

第五章 科技翻译

EST

- ◆ In a broad sense, EST covers anything related to science and technology, both in written and spoken forms.
- ◆ —— 一切话题为科学和技术的书面语和口语。

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- ◆ 科技文体广泛使用大量的科技词汇。
 - ◆ 科技词汇数量庞大，语义复杂。



《美国百科全书》

英语的全部词汇超过100万，而其中绝大多数词汇是科技词汇。

第一节 科技语域的分类与层次

- ◆ 类别(2类)：
 - ◆ 1. 专用科技文体
 - ◆ 2. 普通科技文体
- ◆ 层次(6个层次)：
- ◆ 语场；语旨；语式

P75 e. g.

普通科技英语	专用英语
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the long tube which begins at the mouth and ends at the anus2. is crushed by the teeth3. (is) made wet4. the juices in the mouth5. a tube having muscles6. going to the stomach	<p>the alimentary canal</p> <p>is chewed</p> <p>(is) moistened</p> <p>the saliva</p> <p>a muscular tube</p> <p>leading to the stomach</p>

第二节 专用科技文体

- ◆ 意义狭窄、单一，一般只使用在各自的专业范围内，因而专业性很强。
- ◆ 特点：
 - ◆ 1. 语义客观
 - ◆ 2. 用词正式
 - ◆ 3. 结构严密
 - ◆ 4. 程式化



1 bandwidth (带宽)

2 flip-flop (触发器)

3 superconductivity
(超导性)

4 superheterodyne
(超外差式)

5 phenanthrahydroquinone
(菲尔酚)

6 hydroxide(氢氧化物)

7 diode(二极管)

8 isotope(同位素)

词汇衔接：以同词重述为多，也用上义词替代

- ◆ **The specimen** can be inserted between pieces of similar hardness; **the sample** can be plated; when using casting resins, a slurry of resin and alumina made for just this purpose can be poured around the specimen; **the specimen** can be surrounded by short, small revetments, rings, etc., of about the same hardness.
- ◆ **试样**可夹在具有同样硬度的工件之间，可镀层。当用填充料时，可将树脂与矾土的浆料**注入试样周围**，使**试样**被短小的护壁、环状填料（硬度差不多）等所包围。

(非人称化) 客观：代词少用；学术论文中适当使用人称代词，多用主动语态

◆ E. g.

This study investigates...

This paper discusses...

名词化

Recent developments in *the utilization of salinity power by reverse electrodialysis and other methods* are discussed.

本文讨论采用逆电渗法和别的方法来利用盐动力的最新进展。

P80-83

第三节 普通科技文体

是指不受上下文限制的各专业中出现频率都很高的文本。

主要包括：科普文章及技术文本（内行对外行）

◆ 特点：

◆ 用词平易，句式简单，多用修辞（simile, metaphor, personification, parallelism, rhyme, metonymy, repetition）

用词平易：用常用词代替专业术语

- ◆ Scientists have made maps showing the “**earthquake belts**” (seismic regions).
- ◆ A scientist dived below the surface of the sea in **a hollow steel ball**. (a bathysphere 深水球形潜水器)

用词平易：用动词代替抽象名词

- ◆ We ask that all employees **cooperate**. (we ask for the **cooperation** of all employees)
- ◆ The property was **acquired** through long and hard negotiations. (The **acquisition** of the property was accomplished through long and hard negotiations.)

句法简单

- ◆ 他态度恶劣，被解聘了。
- ◆ A. It was his bad attitude that got him fired.
- ◆ B. His bad attitude got him fired.

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