

# 英译汉常用的方法和技巧: 词类翻译法

## 一、转译法

1. 转译成动词 (3次: 2013-6, 2016-6, 2017-3)

英语和汉语相比较而言,汉语中惯用动词,而英语中谓语动词通常只有一个,其他动作往往由非谓语动词或者动词派生的名词形式来表示。因此,在英译汉的过程中,英语中有不少的词类,尤其是名词、形容词和介词等通常可以转译成动词。

- I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. (2013–⑥) 我不觉得因为我记得越清楚,就比别人更难做到这一点。 (原句memory是名词,根据汉语的表达习惯,翻译为动词"记得")
- According to brain-scan experiments, the <u>demands</u> of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. (2016-⑥)
   脑部扫描实验表明,需要做出如此多的决策很快让我们难以招架。
   (原句demand是名词,根据汉语的表达习惯,翻译为动词"需要")
- However, during that course I realized that I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the <u>right</u> path for me. (2017–③)
  然而,就在学习那门课程期间,我意识到自己在这个领域不够优秀,将来无法与其他那些有创造力的人竞争,因此我断定这条路不适合我。
  (原句right是形容词,根据汉语的表达习惯,翻译为动词"适合")

### 2. 转译成名词 (1次: 2014-⑦)

英语中有些形容词前面加上定冠词可表示"一类人"的意思,在翻译成中文时常译作名词;此外,根据情况某些形容词也可以转译成名词。



 He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others.

他提醒自己不是每一次演讲都能达到诺贝尔奖的标准;有些演讲的<u>效果</u>会不如其他的。

(原句effective是形容词,根据汉语的表达习惯,翻译为名词"效果")

### 二、增减译法

1. 增加动词 (2次: 2017-②, 2017-③)

在英译汉的过程中,有时根据意义表达上的需要,可以在名词前后增译动词,会使意思更明确,读起来也比较通顺连贯,更符合汉语的表述习惯。

● Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. (2017–②) 中学毕业前两年,我选了一门缝纫与设计课,当时以为自己能够接着修一门时尚设计课。

(根据句意,增加与前面名词相匹配的动词"修",使翻译更加符合汉语的表达习惯)

 However, during that course I realized that I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. (2017–3)

然而,就在<u>学习</u>那门课程期间,我意识到自己在这个领域不够优秀,将来无法与其他 那些有创造力的人竞争,因此我断定这条路不适合我。

(根据句意,为了贴合汉语的表达习惯,翻译时在名词course前增译动词"学习")

2. 增加表达时态的词 (5次: 2013-①, 2015-⑨, 2017-①, 2017-②, 2017-④)



在英语中,其动词的时态主要体现在动词词形的变化或者是增加助动词来表达。而在汉语中,其动词并没有词形的变化,时态的表达主要依靠增加汉语特有的时态助词("曾;已经;过;了;将;正在"等)或者一般表示时间的词("过去;现在;将来;不久以前"等)。因此,在英译汉的过程中,我们往往需要根据英文的表达来增译相关的表达时态的词。

● I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I <u>was</u>, what <u>happened</u> in the news and even the day of the week. (2013–①) 我能从过去的53年中挑个日子,并且立刻回想起<u>当时</u>我身在何处、有什么新闻,甚至那天是星期几。

(原句was、happened均为过去式,为体现过去时态,在翻译时增加表达一般过去时的词语"当时")

● And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we <u>didn't</u> pay much attention to it. (2015–⑨) 以后,当我们回想起这段路程时,由于<u>当时</u>注意力没有集中在此,我们就记得不那么清晰。

(原句didn't是过去式,为了体现过去时态,在翻译时增加表达一般过去时的词语"当时")

 My dream <u>has always been</u> to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. (2017–1)

我的梦想一直是在时尚和出版业之间的某个领域工作。

(原句has always been为现在完成时,为体现时态,增译名词"一直")

3. 增加名词 (8次: 2013-⑥, 2013-⑧, 2014-④, 2014-⑥, 2014-⑨, 2015-①, 2016-④, 2016-⑥)



在英译汉的过程中,有时根据意义表达上的需要,可以在名词、形容词、介词的后面增译名词,会使句意更完整,读起来也比较通顺连贯,更符合汉语的表述习惯。

● I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. (2013–⑥) 我不觉得因为我记得越清楚,就比<mark>别人</mark>更难做到这一点。

(被比较的两者分别是"作者自己"和"别人",翻译时根据句意的需要,增补上被比较的对象"别人")

● I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. (2013–®)

我记得祖父去世那天的情景,以及前一天我们一起去医院时自己所感受到的悲伤。 (为了贴合汉语语言习惯,增加名词"情景",使名词"情景"和"悲伤"对仗工整)

 According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best. (2014–4)

根据他的<u>观点</u>,务实的乐观主义者会尽力将眼前的事情做到最好,但不会妄想事事顺心。

(according to意为"根据;按照",此处为了使句意完整,增译名词"观点")

#### 4. 增加形容词 (1次: 2013-3)

增译形容词的情况出现得并不多,但有时在英译汉的过程中,为了使句意更加地完整,我们会在某些名词后面增译形容词。

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs.
 (2013–3)

我从来不会因我大脑的信息量太<mark>庞大</mark>而感到难以承受。

(根据句意,增加与"信息量"相匹配的形容词"庞大",使句意表达上更完整)



5. 省略重复出现或语义重复的表达 (8次: 2013-⑥, 2014-①, 2014-④, 2014-⑩, 2015-②, 2015-⑧, 2016-⑤, 2017-①)

省略是指原英文中有些词在译文中不译出来,因为译文中虽无其词,但已有其意。最常见的是,为了避免语义重复,我们往往需要省略一些原英文中反复出现的词语,或者是语义重复的表达。

- I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. (2013–⑥) 我不觉得因为我记得越清楚,就比别人更难做到这一点。 (主语"我"反复出现,为了避免啰嗦,省略最后一个出现的主语"我")
- Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full. (2014–①)
   大多数人会将乐观定义为永远快乐,总觉得杯子里的水还有一半。
   ("being endlessly happy"表示的一种"持续的状态",为了避免啰嗦,省去"being"不译出)
- According to <u>Ben-Shahar</u>, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best. (2014–4)

根据他的观点,务实的乐观主义者会尽力将眼前的事情做到最好,但不会妄想事事顺心。

(前文已经出现姓名"本·沙哈尔",为了避免重复,直接借用代词"他"进行翻译)

# 英译汉常用的方法和技巧: 句子翻译法

一、被动语态的译法 (3次: 2013-④, 2015-⑦, 2016-①)



在英译汉的时候,英文中大部分的被动句都可以直接译成汉语的被动句;但是考虑到英语多被动,汉语多主动的特点,在某些情况下,我们也可以译作汉语的主动句。

My mind seems to be able to cope and the information <u>is stored</u> away neatly.
 (2013–4)

我的大脑似乎有能力处理,并且信息储存得也有条有理。

("is stored away"为被动语态,译成汉语的主动句,主语仍然为"信息")

● The effect <u>is caused by</u> the way we allocate our attention. (2015–⑦) 这种效应是<u>由</u>我们注意力分配方式的不同<u>所引起的</u>。

("is caused by"为被动语态,译成汉语的主动句,主语仍然为"效应")

The supermarket <u>is designed to</u> lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. (2016–①)

超市旨在吸引顾客在店内逗留尽可能长的时间。

("is designed to"为被动语态,译成汉语的主动句,主语仍然为"超市")

# 二、名词性从句的译法

1. 主语从句 (1次: 2015-4)

以it作形式主语的主语从句、翻译时主语从句不提前,it一般不译

 On these sorts of trips <u>it's easy to</u> lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. (2015–4)

在这样的路途中,开车时<mark>容易</mark>心不在焉,并且会很少注意到沿途的风景。

2. 宾语从句 (12次: 2013-①, 2013-⑥, 2013-⑨, 2014-④, 2014-⑦, 2014-⑩, 2015-⑤, 2015-⑩, 2017-②, 2017-③, 2017-④, 2017-⑤)

不改变从句语序:直接直译,有时需增加"说",有时需增加":或,"

• I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what



happened in the news and even the day of the week. (2013–1)

我能从过去的53年中挑个日子,并且立刻回想起<mark>当时我身在何处、有什么新闻,</mark>甚至 那天是星期几。

- I don't think <u>it's harder for me</u> just because my memory is clearer. (2013–⑥) 我不觉得因为我记得越清楚,就比别人更难做到这一点。
- He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. (2014-7)

他提醒自己<u>不是每一次演讲都能达到诺贝尔奖的标准</u>,有些演讲的效果是会不如其他 的。

#### 3. 同位语从句

不改变从句语序:同位语从句不提前,有时需增加「即」,或用「冒号」、「破折号」分开(2次:2015-⑥,2016-②)

This is the well-travelled road effect: people tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route. (2015–6)

这就是熟路效应: 人们往往会低估行驶在熟悉的路上所花费的时间。

("people tend to...familiar route."为名词短语"well-travelled road effect"的同位语部分)

● The reason for this is simple: <u>The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff</u>
you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. (2016–②)
其原因很简单,<u>你在店内逗留得越久,看到的商品就越多,看到的商品越多,你买的</u>东西就会越多。

("The longer you...you'll buy."为名词"reason"的同位语部分)

# 三、定语从句的译法



1. 前置法 (10次:2013-③,2013-⑧,2014-①,2014-②,2014-④,2015-①,2015-⑥,2015-⑦,2016-⑦,2017-⑥)

定语从句译作成带「的」的定语词组,位于被修饰词之前

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs.
 (2013–③)

我从来不会因大脑吸收的信息量太庞大而感到难以承受。

(省略了关系代词that,从句"my brain absorbs"修饰紧靠其左边的名词 "information")

- I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. (2013–⑧)

  我记得祖父去世那天的情景,以及前一天我们一起去医院时自己所感受到的悲伤。
  (省略了关系代词when和that,从句"my grandfather died"和"I felt"修饰紧靠其左边的名词"the day"和"the sadness")
- Think about driving a route <u>that's very familiar</u>. (2015–①) 设想你开车行驶在一条<u>非常熟悉的</u>路线上。
  (从句"that's very familiar"修饰紧靠其左边的名词"route")

#### 2. 后置法

- ① 译成并列分句,重复英语先行词(1次:2016-⑦)
- After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally—which is the point <u>at which</u> we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended <u>buying</u>. (2016–7)

购物约40分钟以后,大多数人不再努力做出理性的选择,转而开始冲动购物—— <u>就在</u> 这个时候,我们的购物车里已经装了一半根本没打算买的东西。



(at which引导的定语从句修饰紧靠其左边的名词"point",将其译成并列的分句,并且重复英语先行词"point")

- ② 译成并列分句,省略英语先行词(1次:2016-⑦)
- ◆ After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally— which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying. (2016–⑦)

(which引导的定语从句修饰其左边的整个句子,将其译成并列的分句,并且省略英语 先行词不译出)

## 四、状语从句的译法

1. 时间状语从句的译法

译成表示「时间」的分句 (8次: 2013-2, 2013-5, 2013-8, 2013-9, 2014-6, 2015-8, 2015-9, 2017-4)

● I've been able to do this <u>since I was four.</u> (2013–②)

<u>从四岁起</u>,我就具备了这种能力。

(since引导时间状语从句,译作"从……起")

- I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. (2013–⑧) 我记得祖父去世那天的情景,以及<u>前一天我们一起去医院时</u>自己所感受到的悲伤。 (when引导时间状语从句,译作"……时")
- When he feels down—say, after giving a bad lecture—he grants himself



permission to be human. (2014–6)

<u>当他心情低落时</u>——比如,发表了一场糟糕的演讲之后,他会先宽慰自己这是人之常情。

(when引导时间状语从句,译作"当……时")

- 2. **原因状语从句的译法 (5次: 2013**-⑥, 2015-⑧, 2015-⑨, 2017-④, 2017-⑤) 译成表示「原因」的分句
- I don't think it's harder for me just <u>because my memory is clearer.</u> (2013–⑥) 我不觉得因为我记得越清楚,就比别人更难做到这一点。 (because引导原因状语从句,译作"因为……")
- When we travel down a well–known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. (2015–⑧)

  当我们行驶在熟悉的路线上,因为不需要太集中注意力,时间似乎流逝得更快了。 (because引导原因状语从句,译作"因为……")
- Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is, one of my favorite activities. (2017–④) 申请大学之前,我告诉大家我要学新闻, 因为写作以前是,并且现在依然是,我最喜欢的事情之一。

(because引导原因状语从句、译作"因为……")

- 3. 让步状语从句的译法 (1次: 2015-③) 译成表示 [让步]的分句
- Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand.
   (2015–3)

不管是哪一条路,你对每一个曲折转弯处都了如指掌。



(whichever译作让步状语从句、译作"不管……")

## 五、其他常见的翻译方法——前置法

- ① 将简短的英文后置修饰置于被修饰词之前进行翻译,译作"……的"结构 (2次: 2016–6, 2017–①)
- My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. (2017–1)

我的梦想一直是在时尚和出版业之间的某个领域工作。

("in an area between fashion and publishing"为一段后置的修饰,修饰紧靠其左边的名词"somewhere")

- ② 将背景信息提至句首翻译,因为在汉语中,通常习惯于先将时间、地点、人物对象等背景信息铺垫在主句之前(3次: 2013-②, 2013-⑥, 2013-⑧)
- I've been able to do this <u>since I was four</u>. (2013–②) 从四岁起,我就具备了这种能力。

("since I was four"为时间状语从句,补充说明主句发生的背景信息,提前至句首进行翻译)

- I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. (2013–⑥) 我不觉得因为我记得越清楚,就比别人更难做到这一点。
  - ("because my memory is clearer"为原因状语从句,补充说明原因,提前至宾语从句前进行翻译)
- I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. (2013–8)

我记得祖父去世那天的情景,以及前一天我们一起去医院时自己所感受到的悲伤。

("when we went to the hospital the day before"为时间状语从句, 状语前置, 起补



#### 充说明作用)

- ③ 将次要信息(地点状语/插入语)置于所修饰的动词前进行翻译(2次: 2016-①, 2016-④)
- The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. (2016–①)
  超市旨在吸引顾客在店内逗留尽可能长的时间。
- The average supermarket, <u>according to the Food Marketing Institute</u>, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. (2016–4)

根据食品营销协会的调查,一般超市会出售大约44000种不同的商品,而许多的超市. 还会多出成千上万种商品。

(为了符合汉语的表述习惯,将表示次要信息的这部分插入语放到句首进行翻译)