

语或从句都是作后置定语，位于所修饰的名词之后。

此外，英语中的定语从句分限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句两种，限制性的定语从句一般译为“……的+先行词”，而非限制性定语从句则有多种翻译方法。因此，使用定语从句时，不能拘泥于汉语的表达方式。

1. 可以译成带“的”的定语词组。如：

You'd better choose **the activities that interest and suit you**. 你最好选择那些你感兴趣又适合你的活动。

2. 可译成并列分句。如：

Amy Chua, **who is a Chinese American**, works as a professor at Yale. 蔡美儿是美籍华人，她是耶鲁大学的教授。

3. 可译成独立句子。如：

In Foshan, there are over 300 shops **that sell paper cuts**. 在佛山，超过 300 间商店经营剪纸。

八、在英语表达中，引导名词性从句的连接代词 who(m), whose, whoever, which, whichever, what 和 whatever 等，均有各自的意义，在从句中作主语、宾语、定语等，在汉语表达中，这些连接代词往往省略不译。如：

In general, **what we see** is more believable than **what we hear**. 总的说来，**我们的所见**比**我们的所闻**更可信。(what 在主语从句中充当宾语)

I wish to make friends with **whoever shares my hobbies and interests**. 我想与我有**相同兴趣和爱好**的人交朋友。

九、我们要注意 it，尤其是充当形式主语或形式宾语的 it，以及强调句型中的 it。如：

**It's** a fact that the earth does not have the ability to repair itself. 事实是地球并没有自我修复的能力。(形式主语)

We always take **it** for granted that our parents should love and care about us. 我们总是把父母关爱我们看作是理所当然的。(形式宾语)

**It** was his attitude rather than what he did that made me lose my temper. **是**他的态度而不是他的行为令我生气。(引出强调句型)

翻译练习：请注意汉英表达中代词的差异。

1. 我迟到的原因是没有赶上公共汽车。
2. 因此，我建议你接受朋友的建议。
3. 中学生可以更多地了解广州，以便向外国友人介绍。
4. 我打电话是要投诉在你们网站买的鞋子。(定语从句)
5. 看别人比赛时，我很紧张。
6. 这本书是用浅显的英语写的，适合初学者。(定语从句)
7. 他是个乐于助人的人，总是竭尽所能帮助陷入困境的人。(定语从句)

8. 他们中没有一人抱怨我们带来的麻烦。(定语从句)

9. 我建议在帮助他人前要采取措施保护自己。(主语从句和表语从句)

10. 他父母竭尽所能给他买了他想要的礼物。(名词性从句和定语从句)

11. 事实是我们可以为环境保护贡献力量。(形式主语)

12. 他对我说的话很生气。(宾语从句)

13. 重要的是 (matter) 我们应该从身边小事做起，建立和谐家园。(主语从句)

14. 父母喜欢我们的陪伴而不是我们的礼物。(强调句型)

15. 直到那时，我才明白什么是值得羡慕的和对于年轻人是最重要的。(强调句型)

参考译文：

1. The reason why **I** was late was that I missed **my** bus.

2. therefore, **I** suggest that **you** follow **your** friend's advice.

3. Middle school students can know more about Guangzhou so that **they** can introduce **it** to foreign friends.

4. **I'm** calling to complain about the shoes that **I** bought from **your** website.

5. While **I** was watching others compete, **I** was very nervous.

6. The book, **which** is written in easy English, is suitable for beginners.

7. **He, who** is ready to help others, always tries **his** best to help **those** in need.

8. **None** of **them** complained about the trouble **that we** had brought.

9. **What I** suggest is that **we** should take measures to protect **ourselves** before helping **others**.

10. **His** parents use **what they** had to buy the present **that he** desired.

11. **It's** a fact that **we** can all contribute to protecting the environment.

12. **He** was angry with **what I** said.

13. **What** matters is that **we** should do from small things around **us** and build a harmonious society.

14. **It is our** company not **our** gifts **that our** parents enjoy.

15. **It** was not until then that **I** realized **what** was worth admiring and **what** was the most important to young people.

(作者单位：清远市华侨中学)

责任编辑 蒋小青