

# 中医英译中重复词语和重复结构的处理

罗 磊

(洛阳大学成人教育学院, 河南 洛阳 471000)

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## Disposal of dittograph and repeated structure in Chinese-English translation for traditional Chinese medicine

LUO Lei

(College of Adult Education, Luoyang University, Luoyang, Henan Province 471000, China)

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在汉语和英语中,有时为了加强语气,有时为了求得句子平衡、对称或其他修辞效果,往往使用重复词语或重复结构,在一个句子或相连的几个句子中不止一次地重复使用同一个词或同一个结构。但是,由于汉语和英语在语言结构和习惯用法等方面又各有不同的特征,所以在运用“重复”手段时也必然有一些相同和不同的地方。兹将中医英语翻译中恰当地处理重复词语和重复结构的几种常见方法介绍如下。

### 1 省 略

在不影响明确、完整地传达原义的前提下,可根据英语表达习惯,将汉语中重复出现的词语或结构加以省略或简化。例如:

(1)主持诸气的是三焦,水谷运行的道路还是三焦。

All kinds of qi are controlled by the Sanjiao, and the pathway to transport the water and grain is also dominated .

(2)脾胃气虚的病人应抛弃饥饱失常的习惯,保持好的习惯。

The patient with qi deficiency in the spleen and stomach should get rid of the habit of an improper food and keep the good .

省略法不仅可用以处理一个句子中的重复问题,而且对于跨句的重复现象也同样适用。如:

人的情绪活动,如喜、怒、忧、思、悲、恐、惊,反映了外界环境,人的情绪活动也反映了五脏的功能。

The human emotional activities, such as joy, anger, anxiety, preoccupation, sorrow, fear and fright, reflect the outside environment, so do the functions of the zang-fu organs .

### 2 代 替

英语惯于使用代词、名词及其他词或词组来代替重复出现的部分。汉译英时,代替法是用以处理重复问题的常见方法之一,用得最广泛。现分为四个方面来介绍。

2.1 用代词或别的名词或相当于名词的词来代替重复使用的名词或名词词组 例如:

(1)三焦分为上、中、下焦三个不同部位,它们对饮食水谷的消化吸收与输布排泄,发生其不同的气化作用。

The Sanjiao (triple energizer) is divided into the upper, middle and lower portions to enable them to have their individual qi transforming function for digestion, absorption, distribution and

[作者简介] 罗 磊(1959-),男,副教授,副主任医师。

Correspondence to: LUO Lei, Associate Professor . E-mail: Luolei@lyu.edu.cn

excretion of water and grain .

(2)临床上还有一些并非由体外侵入,而是由于脏腑功能活动失调所产生,能够形成类似风、寒、湿、燥、火症候的邪气。为了使其与外感六淫相区别,称为内风、内寒、内湿、内燥、内火。

There are also other kinds of pathogens which are caused by the disorders of the activities and functions of the zangfu organs rather than the exogenous factors, but can form the similar symptoms of wind, cold, damp, dryness and fire . In order to distinguish them from the six exogenous pathogens, they are termed the internal wind, internal cold, internal damp, internal dryness and internal fire .

(3)气功分为静功和动功两大类,而无论哪一类气功都离不开调身、调息和调心这三个方面。

No matter what kinds of Qigong skills they are, none of them can be independent of the three aspects: to regulate the body, to regulate the respiration and to regulate the heart .

(4)流浸膏与酞剂中均含醇,而流浸膏的有效成分含量较酞剂高,因此服用量较小,溶媒的副作用就小。

Both liquid extract and tincture contain alcohol, but the effective component of the former is higher than that of the latter, so it has less side-effect .

以上四例中,重复出现的名词“上、中、下焦”、“其”、“静功和动功”和“酞剂”,在译文中分别用代词 them 或 that 来代替,避免了不必要的重复。

2.2 用 do, do so 或 so do 来代替重复出现的主要动词或整个谓语部分 例如:

(1)肝病是这样,其他脏器的病变也可以用这种方法来说明。

The liver disease is thus explained, so do the pathological conditions of the other organs .

(2)这位医生建议病人做推拿治疗。一些病人做了,得到了很好的效果。

The doctor advised patients to go the massage therapy . Many did, and the results were very good .

2.3 用 so 或 as 代替重复出现的表语或整个从句 例如:

(1)暑为阳邪,风也为阳邪,火也为阳邪。

Summer heat is a yang pathogen, so is wind, and so is fire-heat .

(2)中医学受中国传统哲学的整体观影响很深,其解剖学是整体观的,生理病理学是整体观的。

Traditional Chinese medicine was highly affected by the concept of viewing things of Chinese classical philosophy, as were anatomy and its physiology and pathology .

2.4 用其他词或词组来代替重复出现的词语、结构或整个分句 例如:

(1)经过长期医疗实践,药物的知识逐渐地丰富起来,人们开始认识到把两味以上的药物配合起来使用,其效果远比单味显著,更能适应比较复杂的病证,这样就产生了复方方剂。

Through the long period of clinical practice, with accumulation of the knowledge of medicine, people began to recognize that, if to combine more than two kinds of herbs together, the curative effect would be superior to that of single herb, and the combined herbs could be suitable to complicated diseases .

(2)肺喜清肃濡润,既不耐于湿,更不耐于燥。

The lung can neither endure damp nor dryness .

(3)“有胃气”,即指脉象不浮、不沉,来去从容而均匀。

“The presence of stomach qi” refers that the pulse is neither floating nor deep, and the beat comes and goes evenly and effortlessly .

不在一个句子里的重复词语或结构,同样可以用代替法处理。例如:

妊娠期多见滑脉,初产妇更明显。健康人也可见滑脉,说明气血充盈。

The slippery pulse is often seen in pregnancy, particularly in the first pregnancy . So do in the healthy people and indicates an abundance of qi and blood .

综上所述,可以肯定代替法是处理重复问题的有效方法之一,其方式多种多样,好处十分明显。但是运用时一定要紧密联系上下文,做到指代分明,毫不含混;否则,宁可重复也不要滥用代称,以免引起误解。

### 3 合并

将重复词语或结构全部抽提出来,总译一次,加

在全部有关词语或结构的前面或后面,统管兼顾。例如:

(1)本法是用于调和气血,用于促进局部血液循环,用于消除肌肉疲劳和缓解痉挛的。

They are used as to regulate and harmonize qi and blood, to promote the local blood circulation, to relieve the muscular fatigue and to relax contracture .

(2)常用的意守方法,可意守自身某一部位,如意守下丹田或意守上丹田,也可意守呼吸。

The common used methods of the mind concentration are to concentrate the mind on a certain part of the body, such as on the lower Dantian or on the upper Dantian, to concentrate the mind on the respiration .

(3)主要禁忌有:猪肉忌荞麦、鸽肉、鲫鱼;羊肉忌醋;狗肉忌蒜;鲫鱼忌芥菜、猪肝;龟肉忌苋菜、酒;鸭蛋忌桑椹子、李子;鸡肉忌芥末、糯米、李子;人参、党参忌萝卜、浓茶;荆芥忌虾、蟹、海鲜等。

The major incompatibilities: pork is incompatible with buckwheat, pigeon meat and crucial carp; mutton is incompatible with vinegar; dog meat with garlic; crucial carp with shepherd's purse and pig's liver; turtle meat with amaranth and wine; duck egg with mulberry fruit and plum; chicken meat with mustard, glutinous rice and plum; ginseng and pilose asiabell root with radish and strong tea; and schizonepeta with shrimp, crab and sea food .

以上三例中“用于”、“意守”、“禁忌”都重复出现三次,英译时都只译一次,以免重复。

#### 4 部分重复

汉语中重复使用的词语或结构,英译时只重复使用其部分词语或结构。这样既可保证译文达意,又不至于显得过分累赘。例如:

(1)中医的理论不仅贯穿于生理学,也贯穿于病理学和解剖学。

The theory of traditional Chinese medicine affected not only to its physiology and to its pathology and anatomy .

(2)中医必须积极采用新技术、新设备、新工艺。

Traditional Chinese medicine must actively introduce new techniques, equipment, and tech-

nologies .

#### 5 全部重复

原文中的重复词语或重复结构,需要在译文中全部对应重复,主要有以下几种原因。

5.1 为了明确地传达原文意思,避免产生歧义如:

(1)中医学是一门医学科学,它坚持整体观念,坚持辨证施治。

Traditional Chinese medicine is a medical science; it persists in the holistic viewpoint and the pattern identification and treatment .

(2)新的技术、新的工艺、新的规范,都是中医发展的方向。

These new techniques, new technologies, new standardization are all developing direction in traditional Chinese medicine .

5.2 为了保持原文的强调语气和独特风格,译文也同样重复 如:

(1)《太平圣惠方》是我国第一部“方典”,是官方和剂局制售成药时的处方和制剂规范。

The Peaceful Holy Benevolence Formulae was the first Standards of Formulae . The Peaceful Holy Benevolence Formulae was compiled by official Bureau of Benevolence, stipulated the standards for selling the prepared medicine and their dosage forms .

(2)常用的想象法,可以想象自己的内脏的形状与颜色,并且可以变化,也可以想象自己的内气在向病灶进攻;还可以想象体外的事物,如蓝天、明月、冰雪、烈火等。

The commonly-used imaginative methods are to imagine the shape and color of the self internal organs and their variations, to imagine that the self internal qi attacks the focus, to imagine the matters outside of body, such as the blue sky, bright moon, ice and snow, raging fire, etc .

以上例子,原文中有些词语连续重复三四次,是为了强调,译文如果不照样重复就达不到原有的效果。

中医英译时,处理重复词语和重复结构常用省略、代替、合并、重复等几种方法,其目的只能是为了加强语气,为了求得句子平衡、对称或其他修辞效果,不能滥用这些方法。

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