第十一章 修辞格的译法

对于同一事物各种语言都有自己独特的习惯表达方式,英语和汉语都有丰富多彩的修辞方式。在翻译国际金融英语作品时,恰当的运用不同的修辞格,可以做到既忠实于原文,又使译文生动形象,增强感染力。下面介绍几种常用的方法:

第一节 比 喻

比喻就是打比方,是用具体的、浅显的、人们熟知的事物去说明或者描述抽象的、深奥的、人们生疏的事物的一种修辞方法。比喻可以分为三种:

(一)明喻

明喻是一种非常明显的比喻。由本体、喻体、比喻词构成。本体指被比喻的事物,喻体指作比喻的事物,比喻词是连接本体和喻体的连接词。通常的格式是"甲像乙"。常用的比喻词有"好比"、"宛然"、"宛如"、"恰似"、"犹如"、"仿佛"、"如……一般"等。英语中常用"seem, appear, look like, as if"等。但所用的喻体不能直接译成中文,多半需要转义,或引申原义才符合汉语习惯.比如:

a. The relationship with Wal-Mart, says one former high-ranking executive, is "what killed the brand" Working with the chain, he says, was like "dancing with a gorilla, and suddenly you're married to it."

--Business Week, Dec.21, 1992 o.72

- 一位前任高级经理说,该公司同沃尔一马特的关系正是"其产品砸牌的根源"。他说,同 这个连锁店合作,就像"与一个暴徒跳舞,不小心你就被他结合了"。
- b. Privately, several of the President's advisers contend that the current runaway spending on public and private health c81"e is a growing burden on the economy, which, . 1ike a surgical patient who must fee1 worse before he can get better, might need to endure modestly higher unemployment for several years as the price of reform. Trouble is, Clinton has not prepared the public for any sacrifice. He and his top health-care strategist, Ira Magaziner, have been selling health-care reform—as a four-course free lunch. Everyone will be covered. It won't require new taxes. It will immediately boost job creation. And it will immediately reduce the federal deficit. "Several of us, "says a political adviser to Clinton, "are worried that we're creating expectations for health care that can't be met."

— TIME, Sept. 6, 1993 p. 33

私下,(美国)总统的几个顾问争论这样一个问题,即目前公私医疗支出失控成了经济发

展日益沉重的包袱,作为价格改革的代价,可能需要连续几年忍受比较高的失业率,就像一个动过手术的人,在他病情好转之前一定感到更为难受。麻烦在于,克林顿并未为作出任何牺牲造好舆论。他和他的医疗工作顾问艾拉·玛格齐尔一直在把医疗改革当成一顿四道菜的免费午餐竭力兜售。人人有份,不要求新增税款。这样做会立即促进就业,而且还会很快降低联邦赤字。一位政治顾问对克林顿说道:"我们几个人担心的是我们对医疗所抱的种种期望不可能满足。"

(二)暗喻

这是用"是"、"成为"、"变为"、"变成"一类词把本体和喻体连接起来的比喻方法,通常的句式为: "甲是乙。英语中多用 to be, to become, t0 turn into, to change to / into 等动词表示。和明喻一样,翻译时大都需要引申原意才能符合汉语习惯,例如:

- a. In the global economy, knowledge is king.

 在世界经济中,知识至上。(不能译成"……知识为王。")
- b. Yet political attention is riveted on U.S.-Japanese trade. It is said that our bilateral deficit with Japan stubbornly refuses to shrink because their markets are closed. Is it true? The Japanese are surely no angels.

--Business Week, Apr. 6, 1992 p. 12

然而政界的注意力却紧盯住美日贸易。据说我们与日本的双边贸易逆差很难缩小,是由于日本紧闭其国内市场的结果,果真如此吗?日本人绝非天使(决不是心怀善意的)。

——《国际商业与管理》,

1992年,第5期,第4页

c. But during the 21st century, I expect that we will be able to increase human productivity by 300 percent as we automate routine office activities and offload brain and eyeball work onto our electronic bulldozers.

--BEIJING REVIEW, Nov. 29, 1999 p. 43

但是在 21 世纪,随着日常办公活动的自动化,大脑和眼睛的工作交给了电子"推土机",我估计人们将有能力把自己的生产率提高 300%。

再来看看下面的例子:

a. Mr. Smith moved into a new house with a very small study. He had over a thousand books, which had to be put on the floor temporarily because the book cases were not moved in. So they almost covered every inch of the floor space, and Mr. Smith had to walk on them to

get in or out of the room. When his sister saw this, she got a big surprise, saying, "This is the prettiest carpet I have ever seen. You don't need bookcases at all. You can sit here and read the carpet." (译文略)

上面这段故事是根据《新概念英语》一书第 252 页的原文改写的。末句中的"carpet"是指满地板的书,作者把它比喻成地毯,非常形象。读者不难想象史密斯先生书房地板上的书本之多,连走路都没空当了。这里直译时应当给地毯二字加上引号,否则会令人费解。

b. "The State banks must be aware that the debt-equity swap program is the last supper for them," Dai (Xianglong -- governor of the PBOC) said. "They must rely on themselves to reform and to sharpen their competitive edge after the swap program is finalized. There will be no midnight snack and no free breakfast for tomorrow."

--CHINA DALLY, Jan. 21, 2000 p. 1

"国有银行必须意识到这样一点,债转股计划是他们最后的'晚餐',"戴(戴向龙,人行行长)说,"他们必须依靠自己的力量在转换计划敲定之后进行改革,提高竞争力。午夜没有盘查,明天也没有免费早餐。"

英语里使用暗喻的情况很多,如 Time is money. Efficiency means wealth. Law is order, and good law is good order(法律就是秩序,有好的法律才有好的秩序。——希腊亚里斯多德语)等,译成汉语时,应视具体情况而定,切不可一律直译。

(三)借喻

借喻的本体和比喻词都不出现,而是直接把喻体当本体说出来,例如:

a. Even thornier obstacles lie ahead. Poorer EC members, including Ireland and Spain, will require substantial financial aid m bring them alongside their richer cousins.

--Business Week, Dec. 23, 1991 p. 16

前方荆棘载途。欧洲共同体中比较贫困的成员国包括爱尔兰和西班牙,需要大笔经济援助,才能跟得上那些"富裕伙伴"。

——《国际商业与管理》,

1992年,第3期,第29页

上面前一句中的 thomier 是形容词 thomy 的比较级,意思是"棘手的"、"多障碍的"、"多困难的"等,修饰后面的 obstacles"障碍"一词,加强了语气,但无法直译,所以用上面这个四字词组最恰当不过。后一句中的"cousins"是俚语"老朋友"的意思,因此译成"伙伴"。

b. GM's long-term health could depend on that.

通用汽车公司将据此常胜不衰。(health 指兴旺)

c. British Airways forced to pay "human shields".

— FINANCIAL TIMES,

EUROPE Jul. 16, 1999 p. 3

英国航空公司被迫赔偿"人盾"。

伊科战争期间,英国航空公司一架客机载有几十名法国乘客自伦敦飞往吉隆坡时,途中被劫持迫降伊拉克,法国乘客便成了人质和战略要塞防止多国部队轰炸的"活人盾牌"。

(四)借代

借代就是改换名称,不直接把人或事物的名称说出来,而是用一个跟他/她或它有密切关系的名称或事物去代替,最常用的是用人物的"外号"、"绰号"或特征来称呼这个人物。借代方式只有两种:

1. 以人或物的特征、所在等取代其本身

a. When the dollar fell down to its bottom. again on September 8, 1992, the whole Wall Street.
 Was shocked.

当美元汇价于 1992 年 9 月 8 日再次跌到谷底时,整个华尔街(指聚集在那里的金融大老板们)都大吃一惊。

b. Wall Street is happy, too: The privately held UPS sold 10% of its stock in November, the largest IPO ever.

--Business Week, Jan. 10, 2000 p.42

华尔街(的老板们)也很高兴,因为这家私人控股的 UPS 公司 11 月份出售其 10%的股票。这也是迄今为止最大的首次公开上市股了。

——《商业周刊》,中文版,

2000年第3期,第28页

类似华尔街这样的借代名词还有 White House / Washington(用总统办公大楼 / 首都指美国政府)、Pentagon(用五角大楼指美国国防部),Whitehall(用政府机关所在地的一条街指英国政府)等等。

外宾在宴会上需要中国产的饮料时也常用借代方式,如用"Qingdao"代替"Qingdao" Beer", "Laoshan"代替"Laoshan mineral water", "Maotai"代替"Maotai spirits", 等等。

许多城市或地区也用其气候、自然环境、物产等特征去代称,如:中国的省、城当中, 冰城指哈尔滨(冰雪)、泉城指济南(泉水)、钢都指鞍山(钢铁)、煤城指大同(煤炭)、锦城指

成都(锦缎)、山城指重庆(环山)、春城指昆明(四季如春)、瓷都指景德镇(产瓷器)等等,绝大多数省市自治区的简称都采用的是借代方式,只不过所借代的对象不同而已,但都与其历史、文化、经济等有关,如四川简称蜀、湖北简称楚等。外国也不乏其例,如英国的雾都伦敦(多雾)、美国的锈蚀地带匹兹堡地区(钢铁基地)、电影城好莱坞(世界大片)、意大利的水城威尼斯(河流交错)。又比如高科技基地的代称美国加州的硅谷,中国北京的中关村等等。

还有就是借用曾经发生过某种重大历史事件的名城来代指现在发生的类似事件,如:说某人走麦城(三国时期关羽战败之地),即指他做某件事失败了,类似说法还有某人失荆州等。 外国的如说 to meet one's Waterloo,即某人遭遇滑铁卢(1815年拿破仑军队大败之处比利时城镇),即指他取得一连串胜利之后,没想到在这里吃了大败仗,结果前功尽弃。

2. 拟人

拟人就是把事物当成人来叙述或描写的一种修辞方法。这种方法可以增强语言的形象性和生动性。拟人主要有两种:

- (1)用适用于人的词汇去写物,使无生命的东西富有生机。
 - ...the development of the clearing and settlement system must keep pace with the trading system. Just as a human being should have a healthy appetite, he must also have a good digestive system. Severe indigestion may not kill, but can certainly be costly, as some Exchanges have experienced.
 - …交换与结算系统的发展必须和交易系统同步进行。和一个人应该食欲旺盛一样,他的消化系统也应该很正常。严重的消化不良也许不至于丧命,但营运成本必然很高,不少股票交易所都有过这种经历。
- (2)用对话或自述的方法把动、植物以及无生命的东西人物化,使文章更加生动,更富有感染力。童话和寓言使用此种表现手法最为普遍。中国妇孺皆知的"太阳和风"的故事便是一例。

One day a man is on the way to his home. The sun says to the wind, "Let's see who is stronger. I can force the man to take off his clothes very soon. Can you?" Then, the sun is scorching hard the man who is instantly all of a sweat and has to take off his clothes. Leisurely and proudly replies the wind: "That's nothing great! I'm stronger than you. I can make the man put on all his clothes again." The wind is then blowing harder and harder. In a few minutes, it has got so cold that the man has to put on his clothes. When the man gets home, he talks to himself: "What a strange climate today! The sun and the wind are both

strong indeed." (改写,译文略)

这个童话小故事,笔者上小学时就读过。它用拟人方式通过无生命的太阳和风的对话教人以深刻的哲理:每个人都有自己的长处,轻视别人,老子天下第一的思想是错误的。

现实生活中运用人物化的例子比比皆是,特别是儿童读物,电视卡通片等,如用人的语言给根本不会说话的动物配音。日本电影《狐狸的故事》,美国电影《米老鼠与唐老鸭》等等,不胜枚举。

第二节 夸 张

为了表达一种强烈的思想感情,有意夸大或缩小事物,使语句所表达的事物比实际的更高大或更渺小,语气更强烈,焦点更加集中。这样做可以渲染气氛,启发联想,突出事物本质特征,表达出鲜明的感情色彩,给人以深刻的印象。请看以下例子:

a. Jennifer stopped eating. Except for a few apples and an occasional green salad, she ate nothing for 9 days. Her weight melted away like ice on a hot summer's day. She lost 10 pounds in 9 days. In just 5 weeks, she trimmed from 145 to 126 pounds.

--South China Morning Post,

Apr.21, 1992 p.II

詹妮弗停止进食,除了吃一些苹果和偶尔一盘青菜色拉而外,她连续9天没有吃饭。结果,她的体重急剧下降,就像夏天的冰快融化那样。她9天之内体重减轻了10磅,5周之内体重便从145磅猛烈下降到126磅。

b. They're not much bigger than shoe boxes, but the tiny studio apartments Shojikanazawa once peddled were the biggest thing going in Japan's overheated real estate market of the 1990s.

--Business Week, Dec. 2, 1991 p.48

曾经被金泽彰二兜售过的小型公寓,比鞋盒子大不了多少,可在 80 年代却成了过热的日本房地产中最大的不动产。

——《国际商业与管理》,

1992年,第3期,第48页

第三节 成 语

成语是人民群众在长期的生产生活中习惯使用的固定词组成的短语,在中文里一般是四字词组,也有四个字以上的,例如:实事求是,半途而废,失败乃成功之母,亡羊补牢、犹未为晚(It is not too late to mend the-fold even after some of the sheep have been lost),路遥知马

力、日久见人心(As distance tests a horse's strength, So time reveals a person's heart / As a long road tests a horse's strength, So a long task proves a person's heart.) 等,不胜枚举。

成语结构简练,有的能反映出深刻的思想意义,有的能描绘出鲜明的生动画面,有的能表达出复杂曲折的思想意识。因此,恰当的运用成语,就能使译文生动形象,引人人胜,表达简练有为,能收到言简意赅的效果。但翻译时一定要注意英、汉两种语离的不同习惯,不可生搬硬套,要用得贴切,恰如其分。比如:

a. Such problems' still pale in comparison with some of the banks' difficulties with their own affiliates at home.

--Business Week, Dec. 2, 1991 p.49

和银行国内附属机构所碰到的某些困难相比,上述问题真是小巫见大巫了。 (pale 一词还可译成"逊色"、"黯然失色"、"不起眼"等,但根据上下文,译成"小巫见大巫" 比较贴切有力)

b. From early 1994, when the countdown to a single currency begins~ Europe's policymakers will have to confront a slew of tough economic hurdles.

--Business Week, Dec. 23, 1991. P.16

自 1994 年初起,当统一货币的实现指目可待时,欧洲的决策者们将不得不面对许多棘手的经济障碍。

——《国际商业与管理》,

1992年, 第3期, 第29页

上面这句中的 countdown 一词如果按字义译成"倒计数开始了",读来既不顺口也会让人感到 莫名其妙。

c. A decade later, Baker, 44, is back in the driver's seat. This time, he's leading GM's dash to design from scratch the world's first mass-market electric car.

--Business Week, Oct. 21, 1991 p. 16

10年以后,44岁的贝克重整旗鼓。这次他白手起家,率领通用汽车公司向世界第一辆 有广泛市场的电力轿车冲去。

——《国际商业与管理》,

1992年,第3期,第68页

上面 c 例子中前一句里的 back in the driver's seat 如果翻译成重操旧业,只表明贝克恢复原来的职业,并不说明他成功与否。但从本文的内容来看,通用汽车公司 10 年前曾经失败过,

这次有取胜的雄心,因此译作"重整旗鼓"最恰当不过了,可以表现贝克不怕失败,敢于拼搏的凌云壮志。后一句中的 from scratch,译成"从零开始"或"从头做起"也未尝不可,但不如"白手起家"那样形象有力。

除了成语之外,汉语中还有一种形似成语的表达方式,即四字词组和迭词词组,它们的修饰作用并不亚于成语,不过一定要用得恰当。比如:一箭之遥、近在咫尺、七上八下、三三两两、研究研究、三番五次、考虑考虑等等。

a. Kong, like Su, is a visiting scholar at Princeton and lives with his wife and son in an apartment a stone's throw away from Su's.

-- Far Eastern Economic REVIEW,

Sept. 17, 1992 p.55

康某和苏某一样,以学者的身份在普林斯顿访问期间,同他的妻子和儿子住在一所公寓里,和苏某的住所仅有一箭之遥。(绝不能译成"掷一石子那么远")

b. Leading the rash to Mexico are electronics and garment companies, which now want to be just a stone's throw across the Rio Grade from the U.S. market.

--Business Week. 1111. 1. 1991

走在这股墨西哥热前面的是电子公司和服装公司,他们现在想使自己与美国市场的距离缩短到穿过格兰德河只有一箭之遥。

——《国际商业与管理》,

1991年,第6期,第69页

第四节 双 关 语

在特定的环境或场合下,有意使用一句话或一个词语同时含有两种截然不同的意义,让 人很容易从字面上理解,而其暗中指的却是另一种含义,给人造成一种误会或错觉。简而言 之,言在此而意在彼,这就是所谓"双关修辞法"。其作用是增添讽刺、风趣等意味,可以活 跃气氛,增强感染力。请看以下例子:

The Clerk: (entering) Are you engaged?

Augustus: What business is that of yours? However, if you will take the trouble to read the society papers for this week, you will see that I am engaged to the Honourable Luck Popham, youngest daughter of...

The Clerk: That isn't what I mean. Can you see a female?

Augustus: Of course I can see a female as easily as a male. Do you suppose I'm blind?

The Clerk: You don't seem to follow me, somehow...

-- AUGUSTUS DOES HIS BIT,

after Bernard Shaw's

上面这段精彩对话中用了两个双关语,一是 to be engaged,即工作忙/已订婚。秘书原意是问奥古斯特工作忙不忙,但对方很敏感,理解为订婚没有,因此得意地回答:"那关你什么事?"但接着又坦率地告诉秘书他和...的幺女儿 Luck Popham 订了婚。秘书接着说:"我不是那个意思,我是问你可以会见一位女士吗?"奥古斯特还没有转过弯来,以为秘书问他能否认出女性来,所以答道:"当然能够,我认出一位女性就和认出一位男性那样容易,难道你以为我是瞎子吗?"秘书接着提醒说:"你好像没听懂我的意思......"翻译双关语时,最好用引号把作者的另一种意思补充出来,便于读者理解和欣赏原著的风格。再看以下例句:

- a. How are you stuffing this boy? 你是如何欺骗这个男孩子的?你是如何抚养这个男孩子的?
- b. Let's wait and see how Mr.. Smith turns the comer.

咱们等着瞧吧,看他史密斯先生怎样拐过这个弯(度过这个难关)。

第五节 反 语

反语就是说反话,即说话人的实际意思跟所用的词汇的字面意义恰好相反。俗话说"反着说,顺着听"用的就是反语修辞法.比如:

On our side, Senator Ernest F. Hollings (D.S.C.) has raised the ante on tastelessness by touting the atomic bomb as an outstanding U.S. export to Japan! And what is Japan's alleged crime (in 1991, not in 1941)? As one humorist observed, they have the audacity to sell us good cars at good prices. Why should that make us mad? The answer, according to popular myth, is that Japanese trade restrictions contribute mightily to our trade deficit, which is, in turn, a major cause of U.S. unemployment.

Unfortunately, the truth is that:

- -- Trade deficits do not cause unemployment.
- -- Our trade deficit is almost gone anyway.
- -- Our trade problems are not made in Japan.

--Business Week, Apr.6, 1992 p.12

在我们这方面,来自南卡罗来纳州的民主党参议员欧内斯特举出乏味的赌注,美国向日本出口"最好的"东西只不过是两颗原子弹而已!那么日本究竟犯了何种"滔天大罪":呢

(是在 1991 年而不是 1941 年)?恰如一位幽默大师所评论的那样,日本竟敢以最好的价格把最好的小汽车卖给我们,为什么这样反倒使我们大发脾气呢?人们凭空想象的答案是,日本的贸易限制在很大程度上导致我们的贸易逆差,而贸易逆差又是美国失业率激增的主要原因。但遗憾的是,实际情况并非如此。首先贸易逆差并不引起失业,其次,我们的贸易逆差已接近消除。再次,我们的贸易问题也并非日本造成。

——《国际商业与管理》,

1992年,第5期,第4页

上文的作者把美国扔下的两颗原子弹故意说成是向日本出口的最好东西,实际心里在说这是最坏的出口。在后面明明日本把最好的小汽车以最好的价格卖给美国,应该说是对美国立了功,却偏偏反问"那么日本究竟犯了何种滔天大罪呢",连用两个反说,表现了作者鲜明的立场和观点,给读者留下了深刻的印象。

第六节 反 复;

为了强调某个意思,有意识的反复使用某些词组或句子,这种修饰方法叫做反复。以下例子中,加拿大皇家银行的广告就很典型:

a. Binder plans to dabble in venture capital and help one of his two sons start up a company.
 Once a finance guy, always a finance guy.

--Business Week, Jan. 10, 2000 p.41

宾得计划去尝试一下风险资本业务,并帮助他的一个儿子筹建一家公司。正是:一度 金融人,总离不开本行。

——《商业周刊》,中文版,

2000年,第3期,第31页

b. Private Banking:

"... it's not what you know, it's what you should know..."You know you need a coordinated plan for your finance... You know you need a diversified risk-averse portfolio to protect and increase your assets for the benefit of you and your family You know you should have a balanced spread of investments, including stocks, bonds, and treasury bills You also know you should keep some cash handy, whilst benefiting from active management of foreign currencies and interest rates...

You know you should be getting expert advice from a person you can trust to help you arrange all of this...professionally.... It's time you talked to the relationship managers at

Royal Bank of Canada Private Banking Group. Royal Bank of Canada

----South China Morning Post,

Nov. 1, 1992 Money p. 8

私人银行业:

"...这是你所不知道的,但却是你应该知道的..."

你知道你需要订一个协调的融资计划……你知道你需要订一个多元化预防风险的计划,以便保护并增加你自己和你整个家庭的资产……你知道你应该使投资分布保持平衡,包括股票、债券、国库券等……你还知道你应该在手头保留一些现金,同时积极经营你的外汇,调整利率,从中受益……你知道你应该听取你所信任的专家的咨询意见,以帮助你安排好这一切。…从技术上讲,…现在是你和加拿大皇家银行对外关系部的经理们洽谈业务的时候了。

上面这幅广告中一共重复了五次"你知道你需要 / 应该"的句型,其目的在于加强语气,告诉读者(客户)应该马上去找这家银行办理有关业务,现在不去,更待何时!它突出了招来客户的主题,真可称得上英文广告之佳作。

第七节 对偶、排比

(一)对偶

用结构相同、字数相等或相似的两个句子或词组作为一对语言片段,来表达内容相对称的意思,这种修辞方法就叫对偶。从形式上看,整齐美观,谐调匀称;从内容上看,凝炼、集中而缜密。读起来琅琅上口,听起来和谐悦耳。其作用是达到强烈鲜明的对比和反差,给人以深刻印象。汉语对联用的就是典型的对偶,翻译成英文相当困难。英语中似无此种修饰方法,但也不乏对仗例子,其特点不同于汉语的对联。下面分别举例说明:

汉语对偶例子:

1. 银行服务一应俱全, 明天理想即日实现

Your Full Service Bank

Make Tomorrow's Plan Today

2. 世上无难事,只要肯登攀

Nothing is hard in this world, if you are to scale the heights.

Nothing is hard under the sky if we but dare to climb up high.

3. 红军不怕远征难,万水千山只等闲。

The Red Army fears not the trials of the Long March, Holding light ten thou. sand crags

and torrents.

4. 墙上芦苇头重脚轻根底浅 山间竹笋嘴尖皮厚腹中空

Rushes on the wall—swollen-headed, weak-kneed, and loose in the roots; Bamboo shoots among the rocks—sharp-tongued, thick-skinned, but hollow in the trunk.

— MAO TSE-TUNG ONART

AND LITERATURE

Foreign Languages Press, Peking 1960 p. 44

5. 稳住一头放开一片

Hold fast to one end and leave the whole field open.

6. 依法合规经营增储蓄 强化内部控制创佳绩

Standardizing operations for more deposits according to law

Intensifying internal control for still greater achievements

上面选出的六个对偶例子中,第 4 例是典型的对联,1、3、6 的末尾都压韵,1、6 两例 实际上是银行的广告用语,而 2、3 都是诗歌中两句,可以单独作为口号使用。例 5 的前面 两字"稳住"与"放开"是对称的。它们的译文(例 2 除外)就很难做到押韵了。

英语对仗例子:

- Quitters don't win, winners don't quit.
 退者不胜, 胜者不退。
- Wine in. truth out.酒后吐真言。
- 3. Ups and downs
- 盛衰交替, 宦海浮沉, 大起大落。

以上所选例子我们通常称为谚语、习惯语。它们的结构固,不能更改。和汉语对偶不同的是,最少的是一个字对一个,如例 3 中的 ups 与 downs。

(二)排比

把内容相关或相近、结构相同或者相似、语气一致、字数大致相等的多个词组或句子成分接连说出来,这种修辞方法叫做排比其作用是周密地表达意思,反映事物的各个方面,加强语惑,增强感染力,例如:

a. Augustus: (rising indignantly) I do not ask you, sir; and I will not allow you to say such things in presence. Our statesmen are the greatest known to history. Our generals are

invincible. Our army is the admiration of the world. (furiously) How dare you tell me that the country is going to the dogs?

The Clerk: What did you expect? You told them our gallant fellows are falling at the rate of a thousand a day in the big push. Dying for Little Pifflington, you says. Come and take their places, you says. That isn't the way to recruit,

The Lady: How thrilling! How simple! And how tragic! But you will forgive England Remember: England, Forgive her!

AUGUSTUS DOES HIS BIT,

after Bernard Shaw's

奥古斯特: (愤怒地站起)我没有问你,先生,我也不容许你在我面前谈论这种事情。我们的政治家们是历史上最伟大的!我们的将军们是不可战胜的!我们的军队是全世界都赞誉的!(狂怒地)你怎么竟敢告诉我说我们的国家就要完蛋了?

秘书: 你指望什么?你告诉他们说我们勇猛的同胞在大举进攻中成千上万地倒下,为小匹夫林顿镇而死,你说!来吧,去接替他们的位置,你说!这哪里是动员入伍的办法呢!

- 太太: 多么激动人心呀!多么干脆利落呀!多么悲壮呀!但是你会饶恕英格兰吗?记住,英格兰!饶恕她吧!
 - b. This brings us to the next question. Why does money matter? To put it differently, why is a properly functioning money supply important, not merely to bankers, financiers, and politicians, but to everyone? How does it affect investments, business income, and employment? Money is indispensable to our system of production and exchange. All economic activity is measured, guided, and facilitated by money.

-Money & Banking,

Kamerschen /Klise, 6th Ed.p. 13

这就给我们提出第二个问题:为什么货币如此重要?换言之,为什么适当的货币供应不仅对银行家、金融家和政治家,而且对每个人都很重要?为什么货币供应对于投资、商业、收入、就业等问题都会产生影响呢?我们的生产和交换系统都离不开货币。一切经济活动都受到货币的计量、指导和推动。

上面 b 句中用了三个"为什么",从不同角度提问内,最终回答货币对经济活动的作用问题。

第八节 设问,反诘

(一) 设问

说话或写文章有时为了强调自己的某种观点或结论,可以先以本人或他人的口气提出一个问题,然后紧接着把自己的观点,见解说出来,即所谓自问自答,这种修辞方法叫设问,例如:

a. What's next for Desmarest? He's moving quickly to quell the public outcry following a big oil spill off the coast of France, and will likely be on the prowl again before long.

--Business Week, Jan. 10, 2000 p. 43

德马雷的下一个目标是什么?法国海岸石油大泄漏事件发生后,他就迅速采取措施,去 平息公众的不满情绪,不久,他也许又会悄悄琢磨新的计划了。

——《商业周刊》,中文版,

2000年,第3期,第32页

b. Why the flurry now? Sheer numbers.

为什么现在的竞争这样激烈?可以肯定,绝对是利润的原因。

——《北京周报》,2000年,1月31日,

第5期. 第39页

(二)反诘

反诘是作者或说话人自己提出问题,既不要求对方回答,也不自己作答的一种修辞方式,也叫反问或激问。用得恰当,能起到其他修辞法无法起到的特殊作用,例如:

a. The Clerk: I'm the Secretary. I can't leave the room and send myself to you at the same time, can I?

-- AUGUSTUS DOES HIS BIT,

after Bernard Shaw's

秘书:我是秘书,我不能离开办公室同时来你这儿,对吗?(问得对方哑口无言,使 其处于非常尴尬的局面。)

b. Mr. Colin: I don't know where Mr. Hall is now.

Mr. Jackson: You're his superior, you should know that. doesn't it mean I should know? 科林先生: 我不知道霍尔先生在哪里。

杰克逊先生: 你是他的上司, 你应该知道他在哪儿。

难道我知道?