英语四六级翻译新题型

新改革后翻译题型:段落翻译(汉译英)

测试学生把汉语所承载的信息用英语表达出来的能力。

分值比例: 15%

考试时间: 30分钟。

内容: 中国历史、文化、经济、社会发展

长度: 140-160个汉字;

大学英语四级考试新题型评分标准

档次	评分标准
13-15分	译文准确表达了原文的意思。用词贴切,行文流畅,基本上无语言错误,仅有个别小错。
10-12分	译文基本上表达了原文的意思。文字通顺、连贯,无重大语言错误。
7-9分	译文勉强表达了原文的意思。用词欠准确,语言错误相当多,其中有些是严重语言错误。
4-6分	译文仅表达了一小部分原文的意思。用词不准确,有相当多的严重语言错误。
1-3分	译文支离破碎。除个别词语或句子,绝大部分文字没有表达原文意思。
0分	未作答,或只有几个孤立的词,或译文与原文毫不相关。

汉译英解题方法

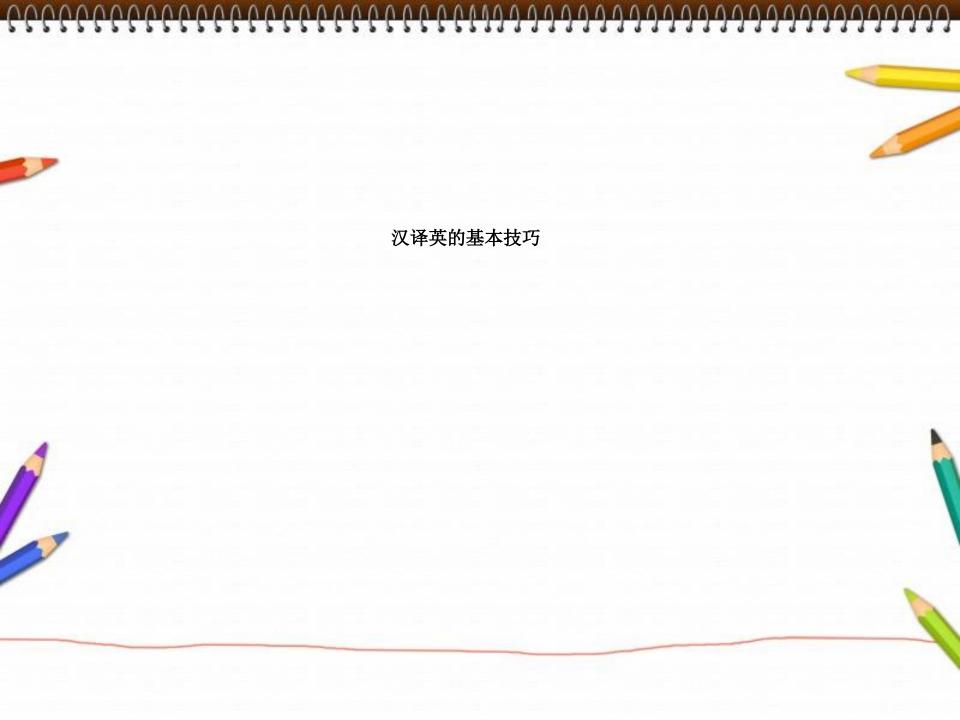
- · 1. 阅读原文,理解原文,获得总体印象。
- 2. 处理原文句子,正确断句,合句,找准主语。
- 3. 修改,对译文修正、加工、润饰。第一步:对照原文一句一句修改,看原文内容、思想是否准确表达出来;有无漏译、错译、曲解的地方;译文语言是否通顺。第二步:脱离原文, 反复阅读后进行修改

.

- 1. 正确判断句子之间的关系,补充连接手段。
- e.g. ······在这一年半中,她抄写、背写英语单词的纸,累起来可达桌子高。······
- 思路: SV0=纸+达到+桌子高。
- 问题: 累起来怎么处理?
- In that year and a half, <u>the paper</u> on which she had copied English words or written them down from memory, if stacked up, could <u>reach the table</u> from the floor.

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

- 2. 掌握内在联系正确断句
- 我们的班主任姓王,五十开外,方脸,一脸的胡子。
- Mr. Wang, the head teacher responsible for our class, was over fifty. He had a square-shaped face with a full beard.



一、翻译的基本方法: 直译 & 意译

• **直译:**保持原文内容、又保持原文形式,基本保留原有句子结构,不是死译。

• 意译: 只保持原文内容、不保持原文形式,更多考虑英语的特点。

如: 我们的朋友遍天下。

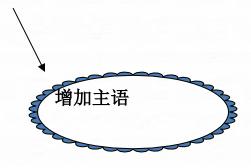
Our friends are all over the world. (直译) We have friends all over the world. (意译)

直译与意译相互关联,互为补充,两种译法可以并用

- 二、汉译英的基本技巧
- 1. 增词
 - 为了充分传达原文含义,必须增补词语,以求达意.

生于忧患, 死于安乐。

One prospers in worries and hardships and perishes in ease and comfort.



- 我不觉得用英语与外国人交谈有什么困难。
- I don't think it difficult to speak to a foreigner in English.
- 虚心使人进步,骄傲使人落后。
- Modesty helps one to go forward, where the timakes one lag behind.

主语it

增连词

风水有三个原则:人和自然的统一、阴阳的平衡、五行的相吸相斥。

There are three principles of feng shui: the unity of human beings with nature, the balance of Yin and Yang, and the attraction and repulsion of five elements of metal, wood, water, fire and earth.

practice



茶是中国人日常生活中不可或缺的一部分。人们常说的"开门七件事",就包括了茶。

Tea is an indispensable part in the daily life of Chinese people. It is an element in the commonly known seven necessities of life: fuel, rice, oil, salt, sauce, vinegar and tea.

2. 减词:

- 汉语喜欢重复,英语崇尚简洁。汉语的重复作为一种修辞手段有两种作用。一是为了强调,重复表 达一个意思,或增添修饰语,加强语气。二是为了便于词语搭配,或平衡节奏,增加可读性。这些 在汉语里习以为常的重复词语或句式,到了英语里要么不合逻辑,要么累赘冗长。所以翻译时都要 有所删减省略。
- 这是革命的春天,这是人民的春天,这是科学的春天!让我们张开双臂,热烈拥抱这个春天吧!
- Let us stretch out our arms to embrace the spring, which is one of the revolution, of the people, and of science.

省名词

- 见到自己的故乡,他想起了童年的情景。
 The sight of his native place called back his childhood.
- 他连续讲了两小时的法语,没有出现任何错误。
- He has been speaking in French for two hours without any (省动词)

没有出现

3. 词类转换

- 词类变形和转换,是英语语言的一个很重要的特点,尤其是名词、动词、形容词这三种最主要的词类。
- eg. 他的演讲给我们的<u>印象</u>很深。
- His speech <u>impressed</u> us deeply.(<u>名词变动词</u>)
- eg. 你说他傻不<u>傻</u>?
- Don't you think he is <u>an idiot</u>? (形容词变名词)

4. 语态转换

- 在英汉两种语言当中都有主动和被动两种语态。在英语中被动语态的使用频率要远远高于汉语。如果一味按照汉语原句的语态来翻译,会使译文显得十分别扭。
- 这个小男孩在放学回家的路上受了伤。
- The little boy was hurt on his way home from school.
- 门锁好了。
- The door has been locked up.
- 新教材在印刷中。
- New textbooks are being printed.

- 4.2 含有被动意义的汉语句子应当译成英语的被动句 这类句子在形式上没有被动标记:有主语有动词,但主语不是谓语动词动作的执行者,有时主语 缺席,但都有被动含义,英译时应该译成被动语态。例如:
 - 1) 而且,这也是违反中国习俗的,因为凡事都不能匆忙。

Besides, that's going against Chinese custom, because haste is to be avoided.

- 2) 当他了解到需要什么以后就决定申请入会。
- 3) 基本建设速度加快ed 投稿环境不断流淌,he decided to apply for membership.

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

4.3 无主句

汉语中有些句子没有主语,翻译时可以用被动语态,可以让原句里的动词宾语充当英语句子里的主语,而动词变为被动形式的谓语,构成英语被动句。例如:

- 1) 对这些评论应予以充分的讨论。
- 3) 该问题没得到注意。

So far, no conclusion has been reached.

4) 表格要在有证人的情况下签名。

No attention was paid to the problem.

The form has to be signed in the presence of a witness.

4.4 泛指主语句

汉语中有些句子用表示泛指的"人们"、"有人"或"大家"等作主语,英译时通常都用被动语态。例如:

- 1) 大家估计罢工明天会开始。
- 2) <u>人们就是我</u>他现在性理的。strike will begin tomorrow.
- 3) 人们推测他们总有一天会结婚的。

It is believed that he is living in New York.

- 4) 有人看见老教授深夜还在做试验。
- 5) <u>大家认为</u>,他对做这项工作很满足。
 It is assumed that they will get married one day.

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

He was considered quite satisfied with the job.

5 代词"it"引导的主语从句的翻译方法

5.1主语较长或是句子往往用it 做形 式主语

1)他参不参加会议没有多大关系。

It doesn't make much

difference whether he attends

the meeting or not.



2)我们队得了冠军是好消息。

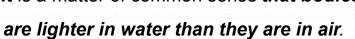
It is good news that our team has won the championship.

3)驾驶员在飞机失事之后还能活着,真是不可思议。

It seemed inconceivable that the pilot could have survived the crash.

4)物体在水中比在空气中轻,这是一种常识。

It is a matter of common sense *that bodies*







- 5.2 用"it"作形式宾语,宾语较长时也可用it做形式宾语
- 1)我向他们讲清楚了,他们必须在上午10时前交论文。

I made it clear to them that they must hand in their papers before 10 o'clock in the morning.

3)他想当然地认为自己能通过考试。

He just took it for granted that he would pass the exam.

6、强调句的翻译

汉语中出现"确实"、"真的"、"一定"等词来需要强调动词时,英语中一般是在动词前面加助动词do(或do的相应形式)来翻译。

(1) 不过,他们说确有六张用于宣传的儿童照片。

However, they said that they *did* have six pictures of children that had been used for promotional purposes.

(2) 该研究表明香烟广告确实起到了鼓励孩子吸烟的作用。

The study demonstrates that cigarette advertising does encourage children to smoke.

一些用来强调名词的形容词,或强调形容词的程度副词,可译成"正是","相当", "就是"等可以翻译成"very, exactly, terribly, fairly, etc"。例如:

(1) As well as the type of the music affecting road safety, the **very** fact that we have high-tech music systems built into our cars also causes accidents.

正如某种音乐会影响行驶安全一样,我们的车里安装了高技术的音响<u>本身</u>也是引起车祸的根源。

(2) We're *terribly* fortunate the storm didn't start earlier.

我们相当<u>幸运</u>,因为暴风雨没有提前到来。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分,为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文,请访问: https://d.book118.com/006014050010010220