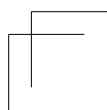
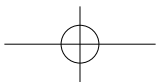
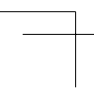
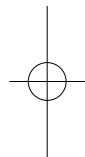
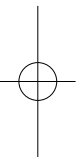
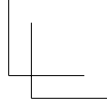
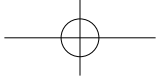
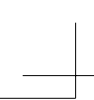


English Translation of Shanghai Architecture:
A Coursebook
上海建筑英译教程



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序

建筑不仅仅是人们居住、工作或娱乐的场所，也是民族或地域文化的重要载体和象征。建筑的设计、材料、风格、布局等方面都反映了特定文化、历史、社会和地域的特点。中国传统建筑，如宫殿、寺庙、园林、民居等等，体现了中国的传统文化、哲学、艺术和审美理念它们不仅仅是具有实用功能的物质构造，更是民族文化的标志和呈现。

海派文化是在中国江南吴越文化的基础上，融合开埠后源于欧美近现代工业文明而逐步形成的上海特有的文化现象。在传统中国文化元素与现代西方文化成分的双重影响下，上海建筑风格同时拥有了江南文化的古典与雅致和国际大都市的现代与时尚。历史风貌与现代文明在这里交相辉映。豫园、武康大楼等古老的建筑见证了上海的历史沉淀和传统文化的传承。东方明珠广播电视塔、外滩万国建筑群等现代的建筑则展现了上海的现代化发展和国际化大都市的面貌。这种多样性使得上海的建筑具有丰富的视觉效果和艺术魅力。

上海的建筑具有创新性。社会发展和生活需求为上海的建筑设计师们提供了勇于创新的动力，他们不断尝试新的设计理念和建筑材料，打造出具有独特魅力和实用价值的建筑空间，并体现了不同时期的文化和审美观念。从早期的西式建筑到后来的中西合璧和新式里弄，再到现代的高楼大厦和商业中心，上海的建筑风格不断变化和创新。新建的高楼大厦不仅具有现代化的外观，还注重节能、环保等可持续发展的理念。这些变化见证了历史沉淀与现代的发展，同时也体现了上海人民对于美好生活的追求和向往。

上海的建筑且具有艺术性。上海的建筑设计师们将建筑与艺术相结合，通过运用各种设计元素和艺术手法，将建筑与雕塑、绘画、音乐等艺术形式融为一体，创造出富有独特魅力和视觉冲击力的城市景观。集新古典主义、文艺复兴、巴洛克、现代主义等于一身的外滩万国建筑群、融北欧挪威住宅风格与欧亚多种建筑

形式为一体的马勒住宅、封闭天井的石库门里弄与开敞式小花园的新式里弄相映成趣，它们都是建筑与艺术完美结合的代表。

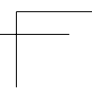
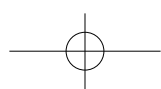
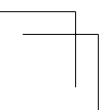
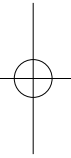
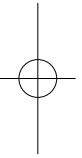
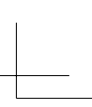
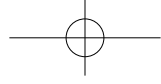
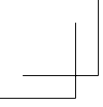
当然，上海的建筑还具有地域性。上海地处江南水乡，其建筑风格在注重现代化和艺术性的同时，也注重与周边地域文化的融合，打造出带有江南文化特色的城市风貌。这里的建筑与水岸亲近，形成了建筑物与水景相得益彰的水乡画卷。例如，青浦区的朱家角古镇、曲水园、淀山湖水系和大观园，松江区的“冈身松江文化圈”以及崇明学宫等都展现了江南水乡的建筑特色。

作为国际通用语言，英语是跨文化交际的重要工具，在中国文化国际传播中扮演着重要的角色。通过英译，可以将中国的传统文化、现代文化、艺术、科技等方面的信息传递给全球观众，促进国际文化交流 and 理解。同时帮助中国文化更好地融入国际社会，推动中国文化的国际化发展。

本书为专门针对上海建筑英译的教程。在编写过程中，我们努力做到理论与实践相结合，不仅介绍海派建筑的基本概念和特点，还提供翻译实践和案例分析。我们邀请了多位具有丰富经验的翻译专家参与编写，确保内容的准确性和权威性。我们希望本教程的编写与出版能够达到以下目的：1、为学习上海建筑英译的学生和专业人士提供实用的参考和指导。2、提供实用的翻译技巧和指导，包括翻译理论、翻译策略、语言转换等方面的内容，帮助学生和专业人士更好地掌握建筑翻译的技能和方法。3、推动翻译学科的发展，完善建筑翻译的理论和实践体系。4、促进上海建筑文化的国际传播，让更多的人了解和欣赏上海的建筑魅力。5、促进跨文化交流，讲好中国故事，传播好中国的声音，让更多的国际友人了解上海的文化和历史，同时也可以让中国的建筑文化走向世界。

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第一章

石库门：承载上海历史与文化的符号

词汇准备

民居 dwelling, abode, residence

黄土高原 Loess Plateau

院落 courtyard

建筑 architecture

修整，修缮，重建 rebuild, renovate, restore, reconstruct

遗产 heritage, legacy, inheritance

融合 combine, integrate, merge

特色 feature, characteristic

雕刻 sculpture, carving

厢房 wing, wing-room

露台 terrace, balcony

弄，胡同 lane, alley

家居设施 household amenity

建筑风格 architectural style

街巷文化 lane culture

紧密团结 close-knit

邻里 neighbourhood, community

喝茶闲聊 gossip over tea

- 走街串巷 wander in the lanes
兜售商品 ply wares
夷为平地 lay (a city) flat, level …… to the ground, raze houses [cities] to the ground,
 raze to the ground
摩天大楼 skyscraper
高架道路 elevated road, overpass
鼎盛时期 during the peak period, at the height of, prime, heyday
公寓大楼 apartment
别墅 villa
倡导者 advocate
拨款 provide fund, appropriate fund, allocate fund
- 娱乐 entertainment, recreation
开发商 developer
保留 preserve
拆毁 pull down, demolish
改造 renovate
时尚 stylish, fashionable
装饰 ornament, decorate, embellish
街区 block
购物中心 shopping centre, mall
高档精品店 upscale boutique
名流 celebrity

Text A

生活在中国广袤大地上的人们，顺应各地的地理、气候和文化，因地制宜创造出了各具特色的民居风格。

诸如北京的四合院、陕北黄土高坡上的窑洞、湿热南方高高架起的吊脚楼、东南地区的福建土楼、东北地区的泥砖房等等。

同样地，上海也有其别具一格的“石库门”住宅。这一独特的建筑风格融合

了东西方文化元素。在上海的不少地区，石库门老建筑经过重新修整，被保留为城市遗产的一部分，在新时代依旧焕发光彩。

石库门建筑是用砖木构造、沿巷而建的两到三层联排式房屋，最早出现于太平天国时期（公元1851年—1864年）。周边地区的富商、地主和官宦为躲避战乱，一时间纷纷涌入上海。外来人口的增多迅速提升了住房需求，在沪的外国开发商趁此良机建造了大量民居——石库门建筑应运而生。

这些新式建筑融合了江南传统民居的建筑特色。譬如，踏入正门后往往便身处前庭。正门门板由乌漆实心厚木制成，门框则是石质材料，因而被称为“石库门”，意即“用石头箍成的门”。门楣形状各异，如半圆形、正方形、三角形或梯形，且常常以精美的石雕或浮雕装饰。

不同于国内其他地区常见的东西二厢房式民居，石库门住宅在布局上往往只向一边开间，或独立成间。在房屋一楼，穿过前庭即可到达会客厅；一楼靠后的地方，一般是厨房。在会客厅和厨房之间，有楼梯通向二楼的主卧。拾级而上约三分之二的位置，通常又有一个平台引向“亭子间”，其下是一楼的厨房，其上则是二楼用来晾晒衣物的后露台。

和中国大多数民居一样，石库门住宅通常坐北朝南，以获得良好采光。但厨房、亭子间和后露台朝北，采光稍逊。其中，“亭子间”不仅空间狭小、光线阴暗，且天花板较低，往往是整座住宅中最不适宜居住的空间，因此多被当作储藏室或仆人的休憩处。

文化解析

“石库门”由“石箍门”一词讹传而来，是老上海的特色民居住宅。今天的“石库门”是上海特色文化建筑保护单位。“石库门”和“四合院”、“窑洞”、“土楼”、“碉楼”、“吊脚楼”、“泥砖房”、“蒙古包”、“帐房”等一样，是具有地域文化特色的建筑。本文中出现的“四合院”、“窑洞”、“土楼”、“吊脚楼”、“泥砖房”等每一种名称都代表着一种特定的建筑样式。不仅如此，文中出现的“砖木结构”、“乌漆实心厚木”、“石雕”、“浮雕”等词语体现了石库门建筑的材料。“三层联排”、“前庭”、“正门”、“门框”、“门楣”、“厢房”、“开间”、“会客厅”、“厨房”、“主卧”、“亭子间”、“露台”、“储藏室”等词语则展示了该建筑的布局。

原文翻译

People living in different regions across China historically developed their own distinctive styles of dwellings, adapting them to local geography, climate and culture. Courtyard houses were the most common abode in Beijing. Some people in regions of the Loess Plateau in northwest China lived in cliff caves, while those in wet southern areas often built homes on stilts. Earthen houses featured in Fujian Province in southeastern China, while adobe houses dominated in the northeast.

Shanghai, too, has its own iconic dwellings called Shikumen, or stone-framed gate houses. The architectural style, unique to the city, combines both Chinese and Western elements. In parts of Shanghai, some of these old dwellings have been renovated and preserved as part of the city's heritage.

Built of wood and red bricks, the two- or three-story townhouses were joined by common side walls and arranged along lanes. They first appeared in the 1860s, during the Taiping Rebellion (1851-64), when rich merchants, rural landlords and government officials from surrounding regions fled to Shanghai to escape peasant rebellions. The foreign developers in the city took advantage of the opportunity to build residential buildings to meet the incomers' needs.

The new buildings integrated many distinctive architectural features of traditional dwellings in areas south of the Yangtze River. For instance, Shikumen usually have front courtyards immediately inside the main gates. The gates themselves are constructed of thick wood and painted black. They are framed by stone, hence the name stone-framed gate houses, or Shikumen. The gate heads come in a variety of shapes, such as semicircles, squares, triangles or trapezoids. They are commonly decorated with elaborate stone carvings or reliefs.

The sitting room on the ground floor of a Shikumen is located immediately behind the courtyard. Unlike the courtyard dwellings in other parts of the country, which usually have two side wings, Shikumen houses often have one side wing or no side wing at all. At the back of the house on the ground floor is the kitchen. And between the sitting room and the kitchen, there is a staircase leading up to the main front room a level above. About two-thirds of the way up the staircase, there is usually a landing that provides access to a

room called Tingzjian, or “pavilion room.” It is sandwiched between the kitchen below and a back terrace above used to air laundry.

Like most dwellings in China, Shikumen houses usually face south to benefit from sunshine. But the kitchen, pavilion room and back terrace have colder northern exposures. Because it is small and dark, with a low ceiling and facing north, the pavilion room was the least favorite space in the house, relegated to storage or maid’s quarters.

译文解析

1. 标题“石库门：承载上海历史与文化的符号”中的“石库门”译为 Stone-framed Gate Houses。“石库门”一词，在文中多次出现。第一次在正文中出现时，音译为 Shukumen，后补充意译 or stone-framed gate houses。“承载上海历史与文化的符号”译为 A Unique Symbol of Shanghai’s Cultural Heritage，译文与原文词义对应较有出入，此为意译，曲达原意。整个标题可以直译为 Shukumen: A Symbol of Shanghai’s History and Culture。

2. “各具特色的民居风格”译为 distinctive styles of dwellings。文中还出现“别具一格的‘石库门’住宅”，“独特的建筑风格”，“江南传统民居的建筑特色”等表达。其中的“各具特色”、“别具一格”、“独特”、“特色”等词在描绘历史文化建筑时，常被使用。本文中使用的词语有 distinctive, unique, iconic 等。如 iconic dwellings called Shikumen, distinctive architectural features, 以及 the architectural style, unique to the city。

3. “四合院”、“窑洞”、“吊脚楼”、“土楼”、“泥砖房”分别译为 courtyard houses, cliff caves, homes on stilts 和 adobe houses。其中 courtyard 英文解释为 an open area of ground which is surrounded by buildings or walls，有“院落”之意，从封闭性上较好地体现了“四合院”的意思。也有译为“quadrangle”，英文解释为 an open square area with buildings round it, especially in a college or school，突出了院子的四方形。“窑洞”译为 cliff cave，强调洞凿在峭壁之上。因整句为“陕北黄土高坡上的窑洞”，在被译为 Some people in regions of the Loess Plateau in northwest China lived in cliff caves 之后，我们就知道这些洞是建在黄土形成的崖壁之上，并且是用来居住之用，因此，此译较好地表达了“窑洞”内涵，加上在美国西南部有不少印第安人的崖居，叫做 cliff dwellings，二者能产生相似的联想。“吊脚楼”就是用树木

当“脚”作为支撑且部分悬空的房子,是我国西南地区土族和苗族特色民居建筑,译为 homes on stilts。stilt 一词的意思是 long upright pieces of wood or metal on which some buildings are built, especially where the ground is wet or very soft。该词比较准确地表达了“吊脚楼”的“脚”,即在“潮湿或松软的地面竖起的木桩或者支柱”之意。“土楼”一名,体现了土质的建材和楼状的外观,译为 earthen houses,表明了泥土的材质和多户居住的家宅。其实,土楼的内容比较丰富:首先,该建筑是以土、木、石、竹为主要建筑材料建成的两层以上的房屋,故称为“土楼”。该词尚未收入汉语词典,常见的翻译有 earth building, soil building。显然,比较而言,earthen 是最合适的一个,意为 (of floors or walls) made of earth。其次,从外观上看,该建筑有圆形、半圆形、方形等各种形状,是聚族而居的建筑。关于如何用土筑墙,从现存的土墙来看,这些墙是用拌好的泥土,在墙上立好的模子里直接加泥土,然后夯筑而成。因此,“土楼”也就是 earth-rammed wall building。“泥瓦房”译为 adobe houses,其中 adobe 意为 a mixture of mud and straw that is dried into bricks in the sun and used for building,该词含义为“土坯”,通常是泥和碎草和在一起,用模子浇筑,晾干成砖形,一般比砖大,然后用来筑墙。“泥瓦房”实际上是用这种“土坯”筑墙,用瓦做顶,有屋脊的民房。因此,adobe 一词翻译“泥”是准确的。

4. “上海也有其别具一格的‘石库门’住宅”一句用了 iconic 一词来译“别具一格”之意。iconic 是一个形容词,an iconic image or thing is important or impressive because it seems to be a symbol of something。该词用以形容重要或引人注目的标志性事物。“别具一格的‘石库门’住宅”,是说“石库门”是另有一种独特风格的建筑。iconic 一词从其重要性、标志性方面突出“石库门”的独特性。因此,此译是个表达独特风格的不错的译法。

5. “这一独特的建筑风格融合了东西方文化元素”一句中“融合”一词是翻译融入古今中外具有多种特色建筑风格的常用词。本文中出现了两个词语翻译“融合”。一个是 combine,另一个是 integrate。如,The architectural style, unique to the city, combines both Chinese and Western elements 和 The new buildings integrated many distinctive architectural features of traditional dwellings in areas south of the Yangtze River 两句。除此之外 merge 也可以使用,该词需要用 merge with 搭配。

6. “在上海的不少地区,石库门老建筑经过重新修整,被保留为城市遗产的一部分”一句中“修整”、“保留”、“遗产”三个词语是描述对作为文化遗产的历

史建筑进行保护和修复的常用词语。此三个词语分别翻译为 *renovate*, *preserve* 和 *heritage*。除此以外,“修整”或者“修复”还可以用 *restore*, *rehabilitate*;“保留”或者“保护”文化遗产,还可以用 *protect*。*preserve* 的意思是 *to keep sth in its original state in good condition*, 而 *protect* 的意思是 *to prevent them from being harmed or damaged*。“遗产”一词译为 *heritage*, 除此之外可供选择的词语有: *relic*, *monument*, *legacy*, *remains*, 有时 *property* 也可以使用。

7. “联排式房屋”是指由几幢二层至四层的住宅并联而成,有独立门户的住宅形式。此类住宅广泛地存在于欧洲、北美、澳洲,是欧洲在城市化进程中发展出的住宅类型,在节约用地的同时兼有独立式住宅的优点。“石库门”是“联排式房屋”,融合了西方的这一传统。因此,被称为“融汇了西方文化和中国传统民居特点的新型建筑”。这一名称英语中叫做 *townhouse*, 意为 *a house in a group of houses that share one or more walls*。

8. “巷”指的是里弄里的道路,北方叫“胡同”。通常译为 *lane* 或 *alley*。前者意为 *a street, often a narrow one with buildings on both sides*, 后者意为 *a narrow passage or street with buildings or walls on both sides*。

9. “踏入正门后往往便身处前庭”一句中,“正门”即建筑物正中的主要的门,译为 *main gate*。前庭,是指位于前面的院子,译为 *front courtyard*。

10. “门楣形状各异,如半圆形、正方形、三角形或梯形,且常常以精美的石雕或浮雕装饰”一句中,“门楣”本指门框上端的横木,此为大门上方的门头及其装饰。译为 *gate heads*, 较为形象,也可以用 *lintel*。“半圆形”、“正方形”、“三角形”、“梯形”,包括“圆形”、“长方形”、“弧形”,“拱形”等是描述建筑物构型上常用的词语,分别为 *semicircle*, *square*, *triangle* or *trapezoid* 以及 *round*, *rectangle* (also *oblong*) *arc*, *arch* 等。“石雕”和“浮雕”分别译为 *carving* 和 *relief*。“装饰”是描述建筑的常用词,通常用 *decorate* 或 *ornament*。

11. 最后一段描述了“石库门”建筑内部的布局,涉及的名称有“厢房”、“开间”、“亭子间”、“露台”等。“厢房”指正房两旁的房屋,译为 *wing*, 意为 *one of the parts of a large building that sticks out from the main part*。“开间”是指整个建筑的主要分隔间,旧式房屋的宽度单位,相当于一根檩的长度(约一丈左右)。这里是动词,指从正房向两边延伸出厢房。“向一边开间”译为 *have one side wing*, 指正房只有一侧有厢房,能曲达原意。“亭子间”是“石库门”楼房中的一种小房间,一般位于正楼后面,在露台和厨房之间狭小、黑暗的小房间。原有“停尸

间”之意，今美其名曰“亭子间”。因“亭子”一词能较好地体现房间的特点，因此保留该名称形象，译为 pavilion room。“露台”即“晾台”、“晒台”。在“石库门”建筑中，露台位于正楼的后面，“亭子间”的上方，晾晒衣服之用。译为 back terrace，跟 balcony（阳台）略有不同。

12. 因为“亭子间”空间狭小、光线阴暗，且天花板较低，不宜居住，“因此多被当作储藏室或仆人的休憩处”一句译为（Because it is small and dark, with a low ceiling and facing north, the pavilion room was the least favorite space in the house,）relegated to storage or maid's quarters。“当作”一词译为 relegate，意思是 to give sth. a lower position。有“降级为……”之意，虽然和“当作”有意义上的差别，但根据前后逻辑关系，该词的选用形象、准确。

Text B

早期的石库门住宅家居设施并不完善，但在后来的几年里，新的石库门建筑增设了宽敞的浴室、欧式壁炉和屋顶烟囱，宜居程度大大提高。到了 20 世纪中叶，上海的市中心便遍布石库门住宅。因其沿巷而建，又被称为“里弄式住宅”。

石库门住宅不仅是一种独特的建筑风格，也是城市历史的重要组成部分，更是其文化和社会发展中必不可少的元素。这些社区创造了属于自己的“街巷文化”，以别具特色的户外游戏和紧密团结的邻里关系著称。住户在屋外围坐一圈，喝茶闲聊；小贩们走街串巷，兜售商品——这便是石库门社区最常见的景象。

中国许多著名的学者、作家、记者、艺术家、教育家和革命家都曾居住过这样的房屋。

然而，石库门建筑也经历过危难时刻。早些年为了发展需要，许多石库门房屋被夷为平地，给现代商场、摩天大楼、高架道路和其他城市项目让路。

在这一建筑风格的鼎盛时期，石库门里弄曾约有 9,000 条，占全市城区全部居住面积的 60% 以上。但随着越来越多上海居民搬进公寓大楼或别墅，这一数目减少到不足 2,000 条。

好在近些年，市政府和遗产保护倡导者已牵头维护这些标志性建筑。政府拨款为旧房修复提供资金，并配备现代设施改善居民的居住条件。

文化解析

“里弄式住宅”以及由其而衍生的“街巷文化”是上海“石库门”建筑文化的重要特色。室内的“壁炉”和屋顶的“烟囱”增添了几分洋气，二者和“联排”布局一道为该中国建筑融入西方元素，也为上海留下了国际化的印记。在这些建筑里，著名学者的足迹和身影更烘托出了浓厚的文化的氛围。随着时代变迁，在传统与现代之间，上海的建筑文化在思考，在发展。

原文翻译

Early Shikumen houses did not have many household amenities, but in later years, new construction added spacious bathrooms, European-style fireplaces and rooftop chimneys. By the mid-20th century, Shanghai's downtown area was dominated by such residential buildings, also known as "lane houses."

Shikumen houses are not only a unique architectural style, but also an integral part of the city history and an essential element in its cultural and social development. For example, the Shikumen alleyways created their own "lane culture," with distinctive outdoor games and close-knit communities of people who sat outside gossiping over tea. It's also common to see peddlers wandering in the lanes and plying their wares.

Many famous Chinese scholars, writers, journalists, artists, educators and revolutionaries once lived in such houses.

However, in more recent times, many Shikumen houses have been razed to make way for modern shopping malls, skyscrapers, elevated roads and other urban renewal projects.

During the peak period, there were about 9, 000 shikumen lanes, accounting for more than 60 percent of all residential buildings in the city's urban area. The number has since been reduced to less than 2, 000, with most Shanghai residents now living in apartment blocks or villas.

In recent years, however, the city government and heritage advocates have taken the lead in trying to protect this signature architecture. The government has provided funding to restore some of the old houses, refitting them with modern amenities.

译文解析

1. “家居设施”译为 household amenities。前者 household 意为 home and everything that is connected with looking after it, 有“家庭的”意思。amenity 的意思是 a feature that makes a place pleasant, comfortable or easy to live in, 指“生活的设施”。

2. “欧式壁炉”是西方建筑的特点之一。“欧式”译为合成词 European-style, 用以修饰 fireplaces。

3. “上海的市中心便遍布石库门住宅”一句没有选择与“遍布”意义比较接近的词如 brim with, full of 等, 而是用 dominate 一词, 突出“石库门”建筑在上海市区建筑中的主导地位, 从这个层面表达数量之多。

4. “独特的建筑风格”译为 a unique architectural style。style 通常用来对应“风格”翻译, 也可用 genre。

5. “紧密团结的”有“组织紧密”的意思, 用作定语, 选用合成形容词 close-knit 比较恰当。表示人与人之间的团结关系, 还可以用 well-bonded 或 closely-bonded。

6. “喝茶闲聊”译为 gossip over tea, 表示喝茶时人们说些家长里短的闲话。这里没有把“喝茶”和“闲聊”译为两个并列的动作, 而是把“喝茶”转为一种条件, 用介词短语表示, 比较符合作为静态语言英语的表达习惯。

7. “走街串巷”是具有汉语特色的互文性四字词组, 和“铜墙铁壁”、“不学无术”等词具有相似的结构。可以选取其中的一面来翻译。为此, “走街串巷”译为 wander in the lanes。

8. “兜售商品”一词是指小贩沿街叫卖, 所谓的商品多为小东小西。因此, 译为 ply wares, 其中 ply 意为 trying to sell goods or services to people outdoors。而 ware 则指 the things that they sell, usually in the street or in a market。一个指沿街叫卖, 一个指街头上兜售的东西, 两词十分贴切。

9. “夷为平地”译为 raze, 通常指 buildings, villages or towns are razed or razed to the ground。

10. “为……让路”译为 make way for……。

11. “城市项目”译作 urban renewal projects。译文中增加了 renewal 一词, 具有“城市更新的项目”之意, 增补出原文中包含的城市不断更新, 不断发展的含义。

12. “在……鼎盛时期”译为 during the peak period。peak 的意思是 the point at which it is at its strongest, most successful, or most fully developed, 有“顶点”、“顶峰”

之意。类似的词语还有 summit, crest, height 等。

13. “遗产保护倡导者”译为 heritage advocates, 虽没有“保护”, 既为倡导者, 即有保护之意。

14. “牵头”即有“带领”、“率先”之意, 译为 take the lead, 符合原意。

15. “标志性建筑”译为 signature architecture。其中 signature 为形容词, 意为 typical or particular, 有“特有的”, “体现个体特征的”的意思。该词突出了“石库门”建筑是上海独特的建筑。表示“标志性的”意义的词还有 landmark, symbolic, iconic 等。

翻译练习

新天地：别开一番天地

上海新天地占地3万平方米, 位于市中心的 core 地段。上世纪末, 该地区曾经破败不堪, 到处是摇摇欲坠的房屋和狭窄逼仄的弄堂。香港开发商瑞安集团大展蓝图, 设计了一套雄心勃勃的改造计划, 欲将该地重建为艺术、购物、餐饮和娱乐中心, 试与纽约时代广场或伦敦皮卡迪利广场媲美。

瑞安集团先是花费数百万元搬迁了2,300多户约8,000名居民。接着, 听从美国建筑师本杰明·伍德 (Benjamin Wood) 的建议, 开发商决定尽可能多保留旧房屋, 而非将其全部拆毁。为了在改造的同时保留原貌, 建设者充分利用旧砖、旧石和旧木材对房屋外部进行修整, 内部则用时尚装饰和现代化设备进行完善。

如今, 新天地分为一南、一北两个街区。大多数经过改造的石库门房屋坐落在北街区, 它们摇身一变成为高档精品店、包罗全球各地风味的餐厅、咖啡馆、酒吧和旅店。南街区的特色则是一幢玻璃外观的购物中心。在这里, 人们可以在各色美食广场、商店和电影院里尽情享乐。

白天, 新天地是一处熙攘热闹的购物场所; 到了晚上, 它活力不减, 又是人们享受城市夜生活的好去处。该街区深受当地人, 尤其是年轻人、白领, 以及国内外游客的青睐。走在新天地的街巷里, 你还极有可能偶遇国内和国际名流。后来, 上海新天地的成功改造经验进一步在全国各地的老城区重建中得到复制和推广。

翻译提示

1. “上海新天地”的翻译可参考“石库门”译法，音译后加意译。
2. “狭窄逼仄”形容弄堂“狭小”之意。该词译法可参照“走街串巷”。
3. “瑞安集团”、“时代广场”和“伦敦皮卡迪利广场”为专有名称和机构的翻译。可分别译为：Shui On Group, Times Square in New York, Piccadilly Circus in London。
4. “街区”通常译为 block。
5. “高档精品店”可译为 upscale boutiques。
6. “场所”可译为 venue。
7. “国内和国际名流”可译为 Chinese and international celebrities。

参考译文

Xintiandi Shanghai, Opening a New Horizon

Xintiandi Shanghai, or literally “New Heaven and Earth in Shanghai,” occupies 30,000 square meters in the heart of the downtown district. Near the end of the last century, this area was a rundown district of crumbling lane houses and small alleys. Hong Kong-based developer Shui On Group designed an ambitious plan to rebuild the area into a center of art, shopping, dining and cultural entertainment, similar to Times Square in New York or Piccadilly Circus in London.

Shui On spent millions relocating more than 2,300 households of about 8,000 residents. Then, following the advice of U. S. architect Benjamin Wood, the developer decided to preserve as much as possible of the old houses instead of pulling all of them down. To renovate dilapidated shikumen houses, the builders tried their best to preserve their original appearance by making use of old bricks, stones and timber on the exteriors, while interiors were remodeled with stylish décor and modern equipment.

Xintiandi is now divided into the South Block and the North Block. Most of the revamped shikumen houses sit in the North Block, housing mainly upscale boutiques, restaurants with global cuisines, cafes, bars and hotels. The South Block features a mall in

a posh glass building. Here, one can find food courts, shops and cinemas.

During the day, Xintiandi is a popular shopping venue; at night it becomes a vibrant city nightlife spot. Today, the area is popular with locals, especially young people and white-collar workers, and tourists from home and abroad.

It's also an ideal place to brush shoulders with Chinese and international celebrities. Later, the Shanghai Xintiandi model has been copied in the renovation of old city districts around the country.

第二章

上海中心大厦：现代上海的城市名片

词汇准备

竣工 (a project / construction) be completed

垂直的 vertical, perpendicular

建筑面积 floor area

垂直社区 vertical community

涵盖 have, involve, include

大型活动 large-scale events

软土层、软土地基 soft soil layer/foundation

含水量 moisture level

超高层建筑 super high-rise, ultra-high-rise building

先例 precedent

严谨的 rigorous, serious, precise, scientific

实地试验 field test, field experiment

科学论证 scientific demonstration, scientific verification

桩基 pile foundation

后注浆钻孔灌注桩 post-grouted bored piles

主楼 main building

接纳 accommodate

阻尼器 damper

电磁原理 electromagnetic principle

“上海慧眼” Shanghai Eye

举办表演或展览 present performance or exhibition

绿色技术 green technology

风力 wind force

雨水资源 rainwater

固态光源照明 solid-state lighting

节能率 energy-saving rate

碳排放 carbon emission

绿色环保建筑 environmentally-friendly building

国际认证、国家认证 international/national awards and certifications

旗舰店 flagship store

商业运营书店 commercial bookstore

文化新地标 new cultural landmark

天际线 skyline

Text A

上海中心大厦

2016年4月，中国第一高楼上海中心竣工。在许多场合，它都被比作一个“垂直的城市”。

大厦总建筑面积57.8万平方米，相当于将外滩1.5公里沿岸的第一排近60万平方米建筑竖立起来。这座由9个垂直社区、127层楼组成的超级摩天大楼涵盖了五大功能：品牌商业服务、超甲级办公、超六星级酒店与精品办公、观光和娱乐以及大型活动和会议等。

拥有厚达280多米松软且含水量高的土壤的上海，不易建造超高层建筑。世界上尚无软土地基上建造600米以上超高层建筑的先例。经过严谨的实地试验和科学论证，工程师联合国内顶尖的桩基研究和施工专家，终于找到了一个解决办法——后注浆钻孔灌注桩，决定由1079根后注浆钻孔灌注桩，扛起主楼近百万吨的重量。

而楼上，内部的小世界同样精彩。上海中心能接纳的人数达到 35000 人，并有博物馆、园林等入驻。为了降低大风造成的大楼摇摆而安装的阻尼器因为利用“电磁原理”，更节省出了一片“上海慧眼”空间，海内外艺术家可在此举办小型演出或展览。

这座名副其实的上海之巅，在设计中采用了 40 多项绿色技术，如在大厦屋顶利用平均风速每秒 8-10 米风力，安装风力发电机；有效利用建筑雨水资源；LED 固态光源照明等，节能率可达约 54%，每年可减少碳排放量 2.5 万吨，是绿色环保先进建筑，获得多项国际或国家认证。

上海中心的 52 层开办了朵云书院旗舰店，拥有绝佳的空中视野和“抬头看云、低头看书”的阅读环境。239 米高处的旗舰店是目前中国最高的商业运营书店，成为上海重要的文化新地标。

上海中心为城市增添了新的天际线，入选 2019 上海新十大地标建筑。

文化解析

钻孔灌注桩 (bored piles), 广泛应用于包括软土 (soft soil)、黄土 (loess)、膨胀土 (expansive soil) 等特殊土在内的各类地基中。和预制桩 (precast piles) 相比, 灌注桩无噪声、无振动 (vibration-free), 对周围建筑及环境影响小, 桩径 (pile diameter) 大, 入土深, 承载力 (bearing capacity) 大。灌注桩是指在工程现场 (construction site) 形成桩孔, 并在其内放置钢筋笼 (reinforcement cage)、灌注混凝土 (concrete) 而做成的桩。由于成孔方法不同, 灌注桩又可分为沉管灌注桩、钻孔灌注桩和挖孔灌注桩。承台 (pile cap) 把几根乃至十几根桩连在一起形成桩基础, 分为高桩承台 (high pile cap) 和低桩承台 (low pile cap), 前者一般用于港口、码头及桥梁工程 (bridge engineering) 等。

原文翻译

Shanghai Tower

In April 2016, the construction of Shanghai Tower, the tallest building in China, was completed. Shanghai Tower is often described as a “vertical city”.

With a floor area of 578, 000 square metres, it is equivalent to the sum of the first-row buildings covering a total floor area of nearly 600, 000 square metres along the 1.5-kilometre Bund. This 127-storey super skyscraper with nine vertical communities has five major functions, namely brand business services, super class A offices, super six-star hotels, sightseeing and culture & entertainment, as well as large-scale events & conferences.

It is a great challenge to build super high-rises in Shanghai, since its soft soil layer is more than 280 metres thick and has a high moisture level. Besides, there was no precedent in the world for the construction of ultra-high-rise buildings above 600 metres on soft soil foundations. After rigorous field tests and scientific demonstrations, the engineers of Shanghai Tower, together with leading experts in pile foundation research and construction in China, finally figured out a solution, a foundation system of post-grouted bored piles. They decided to use 1, 079 post-grouted bored piles to prop up the main building weighing nearly 1 million tons.

Inside Shanghai Tower, which can accommodate 35, 000 people, is a wonderful small world with museums, gardens, etc. A damper using the “electromagnetic principle” has been installed to reduce the impact of strong winds on the building, and inside the damper there is a space dubbed “Shanghai Eye”, where artists from home and abroad can present small performances or exhibitions.

Shanghai Tower, literally the top of Shanghai, adopts more than 40 green technologies in its design. For example, wind turbines are installed to make use of the wind force, with an average speed of 8-10 metres per second, on the roof; the rainwater on the buildings is collected and put into effective use; and LED solid-state lighting, with an energy saving rate of about 54 percent, can reduce carbon emission by 25, 000 tons per year. This green and environmentally friendly building has won numerous international or national awards and certifications.

On the 52nd floor of Shanghai Tower is a flagship store of Duoyun Books, where, with a fantastic bird’s eye view, visitors can “look up to watch the clouds wander by and look down to read books”. Situated at a height of 239 metres, it is currently the highest commercial bookstore in China and an important new cultural landmark in Shanghai.

Shanghai Tower is a striking new addition to the skyline of the city; it was declared

one of the 2019 Top 10 Landmark Buildings in Shanghai.

译文解析

1. “在许多场合,它都被比作一个‘垂直的城市’”译为 Shanghai Tower is often described as a “vertical city”。其中,“在许多场合”做了一定程度的弱化处理,译为 often,当然,也可采用类似词汇如 frequently 或直译为 on many occasions 又或者 in many cases,此处着重提及频率,因此不必特别译出“场合”的概念。“被比作”译为 is described as,此处“比作”固然包含“相似”之意,但结合上文,此处重点不在于陈述上海中心与“垂直城市”的相似属性,而是在于人们提及上海中心时“怎么说”,因此也可译为 is dubbed as 或 is referred to as 等。“垂直的”一般译为 vertical 或 perpendicular,“水平的”一般为 horizontal 或 level。

2. “建筑面积”一般译为 floor area 或 floorage,指的是建筑物各自然层面积的总和,包括使用面积(usable area)、辅助面积(service floor area)和结构面积(structural area)。其中辅助面积指的是建筑物各层平面中为辅助生产或辅助生活所占的净面积,例如居住建筑物中的楼梯、走道、电梯所占的面积。结构面积是指建筑物各层平面中墙、柱等结构所占的面积。

3. “相当于将外滩 1.5 公里沿岸的第一排近 60 万平方米建筑竖立起来”译为 it is equivalent to the sum of the first-row buildings covering a total floor area of nearly 600,000 square metres along the 1.5-kilometre Bund,此句进行了较大幅度的词性转换与语序调整。原文中“将……竖立起来”、“沿岸”等词的使用,充分体现了汉语动态的特点,而译文中使用了一系列非谓语动词及介词,则更加符合英语静态化、名词化的特点。另外,汉语习惯使用前置定语,从原句中可见一斑,而英语定语如果较长,则一般都要后置,如此句中的 covering……与 along……均为后置定语或状语,避免头重脚轻。

4. “超甲级办公”译为 super class A offices。汉语中的“甲乙丙丁”多可对应英文字母 ABCD,如:“急性非甲乙丙丁戊型病毒性肝炎”可译为 Acute Non-A/B/C/D/E Viral Hepatitis;但也存在一些例外,如气体甲烷 methane、乙烷 ethane、丙烷 propane、丁烷 butane 中的 meth-、eth-、prop-、but- 就分别代表了“甲乙丙丁”,多用于化学领域。此外,还常见汉语字形与英语字母相似的译法,如:“丁字路口”一般译为 T-junction 或 T-shaped junction,但一些约定俗成的也就直接采用英

文字母，如 T 恤 (T-shirt)、U 形转弯 (U-turn) 等。

5. “桩基研究和施工”译为 pile foundation research and construction。“桩基”指的是由桩和连接桩顶的桩承台 (简称承台，通常译为 pile cap 或 platform on piles) 组成的深基础或由柱与桩基连接的单桩基础 (mono-pile foundation 或 single-pile foundation)。高层建筑中，桩基础应用广泛。又如：“桩基缺陷”可译为 pile foundation defect；“桩基岩石强度”可译为 strength of pile foundation rocks。

6. “后注浆钻孔灌注桩”译为 post-grouted bored piles。其中 grout 或 grouting method 指的是出于防渗、加固、提高地基支撑力等目的而采用的建筑方法。牛津字典将 grout 一词解释为 bind with grout (a thin mixture of sand, water, cement or lime used to fill in the spaces between tiles)，指“用勾缝剂填充”，但本文中 grout 侧重指建筑手法中的注浆法，而非陶瓷工艺中的手法。

7. “扛起”译为 prop up。如果我们在汉英词典中单纯检索“扛”这个词，极易得到 lift up, carry, shoulder 等结果，但此处分析上下文不难发现，“扛起主楼的重量”实际意指后注浆钻孔灌注桩对于主楼的支撑，因此译为 prop up，当然也可换用 support, sustain (to support a weight without breaking or falling) 等词。因此在翻译中，查阅工具书固然不可或缺，但也应避免对于工具书的过分依赖。

8. “园林”译为 garden。又如：“园林工人”一般译为 gardener，“园林工具”为 garden tools，“苏州园林”一般译为 Suzhou Gardens，或 Classical Gardens in Suzhou，或 Suzhou Classical Gardens。

9. “名副其实”在文中译为 literally，是强调上海中心的确是目前上海最高建筑，取“的的确确”之意，也可译为 indeed, virtually, veritably, aptly 等等。如若强调某人的实际行为或某物的实际状况与名声相符，也可使用动词短语 be worthy of the name / reputation, live up to one's reputation 等，如：He really lives up to his reputation as a “walking dictionary” (他真是名副其实的“活字典”)。

10. “风力发电机”译为 wind turbine。turbine 指的是 a machine or engine which uses a stream of air, gas, water, or steam to turn a wheel and produce power，一般译为“涡轮 (机)”，其中 turb- 为英语词根，表示“搅动”之意，又如：disturb (扰乱)、turbid (浑浊的)、turbulence (骚乱)、turmoil (混乱) 等。“风力发电机”还可译为 wind-mill generator 或 wind-driven generator 等，“风力发电站”可形象地译为 wind farm，“太阳能发电站”可称为 solar power station，水能发电可称为 hydro-power。

11. “LED 固态光源照明”译为 LED solid-state lighting。新型的固态光源是指

采用半导体发光技术 (semiconductor lighting technology) 的 LED 光源和激光光源等,其最大的特点是具有超长的寿命。多属于冷光源 (cold light source),发光效率极高,理论值在汞灯 (mercury lamp) 的三倍以上。如果发光二极管 (LED=Light Emitting Diode) 能得到推广,照明用电力就能下降一半。同时,这也减少了矿物能源的消耗和温室气体排放 (greenhouse gas emissions)。

12. “节能率”译为 energy-saving rate。英语中表示“率”的词汇虽然不少,如 rate、ratio、proportion、frequency 等,但与其他名词连用表示某一具体数据时,使用最广泛的还是 rate 一词。我们生活在一个“大数据 (big data)”时代,下面就浅举几“率”: 出生率 birth rate; 死亡率 death rate; (事故、意外等的) 伤亡率 casualty rate; 就业率 employment rate 等。需要注意的是, rate 一词前常以名词修饰,而非形容词。

Text B

金茂大厦

今时今日,站在花园石桥路,以路为界,举目四望,其北、东、南三边,分别矗立着金茂大厦、上海环球金融中心和上海中心大厦。陆家嘴上,三足鼎立的建筑,标志着上海高楼的高度,光辉夺目。其中,金茂大厦是这三座超高层建筑中最早建成的。

从旧日低矮传统民居区到变身成为高楼区,这份拔地而起的胆识和速度,只有奇迹二字可以概括。而这,也是浦东开发速度的直观写照。

1992年,国家经贸部决定在上海浦东陆家嘴金融区建造“第一高度”的建筑,1999年3月,88层高的金茂大厦投入使用。塔楼造型从中国古代宝塔建筑上获得设计灵感,不锈钢线条与玻璃幕墙结合,层层叠叠向上伸展,直至高耸的塔尖。裙房立面由花岗石与不锈钢结合,显示坚固和稳重。白天塔楼金属表皮银光闪闪,晚上犹如发光的灯塔。

在当时中国第一、世界第三的金茂大厦内,除了购物中心、办公区域和会展区域外,53-87层为超五星级宾馆。旅客从底层裙房的宾馆入口处,可以乘六座高速电梯到达宾馆空中大堂,中央有30层高152米、直径27米的中庭,28道环形灯廊层层叠叠,仿佛“时空隧道”,雄伟壮观。88层的观光厅为360度环形大

厅，可俯瞰浦江两岸及市中心美景。

文化解析

塔 (pagoda)，不是中国固有的建筑形式，是随着佛教 (Buddhism) 的传入而出现的一种新的建筑类型。佛教源于印度，塔也是从印度传来的。塔是用来保存埋葬舍利 (Buddhist relics) 的建筑物。舍利是梵文 (古印度文, Sanskrit) 的音译，佛祖释迦牟尼 (Sakyamuni, the founder of Buddhism) 涅槃 (nirvana) 后，弟子们将其火化，得到许多五光十色、晶莹剔透且击打不碎的珠子，称为舍利子。为了表达对佛的虔诚信仰，信徒们争相供奉，于是保存舍利的建筑物“塔”就应运而生。

中国佛塔源于印度的窣堵坡 (Stupa)，翻译成中文最常见的是“浮屠”，后来中国人创造出“塔”这个字，借用梵文“布达” (Buddha, 佛陀的意思) 的音韵，加上中文的偏旁部首“土”组合而成，表示埋藏佛的土冢 (grave mound)。

“金茂大厦”之所以译为 Jinmao Tower，也与其形似中国古代宝塔的外形有关，tower 可指“塔形的建筑物”，又如 observation tower (瞭望塔)。

原文翻译

Jinmao Tower

Standing on Huayuan Shiqiao Road and looking around, you will see the Jinmao Tower, Shanghai World Financial Center and Shanghai Tower respectively erect on the north, east and south sides of the road. The three eye-catching buildings at Lujiazui are the highest among Shanghai's buildings. Among them, the Jinmao Tower was the first skyscraper completed.

The area of high-rise buildings is transformed from that of the old low-rise traditional residential buildings with amazing boldness and speed, which can only be described as a miracle. This is also a visual portrayal of Pudong's fast development and opening.

In 1992, the then Ministry of Economy and Trade (now the Ministry of Commerce) decided to build the highest building in Lujiazui, Shanghai. In March 1999, the

88-storeyed Jinmao Tower was put into use. Inspired by the ancient Chinese pagoda in its appearance design, the Tower combines stainless steel with glass curtain walls that stretch upward layer after layer until the spire. The podium facade is composed of granite and stainless steel, which are robust and stable. Glimmering with its metal appearance during the day, the tower looks like a glowing lighthouse at night.

The Jinmao Tower, the highest in China and the third highest in the world upon its completion, accommodates a super five-star hotel from the 53rd to 87th floor in addition to the shopping mall, office area and exhibition area. Visitors can take six high-speed elevators at the hotel entrance of the ground floor podium to reach the sky lobby. There is also a 152-metre-high and 27-metre-diameter atrium in the centre, and 28 circular light corridors stacking one upon another, as magnificent as a “space-time tunnel”. The 360-degree ring-shaped sightseeing hall on the 88th floor overlooks the banks of the Huangpu River and city centre.

译文解析

1. 原文第一句话“今时今日，站在花园石桥路，以路为界，举目四望，其北、东、南三边，分别矗立着金茂大厦、上海环球金融中心和上海中心大厦”译为：Standing on Huayuan Shiqiao Road and looking around, you will see the Jinmao Tower, Shanghai World Financial Center and Shanghai Tower respectively erect on the north, east and south sides of the road. 本句原句采用了汉语常见的无主句，即主语不在句中明显写出，但依据上下文语境或对话双方的默认共识可判断；但英语中除祈使句及部分科技、法律文体外，此类无主句不常出现，因此此处翻译加入了虚指主语 you，同时也拉近了与读者之间的距离，有种娓娓道来之感。

2. “三足鼎立”在译文中简单译为 three。根据《新汉英词典》，“三足鼎立”一般译为 a situation of tripartite confrontation，而此处明显只着重三幢摩天大楼并列而立产生的壮观之感，并无“对立”之意。又如：“未来全球货币体系，应当形成以美元、欧元、人民币三足鼎立的支撑架构”可译为：For the future global currency system, the architecture with three pillars of US Dollar, Euro and RMB yuan is recommended.

3. “变身”译为 transform，意为 make a thorough or dramatic change in the form

or appearance of. trans- 这一前缀意为 across, 也多见于 transfer, transport, trans-continental, transgender 等多词。“低矮”此处译为 low-rise, 与前面的 high-rise 形成呼应。“低”与“矮”实为同义词, 汉语中常常叠用表示强调, 也符合汉语音律美要求, 翻译时只需依据上下文择其一译出即可, 又如: 宽阔 (broad, wide, spacious)、平坦 (flat, even, smooth) 等等。

4. “直观写照”译为 visual portrayal, 其中“直观”表示“用感官可以直接接受的”, 结合上下文, 可看出此处意指金茂大厦拔地而起, 其视觉冲击侧面反映了浦东的发展速度。“直观写照”也可译为 vivid reflection/portrayal, best illustration 或 telling comment, 如:“无家可归者的数量是社会状况的直观写照”可译为: The number of the homeless is a telling comment on the state of society。

5. “国家经贸部”译为 the then Ministry of Economy and Trade (now the Ministry of Commerce), 显然是译者做了信息补充, 由于国家经贸部已于 2003 年重新整合, 更名为现在的商务部, 需向读者进行说明。翻译从业者在注重语言转换的同时, 也应同等重视文化差异的传递以及信息准确性。

6. “塔尖”译为 spire, 指的是 a tall pointed structure on the top of a building, 常见于教堂等地。

7. “裙房立面”译为 podium facade, 其中“裙房”指的是在高层建筑主体投影范围外, 与高层建筑相连的建筑高度不超过 24 米的附属建筑。裙房主要用于商业和公共服务, 如设置商场、停车场、休息娱乐场所等。podium 除了较为常见的“讲台”之意以外, 还有 a projecting lower structure around the base of a tower block (高层建筑的墩座) 之意, 故用来翻译“裙房”十分合理。

8. “银光闪闪”和“发光的”分别译为 glimmering 和 glowing, 选择了英语中两个表示“发光”的不同词汇, 既可避免单调重复, 也有其侧重点不同的考量。如 glimmer 一词侧重 unsteady light (闪烁的光), 符合此处建筑物金属部分反射日光产生的效果; 而 glow 则强调 dull but steady light, 符合金茂大厦夜晚形如灯塔之感。

9. “当时”与“层层叠叠”在最后一段中分别被处理为 upon its completion 和 stacking one upon another, 由于两个表达在前文均已出现过, 此处做了表达上的变换。也借此提醒从事翻译事业的同学, 平时应注重不同表达的积累, 方能“书到用时不恨少”, 自如转换。

翻译练习

东方明珠广播电视塔

在黄浦江边的陆家嘴，耀眼的东方明珠广播电视塔是上海最著名、最热闹的景观之一。这里原是滨江的浦东公园，随着浦东开发开放，它作为这处热土上最早的重大工程项目，于1991年开始建设。

世界上的混凝土电视塔大多为单筒体，华东建筑设计院的设计方案则采用多筒结构。由三个直体圆筒、斜撑筒体和11个圆球组成立体框架体系。电视塔由太空舱、上球体、下球体、塔座和广场组成，93米处为直径50米高四层的下球，272.5米处为直径45米高九层的上球，350米处为直径16米的太空舱，再上面是118米高的钢桅杆天线段。这样的设计抗震、抗风性能好，符合塔体的美观性和合理性。

除了担当广播电视塔的功能外，东方明珠还是一个集旅游、观光、娱乐、购物于一体的好去处。在1995年5月1日对外开放后，东方明珠成为无数国内外游客热切关注的观光景点。

东方明珠广播电视塔入选2019上海新十大地标建筑。今天，东方明珠电视塔作为上海标志性建筑是毋庸置疑的，其独特的造型已成为上海的一张城市文化名片。

翻译提示

1. “热闹的”可译为 *most-visited*, 也可译为 *lively, busy* 或 *bustling (with activity)*。
2. “景观”一般译为 *tourist attraction*, 也可译为 *scenic spot, place of interest* 等。
3. “开发开放”译为 *opening-up and development*, 参考了 *reform and opening-up* (改革开放) 的译法。
4. “热土”中的“热”主要强调对浦东地区的开发热度, 译为 *land full of promise* 呼应其意, 体现出浦东发展蒸蒸日上之意。
5. “开始建设”当然可以直接译为 *construction begins / starts / kicks off* (原指足球中开球, 现引申为开始) / *gets underway* 等, 也可用较为正式的表达 *building commences* ……, 或者 *break ground* 含有“破土动工”之意, 十分形象。

6. “单筒体”译为 single-tube structure, “多筒结构”译为 multi-tube structure。
7. “华东建筑设计院”官方译名为 the East China Architectural Design & Research Institute。
8. “立体框架体系”译为 three-dimensional frame, “直体圆筒”、“斜撑筒体”和“圆球”分别译为 vertical stanchion (a pole used to support something 立柱), slanting stanchion 和 sphere。
9. “组成”可译为 be comprised of, be made up of, be composed of 或 consist of, 注意最后一个结构用于主动语态。
10. “太空舱”、“上球体”、“下球体”、“塔座”依次分别译为 space capsule, upper sphere, lower sphere 以及 tower base。
11. “钢桅杆天线段”译为 steel antenna mast。
12. “好去处”可译为 go-to place 或 must-see sight。
13. “毋庸置疑”可译为 well-deserved, 也可依据语境句型等译为 beyond all doubt, it goes without saying that……, without question, indisputable 等。
14. “城市文化名片”译为 a cultural symbol of the city。

参考译文

Shanghai Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Tower

Shanghai Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Tower, located at the tip of Lujiazui by the side of Huangpu River, is one of Shanghai's most famous and most-visited tourist attractions. Situated within what was originally the Pudong Park, Shanghai Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Tower broke ground in 1991 and was the first construction project to kick off in this land full of promise with the opening-up and development of Pudong.

Most concrete TV towers across the world tend to be single-tube structures, while the design of the East China Architectural Design & Research Institute adopted a multi-tube structure — a three-dimensional frame composed of 3 vertical stanchions, slanting stanchions and 11 spheres. Shanghai Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Tower is comprised of the space capsule, upper sphere, lower sphere, tower base and square. The lower sphere, with a diameter of 50 metres at 93 metres high, has four storeys, the upper sphere, with

a diameter of 45 metres at 272.5 metres high, has nine storeys, and there is a space capsule with a diameter of 16 metres at 350 metres, above which is a 118-metre-high steel antenna mast. It can resist earthquakes and strong wind, and its appropriately designed body creates an amazing view.

Apart from serving as a radio and television tower, it is also a go-to place for tourism, sightseeing, entertainment and shopping. Since it was put into use on May 1, 1995, Shanghai Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Tower has become a must-see sight of Shanghai, attracting countless domestic and foreign tourists.

Shanghai Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Tower was declared one of 2019's Top 10 Landmark Buildings in Shanghai. As a well-deserved landmark of Shanghai, it has become a cultural symbol of the city with its unique design.

第三章

花园式建筑：最美城市历史活标本

词汇准备

豫园 Yuyuan Garden, Yu Garden

上海老城厢 Shanghai Old Town

全国重点文物保护单位 Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level, key historical and cultural sites under national-level protection

媲美 on a par with

破败 dilapidated

行业公所 guild halls

菜畦 vegetable bed, vegetable garden, vegetable plot

民房 folk dwellings

改建 convert, reconstruct, rebuild

乐园 paradise

主持 undertake, head, in charge of

北欧风格 Nordic style

享有盛名 known far and wide, enjoy a high reputation, well-known, renowned

建筑群 building complex, building group, architectural complex

接管 take over

私人住宅 private house

底舱 bilged compartment
机房 engine room, engine housing, engine house
坡屋顶 slope roof
尖屋顶 peaked roofs
采光 lighting
舷窗 portholes
船舵 rudder
无法理解 incredible

西郊 western suburbs
精明的 astute, sharp-sighted, calculative
耀眼 eye-catching, glaring
城市喧嚣 the hustle and bustle of the city
伊甸园 Eden Garden, the Garden of Eden

Text A

豫园

在上海人的心目中，豫园是一座园林，又远大过一座园林。作为上海老城厢内仅存的古代园林，豫园已有 400 余年历史，1982 年被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

明嘉靖三十八年（1559 年），潘允端初创豫园于上海县城墙内，至万历十八年（1590 年）初告建成，由江南名匠张南阳打造，占地 70 余亩，内有假山水池及 30 余座亭台楼阁，奇秀甲于东南，可与苏州拙政园、太仓弇山园媲美。明末清初，豫园逐渐破败，部分房屋被用作行业公所，部分园地沦为菜畦。清乾隆二十五年（1760 年），一些会馆绅商买下荒废的园子加以整修。1784 年，重修后的豫园被当作城隍庙的西园向百姓开放。

20 世纪初，豫园被豫园路分为南北两片，南片包括湖心亭、九曲桥、玉玲珑、得月楼、香雪堂等山石楼阁；北片有萃秀堂、点春堂、春风得意楼等。许多建筑被改建成民房，凝晖阁、清芬堂、濠乐舫、绿波廊分别成为菜馆、点心铺、

茶楼，形成热闹的庙市、市民的乐园。

1949年后，陈从周主持了豫园的两次大规模整修。1956—1961年，修复了三穗堂、万花楼、点春堂等楼堂，新建了九狮轩、会景楼、玉华堂、曲水流觞等景点。1986-1988年，整修主要集中于东部的玉玲珑、玉华堂、会景楼、九狮轩等景点，重建了环龙桥，修建了积玉山、浣云山、囊中大快照壁和积玉廊，并将原位于沪北天后宫内的古戏台迁入园中。

现在的豫园规模虽仅为明豫园的一半，但其中“大假山”仍为明代原物，三穗堂、点春堂等古建筑形制高大，九曲桥间的湖心亭独具特点，格局仍显江南古典园林之风韵。湖心亭及周围的水池原是豫园初建时的一景，被称为“岛佚亭”“凫水亭”。现在的湖心亭平面接近丁字形，两翼呈多边形，屋顶由六个大小各异的尖锥形和短脊歇山形组成，有28只角，错落有致，形态生动。两侧的九曲桥原为石板木栏，1924年重建时改为水泥栏杆。

文化解析

豫园，古色古香的江南园林建筑，原是明代的一座私人花园，为当时四川布政使潘允端为侍奉其父而建造，取“豫悦老亲”之意，故名为“豫园”。迄今有四百多年的历史。豫园位于上海老城，它设计精巧，清幽秀丽，按主体建筑可分为“大假山”、“万花楼”、“点春堂”、“会景楼”、“玉玲珑”、“内园”六处景区，同时有较多的“亭台楼阁”（pavilions, terraces and open walls）以及“假山”、“池塘”（rockeries, ponds）等四十余处古代建筑。1982年被国务院列为全国重点文物保护单位。

原文翻译

Yuyuan Garden

For the people of Shanghai, Yuyuan Garden is much more than a garden. As the only existing ancient garden in Shanghai Old Town, Yuyuan Garden can be traced back to more than 400 years ago. In 1982, it was listed as Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level.

In the 38th year of Jiajing Period of Ming Dynasty (1559), Pan Yunduan first built Yuyuan Garden within the city wall of the Shanghai County. The construction was completed in early 1590 under the workmanship of Zhang Nanyang, a famous artisan in Jiangnan. Covering an area of more than 70 mu, Yuyuan Garden is reputed for rockeries, ponds and more than 30 pavilions, terraces and open halls, ranking among the top in southeast China and on a par with Humble Administrator's Garden in Suzhou and Yanshan Garden in Taicang. In the late Ming and early Qing, Yuyuan Garden gradually became dilapidated. Some of the houses were used as guild halls, and some of the garden plots turned into vegetable beds. In the 25th year of the Qianlong Period of the Qing Dynasty (1760), the deserted garden was bought and renovated by some merchants from the guild. In 1784, the rebuilt Yuyuan Garden was opened to the public as the Western Garden of Town God's Temple of Shanghai.

In the early 20th century, Yuyuan Garden was divided into southern and northern parts by Yuyuan Road. The southern part included Huxin Pavilion, Zigzag Bridge, Exquisite Jade Rock, Moon-Embracing Pavilion, Xiangxue Hall and other rockeries and pavilions; the northern part included Cuixiu Hall, Dianchun Hall, and House of Spring Breeze, etc. Many of the buildings were converted into folk dwellings. Ninghui Pavilion, Qingfen Hall, Pleasure Boat, Green Wave Hall were turned into restaurants, bakeries or teahouses. A bustling bazaar and a paradise for the citizens took shape.

After 1949, Mr. Chen Congzhou undertook two large-scale betterments to Yuyuan Garden. From 1956 to 1961, Sansuta, Wanhua Chamber, Dianchun Hall and other areas were resioered and new attractions such as Nine Lions Pavilion, Sightseeing axer, Yuhua Hall, and Winding Water were built. From 1986 to 1968, the renovations were mainly carried out in eastern part, like Exquisite Jade Rock, Yuhua Hall, Sightseeing Tower, and Nine Lions Pavilion and so on. Huanlong Bridge was rebuilt. Jiyu Rockery, Huanyun Rockery, Universal Happiness Screen Wall and Jiyu Corridor were constructed. And the ancient stage in the former Palace of Thean Hou Temple in the north of Shanghai was relocated into the garden.

Although the present day Yuyuan Garden is only half of that of the Ming Yuyuan Garden in terms of scale, Grand Rockery built in the Ming Dynasty has survived. Sansui Hall and Dianchun Hall and other ancient buildings are grand. Huxin Pavilion in the

middle of Zigzag Bridge is unique. The overall garden still showcases the charm of classical Jiangnan gardens. Huxin Pavilion and its surrounding ponds used to be a famous scene when Yuyuan Garden was first built, known as “Daoyi Pavilion” or “Fushui Pavilion”. Nowadays, the plane view of Huxin Pavilion looks like “T”, with two polygonal wings. The roof is composed of six tapered and short hip-and-gable roof structures of different sizes with 28 corners, in picturesque disorder and very lifelike. The Zigzag Bridge used to have wooden railings on both sides. They were replaced by cement railings during the reconstruction in 1924.

译文解析

1. 标题“豫园”是一个园林、花园，译为 Yuyuan Garden。中西传统建筑虽然明显存在差异，但在一些主要的建筑技术和建筑构件方面还是有共性的，因此如花园 (garden)、路 (road) 等此类词汇不是中西方建筑领域独有的存在，表达的只是一般的概念性指称，并无明显的中西方文化内涵，在翻译时可以意译，用英语中相对应的词来翻译。如本文后面提及的“假山水池”、“亭台”译为 rockeries, ponds, pavilions, terraces。这里的“台”指“露天平台”，跟 balcony (阳台) 略有不同。在该词“亭台楼阁”中的“楼阁”泛指楼房。阁，架空的楼，译者处理成 open halls 非常的形象，化抽象于具象，豫园中的观景亭台的样子跃然纸上。

2. 文中出现很多景点的名字，比如标题“豫园”，还有文中的湖心亭、香雪堂、萃秀堂、点春堂等，大部分由“中文名字+具体的建筑概念”组成，采用“专名音译，通名意译”的方法，译成 Huxin Pavilion、Xiangxue Hall、Cuixiu Hall、Dianchun Hall，这个方法简单明了，采用音译的方法可以极大程度地保留传统文化的内涵。还有一种景点名字翻译方法是对中文名字的意思进行翻译，解释性意译。如“九曲桥”、“玉玲珑”、“得月楼”、“春风得意楼”、“濠乐舫”译成 Zigzag Bridge、Exquisite Jade Rock、Moon-Embracing Pavilion、House of Spring Breeze、Pleasure Boat，突出其内在的涵义，便于读者理解记忆。

3. “奇秀甲于东南”是豫园的美誉，意思是“豫园在中国的东南部是第一梯队园林”，作者译成 ranking among the top in southeast China，用英文中有同等意思的词汇翻译，便于外国读者理解豫园在中国的地位。“甲”是明显带有中国特色的词，是古代天干排序的第一位，还有“乙丙丁”等。

4. “明嘉靖三十八年（1559年）”指的是明朝嘉靖时期，“嘉靖”是年号，译者增加了 Period 和 Dynasty 译成 In the 38th year of Jiajing Period of Ming Dynasty, 若直译，读者不能理解其中的文化元素。紧接着的时间“万历十八年（1590年）”中“万历”也是明朝的年号，前文已提及明朝时期避免译文累赘将其省略，直接翻译括号内具体的年份 in early 1590。“清乾隆”是清朝乾隆时期，又重新完整译成 Qianlong Period of the Qing Dynasty。这几个时间的译文处理，充分体现了译者发挥主观能动性，主动克服翻译过程中的各种矛盾和客观制约使得译文简单明了又具有可读性。

5. “拙政园”、“弇山园”都是江南古典园林的代表作品，译成 Humble Administrator's Garden 和 Yanshan Garden，还有留园（Lingering Garden）等都属于苏州古典园林（The Classical Gardens of Suzhou）。

6. 第二段中“一些会馆绅商买下荒废的园子加以整修”译成 the deserted garden was bought and renovated by ……以及“重修后的豫园被当……”译成 the rebuilt Yuyuan Garden was opened to……，这两句有两个词需要注意，“整修”和“重修”是描述对作为文化遗产的历史建筑进行保护和修复的常用词语。分别翻译为 renovate 和 rebuilt，除此以外，“修整”或者“修复”还可以用 restore, rehabilitate。

7. “菜畦”译为 vegetable beds，表示种植蔬菜的一排排整齐的小块田地，四周围着土埂，便于管理和浇灌。也可以译成 vegetable garden 和 vegetable plot。有别于“菜地”（vegetable field），菜畦是经过整理的很整齐的菜地。

8. “……形成热闹的庙市、市民的乐园”一句译成 A bustling bazaar and a paradise for the citizens took shape。“庙市”表示设在寺庙内或其附近的集市。bustling 是形容词，a place that is bustling or bustling with people or activity is full of people who are very busy or lively。该词用以形容热闹非凡，表达了庙市熙熙攘攘的繁忙盛景，也可用 busy。

9. 倒数第二段出现了几个“文物修复”相关的词语，分别是“整修”、“修复”、“新建”、“整修”、“重建”、“修建”，以及最后一段的“重建”都是类似文本常用的词汇，分别译成 betterments、restored、built、renovations、rebuilt、constructed 和 reconstruction。“1949年后，陈从周主持了豫园的两次大规模整修”译成 After 1949, Mr. Chen Congzhou undertook two large-scale betterments to Yuyuan Garden。该句中“整修”是名词性质，作者不同于第二段的译法，译成 betterments，后文还有两个整修译成 renovation 和 reconstruction。作者用词不累赘有所变化，使语言

更加生动丰富。同解释 6，除此以外，“修整”或者“修复”还可以 *rehabilitate*。

10. “现在的豫园规模虽仅为明豫园的一半，但其中‘大假山’仍为明代原物”一句译为 *Although the present day Yuyuan Garden is only half of that of the Ming Yuyuan Garden in terms of scale, Grand Rockery built in the Ming Dynasty has survived.* 译文中增译了动词 *survived*，柯林斯词典解释为 *if a person or living thing survives in a dangerous situation such as an accident or an illness, they do not die*。很形象表达出“大假山”在时代的变迁中仍然保留下来实属不易，根据前后逻辑关系，该词的选用形象、准确。

11. “九曲桥间的湖心亭独具特点”译文用了 *unique* 一词表达“独具特点”，柯林斯词典解释为 *Something that is unique is the only one of its kind*，一词从其重要性、标志性方面突出“湖心亭”的独有性，译者选词令人惊喜。还可以用 *distinctive*, *iconic* 等词。

12. “短脊歇山形”译为 *short hip-and-gable roof*，歇山式顶是中国古代建筑屋顶形式一种，外观似硬山顶与庑殿顶的结合。上部如硬山顶，两山面垂直，与前后坡构成三角形立面，下部出坡至檐部，是中国古代非常具有代表性的建筑体。

Text B

马勒别墅

陕西南路 30 号有一幢以褐色耐火砖墙为主体的北欧风格建筑，在上海的建筑群中，因其别具一格而享有盛名。

1859 年，英籍犹太人赛赐·马勒在上海创办了“赛赐洋行”，随后成为上海滩的富商。1911 年，老马勒正式退休，长子伊利克·马勒接管业务。1922 年，伊利克·马勒购进了福熙路（今延安中路）南侧亚尔培路（今陕西南路）的土地，建造私人住宅。他的弟弟林德赛·马勒是工程师，同时也是建筑设计爱好者，参与了住宅的设计。马勒别墅总体上属于北欧风格建筑，坡屋顶上增加许多尖屋顶，尖屋顶加开“老虎窗”，增加室内的采光。也许由于马勒家族是以航海起家的，而林德赛·马勒本身就是一个船舶修造工程师，于是室内装修多了许多邮船的元素，有多处形似舷窗的窗户，在扶梯的天花上大量采用如船舵等船用构件图案作装饰。在住宅的西侧三楼有一房间，设计了一长 2.5 米、宽约一米多的齐腰椭圆

形围栏，栏内的地板像两扇门，可以翻启，当“门”启开时，站在栏杆旁一直可以看到底层的房间，许多人一直对这“家具”无法理解，实际在船上工作过的人一看就明白，轮船的机房一般设计在船尾的底舱里，在甲板通往机房处，就可以看到这种扶栏，站在此处可以看清机房的工作情况，也可以直接与机房操作工人对话。

1949年后，马勒别墅成为共青团上海市委机关所在地。2002年，归衡山集团所有，现作为宾馆对外开放。2006年，被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

文化解析

马勒家族与上海的缘分可以追溯到1859年。那一年，尼尔斯·马勒（Nils Moller）船长可能迫于生活压力，亦可能出于失去原配妻子的悲伤，他决定离开瑞典，前来中国试试运气。后面的故事就是文章中提及的，白手起家后家族建造了北欧风格的马勒别墅。因为马勒家族是以航海起家的，所以建筑不免有很多船舶相关的装饰，如“舷窗”、“船舵”、“机房”、“甲板”等。今日的马勒别墅不仅是上海最独特的高档酒店之一，也成了上海的风尚符号，许多婚礼和派对都会选择在此举行。

原文翻译

Moller Villa

There is a Nordic style building with brown fire-resistant brick wall at 30 South Shaanxi Road, known far and wide for its unique style among building complexes in Shanghai.

In 1859, Niis Moller, a British Jew founded “Moller&Co., Ltd.(Shanghai)” in Shanghai on his own. He became a wealthy merchant in Shanghai. In 1911, the senior Moller officially retired and his first son Eric Moller took over the family business.

In 1922, Eric Moller bought land on Avenue du Roi Albert (today's South Shaanxi Road), south of Rue Foch (today's Middle Yan'an Road) to build a private house. His younger brother Lindsay Moller was an engineer and an architectural enthusiast.

He supervised the shipyard and participated in the design of the villa. In general, the Moller Villa belongs to the Nordic-style architecture. Many peaked roofs are added to the slope roof and built with dormers to increase the indoor lighting. Perhaps because the Moller family made their fortune in shipping, and Lindsay Moller was an engineer in shipbuilding, the interior decoration is embellished with many ship elements. Many windows are in the shape of portholes. On the ceiling of the escalator, a large number of ship components such as rudder are used for ornaments. There is a room on the third floor of the west wing of the house. A waist-deep oval railing with a length of 2.5 metres and a width of over 1 metre is designed. The floor inside the railing is like two door leaves, which can be lifted up. When the “door” is opened, one can directly see the rooms on the ground floor at the railing. Many people found it incredible but it is quiet easy for seasoned sailors to understand. Usually the engine room of a ship is designed at the bilged compartment. And this kind of railing can be seen on the deck leading to the engine room. Standing there, one can see the working condition of the engine room, and can also talk directly to the operators inside it.

After 1949, the Moller Villa became the seat of the Communist Youth League of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee. In 2002, Shanghai Hengshan (Group) Corp. acquired it. Now it is open to the public as a hotel. In 2006, it was announced as a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level.

译文解析

1. “耐火砖墙”译成 *fire-resistant brick wall*，“耐火的”是一个合成形容词，基本结构是“名词 + 形容词”，也可为 *flame-resistant*，类似的表达有 *water-resistant*（防水的）、*skid-resistant*（防滑的）、*life-long*（终生的）、*world-famous*（世界闻名的）等，“耐火的”也可直接译成形容词 *fireproof*。

2. “在上海的建筑群中，因其别具一格而享有盛名”译成 *known far and wide for its unique style among building complexes in Shanghai*，“别具一格”译成 *unique style*，增译 *style*，将原文意思表达完整。美国语言学家奈达认为，翻译就是将各种意思翻译出来，英汉两种语言在语言表达上是存在很大差异的，汉语语意隐于形，不重视形式结构的严密性，因此在翻译的时候应该将信息补充完整。

3. “英籍犹太人”指拥有英国国籍,但在种族或宗教上属于犹太人的群体,译成 British Jew。

4. 老马勒在上海居住 40 年之久,白手起家,创立“赉赐洋行”又称“马勒洋行”(Moller' Ld.),所以译成 Moller&Co., Ltd.(Shanghai),其核心业务是老马勒熟稔的老本行——航运业。赉赐洋行开展进出口贸易、造船、保险、房地产和投资等一系列业务,成为一代巨贾。

5. “福熙路(今延安中路)”和“亚尔培路(今陕西南路)”译成 Rue Foch (today's Middle Yan'an Road) 和 Avenue du Roi Albert (today's South Shaanxi Road),老上海部分地区是为英、法租界,所以一些地名曾经有外文的痕迹,这些上海马路的更名史记录了上海一路走来的历史。比如上海法租界马路之一的“霞飞路 Avenue Joffre”实际上是现如今上海的淮海中路(Middle Huaihai Road)。

6. “坡屋顶上增加许多尖屋顶,尖屋顶加开‘老虎窗’,增加室内的采光。”译成 Many peaked roofs are added to the slope roof and built with dormers to increase the indoor lighting。译文增加 to,增加了短句与短句之间的逻辑性,使得译文流畅通顺。并且将“增加”、“加开”这两个主动语态译成被动语态以强调事物的客观性,这类句子看似主动,但在主谓关系上却有被动含义。

7. “在住宅的西侧三楼有一房间”译成 There is a room on the third floor of the west wing of the house, west wing(西翼)非常形象生动地表达出这个房间在整个空间所处的位置。

8. “许多人一直对这‘家具’无法理解,实际在船上工作过的人一看就明白”一句译成 Many people found it incredible but it is quiet easy for seasoned sailors to understand,“无法理解”还可以译成 uncomprehensible, incomprehensible 或者 beyond understanding。“在船上工作过的”简单明了处理成 seasoned,意为 to describe a person who has a lot of experience of something。比如 a seasoned traveller is a person who has travelled a lot(经验丰富的),意译处理,避免译文累赘冗长。

9. “共青团上海市委机关”、“衡山集团”为专有名称和机构的翻译。可分别译为: Communist Youth League of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee 和 Shanghai Hengshan (Group) Corp。

10. “……所在地”译为 the seat of……。seat 的意思是 the base of an organization, a wealthy family, or an activity。有点“基地”“地址”的意思,类似的词语还有 site, location 等。

11. “归……所有”译成 *acquire*, 意思是 *buy or obtain something for yourself, or someone gives something to you*, 有“拥有”、“获得”之意, 类似的表达还有 *belong to……*, *be in possession of……*等。

翻译练习

原沙逊别墅

1910年, 得到上海道的批准, 在沪侨民购进西郊的230亩土地兴建虹桥高尔夫球场, 位置就是今天的上海动物园。在远郊建球场, 必须先筑一条从上海市区通往球场的马路, 这条路穿过西郊的虹桥镇, 就被叫做“虹桥路”。

新沙逊洋行的老板维克多·沙逊是个精明的商人, 也是“房地产大王”。1930年, 洋行以大中实业公司的名义购进了位于虹桥路底与“西郊高尔夫球场”相邻的土地建造别墅, 沙逊给这幢别墅取名“Eden Garden”。“Eden”通常汉译为“伊甸园”, 常被用于比喻远离城市喧嚣的安乐之地。

沙逊别墅的主建筑位于花园的中间, 主建筑以朝南的立面为主立面, 典型的英国乡村建筑风, 坡度很陡的红瓦大屋顶几乎占据了立面的四分之三的视线, 红瓦绿地, 互为呼应, 使整幢建筑十分耀眼。沙逊还想方设法从英国进口原根的粗大橡木, 建筑的下部以此为墙, 经过精心设计的粗大木构架显露于外, 使人产生一种回归乡村、回归自然的真切感。当然, 他也不会忘记建筑的居住功能, 室内装修更是不遗余力, 木构架自然地暴露于外, 墙面与之形成天然的组合, 平添生活情调。

沙逊别墅于1989年被列为上海优秀近代建筑、上海市文物保护单位。

翻译提示

4. “别墅”的翻译可参考 Text B, 译成 *Villa*。
5. “西郊”可译成 *western suburbs*, “远郊”译成 *outer suburbs*。
6. “伊甸园”可译成 *Eden Garden*。
7. “精明的商人”可译成 *astute businessman*。
8. “耀眼”可译成 *eye-catching*。

9. “居住功能”可译成 residential function。
10. “不遗余力”可译成 extravagant。
11. “生活情调”可译成 an idyllic touch。

参考译文

Former Sassoon Villa

In 1910, with the approval of Shanghai Daotai, the foreign settlers in Shanghai purchased 230 mu of land in the western suburbs to build Hongqiao Golf Course at the spot today known as Shanghai Zoo. In order to build a golf course in the outer suburbs, a road from downtown leading to the course must be built first. As the road passed through Hongqiao Town in the western suburb, the road was named “Hongqiao Road”.

Victor Sassoon, the boss of E. D. Sassoon & Co, was an astute businessman and a “Real Estate Mogul.” In 1930, in the name of Dazhong Industrial Company, the firm purchased the land adjacent to the “Western Suburb Golf Course” at the end of Hongqiao Road to build a villa. It was a peaceful land far away from the hustle and bustle of the city, and Sassoon named it “Eden Garden”.

Located in the middle of the garden, the main building of Sassoon’s Villa with its façade facing south is a typical English countryside villa. The red-tiled roof with very steep slope takes up nearly three-quarters of the façade. With red tiles in striking contrast to the green garden, it is very eye-catching. Sassoon also managed to import thick oak logs from England to build the walls in the lower part of the building. The carefully designed thick wood frame was exposed, giving people a feeling of the rustic countryside and the nature. Of course, he took the residential function of the building in consideration as well. The interior decoration was even more extravagant. The wood frame was naturally exposed in a style with the wall surface, giving the villa an idyllic touch.

Sassoon’s Villa was listed as a Monument under the Protection of the Shanghai Municipality in 1989.

第四章

里弄式住宅：深藏不露的传世建筑

词汇准备

里弄 neighborhood, lanes and alleys, li long Housing

支弄 smaller passageway

直贯南北 run from south to north

砖券 brick arch

牌楼 pailou, decorated archway

壁柱 pilaster

人文艺术社区 culture and arts communities

凹凸有致的 jagged

雅致 exquisite

承托 support

典范 model, paradigm

占地面积 cover an area of (v.), occupied area (n.)

过街楼 street building, overhead building

相连 flank, link, connect, join

雕刻精巧 delicately carved, exquisitely carved

利用 utilize, use

住宅区 residential area, uptown, neighborhood, residential quarter

米色 beige, cream-coloured

保姆 nanny, baby-sitter

高低错落 high and low, scattered high and low, scattered randomly

敞亮 / 宽敞的 spacious

红木 rosewood, redwood

回旋式楼梯 spiral staircase

花园住宅 garden villas

筒瓦 semicircle-shaped tiles

独立门户 separate entrance

镂空 hollowed-out, pierced

氛围幽静 a tranquil environment

受青睐的 ideal, popular, favored

Text A

步高里

步高里是上海较有名气的一个石库门里弄，它的弄道呈典型的鱼骨形：纵向主弄直贯南北，如同椎骨；北端与横主弄交会处是一个小广场，如同鱼头；鱼身横贯以三道支弄；支弄与主弄间以一道砖券划出空间界线，整体结构显得清晰有序。

步高里以中国牌楼式弄门为一大建筑特色，分别设于陕西南路和建国西路上的主弄入口，前者高大气派，上为装饰性斗拱与歇山顶式飞檐，下有一大两小三个简约的券门；后者小巧雅致，檐下以叠涩承托，门洞方正，与弄同宽。两座牌楼上均有“1930”字样，并以中法双语书写弄名，中西合璧。

步高里弄内的石库门式样都是简约的清水砖饰设计，门框两侧壁柱顶部凹凸有致的抽象柱头，半圆形山花内含有现代装饰意味的席纹，种种细节，颇为耐看。

1989年，步高里被列入上海市首批优秀近代建筑名单，成为市级文物保护单位。2007年，步高里成为文化广场、人文艺术社区的经典保护建筑景观之一。

文化解析

上海各式里弄大多以代表平安、健康、财富等吉庆祥瑞之意的字词来命名，寄托人们的美好愿望。“步高里”其名来自于法国地名“勃艮第”的中译，与“步高里”发音相似，“步高”又有步步高升、平步青云之意。黄色的牌楼上就有 *Cité Bourgogne* 的文字。建于 1930 年，属行列式旧式石库门里弄住宅，砖木结构，红砖外墙，共 79 幢，是上海保存较完整的罕见整组建筑里弄住宅。2007 年，原卢湾区政府对步高里进行原生态保护，既不做商业开发，也不做功能更新，严格遵守“步高里”最初的设计图纸，最大限度恢复步高里原貌，同时带动一定地旅游发展，使得老宅的生命得以延续。该修缮维护模式对石库门里弄的未来发展具有重要的借鉴意义。

原文翻译

Cité Bourgogne

Cité Bourgogne, or *Bu Gao Li*, is a rather famous *Shikumen* neighborhood in Shanghai. The neighborhood is in the shape of fish bones: the main vertical passageway runs from south to north like the spine; at its north end where it crosses the main horizontal passageway, there is a small square like the fish head; three smaller passageways run horizontally, forming the fish body; and between them and the main horizontal passageway, there is a brick arch that works as the dividing line of a well-organized structure.

Cité Bourgogne is characterized by its two gates in the style of Chinese *pailou*. One is at the main entrance in the intersection between *Shaanxi South Road* and *Jianguo West Road*, looking lofty and magnificent with a decorative bracket, an East Asian hip-and-gable roof, with one large and two small minimalist arched doors; and the other is small and exquisite with supporting brackets under the eaves and square doors as wide as the passageway. Both gates are inscribed with “1930”, and names in Chinese and French, which are marks of western influence.

Cité Bourgogne is covered with minimalist fine bricks, the pilasters on both sides

are topped with jagged and abstract chapters; and the semi-circular pediment features modernist cloth-like basket patterns inside.

In 1989, Cité Bourgogne, were listed as the first batch of outstanding historical buildings. Since then, it has become officially protected sites of Shanghai. In 2007, Cité Bourgogne became one of the protected classical buildings and sights of the Culture Square and of the culture and arts communities.

译文解析

1. 标题“步高里”是里弄的名称,第一次在正文中出现时,译为 Cité Bourgogne, or Bu Gao Li, 前者是法国地名“勃艮第”的中译,后补充中文音译 Bu Gao Li。后文出现均用其法语名字,避免重复音译解释。

2. “里弄”文中译为 neighborhood, neighborhood 英文解释为 one of the parts of a town where people live, 有“住宅区/社区”之意,从功能性上较好地体现了“里弄”的意思。“弄”作名词使用在中文中表示胡同、巷文,上海一带仍称巷道为“里弄”“弄堂”,北方叫“胡同”,通常译为 lane 或 alley 或者 passageway。文中有“弄道”、“主弄”、“支弄”分别译为 passageway, main passageway, smaller passageway, 选取的是 passageway。passageway 的意思是 a long narrow space with walls or fences on both sides, that connects one place or room with another, 体现出小路旁边是有墙体的,文中的“弄”恰好指的是住宅区间的过道,鱼骨形纵横交错,并不是单独的街边小道,passageway 该词的选用形象、准确,恰到好处。“支弄”译为 smaller passageway, 表达出相较于 main passageway 支弄属于空间更小的弄道,总弄平均宽 5 米,支弄多为 3 米左右,不同里弄的弄堂宽度相差很大。

3. “砖券” brick arch, arch 一词的意思是 a structure that is curved at the top and is supported on either side by a pillar, post, or wall, 有“拱形结构”之意,很好地体现了该建筑的外形特征,非常形象。拱门砖券又叫做“砖璇”、“砖碯”,即“砖拱”,是在门窗上方过梁的位置将砖立砌,靠砖砌体本身承重的过梁形式。

4. “牌楼”音译为 pailou, 其与牌坊类似,是中国特有的建筑艺术和文化载体。但是严格区分下,牌坊不同于牌楼,在立柱和横板上没有斗拱及屋顶结构的称为牌坊,而在立柱和横板上有楼的称为牌楼。其作用是作为装饰性建筑;增加主体建筑的气势;表彰、纪念某人或某事;作为街巷区域的分界标志等。牌楼有屋顶,

它有更大的烘托气氛，而牌坊没有，但两者慢慢成为一个互通的称谓。除此之外，若想更加表现出该建筑的外形特征和功能性，也可以译作 *decorated archway* 或者 *memorial archway*，形象生动。

5. 第二、三段描述了“里弄”建筑的特色样式。涉及的名称有“斗拱”、“歇山顶”、“券门”、“叠涩”、“柱头”、“山花”，均为建筑学相关名词。“斗拱”译为 *bracket*，意为 *pieces of metal, wood, or plastic that are fastened to a wall in order to support something such as a shelf*，选词表达了中文名称同样的意思。斗拱是中国木构架建筑结构的关键性部件，在横梁和立柱之间挑出以承重，将屋檐的荷载经斗拱传递到立柱。斗拱又有一定的装饰作用，是中国古典建筑显著特征之一。歇山顶，即歇山式屋顶，是两坡顶加周围廊形成的屋顶式样，为中国古代建筑的一种重要的屋顶样式之一，亦有传入东亚其他地区。译为 *East Asian hip-and-gable roof*，强调了地域性特征。“券门”也可以称为“拱券门”是指用砖石砌成的中侧形或弧形的门洞，译为 *arched door*（拱形门）。“叠涩”指用砖石层层堆叠向内收最终在中线合拢成的拱，译为 *supporting brackets*，直观表达该结构的用途。“柱头”译为 *chapiter*。歇山式的屋顶两侧形成的三角形墙面，叫做“山花”，译为 *pediment*，通常指 *a large triangular structure built over a door or window as a decoration*。这些词比较偏专业术语，外行人不好理解，更别说英语母语者，也可以采用音译文加解析译法，保留中文发音，同时进步一解释。如“斗拱”可译成 *Dougong* (a system of brackets widely used on top of columns, eaves and crossbeam as the basic element of the Chinese wood structure)。

6. “两座牌楼上均有‘1930’字样”译为 *Both gates are inscribed with “1930”*，译文中增加了 *inscribe* 一词，具有题写、刻写的意思（*If you inscribe words on an object, you write or carve the words on the object.*），十分贴切。

7. “中西合璧”此处意译为 *are marks of western influence*，这些里弄住宅有的较多的继承中国传统建筑风格，有的很好的融合了中西文化，有的则更多的体现了西方文化对中国的影响。步高里这一带都曾经是法租界，保存着浓浓的中国传统民居文化风俗，但毫无疑问是被西方文化所影响的建筑体。

8. “步高里弄内的石库门式样都是简约的清水砖饰设计”一句中的“清水砖饰”译为 *fine bricks*。清水砖墙是一种中国传统建筑工艺，指墙体表面不加粉刷、不加贴面材料以表现砌体本身质感的墙体，也称清水墙。清水砌筑砖墙，对砖的要求极高。译文中 *fine* 足以表达出砖的高质量，突出清水砖的特点。清水砖墙是

中国传统建筑立面的重要装饰和典型特征，在色彩搭配、拼花图案、线脚和灰缝上具有典型特征。门窗洞口要用拱、花等等工艺。清水墙墙面上的砖缝多用泥沙或灰浆勾填，以防止雨水和风的侵入。

9.“席纹”是建筑装饰线条铺设方式一种，形状为一个线条接着一个线条，呈“十”字形，经纬互相压叠，排列紧密。文中译为 cloth-like basket patterns，意为“布做的篮网样式”来表达，十分贴切，给读者以画面感。

10.“文物保护单位”译为 officially protected site，增译一词 officially，意思是 with the authority of the government or some other organization，为“官方出台”之意，突出了其保护的权威性和正式性。另外还有一些相关词汇表达，如 intangible cultural heritage（非物质文化遗产），historic neighborhoods（历史文化街区），cultural heritage protection（文化遗产保护），National Cultural Heritage Administration（国家文物局）。

Text B

涌泉坊

静安寺前的涌泉亭，曾为“静安八景”之一，亭中有井，昼夜沸腾，状似温泉，俗称“海眼”，1949年后被加盖填塞。至今该寺附近的涌泉坊或许是与之相关的唯一纪念。涌泉坊位于愚园路395弄，建于20世纪30年代，为三层西班牙式的新式里弄典范。

涌泉坊占地面积5300平方米，建筑面积6233平方米。弄口是典型的过街楼，红色砖面外墙，大小拱门相连，大拱门正上方有一块白色横幅，从左往右书写“涌泉坊”三个红字，小拱门下方有雕刻精巧的花纹立柱。拱门上建有楼房，增加了利用空间，外立面装饰华美，显露出整片住宅区的高档品位。

坊内弄堂不多，仿佛带点高门大户的意味，建筑风格也略显错落。进来之后，六排建筑分列东西，主弄宽约6.5米，支弄约3、4米，米色的混凝土外墙，三层结构，围墙不到两米，阁楼和天台在三层之上。每幢房屋进深15米，前部为起居室、会客室，楼上为卧室，后部楼下为厨房、车库，楼上为保姆房间、贮藏室等。主要房间铺设檀木芦席纹地板，装修考究。

弄堂尽头24号洋房是华成烟草公司总经理陈楚湘住宅，人们称之为“陈家

花园”。而陈楚湘便是涌泉坊的主要出资建造者。

小小洋楼上下四层，西班牙和意大利混合式建筑风格。屋顶高低错落，四个立面各具形制，有凸出的阳台，圆柱挑楼，外墙贴彩色大面砖。整幢住宅共有 40 余间房，主楼铺设柚木地板。一楼为客厅、起居室、餐厅、厨房和车库。客厅畅亮，带有华美彩绘天花，其东面一间全堂紫檀木家具，称紫檀厅，西面一间为红木摆设，唤红木厅。二楼为卧室、女客专用室、客厅。三楼为子女卧室。一楼至三楼有宽敞的回旋式楼梯相连，大理石踏步，紫铜雕花扶手。四层一角有诵经堂。此建筑 1949 年后仍为居民住宅，至今是愚园路上一道独特的风景。

文化解析

涌泉坊建于 1935 年，属于新式里弄。所谓新式里弄，是于上个世纪初在上海开始出现的一种结合了中国特点的西化建筑，整体上有些类似于今天的联排别墅。如今近百年过去再走进涌泉坊，你会发现这条西班牙式风格的里弄已淹没于今日嘈杂的市民生活中，只有那些精美的柱头纹饰、门雕，半圆窗楣的落地方窗才能提醒人们这里曾有过的辉煌，所以在翻译时，要特别注意这些词的表达。从文中多次出现的精致的描述看出这不同于上篇文章里的步高里里弄住宅，多是大户。弄堂是“里弄”的俗称，从命名就可以看出居住环境的好坏，从低到高进阶可分为弄、里、坊、邨（村）、公寓、花园、别墅等，都是上海旧时代留下的脚印。

原文翻译

Bubbling Well Lane

Yongquan Pavilion, which stood in front of the Jing'an Temple, was one of the "Eight Scenes of Jing'an". Inside the pavilion, there was a well, in which water bubbled day and night like a hot spring, hence the nickname the "Sea Eye". After 1949, the well was filled in. Today, Bubbling Well Lane, which is near the Jing'an Temple, is perhaps the only thing associated with the pavilion. Located in Lane 395, Yuyuan Road, Bubbling Well Lane was built in the 1930s, and it is seen as a model of the new three-story Spanish-style lanes.

Bubbling Well Lane covers an area of 5,300 square meters, with a floor space of 6,233 square meters. The entrance of the lane is a typical street building, with a red brick outer wall. A big arch is flanked by two smaller ones. Above the big arch is a white rectangle, on which the three characters of “Yong Quan Fang” are written from left to right in red. The smaller arches are underpinned by columns featuring delicately carved patterns. Rooms are built above the arches so that more space can be utilized. The exquisitely decorated facade reveals how fancy this residential area is.

There are not many alleys inside. The randomly distributed buildings seem quite independent. After you enter the lane, you will see six rows of buildings standing on the east and west sides. The main alley is about 6.5 meters wide and the side ones are about 3 or 4 meters. The three-story structures have a beige concrete outer wall and the enclosure wall is less than two meters high. The attic and the rooftop are above the third floor. Each house is 15 meters deep. In the front, there is the living room and the reception room, and the bedroom upstairs; in the rear, there is the kitchen and the garage downstairs, and upstairs there is the nanny room, a storage room, and so on. In the beautifully decorated main rooms, the floor is made of reed mat-patterned sandalwood.

At the end of the lane stands No.24, a garden house was known as the Chens' Garden, it was once the residence of Chen Chuxiang, general manager of Huacheng Tobacco Company. Mr. Chen was the main sponsor of Bubbling Well Lane.

The four-story building is a mixture of Spanish and Italian style. The roofs are high and low, and the four facades are of different shapes, with projecting balconies, a projecting floor supported by columns, and large colored tiles on the outer walls. The mansion has more than 40 rooms, and the main building has teak floors. On the first floor are the sitting room, living room, dining room, kitchen and garage. The spacious sitting room is decorated with a beautiful ceiling of colorful patterns. The east half of the room is called the Sandalwood Hall because of the red sandalwood furniture, and the west half is called the Rosewood Hall because of the rosewood decorations. On the second floor, there is a bedroom, a room for female guests, and a living room. Children's bedrooms are located on the third floor. The first to the third floors are connected by a spacious spiral staircase with marble steps and carved bronze handrails. There is a chanting hall in one corner of the fourth floor. The house remains a residential building after 1949 and it is an

attraction on Yuyuan Road today.

译文解析

1. “涌泉坊”译为 Bubbling Well Lane, bubble 一词的意思是 a kind of liquid is boiling or moving quickly, well 表达了其名和涌泉亭有渊源, 联系文中的描述“亭中有井 (well), 昼夜沸腾 (water bubbled)”, 非常生动形象。

2. “静安寺”音译为 Jing'an Temple, 上海开埠后, 静安寺一带也成为寓居沪上的西方侨民郊游常去的目的地之一, 其中很重要的原因就是“涌泉”的存在。在当时的洋人眼中, 涌泉显然要比静安寺更有吸引力, 也更出名。静安寺英文名字也叫“Bubbling Well Temple”, 是因泉得名, 而不是相反。当年公共租界也把“静安寺路”译为“Bubbling Well Road”。

3. “亭中有井, 昼夜沸腾, 状似温泉, 俗称‘海眼’”的表达是中文表达中非常常见的断句, 排列整齐。为了符合英语语法表达合译为一句话 Inside the pavilion, there was a well, in which water bubbled day and night like a hot spring, hence the nickname the “Sea Eye”。补充翻译了第二个短句的主语“泉水昼夜沸腾”。“海眼”字面意思“海的眼睛”也可以处理成 the eye of sea, 原文直译为 Sea Eye, 据传该井深可通海, 号为“天下第六泉”。《云间志》中对于此泉有详尽记载:“……然水腾涌, 昼夜不息, 或云‘海眼’也……”。

4. 建筑相关文章中不可避免会出现面积的描述, 文中“占地面积”和“建筑面积”分别译为 covers an area of 和 with a floor space of。两者的区别在于所指的面积范围不同: 1) 占地面积指的是建筑物占用土地的面积, 另外它还可以指经规划和施工许可的用于各类建筑物的地块面积。用 cover 有“覆盖”之意, 也可译为 occupied area。2) 建筑面积主要指室内所有楼层加起来总面积之和。建筑面积一般都大于占地面积。A floor of a building is all the rooms that are on a particular level, 还可处理成 floor area, building area。

5. “过街楼”译为 street building, 此处为直译, 突出该建筑是街边的建筑的地理特点。过街楼专指有道路穿过建筑空间的楼房, 或指跨在街道或胡同上的楼, 底下可以通行。也可译作 arcade, 意为 a long arched building or gallery/an arched covered passageway or avenue (as between shops)。

6. 这座西班牙式里弄建筑的精致直到现在都提醒人们这里曾有过的辉煌。文

中如“雕刻精巧”、“装饰华美”、“装修考究”、“华美彩绘”都是毫无保留地直接赞扬性词语，分别译为 *delicately carved*、*exquisitely decorated*、*beautifully decorated*、*beautiful ceiling*。表达精致精美还可用 *exquisite*、*delicate*、*sophisticated*。

7. “建筑风格也略显错落”译为 *The randomly distributed buildings seem quite independent*。“错落”表示分布、排列地不规则，参差交错，*independent* 表示 *separate and not connected, so the first one is not affected or influenced by the second*。体现出该里弄类似西洋式联排的独栋特点。后文还有“屋顶高低错落”中“错落”也表示参差交错，在高度上不规则排列，译为 *the roofs are high and low*，也可处理成 *scattered high and low, scattered randomly*。

8. “……宽”“……深”分别译成 *…… meters wide* 和 *…… meters deep*，类似的表达还有 *…… meters high* 等。

9. “主要房间铺设檀木芦席纹地板，装修考究。”译成 *In the beautifully decorated main rooms, the floor is made of reed mat-patterned sandalwood*。该句将动词短语“装修考究”作定语用，修饰房间。

10. “出资建造者”译成 *Mr. Chen was the main sponsor of Bubbling Well Lane*。这里没有将“建造”“出资”译成像原文一样的并列的两个动词，省略“建造”避免重复，原文想表达的是陈楚湘是主要资助者并不是实际建房子的人，在进行汉英转换的时候要灵活理解原文意思。

11. “小小洋楼上下四层，西班牙和意大利混合式建筑风格”译为 *The four-story building is a mixture of Spanish and Italian style*。其中“洋楼”（欧美式样的房屋）被省译，显得更加简洁。因为后面的 *Spanish and Italian style* 其实就是重复表达了“洋楼”的意思。

12. “柚木”、“紫檀木”、“红木”、“大理石”、“紫铜”均为建筑的材料，可以看出涌泉坊的用材多样，十分讲究，非常精致。分别译为 *teak*、*red sandalwood*、*rosewood*、*marble*、*bronze*。“紫檀木”又可为 *padauk*，“红木”又可为 *redwood*。

13. “畅亮的”中“畅”意思是没有阻碍的，“亮”容易理解，光亮、明亮之意，译成 *spacious*。 *A spacious room or other place is large in size or area, so that you can move around freely in it*。

14. “诵经堂”译为 *chanting hall*。 *A chant is a religious song or prayer that is sung on only a few notes*（圣歌；赞美诗）。

15. “独特的风景”译为 *attraction, attraction* 英文意为 *something that people can*

go to for interest or enjoyment, for example, a famous building, 该词言简意赅, 准确表达了涌泉坊作为上海旧时代的印记, 至今闻名于世受人欢迎的事实。

翻译练习

新康花园

新康花园坐落在优雅的淮海中路南侧, 复兴中路北侧, 近汾阳路、宝庆路, 与上方花园相邻。1989 年被公布为上海市文物保护单位。

新康花园北部 11 幢砖木结构花园住宅沿着弄堂两边分列, 平缓的屋顶和花园墙的顶部都覆着红色的筒瓦, 沿着屋顶的红色瓦片下檐边有连续的邮票齿形拱券纹。每幢两层住宅, 一层一套, 全部分层分户, 上下住户各有独立门户进出, 设计非常人性化。底层有外廊, 套内房间为前后两排横向展开, 前排中间为起居室, 两边为卧室, 均设有内阳台, 后排为餐厅、厨房以及保姆卧室。外面还有汽车间, 两层共享。外廊前方有一个近 40 平方米的花园庭院, 庭院低矮的围墙上开设长方形镂空窗花, 围有枪篱笆围墙。庭院内植雪松, 苍翠挺拔, 氛围幽静。二楼由西北角边门直上扶梯, 起居室前为凹廊式大阳台, 有红色筒瓦、铸铁阳台栏杆等典型构件, 两根爱奥尼亚式螺旋形立柱和三段拱形凹入墙面, 将整个阳台三等分。东西为卧室, 后排是餐厅、厨房和保姆间, 另有晒台。每层均有两个卫生间, 每套建筑面积都在 200 平方米左右。这些建筑元素非常简练, 彰显了西班牙式的特征。

新康花园, 可谓当年最受青睐的理想居所; 而大面积、多居室、带花园和汽车间等, 都决定了其高级里弄公寓的定位。

翻译提示

1. “文物保护单位”可参考前面提到的译法进行翻译, 如 *officially protected site*, *culture relic protection site*, *key protected cultural relic*, *cultural relic unit* 等。
2. “花园住宅”可译为 *garden villas*。
3. “筒瓦”可译为 *semicircle-shaped tiles*。
4. “独立门户”可译为 *separate entrance*。

5. “镂空”可译为 hollowed-out, pierced 等。
6. “氛围幽静”可译为 a tranquil environment。

参考译文

Former Jubilee Court

Former Jubilee Court is in the south of elegant Middle Huaihai Road, north of Fuxing Road C., near Fenyang Road and Baoqing Road, and adjacent to the Shangfang Huayuan residential compound. In 1989, was designated as a cultural site protected by the city of Shanghai.

The 11 masonry-structured garden villas in the north of the court lie on the two sides of the neighborhood. Their flat roofs and the tops of their garden walls are covered with red semicircle-shaped tiles underlined with running jagged arches. Every villa has two floors and each floor hosts one family with a separate entrance. In the front row is the living room. On either side of the living room, there is a bedroom with an internal balcony. In the back row is the dining room, along with the kitchen and the housekeeper's bedroom. There is a garage outside shared by both households. In front of the veranda, there is a garden courtyard of nearly 40 square meters. On its lower walls, there are rectangular, hollowed-out windows; whereas further outside, there are fences. The courtyard is planted with dark green and tall cedars, creating a tranquil environment. The second floor can be reached via a staircase by the side door on its north-western corner. In front of its living room, there is a large balcony in the form of a veranda. It features typical components of such a style, including red semi-circular tiles and iron railings, and is trisected by two Ionian columns and three recessed walls. The bedrooms lie in its western and eastern ends. In the back row is the dining room. There is also a flat roof. Each floor has two bathrooms and each suite has a floor area of around 200 square meters. Such minimalist architectural elements are very typical of Spanish buildings.

Former Jubilee Court was an ideal residential choice. With large villas comprising multiple rooms, gardens and garages, it is regarded as a senior condo complex.

第五章

博物馆：上海历史的见证者与收藏者

词汇准备

跑马场 racecourse

跑道 track

开彩 lotteries

面砖 face brick

石块 stone block

柱廊 column

钟楼 bell tower

瞭望台 observatory, watchtower, far-seeing place

大看台 grandstand

夹层 mezzanine

滚球场 bowling alley

弹子房 billiard room

公使 minister, envoy

领事馆 consulate

商事机构 commercial organization

商业储蓄机构 commercial savings agency

房地产开发商 real estate developer

分红 dividend sharing

商品住宅 commercial residential building

豪宅 luxury house, mansion

环形石阶 circular stone steps

喷泉 fountain

雨棚 rain shed, storm shelter, canopy

腰线 waist line

水闸 sluice

遗址 site

支流 tributary

发掘 excavate

地表 surface

水闸闸门 water gate

青石板 bluestone slab

水利 water conservancy

历史变迁 historical changes

爱国主义 patriotism

考古基地 archaeology base

Text A

上海市历史博物馆

上海市历史博物馆建筑的前身是跑马总会大楼，总会成立于 1850 年，其跑马场前后经三次变迁。1860 年，又在今人民广场、人民公园一带开辟第三跑马场，习称跑马厅。

第三跑马场有草地跑道和硬跑道两个跑圈。外圈的草地跑道全长约 2000 米，用于赛马；里圈的泥质跑道及中间的大片场地，场地上曾先后建有游泳池、板球场、高尔夫球场和足球场等设施。

跑马厅每年举办赛马、开彩，遂在跑马厅内建一幢大楼，成立高级俱乐部。1932 年，总会拿出 200 万两银子，在跑马厅西北角造楼。大楼占地面积 890 平方

米，建筑面积 2100 平方米，高四层。外观是古典主义构图，兼具折衷主义，外墙用红褐色面砖与石块，二、三层西立面贯以托斯卡纳式柱廊。西北端高耸 53.3 米的钟楼，最上方是四面三角形坡形顶，顶与大钟之间是瞭望台。

一、二层与大看台相连，看赛马则在三楼长廊中。底层设售票处、领奖处。一、二层间夹层为滚球场。二楼有咖啡室、游戏室、弹子房、阅览室等。三层有会员包房、餐厅，四层是职工宿舍。1925 年、1930 年及 1935 年，大楼南面陆续造了具有英国早期近代建筑风格的红砖墙二层房屋，直至跑马厅路（今武胜路）口。

1949 年上海解放，改建为人民公园、人民广场。1952 年，先后被用作上海博物馆和上海图书馆。两单位先后迁出，改由上海美术馆使用。1989 年被公布为上海市文物保护单位。现为上海市历史博物馆、上海革命历史博物馆，于 2018 年 3 月正式对外开放。

文化解析

上海市历史博物馆是第一座综合反映上海地方历史的地志性博物馆，藏品总数约 11 万件。博物馆现址原为跑马总会大楼，是上海地标性建筑之一，建筑中高达 53.3 米的钟楼成为该城市区域标志。这里先后被用作上海图书馆、上海博物馆、上海美术馆，见证了近百年来城市建设和文化生活的发展变迁。2015 年保护性改造后，建筑原貌得以最大限度保留，公共空间属性进一步强化，使建筑本身成为馆内最珍贵的展品。本文中出现的“西北角”、“西立面”、“长廊中”、“底层”、“夹层”等词语展示了该建筑的布局，“跑圈”、“游泳池”、“板球场”、“高尔夫球场”、“足球场”、“大看台”、“售票处”、“领奖处”、“滚球场”、“咖啡室”、“游戏室”、“弹子室”、“阅览室”等词语展示了该建筑曾经的功能设施。不仅如此，文中出现的“古典主义构图”、“折衷主义”、“托斯卡纳式”、“英国早期近代建筑风格”等词语则体现了该建筑的设计风格。

原文翻译

Shanghai History Museum

Shanghai History Museum occupies Shanghai Race Club. The Shanghai Race Club

was founded in 1850. It changed location three times. In 1860, the property was sold again. The owners bought a piece of land triple its former size and constructed the third racecourse, commonly known as the Shanghai Racecourse.

The third racecourse had two tracks: one turf track and one hard track. The outer turf track, around 2,000 metres long, was used for horse racing; and the inner clay track and the large field inside once hosted a series of facilities, including swimming pool, cricket pitch, golf course and football field.

The Shanghai Racecourse held horse races and lotteries every year, so some board members suggested erecting a building inside the Shanghai Racecourse for an exclusive club. In 1932, the club spent two million taels of silver in constructing a building at the north-western corner of the Shanghai Racecourse. It covered an area of 890 square meters with a floor area of 2,100 square meters, standing four floors tall. It was in the classic style with a touch of eclecticism. The facade was covered with a combination of brown face bricks and stone blocks, and Tuscan columns spanned the western facades of its second and third floors. At its north-western corner was a 53.3-meter-high bell tower topped by a pyramid-shaped slope roof. Between the roof and the bell was the observatory. The first floor and the second floor were connected to the grandstand, and club members would watch the races from the corridor on the third floor. The ticket office and the prize-collecting office were on the ground floor. The mezzanine between the first and second floors was used as a bowling alley; the second floor as a members' club, complete with a cafe, a game room, a billiard room, a reading room, etc.; the third floor as VIP rooms and restaurants; and the fourth floor as staff quarters. In 1925, 1930 and 1935, respectively, the club built two-storey houses of early modern British style with red bricks, which extended all the way to the intersection of Race Course Road (now Wusheng Road), on the south of the original building.

After Shanghai was liberated in 1949, it was rebuilt into People's Park and People's Square. In 1952, the building of the Shanghai Race Club was used as the Shanghai Museum and Shanghai Library. The two organizations moved out in succession, and the building became the Shanghai Art Museum. In 1989 it was designated as a cultural site protected by the city of Shanghai. Now it has been transformed into the Shanghai History Museum and the Shanghai Revolution Museum, which officially opened to the public

from March 2018.

译文解析

1. 上海市历史博物馆建筑的“前身是”跑马总会大楼。“前身是”译为 *occupy*，意为 *take up or fill*，指的是现在的博物馆建筑“占据”了曾经的跑马总会的大楼，或“取而代之”。也可译为 *formerly, originally, a former, housed in the old Shanghai Race Club*。

2. “跑马”即“赛马”，译为 *horse racing*。上海跑马总会下设跑马场与俱乐部，在赛马活动中通过出售门票，彩票和收取会员费盈利。其中“跑马总会”译为 *Race Club*，“跑马场”或“跑马厅”则译为 *racecourse*。

3. 跑马场有“草地跑道”和“硬跑道”两个跑圈。其中“跑道”译为 *track*，意为 *a piece of ground, often oval-shaped, that is used for races involving running, cars, bicycles, horses, or dogs*。“草地”与“硬”指的是跑道的材质，“草地”常译为 *lawn* 或 *turf*，前者常指“修建的草坪” *an area of grass that is kept cut short and is usually part of someone's garden, or part of a park*，后者指“有特殊用途的草坪，如高尔夫球场，棒球场等”，比如 *the turf* 就可以特制“赛马”。而“硬跑道” *hard track* 即“泥质跑道”，直译为 *clay track*。

4. 场地上曾先后建有“游泳池”、“板球场”、“高尔夫球场”和“足球场”等设施，以上设施分别译为 *swimming pool, cricket pitch, golf course, football field*。在翻译“场”这一概念时分别使用了 *pitch*，意为 *an area of ground specially prepared and marked for playing a sports game*；还有 *course*，意为 *an area of land where races are held or golf is played, or the land over which a race takes place*；以及 *field*，意为 *an area of grass where sports are played*。三个词都指“运动或比赛使用的跑道或场所”，并根据特定的运动或比赛项目使用特定的搭配。

5. “200万两银子”中的“两”是中国传统的质量单位，常在确定银锭价值时使用，译为 *tael*。传统的1斤为16两，因此有成语“半斤八两”。

6. 在介绍大楼的建筑风格时，原文提到建筑外观是“古典主义构图”，译为 *in the classic style*；同时兼具“折衷主义”，指建筑师在设计时可随意模仿或自自由组合历史上各种建筑风格与形式，不考虑固定的建筑样式，只讲求比例均衡，译为 *a touch of eclecticism*，其中 *eclecticism* 意为 *the principle or practice of choosing or*

involving objects, ideas, and beliefs from many different sources。

7. 在介绍大楼的外观结构时，原文提到“二、三层西立面贯以托斯卡纳式柱廊”，其中“托斯卡纳式柱廊”译为 Tuscan columns，作为古罗马五种主要柱式之一，简约朴素，粗壮有力；“贯”译为 span，即柱廊“横跨、连接”了西立面的二、三层，译为 span the western facades of its second and third floors。

8. 在介绍大楼内部设施在各楼层的分布时，原文使用多个方位词，如钟楼“最上方”是坡形顶，译为 bell tower topped by slope roof；顶与大钟“之间”是瞭望台，译为 between the roof and the bell was the observatory；一、二层与大看台“相连”，译为 the first and the second floor were connected to the grandstand。

9. 在介绍大楼曾经的功能设施时，提到“滚球场”，其中“滚球”为一项草地运动，运动员向预定目标发出滚球，更靠近目标者为胜，译为 bowling，即 games in which balls are rolled on a green or down an alley at an object or a group of objects。而“弹子室”即“桌球室”，译为 billiard room。

10. 在介绍大楼经历的改建时，原文使用了“经三次变迁”、“改建”、“先后被用作”、“先后迁出”等，分别译为 changed location three times, was rebuilt, was used as, moved out in succession。

Text B

上海工艺美术博物馆

沪西的汾阳路由法租界公董局筑于1902年，法文路名 Route Pichon，中文名毕勋路，以法国驻华公使毕勋命名。79号内有一幢大楼，通体以白色石材作为装饰。

1912年，旅沪法国侨民法诺、盘滕、麦地，以及中国人章鸿笙等人合作创办了万国储蓄会，向法国领事馆注册为公共性商事机构，它也为中国出现的第一家商业储蓄机构，也是旧中国最大的储蓄机构。万国储蓄会利用储蓄金投资上海的房地产，是旧上海最大的房地产商之一。大股东要分红，高层管理者要提薪，于是，万国储蓄会除了兴建商品住宅外，还建造了一批豪宅，以租金代分红，提供给储蓄会大股东和高级管理人员使用。

汾阳路79号住宅建成于1925年，美商克利洋行设计，当时的克利洋行雇员

邬达克参与了设计和监造。住宅占地约 3900 平方米，主建筑占地面积约 420 平方米，假四层砖石混合结构，属法国后期文艺复兴建筑样式。以朝南一侧为主立面，面对大块的草坪，主立面平面呈“凸”字形，中间凸出的部分形成半圆，并作为中轴线，两侧退进呈平面，严格对称，主立面的底层与二层之间设计左右对称的环形石阶，二层设计阳台，二层凸出的部分是主客厅，与平台相接，建筑的连贯性很好；在底层的两扶梯之间设计有半球，在这里设计一喷泉，装饰效果极佳。北面是建筑的背面，设计有高大的雨棚，汽车可以直接驶入雨棚而进入大楼。建筑的二层设计为罗马拱券长窗，三层则为方窗，层与层之间设计有明显的腰线。

1949 年后，由上海市人民政府接管。1963 年，上海市工艺美术研究所迁入此楼。1989 年被公布为上海市文物保护单位。如今，这里是上海工艺美术博物馆所在地。

文化解析

法租界公董局总董官邸始建于 1905 年，位于汾阳路 79 号，由于外形样式和美国白宫有几分相似，因而有“小白宫”之称。建筑的主楼前有一块大草坪，这是法国盛期文艺复兴建筑风格的典型做法。2002 年进行复原修缮，该建筑延续了其作为工艺美术研究展示空间的定位，成为上海工艺美术博物馆。如今，精致洋气的建筑已经化身为富有东方特色的艺术殿堂，展示中国数百年来中国工艺美术的精品。建筑本身、展馆空间和展陈内容的“中西合璧”，让人不禁感叹上海海纳百川的城市精神。

原文翻译

Shanghai Museum of Arts and Crafts

Fenyang Road in the west of Shanghai was built by Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai, Municipalité Française in 1902 with the French name Route Pichon after Stephen Jean-Marie Pichon, the French Minister to China. There is a building in the Residence at No.79, fashioned with white stones.

In 1912, French settlers in Shanghai Rone Fano, Jean Beudin, and Henri Madier, as

well as Zhang Hongsheng and other Chinese businessmen, co-founded the International Savings Society (ISS) and registered it at the French Consulate-General as a public commercial organization. It also became the first commercial savings agency in China and the largest one at the time. The agency used the savings to invest in real estate in Shanghai and became one of the largest real estate developers in old Shanghai. To meet the needs of dividend sharing among major shareholders and salary promotion of senior managers, in addition to developing commercial residential buildings, the ISS also built a number of luxury houses rented to these major shareholders and senior management, and thus the dividends and salary promotion were offset by the corresponding rentals.

The Residence at 79 Fenyang Road was completed in 1925 with the design of the American company Curry R. A and noted architect Laszlo Hudec was involved in the design and supervision as its employee. The Residence covers a land area of about 3,900 square metres, with the main building taking up an area of about 420 square metres. It is a false four-storey masonry structure in the late French Renaissance architectural style. The main façade is facing south in the shape of an upturned “T”, with a large lawn in front of it. The protruding part in the middle forms a semicircle and serves as the central axis. The two sides are recessed in plane and strictly symmetrical. Circular stone steps are designed in a symmetrical manner between the bottom layer of the main façade and the second floor, and the balcony is designed on the second floor. The protruding part of the second floor is the main living room, which is connected with the platform, forming great coherence; a vertically retracted hemispheric structure is designed between the two stairs on the ground floor, where a fountain is furnished to show excellent ornamental effect. The north side is the back of the building, where a tall and big rainshed is designed. One can drive the car directly through the rainshed and enter into the building. The second floor of the building is designed with long windows in Romanesque arch, and the third floor is designed with square windows. Obvious waist lines can be seen between the storeys.

After 1949, the Residence at 79 Fenyang Road was taken over by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government. In 1963, the Shanghai Arts and Crafts Research Institute moved into the building. In 1989, it was designated as a cultural site protected by the city of Shanghai. Today, it is the site of the Shanghai Museum of Arts and Crafts.

译文解析

1. 原文中出现法国组织机构与人名，直接译为法语。“法租界公董局”是上海法租界的最高组织与领导机构，译为法语 Conseil D'Administration Municipale de la Concession Française de Changhai。今天的上海“汾阳路”曾名“毕勋路”，译为 Route Pichon，而“毕勋”Pichon 是法国驻华公使。万国储蓄会的创始人“法诺”、“盘滕”、“麦地”分别译为 Rone Fano, Jean Beudin 和 Henri Madier。

2. 万国储蓄会注册为公共性“商事”机构，也是中国出现的第一家“商业”储蓄机构，利用储蓄金兴建“商品”住宅。这里的“商事”、“商业”和“商品”都译为 commercial，意为 concerned with or engaged in commerce，“商业机构”也可以译为 commercial institution 或 business group，但 commercial 强调广泛意义上的商业或贸易，而 business 则强调更具体的商务、生意、买卖。

3. 万国储蓄会中的“储蓄”译为 savings，意思是 the money you have saved, especially in a bank，指的是“存进银行的钱；而 deposit 也为”储蓄”，意为 to put money into a bank account，但该词更强调将钱存进银行的动作或行为。

4. 万国储蓄会是一家商业储蓄机构，其中“会”和“机构”，在文中译为 society, organization, agency，都指的是为了实现某一目标而组成的团体或组织。其中 society 一词除了表达社会，也指“社团、协会”，意为 an organization for people who have the same interest or aim。

5. “大股东”译为 major shareholder，其中 major 强调主要的，重要的，也可以译为 majority shareholder。

6. 万国储蓄会建造豪宅，租给大股东和高级管理人员，以租金代分红。其中“代”译为 offset，意为 to place over against something，指“抵消”。

7. “假四层砖石混合结构”译为 a false four-storey masonry structure，其中“假”译为 false 而不是 fake。虽然两个词都表达“假的”，但 fake 指某物是伪造的，不是真的，而 false 指某物与真的很像，看上去像真的，因此 false 更加符合原文想要表达建筑外观看上去是四层，其实并不是。

8. 建筑主立面平面呈“凸”字形，译为 in the shape of an upturned “T”。原文使用中文汉字“凸”的字形来体现建筑的形状特征，如果直接使用汉字拼音将其译为 tu，则完全无法表达原文的意义，因此译文使用与“凸”字的字形与读音都十分接近的大写英文字母 T 并将其“倒置”upturn，完整传达了原文意义。

9. 在介绍建筑的各部分设计时，都会在介绍之后对这一设计的目的或优点进行补充解释，因此在译文中使用伴随或不定式机构，逻辑清晰。如二层设计将主客厅与平台相连，因此“建筑的连贯性很好” forming great coherence；喷泉的“装饰性效果极佳” to show excellent ornamental effect。

10. 文中两次出现“对称”这一概念，处理方式却有所不同。主立面两侧“严格对称”，直译为 strictly symmetrical，意思是 having two halves, parts or sides that are the same in size and shape；而“左右对称”的环形石阶，译为 a vertically retracted hemispheric structure，其中 retract 意思是 to pull something back into the main part of something，更加强调主立面两侧对称石阶的延伸方向。

翻译练习

上海元代水闸遗址博物馆（志丹苑元代水闸遗址）

志丹苑元代水闸遗址位于延长西路 619 号，这里原是宋元时期吴淞江（苏州河）支流赵浦故道。水闸遗址于 2001 年 5 月发现，2002 年 5 月正式发掘。

水闸遗址面积 1300 平方米，距地表深 7 米，平面呈对称八字形。水闸以青石闸门为中心，闸门内宽 6.8 米；水闸底部过水石面长 32 米，最宽处 30 米，由一块块长方形青石板铺砌而成，青石板长 1-1.35 米，宽 0.6-0.8 米。石板与石板之间铁锭榫嵌合，下面铺有衬石木板，板下有木梁，木梁下有木桩支撑。水闸南北两侧保存有高 2.1 米、宽 60 厘米的石墙驳岸，长 47 米。

志丹苑元代水闸遗址对于了解苏州河历史变迁、水利发展具有重要意义，是迄今为止我国保存最好的古代水利工程之一，被评为 2006 年全国十大考古发现之一。2013 年被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

建造在遗址上的上海元代水闸遗址博物馆于 2012 年 12 月 31 日开馆。

上海元代水闸遗址博物馆是为保护、研究、展示水闸遗址而建，是上海第一座遗址类博物馆。博物馆从水闸的发现经过、历史背景、建造流程、水闸结构、工艺功用等多角度向公众展示这一独特的文化遗产。现为上海市爱国主义教育基地、上海市青少年考古基地、普陀区爱国主义教育基地、普陀区志愿者服务基地。

翻译提示

1. “上海元代水闸遗址博物馆”也被称为“志丹苑元代水闸遗址”，可音译为 Zhidanyuan Yuan Dynasty Sluice Site。
2. “延长西路”、“吴淞江”和“苏州河”为中文地名。可分别译为：West Yanchang Road, Wusong River, Suzhou Creek。
3. “遗址”通常译为 site。
4. “8字形”可译为 in the shape of an hourglass。
5. “地表”可译为 surface。

参考译文

Zhidanyuan Yuan Dynasty Sluice Site

Zhidanyuan Yuan Dynasty Sluice Site is located at No.619 West Yanchang Road. The place was Zhaopu River, a tributary of Wusong River (Suzhou Creek) in the Song and Yuan Dynasties. The site was discovered in May 2001 and officially excavated in May 2002.

The sluice site covers an area of 1, 300 square meters, 7 meters deep from the surface, in the shape of an hourglass. In the middle is a bluestone water gate. The gate's inner width is 6.8 meters. The stone bottom of the sluice is 32 meters long, and 30 meters wide at the widest point, paved with rectangular bluestone slabs.

Zhidanyuan Yuan Dynasty Sluice Site is of great significance for understanding the historical changes of Suzhou Creek and the development of water conservancy. As one of the best preserved extant ancient water conservancy projects in China, it was rated as one of the top ten national archaeological discoveries in 2006, and was announced as a National Key Cultural Heritage Site in 2013.

Shanghai Yuan Dynasty Water Gate Museum built on the sluice site was opened on December 31, 2012.

Shanghai Yuan Dynasty Water Gate Museum was built for the preservation, research and display of the sluice site. It is the first heritage site museum in Shanghai. The museum

presents this unique cultural heritage to the public from multiple perspectives, such as the discovery process, historical background, construction process, structure and function of the sluice. Now it's a Shanghai Patriotism Education Base, Shanghai Youth Archaeology Base, Putuo District Patriotism Education Base, Putuo District Volunteer Service Base.

第六章

红色纪念馆：赓续红色血脉，永葆初心 与使命

词汇准备

中共一大 the First National Congress of the CPC

知识分子 intellectual

全国代表大会 National Congress

见证 witness

马克思主义政党 Marxist political party

砖木结构 brick-and-timber

排房；连栋房屋 townhouse

南北向分布 run south and north

长条形平面 rectangular plane

单元 / 小块土地 plot, unit

清水青砖的外墙 fair-faced facade made of dark grey brick

镶嵌 inlaid with

灰缝 mortar joint

门楣 lintel

半圆形 arc-shaped

榻扇形式 latticework

栏杆 railing

贴金 / 镀金的 gilded

石榴花饰 pomegranate blossom

天井 patio

深入探讨 chew over

修缮 restoration, renovation, reconstruction

纪念馆 memorial hall

映入眼帘 the first thing that comes into sight

坐式铜像 brass seated statue

玉兰 magnolias

香樟 camphor tree

生机盎然 vibrant, thriving, living, exuberant

神情 look, expression

举止 demeanour, manner, behaviour

坚毅 resolute, rigid, grim, determined

安详 serene, composed, peaceful

华侨 overseas Chinese

辞职 resign

海陆军大元帅 Generalissimo of the military Nationalist Government

虽然 in spite of

屡遭挫败 repeated setback

毫不气馁 not discouraged

共产国际 Comintern

奠定基础 lay foundation for

记者招待会 press conference

重申 reiterate

阐明 clarify

和平统一 peaceful reunification

居住 reside

抗日战争 the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression

爆发 outbreak

故居 former residence

首批 first batch

外墙 exterior wall

鹅卵石 cobblestone

洋红色 magenta

展区 exhibition area

史料 historical materials

手迹 manuscripts

主题展 theme exhibition

发挥作用 play a role, play a part

加强建设 strengthen the construction

精神文明 spiritual civilization

践行价值观 practise the values

爱国的 patriotic

开展教育 carry out education

推动 promote

致力于 be committed to, be devoted to

示范基地 demonstration base

Text A

1921年7月23日晚，13个操着各地方言的知识分子和两个外国人聚到一张长桌边，在一个不大的客堂间开启持续数日的讨论。这就是中国共产党第一次全国代表大会的开幕，大会宣告中国马克思主义政党的正式成立。见证会议的地方，就在那时的上海望志路106号（今兴业路76号）。

当年，中共一大会址被称为“李公馆”，是贝勒路树德里（今黄陂南路374号）的一部分。树德里为典型的石库门住宅，内有前后两排砖木结构的楼房，沿马路一排五幢石库门房屋，南北向分布，每幢一楼一底，独门出入，单元平面呈长条形，具有后期石库门里弄住宅的特点。这种民居，在一定面积的土地上，可以多安排几个单元，是适应当时城市土地紧缺、人口增长的需求。

此外外墙以清水青砖为主，镶以红砖水平带。山墙与硬山屋顶配合，为中西

合璧的观音兜裙间跌落式。石库门门框为金山石条，黑漆大门，西式半圆形门楣，饰有盾牌花饰，带有巴洛克风格细部特征，体现了建筑中西合璧的风格特色。建筑门窗为传统的榻扇形式，窗下有精致的万字格木栏杆，内嵌贴金石榴花饰和贴金蝙蝠花饰。

1920 年秋落成后，李书城、李汉俊租用其中的望志路 106-108 号（今兴业路 76-78 号），并将这两幢一楼一底的沿街房屋后天井打通。

1921 年的夏天，各地中共早期组织代表以及共产国际代表来到“李公馆”的这个客堂间开会，深入探讨中国向何处去的命运。

20 世纪 50 年代初，中共一大会址经修缮成为纪念馆，至 1958 年又全面恢复原貌。1961 年 3 月，中共一大会址被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

文化解析

中国共产党第一次全国代表大会会址纪念馆，简称中共一大会址，是中国共产党的诞生地。会址位于上海市兴业路 76 号（原望志路 106 号），是一幢沿街砖木结构一底一楼旧式石库门住宅建筑，坐北朝南。中国共产党第一次全国代表大会于 1921 年 7 月 23 日至 7 月 30 日在楼下客厅举行。中共一大会址在 1952 年后成为纪念馆，1959 年 5 月 26 日公布为上海市文物保护单位。1961 年被国务院列为第一批全国重点文物保护单位。1997 年 6 月成为全国爱国主义教育示范基地。2016 年 9 月入选“首批中国 20 世纪建筑遗产”名录。

原文翻译

On July 23, 1921, thirteen intellectuals speaking different dialects and two foreigners quietly gathered at a long table in a humble living room and started a discussion lasting for a few days. This discussion in the name of the First National Congress of the CPC held at 106 Rue Wanz (now 76 Xingye Road) witnessed the founding of China's first Marxist political party.

In those years, known as “Li Residence”, the building where the First National Congress of the CPC was held was in the Shude Lane, Rue Amiral Bayle (now 374 South

Huangpi Road). Typical Shikumen community, Shude Lane had two rows of multi-story brick-and-timber townhouses. Along the streets running south and north, five buildings abutted each other. Every building had its own entrance with high brick walls enclosing a narrow front yard and a rectangular plane, which was a common characteristic of late Shikumen architecture. This kind of residence enabled more living spaces on limited plots, and was efficient to address the house shortage brought by the quick population increase in the city.

The fair-faced facade was mainly made of dark grey bricks, belted with red bricks, and inlaid with white plaster lines in the mortar joints. The door was painted black, with a pair of bronze knockers on it; the door frame was built with beige stone strips, and the arc-shaped part over the lintel was decorated with delicate Baroque flower patterns. The buildings had traditional latticework doors and windows, railings with Wan patterns and gilded pomegranate blossom and flying bat carvings were installed under the windows.

After the completion of Shude Lane in autumn 1920, Li Shucheng and his brother Li Hanjun rented 106-108 Rue Wantz (now 76-78 Xingye Road), and connected the rear patios of the two buildings along the street.

In the summer of 1921, representatives of early Communist Organizations all over China and Comintern representatives came into the living room of this “Li Residence” to chew over the country’s future.

In the early 1950s, after the site’s restoration, a memorial hall was founded to commemorate the First National Congress of the CPC. It became Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level in March 1961.

译文解析

1. “中共一大纪念馆”译为 Site of the First National Congress of the CPC，中共一大一般指中国共产党第一次全国代表大会。中国共产党第一次全国代表大会于1921年7月23日至8月初在上海法租界望志路106号（现兴业路76号）和浙江嘉兴召开。中国共产党译为 Communist Party of China，一般用 CPC 代表，全国代表大会译为 National Congress，因此中共一大表述为 the First National Congress of the CPC。

2. 客堂指专门用来接待宾客的房间。如《后汉书·延笃传》：“吾尝味爽櫛梳，坐於客堂。”《三侠五义·第六八回》：“请到客堂待茶。”因此客堂的翻译可选择 living room, guest room, drawing room。

3. 砖木结构，房屋的一种建筑结构。指建筑物中竖向承重结构的墙、柱等采用砖或砌块砌筑，楼板、屋架等用木结构。由于力学工程与工程强度的限制，一般砖木结构是平层(1-3层)。译成英文可选择 brick and timber structure, brick-wood structure, masonry-timber structure。石库门多为砖木结构的二层楼房，坡型屋顶常带有老虎窗，红砖外墙，弄口有中国传统式牌楼。大门采用二扇实心黑漆木门，以木轴开转，常配有门环，进出发出的撞击声在古老的石库门弄堂里回响。门楣做成传统砖雕青瓦顶门头，外墙细部采用西洋建筑的雕花刻图。二楼有出挑的阳台，总体布局采用了欧洲联排式风格 (townhouse)。

4. 早期的石库门 (early Shikumen architecture) 产生于 19 世纪 70 年代初，它脱胎于江南民居的住宅形式。20 世纪 10 年代后老式石库门逐渐被新式石库门 (late Shikumen architecture) 取代。为了减少占地面积、节省建筑用材，新式石库门缩小了居室的进深，降低了楼层和围墙的高度，且不再用石料做门框，而改用清水砖砌，门楣的装饰也变得更为繁复。是石库门建筑中最有特色的部分。总之，新式石库门在建筑风格上是更加西方化了。

5. “土地紧缺”的译文为 limited plots，此处的 plot 含义为 a small piece of land that is used or intended for a special purpose，“专用的小块土地”，如 She bought a small plot of land to build a house on. 她买了一小块地盖所房子。a vegetable plot：一块菜圃。

6. 砖墙，即用青砖砌筑的墙。凡是墙体表面不加粉刷、不加贴面材料的砖墙，都叫“清水墙”，译为 fair-faced wall。清水墙墙面上的砖缝，多用泥沙或“灰浆” (plaster) 勾填，以防止雨水和风的侵入。“灰缝”可译为 mortar joint。1860 年代后，受英国维多利亚时期的新文艺复兴风格和哥特风格影响，上海等开埠城市开始采用清水砖砌筑外墙，出现欧洲式红砖，同时也保留了“青砖” (grey brick)。青砖与红砖并用，砖的砌筑和排列方式开始多样化，外廊的特征逐渐弱化，西式装饰手法广泛采用，形成具有强烈装饰效果的清水砖墙建筑。中共一大会址便有如此描述：The fair-faced facade was mainly made of dark grey bricks, belted with red bricks, and inlaid with white plaster lines in the mortar joints。

7. 镶嵌指将一个物体嵌入另一个物体中，使二者固定；也指以物嵌入，作为

装饰。可选择的动词有 *inlay, inset*, 搭配介词 *with*。如“这箱子镶嵌着金质字母。”可译为 *The box was inlaid with gold monograms*。“桌子上镶嵌着瓷砖。”可译为 *The tables were inset with ceramic tiles*。

8. 巴洛克建筑是 17 ~ 18 世纪在意大利文艺复兴建筑基础上发展起来的一种建筑和装饰风格。其特点是外形自由，追求动态，喜好富丽的装饰和雕刻、强烈的色彩，常用穿插的曲面和椭圆形空间。巴洛克 (*Baroque*) 此字源于西班牙语及葡萄牙语的“变形的珍珠” (*barroco*)。作为形容词，此字有“俗丽凌乱”之意。*baroque* 作名词为巴洛克风格，作为形容词，则表示巴洛克风格的，也可做复杂精美的；精雕细琢的。

9. 榻扇，又称格门、格扇，福州地区称为花门、花窗。榻扇既有通风采光之功能，又极尽空灵通透之美感，故成为欣赏传统建筑内部雕饰绝对不容忽视的重点部位。“榻扇”翻译为 *latticework*，即格栅结构。*lattice* 作为名词代表着格子，格状，格架，英文注解：*A lattice is a pattern or structure made of strips of wood or another material which cross over each other diagonally leaving holes in between*。

10. 天井是指宅院中房与房之间或房与围墙之间所围成的露天空地。即四面有房屋、三面有房屋另一面有围墙或两面有房屋另两面有围墙时中间的空地。基于此，天井的翻译可有 *patio, courtyard, dooryard*。

11. 深入探讨，译文中采用 *chew over* 这个词组来表达，英文释义为 *to think about or discuss sth. slowly and carefully*，除此以外，还可以选择的动词有 *delve (into), explore, dive deep into* 等，名词形式可采用 *in-depth discussion* 来表示深入的讨论。

Text B

走近香山路 7 号，首先映入眼帘的是坐落在故居门前的孙中山坐式铜像，铜像四周是生机盎然的玉兰、香樟等树木花卉。先生神情从容坚毅，举止庄重安详，炯炯目光中充满了深情和希冀。

上海孙中山故居是一幢两层欧洲乡村式小洋楼，建于 20 世纪初，由当年旅居加拿大的华侨集资买下赠送给孙中山。

1918 年 6 月，孙中山辞去海陆军大元帅职务后从广州回到上海，与夫人宋庆龄入住香山路 7 号。他虽然屡遭挫折但毫不气馁，1918 年至 1920 年间，在这里

总结革命经验，继续探索革命新路，先后撰写了《孙文学说》《实业计划》等重要著作。

孙中山在这里会见了中国共产党人李大钊、林伯渠以及共产国际代表马林、越飞等，商谈国共合作，为“联俄、联共、扶助农工”三大政策的确立和第一次国共合作的实现奠定了基础。

1924年，孙中山在这里召开记者招待会，重申“北上宣言”，进一步阐明了北上谋求和平统一中国的主张。

1925年3月孙中山逝世后，宋庆龄继续居住至1937年。抗日战争全面爆发后，宋庆龄移居香港、重庆。1945年底，宋庆龄回到上海。中华人民共和国成立后，故居于1961年被列为首批全国重点文物保护单位，1988年，正式对外开放。

故居坐北朝南，占地1013平方米，建筑面积452平方米。外墙装饰有深灰色鹅卵石，屋顶以洋红色鸡心瓦覆盖。现故居内的陈设绝大多数是原物原件，并根据宋庆龄生前的回忆，按20世纪二三十年代的原样布置。

紧邻孙中山故居还设有2006年11月正式开馆的孙中山文物馆，由一幢欧式洋房改建而成。文物馆共有三层，八个展区，陈列文物、手迹、史料300余件，向人们展示了孙中山为中华民族的伟大复兴所立下的不朽功绩。

文化解析

孙中山故居不仅是孙中山夫妇居住生活的地方，而且也是他们从事革命活动的场所。1918年至1920年间，孙中山在这里完成了《实业计划》、《孙文学说》等重要著作。香山路7号孙中山故居是孙中山革命生涯中一个十分重要的据点，在这里孙中山的思想从旧民主主义走向新民主主义；在这里孙中山酝酿了改组国民党，发起了国共第一次合作；在这里孙中山殚精竭虑思考中国的命运，写下了许多不朽的著作，指明了中国资产阶级革命的正确方向。1961年孙中山故居被国务院列入全国重点文物保护单位，向社会开放。

原文翻译

Approaching 7 Xiangshan Road, the first thing that comes into sight is the brass

seated statue of Sun Yat-sen in front of the former residence, surrounded by vibrant magnolias, camphor trees as well as other flowers and plants. The statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has a resolute look and a serene demeanour, with the two bright eyes full of love and hope.

The Yat-sen was bought by the overseas Chinese living in Canada and given to Dr. Sun Yat-sen as a gift.

In June 1918, Dr. Sun Yat-sen returned to Shanghai from Guangzhou after resigning as Generalissimo of the military Nationalist Government and moved into 7 Xiangshan Road with his wife Soong Chingling. He was not discouraged in spite of repeated setbacks. It was in this building that he successively completed Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Doctrine, The International Development of China and other important works.

Sun Yat-sen met with not only such CPC members as Li Dazhao and Lin Boqu, but also the representatives of Comintern Maring (Henk Sneevliet) and Adolf Abramovich Joffe, which laid foundation for the establishment of the three policies of "aligning with the Soviets, cooperating with the Communists and helping the farmers" as well as the first Kuomintang-Communist cooperation.

In 1924, Sun Yat-sen held a press conference in this building, reiterating the "Statement on Travelling North," and further clarified the idea of going north for peaceful reunification of China.

After Sun Yat-sen passed away in March 1925, Soong Chingling continued to reside in the building until 1937. After the outbreak of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, Soong Chingling moved to Hong Kong and then Chongqing. At the end of 1945, she returned to Shanghai and donated the residence to the Nationalist Government as a permanent memorial site of Sun Yat-sen. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the former residence was listed as one of the first batch of Major Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level in 1961 and was officially opened to the public in 1988.

Facing south, the building covers an area of 1, 013 square meters, with a floor area of 452 square meters. The exterior walls are decorated with dark grey cobblestones, and the roof is covered with magenta heartshaped tiles. Today, most of the furnishings in the former residence are original ones and are arranged in the same way as they were in the

1920s and 1930s based on the memories of Soong Chingling.

Next to the former residence is Shanghai Museum of Sun Yat-sen, another European style building which was officially opened in November 2006. The Museum has three floors and eight exhibition areas, displaying more than 300 pieces of relics, manuscripts and historical materials, showcasing the ever-lasting achievements made by Dr. Sun Yat-sen for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

译文解析

1. 孙中山先生的英文名为 Sun Yat-sen, 由汉语教师区凤墀牧师依“日新”之粤语谐音所改。孙中山的号或教名是“日新”, 是他在 1884 年领洗成为基督徒时取的, 取自《大学·盘铭》“苟日新, 日日新, 又日新”之意。“日新”的广州话音译为英语时是 Yat Sen, 因此与洋人交往时孙中山一律采孙逸仙 (Sun Yat Sen)。因孙中山曾任医生, 故常被尊称为“Dr. Sun Yat-sen”。

2. 映入眼帘意思是某物进入视线之内, 能用英语解释出该意思即可, 可参考的表达有 the first thing that comes into sight/view, the first to appear+be 动词, be in sight, leap to the eyes 等。

3. 生机盎然, 意思是充满生机和活力的, 形容生命力旺盛的样子。可以联想到生命力和活力、能量, 所以在译成英文时可以选择这些表达: full of life, overflowing with vigour, exuberant, brimming over with vigour and vitality。如: “乡村在春天生机盎然。” In spring the countryside bursts into life。“在寒冷的冬天, 水仙花依然枝叶繁茂, 生机盎然, 给人们送来了春意。” In the cold winter, daffodil foliage is still lush, full of vitality, to bring people the spring。

4. 神情从容坚毅, 举止庄重安详, 炯炯目光中充满了深情和希冀。在描述神情举止的时候, 四字词语看似复杂不好翻译, 但把握根本性质即可译出。如从容坚毅, 表现出人物的坚定, 可选择 resolute, dogged, firm, persevering, persistent, unwavering, 庄重安详, 表现出人物的平静沉稳, 可选择 calm, composed, peaceful, tranquil, unruffled, untroubled 等。

5. 气馁, 指失去信心与勇气, 提不起精神再做任何事。可以用 discourage 来表示沮丧、泄气。名词形式为 discouragement, 其他形式的表达可以采用 loss of confidence, dejection, depression, despair, disappointment, dismay, downheartedness。形

容词可用 discouraged, disheartened, dismayed, dispirited 等，如“她下了决心不要太气馁。” She was determined not to be too discouraged.

6.《北上宣言》，1924年在南方革命形势的影响下，北方发生了北京政变。政变后，冯玉祥力邀孙中山北上，共商革命大计。为了推动革命的发展，孙中山不顾个人安危，毅然决定北上。1924年11月10日，发表了著名的《北上宣言》。

7. 共产国际，各国共产党的国际联合组织，1919年3月在列宁领导下成立，总部设于苏联莫斯科，又称第三国际。英文名为 Communist International，缩写为 Comintern。

8. “联俄、联共、扶助农工三大政策”，aligning with the Soviets, cooperating with the Communists and helping the farmers。孙中山新三民主义的核心内容，也是孙中山思想飞跃的主要标志。该政策的贯彻和坚持，保证了第一次国共合作的顺利发展，成为大革命时期共产党与国民党合作的政治基础。“联”即联合，可选择 unite, alliance, union, ally, associate with 等词，译文中的 align 有与……保持一致的意思，搭配介词 with 表示与…联合；与…结盟，如“我们必须和工人们站在一起。” We must align ourselves with the workers。“他已试图争取社会党人支持环境运动。” He has attempted to align the Socialists with the environmental movement.

9. 居住，长期在某一地住。最常见的英文表达为 live，除此以外，reside, dwell 也是合适的选择。reside 含有“正式（居住）”或“规定（居住）”的意思。例如：The engineer resides at the works but lives for several months each year at home in the country。Dwell 也可替换 live，如“她在北美游牧民中生活了十年。” For two years she dwelled among the nomads of North America.

10. 功绩，指功劳和成就。Contribution, feats, merits and achievements, deed 等词都能够表示该意，如“那英雄对他伟大的功绩毫不夸耀。” The hero was very modest about his great deeds。“这条隧道是19世纪最伟大的工程之一。” The tunnel was one of the greatest engineering feats of the 19th century.

11. “中华民族的伟大复兴”译为 the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation。“复兴、复活”可译为 revive, resurge, rejuvenate, resurrect, revitalize 等，名词形式还有 renaissance。

翻译练习

上海淞沪抗战纪念馆

上海淞沪抗战纪念馆是全国唯一反映两次淞沪抗战的专题纪念馆。纪念馆采用塔馆合一的建筑风格，与上海淞沪抗战纪念公园形成“馆园合一、文绿结合、史艺并举”的模式。自2000年1月28日建成开馆以来，得到社会各界人士的广泛关注。

纪念馆展厅面积5000平方米，包括一期《血沃淞沪——淞沪会战主题展》、二期《艰苦卓绝——上海抗战与世界反法西斯战争》主题展等。室外展示区近8000平方米，包括：雕塑《结1937》、《汇聚》胜利之火、《警世钟》等组成的艺术装置。作为国家二级博物馆，上海淞沪抗战纪念馆始终注重发挥纪念馆在“加强社会精神文明建设、践行社会主义核心价值观、开展爱国主义教育和推动社会主义先进文化”等方面的积极作用，致力建设成为淞沪抗战史展示中心和淞沪抗战史研究基地、全国爱国主义教育示范基地、国防教育基地、海峡两岸文化交流基地。

翻译提示

1. 淞沪抗战纪念馆，抗战为抗日战争，译为 War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression。除此以外，还可以看到其他一些抗日战争的表达，如 War of Resistance against Japan, Anti-Japanese War, Sino-Japanese War. sino- 表示中国的；中国人（的），如“中日关系”可表述为 Sino-Japanese relations。

2. 全国唯一反映两次淞沪抗战的专题纪念馆，专题可理解为对某一方面、某一主题做主要展示，译文为 the only memorial hall dedicated to the two battles of Shanghai in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression。此处的 dedicate to 表示致力于、投入时间精力做某事。

3. “馆园合一、文绿结合、史艺并举”的模式。三个四字词语，但“合一”、“结合”、“并举”几个词意类似，可以直接合并翻译，译为 combination of culture and green space, history and art。

原文翻译

Shanghai Songhu Memorial Hall for the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression is the only memorial hall dedicated to the two battles of Shanghai in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. The architectural style is a combination of the pagoda and museum. It's an integral part of Shanghai Songhu Memorial Park for the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. Together, they form a combination of culture and green space, history and art.

The exhibition area is 5, 000 square meters. Its theme exhibitions include Blood Drowned Songhu: Theme Exhibition on Songhu Battle in the first phase and Hard Times: The War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression in Shanghai and the World Anti-Fascist War. As a level-2 national museum, Shanghai Songhu Memorial Hall for the War of hold Against Japanese Aggression always pays attention to playing it role in strengthening the construction of social spiritual civilization, practicing the socialist core values, carrying out patriotic education, and promoting the advanced socialist culture. It is committed to becoming an Exhibition Center for Shanghai Songhu Memorial Hall for the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and a National Patriotism Education Demonstration Base.

第七章

上海交通大学早期建筑：记录风格变迁 的建筑

词汇准备

大学 university, college, academy

校区 campus, schoolyard

布局 layout, blueprint, design, map, diagram

方格式 checkered, grid, lattice, framework

对称的 symmetrical, balanced, equal

立志 ambition, aspiration, desire, passion

保留了下来 intact, unbroken, unharmed, unhurt, sound, perfect

(中、上)院 (central, upper) court

(盛)宅 (Sheng's) Villa, mansion, manor, chateau

执信西斋 Zhixin's Western Villa

(工程馆、总办公厅、科学馆、新建)楼 (engineering, general office, the science
new) building, house, home, hut,
architecture

(文治)堂 (Wenzhi) auditorium, hall, theater, concert hall, movie hall, assembly hall

柱 column, cylinder, pillar

墓 cemetery, graveyard, tomb, churchyard

邬达克 (人名) Ladislav Hudec

- 作品 works, books, products
集中 host, concentrate, focus, centralize
展现 display, demonstrate, present, show, expose
变迁 evolution, change, growth, transformation, progression
折衷 eclectic, diverse, varied, broad, wide-ranging, all-embracing, heterogeneous
巴洛克风格 baroque style
学院派风格 beaux arts style
民族主义风格 traditional Chinese style
现代主义建筑形式 modernist style
社会主义民族风格 socialist ethnic style
本体 prototype, model, archetype
先进的 cutting-edge, leading-edge, leading, progressive, advanced, foremost
中庭 atrium, chamber, entrance, court, room
桁架 truss, bracket, supporter, prop
抽水马桶 flush toilet
传递 pass on, transmit, deliver
构成……记忆 bear witness to
- 近代（建筑）Historic (Buildings), famous, important, significant, memorable,
extraordinary
- 教会大学 Christian school
华东政法大学 East China University of Political Science and Law
静谧 serene, peaceful, quiet, tranquil, comfortable, placid
祥和 imposing, stately, noble, grand, monumental
美国圣公会主教 American Episcopalian Bishop
培雅书院 Baird Hall
度恩书院 Duane Hall
圣约翰书院 St. John's College
课程 curriculum, educational program, program of study, syllabus
学科学制 academic system (such as elective system, examination honorary system)
校园活动 campus activities

卜舫济校长 principal Francis Lister Hawks Pott
圣公会私立大学 Episcopalian private university
注册 register, login, enroll, sign in, book
综合性教会大学 comprehensive missionary university
文、理、医、工、神五个学院 the five colleges of arts, science, medicine, engineering
and theology
附属 affiliated, connected, joined, related, united
预科 (学校) preparatory (schools), preliminary, elementary, preparative, opening
承认其学历 recognize the academic qualifications issued by the university
授予 (学士学位) award (a bachelor's degree), grant, endow, bestow, allot
八一三事变 August 13 Incident
公共租界 Shanghai International Settlement
沪江大学 University of Shanghai
东吴大学 Soochow University
之江大学 Hangchow University
上海基督教联合大学 Shanghai United Christian University
院系调整 colleges and departments reconstructed
并入 incorporated into, merge into, place to, pass to
原址 original site
礼拜堂 chapel, church, shrine, sanctuary
怀施堂 Schereschewsky Hall
思颜堂 Jessfield Hall
思孟堂 Melrose Hall
罗氏图书馆 Seth Low Library
韬奋楼 Taofen Building
通和洋行 Atkinson & Dallas Architects and Civil Engineers Ltd.
两进院落 two-entry courtyard
手法 style, design, method, approach, form, technique

Text A

上海交通大学早期建筑

上海交通大学始于1896年清政府创立的南洋公学，其徐汇校区是中国唯一建于19世纪、一所大学横跨三个世纪使用至今的校园。早期建筑整体布局为英美学院式平面布局——方格式格局，此形式常见于英国中世纪和美国早期的大学，如哈佛大学、耶鲁大学、哥伦比亚大学等，与中国传统建筑注重对称的布局截然不同。这也显示出交大自创办之初就立志“比肩欧美一流大学”的办学理念。

历经120多年，上海交通大学早期建筑仍基本完整地保留了下来，共计16处建（构）筑物，从1899年建成的中院到1954年的新上院，其间还有新中院、图书馆、北四楼、盛宅、体育馆、执信西斋、工程馆、总办公厅、校门、科学馆、文治堂、新建楼、五卅纪念柱，以及史霄雯、穆汉祥烈士墓。

交大早期建筑在营造、设计等方面的重要成就和价值，集合了邬达克、庄俊、范文照、杨锡鏐等近现代建筑大师的作品，能够在一座校园内集中起这些经典作品，并不多见。

这些建筑如同一个展现中国近现代建筑风格变迁的博物馆，从起初安妮女王风格的中院和老上院，到折衷风格的新中院和巴洛克风格的图书馆，再到装饰艺术风格的工程馆和学院派风格的体育馆和总办公厅，以及校门的民族主义风格，大礼堂的现代主义建筑形式，新上院的社会主义民族风格……一直都跟随着时代的潮流。其中有的建筑本体已较为少见，如建于1910年的新中院，具有起源于印度、东南亚等地区的外廊式建筑风格，已经成为上海地区保留的为数不多的实例。

交大早期建筑中很多都采用了当时先进的建造材料和技术手段，如1910年建造的新中院已经在中庭安装了玻璃屋顶；1925年建造的体育馆使用了跨度大于20米的钢桁架，室内还配有用锅炉调节水温的游泳池；1930年建成的执信西斋安装了抽水马桶，是当时国内条件最好的学生宿舍。

历经时代变迁，上海交大早期建筑传递着独特的精神文化价值，构成莘莘学子的宝贵青春记忆。2019年，被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

文化解析

在徐家汇，有这样一所百年大学，校园里集齐了不同时代、不同风格的优秀历史建筑，这一建筑群，集合了东西方古典复兴、装饰艺术、现代主义等诸多艺术流派，如同一座展现中国近现代建筑风格百年变化的建筑博物馆。它就是上海交通大学。

“上海交通大学早期建筑”共包括 16 处文物本体，分别是：老图书馆、新中院、中院、新上院、工程馆、科学馆、北四楼、执信西斋、文治堂、总办公厅、体育馆、新建楼、盛宅、华山路校门、史穆烈士墓、五卅纪念柱。整体建筑呈现出英国维多利亚风格、文艺复兴式、中国古典式等样式特征，具有非常高的历史、艺术、科学、社会和文化价值。

原文翻译

Early Buildings of Shanghai Jiaotong University

Shanghai Jiaotong University (SJTU) was first established as Nanyang Public School by the Qing government in 1896. Its Xuhui campus is China's only campus used by the same university for three centuries since it was built in the 19th century. The overall layout of its early buildings is similar to that of British and American colleges, namely, the checkered layout often seen in the Middle-Age British colleges and the early American colleges, such as Harvard, Yale and Columbia. It is completely different from the symmetrical layout of traditional Chinese buildings. It was an attempt from SJTU to demonstrate its ambition to “compete with top western universities”.

More than 120 years have passed by, and most of its early buildings are still kept intact. There are sixteen of them in total, from the central court built in 1899 to the new upper court built in 1954, including the new central court, the library, the No.4 North Building, Sheng's Villa, the stadium, Zhixin's Western Villa, the engineering building, the general office building, the main gate, the science building, the Wenzhi Auditorium, the New Building, the May 30th Movement Memorial Column, the Martyr Shi Xiaowen and Mu Hanxiang's Cemetery.

These buildings are significant and valuable in terms of architecture and design first because they constitute a cluster of works by Ladislav Hudec, Zhuang Jun, Fan Wenzhao, Yang Xiliu and other modern architects. It is very rare to see a campus that hosts the best works of them all.

Then, they are like a museum that displays the stylistic evolution of modern Chinese architecture, from the central court and new upper court of Queen Anne style, to the new central court of eclectic style and the library of baroque style, and to the engineering building of art deco style, the stadium and general office building of beaux arts style, the main gate of traditional Chinese style, the auditorium of modernist style, and the new upper court of socialist ethnic style. They have been evolving with the time. The prototypes that some of them are based on are very rare now, such as the new central court built in 1910. It is a veranda building whose design originated in India and Southeast Asia. It is one of the few buildings of the style still preserved in Shanghai.

Moreover, many of SJTU's early buildings adopted cutting-edge building materials and technologies at the time. For example, the new central court built in 1910 has a glass roof over its atrium; the stadium built in 1925 has a steel truss spanning for more than 20 meters and a swimming pool whose water temperature was boiler-controlled; Zhixin's Western Villa, built in 1930, was a student dormitory building equipped with flush toilets.

With the change of times, the early buildings of SJTU continue to pass on their unique spiritual and cultural value and bear witness to the youth of countless SJTU students. In 2019, it was announced as a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level.

译文解析

1. 标题“上海交通大学”中的“大学”译为 university。“大学”一词，还可翻译成 college, academy。其中 university 英文解释为 an institution of learning of the highest level, having a college of liberal arts and a program of graduate studies together with several professional schools, as of theology, law, medicine, and engineering, and authorized to confer both undergraduate and graduate degrees。Continental European

universities usually have only graduate or professional schools (例如, Harvard University, Yale University and Columbia University); 而 college 含义较多, 英文解释为 1) an institution of higher learning, especially one providing a general or liberal arts education rather than technical or professional training, 2) a constituent unit of a university, furnishing courses of instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, usually leading to a bachelor's degree, 3) an institution for vocational, technical, or professional instruction, as in medicine, pharmacy, agriculture, or music, often a part of a university, 4) an endowed, self-governing association of scholars incorporated within a university, as at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge in England, 5) a similar corporation outside a university 等; academy 又与前两词不同, 英文解释为 1) a secondary or high school, especially a private one (例如, *My daughter goes to a very exclusive academy in Chicago*), 2) a school or college for special instruction or training in a subject (例如, *a military academy*), 3) an association or institution for the advancement of art, literature, or science (例如, *the National Academy of Arts and Letters*), 因此 university 一词很好地表达了交通大学的内涵。

2. “早期建筑整体布局为英美学院式平面布局”译为 *The overall layout of its early buildings is similar to that of British and American colleges*。文中还出现“方格式格局”, “对称的布局”等表达。其中的“平面布局”、“方格式格局”、“对称的布局”等词在描绘历史文化建筑时, 常被使用。本文中使用的词语有 *checkered layout*, *symmetrical layout* 等。

3. “中院”、“新上院”、“北四楼”、“盛宅”、“执信西斋”、“工程馆”、“总办公厅”、“科学馆”、“文治堂”、“新建楼”分别译为 *central court*, *new upper court*, *No.4 North Building*, *Sheng's Villa*, *Zhixin's Western Villa*, *engineering building*, *general office building*, *science building*, *Wenzhi Auditorium*, *the New Building*。其中 *court* 英文解释为 *an area open to the sky and mostly or entirely surrounded by buildings, walls, etc.*。有“院落”之意, 从封闭性上较好地体现了“院”的意思。“楼、馆、厅”译为 *building*, 英文译意为: 1) a relatively permanent enclosed construction over a plot of land, having a roof and usually windows and often more than one level, used for any of a wide variety of activities, as living, entertaining, or manufacturing. 2) anything built or constructed, 是一个泛指的词; “执信西斋”建筑面积为 4362 平方米, 土建造价 70300 两银。整幢楼呈马蹄形展开, 外墙红砖白缝, 中间为三层, 两翼为二层, 现为校园西侧的一座学生宿舍, 对“盛宅”的描述是, 这幢小楼在树木掩映下,

不引人注目，外人罕至。穿过这条小道，便能看到这一栋西式洋房，四周绿树成荫，环境优美，在此，“盛宅、执信西斋”中的宅、斋两词都译为 villa，其英文意思为 a country residence or estate，很好地反映了两栋建筑环境幽深僻静，风格朴素清雅，具有高雅绝俗之趣，是静修、读书、休息的好地方之特点。“文治堂”为两层钢结构，建筑面积约 2,913 平方米，最多可容纳 2,000 人。不仅历年的开学典礼、毕业欢送大会以及五四、国庆校庆等纪念活动在此举办，而且还经常举行各类学术演讲会和先进人物的报告大会，译为 Wenzhi Auditorium，符合其规模与礼堂的功能。

4. “安妮女王风格”、“折衷风格”、“巴洛克风格”、“装饰艺术风格”、“学院派风格”、“民族主义风格”、“现代主义建筑形式”、“社会主义民族风格”译为 Queen Anne style, eclectic style baroque style, art deco style, beaux arts style, traditional Chinese style, modernist style, socialist ethnic style, 谈建筑，必然要谈到建筑风格，如果说，上海交大的这些建筑如同一个展现中国近现代建筑风格变迁的博物馆，那么这一连串的不同风格就是变迁的具体表现。

1) 安妮女王风格 (Queen Anne style): 指大约安妮女王统治时期 (1702-1714 年在位) 的英国巴洛克建筑风格，或者是在 19 世纪最后一个季度和 20 世纪初流行的复兴形式 (当时它也被称为安妮女王复兴)。它以庄重的建筑外观匹配名流贵冑尊贵身份，通常由当地建筑商或建筑师优雅地设计，如一尊装饰感强烈的艺术品。

2) 折衷风格 (eclectic style) 折衷主义建筑是十九世纪上半叶至二十世纪初，在欧美一些国家流行的一种建筑风格。折衷主义建筑师任意模仿历史上各种建筑风格，或自由组合各种建筑形式，他们不讲求固定的形式，只讲求比例均衡，注重纯形式美。

3) 巴洛克风格 (baroque style) 其特点是外形自由，追求动态，喜好富丽的装饰和雕刻、强烈的色彩，常用穿插的曲面和椭圆形空间。巴洛克一词的原意是畸形的珍珠，古典主义者用它来称呼这种被认为是离经叛道的建筑风格，这种风格在反对僵化的古典形式，追求自由奔放的格调和表达世俗情趣等方面起了重要作用，对城市广场、园林艺术以至文学艺术部门都发生影响，一度在欧洲广泛流行。

4) 装饰艺术风格 (art deco style) Art Deco 演变自十九世纪末的 Art Nouveau (新艺术) 运动，Art Nouveau 是当时的欧美 (主要是欧洲) 中产阶级追求的一种艺术风格，它的主要特点是感性的自然界的优美线条，称为有机线条，比如花草

动物的形体，尤其喜欢用藤蔓植物的茎条、以及东方文化图案，如日本浮世绘。同时，Art Deco 不排斥机器时代的技术美感，机械式的、几何的、纯粹装饰的线条也被用来表现时代美感，比较典型的装饰图案，如扇形辐射状的太阳光、齿轮或流线型线条、对称简洁的几何构图等等；色彩运用方面以明亮且对比强烈的颜色来彩绘，具有强烈的装饰意图，例如亮丽的红色、魅力的粉红色、电器类的蓝色、警报器的黄色，到探戈的橘色、及带有金属味的金色、银白色以及古铜色等等。后期，随着考古发现，远东、中东、希腊、罗马、埃及与玛雅等古老文化的物品或图腾，也都成了 Art Deco 装饰的素材来源，如埃及古墓的陪葬品、非洲木雕、希腊建筑的古典柱式等等。

5) 学院派风格 (beaux arts style) 随着古典主义建筑风格的流行, 巴黎在 1671 年设立了建筑学院, 学生多出身于贵族家庭, 他们瞧不起工匠和工匠的技术, 形成了崇尚古典形式的学院派。学院派建筑和教育体系一直延续到 19 世纪。学院派有关建筑师的职业技巧和建筑构图艺术等观念, 统治西欧的建筑事业达 200 多年。这类建筑的代表作是规模巨大、造型雄伟的宫廷建筑和纪念性的广场建筑群。这一时期法国王室和权臣建造的高官别馆和园林, 为欧洲其他国家所仿效。

6) 民族主义风格 (traditional Chinese style) 中国民族建筑类型虽多, 但可归纳为 4 种基本风格。(1) 庄重严肃的纪念型风格 (礼制祭祀、陵墓建筑); (2) 雍容华贵的宫廷型风格 (宫殿、府邸衙署、佛道寺观) (3) 亲切宜人的住宅型风格; (4) 自由委婉的园林风格 (私家园林、皇家园林, 山林寺观)。

7) 社会主义民族风格 (socialist ethnic style) (1) 北方风格, (2) 西北风格, (3) 江南风格, (4) 岭南风格, (5) 西南风格, (6) 藏族风格, (7) 蒙古风格, (8) 维吾尔风格。

Text B

圣约翰大学近代建筑

圣约翰大学, 这所成立最早、在华办学时间最长的教会大学, 是近代上海乃至全国最著名的大学之一, 2019 年被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。如今在长宁区万航渡路华东政法大学的校园内, 中西合璧的建筑依旧静谧祥和, 仿佛在向人们述说着那段历史。

1878年，美国圣公会上海主教施约瑟购得84亩沪西梵皇渡地区的土地，并将圣公会原有的培雅书院和度思书院合并，于次年创办圣约翰书院。1892年开设大学课程，全面引入现代西方学科学制和校园活动。

在卜舛济校长的推动下，1902年的书院成为圣公会私立大学，更名为圣约翰大学。1905年在美国华盛顿注册为综合性教会大学，设文、理、医、工、神五个学院以及附属预科学校，哈佛大学、耶鲁大学等多所名牌大学皆承认其学历，毕业生可直读美国大学的研究生院，也成为中国第一所授予学士学位的大学。

八一三事变爆发后，圣约翰大学迁往公共租界，与沪江大学、东吴大学、之江大学等校组成上海基督教联合大学，1939年迁回原址。1950年与美国圣公会脱离关系，改由国人自办。1952年院系调整，各学科并入上海各高校，原址成立华东政法学院。

19世纪的圣约翰大学，仅有礼拜堂、怀施堂和科学馆，后不断扩建，陆续增建思颜堂、思孟堂、罗氏图书馆等多座重要建筑，形成以大草坪为中心的建筑群。

其中，1894年始建的怀施堂为标志性建筑，因纪念创始人施约瑟得名（1951年改名为韬奋楼）。怀施堂由通和洋行设计，平面呈日字形围合布置，两进院落。西式建筑的体量之上加以中国式屋顶，四角翘起，学院希望新校舍“务将中国房屋之特质保存”“屋顶之四角，皆作曲线形”。之后陆续新建的建筑，如范文照设计的交谊楼等，大多延续了怀施堂的手法，使校园呈现出统一的中国古典复兴风格。

文化解析

圣约翰大学由美国圣公会创建于1879年，是最早采用中华古典复兴式建筑尝试的教会大学，其现代的力学结构与中式的外貌结合完美，是当时上海乃至全中国最优秀的大学之一，也是最早使用英语作为教学用语的学校之一，培育出了一大批声名显赫的校友，成为中国教育史上的传奇。

圣约翰大学建筑群古朴典雅，1939年前，60年前建造，这群中西合璧的校舍，在建造时是中国前所未有的，人们称这为约翰式的中国高等学校著名建筑群。

2014年圣约翰大学历史建筑群列为市级文物保护单位，主要建筑包括：怀施堂、韬奋楼 1895，思颜堂、教学楼 1904，树人堂、宿舍 1935，交谊室、礼堂 1929，体育馆 1919，图书馆、办公楼 1916，思孟堂、宿舍 1909，西门堂、东风

楼 1924, 裴蔚堂、六三楼 1939, 华商住宅、院长办公楼 1911 年前, 格致楼、宿舍 1899, 牌坊 1929。2019 年 10 月 7 日, 圣约翰大学近代建筑入选第八批全国重点文物保护单位名单。

原文翻译

Historic Buildings of St. John's University

St. John's University, the earliest-established Christian school that has operated longer than any other university of its kind in China, is one of the most famous universities in modern Shanghai and in China at large. In 2019 it was announced as a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level. Today, on the campus of East China University of Political Science and Law at Edna Villas, Changning District, these buildings, combining Western and Chinese elements, look serene and imposing, telling people the history of the "Oriental Harvard".

In 1878, American Episcopalian Bishop in Shanghai, Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky, purchased 84 mu of land in the Fanhuangdu area in west Shanghai. He merged the original Baird Hall and Duane Hall and founded St. John's College the following year. In 1892, the university curriculum was set up, and the modern Western academic system (such as elective system, examination honorary system) and campus activities were introduced in an all-round manner.

Thanks to the efforts led by the principal Francis Lister Hawks Pott, the college turned into the Episcopalian private university in 1902 and was renamed St. John's University. In 1905, it was registered as a comprehensive missionary university in Washington, D. C., with the five colleges of arts, science, medicine, engineering and theology, as well as affiliated preparatory schools. Many famous universities such as Harvard University and Yale University all recognized the academic qualifications issued by the university. Its graduates could go directly to the Graduate School of American universities. It also became the first university in China to award a bachelor's degree.

After the August 13 Incident broke out, St. John's University moved to the Shanghai International Settlement and formed Shanghai United Christian University with

University of Shanghai, Soochow University and Hangchow University. It moved back to its original site in 1939.

In 1950, it broke away from the Episcopal Church and became an independently Chinese-run school. In 1952, the university saw its colleges and departments reconstructed, with the disciplines incorporated into relevant universities in Shanghai, and East China University of Political Science and Law was established on its original site.

In the 19th century, St. John's University had only one chapel, the Schereschewsky Hall and the science hall. Amid continuous expansion, Jessfield, Melrose Hall, Seth Low Library and other important buildings were built, forming a building complex surrounding the lawn.

Among them, the Schereschewsky Hall, construction for which began in 1894, is a landmark building. It was named in memory of the founder Bishop Schereschewsky (In 1951, it was renamed Taofen Building). The Schereschewsky Hall was designed by Atkinson & Dallas Architects and Civil Engineers Ltd. It features a rectangle plane with a two-entry courtyard. The Chinese roof was added to the Western-style building, with the four corners raised. The college hoped that the new school building would “preserve the characteristics of Chinese houses” and that “the four corners of the roof will be made into curves”. The follow-up buildings, such as the Jiaoyi Building designed by Fan Wenzhao, mostly continued the Schereschewsky Hall style, which allowed the campus to present a unified Chinese classical style.

译文解析

1. “成立最早、在华办学时间最长的教会大学”中的“教会大学”译成 Christian school, “Christian”的英文解释为 of, relating to, or derived from Jesus Christ or His teachings (基督徒, 基督教的) 基督教有很多分支: the Christian religion, including the Catholic, Protestant, and Eastern Orthodox churches, 包括天主教, 新教, 东正教等, 翻译时, 要特别注意区分。

2. “华东政法大学的校园内, 中西合璧的建筑依旧静谧祥和”中的“中西合璧的建筑”译为 buildings, combining Western and Chinese elements, 也是华东政法大学建筑群的主要特点, 这些建筑包括“礼拜堂、怀施堂、科学馆, 思颜堂、思

孟堂、罗氏图书馆等”，形成以大草坪为中心的建筑群。这里“礼拜堂、怀施堂、科学馆、思颜堂、思孟堂”译为 chapel, Schereschewsky Hall, science hall, Jessfield hall, Melrose Hall, and Seth Low Library。其中，“怀施堂为标志性建筑”（“标志性建筑”译为 landmark building），“由通和洋行设计，平面呈日字形围合布置，两进院落”译为 designed by Atkinson& Dallas Architects and Civil Engineers Ltd. It features a rectangle plane with a two-entry courtyard, “日字形围合布置”译为 rectangle plane, 中文里的日字呈长方形，跟英文里的 rectangle 一个形状，围合布置指的是建筑的布局，英文采用了 plane, 它英文意思是 a flat or level surface, 基本传达了原文长方形布局的意思。“两进院落”采用的是直译 a two-entry courtyard, 很直观。最后，中西合璧具体表现在“西式建筑的体量之上加以中国式屋顶，四角翘起”译为 The Chinese roof was added to the Western-style building, with the four corners raised。“使校园呈现出统一的中国古典复兴风格”，其中，“中国古典复兴风格”译为 Chinese classical style。

3. 文中有不少机构原本就有英文名称，翻译时必须沿用。如：“美国圣公会”“培雅书院”、“度恩书院”、“圣约翰书院”、“沪江大学”、“东吴大学”、“之江大学”“上海基督教联合大学”、“华东政法学院”译为：American Episcopalian Church in Shanghai, Baird Hall, Duane Hall, St. John's College, University of Shanghai, Soochow University, Hangchow University, Shanghai United Christian University, East China University of Political Science and Law。

4. 除了建筑，文中还有不少描绘大学常用的文字，如：“开设大学课程”、“学科学制”、“校园活动”、“附属预科学校”、“皆承认其学历”、“研究生院”、“院系调整”等。其中，“开设大学课程”译为 the university curriculum was set up, “curriculum”的英文解释为 1) the aggregate of courses of study given in a school, college, university, etc. 例如，The school is adding more science courses to its curriculum。2) the regular or a particular course of study in a school, college, etc. 注意与“course”的区别，course 的英文意思是 a program of instruction, as in a college or university, 例如，a course in economics。“学制”译成 academic system, “academic”的英文解释为：of or relating to a college, academy, school, or other educational institution, especially one for higher education, 如：Academic requirements。“学科”译为 disciplines, 其英文意思是 a branch of instruction or learning, 例如 the disciplines of history and economics。“附属预科学校”译为 affiliated preparatory school, “affiliated”的英文解释为 [only before

noun] closely connected to or controlled by a group or an organization, 例如: a letter to all affiliated clubs; a radio network and its affiliated local stations。“皆承认其学历”中的“学历”译为“academic qualifications”,“研究生院”译为 Graduate School,“院系调整”译为 colleges and departments reconstructed, 在中国教育史上多次发生, 也算是个常用词。

5.“后不断扩建”译为 Amid continuous expansion, 中文小短句译成英文的介词短语, 清楚地体现了两种语言的差异。

翻译练习

沪江大学近代建筑

“对于 1926 年来访中国的人而言, 如果旅行者从上海进入这个国家, 在郊外, 他的轮船就会经过一所学校的建筑群, 他会被告知这是由美国浸礼会办的沪江大学。”这里所描述的便是与圣约翰大学齐名, 近代中国规模最大的教会大学之一——沪江大学。

1906 年, 美国浸礼会在四川路创办浸会神学院, 随后利用校长柏高德在军工路买下的土地, 修建新校园。1907 年学生宿舍北堂建成, 1909 年建成了第一栋综合性建筑思晏堂, 随后以其为中心, 建造若干栋建筑, 形成了早期的校园布局。

1909 年浸会大学堂开设, 两年后与神学院合并为上海浸会大学。1914 年中文校名定为沪江大学, 1917 年在美国弗吉尼亚州注册立案, 并获得学士、硕士学位授予权。

1918 年校园南扩, 陆续增建了图书馆等建筑, 至 1928 年已有 30 余栋, 形成文、理、商、教育四个学院, 沪江大学的格局基本形成。

沪江大学的校园建筑, 没有像当时其他高校一样, 尽力通过本土化让国人产生心理认同, 而是营造了美国哥特复兴风格的异域风情, 使其在近代中国大学中独树一帜。清水红砖砌筑、陡直的两坡红瓦屋面、砖混结构, 以及随处可见的老虎窗、尖券双窗、小尖塔、木制垂花吊顶、玫瑰花窗等, 都呈现出浓郁的美式风情。校园布局以美国弗吉尼亚州校园为范本, 采用美国大学的规划设计手法, 重视建筑与自然的融合, 犹如一个大公园, 中心景观面向黄浦江敞开。

1952 年全国高校院系调整, 沪江大学撤并入各校, 原址组建上海工业学校,

历经多次变迁，1996年重组为上海理工大学。2019年，被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

如今漫步在校园内，依然能感受到当年徐志摩在此求学时，青年学子意气风发，漫步黄浦江边的惬意时光。

翻译提示

1. “沪江大学近代建筑”的翻译可参考“圣约翰大学近代建筑”译法。
2. “一所学校的建筑群”译为 a college building complex, “complex”的英文解释为 an intricate or complicated association or assemblage of related things, parts, units, etc. 例如 the entire complex of our educational system; an apartment complex.
3. 文中有不少机构原本就有英文名称，翻译时必须沿用。如：“美国浸礼会”、“沪江大学”、“圣约翰大学”、“浸会神学院”、“上海浸会大学”、“上海工业学校”、“上海理工大学”，英文名称为 American Baptist Churches USA (ABCUSA), University of Shanghai, St. John's University, Shanghai Baptist Theological Seminary, Shanghai Baptist College and Theological Seminary, Shanghai Industry School, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology.
4. “文、理、商、教育四个学院”可参照“圣约翰大学近代建筑”一文中，“文、理、医、工、神五个学院”的译法（the five colleges of arts, science, medicine, engineering and theology）。
5. “美国哥特复兴风格的异域风情”可译为 exotic Gothic revival style typical of American buildings
6. “清水红砖砌筑、陡直的两坡红瓦屋面、砖混结构，老虎窗、尖券双窗、小尖塔、木制垂花吊顶、玫瑰花窗”这些哥特式建筑的特点，可译为 steep and double-sloped roofs covered with fine red bricks, the brick masonry structures and the dormer windows, double windows with pointed arches, small spires, suspended ceilings with wooden tassels and rose windows.
7. “院系调整”可参照“圣约翰大学近代建筑”一文中院系调整的译法。
8. “校园布局以美国弗吉尼亚州校园为范本”可译为 Modeled on the layout of Virginian colleges.
9. “采用美国大学的规划设计手法”可译为 following the planning and design

techniques of American universities。

10.“重视建筑与自然的融合”可译为 value harmony between man-made buildings and nature。

参考译文

Historic Buildings of University of Shanghai

“For anyone who arrived in China in 1926, if they entered the country through Shanghai, their ship would pass by a college building complex in the suburbs, and they would be told that it was the University of Shanghai run by the American Baptist Churches USA (ABCUSA).” The said University of Shanghai was once one of the largest missionary universities in modern China, as famous as St. John’s University.

In 1906, the ABCUSA founded the Shanghai Baptist Theological Seminary on Szechuen Road. Soon afterwards, a new campus was built on the land by Jungong Road, bought by their president John Thomas Proctor. The north wing of the student dormitory was first built in 1907, and the first building complex, Yates Hall, in 1909. Centering on the latter, several other buildings were erected, forming the early layout of the university.

In 1909, Shanghai Baptist College was founded. Two years later, it was merged with Shanghai Baptist Theological Seminary to form Shanghai Baptist College and Theological Seminary. It was officially renamed the University of Shanghai in 1914 and registered in Virginia, USA, in 1917, in a position to confer bachelor’s and master’s degrees.

In 1918, the campus began to expand southwards and a group of new buildings, including the library, were erected. By 1928, the university had more than 30 buildings in total and four faculties, covering arts, science, of business, and education.

Unlike other colleges built at the time which tended to adopt local architectural philosophies to win recognition from the Chinese people, the University of Shanghai had buildings featuring the exotic Gothic revival style typical of American buildings, which made the university architecturally unique among universities in modern China. American aesthetics are evident in the steep and double-sloped roofs covered with fine red bricks, the brick masonry structures and the dormer windows, double windows with pointed

arches, small spires, suspended ceilings with wooden tassels and rose windows that can be seen across the university. Modeled on the layout of Virginian colleges and following the planning and design techniques of American universities that value harmony between man-made buildings and nature, the campus is like a large park whose central scenery opens to the Huangpu River.

In 1952, during a nationwide college system restructuring campaign, the University of Shanghai merged with several other universities and Shanghai Industry School was set up on its campus. The latter, through changes over the years, was restructured into University of Shanghai for Science and Technology in 1996. In 2019, it was announced as a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level.

Today, if you walk around in the campus, you can still feel the pleasure that Xu Zhimo must have felt when he walked by the Huangpu River as a promising young student at the university.

第八章

江湾五角场：见证史今的公共建筑群

词汇准备

群落 cluster, block

市政府大楼 the City Hall

市立 municipal

隶属 directly under

行政院 the Executive Yuan

直辖市 municipality directly under the Central Government

照旧 remain unchanged/the same as before

特别市 Shanghai Special Administrative City

下辖主要机构 major organs/institutions/agencies

迁移，转移 move

新城 new city

庞大的 colossal, gigantic, massive, immense, enormous

规划建设 planning and construction

建筑的样式 architectural characteristics

建筑的风格 architectural style

仿中国古代建筑（仿古）follow the style of traditional Chinese architecture

体量 magnitude

青瓦 gray tile

墙体 wall

柱子 column

鼓楼 drum tower

(全面) 爆发 (full) outbreak

一·二八淞沪抗战 the January 28 Incident

分批 successively

上海市广播电台 Shanghai Radio Station

材料研究院 Materials Research Institute

中国航空协会 the China Civil Aviation Association

抗日战争 the War of Resistance against Japan

规模空前 unprecedented in scale

Text A

“大上海计划”公共建筑群——江湾五角场

在江湾五角场的东面，分布有多处颇具特色的建筑，包括旧上海特别市政府大楼、江湾体育场、旧上海市图书馆、旧上海市博物馆、旧上海市立医院、上海市立卫生研究所等，颇具规模和特色。

1927年7月，建立“上海特别市”，英文名“City of Greater Shanghai”，直接隶属行政院，即“中央政府直辖市”，1930年7月起，改称“上海市”，英文名称照旧。

上海特别市政府则设在远离市区的“市政府路”（今平江路），1930年拟订“大上海计划”，拟在市区东北的江湾，东临黄浦江的7000余亩土地上建造一个“新上海”，将市政府及下辖主要机构迁移过来，并逐渐把上海的市中心区向此转移，形成一个上海“新城”。

一个庞大的城市规划和建设，必然会涉及建筑的样式、风格、色彩、高度，这对市政府大楼尤其重要。“大上海”的市政府、博物馆、图书馆等主要建筑的样式被确定为仿中国古典建筑。市政府的建筑体量很大，像北京的故宫建筑，后来决定在色彩上动脑筋，将传统宫殿的黄琉璃瓦改为青瓦（实际是深绿），墙体

白色，加上红色的柱子。而位于市政府大厦两侧的博物馆、图书馆采用了中国建筑中的钟楼和鼓楼样式。

市政府大厦于 1931 年 6 月奠基，开工不久一·二八淞沪抗战爆发，工程被迫拖延，一直到 1933 年 9 月竣工，市政府分批迁入新址。当时实际完成的建筑还有上海市体育场、上海市立医院、国立音专、上海市广播电台及材料研究所、中国航空协会飞机楼等。1937 年抗日战争全面爆发，部分建筑毁于战火，上海市政府内迁重庆，这个规模空前的“大上海计划”就此夭折。

如今，原部分区域被公布为“历史文化风貌区”，留下的部分建筑也被公布为上海市文物保护单位，如上海体育学院院部办公楼、江湾体育场、杨浦区图书馆新馆等。

文化解析

飞机楼(fuselage-shaped building), 其中 fuselage 意为 the main body of an airplane, missile or rocket (机身), 又可译为 the Aircraft Building。此建筑于 1936 年由著名设计师董大酉设计竣工, 建造时的名称叫作“中国航空协会(China Civil Aviation Association)楼”, 因外形酷似 30 年代双翼飞机(biplane)的样式, 故得名“飞机楼”, 现在为海军军医大学校史馆(Naval Medical University History Museum)。此建筑的修建年代为 20 世纪 30 年代, 背景为彼时航空协会于上海成立, 提倡加强航空力量, 从而一洗国耻。飞机楼的奠基仪式(groundbreaking ceremony), 也象征着中华民族航空救国运动扎根于民心。

原文翻译

The Public Buildings of the “Greater Shanghai Plan” — Jiangwan-Wujiaochang

To the east of Jiangwan-Wujiaochang lies a cluster of magnificent buildings that resemble Chinese palaces, including the former City Hall of Shanghai Special City Government, Jiangwan Stadium, the former Shanghai Municipal Library, the Old Shanghai Municipal Museum, the Old Shanghai Municipal Hospital, the Shanghai

Municipal Health Research Institute, and so on.

In July, 1927, the “City of Greater Shanghai” was established, a “municipality directly under the National Government” directly under the Executive Yuan. In July, 1930, it was renamed “Shanghai City” in Chinese, whereas its English name remained unchanged.

The Government of Shanghai Special Administrative City was located on the “City Government Road”(now known as Pingjiang Road), far from the downtown area. In 1930, the Government of Shanghai Special Administrative City approved the Greater Shanghai Plan and allocated more than 7, 000 mu (roughly 467 ha) for the construction of a “new Shanghai” to the west of the Huangpu River in Jiangwan, northeast Shanghai, planning to move the government headquarters and its major organs there. By doing so, the government aimed to gradually move the downtown area of Shanghai to this place, giving rise to a “new city of Shanghai”.

Architectural style, characteristics, colors and height would surely be dealt with in the planning and construction of such a colossal project, especially when it came to the city hall. Eventually, it was decided that the major buildings, including the city hall, museum and library, would follow the style of traditional Chinese architecture. As the city hall would be a building of almost the same magnitude as that of the Forbidden City in Beijing, it was decided to make a few color changes. So, it would be covered with grey tiles (which then became dark green), instead of yellow glazed tiles as in the case of traditional palace buildings, and the walls would be white, coupled with red columns. The museum and the library on the two sides of the city hall would respectively be in the style of the Chinese bell tower and the Chinese drum tower.

The city hall was inaugurated in June 1931, but construction was put off soon afterwards because of the outbreak of the January 28 Incident. It was not finished until September 1933, and the government organs moved into the new building successively. Other structures completed at the time include Shanghai Municipal Stadium, Shanghai Municipal Hospital, the National Conservatory of Music, Shanghai Radio Station, Materials Research Institute and the fuselage-shaped building for the China Civil Aviation Association. After the full outbreak of the War of Resistance against Japan in 1937, some were destroyed in the flames of war. The Shanghai City Government then moved to

Chongqing. The “Greater Shanghai Plan” unprecedented in scale, came to a premature end.

Today, part of the area has been announced as a historic and cultural conservation area and some of the preserved buildings were declared as protected monuments of Shanghai, such as Shanghai University of Sports Office Building, Jiangwan Stadium, the Yangpu District Library and so on.

译文解析

1. 标题“‘大上海计划’公共建筑群——江湾五角场”中，由于中文缺乏性数格等词汇曲折变化，使用了中文惯用的量词“群”表示复数概念，而英语中曲折变化能够体现复数概念，故直接将“公共建筑群”译为 The Public Buildings。在正文第一句中，又采用了 cluster 一词翻译“群落”概念，此处需注意：英语中没有量词这种词性，均由名词充当。而具体到“群”一词，可根据内容不同选择不同措辞，如：“人群”一般用 group 或 crowd，“鸟群”一般用 flock，“兽群”惯用 herd, swarm 表示“一大群昆虫”遮天蔽日的移动景象，生物学中的“动植物群体”使用 colony，建筑群可用参考译文中的 cluster 或 block，“草或苔藓的群聚”可称为 tuft。总之，翻译中应注意英语“具体化”选词原则，力求选到最合适的词。

2. “市政府”译为 city government，而“市立医院”等译为 municipal hospital，对于 city 和 municipal “一市两译”的基本依据为：municipal 为形容词，侧重政治概念，意思是“市政的，市的；地方自治的”；city 则多从地理范围划分，指较大的、较重要的城市，也指古老的城市，多指市区，与 country（农村）相对应，比 town（城镇）地域范围大一些，但比 metropolis（大都会）小。下文中出现的 municipality（市政、市）指国家根据一定的标准，如人口规模、社会经济发展水平、公用基础设施状况等，以立法或行政法律、批文的形式，经国家权力机关或行政机关批准，在以城市为主的地区设置的一种行政区域单位。

3. “行政院”直接翻译为 the Executive Yuan，对“院”采用音译方式翻译看似奇怪，实则有其历史缘由。孙中山先生最初设计的五权宪法很奇特，它的五权并不是像西方那样分立，而是分治。也就是说，五权宪法中的政府是一个包含了立法、司法、行政、考试、监察五项职能的大政府。而这个大政府下的五个分支机构互不隶属，互相分工，因此将“院”一词译为 ministry 就不甚合理。后来虽然

五个分支机构有了相互制衡，但 Yuan 的译法已约定俗成，故沿用。五院分别为：the Legislative Yuan 立法院、the Executive Yuan 行政院、the Judicial Yuan 司法院、the Control Yuan 监察院与 the Examination Yuan 考试院。

4. approve 与 allocate 分别对应原文“拟定”与“拟在……建造”，看似并不对应，但基于实施主体为“上海特别市政府（the Government of Shanghai Special Administrative City）”，其行政权力远非中文二词所表示，因此，英译中进行了适当增补，反而更符合政府的行政权力。

5. 旧市制（the traditional Chinese system of weights and measures）单位“亩”直接音译为 mu，但为了方便译语读者理解，后加入了公制单位的注解，即 roughly 467 ha, ha 或 hm² 为单位 hectare（公顷）的英文缩写。我国目前普遍采用的是公制单位（the metric system），而英美等国多采用英制单位（the imperial system 或 the British system）。译者在翻译中，不仅要注意表面意思的传达，也应注意文化差异的弥合。

6. “下辖主要机构”译为 its major organs, 代词 its 的使用便能体现出与政府间的从属关系，属于英文中常用的替代手法。“政府机构”常见译法包括 institution, agency, organization，以及此处较为官方的表达 organ，如“机构改革”常译为 institutional reform 或 reform of government agencies。另还有两词较少提及使用，一为 mechanism，如：disarmament mechanism（裁军机构）；另一为 machinery，如：the machinery of government（政府机构）。

7. “一个庞大的城市规划和建设，必然会涉及建筑的样式、风格、色彩、高度，这对市政府大楼尤其重要”，这句话的译文涉及了较大程度的语序调整。究其原因，中文习惯“重心在后”，而英文则相反，提倡“重心在前”，故把“建筑的样式、风格、色彩、高度”等信息前置，并采用英文惯用的被动句型。另外，关于后一部分“这对市政府大楼尤其重要”，没有亦步亦趋地按照原文译为 it is particularly important……，而是巧妙地采用了另一分句 especially when it came to……，充分体现了与前述信息的关联，且符合英文“形合”的要求。关于“庞大的”一词，colossal 一词强调 extremely large，也可选用诸如 enormous, massive, gigantic, immense 等词。“必然会涉及”此处着重在城市规划和建设中需考虑或处理的事项，故译为 would surely be dealt with，也可译作 would surely be taken into consideration/account 等。

8. “在色彩上动脑筋”译为 make a few color changes。如果直接在汉英词典里查

找“动脑筋”，极易得到诸如 consider, use one's head/brains, rack one's brains 等词条。但此处结合上下文，会明显发现是说市政府虽然与故宫体量相似，但色彩不能完全一致，需做调整，也可译为 make a few adjustments to the colors 或 make alterations to the colors 等。总之，翻译时需避免对于工具书的一味依赖，应当依据语境进行适当调整。

9. “黄琉璃瓦”译为 yellow glazed tiles, 其中 glaze 作名词意为“釉料”，作动词表示“给……上釉”。“琉璃瓦”还可译为 vitreous tiles 或 glazed roofing tile。此类名词的翻译基本遵循“颜色 + 材料（或工序）+ 核心词”，又如，“赤陶瓦”可译为 red terra-cotta tiles。至于建筑物的组成部分，举几例较具中国特色的如下：房梁可译为 beam，横梁或大梁为 crossbeam，檩可译为 purlin，柱子为 column，斗拱可结合音译及释义，译为 dougong, a system of brackets inserted between the top of a column and a crossbeam。

10. “奠基”译为 was inaugurated, 依据牛津词典，inaugurate 意为 to officially open a building or start an organization with a special ceremony。文中“奠基”指的是市政府大厦的正式动工，选择此词既正式又准确。此外，inaugurate 一词还可以表示 to introduce a new public official or leader at a special ceremony（为……举行就职典礼），如：He will be inaugurated (as) President in January。

11. “国立音专”译为 the National Conservatory of Music, 其中 conservatory 一词专指 an institution where musicians are trained, 即音乐专科学校，一般为美式用法，英式用词一般为 conservatoire, 同样表示音乐（戏剧）学院等。1927年11月27日，国立音乐院（the National College of Music）在上海成立，这是中国现代第一所专业音乐院校。1929年9月改名为国立音乐专科学校。抗战胜利后自重庆返沪的国立音乐院接收了国立上海音乐院，并与上海私立音乐专科学校合并，定名为国立上海音乐专科学校。新中国成立后改名为上海音乐学院（Shanghai Conservatory of Music）。

12. “就此夭折”译为 came to a premature end, 此处指由于战火纷飞，“大上海计划”未能付诸实现。“夭折”本意为“未成年而死去；短命”，也称“夭亡”，可译为 die young, 有时也可用 perish 表示“不幸暴毙”，用法较为正式。引申义为“事情中途失败或废止”，可译为 come to a premature/an untimely end, 或可选用 abort 一词，表示 bring to a premature end because of a problem or fault, 如：We had no option but to abort the mission; 此外，还可将 abort 作名词使用，表示“夭折的

计划”，如：I've wasted almost a year on an abort（我在一项夭折的计划上浪费了几乎一年时间）。

13. “历史文化风貌区”和“留下的部分建筑”分别译为 a historic and cultural conservation area 和 some of the preserved buildings。不少同学由于 conserve 和 preserve 同含词根 -serv（服务；保持）而“傻傻分不清楚”，实际前者更倾向于“出于节约或珍惜的目的而保存”，如：You can set the temperature to 26 degrees centigrade in order to conserve energy，而后者则更偏重于“维持原样或现状”之意，如：The ancient Egyptians knew of means to preserve dead bodies from decay。但名词 conservation 另有一具体含义：the official protection of buildings that have historical or artistic importance（官方的文物保护），故“风貌区”译为 conservation area。另需注意，“自然保护区”一般译为 nature reserve，也有使用习惯的缘由。

Text B

上海音乐学院

一个令人惊叹的表演艺术中心，旨在成为上海的城市瑰宝和传奇音乐机构的核心。

上海音乐学院是中国最重要的音乐学院，培养来自世界各地的西方和中国音乐专业人士。其教育校园位于 21 世纪商业城市和 20 世纪初住宅建筑的交界处，是艺术与周边社区之间的重要纽带。珀金斯伊士曼（Perkins Eastman）为音乐学院的新表演艺术中心和博物馆设计的是一座门户建筑，它吸引人们进入，并扮演着重要的历史角色。盛大的表演空间是一个宝石般的雕塑物体，包裹在漆木的大花瓣中，并封闭在三层透明的中庭内。白天和黑夜从各个角度都清晰可见，这座建筑在城市景观中脱颖而出，但对周围环境的反应非常敏感。除了大礼堂外，该建筑还包括其他三个表演厅以及一个音乐图书馆和博物馆，展示了音乐学院庞大的中国传统乐器收藏。

珀金斯伊士曼的总体规划设计还包括几英里外的住宅和教育校园。总体规划被描述为“一个身体，两个翅膀”，将两个现代化的校园结合在一起，学校可以在精简的设施中为学生提供服务，并履行其提供世界级音乐培训的使命。

文化解析

中国乐器，通常指的是中国特有的传统民族乐器（traditional Chinese musical instruments），通常包括吹管乐器（wind instruments）、弹拨乐器（plucked string instruments）、打击乐器（percussion instruments）与拉弦乐器（string instruments）等。吹管乐器常见的有：笛（flute）、箫（xiao / Chinese vertical bamboo flute）、唢呐（suona horn）等；弹拨乐器包括：古琴（guqin）、箏（guzheng / the Chinese zither）、琵琶（pipa / the Chinese lute）等；打击乐器如：扬琴（yangqin）、编钟（chime-bells）；拉弦乐器常见的包括：二胡（erhu）、马头琴（morin huur / morin khuur）等。不难发现，传统乐器的译名基本都是通过音译手法或由 Chinese 加上西方类似乐器名所组成的。

原文翻译

Shanghai Conservatory of Music

A stunning performing arts center designed to be an urban jewel for Shanghai and the centerpiece of a storied music institution.

The Shanghai Conservatory of Music is China's foremost music academy, training professionals from across the globe in both Western and Chinese music. Located at the junction of the 21st century commercial city and early 20th century residential architecture, its educational campus serves an important link between the arts and the surrounding community. Perkins Eastman's design for the Conservatory's new performing arts center and museum is a gateway building that draws people in and anchors an important historic part of the city. The grand performance space is a jewel-like sculptural object wrapped in large petals of lacquered wood and enclosed within a three-story transparent atrium. Clearly visible both day and night from all angles of approach, the building stands out yet in the urban-scape and responds sensitively to its surroundings. In addition to the grand hall, the building includes three other performance halls as well as a music library and museum to display the Conservatory's vast traditional Chinese musical instrument collection.

Perkins Eastman's master plan design also comprises a residential and educational campus a few miles away. Described as "one body, two wings," the master plan brings together two modern campuses where the school can serve its student population in streamlined facilities and fulfill its mission of delivering world-class musical training.

译文解析

1. “令人惊叹的”译为 *stunning*。也可使用 *amazing*、*awesome*、*marvelous*、*miraculous* 等词。

2. “瑰宝”一词指“珍奇的宝物”，英文中较为直接对应的词除了参考译文中的 *jewel* 以外，还包括 *gem*、*treasure* 等，如：The Dunhuang frescoes are gems of ancient Chinese art.

3. “传奇音乐机构”译为 *storied music institution*，其中 *storied* 是较为文学性的用法，意为 *being the subject of many stories*（广为流传的），又如：Sun Tzu, the storied Chinese leader and philosopher.

4. “门户建筑”译为 *gateway building*，*gateway* 指的是 *a place through which you can go to another larger place*（门户），通常与介词 *to* 或 *into* 连用。另外，如表示 *a large and impressive entrance to a building*（壮观的入口）也可用 *portal* 一词。

5. “扮演着重要的历史角色”译为 *anchor an important historic part of the city*，其中 *anchor* 一词作名词本意为“锚”，作动词引申出 *fasten something firmly*（稳固，固定）以及 *be strongly connected with a particular system*（扎根于）等意。

6. “漆木”译为 *lacquered wood*，“涂清漆的”也可译为 *varnished*。

7. “中庭”译为 *atrium*，指的是 *a large high space, usually with a glass roof, in the center of a modern building*，也写作“中厅”。

8. “脱颖而出”译为 *stand out in/from/among ……*，也可根据语境译为 *rise to prominence*、*excel*、*emerge with distinction* 等等。

9. “精简的设施”译为 *streamlined facilities*，*streamline* 意为 *make something work more simply and effectively*。类似用法还包括：*simplify*、*prune*、*compact*。如：Prune out any unnecessary details（把无关紧要的细节统统删掉）。又如：The kitchen was compact but well-equipped（厨房虽然空间小，但是五脏俱全）。

翻译练习

上海江湾体育场的今昔

江湾体育场东、西司令台由白石筑成，高 20 米，左右顶部各有一座古铜色大鼎，暗通管道连接锅炉房，实际上起到了烟囱的作用。观众通过三个高 8 米的拱形大门进入大厅，大拱门上刻有“国家干城”“我武惟扬”“自强不息”三座门额。1936 年出版的《上海年鉴》称江湾体育场“建筑之伟大，范围之广袤，其于体育场之地位，目下远东殆无与匹”。江湾体育场自 1934 年 8 月奠基开工，到 1935 年 10 月建成，仅用了 14 个月。江湾体育场建成后不久就承办了民国第六届全运会，那次赛事被认为是民国时代中国体育的一次高峰。

1937 年，抗日战争全面爆发后，江湾体育场遭到浩劫。战争期间被日军占领军用作军火库，遭到严重破坏。抗战胜利后又被国民党军队当作军火库。

2005 年江湾体育场进行了为期两年的修复，运动场、体育馆和游泳池恢复了往日的神采，尤其拱门、环形长廊、花窗、官灯、彩绘等富有年代特征的建筑元素得到保留，江湾体育场成为国内首个体育休闲公园，并有国际顶级的极限运动赛事入驻。饱经沧桑的旧建筑因为年轻人的到来而焕发出新的活力。

翻译提示

1. “司令台”意为主席台，可译为 *rostrum* 或 *podium*，两者复数均可直接加 *s* 或沿用外来词的复数形式，分别为 *rostra* 和 *podia*。
2. “鼎”一般译为 *tripod*，其中前缀 *tri-* 意为“三”，有三足鼎立之感。
3. “拱门”、“拱形大门”译为 *arched doors*，也可简单写作 *arch*。
4. “门额”指的是“门楣上方的部分”，此处直接译为 *inscription*（题词；铭刻），但通过定语从句的组合不难理解到是门上边镌刻的内容。
5. 《上海年鉴》译为 *Shanghai Annals* 或 *Shanghai Yearbook*。
6. “民国第六届全运会”全称译为 *the sixth National Games of the Republic of China*，“民国时代”译为 *the Republic of China era*。
7. “浩劫”译为 *ravage*，也可调整语序译为 *wreak havoc on*。
8. “军火库”译为 *arsenal*。

9. “环形长廊”译为 circular corridor。

10. “花窗”译为 lattice window。在中国园林建筑中，洞窗中以漏空图案填心者也称为花窗，也多称为漏窗。lattice 一词表示“格状结构”，正好符合上述寓意。

11. “宫灯”译为 palace lantern。

12. “彩绘”译为 colored painting。

13. “旧建筑”可用 time-honored 代替 old 使用。

参考译文

The Past and the Present of Jiangwan Stadium in Shanghai

The east and west rostrums of Jiangwan Stadium are built of white stone with a height of 20 meters. There are bronze tripods on the left and right sides of the rostrums respectively. The hidden pipes which actually act as a chimney are connected to the boiler room. The audience enter the hall through three 8-meter-high arched doors, which are carved with three inscriptions, namely, “The Defendant of National Territory”, “Striving for progress” and “Unremitting Self-improvement”. Published in 1936, *Shanghai Annals* remarked on Jiangwan Stadium that it ranked the first among stadiums in the Far East because of its great architecture and wide scope. Jiangwan Stadium began its construction in August 1934 and was completed in October 1935, which took only 14 months. Shortly after its completion, Jiangwan Stadium hosted the sixth National Games of the Republic of China, which was regarded as a peak of Chinese sports events in the Republic of China era.

The year 1937 witnessed the ravage of Jiangwan Stadium by Japanese soldiers after the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression breaking out at all respects. During the war, it was used as an arsenal by the Japanese forces who occupied the stadium. Therefore, it was severely damaged. With the triumph of the Anti-Japanese War, again, it was used as an arsenal by the armies belonging to KMT.

In 2005, Jiangwan stadium experienced a two-year restoration. As a result, sports ground, gymnasium and swimming pool resumed their sound conditions resembling the

past. Some architectural elements characterized with distinctive features of the past were retained during that restoration, especially the arch, circular corridor, lattice window, palace lantern, coloured painting. Since then, Jiangwan Stadium developed itself into the first sports leisure park in China. In addition, international top extreme sports events were introduced at this park. The time-honored architecture, which experienced many vicissitudes, were revitalized thanks to the arrival of youngsters.

第九章

老厂房：上海近代工业的记忆符号

词汇准备

自来水 tap water, running water

水厂 water works, water plant

水塔 water tower

供水 water supply

制水 water supply

扩建 expand, extend, build an extension to

革新 change, innovate, renovate, revolutionize

储藏室 storeroom, storage room

防空洞 air-raid shelter, bomb shelter

工业建筑 industrial building

建筑结构 architectural structure

建筑格局 architectural style, pattern

宰牲场 slaughter house

屠宰人员 butcher

约束 constrain, restrain

诡谲 wired, odd, peculiar

焚烧 incinerate, burn

畜养 livestock raising

宰杀 slaughter
检疫 quarantine
废弃物 waste
冷库 refrigeration storage
天桥 overpass, flyover
坡道 slope
梁 beam
楼盖 floor covering

造币 mint
制币工业 mint industry
旧址 former site
门柱 gate post
门廊 entrance porch
监造 be supervised by
承建 be built by
修理间 repair room
电器间 electrical equipment room
物资库 material warehouse
工业遗产 industrial heritage site

Text A

杨树浦水厂

如果从 1881 年英商上海自来水公司的筹建算起，到 2020 年，杨树浦水厂已经走过近 140 个年头了。作为全国最早成立的现代化自来水厂，杨树浦水厂不仅是重要的工业遗产，也见证了上海乃至中国自来水事业的发展历程。

杨树浦水厂的创办要追溯到 1875 年，立德洋行洋商格罗姆、立德尔、华脱司和邱裕记筹资白银 3 万两，在今杨树浦水厂南部购地 115 亩，开设供水公司，建成小型自来水厂。1881 年，水厂出售给筹建中的英商上海自来水公司，公司投

资 12 万英镑在原址上予以新建。1883 年，水厂建成供水，上海成为中国最早使用自来水的城市。为保证中心城区连续供水，公司在公共租界中心地点江西路香港路口建造了容量为 682 立方米、高 31.5 米的水塔一座，并敷设横越苏州河的供水管道。

为满足不断上升的供水需求，水厂开始扩建，1928 年，基本上形成现今的建筑格局。1952 年，水厂正式改名为上海自来水公司杨树浦水厂，简称“杨树浦水厂”。1989 年，杨树浦水厂被列为上海市文物保护单位；2003 年，利用厂内原储藏室和防空洞约 700 平方米的建筑面积，改造为上海自来水展示馆，向公众开放；2013 年，杨树浦水厂被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

杨树浦水厂内的建筑基本为英国传统城堡形式，屋宇错落，建筑群布置和谐，体现出极强的形式美感。这些建筑设施多采用混凝土结构，是上海最早使用此类结构的建筑之一，在追求简约实用的工业建筑中极为珍贵，也是研究近现代工业建筑的重要案例。

杨树浦水厂是上海工业遗产最为重要的代表之一，时至今日，虽然在空间上经历了多次扩建，在制水技术上也经历了一次又一次的革新，水厂依然保留了原初的建筑格局，并且一直不间断地在进行制水工作，支持着上海供水事业的发展。可以说，杨树浦水厂是上海近代公共事业变迁的活化石。

文化解析

作为中国第一座现代化自来水厂，杨树浦水厂是近代中国城市供水的起点。从这里流出的自来水不仅满足了租界内外侨的用水需求，也通过公布自来水水质化验报告，宣传自来水的干净优质，是上海居民逐渐接纳自来水。之后，经过多次扩建与设备升级，水厂供水能力大大提升，公司业务发展迅猛，曾被誉为“远东第一大水厂”。至今，杨树浦水厂依然在为上海居民供水，部分建筑得以保留，有些厂房与滤水池甚至仍在在使用，后期扩建与修缮的建筑也延续了曾经的哥特式风格。正是自来水等公用事业的建设发展，才使上海这座城市步入了现代化的进程，这座“古堡”也见证并参与了上海 19 世纪末以来的发展历程。

原文翻译

Shanghai Water Works

By 2020, Shanghai Water Works will have existed for nearly 140 years if it is considered to have started in 1881, the year when the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. was founded in London. As the first modern waterworks built in China, Shanghai Water Works is not only important industrial heritage, but also a witness to the development of water supply in Shanghai, as well as China.

The establishment of Shanghai Water Works can be traced back to 1875, when F. A. Groom, A. I. Little, W. I. Waters and Church of Little & Co. raised 30,000 taels of silver and purchased 115 mu of land to the south of today's Shanghai Water Works to set up a water supply company and build a small water plant there. In 1881, the waterworks was sold to the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., which was under establishment and spent 120,000 pounds on building a new waterworks on the original site.

In 1883, when the construction was completed, Shanghai thus became the first city in China to use tap water. To ensure continuous water supply in the central urban area, the company built a water tower with a capacity of 682 cubic metres and a height of 31.5 metres at the junction of Jiangxi Road and Hong Kong Road at the centre of the Shanghai International Settlement, and laid a water supply pipe across the Suzhou Creek.

To meet the rising demand for water supply, the waterworks began to expand. In 1928, the waterworks was expanded in a style that it retains till this day. In 1952, the waterworks was formally renamed the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. Yangshupu Waterworks, or the Yangshupu Water Works for short. In 1989, Shanghai Water Works was designated as a cultural site protected by the city of Shanghai. In 2003, the store-room and air-raid shelter in the factory were transformed into the Shanghai Waterworks Museum, which was opened to the public. In 2013, the Water Works was announced as a Major Historical and Cultural Site protected at the national level.

The buildings in Shanghai Water Works were designed to resemble English castles, with harmoniously scattered buildings reflecting the beauty of form. The buildings were among the first to adopt a concrete structure in Shanghai. They are of great value among

the traditionally simple and practical industrial buildings, and also an important case study of modern industrial buildings.

An integral part of Shanghai's industrial heritage, Shanghai Water Works looks basically the same today despite all the expansions and changes in water supply technology. It has been contributing to the development of water supply in Shanghai continuously. Shanghai Water Works can be seen as a living fossil of the changing public utilities in modern Shanghai.

译文解析

1. “杨树浦水厂”是“上海自来水公司杨树浦水厂”的简称，在没有特别提到水厂的具体地址时可译为 Shanghai Water Works, 其中 waterworks 意为 a building with machinery for supplying water to an area.

2. 作为“杨树浦水厂”的前身，“立德洋行供水公司”由四位洋商集资创办，译为 Little & Co., 但由于经营成本高导致水价过高，由于未得到租界当局的支持，无法铺设管道，只能使用水车运输的经营方式。于是，1881 年水厂被出售给“英商上海自来水公司”，译为 the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

3. 原文出现多个洋商人名，“格罗姆”，“立德尔”及“华脱司”分别译为 E. A. Groom, A. I. Little, W. I. Waters。而“邱裕记”则由英文名 Church 音译而来。

4. 今天的“杨树浦水厂”经过多次革新与改名，见证了上海近代公共事业的变迁，因此原文中多次出现相关表达，如“扩建”，“改名”，“改造为”，“革新”等，分别译为 expand (expansions), be renamed, be transformed into, changes 等。

5. 在介绍杨树浦水厂的地址时，原文使用了“公共租界”，“江西路”，“香港路”等地名，可直译为 Shanghai International Settlement, Jiangxi Road, Hongkong Road。

6. “苏州河”译为 Suzhou Creek, 是黄浦江支流“吴淞江”Wusong River 在上海市内河段的俗称。因此，其中 creek 意为 a small stream or river, 常指流量较小的小河或小溪，与 river 一词有所区别。

7. “敷设”一词在中文里指“铺设”轨道或管道，可译为 lay, pave, 或 add 与 set up。因此，文中“敷设供水管道”译为 lay a water supply pipe。

8. 在介绍杨树浦水厂内的建筑风格时，原文提到其建筑“基本为”英国传

统城堡形式，而在译文中并未直译，而选择将其译为 the buildings were designed to resemble English castles，其中 resemble 意为 to look like or be similar to another person or thing。指水厂采用哥特式城堡建筑造型，在扩建改造过程中也得以保留。

9. 杨树浦水厂内部的建筑“屋宇错落”，“建筑群布置和谐”，都指的是杨树浦水厂内部建筑的分布十分和谐。因此译文将“屋宇”与“建筑群”均译为 buildings，并将两个修饰词合并译为 with harmoniously scattered buildings。

10. 杨树浦水厂不仅是“上海市文物保护单位” a cultural site protected by the city of Shanghai，同时也被列为“全国重点文物保护单位” a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the national level。其中“单位”均译为 site，即“址”。

Text B

1933 老场坊

1933 老场坊前身为工部局宰牲场，由建筑师卡尔·惠勒、结构工程师温特贝格设计。一个“正常”的建筑，每一个细节都来自现实条件的约束，约束愈多、对空间的牵扯愈多，一个本来平常的物体便愈发变形。宰牲场有着诡谲的空间，宛如一台协同运转的大机器，具有完整的流线。

宰牲场建成于 1933 年，建筑面积有 3.17 万平方米，是当时远东最大的现代化屠宰场。建筑由两部分组成：处理病死牛的独立焚烧楼，占地约 2200 平方米；四层主体建筑，畜牲楼包含畜养、宰杀、检疫、废弃物处理、冷库、市场等综合功能，占地约 8000 平方米，其中冷库和市场因建设九龙宾馆而被拆除。宰牲场形态是外方内圆，四周的方形空间是牛、羊、鸡兔的畜养处。中间的圆形容纳了与电动宰杀相关的所有功能，方圆之间形成了露天中庭，上空悬挂着 13 座天桥，在今天看来平添了空间的丰富层次。中庭开敞，在如此充满血腥的场所尽可能增强采光通风很重要，动物也会减少因宰杀叫声造成的恐惧。另外屠宰人员也可以通过天桥到达中心交通核，底层还有专用的牛坡道，避免了各宰牲区之间的干扰。废弃物通过管道，“零能源”滑落到半地下毛皮处理室，利用重力作用协助分类、清理、运输，是非常聪明的妙笔。

宰牲场有高标准耐腐、卫生防疫要求，主要选用了无梁楼盖，包括四边形和八边形两种伞形柱。结构高度降低，节省了造价。顶面无梁，趋于平整，对清

洁卫生是有利的。它多年高强度地使用，1949年后经历多次改造仍留下完整、结实的钢筋混凝土结构体系，可见昔日的设计要求和施工质量非常优异。

宰牲场功能多变。2005年，其价值被再度发掘，列入上海市第四批优秀历史建筑名单。2007年完成改建工程，定位是创意产业园，更名为1933老场坊，从此蜚声海内外。2019年被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

文化解析

1933老场坊曾是上海工部局的宰牲场，完工于1933年。现已改造成一座别具特色的创意园区和时尚聚集地，时常举办话剧、时装秀、品牌周年庆等大型活动，还是电影《小时代》的取景地。该建筑融汇了东西方的特色，如“外方内圆”、“方圆之间”、“露天中庭”、“中庭开敞”等。“焚烧楼”、“主体建筑”、“畜牲楼”、“天桥”、“牛坡道”、“毛皮处理室”等词语展示了该建筑曾经的功能设施。不仅如此，文中出现的“无梁楼盖”、“四边形和八边形伞形柱”、“顶面无梁”、“钢筋混凝土结构”等词语则体现了该建筑的材料。

原文翻译

1933 Old Millfun

As the predecessor of the 1933 Old Millfun, the former Shanghai Municipal Council Slaughterhouse was designed by architect Carl Wheeler and structural engineer Winterberg. When a “normal” building is constrained by the realistic conditions in every detail of its design, it will become increasingly deformed with more space constraints. This explains the weird space layout of the slaughterhouse, which looks like a completely streamlined big machine that enables coordinated operation.

Built in 1933 and with a floor area of 31,700 square meters, the slaughterhouse was the largest modern slaughterhouse in the Far East at the time. It is divided into two parts. One is an independent incineration building to deal with sick and dead cattle, covering an area of about 2,200 square meters. The other is a four storey main building for livestock with functions such as livestock raising, slaughtering, quarantine, waste

disposal, refrigeration storage and marketing, and covering an area of approximately 8,000 square meters. The refrigeration storage and marketing areas were demolished for the construction of Shanghai Greenland Jiulong Hotel. The slaughterhouse is square on the outside and round on the inside, with the sounding square space to raise animals such as cows, sheep, chickens, rabbits, etc. The round area in the middle offered all functions related to electric slaughter. There was also an open-air atrium with 13 over-passes above it, adding rich space layers. Besides, the open-air atrium could also increase lighting and ventilation as much as possible in such a gory place, which was very important, and reduce the fear caused by animals' screaming when they were slaughtered. What's more, the butchers could reach the central traffic area through the overpasses. There was a special slope for cattle on the ground floor to avoid interference between different slaughter areas. The waste fell through the pipeline to the semi-underground hair and fur treatment room with no energy consumption. With the help of gravity, the waste was sorted, cleaned and transported, which was really a smart design.

The slaughterhouse meets the high standards of anti-corrosion, sanitation and epidemic prevention. It mainly uses beamless floor coverings, including quadrilateral and octagonal umbrella columns, which lowers the structure's height and saves cost. The top surface without beams is almost flat, which is conducive to cleanliness and hygiene. It was intensively used for many years. Despite many renovations after 1949, the complete and strong reinforced concrete structure still remains, which speaks to its high design requirements and excellent construction quality.

The slaughterhouse has variable functions. In 2005, its value was rediscovered and it was included in the fourth List of Excellent Historical Buildings in Shanghai. In 2007, the reconstruction of the project was completed, positioning it as a creative industrial park and renamed 1933 Old Millfun. Since then, it has gained fame, both at home and abroad. In 2019, the former site of the slaughterhouse was announced as a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level.

译文解析

1. 原文中出现多处专有地名与人名，“1933 老场坊”，即 1933 Old Millfun 的

前身“上海工部局” Shanghai Municipal Council 曾是上海公共租界内的最高行政当局。1933 老场坊的建筑师“卡尔·惠乐”译为 Carl Wheeler, 结构工程师“温特贝格”译为 Winterberg。

2. 在介绍老场坊的建筑理念时,原文提到了“现实条件” realistic conditions 对空间及物体形状的“约束”与“牵扯” constraints, 最终导致物体变形“deform”。译文(When a “normal” building is constrained by the realistic conditions in every detail of its design, it will become increasingly deformed with more space constraints) 将“设计时面临的现实条件”及其对“物体和空间造成的影响”二者关系表达得非常清晰。

3. 由于宰牲场需满足的功能较多,且各个功能环环相扣,因此在宰牲场的设计者需要在设计时面临诸多现实条件的约束,那么设计出的空间便不再“正常” normal, 而显得十分“诡谲” weird, 但能够具有“完整的流线” completely streamlined。

4. 宰牲场的建筑由“独立焚烧楼”与“四层主体建筑”组成。其中“独立焚烧楼” independent incineration building, 其中 incineration 意为 burning something completely in a special container, 主要负责处理“病死牛”, sick and dead cattle, 其中 cattle 意为 cows and bulls that are kept as farm animals for their milk or meat。而“主体建筑” main building 的主要功能包括“畜养、宰杀、检疫、废弃物处理、冷库、市场”, 可直译为 raising, slaughtering, quarantine, waste disposal, refrigeration storage and marketing。

5. 宰牲场的建筑形态为“外方内圆” square on the outside and round on the inside, 且“方形空间” sounding square space 与“圆形”区域 round area 分别承担畜养与宰杀的功能。

6. 宰牲场通过“开敞”的“露天中庭” open-air atrium, 来增加“采光通风” lighting and ventilation, 这在宰牲场这样“血腥场所” gory place 十分重要, 其中 gory 意为 involving a lot of blood and violence。

7. 宰牲场建筑为“无梁楼盖” beamless floor coverings, 指的是不设主梁与次梁, 楼盖平板直接支承在柱子上, 包括了“四边形”和“八边形”两种伞形柱, 即 quadrilateral and octagonal umbrella columns。

8. “顶面无梁, 趋于平整”可译为陈述句 the top surface without beams is almost flat, 其中“趋于”译为 almost 较为准确。这一结构“对清洁卫生是有利的”, 译

为 which is conducive to cleanliness and hygiene。

9. 宰牲场采用结实的“钢筋混凝土结构体系”，可译为 reinforced concrete structure。

10. 1933 老场坊现在的定位为“创意产业园”，可译为 a creative industrial park。

翻译练习

上海造币厂

上海造币厂的前身中央造币厂是近百年来上海乃至中国制币工业发展演变的重要见证，创建至今，一直在进行钱币生产。它的诞生与上海金融中心地位的形成息息相关。

中央造币厂旧址现存铸币厂房（办公楼）、财政部部库旧址、水塔、原厂门门柱等历史建筑。其中铸币厂房（办公楼）于 1922 年建成，由姚新记营造厂承建，钢筋混凝土结构，整体呈三段式结构，中部三层两侧两层，入口门廊有爱奥尼亚式柱支撑，显现出巴洛克风格。财政部部库旧址于 1935 年建造，为建筑师庄俊设计监造，大元建筑公司承建，库房分为两大间，内装有库门三座，库门采用对字转锁，并配备时间锁轮机关。

1949 年后，中央造币厂更名为人民造币厂。同年，厂修理间、电器间、物资库与上海人民印刷一厂修理间合并，成立上海人民铁工厂。1950 年，上海人民铁工厂改为上海人民印刷厂铁工分厂，至 1954 年，中国人民银行命名铁工分厂为国营六一四厂，也就是老上海人熟知的“614 厂”。1992 年，六一四厂改名为上海造币厂，2008 年，改为上海造币有限公司。

2014 年，中央造币厂旧址被公布为上海市文物保护单位。2019 年，中央造币厂旧址入选“第二批中国工业遗产保护名录”；2020 年，中央造币厂旧址入选“第三批国家工业遗产名单”，并迎来 100 周年庆典。

翻译提示

1. “上海造币厂”、“中央造币厂”、“中国制币工业”、“铸币厂房”中的“制造货币”一词均可译为 mint，意为 a place where money is made。

2. “爱奥尼亚式”和“巴洛克风格”体现了造币厂的建筑风格，可分别译为：Ionian 和 Baroque。

3. “库房”通常译为 warehouse。

4. “对字转锁”可译为 combination locks。

5. “时间锁轮机关”可译为 time wheel locking mechanism。

参考译文

Shanghai Mint

As the predecessor of the Shanghai Mint, the Central Mint is an important witness to the development and evolution of the mint industry in Shanghai and China over the past 100 years. Since its inception, it has been producing coins and is closely related to Shanghai's position as a financial center.

The mint premises (office building), the former site of the Ministry of Finance's warehouse, the water tower, gate posts of the former factory, etc. still remain. Among them, the office building was built by Yaoxinji Construction Factory in 1922. The reinforced concrete structure has three sections with three floors in the middle and two floors on both sides. The entrance porch is propped by Ionian columns, displaying a Baroque style. Built in 1935, the former site of the Ministry of Finance's warehouse was designed and supervised by architect Zhuang Jun and built by Dayuan Construction Company. The warehouse is divided into two large parts, and three doors with combination locks are installed inside, with the time wheel locking mechanism.

After 1949, the Central Mint was renamed People's Mint. In the same year, its repair room, electrical equipment room, and material warehouse and the No.1 repair room of Shanghai People's Printing Factory were merged to form Shanghai People's Ironworks. In 1950, Shanghai People's Ironworks became Shanghai People's Printing Factory Ironworks Branch, which was transformed in 1954 by the People's Bank of China into the state-owned 614 Factory widely known to old Shanghainese. In 1992, the 614 Factory was renamed the Shanghai Mint, which became Shanghai Mint Co., Ltd. in 2008.

The former site of the Central Mint was designated as a cultural site protected by the

city of Shanghai in 2014. It was included in the second List of Industrial Heritage Sites in China in 2019 and the third list in 2020. It celebrated its 100th anniversary in 2020.

第十章

龙华塔和龙华寺：宋代工匠造上海唯一 佛塔

词汇准备

- 塔 pagoda, tower, alcove
寺 temple, chapel, church, mosque
大都会 metropolis, megalopolis, capital
高楼大厦 high-rise buildings, edifices, skyscrapers
记载 record, file, document
历史渊源 historical origin
传奇 legendary, fabulous, mythical
三国 Three Kingdoms period
吴赤乌 Chiwu Period of the State of Wu
西域 West Regions
交趾 Jiaozhi
建业（今南京）Jian-ye (present-day Nanjing)
龙华荡 Longhua Lake
覲见 presented himself to
舍利佛塔 stupas
禅宗 Zen
中轴线 central axis

- 牌坊 memorial archway
山门 mountain gate
弥勒佛殿 Maitreya Hall
飞檐 cornice
鼓楼 Drum Tower
天王殿 Heavenly King Hal
大雄宝殿 Great Shrine Hall
三圣殿 the Hall of the Three Sages
方丈室 Abbot's Room
藏经楼 Scripture Tower
重檐 in the styles of double eaves
歇山顶 East Asian hip-and-gable roof
平座 flat seat
钢筋水泥 cement, mud, plaster
重修 renovation, restoration, renewal
楼阁式砖木结构 brick and wood structure
七层八角 with seven stories and eight sides
八角形 octagonal
砖砌角柱 wood-like brick beams
方室 square space
密檐 dense eave
壶门 Kunmen (like a doorway) style doors
壁龛 shrine, altar, niche
逐层转换 set in an alternating manner
依次变换 rotate by 45 degrees on each floor
砖拱 brick arch
拱头卷刹 entasis of each arch
转角 corner on the outer eaves
围廊柱子 column heads of the colonnaded walkway
梭状 spindle shaped
枋 square-column

七朱八白 with seven red decorative features and eight white ones

木承台 timber pile and pile cap

软土地基 soft soil foundation

大殿 Mahavira Hall

佛寺 Buddhist temple

面阔 width, extent, amplitude

进深 depth, remoteness, expanse

三间 three bays

九宫格 Sudoku pattern

单檐歇山顶 a single-eave structure with a gable and hip roof

柏木 cypress

金柱 principal pillar

檐柱 peripheral pillar

正间 central bay

永乐宫龙虎殿 Dragon-Tiger Hall, Yongle Palace

斗拱 (斗栱) bracket system

四铺 four small brackets

补间 side bay

当心间 main bay

Text A

龙华塔和龙华寺

上海这座国际大都会，百年来向以高楼大厦著称，假设我们穿越回公元 10 世纪，去寻找这片土地上的最高建筑，大概非龙华寺内的龙华塔莫属。

龙华寺的历史渊源颇为传奇。据清人张宸记载，三国吴赤乌五年（242 年），来自西域的康僧会在从交趾前往建业（今南京）的路上过龙华荡，见“水天一色，藻荇交横”，是“尘辙不到，颇宜清修”之地，遂在此“建立茅茨，设像行道”。后康僧会到建业觐见了吴主孙权，又获赐修建 13 座舍利佛塔。

此后一千多年来，龙华寺几度重建，历经衰荣。现存的龙华寺建筑群主体建于清同治、光绪年间，保存了宋代禅宗的“伽蓝七堂制”。中轴线上有牌坊、山门，第一进为弥勒殿，两侧为三重飞檐的钟楼、鼓楼，第二进为天王殿，第三进是面阔五间的大雄宝殿，第四进为三圣殿，第五进为方丈室，第六进为藏经楼，其中大雄宝殿、三圣殿为重檐歇山顶，气势恢弘。1959年，龙华寺被列为上海市文物保护单位。

龙华塔与龙华寺相对而立，其塔身、塔基为北宋所建原物，距今已有一千余年历史。20世纪20年代，其平座、栏杆曾被施以钢筋水泥，1954年，经历重修，恢复了原貌。

龙华塔为楼阁式砖木结构，七级八面，塔高40.347米。塔身外壁为八角形，砖砌角柱。塔身内为方室，底层高大，向上各层面积与高度逐渐收缩，形成密檐。每层四面设壶门，四面有壁龛，且逐层转换，使外立面上各层门窗依次变换。各层楼板下隐出砖拱，拱头卷刹分三瓣，外檐转角铺作鸳鸯交首拱，底层围廊柱子的柱头呈梭状，枋上有七朱八白之装饰。龙华塔的基础采用木桩加木承台的方式，体现了工匠在软土地基上建高层建筑的智慧。2006年，龙华塔被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

文化解析

龙华塔是北宋太平兴国二年（公元977年）建筑的遗迹。位于上海市徐汇区，相传是三国东吴（222-265）孙权为孝敬他的母亲而建，故又名报恩塔。赐额“龙华”，用藏西竺康居僧会所请得的五色佛舍利。唐末毁于战火，北宋太平兴国二年（977）吴越忠懿王重建。塔高40.40米，砖木结构，七层八面，每层飞檐高翘，角挂风铃，姿态雄奇，造型美观，玲珑剔透。当年人们登塔远眺，可见黄浦江帆点点，烟波浩渺，江南秀丽景色尽收眼底。正如诗中描写：“登塔遥瞻极浦东，往来舟逐一帆风，饶地多见江村景，近水楼台此不同。”这里风光优美，“秋江塔影”成为龙华八景之一，是旅游者的好去处。被誉为沪城“宝塔之冠”的龙华塔，与龙华寺相对成立。

龙华寺名字还与古刹旁边的阴阳河有脱不开的关系，据说当时便是为了镇压此河才修建的龙华寺。

三国时期，西城康居国某大臣有一个儿子，叫会。他虽然出生豪门，但对富

贵与官位并无半点兴趣，于是便决定出家从佛。而他也因佛的指引，到处传道礼佛、于是便来到这龙华寺所在地，见此地特别清幽，认为此地很适宜修行，于是便决定定居于此。

但他到此地没多久，便因其不曾告知便在此定居而得罪了在他之前便已在这兴建了龙宫的光泽龙王。于是龙王便心生不快，欲施法撵走这位不速之客。

但当他正开始作法时，便突然发现这里放射出一道光芒，十分刺眼。让龙王很是诧异，低头一看，原来是会在诵经。于是便静下心来听其诵经，没曾想却被感动了，于是放下心中恶念，并对会说，自己愿意放弃此地，回到属于自己的东海之中。并把龙宫赠予他，而会也接受了龙王的好意，于是便把这里改为了龙华寺，从此此地一片祥和。

原文翻译

Longhua Pagoda and Longhua Temple

Shanghai, as an international metropolis, has been famous for its high-rise buildings for over a century. If we were to go back to the 10th century to look for the tallest building in the city, it probably would be the Longhua Pagoda in Longhua Temple.

The historical origin of Longhua Temple is quite legendary. As recorded by Zhang Chen of the Qing Dynasty, in the 5th year of the Chiwu Period of the State of Wu (242) in the Three Kingdoms period, Kang Senghui, a man from the West Regions, passed by Longhua Lake on his way from Jiaozhi to Jian-ye (present-day Nanjing). He found that the water and the sky were merged into one color, with green weeds every-where: a place far from the crowds and peaceful for meditation. So he set hands to build a temple there. Later, Kang Senghui went to Jianye and presented himself to Sun Quan, the ruler of the State of Wu, and was granted permission to build 13 stupas.

Since then, for over a thousand years, Longhua Temple has been rebuilt several times and has gone through ups and downs. The main body of the existing Longhua Temple complex was built in the Tongzhi and Guangxu periods of the Qing Dynasty, retaining the “seven-halled temple” type of Zen in the Song Dynasty. There are memorial archways and mountain gates on the central axis. The first row is the Maitreya Hall, with the Bell Tower

and Drum Tower in triple-layer cornices on both sides. The second row is the Heavenly King Hall. The third row is the five-room wide Great Shrine Hall. The fourth row is the Hall of the Three Sages. The fifth row is the Abbot's Room, and the sixth row is the Scripture Tower. Among them, the Great Shrine Hall and the Hall of the Three Sages are in the styles of double eaves and East Asian hip-and-gable roof, very magnificent. In 1959, Longhua Temple was listed as a Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the Shanghai Municipal Level.

The Longhua Pagoda stands opposite Longhua Temple. Its body and base were originally built in the Northern Song Dynasty, boasting more than a thousand years of history. In the 1920s, its flat seat and railings were reinforced with cement, and in 1954, it underwent a renovation and was restored to the appearance of the pagoda.

Standing 40.347 metres tall, the Longhua Pagoda is a brick and wood structure with seven storeys and eight sides. The outer wall of the pagoda is octagonal and is decorated with red wood-like brick beams. The interior is a square space, with the bottom floor big and tall, and the area and height of each floor gradually shrinking upward to form dense eaves. Each story, with eight sides, is set with Kunmen (like a doorway) style doors and shrines in an alternating manner, and the positions of these doors and shrines rotate by 45 degrees on each floor. Under each floor is a hidden brick arch. The entasis of each arch is divided into three parts. The corner on the outer eaves is paved in an arch style named "yuanyangjiaoshou". The column heads of the colonnaded walkway around the pagoda on the ground floor are spindle shaped, and the square-column is decorated with seven red decorative features and eight white ones. The foundation of the Longhua Pagoda adopts the way of timber pile and pile cap, which reflects the wisdom of artisans in building high-rises on soft soil foundation. In 2006, the Longhua Pagoda was listed as a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level.

Built of wood and red bricks, the two- or three-story townhouses were joined by common side walls and arranged along lanes. They first appeared in the 1860s, during the Taiping Rebellion (1851-64), when rich merchants, rural landlords and government officials from surrounding regions fled to Shanghai to escape peasant rebellions. The foreign developers in the city took advantage of the opportunity to build residential buildings to meet the incomers' needs.

The new buildings integrated many distinctive architectural features of traditional dwellings in areas south of the Yangtze River. For instance, Shikumen usually have front courtyards immediately inside the main gates. The gates themselves are constructed of thick wood and painted black. They are framed by stone, hence the name stone-framed gate houses, or Shikumen. The gate heads come in a variety of shapes, such as semicircles, squares, triangles or trapezoids. They are commonly decorated with elaborate stone carvings or reliefs.

The sitting room on the ground floor of a Shikumen is located immediately behind the courtyard. Unlike the courtyard dwellings in other parts of the country, which usually have two side wings, Shikumen houses often have one side wing or no side wing at all. At the back of the house on the ground floor is the kitchen. And between the sitting room and the kitchen, there is a staircase leading up to the main front room a level above. About two-thirds of the way up the staircase, there is usually a landing that provides access to a room called Tingzujian, or “pavilion room.” It is sandwiched between the kitchen below and a back terrace above used to air laundry.

Like most dwellings in China, Shikumen houses usually face south to benefit from sunshine. But the kitchen, pavilion room and back terrace have colder northern exposures. Because it is small and dark, with a low ceiling and facing north, the pavilion room was the least favorite space in the house, relegated to storage or maid’s quarters.

译文解析

11. 标题中，“龙华塔”的“塔”译为 pagoda，而不是 tower, alcove 等其它有“塔”之意的词，很好地体现了该塔——上海唯一佛塔的风格，因为 pagoda 一词，就是专指南亚或东南亚的佛塔。龙华寺的“寺”的翻译，也经过了仔细比较，含有“寺庙”之意的词有不少，如 temple, chapel, church, mosque 等，译为 temple，即（非基督教的）庙宇，寺院，神殿，圣堂，以区别于其他宗教的寺院。

12. “假设我们穿越回公元 10 世纪”中的“穿越”，没有采用穿越剧 time-travel TV series 或穿越小说 time travel fiction 里面的 time-travel 一词，而是译为“go back to”。因为该句中文中“穿越”是动词，而 time-travel 是名词，若是此处一定要用 time-travel，译文则会变得很复杂。

13. “龙华”，“吴赤乌”，“交趾”，“建业（现南京）”，“清（朝）”，“同治”，“光绪”，等具有中国特色的名词，都采用了音译，翻译成“Longhua”，“Chiwu (Period of the State of) Wu”，“Jiaozhi”，“Jian-ye (present-day Nanjing)”，“Qing”，“Tongzhi”，“Guangxu”而没有解释每个中国名词或词、字的含义，采用的是异化的翻译手法，保留了中国特色，让人感受到中国特有的文化。

14. “水天一色，藻荇交横”，是“尘辙不到，颇宜清修”之地，译为 the water and the sky were merged into one color, with green weeds every-where; a place far from the crowds and peaceful for meditation。虽然没法保留极具汉语特色的四字词组，但是原文的意思丝毫没有遗漏，是一个典型的意译的例子。

15. “建立茅茨，设像行道”的表述来源于史料记载，据说康僧会很有修养，非常博学，“为人弘雅有识量，笃志好学。明解三藏博览六经，天文图纬多所综涉，辨于枢机颇属文翰”。吴赤乌十年，康僧会北上到达建业（另有一说是赤乌四年到达）。有人说安世高是从北方来的，也有人说是从南方海路来的。但康僧会有确切记载是经南海交趾丝路来到中国的。在吴国的首都建业，康僧会“营立茅茨，设像行道”，自己盖了个茅屋，挂起佛像，过起了烧香礼拜、诵经坐禅及至市托钵的宗教生活。此处翻译成“So he set hands to build a temple there”。便于英文读者理解。

16. “伽蓝七堂制”又称僧园、僧院，原意指僧众所居之园林，然一般用以称僧侣所居之寺院、堂舍。直至后世，一所伽蓝之完成，须具备七种建筑物，特称七堂伽蓝。“伽蓝七堂”制形成于宋代，“伽蓝七堂”的布局同我国传统四合院布局几乎完全一致，从此成为我国佛寺建筑的固有标准。其中，“伽蓝”来源于梵语 samghārāma，梵语僧伽蓝摩的略称，又作僧伽蓝。samgha 意为僧团、和合僧，ārāma 意为僧团居住的园，即僧园、僧院。原意指僧众所居之园林，然一般用以称僧侣所居之寺院、堂舍。此处，“伽蓝七堂制”译为“seven-halled temple” type of Zen in the Song Dynasty 能够帮助英文译者理解。

17. “第一进”，“第二进”，……直至“第六进”译为“The first row”，“The second row”……“the sixth row”采用了归化的翻译手法，体现了英文的思维方式，便于读者理解。

18. “龙华塔与龙华寺相对而立，其塔身、塔基为北宋所建原物，距今已有一千余年历史”一句中，“距今已有一千余年历史”译为“boasting more than a thousand years of history。”boast 是一个多义词，此处，它是及物动词，意思是 If someone or

something can boast a particular achievement or possession, they have achieved or possess that thing。取得（成功）；拥有。

Text B

真如寺大殿

我国的传统建筑以木结构居多，保存不易。许多人也许会好奇，上海境内目前最高龄的房屋在哪里？答案是：真如寺大殿。

真如寺大殿位于普陀区兰溪路真如寺内，建于元延祐七年（1320年），由僧人妙心修建，是上海唯一保存完好的元代佛寺大殿，也是上海现存最古老的木结构大殿，1996年被列为全国重点文物保护单位。

真如寺大殿建筑规模并不大，处于现真如寺中轴线上。大殿面阔及进深均为三间，呈方形平面，为接近正方形的九宫格布局，面积达158平方米。该建筑原为单檐歇山顶。清末重修时曾被改成五间重檐形式。1963年，大殿恢复了单檐三间的元代式样。

真如寺大殿内有16根梭状柏木柱，其中金柱6.45米高，檐柱4.28米高。正间的柱身都略向内侧倾斜，金柱内倾16厘米，檐柱内倾8厘米，其平面布局与著名的元代建筑山西芮城永乐宫龙虎殿相同。斗拱为四铺作小斗拱，后尾斜向挑出。补间铺作当心间置四朵，次间各用二朵。该建筑斗拱粗壮、构架简洁、举折平缓，且屋面硕大，出檐深远，层角起翘平和大方，具元代建筑的典型特点。

在这一建筑风格的鼎盛时期，石库门里弄曾约有9,000条，占全市城区全部居住面积的60%以上。但随着越来越多上海居民搬进公寓大楼或别墅，这一数目减少到不足2,000条。

好在近些年，市政府和遗产保护倡导者已牵头维护这些标志性建筑。政府拨款为旧房修复提供资金，并配备现代设施改善居民的居住条件。

文化解析

上海最古老的寺院——真如寺明初曾称万寿寺、宝华教寺，俗称大寺、大庙。明洪武间（1368 - 1398年）、弘治间（1488 - 1505年）、崇祯间（1628 - 1644年）

3次重修。清康熙八年（1669年），延请湖州道场山高僧本源来寺开法。咸丰十年（1860年）遭兵燹。光绪二十一年（1895年）由真如镇米商杨氏发起，同上海寿圣庵僧念岸、念伦及徒起矍募捐重建，将原寺的单檐3间改为双檐5间，原梁架等主体结构仍保留元代款式。今寺内大殿正梁上有光绪年间重修墨迹。大殿东西两梁有楹联一副，东为“佛日光辉崇盛世群山咸悟真如”，西为“皇风祥辑衍遐龄万姓同跻仁寿”。大殿内有16根棱状柏木柱，其中金柱6.45米高，直径40厘米，檐柱4.28米高，直径32厘米。正间的柱身都略向内侧倾斜，金柱内倾16厘米，檐柱内倾8厘米。这与全国著名的元代建筑山西芮城永乐宫龙虎殿相同。地基以柱础为中心所浇，各不相连。在柱础周围1.8×3米的范围内，施浇了深达1.8~2米的黄土和炼铁的渣滓，分层夯筑，最下为铁滓，表现了宋元木结构建筑的典型风格。大殿不仅为上海现存最早的寺庙建筑，且是上海地区唯一的元代木建筑，是我国古代建筑的重要文物。

原文翻译

Mahavira Hall of Zhenru Temple

Most of the traditional buildings in China are wood structures and are very difficult to preserve. Many people may ask in wonder, which is the oldest building in Shanghai? The answer is: Mahavira Hall of Zhenru Temple.

Located in the Zhenru Temple on Lanxi Road, Putuo District, the Mahavira Hall of Zhenru Temple was built by Monk Miaoxin in the 7th year of Yanyou Period of Yuan Dynasty (1320). It is the only intact hall of the Yuan Dynasty Buddhist temples of such kind in Shanghai, and the oldest existing wood structure in Shanghai. In 1996, it was listed as a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level.

Not large in scale, the hall is located on the axis of Zhenru Temple. The hall is three bays in width and depth, with a square plane. The layout features a Sudoku pattern somewhat like a square, covering an area of 158 square meters. The building was originally a single-eave structure with a gable and hip roof. Through the renovation in the late Qing Dynasty, it was transformed into a five-bay and double-eave structure. In 1963, the hall was restored to its form in the Yuan Dynasty as a single-eave and three-bay structure.

There are 16 shuttle shaped cypress pillars in the hall. Of which, the principal pillars are 6.45 metres high, and the peripheral pillars are 4.28 metres high. The pillars in the central bay slightly lean inward, with the principal ones leaning by 16 centimetres and the peripheral ones by 8 centimetres. Its plane layout is similar to that of the Dragon-Tiger Hall, Yongle Palace, Ruicheng, Shanxi Province. The bracket system is made up of four small brackets set on columns, with the tails slanting out. There are four brackets resting on the beam in the main bay and two on the beams in the side bays. This building shows typical characteristics of Yuan Dynasty architecture, with the thick and sturdy bracket system, simple structure, low rise of the roof, large roof, deep eaves, and flat and generous angles.

译文解析

1. “大殿”，又称“弥勒佛殿”，“佛殿”，译为“Mahavira Hall”意为“大雄宝殿”或“Maitreya Hall”意为“弥勒佛殿”。弥勒，梵文 Maitreya 的音译，意译慈氏，佛教菩萨名。在佛教传说中，弥勒佛又叫弥勒菩萨或大肚罗汉，是竖三世佛中的未来佛。“弥勒”为姓，是梵文音译，意思是“慈悲”。中国汉传佛教寺院的弥勒佛大多是袒胸露腹、喜笑颜开的形象。古代民众祈求多子多福，因此弥勒佛又有了“送子弥勒”的称号，由此还出现了“五子戏弥勒”的塑像。弥勒龕两旁的柱子上刻有许多哲理高深的对联，常见的有：“开口常笑，笑古笑今，凡事付之一笑；大肚能容，容天容地，与己何所不容。”；“大肚能容，容天下难容之事；开口便笑，笑世间可笑之人”。

2. “大殿面阔及进深均为三间”中的“三间”，译为“three bays”。“bay”在该处的词义为：a marked section of ground either inside or outside a building, for example for a vehicle to park in, for storing things, etc.。分隔间（户外或室内的，用以停放车辆、存放货物等）。“bay”在土木建筑方面有“开间”，或“跨度”的意思。

3. “九宫格布局”译为“Sudoku pattern”。“Sudoku”，数独，九宫格游戏—originally called Number Place, is a logic-based, combinatorial number-placement puzzle. The objective is to fill a 9×9 grid with digits so that each column, each row, and each of the nine 3×3 sub-grids that compose the grid (also called “boxes”, “blocks”, “regions”, or “sub-squares”) contains all of the digits from 1 to 9。九宫格游戏广为人熟知，“九宫

格布局”译为“Sudoku pattern”让人很快产生联想，读懂文章。

4. “斗拱”，用于柱顶、额枋和屋檐或构架间，它的产生和发展有着非常悠久的历史。作为中国传统木架建筑显著特点之一的斗拱在汉代普遍使用。宋《营造法式》中称为铺作，清工部《工程做法》中称斗科，通称为斗拱。斗是斗形木垫块，拱是弓形的短木。拱架在斗上，向外挑出，拱端之上再安斗，这样逐层纵横交错叠加，形成上大下小的托架。斗拱最初孤立地置于柱上或挑梁外端，分别起传递梁的荷载于柱身和支承屋檐重量以增加出檐深度的作用。唐宋时，它同梁、枋结合为一体，除上述功能外，还成为保持木构架整体性的结构层的一部分。明清以后，斗拱的结构作用退化，成了在柱网和屋顶构架间主要起装饰作用的构件。榫卯结合是斗拱的关键，把屋檐重量均匀地托住，起到了平衡稳定作用。文中，“斗拱”，“四朵”，“二朵”均翻译成“bracket”，“bracket”意为“支架”，“托架”，很好地表达了“斗拱”的功能。

翻译练习

松江唐经幢

松江唐经幢全名为“佛顶尊胜陀罗尼经幢”，建于唐大中十三年（859年），现坐落在松江区中山小学内，是上海地区现存最古老的地面文物，也是全国唐代经幢中最完整和高大的一座，1988年被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

这是当时松江笃信佛教者蒋复、沈直轸为超度父母以及其他家人而造。至20世纪60年代初，该经幢仅有十级露出地面，其余均埋于土内。经发掘、修复始恢复全貌。经幢上记载的文字，将遥远的唐代社会风俗一下子真切地还原到眼前。

经幢为石灰岩材质，现存21级，高9.3米。幢身分上下两截，均为八角形，直径达76厘米。上段刻有《佛顶尊胜陀罗尼经》全文，下段刻有题记及捐助者姓名；幢身下设勾栏平座、叠涩，其下有三重束腰、三层托座，从下至上三段束腰上分布刻盘龙、蹲狮及菩萨壶门，三座托座分别为海水纹底座、莲瓣卷云座、唐草纹莲座。幢身上部共有十级，从下至上有狮首华盖、联珠、卷云纹托座、四天王座像、八角腰檐、仰莲托座、礼佛浮雕圆柱、八角攒尖盖等。经幢通体雄伟秀丽、造型优美、层次组合匀称，幢身浮雕生动形象，技法洗炼圆熟，具有盛唐艺术风格。

翻译提示

1. “松江唐经幢”的翻译可参考“龙华塔”译法，音译后加意译。
2. “勾栏平座”和“叠涩”，可分别译为 flat seat, corbellings。
3. “三重束腰”和“三层托座”可译为 three girth piers and three-layer pedestals beneath。
4. “盘龙”，“蹲狮”及“菩萨壶门”可译为 coiling dragons, crouching lions and Bodhisattva Kunmen。
5. “狮首华盖、联珠、卷云纹托座、四天王座像、八角腰檐、仰莲托座、礼佛浮雕圆柱、八角攒尖盖”可译为 lion-head canopy, the granulation, the cloud patterned bracket, the sitting statues of the four Heavenly Guardians, the octagonal waist eaves, the lotus bracket, the Buddha worshipping relief cylinder, and the octagonal conical roof。
6. “浮雕”可译为 relief。

参考译文

Songjiang Sutra Pillar of the Tang Dynasty

The Usnisa Vijaya Dharani Sutra Pillar in Songjiang was built in 859, the 13th year of Dazhong Period of the Tang Dynasty. It now stands in Zhongshan Primary School of Songjiang District as the oldest above ground cultural relic in Shanghai, and also the most complete and tallest sutra pillar of the Tang Dynasty in China. It was announced as a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level in 1988.

We know that it was built by the pious Buddhist believers Jiang Fu and Shen Zhizhen at that time to release souls of their deceased parents and other family members. Up to the early 1960s, only ten levels of the building were exposed, and the rest were buried underground. After excavation inscriptions, the whole pillar was restored to full view. These inscriptions bring back the social customs of the Tang Dynasty before our eyes all of a sudden.

The pillar is made of limestone, 9.3 metres high, and with 21 levels remained. It is divided into upper and lower sections, both in octagonal shape, with a diameter of 76

centimetres. The upper section engraved with the full text of *Usnisa Vijaya Dharani Sutra*, and the lower section engraved with inscriptions and names of donors. The lower part of the pillar was built with a flat seat, corbellings, and three girth piers and three-layer pedestals beneath, which are carved with coiling dragons, crouching lions and Bodhisattva *Kunmen*, as well as ripple patterns, lotus-petal designs, and scroll designs respectively. There are ten levels in the upper part of the pillar, including the lion-head canopy, the granulation, the cloud patterned bracket, the sitting statues of the four Heavenly Guardians, the octagonal waist eaves, the lotus bracket, the Buddha worshipping relief cylinder, and the octagonal conical roof from bottom up. The whole structure of the pillar is magnificent and beautiful with graceful shape and well-balanced level combination. The relief on the pillar is vivid and sophisticated in workmanship, rich in the artistic style of the Golden Age of the Tang Dynasty.

第十一章

寻宋记：与“大都沪”交融，今古互鉴， 继往开来

词汇准备

木作 woodwork, woodware, carpenter's work, carpentry

次高的 the second highest

砖塔 brick pagoda

修葺 betterment

文物 relic, antique, heritage

较为 relatively

建筑群 building complex, groups of buildings, building group

回廊 an ambulatory corridor

檩 purlin

书院 academy, college, institution

不断（的） continuous, continued, successive

促成 contribute to, conduce to, make for

疏浚 dredge

风水 fengshui, geomantic omen

陈列 exhibit

上海中国科举博物馆 Chinese Imperial Examination Museum

科举 imperial examination

晶莹 glittering and translucent, sparkling and crystal-clear

光泽 lustre, reflet, gloss

高超的 superb, wonderful, excellent

莲幡状 intertwined lotus patterns

柔和的 soft, gentle

迷人 fascinating, charming, enchanting, attractive, glamorous

Text A

松江方塔

兴圣教寺塔位于美丽的松江方塔园内，因其平面为方形，人们习惯称其为“方塔”。兴圣教寺塔除了第七至九层系清代重建，其余各层的构件大部为宋代原物，不少地方保存了唐、五代的木作手法，尤其是斗拱保留了宋代原物的60%以上，是江南古塔中保留原构件较多的一座。1996年被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

兴圣教寺塔塔身修长，共有九层，高达42.5米，是上海现存次高的古塔。该塔虽建于北宋，但因袭唐代砖塔形制，呈四方形，具有唐代建筑风格。塔底层边长为六米，往上逐层收缩。砖塔外壁为“砖夹木”，每隔五六皮至十余皮砖会嵌入一根长方形的横木，以加强墙体。塔身每面被砖柱分为三间，正中设壶门。每层设木质平座、栏杆，有木斗拱承托。底层楼梯在围廊内，二层以上楼梯均在塔身内。顶层为攒尖式屋顶，长达13米的塔心木在八层设支撑，穿出屋面八米多，套以铁质塔刹，并有覆盆、露盘、相轮、宝瓶等。有四根铁索从塔尖拖向顶层的檐角，塔檐四角设铜铃，以驱赶飞鸟落塔做窝。

该塔在南宋和元明时曾多次修葺，清乾隆年间又经历大修。在1974-1977年重修过程中，新发现不少宋代文物，保存了部分宋代原构件。1978年，上海市园林局以方塔为中心建成方塔园。

文化解析

松江方塔是国家级文物宋代方塔，亦名“兴圣教寺塔”。近百年来，虽然塔内各层的木结构毁坏较多但是1974—1977年松江文物保护部门力求保存宋代原构件，换下了部分的腐蚀构件，如“斗拱”“塔心木”“塔刹”“相轮”等，文中介绍方塔时不可避免会出现这些词汇，是这些构件再现了宋代方塔古朴秀美、玲珑多姿的造型。在翻译过程中如何处理这些承载中国建筑文化的独有内涵的专有名词，往往是重点和难点，包括一些唐代建筑风格的“砖夹木”。方塔形体优美，玲珑多姿，为我国南方古代建筑中所少见，是国内保护最好的古塔之一。

原文翻译

Songjiang Square Pagoda

Located in the beautiful Square Pagoda Garden, the Square Pagoda of Songjiang got its name for the building is square. Except the storeys from the 7th to the 9th, which were reconstructed in the Qing Dynasty, the pagoda basically retained its original components in the Song Dynasty, especially the bracket system, over 60% of which are the Song objects. A great part of the pagoda was built with the woodwork techniques of the Tang and Five Dynasties. It is one of the ancient pagodas that retain the most original components in southern China. In 1996, it was announced as a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level.

The 9-storey Square Pagoda looks tall and slender, about 42.5 metres high. It is the second highest existing pagoda in Shanghai. The pagoda was built in the Northern Song Dynasty, but largely inherited the shape and structure of the brick pagoda and architectural style of the Tang Dynasty. The side length of the ground floor is 6 metres and the length decreases storey by storey upward. The outer wall of the brick pagoda is “brick with wood”, and a rectangular cross beam is embedded every five or six to more than ten brick layers to strengthen the wall. Each side of the pagoda is divided into three bays by brick columns, with the Kunmen set in the centre. Each floor is built with wooden flat seats and railings, supported by wooden bracket system. The stairs on the ground floor

are built in the arcade, and the stairs from the second floor and up are in the body of the pagoda. The top floor is the conical roof. The 13-metre wooden pagoda core column is supported at the eighth floor and sticks more than 8 metres above the roof. It is covered with iron pagoda spine, and installed with statue seat and other Buddhist components. There are four iron cables dragging from the spire to the eaves corner of the top floor. Copper bells are set at the four corners of the eaves, to keep the birds from making nests on the pagoda.

The pagoda went through many times of betterment in the Southern Song, Yuan and Ming Dynasties, and was heavily repaired in the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty. In the process of rebuilding from 1974 to 1977, a lot of relics of the Song Dynasty were discovered and some original Song components were kept. In 1978, the Shanghai Landscape Bureau built the Songjiang Fang Ta Park with the Square Pagoda as its main building.

译文解析

1. “兴圣教寺塔”也就是“方塔”，该名在文中多次出现，因该塔建在兴圣教寺中而得名。兴圣教寺是五代汉乾祐二年设立的地名，一般采取“音译”的译法，译成 Xingshengjiao, 所以“兴圣教寺塔”采取“音译 + 通名”译法译成 Xingshengjiao Temple Pagoda。作者为了避免外国读者对两个名称的理解问题，选择突出“方塔”这个更具形象化的取名，弱化了原中文名，在译文中省略了该名，也和标题相互呼应，统一只译出“方塔”（Square Pagoda）。

2. “宋代原物”出现过三次，译者采取不同的译法，分别译成 original components in the Song Dynasty, Song objects 和 original Song components。中国的朝代一般采用音译法，“宋代”即 Song Dynasty，“唐代”即 Tang Dynasty，后文中“唐、五代”译成 Tang and Five Dynasties。两个“宋代原物”出现在同一句话中，详细地意译前者，帮助读者理解。译者为避免重复，同时简化了第二次出现，直译成 Song objects, Song 变成了一个形容词，修饰 objects。

3. “尤其是斗拱保留了宋代原物的 60% 以上”一句中“斗拱”是非常具有中国建筑文化的词汇，作为一座标准的古建筑，方塔的重要元素之一就是其斗拱。斗拱置于檐下柱枋之上，以层层称为拱或昂的短木向外挑出以支承屋檐或梁头，

各层短木之间起支垫作用的小木块称为斗或升，总体即为斗栱。译者译成 bracket system，在柯林斯词典中 Brackets are pieces of metal, wood, or plastic that are fastened to a wall in order to support something such as a shelf，传达了“斗栱”的支撑性能信息，a system is a set of equipment or parts 形象生动传达出“木块的总体即为斗栱”，具有表情和感染功能。

4. “文物保护单位”可参考前几章提到的译法进行翻译，如 officially protected site, culture relic protection site, key protected cultural relic, cultural relic unit 等。“全国重点文物保护单位”译成 Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level，“重点”还可以用 key。

5. “塔底层边长为六米，往上逐层收缩”译成 The side length of the ground floor is 6 metres and the length decreases storey by storey upward。“收缩”一词译为 decrease，意思是 become less in quantity, size, or intensity，有“降低、减少”之意，根据前后逻辑关系译者增加主语 the length，使得 decrease 该词的选用形象、准确。

6. “砖夹木”是译成 brick with wood，其中“夹”是动词，原文后有进一步阐述解释也就是“嵌入”，译者用 with 表达，将“每隔五六皮至十余皮砖会嵌入一根长方形的横木”（a rectangular cross beam is embedded every five or six to more than ten brick layers）的状态表达出来，本身“砖夹木”就是一个整体，是一个物体，为名词。

7. “壶门”也就是壶门，壶读音为 kǔn，在宋代李诫所编的《营造法式》中写作“壶门”，是一种佛教建筑中门的型制，也是一种镂空的装饰样式，译者采用“音译”手法译成 Kunmen，采用音译的方法可以极大程度地保留传统文化的内涵。

8. “攒尖式屋顶”是传统古建筑中的五种房顶之一，是一种尖形屋顶，宋时称“撮尖”“斗尖”，清时称“攒尖”。攒尖顶没有正脊，顶部集中于宝顶（顶尖处圆形装饰物）处，译成 conical roof, a conical object is shaped like a cone（圆锥形的），便于读者理解其形态，除此之外还可以译成 pavilion roof。

9. 塔刹作为塔显著的标志，一般用金属或砖石制成，印度的窣堵坡传入后，与中国传统建筑相互结合演化中，塔刹成为塔顶攒尖收尾的重要部分。译者将“塔刹”译成 pagoda spine (the original meaning of spine refers to the row of small bones that are connected together down the middle of the back)，在这里译者采用比喻手法，“中心力量，中流砥柱”之意，将“塔刹”的主要功能翻译出来，用“人的脊柱”比拟，便于读者的理解。

10. “并有覆盆、露盘、相轮、宝瓶等”该句出现了多个建筑术语，是中国古代建筑构件，一些不了解中国古建筑的国人都难以理解，更别说外国人，所以在处理该类词汇时，可以选择找到译入语中相近意思的词汇代替翻译。“覆盆”是柱础的露明部分加工为桌线线脚，柱础呈盘状隆起，形似倒置的盆，在唐宋时期较为常见，意译成 *statue seat*（雕像的底座），便于外国读者理解。同时其余的“露盘、相轮、宝瓶等”都是塔刹的结构构造，塔刹是指佛塔顶部的装饰，由“刹顶”“刹身”“刹座”组成，文中出现的术语是其更详细的构造，均与佛教相关，统一译成 *other Buddhist components*，简单明了又保留了中国文化因素。

11. 最后一段出现“修葺”和“重修”，译成 *betterment* 和 *repair*，除此之外还有“整修”“修整”或者“修复”等词，都是描述对作为文化遗产的历史建筑进行保护和修复的常用词语，可以视具体情况译成 *renovate*、*rebuilt*、*restore*、*rehabilitate*、*renovations*、*construct*、*reconstruction* 等词。

Text B

嘉定孔庙

嘉定孔庙（又名文庙、庙学或学宫）由嘉定县第一任知县高衍孙始建于南宋嘉定十二年（1219年），建筑群占地 1.8 公顷，建筑面积 1.1 万平方米，规格形制保存较为完好，是上海地区现存规格形制保存最为完好的孔庙。2013 年被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

现存的建筑群大致分为东、西两片。西片以原孔庙大成殿为中心，南北成一条中轴线，依次有牌坊、棂星门、泮池和三桥、大成门、大成殿；东片以原县学明伦堂为主体，两旁设有东西庑（后有碑廊），前有礼门三间，棂星门外有三座精雕细刻的石牌坊（兴贤坊、育才坊、仰高坊），沿汇龙潭的石栏上雕有形态各异的 72 尊石狮，象征孔门七十二贤。大成殿建立于石台之上，面阔与进深均为五间，其中殿身为三间，其余各间为回廊，为双檐歇山顶，檩、枋上有木纹彩绘。明伦堂面阔五间、进深三间，前出抱厦三间。整个平面为“凸”字形。大成殿、明伦堂的梁架结构比较特别，它们都采用了横跨六步架的大月梁，省去了门前金柱两根，扩大了内部空间，具明代风格。清雍正初年，明伦堂东侧建兴文书院，后于乾隆二十二年（1757年）改为应奎书院。清乾隆三十年（1765年），书院又因陆

隳其号，易名为当湖书院。当湖书院是上海地区仅存的清代书院。

嘉定孔庙的不断修建还促成了应奎山、汇龙潭的产生：明天顺、正德、万历年间，当地士人为破解开门见寺、不利孔庙的风水格局，决定在庙前挖土筑山，并取名为“应奎山”，以遮蔽庙南的留光寺。因挖土堆山，形成了较大的水面，遂引水环绕，疏浚了应奎山周围的五条河流，使之呈“五龙抱珠”之势，遂成“汇龙潭”。

如今，嘉定孔庙设有上海中国科举博物馆，相关内容陈列能让游客直观地领略古代考试制度与科举文化的发展历程。

文化解析

嘉定孔庙，于嘉定区嘉定镇南大街，始建于南宋嘉定十二年（公元1219年），700多年中，合计整修、重建、增建70余次。至今已有近800年的悠久历史，是目前国内保留比较完好的县级孔庙建筑，在古代江南地区的县级孔庙中有“吴中第一”的美称。1962年被列为上海市级文物保护单位。在不同朝代都有所修建，文中出现了如回廊、櫺、枋、抱厦等大量专业建筑术语，因其整体是一个建筑群，有一些具有中国文化内涵的独有的建筑，其名字甚至是结构构造的名称在翻译的时候均需要注意。

原文翻译

Jiading Confucian Temple was built in 1219, the 12th year of Jiading Period of the Southern Song Dynasty, by Gao Yansun, the first magistrate of Jiading County. The building complex covers a land area of 1.8 hectares and a floor area of 11,000 square meters, with relatively intact shape and structure. It is the most well-preserved Confucian Temple in Shanghai. In 2013, it was announced as a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level.

The existing building complex is divided into east and west sections. The west section takes the Hall of Achievements of the original Confucius Temple as the centre, and on its central axis from south to north are the memorial archway, Lingxing Gate, Panchi pond

and three bridges, and the Gate of Achievements and the Hall of Achievements. The east section takes the former county school Minglun Hall as its main building, with east and west side rooms (with Stele Gallery behind) and three ceremonial archways in the front. There are three finely carved stone archways (Xingxian Archway, Yucai Archway, Yanggao Archway) in front of the Lingxing Gate. The stone railings along Huilong Pond are carved with 72 stone lions in different shapes, symbolizing the 72 disciples of Confucius.

The Hall of Achievements is built on a stone platform, with five bays in width and depth. The hall takes up three bays, and the rest bays are ambulatories. It has a double hip and gable roof structure. The purlins and columns are painted with wood grain in different colours. The Minglun Hall is five bays wide and three bays deep, and have porticoes on three sides. The entire plane is like an upturned “T”. The beam frame structure of the Hall of Achievements and Minglun Hall is quite special that the big crescent beams span a six-step frame, the two principal columns in front of gate are removed, and the internal space is thus expanded, which is typical of the Ming Dynasty style.

In the early years of Emperor Yongzheng’s reign in the Qing Dynasty, Xingwen Academy was built in the east of Minglun Hall, and it was renamed Yingkui Academy in 1757, the 13th year of Emperor Qianlong’s reign. In 1765, the 30th year of Emperor Qianlong’s reign, it was renamed Danghu Academy after the literary name of the honest official Lu Long. The Danghu Academy is the only existing academy of the Qing Dynasty in Shanghai.

The continuous construction of Jiading Confucian Temple also contributed to the emergence of Yingkui Hill and Huilong Pond. In the Tianshun, Zhengde and Wanli periods of the Ming Dynasty, local scholars decided to a pond build a hill in front of the temple to safeguard the temple for matters of fengshui, and named it “Yingkui Hill” to shade the Liuguang Buddhist Temple south of the Confucian Temple. As a result of digging and piling up a hill, a large water surface was formed, and water was diverted and five rivers around Yingkui Hill were dredged to make them look like “Five Dragons holding a pearl”, which gave the pond the name of “Huilong Pond (Dragon Gathering Pond)”.

Today, there is a Chinese Imperial Examination Museum in Jiading Confucian Temple. The exhibits in the museum are intended to help visitors to better understand the history of China’s ancient examination system and imperial examination culture.

译文解析

1. 标题“嘉定孔庙”译为 Jiading Confucian Temple, 采用“专名音译, 通名意译”, 也就是“音译+通用词”的方法, 简单明了, 音译可以最大程度地保留传统文化的内涵。第一句话“嘉定孔庙(又名文庙、庙学或学官)由嘉定县……”括号中是针对中文读者, 使其对孔庙有更加深入的了解, 对于外国读者来说, 了解到其最通用的名字即可, 全部译出稍显累赘, 所以译文省略翻译。

2. “嘉定县第一任知县”是古代官职名, 明朝以来县一级最高行政长官的正式称呼, 相当于现在的县长, 译成 the first magistrate of Jiading County, 作者将原文中的“嘉定县”和“知县”合二为一成 Jiading County, 避免重复。magistrate 一词在柯林斯中的解释是 an official who acts as a judge in law courts which deal with minor crimes or disputes, 意思相近。“知县”也可以译成 county magistrate。

3. “牌坊”是中国特有的建筑艺术和文化载体, 也可称牌楼。但是严格区分下, 牌坊不同于牌楼, 在立柱和横板上没有斗拱及屋顶结构的称为牌坊, 作用是作为装饰性建筑; 增加主体建筑的气势; 表彰、纪念某人或某事; 作为街巷区域的分界标志等。在此译成 memorial archway, 突出其纪念意义, 也就是功能性。除此之外, 若想更加表现出该建筑的外形特征或者装饰性意义也可以译作 decorated archway。

4. “大成殿”译成 the Hall of Achievements, 坐落在山东省曲阜城内, 其建筑规模宏大、雄伟壮丽、金碧辉煌, 为中国最大的祭孔要地。在此作者采用意译手法, An achievement is something that someone has succeeded in doing, especially after a lot of effort (柯林斯词典), 从目的语读者出发, 目标是让目的语读者能够读懂文本“大成”的信息, 后面的“大成门”译成 the Gate of Achievements, 是同样的道理。其实也可以采取音译方法译成 Dacheng Hall。

5. 同上句中的“棖星门”、“泮池”这两个的译文表达就和上面的3中有所区别, 译成 Lingxing Gate, Panchi pond, 采取音译与意译相结合的方式, 既可以清楚地说明所指事物, 同时又能保留中国传统文化元素。类似的还有第二段的“兴贤坊”“育才坊”“仰高坊”(Xingxian Archway, Yucui Archway, Yanggao Archway) 和“明伦堂”(Minglun Hall) 和“应奎山”、“汇龙潭”(Yingkui Hill and Huilong Pond)。

6. “孔门七十二贤”就是孔子的七十二个弟子, 《史记·孔子世家》记载: “孔子以诗、书、礼、乐教, 弟子盖三千焉, 身通六艺者七十有二人。”是孔子思

想和学说的坚定追随者和实践者，也是儒学的积极传播者。译成 72 disciples of Confucius, 其中 disciples 意为 someone are influenced by their teachings and try to follow their example, 虽然和“贤”略有不同，但是译出了原文作者想表达的深层次的意思。

7. “……为双檐歇山顶，檠、枋上有木纹彩绘”一句译成 the rest bays are ambulatories. It has a double hip and gable roof structure. The purlins and columns are painted with wood grain in different colours. 译文将一句话拆分成了三句短句，便于读者理解。其中“歇山顶”，即歇山式屋顶，是两坡顶加周围廊形成的屋顶式样，为中国古代建筑的一种重要的屋顶样式之一，该词还出现在前面单元中《步高里》一文中，歇山顶亦有传入东亚其他地区，在那篇译文中译为 East Asian hip-and-gable roof, 强调了地域性特征。在建筑学中，檠是架在梁头位置的沿建筑面阔方向的水平构件，枋是在柱子之间起联系和稳定作用的水平向或者与梁垂直方向的穿插构件，它往往是随着梁或檠而设置。

8. “抱厦”也是建筑术语，清以前叫“龟头屋”，是指在原建筑之前或之后接建出来的小房子。在主建筑之一侧突出 1 间（或 3 间），由两个歇山顶（宋称九脊殿）丁字相交，插入部分叫抱厦。Portico 意思是 a large covered area at the entrance to a building, with pillars supporting the roof（有圆柱的门廊；柱廊），因此选词贴合中文意思。

9. “整个平面为‘凸’字形”译成 The entire plane is like an upturned “T”, upturned “T” 也就是反着的字母“T”，译者不严格拘泥于原文，尊重不同语言的特点，将译文本土化，以读者所习惯的方式翻译，尽可能减少读者对外语文本的生疏感。upturned “T” 也就是中文的“凸”字形，非常形象生动，这句话如果按中文原文直译成 The entire plane is like the Chinese character “凸”，读者阅读后一定不知所云。

10. 朝代和年号的翻译也是本文文本翻译的重点，文中出现“南宋嘉定十二年”“乾隆二十二年”“清乾隆三十年” the 12th year of Jiading Period of the Southern Song Dynasty, the 30th year of Emperor Qianlong’s reign, in the Tianshun, Zhengde and Wanli periods of the Ming Dynasty. 朝代和年号表明了具体的时间信息，一般年号只是一个时间代号，采用音译即可。Reign 和 Period 均有领导期、统治期的意思。

11. “遂引水环绕，疏浚了应奎山周围的五条河流，使之呈‘五龙抱珠’之势”译成 water was diverted and five rivers around Yingkui Hill were dredged to make them

look like “Five Dragons holding a pearl”, 其中 divert 是 make them follow a different route or go to a different destination than they originally intended, 仅用一词表达了“引水环绕”，简洁明了，言简意赅。

翻译练习

普济桥

青浦区的金泽古镇位于京杭大运河东侧，始建于南宋时期。这里有“江南第一桥乡”之美誉，现仍存宋元时期古桥数座，其中普济桥是上海地区建造年代最早、保存最完好的石拱桥。现为上海市文物保护单位。

普济桥建于南宋咸淳三年（1267年），为单孔石拱桥，因桥畔有圣堂庙，故也称“圣堂桥”。建桥所用石料为珍贵的紫石，每当雨过天晴，阳光照射桥上，桥体会散发光泽，晶莹如宝石，因此人称“紫石桥”。

普济桥全长 26.7 米，宽 2.75 米，跨径 10.5 米，采用椭圆券形的弧拱，结构上比半圆拱省工省料，且拱跨较大，坡度平缓，展现了高超的建造水平。该桥的拱券砌筑形式与著名的赵州桥相同，采用拱券石并列砌置的方法，但两排并列拱板之间略有错开，单双不一。两墩有引桥，水平连接石端部券石上刻有莲瓣状图案，桥栏紧贴桥面形成柔和的曲线，远眺如月牙，纤巧飘逸，非常迷人。

该桥在明清两代经过重修，清雍正初年原样重整了石栏杆。桥顶处有木框架子，装置晚间可关闭的木门。现该桥桥体夹杂有青石、花岗石等。

翻译提示

1. “普济桥”的翻译可参考“嘉定孔庙”译法，音译后加意译。
2. “有……之美誉”在翻译的时候可以改变其词性，改变句式结构，译为 be hailed, 意为“被称赞”。
3. “晶莹”可译为 glittering and translucent。
4. “散发光泽”可译为 emit lustre。
5. “弧拱”可译为 elliptic arch。
6. “拱跨”可译为 arch span。

7. “高超的建造水平”可译为 superb construction skill。
8. “纤巧飘逸，非常迷人”可译为 graceful and fascinating。

参考译文

Puji Bridge

Jinze Ancient Town in Qingpu District, located on the east side of the Grand Canal, was first founded in the Southern Song Dynasty. Jinze is hailed “the first bridge town in Jiangnan”. Several of the ancient bridges from the Song and Yuan dynasties still exist. Among them, the Puji Bridge is the earliest-built and best preserved stone arch bridge in Shanghai. Now it is a cultural site protected by the city of Shanghai.

Built in 1267, the Puji Bridge is a singlespan stone arch bridge and beside it is the Shengtang Temple. So, the bridge is also called “Shengtang Bridge”. The bridge was built with precious purple stones. When the sun shines on the bridge after rain, the bridge will emit lustre, glittering and translucent like gems, so it is also known as the “Purple Stone Bridge”.

The Puji Bridge is 26.7 metres long, 2.75 metres wide and with a span of 10.5 metres. It adopts the elliptic arch, which costs less labour and material than the semicircular arch in structure. Moreover, the arch span is larger and the slope is gentle, showing the superb construction skill. The arch masonry form of the bridge is the same as that of the famous Zhaozhou Bridge, with the arch stones placed side by side. But the two rows of parallel arch bars are slightly staggered in a disordered fashion. There is an approach on either end of the bridge. There are intertwined lotus patterns carved on the arch stone connecting the ends levelly. The bridge railing is close to the bridge deck to form a soft curve. It looks like a crescent moon in the distance, graceful and fascinating.

The bridge was rebuilt in the Ming and Qing dynasties, and the stone railings were reconstructed in the early Yongzheng Period of the Qing Dynasty. There are wood frames on the top of the bridge to install a wood door that can be closed at night. Now the bridge body is mixed with bluestones and granites.

第十二章

国家会展中心：上海对外开放的窗口

词汇准备

会展 exhibition and convention

商务部 Ministry of Commerce of China

进博会 China International Import Expo (CIIE)

华东建筑设计研究院 East China Architectural Design & Research Institute
(ECADI)

清华大学设计院 Architectural Design & Research Institute of Tsinghua University
(THAD)

高速公路 expressway

立面 facade

曲面幕墙 curved curtain walls

列柱 colonnade, pillar

开幕 open, inaugurate, curtain-up

揭牌 unveil

生命旺盛 vitality

柔和飘逸 sleek

浑然大气 magnificent

日新月异 rapid development

轴线 axis (pl. axes)

石材 granite, stone
石匠 mason, stonemason
失传 lost, disappeared, extinction
民族风采 ethnic features
建筑成就 construction achievements
中华崛起 the rise of China
基座 base, foundation, plinth, pedestal
基调 tone
飞碟 flying saucer
花束 bouquet
花环 garland

花园洋房 garden house
围墙 surrounding wall
釉面砖 glazed tiles
陪嫁礼 dowry
门牌 door plate
汽车道 driveway
阳光房 sunroom
主人房 master's room
客堂 guest hall
祖屋 ancestral hall
佣人房 servant room
佛堂 Buddhist Prayer Room

Text A

国家会展中心（上海）

上海国家会展中心是商务部和上海市人民政府于2011年合作共建的项目，是集展览、会议、活动、办公、宾馆于一体的超大型会展中心。选址在虹桥商务区

核心段西部，临近虹桥机场和火车站，与地铁2号线徐泾东站对接，与城市高架和周边高速公路连通，由华东建筑设计研究院与清华大学设计院联合设计。

上海国家会展中心总建筑面积147万平方米，立面通过曲面幕墙和240根立柱，寓意“生命旺盛的草茎”，展现柔和飘逸又浑然大气的建筑形象。上海国家会展中心可展览面积达50万平方米，包括40万平方米的室内展厅和10万平方米的室外展场。

2018年11月1日，第一届中国国际进口博览会开幕的前四天，长三角生态绿色一体化发展示范区正式揭牌，包含了进博会举办地“四叶草”的这片大区域。11月13日，进博会向公众开放延展的第一天，上海公布《关于加快虹桥商务区建设打造国际开放枢纽的实施方案》，同样包含了“四叶草”这片大区域，这如同一个个不同的注脚，人们一再读到“开放”之于上海的深意。

此后每年，“四叶草”都将举办进博会，成为中国向全世界开放的平台。人的流动，某种程度上也是实体展会的一大魅力所在。在互联网如此发达的当下，被称为“四叶草”的上海国家会展中心内，用空间展现了一份线上世界不可能取代的交流奇迹：构造一个特别的、具有交往意义的平台。作为中国着眼于推动新一轮高水平对外开放作出的重大决策和中国主动向世界开放市场的重大举措，以“四叶草”为标志的进博会见证着中国的开放和上海日新月异的发展。

文化解析

当飞机从虹桥机场起降时向外眺望，一朵巨大的“四叶草”将引入眼帘，舒展的叶面间便是当前中国乃至世界会展业的“超级航母”——国家会展中心（上海）。受限于机场临空区的高度限制，中外联合设计团队因势利导，采用了能够实现高效集中布局，展现整体标志形象，又具有幸运寓意的“四叶草”作为设计原型。国家会展中心（上海）的4大展馆区从中央广场向四方舒展，15个展厅单个面积约3万平方米，相当于4个标准足球场。如此之大的建筑项目于2011年启动，2014年已完工并开始试运营，再次以“中国速度”吸引了无数具有国际影响力的行业大展入驻。坐落于虹桥国际CBD核心区，与虹桥高铁站，虹桥机场紧密相连，凭借四通八达的高速公路网，仅需2小时便可到达长三角各大城市，搭乘飞机只需2-3小时即可直达亚洲主要经济城市，国家会展中心（上海）不仅是上海加快建设“国际会展之都”的重要载体，更为“一核”（“大虹桥”中央商务

区)“两带”(向江苏延伸的北向延展带和向浙江嘉兴延伸的南向延展带)注入无限活力。与此同时,四届进博会的成功举办,为年轻的国家会展中心(上海)戴上了成人的“桂冠”,也是在这里,国家主席习近平连续四年在进博会开幕式上发表主旨演讲,阐释了中国对外开放的坚定决心,发出了中国开放发展的最强音。

原文翻译

National Exhibition and Convention Center (Shanghai)

NECC (Shanghai) is a cooperation project launched by the Chinese Ministry of Commerce and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government in 2011, designed to be a super center for holding exhibitions, conferences and events and offering office space and hotel services. It is located in the west of the core section of Hongqiao Central Business District, close to Hongqiao Airport and Hongqiao Railway Station, connected to the East Xujing Station of Shanghai Metro Line 2 as well as the city's elevated roads and nearby expressways. It was jointly designed by the East China Architectural Design & Research Institute (ECADI) and the Architectural Design & Research Institute of Tsinghua University.

With a total floor area of 1.47 million square metres, NECC (Shanghai) has a facade featuring curved curtain walls and 240 pillars, which symbolize “the exceptional vitality of grass” and present a sleek yet magnificent image. It has a total exhibition area of 500,000 square metres, including 400,000 square metres indoors and 100,000 square metres outdoors.

On November 1, 2018, four days before the opening of the first CIIE, the demonstration zone for integrated green development of the Yangtze River Delta region was officially unveiled. The zone includes the “four-leaf clover” where the Expo would be held. On November 13, the first day that the Expo opened to the public, Shanghai announced the Implementation Plan on Accelerating the Development of Hongqiao Central Business District and Creating an Open International Hub. The “four-leaf clover” was once again included in the plan. These are just like footnotes to the significance of “openness” to Shanghai.

Every year after 2018, the “four-leaf clover” will stage the CIIE and serve as China’s open platform to the world. Part of what is fantastic about physical exhibitions is the flow of visitors. Despite the Internet being so advanced now, NECC (Shanghai), nicknamed “four-leaf clover”, uses space to build a special platform that facilitates interactions, a miracle for exchanges that cannot be replicated in the online world. As an important decision made by China to pursue a new round of high-level opening up and China’s major initiative to still widen market access to the rest of the world, with the “four-leaf clover” as its symbol, CIIE has witnessed China’s opening-up and Shanghai’s rapid development.

译文解析

1. “会展”狭义上仅指展览会和会议，广义上指会议（政府会议，公司会议等）、展览（商业展览会，博览会等）、节事活动（节日、庆典、赛事、演艺、培训等）等集体性商业或非商业活动。根据国家会展中心（上海）的官方介绍，它是“集展览、会议、活动、商务、办公、酒店等多种业态为一体，目前世界上最大的会展综合体”，除了会展展馆外，还有商业广场、办公楼宇、会议中心、洲际酒店等，是绝对广义上的会展场所。“国家会展中心（上海）”译为 National Exhibition and Convention Center (Shanghai)，其英文名选用了狭义上的“展览” exhibition 及“会议” convention，其中 exhibition 的英文解释为 the act of showing something for example works of art, to the public, 包含了所有“向公众展示某物的行为”，而 convention 英文解释为 a large meeting of the members of a profession, a political group, etc., 区别于 meeting，用两个词展现了该场所最核心的两大功能。国内外大型展馆的名称大多根据主要功能选用上述表达，如“德国汉诺威展览中心” Hannover Exhibition Center，“悉尼国际会议中心” Sydney Convention and Exhibition Center，“中国香港会展中心” Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center。

2. 在介绍国家会展中心（上海）的位置时，原文使用了“选址”“临近”“对接”“连通”等表达，以突出国家会展中心（上海）位于三角核心腹地的选址，紧邻机场、高铁、高速公路的便利交通，在译文中使用 located in, close to, connect to 等表达，简明扼要。

3. 国家会展中心（上海）是“合作共建项目”，译为 cooperation project，其中

cooperation 意为 the act of doing sth together or working together towards a shared aim, 没有直接译出“共建”。“共建”作为近年来频繁出现的概念,表达共同建设,共同参与,各方发挥自身优势与潜能,形成新的合作优势。比如在“一带一路”建设中需要坚持“共商、共建、共享”原则 the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits。译文就将“联合设计”译为 jointly designed by ECADI and THAD。

4. 在介绍国家会展中心(上海)的设计理念时,设计团队选用吉祥幸运的“四叶草”形式,除了能够充分利用有限的建筑空间外,还有一个原因,就是在几万株三叶草中才能找到一颗的“四叶草”从美好的角度,强调了人与自然的和谐关系,其四瓣叶片分别代表爱 love、健康 health、荣誉 glory、富裕 riches。译文中 clover 指的是常见的三叶草,而加上修饰词的 four-leaf clover 在英文语境中常常与 lucky 一词连用,被视作幸运的经典象征。

5. 将“立面”facade 设计为“曲面幕墙”curved curtain wall。而“立柱”pillar 就像“生命旺盛的草径”the exceptional vitality of grass,尤其是主入口的24根“二十四节气柱”,代表周而复始的生命以及人类与自然的对话。

6. 国家会展中心(上海)优美的曲线设计体现了江南地区海派文化优雅唯美的气质,原文使用了“柔和飘逸”与“浑然大气”,分别译为 sleek,意为 having an elegant and smooth shape,强调建筑外形线条流畅,造型优美;以及 magnificent,意为 extremely attractive and impressive,强调建筑整体的宏伟壮丽之感。

7. 在介绍国家会展中心(上海)的主要展览场所时,原文中的“室内展厅”与“室外展场”在译文中仅体现为 indoors 和 outdoors,虽然没有翻译出“展厅”与“展所”,简洁明了,并不影响读者理解国家会展中心(上海)的室内外展览空间。

8. 在原文中出现了许多专有名词,有些在译文中以首字母大写的全称和缩写形式出现,如“中国商务部”Ministry of Commerce of China,“华东建筑设计研究院”East China Architectural Design & Research Institute (ECADI)等,而对于一些读者比较熟悉的专有名词,则直接使用缩写,如“进博会”译为 CIIE 或 Expo,“国家会展中心(上海)”也因为多次在译文中缩写为 NECC (Shanghai)。

9. 国家会展中心(上海)的室内空间展现了“交流”奇迹,构造了具有“交往”意义的平台,译文中分别使用 interaction 以及 exchange,前者强调多个对象在交流中对彼此产生影响,如“人机交互”human-computer interaction,而后者强

调对象在交流中交换数据, 信息及内容, 如“数据交互” data exchange。

10. 在原文中多次出现“开放”这一表述, 如“人们读到开放之于上海的深意”、“中国向世界开放的平台”、“新一轮高水平对外开放”、“见证着中国的开放”, 在译文中使用了 open 的不同词性, 如 open platform, openness, opening-up, 清晰表达了国家会展中心(上海)作为对外窗口的重要意义。而“中国主动向世界开放市场的重大举措”的译文使用了 widen market access to the rest of the world, 这一表述常用于表达中国将继续推动更多领域的开放, 扩大外资市场准入, 比直译为 open market 更加准确。

Text B

上海世博会中国国家馆、世博文化中心

上海浦东世博园区南北、东西轴线交会处的核心地段, 坐落着中国国家馆。中国馆大台阶共有 76 级, 用“紫晶白麻”和“华夏灰”两种石材筑成, 这台阶表面的纹理, 是一批顶尖石匠用一种濒临失传的绝技“三斩斧”纯手工“斩”成, 比国外顶级机器加工出来的纹理更加均匀和细致。

沿着这台阶往上走去, 便是被称为“东方之冠”的中国国家馆作为 2010 年上海世博会期间人人争睹的头号明星。

这一世博会核心建筑, 从 344 件应征设计方案中脱颖而出, 由建筑设计师何镜堂主持, 综合华南理工大学设计院、清华安地建筑设计公司和上海建筑设计研究院的方案, 于 2010 年 2 月 8 日竣工, 在世博会后被永久保留, 现为中华艺术宫。

中国国家馆设计体现“城市, 让生活更美好”主题, 展示城市发展中的中华愿景。地方馆设计提供给 31 个省、直辖市和自治区展示各民族风采及建设成就。为此, 建筑造型居中突起, 形成冠盖, 层叠出挑, 制似斗拱, 四根大柱托起, 外观“东方之冠”的构思象征中华崛起。斗拱内 56 根横梁叠加, 象征 56 个民族团结的力量。地方馆紧紧围合中央形成稳定的基座, 屋顶平台达 2.7 万平方米, 布置来自圆明园“九州清晏”, 寓意“田”“泽”“渔”“脊”“林”“甸”“壑”“漠”景观, 既能供人流集散, 又可供休闲。整个中国国家馆立面颜色以北京的故宫“红”为基调, 大气恢宏。

世博轴东侧，是被昵称为“飞碟”的世博文化中心，为园区最大演出场地。作为国内第一个容量可变的大型室内场馆，其剧场空间可以根据需要，隔成 18000 座、12000 座、10000 座、8000 座、5000 座等。

2010 年 10 月 31 日晚 8 点，上百名少年儿童手持绚丽的花束和花环走到上海世博文化中心舞台中央，中国 2010 年上海世界博览会圆满闭幕。次日起，世博文化中心更名为梅赛德斯 - 奔驰文化中心。

文化解析

上海世博会中国国家馆以“城市发展中的中华智慧”为主题，包含着丰富的中国元素。首先，国家馆主体建筑以“东方之冠，鼎盛中华，天下粮仓，富庶百姓”为设计理念，外观雄浑有力，犹如华冠高耸。而建筑所采用的斗拱造型正是中国传统建筑最为重要的元素之一，在春秋战国时期就得以广泛利用。其次，地区馆水平展开，以舒展的平台基座的形态映衬国家馆。中国馆的主要色彩元素——“中国红”以及充分展现中国文化意境的屋顶景观——“新九州清晏”，凝聚中国元素，象征中国精神。作为 2010 中国上海世博会“一轴四馆”永久性建筑直译，原名“世博演艺中心”的上海世博文化中心，是世界一流的现代文化演艺综合场所。充满现代感的“飞碟状”建筑造型，使其成为永不落幕的城市舞台。

原文翻译

Shanghai World Expo China Pavilion and World Expo Cultural Center

The China Pavilion sits at the intersection of the north-south and east-west axes of the Shanghai Expo Park. It has 76 big steps made of two kinds of granites—“amethyst and sea same white granite” and “Chinese gray granite”. The patterns on the surface of the steps are carved by the best stonemasons with axes using a nearly lost skill called “three chop”, which are more even and delicate than those processed by the top foreign machines.

At the end of the steps lies the China Pavilion, known as the “Oriental Crown”,

which was the number one star that visitors scrambled to visit during the Expo 2010 Shanghai China.

The China Pavilion's final design plan stood out from 344 solicited ones. Presided over by the architect He Jingtang, it integrated the plans from the Architectural Design and Research Institute of South China University of Technology, Tsinghua Andi Architectural Design Company and Arcplus Institute of Shanghai Architectural Design & Research.

The construction was completed on February 8, 2010. The China Pavilion was designed to be permanent and now becomes the China Art Museum, Shanghai.

The design of the China Pavilion embodies the theme of "Better City, Better Life" and showcases the national vision through urban development. The design of the Regional Pavilion aims to display the ethnic features of and construction achievements made by the 31 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Therefore, the shape of China Pavilion protrudes in the middle, forming a crown cover layer upon layer, like a bucket arch propped by four large pillars. The "Oriental Crown" of its appearance symbolizes the rise of China. The superimposed 56 beams in the bucket arch represent the unity of China's 56 nationalities. The center area is tightly surrounded by the Regional Pavilion, which forms a stable base. The 27, 000-square-metre roof platform draws inspiration from "Jiuzhou Qingyan" in Yuanmingyuan or the Old Summer Palace, and represents the landscapes of "field", "lake", "fishing area", "ridge", "forest", "suburb", "valley" and "desert". It can be used not only for gathering and dispersing crowds, but also for visitors to have leisure. The China Pavilion's entire facade has a "red" tone, which is as magnificent as that of the Forbidden City in Beijing.

On the east side of the Expo Axis is the Shanghai World Expo Cultural Center nicknamed "flying saucer", which is the largest performance venue in the park. As the first large indoor venue with variable accommodation capacity in China, the theater facility can be divided into 18, 000 seats, 12, 000 seats, 10, 000 seats, 8, 000 seats, 5, 000 seats, etc. as needed.

At 8: 00 pm on October 31, 2010, hundreds of children walked to the center of the stage of the Shanghai World Expo Cultural Center with gorgeous bouquets and garlands, kicking off the closing ceremony of the Expo 2010 Shanghai China. The next day, the

Center was renamed the Mercedes-Benz Arena.

译文解析

1. 2010 中国上海世博会全称 The World Exposition 2010 Shanghai China, 简称 Expo 2010 Shanghai China。并组成了一系列新词如“世博园” Expo Park, “世博村” Expo Village 和“世博中心” Expo Center 等。而世博会在英文中并未使用 exhibition, 是因为“博览会” exposition 不仅是静态摆放展品供访客观赏, 更强调推介与展演等动态关系。

2. “上海世博会中国国家馆”译为 Shanghai World Expo China Pavilion, 其中 pavilion 指的是“为了某一活动或展览临时搭建的建筑物” a temporary building used at public events and exhibitions。而根据世博会惯例, 除主办方的建筑之外, 其他展馆均按照临时场馆标准建造, 在世博会结束之后都要拆除, 因此使用 pavilion 一词十分准确。

3. 中国馆台阶的“石材” granite 译为花岗岩, 特指 a very hard rock used in building。而具体的石材花纹则分别加上了修饰词“紫晶白麻”, 包括“紫水晶” amethyst 和“白麻” sesame white, 以及“华夏灰” Chinese gray。

4. 中国馆台阶的“纹理”译为 pattern, 意为 a regular arrangement of lines, shapes, colors, etc. as a design on material, carpets, 指的是台阶上石材的图案与花样。若直译为 texture 则更强调触摸物体的表面后感受到的质地或手感, 则不符合原文所表达的意义。

5. 在描述中国馆台阶的制作工艺时, 使用了“斩”这一具有传统文化特色的动词, 在“三斩斧”中“斩”译为 chop, 意为 cut something into pieces with strong, downward movements of a knife or an axe, 较为直观地传达出“三斩斧”作为中国民间绝艺使用的工具与基本动作。而“由石匠纯手工斩成”中“斩”则译为“carve”, 意为 to make objects or patterns by cutting away material from wood or stone, 更突出工匠需斩斧上万刀, 才打磨与雕刻出中国馆的台阶。

6. 中国馆的构思理念为“东方之冠”, 其中“冠”在中文中意为“帽子”, 呼应了国家馆的“斗冠”造型; 也指在比赛中“超越, 领先”, 如“勇冠三军”。在译文中将“冠”译为 crown, 意为“王冠” an object in the shape of a circle, usually made of gold and precious stones, that a king or queen wears on his or her head on official

occasions, 更加强调来自东方的中国国家馆在众多展馆中居中升起, 层叠出挑。

7. “31个省、直辖市、自治区”中出现了具有中国特色的行政区划, 分别译为 province, municipality, autonomous region。

8. 在介绍中国国家馆的设计理念时, 原文使用了“体现”、“展示”、“象征”、“寓意”等词, 在译文中分别也不断变换用词, 分别译为 embody, showcase/display, symbolize, represent, 用词丰富。

9. 原文对中国馆的建筑构型——斗拱造型做了详细介绍, 包括“居中突起” protrude in the middle, 其中 protrude 意为 to stick out from a place or surface, 突出中国馆在整体布局中处于中心地位; “形成冠盖, 层叠出挑” forming a crown cover layer upon layer, 较为直观地展现建筑外观酷似中国古代的礼冠; “制似斗拱, 四根大柱托起” like a bucket arch propped by four big pillars, 其中“斗拱” bucket arch 是中国建筑特有的一种结构, 在立柱和横梁交接处, 从柱顶上加的一层层探出成弓形的承重结构叫拱, 拱与拱之间垫的方形木块叫斗, 合称斗拱。“斗拱内 56 根横梁叠加” the superimposed 56 beams in the bucket arch, 其中 superimpose 意为“叠加” to place or lay over or above something, beam 意为“梁木” a long piece of wood, metal, etc. used to support weight, especially as part of the roof in a building。

10. 位于圆明园后湖景区的九洲清晏, 本是清帝御园的帝后寝宫区。而中国馆的屋顶花园“新九州清晏”, 浓缩着中国传统园林与现代造景技术, 也蕴藏着中华智慧和东方神韵。“九州”本为中华大地最早的行政划分, 也曾是中国的代称, 因此除了命名为“雍”的主体馆之外, “新九州清晏” “Jiuzhou Qingyan” 根据中国典型的气候与地貌, 用水系分割成 8 个小洲, 分别为“田” field, “泽” lake, “渔” fishing area, “脊” ridge, 意为 a long, narrow piece of raised land, “林” forest, “甸” 意为“郊外” suburb, “壑” 意为“山谷” valley, 以及“漠” desert。游客们穿梭其中, 就好比在微缩的神州大地上漫步, 看遍鬼斧神工的自然造化, 而它们所展现的悠久文化和丰富景观, 也是中国馆“城市发展中的中华智慧”展示主题的重要组成部分。

翻译练习

上海市城市规划设计研究院

2014年6月14日是中国第九个文化遗产日，虽然上海上午的气温已经达到30多度，铜仁路333号周边还是蜿蜒排起了300多米的长队，开放仅三小时，就有超过1200名市民涌入改造后首次开放的“绿房子”先睹为快，正如建筑师当年向业主所夸耀的：“我为你设计的住宅将100年都不落后。”

吴同文住宅是著名建筑师邬达克设计成熟期的代表作，经典的现代风格花园洋房。建筑面积近1700平方米，因为外立面和围墙均采用绿色釉面砖，俗称“绿房子”。

吴同文是旧上海著名的颜料商，因靠军绿色颜料致富，故视绿色为幸运色。该地块是贝家小姐的陪嫁礼，毗邻的哈同路（今铜仁路）和爱文义路（今北京西路）恰好蕴含了主人的名字，而门牌333号据说系主人重金购得，代表占地三亩三分三厘。

该宅充分体现了有机建筑的设计原则。布局精密紧凑，与基地完美契合。主体紧贴北侧道路，与顺应转弯半径的弧形围墙连成整体。首层中间架空做汽车道，压缩面积。餐厅等和上层主人用房向花园开敞，北面的中式客堂、祖屋和用人房较封闭。半圆形楼梯外通高的玻璃正对道路转角；南立面设计精湛。圆柱形的阳光房通高四层，与层层退进曲线流畅的大露台形成纵横对比，顺餐厅外墙盘旋而上的弧形大楼梯将露台与花园连为一体。楼梯与阳台的铸铁花饰为艺术装饰风格，阳光房外均采用进口的圆弧玻璃，甚至连玻璃移门也是弧形的。

住宅室内装修豪华。日光室上覆玻璃顶棚，小舞厅安装弹簧地板，煤卫冷暖设备齐全，并首次在上海私宅安装了电梯，还是独特的荷叶形平面。车道两侧和楼梯墙面采用意大利洞石，墙面铸铁花饰为艺术装饰风格（今已不存）。一层的佛堂和祖屋则完全是中式风格。

1949年后，该楼一二层被捐作上海工商联活动俱乐部。1978年后，这里划归上海市规划设计研究院做办公楼，后改为晒图室。

如今，“绿房子”部分空间成为“规划师之家”和“上海城市规划博物馆”。

翻译提示

1. “绿房子”的名字来源原文有相关介绍，可直译为 Green House。
2. “吴同文”、“邬达克”、“中国文化遗产日”和“上海城市规划博物馆”等为人名与专有名词的翻译。可分别译为：D. V. Woo, Ladislav Hudec, China's ninth Cultural and Natural Heritage Day, Shanghai City Planning Museum。
3. “有机建筑”可译为 organic architecture。
4. “弧形”可译为 arc shaped。
5. “半圆形”可译为 semicircular。
6. “圆柱形”可译为 cylindrical。

参考译文

Shanghai Urban Planning & Design Research Institute

On June 14, 2014, China's ninth Cultural and Natural Heritage Day, there was a long queue of more than 300 meters around 333 Tongren Road although the temperature in Shanghai reached more than 30 degrees in the morning. In only three hours, more than 1, 200 people flocked into the renovated “Green House” to get a glimpse of its new look. As Czech-born architect Ladislav Hudec once boasted to the owner at that time, “The residence I designed for you will not be outdated even after 100 years.”

The Former Residence of D. V. Woo is Hudec's masterpiece in his prime time of career. It is a classic among modern garden houses, with a building area of nearly 1, 700 square meters. As the facade and surrounding walls are all covered with green glazed tiles, it is commonly known as the “Green House.”

D. V. Woo was a famous dye tycoon in old Shanghai. D. V. Woo made his fortune out of the green pigments for military use, so he regarded green as his lucky colour. The plot was his wife's dowry. The Chinese names of the adjoining Hardoon Road (“哈同路” in written chinese, today Tongren Road) and Avenue Road (“爱文义路” in written chinese, today West Beijing Road) happened to contain the two characters in the owner's name (同文). And the door plate 333 was said to be purchased by the owner

with big money, representing the building took up an area of 3.33 mu.

The house fully embodies the design principle of organic architecture: the layout is precise and compact, and it balanced perfectly with the natural surroundings. The main building is close to the road on the north side and connected with the arcshaped surrounding walls which conforms to the turning radius. The middle of the ground floor is built as a driveway to reduce the area. The dining room and the master's rooms upstairs are open to the garden, while the Chinese style guest hall, ancestral hall and servant rooms in the north are relatively closed. The glass outside the semicircular staircase is facing the turning of the road.

The south facade is exquisite in design: the cylindrical sunroom is four stories high, which forms a vertical contrast with the large horizontal terrace in smooth curves; and the large arc staircase circling along the dining room wall connects the terrace and the garden. The cast iron ornamental design of stairs and balconies is of Art Deco style. Imported arc glass is used to build the sunroom, and even the glass sliding door is arc-shaped.

The interior decoration is luxurious: the sunroom has a glass ceiling; the small ballroom is equipped with spring floors, and the whole house is equipped with complete cooling and heating facilities. It is the first private house in Shanghai to install an elevator, and the elevator car's floor is in the shape of a lotus leaf. Either side of the driveway and the staircase wall are surfaced with Italian travertine, and the cast iron ornamental design on the wall surface is of the Art Deco style (no longer exists today). The Buddhist Prayer Room and the ancestral hall on the first floor are completely of Chinese style.

After 1949, the first and second floors of the building were donated to the Shanghai Federation of Industry and Commerce and used as its club. After 1978, it was allocated to Shanghai Urban Planning & Design Research Institute as an office building, and later it was changed into a place to blueprint technical drawings.

Today, part of the "Green House" has been converted into "Home for Urban Planners" and "Shanghai City Planning Museum".

第十三章

锦江饭店：上海第一家国宾馆

词汇准备

拔地而起 rising above the ground, rise straight from the ground, rising abruptly out of the ground

餐厅 dining room

传奇女子 legendary woman

打听 inquire about

地段好 a good location

典雅 elegant

方格钢窗 square steel sashes

蜚声 known far and wide, enjoy a high reputation, make a name

刚柔并济 a perfect combination of force and grace

哥特式 Gothic

宫廷式 court style

和平饭店北楼 the North Building of Fairmont Peace Hotel

沪西 west Shanghai

华懋公寓 Cathay Mansions

皇家古典式吊灯 royal-classical chandeliers

家喻户晓 household name, be known to every household

金碧辉煌 resplendent, gold and jade vied with each other

锦江茶室 Jin Jiang Teahouse

- 锦江川菜馆 the Jin Jiang Sichuan Restaurant
锦江饭店 Jin Jiang Hotel, King Kong Restaurant
峻岭公寓 the Grosvenor House
客货运电梯 passenger and freight elevators
礼堂 auditorium
品位 high-end
齐整 neatly arranged
沙逊大厦 Sassoon House
上海市文物保护单位 Heritage Site under the Protection of Shanghai Municipality
十三层 the 13 Storeys
石料窗框 the stone window frames
俗称 commonly known as
外滩 the Bund
武士浮雕 the relief of warriors
新沙逊洋行 Messrs Sassoon Sons & Co
翌年 the following year
中楼 the Middle Building
中美联合公报 the Sino-US Joint Communiqué
烛形壁灯 candle-shaped wall lamps
综合性建筑 integrated building
棕色面砖 brown tiles
国际饭店 Park Hotel
垂直线条 Vertical lines
地上 above ground
地下 underground
筏式基础 raft foundation
飞涨 skyrocket
高层建筑 high-rises
阶梯状塔楼 stepped tower
金库 vault
静安寺路 Bubbling Well Road

- 落地玻璃窗 French windows
美国现代派艺术装饰风格 American modern Art Deco architecture
门厅 hotel lobby
木桩 stake
派克路 Park Road
跑马厅 racecourse
强度大 strong
软土地基 soft ground settlement
上海四行储蓄会 Shanghai Joint Savings Society
首批中国 20 世纪建筑遗产 First Chinese Architectural Heritages in the 20th Century
中华人民共和国 the People's Republic of China
转角 at the corner
- 毕勋路 Route Pichon
丁贵堂旧居 Former Residence of Ding Guitang
汾阳花园酒店 Fenyang Garden Hotel
丰圆拱窗楣 window with circular arch lintel
副总税务司 the Deputy Inspector General of the Chinese Customs
海关总署 China's General Administration of Customs
假三层 false three-storey
螺旋纹饰 spiral patterns
帕拉第奥式窗 "Palladian" windows
三连续拱支撑 three arches in a row
上海海关学校 Shanghai Customs School
上海海关专科学校 Shanghai Customs College
上海音乐学院 the Shanghai Conservatory of Music
收窄的平顶小窗 small flat top narrowed windows
土地 plot
屋顶窗 roof windows
西班牙风格 Spanish style

坐北朝南 facing south

Text A

锦江饭店

如果你打听华懋公寓，至少有一半的上海市民，尤其是年轻人一时找不到方向。然而，1951年起它的新名字“锦江饭店”在沪上却家喻户晓，更由于1972年《中美联合公报》的签署而蜚声海内外。

华懋公寓是1925年由华懋地产公司投资建造的传统哥特式建筑，钢筋混凝土框架结构，俗称“十三层”，高57米，建筑面积21202平方米。公寓外部以棕色面砖贴饰，方格钢窗排列齐整，石料窗框和垂直线条，强化了“拔地而起”的效果。公寓内设多部客货运电梯，出入便捷。11层仿英国宫廷式大餐厅面积800平方米，皇家古典式吊灯金碧辉煌。典雅烛形壁灯、持盾武士浮雕，刚柔相济。

1929年，华懋公寓与外滩高77米的华懋饭店（又称“沙逊大厦”，现为和平饭店北楼）同年竣工，成为当时沪西第一高楼。

华懋公寓地段好、品位高，两侧建有商店、影院等，开综合性建筑之端，销售顺畅。于是，五年后新沙逊洋行又在南边不远处建起一座标高78米、18层的峻岭公寓。

1948年，华懋公寓被“传奇女子”董竹君买下。1950年，她将自己创立经营的锦江川菜馆、锦江茶室合并为锦江饭店。翌年6月，锦江饭店在华懋公寓开业，从此“华懋”改姓更名。1959年，锦江饭店建成小礼堂。随着几年后南楼的兴建，华懋公寓渐渐被称作锦江饭店北楼，中楼则是接待贵宾的峻岭公寓。

锦江饭店曾长期名列上海涉外宾馆规模之最。1972年2月27日，《中美联合公报》在锦江饭店小礼堂内签署，这里见证了中美关系和中国走向世界的一个时代的开启。

华懋公寓、峻岭公寓与茂名公寓属上海市首批优秀近代建筑、上海市文物保护单位。

文化解析

中国改革开放前，上海锦江饭店是上海众多大饭店中的龙头老大，也是上海第一家国宾馆。它的前身是享誉海内外的锦江川菜馆（King Kong Restaurant），在那个动荡的时代，也是历史名人和世界政要的一个交汇点。抗战时期，董竹君追随革命的步伐，掩护共产党人的地下工作，其川菜馆成为中国共产党领导人的碰头地点。解放初期，董竹君的锦江川菜馆和锦江茶室，在陈毅的提议和上海人民政府的支持下，与沙逊大厦合并，成立了上海第一家可供中央首长、外宾食宿和重要会议召开的安全场所。1951年，董竹君毅然将苦心经营16年的“锦江”二店，奉献给党和国家，从此锦江饭店变为国有资产。

原文翻译

Jin Jiang Hotel

If you inquire about Cathay Mansions, at least half of Shanghai residents, especially young people, will not be able to give directions right away. However, since 1951, its new name, “Jin Jiang Hotel”, has become a household name in Shanghai, and it has been known far and wide since it witnessed the signing of the Sino-US Joint Communique in 1972.

The Cathay Mansions is a traditional Gothic building invested in and built by the Cathay Real Estate Company in 1925. It is a reinforced concrete structure, commonly known as “the 13 Storeys”, standing 57 meters tall, with a floor area of 21, 202 square meters. The exterior wall is veneered with brown tiles. The square steel sashes are neatly arranged. The stone window frames and vertical lines strengthen the effect of “rising above the ground”. The mansions are equipped with a number of passenger and freight elevators for convenient access. On the 11th floor, the big dining room, which imitates the English court style, covers an area of 800 square meters, lit by the resplendent royal-classical chandeliers. Elegant candle-shaped wall lamps and the relief of warriors show a perfect combination of force and grace.

In 1929, the Cathay Mansions and the 77-meter high Cathay Hotel (also known as

“Sassoon House”, now the North Building of Fairmont Peace Hotel) on the Bund, were completed in the same year, becoming the tallest buildings in west Shanghai at that time.

The high-end Cathay Mansions enjoyed a good location, with shops and cinemas built on its both sides. It marked the start of integrated building development and it was very well-received in the market. As a result, five years later, Messrs Sassoon Sons & Co built the 78-meter high Grosvenor House, with the 18-storeys, in the south not far away.

In 1948, the Cathay Mansions was bought by the “legendary woman” Dong Zhujun. In 1950, she merged the Jin Jiang Sichuan Restaurant and Jin Jiang Teahouse, she had established and operated, into Jin Jiang Hotel. In June the following year, Jin Jiang Hotel opened to business at the Cathay Mansions, giving the latter a new name and identity. In 1959, Jin Jiang Hotel built a small auditorium. With the construction of the South Building a few years later, the Cathay Mansion gradually began to be called the North Building of Jin Jiang Hotel, and the Middle Building was the Grosvenor House for VIP guests.

Jin Jiang Hotel has long ranked as the top hotel in receiving foreign guests in Shanghai. On February 27, 1972, the Sino-US Joint Communique was signed in the small auditorium of Jin Jiang Hotel, which witnessed the opening of a new era in Sino-US relations and China going global.

The Cathay Mansions, the Grosvenor House and the Mao Ming Building are among the first batch of heritage architecture of modern Shanghai and the Heritage Site under the Protection of Shanghai Municipality.

译文解析

1. “锦江饭店”源自董竹君创办的“锦江川菜馆”，其英文招牌一开始为 King Kong Restaurant，不仅与汉语名发音相似，而且借用了1933年上映的电影《金刚》的名气。然而，解放后成立的“锦江饭店”的英文更注重汉语特色，采用拼音译法。原文句子结构属于一主多表句，其主语为“锦江饭店”，两个表语分别为“家喻户晓”和“蜚声海内外”，而译文则将两表语断成两句，第二句用代词 it，并用连词 and 连接。《中美联合公报》是指中华人民共和国政府与美国政府共同签署的三个外交公报，其中文名用书名号，而英文名则采用首字母大写的格式，“中

美”被译成简写 Sino-US。我们熟知的“新浪微博”和“汉学”的翻译，也采用的是中国的词根简写“Sino-”，如 Sina Weibo 和 sinology，用词根翻译能体现译文精简性。

2. 原文“华懋公寓是 1925 年由华懋地产公司投资建造的传统哥特式建筑，钢筋混凝土框架结构，俗称”十三层“，高 57 米，建筑面积 21202 平方米”的句型为一主多谓句，其中主语“华懋公寓”共搭配了四个谓语，分别介绍了“华懋公寓”的 5 种特性，即“传统哥特式建筑”、“钢筋混凝土框架结构”、“十三层”、“高 57 米”、“建筑面积 21202 平方米”。译文采用断句法，将原文断成两个句子，第二句的主语用代替 it 来与第一句同步和避免主语重复。然而，第二句对原文四个属性的拼接，是最具有技巧性的。中文对四个属性的拼接可以直接逗号隔开，然而英语是逻辑性语言，语法上注重明确各句子成分间的逻辑关系，译者分别用 is、被动、doing 伴随状语、with 后置定语来连接 concrete structure、the 13 Storeys、57 meters tall、21202 square meters，体现了动词、介词对复合名词的连接功能。

3. 原文“公寓外部以棕色面砖贴饰，方格钢窗排列齐整，石料窗框和垂直线条，强化了”拔地而起“的效果”的内容结构是“举例 + 评价”，分别列举了“公寓外部”的 4 种特性，并最终对其建筑外观效果进行了评价，即“拔地而起”的效果。译者用断句法，将原文 1 句断成 3 句主语不同的句子，以减少译文的衔接负担。为了不让译文显得支离破碎，分句“石料窗框和垂直线条”和“强化了‘拔地而起’的效果”被并为 1 句，体现译者断句的分寸。

4. 原文“典雅烛形壁灯、持盾武士浮雕，刚柔相济”的内容结构为“举例 + 评价”，即列举两种装饰品，如“壁灯”和“浮雕”，并最终评价装饰品给人带来的氛围和感受，即“刚柔相济”。“持盾武士浮雕”的译文体现了减译法的运用，译文 the relief of warriors，翻译了“武士”与“浮雕”，但省略了非重要信息“持盾”，体现了译者对字数的控制，力求与原文的精简性同步。“刚柔相济”被译成 a perfect combination of force and grace，其中“刚”对应“武士”的武力，“柔”对应“壁灯”的典雅，所以译文 force（武力）和 grace（优雅）译出了“刚柔”的具体喻义。

5. 原文“华懋公寓地段好、品位高，两侧建有商店、影院等，开综合性建筑之端，销售顺畅”为一主多谓句，主语“华懋公寓”搭配了 4 个逗号隔开的谓语分句，体现了中文思维的发散性，给线性思维的英语翻译带来了衔接难度。译者用代词断句法将原文断成 2 句，“开综合性建筑之端”和“销售顺畅”的主语由

代词 it 引导。表语“品位高”被灵活地译成形容词 high-end，利用了主语左侧空间，避免主语右侧过于冗长。“销售顺畅”被译成正式的 well-received，而非通俗的 popular，体现了译者对翻译用词风格的把控。

6. 在翻译“于是，五年后新沙逊洋行又在南边不远处建起一座标高 78 米、18 层的峻岭公寓”时，“于是”指时间的递进，而译文则译成 As a result，强调“地段好”与“建起”之间的因果关系。“峻岭公寓”的定语“一座标高 78 米、18 层的”，在译文中分别被拆分在 Grosvenor House 的左右两侧，以精简定语的长度。由此可见，为了避免译文定语冗长，译者常用方法是将其拆分在核心词左右两侧，而状语的冗长也可采用这种策略。

7. “随着几年后南楼的兴建，华懋公寓渐渐被称作锦江饭店北楼，中楼则是接待贵宾的峻岭公寓”的译文体现了时态的一致性和专有名词的指向性特点。“随着几年后南楼的兴建”表明该句描述的是过去锦江饭店的建筑布局。“南楼”、“北楼”、“中楼”属于特殊的专有名词，因为它们不像“峻岭公寓”、“华懋公寓”、“锦江饭店”一样具有独一无二性，而国内很多学校、酒店也有自己对南、北、中楼。根据英语语法，有普遍性的名词为小写，特殊性的名词应大写。在译文中，“南楼”、“北楼”、“中楼”的英文名被大写，一是象征某一栋楼的第二名称，二是特指某一特定地点的“南楼”、“北楼”、“中楼”。

8. 《中美联合公报》是指中华人民共和国政府与美国政府共同签署的三个外交公报，包括了《上海公报》、《中美建交公报》和《八一七公报》，中文书写格式为书名号，而英文为实词的首字母大写，如 the Sino-US Joint Communique。“签署”的翻译反映了中英动词主被动的差异，原文采用主动态，而非“被字句”，但英文遵从公报与签署动作之间的逻辑关系，采用被动态。“这里”的翻译体现了中英文代指观念的差异，原文的“这里”表明作者认为是地点“小礼堂”见证了中美关系，但译文 which 则表明是“小礼堂内签署”这件事见证了中美关系。

Text B

国际饭店

据说，许多人都曾因仰视它而把帽子掉在了地上，这个传说佐证了国际饭店多年享有的“远东第一高楼”美誉，它保持的上海建筑高度的神话长达半个多世

纪，楼顶旗杆的中心位置还被定义为上海城市测绘的零坐标。

国际饭店，亦称上海四行储蓄会，24层，地上22层，地下两层，总高83.8米。至1983年上海宾馆建成之前，在53年里保持着上海和全国最高建筑纪录。1930年，由金城、中南、大陆和盐业四家银行联合组成的“四行储蓄会”看到地价飞涨，房地产业利润丰厚时，决定投资高层现代旅馆，选址在面向跑马厅的静安寺路（今南京西路）派克路（今黄河路）转角，建筑英文名“派克饭店”正由此而来。

国际饭店无疑是邬达克建筑作品中质量最高、影响最大的一个。他最终赢得这座大厦的设计竞赛，是因为在高层建筑结构和技术上大胆突破，解决了上海软土地基沉降的致命问题。400根33米长的木桩和钢筋混凝土筏式基础，上层采用质量轻、强度大的合金钢结构，这些举措使国际饭店在同时期兴建的上海高层建筑中沉降量最小。

大楼底层主要是“四行储蓄会”的营业大厅，金库设在地下室，转角才是旅馆门厅，这跟今天的状况正好相反。二层餐厅朝南是大面积出挑的落地玻璃窗，可以一览无遗地俯瞰跑马厅。建筑立面强调垂直线条，层层收进直达顶端，表现出美国现代派艺术装饰风格的典型特征。高耸稳定的外部轮廓，尤其是15层以上阶梯状的塔楼，在四周早已高楼林立的今天仍显得雅致动人。

国际饭店综合了当时世界各国的先进技术，更见证了中国近现代建筑行业的奇迹。中华人民共和国成立后，特别是1980年后，国际饭店历经多次重新装修，现为锦江集团旗下的四星级酒店。2001年加拿大学者带来的邬达克档案馆的部分珍贵历史图片，至今仍在大堂夹层的走廊内展出。国际饭店于2006年被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。同年入选“首批中国20世纪建筑遗产”名录。

文化解析

上海国际饭店位于上海市南京西路170号，建于1934年，共24层，包括地下2层，地面高度83.8米。大楼采用钢框架结构和钢筋混凝土楼板，在当时是亚洲最高的建筑，在上海保持了半个世纪的高度最高建筑的记录。上海国际饭店建筑的平面布局为工字型，立面以竖线条划分，前部15层以上的部分为收进阶梯状，风格类似二十世纪二十年代的美国摩天楼。在地图上，国际饭店为上海的城市坐标原点。为了统一上海市的平面坐标系统，上海市地政局于1950年11月对

全市测量，以国际饭店楼顶的旗杆为原点。1997年，国际饭店的大堂内添置了大理石台，其表面是一副上海地图，中央有一处红点，备注“上海市大地原点”。2006年，国际饭店被国务院正式公布列为全国重点文物保护单位。

原文翻译

Park Hotel

Reportedly, many people let their hats drop to the ground for looking up at it. It corroborates the reputation of the Park Hotel as the “Tallest Building in the Far East”. During more than half the century when it remained the highest building in Shanghai, the centre of its rooftop flagpole was referred to as the “Zero Coordinate Point of Shanghai” for the municipal survey.

Park Hotel, also known as the Shanghai Joint Savings Society, stands 83.8 metres and 24 floors tall with 22 floors above ground and another 2 underground. It remained the tallest building in Shanghai and in China for 53 years until the Shanghai Hotel was built in 1983. By 1930, the Shanghai Joint Savings Society, co-founded by Kincheng Bank, the China & South Sea Bank, the Continental Bank and Yien Yieh Commercial Bank, decided to invest in a modern high-rise hotel, as the land price skyrocketed and real estate became a lucrative business. The location was selected at the intersection of Park Road (now Huanghe Road) and Bubbling Well Road (now West Nanjing Road), hence its name, “Park Hotel”.

The hotel is undoubtedly the best and the most influential building designed by Ladislav Hudec. He won the bid for the project because of his bold innovation in high-rise structure and technologies that helped resolve the issue of soft ground settlement in Shanghai. He used a raft foundation comprised of 400 stakes, each 33 metres long, and reinforced concrete and an alloy steel upper structure that is both light and strong. Thanks to such choices, the Park Hotel suffered the least settlement among all the high-rises built in that period in Shanghai.

On the first floor was once the business hall of the Shanghai Joint Savings Society, in the basement the bank vault, and at the corner the hotel lobby. Such a layout

was completely different from what it is now. On the second floor was a restaurant whose south side was comprised of large protruding French windows that offered an unobstructed view of the racecourse. Vertical lines are highlighted on its facades and shrink layer upon layer until the top, a typical feature of American modern Art Deco architecture. With a lofty and steady outline, especially the stepped tower on the 15th floor and above, the hotel looks particularly elegant and impressive compare to the surrounding modern skyscrapers.

Park Hotel exemplifies the best technologies from all over the world in that era and witnessed a miracle in China's modern architectural industry. After the People's Republic of China was founded, especially since 1980, the hotel has gone through multiple renovations. Today, it is a four-star hotel under Jinjiang International. Some of the valuable historical photos brought by Canadian scholars from a Hudec archive are still on display in the corridor of its lobby. In 2006, the Park Hotel was ranked as one of the National Key Cultural Relics Protection Sites. In the same year, it was listed among the "First Chinese Architectural Heritages in the 20th Century".

译文解析

1. 在翻译“国际饭店”时，很多人联想到的是 international hotel，但其所用译文 Park Hotel 却不带任何 international 的字眼。如果站在国际饭店的门头，你会发现对面是人民公园，象征着上海的中心地段，其译文 Park Hotel 不仅简单好记，还能利用人民公园和派克路的知名度，来让更多消费者准确定位国际饭店的地址，也体现了饭店中文名讲究大气和英译名讲究直观的特点。

2. “远东第一高楼”和“上海城市测绘的零坐标”分别为“国际饭店”和“楼顶旗杆的中心位置”的别称，与命名有关，因此其译文均为大写。“远东第一高楼”采用了最高级“第一”，然而其译文“Tallest Building in the Far East”中，形容词最高级 Tallest 并未加上定冠词 the Tallest，因“远东第一高楼”为一种比喻性名誉，而非真正地指其为远东最高楼，反映了语言逻辑性和比喻性的区别。

3. “上海四行储蓄会”的“四行”指盐业银行、金城银行、中南银行和大陆银行，然而其译文 Joint 却不见数字四，可见“四行”在国外的知名度不及国内，因此简单直观的 Joint Savings Society 更利于商标的传播。原句“国际饭店……24

层，地上 22 层，地下两层，总高 83.8 米”体现了中文句法发散性的特点，“地上”、“地下”、“总高”等属性围绕着主语“国际饭店”，相互逗号并列排开。然而，英语是逻辑线性语言，要求句子各分句、短语间一环扣一环，其译文 Park Hotel……stands 83.8 metres and 24 floors tall with 22 floors above ground and another 2 undergrounds，分别通过 stands、and、with 标记了谓语、并列、所属关系。“派克路”为上海殖民时期英译 Park Road 而来的地名，而如今改为“黄河路”，体现了地名的历史性和民族文化性之间的博弈。

4. 人名 Ladislav Hudec 的翻译一般译姓不译名，因 Hudec 为匈牙利名，字母 H 不发言，所以其音译为邬达克，而非胡达克。在翻译“他最终赢得……解决了上海软土地基沉降的致命问题”时，译者采用了减译法，省略了“问题”的定语“沉降的”和“致命”。译文 the issue of soft ground settlement 表达了“软土地基”的意思，读者能根据因果关系自然地联想到“沉降的”后果，因此减译。“致命”体现了中文比喻性和英文客观性的矛盾关系，文中的“致命”不是字面的“置人于死地”，而是为了强调问题的严重性和解决难度，直译 deadly issue 会造成外国读者误解，因此减译 deadly。

5. 原句“大楼底层主要是”“四行储蓄会”“的营业大厅，金库设在地下室，转角才是旅馆门厅，这跟今天的状况正好相反”为“举例+评价”结构，分别列举了大楼在“底层”、“地下室”、“转角”的特点。因篇幅较长，译成一句不仅难度大，也不利于阅读，所以“这跟今天的状况正好相反”被断成第二句。“大楼底层主要是……在地下室……转角才是”非常巧妙地运用了地点状语倒装结构，如 On the first floor was……in the basement……and at the corner……，使各个并列分句结构与原文一致、前后连贯，减少了翻译中语序调整的麻烦。句子“二层餐厅朝南是大面积出挑的落地玻璃窗……”继续采用地点状语倒装，其中翻译最精准的是“大面积出挑的落地玻璃窗”，其译文 large protruding French windows 准确地定义了窗户的所属类别和术语，体现了描述的专业性。

6. 原句“国际饭店综合了当时……”中，“综合了”被译成 exemplifies，译者没有局限于原文的字面义去采用 comprise of 等动词，而是从逻辑和目标读者语言习惯出发，将“国际饭店”理解为“世界各国的先进技术”被应用的例子。“先进技术”与其译文 the best technologies 在“先进”的字面义上不对等，the best 不是指逻辑上的最高级，而是比喻其技术先进的程度，原文和译文在强调技术先进的目的是一致的，而最高级只是一种表现方式。

7. “中华人民共和国成立后,特别是1980年后,国际饭店历经多次重新装修,现为锦江集团旗下的四星级酒店”由逗号隔开的四个分句组成,其中第四个分句“现为锦江集团旗下的四星级酒店”被断成第二句来翻译。“现为锦江集团……”与主句共用主语“国际饭店”,句法上完全能和主句用 **and** 连接。如果将原句译成一个句子,译文过长的篇幅会降低可读性,因此译者采用断句法,并以代词 **it** 作形式主语。

翻译练习

汾阳花园酒店

上海音乐学院正门的对面,有一幢西班牙风格的假三层砖木石混合结构建筑,现在以“丁贵堂旧居”名义被公布为上海市文物保护单位。

1914年,江海关从一位侨民手中购进一块位于毕勋路(今汾阳路9号)的土地,连同土地上已经建造的一幢平房,作为驻上海的副总税务司住宅。1930年,江海北关又在这块土地的西南部建造副总税务司新宅。新住宅总占地约七亩,建筑面积1236平方米,为典型的西班牙风格建筑,假三层砖木石混合结构,坐北朝南,以南立面为主立面,以中间为中轴线,两侧不严格对称,中间底层设计为三连续拱支撑的内廊,由台阶相接,与客厅相通,二层退而为平台,三层即假三层,开设较大的屋顶窗,东西两侧的底层均为西班牙建筑风格的“帕拉第奥式窗”,这种窗特征明显,就是中间是一带丰圆拱窗楣的大窗,两边是高度相同、明显收窄的平顶小窗,中间的大窗与两边的小窗以螺旋纹饰的小柱相连。

1953年,汾阳路45号成为上海海关学校。1980年,上海海关学校改为上海海关专科学校,后迁往浦东新校址,这里仍由海关总署管理和使用。2010年,汾阳花园酒店在这里开业。

翻译提示

1. “上海音乐学院正门的对面,有……”涉及地点,译文可用地点状语倒装句,便于顺句驱动。
2. “以……名义”可译为 **under the name of**。

3. “毕勋路”为专有名词，译为 Route Pichon。
4. “副总税务司”可译为 the Deputy Inspector General of the Chinese Customs。
5. “新住宅总占地约七亩……两侧不严格对称……”有较多分句，可采用断句法。
6. “坐北朝南”的译文可以减译“北”字。
7. “帕拉第奥式窗”可译为 the “Palladian” windows。

参考译文

On the opposite side of the main entrance of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music is a false three-storey masonry structure in Spanish style. It is declared as protected monuments of Shanghai under the name of “Former Residence of Ding Guitang”.

In April 1914, the Shanghai Customs purchased a plot located on Route Pichon (today's 9 Fenyang Road) from a foreigner living in Shanghai together with a bungalow already built on the plot as the residence of the Deputy Inspector General of the Chinese Customs in Shanghai. In 1930, the North Customs House built a new house for the Deputy Inspector General in the southwest of the plot. The new residence covers a land area of about 7 mu and a floor area of 1, 236 square metres, showing typical Spanish style. It is a false three-storey masonry structure facing south with the south façade as the main façade and the middle as the central axis, though the two sides are not strictly symmetrical. The middle of the ground floor is designed as a middle corridor supported by three arches in a row, connected with the living room by stairs and retreats back as a platform on the second floor. The third floor is the false storey where large roof windows are built. The ground floor on the east and west sides are the “Palladian” windows of Spanish architectural style. Such windows have distinctive characteristics, featuring a large window with circular arch lintel and two small flat top narrowed windows of the same height on bothsides, and the three are connected by columns carved with spiral patterns.

In 1953, 45 Fenyang Road was built as Shanghai Customs School. In 1980, Shanghai Customs School was changed into Shanghai Customs College, and then relocated to the Pudong New Campus, and continued to be managed and used by China's General Administration of Customs. In 2010, Fenyang Garden Hotel opened for business here.

第十四章

名人故居：谨记历史星光闪耀

词汇准备

- 解放 liberation
过年过节时 on festive occasions
逝世 pass away
住所 abode, home, dwelling, residence
市 city, municipality
假三层的 false three-story
船主 ship owner
底层 ground floor
书房 study, study room
保姆 nanny, babysitter
草坪 lawn
茂盛的 lush, luxuriant, flourishing
常青的 evergreen
香樟树 camphor tree
遗著 posthumous work
题词 inscription
藤木 rattan wood
嫁妆 dowry

法国梧桐 plane tree
爬山虎（日本常春藤）Japanese Ivy
篱笆 fence
混凝土 concrete
辅助用房 auxiliary room
尖券 pointed-arch
门廊 porch
水泥砂浆 cement mortar
砾石 gravel
赭红 Indian red
百叶窗 sun blind, shutters, window shade
双坡顶 double-pitch roof
红陶 redware
山墙 gable
壁炉 fireplace
望柱 baluster
片区 block, district, area

县城民居 township
都督 governor
青石雀替 blue-stone sparrow braces
花岗岩 granite
门框 door frame
梳背券 comb-back arch
基地 base
编辑部 editorial office
《新青年》La Jeunesse

Text A

宋庆龄在上海的最后一处住所坐落于徐汇区淮海中路 1843 号。

1949年春，宋庆龄在这里迎接了上海的解放。1963年开始，宋庆龄只在过年过节时回上海居住。1978年底，宋庆龄回这里过春节，居住了两个月，这是她最后一次回到上海住所。

1981年5月29日，宋庆龄在北京逝世，上海住所作为故居对外开放，供人瞻仰。1981年10月，故居被列为上海市文物保护单位。2001年6月，被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

淮海中路1843号的宋庆龄故居，主体建筑为一幢乳白色船形的假三层西式楼房，建筑面积700平方米。此建筑始建于20世纪20年代初，最初为一位希腊船主的私人别墅。建筑底层为客厅、餐厅、书房，二楼为宋庆龄卧室，办公室和保姆李燕娥的卧室。楼前有宽广的草坪，楼后是花木茂盛的花园，四周遍植常青的香樟树，环境优美清静。

故居书房中收藏着孙中山先生演讲的珍贵录音唱片和他亲笔题字的遗著。二楼卧室内的一套藤木家具是宋庆龄结婚时的嫁妆，沙发和茶几是孙中山先生使用过的。室内摆放着孙中山先生18岁时的照片和他逝世前一年与宋庆龄的合影，两位革命家的风采在此定格。

文化解析

宋庆龄（1893-1981）是中华人民共和国名誉主席，孙中山的夫人，举世闻名的爱国主义、民主主义、国际主义、共产主义的伟大战士，被誉为“国之瑰宝”、“二十世纪的伟大女性”。上海宋庆龄故居是宋庆龄从事革命活动的主要场所，也是她一生中居住时间最长的地方。1949年春宋庆龄迁居于此，在这里迎来了上海的解放。上海宋庆龄故居是座占地面积4333平方米的花园别墅，由淡灰色围墙构成长方形院落，楼前有片绿茵，屋后是葱翠的花园，四周樟树环绕，幽雅宁静。故居建筑面积700平方米，主楼为两层砖木结构的西式洋房，整体仿船形，绿色木窗上装饰着帆船和铁锚图案，屋顶烟囱亦仿轮船烟囱。

原文翻译

Soong Chingling's last residence in Shanghai was located at 1843 Middle Huaihai

Road, Xuhui District.

In the spring of 1949, Soong Chingling welcomed the liberation of Shanghai. After 1963, Soong only returned to Shanghai on festive occasions. At the end of 1978, she came back for the Spring Festival and lived here for two months. That was the last time she returned to her residence in Shanghai.

On May 29, 1981, Soong passed away in Beijing, and her abode in Shanghai was opened to the public. In October 1981, the former residence was listed as a Monument under the Protection of the Shanghai Municipality. In June 2001, it was listed as a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level.

The main building of the Former Residence of Soong Chingling at 1843 Middle Huaihai Road is a white boat-shaped false three-storey Western-style building with a floor area of 700 square metres. The building was first built in the early 1920s as a private villa for a Greek ship owner. The ground floor of the building once served as the living room, dining room and study. Soong's bedroom, office and the Nanny Li Yan'e's bedroom were on the second floor. There is a wide lawn in front of the building, and a garden with lush flowers and trees behind. The environment amid evergreen camphor trees is very beautiful and quiet.

The study of the Former Residence houses precious recordings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's speeches and posthumous works with his own inscriptions. The set of rattan wood furniture in the bedroom on the second floor was Soong's dowry when she got married, and the sofa and end-table were once used by Dr. Sun. A photo of Dr. Sun in his 18 and a group photo of him and Soong taken a year before his death has been placed in the room. The demeanour of the two revolutionaries is thus frozen in frame.

译文解析

1. 中文名不存在标准的英文对应拼写，中文名在英文世界中就转变为拼音名，即：根据读音来进行接近的拼写。不过，汉语拼音与英文的传统搭配发音习惯有不同，所以有些汉语拼音拼写，如果根据传统英文频度习惯就会出现跑音现象。“宋”拼写为 Soong，这个拼写的读音在英文里就是“宋”，没有跑音。“庆龄”音译为 Chingling 也是为了不跑音，相较于直接汉语拼音更加合适，因此标

题的“上海宋庆龄故居”译为 Former Residence of Soong Chingling in Shanghai。

2. “最后一处住所”中的“最后一处”可以用 last 来表示, last 可以表示最后一个、最末一个, 如“最后一次修改” the last modification、“最后的机会” the last chance、“最后一次” the last time 等。同样可以表达“最后的”表达还有 final, hindmost, rearmost, at the end, 最常用 last, 因此“最后一处住所”译为 the last residence。

3. 时间的表示, 原文中有几处涉及到时间, 如“1949 年春”、“1978 年底”、“20 世纪 20 年代初”, 相较于简单的年份, 添加了补充细节的表达可以把细节放在前, 年份放在后, 分别译为 in the spring of 1949, at the end of 1978, in the early 1920s。

4. “过年过节”的翻译, 此处要考虑在原文中作什么句子成分, 经过分析可知是作状语, 表示过年过节的时候, 过年过节的场合, 可用 on……occasion 表示。因为没有特指的“节”是什么节日, “过年过节”是一个较为笼统的词, 所以用 festival 来表达, 整合起来为 on festive occasions。除此以外, “过春节”的表达可根据句子结构选择相应的表达, 如“我们决定在家里过春节。” We decided to spend/celebrate the spring festival at home。“我父母将回家过春节。” My parents will be home for the Spring Festival。

5. “住所”可译为 dwelling, residence, domicile, abode。其中 domicile 尤指定居地、户籍所在地, 如“我的户籍在南京。” My domicile place is Nanjing。而 dwelling 可以指居住的任何建筑物, 如“家庭远远不只是家人栖息的场所。” A home is more than a family dwelling。中文中经常听到的“欢迎观临寒舍。”可用 abode 表达, 如 Welcome to my humble abode。

6. “全国重点文物保护单位”, Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level, 是由“中华人民共和国国务院”(State Council of the People's Republic of China)的文物行政部门(国家文物局 State Administration of Cultural Heritage)对不可移动文物所核定的最高保护级别。国务院文物行政部门(现为国家文物局)在省级、市、县级文物保护单位中, 选择具有重大历史、艺术、科学价值者确定为全国重点文物保护单位, 或者直接确定, 并报国务院核定公布。“上海市文物保护单位”中的“市”用 municipality, 该词英文解释中说到: If you live in a town or city that has a mayor or other officials who govern it, you live in a municipality, 也可以表示市政府, 如 an elected municipality “选举产生的市政府”。

7. “建筑面积” (floor area) 是指建筑物各层水平面积的总和, 包括使用面积 (usable area/usable floor area)、辅助面积 (service area) 和结构面积 (structural area)。使用面积是指建筑物各层平面中直接为生产和生活使用的净面积。辅助面积是指建筑物各层平面中为辅助生产或辅助生活所占的净面积。结构面积是指建筑物各层平面中墙、柱等结构所占的面积。

8. “建筑底层” 中的“底层” 其实就是一楼 (建筑物与外面地面相平的一层), 英式英语中的解释为 the floor of a building that is at the same level as the ground outside。如 I live on the ground floor。表示我住在一楼。

9. 褓姆, 也作保姆、保母, 是照顾儿童的人。现代的褓姆未必会留宿, 不少待儿童的父母下班回家就会离开, 把儿童交回父母照顾。从前于大宅里工作的褓姆通常是直接向女主人负责。A nanny, childminder, child care provider, or mother's helper is an individual who provides care for one or more children in a family as a service. Traditionally, nannies were servants in large households and reported directly to the lady of the house。李燕娥跟随在宋庆龄身边, 忠心耿耿工作 54 年, 胜似姐妹。

10. “遗著” 指死者生前遗留下来的著作。死后发生的、死后出版的可以用 posthumous 来表达, 如 He received a posthumous award for bravery。他表现勇敢, 死后受到了嘉奖。posthumous child: 遗腹子女。遗著可译为 posthumous work。

11. “题字、题辞、碑文” 都可以用 inscription 来表达, 英文释义为 words written in the front of a book or cut in stone or metal。如 The gravestone bears an inscription。“墓石上有碑文。”The inscription reads: 'To Emma, with love from Harry'。题赠写着: “献给爱玛, 爱你的哈里”。

12. “嫁妆” 指女子出嫁时, 女子或女子的家人在婚礼上, 女子从女方家带到丈夫家去的钱财、衣被、家具及其他用品, 可用 dowry 来表示, 如 A bride's parents often buy a whole set of white goods as a dowry。新娘的父母通常都买一整套的家用电器作为嫁妆陪嫁。

13. “风采、风度” 可用 demeanor 来表示, 英文释义为 the way someone behaves, dresses, speaks etc that shows what their character is like, 代表着能够反映某人性格特点的举止, 外表, 风度, 如 He maintained a professional demeanour throughout。他始终保持着专业人才的风度。

Text B

走进法国梧桐遮天的思南路，那幢墙上覆满了爬山虎，带竹篱笆围墙的红顶小楼就是“周公馆”，它是解放战争时期中共代表团驻沪办事处旧址。

周公馆原为欧洲近代独立式花园住宅，占地面积 449 平方米，建筑面积 625 平方米，四层砖混结构，南立面中部前出为内阳台，一楼有外置直梯径往花园；北立面中部凸出，二楼设混凝土结构的阳台；底层为辅助用房，饰尖券门廊。建筑外墙为水泥砂浆抹层嵌天然砾石饰面，赭红漆木百叶窗，红陶机制平瓦双坡顶、山墙部分做跌檐处理；主入口西向，有外置石阶直抵一楼。入口处红砖砌筑的门楣及室内壁炉、楼梯望柱、彩色镶嵌玻璃等具有德国青年风格派的艺术特征。办事处设立后，住宅根据当年具体情况进行了改造。

周公馆所在的“义品村”则由 23 幢三层（局部四层）独立式花园住宅组成，位于思南路东侧 51-95 号（单）。该片区建筑统一中稍有变化，花园较大，绿化完整，配套设施齐全。

1959 年，思南路 73 号被公布为上海市文物保护单位。1993 年，“义品村”花园住宅被公布为上海市优秀历史建筑。2019 年，中国共产党代表团驻沪办事处旧址被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。如今，这一带以“思南公馆”之名为人所熟悉。

文化解析

周公馆，位于上海思南路 73 号，是一幢 20 世纪 20 年代建造的坐北朝南一底三层的独立式花园洋房，建筑为砖木结构，红瓦砖相嵌，局部作折屋檐，外墙立面置卵石，清水砖相嵌，局部墙面采用水泥拉毛饰面，多种式样窗洞口。进门就能看见藤萝花架，显得幽静宜人。屋前有个不大的花园，绿茵茵的草坪中央，栽有一棵枝叶茂盛的大雪松。当年花园里还有假山和喷水池。“周公馆”名字的由来，是因为 1946 年 6 月，在抗战胜利后，国共谈判期间中国共产党代表团在上海的办事机构曾经设立于此。由于当时国民党的限制，办事处对外称“周恩来将军寓所”，西大门的名牌刻“周公馆”三字，以便于外国记者和国际友人探访。

原文翻译

On Sinan Road in leafy shadows of plane trees, there is a small red-roof little house surrounded by bamboo fences and with its wall covered with Japanese lvy known as “Residence of Zhou Enlai”.

Residence of Zhou Enlai was an unattached garden house of modern European style, which covers an area of 449 square meters with a floor area of 625 square meters. It is four-story brick-concrete building, whose south façade has an inner balcony in the middle and an outer stair leading directly into the garden. The north façade has a bulk and a concrete balcony on the second floor. On the ground floor are auxiliary room and a pointed-arch porch. The exterior walls of the building are plastered with cement mortar layer inlaid with natural gravels. Wooden sunblind is painted Indian red; the double-pitch roof is covered with machine-made redware flat tiles; and the building has jerkinhead gables with the end of the roof hipped for only part of its height. The main entrance is facing the west, having an outer stone stair leading to the first floor. The red-brick lintel at the gate, the in-house fireplace, the balusters of the stairs, and the colorful mosaic glass are all of the artistic characteristic of the German Jugendstil style.

“Yipin Village” at No.51-95 (odd numbers) on the east side of Sinan Road where the Residence of Zhou Enlai is located has 23 three-storey (partially four-storey) unattached garden houses. In this block, buildings are mostly identical with some slight variations.

In 1959, No.73 Sinan Road was announced as a Monument under the Protection of the Shanghai Municipality. In 1993, “Yipin Village” garden houses were announced as Heritage Architecture in Shanghai. In 2019, it was announced as a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level. Today, this area is known as “Sinan Mansions”.

译文解析

1. “遮天”可选用的表达有 cover/shade/shelter the sky, shut out the sun 等, “遮天的”形容词表示树木繁茂的、枝叶多的, 可选用 leafy, shaded 来表达。

2. “覆满了”“爬满了”可用词组 be covered with……如 all the trees were covered with hoarfrost, “所有的树上覆满了白霜。”

3. “独立式住宅”又称独户住宅、独栋住宅，独立于其他住户，可用 detached/unattached house 来表达，其中，带有私家花园的低层独立式住宅，通常称为别墅 (villa)。半独立式住宅：Semi-Detach; semi-detached house。联排式住宅也称为 Town house，是供三户或三户以上家庭并排居住使用的住宅，相当于将三幢或三幢以上独立式住宅拼接在一起。

4. “砖混结构”是砖为主，钢筋混凝土为辅，因此译为 brick-concrete structure。除此以外还有“框架结构”，是钢筋混凝土 (reinforced concrete) 为主，砖为辅助，只是在不太重要的小墙和隔墙的地方用砖砌起来，译为 frame structure。

5. “辅助用房”是指为主要用房提供辅助作用的用房，可译为 auxiliary room, additional room, accessory building, assistant building 等。auxiliary 意为辅助的、备用的，如“辅助设备” auxiliary equipment，“助动词” auxiliary verb，“备用油箱” auxiliary fuel tank。

6. “砾石”是粒径 >2mm 的岩石或矿物颗粒，译为 gravel，如“石子路”可译为 gravel path，地质学中将粒径小于 2 毫米的定义为砂，译为 sand，沙砾可译为 grit，卵石译为 cobble stone。

7. “赭红”指红褐色，

8. 房屋上面的瓦有两种：平瓦是用在两侧，脊瓦是用在屋顶最上层，盖住两边的平瓦，防止从上面向下渗水的。“平瓦”可译为 flat tiles, plain tiles，“脊瓦”可译为 ridge tiles。

9. “山墙”，是人字形屋顶的房屋两侧的墙壁。也叫房山。译为 gable, 或 gable wall。

10. “望柱”，是栏板之间的立柱，俗称柱子、栏杆的支柱。可译为 baluster，而“栏杆，扶手”为 balustrade。“楼梯栏杆”译为 baluster of a staircase, balusters of the stairs。

11. “彩色镶嵌玻璃”译为 colorful mosaic glass。其中的 mosaic 意为“马赛克；镶嵌图案；拼花图案”，英文释义：A mosaic is a design which consists of small pieces of coloured glass, pottery, or stone set in concrete or plaster。现今该词（马赛克）泛指五彩斑斓的视觉效果。

12. “德国青年风格派”，German Jugendstil style，青年艺术风格兴起的时代为 1891 年至 1905 年。这是一场全欧范围内的新兴风格。青年风格的艺术学家们提出“艺术来自人民为人民服务”(Kunst vom Volk fuer Volk) 和拒绝机械批量生产的口

号。在设计风格上，反对机械化、工业化，带有明显的自然主义色彩，表现为曲线、流畅的有机形态，但于 1897 年后逐步摆脱以曲线装饰为中心的法国等新兴艺术运动的主流，开始从简单的几何造型和直线的运用上找寻新的形式发展方向，有注重功能的倾向。

13. “单数、奇数”可译为 odd number，与之相对应的“双数、偶数”可译为 even numbers。

14. “……被公布为……”可译为 be announced as……除此以外，包含“对外公布”的意思的词还有 release, publicize, bring out, put out, available to public。

15. “公馆”可译为 mansion，其英文释义为 a large impressive house，作“公馆、宅第”。如 The old mansion was built in 1850。这座古宅建于 1850 年。

翻译练习

渔阳里

老渔阳里建造于 1912 年，有老式石库门建筑八幢。这种里弄民居是在江南和上海县城民居传统建筑艺术的基础上，在外观上吸收部分西洋建筑艺术的装饰方法而形成的独特江南城市民居建筑。其中门牌为 2 号的房屋，曾是原安徽都督柏文蔚住宅，被称为“柏公馆”。它坐北朝南，屋面采用传统的小青瓦屋面，原始外墙为青砖墙，石库门头门楣为红砖砌筑，青石雀替装饰，门楣中包含精美山花；金山石材门框，正门为乌漆厚木门，配铜门环。杉木窗外设有木百叶窗，窗上是红砖砌木梳背券。

1920 年春，陈独秀从北京来到上海，不久入住环龙路老渔阳里 2 号，他主编的《新青年》也随迁于此。

6 月，陈独秀、李汉俊等在此开会，决定成立中国共产党早期组织。8 月，经征询李大钊意见，定名为共产党，陈独秀担任书记，这是党的发起组织，通过多种方式积极推动各地共产党早期组织的组建工作。而霞飞路新渔阳里 6 号（今淮海中路 567 弄 6 号），亦成为其开展工作的重要基地，后又成为中国社会主义青年团中央机关所在地。

1921 年 6 月，党的上海发起组筹备中国共产党第一次全国代表大会，老渔阳里 2 号为联络机关之一。中共一大后，陈独秀由粤返沪，仍居住于此。1922 年 10

月，中共中央局机关迁往别处。

1959年5月，老渔阳里2号和新渔阳里6号均被公布为上海市文物保护单位。

今天，老渔阳里2号正式命名为“中国共产党发起组成立地（《新青年》编辑部）旧址”，新渔阳里6号现为中国社会主义青年团中央机关旧址纪念馆。

翻译提示

1. “县城民居建筑”可译为 township architectural style。

2. “都督”，是中国历史上的中国古代军事指挥官官名。最初是军队中的监察官，与监军相同。在魏晋之后演变为统领军队的军事长官之职。可译为 governor。

3. “青瓦”可译为 dark grey tiles。

4. “雀替”，是中国古建筑的特色构件之一。指置于梁枋下与立柱相交的短木，减少梁与柱相接处的向下剪力；防止横竖构材间的角度之倾斜。清代称为“雀替”，又称为“插角”或“托木”。清代以后，雀替发展成为一种独特的装饰构件，极大地丰富了中国古代建筑的外观。可译为 queti, sparrow brace。雀替构造：QT construction，雀替结构：QT-structure。

5. “铜门环”可译为 bronze knocker。

6. “杉木”可译为 Chinese fir。

7. “书记”可译为 secretary。

8. “党的发起组织”可译为 Party's initial organization。

9. “中国社会主义青年团中央机关”可译为 Central Committee of the Chinese Socialist Youth League。

10. “联络机关”可译为 liaison office。

参考译文

Yuyang Lane

Old Yuyang Lane, built in 1912, has eight old-fashioned Shikumen buildings. This kind of Li-nong residence houses is unique in the city of Shanghai which combines the traditional Jiangnan and Shanghai township architectural style and some decoration

methods employed in western architecture. The house with the door plate of No.2, known as “Bai Residence of Bai”, used to be the residence of the former governor of Anhui Province, Bai Wenwei. The south-facing twostorey, brick-wood building is roofed with traditional dark grey little tiles; the red-brick lintel of the door is decorated with blue-stone sparrow braces and delicate flower patterns. The door frame are made of granite; the wood door was painted black, with a pair of bronze knockers. Wooden sunblind was installed out of the Chinese-fir windows, which have comb-back arch made of red bricks upon them.

In the spring of 1920, Chen Duxiu came to Shanghai from Beijing, and soon moved to No.2, Old Yuyang Lane, Route Vallon (now No.2, Lane 100, Nanchang Road), and *La Jeunesse*, which he edited, also moved here.

In June, Chen Duxiu, Li Hanjun and others held a meeting here and decided to establish the early Communist organization in China. In August, after consulting Li Dazhao, the organization was named the “Communist Party”. Chen Duxiu served as the secretary. This was the Party’s initial organization which actively promoted the early Communist organization building across China by various means. No.6 New Yuyang Lane, Avenue Joffre (now No.6, Lane 567, Middle Huaihai Road) became an important base for its work, and later became the location of the Central Committee of the Chinese Socialist Youth League.

In June 1921, the Party’s initiating team in Shanghai took No.2 Old Yuyang Lane as the liaison office to prepare for the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China. After the founding of the Party, Chen Duxiu returned from Guangdong and continued to live here. In mid-October 1922, the Central Bureau of the CPC moved elsewhere.

In May 1959, both No.2, Old Yuyang Lane and No.6, New Yuyang Lane were announced as cultural relics protected in Shanghai.

Today, No.2, Old Yuyang Lane is officially named “The Preparation Office of the First National Congress of the CPC (the Former Editorial Office of *La Jeunesse*)”, and No.6, New Yuyang Lane the memorial site of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth League of China.

第十五章

原四大公司：新古典主义与巴洛克风格的建筑

词汇准备

标志（性建筑）landmark

大新公司 The Sun & Co.

第一百货商业中心老楼 the old building of the Shanghai No.1 Department Store

第一食品商店旗舰店 the flagship store of the First Food Mall

电梯 lifter; elevator

钢构巨厦 steel structure

高档货品 highend goods

公和洋行 Palmer & Turner Group

国营商店 state-owned stores

口号，号召 slogan

鸿达 C. H. Gonda

华丽 splendid

环球百货 Global General Merchandise

激烈竞争 competed fiercely

交相辉映 complemented each other

琳琅满目的商品 a wide range of commodities

南京路 Nanjing Road

南京路浙江路口 the crossing of Zhejiang Road and Nanjing Road

浓缩 epitomize

日渐红火 booming day by day

设计精美 exquisitely designed

屋顶花园 roof gardens

先施公司 Sincere Co.

现代的线条 modern style

现代派风格 modern style

相继 one after another

新古典主义风格 neoclassical style

新新公司 Sun-Sun Co.

新一轮城市更新 in the waves of historic preservation of

匈牙利建筑师 Hungarian architect

英资百货公司 British department stores

永安百货 Wing On Department Store,

娱乐公园 entertainment parks

原四大公司 Former Four Great Department Stores

中国民族风格的装饰 Chinese national style decoration

装饰艺术风格 Art Deco style

自动扶梯 escalator

上海邮政总局 Former Shanghai General Post Office Building

海关总税务司 the Inspector General of the Maritime Customs Bureau

海关邮驿 the customs post offices

寄信局 head post office

总邮政司 the Head Post Office

总理衙门 the Office of Foreign Affairs

总邮政司 Inspector General of the Maritime Customs Bureau

大清邮政局 the Great Qing Imperial Post Office

邮政支局 postal branches

邮界 China's postal network

中华邮务总局 the Chinese Post Office
思九生洋行 the British company Stewardson & Spence
巴洛克风格亭式顶 Baroque style clock tower
大理石扶梯 marble treaded circular stairways
科林斯柱 Corinthian
主立面 order columns
墙隅石 cornerstone
檐部 eaves
立体效果 three-dimensional effect
火炬台 torch platform
钟塔 bell tower
爱奥尼亚式双柱 Ionic order columns
塔基 tower base
雕塑群像 statuary group
火车头 locomotive
轮船铁锚 ship anchor
通讯电缆 communication cable

上生·新所 Columbia Circle
在沪美侨 The Americans living in Shanghai
哥伦比亚乡村俱乐部 the Columbia Country Club
《密勒氏评论报》Millard's Review
手绘图纸 the hand-painted drawings
健身房 gymnasium
壁球室 squash room
保龄球房 bowling room
桥牌室、麻将室 bridge and mahjong room
烧烤吧 barbecue bar
门头 signage
所罗门螺旋柱 Solomon spiral columns
细部装饰 detailed decorations

南加州西班牙建筑风格 Southern California's Spanish colonial revival style
上海生物制品研究所 Shanghai Institute of Biological Products Co., Ltd.
原孙科住宅 The former house of Sun Ke
生物安全实验室 biosafety laboratory
基蒸锅车间 medium steamer workshop
上海民用建筑设计院 the Shanghai Civil Architecture and Design Institute
麻腮风生产大楼 MMR production building
自主研发 independent research
生产疫苗 development and production of vaccines
城市公共休闲空间 urban public leisure space

Text A

原四大公司

1917年10月20日，位于南京路浙江路口的先施公司开业，这是一座七层高的新古典主义风格大楼，英文名“Sincere”取意为“货真价实”，自此开启了南京路商业的新时代。

此后20年间，永安百货、新新公司和大新公司相继开业，四大公司既激烈竞争，又交相辉映。

1918年8月，四大公司的第二家永安百货开业。以“环球百货”为号召，提供高档货品。大楼由公和洋行设计，是一座比先施更华丽的巴洛克风格建筑。为了在竞争中胜出，1932年又在边上盖起一座19层高的摩天楼，与老楼以天桥相连。如今，这座简洁的钢构巨厦仍屹立在旁。

1926年，第三家开业的新新公司建起一座更现代的装饰艺术风格建筑，由匈牙利建筑师鸿达设计。大楼设计有现代的线条，窗户很多，照明都是非直射的，还有舒适的电梯和充足的展示柜台。

1936年，大新公司亮相。与前三家店相比，这家规模最大，设备最新。大楼呈现现代派风格，局部带有装饰艺术风格和中国民族风格的装饰，如回字纹和顶楼的一排中国挂落。

四大公司浓缩了上海近代建筑风格的变迁，它们不仅设计精美，设施也十分

完善，既有琳琅满目的商品，又开设有饭店、剧院、娱乐公园和屋顶花园等，大新公司还安装了我国第一台自动扶梯，非常类似于现代购物中心。这四家的规模远大于英资百货公司，顾客以国人为主，生意日渐红火，成为南京路的标志。

1949年后，四大公司相继成为国营商店。如今，先施大楼由锦江之星酒店和上海时装商店共用，新新百货是第一食品商店旗舰店，大新公司（第一百货商业中心老楼）和永安百货在南京路新一轮城市更新中修缮改造，以吸引新时代的消费者。

文化解析

1917年10月20日，往日冷清的南京东路和浙江中路一带，因先施公司的开张而陡然热闹了起来。此后的十余年间，永安、新新、大新公司也纷纷在寸土寸金的南京路上登台亮相。“四大公司”不仅开创了上海近现代百货公司的纪元，更改变了上海人的生活方式和消费观念，但最为人们津津乐道的是它们背后的商业传奇。先施公司老板马应彪、永安公司创办者郭泉、郭乐兄弟、新新公司创始人李敏周和大新公司控股人蔡昌，均来自孙中山先生的故乡——广东省中山市。他们早年在澳洲经营水果批发或杂货店生意，最后又在香港和广州取得斐然业绩，最终又把目光瞄准了上海地价最高的南京路。1914年，马应彪很快从地产所有人英商德雷士手中以年租3万两白银的价格租了一块地，并招股200万元，建立了上海先施公司。3年后，一幢古典式巴洛克风格大楼拔地而起，先施公司从此扎根上海，并设立“不二价”的店规，以昭示诚信经商的决心，其英文名称“Sincere”，意即诚挚、不掺假。此后，其他三家公司也纷纷坚持“不二价”的经营原则。2012年，上海市档案馆珍藏的“四大公司”档案，赫然列于首批上海档案文献遗产名录的榜首。

原文翻译

Former Four Great Department Stores

On October 20, 1917, Sincere Co., located at the crossing of Zhejiang Road and Nanjing Road, opened. The seven-storeyed building is of neoclassical style, and its

English name “Sincere” means “genuine goods at a fair price.” And that heralded a new era of Nanjing Road commerce.

In the following 20 years, Wing On Department Store, Sun-Sun Co. and The Sun & Co. opened one after another. “The four great department stores” in Shanghai not only competed fiercely, but also complemented each other.

In August 1918, Wing On Department Store, the second of the four great department stores, opened. With the slogan of “Global General Merchandise”, it offered highend goods. The building was designed by Palmer & Turner Group. It was a baroque style building, more splendid than Sincere. In order to stand out from the competition, Wing On built a 19-storeyed skyscraper next to its old building and connected the two buildings by a flyover in 1932. Today, this simple steel structure is still standing by.

In 1926, Sun-Sun Co. started business in an even more modern Art Deco style building designed by Hungarian architect C. H. Gonda. The building is designed with modern lines, lots of windows, non-direct lighting, comfortable elevators and plenty of display counters.

In 1936, The Sun & Co. was founded. Compared with the previous three stores, this one was the largest in scale and boasted the latest equipment. The building presented a modern style, while decorative arts and Chinese national style decoration could also be found in it, such as the rectangular spiral design and a row of Chinese style hanging fascias on the top floor.

The buildings of the four great department stores epitomize the changes of architectural styles in Shanghai in modern times. They were not only exquisitely designed, but were also equipped with up-to-date facilities. Apart from selling a wide range of commodities, the four companies also operate hotels, theatres, entertainment parks and roof gardens. The Sun & Co. also installed the first escalator in China, which was very similar to a modern shopping centre. The scale of these four stores was far larger than those of British department stores in Shanghai. The customers were mainly Chinese, and with business booming day by day, they became the landmarks of Nanjing Road.

After 1949, the four great department stores became state-owned stores one after another. At present, the building of Sincere is shared by Jinjiang Inn and Shanghai

Fashion Store. The former Sun-Sun has become the flagship store of the First Food Mall. The buildings of The Sun (the old building of the Shanghai No.1 Department Store) and Wing On have been renovated in the waves of historic preservation of Nanjing Road to attract consumers of the new era.

译文解析

1. “原四大公司”中的“公司”，并非传统意义上的 company，而是正文中百货公司的简称，因此译为 Department Stores。中文日期“1917年10月20日”体现了中文“年、月、日”的格式，而英文的格式为“月、日、年”，该时间状语从句的译文与原文一样，可位于句首，属于语序对等。“先施公司”的译文 Sincere Co 虽然与原文的字义不对等，但在重新创造外文商标的过程中，塑造了自己“货真价实”的商标喻义和形象，与中文商标的市场目的是对等的，属于译法中的目的对等和重创策略。“货真价实”中的“货”与“价”为平行并列关系，但译文 genuine goods at a fair price 用介词 at 来表明“价实”是“货”的一种属性，属于从属关系。

2. “永安百货”是中国香港一家历史最悠久的连锁百货店，既是香港第二大华资百货公司，也是早年上海南京路四大华资百货公司之一，现在由永安国际有限公司经营。“永安”寓意“永保安宁”，其译文 Wing On 是沿用了郭家在澳洲经营的水果批发店之名，体现了译文使用者的熟悉性原则。“新新公司”和“大新公司”进入上海市场的年份远远地晚于先施和永安，为了后来居上，前两者努力求新求变。因此，“新新”（Sun Sun）与“大新”（The Sun）的名字里都包含“新”字。根据新新公司总经理李敏周之子李承基，“新新”的命名源自《大学》中的“苟日新，日日新，又日新”一句，喻义日日都有新的进步；蔡昌认为“大新”隐含“大展新猷”的深意。“新新”与“大新”的译文 Sun Sun 与 The Sun 不仅在音上对等，在“日日新”的意象上也是对等的。

3. “1918年8月”体现了中文“年、月”的格式，而英语的格式里，年份放在最后，即“月、年”，反映了中英“从大到小”与“从小到大”的思维差异。“环球百货”为永安百货的商业口号，概括了其商业活动的特征，具有标题的属性，因此其译文首字母需大写，其译文 Global General Merchandise 也在字义和语序上与原文对等。“公和洋行”是一个在远东地区历史悠久的英资建筑与工程事

务所。19世纪80年代，建筑师 C. Palmer 加入该事务所，成为近30年事务所的设计主持。1895年，他和合伙人 A. Turner 两人被授予英国皇家建筑师学会会员资格 (RIBA)，事务所也以他俩的名字重新命名为 Palmer & Turner Architects and Surveyors，并随后发展为集团 Palmer & Turner Group，而其中文名“公和洋行”体现了 Turner 的音和“公平和气”的喻义，但抹去了 Palmer，属于音译和减译法的结合。

4. “更现代的装饰艺术风格建筑”的名词有较长的定语，其核心词是“建筑”。译文 more modern Art Deco style building 选择按照中文的语序顺句驱动，统一将定语保留在核心词的左侧。此外，当中文名词过长时，还可将定语放置核心词右侧，并用 of 连接，如 more modern building of Art Deco style，以此来分担核心词左侧的拥挤的空间。“大楼设计有现代的线条，窗户很多，照明都是非直射的，还有舒适的电梯和充足的展示柜台”的句子结构为“一主多宾”，其主语“大楼设计”的宾语包含“线条”、“窗户”、“照明”、“电梯”和“展示柜台”。其译文还原了原文的语序，并通过将“有”译成 is designed with 和定语的形容词化，来达到顺句驱动的目的。

5. “亮相”一词存在歧义，其一可以指“大新公司”成立，其二可指“大新公司”开张营业，其具体意义取决于公司的在1936年的历史事实。“设备最新”采用了增译法，其译文中的 boasted (自夸) 与 is 形成并列关系，用词也符合商业风格。“最新”的译文是 the latest 而非 the newest，这是因为在表达最新的事物上，英语国家更习惯用 the latest，此译文的用词尊重了读者用语习惯，具有约定俗成性。在翻译“大楼呈现现代派风格，局部带有装饰艺术风格和中国民族风格的装饰”时，“局部”被减译，两分句以 while 连接属增译法，形成“主句+状语”结构，而原文两分句只是简单地用逗号隔开，反映了中西方旋涡型与线性思维的差异。因描述的是建筑在过去的特点，全文采用过去时。

6. 原句“四大公司浓缩了上海近代建筑风格的变迁……”具有中文长难句的典型特征，即多逗号衔接和两主谓宾完整的句子可以直接逗号隔开，如“四大公司浓缩了……”和“大新公司还安装了……”。然而，英语是逻辑型语言，必须分清各分句之间的逻辑关系，各主谓宾完整的句子间的衔接必须依赖连词、关联词、关系代词、句号等。因此，句子“四大公司浓缩了上海近代建筑风格的变迁……非常类似于现代购物中心”在译文中被断句成四个句子，不仅为译者减轻句子转译的负担，也利于帮外文读者拎清楚各分句之间的逻辑关系，增强了译文

可读性。

7. “国营商店”与译文 *state-owned stores* 虽然指同一事物，但其叫法略有不同，因为“国营”二字强调国家经营，而 *state-owned* 强调国家的所有权。其译文为 *state-owned stores*，而非 *state-operated stores*，是因为中英文在对同一事物的叫法上因为习惯问题而有所不同，属于约定俗成的问题。“锦江之星酒店”与译文 *Jinjiang Inn* 体现了中西方在商标命名上的风格差异，中国商标名注重档次，而英文商标名注重体现商业经营的特点和主营业务，在中国菜名的翻译上也有这一特性。“第一食品商店”中的“商店”二字存在歧义，因为商店按照规模可以分类为 *shop* 小商店 \ *store* 商店 \ *mall* 大型商场 \ *market* 市场 \ *department store* 地下超市 \ *grocery store* 百货商店 \ *supermarket* 超市。因为“第一食品商店”的规模在现实世界中是一家大型食品商场，所以其“商店”的译文采用 *mall*，而非 *store*。由此可见，解决汉语歧义问题的关键，是译者对现实世界中语言所指实体的认识程度。

Text B

上海邮政总局

上海是中国最早兴办近代邮政的城市。

1872年，海关总税务司建议，仿英国的邮政制度，以海关邮驿为基础成立“寄信局”，在有条件的地方开辟全国邮政，成为中国邮政之始。

1896年2月19日，清廷宣布设立总邮政司，受制于总理衙门，并任命总税务司赫德兼任总邮政司，第二天，设在上海海关内的寄信局即改组为大清邮政局，同时将全国各地划分为35个邮政支局或邮界。中华民国建立后，大清邮政局又改组为中华邮务总局，机构庞大了，原所在建筑不敷使用，遂于1922年计划择址重建，局址选在与北火车站和黄浦江码头水陆交通都便利的四川路桥北堍。该大楼于1922年12月动工兴建，1924年12月建成交付使用。

大楼由英商思九生洋行设计。建造大楼的土地分两次买进，总面积9.727亩，建筑面积25294平方米，建筑高度51.16米（不包括旗杆）。以北四川路与北苏州河路相交处为第一立面，两翼展开，大致对称。主立面设计为带巴洛克风格亭式顶的钟楼，入大门后，两侧有环状的大理石扶梯，将客人直接引入二楼，这里是一个面积约1200平方米的营业厅，以大理石铺地，两边均为大理石柜台，柜台

上装有精致的铜质栏杆，大厅十分气派而华丽。展开的两翼均设计为通层的科林斯柱支撑的玻璃墙面。

值得一提的是主立面的钟楼和雕像。这座钟楼分作三层，正面和背面均为平面，两边呈圆形，边角设计有明显凹凸的墙隅石，檐部也有浮雕，明显增加了建筑物的阴暗面和立体效果，从而更突出钟面；钟楼高 13 米，东西两旁各有一火炬台；钟楼上面是钟塔，高 17 米，呈四边形，并附有雕刻精细的弧形栏杆，弯曲的口和塔顶。塔身四面有门框，门两边有成对的爱奥尼亚式双柱。塔顶有旗杆，杆高 8.2 米。塔基的两旁各有一组三人组成的雕塑群像，一组的三人手中各持火车头、轮船铁锚和通讯电缆的模型。另一组三人中，居中者是赫耳墨斯，是古希腊商业之神，立像作站立握钱袋状；两边分别为爱神厄洛斯和阿佛洛狄忒，这组群雕寓意，邮政是信使，传递信息，沟通人们之间的情感。

1996 年，上海邮政总局被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。今为上海邮政博物馆等单位使用。

文化解析

《中英南京条约》签订后，上海于 1843 年开埠，相邻省份的民营信局纷纷在上海设立总局，使上海成为全国通信中心。1861 年，英国在上海英租界设立“英国驿务署”或称“大英书信馆”，办理在沪英国侨民、租界内华人的国际邮件，而各国领事馆也纷纷在租界内设立邮政局。1878 年在海关总税务司的赫德提议下，李鸿章决定在上海、北京、天津、烟台和营口试行邮政办事处，并委托赫德管理。1896 年，光绪帝下旨设立总邮政司，委派海关总税务司赫德兼任。1899 年，“上海大清邮政局”改名为“上海邮政总局”，并最后结束了海关的邮政代营业务，成为一个独立经营的部门。1914 年，上海邮政总局成为国内最大的国际邮件进出口中心，因位于北京路的原址不敷使用和为了削弱外国人对中国邮政的干涉，中国政府决定建新的大楼。因公共租界地价便宜，新址离邮政总局的码头和北站较近，最终上海邮政总局大楼于 1924 年建在四川路桥北堍，造价 320 万银元。

原文翻译

Former Shanghai General Post Office Building

Shanghai was the first city in China that pioneered modern postal service.

In 1872, the Inspector General of the Maritime Customs Bureau suggested setting up a “head post office” by referring to the British postal system and on the basis of the customs post offices, and to opening national postal service in places where conditions permitted.

On February 19, 1896, the Qing government announced to set up the Head Post Office, which was subject to the Office of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Robert Hart, the then Inspector General of the Maritime Customs Bureau, was appointed to be the head of it. The next day, the post office in Shanghai Customs was reorganized as the Great Qing Imperial Post Office. 35 postal branches or postal offices were set up all over the country to establish China’s postal network. After the founding of the Republic of China, the Great Qing Imperial Post Office was reorganized into the Chinese Post Office. The previous premises of the postal administration was no longer adequate, and in 1922, a land for the construction of a headquarter building was acquired at the north end of the Sichuan Road Bridge, where the water and land transportation were convenient with the North Railway Station and Huangpu River Wharf in the neighborhood. It broke ground in December 1922, and was completed and put into use in December 1924.

The building was designed by the British company Stewardson & Spence. It is 51.6 meters high, covering a total area of 9.727 mu, and has a floor area of 25, 294 square meters. The main facade was at the intersection of North Sichuan Road and North Suzhou River Road with two wings unfolded and roughly symmetrical. The main facade is topped by a Baroque style clock tower. Facing the main entrance, two marble treaded circular stairways on both sides lead to the 1200 square meters main trading hall on the second floor. Marble paves the floor, and on both sides stand marble counters, which feature exquisite copper railings. The hall is magnificent and gorgeous. Both wings use glass walls and three-story high Corinthian order columns.

The things worth particular mentioning are the bell tower and sculptures on the

main facade. The bell tower is divided into three floors. The front and back are flat, and both sides are circular. On the corners are remarkably scrabrous quoins, while the reliefs on the eaves significantly increase the building's shadow and three-dimensional effect, highlighting the clock face; the bell tower is 13 meters high, with a torch platform on both the east and west sides; on top of the bell tower is a 17-meter-high square-shaped clock tower with finely carved arc railings, a curved mouth and a tower top. There are door frames on four sides of the tower, and there is a pair of Ionic order columns on both sides of a door. There is an 8.2-meter-high flagpole on top of the tower. On each side of the tower base is a three statuary group. On one side, the sculptures respectively hold models of locomotive, ship anchor and communication cable. The other group features Hermes, the God of Commerce of ancient Greek, standing with a purse in hand; Hermes is flanked by Eros and Aphrodite, the god and goddess of love. This group of sculptures is an indication that postal service is like a messenger, transmitting information, communicating people's feelings.

In 1996, The building was announced as a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level. It is now used by Shanghai Postal Museum and other enterprises.

译文解析

1. 标题“上海邮政总局”并非指如今的上海市邮政管理局，文章内容表明，标题“上海邮政总局”指的是清廷设立的总邮政司，以及该机构所在的建筑。因此，其译文 Former Shanghai General Post Office Building 需添加 Former，以标记该机构如今已不存在或改组。“海关总税务司”的译文 the Inspector General of the Maritime Customs Bureau 省略了“税务”二字，为模糊策略。“总税务司”是清政府管理海关税务的最高行政官员，掌管国内所有海关，各海关设税务司一人，向总税务司汇报，因此译为 the Inspector General。“成为中国邮政之始”与“上海是中国最早兴办近代邮政的城市”存在语义重复，若用断句法将其译出，也显得不精炼，因此省译。

2. “设立总邮政司”与“兼任总邮政司”都有同一个关键词“总邮政司”，然而不同的搭配语言语境能使“总邮政司”的语义有多义性。如果和“设立”搭配，

“总邮政司”指一个机构，会被译成 *set up the Head Post Office*；如果和“兼任”搭配，“总邮政司”指一个结构的职位，会被译成 *was appointed to be the head of it*。“总理衙门”是清朝政府机构简称，初称总理各国通商事务衙门，如果只看简称，容易引起歧义，被误解为管理国内事物的机构。其译文 *the Office of Foreign Affairs* 体现了译者查过该机构的全称，因为 *Foreign Affairs* 的语义体现了其全称中的“各国通商事务”，而这一语义未字面地出现在简称里。“动工兴建”为复合动词，包含“动工”和“兴建”两个动词，通过语义重复而带有强调的效果，如果译文简单地采用动词 *construct*，则很难对等原文语义强调的效果和生动性，因此译文采用 *It broke ground*（破土）来生动形象地强调动工的语义。

3. “英商思九生洋行”是20世纪初上海重要的建筑设计事务所，因其主要合伙人是 *Stewardson* 和 *Spence*，所以该事务所以两人名字命名，但其中文译名“思九生”出于读音的方便，只音译了 *Stewardson*。原文“建造大楼的土地……总面积……建筑面积……建筑高度 51.16 米（不包括旗杆）”由四个分句组成，各分句的主语不同，对译者的衔接能力有较高要求，译者巧妙地调整了语序，用 *covering* 和 *and* 衔接了三个分句。然而，其译文 *It is 51.6 meters high, covering a total area of 9.727 mu, and has a floor area of 25, 294 square meters* 省略了“两次买进”和“（不包括旗杆）”，而省译和漏译的区别有时难以区分，而通常可按照信息对读者的必要性和与整句的连贯性来界定。“两次买进”为非必要信息，也与整句对建筑外观的描述主题不连贯，可省译处理。“（不包括旗杆）”是为了避免中文读者对楼高理解的歧义，而译者则认为“建筑高度 51.16 米”对大多数读者而言都能理解为楼本身的高度，无需特意指出“（不包括旗杆）”，因此也作省译处理。

4. 原文“以北四川路与北苏州河路相交处为第一立面”中以地点名词作主语，但英文的语言习惯是将地点变成地点状语从句，位于句末。因此，其译文 *The main facade was at the intersection of North Sichuan Road and North Suzhou River Road* 将“第一立面”译成主语，而“相交处”位于句末作地点状语。原文“主立面设计为带巴洛克风格亭式顶的钟楼……大厅十分气派而华丽”所占篇幅较长，一句由九个分句构成，所需衔接点较多，其译文难以一句译完，因此其译文被断成四句。

5. 原句“这座钟楼分作三层……从而更突出钟面”由七个分句构成，且各多个分句主语不同，整句的内容结构为“举例+评价”。为减少衔接负担，译者将原句断成三句，为了使断句不过于零散，译者分别用 *and*、*while*、*highlighting* 将

两个或三个分句合并成一句，如 *The front and back are flat, and both sides are circular* 和 *On the corners……while……highlighting the clock face*。然而，该长句的评价部分存在歧义性，如“明显增加了建筑物的阴暗面和立体效果，从而更突出钟面”，因无主语，所以难以分辨是“浮雕”还是钟楼整个设计特点增加了建筑物的阴暗面和立体效果。译者采用了就近原则，将“浮雕”译为“明显增加了”的主语。

6. 原句“钟楼高 13 米，东西两旁各有一火炬台”和“钟楼上面是钟塔……并附有雕刻精细的弧形栏杆”共同采用介词 *with* 来衔接分句，分别翻译了原文的“各有”和“附有”，由此可得，*with* 可用于衔接和主句有所属关系的物品或特征。

7. “钟楼上面是钟塔，高 17 米，呈四边形，并附有雕刻精细的弧形栏杆，弯曲的口和塔顶”巧妙地采用多种衔接方式和句法将各分句衔接起来。“钟楼上面是钟塔”和译文的句型一致，如 *on top of the bell tower is a……clock tower*，都为地点状语倒装前置，而“高 17 米”和“呈四边形”被巧妙地转化形成形容词 *17-meter-high* 和 *square-shaped*，修饰 *clock tower*。由此，该句译文能完整衔接成一句的关键是地点状语前置、词性转换和介词 *with*。

8. “塔顶有旗杆，杆高 8.2 米”有两个分句，而本文的翻译常将描写高度的分句转化为形容词，与前分句合并，如此句的译文 *There is an 8.2-meter-high flagpole on top of the tower*。“塔基的两旁各有一组三人组成的雕塑群像”以地点为主语，而译者对此类句子的通常做法是地点状语倒装，句型与原句同步，如 *On each side of the tower base is a three statuary group*。“一组的三人手中各持”在译文中与前分句断开，包含与前分句重复的内容“三人”，因此译文 *the sculptures* 用定冠词 *the* 来代指数字三。

9. 源语“两边分别为爱神厄洛斯和阿佛洛狄忒……邮政是信使，传递……沟通……”主语不完整，句子结构也较为零散，有 5 个分句。根据上文线索，译者将隐性信息“两边分别为”显性成 *Hermes is flanked by*，而且“爱神”也根据百科知识被译者具体化成 *the god and goddess of love*。“邮政是信使，传递信息，沟通人们之间的情感”中，“传递”和“沟通”分句是“信使”职能的进一步解释，在译文中可作“信使”的定语从句或 *-ing* 伴随状语，而译者选择更为简洁的伴随状语，如 *is like a messenger, transmitting information, communicating people's feelings*。

翻译练习

上生·新所

2018年5月，延安西路1262号经过两年改造后开放，中文名“上生·新所”和英文名“Columbia Circle”（哥伦比亚圈）分别镌刻着两段独特的城市历史。

在沪美侨于1917年春成立哥伦比亚乡村俱乐部，因会员连年数以百计地增加，故在大西路（今延安西路）以南购地48亩筹建新所，指定美国建筑师哈沙德设计。《密勒氏评论报》1923年刊登的手绘图纸显示，该项目拥有大型的游泳池、健身房、舞厅、壁球室、保龄球房，还有桥牌室、麻将室、烧烤吧、餐厅等，其山墙、门头、所罗门螺旋柱和细部装饰等具有典型的南加州西班牙建筑风格。哥伦比亚乡村俱乐部被用于健身娱乐，也是美侨家庭社交、节庆聚会的热闹场所。

1953年，上海生物制品研究所迁至此处，一墙之隔的原孙科住宅成为办公楼，乡村总会的主楼作为会议、接待室，二层作为生物安全实验室，健身房成为培养基蒸锅车间，而游泳池继续为员工服务。1965年，上海民用建筑设计院郭博主持设计了现代主义风格的高层建筑——八层高的麻腮风生产大楼，作为自主研发和生产疫苗的基地。

2016年，上海生物制品研究所生产功能迁移至奉贤，这一处位于新华路、愚园路和衡山路一复兴路三个历史文化风貌区之间的宝贵区域成为上海万科首个城市更新项目。优秀历史建筑哥伦比亚乡村会所、上海市文物保护单位孙科旧居、麻腮风生产大楼等不同历史时期兴建的20栋主体建筑和园区内大量树木得以保留，生物制品生产车间时期的工业设施也融了新的设计。见证了近一个世纪风雨的延安西路1262号，转型为一处全天候向社区公众开放的城市公共休闲空间。

翻译提示

1. “在沪美侨于1917年……因会员……故在大西路……指定美国建筑师哈沙德设计”可在“因会员”断成两句话，“指定”可由 and 衔接。
2. “具有典型的……风格”可译成 are characteristic of。
3. “游泳池、健身房、舞厅……还有桥牌室、麻将室……其山墙、门头、所罗……等”所列举例子太多，应在“其山墙”将该句断成两句。

4. “1953年，上海生物制品研究所迁至此处，一墙之隔的……乡村总会的主楼作为……二层作为……健身房成为……而游泳池继续……”句式较长且分散，各分句主语不同，可断成5句话来翻译。

5. “哥伦比亚乡村会所、上海市文物保护单位孙科旧居、麻腮风生产大楼等”为“20栋主体建筑”的例子，可用 *including* 将两者衔接。

参考译文

Columbia Circle

In May 2018, 1262 West Yan'an Road opened to public after two years of renovation. Behind the Chinese name “上生·新所” and the English name “Columbia Circle” are two unique periods of urban history.

The Americans living in Shanghai established the Columbia Country Club in the spring of 1917. As the number of members increased by hundreds in successive years, they purchased 48 mu of land to the south of Great Western Road (today's West Yan'an Road) to prepare for the construction of a new club, and appointed the American architect Elliott Hazzard to design it. According to the hand-painted drawings published in Millard's Review in 1923, the project was designed with a large swimming pool, gymnasium, dance hall, squash room, bowling room, bridge and mahjong room, barbecue bar, restaurant, etc. Its gable, doorheads, Solomon spiral columns and detailed decorations are characteristic of Southern California's Spanish colonial revival style. The Columbia Country Club was a centre for fitness and entertainment, as well as a venue for social and festive gatherings for American families in Shanghai.

In 1953, Shanghai Institute of Biological Products Co., Ltd. moved to this place. The former house of Sun Ke, separated by a wall, became its office building. The main building of the club served as a meeting and reception room. The second floor served as a biosafety laboratory. The gymnasium became a medium steamer workshop, while the swimming pool continued to serve the staff. In 1965, Guo Bo of the Shanghai Civil Architecture and Design Institute presided over the design of a modern style high-rise building—the eight-storey MMR production building, as a base for independent research

& development and production of vaccines.

In 2016, the production base of Shanghai Institute of Biological Products Co., Ltd. moved to suburban Fengxian District, and this prime lot, hemmed in by the three Historic and Cultural Zones of Xinhua Road, Yuyuan Road and Hengshan Road-Fuxing Road, became the first urban renewal project of Vanke in Shanghai. The 20 buildings built in different historical periods, including the Columbia Country Club, the former house of Sun Ke and the MMR production building, as well as a large number of trees in the area have been preserved. The industrial facilities of the biological products production workshop have also been integrated into the new design. Thus, 1262 West Yan'an Road, which has witnessed the vicissitudes for nearly a century, has been transformed into an all-weather urban public leisure space open to the public.

第十六章

上海音乐厅：音符谱就的近现代华章

词汇准备

优秀近代历史建筑 modern Heritage Architecture

整体平移 move holistically

前身 predecessor

有声电影、有声片 sound film

豪华影院 luxury cinema

引进 introduce

放映设备 projection equipment

斥资 invest heavily

空气调节系统 air conditioning system

沪上 in Shanghai

建筑设计 architectural design

地皮 plot, ground space, land, site

雨篷 canopy, awning

爱奥尼亚柱式 Ionic order

拱窗 arched window

楣梁 lintel, architrave

檐口 eaves

仿 in imitation of

大楼梯 staircase

休息大厅 lounge

罗马柱式 Roman order

廊道 corridor

大理石 marble

西方古典主义建筑风格 the Western classical architectural style

迥别于 quite different from

声学特点 acoustic characteristics

奠定基础 lay the groundwork / foundation for

更名、改名 change one's name to, be renamed as

演出场所 performance venue

精密测算、筹划和紧张施工 precise calculation, planning and intensive
construction

Text A

上海音乐厅

在上海的优秀近代历史建筑中，像上海音乐厅这样整体平移过的数量极少。

作为上海音乐厅前身的南京大戏院，是上海在电影自 20 世纪 20 年代末期进入有声时代后兴建的豪华影院，它在建成时就引进了西电公司的维泰风和 Fox 公司的慕维通两种有声片放映设备，同时，还斥资进口安装了空气调节系统，最早在沪上影院中真正做到了“冬暖夏凉”。

在建筑设计上，南怡怡公司的创立者何挺然租下潮州会馆的地皮，就请来了有美国宾夕法尼亚大学留学背景的中国建筑师——范文照和赵深担任设计。影院北立面雨篷上方用爱奥尼亚柱式形成的三联壁龛和圆拱窗，楣梁上檐口下由李金发创作的浮雕，门厅可见仿巴黎歌剧院的大楼梯，休息大厅的 16 根褐色圆柱，二层的华丽罗马柱式组成的廊道，以及柱头和柱身的黑白大理石色彩对比，种种细节都呈现出浓重的西方古典主义建筑风格。

南京大戏院开业后获得了联美、米高梅、二十世纪福斯（今译“福克斯”）等

多家好莱坞公司影片的首轮放映权,此外也常有音乐歌舞及戏剧演出。有趣的是,它有着迥别于一般电影院的声学特点:混响时长超过了有声片放映需要的0.8秒,达到1.5秒左右,这一点也为它日后成为专业音乐厅奠定了基础。

1950年11月18日,南京大戏院更名北京电影院。1959年,为庆祝中华人民共和国成立十周年和筹备“上海之春”音乐舞蹈节,南京大戏院又以它极为出色的声学效果而被选作演出场所,并改名为“上海音乐厅”,成了几代上海人音乐记忆中最为重要的地标。1989年被公布为上海市文物保护单位。

2002-2004年,上海延安东路“八仙桥”地块的改造,让这栋老建筑得以旧貌换新颜,经过精密测算、筹划和紧张施工,它被整体抬升3.38米、平移至距原址东南66.46米的新处所,随后的精心修缮,既保护了这座欧式古典建筑的历史原真性,又增加了建筑面积,完善了功能和设施。2019年3月起,音乐厅再次修缮,于2020年9月6日重新开业向公众开放。

文化解析

有声电影的时代,是随着“维泰风(Vitaphone)”的引入而开始的。纽约市西电公司贝尔实验室(Western Electric' Bell Laboratories)开发出“维泰风”音响系统,并于1925年由华纳兄弟(Warner Brothers)购入。1927年末,华纳出品了影片《爵士歌手》(“The Jazz Singer”),一部长达89分钟的音乐剧电影(musical film),实现了音画同步(synchronized dialogue and music)。这部影片很快便打破了美国票房记录(the box-office records),也使得华纳兄弟一跃成为全美主要电影公司(film studios)之一,并开启了有声电影革命(the revolution of “talkies” movies)。华纳与其他电影公司也继而将其运维西移,开创了好莱坞时代(the era of Hollywood)。“慕维通(Movietone)”音响系统也是在20世纪20年代发展迅猛的音响系统之一。关于品牌名称的翻译,多数采用音译或音意结合的方式,如Pepsi译为“百事可乐”就是既追求发音相近,又取诸事顺遂之意。

原文翻译

Shanghai Concert Hall

Very few of the modern Heritage Architecture in Shanghai have been moved holistically like the Shanghai Concert Hall.

The Nanking Theatre, the Shanghai Concert Hall's predecessor, was a luxury cinema built in Shanghai in the late 1920s with the advent of sound films. At the very beginning, it introduced two kinds of sound film projection equipment, namely Vitaphone of Western Electric and Movietone of Fox Film Corporation FoxFilm Corporation. At the same time, it invested heavily in an air conditioning system, becoming the first cinema that was "warm in winter and cool in summer" in Shanghai.

In terms of architectural design, He Tingran, the founder of Nanyiyi Company, rented a plot of Chaozhou Guild Hall, and then invited Chinese architects, Fan Wenzhao and Zhao Shen, who had studied at University of Pennsylvania in the United States, to design the building. There are triple niches and circular arched windows formed by Ionic order above the canopy on the north façade of the cinema, and reliefs created by Li Jinfa below the eaves and above the lintel. The staircase in the foyer is in imitation of the Palais Garnier (Paris Opera), and there are 16 brown columns in the lounge. Along the corridor on the second floor stand magnificent Roman order, whose black marble capitals and white shafts make a striking contrast. The Western classical architectural style is reflected in every detail.

After its opening, Nanking Theatre obtained the first-round screening rights of United Artists, MGM, 20th Century Fox and many other Hollywood companies. In addition, it often presented music, dance and drama performances. Interestingly, it had acoustic characteristics quite different from that of ordinary cinemas: its reverberation time was longer than the 0.8 second required for a sound film to be shown, reaching about 1.5 seconds, which also laid the groundwork for its future development into a professional concert hall.

On November 18, 1950, the Nanking Theatre changed its name to Beijing Cinema. In 1959, in order to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's

Republic of China and prepare for the “Shanghai Spring International Music Festival”, the Nanking Theatre was selected as the performance venue for its excellent acoustic effect and was renamed as the “Shanghai Concert Hall”, which became the most important landmark in the music memory of several generations of Shanghai people. In 1989, it was designated as a cultural site protected by the city of Shanghai.

Thanks to the renovation of the “Baxianqiao” plot on East Yan’an Road in Shanghai from 2002 to 2004, the old building took on a brand-new look. After precise calculation, planning and intensive construction, the whole building was lifted up by 3.38 metres and transported to the new place 66.46 metres southeast of the original site. The meticulous renovation afterwards not only has preserved the historical authenticity of the European classical building, but also has increased the floor area and improved its functions and facilities. From March 2019, the Shanghai Concert Hall was closed again for refurbishment. It reopened to the public on September 6, 2020.

译文解析

1. “南京大戏院”译为 the Nanking Theatre。我国大多数地名均为汉语拼音音译，但也有少数比较特别，如“厦门”译为 Amoy 等。究其原因，是英国人威妥玛（Thomas Francis Wade）于在华任职期间，为了便于外国人掌握汉语发音，以拉丁字母为基础发明了一套拼音系统，后由翟理斯（Herbert Allen Giles）修订，称为“威妥玛拼音（Wade-Giles System）”。在此基础上，西方国家拼写中国地名约定采用“邮政式拼音（Postal Spelling System）”，如 Peking（北京）、Tsingtao（青岛）等，南京也就自然被称作 Nanking。威妥玛拼音还留下了诸如 Kungfu（功夫）、Tofu（豆腐）等词，上文所提到的“厦门”也是由于威妥玛拼音结合了闽南语的发音而形成的。时至今日，有些历史悠久的学府或品牌仍旧延续了威妥玛拼音的拼法，如：Tsinghua University（清华大学）、Tsingtao Beer（青岛啤酒）等。

2. “雨篷”译为 canopy；“三联壁龛”译为 triple niches；“圆拱窗”译为 circular arched windows；“楣梁”译为 lintel；“檐口”译为 eaves；“浮雕”译为 relief。以上为第二段中一些建筑术语的表达，常道“translators should know something of everything”，但遇到一些专业术语时，借助工具书仍不失为最可靠的方法。如 canopy 一词牛津词典解释为 a layer of sth. that spreads over an area like a roof，十分贴合“雨篷”的

形式与功能，当然也可选择 awning 一词 (a piece of material attached to a caravan or building which provides shelter from the rain or sun)，但如选择 flysheet 就必然不妥，因为该词指的是“(帐篷外层防雨的)蓬盖”。又如 lintel 一词指的是 a structural horizontal block that spans the space or opening between two vertical supports，即建筑物门窗上的水平过梁，符合“楣梁”的功能，也可译为 architrave。

3.“爱奥尼亚柱式”又称“爱奥尼柱式”，译为 Ionic order，源于古希腊，是希腊古典建筑三大柱式之一(另两种为多立克柱式 Doric order 和科林斯柱式 Corinthian order)，因其纤细秀美又被称为“女性柱”，广泛用于希腊建筑中，给人以优雅高贵之感。后文中的“罗马柱式”也被译为 Roman order，此处 order 意为 the way sth. is arranged, with its system of rules and customs，一般用单数。

4.“门厅”译为 foyer，意指 a large open space inside the entrance of a theatre or hotel where people can meet or wait (剧院或旅馆的门厅)，符合上海音乐厅的地点设定。或者用 lobby 和 entrance hall 也可指代公共建筑物入口处的门厅。

5.“以及柱头和柱身的黑白大理石色彩对比”译为 whose black capitals and white shafts make a striking contrast，其中 capital 为 column capital 的缩略，指“柱头”，也可译为 column cap 或 chapter (the upper part of a column)。shaft 此处指 a column, especially the main part between the base and capital，对应“柱身”。make a striking contrast 体现出色彩对比强烈，其中 striking 也可用 sharp 或 significant 等词代替。

6.“种种细节都呈现出浓重的西方古典主义建筑风格”译为 The Western classical architectural style is reflected in every detail。原句主题重心实为“西方古典主义建筑风格”，在英语中宜重心前移，故译文中相应将原主动语态改为被动语态，也十分符合英语语态要求。

7.“首轮放映权”译为 first-round screening rights，其中 screen 作动词用，表示 to show a film or television program (放映影片；播放电视节目)。同样道理，“首轮(放映)影院”也可译为 cinema for screening first-run films 或者 first-run cinema 等。

8.“混响时长”译为 reverberation time。reverberate 意为 (of a sound) to be repeated several times as it is reflected off different surfaces，“混响”即表示声波遇到障碍会反射的物理现象，二者意思对应。如果一空间内混响时间过短，则声音枯燥无味；而如果时间过长，则声音混杂不够清晰，因此，音乐厅、演剧院等场所一定要求合适的混响时间。

9.“这一点也为它日后成为专业音乐厅奠定了基础”译为 which also laid the

groundwork for its future development into a professional concert hall。原文中的“这一点”指的是前述的混响时间长于一般影院，故用非限制性定语从句语法手段翻译，引导词 *which* 替代前面分句所有信息。另外，汉语句中有两个动词：“为……奠定了”和“成为”，前者处理为英语句子谓语动词，而后者则处理为名词与介词的结合，*into* 充分体现了“状态的变化 (a change in state)”，整句翻译反映了汉语动态与英语静态的区别。

10. “上海延安东路‘八仙桥’地块的改造，让这栋老建筑得以旧貌换新颜”译为 Thanks to the renovation of the “Baxianqiao” plot on East Yan’an Road in Shanghai from 2002 to 2004, the old building took on a brand-new look。如果按照原文将前一个分句译为主语成分，则英语中会显得比较冗长，因此按照逻辑关系将整句译为因果结构。“旧貌换新颜”根据基本意思解释即可，*take on* 意为“呈现出（某种面貌）”，也可译为 *be fundamentally changed*, *sth. old is new again*, *change/rebuild the face of* 或者 *the transformation of an old building into a new one*，译者可根据具体语境选择。

11. “随后的精心修缮，既保护了这座欧式古典建筑的历史原真性，又增加了建筑面积，完善了功能和设施”译为 The meticulous renovation afterwards not only has preserved the historical authenticity of the European classical building, but also has increased the floor area and improved its functions and facilities。其中“精心”除译为 *meticulous* (*paying careful attention to every detail*) 之外，还可译作 *careful*, *elaborate*, *painstaking* 等。“修缮”与上文中的“改造”意思相去不多，故也译为 *renovation*，或可像下文一样译为 *refurbishment* (*brightening or freshening up a building, a room etc.*)，还可译作 *repair*，如：*Extensive repair work is being carried out*（大规模的修缮工作正在进行）。“原真性”一词为旅游业及文物遗产保护的核心概念，指的是“原始性和真实性”，业内常译作 *authenticity*，又如：*Sites of commemoration present and transmit history with authenticity and integrity in their own way*（纪念性遗址是具有原真性和完整性，以自身的方式来纪念和传达历史价值的那些遗址）。

Text B

大光明电影院

坐落在人民广场文化圈内的大光明电影院，迄今近 90 年历史，建成时曾被誉为“远东第一电影院”。

原址的老大光明影戏院于 1928 年闪亮面世。1932 年，英籍广东人卢根与美国商人组成联合电影公司，租赁大光明及其附近房产，请邬达克设计重建，并更名为“大光明大戏院”，1933 年 6 月 14 日首映好莱坞电影《热血雄心》，开始其辉煌时代。1949 年以前，大光明大戏院主要放映美国福克斯、米高梅等公司的原版片，也是工部局音乐会的常驻地，还是第一家使用译意风（类似同声翻译，Earphone）的影院，堪称引领摩登生活的时尚标杆。

大光明大戏院实际上是一座集影院、舞厅、咖啡馆、弹子房等于一身的娱乐综合体。它位于错综复杂的旧建筑夹缝中，沿静安寺路（今南京西路）门面不宽，大部分是需要保留的店面，凤阳路更是只有一条狭长的逃生通道。西面紧贴里弄，东侧与派克路（今黄河路）之间夹着卡尔登大戏院（已拆除）——一座邬达克在克利洋行时期设计的古典风格的影院。

在邬达克的上海实践中，大光明大戏院的历史背景和基地条件都最为复杂，但也最体现其设计功力。因为基地狭长且不规则，设计几易其稿才最终确定。观众厅平行基地长边布置成钟形，与门厅轴线有 30 度扭转。大厅上下两层近 2000 个软座，容量当时居全国之首，内部采用暗槽灯照明，喷射式冷气。两层休息厅设计成腰果形，与流线型的门厅浑然一体。两部大楼梯直通二楼，休息厅中央还建有灯光喷水池。

建筑外观是典型的现代装饰艺术风格，立面上横竖线条与体块交错。入口乳白色玻璃雨篷上方是大片金色玻璃，还有一个高达 30.5 米的长方形半透明玻璃灯柱，夜晚尤为光彩夺目。

1949 年后，大光明大戏院更名为大光明电影院。1989 年被公布为上海市文物保护单位。历经数次改造，最后一次整修在尽可能恢复历史原貌的同时，更新了设施，新增了五个小厅、屋顶花园和餐厅，于 2009 年 1 月 19 日重新开业。

文化解析

邬达克 (Ladislav Hudec, 1893-1958), 1918 年流亡来到上海, 最初在美国建筑事务所克利洋行 (Curry R. A.) 工作, 后自立门户成立邬达克打样行 (Hudec L. E., 即邬达克建筑事务所)。1918-1947 年间, 邬达克在上海的建筑作品不下 50 件, 其中就包括赫赫有名的诺曼底公寓 (Normandy Apartments, 即今淮海西路武康大楼)、盖斯康公寓 (Gascogne Apartments, 即今淮海中路淮海公寓)、西门妇孺医院 (Margaret Williamson Hospital, 今“红房子”产科医院)、中西女中景莲堂 (McGregor Hallin MeTyiere School for Girls, 今市三女中) 等, 还包括时称“远东第一高楼”的国际饭店 (Park Hotel)。诸多建筑中, 有近三分之一左右先后被列入上海市优秀近代建筑保护单位, 邬达克的建筑作品已成为海派文化传承的不可或缺的元素。

原文翻译

Grand Theatre

The Grand Cinema, located in the cultural hub of the People's Square, has a history of nearly 90 years. It was widely known as “the best cinema in the Far East” upon its completion back then.

In 1928, the old Grand Cinema & Theatre made its brilliant debut. In 1932, Lo Kan, a Cantonese Briton, established United Theatres Inc. with an American businessman. They rented the Grand Cinema and its nearby properties. He invited Laszlo Hudec to redesign the cinema and gave it a new name of the “Grand Theatre”. On June 14, 1933, it premièred the Hollywood film *Hell Below*, embarking on the road to glory. Before 1949, the Grand Theatre mainly screened films in English from Fox, MGM and other American companies. It was the regular spot for the concerts organized by the Municipal Council. It was also the first cinema to introduce Earphones (similar to simultaneous interpretation), and was regarded as a bellwether of fashionable and modern trends.

The Grand Theatre was actually an entertainment complex with cinemas, dance halls, cafés, and billiard rooms. It flourished in a cramped space surrounded by old

buildings: a narrow façade along Bubbling Well Road (West Nanjing Road), where most of the storefronts were to be reserved; and Fengyang Road was nothing but a narrow escape route. It was a lane that lies in the west. The Carlton Theatre (a classical style cinema designed by Hudec while he was working for Curry R. A., now demolished) was sandwiched between it and Park Road (Huanghe Road) in the east.

Among Hudec buildings in Shanghai, the Grand Theatre is the most challenging one due to its extremely complicated historical background and foundation conditions. However, it is also an epitome of his amazing talent in architecture. As the foundation was narrow and irregular, Hudec modified his drafts time and again before the design was finalized. The long side of the parallel foundation of the auditorium was arranged in a bell shape, forming a 30 degree to the axis of the foyer. There were nearly 2, 000 soft seats on the upstairs and downstairs of the hall, boasting the largest capacity in China at that time. The interior of the hall adopted cove lighting and jet air-conditioning. The two-storeyed lounge was designed in the shape of cashew to harmonize with the streamlined foyer. The two large stairs led directly to the second floor, and there was a light fountain in the centre of the lounge.

The architectural exterior was typical of modern Art Deco style, with vertical and horizontal lines and blocks interlaced on the façade. On top of the opal glass canopy was a large piece of golden glass and a 30.5-meter-high rectangular translucent glass lamp post, which shone with dazzling brilliance at night.

After 1949, the Grand Theatre was once renamed the Grand Cinema and went through several renovations. In 1989, it was designated as a cultural site protected by the city of Shanghai. In the lat-est renovation, the facilities were updated while its historic appearance was restored as much as possible. Moreover, five small studios, a roof garden and a restaurant were added. It was reopened on January 19, 2009.

译文解析

1. “文化圈”译为 the cultural hub, the central and most important part of a particular place or activity (某地或活动的中心), 又如: a commercial hub (商业中心)、a hub of finance and communications (金融和通信中心) 等。有些“圈”表示的是某一领

域，如音乐圈（the music business）、娱乐圈（the entertainment industry）；有些则表示社交媒体的分享空间，如朋友圈（social media Moments），还有些则是体育赛事用词，如：他已完成第二圈（He has finished lap two）。

2. “闪亮面世”译为 made its brilliant debut, debut 一词主要指 the first public appearance, 又如：The athlete makes his international debut（这位运动员首次亮相国际赛事）；the band's debut album（这个乐队的首张专辑）等。原文中的“面世”指“大光明影戏院”首次与公众见面，因此也符合 debut 之意。下文中出现的 premiere 一词，也指 the first public appearance, 但范围仅仅局限于 film, play 等，因此更加对应汉语中的“首次公演，首映”等意。

3. “英籍广东人”译为 a Cantonese Briton。注意翻译“某籍某人”的一般格式为：“某人”，即本来为哪一国家的后裔，以形容词形式出现在前面，而“某籍”，即目前入籍的国家，以表示该国公民的名词置于其后，又如：美籍华人（Chinese American）、加拿大籍华人（Chinese Canadian）。

4. “工部局”译为 the Municipal Council。“工部局”即市政委员会，是英国在上海开辟租界时首创，后各列强纷纷效仿，在各自租界内设此机构。“工部局”设立初期本为管理工程建筑的机构，仿照清朝“六部”中“工部”而命名，后期演变为全面管理租界事务的机构，故称 the Municipal Council。

5. “堪称引领摩登生活的时尚标杆”译为 was regarded as a bellwether of fashionable and modern trends。其中 bellwether 一词本意为“领头的公羊（戴着铃铛的羊）”，后引申为 something used as a sign of what will happen in the future（征兆，先导），对应原文中的“引领”与“标杆”，又如：University campuses are often the bellwether of change（大学校园往往引领变革的新潮）。

6. “弹子房”和“娱乐综合体”分别译为 billiard room 和 entertainment complex。前者中“弹子”实际为台球游戏的俗称，故以 billiard（台球的）修饰 room，又如：billiard table（台球桌）、billiard cue（台球杆）等。后者中 complex 指的是 a large building with many parts used for a particular purpose（综合大楼，综合体），又如：leisure complex（娱乐休闲广场）、apartment complex（综合公寓大楼）。

7. “旧建筑夹缝”译为 a cramped space surrounded by old buildings, cramp 本意为 to prevent, hinder or restrict, 因此 cramped 作形容词用自然表示“狭小的”之意，当然也可用 small, tiny, packed, crowded 等词代替，反之则为 spacious, generous 等。此外，下文中“夹着”也使用了一个十分生动的表达：be sandwiched, 不难想象

建筑物与里弄之间狭小逼仄如三明治般的场景。

8. 第四段中使用了一连串的建筑术语：“平行基地”译为 parallel foundation，“与门厅轴线有 30 度扭转”译为 form a 30 degree to the axis of the foyer，“暗槽灯照明”译为 cove lighting，“喷射式冷气”为 jet air-conditioning，“流线型门厅”为 streamlined foyer，“灯光喷水池”译为 light fountain。以上大部分为直译，传达出原有形式及基本含义即可，如“有 30 度扭转”中的“扭转”一词在翻译中看似略去，实则已通过 form 及介词 to 予以体现。cove 一词在建筑学上指的是 a concave arch or arched moulding, especially one formed at the junction of a wall with a ceiling(内凹，穹形)，此处指“暗槽”非常合理。

9.“浑然一体”译为 harmonize with，形容建筑结构谨严，布置匀整，在文中指的是“腰果形的休息厅”与“流线型门厅”配套得十分和谐。另外，也可以使用 blend 一词，强调相互融合，比如：The buildings have been designed to blend in with their surroundings（这些建筑物设计巧妙，与周围环境浑然一体）。或者，如果强调的是融合后的整体的话，也可使用名词性短语，如 one harmonious / integral whole, a unified entity, an integrated mass 等，比如：The blue sky is mirrored in the blue sea, forming one integrated mass（蔚蓝天空映照着大海，水天一色，浑然一体）。

10.“建筑外观是典型的现代装饰艺术风格，立面上横竖线条与体块交错”译为 The architectural exterior was typical of modern Art Deco style, with vertical and horizontal lines and blocks interlaced on the façade。Art Deco(装饰派艺术)流行于 20 世纪二三十年代(predominant decorative art style),特点是精确而又线条明快的几何图形和强烈的色彩(precise and boldly delineated geometric shapes and strong colors),在家用物品(household objects)和建筑(architecture)中十分常见。“横竖线条”分别指的是“水平的(horizontal)”和“垂直的(vertical)”的线条;根据上下文,“体块”应该指的是建筑设计中的几何大块图案,因此译为 block; interlace 指的是 twist things together over and under each other(编结,交错),也可使用 alternate, interweave 等词。

翻译练习

美琪大戏院

美琪大戏院，英文名 Majestic Theatre，位于静安区江宁路 66 号，建成于 1941 年，建筑师范文照设计，原为放映好莱坞电影的著名首轮影院，现由上海文广演艺（集团）有限公司管理运营，用作综合性的影剧演出场所，也是“上海国际电影节”“上海国际艺术节”的定点演映场馆。1989 年列入上海市文物保护单位名单。

这座位于静安区最繁华地段——南京西路商圈的影剧院，见证了上海现代影剧业的发展历程。

1941 年 10 月 15 日，美琪大戏院揭幕开业，由资深电影经营者何挺然的亚洲影院公司投资建造，公司出版的《亚洲影刊》为已确定的英文名称向影迷们征集中文译法，在收到的两千多封来信中，最后选用了七位观众提议的“美琪”，在谐音之外，更取意“美轮美奂，琪玉无瑕”。

美琪大戏院在风格上是上海后期装饰艺术派建筑的代表，这一始自 20 世纪 20 年代末的新建筑主流，构成了上海城市形象的重要传统。

影院拥有 1600 多个座位，开幕伊始，它便与同属于亚洲影院公司的大光明、国泰和南京大戏院一道，成为多家好莱坞公司出品影片的首轮放映影院。

抗战胜利后，除继续作为首轮影院放映了大量好莱坞影片外，抗战期间“蓄须明志”的梅兰芳曾于 1945 年 12 月末起在“美琪”首次登台演出，一共十天，一时轰动上海。1949 年以后，“美琪”继续发挥着上海重要文化场馆的作用，还加强了演剧功能。

“美琪”曾多次改扩建，2016 年初，为时五年的修缮工程竣工，本着“修旧如故”的原则，努力恢复美琪大戏院海上影剧之官的风貌。

翻译提示

1. “首轮影院”可译为 first-run cinema，也可译为 a cinema for first-run films。
2. “定点演映场馆”可译为 a regular performance and screening venue。
3. “资深电影经营者”译为 veteran film operator，“资深”一词也可酌情译为

senior, experienced, long-serving 等, 如: senior people (资深人士)、senior psychologist (资深心理学家)、long-serving MPs (资深议员)。

4. “谐音”意为“发音相同或相近”, 故可译为 sound like, share a similar pronunciation with……, 或 homophonic。

5. “美轮美奂, 琪玉无暇”翻译时重点在于解释原文所含之意, 可直白译为 beautiful and magnificent, a flawless jade。

6. “蓄须明志”译为 kept his (Mei Lanfang's) beard to show his high ideals。

7. “轰动”译为 cause a sensation, 或可译为 be sensational, send shock waves 等。

8. “演剧功能”译为 stage performance function。

9. “修旧如故”是我国修缮历史文化的一般原则, 可译为 restoring the old as the old 或 rebuild/restore one's original appearance。

参考译文

Majestic Theatre

The Majestic Theatre, located at 66 Jiangning Road, Jing'an District, was built in 1941 with the design of architect Robert Fan Wenzhao. It used to be a famous cinema for screening first-run Hollywood films. Now it is managed and operated by the Shanghai Media Group (SMG) as a comprehensive venue for screening films and staging plays. It is also a regular performance & screening venue for the “Shanghai International Film Festival” and the “Shanghai International Art Festival”. In 1989, it was listed in the protected monuments of Shanghai.

Located in the most prosperous area of Jing'an District, the West Nanjing Road Business District, the theatre has witnessed the development of Shanghai's modern film and stage industry.

On October 15, 1941, the Majestic Theatre unveiled and was opened for business. The cinema was investment from the Asia Film Company owned by He Tingran, a veteran film operator. Asia Film magazine published by the company called for Chinese translations from fans for its confirmed English name. Among more than 2, 000 letters received, “美琪” proposed by seven people was chosen. It sounded like “majestic”, and

also implied the meaning of “beautiful and magnificent, a flawless jade”.

In terms of style, the Majestic Theatre is representative of Shanghai’s later Art Deco school. This new architectural mainstream, which started from the end of 1920s, played an important role in Shanghai’s urban image.

With more than 1, 600 seats, the Majestic Theatre, together with the Grand Theatre of Asia Film Company, Cathay Theatre and Nanking Theatre, became the first-run cinemas for films produced by Hollywood companies.

After the victory of the War of Resistance, the Majestic Theatre continued to screen a large number of Hollywood films as the first-run cinema. It also arranged the debut of Mei Lanfang who kept his beard to show his high ideals during the War of Resistance for ten days starting from December 1945, which caused a sensation in Shanghai. After 1949, the theatre continued to play an important role as an important cultural venue in Shanghai and strengthened its stage performance function.

The Majestic Theatre has been rebuilt and expanded many times, and the latest five-year renovation was completed in early 2016. In line with the principle of “restoring the old as the old”, the design and construction teams made every effort to restore the styles and features of the Majestic Theatre.

第十七章

海派建筑：走近真实历史，触摸时代 脉搏

词汇准备

- 齿形 jagged
连续的 running, continuous, constant
内阳台 internal balcony
外廊 veranda
庭院 courtyard
雪松 cedar, deodar, white pine
铁栏杆 iron railings
爱奥尼亚式立柱 Ionic column
凹入墙面 recessed wall
三等分 trisect, trisection
晒台 flat roof
套房 suite
公寓 condo
简练的 minimalist
- 交叉口 intersection
文化符号 cultural symbol

- 巍峨的 lofty, towering
契合基地的 foundation-fitting
万国储蓄会 International Savings Society (ISS)
主创建筑师 chief architecture
外廊式公寓 veranda-style apartment
骑楼 arcade, overhang
消防楼梯 fire escape stairs
指针 pointer, indicator, needle
文艺复兴 Renaissance
横向地 horizontally
假石、仿石 artificial stone
女儿墙 parapet
水平线脚 parallel corner
券心石 keystone
腰线 string course
宝瓶式 vase-shaped
石栏杆 stone baluster
山花 pediment
更名 rename
- 法租界 French Concession
亩 mu
渲染 hype, publicity, promotion
营业时间 business hour
全景 panorama, vista, panoramic view
俯瞰 overlook
露天舞台 open-air stage
杂技魔术 acrobatic and magic show
通道 passageway
接管 take over
非物质文化遗产 Intangible Cultural Heritage

Text A

新康花园

新康花园坐落在优雅的淮海中路南侧，复兴中路北侧，近汾阳路、宝庆路，与上方花园相邻。1989年被公布为上海市文物保护单位。

新康花园北部 11 幢砖木结构花园住宅沿着弄堂两边分列，平缓的屋顶和花园墙的顶部都覆着红色的筒瓦，沿着屋顶的红色瓦片下檐边有连续的邮票齿形拱券纹。每幢两层住宅，一层一套，全部分层分户，上下住户各有独立门户进出，设计非常人性化。底层有外廊，套内房间为前后两排横向展开，前排中间为起居室，两边为卧室，均设有内阳台，后排为餐厅、厨房以及保姆卧室。外面还有汽车间，两层共享。外廊前方有一个近 40 平方米的花园庭院，庭院低矮的围墙上开设长方形镂空窗花，围有枪篱笆围墙。庭院内植雪松，苍翠挺拔，氛围幽静。二楼由西北角边门直上扶梯，起居室前为凹廊式大阳台，有红色筒瓦、铸铁阳台栏杆等典型构件，两根爱奥尼亚式螺旋形立柱和三段拱形凹入墙面，将整个阳台三等分。东西为卧室，后排是餐厅、厨房和保姆间，另有晒台。每层均有两个卫生间，每套建筑面积都在 200 平方米左右。这些建筑元素非常简练，彰显了西班牙式的特征。

新康花园，可谓当年最受青睐的理想居所；而大面积、多居室、带花园和汽车间等，都决定了其高级里弄公寓的定位。

文化解析

新康花园建于 1934 年，是兼具里弄房屋、花园住宅和高级公寓特征的里弄式公寓，位于淮海中路 1273 弄，南北贯穿淮海路、复兴路中间，环境幽静，是上海最优雅的住宅区之一，也是上海最漂亮的洋房弄堂。此地原是英籍犹太人开设的新康洋行于 1916 年建造的私人花园。当时，园内布置极为齐全，有网球场、游泳池、医院。1940 年后几经转售变迁，从 1950 年起，改由当地房管所管理，更名为新康花园。因为房屋质量高，一些外侨也在此居住，据说当年还曾有英国皇室成员专程来此举行婚礼。大画家颜文梁也曾住过这里。2019 年，徐汇区房管部门遵循修旧如旧的历史保护建筑修缮原则，组织相关部门对新康花园进行了修

缮。建筑因为有了故事而有了生命，城市因为有了历史建筑而显现出它的个性。经过修缮的新康花园让人们再次走近真实的历史，触摸到了时代的脉搏。

原文翻译

Former Jubilee Court

Former Jubilee Court is in the south of elegant Middle Huaihai Road, north of Fuxing Road C., near Fenyang Road and Baoqing Road, and adjacent to the Shangfang Huayuan residential compound. In 1989, it was designated as a cultural site protected by the city of Shanghai.

The 11 masonry-structured garden villas in the north of the court lie on the two sides of the neighborhood. Their flat roofs and the tops of their garden walls are covered with red semicircle-shaped tiles underlined with running jagged arches. Every villa has two floors and each floor hosts one family with a separate entrance. In the front row is the living room. On either side of the living room, there is a bedroom with an internal balcony. In the back row is the dining room, along with the kitchen and the housekeeper's bedroom. There is a garage outside shared by both households. In front of the veranda, there is a garden courtyard of nearly 40 square meters. On its lower walls, there are rectangular, hollowed-out windows; whereas further outside, there are fences. The courtyard is planted with dark green and tall cedars, creating a tranquil environment. The second floor can be reached via a staircase by the side door on its north-western corner. In front of its living room, there is a large balcony in the form of a veranda. It features typical components of such a style, including red semi-circular tiles and iron railings, and is trisected by two Ionian columns and three recessed walls. The bedrooms lie in its western and eastern ends. In the back row is the dining room. There is also a flat roof. Each floor has two bathrooms and each suite has a floor area of around 200 square meters. Such minimalist architectural elements are very typical of Spanish buildings.

Former Jubilee Court was an ideal residential choice. With large villas comprising multiple rooms, gardens and garages, it is regarded as a senior condo complex.

译文解析

1. “新康花园”英文为 Former Jubilee Court, Jubilee 是(犹太史)五十年节(每五十年举行一次庆祝希伯来奴隶的解放);大赦年(天主教每二十五年一次的);欢乐的佳节,欢乐的节日;重要的周年纪念。1933/1934 年是救赎圣年,这一年新康花园建造完成,用 Jubilee Court 冠名。

2. 里弄又称弄堂,是上海城市里一种普遍而又特别的居住区的通称。“弄”是“衙”的异体字或错别字,表示居住区中的公共通道。每条弄堂有自己的名称,有的称“里”,有的称“坊”,也有的称新村、花园、别墅之类,十分有趣。上海的里弄被分作“旧式里弄”和“新式里弄”,省称“旧里”“新里”,旧里住宅大多为老式石库门,故又称之“石库门里弄”,一般建于 1928 年前,弄堂名称大多称之为“里”。“坊,邑里之名”,“坊”在古代与“里”是近义词,也用于指城镇中的居住区名,只是有的地方习惯称“里”,有的地方习惯称“坊”而已。称“坊”的里弄大多建于称“里”的里弄之后,于是,除了形式上有所区别,质量也比旧里好多了。“里”被当时的侨民称之为 Lane,就是小巷、狭路之义,英语 Lane 与广东方言“里”的发声很近,有人以为侨民把上海的“里”译作 Lane 是恰到好处;而“坊”则多被侨民称之为 terrace,而 terrace 在英文中多指沿街而建的带有西班牙风格的坡顶、带有阳台、走廊的房子。上海有许多外资房地产公司,20 世纪后,他们也兴建了不少“里弄”住宅,其中不少也称之为 terrace,比 terrace 更高档的里弄又称之为 court、garden、estate 等,汉名大多称之为花园、别墅等。延安西路 1431 弄、1453 弄、1479 弄住宅由美商普益地产公司投资兴建,延安西路旧名“大西路”(Great Western Road),遂取名 Great Western Court, Court 就是带有庭院的房子。

3. “与……相邻”可译为 adjacent to, adjoin, next to, 如“紧挨着图书馆的建筑”译为 the building adjacent to the library,“游泳池临近旅馆”译为 The swimming pool adjoins the hotel。“我们住在毗连的房间里。”译为 We live in adjacent/adjoining rooms。

4. “筒瓦”,筒瓦为半圆筒形的瓦,由筒型陶坯对剖制成,覆盖在仰板瓦的交界处,构成筒瓦屋顶。可根据其形状半圆形直译为 semicircle-shaped tile。

5. “独立门户”,可译为 each family with a separate/independent entrance。

6. “外廊”、“游廊”,房屋外带屋顶的走廊,可译为 veranda, meaning long balcony or terrace。英文释义更好解释了它的作用: Extending along the outside of a building,

this architectural structure has a roof and usually opens up to the outside. They provide shade but still allow you to sit outside and enjoying the scenery。

7. “苍翠挺拔，氛围幽静”，四字词语的翻译可结合语境、理解内涵后翻译，苍翠挺拔形容雪松，整体营造出幽静的氛围。可译为 The tall, dark and green cedars create a tranquil environment。

8. “爱奥尼亚式立柱”，希腊三大柱式之一，译为 Ionic order，或是 Ionic column。这种柱式外观纤细轻巧，并富有精致的雕刻。爱奥尼亚柱的柱身较长，有 24 条凹槽；柱头由装饰带及位于其上的两个相连的大圆形涡卷所组成，涡卷上有顶板直接楣梁。总体而言，爱奥尼柱给人一种轻松活泼、自由秀丽的气质。除此以外，另外两种柱式为多立克式（Doric Order）和科林斯式（Corinthian Order），多立克式（Doric Order）的特点是比较粗大雄壮。多利克柱式一般都建在阶座之上。它的柱头是没有装饰的倒圆锥台，没有柱础，柱身有 20 条凹槽，如著名的雅典卫城（Athen Acropolis）山门和帕特农神庙（Parthenon），采用的即是多立克柱式。科林斯式（Corinthian Order）最为精美复杂，实际上是爱奥尼柱式的一个变体，风格由爱奥尼式的秀美转为豪华富丽，有很强的装饰性。在希腊的著名建筑中，雅典的宙斯神庙（Temple of Zeus）采用的就是科林斯柱式。

9. “将……三等分”可用动词 trisect, tri- 代表“三”的，如“三角形”triangle，“三轮车”tricycle，“将这条绳子三等分”可译为 Trisect this line/rope。

10. “晒台”，又称露台，指建造在屋顶上供晒衣物的露天小平台，可译为 flat roof, balcony, terrace。

11. “套房”可译为 suite, a suite is a set of rooms in a hotel or other building。可泛指任何设备完善的一套房间，但多指包括起居室、卧室和浴室的陈设较豪华的套间，如“总统套房”presidential suite，“蜜月套房”honeymoon suite，“家庭套房”family suite。

12. “简练的、极简的”可译为 minimalist, minimalist 既可做名词“极简主义者”，也可做形容词“极简派的”，如“极简主义风格”可译为 minimalist style，“极简设计”为 minimalist design。

13. “公寓”，集合式住宅的一种，是城市特有的现象，可译为 apartment, flat, condo/condominium，都是公寓，稍有不同，Apartment 是出租公寓，整个物业的产权属于某个公司，然后这个公司再把各个单元出租给不同的租客。Condo 是出售公寓，物业的产权某种意义上属于购买了 Condo 单元的全体业主，每个单独的

业主拥有自己单元的产权，但是不拥有土地的产权。

Text B

武康大楼

因为地处淮海中路、武康路、兴国路、天平路、余庆路的交叉口，契合基地的三角形形体独特巍峨，武康大楼一直被视为上海的城市文化符号之一。

武康大楼 1923 年由法商万国储蓄会开发，初名万国储蓄会霞飞路公寓，也称为诺曼底公寓或东美特公寓，设计者是还在美商克利洋行担任主创建筑师的邬达克。

这座八层高的大楼是沪上最早的外廊式公寓。平面因地制宜布置成熨斗形状，北面沿福开森路（今武康路）设置两个开口，以改善采光通风。底层为商铺，沿霞飞路（今淮海中路）设置拱廊式骑楼。居室大多朝南，户型结构灵活，有一至四室户之分，共有 63 套公寓和 30 多间用人房。内设电梯三部，消防楼梯多处。主入口门厅的两部电梯采用指针显示楼层。

大楼外观为法国文艺复兴风格，立面横向分三段：一二层基座为斩假石仿石墙面，中段三至七层用清水红砖，顶层檐部材质与基座相同，贯通的阳台和女儿墙构成双重水平线脚的檐部。底层半圆形拱券上设券心石，形成腰线的阳台采用宝瓶式石栏杆，三层和七层窗楣有山花装饰。

1943 年，福开森路更名为武康路，1953 年，诺曼底公寓更名为武康大楼。1995 年，武康大楼被列入上海市优秀近代建筑保护名录。2019 年，武康大楼通过架空线入地、合杆整治，露出了美丽的“素颜”。

文化解析

武康大楼原名诺曼底大楼，由匈牙利籍设计师邬达克于 1924 年主导打样设计，是当时上海第一座外廊式的公寓大楼。大楼最初取名“*I. S. S* 公寓”，为万国储蓄会的英文简称，后改名为东美特公寓，第二次世界大战期间，又称为诺曼底公寓。诺曼底公寓竣工之际，被称为上海的“熨斗大楼”，因为它和纽约知名的“熨斗大楼”相似。不过，它呈法国文艺复兴风格，三段式划分立面建材上下呼

应，中间采用清水红砖，体现了邬达克对色彩的偏好，也不同与纽约的作品。在建筑细节上，邬达克也颇用了一番心思，如采用券心石、宝瓶栏杆、山花。他还充分利用基地做了人性化设计，在武康路上设有两个凹处以通风采光。上世纪 50 年代后，包括赵丹、王人美、秦怡、孙道临、王文娟等一批文艺界名流相继入住，为这栋大楼添就了一番传奇色彩。聂耳更是曾邀王人美在这里试弹《风云儿女》主题曲，即后来成为国歌的《义勇军进行曲》。直到今天，武康大楼仍是一些描写上海的文艺影视作品中代表海派文化的重要地标。

原文翻译

Wukang Building

Normandie Apartments, or Wukang Building, has been seen as a cultural symbol of Shanghai due to its lofty triangular foundation-fitting presence at the intersection of Middle Huaihai Road, Wukang Road, Xingguo Road, Tianping Road and Yuqing Road.

Developed by the International Savings Society (ISS), a French financial institution, in 1923, it was originally named I. S. S Avenue Joffre Apartments, or Normandie Apartments or Dong Meite Apartments. It was another signature work of Ladislav Hudec, who was also working with the American architectural office R. A. Curry as the chief architect.

The eight-storeyed building is the oldest veranda-style apartment building in Shanghai. The building is appropriately designed into an iron shape to fit the plot. There are two entrances on the northern façade along Route Ferguson (now Wukang Road) to let in more light and air into the rooms. The ground floor is for shops, with arcades along Avenue Joffre (now Middle Huaihai Road). There are various types of apartments, from one room to four rooms, and most of the rooms face south. There are 63 apartments and more than 30 servants' quarters. The building has three elevators and multiple fire escape stairs. The two elevators in the entrance hall show the floor number with pointers.

The exterior of the building is in the French Renaissance style, and the facade is divided horizontally into three sections: the external walls on the first and second floors in the lower section are coated with artificial stones, while the third to the seventh floor

in the middle section feature red bricks, and the eaves at the top are made of the same material of the lower section. The connected balconies and the parapets from eaves with double parallel corners. The semi-circular arches on the first floor are equipped with keystones, and the balconies, which form a string course, are decorated with vase shaped stone balusters. The window lintels on the third and seventh floors are decorated with pediments.

In 1943, Route Ferguson was renamed Wukang Road. The former Normandie Apartments was renamed in 1953 to Wukang Building. In 1995, the Wukang Building was included in the list of Outstanding Historical Buildings in Shanghai. In 2019, Shanghai carried out a city wide campaign to replace overhead cables with underground cables. The Normandie Apartments or Wukang Mansion restored its “natural looking” with the densely-woven cables long dominated the streetscape around the building removed in the undergrounding.

译文解析

1. “万国储蓄会”，International Savings Society (ISS), a French financial institution, 是 20 世纪上半叶活跃于中国的一个法国金融机构，1912 年 9 月开设于上海法租界。以“有奖储蓄”的办法吸引了民间大量资金，风行了二十多年。

2. 拉斯洛·邬达克，Ladislav Hudec，匈牙利籍斯洛伐克人，国际著名建筑设计师。邬达克曾在上海设计了一系列建筑作品，其中上海国际饭店、沐恩堂、大光明电影院、美商花旗总会、上海啤酒厂、武康大楼等为近代上海优秀历史建筑，这些建筑至今保存完好，并已成为上海城市文化遗产的重要组成部分。邬达克在上海的建筑中，有很大一部分被列入“上海市建筑遗产保护名录”，受保护的每一栋建筑都配有“上海市优秀建筑物”的标志。

3. “克利洋行”，美国建筑师罗兰·克利 (Rowland Curry) 的建筑事务所。克利在上海金融界人脉甚广，是个出色的商人，擅长招揽生意。因此，克利洋行生意兴隆，接手了很多建筑项目，设计和指导营造公寓、办公楼、工业建筑和花园等。

4. “因地制宜”，根据不同环境的实际情况制定相应的妥善办法，可译为 act according to circumstances, adjust measures to local conditions, right crop for right land

等，如“对先进的经验我们应该因地制宜，不应生搬硬套”译为 We should apply advanced experience according to local conditions and shouldn't apply it mechanically. 结合上下文表达出意思即可，原文中“平面因地制宜布置成熨斗形状”译成 The building is appropriately designed into an iron shape to fit the plot. Fit the plot 也很好表达出了“因地制宜”。

5. “采光通风”，可译为 lighting and ventilation, lighting and aeration, “改善采光通风”可译为 let in more light and air into the rooms.

6. “骑楼”，是一种外廊式建筑设计，通常一楼临街部分建成走廊，走廊上方即为二楼楼层，宛如二楼骑在一楼上，故称为“骑楼”。骑楼楼体以2—3层为主，为适应亚热带和热带地区的环境气候条件，遮避烈日风雨，在建筑首层置贯通的人行道——“骑廊”，相当于欧洲的“拱廊”(arcade)，可全天候穿行其间。

7. “法国文艺复兴建筑”，French Renaissance architecture，从1500年代开始，法国文艺复兴建筑逐渐兴起，文艺复兴时期建筑最明显的特征是扬弃了中世纪时期的哥特式建筑风格，而在宗教和世俗建筑上重新采用古希腊，古罗马时期的柱式结构要素，建筑风格的特点是追求整体的和协和稳定，力求对称，并将设计与美感效果建立在数学和透视学的基础上。

8. “女儿墙”，又名压檐墙，是建筑物屋顶外围的一矮墙，城墙上排列齿状的雉墙，常作作掩护用，可防止人员掉落，也可起到屋面防水的作用。因女子身形较小，故将之称做女儿墙。亦称女墙。可看作栏杆，防止意外坠落。对应的英文为 parapet，英文释义更易理解：A parapet is a barrier which is an extension of the wall at the edge of a roof, terrace, balcony, walkway or other structure. they are primarily used as guard rails and to prevent the spread of fires. 关于名字的由来，有这么一个传说：一个古代的砌匠，忙于工作，不得不把年幼的女儿带在左右，一日在屋顶砌砖时，小女不慎坠屋身亡。匠人伤心欲绝，为了防止悲剧再次发生，之后就在屋顶砌筑一圈矮墙，后来人们就起名“女儿墙”。

9. “券心石”，可译为 keystone，是拱券的基本结构之一。“拱券”，arch，是一种建筑结构，竖向荷重时有良好的承重作用，还起着装饰美化作用。半圆形的拱券结构是罗马最大成就之一。拱券的基本结构包括：券石 Voussoir、券心石 Keystone、券肩石 Haunch、券底石 Impost；券顶 Crown、券底 Soffit、券背 Extrados、券腹 Intrados、圆心 Centre、起券线 springing line 等。

10. “山花”，pediment，在中国传统建筑中，歇山式的屋顶两侧形成的三角形

墙面，在西方古典建筑中指檐部上面的三角形山墙，是立面构图的重点部位，是希腊罗马时代和文艺复兴时期常用的建筑横梁上一种三角形的装饰形式，由柱子或壁柱支撑。三角楣饰最为知名的实例之一是古希腊的帕提农神庙。英文释义如下：A pediment is a large triangular structure built over a door or window as a decoration.

11. “架空线入地”，指将所有空中管线统统入地合杆，不仅能提升肉眼可见的道路环境、美化街区家园，还有许多功能性的作用。比如，可以有效避免架空线缆受到气体腐蚀、汽车撞杆、高空抛物、风筝挂线等外损事故，避免在灾害天气时造成供电和通讯网络的严重损害等。根据意思可译为 *replace overhead cables with underground cables*。

12. “露出了美丽的素颜”，结合上下文可知，整治之前是各种线缆缠绕交错，织成一张张“空中蜘蛛网”，可译为 *densely-woven cables*，遮住了建筑物本来的面目，影响城市形象，合杆整治之后，露出了武康大楼本来的面目，也就是“素颜”，*natural looking*，所以最后一句话可译为 *Wukang Mansion restored its “natural looking” with the densely-woven cables long dominated the streetscape around the building removed in the undergrounding*。

翻译练习

大世界游乐场

大世界坐落在延安东路与西藏南路交叉路口，原来全名为“大世界游艺场”，是旧上海著名的游乐场，其建筑也是上海标志性建筑。

1917年，黄楚九集资80余万元组织“大发公司”，觅得法租界敏体尼荫路与爱多亚路（西藏南路与延安东路）东南转角的一块九亩八分的土地，建成一幢面积达14700平方米的三层砖木结构建筑。他又邀请社会名流给多处景点取名题词，确定了“飞阁流丹”“层楼远眺”“亭台秋爽”等十大景点，经过报纸的渲染，这个还没开业的游艺场就带给市民一探究竟的强烈冲动。

大世界的营业时间从下午1时至午夜12时，节目丰富，屋顶辟有花园，设有茶室，还配了几台固定在架子上的望远镜，可以观看数里之外的上海全景。

大世界生意旺盛，游客众多，三层砖木结构似乎难以承受如此的践踏。1924年在原址重建钢筋水泥的多层建筑，建筑的主立面设计在敏体尼荫路与爱多亚路

交岔口，主建筑为四层，在四层以上设计为由 48 根圆柱支撑的六面四层尖塔顶，使建筑高度达到 55.3 米，也是当时上海的至高点，在远处就能看到这造型别致的塔顶，游客购票后也可以升到塔顶俯瞰上海。

主立面的两翼均为与之相通的四层建筑，形成一个扇形，扇形背面则建有露天舞台，可以表演大型的杂技魔术，建筑之间用天桥相连，既是楼与楼之间的通道，又是露天舞台的看台，每逢演出，人们一定会占据这里，从高处更清楚地观看。相当长的时间里，一直有“没去过大世界，等于没有到过上海”之说。

1954 年 7 月，上海市文化局接管了这里，一度改称人民游乐场，1956 年仍恢复使用“大世界”之名。1974 年改名上海市青年宫，由共青团上海市委管理。1987 年作为“大世界游乐中心”开业。1989 年被公布为上海市文物保护单位。如今，大世界作为上海非物质文化遗产展示馆对外开放，由黄浦区政府管理。

翻译提示

1. “集资”可译为 raise money, collect money; raise funds; call for funds; equity financing; capital raising 等。

2. “法租界”可译为 French Concession, 法租界在旧上海保持了高度的独立性，整个上海法租界是旧上海最高级的住宅区，建筑风格说整齐划一。上海作为“东方巴黎”的美誉也是得名于法租界，因其建筑风格独立于公共租界及华界，与万里之外的巴黎几乎相同。法国人始终对于法租界保持了极大的控制力。concession 一词包含妥协、让步、特许权的意思，如“同意给该岛的进出口特许权”，the import / export concessions that had been granted to the island。

3. “亩”就译为 mu，“一块九亩八分的土地”译为 a plot of 9.8 mu。

4. “取名题词”可根据意思译为 come up with names and inscriptions for the attractions。

5. “飞阁流丹”“层楼远眺”“亭台秋爽”分别根据意思译为 Red Suspending Pavilion, Overlooking Tower 和 Terrance for Autumn Scene。

6. “渲染”此处指宣传，作名词可选用 publicity, promotion, hype, 其中 hype 的英文释义为：Hype is the use of a lot of publicity and advertising to make people interested in something such as a product。如“一些专家担心这种新药并不像宣传的那么好。”Some experts are concerned that the new drug won't live up to all the hype。

7. “给市民一探究竟的强烈冲动”可译为 arouse an immense curiosity of the public。

8. “全景”可译为 panoramic view, panorama, vista, wide-ranging view, full view, whole scene 等。

9. “生意旺盛”可译为 thriving business, thriving 意为旺盛的；蒸蒸日上的；繁荣的，如“兴旺发达的旅游业”，a thriving tourist industry。

10. “六面四层尖塔”可译为 six sided four-storey tower。

11. “没去过大世界，等于没有到过上海”可译为 Tell me not you've been to Great Shanghai if you haven't been to the Great World。与之类似的有“不到长城非好汉”，可译为 It is said that he who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man。

12. “非物质文化遗产”译为 Intangible Cultural Heritage，其中 intangible 意为无形的，难以描绘的，如“该岛屿有一种说不出的神圣感。”，The island has an intangible quality of holiness。

参考译文

The Great World

Located at the intersection of East Yan'an Road and South Xizang Road and formerly known as “Great World Amusement Park,” the Great World is a famous amusement park in old Shanghai, and its building is also a landmark in the city.

In 1917, Huang Chujiu raised more than 800, 000 yuan to organize the “Dafa Company” and purchased a plot of 9.8 mu in the southeast corner of Boulevard de Montigny and Avenue Edward VII (now known as South Xizang Road and East Yan'an Road) in the French Concession. It was a three-storey brick and wood structure covering an area of 14, 700 square meters. He invited celebrities to visit and give advice, and asked them to come up with names and inscriptions for the attractions. Eventually, ten major attractions were confirmed, such as “Red Suspending Pavilion” “Overlooking Tower” and “Terrance for Autumn Scene” and so on. With a media hype, the amusement park aroused an immense curiosity of the public even before its opening.

The business hours of Great World were from 1: 00 p. m. to 12: 00 p. m. and there

were variety of shows. There was a garden on the roof, facilitated with a tea room and a couple of telescopes fixed on stands by which one could enjoy a panoramic view of Shanghai several miles away.

The Great World saw thriving business and streams of visitors. The three-storeyed brick-wood structure was unable to bear such heavy load. In 1924, a reinforced concrete multi-storey building was rebuilt on the site. The main facade of the building was designed to face the intersection of Boulevard de Montigny and Avenue Edward VII. The main building has four storeys and above the fourth floor is a six sided four-storey tower supported by 48 columns, making it the highest building of Shanghai at that time with a height of 55.3 meters. The unique tower peak could be seen from a distance and tourists would go to the top to overlook Shanghai after buying tickets.

The two wings are four-storey buildings connected to the main facade, forming a fan-shaped structure. On the back of the fan-shaped structure is an open-air stage, where large-scale acrobatic and magic shows could be staged. The buildings are connected by flyovers, serving both as the passageways between buildings as well as grandstands of the open-air stage. People would take a place here to have a better view of the staged performances. For quite a long time, there had been a saying that, "Tell me not you've been to Great Shanghai if you haven't been to the Great World."

In July 1954, it was taken over by the Shanghai Municipal Administration of Culture and was once renamed the People's Amusement Park. In 1956, it restored its name as "Great World." In 1974, it was renamed Shanghai Youth's Palace and was managed by the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League. In 1987, it reopened in the name of "Great World Amusement Centre." In 1989, it was designated as a cultural site protected by the city of Shanghai. Today, the Great World opens to the public as the Shanghai Intangible Cultural Heritage Exhibition Hall, administered by Huangpu District government.

第十八章

中国福利会少年宫：希腊的古风建筑

词汇准备

- 100 万两白银 1, 000, 000 taels of silver
爱奥尼式大理石柱廊 marble colonnades of the Ionic order
庇护 shelter
沧桑巨变 vicissitudes
承载 witnessed
大理石宫殿 Marble Mansion
大理石穹顶 marble dome
大厅 hall
大舞厅 large ballroom
大西路 64 号 64 Great Western Road
东西两侧 both wings of the building
多层次水平线条 the multilevel horizontal line
二战前夕 the eve of World War II
扶手 handrails
哈同花园 Hardoon Garden
黄陂南路 South Huangpi Road
会客厅 reception hall
嘉道理 Kadoorie
精美浮雕 exquisite embossment
矩形 rectangular

令人惊叹 impressive

鹿厩 deer pen

马厩 horse stable

暖窑花房 greenhouse with warm kilns

颇为舒展 unfolded the building to a large extent

棋牌室 chess and card room

穹顶 dome

上海犹太总会会长 the president of Shanghai Jewish Club

上海援助欧洲难民委员会 Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish
Refugees in Shanghai (CAEJF)

少儿图书馆 Children's Library

少儿文化馆 Children's Cultural Centre

私家宅院 private house

私密的后花园 private back garden

踏步 steps

铁栅围墙 surrounded by grill walls

宛如宫殿的豪宅 palace-like mansion

网球场 tennis court

希腊复兴式侧翼 Greek Renaissance-style wings

希腊古典复兴风格 the Greek Revival style

延安西路 64 号 64 West Yan'an Road

犹太家族 Jewish family

犹太总会 the Shanghai Jewish Club

中国福利会上海市少年宫 CWI Children's Palace

上海科学会堂 Shanghai Science Hall

复兴公园 Fuxing Park

法国商会 the French Chamber of Commerce

顾家宅花园 Gujiazhai Garden

法国花园 French Garden

法国总会 French Club

- 公董局 the Municipal Administrative Council of the French Concession
两翼 two wings
屋面盔式折坡 helmet-shaped folding slopes
孟莎式屋顶 mansard roof
气派 magnificent
豪华 luxurious
环龙路 Route Vallon
扶梯 staircase
缩写 abbreviation
土山湾孤儿院 Tushanwan Orphanage
开仑 carom
斯诺克 snooker
保龄球房 bowling
舞池 dance floor
击剑房 fencing room
更衣室 dressing room
四大总会 four great clubs
迈尔西爱路 Route Cardinal Mercier
茂名南路 South Maoming Road
上海市文化局 Shanghai Municipal Administration of Culture
上海市科学技术协会 the Shanghai Association for Science and Technology
- 王伯群住宅 The Former Residence of Wang Boqun
愚园路 Yuyuan Road
美商协隆洋行 the American Company Fearon, Daniel & Co.
哥特式复兴风格 Gothic Revival style
砖混合结构 brick-concrete structure
纵轴线 longitudinal axis
对称 symmetry
石扶梯 stone stairs
正客厅 living room

宴会厅 banquet hall

舞厅 ballroom

中世纪城堡式样 the European medieval castle style

苍劲 bold

古朴 primitive touch

斩毛假石镶边 inlaid with chopped stones

四心尖券 four-pane pointed arch

长宁区政府机关 Changning District government

上海市文物保护单位 cultural site protected by the city of Shanghai

Text A

中福会少年宫

延安西路 64 号，是一座建在大草坪中的白色宫殿，那浑然一体的大理石饰面和舒展的希腊复兴式侧翼，尤其令人惊叹，这就是被人们称为“大理石宫殿”的嘉道理别墅。

别墅内外墙面及地面几乎都饰以大理石，入口处有爱奥尼式大理石柱廊，大厅顶部为大理石穹顶，就连楼梯的踏步、扶手和栏杆也饰以大理石，且均由意大利进口。

1919 年，原主人英籍犹太人艾利·嘉道理在黄陂南路的旧宅失火损毁后，便买下犹太总会建造的大西路 64 号作为私宅，并设计重建。1924 年，嘉道理一家入住这座宛如宫殿的豪宅。1929 年，在原两层上又加建一层，至 1931 年全部建成。

嘉道理别墅采用希腊古典复兴风格，多层次水平线条的处理，使建筑颇为舒展。平面呈矩形，中心是大舞厅，穹顶上饰精美浮雕，可容数百人翩翩起舞。东西两侧分别布置宴会厅、会客厅、餐厅、棋牌室等。二楼为卧室，房间共计 20 余间，装修各异。别墅南侧有近万平方米的大草坪，建有暖窑花房、马厩、鹿厩、网球场，由铁栅围墙围成一个私密的后花园。这座耗资 100 万两白银的别墅，超过了哈同花园，成为当时上海最贵的花园洋房之一。

二战前夕，大批犹太人涌入上海，嘉道理作为上海犹太总会会长，成立“上海援助欧洲难民委员会”，在别墅里为犹太同胞提供庇护。

1953年，宋庆龄创办的少儿图书馆和少儿文化馆合并，一起迁入嘉道理别墅，取名中国福利会上海市少年宫。

一个最初按照公共建筑设计、后又反复被用作公共建筑的私家别墅，承载了近现代上海的沧桑巨变。曾经是一个犹太家族财富象征的私家宅院，今天变成了孩子们欢乐的天堂。

文化解析

中福会少年宫的原主人是英籍犹太人艾里·嘉道理 (Elly Kadoorie)，他以 500 港币起家，并随后成为沪港两地赫赫有名的实业家。然而，这座华丽宫殿的建造，源自一个悲剧性的故事。1919年，嘉道理位于黄陂南路上的公馆突发大火，他的爱人摩卡塔急着营救屋内的家庭女教师，而自己却不幸遇难。为避免触景生情，嘉道理带着孩子回到伦敦去排解内心的悲痛，并委托好友布朗在上海另建新居，最后由布朗给了马海洋行承包。四年后，一座造价 100 万两白银，占地 14000 平方米的宫殿级住宅出现在了寸土寸金的上海。1953年，在嘉道理家族同意后，宋庆龄于六一儿童节在嘉道理公馆创办了中国第一家少年宫，并邀请毛泽东亲笔提名。

原文翻译

The China Welfare Institute Children

Located at 64 West Yan'an Road, the former residence of Kadoorie is a white palace with a large lawn. The marble finishes and the unfolding Greek Renaissance-style wings are particularly impressive, hence came the name of "Marble Mansion".

Almost all the interior and exterior walls and floors of the building are decorated with marble. There are marble colonnades of the Ionic order at the entrance. The top of the hall features a marble dome. Even the steps, handrails and railings of stairs are decorated with marble, all imported from Italy.

In 1919, after his old house at South Huangpi Road was damaged by fire, Elly Kadoorie bought 64 Great Western Road built by the Shanghai Jewish Club as his private

house. Later, he redesigned and rebuilt the house. In 1924, the Kadoorie family moved into this palace-like mansion. In 1929, another storey was added on top of the original two storeys, and the construction was completed in 1931.

The Former Residence of Kadoorie adopts the Greek Revival style, and the multilevel horizontal line treatment unfolded the building to a large extent. The house is a rectangular building, with a large ballroom in the centre, which can hold hundreds of people. The dome is decorated with exquisite embossment. Banquet hall, reception hall, dining room, chess and card room are arranged in both wings of the building. There are more than 20 bedrooms on the second floor with different furnishing styles. On the south side of the building lies a big lawn covering nearly 10, 000 square metres, which is a private back garden surrounded by grill walls. There is a greenhouse with warm kilns, a horse stable, a deer pen and a tennis court in the garden. The majestic villa cost much more than Hardoon Garden (1, 000, 000 taels of silver), becoming one of the most expensive garden houses in Shanghai at that time.

On the eve of World War II, a large number of Jews swarmed into Shanghai. As the president of Shanghai Jewish Club, Kadoorie established the “Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai (CAEJF)” to provide shelter for the Jews in his residence.

In 1953, Children’s Library and Children’s Cultural Centre founded by Soong Chingling merged and moved into the Former Residence of Kadoorie with the name of CWI Children’s Palace.

A private house, originally designed for public use and repeatedly used as a public building later, has witnessed the vicissitudes of Shanghai in modern times. The private house of a moneyed Jewish family in history has now become a paradise for children.

译文解析

1. “中福会少年宫”的名字中包含两个事业单位,即“中国福利会”与其分支“少年宫”。两者是是国家设置的带有一定的公益性质的机构,不属于政府机构。带有协会、社团、单位意义的词包括 club、association、institute、league、society 等。Club 指成员因志同道合而组建的会社; association 指成员因一致的兴趣、需要而

组建的较为正式的组织；institute 指为专门的目的而设立的学会和研究所；league 指为共同的目的、利益而组建的同盟；society 与 association 趋同，但宗旨更严格，会员之间的联系更紧密。“少年宫”是群众性、综合性的少年儿童校外教育机构，遵循“科学研究和对外交往与合作”的办官方针，与 institute 的目的性与实验性定义相通，因此被译为 The China Welfare Institute Children。

2. “别墅内外墙面及……且均由意大利进口”的句法体现了中文发散性思维的特点，整句由 5 个主谓宾独立的分句组成，均由逗号简单隔开。5 个分句中，第一个分句“别墅内外墙面及地面几乎都饰以大理石”概括了别墅装饰的特点，而后 4 个分句是该特点的四个例子，所以整句在内容上是“概括+举例”结构。然而，整句中 5 个分句的主谓宾独立性，在译文中要反映在句法上才符合英文的语言习惯，因此原文在译文中被断成了 4 句，逻辑主语分别为 walls and floors、marble colonnades、The top of the hall、the steps, handrails and railings。该中英文句法差异，体现了中文重整体、英文重个体的特点。

3. “英籍犹太人艾利·嘉道理……的旧宅”采用了减译法，其译文 his old house 省略了次要和敏感信息“英籍犹太人”。“艾利·嘉道理”与其他犹太富商当时转为英国籍，是为了躲避二战纳粹对犹太人的迫害。“黄陂南路”为上海特有地名，强调功能性，为方便地名在国际交流中地点指向的准确性和便利，其译文采用音译法来保留原文的形式，而非字义。“黄陂南路”中的“南路”是“黄陂”路的一个部分，根据中国地名从大到小排列的规律，“南路”居于名词末尾，但“南”在译文中是作形容词来修饰整体 Huangpi Road，而非作为其一个部分“南路”来理解，因此 South 居于 Huangpi Road 开头。“大西路 64 号”与译文“64 Great Western Road”共同反映了中西方地点思维的差异，“大西路 64 号”反映了中国人从大到小的思维习惯，而 64 Great Western Road 反映了西方从小到大的地理思维方式。

4. “平面呈矩形，中心是大舞厅，穹顶上饰精美浮雕，可容数百人翩翩起舞”用 4 个分句分别介绍了建筑的结构、功能区、装饰和体积，其主语分别是“平面”、“中心”、“穹顶”。其中“可容数百人翩翩起舞”的隐性主语，通过意会可判断是“大舞厅”。然而，英语句子里只能有一个主句，不能像中文那样多个主谓宾独立的句子能直接逗号并列隔开。因此，译者将原文断成 2 句，将“穹顶上饰精美浮雕”分离出来，以“平面呈矩形”为主句，“中心是大舞厅”与“可容数百人翩翩起舞”分别用 with 和 which 连接，作定语。“东西两侧分别布置宴会厅、会客厅、餐厅、棋牌室等”与译文 Banquet hall, reception hall, dining room, chess and card

room are arranged in both wings of the building, 非常明显地体现了中英的思维差异, 即中文空间思维是从大到小, 所以大地点“东西两侧”为主语, 而小地点“宴会厅、会客厅、餐厅、棋牌室”为宾语, 而其英语译文的排列顺序则相反。

5. 原文“大批犹太人涌入上海, 嘉道理作为……成立……提供庇护”存在两个主语, 即“大批犹太人”和“嘉道理”。然而, 英语的句法规定一个句子只允许有一个主句, 所以原文被断成2句来翻译。在翻译“嘉道理作为……成立……提供庇护”时, “作为”被译成 *As* 状语, “成立”变成主句的谓语 *established*, “提供”被译成 *to* 引导的目的状语, 各分句在译文中的逻辑关系非常明确, 而在汉语中是并列的递进关系。“委员会”指一群人有计划地聚集, 并对特定问题进行商议决策的组织, 而 *committee* 在牛津字典的定义是 *a group of people who are chosen to make decisions or to deal with a particular subject*, 与“委员会”定义一致。

6. “一个最初按照……被用作公共建筑的私家别墅……承载了……巨变”反映了中文长难句翻译的一种难点, 即长定语。文中的定语由“……的”引导和标记, 如该句中的“一个最初按照公共建筑设计、后又反复被用作公共建筑的……”。英文的定语从句一般有三种形式: 关系代词 *that*、*which* 引导的从句、*done* 或 *doing* 引导的从句、插入语。该句译文采用了插入语和 *done* 从句的形式来翻译了原文“……的”定语, 并放置在核心词“私家别墅”的右侧。句子“曾经是……财富象征的……欢乐的天堂”的译文, 体现了减译法的运用, 为了使译文精简和避免啰嗦, 可以在不影响对原文内容理解的情况下, 减去次要信息。其译文 *The private house of a moneyed Jewish family……paradise for children* 减去了原文“象征”和“欢乐”, *moneyed Jewish family* 与“犹太家族财富象征”在语言表达形式上不同, 但本质上都是表达犹太家庭的富有, “象征”的减译不影响原文的语义传达。“欢乐”的语义本身就包含在了 *paradise* 里, 如果出现在译文里, 反而会显得语义重复, 因此减译。

Text B

上海科学会堂

上海科学会堂与复兴公园比邻, 都是上海的地标性建筑, 知名度颇高。2019年, 上海科学会堂的老洋房被公布为全国重点文物保护单位, 受到了更多人的

关注。

1904年，法国商会及社会名流组织了一个名为 Cercle Sportif Francais 的社会团体，在中国人所称“顾家宅花园”或“法国花园”，即今天复兴公园的北侧建造会所，即法国总会。1917年在公董局法国建筑师万茨和博尔舍伦主持下对法国总会建筑进行扩建。扩建工程原则上保留原来的建筑，向西加建新建筑，使建筑东西长度达到130余米。扩建后的主楼以中央为中轴线，两翼对称，中轴线加建钟楼和前置的露台，两边的屋面盍式折坡，即所谓“孟莎式屋顶”，比原来的立面更气派、更豪华。法国总会的出入口设在环龙路（今南昌路）上，进门就是宽敞的扶梯，通往左右两侧，扶梯有铸铁栏杆，是用法文字母 C. S. F. 组成的图案，是 Cercle Sportif Français 的缩写；出入口面对朝南的大彩绘玻璃窗，阳光透过玻璃射入室内，光线变得柔和温暖，营造出一派愉悦、祥和的气氛；在北侧的彩绘玻璃上还能找到法文“L'Orphelinat de Tou-sè-wè 1918”（土山湾孤儿院），这大概是目前所知上海唯一有标记和制造年份的土山湾孤儿院生产的彩绘玻璃，文物价值极高。中轴线两侧的底层和二层设计有宽敞的走廊，分别设有开仑、斯诺克、保龄球房、酒吧间、舞池、击剑房、更衣室、大餐厅等，法国总会与英商上海总会、德国总会、美国总会合称“四大总会”。

后来法国人在迈尔西爱路（今茂名南路）又建造了一个法国总会，于是，公董局就把环龙路的法国总会部分作为公董局学校和法国人学校。

1949年后，原来南昌路的法国总会曾成为上海市文化局办公用房，1957年改为科技工作者活动场所。1958年，上海市科学技术协会成立，这里成为其会址。

文化解析

上海科学会堂成立于1958年1月18日，由上海市首任市长陈毅亲笔提名。上海科学会堂位于南昌路47号，由四栋不同功能的大楼组成，其主楼是一栋混凝土木框架的法国古典花园楼，思南楼是一栋用于展会和食宿的竖向玻璃体造型楼，而三、四号楼为市科协职能部门、企业单位、各学会的办公大楼。科学会堂是上海市科学技术协会的一个下属事业单位，具有会议、展示、信息、配套服务、继续教育等功能，是海内外科技工作者、企业单位、社会团体的理想交流场所。

原文翻译

The Shanghai Science Hall stands next to Fuxing Park, both popular landmarks of Shanghai. In 2019, the old Western-style building of the Shanghai Science Hall was declared a Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level, gaining more attention.

In 1904, the French Chamber of Commerce and public celebrities established a social group named Cercle Sportif Francais and built the “French Club” in the north of what the Chinese called the “Gujiazhai Garden” or “French Garden” now known as Fuxing Park. In 1917, French architects Wantz and Boisseron of the Municipal Administrative Council of the French Concession undertook the expansion project of the French Club. In principle, the expansion project retained the original building, and new buildings were built to the west, extending the total length of the building to more than 130 metres from east to west. The expanded main building takes the central as the central axis, with two wings in symmetry. In the central axis, a bell tower and a front terrace were added. The roofs on both sides are helmet-shaped folding slopes, the so-called “mansard roof,” which is more magnificent and luxurious than the original facade. The entrance to the French Club is on Route Vallon (today’s Nanchang Road). Two staircases on both sides lead to the second floor, with cast iron railings carved with the patterns of French abbreviation C. S. F.(the abbreviation of Cercle Sportif Français); across the entrance are large stained-glass windows facing south. The sunlight shines into the room through the windows, and the soft and warm light creates a pleasant and peaceful atmosphere; the French words “L’Orphelinat de Tou-sè-wè 1918” can still be found on the stained glass on the north side. This is probably the only existing stained glass manufactured by the Tushanwan Orphanage marked with its logo and production date in Shanghai, and thus has a very high cultural value. The first floor and the second floor on both sides of the central axis are designed with spacious corridors, facilitated with a carom room, a snooker room, a bowling room, a bar room, a dance floor, a fencing room, a dressing room, a restaurant, etc. The French Club, together with the English Club, the German Club and the American Club in Shanghai are collectively called the “four great clubs”.

Later, the French built a new French Club on Route Cardinal Mercier (today’s

South Maoming Road). Therefore, the Municipal Administrative Council of the French Concession took the French Club on Route Vallon as its school and a school for French people.

After 1949, the French Club on Nanchang Road was used as the office of the Shanghai Municipal Administration of Culture. In 1957, it was changed into an activity centre for scientific and technological workers. In 1958, the Shanghai Association for Science and Technology was established and this place became its seat.

译文解析

1. “上海科学会堂”是上海市科学技术协会的一个下属事业单位，而“会堂”指供文化、经济、学术、政治会议举行的专用建筑。“上海科学会堂”的译文 The Shanghai Science Hall 译出了原文的具体建筑，而非其组织机构属性，忠实于原文。

2. “都是上海的地标性建筑，知名度颇高”体现了译者对简译策略，其译文 both popular landmarks of Shanghai 将“知名度颇高”压缩成形容词 popular，使译文与原文篇幅一致。然而，简译和原文语义的压缩，容易造成原文语义的丢失，如“知名度颇高”中的程度词“颇高”在译文 popular 中就未能体现。

3. “全国重点文物保护单位”中“单位”是一个多义词，而多义词的多个语义各有不同的译法，而多义词具体语义的确定取决于语境。“单位”可指机关、团体、事业单位、企业下属部门、物理测量标准等。“文物保护单位”指在不可移动文物所在地设立的和用于文物保护单位的工作单位。因保护单位是根据文物所在地设立的，其语义核心是所在地，因此“单位”被译成 Historical and Cultural Site。

4. 原句“1904年，法国商会及社会名流……法国总会”共69个字，5个分句，如果其较长的篇幅被译成一句话，则译文的衔接压力会比较大。译者将位于句末的“……即法国总会”前置为 built 的宾语，并将“在中国人所称……”和“即今天复兴公园的北侧建造会所”后置为地点状语。除语序调整外，第二个难度是语言所指性带来的歧义，如该句中出现的“顾家宅花园”、“法国花园”、“复兴公园的北侧”、“法国总会”，容易使译者混淆成不同的地方。然而，这四个名词在文中指同一个地点的不同叫法，而译文也必须指出这一共指性，防止歧义和误解。

5. “公董局”是旧上海法租界的最高市政领导机构，是由多人组成董事会，

“董”就是“董事”，总董为最高执行董事，所以被汉译为“公董局”。其英译文 the Municipal Administrative Council of the French Concession 来自法译文 Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Franç。法语 Conseil 指为管理某个地区而设立的组织，本文指政务委员会，与英文 council 同词源。法语词 Concession 指特许权，本文指法租界。

6. 原句“扩建后的主楼以中央为中轴线……比原来的立面更气派、更豪华”篇幅较长，结构较零散，由六个逗号分隔的分句组成，翻译时宜采用断句法。原句内容为“列举+评价”结构，分别列举了“主楼”的中央、两翼、钟楼、露台、屋面，并以评价语“更气派、更豪华”收尾。“中轴线加建钟楼和前置的露台”中的“中轴线”为地点状语，“加建”而谓动词，但其在句中的主语不详，因此译文 In the central axis, a bell tower and a front terrace were added 采用被动句。

7. 原句“法国总会的出入口……进门就是……通往左右两侧，扶梯有铸铁栏杆……”考验译者对空间的描述和分句衔接能力，而在翻译空间描述细致的建筑类文本时，译者常采用断句法和地点状语倒装的技巧。译文 The entrance to the French Club is……Two staircases on both sides lead to……with cast iron railings carved with the patterns……将原文断成两个句子，并采用地点状语倒装结构，如 Two staircases on both sides lead to。“出入口面对朝南的大彩绘玻璃窗”的译文同样地采用了地点状语倒装结构，如 across the entrance are large stained-glass windows facing south。在翻译结构零散的建筑空间描述语句时，为了让零散的语言更聚合和连贯，译者常采用语句压缩策略，如“光线变得柔和温暖”为一个完整的句子，但其译文 the soft and warm light 将原文压缩成了一个名词，作主语。

8. “迈尔西爱路”本为法语地名 Route Cardinal Mercier 汉译来的，法语词 Mercier 本意为感谢，而“迈尔西爱”不仅再现了源语的音，还通过“爱”来保留 Mercier 部分语义，解决了音译过程中语义流失的问题。

翻译练习

长宁区少年宫内，有一幢精致漂亮的建筑，即王伯群住宅。

王伯群住宅占地十亩，南面临愚园路，大门开在愚园路 1136 弄，汽车可以通过这条路直接驶入宅邸。住宅由美商协隆洋行的中国建筑师柳士英设计，为以英国哥特式复兴风格为主的“折衷主义”建筑。住宅为四层砖混合结构。建筑主立

面正面以中间为纵轴线，两侧形成对称；纵轴线两侧设计有对称的石扶梯，步上扶梯可进入二楼的正客厅。客厅的面积相当大，除了会客外，还可充当宴会厅、舞厅、酒吧等。三楼以上则是主人用房，从东门进入大厅的过道设计有主、次卧室，书房，会客厅等。底层则作为工作人员用房。建筑的背面（北面）及东、西两侧设计为仿欧洲中世纪城堡式样，以深褐色的面砖作为外墙贴面，显示出古城堡的苍劲、古朴，窗户多用斩毛假石镶边，窗顶设计为四心尖券，确实有欧洲中世纪城堡的印痕。

1949年后，该宅曾作为部队机关和长宁区政府机关所在地。1960年，区政府迁新址，该宅改作长宁区少年宫。1989年被公布为上海市文物保护单位。

翻译提示

1. “王伯群住宅占地十亩……汽车可以通过这条路直接驶入宅邸”句型结构零散，可采用断句法。
2. “美商协隆洋行” the American Company Fearon, Daniel & Co.。
3. “折衷主义”建筑可译为 eclectical building。
4. “砖混合结构”指砖和水泥的混合，可译成 brick-concrete structure。
5. “纵轴线两侧设计有对称的石扶梯，步上扶梯可进入二楼的正客厅”中第二个分句可采用伴随状语，与前句衔接，如 leading to the living room。
6. “斩毛假石”可按假石制作过程，译成 chopped stones。

参考译文

In the Changning District Children's Palace, there is an exquisitely beautiful building, namely Wang Boqun's Residence.

The Former Residence of Wang Boqun covers an area of 10 mu. It faces Yuyuan Road in the south. The front gate is opened in Lane 1136 of Yuyuan Road, through which vehicles could drive directly into the residence. The house was designed by Liu Shiyong, a Chinese architect of the American Company Fearon, Daniel & Co. and is a so-called eclectic building mainly of British Gothic Revival style. The building is a four-

storeyed brick-concrete structure. The main facade of the building takes the middle as the longitudinal axis, forming symmetry on both sides; there are symmetrical stone stairs on both sides of the longitudinal axis, leading to the living room on the second floor. The living room is very spacious and can also be served as banquet hall, ballroom, or bar in addition to receiving guests. From the third floor and above are the master's rooms. The master room, bedrooms, study, and drawing room, etc. are on both sides of the corridor from the east door to the main hall. The ground floor is for staff use. The back (north) as well as the east and west sides of the building are designed to imitate the European medieval castle style. The dark brown facing bricks are used as the external wall veneer, which gives the building a bold and primitive touch of an ancient castle. The window frames are mostly inlaid with chopped stones. The top of the windows is designed as four-pane pointed arch, which is characteristic of medieval European castles.

After 1949, the property was successively used as the office building of the army and Changning District government. In 1960, the Changning District government moved to a new site, and this place has been used as Shanghai Changning Children's Palace since. In 1989, it was designated as a cultural site protected by the city of Shanghai.

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