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第二章

节日民俗

世界各国人民在长期的生活、生产过程中，留下了形形色色的节假日和民风民俗。经过历史变迁，有一些传统节日和民俗依旧保存着初期的含义，也有很多已被赋予新的内涵，演变为人们休闲娱乐的假期和放松身心的活动。我们通过节日承袭各种古老的文化传统，在元宵佳节感受“谁家见月能闲坐，何处闻灯不看来”的上元盛况；我们也为节日注入新的时代意义，在狂欢节纵情娱乐，呈现“今日良宴会，欢乐难具陈”的热闹景象。要做好节日民俗材料的翻译，平常浏览中外网站、翻阅中外图书报刊时应多留意相关信息，了解世界各国、各民族的节假日风俗习惯，尤其是比较重大的、常见的节假日和习俗，学习常用的相关词语和表达法。在汉译英时，特别在处理具有中国特色的专有名词时，除了必要的音译，应尽量以外国读者易于或乐于接受的方式进行翻译，避免字面的、机械的翻译。

第一节 英译汉

1 Christmas

The 25th day of December is one of the most important traditional Western festivals—Christmas. The festival dates from¹ as early as the 4th century. Not until the Middle Ages did the feast of Christmas become widespread.² Over time it incorporated many pre-Christian, pagan traditions into the festivities. Gradually it evolved into both a religious and secular celebration. Christians celebrate it for its religious meaning, while non-Christians are fond of it for its festive atmosphere. Today Christmas is observed³ as an important festival and public holiday in many countries around the world. Christmas customs vary from country to country. Popular modern customs of the holiday include an exchange of Christmas cards and gifts, the display of various Christmas decorations and trees, family gatherings, and a special meal.⁴ Decorating a Christmas tree is one of the most well-known traditions of the festivities. To small children, the festival is full of fantasy and surprise. Legend has it that⁵ Santa Claus will enter each house through the chimney and bring gifts to well-behaved children on Christmas Eve. The tradition of hanging stockings is for receiving gifts from Santa Claus.



参考译文

每年12月25日是西方最重要的传统节日之一——圣诞节。圣诞节最早可追溯到公元4世纪，但直到中世纪才开始流行。随着时间的推移，圣诞节融入了很多基督教之前的、异教徒的传统习俗，逐渐演变成一种既有宗教意义也有世俗意味的庆典。基督徒因为宗教原因庆祝圣诞节，非基督徒因其喜庆的节日气氛而喜爱圣诞节。如今世界上很多国家都把圣诞节当作一个重要的节日和公共假日来庆祝。不同国家的圣诞风俗有所不同。现代盛行的圣诞节习俗包括互换圣诞卡片和礼物、布置圣诞饰品、装饰圣诞树、组织家庭聚会、准备圣诞晚餐等。装饰圣诞树是圣诞节庆典中最有名的传统之一。对于小孩子来说，这个节日充满了幻想与惊喜。相传在圣诞夜，圣诞老人会从各家各户的烟囱进入屋里，送礼物给听话的孩子。圣诞节悬挂长袜的传统，就是为了收到圣诞老人的礼物。

翻译简析

- 1 dates from 译作“追溯到”，常用于谈论事物的起源，意义与 date back to 相似。
- 2 本句与前面两句逻辑主语一致，句义衔接紧密，因此合译为一句，由一个主语贯穿全句。
- 3 observed 此处应译作“庆祝”，意义和用法与上文的 celebrate 类似。留意英语的常用搭配，对汉译英很有帮助。
- 4 本句有多个宾语，且都是名词性短语。译文采用了动宾结构。这是翻译的词类转换法，可以让译文读起来自然流畅，表意也更加清晰。
- 5 Legend has it that...可译为“相传”或“传说”。

2 Easter

Easter is the most important Christian festival. Its religious significance surpasses that of Christmas.¹ Unlike other holidays, it is a movable holiday and not fixed on the calendar. It falls on² a Sunday between March 22 and April 25, the first Sunday after the full moon that occurs after the spring equinox. Christians typically go to church on Easter Sunday. For many people, the Easter egg is the main symbol of Easter. During the festival, eggs are beautifully colored and given as gifts. Chocolate eggs, either hollow or having a filling³, are children's beloved gifts. The Easter bunny is a popular legendary character, who brings baskets filled with colored eggs, candies, and toys⁴ to the homes of children on Easter morning. Many families have Easter egg hunts, in which⁵ decorated or chocolate eggs are hidden around the home or garden for children to find. The children who find the most win the prize.

参考译文

复活节是基督教最重要的节日，其宗教意义超过了圣诞节。和其他节日不同，复活节的日期是变动的，不固定在某一天，而是3月22日至4月25日之间的某个星期日，即每年春分月圆之后第一个星期日。复活节这天，基督徒一般到教堂去做礼拜。对很多人来说，复活节彩蛋是这个节日的主要象征。在复活节期间，人们制作美丽的彩蛋，也把彩蛋当作礼物送人。空心或夹心的巧克力蛋是孩子们钟爱的礼物。复活节兔子的形象广受欢迎，传说它在复活节的早晨将一篮一篮的彩蛋、糖果和玩具送到孩子们家中。许多家庭举行找彩蛋的游戏，将彩蛋或巧克力蛋藏在家里或花园里让孩子们寻找，谁找得多谁得奖。

翻译简析

- 1 句中 that 指代前面的 religious significance, 在英语里必不可少, 汉译时往往省略, 所以本句译为“其宗教意义超过了圣诞节”。另外, 本句与上一句语义联系密切, 译文采用了合译法, 读起来更为连贯自然。
- 2 英语中常用 fall on 来表达“(在某一天或某个日子)发生”, 此处 falls on 直接译为“是”, 有时可视情况省略不译。
- 3 这里 either hollow or having a filling 是后置定语, 修饰 chocolate eggs, 但在汉语里, 定语一般前置, 所以译作“空心或夹心的巧克力蛋”。
- 4 把 baskets filled with colored eggs, candies, and toys 译为“一篮一篮的彩蛋、糖果和玩具”, 自然流畅。
- 5 in which 引导一个定语从句, 把前后两部分连接起来, 这种关系词的使用是英语语法的需要, 译文中无须逐字译出。

3 Halloween

Halloween, which¹ falls on October 31, is a traditional festival popular among English-speaking countries. Originally the festival was dedicated to² praising the autumn harvest as it marks the end of autumn. In addition, it also serves as an occasion to remember the dead. People light bonfires and lanterns to guide the souls of their dead relatives and friends back home. Today, the original spirit of the festival has been replaced by rejoicing and revelry. Halloween activities include making pumpkin lanterns, trick-or-treating, playing pranks, having costume parties, visiting haunted attractions, telling scary stories, and watching horror movies. Children dress up as witches, vampires, ghosts, monsters, or characters from movies. They go from house to house, knocking at doors and asking, “Trick or treat?”³ The host or hostess is supposed to treat kids to candy, apples, or cookies. Without a treat, kids will play tricks on them. Pumpkin lanterns, flying witches on broomsticks, goblins, skeletons, bats, owls, and other nocturnal animals are all popular symbols of the festival.

参考译文

每年10月31日的万圣节是流行于英语国家的传统节日。最初, 这个节日是为了在金秋之末赞颂秋日的丰收。此外, 这也是纪念逝者的日子。人们燃起篝火, 点上灯笼, 引导亲朋好友的亡灵回归。如今, 这个节日最初的精神已完全被纵情欢乐所替代。万圣节活动包括制作南瓜灯、挨家挨户要糖果、恶作剧、举行化装舞会、参观闹鬼景点、讲恐怖故事和看恐怖电影。孩子们扮成巫师、吸血鬼、幽灵、怪兽或电影人物, 挨家挨户敲门, 说“不给糖就捣蛋!” 主人要准备好糖果、苹果或者饼干招待孩子。不给的话, 孩子们就会捉弄主人。南瓜灯、骑着扫帚飞的巫师、妖精、骷髅、蝙蝠、猫头鹰, 以及其他夜行动物都是很流行的万圣节象征。

翻译简析

- 1 which 引导非限制性定语从句，对万圣节做补充说明，译文处理为前置定语。
- 2 这里 was dedicated to... 说明过节的目的，汉语可直接译成“为了”。
- 3 本句和上一句联系紧密，译文使用了合译法。万圣节的标志性话语“Trick or treat?”常译为“不给糖就捣蛋！”

4 Carnival

Carnival began in Europe from the Middle Ages. It is a festive season which normally occurs immediately before Lent in February.¹ Lent is a solemn Christian observance before Easter, lasting 40 days. During this period, Christians give up meat and entertainment. Carnival is derived from Latin words that mean “no more meat,” since after Carnival is Lent. People seize the last chance to have fun by dressing up, dancing, partying, and parading.² Carnival is popular in many countries around the world. Celebrations vary from country to country. As a public celebration, Carnival typically involves a grand parade, characterized by marching bands, well-decorated floats, sound trucks, and so on. People often dress up or masquerade during the celebrations, which marks an overturning of daily life. The Carnival in Venice is one of the oldest and biggest ones in Europe. Of all the carnivals around the world, the biggest and most famous is the Carnival in Rio de Janeiro of Brazil, due to the great number of samba dancers, resplendent costumes, the grand show, and the long time it lasts.³

参考译文

狂欢节起源于中世纪的欧洲，通常在大斋期前的二月里举行。大斋期为40天，是复活节前庄重的基督教仪式。在这期间，基督徒禁食肉食、禁止娱乐。Carnival一词源于拉丁语，意思是“与肉告别”，因为狂欢节之后就是大斋期。人们抓住最后的时机，盛装打扮，举行舞会、宴会、游行，纵情欢乐。世界很多国家都有狂欢节，各国庆典形式不尽相同。狂欢节是公共庆典，一般都会举行盛大的游行，其中通常会有游行乐队、精心装饰的彩车、广播车等。狂欢者会盛装打扮或戴上精致面具，颠覆日常循规蹈矩的生活。威尼斯的狂欢节是欧洲最古老、规模最大的狂欢节之一。巴西里约热内卢的狂欢节桑巴舞演员人数众多，服装华丽，场面壮观，持续时间长，因而是世界上最大、最著名的狂欢节。

翻译简析

- 1 本句和上一句语义密切相关，译文采用合译法，行文紧凑。
- 2 本句用介词 by 引导一系列动名词作为方式状语。译文没有使用连接词，而是先列出这些具体活动，然后进行概括，条理清晰，表达流畅。这种涉及连接词的减译法和语序的灵活调整值得学习。
- 3 本句谈及巴西狂欢节的四大特点，用了四个名词性短语，译文则采用了四个主谓结构，既忠实原意，又流畅自然。

5 Father's Day and Mother's Day

Modern celebrations of both Father's Day and Mother's Day began¹ in the United States in the early 20th century. As federal holidays,² the two are observed to convey respect, affection, and gratitude to parents. Mother's Day falls on the second Sunday in May, while Father's Day is on the third Sunday of June. Both have been adopted and are now celebrated all around the world. The celebrations of the two holidays have much in common. Children send gifts, greeting cards, and flowers to their mothers and fathers. Some treat their parents to dinners. Those who cannot return home will not forget to send greetings by phone calls. Moreover, these special treatments can be given to any maternal or paternal figures in the household. The carnation is a symbol of Mother's Day, while on Father's Day, wearing a red rose means one's father is alive, and a white one indicates he has passed away.

参考译文

现代的父亲节、母亲节都起源于20世纪初的美国。两个节日都是联邦假日，用以表达对父母的尊敬、热爱和感激之情。母亲节是五月的第二个星期日，而父亲节是六月的第三个星期日。这两个节日在世界范围内得到了认可，如今全球各地都会庆祝父亲节和母亲节。两个节日的庆祝活动十分相似。孩子们给父母赠送礼物、贺卡、鲜花，有的请父母吃饭。不能返家的游子当然也不会忘记电话问候。而且，家中类似父母亲的长辈也可能受到这样的特殊待遇。康乃馨是母亲节的象征，而在父亲节，戴红玫瑰表示父亲健在，戴白玫瑰则表示父亲已过世。

翻译简析

- 1 英语中常用 begin 谈论节日出现的时间和地点，一般可译为“起源于”。
- 2 此处用介词短语作状语，说明节日的性质，译文处理成谓语句和宾语，读来自然顺畅。

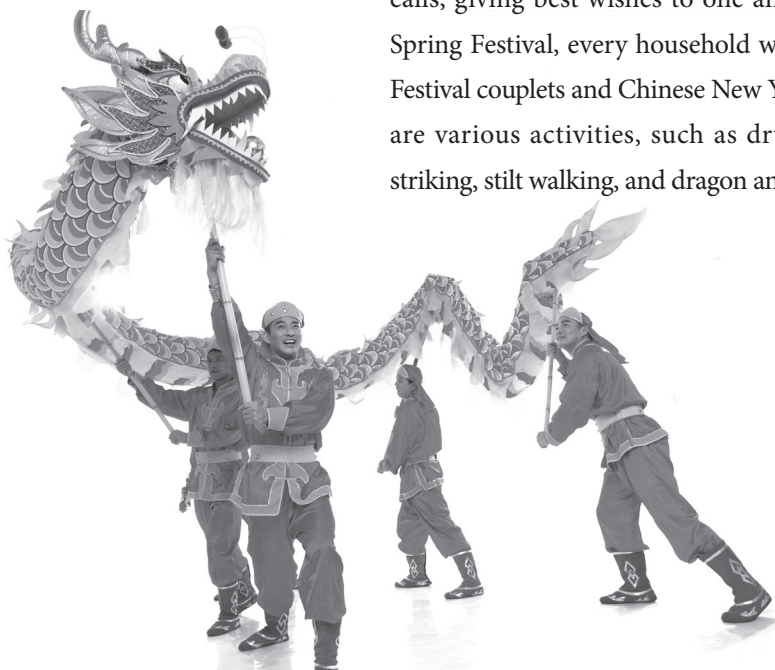
第二节 汉译英

1 春节

春节是中国最具特色的重要传统节日，标志着中国农历新年的开始。节日活动从除夕一直持续到正月十五元宵节。春节是家人团圆的节日，这一点和西方的圣诞节很相似。在外地工作的人，都会不远千里回到家里和父母团聚。¹在除夕之夜，一家人聚在一起包饺子、吃年夜饭，即团圆饭。²晚上12点左右，家家燃放烟花爆竹，辞旧迎新，希望送走不幸，迎来好运。³春节第一天，大家互相拜年，送上最美好的祝愿。春节期间家家户户都会贴春联、贴年画。期间还有丰富多彩的活动，如敲锣、打鼓、踩高跷、舞龙舞狮等。

参考译文

The Spring Festival is the most characteristic and important traditional Chinese festival, marking the beginning of the Chinese Lunar New Year. The festivities last from Chinese New Year's Eve to the Lantern Festival on the 15th day of the first lunar month. Like Christmas in the West, the Spring Festival is a time for family reunions. People working away from home will travel a long distance to come back to join their parents. On New Year's Eve, the whole family gets together, making *jiaozi* and enjoying the meal of the Eve, or family reunion dinner. Around 12 o'clock at night, every family sets off fireworks and firecrackers to greet the new days and send off the old ones, hoping to cast away bad luck and bring forth good luck. On the first day of the Spring Festival, people pay New Year's calls, giving best wishes to one another. During the Spring Festival, every household will paste up Spring Festival couplets and Chinese New Year pictures. There are various activities, such as drum beating, gong striking, stilt walking, and dragon and lion dances.



翻译简析

- 1 本句的“不远千里”想表达的是“路途遥远”，而不是真正的“一千里”，因此没有直译为 *travel a thousand li*，而是翻译为 *travel a long distance*。这种形象到抽象的转换是汉英翻译的一种常见技巧。“和父母团聚”翻译成 *join their parents*，英语动词 *join* 用得恰到好处，不是字面翻译，译文简练自然。
- 2 本句使用了联动式，有三个动词：聚、包、吃。译文把“一家人聚在一起”处理为主干部分，后面再交代在一起做什么事，用两个并列分词短语 *making jiaozi* 和 *enjoying the meal of the Eve* 作伴随状语，主次分明。汉语的“即”表示解释，英语用 *or* 来翻译，是一种常见的处理办法。
- 3 本句有三个意群，译文将“燃放烟花爆竹”处理成主干部分，后面的“辞旧迎新”译为目的状语，最后的“希望送走不幸，迎来好运”译为分词 *hoping* 引导的伴随状语，结构紧凑，逻辑清晰。

2 元宵节

农历正月十五元宵节是中国的传统节日。¹ 元宵节又称灯节或上元节，是春节后的第一个重要节日，标志着春节的结束。² 农历的第一个月称为元月，古人称夜为“宵”，而元月十五晚上又是一年中第一个月圆之夜，所以称正月十五为元宵节。³ 元宵节的习俗在全国各地不尽相同，其中赏花灯、猜灯谜、吃元宵是几项最常见的民间习俗。很多地方举办元宵节灯会，会上设计各异的灯笼吸引人们前来观赏。吃元宵是元宵节的另一项重要内容。⁴ 据说，吃元宵的习俗起源于汉代，唐宋时期开始流行。元宵有“团圆”之意，因此吃元宵喻示着家庭团圆、和谐幸福。如今，元宵已成为人们的日常饮食之一，在超市一年四季都可以买到。⁵

参考译文

The Yuanxiao Festival in China is a traditional festival celebrated on the 15th day of the first month on the lunar calendar. The festival, also known as the Lantern Festival or the Shangyuan Festival, is the first important festival after the Spring Festival, marking the end of the latter. The first month of the lunar calendar is called the *yuan* month, and in olden times, the night was called *xiao* in Chinese. The 15th day of the *yuan* month sees the first full moon of the lunar year. Therefore, the day is called the Yuanxiao Festival. Although customs of the festival vary from region to region, the most common ones include seeing lantern exhibits, trying to solve riddles written on lanterns, and eating *yuanxiao*. In many places lantern fairs are held on this day, attracting people to come and see the lanterns of various designs. Eating *yuanxiao* is another important part of the festival. It is said that the custom of eating *yuanxiao* originated from the Han Dynasty and became popular during the Tang and Song periods. *Yuanxiao* has the connotation of “reunion,” thus eating *yuanxiao* signifies family reunions and a happy, harmonious family life. Nowadays, *yuanxiao* has become a food in people’s daily life and is available in supermarkets all year round.

翻译简析

- 1 本句的译文巧妙地将 the Yuanxiao Festival 作为句子的主语，后面再介绍元宵节的具体日期。汉译英时要留意选择合适的主语，以便妥善安排译文的语序。
- 2 本句的重点信息是元宵节“是春节后的第一个重要节日”。所以，译文把“又称灯节或上元节”处理为过去分词短语，作为补充信息，把“标志着春节的结束”处理为现在分词短语作状语，其中 the latter 即指前面提到的春节，避免重复。
- 3 本句较长，译文采用分译法，译为三句话，便于读者理解。
- 4 本句中的“内容”可理解为“活动；部分”，不宜直译为 content，所以意译为 part，译法灵活。汉译英要注意类似情况，避免因逐字翻译造成译文生硬甚至偏离原意。
- 5 用形容词 available 传达“可以买到”之意，十分恰当。

3 七夕节

农历七月初七是中国的七夕节¹。七夕节源自牛郎与织女²的传说。相传牛郎和织女相爱并结为夫妻，后来被王母娘娘拆散。³但是，王母娘娘被牛郎织女的爱情感动，因此允许他们在每年的农历七月初七相会。⁴据传，在七夕的夜晚，人们可以看到牛郎织女在银河相会。姑娘们会在这天晚上向天上的织女乞求自己能够心灵手巧，获得美满姻缘。⁵随着时代的变迁，有些习俗正在改变或消失。如今，在乡村，七夕节的一些传统活动仍然被保存下来，而在都市，人们赠送鲜花或礼物给爱人来庆祝这个节日。⁶七夕节是中国传统节日中最具浪漫色彩的一个。很多年轻人选择在这一天结婚，以期婚姻幸福，白头偕老。

参考译文

The seventh day of the seventh month on the lunar calendar is the Chinese Qixi Festival, or the Double Seventh Festival. The Qixi Festival originated from the legendary story of Niulang, a cowherd, and Zhinü, a weaving maid. Legend has it that Niulang and Zhinü fell in love and got married, only to be separated by the Goddess of Heaven. However, she was so touched by their love for each other that she allowed them to meet on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month every year. It is said that on the night of Qixi, people can see Niulang and Zhinü meeting in the Milky Way. On this night, girls would pray to Zhinü for wisdom, good sewing skills, and a happy marriage. However, with the change of times, some customs have changed or disappeared. Today, some traditional customs of Qixi are still observed in rural areas of China, while in urban areas people send flowers or gifts to their beloved ones on this festival. The Qixi Festival is the most romantic of all traditional Chinese festivals. Many a young person chooses to marry on this day, hoping for a happy marriage and lifelong devoted love.

翻译简析

- 1 “七夕节”的译文提供了两种译法，一个是音译 the Qixi Festival，另一个是意译 the Double Seventh Festival，便于西方读者理解。
- 2 “牛郎”“织女”的处理方式在汉译英中很常见，先用音译 Niulang 和 Zhinü，后给出英语解释 a cowherd 和 a weaving maid，便于西方读者理解。
- 3 “相传”译为惯用表达 Legend has it that...。“后来被王母娘娘拆散”译为 only to be separated by the Goddess of Heaven，语气恰到好处。only to do sth. 往往表示产生意外或令人不快的结果。
- 4 本句译文没有拘泥于原文字面的因果关系，灵活选用了英语中常用的 so...that... 句型，很好地传达了原意。
- 5 本句中的“会”表示过去去习惯的动作，译文用 would。“乞求”实际指祈祷，不宜用 beg 等词，所以译文采用了 pray to sb. for sth. 这一结构。
- 6 本句讲的是城乡对比，所以译文用了 while 一词来体现对比意味。

4 重阳节

每年的农历九月初九是中国的传统节日重阳节¹。重阳节的起源可以追溯到战国时期，到了唐代，重阳节正式成为节日，沿袭至今。²在汉语中，“九九”与“久久”同音，有“长久”“长寿”的

参考译文

The Double Ninth Festival, also called the Chongyang Festival and observed on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month, is a traditional Chinese festival. This festival dates back to the Warring States Period, and in the Tang Dynasty, it became an official festival, passed down to



含义，因此九月初九是一个值得庆贺的吉利日子。³重阳节的庆祝活动丰富多彩，包括登高、赏菊、佩戴茱萸、吃重阳糕、饮菊花酒等。⁴古代文人有不少贺重阳、咏菊花的诗词佳作。虽然重阳节的习俗很多，重阳节的核心文化价值始终是平安和谐，这一点两千多年来从未改变。⁵1988年，中国政府把每年农历的九月九日定为“老年节”，倡导全社会尊老、敬老、爱老、助老。2013年，中国又以法律形式将其确定下来，体现了对老年人的关怀。如今，在重阳节这天，各地都会为老年人组织丰富多彩的活动，如义诊、书法展、绘画展、摄影展等。

the present time. As “double ninth” is pronounced the same as “久久” in Chinese, which signifies “forever” and “longevity,” the day is considered an auspicious day worth celebrating. There are various activities to celebrate the festival, including ascending mountains, admiring the beauty of chrysanthemums, wearing the *zhuyu* plant, eating Chongyang cakes, and drinking chrysanthemum wine. Ancient literary figures composed many famous poems celebrating the Chongyang Festival and odes to the chrysanthemum. Despite all the different customs of celebration, safety and harmony has remained the festival’s core cultural value for over 2,000 years. In 1988, the Chinese government designated the ninth day of the ninth lunar month as the Day of Older Persons, advocating social respect, care, and help for the elderly. In 2013, China made the Day of Older Persons a legal holiday, showing the country’s loving concern for the elderly people. Today various activities will be organized across the country for elderly people on the day, including offering free medical treatment and holding exhibitions of calligraphy, paintings, and photos for them.

翻译简析

- 1 “重阳节”提供了两种译法，一种是意译 the Double Ninth Festival，一种是音译 the Chongyang Festival，这样更易于西方读者理解。
- 2 本句讲重阳节的起源，译文用了 dates back to，也可用 dates from，均为一般现在时。“沿袭至今”译为 passed down to the present time，是过去分词短语作后置定语，相当于 which was passed down...，修饰前面的 an official festival。
- 3 本句的译文前半句是 as 引导的原因状语从句，后半句是主句。从句中讲到“九九”的含义时，用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，句子结构更加紧凑。
- 4 本句谈到“庆祝活动”，译文用了 activities to celebrate the festival 这个搭配。句中“登高”意指重阳登山眺远的风俗，故而译作 ascending mountains。“茱萸”没有完全对应的英语单词，译文用了汉语拼音加范畴词 plant，这是汉译英的一个常用技巧。
- 5 本句前后分句有轻微的转折关系，译文处理得比较巧妙，用了 despite 引导的介词短语。

5 月饼

月饼是深受中国人喜爱的传统食品，是中秋节不可或缺的美食。¹ 月饼是一种圆饼，里面有各种馅，表面装饰着各种有关节日传说的艺术图案。² 在中国文化中，圆形代表着完满和团结。因此家庭成员共享月饼就表示家庭成员的团圆。据说³中秋节吃月饼的习俗始于唐朝。北宋时期，这种饼被称为“宫饼”，在宫廷内流行，同时流传到民间。到了明朝，中秋节吃月饼成为全民共同的饮食习俗。随着时代的发展，月饼品种更加繁多，风味因地各异，如京式、苏式、广式、潮式等。⁴ 如今，虽然更流行亲朋好友间馈赠月饼，而不是像过去那样在家制作月饼，但是维系家族团圆的初衷没有改变。⁵

参考译文

The mooncake, a traditional food popular with the Chinese people, is an indispensable delicacy of the Mid-Autumn Festival. The mooncake is round in shape with various fillings and different artistic patterns on the surface depicting the legends of the festival. In Chinese culture, the round shape symbolizes completeness and unity. Thus, the sharing of round mooncakes among family members signifies the unity of the family. The custom of eating mooncakes during the Mid-Autumn Festival is said to originate from the Tang Dynasty. In the Northern Song Dynasty, the cake was called “the palace cake,” popular in the palace and finding its way among the ordinary people. By the Ming Dynasty, eating mooncakes during the Mid-Autumn Festival became a nationwide custom. As time goes by, mooncakes have been greatly diversified in category and flavor—Beijing-style, Suzhou-style, Guangzhou-style, Chaozhou-style, to name only a few. Nowadays, although making mooncakes at home has given way to the more popular custom of giving mooncakes to relatives and close friends, the original intention of maintaining family unity remains.

翻译简析

- 1 本句虽是并列句，但语义前轻后重，所以译文把前半句处理为主语的同位语。汉译英时要注意英汉句子结构的差异，善于变通。
- 2 本句中文结构比较松散，译文则相当紧凑，通过介词 with 和分词 depicting 把全句连成一体。汉语散而英语整，翻译时要把握两者的句法差异，各尽其妙。
- 3 “据说……”的译文用了 sth. is said to do... 结构，也可译作 It is said that...
- 4 本句译文采用了被动语态，用语简练，diversified 和 in category and flavor 搭配，很好地传达了原意。译文举例时用 to name only a few，比起常用的 like 或 including 更能体现原文“繁多”“各异”的意味。
- 5 本句译文用 give way to sth. 来表述一种习俗为另一种习俗替代，显得自然而没有翻译腔。“没有改变”译作 remains，自然而简练。

6 粽子

粽子是端午节的传统食物。传统的粽子形似金字塔，由竹叶或芦苇叶包裹，由糯米做成。¹传说²人们端午节吃粽子是为了纪念伟大诗人屈原。作为中国历史上具有鲜明文化特色的传统食物，粽子的种类繁多，口味也各不相同。在中国北方，粽子多为甜味，原料主要是糯米和红枣。而在中国南方，比如在广东，粽子多为咸味，有猪肉粽、火腿粽、咸蛋粽等。³虽然粽子最初是⁴一种节日食物，但是现在一年四季都有出售。吃粽子的风俗也流传到⁵了日本及东南亚国家。

参考译文

Zongzi is a traditional Chinese food for the Duanwu Festival. Traditionally it is a pyramid-shaped dumpling made of glutinous rice wrapped in bamboo or reed leaves. According to legend, *zongzi* was eaten on the Duanwu Festival in memory of the great poet, Qu Yuan. As a traditional food with distinctive Chinese cultural characteristics, *zongzi* comes in a great variety of types and flavors. In the north of China, *zongzi* is mostly sweet, made of glutinous rice mixed with jujube fruits. However, in the south of China, say, Guangdong Province, *zongzi* tends to be savory—the fillings vary from pork to ham to salted eggs. Although it started as a holiday food, *zongzi* is now available the whole year round. The custom of eating *zongzi* also finds its way to Japan and countries in Southeast Asia.



翻译简析

- 1 本句有三小句，译文处理成一句，用过去分词短语 *made of* 和 *wrapped in* 连接起来，结构紧凑，用词简练。
- 2 “传说”译为 *According to legend*，也可译为 *Legend has it that...*。
- 3 “比如”译为 *say*，相当于 *for example*，多用于口头，语气较随意。“有猪肉粽、火腿粽、咸蛋粽等”说的是粽子馅，所以主语用了 *the fillings*。粽子馅举例用 *vary from... to...*，灵活自然。
- 4 “粽子最初是……”在这里译为 *it started as...*，当然也可译作 *it was originally...*。
- 5 “流传到”译为 *finds its way to*，生动形象，胜过常见的 *spread to* 之类的表达。

第三节 翻译练习

1 翻译下列词语

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Christmas Eve | 2) date from |
| 3) exchange of gifts | 4) federal holiday |
| 5) festive atmosphere | 6) grand parade |
| 7) pumpkin lantern | 8) public holiday |
| 9) religious festival | 10) vary from country to country |
| 11) 拜年 | 12) 除夕 |
| 13) 传统节日 | 14) 春联 |
| 15) 农历新年 | 16) 灯谜 |
| 17) 法定假日 | 18) 家人团聚 |
| 19) 辞旧迎新 | 20) 燃放烟花爆竹 |

2 翻译下列句子

- Boxing Day is a public holiday in the U.K. and some Commonwealth countries, on the first weekday after Christmas Day. Though it originated as a holiday to give gifts to the poor, today it is primarily known as a shopping holiday.
- Legend has it that Santa Claus will enter each house through the chimney and bring gifts to well-behaved children on Christmas Eve.
- Independence Day, which falls on July 4, is the national holiday of the United States of America commemorating the signing of the Declaration of Independence.
- The first of April has long been celebrated as a day of playing practical jokes and tricks on unwitting people and making them feel foolish—hence, the day's name: April Fools' Day.
- According to Spanish culture, there are some taboos which you should bear in mind when you choose gifts for others.
- 中国的传统节假日众多，是中华民族悠久历史文化的重要组成部分。
- 中国过年的习俗各地有所不同。
- 庙会是中国民间的传统风俗，流行于全国广大地区。
- 每年的农历九月初九是中国的传统节日重阳节。
- 冬至是二十四节气之一，代表严冬到来。

3 翻译下列短文

- 1) Each year, on the fourth Thursday of November, Americans celebrate **Thanksgiving Day**. This festival was invented by the American people and is closely associated with the early history of the country. The first European settlers arrived in the New World in 1620. They experienced a harsh and bleak winter and half of them died from hunger and disease. Fortunately, Native Americans came to their aid, giving them food and helping build their houses. The following autumn, the settlers had a bumper harvest, which enabled them to survive the coming winter. They held a feast to thank God for divine care and Native Americans for their friendly assistance. In the U.S., Thanksgiving is a very important holiday apart from Christmas. Schools, shops, and offices close for the holiday, so people can go home for family reunions. Nearly every household prepares a traditional dinner featuring roast turkey. People express their gratitude to their friends and relatives. Besides the traditional dinner, Thanksgiving Day is marked by other activities, including Thanksgiving Day parades and football games.
- 2) **Valentine's Day**, on February 14, is celebrated in various American and European countries. There are different origins regarding the festival. One legend tells that the Romans put a priest named Valentine into prison for refusing to believe in the Roman gods. On February 14, Valentine was put to death not only because he was Christian, but also because he had cured the jailer's daughter of blindness. The night before he was executed, he wrote her a farewell letter signed "From your Valentine." Today, Valentine's Day is a day for people to show affection for their loved ones. The most important tradition of the festival is sending valentines, cards named after Valentine. Now people celebrate it in different ways, such as sending greeting flowers, giving chocolate or other gifts, or attending romantic dinners.
- 3) **清明节**是中国的传统节日，通常是4月5日前后。清明节是扫墓和踏青的节日。一方面，清明节是人们祭祀祖先和缅怀逝者的日子。人们扫墓，并在墓前摆上食物、鲜花、茶、酒、筷子，然后烧香、烧纸钱、鞠躬。另一方面，清明节也是享受美好春光的节日。从古代开始，人们就遵循清明时节踏青、放风筝的习俗。这个节日也告诉人们该干农活了。清明之后气温上升，雨量增加，是农耕和播种的好时机。
- 4) **端午节**为每年农历五月初五，又称龙舟节。端午节起源于中国，最初是人们祛病防疫的日子。后来传说伟大诗人屈原在这一天死去，端午节就变成纪念屈原的传统节日。端午节有吃粽子、赛龙舟、挂草药、喝黄酒等习俗。欧洲人看到端午节的赛龙

舟,并不理解其中的意义,就把端午节称为“龙舟节”,于是这个称呼在西方广为人知。端午节于2009年被列入人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录。

- 5) **中秋节**为每年农历八月十五,是中国的传统节日。中国人自古就有在中秋时节庆祝丰收的习俗。过中秋节的习俗于唐代早期开始在中国各地流行。封建时代,中国帝王在农历八月十五晚上举行拜月仪式,祈求风调雨顺。如今,中秋节夜晚,人们合家团聚,共赏明月。月饼被视为中秋节不可或缺的美食。月饼是一种圆圆的饼子,有不同的馅,表面有许多艺术图案。传统的月饼上带有“寿”“福”或“和”等字样,寄托着人们对美好生活的向往。2008年,中秋节被定为国家公共假日。
- 6) **红包**是一个装钱的长方形信封,喜庆场合送人。最常见的是过年时长辈给孩子或晚辈红包。其他社交场合,比如结婚、生子、生日、乔迁也送红包,是客人送给主人。信封的红色表示好运,能驱除邪恶。在中国,春节赠送的红包叫压岁钱,意思是这钱能够压住邪祟,因为“岁”和“祟”同音。明清时期,大人用红线把铜钱串起来送给孩子作为新年礼物,为孩子驱灾避邪。如今,随着科技的发展,用手机发红包越来越流行。
- 7) **春联**是中国人过春节的重要标志。每逢春节,家家户户都在大门两边贴上崭新的春联,辞旧迎新,为春节增加喜庆气氛。春联均为红色。对中国人来说,红色是一种吉祥的颜色,代表着好运、名誉和财富。传统春联是用毛笔书写,但现在手写的春联越来越少,多为印制的春联。在贴春联的同时,人们还会贴“福”字。“福”字寓意“福气、福运、安康、幸福”,寄托了人们对来年的向往和美好祝愿。为了更充分地体现这种祝愿,越来越多的人将“福”字倒过来贴。在汉语中,“倒”和“到”同音,所以“福倒”听起来就是“福到”。
- 8) **泼水节**是傣族最盛大的节日。节期在傣历六、七月(即清明节后十日左右),为期三至五天。节日期间,人们相互泼水祝福。男女老幼,提着水桶,端着脸盆,来到大街上。街道两旁摆放着带有香味或飘着花瓣的清水。活动开始后,人们往亲友、熟人身上泼水,祝福他们吉祥如意、无病无灾。泼水分文泼和武泼,视泼水人与被泼水人的亲近程度而定,也看被泼水人的年龄。泼水的人们唱唱跳跳,开怀大笑,沉浸在幸福之中。泼水节活动还包括拜佛、赛龙舟、点孔明灯等。2006年5月20日,该民俗经国务院批准列入中国第一批国家级非物质文化遗产名录。
- 9) **舞狮舞龙**是中国优秀的传统民间艺术。它们是在重大场合举行的表演活动,包括传统的文化或宗教节日、开业典礼、生日庆典、迎宾仪式和婚礼等。舞狮表演者穿上特制的服装,扮成狮子的样子,在锣鼓音乐下,模仿狮子的各种形态动作。狮子在中国人心中是瑞兽,象征着吉祥如意。人们通过舞狮寄托消灾除害、求吉纳福的美好意愿。舞龙表演者通常是各自持棍支起一节龙身,在领舞者的指挥下游走。龙

是中华民族世代所崇拜的图腾。中国人往往称自己为“龙的传人”。人们相信龙能给人带来好运，因为它代表着力量、尊严、智慧和吉祥。

相关词汇

传统节日 traditional holiday	春节联欢晚会 Spring Festival Gala
节假日 festival and holiday	欢乐祥和的节日 blissful and auspicious festival
春节 Spring Festival	阴历 lunar calendar
元宵节 Lantern Festival	拜年 pay a New Year call / visit
端午节 Dragon Boat Festival	红包 red packet
清明节 Tomb-Sweeping Day	灯谜 riddle written on a lantern
七夕节 Double Seventh Festival	猜灯谜 solve riddles on lanterns
国庆节 National Day	灯会 exhibition of lanterns
重阳节 Double Ninth Festival	春联 Spring Festival couplets
老年节 Day of Older Persons	贴春联 paste up Spring Festival couplets
中秋节 Mid-Autumn Festival	敲锣 striking gongs
植树节 Arbor Day	打鼓 beating drums
教师节 Teachers' Day	踩高跷 stilt-walking
妇女节 International Women's Day	舞龙 dragon dance
元旦 New Year's Day	舞狮 lion dance
除夕 Chinese New Year's Eve	赛龙舟 dragon boat race
泼水节 Water-Splashing Festival	月饼 mooncake
五四青年节 China's Youth Day	赏月 enjoy a bright full moon
燃放烟花爆竹 set off fireworks and firecrackers	节日气氛 festive atmosphere
团圆饭 family reunion dinner	核心价值 core cultural value
年画 Chinese New Year picture	二十四节气 the 24 solar terms
辞旧迎新 usher out the passing year and usher in the new	春分 the spring equinox
	秋分 the autumn equinox

冬至 the winter solstice	国际劳动节 International Workers' Day
夏至 the summer solstice	退伍军人节 Veterans Day
圣诞节 Christmas Day	国际护士节 International Nurses Day
情人节 Valentine's Day	法定假日 legal holiday
母亲节 Mother's Day	公共假日 public holiday
父亲节 Father's Day	联邦假日（美国）federal holiday
感恩节 Thanksgiving Day	圣诞颂歌 Christmas carol
复活节 Easter	壁炉 fireplace
万圣节 Halloween	游行 parade
愚人节 April Fools' Day	彩车 float
狂欢节 Carnival	戏服 costume
阵亡将士纪念日 Memorial Day	化妆舞会 masquerade
独立日 Independence Day	装扮 dress up

谚语·名言

- ❖ When in Rome, do as the Romans do. 入乡随俗。
- ❖ When you like your work, every day is a holiday. 喜欢工作，天天都是假日。
- ❖ No man needs a vacation so much as the person who has just had one. 刚刚度过假的人恰恰最需要度假。
- ❖ After all, the best part of a holiday is perhaps not so much to be resting yourself as to see all the other fellows busy working. 其实，度假最开心的事也许不是你在休息，而是看见其他人都在忙着工作。
- ❖ 每逢佳节倍思亲。On festive occasions more than ever one misses one's relatives far away.
- ❖ 爆竹声中一岁除。The old year goes away amidst the blast of firecrackers.
- ❖ 月到中秋分外明。The moon is particularly bright on the Mid-Autumn Day.