

第二章 非谓语动词的翻译

动名词 → 名+动
分词 → 现在分词/过去分词
名词后：定语从句

e.g. 1. Even when we turn off the bedside lamp and are fast asleep/
electricity is working for us/driving our refrigerators, heating our water/
or keeping our rooms air-conditioned.

周恩来 名词的动词化

2. When Chow En-Lai's door opened they saw a slender man of (more
than average height) with (gleaming eyes) and a face so striking that it
bordered on the beautiful.

→ 变主谓. eyes are gleaming

[修正不通顺]

分词位于句首, 先找主谓再进行翻译

不能翻为“喜欢、爱”
即需翻为“拥有”

3. Situated at the base of the Mt. Lofty Ranges, Adelaide enjoys a
Mediterranean climate.

在...的山麓

山的缩写

第(三)章+直译

放在句首翻译

朱德不上(忽略)搬给他的椅子

“朱德”

“Adelaide 位于...山麓”

4. Ignoring the chair offered him, Chu Teh stood squarely before this
youth (more than ten years his junior) and in a level voice told him who
he was.

(分词位于名词后)

原意为“四方方”此处为“端正”

用平稳的语调

比他小十岁

5. Studies by Hargrave and Geen estimated natural community grazing
rates by measuring feeding rates/ of individual zooplankton species in
the laboratory and then computing community grazing rates for field
conditions/using the known population density of grazers.

问(出)实验的方式状语

测

计

名词后, 相当于定语

食草动物

