Warming-up Exercises

1. For example, one function of friendship seems to fulfill is that it supports the image we have of ourselves, and confirms the value of the attitudes we hold.

2. Bank-supported programs that help reduce poverty by improving agricultural techniques, introducing new skills, promoting energy conservation, and controlling population growth are therefore not just development measures. They are also effective means of environmental protection.

3. Behaviourists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.

1. For example, one function of friendship seems to fulfill is that it supports the image we have of ourselves, and confirms the value of the attitudes we hold.

- 譬如，友谊的一个作用似乎是支持我们在自己心目中的形象，并使我们持有的价值观念更加坚定。

2. Bank-supported programs that help reduce poverty by improving agricultural techniques, introducing new skills, promoting energy conservation, and controlling population growth are therefore not just development measures. They are also effective means of environmental protection.

- 世界银行支持的那些通过改进农业技术、引介新技能、促进能源节约和控制人口增长来减轻贫困的各种方案，不仅仅是发展的手段，同时也是保护环境的有效措施。

3. Behaviourists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.

行为主义者认为，如果一个儿童在有许多刺激物的环境中成长，而这些刺激物能够发展其作出适当反应的能力，那么这个儿童将会有更高的智力发展。

Lecture Eleven

Translation and Clauses (I)

11.1 Requirements for the translation of the complicated sentences

- **1. Make a clear understanding of the relations between the clauses, including grammatical relation and logical relation.**

- **2. Have a correct and appropriate comprehension of the meaning of the clause and its function in a certain context.**

11.2 Translation of Nominal Clauses

- **Nominal clauses--- subordinate clauses functioning as noun phrases**

  Subject clause   **Object clause**

  Complement clause   **Appositive clause**

- **The omission of nominal clauses results in ungrammaticality, while that of the adverbial, attributive clauses would not, e.g.**

1. It is reported that Shenzhou 6 Manned Spaceship has been a complete success.(名从)

2. Whoever you nominated at the meeting would   be promoted.(定从)

3. Although we are concerned with the problem of energy sources, we must not fail to recognize the need for environmental protection.(状从)

4. If the primary goal of language use is communication, then mistakes are secondary considerations that may be dealt with gradually as awareness of those mistakes increases. (状从 , 定从)

1. Translation of the subject clauses

1) Subject clauses into subjects or objects reproduced by subject-predicate phrases

e.g. Whether an object will sink or float on water depends on its density.

- 物体在水中是沉还是浮取决于其比重
。

2) Subject clauses introduced by "what" or "wh+~+ever" can follow the original order.

e.g. What cannot be cured must be endured.

改不了得就得受得了。

- Whatever he saw and heard on the trip gave him a very deep impression.

- 他此行所见所闻都给他留下了深刻的印象。

3) When the subject clause is extraposed, sometimes the formal subject "it" should not be necessarily reproduced

e.g. It doesn't matter whether I am allowed to address the symposium next week.

- 下周研讨会上允不允许我发言无所谓。

4) When the subject clause is postposed in C, the word "it" can be dropped.

e.g. It is stated that there may be as many as 100,000 different sorts of proteins in a man's body.

据说人体内有多达十万种不同的蛋白质。

2. Translation of the object clauses

1) Object clauses introduced by "that"/"what"/"how", etc. can follow the original

e.g. He would never let the history books say of him *that* he had been content to sit on the sidelines, to be a gentle, leisurely President, letting events take their course.

他决不肯让将来的历史书说他甘当一个袖手旁观、悠闲文雅而听任是请自流的总统。

2) Object clauses with "it" as formal object and the real object clauses postponed can be reproduced according to the original while dropping "it"

e.g. You can easily show it to be true that all living things need air and water.

- 你可以很容易证实，所有生物都需要空气和水。

3) Occasionally, an object clause can be fronted in the Chinese version

e.g. Anyhow, old chap, I owe it to you that I am here.

- 不管怎么说，老朋友，我现在还能在这儿，全靠你。

3. Translation of the appositive clauses

1) **Many can follow the order of the original, & semicolons, dashes, " 即 " or " 以为 "　can insert in between antecedent & the appositive in C version.**

e.g. In 1905 Einstein worked out a theory that matter and energy were not completely different things.

- 1905 年，爱因斯坦提出了一种理论：物质和能并不是完全不同的东西

- In July 1898, Curie and her husband got a great success that they discouraged the radioactive element---polonium.
- 1898 年 7 月，居里和她丈夫获得了一项极大的成就 --- 他们发现了钋这种放射性元素。

2) Some can be fronted or translated into a pre-modifier in the C version,

e.g. The problem that all machines in this factory must be automated will be solved before long.

该厂所有机器实现自动化的问题不久就能解决。

3) Also some appositive clauses can be translated following the original order.

e.g. He expressed the hope that he could do the experiment again.

他表示希望他能重做那项试验。

4. Translation of the complement clauses

1) Subject complement clause

e.g. The reason could be, you have a "lazy" memory, not an old one.

- 原因可能是你懒于记忆，而不是你的记忆力衰退。

- The young girl's address is what I want to know.

- 我想知道的是那位女孩的地址。

- Beijing is where he first met his girl friend, who later became his bride at his wedding.

- 他和女朋友邂逅于北京，后来女朋友成了他的新娘。

2) Translation of the object complement clauses (usu. following the original).

e.g. Industry and perseverance had made him what he is now.

勤奋加毅力成就了他的今天。

3) Translation of adjective complement clauses

a. Those introduced by "wh-" words can follow the original, but occasionally be fronted.

e.g. The policeman was doubtful what he ought to do next when he found the prisoner missing.

犯人跑了，这位警员不知如何是好。

b. Those introduced by "that" can be fronted or extraposed in the C version.

e.g. The whole class was amazed that the head teacher returned so soon.

- 班主任这么快就回来了，这令全班感到惊讶。／全班都很惊讶，班主任这么快就回来了。

- The father was confident that his daughter would pass the examination.

- 父亲相信女儿能通过考试。／女儿能通过考试，父亲对此深信不疑。

Classroom Exercises

- I think that a successful old age is easiest for those who have a strong impersonal interests involving appropriate activities. It is in this sphere that long experience is really fruitful, and it is in this sphere that the wisdom born of experience can be excised without being oppressive.
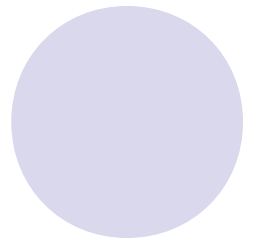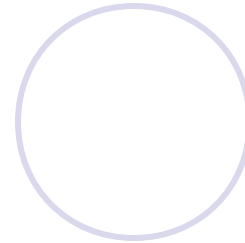
- 参考译文：

- 我认为，如果老年人对于个人以外的事情怀有强烈的兴趣，并参加适当的运动，他们的晚年是最容易过得好的。在这一方面，他们由于阅历深，是真正能够做得卓有成效的，也正是在这一方面，岁月的智慧既可以自如发挥，而全无强加于人之感。
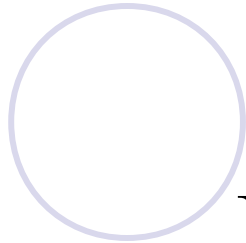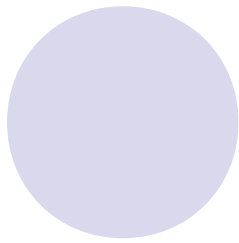
Homework

- 1. Textbook reading: Chapter Eleven;
- 2. Exercise Eleven.