

巷 柯灵

The Lane by Ke Ling

巷，是城市建筑艺术中一篇飘逸恬静的散文，一幅古雅冲淡的图画。

The lane, in terms of the art of urban architecture, is like (a piece of) prose of gentle gracefulness or (a painting of) classic elegance and simplicity.

就城市建筑而言，小巷像一篇优美的散文，或者是一幅具有古典雅致和简朴的图画

★①飘逸恬静：意为 gentle gracefulness, 把原文两个并列的形容词转变为英语“定于+抽象名词”的形式，内容不变。这是文学翻译时的常用方法。

②古雅冲淡：解释为古典的典雅和古典的简朴，即 classic elegance and simplicity

③巷：the lane

★……是(一篇……散文)，(一幅……图画)：… is like (a piece of…) or (a painting of…)

★城市建筑艺术中：“XX 之中”在此句中有“就……而言，在……方面”之意，即 in terms of, 城市建筑艺术为 the art of urban architecture

这种巷，常在江南的小城市中，有如古代的少女，躲在僻静的深闺，轻易不肯抛头露面。你要是在这种城市里住久了，和它真正成了莫逆，你才有机会看见她，接触到她优闲贞静的风度。

Often tucked away in a small town south of the Yangtse River, the lane, like a maiden of ancient times hidden away in a secluded boudoir, is reluctant to make its appearance in public. You'll never have an opportunity to see it and savour its gentle poise until you have become truly attached to the small town after living there for a long time.

常藏于(意为“位于”)长江南部的小城镇中，这种巷，就像是藏在隐蔽的闺房内的古代少女，不愿意抛头露面。你将永远不会有去看到并欣赏到她文雅的姿态，直到你居住在那很长时间过后，真正接触到这所城镇。

★①藏：tuck away、hidden away

②不愿意：be reluctant to

③抛头露面：make one's appearance in public

④僻静的：原文中更指“隐蔽的”“隔绝的”，用 seclude

⑤闺房：boudoir

★常在江南的小城市中：此处动词短语 to tuck away 作“使隐藏”，“把……置放在隐蔽的地方”解，是添加成分，原文虽无其词而有其意。

★真正成了莫逆：此处动词短语 to be attached to 作“接触”解，原文中的“莫逆”有真正地接触之意

★你要是……你才有机会……：you'll never have an opportunity to... until you...

它不是乡村的陋巷，湫隘破败，泥泞坎坷，杂草丛生，两旁还排列着错落的粪缸。

The lane has nothing in common with

the mean rural alleys, which are narrow and low-lying, muddy and bumpy, overgrown with wild weeds and lined here and there with manure vats.

它和乡村的陋巷不同。乡村的陋巷狭窄且低洼，泥泞且崎岖不平的。小巷里长满了野草，到处排列着粪肥

★①湫隘破败：narrow and low-lying，其中 low-lying 为 adj. 低的，低洼的。未交待“破败”，因为它的意思已包含在句中的陋等形容词中。

②泥泞坎坷：muddy and bumpy，其中 bumpy 为 adj. 崎岖不平的，颠簸的

③粪肥：manure

④野草：weed

⑤排列着：be lined with

★它不是……：(The lane) has nothing in common with...

★原文没有提及“到处”，但此意思蕴含在句中，译文增译 here and there (到处)

它不是上海的里弄，鳞次栉比的人家，拥挤得喘不过气；小贩憧憧来往，黝暗的小门边，不时走出一些趿着拖鞋的女子，头发乱似临风飞舞的秋蓬，眼睛里网满红丝，脸上残留着不调和的隔夜脂粉，颓然地走到老虎灶上去提水。

Nor has it anything in common with

lilong (meaning alleys) in Shanghai, which are literally packed with dwellings and their residents. Over there, you'll see vendors hawking their wares here and there. 【From time to time, women are seen emerging from inside some dingy small gates and shuffling languidly in their slippers towards a laohuzao, the shop specializing in selling boiled water, their hair disheveled like windblown withered grass in autumn, their eyes blood-shot, their faces betraying traces of overnight make-up.】

它和上海的里弄不同。上海的里弄才是真正挤满了房屋和居民。在那里，你将会看到到处都是商贩售卖他们的商品。有时候，你也可以看到从黝暗的小门里慢慢吞吞走向老虎灶的女人（解释老虎灶），她们的头发似秋天的蓬蒿般凌乱，她们的眼睛充满红血丝，她们的脸颊露出隔夜脂粉的痕迹

★①literally: adv.逐字地；确实地，真正地

②disheveled: adj.凌乱的，不整洁的

③betray: vt. 露出……迹象

★①走出：emerge from

②憧憧来往：意为到处都是往来的他们，译为“主语行为+here and there”

③有时：from time to time

④残留着不调和的隔夜脂粉：即为透露出……迹象，译文使用动词 betray

颓然：意即“没精打采”或“慢吞吞”，译为 languidly 或 sluggishly

★原文“鳞次栉比地人家，拥挤的喘不过气”，有小巷挤满了住房和居民的意思，故而该句都有“拥挤”之意。译文将这两句合译为“packed with dwellings and their residents”，增译 literally，有强调的意味

★该句中，“它不是...”是核心句，后面的内容展示的是在上海里弄里我们能看到的景象，所以从描述第一个场景——“小贩憧憧往来”时译为 you'll see。接着描述第二个我们将会看到的场景时，改主动为被动，即场景二将会被我们看到，译为“...be seen”

★原文后半句对女人的描述中，“黝暗的小门边（地点），不时走出一些趿着拖鞋的女子（主语+动作），头发乱似临风飞舞的秋蓬（状态描述 1），眼睛里网满红丝（状态描述 2），脸上残留着不调和的隔夜脂粉（状态描述 3），颓然地走到老虎灶上去提水（目的）”。此句的翻译，采用“主语+动作+地点+目的+状态（123）”的翻译模式，三个状态描述并列，用动作（走出）连接地点【翻译方法】

也不像北地的胡同，满目尘土，风起处刮着弥天的黄沙。

Nor has the lane anything in common

with hutong (also meaning alleys) in North China, which are dusty on every side, especially when a wind rises.

它和中国北方的胡同不同。北方的胡同道路两旁都是尘土，尤其是刮风的时候。

★满目尘土：意即“到处都是尘土”，结合实际情况，应为道路两旁都是尘土，译为 be dusty on every side

★风起处刮着弥天的黄沙：和前一句“满目尘土”都是围绕尘土展开，即“尘土”合译，而“风起”译为“when a wind rises”

★它不是……它不是……也不像……：A has nothing in common with... nor has it anything in common with... nor has A anything in common with...

这种小巷，隔绝了市廛的红尘，却不是乡村的风味。它又深又长，一个人耐心静静走去，要老半天才走完。

The lane, though cut off from the hustle and bustle of busy cities, does not taste of the countryside at all. It is long and deep, so it will take you a long while to walk patiently and quietly through it from end to end.

尽管这个小巷隔绝了城市里的拥挤喧嚣，但却一点也不是乡村的味道。它又深又长，所以一个人耐心且静静地走去，需要一小会儿才能从头到尾走完。

★①市廛的红尘：hustle and bustle of busy cities

②隔绝：cut off from

③从头到尾：from end to end

④乡村的风味：此处的“风味”意为“滋味”，即 taste of the countryside

★……，却（不是）……：中文中的这种话语里暗藏一种轻微的转折意味，在翻译的时候可以用连词 **though** 连接，把“却不是”后面的话语提前，用 **though** 引导，主要动作放在此句之后

★又……又……：可以直接用连词 **and** 将二者连接起来

★**it** 引导的主语从句：在“它又深又长，一个人耐心静静走去，要老半天才能走完”中，原文提到做某事需要……，这时把需要的东西提前，用 **it** 引导作形式主语，是英文文章中常见的表达方式【翻译方法】

★注意句子之间的逻辑关系，适时增译连词来表达行文逻辑。

它又这么曲折，你望着前面，好像已经堵塞了，可是走了过去，一转弯，依然是巷陌深深，而且更加幽静。那里常是寂寂的，寂寂的，不论什么时候，你向巷中踱去，都如宁静的黄昏，可以清晰地听到自己的足音。

It is also so winding **that** it seems to be a blind alley when you look far ahead, but if you keep walking **until** you take a turning, **you'll find it** again lying endless and still more quiet. **There is nothing but stillness there.** At any hour of day, you can even distinctly hear in the dusk-like quiet your own footsteps.

这里是如此的蜿蜒曲折以至于当你看向前方的时候，看不到小巷的出口。但是当你继续前进，走到转弯处时，你会发现自己依然看不到尽头。小巷里除了寂静没有任何声音。一天中的任何时候，你都能清晰地听到自己的足音。

★①不论什么时候：at any hour of day, at all times, whenever

②好像：just like, it seems to, like

③曲折：winding

④好像堵塞了：原文中是想表达看不见了，所以直接译为 a blind alley

★句型 **it is so... that...**：中文中不一定非得出现“如此……以致……”时才使用该句型，而是由其意便可以使用

★词语 **until**：在翻译中也经常遇到，属于常用词

★句型 **you'll find/see...**：在散文翻译中也经常出现，需要学会灵活使用

★句型 **there is nothing but...**：出现一个词反复出现时，有强调的意味。此时，可以考虑用句型 **there is nothing but** 来表示除了 A 没有任何其他东西

不高不矮的围墙挡在两边，斑斑驳驳的苔痕，墙上挂着一串串苍翠欲滴的藤萝，简直像古朴的屏风。墙里常是人家的竹园，修竹森森，天籁细细；春来时常有几枝娇艳的桃花杏花，娉娉婷婷，从墙头殷勤地摇曳红袖，向行人招手。

On either side of the lane **stand enclosing walls** of medium height, which, moss-covered and **hung with** clusters of **fresh green wisteria**, look almost like **screens of primitive simplicity**. **Inside** the walls **are** residents' gardens **with** dense **groves of** tall

bamboos as well as soft sounds of nature. In spring, beautiful peach and apricot blossoms **atop** the walls, like graceful girls waving their red sleeves, will sway hospitably to beckon the pedestrians.

小巷的两边是中等高度的围墙，墙上被苔藓覆盖，挂着一簇簇的藤萝。这看起来就像是早期的屏风。墙内是居民的花园，花园内种植了修长茂密的

竹子。在春天，美丽的桃花和杏花会在墙顶开花，它们就像用自己红色的衣袖向行人招手的女孩，优美而富有热情。

★①enclosing: vt 把……围起来；把……装入信封

②cluster: n. 群集；簇；丛（cluster 的复数形式）

③primitive: adj 原始的，早期的

④atop: prep 在……的顶上；adv 在顶上

⑤围墙：enclosing walls

⑥古朴的屏风：screens of primitive simplicity

⑦不高不矮：即“中等高度”，medium height

⑧斑斑驳驳的苔痕：即被苔藓覆盖，译者在此处直接译为“moss-covered”

⑨苍翠欲滴：形容藤萝的色彩为绿色，同时也有“fresh”之意，故此处译为 fresh green wisteria

★两种句式，“……的 A……”“……是 A……”：在这两种句式内，A 的后都是对其的定义及修饰。此时，可以介词短语提前，采用倒装句，A 做主语，后面的修饰部分用“定语从句”或是用“with”连接。

走过几家墙门，都是**紧紧关着**，不见一个人影，因为那都是人家的后门。偶然躺着一只狗，但是绝不会对你**狺狺得狂吠**。

You'll find **the doors** in the walls close shut without a soul **in sight** **because they** are back doors to some households. Occasionally, you may **come upon** a dog lying there, which, however, never gives a bark at you.

你将会发现墙上的门是紧闭的，视线范围内没有一个人，因为那些门都是一些房屋的后门。偶尔，你会看到躺在地上的狗狗，然而，它们不会对你狂吠。

★①短语：come upon、in sight

②soul: n. [灵魂], [高尚情操、精神], [人], [精髓、精华], [中心人物], [典型, 化身]

③紧紧关着：close shut

★不见一个人影：“不见”等否定，若表修饰作用，一般可以考虑用介词“without”

★保持主语一致性：“the doors”做 find 的宾语，“they”指代 the doors

小巷的**动人处**就是它无比的悠闲。无论谁，只要你到巷里去**踟蹰一会儿**，你的心情就会如巷尾不波的古井，那是一种和平的**静穆**，而不是**阴森和肃杀**。

The charm of the lane **lies in** its absolute serenity. **No matter who you are, if you loiter around** in the lane for a while, your mind **will** become as unruffled as the ancient well at the end of the lane. **There you will experience** a kind of peaceful calmness **rather than** gloomy sternness.

★①短语: lie in, loiter around (四处闲逛), 【联想】 wander around

②serenity: 宁静

③unruffled: adj (水面等) 平静的, 无波浪的

④gloomy: adj 黑暗的; 沮丧的, 阴郁的

⑤sternness: n 严格, 严厉

★……的动人之处就是……: the charm of ... lies in ...

★无论谁, 只要……, ……就会……: no matter who you are, if you..., ... will...

★如(巷尾不波)的(古井): become as (unruffled) as (the ancient well at the end of the lane)

★那是一种……而不是……: there you will experience... rather than...

★阴森和肃杀: 把原文两个并列的形容词转化为英语“定于+抽象名词”的形式

它闹中取静, 别有天地, 仍是人间。它可能是一条现代的乌衣巷, 家家有自己的一本哀乐帐, 一部兴衰史, 可是重门叠户, 讳莫如深, 夕阳影里, 野花闲草, 燕子低飞, 寻觅归家。

There reigns peace and quiet **in the midst of** noisy bustle. It is a world of its own on earth. It may **be a modern version of** Wu Yi Xang, **a special residential area family**, secluded behind closed doors, has its own covered-up story of joys and sorrows, and rise and decline. **When the sun is setting, swallows will fly low over wild flowers and grass on their way to their nests.**

★①reign: vi 统治, 盛行, 支配, 君临

②bustle: n 喧闹, 活跃, 热闹的活动

【联想】市廛的红尘: hustle and bustle of busy cities

③seclude: vt 使隔开, 使隔绝, 使隐退

★……之中: in the midst of..., “闹中取静”为“there reigns peace and quiet in the midst of noisy bustle”

★别有天地: it is a world of its own on earth

★家家有自己的一本哀乐帐, 一部兴衰史: ……has its own covered-up story of joys and sorrows, and rise and decline

★四字短语的翻译之一: 使用 when, 把场景描述出来

只是一片澄明如水的气氛, 净化一切, 笼罩一切, 使人忘忧。

The all-pervading and all-purifying atmosphere of water-like placidness makes one forget all cares and worries.

★使人忘忧: make one forget all cares and worries

★澄明如水: water-like, “……如……”的句型还可译成“...as...as...”

你是否觉得劳生草草, 身心两乏? 我劝你工余之暇, 常到小巷里走走, 那是最好的将息, 会使你消除疲劳, 紧张的心弦得到调整。

Aren't you **weighed down with** cares in this life of hard toil and exhausted physically and mentally? I would like to advise you often to take a walk in the lane in your off-duty hours. That is the best way to take a rest. It will dissipate your fatigue and relieve your nervous tension.

★①身心两乏: exhausted physically and mentally

②工余之暇: off-duty hours

③消除/驱散疲劳: dissipate one's fatigue

④缓解紧张的心弦: relieve one's nervous tension

★“劳生”作“辛劳的生活”解,“草草”作“忧虑”解。“使苦恼”为 **to weigh down**;“辛劳的生活”为 **“life of hard toil”**

★句式“我劝你……”: I would like to advise you..., 后一句中的“我劝你”直接采用祈使句

你如果又是**情绪烦躁, 心情悒郁**, **我劝你**到小巷里负手行吟一阵, 你一定会豁然开朗, **怡然自得, 物我两忘**。

When you are fidgety or depressed, go to the lane and **wander around** reciting or composing poems with your hands crossed behind your back. You will then suddenly **fall into** a bright mood and enjoy inner peace, forgetting both yourself and the external world.

★短语: wander around, fall into (陷入)

fidgety: adj 不安的, 烦躁的; 难以取悦的

物我两忘: forget both yourself and the external world

★负手行吟一阵: recite or compose poems with your hands crossed behind your back

★你一定会豁然开朗, 怡然自得, 物我两忘: you will (suddenly) fall into a bright mood and enjoy inner peace, forgetting both yourself and the external world

你有爱人吗? 我建议不要带了她去什么**名园胜景**, 还是利用**晨昏时节**, 到深巷中**散散步**。

Don't you have a sweetheart? Let me suggest that, **instead of** accompanying her on a visit to a famous park or scenic spot, **you** take her with you for a stroll in the lane at dawn or dusk.

★散步、漫步: for a stroll

晨昏时节: at dawn or dusk

名园胜景: a famous park or scenic spot

爱人: sweetheart

★句式“不要……, 还是……”: 使用介词短语 **instead of**, 即 **“instead of..., ...”**

★句式“我建议……”“我劝你……”的表达方式: ①祈使句 ②I would like to advise you... ③let me suggest that...

在那里，你们俩可以随便谈谈，心贴的更近，在街上那种**贪婪的睨视，恶意的斜觊**，巷里是没有的；偶然呀的一声，墙门口显现出一个人影，又往往是深居简出的姑娘，看见你们，会娇羞地返身回避了。

Over there, you two can chat freely and with even deeper affection, **free from** greedy sidelong glances or malicious squints such as you often meet with in busy streets. Suddenly, at a creaking sound, **there may appear** a figure **by** a door --- usually an unsophisticated young girl. She will, at the sight of you, withdraw coyly into the house.

- ★①贪婪的睨视: sidelong glances
- ②恶意的斜觊: malicious squints
- ③回避: withdraw into
- ④Creaking: 嘎吱嘎吱声
- ⑤Coyly: adv 羞怯地, 害羞的

★墙门口显现出一个人影: **there may appear a figure by a door**

巷，是人海汹汹中地一道**避风塘**，给人带来**安全感**；是城市喧嚣扰攘中地一带**洞天幽境**，胜似皇家阁道，便于平常百姓**徘徊徜徉**。

The lane is a safe haven for those struggling in the turbulent sea of humans to enjoy a sense of security. It is a heavenly abode in the midst of confusion. Unlike the erstwhile plank-paved path used exclusively by the imperial family for their vehicles to move on smoothly, the lane is a place for the common people to roam about leisurely.

- ★①避风塘: a safe haven for..
- ②人海汹汹中: in the turbulent sea of humans
- ③安全感: a sense of security
- ④城市喧嚣扰攘中: in the midst of confusion
- ⑤徘徊徜徉: roam about

★巷，是人海汹汹中地一道避风塘，给人带来安全感；是城市喧嚣扰攘中地一带洞天幽境: The lane is a safe haven for those struggling in the turbulent sea of humans to enjoy a sense of security. It is a heavenly abode in the midst of confusion.

爱**逐臭争利，锱铢必较**的，请到长街闹市去；爱**轻嘴薄舌**的，争是论非的，请到茶馆酒楼去；爱**锣鼓钲镗，管弦嗽嘈**的，请到歌台剧院去；爱**宁静淡泊，沉思默想**的，深深的小巷在欢迎你。

Those who strive after fame and gain, and haggle over every penny, please go to the downtown area! Those who are sharp-tongued and quarrelsome, please go to the teahouse or restaurant! Those who love deafening gongs and drums as well as noisy wind and string instruments, please go to the opera house or theatre! Those who are

given to profound meditation and a quiet life without worldly desires, welcome to the lane!

★排比句式“爱……的，请到……；爱……，请到……；爱……，请到……；爱……，……欢迎你”：Those who..., please go to / welcome to...