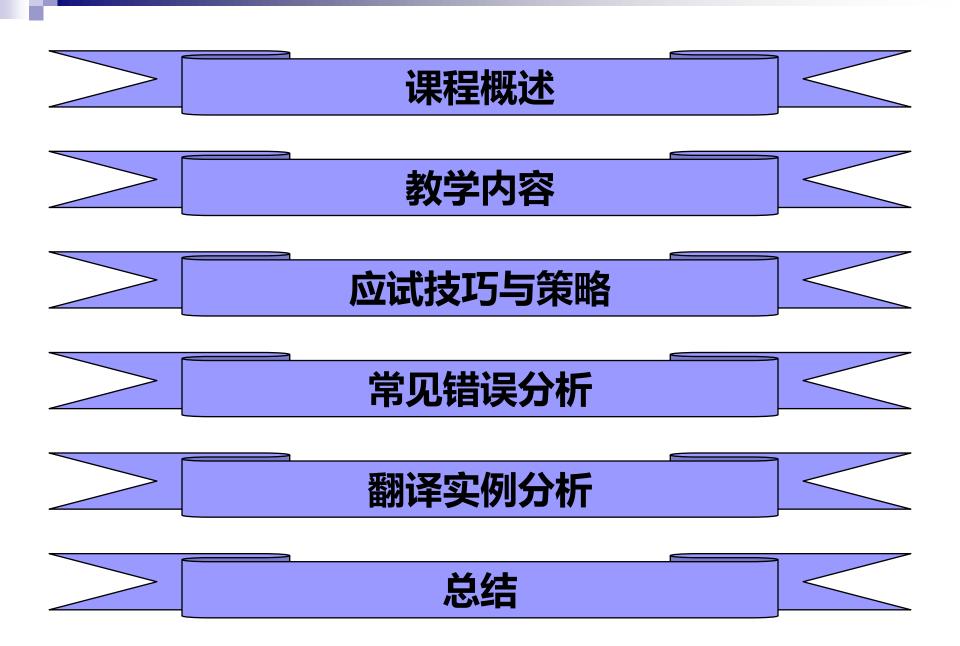
专业八级翻译专题讲座

刘明 Q.Ming.Liu@gmail.com

中南财经政法大学武汉学院







课程概述

1. 课程简介

2. 教学大纲要求

- 能运用翻译的理论和技巧,将英美报刊上的文章以及文学原著译成汉语,或将我国报刊杂志上的文章和一般文学作品译成英语
- 速度为每小时250-300个英文单词
- 译文要求忠实原意,语言流畅
- 能担任一般外事活动的口译



课程概述

3. 考试大纲要求

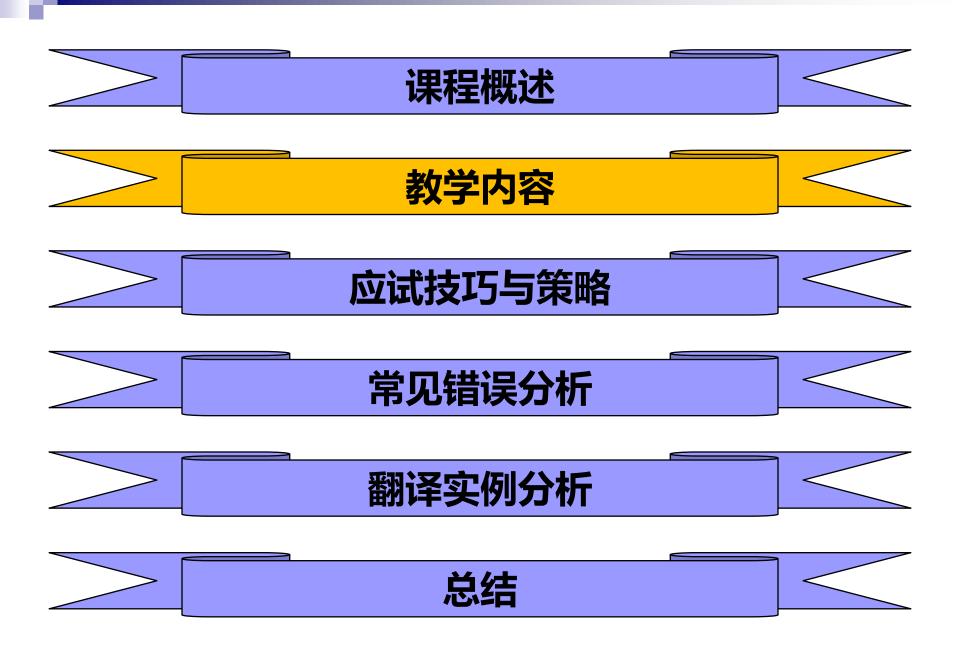
■ 汉译英:

运用翻译理论和技巧,翻译我国报刊杂志上的论述文和国情介绍,以及一般文学作品的节录。

■ 英译汉:

运用翻译理论和技巧, 翻译英、美报刊杂志上的有 关政治、经济、历史、文化等方面的论述文以及文学原著 的节录。







教学内容

■ 题型

- 汉译英:将一段150个字左右的汉字组成的段落译成 英语
- 英译汉: 将一段150个左右英文单词组成的段落译成 汉语

■ 主要话题

- 社会热点
- 人生感悟
- 生活哲理
- 教育批评
- 读书学习

M

教学内容

■ 主要文体

■ 散文:

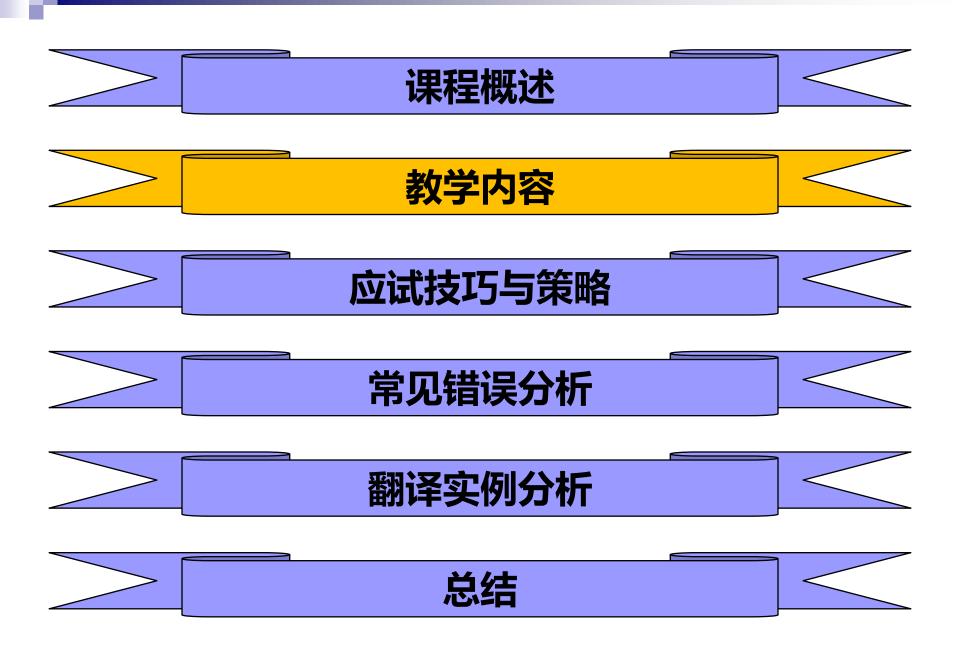
汉语散文特点形散神不散。所以在翻译成英文是 , 要适 当增加英语连词、副词等使语句连贯、意义完整

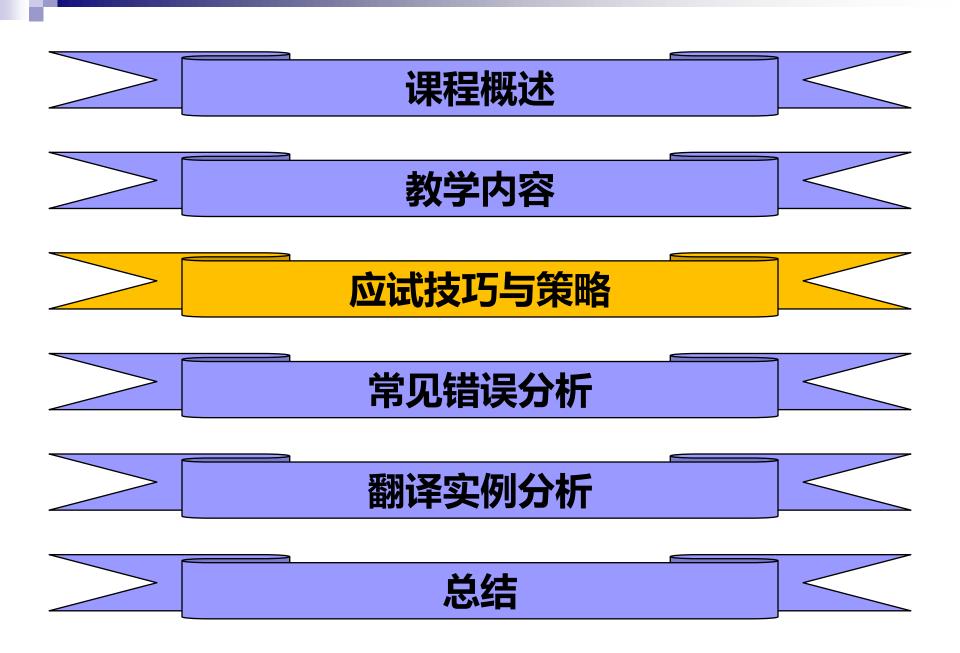
■ 议论文:

既有描述,又有议论,夹叙夹议。注意时态变化和习惯 用法

■ 政论文:

往往语句较长,且不时地用被动语态。所以在翻译时,语句结构要做调整,语态要作变化。





应试技巧与策略

■ 关键词:

- ■时间分配
- ■清晰工整
- 难易点处理
- ■直译意译
- ■生词熟词
- ■低级错误

.

应试技巧与策略

■ 时间分配

- 重点关注首句,首段。
- ■首句通常为主题句
- 人的直觉印象往往着重于开头第一印象
- 大规模批卷任务,阅卷人对前几句可能比后面的句子看的 更加仔细

■ 清晰工整

- 卷面要整洁,书写要工整,字迹要清晰,字体大小适宜, 便于辨认批阅,
- 切莫因字迹潦草, 卷面脏乱影响批卷人的情绪

М

应试技巧与策略

■ 难易点处理

- 难点就是计分点,要正确运用短语和句型,合理变通,适当替代
- 易点不必花过多时间雕饰,准确忠实第一
- 总原则: 不求过于漂亮精确但求正确顺当

■ 直译意译

- 英译汉 , 适当多一些直译 , 但要通顺
- 汉译英, 适当多一些意译, 但要正确

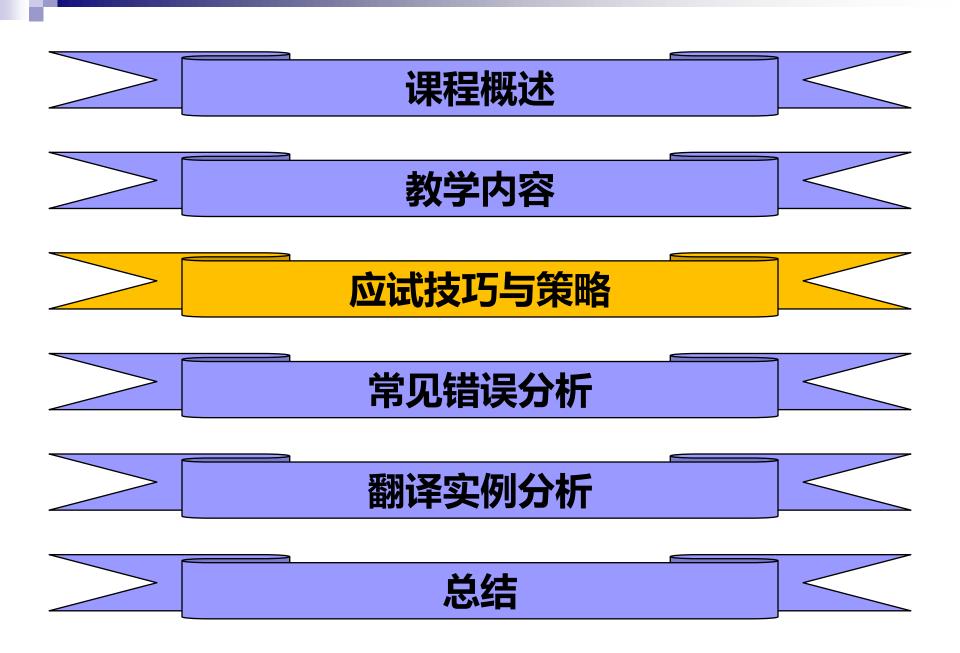
应试技巧与策略

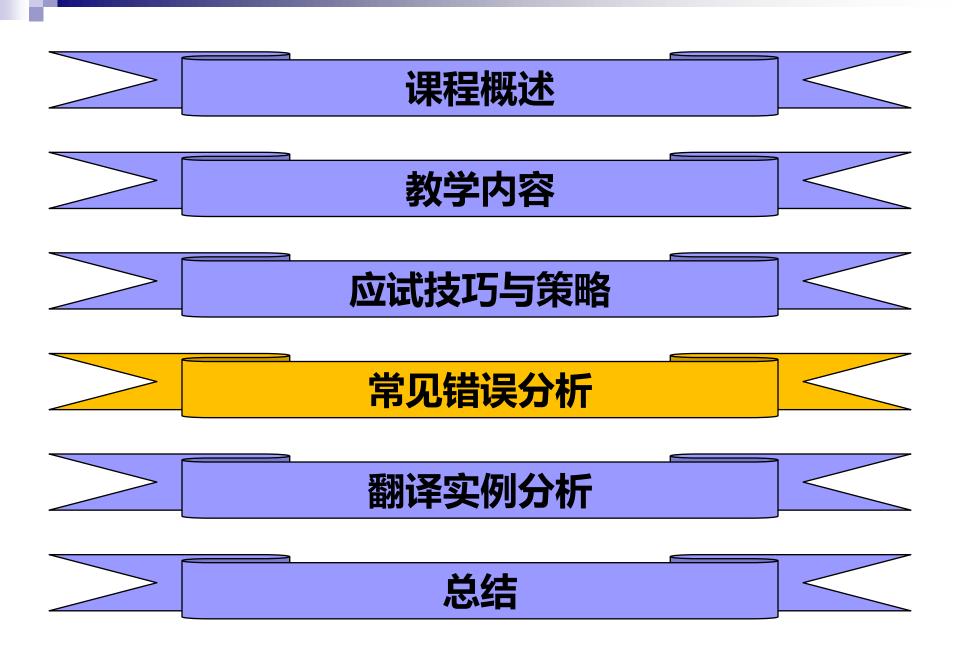
■ 生词熟词

- 生词要敢于猜,要根据上下文语境、词语搭配、逻辑关系、 学科领域进行推测猜想。
- 熟词要善于想,要多一个心眼,出题人会不会这么便宜的就给了分数。

■ 低级错误

- 拼写 , 大小写错误
- 标点符号错误
- ■基本词法、句法错误
- ■均属"硬伤"切莫出现在"耀眼"地方(开头结尾处)





常见错误分析

■ 词汇层面

- ■词义理解偏差
- ■词义上下搭配
- ■词语的顺序

■ 语篇层面

- ■逐字翻译、画蛇添足
- 重复不当、不合习惯
- ■断句不当、割裂语篇

常见错误分析-词汇层面

■ 词义理解偏差

- (大自然的恩赐) presents-----bless
- 人,人们: human beings----people
- 种植(庄稼和葡萄)plant crops and grapesgrow crops and grapes
- 栽花 plant flowers ----garden
- 除草 get rid of grass----weed
- 温馨家园warm houses----sweet houses

1

常见错误分析-词汇层面

■ 词义的上下搭配

- ■喂牛和挤奶
- Cattle (牛 , 总称) , Bull (公牛) , Cow (母牛) , Calf (牛犊) , Ox (牛 , 公牛) , Buffalo (水牛)

■ 翻译:

- Feed cattle and milk cows
- Feed cows and milk them
- Feed and milk cows
- Feed cows for milk

常见错误分析-词汇层面

■ 词语的顺序

- 无论贫富:
 - Poor and rich?
 - Rich and poor!
- ■跳舞和唱歌
 - Dance and sing?
 - Sing and dance!

M

常见错误分析-语篇层面

■ 逐字翻译、画蛇添足

■ **例1**:在周末去教堂祈祷和做礼拜,在节日到广场拉琴、跳舞和唱歌

■ 原译:

On weekends they go to church to pray and do religious services; in holiday they to the square to play musical instruments, dance and sing.

■ 改译:

On weekends they go to church, and on holidays they enjoy playing music while singing and dancing in open squares.

2

常见错误分析-语篇层面

■ 逐字翻译、画蛇添足

■ 例2:往日的田园依旧是今日的温馨家园。

■ 原译:

Those fields in the past /of yesterday are still cozy homelands at present.

■ 改译:

Thus their olden homelands remain as sweet as ever.

M

常见错误分析-语篇层面

■ 重复不当,不合习惯

■ **例**:所以人们对大自然,全部一致并深深地依赖着。尤其 在乡间,上千年来人们一直以不变的方式生活着。

■ 原译:

So people all deeply depend on nature. Especially in the countryside, people keep the unchangeable way of lives for thousands of years.

■ 改译:

That accounts for their deep-rooted attachment to her, especially in the country where their ways of life have been kept intact for thousands of years.

v.

常见错误分析-语篇层面

- 断句不当,割裂语篇
 - 例1:大自然对人的恩赐,无论贫富,一律平等。
 - 原译:

Nature always distributes its resources to human beings. And every man gets equally from it.

■ 改译:

All people are blessed by nature, rich and poor alike.

м

常见错误分析-语篇层面

■ 断句不当,割裂语篇

■ **例2**:尤其是在乡间,上千年来人们一直以不变的方式生活着。

■ 原译:

This was especially true in the country. There people have been living in an unchanged way of life for a thousand years.

■ 改译:

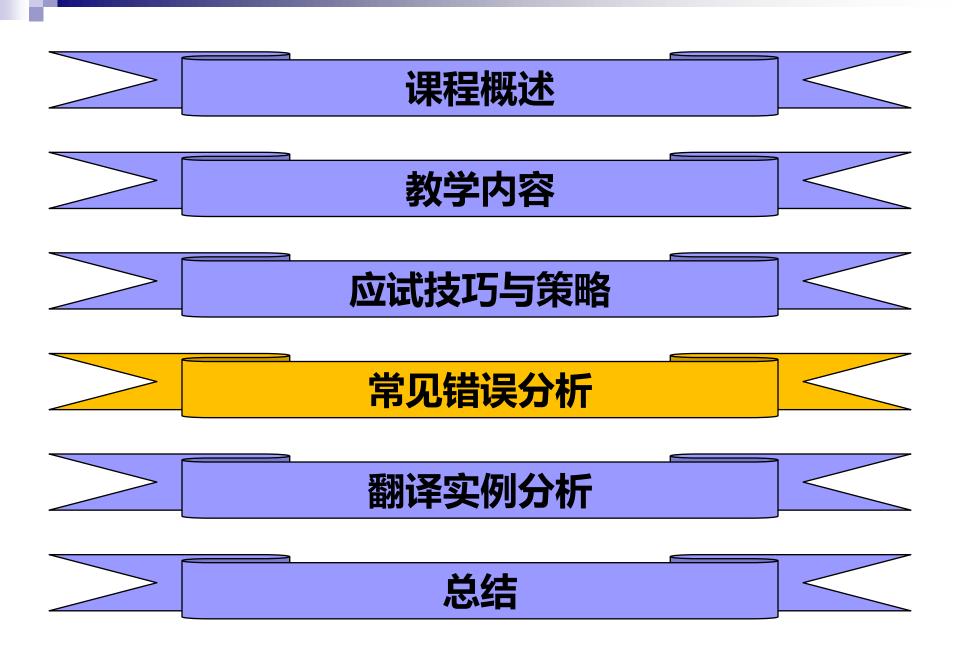
(That accounts for their deep-rooted attachment to her) especially in the country where their ways of life have been kept intact for thousands of years.

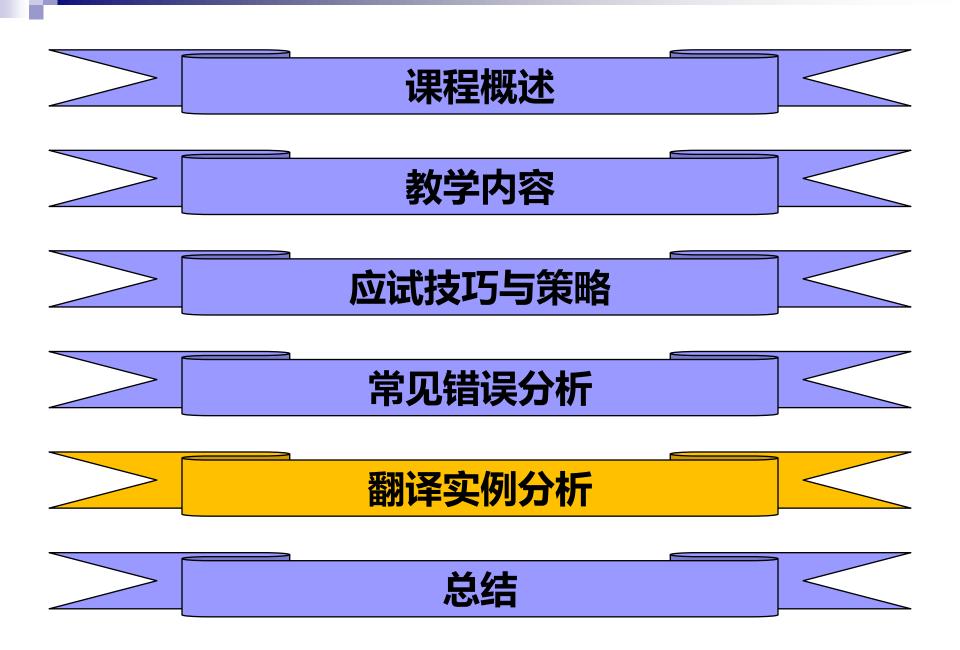
.

常见错误分析-语篇层面

■ 断句时易犯的两种错误

- 死扣原文 , 把所有的句号都译成句号 , 把所有的逗号 都译成逗号 , 忽视了汉英标点用法的差异。
- 随心所欲,在凡事感到不方便的地方都用句号断开, 重起一句。两种情况都容易造成全文信息结构的混乱, 也不符合英语重形合的习惯。





翻译实例分析

汉英 翻译 策略

- ·定主语
- •找谓语
- •加修饰



翻译实例分析

■ 定主语

英语本身语法非常严谨,逻辑非常严密的特点,所以,在汉英翻译中,主语的确定就是成功构建英语句式结构的关键,也是保证英语译文和汉语原文功能对等的关键。

м

翻译实例分析

- 确定原文主语为译文主语
 - **例1**: 匆忙与休闲是截然不同的两种生活方式。 Being hasty and at leisure are two quite distinct lifestyles.
 - **例2**:在人际关系问题上,我们不要太浪漫主义。

We should not be too romantic in interpersonal relations.

w

翻译实例分析

- 原文主语为动词,翻译时需要变动名词或 不定式
 - **例1**:帮助真正的穷人,要比仅仅缩小贫富差距更有价值。帮助下层社会的人重新回到社会主流中来,符合所有人的利益。
 - Helping the truly poor is much worthier than merely narrowing inequalities. And Helping the lower class rejoin the mainstream of society is in the interests of all.

M

翻译实例分析

- **例2**:推进现代化建设、完成祖国统一、维护世界和平与促进共同发展,是中国人民在新世纪的三大历史任务。
- To continue to propel the modernization drive, to achieve reunification of the motherland, and to safeguard world peace and promote common development are the three historical tasks of the Chinese people in the new century.

M

翻译实例分析

- 重新确定主语:确定原文的宾语为译文的主语
 - ■**例1**:于是,转喜为怒,转赞美为责备挑剔,转首十为摇头。
 - Therefore, happiness turns into anger, praises into criticism, and headnodding into head-shaking.
 - Consequently, your joy would give way to anger, your praises would to criticism or even fault-find; and your nodding in agreement to shaking the head.

翻译实例分析

伟大艺术的美学鉴赏和伟大的科 学观念的理解都需要智慧。

确定宾语为译 文主语时,切 记要注意语态

Wisdom is required both in appreciating great artistic works and in understanding great scientific concepts.

М

- **例2**:为了保证国民经济持续、快速、健康地 发展,我们必须加快国有企业的改革步伐。
- The speed of reform of state-owned enterprises must be accelerated (stepped up) to ensure sustained, rapid and sound development of the national economy.

r.

- 增加主语:增加泛指的主语 , 如 , 我 , 我 , 们 , 你 , 你们 , 大家 , 一个人等
 - **例**:如果走近了,会发现他们那可爱的神情, 洁白的牙齿,那丰富而单纯的表情。
 - When approaching near, you would find their lily-white teeth and a variety of innocent facial impressions.

翻译实例分析

■ 增加主语: 增加it

- ■例:提出一个绝对的标准当然很困难,但是, 大体上看一个人对待生命的态度是否严肃认真, 看他对待工作、生活的态度如何,也就不难对 这个人的存在意义做出适当的估计了。
- It's difficult to advance an absolute criterion. It will not be so to judge the very meaning of one's existence generally from whether he is serious about life and what his attitudes are towards work and life.

- 增加主语:增加there be
 - **例1**:一个人的生命究竟有多大意义,这有什么标准可以衡量吗?
 - Is there any standard to measure the significance of one's life?
 - **例2**:人的智力需要开发,人的内心世界也需要开发
 - There is a need for human beings to tap into their own intelligence, as is the case with their inner world.

м

翻译实例分析

■ 定谓语

谓语是句子的核心,谓语动词的"前"有句子的主语,"后"则可能有宾语,所以选择谓语的原则是"瞻前顾后"

ĸ.

- "瞻前":谓语要和上文的主语一致
 - **例**:一个人的生命究竟有多大意义,这有什么标准可以衡量吗?
 - Are there any standard to measure the significance of one's life?
 - Is there a criteria to measure how meaningful one's life is?
 - Are there any criterion to measure the meaning of one's life? (主谓搭配错误)

м

翻译实例分析

■ "顾后":谓语要和下文的宾语搭配

■例:温哥华(Vancouver)的辉煌是温哥华人智慧和勤奋的结晶,其中包括多民族的贡献。

■错译:

- The glory of Vancouver is the wisdom and the diligence of the Vancouver people and includes the contributions of many ethnic groups.
- The glory of Vancouver is the wisdom and diligence of the Vancouver people, including the contributions of many ethnic groups.



■ 改译:

- The glory of Vancouver has been achieved through the wisdom and the industry of the Vancouver people, including the contributions of many ethnics groups.
- Vancouver' s prosperity owes to the intelligence and diligence of the people there, as well as to the contributions made by a variety of other ethnic groups.

w

翻译实例分析

■ 找谓语:找动词

<u>得病</u>以前,我受父母宠爱,在家中横行霸道, 一旦隔离,拘禁在花园山坡上一幢小房子里, 我顿感打入冷宫,十分郁郁不得志起来。一个 春天的傍晚,园中百花怒放,父母在园中设宴 一时宾客云集,笑语四溢。我在山坡的小屋里, 悄悄掀起窗帘,窥见园中大千世界,一片繁华, 自己的哥姐, 堂表弟兄, 也穿插其间, 个个喜 气洋洋。一霎时,一阵被人摒弃,为世所遗的 悲愤兜上心头,禁不住痛哭起来。

- 汉语中名词、形容词、数词、主谓短语和介词短语可以充当谓语,有"是"自居。可以用系表结构来翻译
 - **例1**:中国民族多数是性情中正和平、淡泊、朴实,比西方人容易满足。
 - In comparison with Westerners, the Chinese people, easier to be satisfied, are mostly unbiased, peaceful, unworldly and guileless.



- 例2:人是很有趣的,往往在接触一个人时首先看到的都是他或她的优点。这一点颇像是在餐馆里用餐的经验。
- Human beings are interesting in that they tend to first see good in a new acquaintance. This is like dining in a restaurant.

- 如汉语动词过多。择找一个"主要动词"其 他动词用and 或者"非谓语动词"来处理
 - 例:得病以前,我受父母宠爱,在家中横行霸道, 一旦隔离,拘禁在花园山坡上一幢小房子里,我 顿感打入冷宫,十分郁郁不得志起来。
 - Before I was taken ill, I had been spoiled by my parents, getting things my way in the family. Once isolated and confined to a small house on the slope of the garden, I suddenly found myself in disfavour and my wings clipped.

■加修饰

- 修饰语的作用: 让句子更加丰满,有血有肉;逻辑更加明确,有条有理
- ■用的最多的两种修饰语:定语和状语
- 定语和状语的种类:单个单词、短语和从句。
- **■方法**:单词,短语,从句

×

翻译实例分析

■ 加短语

- ■短语种类:介词短语,分词短语,不定式短语。
- 作定语 , 位置总是在名词后
- ■做状语的位置则可以灵活安排
- ■介词短语一般表时间和地点
- ■分词短语一般表伴随和原因
- ■不定式短语一般表目的和结果



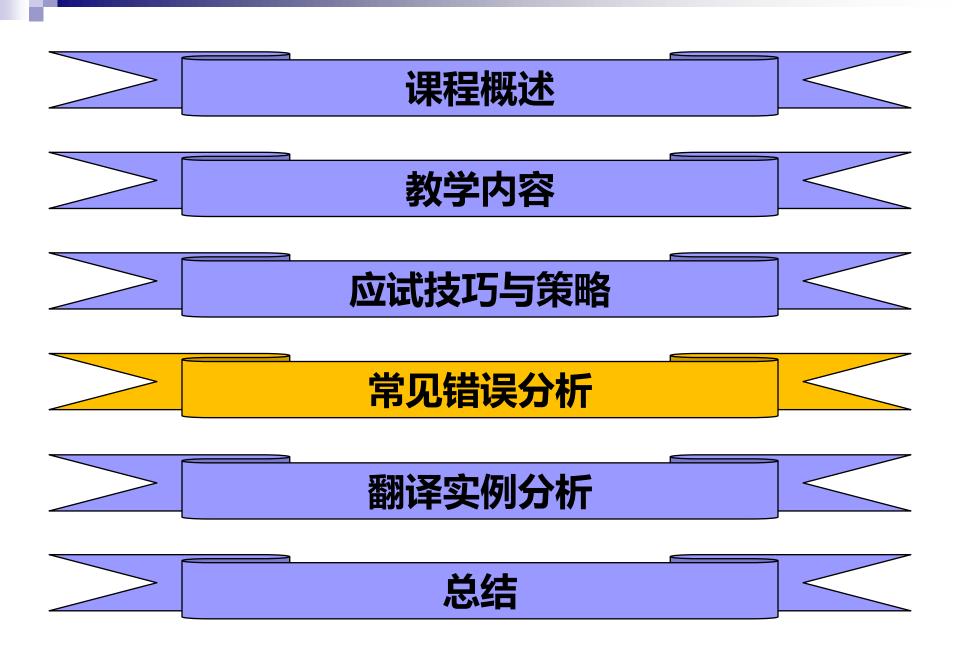
■加从句

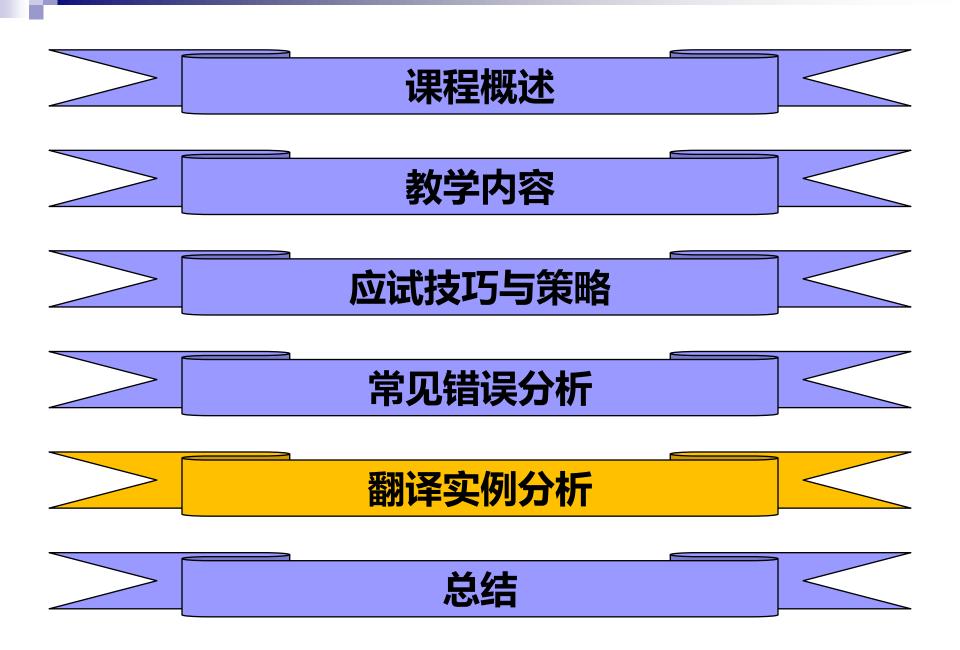
从句作用很大,能让句子变得复杂,体现出对长句和难句的把握能力,可以适当多用,尤其是在句与句之间的衔接上

- **例1**:一个春天的傍晚,园中百花怒放,父母在园中宴,一时宾客云集,笑语四溢。
- One spring evening, with myriads of flowers in full bloom in the garden, my parents held a garden party in honour of many guests, (whose arrival at once filled the place with laughing chats)
- On spring evening, my parents gave a banquet in the garden (where a profusion of flowers were in full bloom.) In no time, crowd of their guests collected and laughter was heard all over there.

1

- **例2**: 因此我们的苦闷,基本上比西方人为少为小; 因为苦闷的强弱原是随欲望与野心的大小而转移的。
- 原译: Therefore, our mental sufferings, as compared with westerner's, are fewer and less intense, since whether our sufferings are strong or weak is determined by whether our desires and ambitions are big or small.
- 改译: Therefore we generally suffer less depression than Westerners, as the degree of the suffering varied directly with that of our desire and ambition.





总结

■ 定主语

- ■取原来主语
- 选别的词充当主语(宾语、泛指主语、it 做形式主语 , there be 结构等)

■ 找谓语

- 汉语和英语谓语的语法分析法
- 多看动词
- ■用系表结构
- 长句注意选定一个主要动词
- ■翻译时多用被动句
- **加修饰**:加单词,加词组,加从句(建议多使用)



总结

- 做汉英翻译,关键要确定好主语和谓语所构成的 主干结构,确定好用什么英语句型和句式来翻译
- 多做练习,多欣赏精彩译文
- 尝试做回译练习

FAQ

Thank you!