

第三章

思考题:

- 1、词类转换的目的、前提、依据和方法是什么?
- 2、词类转换往往要和什么其他翻译方法或技巧相结合?
- 3、词类转换常常会引出什么问题, 如何解决?

句子练习:

一、比较下句的三种不同译文, 指出各自的特点和造成彼此差异的原因所在:

No wonder the sight of the old picture should send the memories of quite a number of the old generation back to 36 years ago.

译一:

难怪许多老一辈的人见了这张旧照片就会想起三十六年前的往事。

译二:

难怪看到这张旧照片会使许多老人回忆起三十六年前的情景。

译三:

难怪这张旧照片把许多老一代人的思绪带回到三十六年前。

二、试译下列各句, 注意对带下划线的词语运用转换法:

1. His book defies easy classification.
2. Even the crudest of calculations shows that the manufacturer would have to sell at least 4 million units before recovering his capital outlay plus interest charges.
3. This week's news was a timely reminder that Britain's economic troubles are far from being over.
4. To them, he personified the absolute power.
5. He made no mention of the road accident at 11:30 last night.
6. We sang the old year out and the new year in.
7. The famous twin buildings of the World Trade Center silhouetted against the eastern sky at dawn.
8. I am convinced that the European Community and the whole concept of a united Europe is strong enough to survive this period of difficulty.
9. They strive for a lower birth rates.
10. The daffodils are out.
11. The meeting is two days away.
12. He left without saying a word.
13. He often drives at 90 miles an hour.
14. There is a crowd of 50,000 people before the match.
15. The harder line on the four Tigers is aimed at two other targets as well.
16. I'd like a whisky and soda water.
17. This is the fourth and last session.
18. Originally he is from Shanghai.

段落练习一

What WTO Accession Means for China

In this new age of globalization, China's leadership has decided to seek globalization's benefits

and accept its risks. The decision to join the WTO, and to accept the disciplines and rules that lie at its heart, is the latest important step enabling China to navigate globalization's currents.

Therefore, I am proud that my colleagues and I had the opportunity last year, shortly after assuming office, to take the lead in driving to complete China's admission to the WTO after the process had been stalled for a year and half.

As a WTO member, China is supposed to greatly reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers. It will need to improve protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. It needs to allow companies engaged in telecommunications, computer services, banking, securities, insurance, freight forwarding, and wholesale and retail distribution to invest in China, providing services of value and spurring domestic competition. China has agreed to transform its system of laws and regulations through transparency, opening rules to comment before promulgation and to court review afterward. As a result, China's membership in the WTO will mean lower prices, greater consumer choice, greater enterprise efficiency, enhanced productivity, higher wages, new jobs, and more opportunity.

段落练习二

Our goal now should be to work together to assure that China's commitments are implemented faithfully and on schedule, and to assure that China, in turn, can utilize WTO rules to prevent other countries from closing their markets unfairly to Chinese goods.

I want to repeat a key phrase – we should work together. Implementation of China's commitments will not always be easy. While some changes can be achieved by simple fiat or decree, many others will require a multitude of decisions, adjustments, and technical knowledge. When problems arise, as they will, my preferred method will be to consult, to try to understand the Chinese perspective, and to make suggestions on how to proceed in securing implementation of China's commitments.

The United States and China also should work together on the future global trade negotiations launched in Doha last November – at the same historic meeting that admitted China to the WTO. The reduction in tariffs and elimination of non-tariff barriers brought about by the Kennedy, Tokyo, and Uruguay Rounds in the GATT – the precursor to the WTO – have underpinned and stimulated world economic growth in the last four decades. We need further bold steps to open markets for agricultural products, manufactured goods, and services that bring similar benefits in the years to come.

China has much to show the world about the value of economic openness, of conditions favorable to foreign investment, tariff reduction, and increased reliance on market discipline. Therefore, I hope China will be active in the global negotiations in persuading countries that have resisted reforms to follow this proven path to economic development.