

火山翻译·第五届全国机器翻译译后编辑大赛汉/英互译项目决赛参考译文

序号	原文	参考译文
1	静安寺弄堂走走游	Strolling through the Longtang of Jing'an
2	说起上海的市井生活，就不能不提上海的弄堂。	One uniquely Shanghainese cultural element is the longtang, or the straight lanes between buildings in a residential quarter.
3	从建筑学上说，它本身就是上海中西文化交汇运动的产物，连北京的著名建筑家梁思成先生都称赞上海老弄堂是最优越于其他城市的地方性建筑。	As a cultural fusion of east and west, it is crowned by Liang Sicheng, the "Father of Modern Chinese Architecture", as the best of architecture in all of China.
4	同时，作为上海人主要的生活空间，小弄堂也成为大上海的缩影。	The Shanghainese used to spend most of their time here. The small alley has also become the epitome of Greater Shanghai.
5	解放初期，弄堂式建筑约占上海居住建筑总面积的65%，占人口70%多的上海人居住于此，上海的习俗、方言、气质和都市性格的形成都与之息息相关。	In the late 1940s, longtang style houses represented about 65% of Shanghai's total residences, accommodating more than 70% of the local population. Their tiny living space almost epitomizes everything Shanghainese - traditions, dialects, qualities, and urban cultures.
6	通过弄堂这个横切面来了解上海，了解上海的历史和上海人，无疑是一个有趣且很好的角度。	Therefore, it is fair to say whatever's left of them today offers a glimpse into the history of Shanghai as well as the characteristics of the Shanghainese.
7	静安区的静安寺街道不仅保存着上海仅有的较大规模的成片弄堂，而且这里的邨、坊、里、弄历史风貌保护区很好地保留了原生态的生活气息，海派韵味悠远，是老上海风情难得的历史遗存。	Today, the only well-preserved large-scale longtang cluster is located in Jing'an. In this place, you may find lane, alley or village level protection area that best reflects the original life style of Shanghai. It is a rare historical relic of old Shanghai style.
8	据悉，静安区将在静安寺周边打造10条老上海风情弄堂，与上海市文联联手，推出特色弄堂游，静安区旅游节还将推出“弄堂风情游”特色项目。	The district government plans to build 10 Shanghai-style Longtang around Jing'an Temple and to create "Special Longtang Tourism" in cooperation with the Shanghai Federation of literary and Art Circles. The Jing'an District Tourism Festival will also launch a special project of "Longtang Style Tour".
9	笔者选取了周边两条有故事的特色老弄堂做一番介绍，让大家先睹为快。	What I'm about to tell you is the stories of two most exciting Longtang sites, just for a sneak peek.
10	文化名人的摇篮——愚园路361弄（愚谷邨）	A Magnet for Scholars and Artists: Longtang 361, Yuyuan Road (Yugucun)
11	清光绪十六年（1890年），在千年古刹静安寺的东北，四明张氏在今愚园路常德路创建了私人花园——愚园。	In the sixteenth year of Guangxu in the Qing Dynasty (1890), in the northeast of Jing'an Temple, the Zhang family from Siming (Ningbo) built a private garden called Yuyuan near the intersection of Changde Road and Yuyuan Road.
12	1899年，愚园路由此得名。	And in 1899, Yuyuan Road was officially named after this garden.
13	1934年，由广东潮阳人陈楚南先生投资开发，华信建筑设计师事务所杨润玉、杨元麟采用中西合璧的设计构思，在这里建起了煤卫齐全的新式里弄，名曰愚谷邨。	In 1934, an investor from Chaoyang, Guangdong called Chen Chunan commissioned two architects, Yang Runyu and Yang Yuanlin, of Huaxin Architectural Design Studio to build a neighborhood here. Combining Chinese and Western style, it is a modern neighborhood equipped with proper gas supply and sanitation, and is called "愚谷邨" (Yugucun).
14	“邨”是“村”的异体字，含有城市里的乡村之意，也有乡村城市化的寓意。	In Chinese characters, "邨"(cun) is a variant of "村", which contains both the meaning of "countryside in the city" and "rural urbanization".
15	“愚谷”二字出自中华优秀传统文化，即“大智若愚”（北宋·苏轼）和“虚怀若谷”（战国·《老子》），意指聪明人表面上好像愚笨，而大度的胸怀谦虚得像山谷一样能容纳百川。	The word "愚谷"(Yugu) comes from the Chinese classics, namely "Great wisdom is like foolishness" (by Su Shi in the Northern Song Dynasty) and "Receptive as an echoing canyon" (by Lao Tzu in the Warring States Period), which indicates that although educated individuals initially appear to be foolish, their generous minds are so modest that they can accept a hundred rivers like a valley.
16	愚谷邨小区位于静安寺、百乐门西面，在愚园路，乌鲁木齐北路，南京路西端，永源浜路和镇宁路的区域内。	Yugucun is located to the west of Jing'an Temple and Paramount Gate, to the west of Yuyuan Road, North Urumqi Road and Nanjing Road, and within the intersected area of Yongyuanbang Road and Zhenning Road.

17	自东向西依次有愚谷邨、涌泉坊、十样景、牛奶棚，愚园坊、中实新村以及蝶村，其间镶嵌着不少花园洋房别墅。	Several neighborhoods like Yugucun, Yongquanfang, Shiyangjing, Niunaipeng, Yuyuanfang, Zhongshixincun and Diecun, gather here from east to west. There are many garden villas inside these neighborhoods.
18	愚谷邨饱经沧桑，沉淀着上海历史文化的风貌，1994年被上海市政府列为优秀历史建筑。	The history of Yugucun is so long that it witnesses the development of this city. In 1994, Yugucun was designated by the Shanghai Municipal Government as a heritage site.
19	在愚谷邨曾居住过许多文化名人，65号先后住过的著名作家就有魏金枝、唐克新、茹志鹃和王啸平夫妇及王安忆；37号曾住过海派著名画家应野平；二年代影星黎明晖夫妇、著名电影表演艺术家沙莉和凌之浩夫妇、奚美娟、著名口琴演奏家王庆隆也曾在这里居住过。	Many renowned Chinese scholars and artists chose to make their home in Yugucun, including writers Wei Jinzhi, Tang Kexin, Ru Zhijuan, Wang Xiaoping, and Wang Anyi (in Building No. 65); the famous Shanghai-style painter Ying Yeping(in Building No. 37); and movie stars of the 1920s Li Minghui and her husband, famous film artists Sha Li and Ling Zhihao, Xi Meijuan, and famous harmonica player Wang Qinglong also lived here.
20	还有中国最早的两栖明星周璇，1936年与严华结合之初就定居于此。	There is also Zhou Xuan, China's earliest movie and singing star, who settled here at the beginning of her marriage with Yan Hua in 1936.
21	沙莉夫妇曾住在121号，她住二楼亭子间。	Sha Li and her husband used to live at No. 121, and she lived in the tingzijian, a small room on the second floor under the roof-deck.
22	在121号有一段足以拍成电视剧的故事，当时一、二楼正房间曾是上海地下党的一个秘密机关，对外以进化药厂做掩护。	Some of the residents even left legendary stories, like the one in Building No. 121. The bedroom on the first and second floors was once a secret agency of the Shanghai Underground Party, and the Evolution Pharmaceutical Factory was used as a cover.
23	而令人想不到的是，住在三楼的竟是当时的76号特务，姓陈（解放后被枪毙），敌对阵营同住在这里，居然相安无事，可称奇景。	Surprisingly, the person who lived on the third floor was actually Kuomintang's Agent 76, surnamed Chen (who was shot after China's liberation). Two enemies lived here together, and they were at peace with each other, it was truly a spectacle.
24	称为胡同的弄堂——华山路229-285弄（大胜胡同）	A Longtang Called Hutong: Longtang 229-285, Huashan Road (Da-sheng Hutong)
25	在上海近万条弄堂中，鲜有被称之为“胡同”的，而华山路上却有一组，它位于华山路229—285弄，名为大胜胡同。	There are thousands of Longtang in Shanghai, few are called "Hutong", a designation for Beijing's traditional houses. However, there is one unique Longtang on Huashan Road called "Hutong", which is located in Lane 229-285 of Huashan Road. Their full name is Da-sheng Hutong.
26	大胜胡同原是天主教会的普爱堂投资经营的产业之一，普爱堂看中了这块邻近静安寺的地方，遂投资，由神父德拉蒙德负责建造了这组规模较大的新式里弄。	Da-sheng Hutong was originally one of the real estates invested and operated by the Catholic Church's Pu'ai Church. The Church chose this place adjacent to Jing'an Temple and bought it. It was designed as a large modern Longtang by Drummond.
27	神父德拉蒙德来自北京，故他将正在建造的民居称之为胡同。	The name was given by its builder Drummond, a priest who had lived in Beijing.
28	大胜胡同建于1912年至1936年间，占地52.47亩，建筑面积共22706平方米，为新式里弄住宅，有三层砖木结构房屋116幢，呈行列式排列，另有汽车间21间集中设置，建筑呈现装饰艺术派风格，水泥拉毛外墙，清水红砖饰边。	Da-sheng Hutong began construction in 1912 and finished in 1936, covering an area of 52.47 mu with a construction area of 22,706 square meters. It comprises 116 three-storey brick-and-wood buildings arranged in rows and 21 private garages. The building presents an Art Deco style, with cement brushed exterior walls and red brick trim.
29	整个胡同的建筑风格与北京胡同的四合院风格截然不同，它的结构属于法式新式里弄住宅，造型别致，装饰细腻，建筑风格既受到中国传统建筑影响，又糅合了西方巴洛克建筑风格。	The architectural style is part French and part Chinese with a hint of Baroque influences. All houses come with delicate decorations, making them distinct from Beijing's Hutong. The architectural style is not only influenced by traditional Chinese architecture, but also combined with Western Baroque architectural style.
30	而大胜胡同263弄6号上海市农场管理局使用的一幢办公楼，原是胡同建设者神父德拉蒙德的私人住宅。	Today, in Da-sheng Hutong, the No. 6 Building, Lane 263 is used by the Shanghai Farm Administration as an office building. It was originally the private residence of Mr. Drummond.
31	这是一幢英国古典式花园住宅，建于1930年，假三层楼，造型别致，装饰细腻，宅前有大花园。	This is a quasi three-story, British classical garden house, built in 1930, with a unique shape and delicate decorations. There is a large garden in front of the house.
32	建筑为双坡复式折线型屋顶，上覆红色平瓦。	The rooftop has a double-pitch duplex folded design covered with red flat tiles.

33	这位神父是一位迷恋中国传统文化的人，他不但把中国传统装饰的重要构件融入住宅的室内装饰之中，而且花园的造型也颇有中国园林的神韵。	Drummond was passionate about traditional Chinese culture. Not only did he integrate the core components of traditional Chinese decoration into the interior design of the house, but it was also infused with the concept and the charm of Chinese gardens.
----	---	--

火山翻译·第五届全国机器翻译译后编辑大赛
火山翻译·第五届全国机器翻译译后编辑大赛
火山翻译·第五届全国机器翻译译后编辑大赛