



英汉互译实践与技巧

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第九讲 Affirmative vs. Negative

肯定与否定

一、教学重点：

1. 英译汉的正反交替
2. 否定的陷阱

二、教学内容：

1. 英汉翻译中的正反交替
2. 汉英翻译中的正反交替



I . Negation in English-Chinese Translation

英汉翻译中的正反交替

1) " Full negatives" :

no, not, none, never, nothing, nobody, nowhere, neither, nor;

2) "Semi negatives" :

hardly, scarcely, seldom, barely, few, little, etc;

3) "Partial negatives" :

not every, not all, not both, not much, not many, not always, etc.

4) "Words with negative implication":

fail, without, beyond, until, unless, lest, ignorant, refrain, refuse, neglect, absence, instead of, other than, except, rather than, etc.

I . Negation in English-Chinese Translation

英汉翻译中的正反交替

1、 Affirmative in English but Negative in Chinese

- Such a chance was *denied* (to) me.
我没有得到这样一个机会。 (v.)
- It was *beyond* his power to sign such a contract.
他无权签订这种合同。 (prep.)
- The guerrillas would fight to death *before* they surrender.
游击队员们宁愿战斗到死也决不投降。 (conj.)
- The lecturer spoke *above* the heads of his audience.
讲演者讲得太深奥，听众听不懂。 (preposition)

I . Negation in English-Chinese Translation

英汉翻译中的正反交替

2、 Negative in English but Affirmative in Chinese

- The doubt was still *unresolved* after his repeated explanation.

虽经他一再解释，疑团仍然存在。(v.)

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

他对他父亲的行业表示强烈的厌恶情绪。(n.)

- *Don't lose time* in posting this letter.

赶快把这封信寄出去。(phrase)

I . Negation in English-Chinese Translation

英汉翻译中的正反交替

3、 Same English Word, with Either Affirmative or Negative Equivalents in Chinese

- I'm *new* to the work.

这工作我是生手。(这工作我不熟悉。)

- The station is *no distance* at all.

车站近在咫尺。(车站一点儿也不远。)

- It's *no less than* a fraud.

这简直是一场骗局。(这无异于一场骗局。)

I . Negation in English-Chinese Translation

英汉翻译中的正反交替

4、 Double Negative for Emphasis

- There is *no* rule that has *no* exception.
任何规则都有例外。
- There is *not any* advantage *without* disadvantage.
有一利必有一弊。
- It is *impossible* but that a man will make some mistakes.
人不会不犯错误。

I . Negation in English-Chinese Translation

英汉翻译中的正反交替

5、Roundabout Affirmative

- He didn't half like the girl.
他非常喜欢那姑娘。
- I couldn't feel better.
我觉得身体好极了。
- I couldn't agree with you more.
我太赞成你的看法了。
- He can't see you quick enough.
他很想尽快和你见面。

I . Negation in English-Chinese Translation

英汉翻译中的正反交替

6、 Some Traps in Negative Structures

1) not... because

- The engine *didn't stop because* the fuel was finished.
引擎并不是因为燃料耗尽而停止运转。

2) cannot...too

- The importance of this conference *cannot be overestimated*.
这次会议的重要性无论怎么强调也不过分。
- You *cannot be too* careful in proofreading.
校对时，越仔细越好。

I . Negation in English-Chinese Translation

英汉翻译中的正反交替

3) all/every ... not

- *All that glitters is not gold.*

发光的不一定是金子。

- *No, everything is not straightened out.*

不，并非每一个问题都弄清楚了。

4) both... not

- *But you see, we both cannot go.*

但是我告诉你，我们俩不能同时都走。

- *Both the instruments are not precision ones.*

这两件东西不都是精密仪器。

I . Negation in English-Chinese Translation

英汉翻译中的正反交替

5) for all

- You may leave at once *for all* I care.
你尽可立即离开，我才不管呢。
- *For all* we knew, the files we were supposed to photograph were already on their way.
说不定那些该由我们去拍摄的文件已在途中。

6) It be + adj.+ n.+ that...

- It is a good workman that never blunders.
智者千虑，必有一失。
- It is a long lane that has no end.
路必有弯。(凡事总有变化，不会永远不变。)

II. Negation in Chinese-English Translation

汉英翻译中的正反交替

1、Negation According to Usage

- 在他还没来得及阻拦我之前, 我已经跑出教室。

Before he could stop me, I had rushed out of the classroom.

- 俗话说, "男儿有泪不轻弹, 皆因未到伤心处".

As the saying goes, "Men only weep when deeply hurt.

II. Negation in Chinese-English Translation

汉英翻译中的正反交替

2、Negation for Emphasis or Rhetorical Effect

- 我们讨论问题时，不能忘记这些基本点。

These basic concepts *must be kept in mind* in our discussion.

- 党的十六大充分表明我们党兴旺发达，后继有人。

The 16th Party congress fully demonstrates that our Party is flourishing and *has no lack of successors*.

3、Negation to Convey Exactly the Original Meaning

- 到目前为止，该组织辜负了世界人民所寄予的希望。

This organization *has not, so far, justified* the hopes which the people of the world place in it.

- “我找老王说句话，马上就回来”。

“Just to have a word with Wang. *I won't be long!*”

Practice:

- They often talk horse.
- That woman walks the streets.
- I'll report that official.
- The machine is in repair.
- We'll stand up to the project.
- Don't make a fuss of them!
- She is in the dock.
- The boss gave her the sack.
- That girl student is in the green.
- The old lady has gone to her rest
- That young man has lost his heart.
- The old man often takes his medicine.
- That fellow did hard labor for 3 years.
- The woman in labor is his wife.
- I'm not a little afraid of snakes.
- 他们常常吹牛。
- 那个妇女是妓女。
- 我要检举那位官员。
- 那台机器状况良好。
- 我们将抵制这个计划。
- 别讨好他们!
- 她在被告席。
- 老板解雇了她。
- 那女学生正值豆蔻年华。
- 那个老太太安息了。
- 那个青年人处于热恋之中。
- 那老人常忍受不愉快的事。
- 那个家伙服过三年劳役。
- 分娩的妇女是他的妻子。
- 我很怕蛇。

Practice:

- We charged him to do it.
 - They surprised him doing it.
 - I have see him through.
 - He is the Speaker.
 - Where is the Book?
 - Do you know anything about Japan?
 - I bought some salts yesterday.
 - The man is in the dumps.
 - Don't call him names!
 - The little boy is a love child.
 - He is a confidence man.
 - He is a medicine man.
 - What he bought is invaluable.
 - This is a disused machine.
 - He is disinterested in the affairs.
- 我们责令他干那事。
 - 他们撞上他做那个事。
 - 我帮助他过难关。
 - 他是议长。
 - 《圣经》在哪？
 - 你了解日本漆吗？
 - 我昨天买了一些泻药。
 - 那个人神情沮丧。
 - 别骂他！
 - 那个小男孩是私生子。
 - 他是个骗子。
 - 他是个巫医。
 - 他买的东西价值连城。
 - 这是一台废弃的机器。
 - 他在此事上公正无私。

Practice:

- **One could not be too careful in a new neighborhood.**
- **One may as well be asleep to read for anything but to improve his mind and morals, and regulate his conduct.**
- **那座大楼处于无人管理的状态，**
- **任何事物部有两点，说只有一点，叫"知其一不知其二。**

第十讲 Nominal Clauses

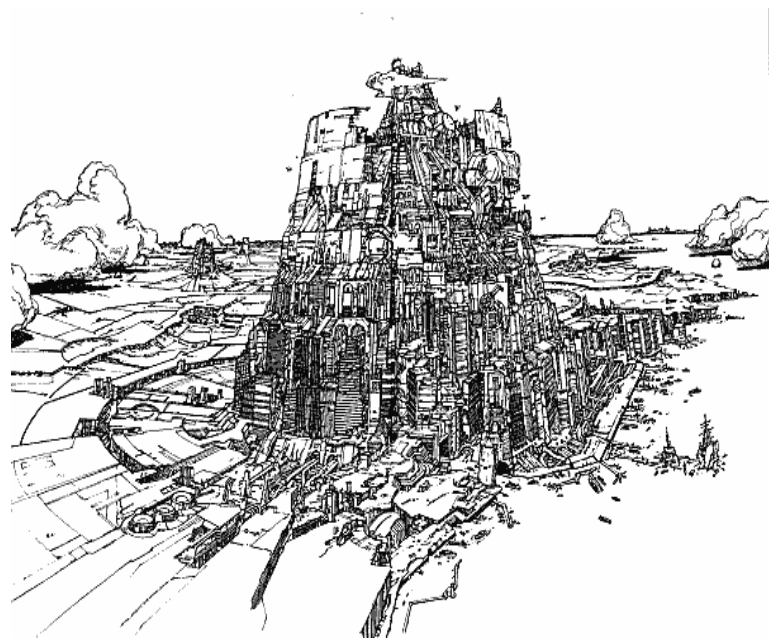
名词性从句

一、教学重点：

1. 名词性从句的翻译
2. 同位语从句的翻译

二、教学内容：

1. 英语名词性从句的翻译
2. 汉语复句的翻译



I . Translation of English Nominal Clauses

英语名词性从句的翻译

1、 Subject Clauses

1) Subject Clauses Introduced by Pronouns

- *Whatever he saw and heard on his trip gave him a very deep impression.*

他此行所见所闻都给他留下了深刻的印象。

2) "It" Functions as a Formal Subject

- *It doesn't make much difference whether he attends the meeting or n*

他参不参加会议都没多大关系。

I . Translation of English Nominal Clauses

英语名词性从句的翻译

2、 Object Clauses

- I take it for granted *that you will come and talk the matter over with him.*

我理所当然地认为，你会来跟他谈这件事的。

- We have no definite information yet as to *which route he will take.*

关于他将走哪条路线，我们还没有确切的消息。

3、 Predicative Clauses

- This is *where the shoe pinches.*

这就是问题的症结所在了。

- Things are not always *as they seem to be.*

事物并不总是如其表象。

I . Translation of English Nominal Clauses

英语名词性从句的翻译

4、 Appositive Clauses

1) Keeping the Original Order

- He expressed the hope *that he would come over to visit China again.*

他表示希望能再来中国访问。

2) Converting into an Attributive Order or an Independent Clause

- It does not alter the fact *that he is the man responsible for the delay.*

迟延应由他负责，这个事实是改变不了的。

I . Translation of English Nominal Clauses

英语名词性从句的翻译

3) Using Punctuation Marks or Specific Words

- Punctuation marks : colon, dasher ;

expressions : “这样”, “这种”, “这一”, “即”

- But considering realistically, we had to face the fact *that our prospects were less than good.*

但是现实地考虑一下, 我们不得不正视这样一个事实: 我们的前景并不妙。

- Not long ago the scientists made an exciting discovery *that this "waste" material could be turned into plastics.*

不久以前, 科学家们有了一个令人振奋的发现, 即可以把这种废物变为塑料。

I . Translation of English Nominal Clauses

英语名词性从句的翻译

4) Changing into Sentences without the Subject

- An order has been given *that the researchers who are now in the skylab should be sent back.*

已下命令将目前在太空实验室里的研究人员送回来。

- However, the writing of chemical symbols in the form of an equation does not give any assurance *that the reaction shown will actually occur.*

但是将化学符号写成反应式，并不意味着所表示的反应确实会发生。

II. Translation of Chinese Complex Sentences

汉语复句的翻译

1、 Sentence Combination

- 门口放着一堆雨伞，少说也有12把，五颜六色，大小不一。

In the doorway lay at least twelve umbrellas of all sizes and colors.

- 我有一个问题弄不清楚，想请教你，你能回答吗？
Could you kindly answer a question which is puzzling me?

- 因为距离远，又缺乏交通工具。农村社会是与外界隔绝的。这种隔绝状态，由于通讯工具不足而变得更加严重了。

The isolation of the rural world because of distance and the lack of transport facilities is compounded by the paucity of the information media.

2、 Sentence Sequence

- 只要已发现有可能反对他的人，他就本能地要用他的魅力和风趣将这个人争取过来，

- **English version A:**

When he catches a glimpse of a potential antagonist. his instinct is to win him over with charm and humor.

- **English version B:**

As soon as he finds any possible opponent, he is, by instinct, to have an inclination for winning him over with charm and humor.

- **English version C:**

The sight of any potential antagonist arouses his innate impulse for winning him over with charm and humor.

第十一讲 Attributive Clauses

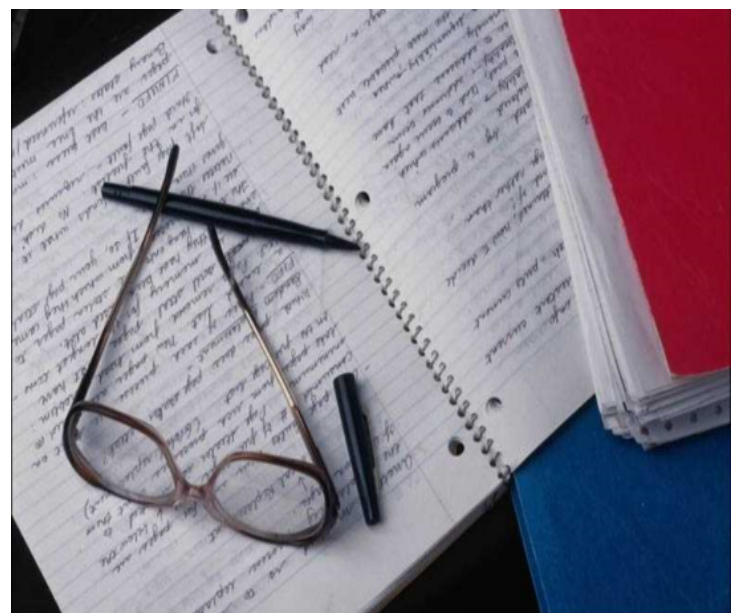
定语从句

一、教学重点：

1. 英语定语从句的翻译方法
2. 兼有状语功能的定语从句

二、教学内容：

1. 英汉定语结构的对比
2. 限制性定语从句
3. 非限制性定语从句
4. 兼有状语功能的定语从句



I . A Comparative Study of English and Chinese Attributive Structures 英汉定语结构的对比

- This is the cat.
这就是那只猫
- This is the cat that killed the rat.
这就是那只捕杀了老鼠的猫。
- This is the cat that killed the rat that ate the cake.
*这就是那只捕杀了偷吃了蛋糕的老鼠的猫。
- This is the cat that killed the rat that ate the cake that was put in the house.
*这就是那只捕杀了偷吃了放在房间里的蛋糕的老鼠的猫。
- This is the cat that killed the rat that ate the cake that was put in the house that Jack built.
*这就是那只捕杀了偷吃了放在杰克修建的房间里的蛋糕的老鼠的猫。

I . A Comparative Study of English and Chinese Attributive Structures 英汉定语结构的对比

- This is the cat that killed the rat that ate the cake.
这就是那只捕杀了老鼠的猫。老鼠偷吃了蛋糕。
- This is the cat that killed the rat that ate the cake that was put in the house.
这就是那只捕杀了老鼠的猫。老鼠偷吃了放在屋里的蛋糕。
- This is the cat that killed the rat that ate the cake that was put in the house that Jack built.
这就是那只捕杀了老鼠的猫。老鼠偷吃了放在屋里的蛋糕。屋子是杰克盖的。

II. Restrictive Attributive Clauses 限制性定语从句

1. Combination

- Pollution is a pressing problem *which we must deal with*.

污染是我们必须解决的一个迫切问题。

- July and August are the months *when the weather is hot*.

七八月是天气很热的月份。

2. Division

- They are striving for the ideal *which is close to the heart of every Chinese and for which, in the past, many Chinese have laid down their lives.*

他们正在为实现一个理想而努力，这个理想是每一个中国人所珍爱的，在过去，许多中国人为了这个理想而牺牲了自己的生命。

- Between these two tiny particles, the proton and the electron, there is a powerful attraction *that is always present between negative and positive electric charges.*

在质子和电子这两个微粒之间有一个很大的吸引力，而这个吸引力总是存在于正、负电荷之间。

- They worked out a new method *by which production has now been rapidly increased.*

他们制定出一种新方法，采用之后生产已迅速得到提高。

3. Mixture

- There were men in that crowd *who had stood there every day for a month.*

在那群人中，有些人每天站在那里，站了一个月。

- There is a man downstairs *who wants to see you.*

楼下有人要见你。

- There are some metals *which possess the power to conduct electricity and the ability to be magnetized.*

某些金属既能导电，又能被磁化。

- We used a plane of *which almost every part carried some identification of national identity.*

我们驾驶的飞机几乎每一个件部件都有国籍的某些标志。

III. Non-Restrictive Attributive Clauses

非限制性定语从句

1. Division

1) Translating into Compound Sentences by Repeating the Antecedents

- The process of combining with oxygen is oxidation, *of which burning is one type.*

与氧结合的过程就是氧化，燃烧就是其中的一种。

- This is a college of science and technology, *the students of which are trained to be engineers or scientists.*

这是一所科技大学，该校学生将被培养成工程师或科学工作者。

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