

揭阳职业技术学院



教案

课程： 英汉翻译 专业： 小学英语教育

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班级： 小学英语教育（专本协同） 231、232

学期授课计划时数： 36 课时

翻译概论

Chapter	Introduction of Translation
Teaching Objective	1. Introduction of translation including the history, category, standard, process and representatives etc. 2. Ideological and Political Education Objective: By studying the basic concepts and history of translation, cultivate students' awareness of cross-cultural communication and patriotic sentiments, and enhance their pride and sense of inheritance towards Chinese culture.
Teaching Focus	To learn the method of translation
Teaching Difficulty	1.The concepts of 1)literal translation & liberal translation 2)domestication & foreignization
Teaching Duration	4 Lessons
Teaching Method	Lecture method ;Discussion
Assignment	Translate the following phrases and sentences into English 1、蓝天保卫战 2、加大生态环境保护治理力度，坚决打好蓝天保卫战。 3、住房居住属性 4、坚持住房的居住属性，落实地方政府主体责任，加快建立和完善促进房地产市场平稳健康发展的长效机制，以市场为主满足多层次需求，以政府为主提供基本保障。

Teaching Contents:

- 1.翻译的定义、分类
- 2.翻译的标准
- 3 翻译的过程
- 4.中、西译史
- 5.翻译的方法

Teaching Procedures:

1. What is translation?(翻译的定义)

The Oxford English Dictionary: to turn from one language into another(从一种语言转换成另一种语言);

Webster' s third New International Dictionary of the English Language: to turn into one' s own or another language(转换成本族语或另一种语言)。

翻译是一种“语言转换”活动。

奈达：所谓翻译，是指在译语中用最切近而又自然的对等语再现原语的信息，首先在语义上，其次是文体上。

Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

2. Scope of Translation

- 1). 按语言分类: in terms of languages
语内翻译 (intralingual translation)
语际翻译 (interlingual translation)
- 2). 按活动形式分类: in terms of the mode
笔译 (translation)
口译 (oral interpretation)
连续传译 (consecutive translation)
和同声传译 (simultaneous translation)
- 3). 按翻译材料的文体分类: in terms of materials to be translated
应用文体翻译 科技文体翻译
论述文体翻译 新闻文体翻译
艺术文体翻译
- 4). 按处理方式分类: in terms of disposal: (full-text translation, abridged translation, adapted translation)
全译 节译 摘译 编译 译述

3. Criteria in China

A. Yan Fu's (严复) "three character guide", which was first proposed in 1898, is the principle of "faithfulness, expressiveness, and elegance" (信、达、雅).

"译事三难: 信、达、雅"

Faithfulness, expressiveness and elegance

⊙信: 忠实于原文

⊙达: 文笔流畅

⊙雅: 文风典雅 (士大夫)

--保持原文的风格

B. Some revisions such as faithfulness, expressiveness and closeness (信、达、切);

刘重德: 信、达、切

faithfulness, expressiveness and closeness

C 鲁迅: 信和顺

"凡是翻译, 必须兼顾着两面, 一当然力求其易解, 一则保存原作的风姿。"

D. 宁信而毋顺 vs 赵景深: Milky Way=牛奶路

我的翻译向来是用直译法……我现在还是相信直译法, 因为我觉得没有更好的办法。

保留一定的洋腔洋调

E. 林语堂: 忠实、通顺和美

faithfulness, smoothness, beauty

F. 傅雷: 传神论/神似说

Transference of soul or spirit

"以效果而论, 翻译应当像临画一样, 所求的不在形似而在神似。"

译文同原文在内容上一致, 这叫"意似", 是翻译的最低标准。译文同原文如果能在形式上和精神上同时一致起来, 或称"形似"和"神似", 这是翻译的高标准。

理想的译文仿佛是原作者的(中文)写作。

G. 钱钟书: 化境说—理想

sublimed adaptation

"文学翻译的最高标准是'化'。把作品从一国文字转变成另一国文字, 既能不因语文习惯

的差异而露出生硬牵强的痕迹，又能完全保存原有的风味，那就算得入于‘化境’。”所谓“化境”，就是原作向译文的“投胎转世”，文字形式虽然换了，而原文的思想、感情、风格、神韵都原原本本地化到了译文的境界里了，丝毫不留下翻译的痕迹，让读者读译作就完全像在读原作一样。

H.许渊冲

诗歌翻译

三美原则：意美、音美、形美

Criteria in the West

(reading after class)

英国 泰特勒 Tytler -- 《论翻译的原则》

翻译中的三项基本原则： Three Principles of Translation:

十八世纪末的英国学者亚历山大·泰特勒(Alexander Fraser Tytler, 1747-1814)。他在《论翻译的原则》(Essay on the Principles of Translation)一书中提出了著名的翻译三原则：

(1) 译文应完全复写出原作的思想 (A translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work.) (相当于“信”)

(2) 译文的风格和笔调应与原文的性质相同(The style and manner of writing should be of the same character as that of the original.) (相当于“雅”)

(3) 译文应和原作同样流畅(A translation should have all the ease of the original composition.) (相当于“达”)

苏联 费道罗夫：等值论

Equivalence

与原文作用相符 (表达方面的等值)

译者选用的语言材料的等值 (语言和文体的等值)

德：施莱尔马赫 Shleiermacher

不是尊重作者就是尊重读者

读者接近作者 vs 作者接近读者

4. History of Translation in China

1) 佛经翻译时期，从东汉开始至唐宋，1000 余年 (支谦、道安，鸠摩罗什、真谛、玄奘)

2) 明末清初：西方科技翻译

(徐光启、利玛窦；李之藻)

3) 清朝后期：西方哲学、文学翻译

重要人物：林纾、严复

4) 中国近代翻译史：“五四”运动是分水岭；

重要人物：鲁迅、瞿秋白、林语堂、朱生豪

5) 繁荣阶段：新中国的成立

思政元素：教师向学生介绍中国古代翻译家如何通过翻译传播中华文化，包括玄奘的佛经翻译工作，以及严复等近现代翻译家如何通过翻译引入西方科学文化，促进中国社会的进步。

5. 翻译的基本标准

忠实与通顺 faithfulness and smoothness

“Understanding translation is embedded in the concept of faithfulness.”

忠实于内容 vs 忠实于形式

核标准：信息传真、风格再现、可读性好

具体操作时：谁不瞄准目标以远的地方射击，谁就不会击中目标 (Cowley 考利)

忠实是翻译的首要问题，要忠实于原文的真正含义

忠实+通顺：抓住原文的真正含义，但不要受原文结构形式的束缚，而是按照汉语习惯用法来安排译文。不能逐字死译。

All that glitters is not gold.

原译：所有光辉灿烂的都不是金子。

改译：所有光辉灿烂的并非都是金子。

I shall not expect you until I see you.

原译：我不期待你直到我见到你。

改译：你随便什么时候来吧。

具体情况 灵活处理

直译、意译兼顾

例 1: Smashing a mirror is no way to make an ugly person beautiful, nor is it a way to make social problems evaporate.

直译：砸镜子不能使丑八怪变漂亮，也不能使社会问题烟消云散。☆

意译：砸镜子并不能解决问题。

例 2: Don't lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

直译：不要等马被盗后，才去锁马厩门。

意译：不要贼走关门。

思政元素：讨论翻译标准时，引导学生思考如何在翻译中既忠实原文，又能够体现中华文化的特色和精神。

6. 翻译的方法

直译 literal translation

矛盾：我以为所谓“直译”也者，倒并非一定是“字对字”，一个不多，一个也不少。……“直译”的意义就是不要歪曲了原作的面目，要能表达原作的精神。（《翻译通报》编辑部，1984：362）

好处：①有助于不同文化间的交流，引进外来文化；②有助于保存原作的格调，保存原作风姿；③有助于从国外引进新鲜的词语、生动表达法，从而丰富本民族的语言

窄路、障碍—瓶颈 bottleneck

猫哭老鼠—洒鳄鱼泪 shed crocodile tears

全副武装—武装到牙齿 be armed to the teeth

纸老虎—paper tiger

意译 liberal translation/free translation/ paraphrase

不拘泥于原文的形式，重在保存原文的思想内容

例：Don't cross the bridge till you get to it.

不必过早地担心。

They don't know their right hand from their left.

他们什么也不知道。

巴金：我觉得翻译的方法其实只有一种，并没有“直译”和“意译”的分别。好的翻译应该都是“直译”，也都是“意译”。（《一点感想》，《翻译通报》第2卷第5期，1951年5月）

归化法和异化法 domestication & foreignization

Venuti 提出：《译者的隐形》，1995

鲁迅 vs 严复、林纾

异化法要求译者向作者靠拢，采取相应于作者使用的原语表达方式，来传达原文的内容

归化法则要求译者向译语读者靠拢，采取译语读者习惯的表达方式，来传达原文内容

异化—鲁迅

翻译必须有异国情调，就是所谓洋气。其实世界上也不会有完全归化的译文，倘有，就是貌合神离，从严辨别起来，它算不得翻译。（《翻译通讯》编辑部，1984：246）

严复、林纾、傅雷、钱钟书—归化

《天演论》

神似说/化境论

举例：

High buildings and large mansions are springing up like mushrooms in Beijing.

在北京，高楼大厦如雨后春笋般地涌现。

Unless you' ve an ace up your sleeve, we are dished.

异化：除非你袖中藏有王牌，否则我们是输定了。

归化：除非你有锦囊妙计，否则我们是输定了。

To kill two birds with one stone

异化：一石二鸟

归化：一箭双雕、一举两得

All roads lead to Rome.

异化：条条大路通罗马。

归化：殊途同归。

Elizabeth: I had not know you a month before I felt that you were the last man in the world whom I could ever be prevailed on to marry. (J. Austen: *Pride and Prejudice*, Ch.11, V.II)

译文 1：我还没有认识你一个月，就觉得像你这样一个人，哪怕天下男人都死光了，我也不愿意嫁给你。（粗俗）

译文 2：我还没有认识你一个月，就觉得像你这样一个人，在天下男人中我最不愿意和他结婚的就是你。（机械）

改译：我认识你还不到一个月，就觉得哪怕我一辈子找不到男人，也休想让我嫁给你。

Assignment:

Translate the following phrases and sentences into English

1、蓝天保卫战

make our skies blue again

2、加大生态环境保护治理力度，坚决打好蓝天保卫战。

Effectively strengthening environmental protection. We will make our skies blue again.

3、住房居住属性

housing is for people to live in

4、坚持住房的居住属性，落实地方政府主体责任，加快建立和完善促进房地产市场平稳健康发展的长效机制，以市场为主满足多层次需求，以政府为主提供基本保障。

We need to be clear that housing is for people to live in, and local governments should take primary responsibility in this respect. We should move faster to establish robust long-term mechanism for promoting the steady and sound development of the real estate sector, with multiple levels of demand being met primarily by the market, and basic housing support provided by the government.

词汇的翻译 (1)

Chapter	The Translation of Vocabulary (1)
Teaching Objective	1. How to do it and do well in each stage 2. Ideological and Political Education Objective: Through vocabulary translation practice, enhance students' language literacy and cross-cultural communication skills, while strengthening their understanding and recognition of the core values of socialism.
Teaching Focus	To learn three stages of the process of translation
Teaching Difficulty	To master three stages of the process of translation
Teaching Duration	4 Lessons
Teaching Method	Lecture method ;Discussion
Assignment	Translate the following phrases and sentences into English 1、 The baby was brought up on the bottle. 2、 What you have always wanted until now has been a set, steady, constant purpose. 3、 Seat oneself in a wooden chair Accept a university chair Chair the board meeting 4、 Shall I compare thee to a Summer's day? Thou art more lovely and more temperate:

Teaching Contents:

Three stages of the process of translation

1. 阅读分析原文 (正确理解)
2. 将原文转换成译入语 (重新表达)
3. 对译文进行修订 (校对检查)

Teaching Procedures:

First stage:基础阶段

1 准确理解词义

polysemy 一词多义 的根源是词义的演变。一个词产生新的词义后, 旧义可能消亡, 也可能保存。一词多义是语言的普遍现象, 只不过英语比其他语言多。

Words do no meanings; people have meanings for them 词本无义, 义随人生。

译者根据搭配、语境等要素判断一个词, 打破头脑里一些机械对等模式。

确定词义的方法:

- 1) 活用词典
- 2) 借助语境 (上下文)
- 3) 注意搭配

- 4) 区分词类
- 5) 区分感情色彩
- 6) 区分语体
- 7) 跳出字面
- 8) 分析作者意图

Eg. Develop a habit 养成习惯

Develop a plan 制订计划

Develop natural resources 开发自然资源

Develop an interest 产生兴趣

Develop a base 开辟基地

Develop a film 冲洗胶卷

思政元素: 通过分析“发展”一词在不同语境下的含义(如“Develop a habit”和“Develop natural resources”), 引导学生思考可持续发展的理念。

例: But Mama, I just can't swallow them, not even with honey.

《新英汉词典》八个释义: 1 吞下, 咽下; 2 吞没, 淹没; 3 耗尽, 用尽; 4 [口]轻信, 轻易接受; 5 忍受; 6 压制, 抑制; 7 取消(前言等); 8 把(字、音)发得含糊

上下文: 拌了蜜—咽不下

例证: swallow one's words 取消前言, 承认失言

2 正确理解原文的文化背景知识

John can be relied on. He eats no fish and plays the game. 约翰可以信赖, 他既忠诚又正直。

The west wind will bring us a warm spring. 西风讲给我们送来温暖的春天。

(英国地处西半球, 报告春天消息的是西风。) (shelly Ode to the west wind)

3 理解逻辑关系

Didn't she swear she'd never believe anything in trousers?

她不是发誓不再相信男人了吗?

Second Stage 重新表达

重新表达是在理解原文阶段后, 译者把自己从原文中所理解的内容用本族语言重新表达出来的过程。表达好坏主要取决于对原文理解的深度以及对译文语言的修养程度。

一、活用字典(限制性静态意义+动态延伸意义)

Last night I heard him driving his pigs to market.

昨晚我听见他鼾声如雷。

Keep your shirt on, we have lots of time to get to the station.

别着急, 保持冷静, 沉住气

二、调整顺序

I have finished my work when he came.

他来时我已经干完了活。

You will fail the exam unless you work harder.

你不努力学习, 考试就会不及格。

三、拆开句子

We are deeply concerned at the news that your country has been struck by an earthquake.

获悉英国遭受地震, 我们极为关切。

She was dancing gracefully in the room.

她正在房间里跳舞，舞姿非常优雅。

四、增减文字

He covered his face with his hands.

五、改换说法

The train from Beijing will arrive in no time.

北京来的列车即将到达。

The third stage ----last one

校对检查阶段

编译 误译 文理是否通顺，是否精确流畅

人名 地名 日期 方位 数字等方面是否遗漏

重点词句

朗读译文，修订润饰

定稿 标点

Woman without her man is nothing.(try to punctuate them)

Homework

1、The baby was brought up on the bottle 这个婴儿是用瓶装奶喂大的。

2、What you have always wanted until now has been a set, steady, constant purpose.

直到当前为止，你所缺乏的一直是确定的持续不变的目标。

3、Seat oneself in a wooden chair 坐在木椅上

Accept a university chair 同意在大学执教

Chair the board meeting 主持董事会

4、Shall I compare thee to a Summer's day?

Thou art more lovely and more temperate:

我怎么能够把你来比作夏天？

你不独比他可爱也比他温婉；

词汇的翻译 (2)

Chapter	The Translation of Vocabulary (2)
Teaching Objective	1. to learn the correspondence between English and Chinese vocabulary 2. to learn more tips about word translation 3. Ideological and Political Education Objective: Through the comparative study of English and Chinese vocabulary, deepen students' understanding of the cultural differences between the East and the West, and cultivate an international perspective and cultural confidence.
Teaching Focus	To learn the correspondence between English and Chinese vocabulary
Teaching Difficulty	To master the correspondence between English and Chinese vocabulary
Teaching Duration	4 Lessons
Teaching Method	Lecture method ;Discussion
Assignment	Translate the following words and sentences into English (P13)

Teaching Contents:

1 了解英汉语词义的对比

Teaching Procedures:

1. Introduce the correspondence between English and Chinese vocabulary

---英汉词字层次上的五种对应情况

In most cases there is no existing pattern for sentence translation, nor are there fixed rules for word transformation. Generally speaking, the correspondence between English and Chinese at word level may be categorized as follows:

1) Word-for-word Correspondence 一一对应

This is most evidently shown in proper nouns and technical terms. 专业名词, 科技生物医疗词汇

For example:

Marxism = 马克思主义 laser=激光

Aspirin = 阿斯匹林 leukemin=白血病

2) One Word with Multiple Equivalents of the Same Meaning

This is a common case in translation. For example:

犬: dog, hound, spaniel, mastiff, pointer, setter, retriever, terrier……

Wife: 妻子, 爱人, 内人, 老婆, 媳妇, 堂客, 夫人 (场合, 语境, 语言色彩)

一词多义概念可以解决一部分问题, 无法概括两语言间错综复杂的关系。最主要问题是, 即使在概念意义相同或相近情况下, 两种语言间词的涵义和使用习惯也难以重合。

3) One Word with Several Equivalents of Different Meaning

This is also very common in translation. For example:

carry: 搬、运、送、提、拎、挑、担、抬、背、扛、搂、抱、端、举、夹、捧……

走: walk, saunter, amble, stride, trudge, trapes, shamble, prance, scamper, clump, tiptoe …

羊: sheep, goat, ram, ewe, lamb……

Cousin: 堂兄、堂弟, 堂姐堂妹, 表哥表弟, 表姐表妹

President: 总统、总裁、主席、董事长、会长、社长、校长

4) Words Without Equivalents 词汇缺项

In this case, an explanation is given instead of an equivalent. (音译、解释) For example:

clock-watcher: 老是看钟等下班的人

阴: (in Chinese thought) the soft inactive female principle or force in the world

阳: (in Chinese thought) the strong active male principle or force in the world

(目不识) 丁: (not know one's) ABC

Teenagers: 13-19 岁青少年

5) Surface meaning correspondence, but different deep meanings

表层意义对应, 但深层意义不同, 文化价值取向, 审美标准不同。

Individualism: 个人主义 privacy: 隐私

思政元素: 介绍英汉词义对比时, 比较“Individualism”(个人主义)和“集体主义”的概念: (1) 文化自信的培养: 通过对比, 强调中国文化中集体主义的价值, 展示中国社会如何通过集体合作和团结互助来实现社会和谐与国家发展。有助于学生树立文化自信, 认识到中华文化的独特优势。

(2) 社会主义核心价值观的弘扬: 集体主义与社会主义核心价值观中的“和谐”与“友善”相呼应。指出集体主义如何与社会主义的集体荣誉感和社会责任相结合, 促进社会主义核心价值观的内化与实践。

(3) 爱国主义教育: 通过强调集体主义在中国革命和建设历史中的作用, 教育学生认识到个人奋斗与国家发展紧密相连, 激发学生的爱国情感和为国家发展贡献力量的意识。

(4) 跨文化交流意识的培育: 在对比“Individualism”与“集体主义”时, 引导学生理解不同文化背景下的价值观差异, 培养他们尊重文化多样性和进行有效跨文化交流的能力。

(5) 批判性思维的培养: 讨论不同文化价值观时, 鼓励学生进行批判性思考, 分析个人主义和集体主义各自的优势和局限性, 以及它们在不同社会和历史背景下的应用和影响。

(6) 社会责任与公共精神的强化: 通过讨论集体主义, 可以引导学生思考个人在社会中的角色和责任, 强化他们的公共精神和社会责任感, 鼓励他们为社会公共利益作出贡献。

(7) 价值观念的引导: 在讨论中, 引导学生认识到在全球化背景下, 虽然个人追求自我实现是重要的, 但同时也不应忽视集体的力量和对社会的贡献。

2. 英语是综合性语言, 这种语言主要通过词本身形态变化来表达语法意义, 如格, 数, 时态, 人称。Eg The two buildings are very like.(adj.)

Don't treat me like a guest.(prep.)

Like knows like.(n.) 惺惺相惜: 英雄识英雄

I don't like smoking.(v.)

heavy

heavy rain 大雨

heavy clouds 厚云

heavy crops 丰收

heavy wine 烈性酒

heavy news 令人悲痛的消息
heavy road 泥泞的路
heavy sea 波涛汹涌的海洋
heavy heart 忧伤的心
heavy fire 猛烈的炮火
heavy smoker 烟瘾很大的人
heavy bread 没有发好的面包
heavy wire 粗线
heavy load 重载
heavy storm 暴风雨
heavy traffic 拥挤的交通
heavy reader 沉闷冗长的读物

3. Introduce more tips about word translation

英汉词汇:

1) 外延意义不一(denotative)

Usually the dictionary shows the denotative meaning of the words and usage of how to make up sentences with the word in definition. There is no exact equivalent word or usage in Chinese and English respectively in English.

红茶 black tea

税 tax duty tariff bond

白酒 spirits/liquor (不是 white wine 白葡萄酒)

红眼 pink eye (to be green-eyed) (Red eye 廉价的威士忌酒)

2) 内涵不一(connotative meaning)

Difference in Chinese and English

Lotus flower

Yellow

内涵意义不对应

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国家。

[译文] So long as we stick to the reform and opening-up policy, we will be able to turn / transform China into a powerful Socialist country.

[分析]初学翻译的人很可能把“一定能……”译成“will surely be able to…”，这就是中式英语，问题出在“surely”身上，此词用在这里表示自己就没有什么把握，与原文意思相反“把我国建设成为……”如译成：“to build China into…”又违背了英语惯用法。

3) 情感意义不一(affective meaning)

Dragon is in unique position in Chinese nationality connected with emperors

But there is no such meaning in English. It sometimes means “evil”.

The word “propaganda” is neutral or even commendatory, but is connected with Nazi.

过去我们在对外宣传中，一直把“宣传”译为“propaganda” (贬义的成分为多，使人易与吹牛、说谎、怀有政治目的等负面含义联系起来)，现在多使用“publicity”等中性词；“精神文明”被译 spiritual civilization，在外国人的心目中含有宗教色彩，现在改“ethical and cultural progress”以及其他译法。

4)联想意义不一(reflective meaning)

Avoid such words, as intercourse, cock, etc. In conversation with foreigners.

联想意义不对应

有一次, 译员用英语通知一位外国专家参加一个会议, 其中有一句话是 “You had better attend the meeting on time. (您最好及时参加这个会。) 英语的语法是毫无问题的。但外国专家听后十分不悦, 原来 “had better do sth. ” 只能用于上级对下级, 老师对学生, 老一辈对下辈, 同等地位或年龄的人之间。

同时, 市场自身的弱点和消极方面也会反映到人们的精神生活中来。

[译文] Meanwhile, the weak points and negative factors involved in market operation will find expression in people's cultural life.

[分析] “精神生活” 在这里译为 “cultural life” 是符合英语惯用法的。如译文 “spiritual life” 很可能有宗教的因素。

5)搭配意义不一(collocative meaning)

Pretty: 修饰女性清秀之美

Handsome: 修饰男性阳刚之美

搭配意义不对应

当前最重要的任务是发展国民经济, 提高人民生活水平。

[译文] Our primary task at present is to develop national economy and improve the standards of living.

[分析] “提高人民生活水平” 译为 “to improve (better) the lives of the people / to improve (uplift) the quality of the lives of the people / to improve the texture of the lives of the people / to improve (raise) standards of living 都是符合英语惯用法的。如译成 “to raise the level of the lives of the people” 则成了中国式英语。

Assignment:

Translate the following words and sentences into English

1、酒:

葡萄酒、白酒、烈酒、啤酒、香槟酒、鸡尾酒、白兰地酒、威士忌酒、杜松子酒……

wine, alcohol, spirits, beer, champagne, cock—tail, brandy, whisky, gin.

2、笔:

钢笔、铅笔、圆珠笔、蜡笔、粉笔、毛笔、画笔、电笔……

3、fountain pen, pencil, ballpoint pen, wax crayon, chalk, writing brush, painting brush, electroprobe. . .

4、好:

a. 他是祖国的好儿子。

b. 庄稼长得真好。

c. 他们对我真好。

d. 楼的质量不好。

e. 这个问题很好回答。

f. 啊, 好票

a. He is a worthy son of our motherland.

b. The crops are doing well.

c. They are really kind to me.

- d. The building is not well built.
- e. This question is easy to answer.
- f. Oh, a good seat !

5、学习:

- a. 学习知识
- b. 学习技术
- c. 学习外语
- d. 学习成绩
- e. 学习别人的长处
- f. 互相学习
- g. 以雷锋为学习的榜样

- a. acquire knowledge
- b. master a skill
- c. study a foreign language
- d. academic records
- e. emulate others' strong points
- f. learn from each other
- g. follow the example of Lei Feng

2、汉语词汇最显著特征----骈偶性(symmetry)

1) Pay more attention to the symmetry of Chinese vocabulary and the forms of English vocabulary in translation.

2) Technique in vocabulary translation---transplanting

A. Introduce the difference between Chinese words and English words.

汉语词汇最显著特征----骈偶性

英语单词由音节 (syllables)组成, 长短不一, 不追求对称性。

While it is emphasized the completeness English regardless of one, two, three, or more syllables.

Be sure to select two or four syllabic words, while putting English into Chinese, and pay attention to completeness from Chinese into English

词汇的翻译技巧 (上)

Chapter	The Translation skill of Vocabulary (1)
Teaching Objective	1. To learn the translation techniques: Amplification & Omission 2. Ideological and Political Education Objective: By learning translation skills, improve students' language expression abilities and innovative thinking, while also fostering their critical thinking and cultural discernment capabilities.
Teaching Focus	To master the translation techniques: Amplification & Omission
Teaching Difficulty	To translate the sentences by using the translation techniques flexibly
Teaching Duration	4 Lessons
Teaching Method	Lecture method ; Discussion
Assignment	Translate the following words and sentences into English 1 数字家庭 2 扩大数字家庭、在线教育等信息消费。 3 数字经济 4 今年网络提速降费要迈出更大步伐，年内全部取消手机国内长途和漫游费，大幅降低中小企业互联网专线接入资费，降低国际长途电话费，推动“互联网+”深入发展、促进数字经济加快成长。

Teaching Contents:

Part 1 the first technique----移植法 (Direct transplant)

Part 2 Amplification in English-Chinese Translation

Part 3 Amplification in Chinese-English Translation

Part 4 Omission in English-Chinese Translation

Part 5 Omission in Chinese-English Translation

Teaching Procedures:

思政元素: 教师在讲解词汇的翻译技巧时，不仅传授语言转换的技术性知识，还通过分析和讨论词汇在句子中的翻译，特别强调那些承载中国特色社会主义理念的词汇。同时，教师会选取那些能够引导学生树立正确人生观、价值观、世界观的句子作为翻译实例。通过这些具体而生动的翻译练习，旨在让学生理解在国际交流中准确传达中国发展理念的重要性，并且认识到在全球化背景下，如何通过翻译工作促进文化交流和国际理解，提升学生的语言能力，同时有助于他们形成全面的世界观，增强跨文化交际的意识和能力，培育对国家发展和文化传承的责任感。

Part 1 Introduce the first technique----移植法

1、直接移植 (Direct transplant)

2、音译(Sound interpretation)

- 1) 人名、地名 P52
- 2) 译入语原没有事物 P53
- 3) 多数商标采用半译音半译意
- 4) 音译词后加一个表类属的范畴词
- 5) 约定俗成

Exercise

Thresa 特里萨 Nabbes 纳布斯 Shafter 沙夫特 Austin 奥斯丁 Marty 马蒂 Adolf 阿道夫 Aileen 艾琳 Tolstoy 托尔斯泰 David 大卫

More

Helen Keller 海伦·凯勒

名+姓 顺译 中间用“.” 隔开

名: 一个缩写字母, 照写或不写, 只音译后面的姓。

M.A.K. Halliday M.A.K. 韩礼德

姓名前加学衔, 职位, 爵位, 长幼等词, 翻译时放姓名后面。

Dr. Leon Mann 里昂·曼博士

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Translating technique 增词法

1) 为什么要增词

A. For syntactic needs 根据语法增词

英语汉语语法差异大

英语: 数的变化、时态、语态、语气变化、情态变化

B. For semantic needs 根据意义增词

C. For rhetoric needs 根据修辞增词

1、增词, 从理论上说可以增加任何词, 但在什么时候增加什么样的词, 才能恰到好处, 而不超出一定界限, 则需要悉心体会。

下面试分析几个译例: 1) A book, tight shut, is but a block of paper.

译文一: 一本书, 紧紧合上, 只是一叠纸。

译文二: 一本书, 如果紧紧合上不读, 只是一叠纸。

译文三: 一本书, 如果紧紧合上不读, 只是一叠废纸。

译文四: 闲置之书只是一叠废纸。

上面同一个句子四个译文, 可以体现翻译不同层次。译文一, 与原文似乎丝丝入扣, 但却显得支离破碎、关系不清、语意不足; 译文二, 增加了“如果……不读”, 意思明白无误, 只是觉得言犹未尽; 译文三, 又增加了一个废字, 这可是点睛之举。能否译出这个废字, 是翻译这个句子的关键。一个废字, 说话者语意才得以充分表达。译文三不足之处, 就是行文拖沓累赘; 而译文四则简明扼要, 笔酣墨浓了。

2) Success is often just an idea away.

译文一: 成功往往只是一个念头的距离

译文二: 成功往往只是一念之差。

译文三: 成功与否往往只是一念之差。

译文一让人看后莫名其妙; 译文二改变说法, 但仍让人似懂非懂, 而译文三只是简简单单增加了一个“与否”, 但却使人豁然开朗! 原句意思表达得淋漓尽致。

Part 2 Amplification in E-C Translation

By amplification, also called addition, means supplying necessary words in our translation work on the basis of accurate comprehension of the original so as to make the version correct and clear, to make it appear more like the language translated into.

A translator should try to supply necessary words to make his version both accurate in meaning and in keeping with the idiomatic use of the target language. It is for the purpose of faithful representation of the thought of the author that we often resort to “amplification” .

1. Adding verbs

英语中重复用词的情况较少,而汉语有时为了达到一定的修辞效果,经常使用重叠或排比句,翻译成汉语时需要在名词前增加动词。

1) In the evening, after the banquets , the concerts and the table tennis exhibitions , he would work on the drafting of the final communiqué.

晚上在(参加)宴会、(出席)音乐会、(观看)乒乓球表演之后,他还得起草最后公报。

2) Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the 11th Party Congress said, “There must be less talk and more hardwork.”

邓小平在党的十一届全国代表大会上说:“一定要少说空话,多干实事”。

3) My work, my family and my friends were more than enough to fill my time.

我干工作,做家务,朋友往来,这些占用了我的全部时间。

2. Adding adj.

1) With what enthusiasm the Chinese people are building socialism.

中国人民正在以多么高的热情建设社会主义啊!

2) It will make a man of him in the college.

在那所大学里,一定能把他造就成堂堂的男子汉。

3. Adding adv.

根据原文的上下文,有些动词在一定的场合可增加适当的副词,以确切表达原意。

1) After the thunderstorm, the clouds melted away. 雷雨过后,乌云渐渐散去。

2) Now and then, his boots shone. 他的靴子时时闪闪发光。

3) As he sat down and began talking, words pour out.

他一坐下来就讲开了,滔滔不绝地讲个没完。

4. Adding nouns.

4.1 在不及物动词后增加名词

由于英语中有及物动词和不及物动词之分,有时宾语隐藏在动词后面,翻译成汉语时需要把宾语补充出来。

To do some shopping 买东西 To do some washing 洗衣服

He ate and drank, for he was exhausted.

由于疲倦了,他吃了些东西,喝了点酒。

2) The invading troops looted and raped wherever they went.

入侵士兵到处抢劫财物,奸污妇女。

3) Day after day he came to his work--- sweeping, scrubbing, cleaning.

他每天来干活---扫地,擦地板,收拾房间。

4.2 在形容词前增加名词

1) “It is really nice and cheap . You will regret for not buying it later.”

这真是物美价廉,你不买会后悔的。

2) She was walking in the street alone, weary and ragged.

她独自一人走在大街上,面容憔悴,衣衫烂褛。

3) She is extroverted, smiling all the day.

她 性格 开朗, 整天面带笑容。

4.3 在抽象名词后增加名词:

某些由动词或形容词派生出来的抽象名词, 翻译时可根据上下文在其后面增添适当的名词, 使译文更符合汉语习惯, 表达更为准确。

to prepare 准备 preparation 准备工作

to resolve 解决 resolution 解决方案

backward 落后 backwardness 落后状态

tense 紧张 tension 紧张气氛

arrogant 自满 arrogance 自满情绪

mad 疯狂 madness 疯狂行为

patriotic 爱国的 patriotism 爱国热情

necessary 必要 necessity 必要性

The remedies you proposed are neat and easy but impossible.

你提的补救措施倒是干净利落, 轻而易举, 但是行不通。

2) From the evaporation of water people know that liquids can turn into gases under certain condition.

人们从水的蒸发现象了解到, 液体在一定条件下能变成气体。

5. 增加表示复数的词:

(1) 增加重叠词表示复数

Flowers bloom all over the yard. (朵朵)

Newsmen went flying off to Iraq to get the latest news. (记者纷纷)

There were rows of houses which he had never seen before. (一排排)

(2) 增加数词或其他词

The lion is the king of animals. (百兽之王)

The very earth trembled as with the tramps of horses and murmur of angry men.

连大地都震动了, 仿佛万马奔腾, 千夫怒吼。

The US had a brief period of regional feudalism during the period of slavery in the southern states. 南方各州

6. 增加表达时间的词: 英语动词随时态的变化而变化, 而汉语动词没有词形的变化, 但有时为了表达的需要和准确性, 需要增加一些表示时间的词如: 曾, 曾经, 已经, 过了, 了, 那时, 此时, 当时, 在, 正在, 着, 将要, 就要, 就会, 便等。

6.1 对某种时间概念作强调时, 往往要加一些词

1) I had known two great social systems.

那时以前, 我就经历过两大社会制度。

2) Whereas Kissinger had once needed Nixon as a channel to power, Nixon now needed Kissinger to help him remain in power.

当年, 基辛格曾需要尼克松的援引而获得权势, 而今(如今), 尼克松需要基辛格帮他继续掌权。

6. 增加表达时间的词

6.2 强调时间上的对比时, 往往需要加一些词

1) They say his father was a fisherman. Maybe he was as poor as we are.

从前他爸爸是个渔夫, 他过去跟我们现在一样穷。

2) My father is cooking, but my mother watching TV.

我爸爸在煮饭，而妈妈正看电视。

3) I knew it quite well as I know it now.

我当时（过去）就跟现在一样清楚。

4) I was, and remain, grateful for the part he played in my release.

我的获释是他成全的，对此我过去很感激，现在仍然很感激。

7. 增加语气词

汉语中的语气词很多，如：的，吧，呢，啊，呀，嘛，啦，了，罢了，而已，在翻译时，需要在准确理解原文意义和修辞色彩的基础上增加适当的语气词。

1) Don't take it seriously. I'm just making fun of you.

不要认真嘛，我只不过开开玩笑罢了（而已）。

2) As for her, she did not love her from the very beginning.

她呢，从一开始就没爱过他

3) That shop has been moved for ages, don't you know? (难道)

8. 增加量词：英语中数词与可数名词直接连用，而汉语必须借助量词，因此，翻译时需要增加量词。

1. A bike 一辆自行车 a desk 一张书桌

a tractor 一台拖拉机 A bad dream 一场噩梦

An apartment 一套公寓 a full moon 一轮满月

1) A red sun rose slowly from the calm sea.

一轮红日从风平浪静的海面冉冉升起。

2) A stream was winding its way through the valley into the river.

一弯溪水蜿蜒流过山谷，会合到江里去了。

3) This too was a complete lie.

那是一派胡言。

9. 增加承上启下的词

在翻译时，特别是进行语篇翻译时，更需要目的语的连贯性，以准确表达原文意义，这就需要增加适当的词以起承上启下的作用。

1) For mistakes had been made, bad ones.

因为已经犯了许多错误，而且还是很糟糕的错误。

2) Yes, I like Chinese food. Lots of people do these days. Sort of the fashion.

不错，我是喜欢中国菜。现在很多人都喜欢中国菜，这种情况算是有点赶时髦吧。

Part 3 汉译英中增译的 7 种情况：

1. 添加代词

汉语中有许多没有主语的句子，英语则一般需要主语；另外汉语中很多名词前都没有代词，需要增补。

1) . 大作收到，十分高兴。

I have very glad to have received your writing.

2). 没有调查就没有发言权。

He who makes no investigation and study has no right to speak.

3). 她用手蒙住脸，好象是为了保护眼睛。

She covered her face with her hands, as if to protect her eyes.

2. 添加连词

汉语重意合，英语重形合，把汉语翻译成英语时，要适当增加连词。

1. 虚心使人进步，骄傲使人落后。

Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind.

2. 留得青山在，不怕没柴烧。

So long as green hills remain, there will never be a shortage of firewood.

3. 送君千里，终有一别。

Although you may escort a guest a thousand miles, yet must the parting come at last.

3. 添加介词

1) 我们应该逐步消灭城乡差别。

We should try to eliminate the difference between town and country.

2) 你白天还是晚上飞广州?

Do you fly to Guangzhou in the daytime or at night?

3) 那我们在山脚见吧。

Let's meet at the foot of the hill.

4. 添加惯词

1) 她不把他当阿公，而当作亲爹。

She considered him not a father-in-law but a father.

2) 我们对问题要作全面的分析，才能解决得妥当。

We must make a comprehensive analysis of problem before it can be properly solved.

3) 这些事我想看的小说。

These are the novels I want to read.

5. 增补动词

1) 别傻里傻气。

Don't behave foolishly.

2) 打字机价廉物美。

The typewriter is low in price and fine in quality.

6. 从文化角度增译词语:

汉语中的典故、谚语以及在一定的历史、政治条件下形成的某些名词、术语和简化的说法，汉语读者熟悉，而英语读者不一定能看懂。

1. 班门弄斧

Show off one's skills with the axe before an expert carpenter.

2. 三个臭皮匠，合成一个诸葛亮。

Three cobblers with their wits combined equal Zhuge Liang the mastermind.

3. 这对年轻夫妇并不相配，一个是西施，一个是张飞。

This young couple is not well-matched, one is a Xishi,--a famous Chinese beauty, while the other is a Zhangfei—a well-known ill-tempered brute.

Part 4. Omission in E-C Translation

Omission: to leave out some unnecessary words.

所谓省略法，就是把原文中需要而译文中不需要的单词、词组等在翻译过程中加以省略。省略法是出于语法结构、习惯表达法或者修辞的需要，在能充分表达原意的基础之上，使译文更加通顺流畅、言简意赅。

Seven Cases of Omission in E-C Translation

i. Omitting Articles :省略冠词

1.1. 英语有冠词，汉语没有冠词；因此，英译汉时往往可将冠词省略。

A teacher should have patience in his work.

当教员的应当有耐心。

The horse is a useful animal.

马是有益的动物。

It is out of the question to fly to the moon in the past.

在过去，飞往月球是绝对办不到的事情。

The moon was slowly rising above the sea.

月亮慢慢从海上升起。

1. 2. 英译汉时，省略原文中的冠词是一般情况。但在某些场合，冠词却不能省略，可以翻译为“一个，每一，这个，那个”等。例如：

He left without saying a word.

他一句话不说就走了。

Egbert said he was getting a dollar a mile.

埃格伯特说，他（开车）每天一英里就赚一块钱。

This is the book you wanted.

这就是你要的那本书。

ii. Omitting Pronouns 省略代词

2. 1. 省略作主语的人称代词

2. 1.1 根据汉语习惯，前句出现一个主语，后句如仍为同一主语，就不必重复出现。英语中通常每句都有主语，因此人称代词作主语往往多次出现，这种人称代词汉译时常常可以省略。

I had many wonderful ideas, but I only put a few into practice.

我有很多美妙的想法，但是只把少数付诸实践了。

He was thin and haggard and he looked miserable.

他瘦弱憔悴，看上去一副可怜相。

2.1.2 英语中，泛指人称代词作主语时，即使是作第一个主语，在汉语译文中往往省略。

We live and learn.

活到老，学到老。

When will he arrive?—You can never tell.

他什么时候到？——说不准。

The significance of a man is not in what he attained but rather in what he longs to attain.

人生的意义不在于已经获取的，而在于渴望得到什么样的东西。

2.2. 省略作宾语的代词

英语中有些作宾语的代词，不管前面是否提到过，翻译时往往可以省略。

The more he tried to hide his mistakes, the more he revealed them.

他越是想要掩盖他的错误，就越是容易暴露。

Please take off the old picture and throw it away.

请把那张旧画取下来扔掉。

2. 3. 省略物主代词

英语句子中的物主代词出现的频率相当高。如果将每个物主代词都翻译出来，译文就显得非常罗嗦。所以在没有其他人称的物主代词出现的情况下，在翻译时物主代词大多被省略。

I put my hand into my pocket.

我把手放进口袋。

She listened to me with her rounded eyes.

她睁大双眼，听我说话。

iii. Omitting Impersonal Pronoun “it” 非人称代词 it 的省略
当 it 被用作非人称或没有意义的时候，翻译时往往可以省略。

Outside it was pitch dark and it was raining cats and dogs.

外面一团漆黑，大雨倾盆。

He glanced at his watch; it was 7:15.

他一看表，是七点一刻了。

It took me a long time to reach the hospital.

我花了很长时间才到了医院。

It is the people who are really powerful.

人民才是最强大的。

iv. Omitting Conjunctions 省略连接词

汉语词语之间连接词用得不多，其上下逻辑关系常常是暗含的，由词语的次序来表示。英语则不然，连接词用得比较多。因此，英译汉时在很多情况下可不必把连接词译出来。

He looked gloomy and troubled.

他看上去有些忧愁不安。（省略并列连接词）

As it is late, you had better go home.

时间不早了，你最好回家去吧。（省略表示原因的连接词）

If winter comes, can spring be far behind?

冬天来了，春天还会远吗？（省略表示条件的连接词）

v. Omitting Prepositions 省略介词

一般说来，表示时间和地点的英语介词，译成汉语如出现在句首，大都可以省略，出现在句尾大都不省略。

5. 1. 省略表示时间的前置词

The People's Republic of China was founded in 1949.

一九四九年中华人民共和国成立。

比较：中华人民共和国成立于一九四九年。

On July 1, 1997, Hong Kong returned to the People's Republic of China.

一九九七年七月，香港回归了中华人民共和国。

v. . Omitting Prepositions 省略介词

5. 2. 省略表示地点的前置词

Smoking is prohibited in public places.

公共场所不准吸烟。

In winter, it is much colder in the North than it is in the South

冬天，北方的天气比南方冷得多。

表示地点的英语介词在译文句首往往可以省略，但放在动词后面却一般不省略，如：

He stood by the desk.

他站在桌旁。

I stayed in my brother's house.

我住在弟弟家里。

vi. Omitting Verbs 省略动词

英语句子中一般必须有谓语动词。而汉语我顺子的谓语并不一定非由动词充当，形容词和名词等同样可以作谓语。英译汉时可根据汉语的习惯适当省略原文中的某些动词。主要有两类：一些连系动词和一些与具有动作含义的名词等搭配使用的动词。

When the pressure gets low, the boiling-point becomes low.

气压低，沸点就低。

Delivery must be effected within the time stated on the purchase order.

必须在购货单规定的时间交货。

vii. Omitting Nouns 省略名词

英语介词 of 后面的名词，有时译成汉语后就已经将意思表达清楚，这时便可以将 of 前面表示度量等意义的名词省略。

1) The sun and a grain of sand are both bodies, for each consists of a definite amount of matter.

太阳和沙子都是物体，因为它们都是由一定数量的物质组成的。（省略名词 grain）

2) Different kinds of matter have different properties.

不同的物质具有不同的特性。（省略名词 kinds）

3) Going through the process of heat treatment, metals become much stronger and more durable.

经过热处理后，金属强度更大，更加耐用。

Part 5. Omission In C-E Translation:

1. 省略表范畴的词语

说服工作 persuasion

落后状态 backwardness

自满情绪 arrogance

疯狂行为 madness

紧张关系/局势 tension

测量办法 measurement

讨论的范围涉及中美关系、中俄关系。

The discussion covers Sino-U.S. relation and Sino-Russian relation.

中国现时的农业生产的发展状况

The present development of China's agriculture

今年上半年进口计划的执行情况也是好的。

Our import-export in the first half of his year has gone very well.

2. 省译重复词语

1) 搞好重点商品、重点市场、重点地区大案要案的清查。

We should investigate key commodities, markets and areas to clear up major cases.

2) 沉默啊！沉默！不在沉默中爆发就在沉默中灭亡。

Silence! Silence! Unless we burst out, we shall perish in this silence.

3) 我们党必须始终代表中国先进生产力的发展要求，代表中国先进文化的前进方向，代表中国最广大人民的根本利益。

Our party must always represent the development trend of China's advanced productive forces, the orientation of China's advanced culture, and the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of people in China.

3. 省译同义词

异词同义重复，又称同义词重复在汉语中十分普遍，尤其是四字对偶词组，如残酷无情、铜墙铁壁、无独有偶、直言无隐、横行霸道、自言自语、字斟句酌等等。汉语语言表达中同义反复，搭床架屋的现象按西方思维就不符合逻辑，视为英文表达的大忌。因此，汉译英时往往省译同义词。

全体员工精诚团结，上下一心。

All the staff unite in absolute sincerity.

目标的轻重缓急，孰先孰后，是在那里决定的。

Target priorities were established there.

他在情况危急时，态度从容，镇定自若。

He showed himself calm in an emergency situation.

男男女女，熙熙攘攘，络绎不绝。

Men and women hurried by in long, shifting lines.

4. 省译没有实际意义的词语

汉语修辞语在程度上往往强于英语，“大词”的使用频率偏高。汉语表达习惯于在形容词和动词前加上副词，只是起强调作用，或便于阅读时朗朗上口，这些副词都没有实际意义，翻译时可以省略。如：十分重要、真抓实干、切实加强、认真执行、彻底粉碎

我们要大力发扬求真务实，勇于创新的精神。

We must carry forward and promote the spirit of practicality, truth-seeking and courage in innovation.

狠抓管理，安全生产。

Improving management and ensuring safe production.

Assignment:

Translate the following phrases and sentences into English

1 数字家庭

digital homes

2 扩大数字家庭、在线教育等信息消费。

We will increase information consumption including digital homes and online learning.

3 数字经济

digital economy

4 今年网络提速降费要迈出更大步伐，年内全部取消手机国内长途和漫游费，大幅降低中小企业互联网专线接入资费，降低国际长途电话费，推动“互联网+”深入发展、促进数字经济加快成长。

This year, we will do more to increase broadband speed and lower rates for Internet services. Mobile rates for domestic roaming and long-distance calls will be cancelled; rates for broadband services for small and medium enterprises will be slashed; and rates for international calls will be lowered. We will push forward with the Internet Plus action plan and speed up the development of the digital economy.

词汇的翻译技巧 (下)

Chapter	The Translation skill of Vocabulary (2)
Teaching Objective	1. To learn the translation techniques:Conversion&Negation 2. Ideological and Political Education Objective: By learning translation skills, improve students' language expression abilities and innovative thinking, while also fostering their critical thinking and cultural discernment capabilities.
Teaching Focus	To master the translation techniques:Conversion&Negation
Teaching Difficulty	To learn how to change the syntactical functions of the words during the process of translating.
Teaching Duration	4 Lessons
Teaching Method	Lecture method ;Discussion
Assignment	Translate the following words and sentences into English 1 全域旅游 2 完善旅游设施和服务, 大力发展乡村、休闲、全域旅游。 3 河长制 4 全面推行河长制, 健全生态保护补偿机制。改革为经济社会发展增添了新动力。

Teaching Contents:

To learn how to change the syntactical functions of the words during the process of translating.

Teaching Procedures:

思政元素: 教师在讲解词汇的翻译技巧时, 不仅传授语言转换的技术性知识, 还通过分析和讨论词汇在句子中的翻译, 特别强调那些承载中国特色社会主义理念的词汇。同时, 教师会选取那些能够引导学生树立正确人生观、价值观、世界观的句子作为翻译实例。通过这些具体而生动的翻译练习, 旨在让学生理解在国际交流中准确传达中国发展理念的重要性, 并且认识到在全球化背景下, 如何通过翻译工作促进文化交流和国际理解, 提升学生的语言能力, 同时有助于他们形成全面的世界观, 增强跨文化交际的意识和能力, 培育对国家发展和文化传承的责任感。

词类转译

根据汉语表达的需要, 在词汇翻译中, 往往还要用到另外一个翻译技巧, 那就是词类的转译。

名词——动词

1) After the accomplishment of the present task, there will follow a more arduous one.

完成目前任务后, 还有更艰巨的任务。

2) His weariness determined him to sit down in the first convenient shade.

他感到疲惫, 因此下决心, 一遇到就近的阴凉处就坐下来休息。

3) I am so grateful to my father for his continuous encouragement during my childhood.

我非常感激父亲，因为在我小时候他总是不断地鼓励我。

4) His very appearance at any affairs proclaims it a triumph.

无论什么事情，只要他一露面，就算是成功了。

5) He urged upon citizens of the country the necessity of persisting in participation in political controversies.

他告诫全国人民，必须坚持参加政治论战。

6) A glance through his office window offers a panoramic view of the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial.

从他的办公室窗口可以一眼看到华盛顿纪念碑和林肯纪念堂的全景。

7) A view of Mt. Fuji can be obtained here.

在这儿可以看到富士山。

8) Every morning she would go to the lake area for a walk.

每天早上她都要到湖区去散步。

9) I am afraid I can't teach you swimming. I think my little brother is a better teacher than I.

恐怕我教不了你游泳，我弟弟教得比我好。

10) She had high praise for Dr. Higpan, although she complained about his strictness.

她高度赞扬了西格潘医生，但抱怨他过于严格。

11) The teacher gave a further explanation of the meaning of the sentence.

老师进一步地解释了这个句子的含义。

12) The sight of the car accident filled her with great terror.

目睹车祸使她惊恐万分。

介词——动词

1) She went to the shop for a bottle of sauce.

她到商店去买瓶酱油。

2) "Coming"! Away she skimmed over the lawn, up the path, up the steps, across the veranda, and into the porch.

"来啦"! 她转身蹦着跳着跑了，越过草地，经过小径，跨上台阶，穿过凉台，进了门廊。

3) We drove home a bit after midnight, over the river and through the lovely old sleeping town.

时过午夜，我们驱车回家。先过了河，又穿过了这个在酣睡中的古老而可爱的城市。

4) I'm always with you.

我永远支持你。

形容词——动词

1) He is too ignorant of the ways of the world. 他太不懂世道常情了。

2) We are hopeful of success in this experiment. 我们希望这个实验能成功。

3) It was a very informative meeting. 会上透露了许多信息。

4) This house is unheated and unfurnished. 这座房子没有暖气设备，也没有任何家具。

5) In those years the Republicans were in. 那些年共和党执政。

副词-----动词

She opened the window to let fresh air in.

她把窗户打开，让新鲜空气进来。

动词——名词

1) Edison patented over one thousand separate inventions during his life.

爱迪生一生中获得了一千多种发明专利。

2) It is chiefly characterized by its simplicity of structure.

它的主要特点是结构简单。

3) He was motivated by a desire to reach a compromise. 他的动机是达成某种妥协。

4) He objected that the plan is not practical.

他的反对理由是：这个计划不现实。

5) A well-dressed man, who looked and talked like an American, got into the car.

一个穿着考究的人上了车，他的外表和谈吐都像美国人。

6) The purchasing power of the whole people will increase step by step as production grows and the living standard of the masses is improved.

随着生产的发展，群众生活水平的提高，人民的购买力将逐步增长。

形容词--名词

1) He looked at me as if I were mad.

他那样看着我好像我是个疯子。

2) They expect us to show a sympathetic understanding of their problem.

他们期待我们对她们的问题表示同情和理解。

副词——名词

1) He is strong physically but weak mentally.

他体力很强，可智力很弱。

2) It is as morally hard to turn her away as it is a lost dog.

从道义上讲，你很难将她赶走，就像你很难赶走一条丧家之犬一样。

3) It was officially announced that Paris is invited to the meeting.

官方宣布，巴黎方面被邀请出席会议。

4) Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically.

我们的教育方针应该是使受教育者在德育、智育、体育几个方面都得到发展。

名词——形容词

1) In all this great serenity of ocean it is seldom that we espy so much as another ship.

在这平静的大海上，我们难得看见其它船只。

2) Independent thinking is an absolute necessity in study. 独立思考对学习是绝对必要的。

3) I'll not go to that beast of a place. 我再也不到那个鬼地方去了。

4) She is only a chit of a girl. 她还只是一个黄毛丫头。

N + of + N 短语中前 n 变成 adj. 修饰后面的 n, 以示强调

名词——副词

1) The man nodded with satisfaction.

那人满意地点了点头。

2) The girl wore all smiles on meeting those guests from remote areas.

姑娘们笑容满面地欢迎这些远道而来的客人们。

3) I have the honor to inform you that your request is granted.

很荣幸通知你，你的请求已获批准。

副词-----形容词

Our proposal was warmly welcomed by all the members of the committee.

我们的建议得到了委员会全体成员的热烈欢迎。

反译法/正说反译、反说正译法 (Negation)

这里所谓正面表达和反面表达，主要是指英语中是否用“no, not, never”或“de-, dis-, non-, im-, in-, un-, -less”等否定性词缀的词；汉语中是否用“不、非、无、没、未、否、别、休、甬、舜、莫、勿、毋”等否定意义的字。含这些成分的为反说，不含的为正说。

但是，由于语言习惯不同，英汉两种语言在正说与反说方面也常常不同。

因此，在翻译实践中，原文中正说的词句有时不得不处理成反说；原文中反说的词句有时不得不处理成正说。

例如：

当心油漆未干！

Take care, the paint is not dry! ×

Beware of wet paint! ✓

Just make yourself at home. 不要客气

反译法 (Negation)

Negation 在语法与翻译两个不同的学科中含义不同。

Negation 作为一种翻译技巧，是指在翻译实践中，为了使译文忠实表达原文的同时又合乎语言表达习惯，有时必须把原文中的正说处理成译文中的反说，或把原文中的反说处理成译文中的正说。

而语法中的 **negation** 则指“否定”，含完全否定，部分否定，双重否定等。

用反译法有时可以更明确地表达原文含义，或加强语气从而获得更好的修辞效果，但并不是说反译一定比正译好。如果正译、反译都能较好表达原文，则应尽量采用正译，使译文从内容和形式上都尽量贴近原文。

但如果正译有困难，欠通顺，或者效果不好，则应反译法。

No smoking! 严禁吸烟!

He has missed the target. 他没射中靶子。

凡事皆有可能。Nothing is impossible.

Students are still arriving. 学生还没有到齐。

正说反译或反说正译的相互转换，其目的主要有三个：1. 明确语义。2. 加强修辞。3. 符合目的语习惯。

正说反译、反说正译法

- 1、正说反译法 (动词)
- 2、正说反译法 (形容词)
- 3、正说反译法 (名词)
- 4、正说反译法 (副词)
- 5、正说反译法 (虚词)
- 6、正说反译法 (短语)

正说反译法 (动词)

含否定意义动词：**fail, miss, lack, deny, ignore, refuse, refrain, overlook, escape, exclude, neglect** 等的句子可考虑反译。

The window refuses to open. 窗户打不开。

He failed to hit the target. 他没有射中靶子。

再如：

“I have read your articles. I expect to meet an old man.” “我读过你的文章，没想到你这样年轻。”

She was refused admittance by them. 他们不许她进去。

Permission to enter was denied. 不准入内。

She refrained from laughing. 她忍住了, 没有发笑。

He shot at it, but missed. 他朝它开了枪, 但未射中。

I arrived too late and missed the train. 我抵达时已太迟了, 没有赶上火车。

再如:

They excluded children from getting in. 他们不准小孩入内。

Avoid operating the keys roughly. 使用按键不要用力过猛。

This specification lacks detail. 这份说明书不够详尽。

Do you know why she is always trying to avoid you ?

你知道她为什么老是不想见到你吗?

1. Please refrain from smoking. 请不要吸烟。

2. He tried to avoid answering my questions. 他试图避而不答我的问题。

3. His secretary failed to tell him about it. 他的秘书没有告诉他这件事。

4. He's missed school three days this week. 他这星期有三天没有去上学。

5. I was denied the chance of going to university. 我没有得到上大学的机会。

正说反译法 (形容词)

He is ignorant of English. 他不懂英语。

And that's the last thing he is interested in. 那是他最不感兴趣的事情。

She is new to the job 她对工作还不熟悉。

He is often absent-minded. 他常常心不在焉。

Good advice is lost on him. 忠告对他不起作用。

The teacher found some students absent. 老师发现有些学生不在。

The decision is not final. 这个决定不是不可改变的。

She said angrily, "The men are all bad!" 她愤愤地说, 男人都不是好东西!

You are a bad boy! 你是个不听话的孩子!

The company's failure was due to bad management. 公司因经营不善破产。

His key was lost. 他的钥匙不见了。

正说反译法 (名词)

This district was in a state of neglect. 这个地方处于无人管理状态。

There is lack of water supply here. 这里供水不足。

Darkness is the absence of light. 黑暗就是没有光明。

He did it just out of ignorance. 他做了此事只是出于无知

再如:

Tom will be in charge of the office during my absence.

我不在的时候, 办公室由汤姆负责。

He tries to overcome the lack of technical data. 他试图克服技术资料的不足。

His hesitation led to his failure. 他不果断/犹豫不决导致了他的失败。

正说反译法 (虚词:介词)

It was beyond his power to do so. 他无权这样做。

What you've said is above me. 你所说的我不懂。

It seems against nature. 这似乎不符合自然规律。

He is above meanness and deceit. 他不至于做卑鄙和欺骗人的事情。

Her behaviour was above suspicion. 她的品行不容怀疑。

The problem is above me. 这个问题我不懂。(我解决不了)

正说反译法 (虚词:连词)

The soldiers would fight to death before they surrender.

战士们宁可战斗到死，决不投降。

I will not go unless I hear from him. 如果他不通知我，我就不去。

I'll stay here till she arrives. 她不来我不走。

再如：

The guest had already gone before we came back. 还没有等我们回来，客人就走了。

It was done before I came. 这事在我没来之前就已经做好了。

I won't stop shouting till you let me go. 你不放我走我就一直喊叫。

正说反译法 (副词)

He has become understandably restless. 他变得焦躁不安，这是不难理解的。

This summer is predictably hotter. 不出所料，今年夏天更热。

She said idly, "Well, what does it matter?" 她漫不经心地说：“哼，这有什么关系？”

Slowly he pulled the letter out of the envelop. 他不慌不忙地从信封里抽出信纸。

We may safely say so. 我们这样说就万无一失了（错不了）。

正说反译法 (短语)

某些固定短语一般要译作否定：

far from; free from; prevent... from; protect from....

but for; but that; anything but; cannot but.

other than; rather than; more than...can;

比较级+ than to do

instead of; in place of; short of; in the absence of

The world today is far from peaceful. 今天的世界还很不安宁。

The explanation is far from being satisfactory. 这一解释远不能令人满意。

He wishes to live a life free from care. 他希望过无忧无虑的生活。

I, rather than you, should do the work. 该做这工作的是我，不是你。

The truth is quite than what you think. 事实真相同你想的完全不同。

But for your help, I should have been drowned. 没有你的帮助我早已淹死了。

But that you aided me, I would fail. 如果你不帮助我，我就会失败。

How can machine work in the absence of electricity? 没有电，机器怎么能运转？

I am wiser than to believe that. 我不至于蠢到竟然相信这件事。

This is more than I can tell. 这件事我是不能讲的。

1. He always seemed too busy with his work. 他似乎总是工作忙个不完。

2. Keep in lane. 不准换车道。

3. I lay awake all night. 我一夜没合眼。

4. Please tender exact fare. 恕不找零。

5. Yesterday he failed to get to school on time. 昨天他没准时到校。

6. His pronunciation is no better than mine. 他的发音和我的一样糟糕。

7. I couldn't feel better. 我觉得身体好极了。

8. I have read your article. I expect to meet an older man. 拜读了你的大作，没想到你这么年轻。

9. You look pale. Aren't you sick? 你脸色不好，是病了吗？

10. People under 18 are excluded from joining the club. 十八岁以下的人不得参加这个俱乐部。

Ex.

Miss the bus

没有赶上车

Live up to the expectations of my parent

不辜负父母的期望

Be absent from the meeting

没有出席会议

Freeze

别动

她非常勉强地来了。

She came very unwillingly.(副词)

她光着脚走进了房间.She came into the room with no shoes on.(介词短语)

在不少情况下, 有的介词短语如不从反面着笔, 译文就不通, 这时必须反译。像 beyond, past, against 等表示超过某限度的能力或反对 ... 时, 其短语有时用反译法。如:

It is past repair. 这东西无法修补了。

There are some arguments against the possibility of life on this planet .

有人不同意这行星上可能有生物的说法。

Radio telescopes have been able to probe space beyond the range of ordinary optical telescopes .
off, from 等表示地点, 距离时, 有时用反译法。如:

The boat sank off the coast.

这只船在离海岸不远处沉没了。

正说反译、反说正译法

1、反说正译法 (动词)

2、反说正译法 (形容词)

3、反说正译法 (副词)

4、反说正译法 (名词)

5、反说正译法 (介词短语)

反说正译法 (动词)

英语中作反面表达的动词(如: 加了否定前缀的动词)在译文中可考虑从正面表达。

Why do you dislike her so much?

你为什么那么讨厌她?

We disagreed over what should be done.

我们对应采取什么措施意见有分歧。

反说正译法 (动词)

The pipe is blocked, we must unblock it.

管道堵塞了, 我们必须疏通它。

unbuckle→解开 unload →卸下 undress →脱下 unburden→除去负担

反说正译法 (形容词)

同样, 加了否定前缀或者后缀的形容词, 也可用反说正译法来表强调。

He returned home with a hopeless face.

他满脸灰心绝望地回到了家。

It is noiseless around here at midnight.

午夜时分, 周围静悄悄的/一片寂静。

We've been very unlucky with that car---it's always breaking down.

我们坐那辆车总是很倒霉...

反说正译法 (副词)

He was unaccountably delayed.

他莫名其妙地被延迟了。

She uncannily resembles my dead sister.

她跟我死去的姐姐出奇地相像。

He carelessly glanced through the note and got away.

他马马虎虎地看了看那张便条就走了。

The windows there were never open.

那里的窗门总是关着。

反说正译法 (名词)

dislike→厌恶 disbelief→怀疑 disappearance→消失 disagreement→分歧
disadvantage→缺点 disappointment→失望 disapproval→反对 unhappiness→伤心

例如:

He manifested a strong dislike for his father's business.

他对父亲的生意表示出强烈的厌恶情绪。

How will you deal with the disagreements between colleagues.

你会如何处理同事间的意见分歧?

反说正译法 (介词短语)

The child can walk without any help now. 这小孩现在完全能自己走路了。

She came into the room with no shoes on. 她光着脚走进了房间。

The train coming from Moscow will arrive in no time. 来自莫斯科的火车很快就会到达。

Students, with no exception, are to have physical examinations.

今天下午学生统统要进行体检。

运用正反译法时,我们要注意语体的变化。一般说来,正说显得较正规,反说较口语化。

例如:“禁止张贴”译成正说“Posters Forbidden”较正规,而译成反说“**No Posters, Please**”较口语化;

同样,“Posters Forbidden”译成正说“禁止张贴”较正规,而译成反说“**不许张贴**”较口语化。

1. That fellow is far from being honest. 那家伙很不老实。

2. It's beyond me why she wants to marry Jack. 我不理解她为什么要和杰克结婚。

3. Stop talking nonsense! 别胡说八道。

4. Appearance are deceptive. 外表是靠不住的。

5. Don't make your conclusion before the end of the year. 到年底再下结论吧。

6. She got extremely excited before she reached her home. 还没到家,她就激动得不得了。

7. John was a fool for danger. 约翰是天不怕地不怕的。

8. The examination left no doubt that the patient had died of cancer.

检查结果清楚地表明,病人死于癌症。

9. She kept to her room all day 她一整天没出房门。

10. Did the child displease you? 孩子让你生气了吗?

Ex 风景美得无以言表。

译文: The scenery is too beautiful for words.

No smoking!

严禁吸烟

We must never stop taking an optimistic view of life.

我们对生活要永远抱乐观态度。

The significance of these incidents wasn't lost on us.

这件事引起了我们的重视。

Such mistakes couldn't long escape notice.

这类错误迟早会被发觉的。

有些否定表达在译成汉语时,为了符合目的语的语言习惯,则需使用正译法。

The examination left no doubt that the patient died of cancer.

检验结果清楚地表明病人死于癌症。

他提前三天到达是我们没有想到的。

His arrival three days in advance is beyond our expectation.(短语)

有时,英语中的正说译成汉语中的正说或反说均无不可.例如:

The government had something of a case.

政府也不是完全没有理由的.(政府也有一定的理由.)

Please withhold the document for the time being.

正译: 请暂时扣下这份文件。

反译: 请暂时不要发这份文件。

他仍然没有弄懂我的意思。

正译: He still could not understand me.

反译: Still he failed to understand me.

或正或反

The two teams tied.两队不分胜负 (打成平局)

The station is no distance at all. (这站一点都不远。车站近在咫尺) 文体上有区别

He is free with his money.他花钱大手大脚。(从不吝啬) 褒贬之分

Between you and me.你我两人私下说说 (别对别人讲) 叙事和使役之分。

Assignment:

Translate the following phrases and sentences into English

1 全域旅游

all-for-one tourism

2 完善旅游设施和服务, 大力发展乡村、休闲、全域旅游。

We will improve tourist facilities and services, and make a big push to develop rural tourism, recreational tourism, and all-for-one tourism.

3 河长制

river chief system

4 全面推行河长制, 健全生态保护补偿机制。改革为经济社会发展增添了新动力。

The river chief system was introduced for all lakes and rivers across the country, and the mechanisms for compensating for ecological conservation efforts were improved. Reform has given new impetus to economic and social development.

长句的翻译

Chapter	The Translation of English long sentences
Teaching Objective	1. To learn the translation techniques 2. Ideological and Political Education Objective: Through the practice of translating complex sentences, cultivate students' logical thinking and language expression skills, while guiding them to consider how to reflect China's development philosophy and international image in translation.
Teaching Focus	1、 To know the differences between the Chinese and English sentences 2、 To learn how to translate sentences from E-C & C-E.
Teaching Difficulty	To master the translation techniques of English long sentences
Teaching Duration	4 Lessons
Teaching Method	Lecture method ;Discussion
Assignment	Translate the following words and sentences into English 1 海绵城市 2 启动消除城区重点易涝区段三年行动，推进海绵城市建设，使城市既有“面子”、更有“里子”。 3 农村土地“三权分置”（所有权，承包权，经营权） 4 完善农村土地“三权分置”办法，建立贫困退出机制。

Teaching Contents:

1. To know the differences between the Chinese and English sentences
2. To learn how to translate sentences from E-C & C-E.

Teaching Procedures:

思政元素: 教师在讲解长句的翻译时，不仅传授知识，还通过分析和讨论长句翻译方法，特别选取那些体现中华优秀传统文化，能够引导学生树立正确人生观、价值观、世界观的句子作为翻译实例。通过这些具体而生动的翻译练习，旨在让学生理解在国际交流中准确传达中国发展理念的重要性，并且认识到在全球化背景下，如何通过翻译工作促进文化交流和国际理解，提升学生的语言能力，同时有助于他们形成全面的世界观，增强跨文化交际的意识和能力，培育对国家发展和文化遗产的责任感。

Part 1 Differences between the Chinese and English sentences

由于英汉两种语言在思维模式、文化习俗、历史背景等方面存在着差异，英汉句式结构的差异在所难免。

1) 形合与意合 (hypotaxis) vs (parataxis)

英文重形，汉语重意。英语造句多用形合法 (hypotaxis)，即句子结构主要靠语言本身的语法手段。汉语是一种意境(artistic conception)语言，多用意合法 (parataxis)。它以神驭形，结构松弛，倾向于少用甚至不用形式手段，即句子结构不是借助形态和形式词，而是靠词

语与句子本身意义上的连贯与逻辑顺序而实现的连接。从句子结构来看,汉语是一种迭加式的(additive)语言,句子的各个部分看上去好像都是"并列"的,犹如枝干分明的竹林;而英语是一种合成式(synthetic)的语言,句子结构就像树木丛生、干枝纠缠的树林。另外,英语主要以词汇为纽带,汉语主要以逻辑为纽带。英语造句主要借助连词、关系词等形式骨架,句子展开时可形成环扣式套接,注重显性接应(explicit/overt cohesion),形式规范,紧凑严密,以形显义,句式上呈“聚集型”,因而有人将英语句子比喻成大树,从句好比是树枝;汉语造句则主要凭借隐含的逻辑将句中各成分统一起来。语段流散铺排,句子展开时不形成环扣式套接,造句更注重隐性连贯(covert coherence),注重逻辑事理顺序,注重功能,意义,词语间的组合以达意为标准,以意统形。为此,有人比喻汉语句子像竹竿,句中的动词好比竹节。

Eg 1. Even if the monk can run away, his temple can not run with him.

跑得了和尚跑不了庙。

2. 远看山有色,
近听水无声,
春去花还在,
人来鸟不惊.

When you look afar, the mountains are green and clear,

But no sound of stream is heard when listening near.

The flowers remain in full bloom when spring's away,

And a human being's approaching but the bird doesn't fly.

3. 早知今日, 何必当初?

If I had know it would come to this, I would have acted differently.

4. 他老是见异思迁.

He is always changing his mind when he sees something new.

2) 静态与动态 stative vs dynamic

英语是屈折语(inflexional language),汉语是非屈折语(non inflexional language),相对而言,英语语言形态丰富。在一定程度上说,词的形态(及形式)变化是否过于繁复多变决定了词类优势。动词形态变化繁复,这就使英语动词的使用受形态的牵制,而名词就没有这个问题,因此名词在英语中占优势,名词的优势导致了介词的伴随优势。汉语词类没有形态变化问题,而动词与名词比较,动词的动态感强、动势强,名词则较为凝滞,所以在汉语中动词极为活跃。英语句子名词的使用频率大大高于动词,因而叙述呈静态(stative)。常用名词来表达原来属于动词或形容词所表达的概念,如用抽象名词来表达动作、行为、变化、状态、品质、情感等概念,句子结构的表述比较严谨,具有庄重感和严肃感,更能体现出哲理性和科学性。例如: The doctor's extremely quick arrival and uncommonly careful examination of the patient brought about his very speedy recovery. 医生迅速到达,并非常仔细地检查了病人,因此病人很快就康复了。

汉语句子由于动词没有形态变化,受到限制少,倾向于多用动词,因而叙述呈动态(dynamic)。汉语的动词注重动态描写,不仅可以作谓语,还可以自由地作主语、宾语、定语、状语和补语等成分。由于使用起来相当方便,汉语的特点是倾向于多用动词,尤其是在表达复杂的思想时,常常借助动词,按时间顺序或逻辑顺序,逐步交代,层层推进。

3) 主语突显与话题突显 subject-prominent vs topic-prominent

英语的主语突显结构是指主语和谓语这两个语法成分是句子的基本结构。英语句子主语

一般不可缺少，谓语动词是句子的中心，两者强调协调一致。因此，英语句子主次分明，层次清楚，严密规范；汉语的话题突显结构指句子的基本结构是信息单位话题和评说的语言。赵元任在 1968 年指出：“在汉语里，主语和谓语之间的关系与其说是施事与动作的关系，不如说是话题—说明的关系，施事与动作可以看作是话题和说明的特例。……因此，在汉语里用含义更为广泛的话题说明也许要适合得多。”由于汉语是注重话题的语言，常常将话题，即说话人想要说明的对象，放在句子的开头，而将说明部分置于话题之后，对其进行说明或解释。如：运动项目我最喜欢排球。另外，英语句子中主语一般应出现（只在祈使句、人物对话或个人简历中有时可以省略）；汉语句子的主语经常省略，因此汉语有大量的无主句。例如：Liberty is more important than life. 生命诚可贵，自由价更高。

4) 物称表达法与人称表达法 object vs subject

英语句子常用物称表达法，让事物以客观的口气呈现出来，使叙述显得客观公正，语气委婉间接，避免主观臆断；汉语句子在描述事物和阐述事理的过程中，习惯使用人称表达法，即用人或有生命的事物作主语。试比较：Not a sound reached our ears. 我们没有听到任何声音。Dreary depression seized him those days. 那些天他感到十分沮丧。

5) 主动与被动 active voice vs passive voice

英语句子中被动形式较多，特别是信息性或理论性的文体，据统计，科技英语中的被动结构几乎占三分之一；汉语句子中多主动，被动形式用得少，有时不用被动形式也可以表达被动的含义。比较：Happy reunion was much felt among the family members at the Spring Festival. 春节家人团聚，充满着欢乐的气氛。

其它差异还有：直接与间接(direct vs indirect) 综合与分析、英语句头短尾长，汉语句头大尾小；英语多长句、从句，汉语多短句、分句；英语多引申，汉语多推理；英语多省略，汉语多补充等。

Part 2 句子翻译的技巧与方法

变序译法、断句译法、转句译法、合句译法、缩句译法等

(1) 顺译法

即顺译法。这种方法多用于单一主语的长句，但要分清句中的信息重心。汉语的信息重心在许多情况下不体现在形式上，而体现在内在逻辑关系上。而英语句子很注重信息的主次之分，主要信息放在突出位置，次要信息作为辅助性的描写或叙述手段。所以，英译汉时，当英语长句的内容的叙述层次与汉语基本一致时，可以按照英语原文的顺序翻译成汉语。汉译英时，应该把汉语隐性主次关系发掘出来，译成英语的主次表达方式。通常，汉语中表示“结果、行为动作、推论结论、本质、目的”的部分会译成英语的主句或谓语部分；汉语中表示“时间、地点、原因、条件、方式、方法、手段、状态、说明、解释、非本质、修饰、否定”的部分，在英语中则以从句或非谓语动词的形式体现。

例 1. Even when we turn off the beside lamp and are fast asleep, electricity is working for us, driving our refrigerators, heating our water, or keeping our rooms air-conditioned. (84 年考题)

分析: 该句子由一个主句, 三个作伴随状语的现在分词以及位于句首的时间状语从句组成, 共有五层意思: A. 既使在我们关掉了床头灯深深地进入梦乡时; B. 电仍在为我们工作; C. 帮我们开动电冰箱; D. 加热水; E. 或是室内空调机继续运转。上述五层意思的逻辑关系以及表达的顺序与汉语完全一致, 因此, 我们可以通过顺序法, 把该句翻译成:

即使在我们关掉了床头灯深深地进入梦乡时, 电仍在为我们工作: 帮我们开动电冰箱, 把水加热, 或使室内空调机继续运转。

原文: 我的导师是个亚裔人, 嗜烟好酒, 脾气暴躁... (1997 年真题)

译文: My superior, an Asian American with a hot temper, was addicted to smoking and drinking.

分析: 原文的信息重心为“嗜烟...暴躁”, 确定为主干, 从而将“是个亚裔人”译为同位语。

汉语的表达习惯是多用小句子, 多用较短的前置修饰语, 词语相对稳定并通常按时间顺序或逻辑顺序来安排词语和句子的先后位置。因此, 在翻译英语长句时通常可采用“断句”和“变序”的方法。如果原文所叙述的一连串动作基本上按动作发生的时间先后安排或原句的内容按逻辑关系安排时, 翻译时则可按照原文顺序译出。

The statement declared that the international order must be changed or the gap between developed and developing countries would continue to widen.

声明宣称国际经济秩序必须改变, 否则发达国家与发展中国家之间的差距将继续扩大。

(2) 逆序法

如果英语长复合句叙述层次与汉语正好相反, 就需要将英语长复合句包孕、切断后, 按汉语句子的展开顺序进行调整。通常调整后的顺序是原句的全部或局部倒置。

A student of mathematics must become familiar with and fix in mind the signs and symbols, the definitions and technical terms in mathematics, in order that he may be able to have the foundation of the mathematical subject and master it well for further study.

为了能打下数学基础, 掌握好数学, 以便进一步学习深造, 一个学数学的人必须熟悉并牢记数学中所用的记号和符号, 定义和术语。

(3) 断句译法

把原文一个长句在译文中译成两个或两个以上的句子。

That we need more equipment is quite obvious.

我们需要更多设备，这是显而易见。

(4) 合句译法

一般来说，汉语句子要比英语句子简短，汉语中较高层次的单位经常被译为英语中层次较低一级的单位。

Ex 钓鱼是一项能够陶冶性情的运动，有益于身心健康。（2001 年真题）

译文 1: Fishing is an outdoor sport that can help cultivate your mind and it is good for mental and physical health.

译文 2: Fishing is an edifying activity, conducive to both the body and the mind.

(5) 分译法

分译法是翻译长句时常用的方法。所谓“分译”，就是将长句的某些成分从句子主干中拆开，另作处理。运用分译法可以使疑问层次清楚、简洁明确。当原句中的从句或修饰语与主句间的关系不十分密切时，可以按照汉语多用短句的习惯把从句或短语化为句子，分开叙述。例如：

1. Manufacturing process may be classified as unit production with small quantities being made and mass production with large numbers of identical parts being produced.

制造过程可分为单件生产和批量生产。单件生产指少量的生产，批量生产指大量相同零件的生产。

2. She wisely didn't attempt to apologize.

她没有打算道歉，这样做是明智的。

(6) 缩句译法

包孕就是指将英语后置修饰成分(包括各种词组或从句)在汉译时放在中心词(即被修饰成分)之前，使修饰成分在汉语句中形成前置包孕。修饰词前置是汉语的正常语序。因此，只要修饰成分不要过长，汉译后没有拖沓之嫌，我们可以尽量译成前置包孕，这样可以使句义十分紧凑，结构上整体感强。

但是，运用包孕法翻译时要特别注意包孕部分不宜过长，成分不宜过于复杂。一般来说，汉语前置修饰语不宜超过 25 ~ 30 字。

Eg 1. She went back home to take care of her husband. He was seriously ill.

她回家照料病重的丈夫。

2. We praise the Chinese leadership and the people. We are not merely being polite.

我们对中国领导人和中国人民的赞扬不仅仅出于礼貌。

(7) 重新组合译法

所谓“重新组合”，就是脱离原句的层次和结构的安排，按汉语叙事论理的习惯重新组合成句。运用重新组合法来翻译可以摆脱原文语序和句子形式的约束，使译文自然、流畅，更加符合汉语的表达习惯。当原句的表达次序与汉语表达习惯不同时，则打破原文词序和结构，按照时间顺序和逻辑顺序重组句子。这是长句翻译中较难掌握的一种方法，需要有较好的母语和外语驾驭能力。例如：

1. It is common experience that a certain amount of regular exercise improves the health and contributes to a feeling of well-being whether or not exercise adds to the length of life.

不管运动是否能延年益寿，但一定量的运动可以增进健康并使人精神愉快，这一点却是人们共有的体验。

Part 3 被动句

1、将被动句译为汉语的主动句

英语被动句的使用要比汉语广泛的多，这是因为汉语许多动词既可表示主动又可表示被动，所以也就无所谓主动句或被动句，只能少量使用。因此，大量的英语被动句都可以译为汉语的主动句。翻译时，将原文的主语译成汉语里的宾语，而把原文的行为主体或相当于原文主体的介词宾语译为主语。如果原文没有合适的词充当译文主语，可以增译“人们”、“有人”、“大家”等泛指性主语。具体说明如下：

(1) English is spoken in Britain , the U . S. and some other countries. 英国、美国和其它一些国家讲英语。(原句的主语作宾语,用表示范围的地点状语作主语。)

(2) Rice is chiefly grown in the south. 大米主要出产在南方。(原句的主语仍作主语，省略了“被”字。)

(3) He was considered qualified for the job. 大家认为,他很合适这项工作。(增译逻辑主语“大家”,原句的主语“他”译成汉语的兼语式主语。)

(4) I remember being taken to Hang Zhou by my father. 我记得父亲曾带我去过杭州。(增加句中隐含宾语,将被动结构译为主动结构。)

(5) During the world cup streets were filled with football fans. 世界杯比赛期间,街上挤满了足球迷。(原句中的被动结构在语义上表达状态,该句可直译为主动句。)

2、将被动句译成汉语无主句

汉语的句子可以不带主语,因此,当无须说出行为主体(动作执行者)时,可以将英语被动句译成汉语的无主句。一般说来,英语中不带 *by* 短语并含有情态动词的被动句都可以采用这种方法翻译。翻译时,将原句的主语译成汉语的宾语,放在动词后面,也可以加“把”、“将”、“对”等词将宾语放在动词之前。英语中有些特殊的被动句是由短语动词中的名词作主语构成的,在这种情况下,翻译时可以将原句的主语和谓语合译成汉语无主句的谓语[2]。

(1) *More highways will be built here.* 这里要修更多公路。(原句主语译成宾语,放在动词后面。)

(2) *Use can be made of these materials to write a report on the delegation's visit to South Africa.* 可以利用这些资料写一份该代表团访问南非的报告。(原句的主语和谓语合译成汉语无主句的谓语。)

(3) *The floor was felt shake.* 感觉地板在摇晃。(原句主语译成汉语兼语式的主语。)

(4) *Care should be taken at all times to protect the computers and other instruments in the lab from dust and damp.* 要始终注意保护实验室中的电脑和其他仪器,勿使其沾上灰尘,勿使其受潮。(名词作主语的特殊被动语态,汉译的时候,可以把主语和谓语合起来翻译,译成汉语无主句的谓语。)

(5) *Life can't be understand without much charity.* 没有爱心,就无法了解生活。(原句主语放在宾语之后。)

(6) *Wrongs must be righted when they are discovered.* 发现了错误一定要改正。(从句与主句同一主语,合译成一句。)

3、将被动句译为汉语的判断句

当原文被动句不是强调被动的动作,而只是强调或肯定某一事实或行为的存在时,可用“是……的”这一判断句式来翻译此类句子[3]。这一汉语中常用“…是…的”这一句式说明人和事物的客观情况。这种结构在语义上往往具有被动含义,可以与英语的被动结构相当。通常情况下,英语中用来说明客观情况的被动句都可以转译成汉语的这一句式。

(1) *The element of helium was first found in the sun.* 氦元素最初是在太阳里发现的。

(2) *Insectivorous plants and some touch-sensitive plants are the example found earlier.* 食虫植物和某些触敏植物是较早发现的例子。

(3) *History is made by the people.* 历史是人民创造的。

(4) *Rome was not built in a day.* 罗马不是一天建成的。

(5) The cup is broken by Alice. 杯子是爱丽斯打烂的。

(6) Poets are born, but orators are made. 诗人是天生的, 而演说家是后天造就的。

4、将被动句译为汉语的被动句

英语中有些被动句, 尤其是那些带有施动者的被动句, 常表示强调的意思; 特别是当施动者处于句子的末尾时, 便自然而然地成了最受强调的 *end focus*。此时, 如果采用主动句和无主句的译法, 均无法表达出原文中这一强调的被动意义, 译成中文的被动式无疑是一种无奈但又是恰当的选择[4]。需要指出的是, 汉语中虽然被动语态使用的较少, 但被动句的形式却是多种多样的, 远非限于“被字句”。在多数情况下, 若把英语的被动语态翻译成汉语的“被字句”, 常是些不太通顺的句子。不过, 毕竟还是有不少英语被动句可以译成汉语的“被字句”。当英语被动句在词义上强调谓动词本身的含义时, 可在译文中添加“被”、“遭到、受到”、“予以、加以”等字将该句译为汉语的被动句, 原文的主语仍译为主语; 若原文中含有行为主体, 也可用“由……所……的”或“为……所”来表达被动意义。

(1) The photo was bought by a computer programmer from federal Germany. 那张照片被一位来自前联邦德国的计算机程序员买走了。

(2) They were hit by a natural calamity last year. 他们去年遭灾了。

(3) Even in those years, he was paid high respect. 即使在那几年, 他仍受到尊重。

(4) Evidently, the color changes are caused by plants that do not grow by earth processes. 明显地, 颜色的变化是由那些不按照地球上的过程生长的植被造成的。

(5) This matter must be discussed at the meeting. 这件事必须在会上予以讨论。

5、常用被动句型“*It+被动语态+that*”的翻译

有一类英语被动句是以 *it* 作形式主语的, 翻译时要改成主动句, 有时不加主语。也就是说在这种句型中, *it* 是形式主语, *that* 引导出的是主语从句。汉语译文习惯上采用主动语态, 有时还要增译出泛指性的主语“我们”、“人们”、“大家”、“有人”等, 有时也可译成无主语的汉语独立结构, 常译为“据悉”、“应该说”、“必须指出”、“已经证明”, 等等。

(1) It is well-known that compass was invented in China almost four thousand years ago. 众所周知, 中国人在四千年前就发明了指南针。

(2) It is said that love is blind. 据说爱是盲目的。

(3) It can't be denied that women play an important role in the development of science and

technology. 不可否认的是,妇女在科学技术的发展中起着重要的作用。

(4) It is reported that the enemy has been breeding new strains of killer viruses. 据报道敌人正在培育新的杀人病毒。

(5) It is hoped that the life will become better and better. 人们希望生活将会越来越好

英语中一些常用被动结构, 约定俗成的译法

有人认为 It is considered that-- 普遍认为 It is generally accepted that--

据信 It is believed that-- 众所周知 It is well known that

据悉 It is learned that 据推测 It is supposed that--

据估计 It is estimated that 必须指出 It must be pointed out that

可见 It will be seen that 不用说 It is understood that

无可否认 It cannot be denied that 已经证明 It has been proved that

可以肯定 It may be confirmed that 可以有把握地说 It may be safely said that

人们有时会问 It is sometimes asked that 人们希望 It is expected that\ it is hoped that

据说 It is said that 如图 3 所示 As is shown in figure 3 据报道 It 's reported that

据报道 It is reported that 如上所述 As is mentioned above

Assignment:

Translate the following phrases and sentences into English

1 海绵城市

sponge cities

2 启动消除城区重点易涝区段三年行动, 推进海绵城市建设, 使城市既有“面子”、更有“里子”。

A three-year initiative will be launched to remove the risk of flooding in highly vulnerable urban areas; and further progress will be made in the development of sponge cities. All these efforts will make our cities more attractive and function better.

3 农村土地“三权分置”(所有权, 承包权, 经营权)

separating rural land ownership rights, contract rights, and management rights

4 完善农村土地“三权分置”办法, 建立贫困退出机制。

We improved measures for separating rural land ownership rights, contract rights, and management rights, and established a mechanism for determining whether people have been lifted

out of poverty.

篇章翻译

Chapter	The Translation of Discourse
Teaching Objective	1. To learn the translation techniques of discourse 2. Ideological and Political Education Objective: By engaging in practical translation of texts, enhance students' comprehensive language proficiency, foster an international perspective and cultural confidence, and guide students to contemplate how to convey Chinese narratives and values in translation.
Teaching Focus	1.To know the differences of translation between the Chinese and English discourses 2.To learn how to translate discourses from E-C & C-E.
Teaching Difficulty	To master the translation techniques of discourse
Teaching Duration	4 Lessons
Teaching Method	Lecture method ;Discussion
Assignment	Translate the following passage into English 我爱花，所以也爱养花。我可还没成为养花专家，因为没有工夫去做研究和试验。我只把养花当作生活中的一种乐趣，花开得大小好坏都不计较，只要开花，我就高兴。在我的小院中，到夏天，满是花草，小猫儿们只好上房去玩耍，地上没有它们的运动场。花虽多，但无奇花异草。珍贵的花草不易养活，看着一棵好花生病欲死是件难过的事。我不愿时时落泪。

Teaching Procedures:

Step 1: To introduce the differences of translation between the Chinese and English discourses

1 语篇翻译与单句翻译的区别

语篇翻译与单句翻译在翻译标准与技巧等方面有许多共同之处。但篇章翻译还别具自己的特色，即它拥有一个范围较大的舞台——语境。

2 英汉语篇的异同

英语是主语显著(subject-prominent)的语言，它突出的是主语。

汉语则是主题显著(topic-prominent)的语言，它突出的是主题而非主语。

英语篇章：开门见山，直奔主题 章法：introduction-body-conclusion

汉语篇章：迂回曲折，委婉含蓄。章法：起承转合

英语篇章：主题-段落（层层递进；直线展开）

汉语篇章：不同层面，同一论点（螺旋形上升）

英语段落的结构：key sentence – example; contrast; cause and effect

汉语：主题句不明显，断尾可引出新主题

Step 2: To introduce how to translate discourses from E-C & C-E.

在 Halliday 和 Hasan 看来,衔接是一种非结构性语篇意义关系,它侧重于句间不同成分之间的语义联系。他们在 *Cohesion in English* 把形成衔接的非结构性意义关系分为五种类型:

照应 reference 替代 substitution 省略 ellipsis 连接 conjunction 词汇衔接 lexical cohesion

1) 替代 substitution

替代指用替代形式去替代上下文出现的词语。它的语义要从所替代的成分去索引。

Halliday 和 Hasan 把替代分成三类, 即名词性替代, 动词性替代和从句性替代。

A. 那声声燃放的鞭炮是辞旧迎新的欢呼。

The exploding firecrackers bid farewell to the passing year and cheered for the coming of a new one.

B. 他们总是把房间搞得乱七八糟。你怎么也这样呢?

They've always made a mess of the room. Why have you, too?

C. – 谁愿意和我们一起打篮球?

– 我不干。

– Who'd like to play basketball with us?

– No, I won't.

2) 省略 Ellipsis

A. 夺取这个胜利, 已经是不要很久的时间和不要花费很大的力气了; 巩固这个胜利, 则是要很长的时间和要花费很大的力气的事情。

To win this victory will not require much time and efforts, but to consolidate it will.

B. 以往过年都是打发小孩一点钱, 现在可不这样了。

In the past, they would dismiss the kids with some money as a gift for the lunar New Year, but not nowadays.

C. 去年有 50 个社区获“文明社区”称号, 今年又将有 20 个社区获此殊荣。

Last year 50 communities were named as “civilized community”; this year, 20 more will be given the title.

D. -- 我想买一套家具。

-- 买大连出的吧!

-- I want to buy a set of furniture.

-- Buy one made in Dalian.

E. Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend.

读史使人明智，读诗使人灵秀，数学使人周密，科学使人深刻，伦理学使人庄重，逻辑修辞之学使人善辨。

3) 连接 conjunction

在汉语篇章中，通过逻辑分析。

在英语篇章中，篇章的连贯性一方面通过篇章标示词来取得。

篇章标示词可分为以下几种：

表示添加信息：and, also, too, furthermore, besides, moreover, in addition, what's more...

表示因果关系：because, for, for this reason, since, as a result, thus, therefore, so, consequently, of course, accordingly...

表示文章意义的转折或对比：although, however, on the contrary, still, but, otherwise, despite, nevertheless, though, in fact, on the other hand, as a matter of fact...

表示文章中事件发生的时空顺序：first, second, third, after this/that, meanwhile, suddenly, and so on, then, before, next, formerly, later, finally, in the end, at last...

表示列举：firstly, secondly..., for one thing..., for another; first of all, to begin with, then, last, in conclusion, last of all, to conclude...

表示举例、解释：for example, for instance, such as, take...for example, that is, namely, to illustrate...

表示总结：in short, to sum up, in conclusion, briefly, on the whole, to conclude, to summarize...

A. 他小的时候，他妈叫他去买红糖，他买了白糖回来。

One day, when he was a child, his mother sent him out to buy her some brown sugar, but he returned with some white sugar instead.

B. 回家的感觉真好，可以吃到妈妈亲手做的家乡菜。虽然妈妈说我回家是给她添乱，但我知道那不是心里话。其实她早就盼着我回来。如果过年时都没有见到我，她会很牵挂。家里呆

的时间长了，我有时也会想念学校的生活。那里没有妈妈的唠叨，自由很多。

It's great to be home. I can enjoy the local dishes my mum makes. Mum says that my coming home adds to her troubles, but I know she doesn't mean it. In fact, she has been expecting me. She feels worried if she can't see me during the Spring Festival. I sometimes miss campus life when I stay home for too long. I feel more free there without mum's nagging.

思政元素:教师在讲解篇章翻译技巧时，引入中国文学以及时政文章的翻译案例，讨论如何在翻译中保留原文的文化内涵和语言风格。

C.我爱花，所以也爱养花。我可还没成为养花专家，因为没有工夫去做研究和试验。我只把养花当作生活中的一种乐趣，花开得大小好坏都不计较，只要开花，我就高兴。在我的小院中，到夏天，满是花草，小猫儿们只好上房去玩耍，地上没有它们的运动场。花虽多，但无奇花异草。珍贵的花草不易养活，看着一棵好花生病欲死是件难过的事。我不愿时时落泪。

(出自老舍《养花》)

Reference

I love flowers, which leads to my interest in growing them. However, I have not become an expert in growing flowers, because I don't have enough time to make researches and experiments. I only regard it as a kind of pleasure in life. It doesn't matter whether the flowers bloom big or small, bad or good, I'm content as long as they bloom. When summer comes, my little yard is covered with flowers, so there is no playground for the cats, who, therefore, have to play on the roof. Many as the flowers are, there are no exotic ones.. Exotic flowers can't survive easily. It's very sad to see a beautiful flower get ill and dying. And I don't want to shed my tears from time to time.

Assignment:

Translate the following passage into English

在全球化的今天，中国正以开放的姿态积极参与国际合作，推动构建人类命运共同体。我们坚信，通过相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的原则，不同国家和民族能够超越分歧，共同应对全球性挑战，实现持久和平与繁荣发展。

Reference

English Translation: In today's globalized world, China is actively participating in international cooperation with an open posture, promoting the building of a community with a shared future for mankind. We firmly believe that through the principles of mutual respect, equity and justice, and win-win cooperation, different countries and nations can transcend differences, jointly address global challenges, and achieve lasting peace and prosperous development.

文化与翻译

Chapter	Culture & Translation
Teaching Objective	<p>1. Let Ss know the conception and levels of cultural translation.</p> <p>2. Let Ss know the influence of culture on translation.</p> <p>3. Ideological and Political Education Objective: By exploring the relationship between culture and translation, cultivate students' cultural awareness and cultural confidence, and guide students to recognize the importance of spreading Chinese culture in the context of globalization.</p>
Teaching Focus	To understand the relationship between language & culture
Teaching Difficulty	To master the methods of cultural translation
Teaching Duration	4 Lessons
Teaching Method	Lecture method ;Discussion
Assignment	<p>Translate the following words and sentences into English</p> <p>1 清单管理制度</p> <p>2 全面实行清单管理制度，制定国务院部门权力和责任清单，扩大市场准入负面清单试点，减少政府的自由裁量权，增加市场的自主选择权。</p> <p>3 国家公园体制</p> <p>4 出台国家公园体制总体方案，为生态文明建设提供有力制度保障。</p>

Teaching Procedures:

文化与翻译

一、文化包含三个层次：观念文化、制度文化和器物文化

1、观念文化（一个民族的心理结构，思维方式和价值体系，深层次文化）

英汉民族的文化传统，有关“狗”的价值观念不同。

英语民族的人见面喜欢谈论天气；而中国人对吃饭问题特别关注，关于吃的表达很多，如饭桶，吃不开，吃不了兜着走，吃软不吃硬，吃不消，等

关于宗教信仰，英语民族笃信基督教，很多习语取自 Bible 与基督教文化有关

As sure as the Bible 像圣经一样确凿

As correct as God's words 像上帝之词一样正确

As wise as Solomon 像所罗门那样英明

As ignorant as Adam 像亚当一样无知

As straight as Jacob's ladder 像雅各布的天梯一样笔直。圣经中有这样一个故事：[雅各布](#)梦见天使上下天堂的梯子闪闪发光的，后人便把这梦想中的梯子，称之为雅各布天梯。

英汉民族对事物的观察和理解角度也不同

A man of seventy winters 一个 70 岁的男人

He looked younger than his 70 summers. 他看上去远没有 70 岁。

而汉语中多用春秋替代一年四季或光阴，或年岁。

2、制度文化（在哲学理论和意识形态影响下，在历史发展进程中形成的各种制度，中层次文化）

英国是典型的君主立宪制国家，议会立法，政府执政，国王的权利受到有效的限制。因而英语中有个说法：The king can do no wrong. 国王不会犯错误，因为国王无实际决定权。〔谚语〕国王不会犯错误〔指国王无权，实权在内阁〕

3、物质文化（体现一定生活方式的具体存在，表层次文化）

中国传统文化对松竹梅怀有特殊感情，比喻人类高洁正直，刚正不阿的品性。英语中常用 pine、bamboo、plum blossom 却没有这样的联想意义。

英国受气候影响多产蘑菇，因而英语中有 spring up like mushroom, 而汉语却以为雨后春笋。

中西方不同饮食文化导致习语中相关喻体产生差异。如英语中用刀和叉来指代生计，汉语中用饭碗来替代

Surely anyone who professes to think that the question of art and cultivation must go before that of the knife and fork does not understand what art means...

的确，任何人只要他声称认为艺术和修养必须先于刀叉（生计），就不理解何为艺术。。。

4、自然环境差异

英国：岛国，有关海洋词汇很多。

As big as a whale 像鲸鱼一样大 as hungry as a shark 饿得像鲨鱼那样 as slippery as an eel 像鳗鱼一样滑 As cunning as a cuttlefish 像乌贼一样狡滑 as thin as a herring 像鲱鱼一样瘦小

中国：内陆国家，人心齐，泰山移。不到黄河心不死，不到长城非好汉，福如东海，寿比南山。特有地域色彩。

西伯利亚人习惯把爱人比作我的太阳，因为那里严寒，人们酷爱阳光

非洲人把爱人比作我的小雨点，因为那里干旱

莎士比亚把爱人比作夏日，因为苏格兰夏天格外温和舒适。Sonnet

二、英汉文化差异在词汇层面上的体现

1、词汇缺项 (lexical gap)

Eg. Hippie yuppie

中国：天干地支，阴阳八卦、农历节气等

2、语义联想 (semantic association)

3、语用含义 (pragmatic implication)

同一事物在不同文化背景中所引起的语义联想不同。翻译过程中要达到沟通不同民族文化，达到语用意义等值交换的目的。

John was a machine but he couldn't support his family. 约翰不停地干活，但是还是不能养家糊口。

Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter. 我们是要一个没有言论自由的政府还是要无需政府控制的言论自由？如果让我作出选择，我会毫不犹豫地选择后者。

三、翻译的方法

文化翻译应遵循的总的原则是：既要尽可能传达原文的文化特色，又不能超出目的语的文化背景和译文读者的可接受程度。

在具体翻译实践中，归化与异化问题主要涉及翻译中的文化因素。

1、归化

在翻译中恪守本族文化的语言传统，回归地道的本族语表达方式。一般成语和典故因其比喻运用中通常包含本族语的风俗习惯，翻译中常采用归化译法，使读者在理解的基础上获得较为全面和贴切的译文。

Eg. They will be ice-skating in hell the day, when i vote the aid for them.

要我投票赞成给他们援助，除非太阳从西边出来。

They are willing to talk turkey and end the war.

他们愿意坦率地进行谈判以结束这场战争。

火鸡对西方人来说是非常熟悉的，尤其是圣诞节更少不了吃火鸡，而中国人对此了解不多。如果将上句不考虑文化因素，直接翻译成“谈论火鸡”，中国读者就会觉得莫名其妙，因为很难将“火鸡”与“战争”联系起来。英美人觉得火鸡求偶非常直截了当，因而这个短语包含了“开诚布公”“坦诚、直截了当”的意味。对于这类词语，翻译中常采用归化法进行处理。

“吃”饭桶 good- for -nothing 吃不开 be unpopular 吃不了兜着走 land oneself in serious trouble

吃老本 live off one's past gains 吃软不吃硬 be open to persuasion, but not to coercion

吃香 be very popular 吃闲饭 lead an idle life

吃不消 be unable to stand 吃不住 be unable to bear or support

英语中也有类似的表达，例如

He has taken the bread out of my mouth.他砸了我的饭碗。

2、异化

在翻译方法上迁就外来文化的语言特点，吸纳外语表达方式。

时间就是金钱就是从“Time is money”异化而来的。

3、注释法

汉语中阴，阳，在分别译为 yin、yang 后必须加上一定的注释。In Chinese philosophy, medicine, etc. yin, the feminine or negative principle in nature.

Yang, the masculine or positive principle in nature.

钱先生周岁时“抓周”，抓了一本书，因此得名“钟书”。

When Qian was just one year old, he was told by his parents to choose one thing among many others, pick up a book of all things. Thereupon his father very gladly gave him the name: Zhongshu (book lover)

e.g. 我属鸡。我从来不吃鸡。鸡年是我的本命年。

I was born in the Year of the Rooster. I never eat chicken. The Year of the Rooster will bring me good luck or bad luck. Chinese people traditionally use 12 animals, representing the 12 Earthly Branches, to symbolize the year in which a person is born. Spring Festival 1993, for example, is the first day of the Year of the Rooster. People born in this year have the rooster as their life symbol. All other years of the rooster, according to an old Chinese saying, become either good-or-bad-luck years for them.

四、数字语义翻译

数字翻译不能按数量译词，尤其是模糊数字的翻译不能拘泥于数字本身的数值，而必须依据具体语境，细细推敲其修辞手法，再用适当的词语译出其中的内涵意义。有些数字表示夸张，更不能直译。

如，Giles 把李白的“白发三千丈，缘愁似个长”翻译成：My whitening hair would make a long long rope, yet could not fathom all my depth of woe. 将此回译就是：纵使我的白发做成一条长长的绳子，也测不出我那悲愁的深度。

数字翻译有下列几种方法:

1) 保留数字直译

That table measures ten feet by five.

桌子长宽为 10 和 5.

2) 改变数字改译

One after another 接二连三

At sixes and sevens 乱七八糟

In for a penny, in for a pound 一不做, 二不休

Once bitten, twice shy. 一招被蛇咬, 十年怕井绳

Nine out of ten 十之八九

Nine day's wonder 昙花一现

3) 舍弃数字意译

Whenever he opens his mouth, he talks nineteen to the dozen.

他一开口, 就滔滔不绝讲个没完。

When the visitors arrived we were still at sixes and sevens.

来访者到达时, 我们这里还是一片狼藉。

It's six of one and half a dozen of the other.

这两者之间并无太大差别。

五、颜色词翻译

Colorful Colors

色彩与人类的生活息息相关, 是人类认识世界的一个重要领域。色彩不仅具有物理属性, 还有着丰富的文化内涵和延伸意义, 因此是语言、文化及翻译研究中的一个重要课题。

1、Blue

蓝色在汉语中的引申意义较少, 而在英语中 blue 含义十分丰富, 常用来喻指人的情绪低落、心情沮丧。

They felt rather blue after the failure in the football match. 球赛踢输了, 他们感到有些沮丧。

a blue Monday (倒霉的星期一), 指度过快乐的周末后, 星期一又要上学或上班, 所以情绪不好。holiday blue 指假期忧郁症。

Blue 还有社会地位高、出身名门的意义, 如 blue blood 贵族血统。

根据搭配 blue 还有另外的含义, 如: out of blue 意想不到, once in a blue moon 千载难逢, drink till all's blue 一醉方休。

2、灰色和 grey 都可以表示暗淡、失望、模糊等意思, 如 grey prospects 暗淡的前景。grey 还有“老练”之意, 如 grey experience, 而 grey-haired people 应译为“白发老人”。

3、在英汉语中, 黑色 (black) 通常都含有非法、反动和邪恶等贬义, 如: blacklist 黑名单, black market 黑市, black-hearted 黑心的, blackmail 敲诈等。汉语中有“黑道”、“黑后台”、“黑心”等。

黑户(指人)—unregistered household/resident; 黑户(指商店)—a shop without a license/an illegal shop; 黑店—an inn run by brigands; 黑钱—ill got money; 黑枪—illegally possessed firearms;

4、在英汉语中, 白色 (white) 是黑色的反义词, 表示或象征洁白、美好等。英语中 white 具有廉洁、善良、公正、幸福的意思, 如: white-handed (廉洁的, 正值的), white light (公正无私的裁判), a white day (吉日), days marked with a white stone (幸福的日子), white lie 善意的谎言, a white man 善良的人, 有教养的人。

在欧美国家, 人们以白色为高雅、纯洁, 所以新婚夫妇结婚时, 都穿着白色结婚礼服走进婚姻殿堂。但在汉语中, 白色除了其本义外, 还与低贱或丧事的文化语义相联系在一起。

从汉代起，“庶人以白”为服。因此，“白衣”指贱民，“白丁”指没有功名的人。

在中国，传统的丧服是白色的。白色还可以表示政治反动、落后，如“白匪”、“白区”、“白色恐怖”等。也可表示贫穷空白，如“一张白纸”、“一穷二白”等。

汉英对译时，白色有时可以完全对应，有时却大相径庭。如，白菜 Chinese cabbage 白开水 plain boiled water 白搭 no use 白费 all in vain

5、Hey man! You got a “yellow book” over here.

“黄色书刊”？

英语中的 yellow book 跟 sex 一点都不沾边，是商业用途的分类广告电话簿，由于用黄纸印刷，所以俗称 yellow book 或 yellow pages，我们一般译为广告电话簿或电话黄页即可。另一种 yellow book 是官方的黄色封皮的正式报告书，我们可以把它译成“黄皮书”。

那“黄色书刊”在英文中正确的讲法是什么？正式一点的我们可以说 pornography book (简称 porn book),也可称之为 erotica。但在口语中，说 dirty book 或 adult book 就行了，例如，“Are you reading a dirty book?” (你正在读黄色书刊吗?)

现代汉语中，黄色经常象征低级趣味、色情庸俗、下流猥亵的意思，除了上面所讲的黄色书刊外，还有黄色电影、黄色光碟、黄色笑话等等。

英语中另一个颜色词 blue 却常用来表示汉语中这类意思，如 blue jokes (下流的玩笑)，blue films (黄色电影)等。

yellow 有胆怯、低俗之意，如 a yellow dog 可鄙的人；a yellow livered 胆小鬼。

“黄色”还常常和嫉妒相联系，因为人们认为一个人一旦被嫉妒缠身，那么黄色胆汁的分泌就会增加，造成皮肤和眼睛巩膜变黄。中国人形容一个人的嫉妒之情时，往往用“眼睛都红了”或“得了红眼病”的说法，而英语中常用 green 来表示嫉妒，如 green with envy，我们不能翻译成“嫉妒得脸色发青”，而应采用改译。

而在中国几千年的封建社会中，黄色一直象征着“皇权”，皇帝登基叫“黄袍加身”，杀皇帝叫“斩黄袍”，等等。

5、无论在英语国家还是在中国，红色 red 往往与庆祝活动或喜庆日子有关。英语里有 red-letter days (纪念日，喜庆的日子)，一般指圣诞节或其它节日；to paint the town red 狂欢；roll out the red carpet for sb 隆重地欢迎某人。

也都表示“危险”、“亏损”等，如红灯 (red light)，出现赤字 (be in red)。英语中红色多指愤怒、暴力等贬义，如 see red (怒不可遏)，waving a red flag (做惹人生气的事)，turn red in the gills (发怒)，a red battle (血战)。

而汉语中红色常带喜庆色彩，如开门红、生活红火、又红又专等。

汉英对译时，红色有时可以完全对应，有时却大相径庭。要注意转换形象：红人 a favorite with somebody in power；红榜 honour roll；红茶 black tea；红利 bonus/ extra dividend；红尘 the world of mortals；红绿灯 traffic lights；红运 good luck；红光满面 one's face glowing with health；红糖 brown sugar；红装 gay feminine attire；红颜 a beautiful girl；红豆 love pea；红喜 wedding。Red 也不能一律以“红”译之了事：red wine 红酒；red ruin 火灾；red battle 血战；red sky 彩霞。

6.绿色和 green 都表示和平、通行、安全、朝气等。但在英语中绿色还用来表示没有经验、缺乏训练、知识浅薄等意思，如 The new typist is green at her job.刚来的打字员是个生手。As green as grass 稚嫩。green 还表示“新鲜”，如 green meat 鲜肉。在汉语中人们称妻子有外遇的男人“戴绿帽子”，这对西方人来说是难以理解的。

思政元素：在讨论文化差异对翻译的影响时，结合中国传统节日、习俗等文化元素的翻译，讨论如何在翻译中尊重源文化的同时，让目标语言读者理解和接受，引导学生在英汉翻译的过程中，不仅掌握语言技能，还能深化对中国文化的理解和认同，培养具有国际视野和

文化自信的复合型人才。

1. 春节 - Chinese New Year

- The Chinese New Year marks the beginning of the lunar new year and is the most important traditional festival in China.

春节是中国最重要的传统节日，标志着农历新年的开始。

2. 元宵节 - Lantern Festival

- The Lantern Festival is celebrated on the 15th day of the first lunar month and is known for its lantern displays and eating of tangyuan (sweet rice dumplings).

元宵节在农历新年后的第 15 天庆祝，以赏灯和吃元宵（汤圆）为特色。

3. 清明节 - Qingming Festival / Tomb-Sweeping Day

- The Qingming Festival is a day for honoring ancestors and tomb sweeping, also known as the Spring Outing Festival.

清明节是纪念祖先和扫墓的日子，也被称为踏春节。

4. 端午节 - Dragon Boat Festival

- The Dragon Boat Festival features dragon boat races and zongzi (sticky rice dumplings) in commemoration of the ancient poet Qu Yuan.

端午节庆祝活动包括赛龙舟和吃粽子，以纪念古代诗人屈原。

5. 中秋节 - Mid-Autumn Festival

- The Mid-Autumn Festival is a traditional celebration of family reunions, moon gazing, and the consumption of mooncakes.

中秋节是家人团聚赏月和吃月饼的传统佳节。

6. 七夕节 - Qixi Festival / Double Seventh Festival

- The Qixi Festival, also known as Chinese Valentine's Day, celebrates the legend of the cowherd and weaver girl.

七夕节，也被称为中国的情人节，庆祝牛郎织女的传说。

7. 重阳节 - Double Ninth Festival / Chongyang Festival

- The Double Ninth Festival is a day to respect the elderly and to go mountain climbing, with traditions of admiring chrysanthemums and wearing cornelian.

重阳节是敬老和登高的节日，有赏菊和佩戴茱萸的传统。

8. 春联 - Spring Couplets

- Spring Couplets are poetic phrases written on red paper and posted on doors during the Chinese New Year to bring good fortune and happiness.

春联是春节期间贴在门上的对联，寓意吉祥和幸福。

9. 剪纸 - Paper Cutting

- Paper Cutting is a traditional Chinese folk art form often used for festival decorations and celebrations.

剪纸是中国传统的民间艺术形式，常用于节日装饰和庆典。

10. 京剧 - Peking Opera

- Peking Opera is one of China's national treasures, known for its unique singing style, performances, and facial makeup.

京剧是中国的国粹之一，以其独特的唱腔、表演和脸谱而闻名。

11. 茶文化 - Tea Culture

- Chinese Tea Culture has a long history and includes the art of tea ceremony, tea brewing,

and tea banquets.

中国茶文化有着悠久的历史，包括茶道、茶艺和茶宴等。

12. 中国结 - Chinese Knot

- The Chinese Knot is a traditional decorative handicraft that symbolizes good luck and blessings.

中国结是一种传统的装饰手工艺品，常用于表达吉祥和祝福。

13. 舞狮 - Lion Dance

- The Lion Dance is a traditional dance performed during festivals and celebrations to bring good fortune and ward off evil spirits.

舞狮是一种传统的舞蹈形式，常用于节日和庆典中，以驱邪迎祥。

14. 书法 - Calligraphy

- Chinese Calligraphy is the art of writing characters with a brush and ink, elevated to an art form.

中国书法是一种将文字书写提升为艺术形式的传统。

15. 武术 - Martial Arts

- Chinese Martial Arts is a traditional practice combining physical conditioning and self-defense techniques.

中国武术是一种结合身体锻炼和自我防御的传统技艺。

Assignment:

Translate the following phrases and sentences into English

1 清单管理制度

the list-based management system

2 全面实行清单管理制度，制定国务院部门权力和责任清单，扩大市场准入负面清单试点，减少政府的自由裁量权，增加市场的自主选择权。

We will fully implement the list-based management system, formulate lists of powers and responsibilities of the departments under the State Council, expand the piloting of granting market access on the basis of a negative list, and reduce the discretionary powers of the government while giving the market more freedom to take its course.

3 国家公园体制

national parks system

4 出台国家公园体制总体方案，为生态文明建设提供有力制度保障。

We will introduce an overall plan for establishing a national parks system. All these efforts should provide effective institutional (制度、机构) safeguards for building a sound ecological environment.

习语的翻译

Chapter	The Translation of idiomatic phrases
Teaching Objective	1. Let Ss know the cultural differences reflected by idiomatic phrases. 2. Let Ss know the translating methods of idiomatic phrases. 3. Ideological and Political Education Objective: Through the study of idiom translation, enable students to understand values and concepts from different cultural backgrounds, and enhance cultural confidence and the ability for cross-cultural communication.
Teaching Focus	The translating methods of idiomatic phrases
Teaching Difficulty	To master the translating methods of idiomatic phrases.
Teaching Duration	4 Lessons
Teaching Method	Lecture method ;Discussion
Assignment	Translate the following words and sentences into English 1 人工智能 2 第五代移动通信 3 全面实施战略性新兴产业发展规划，加快新材料、人工智能、集成电路、生物制药、第五代移动通信等技术研发和转化，做大做强产业集群。

Teaching Contents:

1. 习语反映的文化重合和文化差异现象
2. 习语翻译方法
3. 翻译英语习语应注意的几个问题
4. 典故文化与翻译

Teaching Procedures:

习语 (the idiomatic phrases)—成语(set phrases)、俗语(colloquialisms)、格言 (sayings)、谚语 (proverbs)、典故(allusions)、俚语(slangs)、歇后语(enigmatic folk similes)等。

1、文化重合

由于人类有共性，习语中许多比喻出现文化重合

Castles in the air 空中楼阁 to trim the sail to the wind 见风使舵

to fish in the troubled water 浑水摸鱼 as light as a feather 轻如鸿毛

Walls have ears 隔墙有耳 constant dropping wears the stone 滴水穿石

a rat crossing the street is chased by all 老鼠过街，人人喊打

英语国家说 *Take not a musket to kill a butterfly*. 中国人说杀鸡焉用宰牛刀。用枪打蝴蝶,小题大做。习语甚至一些典故都极为相似。*burn one's boat* 破釜沉舟,*burn one's boat* 出自古罗马凯撒大帝,他率部出征渡过卢比根河时,为了使士兵下定决心、决一死战而烧毁战船。汉语成语“破釜沉舟”则出自楚霸王项羽与秦朝大将章邯的巨鹿之战,当时项羽引兵渡过黄河后,下令全军把船沉入河中,砸破做饭的锅,每人携带三日口粮,以示决一死战之心。后来楚军以一当十,奋勇死战,大败秦军。

2.文化差异

思政元素: 讨论中国成语和谚语背后的道德观念和哲学思想,如“塞翁失马,焉知非福”所体现的辩证思维,以及如何将这些思想以恰当的方式传达给目标语言的读者。通过案例分析,学生不仅能够学习到翻译技巧,还能够深入理解成语背后的思政元素,提高他们的文化意识和翻译能力。

直译版本:

The old man lost his horse, but who knows whether it is a misfortune or not?

翻译直接将原文的意思翻译成英文,但可能不会传达出成语的深层含义和文化背景。

意译版本:

Misfortune may be an actual blessing.

翻译方式尝试捕捉成语的深层含义,但可能会丢失一些原文的文学美感。

解释性翻译:

When an old man from the frontier lost his horse, it seemed like a misfortune, but it turned out to be a blessing in disguise.

翻译方式提供了更多的背景信息,帮助读者理解成语的来源和含义。

创造性翻译:

What seems like a loss today may be a gain tomorrow.

翻译方式通过创造性的语言来传达成语的哲学思想,使其更易于被不同文化背景的读者接受。

讨论

首先,向学生介绍成语“塞翁失马,焉知非福”的来源和故事背景,让学生了解其文化和历史背景。

然后,展示上述不同的翻译版本,并解释每种翻译的特点和可能的受众。

文化传递: 讨论每种翻译如何影响成语中文化元素的传递。例如,直译版本可能更适合对中国文化有一定了解的读者,而解释性翻译则更适合没有背景知识的读者。

哲学思想: 探讨每种翻译如何体现成语中的辩证思维和中庸之道。例如,创造性翻译可能更容易让读者接受这一哲学思想。

翻译技巧: 分析不同翻译策略的优缺点,讨论在不同情境下如何选择最合适的翻译方法。

思政元素: 讨论如何在翻译中融入思政元素,例如通过解释性翻译来强调成语中的道德观念和社会责任感。

读者反应: 预测不同翻译版本可能引起的读者反应,讨论如何通过翻译来引导读者理解和接受成语中的思政元素。

3.习语翻译方法

1) 直译法

Rome was not built in a day. 罗马不是一天建成的。

sour grapes 酸葡萄 (伊索寓言:自嘲或颠倒是非)

the heel of Achilles 阿基里斯的脚踵(希腊神话:指唯一致命的弱点)

golden age 黄金时代

to show one's cards 摊牌

He laughs best who laughs last. 谁笑到最后, 谁笑得最好。

a gentleman's agreement 君子协定 A braking dog never bites. 吠犬不咬人。

to be armed to the teeth 武装到牙齿 (该典故出自从前南美的北海岸的海盗, 他们除了两手都持武器外, 在牙齿间还要咬一把刀。)

Time is money. 时间就是金钱 (比"一寸光阴一寸金"流行)

to shed crocodile tears 掉鳄鱼眼泪 Crocodile tears 这个俗语来自一个古老的神话, 说是鳄鱼往往发出一种哭的声音来引诱那些它们要吃的动物, 然后一面吃一面流眼泪。这当然不会是事实, 但是这个说法已经成常用语。

Blood is thicker than water. 血浓于水

2) 直译加注法

有些习语直译后, 仍不能把原意清楚准确地表达出来, 就可采用直译加注释法。例如:

a bull in a china shop 公牛闯进瓷器店——肆意捣乱

to shed crocodile tears 流鳄鱼眼泪——假慈悲

3) 套译

就是借用汉语成语来翻译。由于文化背景不同, 原文的形象有时不符合中国习俗, 如直译出来寓意就会颇为费解, 或原文的形象引起另一种联想, 从而影响到原文意思的准确传达, 这时大多可以采用套译。英汉习语形异义似时, 有时可采用这种译法。

Walls have ears. 隔墙有耳。Strike while the iron is hot. 趁热打铁。

burn one's boat 破釜沉舟 a bolt from the blue 晴天霹雳

Birds of a feather flock together. 物以类聚, 人以群分

Constant dropping wears the stone. 滴水穿石。

Fish in troubled water. 浑水摸鱼。

Facts speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。

Better be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion. 宁为鸡首, 不为牛后。

Some prefer turnips and others pears.

萝卜白菜, 各有所爱。(比译为“有人喜欢萝卜, 有人喜欢梨”更能为中国读者所理解和接受。)

He cries wine and sells vinegar. 挂羊头, 卖狗肉。

4) 意译法

当直译原文结果会令人为费解或造成误解时, 如使用套译的结果不理想, 还可以采用意译。

to rain cats and dogs 大雨倾盆 make a monkey of 愚弄

hang on somebody's lips 言听计从 a skeleton at the feast 令人扫兴

to be cat's paws 上当, 被人利用 break the ice 打破僵局

like a fish out of water 不自在, 局促 take a French leave 擅离职守, 不辞而别

4. 翻译英语习语应注意的几个问题

A. 准确理解习语, 切勿望文生义, 弄出笑话来。例如下面几例就是因为理解错了, 所以译文不对:

(1) John likes to pat himself on the back. 约翰喜欢捶自己的背。(正确译法: 约翰喜欢自吹)

(2) Then it happened that I had to answer the call of nature, and, passing, I saw the risen dough, which seemed to say to me, "Do it!" In brief, I let myself be persuaded.

碰巧我现在得对自然的召唤作出答复 (正确译法: 碰巧这时我想解手), 走着, 我看到了发起来的面团, 它好象对我说, "撒吧!" 简单地说, 我真的这么做了。

(3) He kissed the hare's foot. 他吻了兔子的脚。(正确译法: 他迟到了。)

B.有些习语有多种译法，哪种译法恰当要视具体语境而定：

1. Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.

(金钱)积少自然成多。/小事谨慎，大事自成。

2. Don't cross the bridge till you get to it.

到了桥边才过桥。/不必担心太早。/不必自寻烦恼。

3. He laughs best who laughs last.

谁笑在最后，谁笑得最好（鼓励）。/不要高兴得太早（警告）。

4. Don't cast out the foul water till you bring in the clean.

清水未来，莫泼脏水。/新的不来，旧的莫丢。

5.典故文化与翻译

英、美国是以基督教文化、希伯来文化为基础背景文化的国家，在这样的文化背景条件下生成的习语在很大程度上也富含有浓郁的宗教色彩，追其根源看习语它主要来源于：文学名著（其中以莎士比亚作品及其他英、美文学名著居多）、希腊、罗马神话传说、古典寓言故事、历史事件、名人轶事、风尚习俗、体育娱乐、航海狩猎、农业、日常生活、动物习性等等内容，包罗万象，涉及生活的方方面面。习语之所以难懂的根本原因就在于它本身具有浓郁的独特的地域民族文化色彩。透过英、美国家的传统文化背景、思想观念、地理文化环境、民俗民风即习语的来源与出处，来认识和学习习语是突破习语学习的关键所在。

1) 圣经故事

上帝造人的传说是西方人固有的观念，就如同中国女娲补天的传说一样，在英美国家人们的心目中上帝是万能的、神圣的。圣经故事中关于上帝、耶稣、魔鬼、亚当以及一些带有教诲意义的故事中的某个片段，因人们的喜好甚至某些历史、政治原因而作为习语的形式流传了下来。例如：

习语	意义	(引申义)
Judas' s kiss	犹大之吻	(比喻出卖朋友)
much cry and little wool	雷声大，雨点小	(比喻空叫喊)

根据圣经故事：魔鬼看见纳巴尔在羊身上剪羊毛，也模仿着在猪身上剪结果是把猪弄得嗷嗷叫，却什么也没有剪下来)

turn the other cheek 忍受暴力、忍受侮辱（上帝在布道时讲如果有人打你的左脸，你把右脸也递出来)

the widow' s cruse 寡妇的坛子 (比喻取之不尽的财源)

因而在认识关于圣经故事这方面习语的时候多看看有关的圣经故事既能增强对西方文化的了解，熟悉西方的文化特色又能在有趣的故事中认识习语的真正含义，集知识性与趣味性于一体。

2) 希腊、古罗马神话传说

神话传说是人们在原始社会中因对自然环境，周围世界的混沌与恐惧以及对美好生活的向往而形成的近乎虚幻的故事情节。例如：

习语 意义
midas touch 挣钱的本领（这个故事与中国人熟悉的点金石或点金指的神化传说有异曲同工之妙)

Pandora' s box 潘多拉的盒子（引申为灾祸之源)

pay the piper 付出惨痛的代价（德国的一个小镇的居民因鼠患而承诺给消除鼠患的人一笔财富但却没有兑现，结果失去了整个城镇的孩子的传说)

Sphinx' s riddle 难解之谜（狮身人面的怪兽提出“什么动物早晨四条腿，中午两条腿，而晚上三条腿”的谜语)

3) 古代寓言故事

寓言因为其故事短小但能在讲述中给人以一定的哲理与教训, 在中国这块异地土壤中广泛被人们所喜爱, 也成为启蒙幼儿教育的一个重要组成部分, 从而可见它受欢迎的程度。特别是广为流传的《伊索寓言》。例如:

习语	意义
naked truth	原原本本的事实, 赤裸裸的事实 (真理与谎言一起洗澡, 谎言穿上真理的衣离开, 真理宁愿裸着身体也不愿穿谎言的衣服)
kill the goose that laid the golden eggs	杀鸡取卵、涸泽而鱼
sour grapes	聊以自慰的话 (狐狸吃不到葡萄就说葡萄是酸的有点类似于中国的阿 Q 精神)
bell the cat	替别人冒风险 (老鼠要给猫带上铃铛的寓言故事)
cat' s paw	被别人利用的人 (猴子想吃火中的栗子, 骗猫为其火中取栗的故事)
the lion' s share	最大的份额 (狮子, 驴, 狐狸分猎物的寓言故事)

Assignment:

Translate the following phrases and sentences into English

1 人工智能 artificial intelligence

2 第五代移动通信 5G mobile communications

3 全面实施战略性新兴产业发展规划, 加快新材料、人工智能、集成电路、生物制药、第五代移动通信等技术研发和转化, 做大做强产业集群。

We will fully implement our plan for developing strategic emerging industries. We will accelerate R&D on and commercialization of new materials, artificial intelligence, integrated circuits, bio-pharmacy, 5G mobile communications, and other technologies, and develop industrial clusters in these fields.

修辞与翻译

Chapter	figures of speech
Teaching Objective	1. Introduction of the figure of speech in the literary works and the translation method of the main ones. 2. Ideological and political goal is to enhance students' literary literacy and aesthetic ability through the study of translation techniques for rhetorical devices, while guiding students to recognize and appreciate the unique charm of Chinese culture.
Teaching Focus	To learn the translation method of the main figure of speech.
Teaching Difficulty	the translation method of comparison&metonymy.
Teaching Duration	4 Lessons
Teaching Method	Lecture method ;Discussion
Assignment	Translate the following poem. 《如梦令》 昨夜雨疏风骤， 浓睡不消残酒。 试问卷帘人， 却道“海棠依旧”。 “知否？知否？ 应是绿肥红瘦。”

Teaching Procedures:

常用英汉修辞手段: simile 明喻; metaphor 暗喻; metonymy 转喻/借代; synecdoche 提喻; personification 拟人; hyperbole 夸张; antithesis 对偶; pun 双关; irony 反语; euphemism 委婉; circumlocution 迂回 climax 渐进; parallelism 平行; onomatopoeia 拟声; aposiopesis 跳脱; rhetorical question 设问

思政元素: 教师在讲解修辞手法时, 通过句子案例分析以及学生练习中国古代诗词中的修辞运用, 让学生感受中文修辞的美学价值。

一、直译法

——对可译的辞格, 尽可能直译

Lexical stylistic devices 词义修辞格: 明喻; 暗喻; 拟人; 夸张; 讳饰; 转喻; 呼告; 反语

Syntactical stylistic devices 结构修辞格: 排比; 设问; 反问

1 明喻 Simile

1.definition: A simile is a figure of speech in which two quite different things are compared because they appear to be similar in at least one characteristic. Simile is introduced by “like” or “as”

A: 明喻就是明显的比喻, 是本体, 喻体和比喻词都出现的比喻。明喻用的比喻词是“像, 如, 若, 仿佛, 似, 俨然” 或为反映程度性质差别而说成“好象, 很象, 真象, 活象, 就象, 正如, 犹如, 恰似” 等。明喻的公式是 X 象 Y, 是描写性的。

B: 明喻又称“显比”, “直喻”, “明比”, 是一种十分明显的比喻。明喻是本体, 喻体, 比喻词都要出现的比喻。本体与喻体之间在形式上具有非常明显的相似(或相类)关系。它的形式就是: A 象 B。

汉语: 如狼似虎, 如火如荼, 如痴如醉, 如花似玉, 等。

Similes in the Chinese language can usually be rendered by words like “象, 好象, 似, 好似, 如, 如同, 仿佛, 犹如, 宛如, 象 …一样(似的, 一般)”。

prep. But in English, comparative words are of various parts of speech.

1). like prep.

2). “as”, “(as)…as”, “as… (,) so …”, “may (might) as well … as …”, “as if (as though)” conjunctions and prepositional phrases

3). “seem”, “surpass”, “be likened to”, “remind of”, “compare …to”, “treat … as”, “regard …as” verbs and verb phrases

Eg.

My O, my Luve's like a red, red rose,

That's newly sprung in June.

O, my Luve's like a melodie

That's sweetly play'd in tune. (Robert Burns)

呵, 我的爱人像朵红红的玫瑰

六月里迎风初开;

呵, 我的爱人像支甜甜的曲子,

奏得合拍又和谐。(王佐良译)

我爱如玫瑰,

六月红蕾姣。

我爱如乐曲,

妙奏声袅袅。(毕沅译)

吾爱吾爱玫瑰红,

六月初开韵晓风;

吾爱吾爱如管弦,

其声悠扬而玲珑。(郭沫若译)

1)刘玉翠回到村里, 就好比是住进了监牢里。(康濯《春种秋收》) Having returned to the village, Liu Yucui felt as if she had got into prison. (直译)

2)He drove as if possessed by the devil. 他着魔似的驾车狂奔。(改译)

3)…her sharp mind, sawing raggedly through illusions like a bread knife through a hunk of frozen fish. 她敏锐的思想慢慢地剔开了错觉, 就象一把面包刀割开一块厚厚的冻鱼一样。

4) …(He) wanted it all with a horrible intensity, as the faun wants the nymph. 他强烈得可怕地渴望着这一切, 象牧神渴望林间的仙女一样。

5)The pen is to a writer what the gun is to a fighter. 作家的笔犹如战士的枪。

需要增译

1)Every family is said to have at least one skeleton in the cupboard.

俗话说，衣柜里面藏骷髅，见不得人的事家家都有。

2) Advice and correction roll off him like water off a duck's back.

劝导对他好像水过鸭背似的不起作用。

3) Life is like a yo-yo.

生活是一个悠悠球，充满一连串的起伏不定。

需要改译

1) 爱自己尊如菩萨，待他人秽如粪土。

She had as high an opinion of herself as if she were a goddess, and treated like dirt.

2) Today you see them bouncing, buxom, red as cherries. (舍弃喻体)

如今你看他们又结实又胖，脸上红扑扑的。

3) I have got the devil of a toothache. 我牙痛死了。(舍弃喻体)

4) Every bean has its black. 人皆有短处。

5) The best is the enemy of the good. 要求过高反难成功。

6) Don't trust him. He is an ambulance chaser.

不要相信他，他是个惟利是图的人。

7) He stood for a moment and looked at her, powerless and torn with pity, ... (添加喻体形象)

他站在那里望着她，摘了心肝似的难过，可是一点办法都没有。

创造性地把一些直译描述转化为比喻。这样做可以使译文更为生动，对原文也是一种再度创造。然而，创造性地添加比喻并不意味着翻译者可以不忠实于原作。这种方法必须以不破坏、不篡改原作意义为前提。

英语里 as ... as ... 结构的明喻大多可以直译：

as cold as ice 冰冷

as hot as fire 火热

as hard as rock 坚如磐石

as light as feather 轻如鸿毛

但部分明喻不能从字面上进行翻译，我们只要译出其实际意思便可：(意译)

as cool as a cucumber 非常冷静 (×像黄瓜一样镇定)

as sharp as a needle 十分精明 (×像针一样精明)

as tight as a drum 非常不肯花钱 (×像鼓一样紧)

as sure as a gun 一点不错 (×像枪一样确切)

喻意相同，喻体不同(套译)

胆小如鼠 as timid as a rabbit

蠢得像猪 as stupid as a goose

守口如瓶 as dumb as an oyster

害群之马 black sheep

挥金如土 to spend money like water

译成汉语重叠词

Like a word dancing between lips and tongue 吞吞吐吐

like actor's tears 真真假假

as neat as a pin 利利索索

as easy as ABC 简简单单，明明白白

like mice eating by stealth 鬼鬼祟祟

as free as air 自由自在

还可以译为汉语排偶词:

as gentle as a breeze; as mild as grizzle 和风细雨

eternal like the heavens. 天长地久

like a shot 风驰电掣

Ex. Life can be likened to a journey with an unknown destination.

生命可以被比作一次不知目的地的旅行。

He speaks as if there were a frog in his throat.他说话声音很沙哑。

西湖如明镜，千峰凝翠，洞壑幽深，风光绮丽。

The West Lake is like a mirror, embellished all around with green hills and deep caves of enchanting beauty. “千峰凝翠，洞壑幽深”如此诗一般的表达，在译成英语时，被极其简单地译成了 green hills and deep caves of enchanting beauty! 驾驭英语语言能力再强的 native speaker 也无法用英语淋漓地表达出“千峰凝翠”的含义。

2 暗喻; Metaphor

A: A figure of speech in which one thing is described in terms of another. The basic figure in poetry. A comparison is usually implicit; whereas in simile it is explicit. (A dictionary of Literary Terms)

B: Metaphor, perhaps the most important figure of speech, points out resemblance but with no acknowledging word. (Britannica Book of English Usage)

A:暗喻又称“隐喻”，“隐比”，“暗比”，是比明喻更进一步的比喻，是一种凝缩性的比喻，或者说是露痕迹的比喻。暗喻使本体和喻体关系更密切，融成一体，语言更精练，语义更含蓄。暗喻的本体，喻体都出现，但它”们之间的关系是相同或相等，相类的。比喻关系不用比喻词表示，而是暗含在一般的句子结构中，所以叫暗喻。它的形式是 A 是 B。

B:隐喻是比明喻更进一步的比喻。它只出现比喻的事物（喻体）和被比喻的事物（本体）。不用“象”这类比喻词，而常常用“是”，“成为”等作为连接词把两者融为一体。

Eg.

1) 何等动人的一页又一页篇章! 这是人类思维的花朵。(徐迟:《哥德巴赫猜想》) What inspiring chapters! They are the flowers of the human brainwork.

2) 霎时间，东西长安街成了喧腾的大海。(袁鹰:《十月长安街》) At once, the Eastern and Western Chang' an Roads became roaring oceans.

3) Jane' s uncle is an old fox, up to all kinds of evils. 简的叔叔是个老狐狸，什么坏事都干得出来。

4) After that long talk, Jim became the sun in her heart. 那次长谈之后，吉姆成了她心中的太阳。

a bed of roses 安乐窝

clean hands 两袖清风

curtain-lecture 枕头风

like mushroom 雨后春笋

mushroom fame 一夜成名

a mushroom millionaire 暴发户

汉语的暗喻和英语的暗喻都不露比喻的痕迹，把甲直接说成“是”乙或“变成了”乙，常用的喻词在汉语里有“是”、“变成”、“变为”、“成为”、“成了”、“当作”等，英语里常用“be”作喻词，也用“become”，“turn into”等词语。暗喻在翻译中一般也

可采取直译。

He has a heart of stone.

他是一个铁石心肠的人。

Miss read gave him an ice-cold look.

里德小姐冰冷地朝他瞧了一眼。

College is a comma of a sentence of life.

大学就是人生长句中的一个逗号。

将暗喻变为明喻

将可能改变比喻的形式,使暗喻的比喻效果在译文中通过明喻的形式表现出来。应用这一方法,保留暗喻中的喻体,使译文读者能够欣赏到原作者的写作风格。

[1]比如:What beasts men were!人是多么像野兽呀

直译的话,不仅使这个比喻很难理解,而且也破坏了其喻意。译者使用明喻代替原文中的暗喻,既表达出同原文最接近的意思,又保留了喻体。

例 Where she kept her word by playing the part of a statue during the remainder of my stay.在我逗留的余下时间里,就像一座雕像似的,始终一动不动。

寻求相应的喻体形象

在比喻翻译中,移植喻体形象是一个有效的方法。但是由于英语和汉语各有自己的表达方式,比喻中的喻体常常反映出很强的文化背景,这给两种语言之间的交际造成了障碍。其间不存在文化重叠时,原文中的喻体形象就很难被翻译过来。因此在翻译时另一更常用的做法就是在译入语中找出对应的喻体形象。有时英语比喻在汉语中有相同的喻意,但是喻体却截然不同;有时汉语和英语使用相同的喻体,可是喻意又互不相同。如此差异使得译作者有必要寻找译入语中已经存在的喻体来代替原文中的喻体,这样既可以在译文中保留相等的认知效果,又可以取得良好的美学效果。在实际翻译中,当英语和汉语使用不同的喻体来表达同一思想时,就必须改变原文中的喻体使其喻意跨越文化障碍,而用以取代原文的喻体形象同样应该具有明显的文化特征。

例如:You will hear people say that poverty is the best spur to the artist.你常听到人们说,穷困是对艺术家最有力的鞭策。spur!的汉语意思是马刺!,它的喻意是 incentive!(激励)。汉语中这个喻意则由鞭策!来指代,它和 spur!具有相同的交际功能。

I am telling you, Hal, it is just a one-way street to disaster.我可以告诉你,哈尔,这简直是一条走向绝境的死路。

例 He in public was usually an echo of his superior.在公开场合里,他总是他这位上司的应声虫。

略去喻体形象

略去喻体形象的方法用于那些过于具有民族特色,在译入语中找不出对应的比喻表达,从而很难在译文中保留的比喻。在这种情况下,其比喻含义的表达需要以牺牲喻体为代价。虽然这样做在很大程度上会损失比喻的修辞效果,但还是要确保把作者的意图准确传递给译文读者。例如 What vain weather-cocks we are!我们人是多么自视甚高而又反复无常啊!

喻体 weather-cock!的指代含义是 inconsistent(不一致)!或 fickle(多变的)!,能够容易被英语读者所了解。然而,这一喻体对于中国读者来说却是陌生的,并且很难和它的指代含义联系起来,所以译作者将这一喻体删去。

解释性的说明

对于那些不易为译入语读者所理解的某些比喻中的喻体,可以保留喻体并用附加注释的方法加以说明。需要注意的是,频繁地参考注释会令读者感到厌烦并且会降低文章的文学性。因此,应该尽可能少用注释,或把它作为翻译比喻句的最后选择。

比如:You are a dog in the manger, Cathy, and desire no one to be loved but yourself!

你是那马槽里的狗,凯西,你希望除你以外,别人谁也得不到爱!

注:据伊索寓言,有一条狗睡在马槽里,自己不吃草,还不让马来吃草,后来指自己不能享用又不让别人享用的人。

Ex He is an oyster of a man.他是一个沉默寡言的人。

That's my cup of tea. 那是我的爱好。

Grammar may be his heel of Achilles.语法是他的大弱点。(Achilles 是希腊神话中的一位勇士。除了脚踵处,他身上其他地方刀枪不入。)

Now you are Antaeus off the earth. 现在你是离开地面的安泰斯,英雄无用武之地了。(注:希腊神话中的大力士,大地之子。只要不离开其母亲大地就不可战胜。)

3 拟人; Personification (见教材 p252)

It is a figure of speech in which inanimate objects or abstractions are represented with human qualities.

It gives human form of feelings to animals, or life and personal attributes(赋予) to inanimate(无生命的) objects, or to ideas and abstractions(抽象).

把人类的特点、特性加于外界事物之上 使之人格化 以物拟人 以达到彼此交融 合二为一。

Personification is usually employed to add vividness to expression.

Some types of Personification

V. 动词性拟人

例如 1 My heart was singing. 我的心在歌唱。

2 This time fate was smiling to him. 这一次命运朝他微笑了。

3 The flowers nodded to her while she passed. 当她经过的时候花儿向她点头致意。

4 The wind whistled through the trees. 风穿过树丛 树叶哗哗作响。

5 My only worry was that January would find me hunting for a job again. 我唯一担心的是到了一月份我又得去找工作。

英语里常把“年”“月”“日”人格化 赋以生命 使人们读起来亲切生动。

The sun kisses your skin with glowing warmth. The light sea breeze plays with your hair. (日益温暖的太阳亲吻着你的肌肤。轻柔的海风戏弄着你的头发。)这里通过赋予太阳和微风以人格来描写人们在海滩上的感受。使读者身临其境、心旷神怡。

When poverty comes in at the door, love leaps out at the window. 贫穷跨门而入, 爱情破窗而出。

N. 名词性拟人

Time is the best physician. 时间是妙手神医。

Lies have short legs. 谎言站不住脚。

Adj. 形容词性拟人

But the houses were cold, closed, unfriendly. (可是那些房子冷漠无情, 门窗紧闭, 一点也不友好。)house 本来是没有感情的, 作者通过拟人的手法, 表现房子里人的冷漠无情。

Love is blind. 爱情是盲目的。

Pron. 代词性拟人

China will always do what she has promised to do.

在拟人法中, 常用人称代词 she, he 等代替非人的东西。如: she, her 代替 moon, nature, country, ship, earth, virtue(美德), religion, pity, peace, charity(博爱), liberty, car, morning, Venus(金星, 维纳斯)等; 用 he, his, him 代替 sun, god, time, ocean, war, anger, pine, death, love, Cupid(丘比特),

Neptune(海王星)等。

Adv.副词性拟人 (见课本)

A.Animals and plants 生物拟人

B.Inanimate objects 非生物拟

C. Abstractions 抽象概念拟人

1.Thirsty soil drank in the rain.饥渴的土壤在雨中畅饮。

2.Did you see the anger of the tempest?你看到暴风雨的愤怒吗?

3.The flowers nodded in the breeze.花儿在微风中点头。

4. The “victory” is due in tomorrow, isn’ t she?

“胜利号” 轮船明日抵港， 是吗?

5. The infant flower opens its bud and cries, “Dear world, please do not fade.”

花之婴睁开花苞叫道：“亲爱的世界， 请你不要枯萎！”

6. Laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him.

懒惰缓缓而行， 贫穷迎头赶上。

7. The wind sighed in the tree top.

风在树顶上叹息。

4 夸张; Hyperbole

A way of describing something in order to make it sounds bigger, smaller, better, worse, ect.than it really is.

It is the deliberate use of overstatement or exaggeration to achieve emphasis.

这是运用丰富的想象 过激的言词 渲染和装饰客观事物 以达到强调的效果。 ↗

1↗My blood froze. 我的血液都凝固了。 (动词夸张) ↗

2↗When I told our father about this,his heart burst. 当我将这件事告诉我们的父亲时 他的心几乎要迸出来。 ↗

3↗My heart almost stopped beating when I heard my daughter’ s voice on the phone. 从电话里一听到我女儿的声音 我的心几乎停止跳动。

4.我从乡下跑到京城里，一转眼已经六年了。(鲁迅：《一件小事》) Six years have passed by in a twinkling since I came to the capital city from the countryside. (数字夸张)

5.She found scores of arrows piercing her chest. 她感到万箭穿心。

1>.I beg a thousand pardons.

2>.Love you. You are the whole world to me, and the moon and the stars.

3>.When she heard the bad news, a river of tears poured out.

In a flood of tears 泪如泉涌

5 讳饰; Euphemism (委婉语)

It is the substitution of an agreeable or inoffensive(无冒犯) expression for one that may offend or suggest something unpleasant.

用温和的、间接的词语代替生硬的、粗俗的词语 以免直接说出不愉快的事实冒犯别人或者造成令人窘迫、沮丧的局面。

例如 用 to fall asleep; cease thinking; pass away; go to heaven; leave us 代替 to die

用 senior citizens 代替 old people

用 a slow learner 或者 an under achiever 代替 a stupid pupil

用 weight watcher 代替 fat people

用 mental hospital 代替 madhouse 或者 asylum

用 emotionally disturbed 代替 mad

用 washroom, men's / women's room 代替 lavatory

用 handicapped 代替 crippled

用 low income brackets; underprivileged; disadvantaged 代替 poor people

1) His daughter is rather weak in the head. 他的女儿脑子不太好使。

(原文用 “weak in the head” 来回避 “stupid” 或 “foolish” 这两个词, 译文用 “脑子不太好使” 来代替 “笨” 或 “蠢” 字。)

1>.He is out visiting the necessary. 他出去方便一下。

2>.His relation with his wife has not been fortunate. 他与妻子关系不融洽。

6 转喻; Metonymy

it has to do with the substitution of the name of one thing for that of another. This substituted name maybe an attribute of that other thing or be closely associated with it. In other words, it involves a “change of name” .the substituted name suggesting the thing meant.

转喻/借代 metonymy 是用某一事物的名称代替另外一个与它关系密切的事物的名称 只要一提到其中一种事物 就会使人联想到另一种。比如用 the White House 代替美国政府或者总统 用 the bottle 来代替 wine 或者 alcohol 用 the bar 来代替 the legal profession 用 crown 代替 king 等。

Have you read any Shakespeare?

1. 以作者代替作品,例如:

a complete Shakespeare 莎士比亚全集

2. 以容器代替内容,例如:

1>.The kettle boils. 水开了。

2>.The room sat silent. 全屋人安静地坐着。

3>.The hall applauded.观众热烈鼓掌。

3. 以资料.工具代替事物的名称,例如:

Lend me your ears, please. 请听我说。

His pen sways over half of the civilized world.他的作品影响了半个世界。

4. 以具体事物代替抽象概念,例如:

I had the muscle, and they made money out of it. 我有力气,他们就用我的力气赚钱。

Every life has its roses and thorns.人的生活都有苦有甜。

例如 1) His purse would not allow him that luxury. 他的经济条件不允许他享受那种奢华。

2) The mother did her best to take care of the cradle. 母亲尽最大努力照看孩子。

3) He succeeded to the crown in 1848. 他在 1848 年继承了王位。

4) Several years later, word came that Napoleon himself was coming to inspect them... 几年以后 他们听说拿破仑要亲自来视察他们。 “word” 在这里代替了 “news, information” 消息、信息

5) Al spoke with his eyes, “yes” . 艾尔用眼睛说 “是的” 。 “说” 应该是嘴的功能 这里实际上是用眼神表达了 “说话的意思” 。

5. 以事物的显著特征代内容, Gray hair should be respected. (gray hair = the aged) 老年人应受到尊敬。(不宜译成 “灰头发应受到尊敬。”)

例子 Uncle Sam 山姆大叔 --the United States 美国

Fleet Street 舰队街 -- the British press 英国报界
the Pentagon 五角大楼 -- U.S. Defence Department 美国国防部
Foggy Bottom 雾谷 -- U.S. State Department 美国国务院
Hollywood 好莱坞 -- American film-making industry 美国电影制片业 电影界
10 Downing Street 唐宁街 10 号 -- the residence and office of the British prime minister 英国首相官邸
Ivan 伊万 -- the Russian people 俄罗斯人民

1) His wife spent all her life on the stage. (= theatrical profession) 他的妻子在舞台上度过了一生。(=戏剧工作, 表演艺术)

2) Paper and ink cut the throats of men, and the sound of a breath many shake the world. (= written words; speech) 纸墨能割断人的喉管, 嗓音能震动整个世界。(纸墨=写几个字; 嗓音=说几句话)

有时采用意译更为合适

10、Great minds think alike. (= Great people think alike.) 英雄所见略同。(不宜译成“伟大的脑袋所见略同。”))

7 呼告; Apostrophe In this figure of speech, a thing, place, idea or person (dead or absent) is addressed as if present, listening and understanding what is being said.

1) 敬爱的周总理啊, 人民想念您, 祖国需要您, 我们的党不能没有您! (呼人) Oh, our beloved Premier Zhou, our people miss you very much, our motherland is in need of you, and our Party cannot afford to have your departure!

2) England! awake! awake! awake!

Jerusalem thy sister calls! (W. Blake) (呼物)

英格兰! 醒来! 醒来! 醒来吧!

你的姐姐耶路撒冷在呼唤着你!

8 反语; Irony

It is a figure of speech that achieves emphasis by saying the opposite of what is meant, the intended meaning of the words being the opposite of their usual sense.

使用同本意完全相反的词句来表达本意, 明显含有嘲弄讽刺的意思, 从而使本意更加突出, 这种修辞方法叫做反语, 英语里称 irony。对这一辞格采用直译能保留原文嘲弄的修辞效果。

1) 周蘩漪: 你这一次到矿上去, 也是学着你父亲的英雄榜样, 把一个真正明白你, 爱你的人丢开不管么? (曹禺: 《雷雨》)

FAN: And the reason why you are going away to the mine is that you' re following your father' s heroic example and throwing over the one person who really understands and loves you?

2) What a noble illustration of the tender laws of his favoured country! —they let the paupers go to sleep! (Charles Dickens) 以此说明他那行善的国家的仁慈法律是多么有意义的例证! —他们竟允许穷人睡觉!

3) “The boy has broken another glass, ” said the mother.

“A fine thing!” the father replied.

母亲说: “小家伙又打碎了一个杯子。”

父亲回答道: “好得很!”

He was “extremely kind” to me, and I shall never forget it.

他过去对我有“大恩”，我可一辈子也忘不了。

9 排比; Parallelism; Parataxis

为了达到一定的渲染效果，连着使用结构相同或相似的句子或词组，汉语里叫排比，英语里称 *parallelism*。排比要求三项或三项以上，字数不限，允许出现同形词语，这些都不同于对偶。英语里另有一种排比格，称 *parataxis*，特点是分句或短语之间不使用连接词，而是用逗号或分号，但它在结构上可以是三项或三项以上，也可以是两项。

1) 生产多么需要科学!

 革命多么需要科学!

 人民多么需要科学!

(秦牧: 《向科学技术现代化进军的战鼓》) (排比)

Our production is in burning need of science!

Our revolution is in burning need of science!

Our people are in burning need of science!

10 设问; Question and Answer

所谓设问，就是明知故问，自问自答，以达到加强语气、引人注意的修辞效果。

不知细叶谁裁出? (问)

二月春风似剪刀。(答) (贺知章: 《咏柳》)

But do you know by whom these young leaves are cut out?

The early spring wind is as sharp as scissor blade.

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? (问)

Thou art more lovely and more temperate. (答) (Shakespeare)

我能不能拿夏天来同你相比?

你呀比夏天来得可爱和温煦。

11 反问; Rhetoric Question

为了加强语气，有意向读者或听者从反面提出不答自明、答在其中的问题，叫做反问，英语里称 *rhetoric question*。

1) Then who will cheer my bonny bride

 When they have slain her lover?

(Thomas Campbell)

杀了这漂亮新娘的爱人，

还有谁能使她欢愉?

2) O, if you felt the pain I feel!

 But O, who ever felt as I?

(W.S. Landor)

啊，要是你能体会这痛苦!

唉，可谁的感觉像我一样?

Homework

Translate the following poem.

《如梦令》

昨夜雨疏风骤，

浓睡不消残酒。
试问卷帘人，
却道“海棠依旧”。
“知否？知否？”
应是绿肥红瘦。

Key for reference

Like A Dream

Last night the wind blew hard and rain was fine.
Sound sleep did not dispel the aftertaste of wine.
I ask the maid rolling up the screen.
"The same crabapple tree," she says, "was seen."
"But don't you know,
O don't you know,
The red should languish and the green must grow." (许渊冲 译)

Ru Meng Ling

Last night the rain was light, the wind fierce,
And deep sleep did not dispel the effects of wine.
When I ask the maid rolling up the curtains,
She answers, "The crab-apple blossoms look the same."
I cry, "Can't you see? Can't you see?"
The green leaves are fresh but the red flowers are fading!" (杨宪益、戴乃迭 译)

科技文体的翻译

Chapter	Translation of English for Science & Technology
Teaching Objective	1. Introduction of English for Science & Technology and the translation method. 2. Ideological and Political Goal: Through the study of translation for scientific and technical texts, cultivate students' scientific spirit and innovative consciousness, while emphasizing the importance of technological progress to national development and social advancement.
Teaching Focus	To learn the main features, translating skills of vocabulary and translating methods of sentences in English for Science & Technology.
Teaching Difficulty	the translating method of English for Science & Technology.
Teaching Duration	4 Lessons
Teaching Method	Lecture method ;Discussion
Assignment	Translate the following passage. REPLACEMENT OF BATTERIES1. Slide open the batteries box cover on the back of the unit by lightly pressing the portion marked "BATTERY".2. Remove used batteries.3. Put new batteries in order of ① and ② in Figure A, taking care not to reverse battery polarity.

Teaching Procedures:

Part1

1.科技英语 EST

科技文体是一个范畴极其广泛的概念，涉及理科、工科、医科、农科以及社会科学等众多学科。科技英语在文体学上称为科学散文，是一种重要的英语语体，有科幻小说、科技著述、科技论文（论文摘要）、科技报告、科技新闻，还有科技方面的理论探讨、过程描述、以及成果和应用方面的产品说明、科研成果介绍、科技成果报道、实验报告和方案等。

思政元素：教师在介绍科技英语的特点时，结合中国在科技领域的成就，讨论如何通过翻译展示中国的科技实力和创新能力。

2.The Main Features of EST 特点

1) Objectivity 客观性

Scientists are only interested in matters and processes, in properties and changes, in natural phenomena and scientific laws. All their observations and conclusions have to be based on hard facts. They are trained to be objective.

科技技术强调的是事物、行动过程、客观变化和自然规律，而不强调这些动作、变化是个人完成的，更不允许个人的思想情感等主观因素来歪曲客观真相。因此，客观性是科技英语的另一重要特性。这就是为什么科技英语中无人称句、被动语态和 there is (are) ...结构用

得非常多的原因。

2) Clarity 简明性

Owing to the nature of their work, what scientists are most concerned about is how to express themselves clearly. In dealing with technical matters, clarity greatly facilitates effective communication between these professionals.

科技英语另一个显著特征就是简洁明了、重点突出

3) Accuracy 准确性

Like clarity, scientific writing and speaking also attaches great importance to accuracy. The success of scientific researches depends on the accuracy of facts, experimental results, and statistics, and this requirement makes it necessary to use accurate language to express the meanings exactly and clearly in scientific studies.

科技英语中使用的语言要求只可能有一种含义，清楚确切的含义；一种解释，即读者、听众所理解的正是作者、说话人的意图，而不会产生任何误解。科技英语不使用一些含义不清、不确切的词句。这是它与日常英语不同之处。在科技英语中很少使用在日常生活中常用但含义不明确的词语，如 somewhat, rather, few, a few, quite a few, considerably, it looks like ..., it seems (appears, ...) that ..., 等等。

4) Formality

Scientists are universally regarded as learned men and women working on serious scientific matters. Therefore, their style of writing or speaking should be formal--- a proper reflection of the language features of EST mentioned above: objectivity, clarity, and accuracy.

3. 科技英语文章的语言结构特点

- 1) 大量使用名词化结构；
- 2) 频繁使用非限定动词；
- 3) 广泛使用被动句；
- 4) 后置定语很常见；
- 5) 用多种方式表达数字及否定；
- 6) 经常使用长难句；
- 7) 习惯使用复合词与缩略词；
- 8) 科技文章中会夹杂许多日常用语。
- 9) 科技英语词语的正确理解与表达

4. 词义的选择

1) 根据词类选择

例如: LIGHT

- ≈ This light is too poor to read by. (n. 光线)
- ≈ Aluminum is a light metal. (adj. 轻)
- ≈ The beacon lighted the plane to a safe landing. (v. 指引)

2) 根据专业内容选择

例如: Revolution

- ≈ The invention of air travel caused a revolution in our way of living. (变革)
- ≈ The earth makes one revolution round the sun in about 365 days. (公转)
- ≈ Revolution of a right triangle about one of its legs generates a cone. (旋转)
- ≈ The revolution of the seasons is repeated year by year. (更替)

3) 根据搭配习惯选择

4) 根据上下文选择

例如: Move

That car was really moving! (真快)

Share prices moved ahead today. (上扬)

The story of their sufferings moved us deeply. (打动)

The MP moved an amendment to the Bill. (提议)

Unless the employers move quickly, there will be strike. (采取措施)

5) 词义的引申

将词义作具体化的引申

具体化的引申: 把原文中意义概括、笼统、抽象的词, 根据汉语的表达习惯, 引申为意义较明确、具体的词。

The transistor will do most of the things a triode tube will do. (作用)

Rubber is soft, it gives way to pressure. (受压就变形)

将词义作抽象化的引申

抽象化的引申: 英语有时用具体形象的词来表达抽象的概念或属性, 英译汉时常将其引申为概括、抽象的词。

In some countries, computer is still in its infancy. (发展初期)

In order to survive, to feed, clothe, and shelter himself and his children, man has to learn how to use the things he finds in nature. (自己及后代的衣、食、住)

5. 句式的特点

1) 复杂长句多

科技文章要求叙述准确, 推理谨严, 因此一句话里包含三四个甚至五六个分句的, 并非少见。译成汉语时, 必须按照汉语习惯破成适当数目的分句, 才能条理清楚, 避免洋腔洋调。这种复杂长句居科技英语难点之首, 要学会运用语法分析方法来加以解剖, 以便以短代长, 化难为易。例如:

Factories will not buy machines unless they believe that the machine will produce goods that they are able to sell to consumers at a price that will cover all cost.

这是由一个主句和四个从句组成的复杂长句, 只有进行必要的语法分析, 才能正确理解和翻译。现试译如下:

除非相信那些机器造出的产品卖给消费者的价格足够支付所有成本, 否则厂家是不会买那些机器的。

节译: 要不相信那些机器造出的产品售价够本, 厂家是不会买的。

后一句只用了 24 个字, 比前句 40 个字节约用字 40%, 而对原句的基本内容无损。可见, 只要吃透原文的结构和内涵, 翻译时再在汉语上反复推敲提炼, 复杂的英语长句, 也是容易驾驭的。

2) 被动语态多

英语使用被动语态大大多于汉语, 如莎士比亚传世名剧《罗密欧与朱丽叶》中的一句就两次用了被动语态:

Juliet was torn between desire to keep Romeo near her and fear for his life, should his presence be detected.

朱丽叶精神上受到折磨, 既渴望和罗密欧形影不离, 又担心罗密欧万一让人发现, 难免有性命之忧。

科技英语更是如此, 有三分之一以上用被动语态。例如:

(a) No work can be done without energy.

译文：没有能量决不能做功。

(b) All business decisions must now be made in the light of the market.

译文：所有企业现在必须根据市场来作出决策。

A、译成汉语主动句的情况

1) 原主语仍译为主语：主语为无生命的名词，不出现介词 by 引导的行为主体时，可译为汉语的主动句。

When rust is formed, a chemical change has taken place. 当铁锈生成时，就发生了化学变化。

2) 原主语译成宾语：当原主语译成宾语时，把由介词 by 引导的介宾译成主语。

Friction can be reduced and the life of the machine prolonged by lubrication.

润滑能减少摩擦，延长机器寿命。

3) 增译适当的主语：“人们、大家、我们”。并把原主语译成宾语。

To explore the moon 's surface, rockets were launched again and again.

为了探测月球的表面，人们一次又一次地发射火箭。

某些要求复合宾语的动词（如：believe, consider, find, know, see, think 等），翻译时可加上不确定的主语。

Salt is known to have a very strong corroding effect on metals.

大家知道，盐对金属有很强的腐蚀作用。

It is believed to be natural that more and more engineers have come to prefer synthetic material to natural material.

B、译成汉语无主句的情况

把原主语译成宾语。汉译时可在动词前加上“可以、把、使、将、对”等词。

Best surface finish is provided by machining methods especially by grinding.

用机械加工方法，特别是用磨削方法，可以获得最佳表面粗糙度。

Attention has been paid to the measures to prevent corrosion. 已经注意到采取防腐新措施。

Care should be taken not to damage the instrument.

注意不要损坏仪器。

C 译成汉语判断句的情况

凡是注重描述事物的过程、性质和状态的英语被动句，实际上与系表结构相近，可译成“是-----的”结构。

This kind of device is much needed in the mechanical watch-making industry.

这种装置在机械钟表制造工业中是很需要的。

D 译成汉语被动句的情况

突出被动意义

The substance which gives up hydrogen is said to be oxidized and the one which accepts the hydrogen is said to be reduced.

放出氢的物质被称为氧化了的物质，而接受氢的物质被称为还原了的物质。

Other processes will be discussed briefly.

其它方法将简单地加以讨论。

3) 非谓语动词多

英语每个简单句中，只能用一个谓语动词，如果读到几个动作，就必须选出主要动作当谓语，而将其余动作作用非谓语动词形式，才能符合英语语法要求。

非谓语动词有三种：动名词、分词（包括现在分词和过去分词）和不定式。例如：

要成为一个名符其实的内行，需要学到老。

这句话中，有“成为”、“需要”和“学”三个表示动作的词，译成英语后为：

To be a true professional requires lifelong learning.

可以看出，选好“需要”(require)作为谓语，其余两个动作：“成为”用不定式形式 to be，而“学”用动名词形式 learning，这样才能符合英语语法要求。

4) 词性转换多

英语单词有不少是多性词，即既是名词，又可用作动词、形容词、介词或副词，字形无殊，功能各异，含义也各不相同，如不仔细观察，必致谬误。例如，light

名词：(启发)in (the)light of 由于，根据；

(光)high light(s) 强光，精华；(灯)safety light 安全指示灯

形容词：(轻)light industry 轻工业；

(明亮)light room 明亮的房间；

(淡)light blue 淡蓝色；(薄)light coating 薄涂层

动词：(点燃)light up the lamp 点灯

副词：(轻快)travel light 轻装旅行

(容易)light come, light go 来得容易去得快

诸如此类的词性转换，在科技英语中屡见不鲜，几乎每个技术名词都可转换为同义的形容词。词性转换增加了英语的灵活性和表现力，读者必须从上下文判明用词在句中是何种词性，而且含义如何，才能对全句得到正确无误的理解。

例 1: Around 2050, the amount of carbon released from the soil by bacteria would be greater than the amount soaked up by trees, and global warming would be accelerated.

【译文】到 2050 年左右，土壤中细菌的碳释放量有可能大于林木的吸收量，地球会加速变暖。

【解析】被动语态“would be accelerated”汉译成主动形式“地球会加速变暖”，虽然是推断，但所传送的信息是客观事实，有其精确性和确定性。

6. 科技论文标题的翻译

科技论文标题和其它论文标题大体一样，语言精练，主题明确。在结构上以名词短语居多(有时由一个名词或多个名词加上前置或后置定语构成)，还有名词加分词(现在分词或过去分词)或分词短语、名词加形容词或副词短语、名词加介词短语等，当然还有其他结构形式，如词组型标题、动宾型标题、陈述句标题、问句型标题、带有破折号(或副标题)的标题等。不管是论文标题还是论文内容摘要，翻译时多用直译或意译的方法，适当使用增译、减译法，力求译文语言准确、简练、达意、清晰，力戒辞藻华丽，形容夸张。

Computer Virus (两个名词)

电脑病毒

Wild Mushroom:

Mysterious, Menacing—Magnificent (名词词组)

野生蘑菇：神秘莫测，内含毒素——美味佳肴

Diagnosis and Treatment of Cerebellar Abscess

小脑脓肿的诊断和治疗(两个名词加后置定语)

Studying Direction of Moisture Motion in Unsaturated-soil by using Thermodynamic Theory (动名词短语)

用热力学理论研究非饱和土壤中水分运动的方向

Neutrons Causing Chain Reaction of Uranium Unclei (名词加现在分词)

中子引起铀核链式反应

Light Radiation From Pulsed Discharges in Water (名词加介词短语)

水中高压脉冲放电的光辐射研究

Development of Technique of Multi-arc Ion Plating (名词加介词短语)

多弧离子镀膜工艺的技术开发

以上标题的中心词皆为名词。在翻译时必须首先弄清标题的语法结构以及各个词和间的相互关系，才能准确地译出标题。

7. 翻译方法

1) 一般情况下以直译为主

同其它文体的翻译相比，科技翻译直译的可能性更大，这是因为科技英语作品中存在着为数众多的和汉语相近或类似的表达法，此时通过直译更易表达出原文的思想，且准确无误。

例一：Complicated as modern machine is, it is essentially a combination of simple machines.

译文：现代化机器虽然很复杂，但基本上是由简单机械组合而成的。

例二：With all the above-mentioned preventive measures undertaken, cross infection is sure to be greatly reduced.

译文：只要采取上述各种预防性措施，交叉感染就一定会大大减少。

2) 必要时允许并提倡意译

在有些情况下，英汉两种语言的表达方式差别非常大，有时甚至迥然不同，照顾了原文的字句和表达方式就难以准确、通顺地再现原文的思想内容，这时就应对原文表达方式进行适当变通和调整，采用意译的手段译出。

例一：The anti-aircraft missile cannot make the difference between victory and defeat.

原译：防空导弹不能使战胜和失败有区别。

改译：防空导弹不能决定战争的胜负。

例二：The great thing about scanner technology today is that you can get exactly what you need.

原译：今天关于扫描仪的伟大之处在于你可以准确地得到你想要的东西。

改译：今天扫描技术的非常之处在于所需即所得。

注意事项

直译要有限度，意译也要有分寸，在科技英语翻译中，要注意避免拘泥形式的死译和不着边际的乱译。

Assignment

Translate the following passage.

REPLACEMENT OF BATTERIES

1. Slide open the batteries box cover on the back of the unit by lightly pressing the portion marked "BATTERY".

2. Remove used batteries.

3. Put new batteries in order of ① and ② in Figure A, taking care not to reverse battery polarity.

Key for reference

电池的更换

1. 轻轻按下本机背面标有“BATTERY”(“电池”)字样的部分,便可滑行推开本机背面的电池盒盖。

2. 取出废电池。

3.按照图 A 中的①和②的顺序装入新电池,注意切勿将电极倒置。

广告语的翻译

Chapter	Advertising Slogan Translation
Teaching Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To introduce students to the functions of advertising.2. To explore effective methods of translating advertising slogans.3. To apply rhetorical devices and translation techniques in advertising slogans.4. Ideological and Political Goal: Through the study of translation for advertising slogans, help students understand the art of language in the market economy, and guide students to think about the role of advertising in shaping social values and promoting cultural development.
Teaching Focus	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Analysis of the functions and characteristics of advertising slogans.2. Explanation of basic methods and techniques for translating advertising slogans.3. Practical application of translating advertising slogans between English and Chinese.
Teaching Difficulty	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. How to ensure the accuracy and authenticity of advertising slogan translation.2. How to maintain cultural features and creativity in advertising slogan translation.
Teaching Duration	4 Lessons
Teaching Method	Lecture method ;Case analysis method; Discussion
Assignment	Collect at least five advertising slogans of different styles and translate them into English and Chinese.

Procedure:

Introduction

- Begin by greeting students and introducing the topic of advertising slogan translation.
- Explain the importance of advertising in capturing consumer attention and persuading them to take action.

Section 1: Functions of Advertising

- Present PowerPoint slide 2 and discuss the key functions of advertising: Attractive, Creative, Persuasive, and Impressive.
- Provide examples of advertising slogans that demonstrate each function.

Section 2: Rhetorical Devices in Advertising

- Transition to PowerPoint slide 3 and introduce the concept of rhetorical devices in advertising.
- Explain and provide examples of simile (e.g., "Featherwater: Light as a feather"), alliteration (e.g., "Sony: Sound that speaks for itself"), metaphor (e.g., "Perfume: A whisper of elegance"), antithesis (e.g., "Timepiece: Accuracy meets elegance"), and personification (e.g., "Reader's Digest: Your trusted friend in reading").
- Discuss how these devices enhance the creativity and effectiveness of advertising slogans.

Section 3: Methods of Advertising Translation

- Move on to PowerPoint slide 4 and introduce the methods of advertising slogan translation.
- Explain the concept of maintaining the original's essence while adapting it to the target language and culture.
- Discuss the Method of Agreement, which involves translating the slogan directly while preserving its meaning and style.
- Introduce the Method of Adaptation, which involves making necessary changes to ensure cultural relevance and linguistic accuracy.
- Provide examples of how these methods are applied in real-world advertising slogan translations.

Activity

- Divide students into small groups and assign each group an advertising slogan from a different culture or language.
- Ask students to analyze the slogan using the rhetorical devices discussed earlier.
- Challenge students to translate the slogan into English using the Methods of Agreement and Adaptation.
- Have each group present their translations to the class, discussing the choices they made and the challenges they faced during the translation process.

Conclusion

- Summarize the key points of the lesson, emphasizing the importance of understanding the functions of advertising and applying appropriate translation techniques.
- Encourage students to continue exploring advertising slogans and their translations in their daily lives.

Here are ten examples of advertising slogans in different styles, along with their English translations:

中文: 简约而不简单, 品质铸就非凡。

English: Simple yet not simplistic, quality crafts excellence.

中文: 只溶在口, 不溶在手。(巧克力)

English: Melts in your mouth, not in your hands. (Chocolate)

中文: 钻石恒久远, 一颗永流传。(钻石)

English: A diamond is forever. (Diamond)

中文: 感受阳光, 触摸未来。(房地产)

English: Feel the sunshine, touch the future. (Real estate)

中文: 不走寻常路, 美特斯邦威。(服装)

English: Step out of the ordinary, Metersbonwe. (Clothing)

中文: 生活需要仪式感, 选择我们, 让每一天都充满惊喜。

English: Life needs a sense of ceremony. Choose us, and let every day be filled with surprises.

中文: 不止于快, 更在于稳。(汽车)

English: It's not just about speed, it's about stability. (Automobile)

中文: 用心做好茶, 品味生活的香醇。(茶叶)

English: Making good tea with heart, tasting the richness of life. (Tea)

中文: 让每一刻都成为永恒。(摄影)

English: Capture every moment to make it eternal. (Photography)

中文: 穿越时光, 只为遇见更好的自己。(护肤品)

English: Traverse through time, just to meet a better version of yourself. (Skincare)

思政元素: 教师在分析广告语的修辞手法时, 选取具有中国特色和文化元素的广告语进行翻译练习, 如“中国味道, 世界共享”, 讨论如何在翻译中传达中国品牌的独特价值。

例子 1: 中国味道, 世界共享

原文: 中国味道, 世界共享

翻译: Taste of China, Shared with the World.

广告语使用了简洁的语言来传达中国美食文化的普遍吸引力。在翻译时, 要保留原文的韵律和节奏, 同时确保“中国味道”这一概念能够被不同文化背景的人理解。讨论“味道”一词在不同文化中的含义, 以及如何通过翻译来体现中国美食的独特性。

例子 2: 龙的传人, 传承千年

原文: 龙的传人, 传承千年

翻译: Descendants of the Dragon, Carrying on a Millennia-Old Legacy.

广告语利用了“龙”这一中国文化中的重要符号,传达了一种历史悠久和文化遗产的概念。在翻译时,需要考虑如何在不失去文化内涵的情况下,让外国读者理解“龙”的象征意义。讨论不同文化中对“龙”的不同理解,以及如何通过翻译来传达其正面形象。

例子 3: 茶香飘四海

原文: 茶香飘四海

翻译: The Fragrance of Tea Drifts Across the Seas.

广告语通过“茶香”和“飘四海”两个形象的词汇,传达了中国茶文化的影响力。在翻译时,要传达出茶香的清新和远播的意象。讨论如何通过语言的选择来增强广告语的感官效果和情感表达。

例子 4: 古色古香, 中国风

原文: 古色古香, 中国风

翻译: Ancient Charm, Chinese Style.

通过“古色古香”和“中国风”两个词汇,传达了中国传统文化的魅力。在翻译时,要保留原文的文化内涵和审美情趣。可以讨论如何通过翻译来传达中国传统文化的美学价值。

例子 5: 丝路新韵, 世界共鸣

原文: 丝路新韵, 世界共鸣

翻译: New Melodies of the Silk Road, Resonating with the World.

以“丝路”为背景,传达了中国与世界文化交流的新篇章。在翻译时,要传达出“新韵”和“共鸣”的意象,体现中国在全球化背景下的开放和包容。讨论如何通过翻译来体现中国品牌的国际化视野。

应用文体翻译 (简历与求职信翻译; 商务信函翻译)

Chapter	Translation Skills for Resume, Cover Letter, and Business Correspondence
Teaching Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable students to understand the importance of accurate translation in resume and cover letter for job applications. 2. Teach students the translation techniques for effectively translating resumes and cover letters into English. 3. Familiarize students with the format, etiquette, and terminology used in business correspondence. 4. Enable students to translate business letters accurately and professionally. 5. Ideological and Political Goal: Through the study of translation for applied texts, cultivate students' professional literacy and cross-cultural communication skills, while emphasizing the importance of integrity, responsibility, and professional spirit in the workplace.
Teaching Focus	<p>Resume and Cover Letter Translation Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emphasizing the importance of maintaining the professional tone and format while translating personal information, education, work experience, and skills. ● Teaching students to translate job titles, responsibilities, and achievements accurately and concisely. ● Highlighting the cultural differences and adjustments required in translating resumes and cover letters for different target audiences. <p>Business Correspondence Translation Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Familiarizing students with the standard format and etiquette of business letters, including addressing, greeting, body paragraphs, and conclusion. ● Emphasizing the translation of business-specific vocabulary and terminology accurately. ● Teaching students to maintain the professional tone and style while translating requests, inquiries, offers, and other business communication elements.

Teaching Difficulty	<p>Resume and Cover Letter Translation Difficulty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preserving the original meaning and context while translating specific job titles, responsibilities, and achievements that may have unique cultural or industry-specific connotations. ● Ensuring the translated resume and cover letter are concise and effective in highlighting the applicant's qualifications and fit for the target job. ● Handling cultural nuances and adapting language to suit the target audience and job market. <p>Business Correspondence Translation Difficulty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accurately translating business-specific terminology and industry jargon, which may require additional research and understanding of the relevant field. ● Maintaining the professional and formal tone of the original letter while adapting the language to suit the target audience and cultural context. ● Ensuring the translated letter flows naturally and maintains the structure and organization of the original letter.
Teaching Duration	2 Lessons
Teaching Method	Lecture method ;Case analysis method; Discussion
Assignment	Translate a resume, cover letter, and a business letter from the source language to English, applying the translation techniques learned in class.

Part 1: Introduction (10 minutes)

- Brief introduction to the importance of translation in job applications and business communication.
- Discussion on the challenges and key considerations in translating resumes, cover letters, and business letters.

Part 2: Resume and Cover Letter Translation (40 minutes)

Section 1: Translation Techniques (15 minutes)

- Explain the need for maintaining the professional tone and format while translating resumes and cover letters.
- Discuss techniques such as literal translation, paraphrasing, and cultural adaptation.

Section 2: Example Analysis (15 minutes)

- Provide sample resumes and cover letters in the source language.

- Discuss and analyze the English translations of these samples, pointing out effective translation choices and areas for improvement.

Section 3: Practice Exercise (10 minutes)

- Distribute translation worksheets with practice exercises on translating resumes and cover letters.
- Guide students through the exercises, answering questions and providing feedback.

Part 3: Business Correspondence Translation (40 minutes)

Section 1: Format and Etiquette (10 minutes)

- Explain the standard format and etiquette of business letters, including salutations, body structure, and closing remarks.
- Discuss the importance of using appropriate language and tone in business correspondence.

Section 2: Terminology and Translation (15 minutes)

- Introduce common business terminology and its translation into English.
- Discuss the challenges of translating industry-specific terms and phrases.

Section 3: Example Analysis (10 minutes)

- Provide sample business letters in the source language.
- Analyze the English translations of these letters, highlighting accurate translation of format, etiquette, and terminology.

Section 4: Practice Exercise (5 minutes)

- Distribute translation worksheets with practice exercises on translating business letters.
- Assist students in completing the exercises, emphasizing accuracy and professionalism.

Part 4: Summary and Homework (10 minutes)

- Summarize the key points covered in the lesson.
- Assign homework: Students will translate a resume, cover letter, and a business letter from the source language to English, applying the translation techniques learned in class.

Evaluation:

- Evaluate students' understanding through class participation and responses during the discussion and practice exercises.
- Grade the homework assignments based on the accuracy, professionalism, and adherence to the translation techniques taught in class.

Notes:

- Encourage students to ask questions and seek clarification during the lesson.
- Provide additional resources and examples if needed to aid students' understanding.
- Ensure that the practice exercises are challenging but not overwhelming, allowing students to apply the translation skills learned in class.

思政元素: 讲解简历和求职信的翻译技巧时, 强调诚信原则, 讨论如何在翻译中真实、准确地传达求职者的教育背景、工作经验和技能特长, 体现个人的职业道德和责任感。

Sample Resumes and Cover Letters in Chinese and their English Translations

(1) Sample Chinese Resume:

个人信息

姓名: 张三

性别: 男

出生日期: 1990年1月1日

联系方式: 手机: 138-xxxx-xxxx, 邮箱: [mailto:zhangsan@example.com]

教育背景

2012年-2016年 北京大学 经济学学士

工作经历

2016年-至今 华为技术有限公司 市场营销专员

- 负责公司产品在华东地区的市场推广活动
- 策划并执行多场线上线下营销活动, 提高品牌知名度
- 与销售团队紧密合作, 达成年度销售目标

技能

- 熟练使用 Office 办公软件
- 良好的沟通能力和团队合作精神
- 具备一定的英语听说读写能力
- 具备有效利用在线资源和平台进行信息收集、沟通和协作的能力
- 具备独立或在团队中分析和解决复杂挑战的能力
- 具备适应不断变化的工作环境和接受新技术和方法的能力
- 具备批判性地评估信息, 做出明智的决定, 并提供创新解决方案的能力
- 掌握指导和激励团队、管理项目以及培养积极的工作文化的技能

English Translation of Resume:

Personal Information

Name: Zhang San

Gender: Male

Date of Birth: January 1, 1990

Contact Information: Mobile: 138-xxxx-xxxx, Email:
[mailto:zhangsan@example.com]

Education

2012-2016 Bachelor of Economics, Peking University

Work Experience

2016-Present Marketing Specialist, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

- Responsible for promoting company products in the Eastern China region
- Planned and executed multiple online and offline marketing campaigns to enhance brand awareness
- Collaborated closely with the sales team to achieve annual sales targets

Skills

- Proficient in using Office software
- Good communication skills and teamwork spirit
- Possess basic English language proficiency in listening, speaking, reading, and writing
- Possess the ability to effectively utilize online resources and platforms for information gathering, communication, and collaboration
- Possess the capacity to analyze and solve complex challenges independently or within a team
- Possess the ability to adapt to changing work environments and embrace new technologies and methodologies
- Possess the ability to evaluate information critically, make informed decisions, and offer innovative solutions
- Master the skills in guiding and motivating teams, managing projects, and fostering a positive work culture

(2) Sample Chinese Cover Letter:

尊敬的招聘经理:

您好! 我是张三, 我得知贵公司正在招聘市场营销专员的职位, 我对此职位非常感兴趣, 特此申请。

我在北京大学攻读经济学专业, 并在实习阶段加入了华为技术有限公司担任市场营销专员。在华为工作期间, 我积累了丰富的市场营销经验, 包括策划并执行各

类线上线下活动，以及与销售团队协同工作。我熟练掌握 Office 办公软件，具备良好的沟通能力和团队合作精神，并且具备一定的英语听说读写能力。

我相信我的专业知识和工作经验能够使我胜任贵公司的市场营销专员职位。我渴望有机会加入贵公司，并为贵公司的发展贡献自己的力量。

期待您的回复，谢谢!

此致
敬礼!

张三

English Translation of Cover Letter:

Dear Hiring Manager,

How are you? My name is Zhang San, and I am writing to express my keen interest in the Marketing Specialist position currently being advertised by your company.

I studied Economics at Peking University and joined Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. as a Marketing Specialist during my internship. During my tenure at Huawei, I have accumulated extensive marketing experience, including planning and executing various online and offline events, as well as collaborating with the sales team. I am proficient in using Office software, possess good communication skills and a teamwork spirit, and have basic English language proficiency in listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

I believe that my professional knowledge and work experience qualify me for the Marketing Specialist position at your company. I am eager to have the opportunity to join your team and contribute to the development of your company.

Thank you for considering my application, and I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,
Zhang San

(3) Sample Business Letters in Chinese and their English Translations

Sample Chinese Business Letter:

尊敬的 XX 先生/女士:

您好! 我是 ABC 公司的销售经理, 我写信是想就我们即将举行的产品发布会邀请您参加。

本次发布会将于本月底在北京举行，届时我们将展示公司最新的电子产品，并邀请业内专家进行演讲和交流。我们非常期待您的出席，相信您的参与将为我们的发布会增添更多的亮点。

如果您能确认您的出席，我们将为您提供详细的会议安排和接待服务。请您在收到此信后尽快回复，以便我们做好相应的准备工作。

期待您的光临，谢谢!

此致
敬礼!

ABC 公司销售经理

English Translation of Business Letter:

Dear Mr./Ms. XX,

How are you? I am the Sales Manager of ABC Company, and I am writing to invite you to our upcoming product launch event.

The event will be held in Beijing at the end of this month, where we will showcase our latest electronic products and invite industry experts to give speeches and engage in discussions. We very much look forward to your attendance, as we believe your participation will add even more highlights to our event.

If you can confirm your attendance, we will provide you with detailed meeting arrangements and reception services. Please reply as soon as possible after receiving this letter so that we can make the necessary preparations.

We look forward to your presence, and thank