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定语就位置而言，有前置、后置和插入。定语从句有限定性和非限定性定语从句两种。就性质和功能而言，可以译成条件、原因、结果、目的、让步和转折等状语从句；就译文的形式来讲，可以译成并列句、独立句和复合句等。限定性定语从句 限定性定语从句对其所修饰的先行词起限制性作用，与先行词关系非常密切。翻译这类句子可以采用以下方法：1. 前置 把较短的定语从句译成带“的”的前置定语，从而把复合句译成简单句。反之亦然。例如：He who doesn't want to be a general isn't a good soldier. 不想当将军的士兵不是好士兵。 Gui Lin is a place where there are gorgeous mountains and rivers. 桂林是个有山有水的地方。 Harmonious interpersonal relationship is the primary reason why I enjoy working here. 同事之间关系融洽是我喜欢在这工作的主要原因。 2. 后置 把结构复杂且较长的定语从句后置，译成并列分句。翻译时可以用两种方法来处理：A. 重复先行词。例如：China and Japan reached agreement on the issue of agriculture which was a major barrier for their bilateral relation since 1996. 中日两国最终就农业问题达成了协议，而农业问题自一九九六年起就是两国关系发展的主要障碍。 Although he is a greenhand, he has enterprise and creativity which are decisive in winning success in the field. 他虽然经验不足，但很有进取心和创造力，而这正是在这一领域获得成功的关键。 He has great determination and courage which I need badly as a

manager. 他为人果敢，而我作为经理，缺得正是这一点。 I met an old man last year who was once regarded as the best master of Chinese painting. 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