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The proposed articles may be of use to researchers, graduate students, postgraduates and practicing teachers who are interested in various aspects of Sinology, Cross-cultural Communication, Linguistics, Pedagogy and Psychology.

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South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushynsky,  
Odesa, Ukraine  
Harbin Engineering University  
Harbin, the People's Republic of China

唐媛媛

硕士在读 中国武汉

文学学士学位

乌克兰南方师范大学孔子学院

## 从《红字》看“的”字的使用和翻译

**关键词:** “的”字; 《红字》翻译; 句法学

### 引言

“的”在现代汉语中具有非常高的使用频率，也具有十分重要的作用。“的”可以附在词或词组后面，表示它前面的词或词组是定语，也可以附着在词或词组后面，合起来成为具有名词功能的“的”字结构。汉语“的”可以与不同的词或词组进行搭配，表达不同的意思，与中心语在句中作不同的成分，具有重要的句法学价值，但是在中英互译的过程中因为语言的不同具有一定的复杂性。本文主要研究了“的”与词或词组组作定语在英汉翻译文本中的表现，并以此总结“的”的翻译，并考察其句法学价值。

《红字》是十九世纪美国浪漫主义作家霍桑的代表作，是一部非常优秀的小说，所以中国的许多译者对其进行了翻译，在这些译本中，1945年的韩侍桁译本和1998年版的姚乃强译本是非常具有特色的，并且在国人中也有较大的影响力。本文以姚乃强的译本为比较对象，考察“的”字在英文中的翻译和体现。

### 一、翻译文本中“的”字

#### (一)《红字》中的“词+的”

##### 1. 名词+的，如译文：

二百多年前一个夏日的上午，狱前街上牢房门前的草地上，满满地站着好大一群波士顿的居民。原文为：The grass-plot before the jail, in Prison Lane, on a certain summer morning, not less than two centuries ago, was occupied by a

pretty large number of the inhabitants of Boston. 其中，夏日和波士顿分别为时间名词以及地点名词。Summer 本身带有形容词性，波士顿为地点，前面有 of 翻译为“的”。

## 2. 动词+的，如译文：

既然我们要讲述的故事要从这一不样的门口开篇，而恰恰在门限处一眼便可望见这丛野玫瑰，我们怎能不摘下一朵玫瑰花，将其呈献给读者呢！

(Finding it so directly on the threshold of our narrative, which is now about to issue from that inauspicious portal, we could hardly do otherwise than pluck one of its flowers, and present it to the reader.)

## 3. 形容词+的，如译文：

房门是用厚实的橡木做的。(The door of which was heavily timbered with oak.) 英语中的副词“heavily”翻译为形容词+的：“厚实的”，体现了翻译的简洁化，可理解性和汉语表达。

## 4. 代词+的，如译文：

不管他们的头脑中起初有什么关于人类品德和幸福的美妙理想。

(Whatever Utopia of human virtue and happiness they might originally project.) 添加了定语中心语的成分，把动词译为定中结构的名词性短语。

## 5. 区别词+的，如译文：

也许，是一位唯信仰论者、一位教友派的教友或信仰其它异端的教徒被鞭挞出城，或是一个闲散的印第安游民，因为喝了白人的烈酒满街胡闹，要挨着鞭子给赶进树林。(It might be, that an Antinomian, a Quaker, or other heterodox religionist, was to be scourged out of the town, or an idle and vagrant Indian, whom the white man's fire-water had made riotous about the streets, was to be driven with stripes into the shadow of the forest.)

## (二) 《红字》中的“短语+的”

### 1. 主谓短语+的

如若换成其他百姓，或是推迟到新英格兰后来的历史阶段，这些蓄着胡须的好心肠的居民们板着的冷冰冰的面孔，可能是面临凶险的征兆，至少也预示着某个臭名昭著的罪犯即将受到人们期待已久的制裁，因为在那时，法庭的判决无非是认可公众舆论的裁处。（Amongst any other population, or at a later period in the history of New England, the grim rigidity that petrified the bearded physiognomies of these good people would have augured some awful business in hand. It could have betokened nothing short of the anticipated execution of some noted culprit, on whom the sentence of a legal tribunal had but confirmed the verdict of public sentiment.）直译为期待的制裁，增添主谓结构的翻译，符合中文表达。

## 2.动宾短语+的，如译文：

一群身穿黯色长袍、头戴灰色尖顶高帽、蓄着胡须的男人，混杂着一些蒙着兜头帽或光着脑袋的女人，聚在一所木头大扇子前面。原文为：A throng of bearded men, in sad-coloured garments, and grey, steeple-crowned hats, intermixed with women, some wearing hoods, and others bareheaded, was assembled in front of a wooden edifice, the door of which was heavily timbered with oak, and studded with iron spikes.“adj.+n.”结构译为“动宾短语+的”。

## 3.状中短语+的

忘不了划出一片未开垦的处女地充当墓地。（Invariably recognised it among their earliest practical necessities to allot a portion of the virgin soil as a cemetery.）其中，virgin 具有形容词性。

## 4.定中短语+的

后来便以他的坟茔为核心，扩展成王家教堂的那一片累累墓群的古老墓地。（And round about his grave, which subsequently became the nucleus of all the congregated sepulchres in the old churchyard of King's Chapel.）其中，“of”译为“的”。

## 5.中补短语+的

就在我们的故事发生的那个夏天的早晨，有一情况颇值一书：挤在人群中的好几位妇女，看来可能出现的任何刑罚那抱有特殊的兴趣。

(It was a circumstance to be noted, on the summer morning when our story begins its course, that the women, of whom there were several in the crowd, appeared to take a peculiar interest in whatever penal infliction might be expected to ensue.) 其中，in the crowd 在人群中的，修饰前面的 women，汉语中表示所在地点。

#### 6. 介词短语+的

不管他们的头脑中起初有什么关于人类品德和幸福的美妙理想。

(Whatever Utopia of human virtue and happiness they might originally project.) 其中，of 表示“关于……方面”的，用“的”。

#### 7. 联合短语+的

一群身穿黯色长袍、头戴灰色尖顶高帽、蓄着胡须的男人，混杂着一些蒙着兜头帽或光着脑袋的女人，聚在一所木头大扇子前面。(A throng of bearded men, in sad-coloured garments, and grey, steeple-crowned hats, intermixed with women, some wearing hoods, and others bareheaded, was assembled in front of a wooden edifice, the door of which was heavily timbered with oak, and studded with iron spikes.)

## 二.“的”字的英文翻译

通过考察《红字》汉译英文本，对“的”字附着在词或词组后面的翻译情况进行总结：

### (一) 运用英文中的形容词翻译

不管在英译汉还是汉译英中，凡是汉语中形容词性质的“的”字在英文中有相应形容词的都可以直接翻译。此时往往是“形容词+的”作定语，或联合短语连接两个形容词。如“round and ruddy cheeks”译为“又圆又红的双颊”。当然，不乏汉语中的形容词在英文中没有对应的情况，或者定语是由动宾、主谓短语构成，这时就要运用复合形容词来进行相应的变通，并且使其符合英文的语言规则。如“a hard-featured dame”，译为满脸横肉的老婆子，为主谓短

语+的。

## （二）运用定语从句翻译

由主谓短语、动宾短语加“的”构成的定语一般都可以用定语从句进行翻译，根据所修饰的中心词选择合适的关系代词。如“an undutiful child, whom his parents had given over to the civil authority”。

## （三）运用分词或分词短语翻译

当“的”字前面的词是所包含动作的承受着，或定语本身表示一个完成的动作，则用过去分词进行翻译，如果这个名词是“的”包含的动作的发出者，则用现在分词翻译。如“some wearing hoods, and others bareheaded”。

## （四）运用介词短语翻译

汉语中“的”字具有将原本是非修饰性成分变为修饰性成分的作用，而英语中的介词也具有相似的作用。通过分类考察不难发现，英语中介词引导的短语可以用“的”来翻译，而汉语中的“的”很多时候也可以用“of”来表达。并且可以使表达更为简单、流畅。通常，在表示属性、性质、关于……方面、地点、动作由某人发出时可以用“of”来翻译“的”。

## （五）运用物主代词或's 翻译

英语中的形容词性代词通常翻译为汉语的“某人的”，“'s”也使用在表示有生命的名词后，表示该名词的所有格，译为“某某的”。相对应的，汉语翻译英语时，“某人的”“某某的”也可以翻译为形容词性代词和名词的所有格。主要用于“区别词+的”、“代词+的”作定语的情况。

## 三.结语

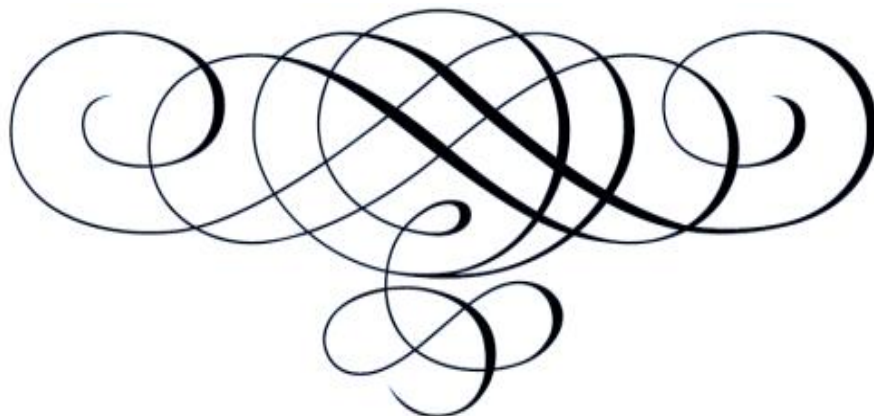
“的”字可以与不同的词或词组进行组合搭配，表示不同的意义。如前文所述，“的”可附在名词、动词、形容词、区别词等后面，也可以在主谓短语、动宾短语、定中短语等后面，具有很强的附着性。表示属性、特征、地点、时间等意义，在句子中与中心语一起，可以作主语、宾语、中心语等句法成分。在英文的翻译过程中，“的”具有很强的实用性，可以翻译不同的英语表达形式，而在“的”的翻译过程中，也有不同的翻译途径和方法，因此，

对于“的”的使用和研究具有重要的意义，即可以帮助探索现代汉语句法的特点、单词组合规则以及它们的语法功能和意义，又能够为汉语的翻译以及外文的翻译提供思路和方法。

本文在借鉴学者研究成果的基础上，通过《红字》翻译文本的研读与总结，归纳其中“的”字的使用情况进行了大致归纳。在此基础上，归纳“的”字的翻译及其句法学表现和价值。

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**Tang Yuanyuan**

*Postgraduate of the College of literature,  
Wuhan University  
Volunteer Teacher of the Chinese language,  
Confucius Institute at the State institution  
“South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University  
named after K. D. Ushynsky”*

## **VIEWING THE USE AND TRANSLATION OF “的” FROM THE SCARLET LETTER**

*In modern Chinese, “的” has a high frequency of use, so it plays a very important role. “的” may be attached to a word or a phrase to indicate that a word or a phrase in front of it is an attribute, or it may be attached to a word or a phrase to form an “of”-word structure functioning as a noun. Chinese “的” can be used with different words or phrases to express different meanings, and it is different from the central language in the sentence, which has an important syntactic value. This paper mainly studies the expression “的” and a group of words or phrases as attributives while translating English texts into Chinese; it summarizes the translation of “的” and investigates its legal value.*

*The Scarlet Letter is the masterpiece written by the nineteenth century American novelist Hawthorne which has been translated into Chinese. This paper takes Yao Naiqiang’s translation as the basis for the research of translation and embodiment of the word “的” in the English version.*

**Key words:** “的”, THE SCARLET LETTER, Syntax.