

第一章

思考题:

- 1、如何评价我国历来翻译活动及其成果推动社会进步的作用?
- 2、翻译的基本定义是什么?它包括了几个方面的内容?
- 3、翻译的标准有几种?它们之间是什么关系?如何应用于翻译实践之中,以解决各种矛盾?

句子翻译练习:

根据本章中有关翻译性质及矛盾的论述,试译下句,并与不同的译文进行比较,看看是否做到、从哪些方面做到了翻译标准中所提出的要求:

I love my love with an E, because she's enticing; I hate my love with an E,
because she's engaged; I took her to the sign of the exquisite, and treated her with
an elopement; her name's Emily, and she lives in the east.

译一:

我爱我的爱人,因为她很迷人;我恨我的爱人,因为她已许配他人;她在我心中是美人,我带她私奔以避外人;她名叫爱米丽,是东方丽人。

译二:

我爱我的爱人为了一个 E, 因为她是 Enticing (迷人的); 我恨我的爱人也是为了一个 E, 因为她是 Engaged (订了婚的)。我用我的爱人象征 Exquisite (美妙), 我劝我的爱人与我 Elopement (私奔), 她的名字叫 Emily (爱弥丽), 她住在 East (东方)。

译三:

我爱我的心上人, 因为她叫我入迷; 我恨我的心上人, 因为她将为他人妻; 她的美貌无可比拟, 我劝她出走跟我在一起, 她的芳名叫爱米丽, 家住东城里。我这样做, 全都为了这个 E。

译四:

我爱我的那个伊, 因为她的美貌让我依恋不已。我恨我的那个伊, 因为她又依顺投奔他人门第。我们曾经依计而行乘风比翼, 到过那依山傍水的秀美之地。我说的那位名字叫做伊米丽, 她的府上依稀可记在东边某地。

段落练习一

Let's look at what is really going on here. We ship them wheat, corn, soybeans, coal, and timber. And what do they ship us? Cars, trucks, motorcycles, oil-well equipment, and electronics.

Question: what do you call a country that exports raw materials and imports finished goods?

Answer: A colony.

Now, is that the kind of relationship we want to have with Japan? We were in a similar situation once before, and we ended up throwing a lot of tea into Boston Harbor!

But this time we're just sitting by and watching the Japanese take aim at one industry after another.

They've already taken electronics. They've taken sporting goods. They've taken copiers. They've taken cameras. They've taken a quarter of the automobile industry.

Along the way, they've taken a quarter of the steel industry, too. The Japanese have a clever way of smuggling their steel into the United States. They paint it, put it on four wheels, and call it a car.

While the Japanese are shipping us Toyotas, they're really exporting something more important than cars. They're sending us unemployment. Their subsidies are aimed at maintaining full employment in Japan, and the policy is working. Their unemployment is 2.7 percent. Ours is three to four times as high.

What's next? It's no secret, because they've been kind enough to tell us: airplanes and computers.

Now, I don't want to give anyone the wrong impression about my attitude toward the Japanese. Yes, I'm angry about the tilted playing field. And I'm angry that we're sitting passively while all this is going on. But Japan is really doing nothing wrong. As Kubo (久保) said, they're simply dealing in their own self-interest. It's up to us to start dealing in ours.

段落练习二

Because I speak out on these inequities while many of my colleagues in the auto industry are silent, people get the impression that I'm anti-Japanese. There's even a story going around the country these days about a third-grade history class where the teacher is giving a little quiz:

"Now, class," says the teacher, "who said, 'I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country'?"

A little Japanese girl in the first row stands up and replies: "Nathan Hale, 1776."

"Excellent," says the teacher. "Now, who said, 'give me liberty or give me death'?"

The little Japanese girl stands up again. "Patrick Henry, 1775."

"Good work!" says the teacher. "Boys and girls, I think it's wonderful that Kiko (木子) over here knows the answers. But the rest of you should be ashamed of yourselves. Remember, you're American and she's Japanese."

Just then, a boy at the back of the room mutters, "Ah, screw the Japanese."

"All right," snaps the teacher, "who said that?"

Whereupon a voice calls out: "Lee Iacocca, 1982!"

It's a cute story, but in reality I'm a great admirer of the Japanese. Why? Because they know where they've come from, they know where they're at, and they know where they're going. And most important, they have a national strategy to get them there.