

确定主干：汉译英的重要技巧 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/129/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E7\\_A1\\_AE\\_E5\\_AE\\_9A\\_E4\\_B8\\_BB\\_E5\\_c94\\_129648.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/129/2021_2022__E7_A1_AE_E5_AE_9A_E4_B8_BB_E5_c94_129648.htm) 原文全文如下：

得病以前，我受父母宠爱，在家中横行霸道，一旦隔离，拘禁在花园山坡上一幢小房子里，我顿感打入冷宫，十分郁郁不得志起来。一个春天的傍晚，园中百花怒放，父母在园中设宴，一时宾客云集，笑语四溢。我在山坡的小屋里，悄悄掀起窗帘，窥见园中大千世界，一片繁华，自己的哥姐，堂表弟兄，也穿插其间，个个喜气洋洋。一霎时，一阵被人摒弃，为世所遗的悲愤兜上心头，禁不住痛哭起来。

阅学生之译文，笔者发现有一个问题值得我们教师注意，即如何在动笔翻译前，能迅速正确地确定英译的主语。如：1. 得病以前，我受父母宠爱，在家中横行霸道。 学生译文（以下简称“学译”）：

Before the illness, I was much petted by parents, doing everything at will in the home. 学译：Before I became ill, I have received all the favor of my parents, just like a little tyrant at home. 参

考译文：Before I fell ill, I had been the bully under our roofs owing to my doting parents. 我们知道，汉语表达大多为“意合”结构，

结构松散，以一个一个看似并列的短句“拼凑而成，彼此逻辑关系不明显；但英语则不同于汉语，它是形合语言，非常讲究句子内部的逻辑关系的“外化”，所谓“外化”，即

使用Connectives来表现其逻辑关系。我国译界有一个著名比喻：汉语句子的结构像“竹竿”，是一节接一节的；而英语句子则像“葡萄”，主干很短，而“挂”在上面的附加成分则很多。可以说，汉译英的过程，是一个由“竹竿”向“

葡萄”转换的过程。首先要确定“一节接一节”的汉语句子的哪一节为英句的“（葡萄）主干”。上面的汉语原句就含有一定的逻辑关系。“受父母宠爱”是因，而“在家中横行霸道”则是果。“果”应是全句的重心，英译上句，“（葡萄）主干”当选定“在家中横行霸道”而非学生译文所选的“我受父母宠爱”。

2. 一旦隔离，拘禁在花园山坡上一幢小房子里，我顿感打入冷宫，十分郁郁不得志起来。学译：When isolated and taken into custody in a small house on the hillside of our garden, I felt like I was abandoned, getting more and more depressed. 学译：As soon as I was kept apart in a small flat built on the hillside in the garden, I suddenly felt being consigned to limbo, gloomily and disappointedly. 参考译文：Feeling like being deposed into a cold palace, I began to taste the bitterness of depression and frustration immediately after I was segregated and confined in a small house on a hillside in our garden. 汉语原句有“四节”，哪一部分应该成为英句之“主干”？“我顿感打入冷宫”，还是“十分郁郁不得志起来”？学译都把“我顿感打入冷宫”处理为“主干”，而参考译文则反其道而行之。细细分析，“十分郁郁不得志起来”和“我顿感打入冷宫”，两者也有主次关系。显然，“十分郁郁不得志起来”为主，“我顿感打入冷宫”为次。两者之间，不仅存在时间先后的顺序，而且还存在着逻辑上的“因果”。因此，参考译文处理得当。另一个值得参考之处在于：“主干”（I began to taste the bitterness of depression and frustration）的前后均有附加成分，句子显出“平衡美”。

3. 一个春天的傍晚，园中百花怒放，父母在园中设宴，一时宾客云集，笑语四溢。学译

: At one dusk in spring, flowers were blooming wildly in the garden, my parents were holding a banquet, in which guests were gathering, laughters could be heard everywhere. 学译 : On a spring evening, hundreds of flowers were in full bloom in the garden where my parents hosted a banquet. For a while, guests gathered in large number, laughing and talking, which could be heard clearly. 参考译文 : On a spring evening, my parents gave a banquet in the garden where a profusion of flowers were in full bloom. In no time, a crowd of their guests collected and laughter was heard all over there. 汉语原句的“节数”增加到“五节”。译成英语, 仍应确定正确的“主干”, 两个“学译”不谋而合, 将“园中百花怒放”, 而不是“父母在园中设宴”作为“主干”来处理。读来, 给人一种观比萨斜塔的感觉。相比之下, 参考译文则给人一种美感, 散发出浓郁的英语味? 100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)