

Translation of Long Sentences from English into Chinese Sense Groups as Units

吴德宇

(贵州师范大学外国语学院 贵州 贵阳 550001)

中图分类号:H31

文献标识码:A

文章编号:1008-925X(2010)12-0048-02

Abstract: With the development of economic globalization, cultural exchange is in high demand of the world increasingly. Translation is a significant means of prompting communication between different countries and cultures. Generally speaking, translation refers to the bilingual transferring activity. According to Nida "Translating consists in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning, second in terms of style." (Nida @ Taber, 1982: 12) Because of the disparity between English and Chinese, it is not a easy and simple task to translate one into the other. Although there are not a few books studying in the field of translation, there is still much room for further study. The purpose of this thesis is to widen techniques of translation focusing on translating long sentences from English into Chinese. Basically, in this thesis the translation method is developed by the unit of translation: sense group.

Key words: English long sentences units of translation sense group method

摘要: 随着经济全球化的发展,这个世界越来越需要文化交流。翻译是促进不同国家间文化交流的重要手段。一般而言,翻译是双语言之间的交换活动。翻译理论家奈达认为“所谓的翻译是指在译语中使用自然而又最确切的对等语再现原语信息,首先在语义上,其次在文体上。”因为英汉两种语言存在差异,所以这两种语言的转化不太容易。尽管关于翻译方面的书籍不少,但仍有深入研究的空间。这篇论文的目的就是拓展英语长句汉译的方法。这篇论文中的翻译法是在以意群为翻译单位的基础上发展而来的。

关键词: 英语长句翻译 翻译单位 意群 方法

I、The Definition of Translation

What is translation? Some scholars think that translation is an activity which is transferring the thoughts of a language by using another language. According to Fan Zhongying, Translation is a bridge of human communication. Translation is not to get something completely identical, but to produce the version of receptor language felt similar with the source language by readers. "Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style." (Nida, 1982: 12) These views have reflected the essence of translation. Because of the differences between the languages and their cultures, translating is not to get something absolutely same, but to produce the closest natural equivalent to the source language message in the receptor language. Equivalence is the closest possible approximation to the source language message.

II、Sense Groups as Units in an English Long Sentence

What is the unit of translation? Dealing with this problem helps us translate long sentences. A translation theorist of the Soviet Union defined the unit of translation as the smallest unit of equivalent to the source language in the target language (巴尔胡达罗夫, 1985: 145). He divided the unit of translation into six levels: level of phoneme, level of morpheme, level of word, level of phrase, level of sentence, level of discourse and put forward the proposition that translation at the proper level is equivalent translation, translation at lower level is word-for-word and mechanical one and translation at higher level is free translation (巴尔胡达罗夫, 1985: 157-160). Sense groups are able to be the small units in an English long sentence. "Sense group can independently express a complex or a simple conception or thought." (管兴平, 2006: 83) We cut a long sentence into sense groups when these signs, conjunctions, prepositions (the word "of" as an exception), and punctuations, have been seen in this sen-

tence.

III、Cutting Method of Translation

Cutting method is easy and convenient for translators, especially those who are just starting to learn how to translate long sentences from English to Chinese. There are three steps in the cutting method of English long sentences' translation. Let us illustrate the process of translating by employing the example.

Original English: It is nothing else than impurities prenatal inherent in ore that seriously affect the quality of the latter, which is formed as a result of geological vicissitudes including diastrophic movement, eruption of volcano, sedimentation, glaciations, and weathering etc., under the action of which gynogenic rocks, volcanic complex, aqueous rocks, sedimentary rocks etc., come into being, some of which exist in a stage of symbiosis, the main cause of the absence of pure rocks in nature, wherein lies the reason for the need of separation technology and apparatus, namely, ore-dressing devices and equipment, (which has been) so far impotent to meet the requirements of metallurgical industry the scientists make every endeavor to elevate to a new high by laser separation.

Step 1. Cut a long sentence into several sense groups. We cut the sentence into sense groups when these signs, conjunctions, prepositions (the word "of" as an exception), and punctuations, have been seen in this sentence.

It is nothing else /than impurities prenatal inherent/ in ore /that seriously affect the quality of the latter, /which is formed as a result of geological vicissitudes including diastrophic movement, / eruption of volcano, / sedimentation, /glaciations, /and weathering etc., / under the action /of which gynogenic rocks, /volcanic complex, /aqueous rocks, /sedimentary rocks etc., /come into being, /some of which exist/ in a stage of symbiosis, / the main cause of the absence of pure rocks/ in nature, /wherein lies the reason/for the need of separation

technology /and apparatus, /namely, ore -dressing devices /and e-
quipment, /(which has been) so far impotent /to meet the require-
ments of metallurgical industry the scientists make every endeavor /
to elevate /to a new high /by laser separation. //

Step 2. Translate those sense groups into Chinese respectively.
It is superior to use short sentences instead of long sentences, to use
verbs instead of nouns, to use nouns instead of pronouns, to use pos-
itive voice instead of negative voice, to use repetition instead of vari-
ation of words, and to use concrete words instead of abstract words in
Chinese while English is opposite. Besides, the omitted parts in
English should be completed in Chinese.

没有什么/比天然固有杂质/在岩石中/严重地影响了矿石的
质量/矿石是由地质化形成的, 这些地质变化包括地壳变迁运动/
火山爆发/沉积作用/冰川作用/和风化作用等/在上述地质变化的
作用下/火成岩/火山杂岩/水成岩/和沉积岩等/生成了/上述这些岩
石中有些处于/共生状态/这也是没有纯净矿石的主要原因/在自然
界/其原因就在于/需要分离技术/与器械/即选矿装置/与设备/迄
今为止(分离技术与器械)尚不足/满足冶金工业的需要, 科学家们
正力图/把冶金工业提高到一个新水平/通过利用激光分离机。//

Step 3. Rearrange the order of Chinese. The loose and incoher-
ent Chinese sentences need to be rearranged into a coherent Chinese
text. First, grasp the main idea of the sentence. Second, rearrange-
ment of Chinese sentences generally follows the patterns: cause be-
fore effect, background before the main events, events that happened
earlier before that has happened later.

矿石是由地壳变化形成的, 这些地质变化包括地壳变迁运
动、火山爆发、沉积作用、冰川作用和风化作用等。在上述地质变
化的作用下, 生成了火成岩、火山杂岩、水成岩和沉积岩等。正是
岩石中的天固有杂质影响了矿石的质量。上

述这些岩石中有些处于共生状态, 这也是自然界没有纯净矿

石的原因。人们之所以需要分离技术与器械即选矿装置与设备,
其原因就在于此。迄今为止, 分离技术与器械尚不足以适应冶金
工业的需要, 科学家们正力图利用激光分离机把冶金工业提高到一个
新水平。

When a discourse which contains several sentences is required
to be translated, we draw a mark “//” at the end of each sentence
first to divide the discourse into sentences as the units of this dis-
course and then divide each sentence into one or more sense groups
as the smaller units in each sentence with drawing the mark “/”.
Next, we start the translation sentence by sentence.

IV、Conclusion

In this paper, three parts have been presented. Firstly, It tells
the definition of translation, which has great significance of deciding
the good standard of translation. Secondly, Regarding sense groups
as the units in translation benefits us in the process of translation.
Thirdly, sense groups as units in an English long sentence are used
in cutting method in translation.

As for the limitation of this research, this paper leaves some
problems for further study. Translation is not only a simple linguistic
transfer of contents, but a decision-making process constrained by
other factors: style, textual coherence and translator's manipulation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- [1] Nida, Eugene A. and Taber, Charles R. The Theory and Practice
of Translation. Leiden: E.J.Brill, 1982b: 12.
- [2] 巴尔胡达罗夫, 蔡毅等译. 语言与翻译[M]. 北京: 中国对外翻
译出版公 1985:145, 157-160.
- [3] 范仲英. 实用翻译教程 [M]. 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社,
1994:13.
- [4] 管兴平, 何志平. 汉英等效翻译[M]. 广州: 华南理工大学出版
社, 2006:83.

(上接第54页) 比热容有关的。根据以下的公式对混合料的比
热进行运算:

$$C=\Delta Q/\Delta T \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$c=\sum C/\sum M=(m_1c_1+m_2c_2+m_3c_3+\dots)(m_1+m_2+m_3+\dots) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

注:(2)式为混合料的比热计算公式。

经过上述两个公式的计算, 可以得出实际过程中的沥青融化
温度, 基本确定在150℃左右的温度范围为最佳的温度, 这样就不
会导致因为温度的差异而使沥青混合料出现离析的现象。

3.3 沥青公路路面防水渗析的质量控制

研究中所使用的材料还是与2.1节中的一致, 主要对三个参
数即孔隙率、渗透系数以及斜坡流淌值进行了分析, 并将实验得
出的结论直接运用于实际的施工中。首先对混合料中两种骨料
(即粗骨料和细骨料)进行级配研究。

表2 水渗析参数实验结果

组别	A (%)	H (%)	s	t	孔隙率 (%)	渗透系数	斜坡流淌值
1	6.0	9.0	1.5	0.15	8.11	3.16×10^{-2}	0.92
2	10.8	1.5	1.5	0.27	6.60	1.30×10^{-2}	16.10
3	8.7	1.8	1.75	0.24	1.20	2.71×10^{-2}	3.25

(注:A——沥青的重量百分比;H——矿粉的百分比;s——矿粉重
量浓度(A与H的比值);t——胶骨重量比)

上述数据的分析, 斜坡流淌值在沥青的重量百分比为10.8%时
为最大, 那么在实际的过程中, 选择沥青的重量百分比在10.8%
左右时, 公路的防水性为最佳。

4、结论

综上所述, 在高速公路路面施工时, 需要经过几个准备的程
序, 那么就需要先对可能存在的问题进行分析和探讨, 然后提出
一些针对性的质量控制对策。

(1)随着近年来公路交通量的不断增大, 需要对沥青的成分
加以改良, 这就需要研究人员积极探索和创造出改性的沥青。虽
然改性沥青已开始出现, 但是还没有形成一个较大的使用规模。

(2)沥青公路路面的施工需要体现绿色环保的理念, 这也是
与国家的政策相互辉映。如可以创造沥青路面再生技术, 这样就
能够节约大量的沥青及矿砂等原材料, 而且还利于废料的处理以
及循环利用, 从而保护了环境和得到了经济上的最优化收益。

参考文献:

- [1]黄凯. 沥青公路路面损坏原因分析[J]. 中国高新技术企业, 2009
(2): 157.
- [2]刘义春, 夏娟. 沥青路面早期水损坏的成因及防治[J]. 安徽科技,
2008(9).
- [3]陶家喜. 公路路面沥青混合料离析问题探讨[J]. 工程应用(2006).
- [4]朱耀. 公路路面沥青路面再生技术的发展及应用[J]. 工程科学
(2008).



论文写作，论文降重，
论文格式排版，论文发表，
专业硕博团队，十年论文服务经验



SCI期刊发表，论文润色，
英文翻译，提供全流程发表支持
全程美籍资深编辑顾问贴心服务

免费论文查重：<http://free.paperyy.com>

3亿免费文献下载：<http://www.ixueshu.com>

超值论文自动降重：http://www.paperyy.com/reduce_repetition

PPT免费模版下载：<http://ppt.ixueshu.com>
