

**HANOI UNIVERSITY OF INDUSTRY
FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**



TRANSLATION 1

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LỜI MỞ ĐẦU

Các em sinh viên thân mến!

Chắc hẳn trong quá trình học một thứ tiếng nước ngoài nào đó (không chỉ riêng tiếng Anh), ít nhiều các em đã trải qua việc dịch, ví dụ như tra nghĩa của một từ mới, làm các bài tập dịch câu từ ngôn ngữ này sang ngôn ngữ kia. Tuy nhiên, các em đã bao giờ đặt câu hỏi “bản chất của “dịch” là gì?”, “dịch như thế đã đạt chưa và như thế nào là đạt?”.

Theo từ điển bách khoa toàn thư (1998: 239) **“Dịch thuật** là một hoạt động bao gồm việc luận giải ý nghĩa của một đoạn văn trong một ngôn ngữ nào đó - văn nguồn - và chuyển sang một ngôn ngữ khác thành một đoạn văn mới và tương đương - văn đích hay là bản dịch”.

"Dịch" (易) có nghĩa là "thay đổi", "biến đổi"; "thuật" (術) có nghĩa là "kỹ thuật", "học thuật", "phương pháp". Vậy "dịch thuật" có nghĩa là "phương pháp chuyển đổi" từ ngôn ngữ này sang ngôn ngữ khác.

Trong dịch thuật, người ta thường chia thành biên dịch và phiên dịch. Biên dịch thường được hiểu là dịch văn bản, từ một ngôn ngữ này sang một ngôn ngữ khác. Trong khi đó, phiên dịch thường được hiểu là dịch nói, hoặc là diễn giải lại câu của người khác sang ngôn ngữ để người nghe hiểu.

Như vậy làm thế nào để trở thành một dịch giả giỏi? Có nhiều người học tiếng Anh lâu năm, có vốn từ vựng phong phú và đã từng sống nhiều năm ở nước bản ngữ, nhưng trong quá trình dịch lại gặp nhiều khó khăn. Họ hiểu rõ ý tác giả muốn truyền tải nhưng lại gặp khó khăn trong việc tìm cách diễn đạt phù hợp hoặc tìm từ phù hợp trong tiếng Việt - tiếng mẹ đẻ. Đôi khi họ lại có những câu dịch rất ngô nghê, văn phong rườm rà, khó hiểu. Như vậy học giỏi ngoại ngữ mới chỉ là điều kiện cần. Muốn có một bản dịch hay trước tiên người dịch phải thông thạo cả hai ngôn ngữ (nguồn và đích), không ngừng trau dồi kiến thức xã hội và kiến thức chuyên ngành thông qua các phương tiện truyền thông như đài, báo, internet, vv..

Người ta cũng nói nhiều tới chữ “TÂM” của dịch giả. “TÂM” ở đây có ý là người dịch cần cẩn trọng với cách dịch của mình vì chỉ cần chọn sai từ, diễn đạt sai ý, người dịch đã tạo ra một thông điệp khác với ý tác giả, đôi khi điều này dẫn tới hậu quả khó lường “TÂM” còn đề cập tới việc người dịch biết lượng sức mình, biết điểm yếu của mình và không ngừng hoàn thiện bản thân để khi nhận nhiệm vụ dịch, họ đảm bảo rằng bản dịch của mình sẽ là bản dịch đáng tin cậy.

Nhằm đáp ứng nhu cầu dạy và học Biên dịch, nhóm giáo viên dạy dịch đã biên soạn bộ đề cương bài giảng: Translation Practice 1, Translation Practice 2, Translation Practice 3 để giảng

dạy cho ba học phần Biên dịch. Cuốn “Translation Practice 1” (tái bản lần thứ 4) bao gồm hai chương, có thể được sử dụng như giáo trình hoặc tài liệu tự học.

- Chương 1: Mục đích của chương này nhằm luyện dịch câu. Thông qua các cấu trúc tiếng Anh và tiếng Việt, sinh viên sẽ thực hành dịch các câu đơn giản, bước đầu làm quen với việc chọn từ, sắp xếp từ sao cho logic và đúng văn phong của người bản ngữ.
- Chương 2: Ba bài đầu tiên của chương cung cấp những kiến thức cơ bản về dịch thuật như chọn nghĩa, các yếu tố cần lưu ý trong khi dịch v.v.. Các phần tiếp theo trong chương đều được thiết kế theo một cấu trúc đồng nhất (từ vựng, dịch câu, kiến thức về ngôn ngữ và sau cùng là dịch đoạn văn) nhằm giúp sinh viên luyện dịch theo đơn vị đoạn văn.

Dịch thuật là công việc vất vả và đòi hỏi sự công phu. Như vậy, nếu muốn trở thành người biên dịch chuyên nghiệp có uy tín, các em cần phải trau dồi và luyện tập hàng ngày và đặc biệt là cần có “TÂM” của người dịch.

Chúc các em thành công!

Nhóm giáo viên dạy dịch.

CHƯƠNG 1: DỊCH CÂU

1.1. English-Vietnamese translation

Pattern 1	Subject + be + adjective + to + Verb ... It + be + adjective + to + verb...
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1. *It's hard to understand* English. / English *is hard to understand*.
2. Now *it is possible to fly* around the world in comfort and safety.
3. *It's not easy to make* animals do tricks.
4. I think *it's interesting to have* a name like ours.
5. *It was pleasant to be* out on a lake on a warm summer evening.
6. People said that they resembled each other so much that *it was difficult to tell* them apart.
7. *It is impossible to express* the astonishment and confusion of my thoughts on this occasion.
8. *It's difficult to make* decision without knowing all the facts.
9. Because *large sums of money are heavy and inconvenient to handle*, governments issue paper money.
10. *Pasteur was happy to see* the boy recover.

Pattern 2	It + be + Adjective + for + object + to + verb
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1. *It will be better for you to go back* with us.
2. *It is important for every student to have* an English dictionary.
3. *It is common for them to hear* sounds that are like the dragging of heavy chairs.
4. *It was difficult for him to remain* idle for endless hours.
5. *It was painful for Morton to see* so much suffering.

Verb pattern 3	Subject + be + too + adjective + to + verb.
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1. Mike's grandfather *is too old to work* hard.
2. Mike's baby brother *is too young to walk*.
3. You're *too young to go* on a trip without your parents.
4. Now I have difficulties that are *too great to struggle* with.
5. There were also several thick coats, but they were *too hot to wear*.
6. Too big and *too heavy to be pulled behind* passenger cars, these mobile homes are moved by trucks.
7. The patient was *too sick to eat* his dinner.

Pattern 4 Subject + be + too + ADV/ADJ + for + Object + to + Verb

1. The coat is *too small for George to wear*.
2. The sack was *too heavy for him to lift*.
3. It's *too far away for me to see* well.
4. The only window in the room where he was kept was *too small for him to climb* through.
5. The print of that newspaper is *too small for me to read*.

Pattern 5 It + be + ADJ + that-clause

1. *It is true that* they have moved.
2. *It's too bad that* you lost your bicycle.
3. *How good it is that* I'm here just at the right time.
4. *It seemed evident to me that* the visits they made to the island were not very frequent.
5. *It's true that* he moved awkwardly in these clothes at first.
6. *It is a fact that* Eskimos have a hard life.
7. *It is true that* the manufacturing of automobiles is a major industry.

**Pattern 6 It + be +
It + verb + that**

1. *It was* after nine o'clock before it started to get dark.
2. How far *is it* to the school?
3. How far *is it* from your house to the airport?
4. *It isn't* far to the steel mill.
5. *It's* a long way to the iron mine.
6. *It is* seven years since he died.
7. I'd do anything to get that contract, but *it is highly unlikely that my firm will get it*.
8. *It seemed that* everybody in town and all the tourists wanted something to eat or drink.
9. *It chanced that* I was out when he called./ I *chanced* to be out when he called.
10. *It happened that* I was out when he called./ I *happened* to be out when he called
11. Then *it occurred to me that* I separated the tamed and the wild goats.
12. *It soon becomes apparent that she could well serve the company in a more responsible post.*

Pattern 7**It + takes + time + to + Verb ...****It + takes + object + time + to + Verb ...**

1. *It took* over 17 years *to finish* it.
2. *It takes* a long time and a lot of money *to develop* a modern farm.
3. *It took* me about three months *to hedge* (rào kín) in this meadow.
4. *It took* him a long time *to make up* his mind.
5. How long did *it take* you *to collect* them?
6. *It took* him over two months *to cross* the Atlantic Ocean.
7. *It would take* several minutes *to produce or to understand* a single short sentence.
8. *It had taken* her hours *to write* the report, and she still didn't feel completely satisfied with it.
9. *It took* him all day *to answer* his correspondence.
10. At the moment *you are taking far too long to answer* each question. You'll have to try and speed up before the exam.

Pattern 8**It was not until ... that ...**

1. But *it was not until* the fourth year that I could allow myself the smallest grain to eat.
2. But *it was not until* 1920 that regular radio broadcast began.
3. *It was not until* the petrol engine was invented that this difficulty could be overcome.

Pattern 9**(It was) not long before...****Before long....**

1. However, *it was not long before* five other buildings topped the Woolworth tower.
2. *Before long* they were big enough to be planted in the field.
3. *Before long* I had caught eight fish, and we had them for dinner.
4. *It was some years before* I could make the parrot speak.
5. *It was not long after* the war then the motion picture industry began to have many serious problems.

Pattern 10: Verb (negative) + Object (affirmative)

1. He *won't* pay attention to *anybody*.
2. ...but they *didn't* want *anybody* to know.

3. We can't do *anything* now.
4. People don't do *anything* more.
5. He lived alone and didn't talk to *anybody*.
6. Papa sat up straight but didn't say *anything*.
7. I did *not* have to do *anything*.

Notes:

Trong những ví dụ trên "**any**" chỉ dùng trong câu phủ định (negative) để thay thế cho **a, an, some**.

Ngoài ra **any** còn dùng trong:

- a. Câu nghi vấn: Eg. Do we have *any* coffee at home?
- b. Câu xác định có **if**
Eg. When this wall was finished and the outside lined with dirt, I persuaded myself that *if* any people were to come on shore there they would not see *anything* like a dwelling.
- c. Câu xác định với "**without**": Eg. He did the work without *any* difficulty.
- d. Câu xác định với "**hardly**": Eg. He has hardly *any* money.

Any = every (mọi)

Any = One out of several (một trong những)

Any = no matter which (bất cứ)

Trong trường hợp **any** không có những nghĩa như vừa rồi thì được dùng:

- a. Trong câu xác định:
 - Eg 1. I think it's interesting to watch people build *anything*, particularly a large building.
 - Eg 2. You can buy stamps at *any* post office.
 - Eg 3. You needn't think you are genius. *Anybody* could have worked that out.
 - Eg 4. The thieves got away with half a million pounds, and the police have found no trace of them. They could be *anywhere* in the world by now.
 - Eg 6. I have no idea why he isn't here. There could be *any number* of reasons.
- b. **any** cũng có thể làm chủ ngữ trong câu xác định
Eg 1. *Anyone* who has ever flown in an airplane should be able to answer that question.

Pattern 11 Verb (affirmative) + Object (negative)
Subject (negative) + Verb (affirmative)

1. *Nowhere* else do they grow so fast.
2. *No* human-beings *could* possibly copy down all of these facts.
3. Surely there *was no* way to save him.

4. She'll *shop nowhere* else.
5. *There's no* doubt about it.
6. *None* of the spectators *moved*.
7. *Never* before *had* such a thing been seen.
8. But *no one knew* that it was a mosquito that carried malaria and yellow fever.
9. And *no ones know* the cause of yellow fever.
10. In the years that followed, he continued to build up his case against the mosquito, but *no* extensive experiments *were* begun until those of Dr. Walter Reed in 1990.
11. In 1990 there *were no* deaths from the disease.
12. There *will be no* more malaria or yellow fever.
13. They *knew nothing* of the established rules of music.
14. "Well, there's *nothing* to do but wait", said Mr. White.
15. There's *no* bridge over a river.
16. In June, on the other hand, there *is no* night at all.
17. There *is no* road at all where the Eskimos live.
18. But there's *no* shelter in the desert.
19. And *nothing* else *matters*.
20. There *was nothing* to do but return.
21. There *was nothing* that I could do.
22. "Do you have any objections?" "No, *none at all*."
23. "Are there any reasons why we shouldn't make the necessary alterations?"
24. *Not one person* has replied to our advertisement.
25. I'm the wrong person to ask, I'm afraid. I know absolutely *nothing about it*.

Notes: Inversion after adverbials

1. *No where do* they tell you that it gives almost 32 mpg (mile per gallon).
2. Under *no circumstances would* we be prepared to consider a renewal of your contract.
3. *Little did* she *imagine* that within a year her entire life would have changed.
4. *Rarely can* there *have been* a more dramatic start to an international football match.

Pattern 12 No + Comparative + than.....

1. He has needed *no more than* routine servicing at my own local garage.
2. It is estimated that *no fewer than* 4000 people were present at the demonstration.
3. I'm afraid this department is *no more efficient* today *than* it was five years ago.

4. It took him *no less than* five years to complete the first volume of his autobiography.
5. His victory in the final was *no more convincing than* I had expected.

Pattern 13so + adj/adv + that

....such + Noun + that

1. It became *so hot that* the men were exhausted and refused to go another step.
2. What you do see, however, is *so unexpected and so wonderful that* it takes your breath away.
3. I found myself *so weak that* I could hardly carry the gun.
4. The country appeared fresh, *so green, and so beautiful that* it looked like a planted garden.
5. I was *so surrounded* by wooded hills *that* I could not see my way in any direction.
6. It kept off the sun *so well that* I could walk out in the hottest weather.
7. He was *so tired that* he couldn't play tennis.
8. Ken and Kathy were *so interested that* they leant forward in their seats.
9. There was *such a crowd* in the lobby *that* they could hardly walk around.
10. Some of them were *so noisy that* cities often made laws forbidding their use because they frightened horses.
11. As a result, automobiles were *so expensive that* only rich people can afford them.
12. A heavy storm might tear the sails *so badly that* they were useless.
13. Buying a house is *so expensive that* we have decided to try and rent one instead.
14. She sang *so sweetly that* even the hardened old music critic of the Echo was moved to tears.
15. His knees were shaking *so much that* he had to sit again on the floor.
16. He looked *so white that* I thought he was going to pass out.
17. Any *such arrangement* should be in writing and signed by both parties.
18. It's a difficult situation for you. You must make *such arrangements* as you think necessary.

Pattern 14so that

1. He was glad that his mother was living with him and Tina, his wife, *so that* she could take care of their new baby.
2. Then he leaned the chairs against the tables *so that* the wind would not blow the table cloth off.

3. She was waiting for her two children, Peter and Nora, to come downstairs *so that* they could all go to church together.
4. My next work was to view the country and seek a proper place to live and to put my goods *so that* they would be safe from whatever might happen.
5. I could easily keep enough the island in sight *so that* I would not lose my way.
6. The man at the window repeated the name *so that* he could be sure he had it right.
7. Whitney decided that each part of a gun could be made by machines *so that* it would be exactly like all the others of it kind.
8. The farmer sold his horses *so that* he could buy a tractor.

Pattern 15 whether ... or.....
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1. Cruse and his fellow sailors could not decide *whether* it would be wiser to stay with the ship *or* to take a small boat and try to reach the land that they could see before then.
2. I did not know *whether* I was on the continent *or* on the island.
3. I thought for a while about what kind of dwelling to make, *whether* it should be a cave in the earth *or* a tent upon the ground.
4. I needed security from savage creatures *whether* men *or* beasts.
5. *Whether* he is at work in the heart of the big city *or* at home in the quiet suburb, Dick's life is tied to machines.

Pattern 16 whether or not
 if or not

1. I don't know *whether* I can bear this pain in my arm *or not*.
2. The farmers will have to irrigate *whether* it rains *or not*
3. I did not know *whether* the island was inhabited *or not* inhabited; whether it was in danger of wild beasts *or not*

Pattern 17	have + Object (agent) + bare infinitive
	get + Object (agent) + full infinitive + direct Object

1. I *have* him *clean* the floor.
2. I *had* the boy *repair* my bicycle.
3. I *shall have* my servant *iron* my clothes.

