

002-05 Eurasians 欧亚人

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Early Hong Kong also had a sizable 相当大的 Eurasian 欧亚混血的 population, usually the progeny 后代；后裔；成果 of relations between European men and Chinese women. Eurasians had *a complex and often confusing position* in Hong Kong society that defies (v.)违抗；蔑视；不受.....影响 any rigid 严格的；僵硬的 categorization 分类；归类.

“Neither fish nor fowl (家禽；鸟；飞禽) 四不像,不伦不类；非驴非马,” explains author May Holdsworth, Eurasians “hovered (v.)徘徊；停留 **between** Caucasians 高加索人；白种人 for whom they symbolized (v.)象征；代表 *shameful 不光彩的；丢脸的 liaisons (n.) (尤指一方或双方已婚的) 私通，通奸,联络 with native women, and the Chinese community* **which**, 伴随状 holding strict ideas about kinship 亲属关系；亲缘关系 and lineage 血统；世系, 谓 **scorned (v.)蔑视；鄙视 anyone** who couldn’ t emblazon (v.)铭记；颂扬；印上 his father’ s name on an ancestral tablet (牌，碑，匾) 祖宗牌位.”

作家梅·霍尔兹沃斯解释道，欧亚混血儿“既非鱼也非鸟”，他们“徘徊在白人社群和华人社群之间。在白人社群眼中，他们象征着与本地女性的可耻私情；而华人社群对血缘和世系有着严格的观念，会鄙视任何无法在祖先牌位上刻上自己父亲名字的人。”

Example 1. 案例	
Header 1	Header 2
Neither fish nor fowl	字面意思“既不是鱼也不是禽类”，引申为“非驴非马、不伦不类、难以归类”。这里精准地概括了欧亚混血儿在当时两大社群间尴尬的社会身份。
Eurasians hovered (v.) between Caucasians... and the Chinese community...	这是句子的主干. 描绘了欧亚混血儿被两大主流社群排斥、无处落脚的尴尬境地。
Caucasians 后定说明 for whom they symbolized shameful liaisons with native women	
and the Chinese community 后定说明 which, holding (v.) strict ideas about kinship and lineage, scorned (v.) anyone who couldn’ t emblazon his father’ s name on an ancestral tablet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• kinship and lineage：亲属关系与宗族世系。kinship指基于血缘或婚姻的亲属关系网络；lineage特指父系或母系的直系血统、世系。• holding (v.) strict ideas about kinship and lineage 现在分词短语作状语，表“伴随状态”. 修饰定语从句 which... scorned (v.) anyone...中的主语 the Chinese community. 它表示“华人社群”在“鄙视”

Header 1	Header 2
	<p>这一行为发生时，所持有的观念状态（伴随情况）。</p> <p>翻译时处理为“由于持有...观念”，关键在于要将其与“鄙视”的逻辑关系（原因或状态）体现出来。</p>

fowl

→ 来自 fly 的拼写异化。

liaison

(n.)

1.[Using.] ~ **(between A and B)**: a relationship between two organizations or different departments in an organization, involving the exchange of information or ideas 联络；联系
 •Our role is **to ensure (v.) liaison** between schools and parents. 我们的作用, 是确保学校与家长间的联系。

•We work (v.) **in close liaison (n.) with** the police. 我们与警方密切配合。

2.[C] ~ **(to/with sb/sth)**: a person whose job is to make sure there is a good relationship between two groups or organizations 联络员；联系人

•the White House liaison (n.) to **organized (a.) labor** (有组织的劳工) 白宫与工人组织的联络人

3.[C] ~ **(with sb)**: a secret sexual relationship, especially if one or both partners are married (尤指一方或双方已婚的) 私通，通奸

→ 来自拉丁语ligare,绑定，连结，词源同 ligament,oblige.引申词义联络，联系。

emblazon

(v.) (also blazon) [VNadv./prep.] ~ **A with B | ~ B on, across, etc. A**: to decorate sth with a design, a symbol or words /so that people will notice it easily (用图案、符号或文字醒目地)装饰

•baseball caps **emblazoned (v.) with** the team' s logo 饰有球队标识的棒球帽

•The team' s logo **was emblazoned (v.) on** the baseball caps. 球队标识醒目地印在棒球帽上。

→ **em-**, 进入，使。-blazon, 火，燃烧，见 blaze.即炫丽，惹人注目的装饰。

Example 2. 案例

Early Hong Kong also had a sizable Eurasian population, usually the progeny of relations between European men and Chinese women.

Eurasians had a complex and often confusing position in Hong Kong society that defies any rigid categorization.

"Neither fish nor fowl," explains author May Holdsworth, Eurasians "hovered between Caucasians for whom they symbolized shameful liaisons with native women, and the Chinese community which, holding strict ideas about kinship and lineage, scorned anyone who couldn' t emblazon his father' s name on an ancestral tablet." 8 早期香港也拥有相当数量的欧亚混血人口，他们通常是欧洲男性与中国女性结合的后代。欧亚混血儿在香港社会中的地位复杂且常常令人困惑，难以进行任何僵化的分类。正如作家梅·霍尔兹沃斯所解释的那样，“他们既非鱼也非鸟”，欧亚混血儿“徘徊在白人社群和华人社群之间。在白人社群眼中，欧亚混血儿象征着与本地女性的可耻通婚；而在华人社群中，由于其对血缘和世系有着严格的观念，任何无法在祖先牌位上刻上父亲名字的人都会受到鄙视。” 8

Given 考虑到 that colonialism **was based primarily 主要地；根本上 on** racial 种族的 and class divisions 阶层分化；阶级划分, Eurasians **posed (v.)构成；产生 a threat** to Europeans /because of their precarious (a.)摇摇欲坠的，不稳定的；危险的；岌岌可危的 racial and social status.

鉴于"殖民主义"主要建立在"种族"和"阶级分化"的基础上，欧亚混血儿因其不稳定的种族和社会地位，对欧洲人构成了威胁。

Example 3. 案例

precarious

→ 词根为precis (pray)，意思是“通过祈祷、请求而得到的”，因为是不确定的、不牢靠的。

They were, according to Vicky Lee, “liable 有.....倾向的；易.....的 to a double distrust 双重不信任, for 因为 having a different identity 身份；特性 in the first place 首先；起初, but also for 而且也是因为 not really having an identity at all (丝毫,完全)实际上根本没有身份, 同位语 being neither one thing nor the other 非此非彼；两者都不是, and consequently 并且因此 sneaky 鬼鬼祟祟的；狡诈的 and opportunistic (a.)机会主义的；投机取巧的。”

Example 4. 案例

根据 Vicky Lee 的说法，他们“容易遭受双重的不信任，首先是因为拥有不同的身份，其次也是因为实际上根本没有身份，既非此亦非彼，因此被认为是狡诈和投机取巧的。”

Header 1	Header 2
in the first place	首先、第一点。用于列举原因或理由。
for having... but also for not really having...	这两个 for引导的介词短语都是原因状语，修饰前面的 liable to a double distrust。第一个 for表示“因为拥有不同的身份”，第二个 for表示“而且因为根本没有身份”。 要注意 but also 的递进关系，“首先是因为...，其次也是因为...”或“既因为...，又因为...”。
being neither one thing nor the other	这个现在分词短语是 同位语 ，对前面的 not really having an identity 进行具体解释。翻译时可以处理为“即...”或“也就是...”，或者直接将其融入前句，译为“实际上根本没有身份，既非此亦非彼”。

Unlike the Portuguese 葡萄牙人 in Macau, the British in Hong Kong never saw miscegenation (尤指白人和非白人) 种族通婚；混血繁殖 as a positive 积极的；正面的 practice 做法；惯例 that would promote (v.)促进；提升 racial harmony and stability.

Example 5. 案例

miscegenation

(n.)[U] (formal) the fact of children being produced by parents who are of different races, especially when one parent is white (尤指白人和非白人) 混种生育子女，混种

→ 来自拉丁语miscere,混合，词源同 mix,-gen,生育，词源同gene,generate. 即混血儿。

On the contrary 相反, many Europeans considered 认为；把.....看作 Eurasians to resemble 像；类似；与.....相似 the “mean 低劣的；卑劣的 whites of the Southern States of America,” while colonial officials frequently worried (v.) that /colonial mixing 殖民混血产生的交融 produced (v.)产生；制造 a new category of “wavering 摇摆的；动摇的；犹豫不决的 classes.”

相反，许多欧洲人认为欧亚混血儿，类似于“美国南部各州的卑鄙白人”，而殖民官员则经常担心，殖民混血会产生一个新的“摇摆阶级”。

John Bowring once expressed (v.) concern 担忧；关心 that the “children of native mothers by foreigners of all classes” 谓 were “beginning to ripen (v.)成熟；发展成 into a dangerous element out of the dunghill (n.)粪堆；堆肥；污秽场所 of neglect 忽视；忽略；被忽视的状态。”

约翰·鲍林曾表达过这样的担忧：“本地母亲与各阶层外国人所生的孩子”正在“从被忽视的粪堆中，滋生出危险分子”。

Example 6. 案例 dunghill

(n.) a heap of dung 粪堆



Example 7. 案例

Given that colonialism was based primarily on racial and class divisions, Eurasians posed a threat to Europeans because of their precarious racial and social status.

They were, according to Vicky Lee, “liable to a double distrust, for having a different identity in the first place, but also for not really having an identity at all, being neither one thing nor the other, and consequently sneaky and opportunistic.”⁹ Unlike the Portuguese in Macau, the British in Hong Kong never saw miscegenation as a positive practice that would promote racial harmony and stability.

On the contrary, many Europeans considered Eurasians to resemble the “mean whites of the Southern States of America,” while colonial officials frequently worried that colonial mixing produced a new category of “wavering classes.” John Bowring once expressed concern that the “children of native mothers by foreigners of all classes” were

“beginning to ripen into a dangerous element out of the dunghill of neglect.”¹⁰ 鉴于殖民主义主要建立在种族和阶级分化之上，欧亚混血儿因其岌岌可危的种族和社会地位而对欧洲人构成威胁。正如维姬·李所言，他们“容易受到双重不信任：首先，他们拥有不同的身份；其次，他们根本没有真正的身份，既非此也非彼，因此显得狡猾而投机。”⁹ 与澳门的葡萄牙人不同，香港的英国人从未将混血视为促进种族和谐与稳定的积极做法。相反，许多欧洲人认为欧亚混血儿类似于“美国南部各州的卑鄙白人”，而殖民官员则经常担心殖民混血会产生一个新的“摇摆阶级”。约翰·鲍林曾表达过这样的担忧：“本地母亲与各阶层外国人所生的孩子”正在“从被忽视的粪堆中滋生出危险分子”。¹⁰

As in other European colonies, the growth of the Eurasian population 谓 produced all sorts of fears among the local European community about miscegenation 种族通婚；混血繁殖, disease, and biological and moral contamination.

Yet many Eurasians prospered 繁荣；成功；兴旺 in Hong Kong.

Because Eurasians were locally born (a.) residents 居民 who usually spoke both English and Chinese, Europeans often considered them more *trustworthy* 值得信赖的；可靠的, *loyal, and reliable* than the pure Chinese.

As in other Asian colonies, Eurasians in Hong Kong often filled (v.) commercial and government clerical 文书的；办事员的 posts 职位；岗位.

Some Eurasians, such as the Ho brothers —Robert Ho Tung, Ho Kam Tong, and Ho Fook — became fabulously 难以置信地；惊人地 wealthy businessmen and leaders of the Chinese business community.

Still, they often 系 remained socially ostracized 受排斥的；被回避的；被孤立的 by both Europeans and Chinese.

尽管如此，他们在社会层面上，仍然常常被欧洲人和中国人双方排斥。

Example 8. 案例

they often remained socially ostracized

ostracized：过去分词，表被动含义：被排斥、被排挤。

→ 该词源自希腊语 ostrakon（陶片，瓦片，贝壳）（陶片放逐法）。英语中 oyster（牡蛎，蚝）、ostracean、ostracod 等单词均与此同源。

Many thus married into other Eurasian families, creating a distinct 独特的；明显的；有区别的 Eurasian community with its own cemetery 墓地；公墓。

因此，许多人选择与其他欧亚混血家庭通婚，形成了一个独特的欧亚混血社群，并拥有了自己的墓地。

Example 9. 案例

As in other European colonies, the growth of the Eurasian population produced all sorts of fears among the local European community about miscegenation, disease, and biological and moral contamination.

Yet many Eurasians prospered in Hong Kong.

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As in other Asian colonies, Eurasians in Hong Kong often filled commercial and government clerical posts.

Some Eurasians, such as the Ho brothers—Robert Ho Tung, Ho Kam Tong, and Ho Fook—became fabulously wealthy businessmen and leaders of the Chinese business community. Still, they often remained socially ostracized by both Europeans and Chinese.

Many thus married into other Eurasian families, creating a distinct Eurasian community with its own cemetery. 如同其他欧洲殖民地一样，欧亚混血人口的增长在当地欧洲社群中引发了各种各样的担忧，包括种族通婚、疾病以及生物和道德上的污染。然而，许多欧亚混血儿在香港取得了成功。由于欧亚混血儿是本地居民，通常能说流利的英语和汉语，欧洲人往往认为他们比纯种中国人更值得信赖、忠诚可靠。与其他亚洲殖民地一样，香港的欧亚混血儿经常担任商业和政府的文职职位。一些欧亚混血儿，例如何氏三兄弟——何东、何锦塘和何福——成为了极其富有的商人，并成为华人商界的领袖。尽管如此，他们仍然常常受到欧洲人和华人的社会排斥。因此，许多人选择与其他欧亚混血家庭通婚，形成了一个独特的欧亚混血社群，并拥有了自己的墓地。