# 第2章

## 英汉语言特点对比

指明事物的异同所在不难,追究它们何以有此异同就不那么容易了,而这恰恰是对比研究的最终目的。

——吕叔湘

## 问题导入

1. 翻译下面的句子。

This principle holds that a nation can raise its standard and real income by specializing in the production of those commodities or services in which it has the highest productivity or comparative advantage.

	译文
2.	思考译文和原文在词汇和语序等方面的异同,并说明你翻译时在选词和句子结构方面所作的调整。
	相同点:
	不同点:
	调整:

## 翻译知识讲座

## 英汉语言特点对比

众所周知,翻译是不同语言及文化之间沟通与交流的主要途径,这自然离不开不同语言之间的转换。翻译存在的前提是不同语言之间存在着共性,使用不同语言的人们都

生活在同一个星球之上,有着相似的外部环境,有着相似的生活经历。但是英语和汉语毕竟分属不同的语系,英语属于印欧语系,汉语属于汉藏语系。语言并不仅仅是语言本身,它代表着使用这种语言的民族的思维方式,反映其生存环境和生活方式,是其民族文化的载体。从翻译角度来看,英汉两种语言在文化背景、形态结构和表现手段上均存在着巨大差异,在翻译过程中,能够直接进行对等转换的现象实不多见。不少情况下,译者都需要认真把握原作的意义及文体、语体、风格等方面的基本信息,按照汉语的思维方式和行文习惯对原文进行适当调整,只有这样,才能做到既忠实于原文意义,又不会出现翻译腔或翻译症等表述方面的问题。

一般认为,英语是一种静态语言,名词和介词使用较多,动词的使用频率及场合远远不及汉语,而汉语作为动态语言往往会连续使用动词,且不像英语句子那样可以确定核心谓语动词。鉴于此,在英译汉过程中,动词使用频率上的差异要求译者必须进行名词与动词之间的转换。此外,英语是屈折语,动词受主谓关系、时态、语态等诸多因素的制约,具有复杂的形态变化。汉语动词没有形式上的屈折变化,可以灵活方便地在句中多次连续出现,从而应用范围较广,出现频率较高,使汉语呈现出动态特征。了解不同语言之间的差异会帮助我们更好地理解原文的内涵,理解原作者的意图,也会帮助我们在译文中准确再现原文的意义,提升翻译能力。根据翻译的特点和要求,本章将从词义、语法和思维三个方面对英汉两种语言的特点进行对比。

#### 1. 英汉词义对比

词汇是语言的基本要素,是语言的基石。英语和汉语在词汇使用和词义表达上有许多相同或相似之处,一词多义是这两种语言共同的基本特征。英语同汉语一样,大多数的词汇都是多义词,而且词汇的使用频率越高,词汇随之衍生的词义也就越丰富。这给英语学习者带来了许多无法回避的困难。很多学生翻译时往往逐字逐句地翻译,原文中有一个词,汉语必须对应地译出一个词,原文中有一个什么结构,汉语中也必须有一个同样的结构与之对应。鉴于此,我们有必要讨论一下英语和汉语在词义对应方面的一些特点,便于学习者认识和把握。大体说来,英汉词义对应现象一般不外乎以下三种情况:完全对应、不完全对应、完全不对应。

#### (1) 完全对应

人类各民族进化与发展过程中,总会有许多相似的生活体验,反映在语言上,这种相似的体验使不同语言中的诸多词汇都具有相同或相似的所指意义。这种对应式的词义关系一般存在于部分常用词汇、技术术语和专用名词中,仅仅占总词汇的很小一部分。例如:太阳—sun,月亮—moon,星星—star,吃—eat,喝—drink,哭—cry,笑—laugh,爱—love,恨—hate,花—flower,树—tree,海—sea,法律—law,金融—finance,知识—knowledge,信息—information,利润—profit,保险—insurance,仲裁—arbitration,著作权—copyright,全球化—globalization,世界贸易组织—World Trade Organization (WTO),离岸价格—Free on Board (FOB),绩效评估—Performance Appraisal (PA),乌拉圭回合—Uruguay Round,金砖国家—BRICS,《服务贸易总协定》—General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)等等。但是即使是这些常用词汇、技术术语和专用名词,也有在使用过程中意义范围拓宽的情况。因此,完全对应是英汉两种语言中极为少见的现

象,如果按照完全对应来解释或理解英汉语词汇之间的对应关系,往往会使我们走向误 区,无法正确理解原文,也无法正确翻译。

#### (2) 不完全对应

所谓不完全对应,是指一种语言的词汇在另一种语言中有多个同义词,或者一种语言的词汇同时与另一种语言中的多个词汇的某个或某几个意义有对应关系。一般而言,词义不完全对应主要表现在以下三个层面:概念意义(conceptual meaning)、内涵意义(connotative meaning)和搭配意义(collocative meaning)。

概念意义是语言交际的核心因素,是语言不可或缺的基本组成部分,也是最基础、最根本的意义。英汉两种语言中,概念意义不完全对应的情况极为常见,以亲属称谓语为例,汉语中有"阿姨"、"姨妈"、"舅妈"、"姑妈"、"伯母"、"婶娘"等泾渭分明的称谓,而在英语中,则只有 aunt 一词与其对应;同样,汉语中有"堂兄"、"表哥"、"表弟"、"堂姐"、"表姐"、"表妹"等,而在英语中,则可一并用 cousin 来表示;此外,汉语中有"内兄"、"内弟"、"大伯"、"小叔"、"姐夫"、"妹夫"等,英语中则可以 brother-in-law 一词将其囊括。

内涵意义是由概念意义衍生出的意义,往往与客观事物的本质特性或特点相关。比如英语中的 propaganda 一词通常带有贬义,意为"有选择地给出事实和信息,以达到影响信息接收者观点和看法的目的",而在汉语中,其对应的词语"宣传"则往往用作中性。在英语中,politician 亦指为追求名利而不择手段的"政客",显然具有贬义,这与汉语"政治家"一词的内涵意义或感情意义可谓南辕北辙。类似的例子还可见于intellectual 和"知识分子",community 和"社团",idealism 和"唯心主义",等等。

搭配意义主要产生于词与词之间的横向组合关系。搭配往往是约定俗成的,其独特性意味着无可更改的强制性,故而难以移植到另一种语言中去,也不可想当然地用另一种语言中看似对应的某种形式或意义加以替代。如英语中的 pull one's leg 表面上看应该与汉语中的"拉后腿"相似,殊不知,pull one's leg 意为"开某人的玩笑",二者意思相去甚远。在商务英语中,不完全对应关系往往是由于一词多义现象引起的,具体表现为某些词汇在一般英语和商务英语中的词义不同,如 policy 一般指"政策、方针",而在商务英语中则指"保险单"。

例1 Auto insurance or vehicle insurance, as the name implies, is an insurance coverage for cars, trucks and other automobiles. The main purpose of purchasing this insurance is to ensure policy protection against any kind of loss or damage incurred by the insured vehicle due to traffic accident.

参考译文:汽车保险或车辆险,如其名称所示,是为轿车、卡车和其他机动车辆所投的保险。购买此种保险的主要目的是确保被保车辆发生交通事故时可以获得最高不超过保单金额的赔偿,以避免由交通事故引发的任何损失或毁坏。

下面的例子选自一本英汉双解词典,从 business 一词的例句和汉语释义以及词典中给出的英语同义词汇,我们就可以看出: business 一词的词义较为丰富,这些词义也都存在着某种意义的关联,可以根据语境翻译成不同的汉语词汇,而这些汉语词汇又往往可以翻译成英语中的其他词汇。这样在 business 和汉语词汇之间就形成了一对多的不完全对应关系。

英语单词	对应汉语词汇		与汉语释义对
犬归牛川	举例	释义	应的英语词汇
	It's been a pleasure to do business with you. She works in computer business.	商业、买卖	trade
	Is your trip to Rome business or pleasure?	商务、公事	work
business	Business is always brisk before Christmas.	贸易额	turnover
business	She works in a family business.	企业、公司	firm
	It's the business of the police to protect the community.	职责	responsibility
	The plane crash was a terrible business.	事件	matter

## (3) 完全不对应

完全不对应也即空缺现象,意指一种语言在另一种语言中无法找到对应或契合的形式。词汇空缺本质上反映了不同民族文化的独特性,这种现象尤其见于那些具有独特文化内涵的词汇。例如,在汉语中,"粽子"、"馄饨"、"饺子"、"火锅"、"中山装"、"旗袍"、"肚兜"、"麒麟"、"拜年"、"磕头"、"石库门"、"四合院"等均无法在英语中找到对应词语。同样,英语中的 Halloween, Achilles' Heel, Easter, Valentine's Day 等词语或概念也无从找到相应的汉语表达形式。另外,在过去几十年社会、文化、经济的发展历程中,也出现了许多反映中国特色现象的词汇,例如"特别行政区"、"一国两制"、"经济开发区"、"西部大开发"、"下海"、"练摊"、"按劳分配"、"大锅饭"等等,在英语中也都无法找到契合的对应词汇,只能根据中文意思,用恰当的英文进行解释、翻译。

#### 2. 英汉语法对比

语法是语言的组织之法,语法研究的目的在于描述和总结语言的组织规律。传统语 法包括词法和句法两部分,词法主要是指词的构成、变化和分类规律,句法主要指短语 和句子等语法单位的构成和变化规则。

从词法角度来看,世界上的语言大致可分为孤立语、黏着语、屈折语和多式综合语等。按照这种分类,英语为典型的屈折语,以词形变化作为表示语法关系的主要手段,语言形态变化非常丰富;汉语则可称为孤立语,不借助词语内部的形态变化(或屈折变化)来表达语法关系,而是通过独立的虚词和相对固定的词序来表达语法意义。从句法角度来看,语言又可分为综合型语言和分析型语言两大类。依据这一分类标准,汉语是典型的分析型语言,主要借助分析性语法手段(如词序、辅助词等)来表示词与词之间的语法关系,英语则是一种由综合型向分析型过渡的语言,仍然保存着丰富的形态变化手段。英汉语语法的差异性可大致归纳如下。

#### (1) 形合与意合

汉语的语法关系是隐性的,为意合语言,英语语法关系是显性的,为"形合"语言。从语法理解的实际步骤来看,英语行文是一种"结构一语义"过程:先根据形态(首先是动词、名词及主谓一致关系)找出主语和谓语动词,在此基础上,进而建立起句子的基本

框架并借助种种形合手段进行扩展。汉语行文则是一个"语义一结构"过程:句子大致呈线性结构,词与词之间没有空隙,句子的成分之间缺乏显性的形式标志,因此只有先从语义入手,了解字词的意义,才能逐一弄清相互之间的结构关系。

例2 Countries that have entered export markets, increased their reliance on imports, and strengthened their investment climate so as to become more internationally competitive have tended to grow faster than those that have not.

主语 countries 由 that 引导的后置定语从句进行修饰和限定,定语从句中尚有 so as to 引导的目的状语,译成汉语时,应根据形合与意合方面的差异性进行转换:

参考译文: 那些业已进入出口市场、对进口产品依赖性加大、投资气候改善从而更具国际竞争力的国家,比之那些尚未如此的国家,其发展速度更加迅猛。

在翻译实践中,对汉语意合与英语形合的差别处理不应局限于句内,而应根据前后句的关系、整个段落的主题甚至全文的基调和风格来斟酌核准一个词或一句话的翻译。

The two agreements were struck when the Uruguay Round reached a conclusion late in 1993. Naturally, they have already attracted their share of expert commentary. Much of this early analysis has been provided by specialists in trade policy, working within the context of the transition from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to the WTO.

参考译文: 这两项协定于 1993 年底乌拉圭回合谈判时达成,且毫无意外地引发了不少专家评述。这些早期的分析评述主要是由一些贸易政策方面的专家在关贸总协定向 WTO 过渡的大背景下作出的。

上例中有两个地方容易出现对原文理解的偏差,从而导致译文的不准确。一个是第二句中的代词 they 和 their 指的是什么,另一处是第三句中 working 引导的分词状语的逻辑主语是什么。通过对上下文的推敲和领会,会发现 they 指代的是前句中的 the two agreements,而第三句中分词状语的逻辑主语则是 specialists,同时还会发现第三句中的 early analysis 与第二句中的 commentary 是相关的。此外,在词义的选择和翻译处理上也需要机动灵活。strike 一词有许多不同意义,其中有一个固定搭配 strike a bargain with somebody,意思是 come to an agreement with somebody, especially after much discussion and argument。据此可以推断,the two agreements were struck 可以译成"达成两项协定"。naturally 有"天生地"、"当然、必然"、"天然、非人为地"、"不夸张地、不做作地"、"容易地、本能地"等不同词义,但这些词典释义似乎都不适合直接套用到此句的翻译中。根据对其上下文的理解,在忠实于原文意义的基础上,最后用"毫无意外地"来与之对应。their share 本意指它们应得的那一份评论,但如果这样按字面直译的话,会使译文不自然,不符合汉语行文习惯。因此,同样在忠实于原文意义的基础上,用"不少专家评论"来表达,这样译文既顺畅又体现了原文想要传达的信息。

#### (2) 语序

语序又称词序,指的是词在词组或句子中的先后顺序。对于汉语和英语这两种成熟的语言而言,语序都是语言组织的重要手段,而虚词则对语序的调整起着重要的辅助作用。虚词主要与"实词"相对,指的是缺少完整词汇意义而只有语法意义或功能意义的

词。综合来看,英汉语语序和虚词的功能与作用既有相同之处,又不乏某些差异。英汉语在语序上一个很明显的共同点便是句子主干成分语序相似,即主语在谓语之前,宾语在动词之后。在英汉两种语言的翻译实践中,语序的调整和重组是常见的翻译手段。请见下例:

例4 Such inter-legality is spreading wider across the world as many more countries open up to the global flows of goods, persons, money, information and services.

句中 as 引导的是时间状语从句。按照英语的语言习惯,as 引导的时间状语从句既可放主句前也可放主句后,但在汉语中,人们习惯将表达时间的内容放在主句前,如 "2010 年 5 月 1 日到 10 月 31 日期间,世博会在中国上海举行。"这种将时间置于句首的语序符合汉语语言习惯。因而在翻译时需要考虑到这一点,对语序作相应调整。

参考译文: 随着越来越多的国家开放了货物、人员、资金、信息和服务的全球性流动, 这种法规的相互适用性在世界各地得到更为广泛的传播。

"英语的虚词是形态的补充和替代,汉语的虚词是语义虚化的产物和填补语义空缺的语音手段。"(潘文国,2010)英汉翻译中,英语虚词的恰当处理对最终译文的质量也起着不容小觑的作用,在翻译时应慎重对待。如例所示:

例5 With shame and grief he dared no longer look toward that heaven where his father lived. 参考译文: 羞愧悲伤难当,他没有胆量再仰望父亲长眠的天国。

此例句中,有三个虚词: with, and, toward。对于这三个虚词,译者根据需要,采用了三种不同的处理方式。with,通过增加"难当"二字再现原文中隐含的情感; and,直接略译; toward, 虚词实化,根据上下文语境将 look toward 译成"仰望"。

#### 3. 英汉思维对比

语言是表达思想的载体和工具,文字是语言的记录符号。各民族的语言文字系统与 其思维方式都有着不可分割的联系,语言系统反映了思维方式,而思维方式又作用于语 言系统。英语重视抽象思维,擅用抽象概念表达具体事物。汉语重视形象思维,多用形 象方法表达抽象概念。英汉翻译时,遇到英语中某些概念抽象的词语,应抓住其内涵和 本质,按照汉语表达习惯将其转化成具体形象的词语。例如:

例6 Whenever my life gets too complicated, too mired in the fribble of daily situations, I like to think about that most inaccessible of continents—Antarctica.

fribble 和 daily situations 均为抽象概念,如不进行具体化处理,而将其直译成"日常情景中的无益行为",整个句子便会笼统模糊,不知所云。具体化处理后,意思就要清晰多了。

参考译文:每当生活变得扑朔迷离,无聊乏味的日常琐事让我深陷其中而无力自拔时, 我就会想起那片最为遥不可及的大陆——南极洲。

例7 Sourced in political science and policy studies, a related approach has begun to consider where the WTO fits into theories of regulation.

参考译文: 从政治学和政策研究出发,我们已开始运用相关手段着手考虑如何协调 WTO 规则与相关的监管理论。

本句主语是 approach,是典型的以物为主语的物称句。翻成中文时,不能直译成"相关手段开始考虑……",因为在汉语思维里这是个病句,"手段"怎么可以像人一样"考虑问题"呢?根据对上下文的分析,需要对主语进行合理转换,增加了参考译文中的"我们",将物称句转化成了"人称句"。

翻译时译者需要通过原文的形式(表层结构)来理解原文的内容(深层意义),最终以地道自然的译文把原文内容准确完整地再现出来。了解英汉两种语言的异同,译者就能逐步培养语言转换的意识,感悟语言形式转换的深层原因,久而久之,就可以实现两种语言之间自如灵活的转换。事实上,翻译理论、方法和技巧的形成即是建立在语言对比基础上的,因此,要想学好英汉翻译,要特别注意掌握英汉语言的诸多差异性。

## 商务语篇翻译与解析

## **International Trade**

International trade is the process of exchange goods or services between two or more countries, involving the use of two or more currencies. (1) <u>International trade produces a more efficient employment of the productive forces of the world.</u>

Why does international trade occur? The answer (2) <u>follows directly from</u> our definition of international trade—both parties to the transaction, who happen to reside in two different countries, believe they benefit from a voluntary exchange. Behind this simple truth lies much economic theory, business practice, government policy and international conflict.

The benefits derived from the development of international trade are numerous. International trade permits a wider consumer choice and higher levels of consumer satisfaction. (3) <u>Lower production costs</u>, through economies of scale, result in (3) <u>lower prices</u> to the consumers. International trade increases competition and prevents the monopolistic control of the home market by local exporters. (4) <u>It also provides a stimulus to economic growth</u>, developing technology and raising living standards.

Overall, it provides wealth to the economy and extends opportunities to exchange ideas and develop the infrastructure of a country or region and its resource. Trade develops beneficial links between countries and (5) encourages tourism and education. (5) This brings both political and economic stability to a country or region. International trade plays an important role in the fight against poverty by helping to drive economic growth and to provide jobs. Countries that have entered export markets, increased their reliance on imports and strengthened their investment climate so as to become more internationally competitive have tended to grow faster than those that have not.

International trade has important direct and indirect effects on national economies. On the one hand, exports spark additional economic activity in the domestic economy. On the other hand, so do imports. To illustrate, (6) Southcorp's wine exports generated orders for its Australian suppliers—as well as its international suppliers, such as cork suppliers and grape harvester manufacturers—along with wages for its Australian workers and dividend payments for its shareholders, all of which in turn created income for local car dealers, supermarkets and others. Imports can also put pressure on domestic suppliers to cut their prices and improve their competitiveness.

- (7) <u>Failure</u> to respond to foreign competition may lead to factories shutting down and workers becoming unemployed. Imports also generate jobs and stimulate competition. While exports feature prominently in discussions on world trade, it must never be forgotten that every export is also an import. Probably because of the (7) <u>emphasis</u> that nations place on their balance of payments, where exports are regarded more positively than imports, imports have developed something of a "bad reputation." Of course, to view imports as "bad" is a foolish notion. As consumers, few of us would like to be without Japanese and German technology, American entertainment, French wines and the occasional trip to a Pacific atoll or an exotic Asian holiday spot. Without importing these goods or services, our lives as consumers would be miserable and our factories out of date. This point should be remembered when discussing the theories put forward for international trade and investment. And always remember, every export is also an import!
- (8) The rapid growth in international trade and specialization raises the question of the economic reasons for trade. Why does Japan export mainly manufactured goods and import principally raw materials? Why is agriculture of the US so different from that of the Netherlands? But most important of all, do countries gain or lose from opening up their boundaries to international trade? The key to such questions lies in the theory of comparative advantage. (9) This principle holds that a nation can raise its standard and real income by specializing in the production of those commodities or services in which it has the highest productivity or comparative advantage. The benefits of specialization may also be affected by transport costs. Goods and raw materials have to be transported around the world and the cost of the transport narrows the limits between which it will prove profitable to trade.

Extending the principle of comparative advantages a little further, where a country has absolute advantage in the production of two or more products, it is still beneficial to trade. For example, the US may have a higher output per worker (or per unit output) than the rest of the world both in steel and computers. However, it might still benefit the US to engage in trade—exporting computers (in which it is relatively more productive) and importing steel (in which it is relatively less productive). Similarly, a country will gain by trading with the US, even if it is absolutely less efficient in the production of a range of goods.

#### 难点解析

- (1) produce 的本义为"生产、引起、提出"等,此处与 employment of the productive forces 搭配,转换时应依据上下文确定词义范围,并根据汉语表达习惯和搭配要求进行翻译,可译为 "使全球生产力得到更有效的利用"等。
- (2) follows directly from 本义为 "从……直接得出……", 为紧凑起见, 翻译时不必拘泥于原文结 构,可根据汉语习惯进行调整。当然,保留原文结构,将其译为"答案可从我们为国际贸易所 下的定义中直接得出"亦无大碍。
- (3) 汉语更倾向于动态表达,两个比较级 lower 都可译为动词。
- (4) 本句中的 provide a stimulus 也可以合并译为汉语中的动词"刺激、激励", 同时 stimulus to 后面有两个宾语,但是在汉语中由于不同名词要求搭配的动词不同,所以此处也要根据汉语习 惯将其译为不同的动词。
- (5) 由于英语和汉语在表达习惯上的差异,增词和减词都是常见的翻译变通手段,比如 encourages tourism and education, 可根据汉语表达习惯译为"促进旅游业和教育的发展"。此外, 合句 法也是常见的处理手段,此处指示代词 this 指代上句内容,翻译时不必拘泥于这两个句子中间 的句号,可以考虑合而为一。
- (6) 本句较长,运用了丰富的衔接手段,如 as well as, such as, along with, its, all of which 等等, 还使用了插入语,因此结构较为复杂,给翻译带来不小的困难。翻译时要先对句子的结构进行 划分调整,然后根据汉语习惯重新组织,此外还应注意 generated 一词的理解与表达。
- (7) 英语为名词优势语言,汉语为动词优势语言,鉴于此,英汉翻译过程中,不少英语名词(尤其 是抽象名词)往往可以或需要译为汉语动词。本句中的 failure 和下文中的 emphasis 均为抽象 名词,实际上相当于动词的功能,翻译时注意转换为动词。
- (8) 下文中的两个 why 引导的问句均是对本句中 question of the economic reasons 的补充说明, 因此翻译时可以将三个句子合并起来,用冒号引出具体原因(即两个问句)。
- (9) 本句是英语中典型的树状结构,呈三角形,主句(This principle holds)很短,是三角形的顶 部,也是树的主干部分,宾语从句很长,而且其中还镶嵌着 by 介词短语和 which 引导的从句, 构成了三角形的底部,也是树的枝叶部分。翻译时首先要考虑句子结构上的调整,将原句中 by 所引导的动名词短语提前,体现"因为怎样,所以结果怎样"这一汉语的惯用逻辑。

#### 商务知识讲座

## 国际贸易

国际贸易是指世界各国或地区之间货物、知识和服务的交换,是国家或地区之间劳 动分工的表现,反映了世界各国或地区在经济上的相互依赖。

对外贸易是在一定历史条件下产生和发展起来的,其产生与人类历史上的三次社会 大分工密切相关。第一次社会大分工是畜牧部落从其他部落中分离出来,牲畜的驯养和 繁殖使生产力得到了发展,产品开始有了少量剩余。于是在氏族部落之间出现了剩余产 品的交换。这是最早发生的交换,这种交换是极其原始的偶然的物物交换。

随着生产力的继续发展,手工业从农业中分离出来,于是便出现了人类社会的第二次大分工。手工业出现后,产生了直接以交换为目的的商品生产。随着商品生产和商品交换的不断扩大,货币产生了,商品交换逐渐成为以货币为媒介的商品流通。随着商品货币关系的发展,产生了专门从事贸易的商人,于是出现了第三次社会大分工。

生产力的发展,交换关系的扩大,加速了私有制的产生,直至国家出现。国家出现 后,商品交换超出国界,便产生了对外贸易。

国际贸易可分为有形贸易(visible trade)和无形贸易(invisible trade)。

有形贸易指商品的进出口贸易。由于商品是可以看得见的有形实物,故商品的进出口被称为有形进出口,即有形贸易。国际贸易中的有形商品种类繁多,为便于统计,联合国秘书处于1950年起草了《联合国国际贸易标准分类》,并先后进行了多次修订。第3次修订版将国际贸易商品共分为10大类、67章、261组、1033个分组和3118个基本项目。这10类商品分别如下:(0)食品及主要供食用的活动物;(1)饮料及烟草;(2)燃料以外的非食用原料;(3)矿物燃料、润滑油及有关原料;(4)动植物油、脂及蜡;(5)未列名化学品及有关产品;(6)主要按原料分类的制成品;(7)机械及运输设备;(8)杂项制品;(9)没有分类的其他商品。在国际贸易中,一般把0到4类商品称为初级产品,把5到8类商品称为制成品。

无形贸易指因劳务或其他非实物商品的进出口而发生的收入与支出。主要包括:

- 1. 和商品进出口有关的一切从属费用的收支,如运输费、保险费、商品加工费、装卸费等;
- 2. 和商品进出口无关的其他收支,如国际旅游费用、外交人员费用、侨民汇款、使用专利特许权的费用、国外投资汇回的股息和红利、公司或个人在国外服务的收支等。以上各项中的收入,称为"无形出口";以上各项中的支出,称为"无形进口"。

有形贸易因要结关,故其金额显示在一国的海关统计上,无形贸易不经过海关办理 手续,其金额不反映在海关统计上,但显示在一国国际收支表上。

按照生产国和消费国在贸易中的关系,国际贸易还可分为:

- 1. 直接贸易(direct trade),指商品生产国与商品消费国不通过第三国进行买卖商品的行为。贸易的出口国方面称为直接出口,进口国方面称为直接进口。
- 2. 间接贸易(indirect trade)和转口贸易(transit trade),指商品生产国与商品消费国通过第三国进行买卖商品的行为。间接贸易中的生产国称为间接出口国,消费国称为间接进口国,而第三国则是转口贸易国,第三国所从事的就是转口贸易。

## 翻译练习

## I. 思考题

- 1. 从翻译角度而言,英汉语言差异一般可以分为哪几个层次?
- 2. 从International Trade中找出相应实例说明不同层次的英汉语言差异对英汉翻译的影响。

## II. 从 International Trade 中摘录给你深刻印象的句子或词组。

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

## III. 商务术语翻译

balance of payments	
bulk cargo	
certificate of origin	
charter	
commission	
cost and freight (CFR)	
cost, insurance and freight (CIF)	
declining stage	
delivery	
domestic trade financing	
economy of scale	
enabling clause	
export refund	
free trade zone (FTZ)	

generalized system of preferences (GSP)	
geographical indication	
growth stage	
hard currency	
import license	
inquiry	
intellectual property rights (IPR)	
introduction stage	
law of reciprocal demand	
letter of credit	
managed trade liberalization	
maturity stage	
multilateral trade negotiation (MTN)	
mutual concession	
offer	
optional port	
par value system	
permanent establishment	
reserve currency	
rules of origin	
sensitive commodity	
single schedule tariff	
standard international trade classification (SITC)	
staple commodity	
subsidy	
trade deficit	
trade embargo	

trade remedy	
trade surplus	
transfer price	
transit duty	

### IV. 句子翻译

- 1. In particular, those developing and transition economies which have participated in globalization by opening up their own markets have enjoyed faster economic growth.
- 2. Growth in the exports of manufactured products has consistently surpassed growth in exports of agricultural and mining products as manufactured goods' share in total merchandise exports increased.
- **3.** The forthcoming WTO negotiations provide developing countries with an important opportunity to improve their market position and to better capture the advantages of trade liberalization.
- 4. International trade law is the mixture of domestic or national law and public international law that applies to transactions for goods or services that cross national boundaries.
- 5. Director-General Pascal Lamy, in his opening address to the WTO Symposium on Trade and Sustainable Development on 10 October 2005, said that the WTO must ensure its rules help correct environmental problems and support the implementation of multilateral environmental protection accords.
- **6.** Trade mainly takes place between developed countries, although developing countries increased their share of global trade in the past several decades.
- **7.** Progress in dealing with these and other issues at the multilateral level will have a significant impact on the future pace of global integration.
- **8.** Selection of the right product for the right market is essential in doing business. Only good quality can ensure continued sales.
- **9.** Political stability, low taxation, low wages and other preferential terms—all these have provided overseas investors with a fine investment environment.
- **10.** The establishment of regional economic blocs has increased trade between neighboring member countries.

#### V. 篇章翻译

There are numerous reasons why nations trade with one another, and there are differences in taste, preferences and consumption patterns to be satisfied. This applies to consumer goods, clothing and foodstuffs. It manifests itself through culture, and is stimulated by labor costs, technology, volume of production, transportation and product costs. Lack of mobility is a major factor. Products/resources can only be utilized where they are located or found, such as minerals or tourist attractions. Economies of scale vary product/service both internally and externally within an economy. Finally, differences arise in factor endowments, which extend to differences both in qualities and quantities and variations in climate conditions.

International trade can disadvantage some countries. For example, it lowers the standard of living in a poor country as the specialized industries, such as those with high technology may not generate enough jobs and unemployment results. Countries specializing in agriculture may face persistent adverse tensions of trade which will result in an adverse BOP situation. Moreover, backward countries may become dumping grounds for obsolete products. International trade increases monopoly and this can be abused. Finally, international trade transmits slumps and booms between countries, and this is particularly serious in economic terms when a slump hits a poor country with limited resources. The strategies of WTO and other institutions have endeavored to lessen such disadvantages and practices.