## ・实用英语翻译・

# 香港财经翻译:长句的破立

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摘 要:随着中国金融业发展日趋成熟,香港在协助内地企业上市集资方面发挥的作用日显重要。影响所及,财经翻译市场近年来显得异常活跃。本文旨在论述财经翻译文件常见长句的处理方法,建议以拆解(破)和重组(立)两个步骤,力求摆脱英语原文的枷锁,使汉语译文更易于阅读。

关键词: 财经翻译、拆解、重组、认股权证、赔偿保证契据

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## English-Chinese Translation of Complicated Sentences in Financial Works

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Abstract: Rapid development of Chinese financial industry has given rise to translation of financial works in Hong Kong. This paper explores how complicated English sentences in financial works can be adequately translated into Chinese. It aims to provide a workable model.

Key words: financial works; complicated sentences; English-Chinese translation

金融业是世界各国的经济命脉,与现代生活息息相关。中国人世后,经济活动愈趋频繁,香港在协助内地国企、民企上市集资方面发挥的作用更为突出。影响所及,财经翻译工作也日显重要。

香港是双语立法的社会,中、英文具有同等的法律地位。因此,特区政府规定在香港发布金融信息时,必须同时公布中文(绝大多数港人的母语)和英文(当今普遍认可的国际语言)版本,确保不同国籍的股东和投资者都能同时获得相同的信息,维系整个金融市场运作的公平、公正。

目前,香港财经翻译多属英译中的工作,由于金融交易往往涉及相当繁复的概念,加上英语本身的承载能力强,西方的逻辑思维也相对严谨,因此英文本纵然以现代英语写成,也难免出现较多结构繁复的冗长句子。目前业内不少译员遇到这些冗长句子,一来因为财经知识所限,二来也因为句子结构繁复拆解不易,大多以亦步亦趋的方式应付过去,以致中文译本经常出现违反汉语习惯甚至语法的句子,妨碍汉语读者理解。即使是拥有一定财经知识的读者,也会觉得译本诘诎难懂,抹杀了译文的应有功效。

本文选取了财经翻译文件中的两个长句作为范例,力求在忠于原文的大前提下,运用拆解(破)和重组(立)的手段,重新塑造一个尽量符合汉语语法、利于汉语读者理解的建议译本,达到真实准确而又能传情达意的目的。

以下两个例句的专有名词(包含公司名称、人名等)一律经过修改,以免引起版权纠纷或给当事人带来不便。除此之外,其英语原文和汉语原有译本皆属业内真

收稿日期: 2004-02-14 修订稿日期: 2004-07-24 实文句。再者,本文的汉语译本皆采用香港财经翻译行业现在常用的「近文言」语体,目的纯为反映业内实况,并不表示财经翻译必须以该种语体人文。

请看例句一:

英语原文

The directors of Success Holdings Limited (the "Company") wish to inform all holders of the registered warrants ("Warrants 2003") issued by the Company on 5 December 2001, subject to and with the benefit of an instrument by way of a deed poll executed by the Company (the "Instrument") on 28 November 2001, conferring rights to subscribe for ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each in the capital of the Company ("Share(s)") that, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Instrument, the rights attaching to the Warrants 2003 to subscribe in cash for the Shares ("Subscription Rights") will expire after 4:00 pm on Wednesday, 18 June 2003.

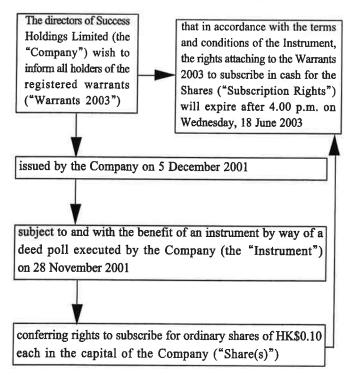
请看英语原文的拆解图:(表一)

例句一的结构看似复杂,拆解开来,其实只是但主句(main clause)中间分别插入了限制性定语从句(defining relative clause)、非限制性定语从句(non-defining relative clause)和现在分词(present participle),逐步说明 holders、registered warrants 和 deed poll 之间的关系、然后才回到正题,将中心思想告诉读者。

且看原有的汉语译本。

#### 汉语原有译本

成功控股有限公司(「本公司」)之董事谨此知会所有 在本公司于二零零一年十一月二十八日以平边契据方式答 立之文据(「文据」)规限下并根据其规定之利益,于二 零零一年十二月五日发行且赋予权利认购本公司股本中每



## (表一)

股面值 0.10 港元之普通股(「股份」)之认股权证(「二零零三年认股权证」)之登记持有人,根据文据之条款及条件,二零零三年认股权证所附以现金认购股份之权利(「认购权」),将于二零零三年六月十八日(星期三)下午四时正届满。

原有译本的译者按照英语原文的句式,将 is sued by the Company...in the capital of the Company ("Share(s)") 内包含的从句和分词一律进行前置修饰,统统放在"登记持有人"之前,没有充分顾及前置修饰词在汉语里的承载能力,严重违反汉语习惯,使译文读起来诘诎难懂。毕竟,这样一插,译文内的动宾结构"知会"和"认股权证之登记持有人"之间相隔 90 多字,过分突显了枝节信息,妨碍了主干信息的传递,给人头重尾轻的感觉。按照下表的排序,原文的主句其实是(1)+(2)+(8)+(9),即 The directors of Success Holdings Limited (the "Company") wish to inform all holders of the registered warrants…that…the rights attaching to the Warrants 2003…will expire after 4:00 pm on Wednesday, 18 June 2003.,也就是通知认股权证持人有关认股权证的届满日期。

在重组译文时,可利用拆解原文所得的列表,把各个环节翻译出来,详见下图:(表二)

本例句的从句和分词,译成汉语时不应像英语般用前置修辞法放在名词前,而应抽离主句,放到后面去。决定处理方法后,可利用以上各个环节的翻译,根据汉语的行文习惯进行适当的剪裁,运用删、重、补、调、反、转等翻译技巧重组一个新译本。

根据以上原则,请参阅以下重组译本。

#### 汉语重组译本

成功控股有限公司(「本公司」)之董事谨此知会本公司于工零零一年十二月五日所发行之已登记认股权证

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1)	The directors of Success Holdings	成功控股有限公
	Limited (the "Company") wish	司(「本公司」)之董事谨
	to inform	此知会
2)	all holders of the registered	本公司已登记认股权证
	warrants ("Warrants 2003")	(「二零零三年认股权
		证」)各持有人
3)	issued by the Company on 5	本公司于二零零一年十
	December 2001	二月五日发行
4)	subject to and with the benefit	根据一份文据及其规定
	of an instrument	之利益
5)	by way of a deed poll	以平边契据方式
6)	executed by the Company (the	本公司于二零零
	"Instrument") on 28 November	一年十一月二十八日
L	2001	签立(「文据」)
7)	conferring rights to subscribe	赋予(持有人)权利,可
	for ordinary shares of HK\$0.10	认购本公司股本中每股
	each in the capital of the Comp-	面值 0.10 港元之普通股
	any ("Share(s)")	(「股份」)
8)	in accordance with the terms and	根据文据之条款和条件
	conditions of the Instrument	
9)	the rights attaching to the Warrants	二零零三年认股权证所
	2003 to subscribe in cash for the	附有之现金认购股份权
	Shares("Subscription Rights")	利(「认购权」) 将于二零
	will expire after 4.00 p.m. on	零三年六月十八日(星期
	Wednesday, 18 June 2003.	三)下午四时正届满

#### (表二)

(「二零零三年认股权证」)各持有人,根据发行该认股权证之文据(定义见下文)条款和条件,二零零三年认股权证所附有之现金认购股份权利(「认购权」),将于二零零三年六月十八日(星期三)下午四时正届满。上述之二零零三年认股权证乃按照本公司于二零零一年十一月二十八日以平边契据方式签立之文据(「文据」)发行,根据该文据及其规定之利益,二零零三年认股权证赋予持有人权利,可认购本公司股本中每股面值 0.10 港元之普通股(「股份」)。

重组译本首先说明全句的中心思想,通知认股权证持有人认股权证的认购股份权利行将届满,随后再补上 issued by the Company on 5 December 2001...in the capital of the Company ("Share(s)")一大段枝节,道出认股权证是根据文据发行、可认购普通股等补充资料。由于重组译本将大部分从句和分词另行叙述,须按语法补上主语,所以字数比原有译本多,可是读起来也清楚得多。

正如上文所述,调动时难免要对句子进行剪裁。举例,Instrument 一字的定义首次是在英语原文的第四行中出现,含意是指an instrument by way of a deed poll executed by the Company,但这是属于枝节部分,译成汉语时须分拆放到后面去,所以重组译文时应加上定义见下文,以免读者摸不着头脑。在不歪曲原意的大前提下,这样的"补"是可以接受的。

再看例句二。

#### 英语原文

Each of the Covenantors has pursuant to a deed of indem-

nity dated 7 May 2002 (being the material contract referred to in sub-paragraph (h) of paragraph 8 of this Appendix) given to the Company joint and several indemnities in connection with, among other matters, taxation in Hong Kong and other relevant jurisdictions, Hong Kong estate duty which might be incurred by any member of the Group by reason of any transfer of property (within the meaning of Section 35 of the Estate Duty Ordinance, Chapter 111 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and loss and damages which may be suffered by the Group as a result of being prohibited from using or occupying the affected premises in Hong Kong for the existing use or being evicted from the affected premises in Hong Kong before the expiration of the current term of the tenancy / lease / licence whether by the landlord or any third party whatsoever (including without limitation any government authorities or other competent authorities) on the grounds that the relevant tenancy / lease / licence has been breached or the existing use of the premises is not in compliance with the government grant, occupation permit, deed of mutual covenant or title deeds relating to such premises or any law or regulation affecting the use of the premises or the relevant tenancy agreement / lease / licence is invalid or unenforceable as a result of such non-compliance.

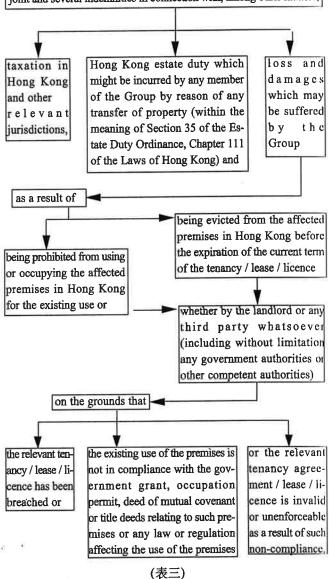
运用例句一的拆解方法,例句二的英语原文句构图如 (表三):

## 汉语原有译本

各契诺人已根据于二零零二年五月七日订立之赔偿保证契据(即本附录第8段(h)分段所述之重大合约),向本公司共同及个别作出赔偿保证、保证赔偿(其中包括)香港及其它有关司法权区之税项、本集团任何成员公司因转让任何物业而可能产生之香港遗产税(定义见香港法例第111章遗产税条例第35节),以及由于违反有关租赁/租约/牌照,或物业现有用途违反有关物业之政府批地书、占用许可证、公契或业权契据,又或触犯任何影响物出用途之法例或规例,或有关租赁协议/租约/牌照因上述情况而失效或无法执行,业主或任何第三方(包括但不限于任何政府机关或其它主管机构)于租赁/租约/牌照之有效期间届满前,禁止本集团使用或占用有关香港物业作现有用途或本集团被逐出有关香港物业而导致本集团蒙受的任何损失及损害。

像例句二这样的长句,在英语法律、财经文件里可谓屡见不鲜。其实,只要细心拆解开来,全句是一个动宾结构,旨在说明 Covenantors (契诺人)就三方面向 Company (本公司)作出的 joint and several indemnities (共同及个别赔偿保证),一是 taxation (税项)、二是 Hong Kong estate duty (香港遗产税)、三是 loss and damages (损失及损害)。什么的税项、香港遗产税和损失及损害呢? 作者以各种从句和短语,逐一说明彼此间的关系。最容易教人混淆的是紧接 loss and damages 的限制性定语从句(noun clause)和其后出现的状语从句(adverb clause) on the grounds that... as a result of such noncompliance。原有译本的译者正是被第三部分迷惑了,无法拆解第三部分,只好所有从句、短语统统

Each of the Covenantors has pursuant to a deed of indemnity dated 7 May, 2002 (being the material contract referred to in sub-paragraph (h) of paragraph 8 of this Appendix) given to the Company joint and several indemnities in connection with, among other matters,



放在 loss and damages 前,犯了与例句一同样的毛病。 完成拆解后,可将各个环节翻译出来,详见(表四): 经过适当的剪裁,重组后的汉语译本如下:

#### 汉语重组译本

每位契诺人均已按照二零零二年五月七日签订之赔偿契据(即本附录第8段(h)分段所指之重要合同),向本公司共同及个别作出赔偿保证,保证赔偿之内容包括:香港及其它有关司法权区之税项、本集团任何成员公司因任何物业转让(指香港法例第111章遗产税条例第35条所赋予之涵义)可能招致之香港遗产税,以及本集团因被禁止在香港使用或占用受影响物业作现有用途或在现行租赁/租约/许可证届满前被勒令迁出受影响物业而招致之损失及损害,不论前述之禁止或勒令迁出一事乃由业主或任何第三方(包括但不限于政府部门或其它主管部门)作出,所持之理据为有关租赁/租约/许可证遭到违反、或该物

given to the Company  2) pursuant to a deed of indemnity dated 7 May 2002 (being the material contract referred to in subparagraph(h) of paragraph 8 of this Appendix)  3) joint and several indemnities 4) in connection with, among other matters  5) taxation in Hong Kong and other relevant jurisdictions  6) Hong Kong estate duty which might be incurred by any member of the Group  7) by reason of any transfer of  we MR 二零零二年五月七日签订之赔偿契据(即本的 中,	1)	Each of the Covenantors has	<b>复位和送上构</b> 口
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#### (表四)

业现时用途未有遵守该物业之政府批地书、占用许可证、公契或业权契据,或未有遵守影响该物业用途之任何法规,或因前述违规事宜致使有关租赁协议/租约/许可证变为无效或无法执行。

#### 结语

综合上述讨论,应付长句的方法可分为如下步骤: 拆解(破)

- 1.找出英语原文的主动词和主句(main clause)。
- 2. 着手拆解,将长句分拆成多个环节。一般来说,各类从句和短语都是分拆点。
- 3.分析原文语意和重心,结合所涉及的行业知识,确定句子的涵义。

#### 重组(立)

- 4. 根据原文的涵义、重心,按汉语的语法习惯和叙事次序重组句子。
- 5.要理清从句与短语之间的层次关系,再考虑各个环节的先后次序,充分考虑英、汉两种语言的前置、后置修辞方式承载力各有不同。
- 6. 运用删、重、补、调、反、转六种技巧剪裁 和润饰译文,令译文信、达兼备。

处理英语长句子的表现,最能考验译者的功力和态度。有经验又尽责的译者会按类似以上列举的步骤,逐步拆解和重组,整个过程一丝不苟。在重组的过程中,由于英、汉语使用习惯的迥异,有时候会敢于翻天覆地,在不能歪曲文意或任意增删的大前提下,确保译文通顺达意,符合汉语语法,让汉语读者更容易阅读。只有这样,才算真正专业的财经翻译工作者。

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