

**MODERN VECTORS OF SCIENCE
AND EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT
IN CHINA AND UKRAINE**

中国与乌克兰科学及教育前沿研究

Harbin Engineering University

State institution "South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushynsky"

Educational and Cultural Center "Confucius Institute"

Odesa, Ukraine

Harbin, the People's Republic of China

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The ninth issue of the materials represented by the Ukrainian and Chinese scholars are dedicated to the relevant issues of General and Contrastive Linguistics within the Chinese, English, Ukrainian, Turkish and Korean languages; linguodidactic problems of teaching native and foreign languages within polycultural educational space; peculiarities of cross-cultural communication in geopolitical space alongside education-related aspects regarding profession-oriented training of future specialists under conditions of multicultural environment and military actions in Ukraine; post-COVID-19 pandemic challenges.

The given articles may be of use to researchers, graduates, postgraduates and practising teachers who are interested in various aspects of Sinology, Cross-cultural Communication, Linguistics, Pedagogy and Psychology.

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杜亚茹

文学学士，硕士研究生，哈尔滨，中国

翻译过程中词义选择的探究

摘要：通过大量的翻译实践以及翻译文本的欣赏与研究，本文发现翻译并不是简单地将每个词汇的意思从字典中照搬过来，然后组成一句话。翻译的过程中，每个词汇意思的选择都有一定的依据，词义选择的恰当，文本的可阅读性就高；反之将影响读者对文本的理解。所以要依据不同的状况，对词汇做出恰当分析。本篇主要分析，在翻译过程中遇到的一些词汇依据不同的文本类型，文本内容，文化背景等做出词义选择的案例。以期能够为翻译过程中遇到的词义选择问题提供一些建议和方法。

关键词：词义 文本类型 文本内容 表达习惯

引言：汉语与英语在词汇的选择与表达上存在一些差异。这些差异可能是因为不同的文化，社会背景等导致，同时这也与中文和英文的表达习惯有关。差异的存在不可避免，而译者的任务就是将一种语言能够自然的转换为另一种语言，实现两种语言，两种文化之间的沟通。所以译者在翻译的过程中要谨慎地对待两种语言之间存在的各种差异，实现文化的沟通。本篇主要分析翻译过程中词义的选择。

1 词义的选择要依据文本类型

不同的文本类型中，同一个词会有不同的释义。一些常见词汇在不同的领域会有截然不同的意思，而如果我们照本宣科，不对词义做任何改变，则会使译文一团乱，不具有可读性。例如：**chip** 在日常生活中是“碎片”，在计算机领域是“芯片”，在机械工程领域则是“切屑”。

例 1 Many “field” or travelling salesmen have been replaced by cheaper telephone salespeople.

译文：许多“现场销售员”或是“巡回销售员”已经被更低廉的电话销售所取代。

分析：上述例句中“field”一词，常用意思为“田地，牧场，学科，领域”等，而本篇文本类型与经济，商务相关，所以译者需要查阅“field”一词在这一领域的相关释义，在此应为“现场销售员”。同样对于“travelling salesman”，不可直译为“旅行销售员”，在此应为“巡回销售员”。

例 2 The Fed established new lending programs, and approved large purchase of government securities and mortgage-related securities.

译文：美联储建立了新的放款计划，并批准大量购买政府有价证券和抵押相关的证券。

分析：上述例句中“security”一词，常用意思为“安全，保护，保护措施”等，而在经济文本中，“security”一词多见为“抵押品，债券”，在上述例句中，如果译者不考虑其在经济领域中的意思，依旧将其译为“安全”，则译文会不忠实于原文。

在翻译过程中，对于涉及某一领域专业知识的文章，译者要多了解其文化背景，不可闭门造车，要了解其专业术语，做到准确翻译，不可误译。

2 词义的选择要依据文本内容

一篇文章会有一个大的主题，整篇文章会围绕这一主题展开，因此在翻译的过程中，如果遇到词汇感觉好像与本篇内容格格不入，那就需要对词义进行重新选择。

例 1 Reports of the death of the salesman have circulated since the first dotcom boom.

译文：自第一轮互联网热潮兴起以来，关于推销员失业的报道层出不穷。

分析：上述例句中“death”一词，在平时日常生活应用及翻译过程中，我们常将此词译为“死亡”或“……之死”，而在本例句中，将其译为“失业”。“death”

一词本身并没有“失业”的意思，这里则是我们依据整篇内容所讲的关于销售一职从被忽视到逐渐被重视所得知，如果直译为“推销员之死”，在整篇文章中会有所突兀，导致上下文之间衔接不畅；也会造成不解，读者可能无法理解到是将“失业”比作为“死亡”。

例 2 At Twitter he is going even further, tossing out product ideas on his own Twitter feed, polling the audience for their views and offering real-time commentary on how things are going. And Twitter itself is a platform on which everyone else—users, ex-employees, the people who founded the firm, policymakers and pundits—weighs in publicly to say how things are going. There is not much of an inside to talk of.

译文：在推特上，他甚至更进一步，他在自己的推特上抛出产品创意，调查观众的观点，群众就事情的进展提供实时评论。推特本身就是一个人人在用的平台：用户、前雇员、公司创始人、政策制定者和专家，都可以公开发表意见，说明事情的进展。没有太多的内幕可言。

分析：上述例句中出现“going even further”，本意是“走得更远”，而根据例句中后半部分内容，我们可以得知此处并不是表面的“走得更远”，而是“进一步地/更进一步”。以及第三句中出现的“inside”，本意是“内部，内侧，或在...内”，如果照搬词典意思为“没有太多内部可言”，会导致读者产生误解，“内部”是“内部员工”还是“内部操作”，所以此处应该将其译为“内幕”，与前文在推特上公开讨论，形成对比。

即便面对熟悉的词汇，我们也不能草草了之，一笔带过，而是应该依据上下文选择最合适，最贴切的词义。

3 语义空缺时词义的表达与解释

英语，长期以来作为国际通用语言，已成为大部分国家的第二语言。这也导致我们在做英译汉时，不能清晰地知道这是出自哪一国家，也就无法准确定位到其文化背景。在了解涉及文化传统，思维方式，价值观念，宗教信仰等知识时，读者容易出现盲区，此时译者不仅要将其字面意思翻译出来，还应向读者做出适

当注解。

例 1 “If all that heat hadn't been taken up by the ocean, we'd all be living in Death Valley conditions by now,” says marine-conservation biologist Callum Roberts at the U.K.'s University of York.

译文：英国约克大学的海洋保护学家卡鲁姆罗伯特说：“如果这些热量没有被海洋吸收，我们如今可能生活在死亡谷的环境里。”（死亡谷，位于美国加州的沙漠谷地，峡谷两岸，悬崖绝壁，地实险恶，是北美洲最低，最干旱的地区）

例 2 It is as if Thanos had decided to try his hand at business.

译文：这就好像灭霸在商界打了个响指一样，马斯克裁掉了一半的员工。（灭霸是美国漫威动画中的反派，意图消灭世界上半的人类。）

分析：上述例句 1 中出现“Death Valley”一词，通过了解此词意思为“死亡谷”。但在汉语的认知范围内，没有关于“死亡谷”的概念，即中英文出现了词汇不对等的状况，读者无法理解原文中作者传达的意思。所以在此时，译者需要将“死亡谷”这一概念，对读者做出相应的解释。同样例句 2 中出现“Thanos”一词，词义为“灭霸”。“灭霸”一词本身词义没有问题，但在不了解读者对于美国动画了解情况的基础上，译者需要对“灭霸”一词做出解释。同样在本句中“try his hand at business”，没有将其直译，而是依据“灭霸”这一人物形象，将其最深入人心的动作与之相结合，并对这一动作做出解释。

在词汇不对等的情况下，译者需要对超出读者语境范畴的词做出相应的解释，使读者了解其文化背景，理解文章传达的意思，做到对读者友好，我想这是一篇好的译文应具备的。

4 词义的选择应尽力符合目的语的表达习惯

翻译过程中，我们不可避免的要面临归化与异化的选择，很难有一篇译文能够做到完全的归化或异化，但是我个人认为，在翻译过程中，在忠实于原文的基础上，应尽力符合目的语的表达习惯。翻译的目的之一是为了将一种语言转换为另一种语言，实现文本内容在另一种语言中的学习，研究与探讨。

例 1 Each time something bad happens, I can choose to be a victim or choose to

learn from it. I choose to learn from it.

译文：每当事有不顺时，你可以选择自怨自艾也可以选择吃一堑长一智，我选择后者。

分析：以上例句在理解方面没有任何的障碍，但是如果只是直译，将其译为“每当有坏事发生时，你要成为一个受害者还是从中学习呢？我选择后者。”这一表达毫无汉语的美感可言，是带有“翻译腔”的译文。而例句的译文则在忠实原文的基础上，选用了汉语的常用表达，以及体现汉语美感的四字成语，这样的译文实现了原文基础上的二次创作。

例 2“.....the paramedics were great. They kept telling me I was going to be fine. But when they wheeled me into the operation room and I saw the expressions on the faces of the doctors and nurses, I got really scared. In their eyes, I read ‘he’s a dead man.’ I knew I needed to take action.”

译文：“……医护人员非常好，他们一直告诉我，你会化险为夷的。但是当他们将我推进手术室时，我看到医生护士表情凝重，我吓坏了。他们眼里仿佛写着‘他无药可救了’”。

分析：上述例句中，“he’s a dead man.”被译为“他无药可救了。”比起直译的“他是个死人。”这一表达更为贴切，更加符合汉语的表达习惯。汉语是一种较为委婉的语言，且汉语中对于“死”字颇为讳忌，在医院中，这一字更是极少提及。无论是上述例句中的“化险为夷”还是“无药可救”，都能展现译者的翻译水平及翻译素养。

正如前人所说：翻译是戴着镣铐在舞蹈。译者并不仅仅是文字转换这一角色，译者同时也是创作者。在忠于原文的基础上创作，展现目的语的美感与流畅，提高文章的可读性。

5 同义不同词

汉语与英语对于同一事物的印象也是不同的，因此会出现两个词表达的意思相同，但具体用词却不对等。此处主要以中英文对于动物的不同印象为例。

例：as timid as a rabbit（兔子） 胆小如鼠

a drowned rat (老鼠) 落汤鸡
like a rat (老鼠) in the hole 瓮中捉鳖
like a duck (鸭子) to water 如鱼得水
as stupid as a goose (鹅) 愚蠢如猪

分析：以上示例，展示了中英文对于不同动物的认识。在中文中，我们常常认为老鼠是胆小的，而英语中，则认为兔子是最胆小的。中国人常常认为猪是愚蠢的，蠢笨的。而英文中，则认为猪是一种很聪明的动物，最笨的动物是鹅。这些俗语在翻译的过程中如果不考虑其文化背景，简单的直译过来，是一种不够地道的表达。

在翻译过程中，我们要注意一些俗语的处理，要考虑中英文不同的文化背景，对细节处理到位，实现译文的地道表达。

综上所述，在翻译过程中我们要谨慎地对待词义的选择。词义的选择并非是译者的随意发挥，而是要有所依据，依据不同的文本类型，文本内容，表达习惯，文化背景。译前做好准备工作，查找相关资料，做好背景调查。译后有反思，有总结。复盘自己的译文，查漏补缺，实现译文的不断完善。

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AN EXPLORATION OF WORD MEANING SELECTION IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS

Abstract: *Through a lot of translation practice and appreciation and research of translated texts, this paper found that translation is not simply copying the meaning of each word from the dictionary and then forming a sentence. In the process of translation, the choice of the meaning of each word has a certain basis, and the proper choice of the meaning will make the text more readable; On the contrary, it will affect readers' understanding of the text. Therefore, we should make an appropriate analysis of vocabulary according to different situations. This paper mainly analyzes some cases in which words are chosen according to different text types, text contents and cultural backgrounds. In order to provide some suggestions for the problem of word meaning selection encountered in translation.*

Keywords: *word meaning, text type, text content, expression habits*