

附件 3:

2022 年全国中学生英语翻译作品征集项目(NETPSS)

初中年级组翻译指导材料

“翻译”是用一种语言把另一种语言所表达的思想内容、感情风格等忠实地重新表现出来,也是一种对综合能力要求较高的题型。翻译主要考查的方向有词义、词的搭配、语序、句子结构等方面的知识以及英语的习惯表达等。翻译一般有“英译汉”与“汉译英”两种形式,其基本的原则是要遵循“忠实、简洁、通顺”的翻译标准。

【英译汉】

一、英译汉解题指导

1. 通读短文,了解大意,整体翻译。翻译时一定要不要一个单词一个单词地去翻译,而是要把整句话看完整,注意词组、句群和结构的前后联系,不要急于下笔,要连贯起来再翻译。

2. 分析句子的结构(主谓宾/特殊句式),调整语序,注意时态和语态。翻译的时候不要为了使整个句子看起来层次较高,从而堆砌过于华丽的词藻,应尽可能地简单明了,使句意明确,句子完整、通顺即可;同时需要注意语态、时态等细节问题。

3. 修饰、润色。为了达到更好的翻译效果,有必要对文字进行修饰和润色。只有运用准确的词语及合适的句式,才能翻译得流畅通顺,从而使整篇文章一气呵成。

二、英译汉技巧点拨

现阶段的翻译标准通常被概括为“忠实、通顺”四字。忠实指忠实于原作的内容;通顺指译文语言必须通顺易懂,符合规范。

首先,我们应先积累一定量的词汇和短语,才能正确翻译句子。

1. 一些短语有多种含义,要逐一记忆,对号入座。如:

He smiled then and quickly put down the number of a passing car. 他微笑了一下,又迅速记下了一辆过往车辆的车牌号。

May I put down the box on the ground? It's too heavy. 我可以把盒子放在地上吗? 它太重了。

2. 一些词有多种含义,千万不要弄错。如:

I have a blue sweater. 我有一件蓝毛衣。

She is blue today. 她今天很难过。

3. 有些合成词与原来的词的意义也相差甚远,决不能望文生义。如:

greenroom 演员休息室; sweetmeat 糖果; midwife 助产士

其次,翻译句子时,一定要注意英汉句子的时间与逻辑顺序,要符合这两种语言的习惯用法。

1. 汉语中以“我”为先,而英语中以“他人”为先。汉语时间在前,动作在后;英语一般动作在前,时间置后。如:

Li Lei and I will climb the mountain tomorrow. 我和李磊明天去爬山。

2. 汉语的修饰词放在名词之前,英语的定语短语或从句一般放在所修饰部分之后。如:

I know a man called John. 我认识一个叫约翰的人。

He is a man who is always the first to come, the last to leave. 他总是第一个来,最后一个走。

3. 英语中地点状语之间的排列一般是从小到大,而汉语中地点状语之间的排列一般是从大到小。如:

I live in a small village outside the city. 我住在城外的一个小村庄里。

再次,在翻译句子时,有时我们会遇到一个含义复杂的简单句,这时我们可以把它分成几个句子来翻译。如:

To be a vet just for dogs was impossible during that time.

在这个句子中 to be a vet just for dogs 是动词不定式作主语。此句译为:在那时,想当一名只为狗治病的兽医,是不可能的。

He opened the door, and Tom went out into the rain. 他把门打开,汤姆冒着雨走了出去。

同时,我们也可以把一个复合句或几个简单句,翻译成一个简单句。如:

He said that he thought more of a person who has one idea and makes it work, than of a person who has a thousand ideas but doesn't do anything about them.

先分析一下上面这个句子的结构,首先主语是 he,谓语动词是 said,that 引导了一个宾语从句,宾语从句中又有一个状语从句:think more of sb. than of sb. 表示“比起某人来说,更看中某人”。在这个比较状语从句中,又有两个定语从句来修饰 a person。弄清楚句子结构之后,再来翻译句子:他说,比起那些主意千条而无所作为的人来说,他更看中一个主意虽不多而事业有所成就的人。

也有把两个或两个以上的简单句翻译成一个简单句的情况。如:

He was very clean. His mind was open. 他为人单纯而坦率。

There are men here from all over the country. Many of them are from the south. 从全国各地来的人中有许多南方人。

最后,注意不断吸取和丰富各种知识,例如对各种谚语、成语、专有名词等一定要有所了解。如:

the Milky Way 银河

Love me, love my dog. 爱屋及乌。

One boy is a boy, two boys half a boy, three boys no boy. 一个和尚挑水喝,两个和尚抬水喝,三个和尚没水喝。

在一定语境的上下文中,在忠实于原文内容和总体风格的前提下,可以把原文的非习语译为汉语习语,使译文生动有力。如:

But against the vast expanse of the sky, the chute looked very small. 但和广阔无垠的太空相比,降落伞看起来是沧海一粟。

I was nervous before crowds. 我在大庭广众之下感到紧张。

【翻译例题】

In fact, happiness is always around you if you put your heart into it. When you are in trouble at school, your friends will help you; when you study hard at your lessons, your parents will take good care of your life and your health all the time; when you are successful, your friends and family will be proud of you; when you do something wrong, the people around you will help you to correct it; and when you do something good to others, you will feel happy, too. All of these things will bring you happiness and happiness is always around you.

Happiness is not the same as money. It is a feeling in your heart. When you are poor, you can say you are very happy, because you have something else that can't be bought with money. When you meet with difficulties, you can say loudly you are very happy, because you have more opportunities to challenge yourself. So you cannot say you are poor and you have bad luck. As the saying goes, life is like a revolving door; whenever it closes, it also opens. If you take every chance you get, you can become a happy and lucky person.

【译文展示】

事实上如果你留心的话,幸福就一直在你身旁。当你在学校遇到麻烦时,你的朋友们会帮助你;当你努力学习功课时,你的父母会时刻仔细照料你的生活和健康;当你成功时,你的朋友和家人们会为你感到自豪;当你做错事时,你周围的人就会来帮助你改正;当你做了对他人有益的事时,你同样会感觉到幸福。所有这些都将会给你带来幸福,幸福一直就在你的身旁。

幸福不同于金钱,它是你心灵中的一种感受。当你贫穷时,你能够说你很幸福,因为你拥有用金钱买不到的东西;当你遇到难处时,你能够大声说你很幸福,因为你拥有更多挑战自我的机会。所以你不能说你贫穷或你的运气不好。正如俗语所说的那样:生活就像一道旋转的门,当它关闭的时候,也就是打开的时候。如果你把握好每一次机会,你就是一个幸福而幸运的人。

【汉译英】

一、汉译英解题指导

1. 确定句子结构。根据中文内容,确定英语句子的谓语动词,确定该句应该用五种英语句子结构中的哪一种来翻译,不要被定语、状语等修饰语迷惑住,必须使句子在结构上符合英语习惯表达的方法和要求。

2. 使用正确的搭配。由于谓语动词需要其正确的搭配,所以翻译时不能随心所欲,不能改变其固定搭配,不能违背习惯用法。

3. 注意修饰成分。除了句子结构正确以外,定语、状语、插入语等必须要符合英语的语言习惯,不能随意排列修饰语。

4. 译后仔细核对。译完后必须仔细核对,包括大小写、标点符号、单词拼写等。考虑到单词在写不完时要移到下一行,千万不要随意把某几个没写完的字母移到下一行,以免产生移行错误。翻译完成后应该再仔细检查一下,看是否存在错误。

二、汉译英技巧点拨

1. 要注意英语的习惯表达以及英汉两种语言的不同之处。由于历史、文化等方面的原因,英汉两种语言在用词造句等方面有许多不同之处,这一点同学们一定要引起足够的重视,千万不要用汉语的习惯硬套英语句型。比如:汉语中常说“希望/建议/同意/拒绝某人做某事”,但英语习惯上却不能说 hope / suggest / agree / refuse sb. to do sth.; 又比如:汉语中的“红茶”,英语翻译成 black tea,而不是对应地说成 red tea;再比如:汉语中的“踢足球”和“打篮球”,分别要用“踢”和“打”,但在英语中既不用 kick(踢),也不用 beat(打),却通用一个 play。所有这些方面的基础语法知识和基本惯用法知识,同学们在翻译过程中都要特别注意。

2. 不要逐字翻译。不少同学在做翻译时往往有逐字翻译的习惯,比如:当要翻译“他年龄很大”这样一个极为简单的句子时,有的同学往往会逐字译为:His age is very big. 而不是正确地译为:He is old. 又如要翻译“我工作很忙”,有的同学不是正确地译为:I'm busy. 而是逐字译为:My work is very busy. 所有这些问题,同学们在翻译过程中都要予以充分重视。

3. 做这类题时要注意理解所给的汉语文章的含义,做到既不偏离中文含义,又符合英语表达的习惯性和地道性。

【翻译例题】

我和我最好的朋友相处得非常好,但是我们却各有不同。他比我更有趣、更外向,而我很严肃。他是运动型的,各种体育运动都很喜欢,而我更擅长于学习。我的朋友相对狂野,而我相对沉静。他又高又瘦,但是很结实,留着短发。有些时候他马虎又懒散。与他相比,我显得矮胖而虚弱。我也是短头发。我会在学习上帮助他。我想我们的友谊能够持续到永远。

【译文展示】

My best friend and I get along with each other quite well. But we are so different. He is funnier, more outgoing than I am and I'm more serious. He is more athletic and likes to play all kinds of sports but I am smarter on study. My friend is wilder than me and I am calmer. He is tall, thin, strong, with short hair. And sometimes he is very careless and lazy. Compared with him, I am short, fat, weak, with short hair. And I will help him with his study. I think our friendship will last forever.

2021 年全国中学生英语翻译获奖作品展示

公园里的一天

米勒夫人的猫，咪咪^①，独自离开了房子。它去了公园并在公园里追逐^②鸟儿。然后两只狗发现了咪咪并追赶它。咪咪跑开了并且迅速地爬上了一棵树。咪咪在树上呆了很久。狗蹲^{③④}在树下等它。

就在那时，米勒夫人来到了公园。她用雨伞将这两只狗赶走^⑤。狗逃跑了。米勒夫人从树上抱下了咪咪，和它一起回家了^⑥。

① 此处应将“。”改为“，”，主语和后面的成分不能用句号分开，否则前后不完整，后句缺少主语。

② “追逐”一词用得形象生动。

③ 此处应改为“两只狗”，应注意 dog 使用了复数形式。

④ 应将“蹲”改为“坐”。

⑤ 此处应加“了”，这样更符合汉语表达习惯。

⑥ 此处应改为“最后他们”，译文有遗漏。



A wolf and a dog

A wolf passed by a rich man's house. A dog saw him and stopped him.

"Mr Wolf, how do you do?" the dog asked.

"I'm not feeling well^①," replied the wolf, "I'm starving. I haven't eaten anything for almost^② three days. How about you?"

"Oh," said the dog, "I had a really good^③ breakfast this morning. My owner feeds^④ me carefully every day."

"How lucky you are!" said the wolf.

"Why don't you come and^⑤ with me? I'm sure that my owner will be really happy to keep you^⑥ here. And he will also feed you well," the dog invited the wolf.

Then the dog and the wolf came into the garden together. The wolf saw an iron chain lying^⑦ on the ground, with a collar at the end of it.

"What's that?" asked the wolf.

"Oh, nothing," replied the dog, "my owner ties the chain to me every night. I didn't like it at first, but now I'm used to it."

The wolf stopped to look at the dog, "I'm a kind of animal that enjoys freedom all my life. No one can tie a chain to me, never. I would rather be hungry and free than ^⑧ be fed and chained here. Goodbye!"

- ① feel well 意为“身体舒服”，well 一词用得准确。
- ② 应将 almost 改为 nearly 更准确。句中“快三天”是“接近三天”的意思。
- ③ 应将 good 改为 rich。“一顿丰盛的早餐”最好翻译为“a very rich breakfast”。
- ④ 应将 feeds 改为 fed。本句应该用一般过去时，因为是过去经常发生的事。
- ⑤ 去掉 and。
- ⑥ 应将 to keep you 改为 when you live。应选择时间状语从句翻译此句，结构为：主句+when+从句。
- ⑦ see sb. / sth. doing 意为“看到某人/某物正在……”，因此应用 lie 的现在分词 lying。
- ⑧ 此处准确地运用了 would rather... than...，为译文增色不少。



A Red Paper Clip

Kyle MacDonalad had a red paper clip. He wanted to trade^① it for something better. One day, he posted a photo of the paper clip online. He hoped^② to trade it for a house within a year. Although it sounded impossible, Kyle didn't care. At first, he used it to trade for a fish-shaped pen. Next, he replaced the pen with^③ a door handle. Then he exchanged the handle for a camp stove. He did it over and over again. He posted all the information on his blog. After trading for fourteen times, his dream finally come^④ true. He got^⑤ a house in Canada! Kyle published a book about his experience called A Red Paper Clip. His experience was later included in the Guinness Book of World Records. Kyle's record was confirmed as "the most successful Internet transaction".

① 此处用 trade 比用 exchange 更准确。二者都表示“兑换”，但 trade 侧重“交易”。后面出现的 trade 均比用 exchange 更准确。

② 应将 hoped 改为 expected；expect 更侧重“等待”和“期望”。

③ 此处准确地运用了短语 replace... with...，意为“用……替换……”。

④ 应将 come 改为 came。本句应该用一般过去时。

⑤ 应将 got 改为 changed 才能体现出是“换到了”一所房子。