成功,已引起了人们对其未来的广泛关注。一些国家正在采用卫星来发展国内的通信,以取代传统的陆地电话线。但是,卫星研制,发射和运转的成本很高,超出了一些国家的经济承受能力。尽管如此,通信卫星系统得到越来越多的人的重视和支持。这种技术会在未来更加普及。

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

通信卫星系统	communication satellite systems
引起	to evoke
传统的	conventional
陆地电话线	telephone lines on land
成本高的	costly
经济承受力	the means of
普及	popularize

这是一篇科普短文,属新闻报道文体,具有时效性、信息性。翻译时要注意选择正确的时态。

第一句“通信卫星系统在过去的几十年中取得了很大的成功,已引起了人们对其未来的广泛关注”应该使用现在完成时,表达“到目前已取得了成功”的意思。那么,第二个动词“已引起了”是不是并列的谓语动词呢?从两个小句的逻辑关系来看,“引起关注”是“取得成功”的伴随效果,似乎译为分词短语更恰当些。此句中的泛指代词“人们”属可有可无的内容,英译时可以省略,并不影响译文忠实于原文。

第二句“一些国家正在采用卫星来发展国内的通信,以取代传统的陆地电话线”强调在过去的几十年里正在发生的情况,译文既要与上句在时态上保持一致,又要强调正在发生,因而选用现在完成进行时。

另外,此句中参考译文把动宾词组“来发展国内的通讯”和“以取代……电话线”分别译成介词短语 *for domestic communications* 和 *in place of conventional telephone lines on land*; 这样的译法一来简约经济,二来纯正地道。类似的例子还有:“学习积极性高”可译成 *with strong motivation*; “对……很感兴趣”译为 *with intense interest in*; “市场繁荣,商业网点星罗棋布”译为 *with a thriving market and a great number of shops and stores*; 以及下一句中“超出经济支付能力”译为 *beyond the means of ...*。词类转换是翻译实践中常用的方法之一。它可以帮助译文突出重点、分清层次、行文紧凑;避免零碎、松散的毛病。关于词类转换的详细说明,请读者查阅本单元翻译难点。

第三句“但是,卫星研制,发射和运转的成本很高,超出了一些

国家的经济承受能力”说的是现在的情况,应当采用一般现在时。“卫星研制”可以直接译为 satellites' research and manufacture 或者 satellites' invention and development。由于新闻体裁以传达信息为主要功能,并不一定非用专业性强的术语不可,遇到某些双字缩写词,只需把实义词译出就行了,不必太拘泥原文的词句形式。因此,参考译文采用了 satellites' development。“发射”可译为 launching 或 shooting, 相对来讲,前者比较正式一些。“运转”可译为 operation 或 run, 参考译文选择了 operation。这句话虽然结构较复杂,但译文选词用语,力求简洁、明确、正式,符合新闻报道文体的要求。

顺便提一下, the means of 本身就指经济能力,不必再加 economic, 而加 economical 更是错误的,因为, economical 的意思是:节约的,俭省的。

第四句“尽管如此,通信卫星系统得到越来越多的人的重视和支持”。此句强调“日益增长”这层意思,最好选用现在进行时表达。“重视”一般译为 attach importance to 或 pay attention to 或 think highly of。但是这些词组与后面的单词“支持”(support)并列放在一起,显得不协调,不如简化为一个名词 attention, 与 support 取得形式上的一致,读起来显得更恰当得体。

第五句“这种技术会在未来更加普及。”这里“技术”是特指卫星通讯技术,不是泛指概括性的技术,因而译为 the technique, 而不是 technology。“会在未来更加普及”表示的是有可能发生的情况,英语常用句型 seem likely to 恰好适合表达这个意思。“普及”实际上就是“广泛运用”的意思,所以,参考译文译成 widely utilized 是适宜的。

Communication satellite systems have been quite a success in the past decades, evoking widespread attention to their future. Some countries have been using satellites for domestic communications in place of conventional telephone lines on land. But satellites' development, launching and operation are so costly that some countries can't afford. In spite of all this, communication satellites are gaining attention and support from more and more people. The technique seems likely to be more widely utilized in the future.

Translation Technique 翻译技巧:词类转换

我们在第四节中谈到汉语动词连动式使用较多,英译汉时,将主要动词译成英语谓语动词,其他动词除了译成非限定性动词外,可以转译为别的词类。动词转换为名词较为常见。其他词类转换在汉译英的过程中也是经常使用的技巧。常用的词类转换有以下几种。

A. 汉语动词转译为英语名词

1. 了解 去有助于解 在,了解现在有助于知 来。

An *acquaintance* of the past is helpful to the acquaintance of present, which is in turn helpful to the *prediction* of the future.

2. 工人们坚持消 的规定,建立 的规章制度。

The workers insisted on *the abolishment* of the old rules and

the establishment of new regulations .

- 3 . 要把 制人口, 节约资源, 保护环境 在重要的地位上。

Population control, the conservation of resources and environmental protection should be put in an important place .

- 4 . 坚持 一个中国的原则, 是实现和平统一的基础和前提。

Adherence to the principle of One China is the basis and premise for peaceful reunification .

- 5 . 振兴 技术和 荣 济, 必须坚持教育为本。

The vitality of science and technology and the prosperity of economy must be based on education .

- 6 . 我们的儿子 们 望。

Our son has been a disappointment to us .

- 7 . 一小时后, 我 到极度困乏。

Utter weariness overtook me an hour later .

B . 汉语动词转译成英语介词短语

- 8 . 一方面问题 在讨论, 另一方面写字楼 在建造。

On the one hand the problem is under discussion, and on the other hand the office building is under construction .

- 9 . 这份有关航天的报告虽然很长, 但 切要领, 我 不懂。

Although the report about astronautics is very long, it is beside the point and beyond my comprehension .

- 10 . 月球绕着地球 , 地球绕着太阳 。

The moon turns around the earth and the earth revolves around the sun .

- 11 . 这些事没有 起 么恐惧。

There was no horror to these matters .

- 12 . 他按响汽车喇叭, 前门 声而开。

The front door opened *to* his hoot .

C . 汉语动词转译为英语副词

13 . 经理让专家们来 , 而让其他人去。

The manager let the experts *in* and others *out* .

14 . 我想知道今晚演 么。

I wondered what 's *on* tonight .

15 . 太阳来 , 月亮去 。

The sun is *up* while the moon is *down* .

16 . 他袜子反了。

He put on his socks, wrong side *out* .

17 . 会议束 , 人人都尽力为公司做点事儿。

The meeting over, everyone tried to do something for the company .

D . 汉语动词转译为英语形容词

18 . 我敢 消防队员的梯子。

I 'm *afraid* to climb the fireman 's ladder .

19 . 他爱 学研究, 但对提升职称感兴趣。

He is *keen on* scientific researches but *indifferent to* promotion .

20 . 你定 能中彩吗 ?

Are you *sure* that you will be able to win the raffle ?

21 . 糖和盐都水。

Sugar and salt are *soluble* in water .

22 . 他鼻子得通红 走进房来。

He entered the room, his nose *red* with cold .

23 . 那个孩子张 口坐在前排。

The child sat in the first row, his mouth *half open* .

E . 汉语名词转译为英语动词

24 . 本产品的__点 设计独特,质量高,容量大。

The product *is characterized* by unique designs, high quality and great capacity .

25 . 课程的__的 于训练英语技能。

The course *aims at* practice of English .

26 . 这个术语的__思 科学发展有其自身的规律。

This term *means* that there are self-governing laws in the development of science .

27 . 水银的__量 为水重量的 13 倍。

Mercury *weighs* about thirteen times as much as water .

F . 汉语名词转译为英语形容词

28 . 那位老板__能力,但没有同情心。

That boss is *capable* but not *sympathetic* .

29 . 服从是军人的__务。

Obedience is *obligatory* to all soldiers .

30 . 我们对计算机科学的未来充满__心。

We are very *confident* in the future of computer science .

G . 汉语形容词或副词转译为英语名词

31 . 空气清新,使人感到分外__爽、舒畅。

The air was fresh and fragrant; it gave people a feeling of exceptional *coolness and comfort* .

32 . 街中的一切逐渐消失在__暗的 色里

Everything was gradually disappearing into a pall of *grey* .

33 . 他们恨透了那个 心狗肺的 板。

They hated that *beast* of their boss .

Further Practice 课外练习

- 1 . 十年前启动的星火计划在发展高新技术产业和促进研究成果产业化和商品化方面已取得了初步成就。
- 2 . 中国青年人对因特网知识的普及化程度和上网人数还远不能令人满意。
- 3 . 中国电信公司管理着全国范围内的通讯网络,负责通讯网的建设,发展和维修保养以及公共服务业务。
- 4 . 中国电信公司将抓住培养新的增长点的机遇,在实现通讯现代化的基本目标的同时,迎接信息革命的挑战。
- 5 . 人们现在把邮购业务生动地比作“看不见的超市”,因为他们可以通过信函,电话,传真和电脑订购物品,并通过中国邮政网迅速地收到所购物品。
- 6 . 没有电,人们就会在 19 世纪中期的条件下生活和工作,靠煤、木柴、油、天然气等燃料取热和光,靠蒸汽为工业和运输提供动力。
没有电,人们生活水平的提高将会受到阻碍。日常生活的欢乐和方便将大大减少,风景、音响和信息将靠肉眼和耳朵交流。
- 7 . 1844 年第一台电报机被发明出来,30 年后出现了电话。没多久,一系列的发明相继问世,比如,无线电报、传真电报、传真、电视。今天通信卫星借着电子信号把重要的信息几乎立刻传到千家万户。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

- 传播载体 disseminator
传递信息 to send and receive messages
单页扫描仪 flat-pad scanners
电磁波 electromagnetic radiation
电脑数码相机 computerized digital cameras
电子钱包 e-purse
电子商务 e-commerce
电子邮件 E-mail (electronic mail)
调制解调器 modem
多媒体格式 the multimedia formats
光导纤维 optical fibers
光学字符识别扫描仪 optical character recognition scanning
(OCR)
轨道运转的卫星 the orbiting satellites
合理布局的 properly-placed
黑客 a computer hacker/ e-guerrilla
激光打印机 laser printers
检索工具 searching tools
界面(人机通信用的联系装置) an interface
连页扫描仪 sheet-fed scanners
媒体实验室 Media Lab
墨盒 ink cartridges
喷墨打印机 inkjet printers
全球性信息工具 the global information appliance
人机交流渠道 the channel of communication between people

and machines
升级 to upgrade
视频 video
受互联网影响的生活方式 e-life
数字化 digitalization
通信联络网 a communication liaison network
同步卫星 synchronous satellites
图像设计分界面技术 graphics device interface technology (GDI
Tech)
图像 images
外设 peripherals
万维网 the World Wide Web (www)
网吧 internet bar
网上语言 internetese
网上招聘 e-recruit
网信息遗忘症 internetnesia
网址 website
信息高速公路 information highways
信息技术 information technology (IT)
液晶显示器 Liquid Crystal Diode monitor (LCD)
阴极射线管显示器 Cathode Ray Tube monitor (CRT)
音频 audio
臃肿软件 bloatware
折旧 depreciation
针式打印机 dot matrix printers

Unit 7

第七单元 国营企业改革

The State-owned Enterprises Reform

Text 翻译短文

目前,国有纺织企业占用着上亿元的资产,却连年巨额亏损,其重要原因是资源重复配置,企业过度竞争,而败者又难以被淘汰,资源难以实现优化配置。为了帮助纺织业解决困难,国务院和有关部门出台了一系列政策和措施。

——摘自李容霞 纺织业的重组与再造
《北京周报》1998,第22期,第34页

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

国有企业	state-owned enterprises
纺织业	textile industry
资产	assets
亏损	to suffer losses
连年	for successive years
资源配置	resources allocation
重复	duplication
过度的	excessive
优化	to optimize
国务院	the State Council

本篇短文属新闻报道文体,但含有专业性强的术语和口语化的流水句与紧缩句。它要求译文的风格既要通俗易懂,使读者看得明白,理解得透彻;又要具有时事政论文的特点:逻辑性强,观点准确鲜明,能发挥宣传作用。没有深厚的翻译功底,是很难译得好的。

首先,第一句是典型的竹节式流水句,六个小句串联成一句话。翻译时,要先作断句处理。按照英语的表达习惯,一句话只能围绕着一个中心意思,如果意义发生转变,则须另起一句。本句有三层意思,分译为三句。第 1、2 小句说的是纺织企业的现状,合为一句;第 3 句点明原因,独立成句;第 4、5、6 小句指出资源重复配置所造成的结果,合译为一句。这样调整后的语句层次分明些,意思清楚些。

下面来看选择词语方面的问题。“国有企业”一般的译法是 state-owned enterprises,也可以译为 state-run enterprises 或 stateship enterprises。“资产”一般有多种译法:assets, property, possession, capital goods,短文中这里指“固定资产”,因此用 assets 来译较为贴切。

“却连年巨额亏损”是紧缩句,原文省略的主语:纺织企业,和谓语:遭受,要增补上,而且要注意时态的选择。“连年”(for successive years)这个时间状语决定了这句话应当用现在完成时。

“资源重复配置”依次译出为 resource duplicable allocation 似乎词不达意,可以译为 duplicable allocation of resource,但不如 duplication in resource allocation 来得正式规范。

第三句话的三个小句中真正强调的是两个“难以”表达的后两小句。前面“企业过度竞争”可以用短句名词化的方法处理为条件

状语,以介词短语 in the excessive competition among enterprises 译出,为后面的重点作好铺垫,使重点得到突出,上下文衔接顺畅,句式也多样不呆板。“实现优化”实际上就是优化,译为 to optimize 就可以了,不必再画蛇添足地译成 realize the optimization...。另外,此处的“资源”应该是指那些纺织企业的资源,加个定冠词 the 是必要的。

最后一句中的“出台了”的意思是:已制定出来了,译为 have worked out 或是 have made out 都可以。

总之,翻译时,是增补还是删减?是转换词类还是转换句型?都要以原文内容为出发点,视上下文语境而定。要把意思传达得完整无缺,准确无误,就要仔细琢磨原文,选择最合适的翻译方法和技巧。正如翻译本篇短文时,译者所做的那样,运用了断句、短句名词化、省略、增补、调整语序等各种方法。我们不仅应当在翻译实践中学会使用这些方法,而且更重要的是懂得在什么地方使用什么方法,如何使用这些方法。所以说,翻译的功底不是一朝一夕所能造就的,要靠长期的实践,去比较、体会、琢磨和积累。

Reference Version 参考译文

Currently, state-owned textile enterprises have assets worth over 100 million yuan, and yet they have suffered huge losses for successive years. An important reason is duplication in resources allocation. In the excessive competition among enterprises, the losers can hardly be eliminated, and the allocation of the resources can hardly be optimized. In order to help the textile industry solve its difficulties, the State Council and relevant departments have worked out a series of policies and measures.

本篇短文有两句长句子,英译时要根据内容的层次,作断句处理。即,把一句话译成两三句话。比如,参考译文中将第一句汉语长句断为三句来翻译。这是出于英语表达习惯的需要。只要译文忠实于原意,符合英语表达习惯,对原句作断句处理,按逻辑重新组合,是可行的,也是必要的。至于断句断在什么地方,如何断法,则用下列例句说明。

A. 在句首处断句

汉语文章里常有“概括——详述”的句型,即先用一个短句概括主题,接着再展开来详细说明。这种句子英译时一般要断句。汉语中“拿……来说”“比如……”之类的句子,一般也要作断句处理。

1. 但是人民是最好的鉴定人,他们知道八路军新四军这时数量虽小,质量却很高,只有它才能进行真正的人民战争,它一旦开到抗日前线,和那里的广大人民相结合,其前途是无限的。

Being the best judges, the people knew that despite their small number at the time, the Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army were of high quality, that they alone could wage a real people's war and that boundless prospects would open up before them once they reached the anti-Japanese fronts and joined the broad masses there .

2. 又比如城市青年,或者进学校,或者到农村去,或者到工厂去,或者到边疆去,总要有个安排。

Let's take the urban youth for example . Arrangements must be made for them in one way or another—they can go to

school or work on a farm, in a factory or in a frontier area .

- 3 . 拿我们这些人来说, 很多人每年都有一些进步, 也就是说, 每年都在改造。

Take those of us present here for example . Many of us make some progress each year, that is to say, we are remolding ourselves each year .

B . 在句尾处断句

有些句子的特点是“ 详述——概括 ”, 先把事情详细说明清楚, 再简单加以概括。或者先讲事情的过程, 再讲结果。这些句子需要在句尾处断句。

- 4 . 应当承认, 每个民族都有它的长处, 不然它为什么能存在 ?

It must be admitted that every nation has its strong points . If not, how can it survive ?

- 5 . 理论必须密切联系实际, 这是我们应当牢记的一条原则。

Theory must go hand in hand with practice . We should always keep this principle in mind .

- 6 . 健全自己的身体, 保持合理的、规律的生活, 是自我修养的物质基础。

Keep fit, lead a reasonable and regular life . This is the material basis for self-cultivation .

- 7 . “五四”运动促成中国工人运动同马克思主义的结合, 在思想上和干部上为中国共产党成立作了准备, 是中国新民主主义革命的开端。

The May 4th Movement was instrumental in bringing about combination of Marxism with Chinese workers ' movement, and it paved the way, both in ideology and in the matter of cadres, for the founding of the Chinese Communist Party . It

ushered in China's new-democratic revolution .

C . 在句中间处断句

有些汉语句在前半句说明一个情况,后半句说明另一个情况。或者前半句从正面论述,后半句从反面论述。或者在后半句中对前半句说明的论点加以发挥。英译汉时,这些句子须在句子中间作断句处理,有些句子还须断为三四个句子。

8 . 唯物论和辩证法则要用力气,它要根据客观实际,并受客观实际检查,不用力气就会滑到唯心论和形而上学方面去。

Materialism and dialectics, on the other hand, demand effort . They must be based on and submitted to the test of objective reality . Unless one makes the effort, one is liable to drift into idealism and metaphysics .

9 . 一定要言行一致,理论与实践密切结合,反对华而不实和任何虚套,少说空话,多做工作,扎扎实实,埋头苦干。

Deeds and words must be matched and theory and practice must be closely integrated . We must reject flashiness and every sort of boasting . There must be less empty talk and more hard work . We must be steadfast and dedicated .

10 . 我崇拜朝气,欢喜自由,赞美胆量大、精力强的。

I worship vitality and love freedom . I extol the plucky and strong in heart .

11 . 他容易跌倒,但在跌倒以后仍然即刻可以爬起。

In fact he stumbles often . But he'll get up again immediately .

Further Practice 课外练习

1 . 努力解决企业富余人员过多的问题,帮助他们再就业。

2. 下岗职工基本生活保障和再就业工作,是当前关系改革发展稳定全局的头等大事。
3. 按保护价敞开收购农民余粮,保护农民利益和积极性,是粮食流通体制改革和粮食统购工作的重中之重。
4. 这个省实施了多种作法,从最初的承包制,到目前的资产重组、兼并、嫁接改造、出售、破产等。
5. 大批大企业通过利用外资进行技术改造后,不但增强了企业自身实力,也为全省经济发展起到了重要作用。
6. 在企业重组过程中,将鼓励一批有实力的国有纺织企业以资本为纽带,通过市场形成具有较强竞争力的跨地区、跨行业、跨所有制、跨国经营的大型企业集团,并力争使部分集团成为控制中国纺织经济的主导力量。
7. 优势企业将采取股权交易方式并购劣势企业,使优势企业能够依靠科技进步,调整产品结构,加强企业管理,真正实现资源的优化配置,提高国有企业的资产运行质量和竞争力。一些扭亏无望的企业只能走破产的道路。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

按标准组织生产 to observe specified standards in production

包干 all-round responsibility

并购劣势企业 to merge or to purchase inferior enterprises

财税 fiscal taxation

产业升级 upgrade industry

畅通渠道 to clear and open the channel

承包 contract

承包制 the contract system

出口退税率 the export tax refund rate

出口信贷 export credits
粗加工能力 the rough processing capacity
大批量 lump-sum appropriation
呆坏账 bad debts
低档产品 low-grade products
调价 to adjust prices
高回报产品 high value-added products
搞活小企业 to invigorate small enterprises
股份合作制 joint-stock partnership
股权交易方式 equity transaction methods
骨干企业 backbone/ key enterprises
国家财政预算 the state budget
国有资产 state-owned assets
国有资产流失 the loss of state-owned assets
环保产品 environmentally friendly products
积压物资 stockpiled goods
加快开放 to speed up the pace of opening-up
兼并 merger
减量增效 to reduce stockpiles and increase efficiency
减债增资 to reduce debts and increase assets
简化出口手续 to simplify export procedures
科技进步 technological progress
跨国经营 transnational operation
联合 amalgamation
棉纺加工能力 cotton processing capacity
培育新的经济增长点 to cultivate new points of economic growth
全额退税 full refund of duty
生产许可证 production license/ permit

生活资料 means of subsistence
市场竞争力 the competitive abilities of the enterprises in the
markets
收支缺口 a gap between revenue and expenditure
数一数二 to be among the best
稳购 to stabilize purchasing
系列化 serialization
信守合同 to abide by contract
生产经营性国有资本 productive and operational state-owned
capital
压旧换新 to replace the old with the new
压销 to control markets
一条龙开发产品 a coordinated development of products
以优势企业为龙头 superior; well-performing enterprises take
the head of ...
优化配置 to optimize resource allocation
重视信誉 to attach importance to reputation
转换经营机制 the transformation of the operational
mechanisms
准购证 purchase permit
卓有成效 to show impressive results
资产重组 asset reorganization
资源转移 the transfer of the resources
自然增长率 natural growth rate
自营出口企业 the enterprises enjoying the right to
independently manage their exports
租赁 lease

Unit 8

第八单元 改革开放

Reform and Opening Up

Text 翻译短文

当前最重要的任务是发展国民经济,提高人民生活水平。为了实现这个目标,我们必须改革旧的经济体制,以便进一步解放生产力。我们应当向世界敞开大门,以便学习其他国家先进的科学和技术。只要我们坚持改革开放政策,就一定能把我国建设成为强大的社会主义强国。

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

国民经济	national economy
生活水平	living standards
经济体制	economic system
解放生产力	to liberate productive forces
改革开放政策	the reform and opening-up policy
坚持	adhere to; persist in; hold on; insist on; keep to; stick to

Notes 解析

本篇短文是报刊社论体裁,语言特征是语气严肃、正式,用语

准确经济。翻译要力求体现上述特征,译成具有严肃的、权威性的论说文体。

第一句的主语是“当前最重要的任务”。通常可能想到的译法是: the most important task,但是使用形容词最高级 the most 一般要有一个比较范围,而此处强调的是“首要的”或“主要的”,没有比较的意思。因而,以 the primary task 译出才更为贴切。

“提高生活水平”可以有多种译法: raise the people's living standards 或者 promote the living standards of the people 或者译成 improve the living standards of the people 但是要注意 improve the people's living level 是不符合英语词语搭配习惯的。

第二句话中的“为了实现这一目标”,用不定式表示目的比较合适,可以译为 to reach this goal 或者 to achieve this aim 后者比前者来得正式一些。如果译成 to realize the target 或 to bring about the objective 则显得略微生硬而搭配不当。“经济体制”的通常译法为 economic system。此句的后半句和下一句的后半句都以“以便”开头,如果都以 so as to 译出,就显得句式过于呆板单调。而且,仔细琢磨一下“改革旧的经济体制”和“进一步解放生产力”之间的关系,并不是因果关系,而是递进关系。所以,用连词 and 来译比用 so as to 更符合原文意思。

第三句中的“我们应当向世界敞开大门”,强调的是概括的抽象意义上的“对外开放”,而不是具体的“打开大门”的行为,因此,如果译成 open the gate to the world 是很不妥当的。确切地说,我们中国也是世界的一部分,我们是向中国以外的世界开放,因而,此处“世界”译成 the outside world 较为确切。全句译为 We should open to the outside world .

第四句“只要我们坚持改革开放政策,就一定能把我国建设成强大的社会主义强国。”的句型结构是“只要……就……”可译为 As long as。“坚持”有多种译法,例如: adhere to; hold on to;

persist in; insist on; keep to; stick to 等,这些都是常用的译法。例如:坚持社会主义道路(to adhere to the socialist road);坚持改革开放(to persist in reform and opening up);坚持社会主义(to hold on to socialism);坚持平等互利、互通有无的一贯原则(to insist on the consistent principle of equality and mutual benefit, as well as exchange needed goods);坚持社会主义方向(to keep to the socialist orientation);坚持四项基本原则(to stick to the Four Cardinal Principles)。参考译文选用了 stick to the reform and opening-up policy。

最后一句中的“强大的强国”,重复了“强”字,英译时,只需译出一个 powerful 就可以了。另一个“强”字作省略处理。

Reference Version 参考译文

Our primary task at present is to develop national economy and improve the living standards of people . To achieve this aim, we must reform the old economic system and further liberate productive forces . We should open to the outside world so as to learn advanced science and technology from other countries . As long as we stick to the reform and opening-up policy, we shall surely be able to build China into a powerful socialist country .

Translation Technique 翻译技巧:句词转换

汉英两种语言在语句安排的思路上是不同之处的。汉语一般按事情发展的时间顺序来排列小句,或者语言片段,即结构不完整的短语;而英语则更注重句子的逻辑性、完整性,在结构上要求比

较紧凑,中心突出,结构严谨。汉译英时,经常会遇到将汉语的短语或小句片段英译为英语名词或名词词组的情况,即有主谓结构的独立句被名词化处理。我们称其为“短语名词化”。

A. 短语名词化

短语名词化是汉译英的常用方法之一。目的是使语句结构紧凑整洁,避免零碎拖拉。

1. 只要一眼 封信,你就会明白你上当了。

A glance of this letter will convince you that you have been taken in .

2. 他才能,人品好,办事勤快,显然会步步高升的。

By aptitude, personality and work he would surely be promoted soon .

3. 他们为独立行事,为有权自主 感到自豪。

They pride themselves on their independence, their right to make up their own minds .

4. 农民在乡里造反,搅动了绅士们的酣梦。

The peasants' revolt disturbed the gentry's sweet dreams .

5. 矛盾不断出现,又不断解决,就是事物发展的辩证法。

The ceaseless emergence and ceaseless resolution of contradictions constitute the dialectical law of the development of things .

6. 我们完全理解们为什么决定 这个问题提交安理会。

We fully understand their decision to bring this question before the Council .

7. 这里就得出一条经验,它叫我们可以藐视困难。

The lesson derived from this is that we can scorn difficulties .

8. 全国科学大会胜利召开,我们大家感到非常高兴,全国人民感

到非常高兴。

The successful convocation of this National Conference on Science is a source of great joy for us and for people throughout the country .

- 9 . 上海市场繁荣,商业发达,服务网点星罗棋布,名产特产琳琅满目。

Shanghai, with a thriving market and a great number of shops and stores, boasts a large array of local products and specialties .

- 10 . 他学习积极性高,对方文艺理论尤感兴趣。

He impressed me with strong motivation and intense interest in Western theories of art and literature .

B . 词语从句化

如果遇到汉语句里有较长的名词修饰语,又不宜依次译成前置形容词,就要考虑词语从句化处理。即将前置形容词转换成后置定语从句,使句子前后平衡,结构严谨。

- 11 . 年满 18 岁的 民,都有选举权和被选举权,依照法律被剥夺选举权和被选举权的人除外。

All citizens who have reached the age of eighteen have the right to vote and to stand for election, with the exception of persons deprived of these rights by law .

- 12 . 天上飞的和地上跑的,都是我们工人制造的。

Those that fly in the air and that run on the ground are all made by us workers .

- 13 . 昨天从青岛回来的 人是我们的老朋友。

The guests who returned from Qingdao yesterday are our old friends .

14 . 三年以来在人民解放战争和人民革命中牺牲的 民英雄们永垂不朽。

Eternal glory to the heroes *who laid down their lives in the people's war of liberation and the people's revolution in the past three years .*

15 . 大量家务由机器来干的 日子不远了。

The day is not far off *when a lot of housework can be done by a machine .*

16 . 将来会生产出得可以放在口袋里的 计算机。

In the future, computers would be developed *which would be small enough to carry in the pocket .*

17 . 新来的你们德语的 老师明天就到。

A new teacher will come tomorrow *who will teach you German .*

18 . 考试成绩超过 90 分的 只占全班的百分之三十。

Those who score above 90 in the exam amount for 30% in the class .

Further Practice 课外练习

1 . 1991 年 7 月和 1992 年 10 月中国先后两次对国际社会承诺逐步开放国内服务市场。近年来,中国服务业正逐步扩大对外资的开放。

2 . 外商可以在中央政府批准设立的 15 个保税区内从事外贸业务,成立相应的企业。

3 . 营业性外资金金融机构在设立和服务时,必须遵守国务院于 1994 年 4 月 1 日颁布的《中华人民共和国外资金金融机构管理条例》。

4 . 目前,外国保险机构在中国可开展三项业务:境内外商投资企

- 业财产保险;个人交费人身保险;以上两项业务的再保险业务。
5. 本届亚欧会议包括政治、经济、文化三个主要议题,其宗旨在于通过对话,增进了解,扩大合作,共同发展。
 6. 继续改善国内投资环境,保持引进外资的稳定增长。稳步扩大对外开放领域。积极引导跨国公司来华投资。对高新技术项目和转让技术项目,简化外商投资项目的审批程序。严格控制借用国际商业贷款,实行外资和外债的统一管理。
 7. 关贸总协定——关税及贸易总协定——是一项多边条约,有88个政府签署,它们的贸易总和占世界贸易五分之四强。关贸总协定的基本宗旨是世界贸易自由化,并是世界贸易建立在一个牢靠的基础上,从而为经济增长和发展,为世界各国人民的福利作出贡献。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

报 customs entry

边境贸易 border trade

补偿贸易 compensation trade

出口定额 export quota

出口退税政策 policy of tax refunds

出口信贷 export credit

多边条约 a multilateral treaty

罚款条款 penalty clause

福利 welfare

高技术产业 hi-tech industry

高新技术项目 advanced and new technology project

供应商 supplier

关贸总协定 the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

(GATT)

关税 tariff

国家产业政策 the state industrial policy

海外劳务输出 labour services export

宏观调控目标 macro-control target

回扣 a rebate

货源充足 ample stocks available

机电产品 machinery and electronic products

基础产业 basic industry

基础设施 infrastructure

奖金和福利基金 bonus and welfare fund

结关 customs clearance

进口环节增值税 import value-added tax

牢靠的基础 a secure basis

流动资金 current assets

买方报价/ 递盘/ 投标 bid

卖方报盘 offer

拍卖市场 auction market

期货 futures

商标权 ownership of trade mark

商业贷款 commercial loans

世界贸易自由化 to liberalize world trade

世界贸易组织 World Trade Organization (WTO)

外汇限额 foreign exchange allowance

外商投资项目 foreign-funded project

吸收和利用外资 absorption and utilization of foreign capitals

现货 actual

优惠税率 preferential duty rate

优势产品 competitive products
有销路 to have an outlet
远期交货 forward delivery
招标 to call for tender
仲裁法规 arbitration statute
周转资本 working capital
转让技术项目 transferred technology project
转让经营权 the transfer of the right of management

Unit 9

第九单元 环境保护

Environmental Protection

Text 翻译短文

我们应该大力恢复和保护森林和土地,减慢人口增长,减轻发展中国家的债务,提高能源效率,开发可能再生的能源,如水力、太阳能等。恢复热带森林不仅将保护数以万计的鲜为人知的生物种,而且有助于吸收大气中的二氧化碳——延缓“温室效应”引起地球回暖的进程。

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

大力	to make major efforts
恢复和保护	to restore and protect
能源效率	energy efficiency
可能再生的	renewable
太阳能	solar energy
热带森林	tropical forests
二氧化碳	dioxide
延缓	to delay/ retard
温室效应	greenhouse effects

这篇短文的内容是环境保护,包含一些专业知识和日常知识。翻译时要注意概念清楚,用词规范,条理分明,意义连贯。

第一句有六个动词:“大力”、“恢复”、“保护”、“减慢”、“减轻”、“提高”、“开发”。第一个动词“大力”是概括性地强调的动词,统领其他动词,作谓语动词。它可以有多种译法,如 *strive/ try one's best; exert ... without reservation*, 参考译文根据上下文的语气,译为 *make major efforts* 起到了加重语气的强调作用。其他动词均处在并列的关系上,因此以并列不定式译出为好。

名词的数的概念是本篇翻译练习特别要注意的地方。“森林”通常用复数 *forests*;而“土地”则是物质名词,用单数 *land*, 同类的词还有 *earth, soil, ground* 等。“人口”(population)也是单数,没有复数形式。“增长”(growth)和“能源效率”(energy efficiency)是抽象名词,用单数。“债务”(debts)则是可数名词,一般译为复数。虽然,“能源”(energy)和“电力”(power)是物质名词,不可数,用单数,但是,“资源”(resources)却是可数名词,要用复数形式。

第二句的主语是动宾词组“恢复热带雨林”,我们可以将其转换成名词词组,译成:*The restoration of tropical forests*。类似的例子还有:澳门顺利回归祖国 (*smooth handover of Macao to the motherland*)、经济增长过快 (*economic overgrowth*)、解决环境污染问题 (*dealing with environmental pollution*)。第三句是“不但……而且……”的句型 *not only ... but also*,其中 *also* 作了省略处理。此外,要注意动词的固定搭配。“从大气中吸取……”译为 *absorb ... from the atmosphere* 而不是 *absorb ... in the atmosphere*。“延缓‘温室效应’引起地球回暧的进程”译为 *delaying the “greenhouse effects” on warming the earth*。这里采

用了简略译法,将范畴词“进程”省略不译,使译文言简意赅。

Reference Version 参考译文

We should make major efforts to restore and protect forests and land, slow down population growth, relieve debts of the developing countries, raise energy efficiency and develop renewable energy sources, such as water power and solar energy. The restoration of tropical forests will not only protect thousands of little-known species, but help absorb dioxide from the atmosphere—delaying the “greenhouse effects” on warming the earth.

Translation Technique 翻译技巧:合句法

在第七单元中我们谈到“断句法”,把汉语长句英译成两三句或数句英语句。以符合英语叙述习惯,达到确切表达原意的目的。出于同样的目的,有时候,我们也可以把几个内容相关的汉语小句或片段合译为一个英语简单句或复合句。

1. 学校全面修订了教学计划,加强了基础教学,充实更新了教学内容。

The university has fully revised the teaching project, which not only strengthens the teaching of basic courses but also enriches and renews the contents of courses.

2. 展览会上陈列的地毯,品种多,规格全。

A great variety of carpets of all specifications are on display in the exhibition.

3. 石油是由生长在浅海的动植物形成的,其形成时间比煤晚。

Petroleum was formed at a later time than coal from plants and animals that lived in shallow seas .

- 4 . 能不能尽快地把科学技术搞上去,这是一个关系到社会主义建设的全局,关系到我们国家命运与前途的大问题。

Whether science and technology can be pushed forward as quickly as possible is a question of vital importance for socialist construction as a whole and for the destiny and future of our country .

- 5 . 温度升高,融化速度就加快。

Higher temperatures are associated with greater melting rates .

- 6 . 承蒙各方的大力支持,交易会一届比一届办得成功,深受中外客商的注目。

With the energetic support from all walks of life, each fair registered bigger success than the previous one and was well received by customers and traders both at home and abroad .

- 7 . 由于时间短暂,未能访问一些城市。

Shortness of time has required the omission of some cities .

- 8 . 爱因斯坦的相对论很难,一般人无法理解。

Einstein 's theory of relativity is too difficult for the average man to understand .

- 9 . 第一次世界大战后,帝国主义对中国加紧侵略,北洋军阀政府对外妥协投降,对内残酷压迫人们,给中国人们带来了深重的民族危机。

After World War I the imperialists stepped up their aggression against China while the Northern warlord government resorted to compromise and capitulation externally and to ruthless oppression of the people internally,

thus landing China in a grave national crisis .

- 10 . 从那儿以后,主要是青年学生参加的“五四”爱国运动,发展成为无产阶级、小资产阶级和民族资产阶级共同参加的全国范围的革命运动。无产阶级成为运动的主力。

From then on, the patriotic May 4th movement, hitherto had conducted mainly by the student youth, became a nationwide revolutionary movement in which the proletariat, the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie all took part, with the proletariat as the mainstay .

- 11 . 旅行团从澳大利亚乘飞机到达香港,然后坐火车到中国各地游览。这次趣味盎然的旅行长达数千里。

Flying from Australia to Hong Kong, the tourist group then travelled thousands of interest-filled miles through China by train .

Further Practice 课外练习

- 1 . 我们正努力教育公民不要像西方国家那样过分消费,比如使用过多的空调,私人汽车,以及随意处理的产品。
- 2 . 几乎人人都知道空气污染刺激眼睛,使人咳嗽,甚至得重病。
- 3 . 空气污染不仅对人体有害,而且影响环境,例如,它腐蚀建筑物,毁坏庄稼和森林,导致空气能见度低而发生交通事故。
- 4 . 在全世界范围内加强环保意识,为自行车市场提供了广阔的前景。
- 5 . 这个方案将集中力量控制酸雨污染、空气污染、水污染,并采取综合处理措施。
- 6 . 近年来,中国汽车拥有量年平均增长率达 15% 左右。汽车总量剧增,大量排放有害气体,成为危害国人身心健康的“无形

杀手”。

呼吸系统疾病占总死亡人数首位,这与大气污染有直接关系。据专家分析,城市大气污染 70% 以上来自于汽车尾气排放。

7. 中国城市汽车尾气污染的特点有:一是单车尾气污染物排放量大;二是汽车尾气排放大量有害物质,特别是铅和铅化合物污染物。其根本原因是现行汽车工业技术水平低下,新车质量不高,能源消耗大。

汽车尾气污染的问题已引起政府和民众的高度重视,一系列治理措施正在逐步有效地展开。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

催化净 装置 catalytic and purifying devices

大气成分 composition of the atmosphere

点源排放物 point source emissions

电子控制燃油喷射和点火系统 electronic fuel ignition and jet system

动植物组织 the tissues of plants and animals

毒性 toxicity

风速 velocity

风向 wind direction

各种生物种 biological diversity

呼吸系统疾病 respiratory diseases

化学反应 chemical reaction

急剧减少 a sharp reduction

降水量 precipitation

节能 energy conservation

空气流动 air movement

空气污染 air pollution
空气污染物的浓度 the concentration of air pollutants
扩散的氧化剂 diffuse oxidant
能源消耗 energy consumption
气象因素 meteorological factors
汽车尾气排放 vehicle exhaust
汽车污染 vehicle pollution
汽车无铅化 to use unleaded fuel
生态环境 ecological environment
生物条件 biological conditions
湿度 humidity
土壤湿度 soil moisture
温度 temperature
污染物 pollutant
污染源 pollution sources
稀释 to dilute
氧化反应 chemical reactions with oxygen
野生动植物 wildlife
一氧化碳 carbon monoxide
有机体 organism
植保 plant/ crop protection
植物呼吸 plant respiration

Text 翻译短文

周恩来的品德、人格、风范、情怀为中华民族树立了一座精神丰碑。他那种勤勤恳恳、任劳任怨、全心全意为人民服务的奉献精神；那种艰苦朴素、严于律己、心底无私、一心为公的清廉精神；那种顾全大局，不计较个人荣辱得失的牺牲精神；那种实事求是的求实精神；那种言行一致的磊落精神；那种对党、对国家和人民的高度责任感，工作一丝不苟，周密细致的精神，正是我们今天建设社会主义精神文明所迫切需要发扬光大的。

——摘自李琦同志《关于周恩来研究的几点思考》

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

品德	moral character
人格	personality
风范	style
情怀	noble sentiments
丰碑	a paragon
勤勤恳恳	hard and diligent working
任劳任怨	hard-working without any complaint
全心全意	whole-hearted

奉献精神	dedication
严以律己	to be strict with oneself
一心为公	engrossment by the public interest
顾全大局	in deference to the interests of the overall situation
荣辱得失	honor or disgrace, gain or loss
求实精神	realistic approach
实事求是	seeking truth from facts
磊落精神	the open and upright spirit
言行一致	to be as good as one's words
高度责任感	high sense of responsibility
一丝不苟	to work conscientiously and meticulously
周密细致	the strict and careful spirit
精神文明	spiritual civilization
发扬光大	to carry forward

Notes 解析

这是在周恩来百年诞辰之际,李琦同志怀着无比崇敬的心情缅怀他的一篇文章的节选。文章字里行间渗透着对敬爱的周总理的仰慕爱戴之情,译文要尽量把这种深厚感情传达给译文读者,使他们对周恩来的人格风范和品德情怀有较深入的了解。

原文按照汉语的表达习惯,使用了较多的四字格词组。翻译时不宜照搬此种语言形式,它不符合英语这类文体的特点,也不符合英语读者的欣赏习惯。要采取概略的译法,打破原文的结构,删减原文的铺陈,意译原文的意思,再现原文的精神,力求措辞准确,行文流畅自然。

短文的基本框架是:第一句概括全段中心,第二句的重要内容

体现在它的很长的主语上。主语由以下七个复杂的名词词组构成：奉献精神、清廉精神、牺牲精神、求实精神、磊落精神、高度责任感、严细精神。虽然铺陈较宽，但意义并不重复，而是一环扣一环，全面系统地概括了周恩来的优秀品德。下面将详细解释这七个词组的翻译。短文最后一个小句是此句的谓语和表语。时间定位在“今天”，但并不强调具体日期，因此我们用一般现在时态来表示便可以了。翻译“我们所迫切需要发扬光大的”一般用 what 引导的名词性从句，或者用 all that 引导的强调句式，参考译文译为 all that we need urgently to carry forward。而“建设社会主义精神文明”不能照原文的形式译成动宾词组，要以介词短语的形式 in fostering our socialist spiritual civilization 译出，放在句尾才符合英语表达习惯。

下面具体分析七个名词词组的译法。第一个是“奉献精神”，考虑到“精神”是范畴词应予以省略，只译为 his dedication 便可。对于它的前置定语“那种勤勤恳恳，任劳任怨，全心全意为人民服务的”，我们不能简单地用 of 介词短语连上去，而是要尽量突出重点，用好词类转换和增补省略的方法。参考译文“as shown in his diligent, conscientious and hard working and whole-hearted service to the people, without any complaint”译得较为妥帖。

第二个是“清廉精神”，直译为 cleanness，是不够达意的，且易生歧义。也许换个角度，采用反译法，译为 incorruptibility 更能表达此处的意思。对前面的四字格成语，要以尽可能简明的词语意译。“艰苦朴素”译为 plain living；“严于律己”译为 being strict with himself；“心底无私”译为 selflessness；“一心为公”译为 engrossment by the public interest。

第三个是“牺牲精神”如果译为 his sacrifice，容易误解为“他所做出的牺牲”，还是直译为 his spirit of sacrifice 比较恰当。参考译文从上下文的语境出发，把“那种顾全大局，不计较个人荣辱

得失的”糅和为一个短语 his never being concerned about personal honour or dishonor, gains or losses in deference to the interests of the overall situation;使句子结构较为紧凑。

第四个是“那种实事求是的求实精神”。我们知道,实事求是是一种思维方式,这里指讲究实际的思想方法,所以选词用 approach 比 spirit 来得准确。整个短语可以简洁地译为 his realistic approach of seeking truth from facts .

第五个是“那种言行一致的磊落精神”。“言行一致”可以套用习语 as good as one's words;“磊落精神”可以译为 open-minded, upright and fair 但两个词组显得拖沓一些,改为一个词组 open and upright spirit 要紧凑一点儿。

第六个是“那种对党,对国家和人民的高度责任感”。“责任感”一般固定译法是 sense of responsibility.

第七个是“严细精神”,指的是严格认真的工作作风,“一丝不苟,周密细致”是对“严细”二字的进一步强调。参考译文恰到好处地用两个副词进一步强调前面两个形容词,译为 his strict and careful spirit of working conscientiously and meticulously,既平衡了句子结构,又强调了重点。当然,这样长的主语确实会给读者带来一些堆砌感,但要准确充分地传达原文的思想和情感,确实不易。还希望有志者翻译出更佳的译作。

Reference Version 参考译文

Zhou Enlai's moral character, personality, style and noble sentiments constituted a paragon for the Chinese nation. His dedication as shown in his diligent, conscientious and hard working and whole-hearted service to the people, without any complaint; his incorruptibility as shown in his plain living, being

strict with himself, selflessness and engrossment by the public interest; his spirit of sacrifice as shown in his never being concerned about personal honour or disgrace, gain or loss in deference to the interests of the overall situation; his realistic approach of seeking truth from facts; his open and upright spirit of being as good as his words; his high sense of responsibility to the Party, the state and the people; his strict and careful spirit of working conscientiously and meticulously-are all that we need urgently to carry forward in fostering our socialist spiritual civilization .

Translation Difficulty 翻译难点:四字格词语

汉语由四个字构成的词语数量很大,使用频率也很高。英译时,英语无法在结构上对应四字格的要求,只能打破原文的四字格结构,在准确传递原文信息的基础上,能直译且保持原来的民族特色和形象,并为外国读者所理解,则可以直译。否则,应采用意译法,或修辞译法,将词语的基本意思译成简洁明了的英语即可。

A. 直译法

直译法是根据四字词组的意义,运用对应词或词组进行翻译的方法。

败兴而归 to come back disappointedly

背道而驰 to run in the opposite direction

不欢而散 to part on bad terms

惩前毖后,治病救人 to cure the sickness to save the patient; to learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones .

大补元气 reinforce vital energy

典雅大方	elegant and graceful
点头哈腰	to bow and scrape
独一无二	one and only
光明正大	fair and square
胡说八道	stuff and nonsense
花色繁多	a wide selection of colours and designs
救死扶伤	to heal the wounded and rescue the dying
滥用职权	to abuse one's power
老少良伴	good companies for children as well as adults
寥寥无几	few and far between
浓香可口	aromatic character and agreeable taste
弄巧成拙	to be too clever by half
软硬适中	neither too hard nor too soft
四面八方	far and near
同甘共苦	share weal and woe
熙熙攘攘	hustle and bustle
扬长避短	to make the best possible use of favorable conditions and avoid the unfavorable; to foster strengths and circumvent weakness
一言九鼎	one's word carries weight of nine tripods
辗转反侧	to toss and turn
政通人和	to be reflected by logical administration and harmonious people

B. 意译法

有些四字格词语由四个字构成一个意思,英译时可概括地表达原意。

背信弃义 perfidious

病入膏肓	beyond cure
高视阔步	carry oneself proudly
根深蒂固	deeply ingrained
拐弯抹角	obliquely
急功近利, 浅尝辄止	instant success
金玉在外, 败絮其中	rubbish coated in gold and jade; fair without, foul within
名落孙山	to fail in a competitive examination
脱贫致富	poverty alleviation
相得益彰	bring out the best in each other
相辅相成	supplement each other
相形见绌	pale by comparison
相映成趣	form a delightful contrast
小康水平	a relatively comfortable standard of living
胸有成竹	absolutely confident; to have a card on one's sleeve
自力更生	rely on one's own efforts; self-reliance

有些四字格词语,前两个字和后两个字意义上明显有重复,翻译时只译两个字的意思即可,全译反而显得累赘。

半生不熟	half-cooked
暴风骤雨	a violent storm
笨口拙舌	awkward in speech
不慌不忙	unhurried
赤手空拳	bare handed
高谈阔论	to indulge in loud and empty talk
破釜沉舟	to burn one's boat/ bridge
轻柔松软	soft and light
深仇大恨	profound hatred
深情厚意	profound feeling

有些四字格词语需要重新组织表达形式,甚至运用一些典故,比如,希腊神话典故和圣经典故,才能生动形象地表达原意。或者运用一些修辞手段,如隐喻、换喻、谐音、反复。使译文能够准确地被译入语文化的人们所接受。

洁齿清气 cleans your breath while it cleans your teeth
(repetition)

竭尽全力 tooth and nail (metaphor)

天网恢恢,疏而不漏 Justice has long arms .(metaphor)

无米之炊 to make brick without straw

严禁喧哗 to speak aloud is not allowed (homonyms)

指点迷途 Ariadne 's thread (Greek myth)

自命不凡 ambitions as Phaetion (Greek myth)

Further Practice 课外练习

1. 但是无论前面是地雷阵,还是万丈深渊,我都将勇往直前,义无反顾,鞠躬尽瘁,死而后已。
2. 毛泽东同志称赞朱自清“一身重病,宁可饿死,不领美国的救济粮,表现了我们民族的英雄气概”。
3. 冯汉源十岁失明,勤学苦修,六年牛津,名列前茅。
4. 近年来,美国华裔科技人才辈出,成就卓著,引起国际科技界的注意和重视。
5. 乔治·华盛顿是一位严厉的行政官员,他笃信宗教,严守规章,是一丝不苟地严格执行纪律的军事家。
6. 1946年8月19日,威廉·杰斐逊·克林顿出生于阿肯色州的霍普山城。霍普的英文是“Hope”,为“希望”之意,所以后来克林顿的支持者常常称他为“来自希望之城的人”。
克林顿的幼年家境非常不幸。生父布莱恩在他出生前三个月

遭车祸去世。继父罗杰·克林顿酗酒成性,导致家庭不和。这种经历养成了克林顿忍耐自制,善于竞争,极有主见的性格。

7. 在美国大选中,除了克林顿总统当选连任以外,最大的赢家可能就是华盛顿州新当选的民主党州长骆家辉。因为这是美国本土历史上第一位亚裔,也是第一位中国血统的人士当选一个州的州长,所以引起舆论的高度重视。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

博大精深 to have extensive and profound ideas

不骄不躁 neither arrogant nor rash

操办风 to do things on a grand scale

从实际出发 to be based on reality

扶正压邪 to foster the good practice of upholding justice and
condemning evil

浮于表面 to remain on the surface

假公济私 to use public office for personal gain

建设有中国特色的社会主义 building socialism with Chinese
characteristics

讲理想,讲纪律 to foster lofty ideals and a sense of discipline

脚踏两只船 to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds

接受监督 to place themselves under the supervision

旧瓶装新酒 to put new wine in the old bottle

鞠躬尽瘁,死而后已 to do one's best and devote oneself to the
people and country until the last day of one's life

克己奉公 to work selflessly for the public interests

克勤克俭 to be industrious and frugal

量力而行 to take no more on you than you are able to bear

能上能下 to be able to take a higher or lower post as required
年富力强 young and energetic
徘徊不前 waver and procrastinate
抛头颅,洒热血 to shed one's blood or laid down one's life
破格提拔 unconventionally promote
谦和致远 Fair and softly goes far .
前赴后继 to advance wave upon wave
强大精神动力 a powerful moral motive force
亲者痛,仇者快 to grieve friends and gladden enemies
群策群力 to pool the knowledge and efforts of the people
人浮于事 overstaffing/ multi-tiered departments crammed full
of superfluous personnel
仁政 a viewpoint of purely benevolent government
软弱涣散 flabbiness and lack of unity
少讲空话,多办实事 to renounce empty talk in favour of
practical works
社会主义物质文明和精神文明 socialist material and spiritual
civilization
实事求是 to seek truth from the facts
实现四个现代化 to realize the four modernizations
四项基本原则 the Four Cardinal Principles (keeping to the
socialist road, and upholding the people's democratic
dictatorship, leadership by the Communist Party and
Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought)
损公为私 to appropriate public property for one's own
advantage
特殊化 to seek for privileges
新官上任三把火 New brooms sweep clean

行贿诈骗 bribery and swindling
徇私舞弊 favouritism and cheating
言而有信 to suit the action to the word
炎黄子孙 descendants of Emperors Yan and Huang
业绩 outstanding achievements
以身作则 set a good example with one's own conduct
因地制宜 to adapt to local conditions
勇往直前, 义无反顾 to advance without any hesitation or
misgivings
扎扎实实 down-to-earth
知人善任 to know their subordinates well and make good use of
them
自重、自制、自知之明 self-reverence; self-control;
self-knowledge

Text 翻译短文

中美两国的社会制度和对外政策有着本质的区别。但是,双方同意,各国不论社会制度如何,都应根据尊重各国主权和领土完整、不侵犯别国、不干涉别国内政、平等互利、和平共处的原则来处理国与国之间的关系。国际争端应在此基础上予以解决,而不诉诸武力和武力威胁。

——摘自《中美上海联合公报》1972年,第2期,第28页

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

社会制度	social systems
对外政策	foreign policies
本质的区别	essential differences
主权	the sovereignty
领土完整	territorial integrity
不侵犯	non-aggression against
不干涉	non-interference in
内政	the internal affairs
平等互利	equality and mutual benefit
和平共处	peaceful coexistence

争端	dispute
诉诸武力	to resort to the use of force
武力威胁	the threat of force

Notes 解析

本篇短文摘自 1972 年 2 月 28 日中美两国联合发布的上海公报,参考译文摘自《北京周报》1998 年,第 26 期 19 页。此类文体属外交文书,涉及到国家的政治立场、观点、态度。翻译时要求概念准确,措词严谨,层次分明。对于国际上通用的外交术语,要按既定的译法正确翻译。一些政治术语,也必须按照统一译法来译,因为这些词语的语义轻重褒贬都十分讲究,不能擅自改译。

原文第一句“中美两国的社会制度和对外政策有着本质的区别。”这里的“有”是存在的意思,要用 *There are* 来译。“本质的区别”指:根本性的差异,译成 *essential differences* 为宜。“对外政策”通常译为 *foreign policies*。

第二句“但是,双方同意,各国不论社会制度如何,都应根据尊重各国主权和领土完整,不侵犯别国,不干涉别国内政,平等互利,和平共处的原则来处理国与国之间的关系。”有一个由六个小句构成的复杂的宾语从句。它的主干是“各国根据……原则处理……关系”。参考译文是 *countries should conduct their relations on the principles of . . .* 这里“处理”一词的译法,采用了概略化的动词 *conduct*, 取代了具体化的动词词组 *deal with*, 或者 *cope with*。并以一个简单的人称代词 *their* 概括地译出了“国与国之间的”的意思。这样译比较地道,符合英语表达习惯。

原文中的“和平共处五项原则”是由五个动宾词组表示的。译成英语就必须转换词类,以五个名词词组译出,即 *respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states; non-aggression*

against other states; non-interference in the internal affairs of other states; equality and mutual benefit; peaceful coexistence; 这是我国统一的约定俗成的译法,不得有任何缩减,添加,改动。

第三句“国际争端应在此基础上予以解决,而不诉诸武力和武力威胁”。在前半句中,争端(disputes)不宜译成 conflict。在后半小句中,武力(force)不宜译为 violence 或 compulsion。如果将后半句译成并列句 and we should not resort to the use or threat of force 就显得句式生硬呆板,不如化小句为介词短语,译为 without resorting to the use or threat of force 来得紧凑、顺畅。

Reference Version 参考译文

There are essential differences between China and the United States in their social systems and foreign policies. However, the two sides agreed that countries, regardless of their social systems, should conduct their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. International disputes should be settled on this basis, without resorting to the use or threat of force.

Translation Difficulty 翻译难点:名词修饰语的排列

名词修饰语在汉语和英语里的位置不同。在汉语里名词前可以连用几个修饰语,起本质属性的修辞作用的修饰语放在前面;起描绘作用的修饰语放在后面,其位置一般都在被修饰的名词前面。

英语则不同,一般只将单个词的修饰语放在名词前面,词组,短语和从句都放在名词之后。本篇练习中“ principles ”有五个修饰语词组全部排列在它的后面。有时,名词之前也可以有两个或两个以上的修饰词,但它们的排列次序一般遵循‘靠近原则’,即说明本质属性的修饰词靠近它所修饰的名词,说明非本质属性的修饰词离它所修饰的名词较远。同属描绘性的修饰词,以词的长短来定位,短的在前,长的在后。

A. 形容词的排列

1. 他永远不能成为 食其力的 。

He will never be a man *able to support himself by his own labor* .

2. 政治 色

intrinsic political quality

3. 光荣、伟大的 十年

the great and glorious thirty years

4. 安定团结、生动活泼的 治局面

the lively political situation of stability and unity

5. 国际经济新 序

a new international economic order

6. 中国工人阶级作为 悟了的独立的 治力量登上了政治舞台,显示了它的伟大力量。

The Chinese working class appeared as an *awakened, independent* force in the political arena, demonstrating its tremendous strength .

B. 词组和从句的位置

7. 无产阶级领导的,人民大众的,反对帝国主义,封建主义和官僚

本主义的 命

the revolution against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism waged by the broad masses of the people under the leadership of the proletariat

8. 农林牧副渔布局合理,全面发展,能够满足人民生活 and 工业发
需要的发达的 业

a developed agricultural system with rational distribution and all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fisheries meeting the needs of the people and of an expanding industry

9. 门类齐全,结构合理,能够满足社会消费和整个国民经济发展
要的先进的 业

an advanced industrial system which is complete in range and rational in structure and which meets the needs of consumers and expansion of the whole economy

10. 为社会主义事业做出优异成绩的已去世的各条战线上的 进
人物

the deceased outstanding people on all fronts who made brilliant contributions to the socialist cause

11. 科学、技术、文化、体育和新闻等方面的 体领域

the specific areas in such fields as science, technology, culture, sports and journalism

12. 逐步形成 府办学为主的、与社会各界参与办学相结合的
体制。

A new system can be gradually shaped in which education is mainly run by the government with the help of all walks of life.

13. 各地学生纷纷响应 京学生的反帝爱国 争。

The students in one part of the country after another rose in support of the *anti-imperialist patriotic struggle launched by the students in Beijing* .

- 14 . 具有初步共产主义思想的 识分子李大钊、毛泽东、周恩来等同志分别在北京、长沙、天津指导了这一伟大运动。

Comrades Li Dazhao, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other intellectuals *who already had the rudiments of communist ideology* guided this great movement in Beijing, Changsha, and Tianjin respectively .

C . 同位语的位置

- 15 . 过去曾是冒险家的乐园的 海现在成了中国最大的工业基地。

Shanghai, *once the paradise for adventurers*, is now the largest industrial base in China .

- 16 . 中共中央总书记、国家主席 泽民发表了重要讲话。

Jiang Zemin, *General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chinese President*, gave an important speech .

- 17 . 它得天独厚的港口是界十大港口之一, 这座拥有 1400 万人口的生机勃勃的大都市一直是贸易和金融的中心, 与世界各地紧密相连。

With its favorably situated harbor—*one of the world 's ten largest*—this lively city with a population of 14 million is a trading and financial center with worldwide connections .

Further Practice 课外练习

1. 以不对抗、不结盟、不针对第三国为主要特征的双边伙伴关系相继建立。
2. 经济全球化发展迅猛,国与国之间的相互依存关系日益加深,多极化和全球化的发展带动国际关系的调整。
3. 这种谋求建立稳定、务实,均衡国际关系的努力,有利于和平和发展,有利于公正、合理的国际政治经济新秩序。
4. 中美两国长期致力于和印、巴建立良好关系。双方重申这一目标,希望双方能够共同或单独为实现一个和平、繁荣与安全的南亚做出贡献。
5. 中美两国密切协调是建立强有力的国际支持的关键。
6. 中美两国应该用战略眼光和长远观点来审视和处理中美关系,重视相互关心的问题,为共同利益而结合在一起。中美两国应该严格遵循中美三个联合公报,通过平等协商,正确处理分歧,妥善处理台湾问题。我们在建立和发展两国间的建设性的战略伙伴关系上已取得了良好的开端。
7. 台湾问题始终是中美关系最重要、最敏感的核心问题。只要在台湾问题上出现麻烦,中美关系就难以向前发展,甚至会出现倒退。

在中国最基本的人权只能是生存权和发展权,因为中国目前是一个有 12 亿人口的发展中国家,在人民的温饱问题尚未完全解决之前,其他权利将难以实现。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

霸权 义 hegemonism

避免冲突 to avoid conflicts
不可侵犯性 inviolability
磋商 consultation
毒品交易 drug trafficking
对口会谈 talks between representatives of similar organizations
of two countries; counterpart conversations
防止扩散大规模杀伤武器 non-proliferation of large-scale
destructive weapons
分裂中国的政治活动 political activities of breaking up China
各级领导人互访 high-level mutual visits
各随所爱,各得其乐 Each does as he or she likes; each achieves
his or her own pleasure .
根本性的利害冲突 conflicts in the fundamental interests
共同关心的问题 the issue of common concern
勾结 to collude with
国防费用 military spending
国际犯罪集团 international organized crime
国际惯例 international practice/ convention
国际局势 the international situation
国情咨文 State of the Union Address
海外移民 overseas emigrants
海湾危机 Gulf Crisis
合作潜力 the potential for cooperation
和睦相处 to live in harmony
和平的象征 the olive branch
核武器扩散 proliferation of nuclear weapons
互惠合作 to cooperate to mutual benefit
划分利益范围 to divide up the world into spheres of interest

缓和 to diminish
加强相互理解 enhancement of mutual understanding
减少对抗 to reduce confrontation
建交公报 the communique on establishment of diplomatic relations
建立外交关系 establishment of diplomatic relations
紧张局势 the tension in the area
军事冲突 military conflict
军事设施 military installation
开辟新前景 to open up new prospects
恐怖主义 terrorism
跨国问题 transnational problems
冷战 the Cold War
联合国秘书长 the Secretary General of the United Nations
落后挨打 backwardness leaves you vulnerable to attack
民间联系和交流 people-to-people contacts and exchanges
谋求霸权 to seek hegemony
能源开发和环境保护 energy development and environmental protection
平等互利 mutual benefit
平衡的,相互制约的,多元化的世界格局 a balanced, mutual-constraining and multi-polarized world frame
启示 enlightenment
强权政治 power politics
求同存异 to seek common ground while shelving difference
世界和平与稳定 world peace and stability
双边关系 bilateral relations
双边贸易 bilateral trade

提供便利 to facilitate
武装力量 armed forces
协商 entering into agreements
亚洲—太平洋地区 the Asia-Pacific region
严重争端 serious disputes
增进相互了解, 尊重和信任 to increase mutual understanding,
respect and trust
针砭时弊 to be eloquent on one's nation's ills and cures
制裁 to impose sanctions
中美关系正常化 the normalization of relations between China
and the United States
中美联合公告 Sino-US Joint Communiqué
走私 smuggling
最惠国待遇 most-favored-nation treatment

Text 翻译短文

加强和改善金融调控,取消对国有独资银行的贷款限额控制,逐步实行资产负债比例管理,优化贷款结构。继续实行适度从紧的货币政策,搞好适时适度微调。

在稳定银行居民储蓄存款,坚持以间接融资为主的同时,积极发展股票,债券等直接融资,加强对证券市场的监管。

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

金融调控	financial control
取消限制	to lift control
国有独资商业银行	exclusively state-owned commercial banks
贷款限额	the loan ceiling
资产负债比例	the assets-liabilities ratio
优化贷款结构	to improve the pattern of lending
适度从紧	appropriately stringent
货币制度	monetary policy
适时适度微调	to make timely and proper slight readjustment

间接融资	indirect financing
直接融资	direct financing
债券	bonds
银行居民储蓄存款	bank saving deposits of residents
证券市场	the securities market

Notes 解析

这是一篇金融方面的短文,翻译时选词构句要注意专业上的要求。使用规范的金融术语,正确翻译无主语句,安排好各小句之间的关系。

全文共三句话,分两个自然段。第一自然段的第一句包括四个小句,都是并列的无主语句。翻译时需增添主语和情态动词 we should。在选用谓语动词时,要注意动词搭配。“加强……金融调控”译为 strengthen the financial control 或者 enforce the financial control 似乎过于概略化,不那么搭配,译为 tighten the financial control 显得具体而贴切。第二小句的“取消”也有多种译法:remove, bring to an end, cancel 等。但它们与 control 搭配都不如 lift 来得妥帖生动。第三小句是一句比较专业化的句子,所谓“逐步实行资产负债比例管理,”不宜直译为 conduct management of .. 这样译太泛化,译文读者会产生不知所云的感觉。其实,理解这句话要从对上一句话的理解入手,上句话讲“取消对国有独资银行的贷款限额控制”,接下来这句话的意思便是:“逐步转向按资产负债比例来审批贷款的管理方法”。参考译文按照这个理解,把这句话译为:gradually shift to granting loans in accordance with the assets-liabilities ratio,译得较明确、具体、易懂。“优化贷款结构”一词的译法也得仔细琢磨。译为 optimize the loan structure 显得似乎过于拘泥形式,意思也不十分清楚。

这时如果对概略性的词句采用具体化的译法,从国家银行的角度来理解,所谓“优化贷款结构”就是改善借贷方式,因此,改译为 improve the pattern of lending, 便使意思表达得浅显易懂。

翻译第二句“继续实行适度从紧的货币政策,搞好适时适度微调”时,要注意词语之间的关系。“适度从紧的”里的“适度”只修饰“从紧的”,不修饰“货币政策”,要译成副词。它指的是“适当地”译成 appropriately stringent 为宜。“适时适度”则共同修饰“微调”,应译成并列的形容词 timely and proper。“微调”如果简单地译为 slight adjustment, 略显唐突,与上文不够衔接。因为上文讲“取消贷款限额控制,按资产负债比例来管理”就是对货币政策的调整。此处的意思是:在调整的过程中还要继续作进一步的再调整。所以,译为 slight readjustment 更加切合原义。

第二段第一句“在稳定银行居民储蓄存款,坚持以间接融资为主的同时”是时间状语从句“……同时”,用哪种结构翻译?用 at the same time, 还是 in the meantime, 或者干脆简单明了地用一个词 while? 采用 while doing 结构是常用的译法。例如:在加快工程进度的同时,必须注意质量。While speeding up the work on the project, we must pay attention to ensuring its quality. “稳定……储蓄存款,坚持以间接融资为主”如果采用概略性的词 stabilize 和 persist in, 前者与宾语不搭配,可以说 stabilize the price, 但不说 stabilize the deposits; 后者过于强调“坚持不变”,原文想要表达的主要意思是“以间接融资为主”。出于以上考虑,我们按照原文的实质意义,选用了 maintain(保持)这个词,在本篇上下文中它兼顾了“稳定”和“坚持”的意义。参考译文: While maintaining the current level of bank savings deposits of residents and indirect financing as the main form of financing, 达到了简洁明了的翻译效果。

为了使译文读者读得清楚,看得明白,把概略性的词语以具体

化的词语译出,是翻译常用的方法之一。例如,“搓洗”一词,不用 wash,也不用 rub,因为这两个词的意义比较宽泛,而用 scrub 来译,效果才更佳。关于具体化译法的详细说明,请读者参阅本单元的翻译技巧。

“积极发展股票,债券等直接融资”强调“发展”,不强调“积极”,后者可以省略不译。股票、债券是银行发行的某种银行凭证,发行这些证券是银行的融资手段。因此,不能把它译成 direct financing of stocks and bonds,而应译为 direct financing such as the issuance of stocks and bonds。“加强对证券市场的监管”一句,要注意“监管”的译法。此处它的搭配对象是证券市场,所以选用 supervision and control,而不是 supervision and administration。后者一般与行政事业单位搭配。最后要注意的是,证券市场的专业译法是 the securities market,而 stock market 多指“股票市场”。

Reference Version 参考译文

We should tighten and improve financial control, lift control on the loan ceilings in exclusively state-owned commercial banks, gradually shift to granting loans in accordance with the assets-liabilities ratio and improve the pattern of lending. We should continue to carry out an appropriately stringent monetary policy and make timely and proper slight readjustment.

While maintaining the current level of bank savings deposits of residents and indirect financing as the main form of financing, we should develop direct financing such as the issuance of stocks and bonds, and strengthen supervision and control of the securities market.

具体化译法是把概略性的词语译成具体化的词语,是准确表达原文意思的必要手段之一。有些词语在汉语句子里是概念清楚的,与上下文吻合的。可是到了英语里,就可能产生歧义,或者与上下文不协调。因此,需要把它们的意思具体化,明确化。比如,“洗”可以译成 wash, clean, cleanse, rinse, brush, rub, scrub, bathe 等,前三个词意义较宽泛,后五个词意思较具体。译者根据不同的语境来确定用哪个词来翻译最恰当。在一定的语境中,往往最具体,最鲜明的词语能达到准确表达原文意思的目的。

1. 在厦门 线,我从望远镜里清楚地看到了金门岛上的行人和牛。

At the Xiamen *seaside*, I could see clearly pedestrians and cows on the Quemoy Island through a telescope .

2. 最近呢,农业科学化了,又在植树造林,山岭田地更加郁郁葱葱。

Recently I have heard that people there have gone in for *scientific farming* and a forestation so that green and luxuriant vegetation has appeared on all mountains and fields .

3. 他年青的时候,从师受业,诵读典籍。

In his younger days he was a pupil *chanting ancient Chinese books* under a private tutor .

4. 不过,尽管花草自己会 斗,我若置之不理,任其自生自灭,它们多数还是会死的。

Although such flowers are able to *weather through* by themselves, I, however, never ignore them or abandon them to their own fate, for otherwise most of them will probably

end up dead .

- 5 . 我希望看到我们可爱的悬着我们的__帜 伟大舰队。

I hope I shall see instead our lovely great fleet *flying our national colors* .

- 6 . 酣眠 不可少,小睡 别有风味。

A profound sleep is indispensable, yet *a snatched doze* also has a favor of its own .

- 7 . 月光如流水一般,静静地__在 一片叶子和花上。

The moon *sheds* her liquid light silently *over* the leaves and flowers .

- 8 . 它们仿佛在牛乳中__过 样,又像__罩着 纱的梦。

They look as if they had just been *bathed* in milk or like a dream *wrapped* in a gauzy hood .

- 9 . 中国人__面的大小 社会地位而定。

How much “*face*” a Chinese has depends on his social status .

- 10 . 官僚作风__是 守成规,推委消极。

Bureaucracy is characterized by rigid adherence to rules and regulations, shirking off responsibility and apathy .

- 11 . 增进相互理解,加强 好合作。

Enhance mutual understanding and *build stronger ties of* friendship and cooperation .

Further Practice 课外练习

- 1 . 中国出口的长期战略是提高服务和产品的技术含量。
- 2 . 货币贬值虽然可以暂时刺激出口,但是它不是对付经济困难的最好的措施。
- 3 . 国内许多产业结构和产品结构正在按市场需求做相应调整,因

而中国将会吸引更多的国外投资。

4. 我们对资本在市场上的自由流动从来实行严格管理。
5. 面对亚洲金融危机的压力,中国宁愿外贸受损失也决不让人民币贬值。
6. 股票市场和商品市场是社会经济制度的一个重要部分。数以万计的人们做小额股票和商品买卖,而共同基金和信托公司则进行大宗交易。光景好时,价格看涨,存款或其他方面投资的钱便涌入市场。出现这种情况时,价格猛涨。当市场不能再维持这种投机热时,就出现相反的情况,股票抛售,价格下跌。
7. 中国人民银行明年将变得更加独立,并更具有实力,其主要任务将是控制货币投放,确保货币稳定。国家还将建立一些新的银行,提供政策性贷款,即满足政府政策要求的贷款,而不是仅仅获取利润。现有的专业银行将改建成商业银行。在金融和税制方面,重点放在中央和地方、政府和企业之间的收入再分配上。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

保险 司 insurance company

保险体制 a social insurance system

比较分析 comparative analysis

财政赤字 financial deficit

财政年度 fiscal year

产值 value of output

承包合同体制 the contract system

持续,稳定的经济增长 sustained and balanced economic growth

出口创汇能力 capacity to earn foreign exchange through exports

地方的积极性 the local initiatives
东亚和东南亚的金融危机 the financial crisis in Southeast Asia
and East Asia
非法融资 illegal financing
分配体制 the system of distribution
分期付款 installment
附加税 surtax; super tax
各有利弊 Each has its own advantages and weak points .
共识 consensus
共同基金会 mutual funds
股民 shareholders
固定资产 fixed assets
国家补贴 state subsidies
国库券 state treasury bonds
宏观控制 macro-control
货币贬值 to depreciate currency
货币投放 money supply
获取利润 to gain profit
急转直下 to take a sudden turn for the worse
假报亏损 to report financial loss falsely
减免税收 to reduce or exempt taxation
剪刀差 price scissors
经纪人 broker
经济势头 the economic drive
居高不下 to remain high and not fall
开始执行 to come into effect
两条腿走路 to walk on two legs; to use different approaches
零售价 retail price

乱涨价 arbitrary price hikes
牛市(多头) bulls
批发价 wholesale price
期票 promissory notes; bill of debt
人均国民收入 national income at per capital level
人均水平 per capital; person level
日益恶化 to worse daily
擅自变相举债 the unauthorized incurring of debts in disguised form
商业银行 commercial banks
实报实销 to be reimbursed for actual expenses
收入再分配 the distribution of the revenues
双重外汇兑换率 dual rates
税制 taxation
随行就市 to make changes according to market conditions
讨价还价 dicker
停滞不前 to be at a standstill
通货膨胀率 rate of inflation
统一 unification
统一的基本人寿保险 a unified basic old-age insurance system
投机热 the speculative fever
投资环境 the environment for investment
稳住 hold steady; keep from leaving
信托公司 trust trade
行情上涨/ 下跌 in a rising/ falling market
熊市(空头) bears
银行来往账 bank account
应运而生 to rise as a reflection of the times

佣金 commission; rake-off
优势 ascendancy
债权人 creditors
证券公司 securities company
政策性贷款 policy loans
中央金库 central treasury
专业银行 specialized banks
转机 to turn for the better
赚头 cover

Unit 13

第十三单元 旅游观光

Tourism

Text 翻译短文

青岛坐落在山东半岛南部,依山临海,天姿秀美,气候凉爽,人称“东方瑞士”。白天,青岛宛如镶嵌在黄海边的绿宝石。夜里则像一只在大海中摆动的摇篮。难怪许多人乐意来这里疗养。

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

山东半岛	Shandong Peninsula
依山临水	wedged between hills and waters
天姿秀美	a beautiful scenery
“东方瑞士”	“the Switzerland of the Orient”
镶嵌	inlaid
疗养	to seek rest and relaxation
难怪	no wonder

Notes 解析

这是一篇旅游题材的短文,内容充满文化内涵,文字讲究美感和文学性。旅游文体以引人入胜,招揽游客为目的。行文力求新颖、生动、简约、具有感染力和吸引力。因此,对旅游文体的翻译,

一要注意地名、人名、节日名等专有名词的规范译法,二要注意词句的跨文化内涵,如果译语读者对译文有理解障碍,或者产生误解,则需要作些特殊处理或进行解释性的翻译,来传达原文的真实意图。

第一句讲青岛的地理风貌,水光山色,佳名美誉。译者如果将所有这些信息都堆放在一句话里,便会产生信息过载,冲淡中心的效果。如果把它分成两句表达,第一句讲它的地理位置“坐落在山东半岛南部”和“东方瑞士”的美名;第二句专讲它的美丽风光和宜人气候。这样译虽然语序重新调整了,但是突出了中心,分出了层次,理清了关系。“人称‘东方瑞士’”通常的译法是以 known as the “Switzerland of the Orient”的插入语形式嵌在主谓语之间。“依山临海”,表面上看起来它是描写地貌的,然而,它的意思比较宽泛,并不强调具体的地理位置,只是泛泛地描写景色。因此,我们把它放在第二句里,以过去分词短语 wedged between hills and waters 译出。为什么“山”不可译成 mountains,而译成 hills 呢?因为青岛地处丘陵地带,不是高山峻岭。为什么“海”不可译成 seas,或者 oceans,而译成 waters 呢?因为这里指的是青岛四周临海的水域,而且是一片片与 hills 相映照的水面,所以以复数形式译出。“天姿秀美,气候凉爽”是一组充满美的感染力的词组。译为 It has a beautiful scenery and a cool climate 显得平白了一点儿。参考译文用了 be endowed with 表现“天姿”;用 delightful 表现“爽”,更为恰当地传达了原文的意境和情趣。

第二句“白天,青岛宛如镶嵌在黄海边的绿宝石。”和第三句“夜里则像一只在大海中摆动的摇篮。”是一对排比句,用英语表达似合为一句,更能体现其并列排比的结构。另外,英语中常用 it 指代某城市,也可以用 she 指代,只是后者更带感情色彩。译文为了贴近译语读者的心理,选用 she 代替 it。而且把“宛如”“则像”译为 looks like,乍看上去似乎太浅白了点儿,但细细品味,它

与 she 搭配得朴实地道,给读者平添了几分亲切感。此句译为 By day, she looks like green gem inlaid in the coastline of the Yellow Sea and, at night, a cradle rocking upon the sea waves . 这里“大海”被译成 sea waves, 是翻译中常用的方法之一……具体化译法。即化概括为具体,化抽象为形象,化空泛为细节。如果说大海上的摇篮显得渺小而孤单,那么海浪上摇摆的摇篮,就像夜空中云海里穿行的一轮弯月,给人以无限的遐想。

最后一句“难怪许多人乐意来这里疗养”里的“乐意”是个颇费琢磨的词。译成 are willing to, 只表示意愿,不说明行为;译为 be pleased to, 过于强调愉快心情,偏离了句子的重点,也不妥。不如直接译为 come to seek rest and relaxation, 既突出了重点——“来这里疗养”,又省略了易生歧义的非重点“乐意”。这样译有利于全句,甚至全文的正确理解和准确解读。

所以说,翻译要从整体把握原文的意义,要以语篇为单位,不按词句为单位,追求真正的、整体的、全面的意义对等、功能相当。而不是形式上的“忠实原文”。

Reference Version 参考译文

Qingdao, known as the “Switzerland of the Orient”, is situated on the southern tip of Shandong Peninsula . Wedged between hills and waters, the city is endowed with a beautiful scenery and a delightful climate . By day, she looks like a green gem inlaid in the coastline of the Yellow Sea and, at night, a cradle rocking upon the sea waves . No wonder so many people come to seek rest and relaxation .

专有名词包括地名、人名、书刊名、机构团体名等。翻译时一般有其习惯的译法,应采用统一的译法和格式。

A. 音译的专有名词

国名、地名、人名等一般采用音译,并且遵循以下两项原则:

(1) 名从主人

某一专有名词的音译应以该名词所在国家的语言的发音为准。汉语专有名词以汉语拼音音译,人名姓在前,名在后,双名拼写在一起,不分开,不用连字符。地名拼写成一个词。如:黑龙江(Heilongjiang)。如果地名的第一个字的拼音以元音结尾,第二个字的拼音又以元音打头,则在两个元音之间加 apostrophe ('), 以免读错。如,西安(Xi 'an), 泰安(Tai 'an)。

(2) 约定俗成

有些专有名词沿用多年,广泛流传,虽不合音译标准,也没有再改动的必要。如:孔子(Confucius), 孙中山(Sun Yat-sen), 蒋介石(Chiang Kai-shek), 长江(the Yangtze River), 西藏(Tibet), 松花江(the Sungari River)。

B. 意译或音意兼译的专有名词

(1) 地名、山名、河名

有些地名、山名、河名已通用意译,特别是名胜古迹的名称,多采用意译或音意兼译方法。例如:

黄河 the Yellow River

故宫 Palace Museum; Imperial Palace; the Forbidden City

颐和园 Summer Palace

太和殿 Hall of Supreme Harmony
保和殿 Hall of Guaranteed Harmony
文华殿 Hall of Literary Glory
龙门石窟 Longmen Grottoes
拉萨布达拉宫 the potala Palace of Lasa
黄果树瀑布 Huangguoshu Fall
泰山 Mount Tai
长城 The Great Wall
天坛 Temple of Heaven

(2) 书报杂志、党政机关团体、影视戏剧等的名称

《红楼梦》 The Red Mansion
中国日报 China Daily
北京周报 Beijing Review
政协 Chinese People's Public Consultative Conference
民盟 China Democratic League
国务院办公厅 General Office of the State Council
中华全国总工会 All-China Federation of Trade Unions
《茶馆》 Teahouse

Further Practice 课外练习

1. 最近中国取消了对国内外游客实行不同票价的做法,使任何人在参观景点时都享受同等待遇。
2. 乡村旅游受到游客们的欢迎。他们能够体验乡村生活,品尝家庭制作的食品,在自然环境中好好轻松一下。
3. 上海香格里拉大酒店位于浦东江畔,与四百六十五米高的“东方之珠”电视塔遥遥相望。
4. 以文物和历史遗迹而闻名遐迩的古都——西安,建设了十座森

林公园,去年吸引了八十万参观者。

5. 天津海滨度假村近日开业,提供包括水上飞机、跳伞、海上垂钓、沙滩排球、温泉理疗,海滨戏浪在内的各种娱乐活动。
6. 大致有两类离家出远门的人——观光客和旅行者。观光客得到的是一种模拟的感受。他们享受舒适豪华,与现实世界隔绝,全然不知旅行的真谛。而旅行者则历经艰难。他们是独立自主的,囊中羞涩的,并且能够忍受各种不便。旅行的精彩正在于此。
7. 中国民俗文化村是国内第一个荟萃各民族的民间、民俗风情和民居建筑于一园的大型文化游览区。它坐落在风光秀丽的深圳湾畔,占地18万平方米。您可以在一日之内,或乘车,或步行,或乘船在村寨里尽情游历。除了可以了解各民族的建筑风格之外,还可以欣赏和参与各民族的歌舞表演、民族工艺品生产和民族风味食品制作的表演。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

避暑地 summer resort

兵马俑 terra-cotta warriors and horses

彩塑 color sculpture

茶楼 teahouse

出土文物 unearthed cultural relics

敦煌石窟 Dunhuang Caves

风雨桥 wind and rain bridge

佛教经卷 Buddha texts

佛塔 Buddhist pagoda

工艺精湛 exquisite workmanship

古建筑群 ancient architectural complex

鼓楼 drum tower
 桂林山水甲天下 Guilin scenery tops in the world .
 国画 traditional Chinese paintings
 皇帝祭天 The scenes of emperors praying for good harvests
 皇家园林 the imperial garden
 婚丧嫁娶风俗 the local conditions and customs of wedding and
 funeral
 金刚 the Guardians
 锦绣大地 a land of splendors
 景色如画 picturesque view
 举世闻名的旅游景观 world-renowned attractions
 孔庙祭典 a memorial ceremony at Confucius ' Temple
 旅游景点 tourist attraction; scenic spot; tourist destination;
 places of tourist attraction
 旅游资源 tourist resources
 罗汉 the Disciples of the Buddha
 民间艺术节 folklore festival
 民俗风情 folklore; folk custom
 名胜古迹 places of historical interest/ relics and scenic beauty
 莫高窟 Mogao Grotto
 囊中羞涩 impecunious
 漂流河 drift river
 品尝风味小吃 to taste the food of local taste
 人文景观 places of historic figures and cultural heritage
 山清水秀 beautiful mountains and clear waters
 山水风光 scenery with mountains and rivers; landscape
 诗情画意 a scene full of poetic and artistic conception
 石窟画廊 fresco

石林 the Stone Forest
石牌坊 memorial stone archways
手工艺品 handicrafts/ artifact
水上街市 overwater market
丝绸之路 the Silk Road/ Route
唐三彩 tricolor-glazed pottery; ceramics of the Tang Dynasty
藤桥 cane bridge
题咏 inscriptions and poems
体验异国情调 to experience the obvious exotic atmosphere
天下第一洞 the most spectacular cave unparalleled elsewhere in
the world
天下第一泉 the finest spring under heaven
土特产 special local products
外汇年收入 annual foreign currency earnings
文房四宝 the four stationery treasures of the Chinese study
including writing brushes, ink sticks, inkstones and paper
文化遗产 cultural heritage
文人墨客 men of letters; writer and poets
珍禽奇兽和奇花异草 unique and intriguing animals and flora
中国民间艺术绝活 Chinese unique skills in folk art
自然奇观 natural splendor; attraction

Unit 14

第十四单元 医药卫生

Medicine and Health

Text 翻译短文

中药是个大宝库。人们现在了解到化学药品的副作用和诊断,用药疗效上的变化,便要寻求更接近自然的药品,更注重自然药物。这为中药打入世界市场提供了一个良好的机会。同仁堂人的目标是:加强品质意识,推行品牌策略,研制更好、更多品种的药品,为世界人民服务。

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

中药	traditional Chinese Medicine
副作用	the side-effects
诊断	diagnosis
品质意识	the sense of quality
品牌策略	the brand policy
更多品种的	in wider variety
同仁堂	Tongrentang

Notes 解析

这是北京同仁堂制药厂的一篇广告词。广告文体的写作目的

是宣传产品价值及性能,推销自己的品牌。翻译的目的同样是为了把民族的产品推向国际市场。因此,翻译的语言要符合译语文化,表达方式要有想像力、创造力和趣味性。当然,专业广告要具有一定的专业性、权威性,但为了赢得市场上的激烈竞争,广告语言的专业性也不宜过强。要使普通读者或听众对广告一目了然,过耳不忘,并立即萌发购买欲望。在创意构思上,要力求不拘格式,出奇制胜。在语言文字上要力求简练明快,通俗易懂,富于感召力和吸引力。汉语广告经常使用短语、成语等工整格式,四字一句,八字一联,读起来朗朗上口,听起来耳目一新。例如:

成功之路,从头开始(飘柔洗发露) Start ahead .

穿着大方 elegant and graceful

华丽臻美 beautiful and charming

结构精巧 exquisite structure

款式多样 a great variety of models

牢固耐用 secure and durable

设计新颖 modern design

式样美观 attractive fashion

手感舒适 comfortable feel

随心所欲,想听就听。(润宝音响) Enjoy your ear whenever
you hear .

提神醒脑,喝七喜(七喜饮料) Fresh-up with Seven-up

行销环球 selling well all over the world

选料考究 choice material

艳丽多彩 pretty and colorful

用法简便 easy to use

誉满中外 enjoy high reputation at home and abroad

质地优良 superior quality

做工精细 fine workmanship

本篇翻译短文的第一句话是概括性地介绍主题——中药。“中药”有固定译法 traditional Chinese medicine, 用以区别“中医”(Chinese medicine)。“大宝库”也有习惯译法 a great treasure-house, 不要望文生义地译成 a great treasure-warehouse。

第二句较长, 有三个小句。根据简洁原则, 可将第一小句紧缩为短语。把“了解到……副作用和……变化”处理为介词短语 with the awareness of the side-effects of ... and changes in ...。虽然省略了范畴词“疗效”, 但实际意思没有改变。第二、三小句强调“更接近”“更注重”, 有递进的关系, 宜合译为一句以 and 连接的并列句。用两个 closer 使小句之间的衔接更紧密, 用 products closer to nature 译“更接近自然的药品”; 用 natural medicine 译“自然药物”, 都译得贴切而别具匠心。

第三句里的“打入”, 实际就是“进入”的意思, 译成 to enter 便可。第四句的主语“同仁堂人”指同仁堂制药厂的职工。厂名用音译 tongrentang, 职工泛称用意译 people, 这是翻译专有名词加普通名词的通常译法。比如, 茅台家族 the family of Moutai; 康宁胶囊 Kangning capsule。

“品质意识”有人译为 consciousness of quality 或者 awareness of quality, 但这两种译法都是从产品使用者或消费者的角度出发, 旨在提高他们识别品质的能力。而原文是讲药厂职工要努力加强对产品质量的重视, 所以, 参考译文的译法是 the sense of quality 这样较为妥贴。“品牌策略”怎么译? 是 brand policy? 还是 brand strategies 或 brand tactics? 如果说广告文体力求覆盖面宽, 通俗易懂, 人人知晓。那么 policy 一词比其他两个词平白宽泛一些, 不强调是哪一项具体策略, 是较合适的选词。

最后一小句里的“研制”, 原文主要强调的是“制”(manufacture) 不是“研”(invent), 从简约着眼, 参考译文对非重点词省略不译。是可行的, 也是必要的。对于“更好、更多品种的药

品”依次译出为 better various medicines, 肯定不是佳译。按照英语表达习惯, 有必要调整一下名词修饰语的位置。将一个形容词放在前面, 将另一个形容词转换为介词短语, 放在后面。译为 better medicines in wider variety, 这样修饰语都靠近所修饰的名词, 且结构平衡。顺便说一下“为……服务”serve 一词是及物动词, 直接跟宾语, 不要加介词 for。

Reference Version 参考译文

Traditional Chinese medicine is a great treasure-house . Now, with the awareness of the side-effects of chemical medicines, and changes in diagnosis and medicinal use, people seek products closer to nature and are paying closer attention to natural medicine . This offers a fine opportunity for traditional Chinese medicine to enter the world market . Tongrentang people aim to strengthen the sense of quality, carry out the brand policy and manufacture better medicines in wider variety to serve the people of the world .

Translation Technique 翻译技巧: 概略化

概略化译法是把比较具体的词语译成比较概略的词语。概略性的词语使用范围较广, 意义较宽泛, 有时可以同时与数个宾语搭配, 以 wear 为例, 它可以表示: 留胡须, 搽胭脂, 抹香水, 打领带, 穿衣戴帽, 戴首饰, 扣别针, 甚至脸上的神情都可以用 wear 来表示。概略性词语的好处在于简洁明了, 使用方便。在翻译说明书, 广告, 宣传材料时经常使用, 可以达到言简意赅, 正式规范的效果。

1. 不要在丝绸服装上__ 针, 因为会留下针眼。

Do not *wear* pins on silk dress for they will leave permanent holes .

- 2 . 穿丝绸服装不宜__ 肤露,洒 水之类,化学产品对丝绸有害。
Do not *apply* body lotions or perfumes while wearing silk garments; chemicals are harmful to silk .

- 3 . 完好无损,犹如新衣。
It looks *as good as new* .

- 4 . 中国人将在剧烈的思想碰撞和思想解放中__接 世纪的到来。
Chinese people will *greet* the arrival of a new century amidst radical ideological collision and emancipation .

- 5 . 很少人不__ 习班就能进大学。
Few students can make it to go to college without first *going* to a cram school .

- 6 . 当芝儿好好地出生后,没引起村人和二东的怀疑,人们还称赞这是她__妇道 报应和福气.....
...when Iris was born perfectly normal it didn 't rouse the slightest suspicion among the villagers, nor indeed in Gao Erdong himself . In fact, people even said that this was her reward *for being an exemplary wife* !

- 7 . 一座大厦如果有了白蚁,不加防治,不到十年时间,里面的地板壁板,都会蛀蚀一空。
If a tall building is infested with termites and *nothing is done about it*, the floor and the wooden paneling inside it will have been eaten in less than ten years .

- 8 . 勿用铁丝衣架,铁锈 染丝绸。
Do not hang silk garments on wire hangers for *rust* may stain the silk .

- 9 . 在这儿实在闲着无事,浑身筋肉都松弛得__酸。

There is really nothing for me to do here, so my muscles have grown so soft that I'm *aching* all over .

- 10 . 后来,青蛇精在深山中__炼,习武__年,终于砸烂了那座塔,救出白蛇精。

For many years afterwards, Green Snake hid herself in deep mountains and *gave herself rigorous spiritual and martial arts training* . In the end she succeeded in toppling the pagoda and rescued her mistress .

- 11 . 健力宝”突出亚洲__味,以受中国运动员欢迎的补充人体水分的运动饮料出现在世人面前。

Jianlibao has highlighted its Asian *appeal*, presenting itself as the preferred re-hydrating sport-drink of China ' s athletes .

- 12 . 本机不宜__到__淋,或__于__湿之处,以免发生着火或触电。

To prevent fire or shock hazard, do not *expose* this appliance to rain or moisture .

- 13 . 本品只宜__用。

For *external application* only .

Further Practice 课外练习

- 1 . 中国医生许荣东发明了一种神奇的功夫拳与针灸相结合的疗法,治愈了许多疑难病症,享有很好的声誉。
- 2 . 过度肥胖是加快衰老的主要原因,减肥、戒烟、坚持锻炼可以使衰老过程减慢。
- 3 . 全面良好的营养对保持健康而年轻的外貌至关重要,均衡饮食是全面良好营养的关键。
- 4 . 呼吸是最有活力和神秘性的人体功能。适当的呼吸对中枢神

经系统有营养作用,也可以调整人们的情绪和情感。

5. 在“高密度”的情况下,人们攻击性较强,互助性较弱。人的密度越高,心率越快,紧张程度越高。
6. 许多严重的传染性疾病导致的病症和死亡,实际上是营养不良所致,营养不良使身体经受不住感染的侵袭。据估计,在发展中国家的每年 1220 万 5 岁以下死亡儿童中,有 660 万人与营养不良有关。各种类型的微量元素缺乏是导致残疾和其他发育不健全的重要原因,而且,它正影响着全球近半数的人口。
7. 健康茶在我国有着相当久远的历史,随着科学的发展,国内外科学家对茶叶及中草药的研究也日益深入。茶叶的药用价值也随着研究的深入而不断有新的认识和提高。此外还发现茶叶与某些天然植物药材配伍,其疗效可以发挥得淋漓尽致。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

补气 血 to invigorate the vital energy and nourish the blood

不卫生的 unwholesome

残疾 disability

肠胃炎 gastroenteritis

传染性疾病 contagious/ communicable diseases

蛋白质 protein

碘缺乏症 iodine deficiency disorders

电休克疗法 electroshock therapy

调理脾胃 to regulate the function of the spleen and stomach

定时溶解 time-release

恶性疾病 malignant disease

发炎 inflammation

发育不健全 morbidity

肺结核 pulmonary tuberculosis
复苏 to revive
感染 infection
荷尔蒙 hormone
化痰 to resolve phlegm
急救 emergency
记忆力丧失 memory loss
减轻痛苦 reducing suffering
精神疗法 psychotherapy
康复 healing
抗精神病药物 anti-psychotic drugs
抗抑郁症药物治疗法 antidepressant medications
口服 taken by mouth
肋骨 ribs
疗效时间长 long-duration
皮肤病 skin diseases
皮下注射 hypodermically-injected
气功 qigong
祛除内湿 to dry internal dampness
缺铁性贫血 iron deficiency anaemia
人道主义 humanism
生活质量 quality of life
手术 surgery
顺势疗法 homoeopathy
思维机体联系 mind-body connection
损伤 injury
维生素 A 缺乏症 vitamin A deficiency
胃、肠、神经、血、液 stomach, intestine, nerve, blood, fluids

心、肝、脾、肺、肾 heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney
心脏病患者 heart victims
新陈代谢 metabolism
血压 blood pressure
血液循环 blood circulation
药物 medication
药物治疗 allopathy
医护患者 patient care
医护人员 health-care professionals
医疗保险 health insurance
医院门诊病人 outpatients
营养不良 malnutrition
预防和根治 prevention and eradication
针灸 acupuncture
植物性药物 botanical drugs
止咳糖浆 cough syrups
指导性意念疗法 guided imagery
治疗性触摸 therapeutic touch
治疗要求 therapeutic needs
治愈疾病 curing disease
智力衰退 intellectual deterioration
住院 hospitalization
蛀牙 a dental cavity
子宫 uterus

Text 翻译短文

作为中国最早的教育中心和科学研究中心,北京大学聚集了中国优秀的专家学者,不断开拓创新,改造发展,以培养出的高质量人才和做出的高水平科学成果深刻影响和推动着中国高等教育的航程。

一百年来,北京大学为代表的中国现代大学群,在中国走向现代化的历史进程中起到了重要的先锋作用,形成了光荣的革命传统和优良的学术传统。

——摘自魏国英《英语世界》1998年第四期

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

专家学者	specialists and scholars
创新	to blaze new trails
高质量人才	high-quality talent
高水平科学成果	high-level scientific fruits
影响和推动	to influence and advance
航程	the range
以.....为代表	with .. as one's representative
先锋作用	a pioneering role

历史进程	historical course
光荣的革命传统	a glorious revolutionary tradition
优良的学术传统	an exemplary academic tradition

Notes 解析

本篇短文摘自《英语世界》1998年第四期上刊登的魏国英的文章《高等学府——北京大学，与世纪同行，与祖国同兴》劳汉伦英译。这篇文章是为纪念北京大学百年校庆而写的，具有宣传纪念的功能。全段由两句话组成，句式长而复杂，结构严谨而完整。翻译时，要分清层次，理顺关系，规范用词，合理布局，整体谋篇。

第一句“作为中国最早的教育中心和科学研究中心，北京大学聚集了中国优秀的专家学者，不断开拓创新，改造发展，以培养出的高质量人才和做出的高水平科学成果深刻影响和推动着中国高等教育的航程。”总结了北大百年来所做的伟大贡献。应当选用现在完成时。不过令人棘手的是，句中有十个动词：聚集、不断、开拓、创新、改造、发展、培养、做出、影响、推动。它们处在不同的语义层面上，需要仔细分析，分别处理。处在主句谓语层面上的动词有：聚集(gathered)、开拓(opened up)、创新(blazed new trails)。“不断”一般译作副词 continuously，处理为状语。“改造发展”宜作名词化处理，增补一个统领动词“进行”译为 engaged itself in reform and development。“以培养出……和做出……”的意思是“目的在于培养……和做出……”，宜处理为介词短语作目的状语 for training high-quality talent and achieving high-level scientific fruits。而“影响和推动”则属于下一层次——定语从句里的内容，that deeply influenced and advanced the ranges of China's higher education 这样译，读起来条理比较分明。

第二句“一百年来，北京大学为代表的中国现代大学群，在中

国走向现代化的历史进程中起到了重要的先锋作用,形成了光荣的革命传统和优良的学术传统。”我们仍将时态定位在现在完成时,既是与本句时间状语“百年来”呼应的需要,也是与前句时态保持一致的要求。这句话的主语是“北京大学”,还是“中国现代大学群”?首先我们必须考虑哪个是中心词。“以……为代表的”是修饰语,不是中心词。中心词是“中国现代大学群”, this group of China's contemporary universities 应当作主语。介词短语 with Beijing University as its stellar representative 作后置定语。类似的例子有:在以江泽民同志为核心的党中央领导下。 Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at its core . 在以董建华为首的特区政府领导下。 Under the leadership of the government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with Dong Jianhua as its head.

“重要的先锋作用”主要强调“先锋作用”(a pioneering role), 如果把“重要的”(important)也一同译出,是“重要的先锋”,还是“重要的作用”呢?容易产生意义含混不清,不如略去不译。“形成了光荣的革命传统和优良的学术传统”这一小句译成现在分词短语为好,因为“形成了……传统”常表示一种状态。还有一点需要提一下,“优良”一词一般译成 fine, 或者 good 或者 superior。但是它们放在此处都不大合适, fine 和 good 意思太泛,分量太轻; superior 又是相对于 inferior 的,总带有优胜于其他的意味。而 exemplary(模范的)却是一个精心挑选的佳译,很好地表达了原文的真实意思。

Reference Version 参考译文

As China's earliest center of education and scientific research, Beijing University has gathered China's most brilliant

specialists and scholars, continuously opened up, blazed new trails, engaged itself in reform and development for training high-quality talent and achieving high-level scientific fruits that deeply influenced and advanced the range of China's higher education .

Over the past hundred years, this group of China's contemporary universities, with Beijing University as its stellar representative, has played a pioneering role in China's historical course towards modernization, forming a glorious revolutionary as well as an exemplary academic tradition .

Translation Difficulty 翻译难点:否定句

汉语和英语在表达否定意义时,使用的词汇,语法,甚至逻辑思维都有很大差异。但是,就这两种语言的否定句型而言,也存在着相同或相似之处。从功能上来划分,否定句大体可分为五类:

A. 完全否定句

完全否定指对全句的否定,一点不带任何肯定成分。汉语中常用的完全否定词语有:“任何……都不”、“完全不/没有……”、“从不/没有……”、“永不……”等。英语中的常见否定词有: no, none, nobody, never, neither, nothing, nowhere, nor, 等。

1. 所有的产品都不受欢迎。

None of the products are popular .

2. 他们昨天哪儿也没去。

They went nowhere yesterday .

3. 她从不买那样的东西。

She'd buy nothing like that .

4 . 对贵方所报的电传打字机,我们目前暂无兴趣。

At present moment, we have no interest in teleprinters offered by you .

B . 部分否定句

部分否定指对否定对象的一部分的否定,或不同程度的否定。汉语句常用的词语有:“不全是”、“不都是”、“并非人人”、“未必都”、“不常”、“并不总”、“并非完全”、“不多”等。英语则用否定词 not 与一些不定代词或副词连用来表示部分否定。这些不定代词主要有: all, every, both, many; 副词有: always , often, quite, usually, entirely, altogether 等。

5 . 来函所询的商品不全是我公司经营的。

All the items enquired for in your letter are not handled by this Corp .

6 . 他们晚上总是不在家。

They do not always stay at home in the evening .

7 . 尿素和复合肥不是都有货可供。

Both urea and compound fertilizers are not available for supply .

8 . 并非人人能取得这一成就。

Not everyone can make this achievement .

C . 双重否定句

双重否定即否定的否定,实质上是强调语气的肯定。汉语句里两个否定词连用来表示双重否定。如:“没有……不”、“不可能不”、“不……不”,或者一个否定词加一个否定意义的动词,如:“不容否定”、“不能不承认”等。英语双重否定的结构是否定词 no, not, never, nowhere, nobody, nothing 等有否定意义的词连用。

9 . 经济不增长, 供应也无法保障。

Supplies can not be ensured without economic growth .

10 . 没有一个地方我们没找过。

Nowhere have we not searched .

11 . 控制工业废水以保证进水的可用性, 这不是不可能的。

It is not impossible to control industrial waste water to preserve the availability of receiving water .

12 . 不管他多么努力, 他总不能考试及格。

No matter how hard he tried, he could never succeed in passing the exams .

13 . 没有人不抱怨那噪声。

Nobody has not complained about the noise .

D . 强调否定句

强调否定指: 以语法或词汇的方式强调否定的程度。汉语里经常用于强调否定的词汇有: “决不”、“从未”、“决没有”、“毫无”、“毫不”、“一点儿也不”、“简直不可能”等; 英语中表示强调否定的常见词汇有: never, not, little, seldom, hardly, barely, in no way, by no means, at no time, in no case, under no circumstances, on no account, 等。而且这些词语在强调否定句中一般都放在句首。这是汉语和英语在表达否定意义上的一个较大的差异: 英语用倒装语序来强调否定, 汉语则不需要。

14 . 我从未见过如此丑陋的脸。

Never had I seen such an ugly face .

15 . 在任何情况下你决不能忽略这些步骤。

Under no circumstances could you ever overlook the steps .

16 . 你简直找不到这样聪明的孩子。

Rarely do you find such intelligence in a child .

E. 多项否定句

多项否定指一个句子里有两项或多项否定。汉语常见的多项否定结构有：“既不能……也不能”、“……也好……也好,都不”等;英语的多项否定结构有: not ...either ..., neither ...nor ..., not ...nor ..., not ...neither ...

17. 在考场里,我们既不能抽烟,也不能谈话。

Inside the examination room we could not smoke nor talk .

18. 我的父亲也好,他的父亲也好都弄不懂这个问题。

Neither his father nor mine could understand the problem .

19. 他既没有告诉他妈妈,也没有告诉他妹妹,他已失业。

He did not tell his mother nor his sister that he had lost his job .

20. 亨利和约翰都不会来。

Neither Henry nor John is coming .

Further Practice 课外练习

1. 所有大学在全世界形成一个很大的知识界。科学没有国籍;知识属于每一个人。
2. 大学的职责根植于诚实、自由无畏的探究和独立性这三者构成的伟大的优秀传统。
3. 一个传统不是容易树立的,也不是很快能树立的。一百年来,北京大学培育了自己的传统,为整个国际学术运动做出了贡献。
4. 在我看来,大学是一种社会优势,国家用大量投资维持和创造这种优势。这种优势也许会给别人,但现在给了我。要把这种优势化作自己的优势,关键在于刻苦学习。

5. 大学存在的首要原因既不在于纯粹向学生传授知识,也不仅仅在于为教员提供研究的机会。
6. 中国中央政府举办的国立第一所综合大学创立于 1898 年,初名京师大学堂,是戊戌维新运动的产物。以此为开端的中国现代高等教育,从此与国家命运息息相关。1912 年,辛亥革命后第二年,京师大学堂更名为北京大学,当时著名的资产阶级改良派、启蒙思想家、翻译家严复受聘为北京大学第一任校长。
7. 新中国成立后,北大成为师资力量雄厚的、文理外语系科最齐全的综合大学。80 年代,北大研制出计算机——激光汉字编辑排版系统,使中国印刷业结束了铅与火的历史而步入光与电的时代。90 年代,北大方正成为中国高校中效益最高的企业集团。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

八股文 stereotyped writing

百花齐放、百家争鸣 letting a hundred flowers blossom; letting a hundred schools of thought contend

报名费 the application fee

抱残守缺 to cherish the outmoded and preserve the outworn

毕业证书 university diploma

拨乱反正 to set things right

倡导尊重知识、尊重人才、尊重教师的社会风气 to promote a social climate of respecting knowledge, teachers and other educated people

担保人 the sponsor

德、智、美、体、全面发展 to promote the moral, intellectual, aesthetic and physical development of their students

德育 ethical education
定向委培 scheme under which units send students for training
at a specific school
高考 college entrance examination
工业大学 a polytechnic university
共产主义道德 communist ethics
贵族学校 school for privileged students
假日学校 vacation school
建立教学、科研、生产联合体 to form associations for teaching,
scientific research and production
教师学历达标率 rate of achieving the target on teacher's
diplomas
精神产品 quality of intellectual and artistic products
精神污染 cultural pollution
捐资助学 to make financial donations to help develop education
军地两用人才 competent for both military and civilian service
军校 military academy
科教兴国 revigorate the country through science and education
可供选择的操作性思路 alternative operable thinking
拉开档次 to widen the differences
理科学院 a science college
履历表 resume
盲目崇拜 worship blindly
面向 to be geared to the needs of
民助公办 the public assists, the state runs
名正言顺 to be perfectly justifiable
明文规定 to stipulate in writing
人口素质 quality of population

入学通知书 a letter of admission
弱智儿童 mentally retarded children
三好(身体好,学习好,工作好) to keep fit, study hard and work well
三连冠 triple champion
三热爱 to love the motherland, to love socialism, to love the Party
深度和广度 breadth and depth
世俗偏见 bias in common views
试行 for trial use
授学位 grant degrees
四有(有理想、有道德、有文化、有纪律) to cherish lofty ideals and moral integrity, to become better educated and observe disciplines
素质教育 quality-based education
填补空白 to fill in the gaps (in the field of . . .)
推荐信 a letter of recommendation
脱产、业余、函授进修 training in full time(away from work) or in spare time or in correspondence
文教办 culture and education office
文科学院 a liberal arts college
五讲四美 the “ five things to emphasize ”: behavior, civility, hygiene, discipline and morals; the “ four things to beautify ”: thought, words, deeds and environment
希望工程 Project Hope
样板儿 example; model
一概排斥 to reject without exception
一贯制 continuous system

一应俱全 to have everything necessary
择优录用 the best graduate will be assigned jobs
职业教育与普通教育双轨制 dual track for vocational education
and general education
职业学校 vocational school
中专学校 technical secondary school
重点大学 the leading university
尊师重教 to respect teachers and emphasize education

Unit 16

第十六单元 团结统一

Solidarity and Unity

Text 翻译短文

中华民族是由五十六个民族组成的大家庭。从遥远的古代起,我国各族人民就建立了紧密的政治经济文化联系,共同开发了祖国的河山,两千多年前就形成了幅员广阔的统一国家。悠久的中华文化,成为维系民族团结和国家统一的牢固纽带。团结统一,深深印在中国人的民族意识中。

——摘自《江泽民在美国哈佛大学的演讲》一九九七年十一月一日

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

遥远的古代	time immemorial
共同	join hands in
悠久	the age-old
纽带	a bond
民族团结	ethnic harmony
铭刻	to inscribe
民族意识	national identity

Notes 解析

这是江泽民主席 1997 年 11 月访问美国时在哈佛大学演讲中

的一段话。演讲高度概括了中华民族的历史文化传统,说明了中国今天所选择的社会制度和政策,既是这些优良传统的继续,又是在新时代的创新和发展。演讲属政治报告体裁,语言正式规范,逻辑严密,概念准确,概括性强,是一篇精彩的政治演讲。

翻译政治文体,首先要注意的是:政治性术语要按照我国统一的固定译法,不要随意用西方国家的说法。本文中反复出现“民族”一词,要根据此文的语境、语义,准确选字构词。“中华民族”(Chinese nation)、“各个民族”(all nationalities)、“民族团结”(ethnic harmony)、“民族意识”即民族认同感(national identity)。这些词语的译法既符合英语习惯格式,又灵活多样,准确自然。

第二句“从遥远的古代起,”可以译为 since time immemorial 或者 from time immemorial,形容词 immemorial 后置是固定搭配,而且此句要使用现在完成时态。“建立联系”可以译成 establish link 或 make connections 前者比后者正规一些。“共同开发”译成 jointly developed 显然不如 joined hands in developing 来得形象鲜明,准确有力。“河山”是个概括性的、带有一定的模糊性的词语。不宜译得太实、太具体。用概略化的词语 vast land 译出,似乎较为符合原文风格。

第三句的“民族团结”和“国家统一”按我国的统一译法分别为:ethnic harmony; national unity。“牢固”一词在此语境中的实际意义是坚强稳固,选用 strong 比 firm 更适宜。“纽带”一般可以译为 bond 或 link 或 tie 都可以。

第四句“团结统一深深印在中国人民的民族意识中。”翻译时需要适当调整一下,因为团结统一(solidarity and unity)和“民族意识”(national identity)都属于思想概念领域,它们之间用 inscribe in 这个动词是不合适的。inscribe, 或 engrave 通常搭配 in/ on the heart; mind; memory,而“意识”不是实体,不能与之搭配,因此要增添 the hearts of,并把“民族意识”转译为介词短语 as

part of their national identity 放在句尾,使句子头尾平衡。全句可以译为 Solidarity and unity are deeply inscribed in the hearts of the Chinese people as part of their national identity.

Reference Version 参考译文

The Chinese nation is a big family composed of 56 nationalities . Since time immemorial, people of all our nationalities have established close-knit political, economic and cultural links and joined hands in developing the vast land of our country . China became a vast unified country more than 2,000 years age . The age-old Chinese culture becomes a strong bond for ethnic harmony and national unity . Solidarity and unity are deeply inscribed in the hearts of the Chinese people as part of their national identity .

Translation Difficulty 翻译难点: 隐喻的译法

汉语和英语都有丰富的隐喻。但由于民族文化的巨大差异,隐喻的表达形式有不同。翻译时要特别注意词语在其特定的民族文化中的含义。译文能保留原文喻体形象的,尽量保持与原文内容上,修辞上的一致。如果原文喻体形象难以再现,硬译出来传神达意效果差,就只好舍弃喻体形象,意译传达原文信息。也可以采用转换形象的办法,用译语读者熟悉的形象替换原文的形象,一样可以取得传神达意的效果。

A. 直译法

1. 三年后,苏联解体了,华盛顿突然不再担心了。美国在可预见

的将来是不可挑战的。肯尼迪去一边散步去吧。

Then three years later, came the collapse of the Soviet Union and suddenly Washington stopped worrying . American power, for the foreseeable future, was unchallengeable .
Kennedy could go and take a walk .

- 2 . 英国最近在伦敦城举行了第二次世界大战后规模最大的一次阅兵式,以庆祝马岛之战的胜利。.....还动用了飞机,大炮,坦克,导弹这些__具,场面可谓不小。但是,在有识之士看来,这不过是一场__剧。

To mark its victory in the Malvinas War, Britain held recently in the City of London a military parade, the largest of its kind since the end of WW . Also inspected was such *paraphernalia* as planes, artillery pieces, tanks and missiles . A very grandiose spectacle it was indeed ! But to people with keen insight, it is nothing but *a farce* .

- 3 . 现在也有两座压在中国人民头上的__山,一座叫做帝国主义,一座叫做封建主义。

Today two *big mountains* lie like a dead weight on the Chinese people . *One is imperialism, the other is feudalism* .

- 4 . 反腐败的斗争仍然只是个__号。但是,即使口号也是一个开端。腐败地图 最深的印迹有些正在__色。

The war on corruption remains *a slogan*, but even *a slogan* is a start . Some of the blackest spots on the *corruption map* are *turning paler* .

- 5 . 打下锦州就等于关上了东北的__门,东北蒋军就成为__中之__。

Capturing Jinzhou was tantamount to closing *the gate* to northeast China, and Chiang Kai-shek 's troops there would,

as the saying goes, became “ *turtles in a jar* ” .

- 6 . 王龙来找他。他就知道这是鼠狼给鸡拜年——没安好心。

Wang long called on him . He realized that it was *a case of the weasel coming to pay his respects to the hen* .

- 7 . 她自己还菩萨过河——自身难保呢。

She can 't save herself any more than *a clay idol can save itself while swimming across a river* .

- 8 . 他们受过专门训练,能把废话说得娓娓动听,似乎胸中有经
一,实则多半是花枕头草肚皮。

But they have received professional training and can make their prolixity quite absorbing: they give the impression of *having everything worked out*, whereas in fact it is a case of “ *embroidered pillow case but straw stuffing* . ”

B . 意译法

- 9 . 比就比,谁也不能退堂鼓。

We 're willing to take up the challenge . And neither side should *back out* .

- 10 . 他在当地有广泛的人缘,为了儿子的竞选,他在华人社团中募捐拉票,穿梭不停。

He wove a broad network of relationships, and while campaigning for his son 's election, he *shuttled back and forth* between Chinese organizations, raising funds and canvassing for votes .

- 11 . 还有一些人很骄傲,读了几句书,自以为了不起,尾巴翘到天
去了。

Others are conceited; having picked up some phrases in a book, they think themselves terrific and are very *cocky* .

- 12 . 现在有些刊物,派人到北京上海各处跑,约文章。等米下锅,这不可靠,应该自己动笔,自己出产品。

Some newspapers and magazines *are so starved of* contributions that they have to send out people to various places like Beijing and shanghai to canvass for support . That is no answer to the problem at all . The best way is for the editorial staff to do the writing themselves and turn out more .

C . 转换法

- 13 . 我在这办公室里只是个人物。

I am only *a small potato* in this office .

- 14 . 在城里,我是无名鼠辈,可在乡下,大家都认为我是不起的物。

In the city I was nothing, but there in the countryside I was considered *a big fish* .

- 15 . 在这些团体成员中,一些人清醒,多数被蒙蔽,少数是右翼干。

Among the members of these parties some keep sober-minded, many are deceived, and a small number make up *the nucleus* of the right wing .

- 16 . 下学期你最好刺一把。

You 'd better *pull up your socks* next term .

- 17 . 语法是他的项。

Grammar may be *his heel of Achilles* .

- 18 . 诗歌朗诵会对他们来说简直是牛弹琴。

As far as they were concerned, a poetry reading was simply *for the birds* !

Further Practice 课外练习

1. 中国历史上虽曾出现过暂时的分裂现象,但民族团结和国家统一始终是中华民族历史的主流。
2. 各民族人民依法享有各项权利和自由。在少数民族聚居的地方实行了区域自治。
3. 各民族之间建立了平等、团结、互助的新型关系。
4. 我们努力加强民族团结,完成祖国统一大业,促进世界和平与发展的崇高事业。
5. 如果国家不统一,民族不团结,就没有社会的稳定。
6. 我国是统一的多民族国家。维护民族尊严,促进民族的发展进步,建设一个富强、民主、文明的现代化国家,实现中华民族的伟大复兴,是各民族人民的共同目标和根本利益。
7. 今年 12 月 20 日,澳门将回到祖国怀抱。我们相信,有香港回归的成功经验,有广大澳门同胞的共同参与,通过中葡双方的合作与努力,澳门一定能够实现平稳过渡和政权的顺利交接。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

澳门回归 Macao's return to the motherland

把.....强加于 impose sth. on/ upon sb.

白族 the Bai

藏族 Tibetans

长期稳定 long-term stability

朝鲜族 Koreans

初步繁荣 initial prosperity

傣族 the Dai

侗族 the Dong
对……非常尊重 to hold .. in high esteem
多民族的 multi-nationality
发展合作 to develop cooperation
分裂 division
巩固 consolidate
共创未来 to build a future together
共存互助 coexistence and mutual assistance
共同繁荣 common prosperity
国家主权 state sovereignty
哈尼族 the Hani
哈萨克族 Kazaks
紧密联系 close-knit links
扩大共识 to broaden common ground
黎族 the Li
两岸关系 cross-straits relations
两岸直接“三通” direct links for postal, air and shipping services
“两个中国” “two Chinas”
领土完整 territorial integrity
蒙古族 Mongolians
苗族 the Miao
民族背景 ethnic background
民族冲突 ethnic conflicts
民族地区 regions of minorities
民族复兴 revival of nationhood; national rejuvenation
民族关系 ethnic relations
民族纠纷 ethnic feuds
民族平等权利 equal rights of the ethnic minority

民族团结 ethnic solidarity
民族学 ethnology
民族中心主义 ethnocentrism
民族主义文学 nationalist literature
民族自治区域的自治权利 the autonomy of the ethnic
minority areas
区域自治 regional autonomy
少数民族 ethnic minorities
社会态度 social attitudes
“台独” “independence of Taiwan”
土家族 the Tujia
妥善解决分歧 properly resolve the difference
维吾尔族 Uygurs
文化适应 acculturation
文化遗产 cultural heritage
我国国情 our own national conditions
彝族 the Yi
优惠政策 preferential policies
振兴中华 rejuvenation of China
壮族 the Zhuang
自强不息 constantly strive to strengthen oneself
祖国统一大业 national reunification

Text 翻译短文

宗教信仰自由是一项基本人权。反对基于宗教信仰原因的一切形式的不容忍和歧视。宗教信仰自由需通过各个主权国家的立法及有关措施付诸实现并加以保障。行使宗教信仰自由权利不得违反法律规定,不应危害社会公共利益和他人的基本权利。

——摘自叶小文《维护宗教信仰自由:中国的实践与国际社会的共同使命》《北京周报》1998,第50期,42页

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

宗教信仰	religious belief
人权	human right
不容忍	intolerance
歧视	discrimination
主权国家	sovereign countries
立法	legislation
实现	to implement
公共利益	public interests

这篇短文选自中国人权研究会常务理事叶小文在纪念《世界人权宣言》发表五十周年大会上的讲话。讲话强调了我国在维护宗教信仰自由的五项原则:基本人权原则,不歧视原则,法律保障原则,加强对话原则,尊重别国主权原则。本文概括地阐述了前三项原则。我们知道,外交文书涉及到国家的立场,观点及利益,必须准确翻译,来不得半点疏忽大意。

第一句的“基本人权”按通常的译法是 a basic human right, 注意不要与“公民权”civil rights 混淆。“宗教信仰”是偏正词组,应译为 religious belief, 不应译成 religion belief 或 religion and belief。

第二句里有一个由否定前缀和词根组合的词:“不容忍”(intolerance), 译成英语也应当注意用类似的构词法, 这里使用了 in-这个否定前缀。比如:不歧视(non-discrimination); 不干涉(non-interference); 不对抗(non-confrontation)。

对于第三句要仔细分析其语言成分的关系, 容易误解的语言结构应作些调整。“宗教信仰自由需通过各个主权国家的立法及有关措施付诸实现并加以保障。”这是一句被动句, 实施行为的主体是“各个主权国家”。如果按原结构译成被动句, 有可能条理不清, 甚至误将“国家”与“立法及措施”的关系理解为所属关系。不如采用转换译法, 把全句译成主动句, 把行为主体“各个主权国家”作为主语, “实现并加以保障”为谓语, “宗教信仰自由”为宾语, 以介词短语的形式把“立法及措施”译成状语, 因为它是实施上述任务的手段。整句译为 All sovereign countries should implement and guarantee the freedom of religious belief through legislation and related measures。调整后的译文既条理清晰, 又概念明确, 符

合外交语言的要求。

第四句“行使宗教信仰自由权利不得违反法律规定,不应危害社会公共利益和他人的基本权利。”中的“行使”在法律文书上通常用 exercise 或 performance。例如,“行使职权”译为 exercise one's functions and powers;“行使主权”译为 exercise sovereignty。“法律规定”是并列词组,应译为 laws and regulations;不宜理解为“法律上的规定”因而不能译作 regulations of the laws。“社会公共利益”不必逐字翻译,public interests 就可以表达出其含义了。全句译为 The exercise of right to freedom of religious belief should not violate laws and regulations or harm public interests and the basic rights of others. 这样译可以使原文意义得到完整的表达,不易产生歧义。

Reference Version 参考译文

The freedom of religious belief is a basic human right. All forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion should be opposed. All sovereign countries should implement and guarantee the freedom of religious belief through legislation and related measures. The exercise of right to freedom of religious belief should not violate laws and regulations or harm public interests and the basic rights of others.

Translation Technique 翻译技巧: 逆向译法

汉语和英语在表达肯定或否定意义时,经常出现截然不同的表达方式。汉语用否定结构表达的内容,地道的英语可能用肯定结构来表达;反之亦然。翻译的时候就得采用“逆向译法”——反

说正译,或者正说反译。

A. 反说正译

1. 前事不忘,后事之师

to keep in mind that past lessons can serve as a guide for the future

2. 地板未干!

Wet Floor!

3. 闲人免进。

Employees Only.

4. 勿踩红线。

Stand off red.

5. 售出概不退换。

All sales are final.

6. 通道禁止摆摊。

Keep this passageway clear.

7. 此路不通。

Dead Lane.

8. 勿踏草地!

Keep off the lawn!

9. 无期徒刑

life imprisonment

10. 他有勇无谋。

He is more brave than wise.

11. 眼不见,心不烦。

Out of sight, out of mind.

12. 鸡多不下蛋。

Many cocks spoil the brood/ broth.

13. 据说村子里没有小偷。

The village is said to be free of thieves .

14 . 这里的电话服务极不完善。

The telephone service here leaves much to be desired .

15 . 这本书 5 岁孩子读不懂。

The book is beyond the knowledge of a five-year-old child .

16 . 聪明人不为甜言蜜语所动。

A wise man is superior to flattery .

17 . 他不会笨到把钱借给你。

He knows better than to lend you money .

18 . 这辆汽车在红灯前没有停。

The car failed to stop at the red light .

19 . 我倒希望你明天来,而不是今天。

I would rather you come tomorrow than today .

20 . 真金不怕火炼。

Fire is the test of gold .

B . 正说反译

21 . “物极必反”, 错误成了堆, 光明就会到来。

“ Things turn into their opposites when they reach the extreme ”; when mistakes pile up, light is not far off .

22 . 我们的同志在困难的时候, 要看到成绩, 要看到光明, 要提高我们的勇气。

In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage .

23 . 人固有一死。

There is no man who will not die .

24 . 一分耕耘, 一分收获。

No pains, no gains .

25 . 开卷有益。

One cannot read a book without learning something .

26 . 先思考,再回答问题。

Don 't answer the questions before you consider them .

27 . 这个孩子对什么都感兴趣。

There is nothing that the child is not interested in .

28 . 他们很快就要签合同了。

It will not be long before they sign a contract .

29 . 我坚决地回答:赞成统一战线,反对关门主义。

I answer without the slightest hesitation—the united front
and not closed doorism .

30 . 死的教条

lifeless dogma

31 . 游客止步。

No visitors / Crews Only .

32 . 人皆有缺点。

There is scarcely a man but has his weak side .

33 . 人人想发财。

There is no one but hopes to be rich .

34 . 质量与风格共存。

Quality never goes out of style .

35 . 开拓进取,勇于创新。

We can 't forge ahead by sticking to an existing road .

36 . 规则皆有例外。

There is no rule but has exception .

37 . 禁倒垃圾。

No littering .

Further Practice 课外练习

1. 宗教信仰自由包括选择、维持、改变宗教信仰和以适当方式表达这种信仰的自由。
2. 当公民在经济、政治、社会和文化等生活领域里出现基于宗教信仰原因的歧视行为时,有关国家均应采取有效措施予以制止及消除。
3. 人们表示自己宗教信仰的自由,须受法律所规定的以及为保障公共安全、秩序、卫生和道德,或他人的基本权利和自由所必须的限制。
4. 各个宗教和睦相处,信教者与不信教者,信仰不同宗教、不同教派者互相尊重,友好相待。
5. 宗教有其客观发展规律,宗教问题具有长期性、群众性、民族性、国际性、和复杂性。宗教将长期存在,国家不能用行政力量消灭宗教,也不能用行政力量去发展宗教。
6. 文化的不同,正是人类社会相互加强了解、交流和借鉴的动力,而不是所谓“文明的冲突”的理由。世界的文化,包括宗教文化,正是通过相互砥砺、相互渗透而逐渐发展的,也是通过互相交流、互相学习而不断进步的。
7. 不同文化的相互激荡必然反映在国际政治中的人权问题上。同一种人权原则,在不同历史条件,或在不同民族、不同国家、不同发展阶段、不同文化背景中,当然会有不同的表现形式。不同的宗教信仰也会形成人权概念方面的差异。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

阿訇 iman

并存 coexistence

不歧视 non-discrimination
承认 recognition
道教 Taoism
对各教一视同仁 to treat all religions equally
法律保障各教间平等 the equality of different religions
guaranteed by law
佛教 Buddhism
古兰经 Koran
观音 Guanyin
国教 state religion
和为贵 harmonious human relationships
基督教 Christianity
兼容并蓄 the coexistence of things of a diverse nature
喇嘛教 Lamaism
门神 the door god
弥勒佛 Maitreya
迷信 superstition
民间信仰 folk beliefs
魔 evil spirit
排斥 exclusion
偏袒 bias
强迫 coercion
清真寺 mosque
求同存异 seeking common ground while reserving differences
区别 differentiation
如来佛 Tagathe Buddha
神明 deities
慎终追远 to carefully attend to the funeral rites of parents,

following them when gone with due sacrifices

圣灵 the Holy Spirit

太上老君 the Laoist incarnation of Lao Zi

天主教 Catholicism

投胎转世 reincarnation

图腾崇拜 worship of totem

土地爷 the land god

歪理邪说 heretical ideas

王母娘娘 the Empress of the West

仙家 immortal

限制 limitation

享有 possession

新教 Protestants

信徒 congregation

行使 exercise; execution

压制 oppression

伊斯兰教 Islam

玉皇大帝 the Jade Emperor

灶王爷 the kitchen god

真主 the Allah of Islam

争斗 conflict

宗教界人士 religious community

宗教纠纷 religious disputes

祖先崇拜 worship of ancestors

Unit 18

第十八单元 中国品牌

Chinese Brands

Text 翻译短文

创建一个品牌需要时间,金钱和市场知识。一些中国品牌以有竞争力的价位为后盾,已经挤进了国际市场,但同时也采用了其他战略。例如“海尔”——中国最著名的家用电器生产商,已经明显地从价格战略上转变过来,以产品质量、高效的销售和售后服务来进行竞争。

——摘自《北京周报》1999年 第9—10期 41页

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

品牌	brand
市场知识	market savvy
价位	pricing
以……为后盾	on the back of
“海尔”	Haier
家用电器	home-appliance
转变	to steer away
销售	distribution
售后服务	after-sales service

本篇短文选自报刊评论文章,观点客观鲜明,行文简洁明了,是一篇较好的陈述体裁练习。翻译时要注意词语在上下文中的语境意义。

第一句“创建一个品牌……”可以有多种译法: establish a brand; build a brand; create a brand; make a brand。参考译文用 build a brand 比较通俗。顺便说一下,品牌不是商标,一般不译成 trademark 或 label。“市场知识”不能从字面上来理解,从上下文中我们可以看出,这里的市场不是静态的 market,而是动态的 marketing,指市场运作。知识也不是泛指一切知识,而是指对市场实际运作情况的了解和见识。如译成 knowledge 显得范围过宽,如用 awareness 又显得意思过窄,没有包括见识和才智的意思。参考译文精心选择了 savvy,意思是实际知识和见识,恰如其分地表达了原文的含义。

第二句“一些中国品牌以有竞争力的价位为后盾,已经挤进了国际市场,但同时也采用了其他战略。”里的动词“挤进”是一个生动形象的词语,翻译过来也应当能够产生对等的效果。nudged into 在英语里具有相应的功能,是个最佳选词。“以……为后盾”可以译为 on the back of 或者 backing,此处用介词短语较适宜。“价位”是个带有专业色彩的术语,从上下文来看指的是价格策略中的定位。只简单地译为 price,不能充分表达原义,译为 pricing 或者 pricing strategy 比较合适,并且与后面的“其他战略”相对应。全句译为: Some Chinese brands have nudged into the international market on the back of competitive pricing.

第三句里的“海尔”是厂家品牌。事物的名称和人的名称一样,一般采用音译,少数用意译,个别音译意译相结合。这里“海

尔”译为 Haier 是音译。一些具有中国特色的人际称谓,通常采用音译意译相结合的方法。本单元翻译难点专门讲述了汉语人际称谓的英译问题。

“家用电器”不是一般的大型的 electrical equipment 或 machinery 而是指家庭内使用的中小型电器,通常译为 household appliances 或者 home appliances。“转变过来”最好用比较生动形象的动词词组来译。译成 steer away from;或 turn away from 比单个词 change 或 shift 更达意。“高效的销售”的意思是效率高的大规模营销,不是指某项效益好的销售业务,因此不译为 a profitable sale,而译为 an efficient distribution。最后,“售后服务”的行业规范译法是 after-sales service。总之,陈述文体的翻译要尽量做到准确达意,把信息量译足,能够使译文读者迅速地正确地把握阅读材料的全部信息。

Reference Version 参考译文

Building a brand takes time, money and market savvy . Some Chinese brands have nudged into the international market on the back of competitive pricing, but have also utilized other strategies . Such as Haier, one of China 's Leading home-appliance producers, has pointedly steered away from price, competing instead on product quality and an efficient distribution and after-sales service .

Translation Difficulty 翻译难点:称谓的译法

在称谓和称呼方面,汉语文化与英语文化差异甚大,为汉英翻译带来很大困难。最突出的特点是:汉语亲属称谓语不但可以称

呼亲属,而且可以称呼非亲属。这种亲属称谓泛化的现象在汉语中十分普遍,在英语中极为罕见。因此,翻译时,必须真正弄清被称呼人的身份、地位、以及与他人的关系,以相应的英语称谓译出。如果英语里没有对应词,可以采取音译、意译、释译等多种处理方法。下列译例可以说是前人为我们做出的有意义的尝试。

A. 亲属称谓

1. 正当__嫂 一口锅内抓一撮芝麻查看时,炒棚门口突然响起__
__ 儿的尖声急叫:“娘,娘!快,快来!”

Ersao was just about to take a pinch of sesame out of one of the pots to check it when her *daughter* named Iris appeared in the doorway of the shed and screeched, “*Mum*, quick! Come quick!”

2. 芸与余同齿而长余十月,自幼__弟 呼,故仍呼之曰__姊。《浮生六记》沈复著 林语堂译

Yun was the same age as my self, but ten months older, and as we had been accustomed to calling each other “*elder sister*” and “*younger brother*” from childhood, I continued to call her “*Sister Su*”.

3. 忽闻__堂兄玉衡 曰:“淑妹 来!”同上

...when *Yun*'s boy cousin *Yuheng* called out, “*Sister Su*, come quick!”

4. 今日__妹妹 五首诗,亦可谓命意新奇,别开生面了。《红楼梦》64回

And these five *Cousin Lin* has written today can also be considered as fresh and original, a quite new approach to the subject.

5. 姐姐 古通今,色色都知道,怎么连这一出戏的名儿也不知道,

就说了这一套。这叫做“负荆请罪”。《红楼梦》30回

Why, *cousin*, surely you are sufficiently well versed in ancient and modern literature to know the title of that opera . Why do you have to describe it? It 's called “ Abject Apologies ” .

- 6 . 如今就打__姨娘__里起了脏来也容易,我只怕又伤着一个好人的体面。《红楼梦》64回

Actually I could easily find the evidence in *Concubine Chao 's* rooms, but I was afraid that would make another good person lose face .

- 7 . 老艾忙说:“算啦,算啦!个人的机器好比个人的娃儿,当__汉__的不了解他,爱护他,还算是__汉__?”

“ Forget it, ” he told me . “ One 's machine is just like one 's baby . If its dad doesn 't know it and take good care of it, can he be called a ‘ good dad ’ ? ”

- 8 . 太阳这么高了,大姑奶奶__么还不露面 ?

It 's so late now, Why hasn 't *my niece* shown up ?

B . 用亲属称谓称呼非亲属

- 9 . 一天,邻居__二婶__小心把钥匙锁在家里。

One day, through carelessness, *Wang Er 's wife*, one of his elderly neighbors, locked herself out .

- 10 . 郇二嫂像往常一样,一边扣着衬衣纽扣一边匆匆出院门向隔壁的油坊走去。

Gao Ersao (second sister-in-law) came hurrying out of her courtyard gate as usual buttoning up her blouse and heading for the oil factory next door .

- 11 . 前不久,王嫂__他介绍一位叫蓉蓉的姑娘,她长得俊俏,白皙

细嫩的皮肤,柳眉下一双水汪汪的眼睛,显得挺有神。

Not long ago, *Mrs. Wang* introduced him to another girl, called *Rongrong*. She was pretty and fair, with long and crescent eyebrows and clear and bright eyes.

12. 也没见我们这位呆爷,“听见风儿就是雨”,往后怎么好?

I've never seen such *a simpleton as our young master*, the way he catches at shadows. What's to become of him?

C. 绰号称谓

13. 老爱,姓艾名得胜,人称“爱得深”。上个星期天,我和老爱进城回来,刚下车就听李二娃喊:“老爱,你那宝贝出事啦!”

The person I'm going to tell you about is called *Ai Desheng*, *Lao Ai or Old Love* for short. Last Sunday *Ai* and I went downtown. The moment we stepped down from the car back from the city, we heard *Li Erwa* shout to us, “*Lao Ai*, something has happened to your love.”

14. 到五月中旬,城仍未攻克,太平军为了摆脱敌人,重金贿赂“杨头”。

By mid-May, the siege still unsuccessful, the Taiping pay a massive bribe to *Big-head Yang* to leave them unpursued.

Further Practice 课外练习

1. 随着付费电视市场的更快发展,各有线电视公司的地方台占据的电视广告份额越来越多。
2. 我们的宗旨是:多方面为社会及大众营造实用、高效、舒适、方便、温馨、浪漫的生活和工作环境。
3. 迄今为止,只有少数几家中国公司有创立国际品牌的资金和管

理技术。其余大多数公司还在为获得国内知名度而奋斗。

4. 我们出口总额中,只有 5% 可以投资到海外,用来推广我们的品牌。
5. 健力宝公司为推广其品牌已经向美国市场投资了近一千万美元。
6. 随着电子及数码科技应用于音乐音响制作上的不断扩大,对此类先进的专业器材的需求和供应也日益增加。在有利的电子科学技术的条件下,加上大量生产,电子乐器制造商得以推出设备先进但价格合理的专业产品。
7. 要让我们的国产名牌为世界尽可能多的消费者认可,广告创作就必须使用国际通用的语言,而不能局限于自己的传统文化和传统手法,优秀的广告能跨越语言文字的障碍,而优秀的创意总是用国际通用语言。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

包运 to charter a ship

保险单 policy form

保险凭证 certificate of insurance

备有现货,欢迎选购。 We have stock-goods available. You are welcome to make your selection.

标签 label

畅销 best-selling

畅销货 the best-selling goods

成交 come to terms; conclude the business

成套设备 to introduce complete plants

大量生产 mass production

分批运 partial shipment

符合 in conforming with
高效销售 efficient distribution
公证处 public surveyor
供货能力 availability
管理技术 management expertise
广告份额 shares of advertising
广告攻势 aggressive advertising
规格 specification
国际品牌 international brand
国内知名度 national recognition
合资经营 joint venture
还价 a counter-offer
价格合理 reasonable price; economical price
领导潮流 trend-setting
流通渠道 distribution channels
品牌潜力 brand potential
品质优良 excellent quality
让步 to make a concession
商检局 the Commodity Inspection Bureau
上台阶 move upscale
生意兴隆 a brisk business
受理索赔 to entertain the claim
售后服务 after-sales service
数码科技 digital technology
通融 to make an exception
推广 to promote; to sell
脱销 be on the point of being sold out
外贸政策 foreign trade policy

完好无损 sound and intact
稳价 a firm offer
物美价廉 goods of high quality and moderate price
先进的专业器材 advanced professional equipment
享有盛名 enjoy a good reputation
消费市场 consumer markets
销售合同 sales confirmation
销售和服务网络 networks for sales and service
信用 commercial integrity
行情 the market situation
要求索赔 to lodge a claim
一言为定 That 's settled .
引进先进技术 to introduce advanced technology
有线电视 cable TV
直运 direct shipment
制造商 manufacturers; producers
滞销货 unsaleable goods
主打品牌 a premium brand
专卖店 specialty shops; exclusive shops
转运 trans-shipment
最新报价单 the latest price list
最新的市场需求信息 updated information on market demand

Unit 19

第十九单元 物业管理

Property Management

Text 翻译短文

永成大厦引进世界最先进的智能管理系统进行物业管理。从自动门管理系统到停车场管理系统,都实行 IC 卡管理。管理系统以计算机为核心,以感应式 IC 卡为信息载体,确保永成大厦区内物业管理安全、可靠、快捷、方便、使用户住得安心,用得放心。

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

智能管理系统	intelligent management system
自动门	automatic gates
停车场	parking lot
感应	identification
信息载体	information media
确保	to ensure
可靠	reliable
物业管理	property management
放心	worryfree

Notes 解析

这篇短文是广告文体,介绍现代住宅的物业管理。表述文字

既讲究科学性,又追求广告效益;既要令人信服,又要令人感兴趣。基于这两点要求,翻译要用词清新,简洁;行文流畅,富于音韵美。

原文整段为一句话,句子过长,信息过载。宜断为三句,第一句“永成大厦引进世界先进的智能管理系统进行物业管理”为总的概括,第二句“从自动门管理系统到停车场管理系统,都实行 IC 卡管理”说明 IC 卡的管理范围,第三句“管理系统以计算机为核心,以感应式 IC 卡为信息载体,确保……”说明该系统的构成与功能。

第一句是以“永成大厦”为主语的主动句。但是译成英语时,要考虑到大厦是无生命物体,不能充当应用系统,实行管理的行为主体,要改主动为被动。而“智能管理系统”是这句话的重点,用它作主语,可以起到突出重点的作用。所谓“引进”,并不一定就是“进口”,此处“引进”仅指“应用”,用 *apply* 译就可以了。“永成大厦”则译成地点状语,“进行”这个动词在句中是非谓语,要作词类转换处理,用 *for* 介词短语较简洁。因此,第一句的译文是: *The most advanced intelligent management system is applied at Yong Cheng Tower for property management .*

第二句原句是无主语句,也要改译为被动句。句中“IC 卡管理”的意思是:在自动门和停车场管理系统上应用 IC 卡。参考译文采用具体化译法,把它的具体含义译为 *IC cards are used from the automatic gate system to the parking lot system* 是比较达意的。

第三句也是无主语句,但从上下文的语境分析,此处应添加主语。第一句的主语同样也是这一句的主语,只是减缩成 *the system* 更适宜。“以……为核心”常以 *with ... as a core; centre* 来处理,“以计算机为核心,以感应式 IC 卡为信息载体”是两个对应的并列结构,可以共用一个介词 *with*, 并列突出计算机和 IC 卡,把“感应式”作具体化处理。因为,在这里 IC 卡是用来辨别房主或车主的身份的,如果译成专业性强的 *inductor*, 恐怕普通读者不

一定看得懂,不如直接译成“辨别身份的信息载体”(the identification information media)来得清楚明白。

“确保”一词可以用 ensure 或 guarantee 译,后面“大厦区内物业管理安全、可靠、快捷、方便”要按英语表达习惯转换词序,把形容词 safe, reliable, fast and convenient 放到名词 property management 的前面来。并且为了后一句的需要,省略“大厦区内”,增添“为所有住户”for every resident。这样译的好处是语篇衔接得更紧密。

最后一小句“使用户住得安心,用得放心”是汉语中常见的排比结构,即用反复的句型加以强调。这样的句式作广告结尾,具有一定的音韵美和感染力。翻译时不宜依次直译,要尽量译出原文的神韵。参考译文以 so that 为引导,采用逆向翻译的手法来选词,只用了一个 worryfree 把“住得安心,用得放心”处理得贴切、地道、通俗化,此译堪称貌离神似的佳译。

Reference Version 参考译文

The most advanced intelligent management system is applied at Yong Cheng Tower for property management . IC cards are used from the automatic gate system to the parking lot system . The system, with computers as its center and IC cards as the identification information media, ensures a safe, reliable, fast and convenient property management for every resident so that they can be worryfree .

Translation Difficulty 翻译难点:被动句

汉语的被动语态形式用得比英语少得多。汉语句表示被动意

义的句型主要有两种:一种是有标志的被动句。即句中有“被、为、叫、让、给、受、由、挨、遭、遇、为……、所……”等助词、助动词和介词为标志。另一种是无标志的被动句,它没有形式标志,要通过内容来判断。这种表示被动意义而不用被动形式的句子在汉语里相当多,包括:无主语句、泛指主语句、非人称主语句、英译时都应当译成被动语态的英语句。

A . 有标志的被动句

1 . 这件事将由他们处理。

This matter will be dealt with by them .

2 . 火在一小时后被扑灭。

The fire was put out an hour later .

3 . 旧规章被废除了。

The old regulations have been done away with .

B . 无标志的被动句

4 . 新的教学法几年前就已采用了。

New methods of teaching were adopted a few years ago .

5 . 这项工程将在明年年底竣工。

This project will have been completed by the end of next year .

6 . 艾滋病病毒只能通过血液或其他体液传播。

The AIDS virus is only transmitted by blood and other body fluids .

7 . 基本建设速度加快,投资环境不断完善。

The capital construction has been accelerated and the environment for investment has been continuously improved .

8 . 新的基础工程项目有的正在建设,有的正在规划之中。

New infrastructure projects are well under way or are in the process of being planned .

C . 无主语句

9 . 应当坚定不移地执行计划生育的基本国策。

Efforts should be made to firmly carry out the basic state policy of family planning .

10 . 到现在为止还没有得出结论。

So far no conclusion has been arrived at .

11 . 必须维护生态环境的平衡。

The ecological environment should be kept in balance .

12 . 尚未决定谁去担任这项任务。

It has not been decided who is to take up the task .

D . 泛指主语句

13 . 有人指出,这些指控是毫无根据的。

It was pointed out that the accusations were groundless .

14 . 大家认为,他对做这项工作很满足。

He was considered quite satisfied with the job .

15 . 人们发现橡胶是很好的绝缘体。

Rubber is found to be a good insulating material .

16 . 有人看见老教授深夜还在作实验。

The old professor was seen making an experiment late at night .

E . 以“是……的”结构引导的被动句

17 . 交际理论家们断言,在面对面的交际中,少于 30% 的信息是通过讲话传递的,而多于 70% 的信息是非语言的方式完成的。

Communication theorists have affirmed that in face-to-face communication less than 30% of all the information is communicated through speaking . Over 70% is sent by non-verbal means .

18 . 通常港口税是以船只的注册吨位计算的。

Usually the dues are calculated on the registered tonnage of the ship .

19 . 疟疾是蚊子携带的寄生虫传染的。

Malaria is caused by a tiny parasite carried by mosquitoes .

F . 以地点为主语的被动句

20 . 1981 年以来法国将外贸赤字成功地削减一半以上。

The foreign trade deficit in France has been successfully cut by more than half since 1981 .

21 . 日本发生强烈地震的报道已经得到证实。

The report of a strong earthquake in Japan has been confirmed .

22 . 中国讲汉语。

Chinese is spoken in China .

23 . 我们学院去年建造了一栋新的行政大楼。

A new administration building was built in our institute last year .

Further Practice 课外练习

1 . 建筑结构:八度抗震设防框架结构,砖砌墙体,标准层层高为 3 米,铺面层高 4.5 米。

2 . 客厅采用大面积落地玻璃窗,房间采用低窗台大面积窗户。进

户大门采用高级防火大门,配门锁,防盗链和防盗眼。

3. 外墙:主体镶贴高级方形瓷砖。
4. 内墙:水泥贝灰浆抹光,刷白色涂料。
5. 地面:住宅地面为水泥浆楞粗,铺面为水泥浆抹面。底层住宅入口通道及各层公共通道采用花岗岩地面。墙面采用高级面砖贴至屋顶。
6. 供水电:配备二次供水系统,名牌备用发电机组(供停电时,电梯使用及公共照明),每层电梯间配备喷淋消防设施,设置液化气管道,配套独立水电表,预留有线电视线路及电话线。采用进口三菱高速电梯两部。水电预留源头至各户,室内由客户自行布置。
7. 永成大厦由一幢 22 层楼,两幢 9 层楼和地下停车场组成。高层远眺海景,帆影,大桥尽收眼底;大厦带有电梯,适合现代人对居住环境高绿化,低密度的要求,楼宇高低错落有致,间距合理,空旷舒展,绿化面积达 50%。内设露天儿童活动中心、室内住户俱乐部、游泳池。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

安装 to install

层高 story height

城市设计 urban design; design of townships

垂直与稳固 erection and stability

大规模住宅建设 construction of housing on a macro scale

地面 floor

电梯 elevators

防盗眼 safeguard cat's eye

防火门 fireproof front door

防震的 earthquake-resistant
房地产 estate
公共通道 public corridors
管形结构 tubular structure
花岗岩 granite
环境设计 environmental design
计算机辅助工程工具 computer-aided-engineering tools
建筑环境 the built environment
建筑业 building industry
开发商 developer
框架结构 frame construction
垃圾处理 waste disposal
落地玻璃窗 glass French windows
马赛克瓷砖 tile mosaic
门户 entrance
内墙 interior walls
能源供应 provision of energy
入口通道 the entrance gateway
生态设计 ecological design
售房处 sales agent
数码大厦 cyber tower
水泥贝灰砂浆 cement shell-lime sand
水泥砂浆 cement sand
投资商 investor
外墙 exterior walls
消防喷雾器 spray jet against fire
液化气管道 gas pipes
有线电视线路 cable television line
智能管理 intelligent administration

Text 翻译短文

坚持“二为”方向,贯彻“双百”方针,促进社会主义文化建设。要坚持正确的舆论导向,加强舆论监督。完善新闻媒介的自律机制。深化文化管理体制的改革。整顿和规范文化市场,继续开展“打黄扫非”斗争。

Useful Words and Expressions 词汇提示

“二为”方向	the principles of serving the people and the cause of socialism
“双百”方针	“Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend”
舆论导向	orientation in public opinion
舆论监督	the supervisory function of public opinion
新闻媒介	mass media
自律机制	the self-restraining mechanism
整顿	to rectify
规范	to standardize
“打黄扫非”斗争	the fight to eliminate pornography and other illegal publications

本篇短文摘自 1999 年 3 月 5 日朱镕基总理在第九届全国人民代表大会第二次会议上所作的政府工作报告。报告的第七章论述了实施科教兴国战略和可持续发展战略。这是阐述党和国家的重大方针政策的政治论文,翻译要求高。一定要措辞严谨,概念明确,文理清楚,不得有任何遗漏或含糊的地方。特别是我国现在流行的一些缩略俗语,具有鲜明的时代特色和民族色彩,一定要严格地按其实质内涵翻译,不能图省事,省略和删改合并,使其政治含义或文化含义受到损害。

第一句“坚持‘二为’方向,贯彻‘双百’方针,促进社会主义文化建设”是无主语句,按照报告人的语气,须加主语 We 和情态动词 should。句中有两个对仗工整的缩略俗语——“二为”方向和“双百”方针。“二为”方向指为人民服务 and 为社会主义事业服务,译为 *serving the people and the cause of socialism*。“双百”方针指“百花齐放、百家争鸣”的方针。译为“*letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend*”。这是固定译法,不能随意改动。“社会主义文化建设”不宜译为 *socialist culture construction*,而应译为 *development of socialist culture*。

第二句“要坚持正确的舆论导向,加强舆论监督”。也是整齐并列的无主语句,仍须加 We should。“舆论”即大众思想观念,译为 *public opinion*。“舆论监督”实际上是发挥舆论的社会监督功能,宜译为 *the supervisory function of public opinion*。“坚持正确的舆论导向”意思是说,努力使舆论保持正确的方向。强调正确的方向,因此不能简单地依次逐字译出,而是把“正确导向”放在首位,用被动语态较为合适。这样一来“舆论”一词位于句尾,与下半句并列句尾上的“舆论”对应,使译文也比较工整对仗,朗朗上口。

全句译为 We should work to ensure that the correct orientation is maintained in public opinion and strengthen the supervisory function of public opinion .

第三句“完善新闻媒介的自律机制。深化文化管理体制 改革。”是和上句一样的语气和句型,还是以 We should work to 开头。“自律机制”通常译作 self-restraining mechanism。类似的例子还有:自我改造 (self-remolding);自我完善 (self-improving);自我批评 (self-criticism) 等。“新闻媒介”一般不译为 news media, 而译为 mass media。“文化管理”中的“文化”指的是各项文化事业,宜译为 managing cultural undertakings; managing cultural establishments 也可以。

第四句“整顿和规范文化市场,继续开展“打黄扫非”斗争。”由两个并列的分句组成。为了避免句型千篇一律,过于呆板,可以将此句译为被动句。“文化市场”实际上指的是文化产品市场,应具体化地译为 the markets for cultural products。“整顿”一词要视其对象而定,如果是整顿作风,应该用 rectify,如果是整顿组织,应该用 reorganize 或 consolidate。这里的“整顿和规范”主要是说,纠正风气,使文化市场正规化。因此用 rectify 和 standardize 为妥。“打黄扫非”斗争是指扫除黄色书刊和非法出版物的斗争,可以译为 the fight to eliminate pornography and other illegal publications。

Reference Version 参考译文

We should promote the development of socialist culture by adhering to the principles of serving the people and the cause of socialism and “letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend” .We should work to ensure that the

correct orientation is maintained in public opinion and strengthen the supervisory function of public opinion . We should work to perfect the self-restraining mechanism of the mass media and deepen the reform of the system for managing cultural undertakings . The markets for cultural products should be rectified and standardized and the fight to eliminate pornography and other illegal publications should be continued .

Translation Difficulty 翻译难点: 缩略语

随着我国的改革开放日益深入,出现了许多缩略俗语,如:到位、齐抓共管、打黄扫非等。这些缩略俗语从词典里是查不到的,但在国内报刊上经常出现,翻译起来比较棘手。首先要找准词语的实质意义,然后,采用相应合适的手段,或直译,或意译,或加注释,或概略化译法,力求使译文具有准确性、完整性和统一性。

1. 认真开展“三讲”教育。(讲学习、讲政治、讲正气)

We should carry out *the activities designed to teach people the need to study, to be political-minded and to be honest and upright* .

2. 抗洪抢险斗争 焕发出来的伟大抗洪精神,成为推进我们事业发展的强大动力。

The great spirit displayed in *the struggle against the floods* has become powerful force boosting the development of our undertakings .

3. 继续深入开展“严打”斗争,依法严厉打击危害公共安全的暴力犯罪,带有黑社会性质的团伙犯罪,毒品犯罪,以及盗窃,抢劫,拐卖妇女儿童等其他刑事犯罪活动,使社会治安进一步好转。

We must continue to vigorously carry out in accordance with

the law *the struggle* against violent crimes, mafia-like criminal gangs, drug-related crimes, theft, robbery, trading in women and children and other criminal forces and activities to improve public security .

- 4 . 严禁挤占、挪用财政债券资金,决不允许把资金拿去弥补经常性开支或搞其他建设,甚至搞堂馆所。

Misappropriation and diversion of funds raised from state bond issues should be strictly prohibited . We can never allow the use of such funds to make up for shortages in routine expenditures, to initiate other construction projects or even to finance the development of *office buildings and hotels* .

- 5 . 按照“共建、调整、合作、合并”的方针,进一步改革政府专业部门办学的体系。

Following a scheme involving *joint administration*, adjustment, cooperation and mergers, we will further modify the system under which schools are run by specialized departments of the government .

- 6 . 推动早日实现两岸直接“三通”。

We will push for the early establishment of *direct links for postal, air and shipping services* and trade between the two sides .

- 7 . 在企业内部管理上,坚决实行员增效、下岗分流再就业工程。

With regard to the internal management of enterprises, we should firmly carry out the program of *reducing staff and increasing efficiency, diverting laid-off workers* and providing them with re-employment opportunities .

- 8 . 南京大学的一位哲学讲师认为:“两个凡是”的主要特征是唯心

主义的经验观,否定了实践是检验真理的惟一标准的马克思主义的基本观点。

A philosophy lecturer in Nanjing University concluded that the “ *Two whatevers* ” were essentially characterized by idealist empiricism, negating the basic Marxist viewpoint that practice is the criterion for judging truth .

9. 在文化上,我们要努力建设“ 三个面向 ”的社会主义文化。

Culturally, we will work hard to develop a socialist culture that is geared to “ *the three needs* ”. (the needs of modernization, of the world and of the future)

Further Practice 课外练习

1. 实施科教兴国战略,是实现经济振兴和国家现代化的根本大计。
2. 加大对书刊,音像盗版活动的打击力度,普及科学知识,消除愚昧现象,反对封建迷信活动。
3. 文学艺术、新闻出版、广播影视、社会科学、计划生育、卫生、体育等各项社会事业,取得了新的成绩。
4. 迅速现代化的信息技术将吸引各国的投资者和技术移民。他们的信条是:建设信息超高速路,买卖就会滚滚而来。
5. 在一个完全网络化的社会里,劳动密集型工作正在逐渐消失,人人都将是技术员或操作员。
6. 当前最重要的是,大力推进改革,加快国家创新体系建设,解决科技与经济相脱节的问题,促进科技成果的转化和推广。
7. 广泛开展全民健身运动,努力提高竞技运动水平,逐步改善国民营养水平和健康素质。大力推进素质教育,注重创新精神和实践能力的培养,使学生在德、智、体、美等方面全面发展。

Supplementary Vocabulary and Expressions 补充词汇

- 创新精神 a spirit of innovation
创新体系 innovation system
德、智、体 moral, intellect and fitness
风味小吃 local flavour snack
富强、民主、文明的现代化国家 a prosperous, strong,
democratic and culturally advanced modern country
广播影视 radio, film and television
技术移民 immigrants with skills
健康素质 physical fitness levels
健身 fitness
竞技运动水平 competitiveness
科教兴国战略 a strategy of rejuvenating China through science
and education
科学文化素质 the scientific and cultural level
空中博览 air panorama
劳动密集型工作 labor-intensive tasks
美育 appreciation of aesthetics
面向现代化, 面向世界, 面向未来 to be geared to the needs of
modernization, of the world and of the future
民间文化广场表演 folk culture carnival parade
民间艺术节 folk art festival
民乐 folk music
民族艺术表演 folk dance and music performance
社会事业 social undertakings
实践能力 practical abilities

视频的 video

思想道德素质 the political and moral standards

素质教育 to improve the overall quality of students

推广 widely apply

网络化的 wired

相声 comic cross-talk

信息高速路 information superhighway

信息技术 information technology

音乐喷泉 music laser fountain

音频的 audio

音像产品 audio-video products

营养水平 nutritional levels

影视音乐 film and TV music

振兴 rejuvenate



汉英时文翻译实践

Chinese

English Translation

三、 课外练习参考答案

第一单元

- 1 . It is known that Sino-British relations suffered a dip for several years before Hong Kong 's return to China last year, due to the uncooperative attitude of the last British governor of Hong Kong—Chris Patten .
- 2 . The successful, effective work of the Provisional Legislative Council(PLC) was highly appraised by people from all walks of life in Hong Kong .
- 3 . It had achieved meritorious deeds in the smooth transfer of political power in Hong Kong, filling the legislative vacuum, upholding rule by law, and enhancing the Hong Kong people 's confidence in “ one country, two systems ”, “ administration by Hong Kong people ” and a high level of autonomy .
- 4 . They had not only bravely met the challenge of history, but also successfully fulfilled their historical mission and played an important role in maintaining Hong Kong 's eternal prosperity and stability .
- 5 . After the solution of the Hong Kong question, there should be no major barrier to hinder the two countries from developing a cross-century, steady and all-round cooperative relationship .
- 6 . Trade and economic relations between Shenzhen and Hong Kong have developed rapidly since 1980 when the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone was set up . Hong Kong now is the largest partner of Shenzhen in trade and in investment . Hong

Kong began investing in Shenzhen in 1979 . Joint ventures, including solely Hong Kong-owned entities, joint ventures and cooperative ventures have totaled 3508 . Cooperation in science and technology is expanding rapidly . Hong Kong has joined Shenzhen in cooperation in finance, bonds, and stocks, tourism and real estate .

- 7 . In order to insure the implementation of “ the one country, two systems ” policy in Hong Kong, shortly after the Sino-British Joint Declaration formally went into effect, the Standing Committee of the National People ’ s Congress (NPC) organized the drafting of the Basic Law . The Basic Law Drafting committee was composed of related personages and legal experts both from the hinterland and Hong Kong . Hong Kong also set up a Basic Law advisory committee consisting of 180 members, all from the region .

第二单元

- 1 . y the mid-21st century, China is expected to rank among moderately developed countries .
- 2 . A state scientific invention system will be formed with strengthened independent inventive capability and the absorption of imported technology .
- 3 . China will become one of the few scientific powers in the world, able to solve key scientific problems in the economic and social development and state security .
- 4 . There are many strategic problems that need the participation and consultation of scientific community .

- 5 . Study programs may include marketing and business management and language courses in English, Japanese and German are also popular .
- 6 . Backwardness must be perceived before it can be changed . A person must learn from the advanced before he can catch up and surpass them . Of course, to raise China 's scientific and technological level we must rely on our own efforts, develop our own inventions, and adhere to the policy of independence and self-reliance . But independence does not mean shutting the door to the world, nor does self-reliance mean blind opposition to everything foreign .
- 7 . Sociologists believe that there are two ways for cultural changes, which often come about by borrowing from another culture and by self-innovation . The very cause for the prosperity in the Chinese culture lies in our constant adoption of good aspects of foreign cultures and in the innovation of our own ideas .

第三单元

- 1 . The Chinese economy still maintained a healthy development despite the aggravating Southeast Asian financial crisis and the huge flood disaster this summer .
- 2 . China 's agriculture achieved another bumper harvest last year, making a significant contribution to overall economic development and social stability .
- 3 . We should implement comprehensive agricultural development, energetically carry out water conservancy and farmland

capital construction, and raise the comprehensive production capacity of agriculture .

- 4 . While increasing investment in farming, forestry, water conservancy, railways, highways, telecommunications, environmental protection and urban infrastructure, additional funds were made available for construction of grain depots, rural power grid, urban economic housing, and the environment .
- 5 . The Government took steps to expand energetically consumption scope to facilitate the growth of domestic demand .
- 6 . The current economic restructuring should focus on the reform of state-owned enterprises—the pillars of our economy, plus the supporting reform of social security system . It also aims at strengthening and improving measures in reforming the macro-control system, further shifting the functions of the government, fostering a market system and pressing ahead in the direction of a socialist market economy .
- 7 . China is devoted to building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and to this end is adjusting its domestic and foreign policies, among which the policy of opening to the outside world and the domestic policy of reforming the economic system and promoting a thriving economy have already shown marked results . However, the modernization effort suffers from a lack of funds, backward technology and a shortage of trained personnel . In these aspects China hopes to receive aid from abroad .

第四单元

- 1 . restructuring government institutions is urgently needed to deepen the economic restructuring and promote economic and social development .
- 2 . Local governments at all levels too should simplify their structures and streamline their staff from top to bottom, step by step and in an orderly way .
- 3 . We will earnestly keep government employees honest and industrious, combat corruption persistently and resolutely punish the depraved ones .
- 4 . We will focus on reorganizing or canceling departments directly in charge of economic management and reinforcing departments handling macroeconomic control and those enforcing the law and supervising law enforcement .
- 5 . All government functionaries should foster the idea of serving people, maintain close contacts with the masses, improve their style of work and become more efficient in performing their duties so as to become public servants with whom the people are satisfied .
- 6 . The existing institutional system was established under the former planned economy . Its main drawback was the lack of separation between government and enterprise functions . It led to direct governmental involvement in company affairs and the establishment of numerous special economic management departments in fact, the government took on responsibility for many things, in which it should not have been involved,

or which it could not manage well .

7 . principles for the restructuring are as follows:

—Changing government functions and realizing a separation of government and enterprise functions .

—Readjusting the government organizational structure and introducing the practice of better staff and simpler administration .

—Readjusting responsibilities and the competence of government organs . Functions of various departments will be clearly defined . Identical or similar functions will be undertaken by the same departments, so as to eliminate overlapping management and divided policies from various sources .

—Strengthening the legal aspects of the administrative system .

第五单元

1 . People hope the Indonesian side will take a serious attitude and take forceful measures to severely punish the rioters .

2 . Only in this way can it effectively safeguard the personal safety and legitimate rights and interests of local ethnic Chinese and Chinese nationals properly and fairly .

3 . The Eighth National People 's Congress (NPC) took a big forward step to strengthen socialist democracy and socialist legal system, and to persist in administering state affairs according to Law .

4 . The revised Criminal Law clearly stipulates the principles of

basing punishment of crimes on the law, ensuring equality for everybody before the law and meting out punishment commensurate with the crime .

- 5 . Some laws concerned the economy are vital to the establishment and improvement of the market economy .
- 6 . To standardize market behavior, laws were enacted on combating unfair competition, protecting consumer rights and interests, advertising, negotiable instruments, guarantees, urban real estate management, insurance, arbitration and auctions . Amendments were made to the Economic Contract Law . Embodying the principles of fairness, justice, openness and efficiency, these laws are conducive to the formation of a nationwide unified and open market system .
- 7 . In compliance with Chinese law, those who wish to have long-term residence in China or engaging in cooperative projects with Chinese enterprises or institutions in the economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields or for other purposes may be granted the status of long-term or permanent residence upon approval by the competent authorities of the Chinese government . Those who have no residence certificates or are on a study program in China without permission of the competent authorities of Chinese government are not allowed to work in China .

第六单元

- 1 . The Torch Program, launched 10 years ago, has brought about initial success in developing new and high-tech

industries and promoting the commercialization and industrialization of research results .

- 2 . Popularization of Internet knowledge and number of young surfmen among Chinese youngsters are far from satisfying .
- 3 . Operating the nationwide telecommunications network, China Telecom is in charge of the network ' s construction, development, maintenance and public service .
- 4 . China Telecom will grasp the opportunity to nurture new growth points of development, meeting the challenge of information revolution while realizing its basic goal of telecommunications modernization .
- 5 . Nowadays people vividly describe the mail-order service “ an invisible supermarket ” as they can order goods by letter, telephone, fax or computer, and have them delivered quickly to their door through the network of China Post .
- 6 . Without electricity, man would live and work in the conditions of the mid-19th century, depending on fuels such as coal, wood, oil and gas to give warmth and light, and on steam to provide power for industry and transport .
Without electricity, the rise in man ' s standard of living would have been checked . Everyday life would be much less pleasant and convenient, and the communication of sights and sounds and messages would still rely on the naked eye and ear .
- 7 . In 1844, the first telegraph was invented . Thirty years later, the telephone came into being . Soon a great succession of inventions appeared, such as the wireless telegraph, telephoto, tele-fax and television . Today communication satellites bring important information almost instantaneously

to thousands and thousands of homes by means of electrical signals .

第七单元

- 1 . Efforts will be made to solve the problem of an excessive number of redundant workers and help them find new jobs .
- 2 . Ensuring laid-off workers ' basic living standards and helping them find jobs is a matter of prime importance, which has a close bearing on the deepening of reform and social stability .
- 3 . All farmers ' surplus grain must be purchased at protective prices . Protecting farmers ' interests and mobilizing their initiative for production are the focus of the reform of grain circulation and grain purchasing system .
- 4 . This province has adopted various methods to transform these enterprises, ranging from the contract system at the beginning to such present practices as asset reorganization, merger, technological renovation, auction and bankruptcy .
- 5 . By using foreign capital to carry out technological renovation, a large number of key enterprises have considerably enhanced their economic power, thereby making greater contributions to the economic development of the province as a whole .
- 6 . In the process of reorganization, a group of strong textile enterprises will be encouraged to use capital to form competitive enterprises groups engaging in transregional, transtrade, transownership and transnational operations . Efforts will be made to enable some to become the leading force to control China ' s textile economy .

7 . Superior enterprises will purchase inferior enterprises by equity transaction methods . They will rely on technological progress to readjust the products and strengthen enterprise management . This will optimize resource allocation and raise the quality of asset operations and the competitive abilities of the enterprises . Hopeless businesses should be allowed to go bankrupt .

第八单元

- 1 . China twice promised the international community, i . e . in July 1991 and October 1992 respectively, to gradually open its domestic service market . Over the past years, China has gradually expanded the opening of its service sectors to foreign capital .
- 2 . Foreign businesses are permitted to conduct foreign trade and set up corresponding enterprises in the 15 free trade zones approved by the central government .
- 3 . The establishment and service of foreign-funded financial institutions must follow the Provisions of the People ' s Republic of China on the Management of Foreign-funded Financial Institutions promulgated by the State Council on April 1 , 1994 .
- 4 . At present in China, foreign insurance institutions are allowed to engage in the following three businesses: property insurance for foreign-funded enterprises in China; life insurance for individuals; and re-insurance for the above two .
- 5 . The major topics of the Second Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM

II) were the economy, politics and culture . The purpose of the meeting was to enhance understanding through dialogues and expand cooperation and common development .

- 6 . We should continue to improve the domestic investment environment and maintain a steady increase in foreign investment . We should steadily open more fields to the outside world and attract transnational cooperations to invest in China . We should simplify examination and approval procedures for foreign-funded projects that involve high and new technologies and transferred technology . We must strictly control the volume of international commercial loans and exercise unified management over foreign capital and debts .
- 7 . GATT—the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—is a multilateral treaty, subscribed by 88 governments, whose total trade volumn together account for more than four-fifths of the world trade . Its basic aim is to liberalize world trade, and place it on a secure basis, thereby contributing to economic growth and development and to the welfare of the peoples in the world .

第九单元

- 1 . e are trying to educate citizens to avoid the unsustainable consumption, such as the excessive use of air conditioners, private cars and disposable products .
- 2 . Almost everyone is aware that air pollution irritates our eyes, causes us to cough and even makes us get more serious

diseases .

- 3 . Air pollution is not only harmful to people but also detrimental to our surroundings . For instance, it corrodes our buildings, damages crops and forests and causes traffic accidents because of poor visibility .
- 4 . Enhanced environmental protection consciousness worldwide has provided the bicycle market with broad prospects .
- 5 . The program will concentrate on the control of acid rain pollution, air pollution and water pollution and take comprehensive measurements .
- 6 . Over the past few years, the number of motor vehicles on Chinese roads has risen on average by some 15 percent annually . This drastic increase has created a large amount of exhaust pollution, forming an “invisible killer” menacing the health of the general public .

Respiratory disease is the top cause of death in China and this has been directly blamed on atmospheric pollution . The result of an official analysis indicates that over 70 percent of air pollution in urban areas is created by vehicle exhaust .

- 7 . Car exhaust pollution in Chinese cities has two key features: one is a large amount of exhaust pollutants discharged by a single motor vehicle; the other is the exhaust containing a large amount of harmful materials, particularly lead and lead compound pollutants . The basic reason is lack of technological advances in China’s auto industry, resulting in the low quality and high energy consumption level of new models .

Pollution caused by vehicles exhausts has attracted high

attention of both the general public and the government . As a result, a series of effective improvement measures have been put into effect .

第十单元

- 1 . No matter what is waiting ahead, landmines or an abyss, I have no hesitation and no misgivings, and I will do my best and devote myself to the people and the country until the last day of my life .
- 2 . Comrade Mao Zedong praised Zhu Ziqing, saying that “ although very ill, Zhu Ziqing would rather die than accept relief food donated by the US Government, thereby showing our national heroic spirit .
- 3 . Feng Hanyuan lost his eyesight at the age of ten, yet he went and studied with unfailing assiduity . During six years at Oxford University he was one of the best students .
- 4 . In recent years there have come forth in increasing numbers the US prominent scientific and technical talents of Chinese descent . Their achievements have come to command the notice and admiration of scientists and technical experts in the world .
- 5 . George Washington was a stern administrator, deeply religious, a stickler for rules and a strict military disciplinarian .
- 6 . William Jefferson Clinton was born on August 19, 1946, in the mountain city of Hope, Arkansas . In Chinese, “ Hope ” means “ xiwang ” . No wonder that later on Clinton ’ s supporters

often called him “ the man from the city of hope . ”

The family circumstances of Clinton ’s childhood years were very unfortunate . Clinton ’s own father died in a traffic accident 3 months before Clinton was born . His stepfather, Roger Clinton was a habitual drunkard, which caused discord in the family . Such an experience helped Clinton become a man who knew his own mind, had self-restraint and self-control, and was adept at competition .

- 7 . In the U .S . General Election, the biggest winner, apart from the reelected President Clinton, was Luo Jia-hui, the new Democratic Governor of the state of Washington . Luo ’s election has garnered such massive media attention in part because he is the first American of Asian descent, not to mention the first Chinese American, to be elected as a state governor .

第十一单元

- 1 . Bilateral ties based on non-opposition, non-alignment and non-aiming against any third country have been established one after another .
- 2 . Economic globalization is developing rapidly and the interdependence between countries is deepening . Multi-polarization and globalization bring about adjustment in international relations .
- 3 . Efforts for the establishment of stable, pragmatic and balanced international relations are beneficial to peace and development and to the establishment of a fair and reasonable

international political and new economic order .

- 4 . China and the United States have long sought friendly relations with both India and Pakistan . We reaffirm this goal and our hope that we can jointly and individually contribute to the achievement of a peaceful, prosperous, and secure South Asia .
- 5 . Close coordination between China and the United States is essential to building strong international support .
- 6 . China and United states should view and handle their relations from a strategic and long-term perspective . Both countries should seek a converging point of their common interests, taking into account each other 's concerns, strictly following the three China-US joint communiques, correctly handling differences through consultation on an equal footing and properly handling the Taiwan issue . There is a good beginning in the establishment and development of a constructive, strategic partnership between the two countries .
- 7 . The Taiwan issue has always been the most important and sensitive topic at the heart of China-US relations . When troubles come up there, the relationship will stagnate or even regress .

The most fundamental human right in China cannot be anything other than the right to subsist and develop, because China is currently a developing nation with 1 .2 billion people . Before adequate food and clothing is ensured for the people, the enjoyment of other rights will be out of the question .

第十二单元

- 1 . he long-term Chinese strategy in regard to exports is to emphasize more value-added goods and improved services .
- 2 . Although a devaluation might somewhat stimulate exports for a while, it is by no means the best method for dealing with economic difficulties .
- 3 . More foreign investment in China is expected in the future as its industrial and products structures are being adjusted according to market demand .
- 4 . We have never loosened our strict control over capital inflows .
- 5 . In face of the Asian financial crisis, China would rather suffer losses in its foreign trade than devalue its currency .
- 6 . Markets of stocks and commodities form a vital part of the economic system in a society . Millions of people buy and sell small lots of stocks and commodities while mutual funds and trusts trade in large lots . In good times, prices rise, money from savings or from other types of investment comes into market . When this happens, prices are driven higher . When the market can no longer sustain the speculative fever, a reaction sets in, selling develops, and prices begin to fall .
- 7 . The Chinese People 's Bank will become more independent and more powerful next year . Its chief task is to control money supply and ensure its stability . Our country will set up more new banks to provide policy loans (that is, loans to meet the demand of the government policies) rather than gain profits

only . The existing specialized banks will be transformed into commercial banks . In finance and taxation, the emphasis will be laid on the redistribution of the revenues between the central and the local, between the government and the enterprises .

第十三单元

- 1 . China recently canceled different ticket prices for domestic and foreign tourists . Everyone can now enjoy equal treatment when they visit scenic spots .
- 2 . Rural tours have been welcomed by tourists, who can experience country life, taste home-made food and relax in natural surroundings .
- 3 . Located near Pudong, Shanghai Shangri-La Hotel has a view of the 465-meter-high Oriental Pearl TV Tower .
- 4 . Xi 'an, an ancient city well-known for its relics and historic sites, has constructed 10 forest parks, which attracted more than 800,000 visitors last year .
- 5 . The Tianjin Seaside Holiday Resort has opened to the public recently . It provides recreation activities including water planes, parachute jumping, sea fishing, beach volleyball, hot-spring physical therapy and beachcombing .
- 6 . There are generally two kinds of people on the road away from home—tourists and travellers . Tourists are the ones having the simulated experience . Enjoying comfort and luxury, sheltered from reality, they don ' t know what travelling is all about . Travellers, on the other hand, suffer .

They are independent, impecunious and able to tolerate all degrees of discomfort . This is travel at its best .

- 7 . China Folk Culture Villages, the first large culture sightseeing spot within the country, combines the populace, folk customs and popular architecture of each nationality excellence in a garden . Located in the scenic splendors of Shenzhen Bay, it covers an area of 180,000 square metres . You may tour around the villages by car, by boat or on foot . Not only can you get to know the architecture style of each nationality but also enjoy and participate the ethnic singing and dancing performance, as well as the making of the ethnic crafts and cuisine performance .

第十四单元

- 1 . u Rongdong, a Chinese doctor, enjoys high prestige in curing many difficult and complicated illnesses through a miraculous treatment he invented, which combines kungfu with acupuncture and moxibustion .
- 2 . Obesity is one of the leading causes of accelerated aging . You can slow down the aging process by losing weight, stopping smoking and doing exercises .
- 3 . Good and comprehensive nutrition is essential to maintaining a healthy, youthful appearance . And balance is the key to good and comprehensive nutrition .
- 4 . Breathing is the most vital and mysterious human function . Proper breathing nourishes the central nervous system and regulates moods and emotions .

- 5 . In a high-density situation, people have been found to be more aggressive, less helpful . The higher the density of people is, the higher the heart rate and stress levels will be .
- 6 . Much of the sickness and death attributed to the major infectious diseases is in fact caused by malnutrition, which makes the body less able to withstand infections when they strike . It is now estimated that 6 .6 million out of the 12 .2 million deaths annually among children under-five in developing countries is associated with malnutrition . Various types of micronutrient malnutrition are important causes of disability in themselves and often underlie other type of morbidity . And almost half of the world 's population are affected now .
- 7 . Health Tea has quite a long history in China . With the development of science, the tea leaves and traditional medicinal herbs are increasingly brought to further research by the scientists in the world . Also, the medical value of tea leaves has been risen to some new concept gradually with further studies . Moreover, finding that tea leaves mixed with some natural rare plants ingredients gives literally efficacious therapeutic effects .

第十五单元

- 1 . Universities form a great intellectual community around the world . Science has no nationality; knowledge belongs to everyone .
- 2 . Universities ' duties and responsibilities are rooted in a great

and fine tradition of honesty, free fearless enquiry and independence .

- 3 . A tradition is not built easily or quickly . During one hundred years , Beijing University has been fashioning its tradition and contributing to the international academic movement as a whole .
- 4 . To my mind a university was a kind of social superiority created and supported by the country with umpteen financial investment . This superiority might have been given to others, but now I had this share . How hard must I try to turn it to my best possible account ? The key lay in studying hard .
- 5 . The primary reason for existence of universities is not to be found either in the mere knowledge conveyed to the students or in the mere opportunities for research afforded to the members of the faculty .
- 6 . The first state-run university run by the Central Government of China was founded in 1898, named originally as Imperial University . It was a product of the Reform Movement of 1898, which ushered in China 's modern higher education . Since then it has been closely tied to the fate of the country . In 1912, the second year after the 1911 Revolution, the Imperial University changed its name to Beijing University, and the then well-known bourgeois reformist, enlightenment thinker and translator Yan Fu was appointed as the first president of Beijing University .
- 7 . After the founding of New China, Beida became a university able to boast of its rich resources of the teaching staff and a

most complete faculty of liberal arts, sciences and foreign languages . In the eighties, it developed a computer-laser Chinese character editing and typesetting system, which enabled China 's printing industry to end its history of lead and fire and step into a period of light and electricity . In the nineties, Beida Fangzheng has become an enterprise group, one producing the highest benefits among all China 's institutions of higher learning .

第十六单元

- 1 . Despite occasional divisions, ethnic harmony and national unity has remained the main stream in the Chinese history .
- 2 . People of all nationalities enjoy full rights and freedom stipulated in the law . In places where there is a high concentration of ethnic minorities, regional autonomy is in practice .
- 3 . A new type of relationship of equality, solidarity and mutual assistance among all our nationalities has been established .
- 4 . We have worked to strengthen ethnic solidarity and achieve national reunification and to promote the lofty cause of world peace and development .
- 5 . If a country is split and nationalities are not united, it is unable to maintain social stability .
- 6 . China is a unified multi-nationality country . Safeguarding national dignity, promoting national progress, constructing a strong, modern, democratic and civilized country, and rejuvenating the Chinese nation are a common goal and are in

the basic interests of all Chinese .

- 7 . Macao will return to the embrace of the motherland on December 20 this year . We believe that with the experience of Hong Kong 's successful return, the participation of vast numbers of our compatriots in Macau and the cooperation and efforts of Chinese and Portuguese sides, Macau 's transition of the government will certainly go smoothly .

第十七单元

- 1 . The freedom of religious belief refers to the freedom to choose, maintain and change religious beliefs, as well as to express the belief in appropriate ways .
- 2 . Every country should adopt measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination based on religious belief when it occurs among citizens in the economic, political, social and cultural fields .
- 3 . When expressing their freedom of religious belief, people must abide by necessary restrictions prescribed by law and those aimed to maintain public security, order, hygiene, moral or the basic rights and freedom of other people .
- 4 . All religions coexisting in harmony and mutual respect is a central feature of the relationship between believers and non-believers, and between those of different faiths .
- 5 . Religion has an objective law of development, and due to the prolonged, mass, national, international and complicated nature of religious issues, religion will continue to exist, and no country can eliminate or develop it by administrative forces .

- 6 . Cultural differences should be a motivation for people to enhance mutual understanding and exchange and to learn from each other, rather than a reason for the so-called “ clash of civilization ” . World culture, including religious culture, takes form through the infiltration of different cultures and makes progress in the same way through exchanges and learning from each other .
- 7 . Clashes of different cultures are reflected in the issue of human rights in international politics . The same principle on human rights is expressed in the different ways under different historical circumstances in different nationalities and countries that vary in their level of development and cultural background . Between different religious beliefs, there are different concept of human rights .

第十八单元

- 1 . With a more developed pay television market, networks ' local affiliate stations command growing shares of television advertising .
- 2 . It is our goal to serve the society and people with our practical, efficient, comfortable, convenient, cozy and romantic living and business environment .
- 3 . Only a few Chinese firms so far have the money and the management expertise to establish international brands; most of the remainder are struggling to attain even national recognition .
- 4 . No more than 5% of our total export sales can be reinvested

in promoting our brand oversea .

- 5 . Jianlibao has invested about \$ 10 million to promote its brand in the US market .
- 6 . The increasing application of electronic and digital technology in music and sound reproduction leads to growing demand as well as supply of advanced professional equipment . Due to mass production and their back-ground in electronic technology, manufacturers of electronic musical instruments are capable of producing professional audio equipment that are much economical in price and yet advanced in technology .
- 7 . If our domestic brands are to be known and accepted by as many customers as possible in the world, advertisement must use international language and should not be limited in one 's own traditional culture and techniques . Good advertisements can surmount obstacles of languages while good creation is in international languages .

第十九单元

- 1 . structure: frame construction designed against earthquake up to 8 degree on Richter scale . Brick walls . 3-meter standard story height and 4 5-meter shop story height .
- 2 . Big glass French window in the parlor, big low-sill windows in the rooms . Fireproof front door with lock, safeguard door chain and safeguard cat 's eye .
- 3 . Exterior walls: deluxe square tile mosaic .
- 4 . Interior walls: cement shell-lime sand coat, white paint .
- 5 . Floor: cement sand grout for the apartment floor, cement

sand grout finishing or the shop floors . Granite floor for the entrance gateway and public corridors . Walls are tiled to the top .

- 6 . Water and power supply: ready water supply system, famous brand standby generators (for the elevator and public areas when power become unavailable) . All elevators are equipped with spray jet against fire . Gas pipes are installed . Independent power and water meters . Telephone and cable television cable are preinstalled . Two Mitsubishi high-speed elevators . Water and power source are connected to every apartment . The residents shall decide the arrangement of water and power system inside their own apartments .
- 7 . Yongcheng Tower consists of one 22-story building, two 9-story buildings and underground parking lots . Residents on the higher floors can enjoy the view of the sea, boats and the bridge . The buildings are all equipped with elevators and meet the modern trend of pursuing a living environment with high greening and low density . Buildings are arranged with various heights and at considerable distance from each other . The spacious estate is 50% greened, with an outdoor children activity center, an in-door resident club and a swimming pool .

第二十单元

- 1 . Implementation of the strategy of developing the country by relying on science and education is a major measure for ensuring vitality in the economy and for modernizing the country .
- 2 . Greater efforts should be made to crack down on the pirating

of books, periodicals and audio-video products . We should enhance the level of scientific knowledge in the general population, eliminate ignorant behavior and oppose feudal superstitious activities .

- 3 . Further achievements were scored in literature and art, the press and publishing, radio, film and television, social sciences, family planning, public health, sports and all other social undertakings .
- 4 . The rapidly modernizing information technology will attract multi-national investors and immigrants with skills . Their principle is as follows: Build the superhighway of information and traffic will naturally come .
- 5 . In an entirely wired society, the labor-intensive tasks are being phased out and everybody will be a technician or controller .
- 6 . The most important things for us now are to vigorously promote reform, accelerate establishment of a state innovation system, integrate science and technology with the economy and speed up the transition of scientific and technological advances into practical productive forces and widely apply them .
- 7 . We should develop nationwide fitness programs to raise the competitiveness of our athletes . We should gradually improve the people 's nutritional and physical fitness levels . We will also be working hard to improve the overall quality of students, help them develop a spirit of innovation and their practical abilities and ensure that they improve in terms of their moral, intellectual and fitness level as well as in their appreciation of aesthetics .

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