

## 《高级英语》中的辞格

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**摘 要:** 辞格是用来产生特殊文体效果的单词或短语,既可增添文字的色彩,又能产生极大的美学效果,是英语学习中不可缺少的内容。本文以高校英语专业精读课程通用教材《高级英语》为例,概括分析了其中的十五种辞格,从一个侧面展现了英语语言的丰富多彩。

**关键词:** 《高级英语》; 辞格; 类型

### 1. 引 言

《高级英语》(修订本,张汉熙,外语教学与研究出版社)适用于英语专业高年级精读课程,被国内多所高校选作通用教材。全书分两册,共收集三十篇课文,皆为二十世纪现代英语的原文,题材和体裁广泛、多样,利于学生扩大知识面和接触不同的文体。课文的文字尤其值得推崇,不但使用规范,而且各种语言特色尽现,彰显了英语语言的丰富多彩,其中最为突出的一个特点就是多种辞格的运用。

辞格,也称修辞格或修辞手段,是一种特殊的语言形式,是“用来产生特殊文体效果的单词或短语,它故意偏离字面陈述或普通用法,以加强口头或书面语言的语气,使之明晰而优美”(徐鹏,2000)。在语言交际中,辞格起着很重要的作用,既可增添文字的色彩,又产生极大的美学效果。因此,如何赏析和恰当运用修辞手段是英语学习中必不可少的内容。

### 2. 《高级英语》中的辞格例析

多种辞格遍布《高级英语》全书各篇,概括起来共有如下类型(书中例句以●标注)。

#### 2.1 明喻(simile)

明喻是指将两类不同的事物直截了当地加以比较,突出两者的相似之处,通常使用 as, like, as if, as...so 等明显性喻词实现连接。例如:

(1) Records fell “like ripe apples on a windy day”.

(记录像被大风吹落的熟苹果一样纷纷落地。)

(2) “as strong as an ox”

(健壮如牛)

(3) ● The crowds along the racecourse are “like a field of grass and flowers in the wind”.

(聚集在赛马道沿线的人群东倒西歪,宛如原野上的一片花草迎风起伏。)

(4) ● My brain was “as powerful as a dynamo, as precise as a chemist’s scales, as penetrating as a scalpel”.

(我的大脑像发电机一样发达,像化学家的天平一样精确,像手术刀一样锋利。)

(5) ● She gasped “like a bee had stung her”.

(她像挨了蜂蛰似的惊叫了一声。)

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## 2.2 隐喻 (metaphor)

隐喻是指在两类不同的事物(本体和喻体)之间含蓄地比较,以表明两者的相同关系,其作用在于可以更鲜明、生动地描述本体,使人通过联想更深入地了解本体。例如:

(1) The world is a "stage".

(世界是个大舞台。)

(2) Jim was a "fox".

(吉姆是只狡猾的狐狸。)

(3) • The Elizabethans "blew on it (Queen's English) as on a dandelion clock, and its seeds multiplied and floated to the ends of the earth".

(伊丽莎白时代的文人没费吹灰之力,使“标准英语”影响日盛,遍及全球。)

(4) • Logic, far from being a dry, pedantic discipline, is "a living thing, full of beauty, passion, and trauma".

(逻辑学非但不枯燥乏味,而且活泼、清新、富于美感和激情,并给人以启迪。)

(5) • We have rid the earth of his "shadow" and liberated its peoples from his "yoke".

(我们将他的魔影从地球上消除,将纳粹统治下的人民从他的枷锁中解放出来。)

## 2.3 换喻 (metonymy)

换喻不直接说出要说的人或事物的本来名称,而借用和该人或该事物密切相关的词去代替,目的在于突现描述对象的特征。例如:

(1) He chose the "gun" instead of the "cap and gown".

(他选择了参军而不是上大学。)

(2) The "head" of our school is a doctor.

(我们学校的校长是位博士。)

(3) • For making money, his "pen" would prove mightier than his "pickax".

(在挣钱方面,他的笔杆要比他的锄镐有效得多。)

(4) • Surgeons have "X-rays" to guide them during an operation.

(外科医生在做手术时可以看 X 光片。)

## 2.4 提喻 (synecdoche)

提喻也是一种替代形式,或以部分代整体,或以整体代部分。例如:

(1) They were short of "hands" at harvest time.

(收割庄稼时他们人手不够。)

(2) The doctor cut "me" open and took out the appendix.

(医生打开我的腹部,切除掉阑尾。)

(3) • The case had erupted round "my head".

(这件案子突然降临到我头上。)

(4) • Neither his vanity nor his "purse" is any concern of the dictionary's.

(词典既没有义务去满足他的虚荣心,也没有义务去关心他与人打赌赢钱还是输钱。)

## 2.5 平行 (parallelism)

平行是指用结构相同或相似、语气一致的词语或句段,以表达相关内容,通常句势匀称,起到加强语势、提高表达效果的作用。例如:

(1) She was a woman of "mean understanding, little information, and uncertain temper".

(她是个智力贫乏、不学无术、喜怒无常的女人。)

(2) ● We observe today not “a victory of party but a celebration of freedom, symbolizing an end as well as a beginning, signifying renewal as well as change”.

(我们今天举行的不是一个政党的祝捷大会，而是一次自由的庆典。这是一个承前启后、继往开来的大事件。)

(3) ● “To” those old allies...

“To” those new states...

“To” those peoples...

“To” our sister republics...

“To” that world assembly...

“To” those nations...

(对于.....的传统盟邦.....)

对于.....的新兴国家.....

对于.....的各民族.....

对于.....的姊妹国家.....

对于.....的联盟组织.....

对于.....的国家.....)

(4) ● We shall “pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe” to assure the survival and the success of liberty.

(为维护自由，使其长存不灭，我们将会不惜付出任何代价，肩负任何重担，迎战一切困难，援助一切朋友，反击一切敌人。)

(5) ● “He’s a liar. He’s a cheat. He’s a rat”.

(他是一个说谎的人，一个骗子，一个可耻的家伙。)

## 2.6 平行对照 (antithesis)

平行对照把结构相同或相似、意义相反或相对的语言单位平行并列，以求得一种匀称的形式美和强烈的对比感。例如：

(1) “Penny wise” and “pound foolish”.

(小事聪明，大事糊涂。)

(2) “A bird in the hand” is worth “two in the bush”.

(一鸟在手，胜于二鸟在林。)

(3) ● “United, there is little we cannot do” in a host of co-operative ventures. “Divided, there is little we can do”, for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder.

(只要我们团结起来，我们在许多合作性事业中就会无往而不胜；而一旦彼此分裂，我们就会无所作为。)

(4) ● “Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country”.

(你们应该问的不是你们的国家能为你们做些什么；而是你们自己能为你们的国家做些什么。)

(5) ● It is easier to “make a beautiful dumb girl smart than to make an ugly smart girl beautiful”.

(使一个漂亮的笨姑娘变得聪明比使一个聪明的丑姑娘变得漂亮更容易些。)

## 2.7 重复 (repetition)

重复指重复使用同一词语或同义词语，以加强语势，抒发强烈的感情，增强语言的节奏感。例如：

(1) There she stretched, growing “warmer and warmer, sleepier and sleepier”.

(她伸了个懒腰,觉得越来越暖和也越来越想瞌睡。)

(2) Would you “please, please, please” do me a favor?

(求你,求你,求求你,帮我个忙,好吗?)

(3) ● Man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish “all forms of” human poverty and “all forms of” human life.

(人类手中掌握的力量,既足以消除一切形式的人类贫困,也足以结束一切形式的人类生活。)

(4) ● We will never “parley”. We will never “negotiate”.

(我们绝不妥协,我们决不议和。)

(5) ● ...to convert our “good” words into “good” deeds; to assist “free” men and “free” government in casting off the chains of poverty.

(把我们美妙的言辞付诸行动;帮助自由的人民和自由的国家政府挣脱贫困的锁链。)

## 2.8 押头韵 (alliteration)

押头韵是指在一组词或一行诗中用相同的字母或声韵开头,以便诵读起来朗朗上口。例如:

(1) “World Wide Web”

(网络名:万维网)

(2) “Peter Piper picked” a “peck” of “pickled pepper”.

(绕口令:彼得·派珀吃了许多盐渍的胡椒。)

(3) ● It was a splendid population-for all the “slow”, “sleepy”, “sluggish-brained” “sloths” “stayed” at home.

(这儿的人们真是了不起---因为那些笨手笨脚、无精打采、呆头呆脑的懒汉都呆在家里。)

(4) ● “Let” us “learn” the “lessons” already taught by such cruel experience.

(让我们从过去的残酷的历史经验中汲取教训吧。)

## 2.9 夸张 (hyperbole)

夸张是指故意夸大表达对象的某种特征或品格,以增强话语的表现力。例如:

(1) He almost “died laughing”.

(他差点笑死。)

(2) Belinda smiled, and “all the world was gay”.

(比琳达微微一笑,全世界为之快乐。)

(3) ● You are “the whole world to me, and the moon and the stars and the constellations of outer space”.

(对我来说,你就是整个世界,是月亮,是星星,是整个宇宙。)

(4) ● Here was wealth “beyond computation”, almost “beyond imagination”.

(这儿的财富多得无法计算,简直无法想象。)

(5) ● The trial that “rocked the world”.

(震撼世界的审判。)

(6) ● What I allude to is the unbroken and agonizing ugliness, the sheer revolting monstrousness, “of every house in sight”.

(我指的是所看到的房子没有一幢不是丑陋得令人难受、畸形古怪得让人作呕的。)

## 2.10 反语 (irony)

反语使用和本意相反的词语来表达本意,或可使语言活泼、幽默,或能蕴涵深刻的思想和激越的情感,有强烈的讽刺作用。例如:

(1) A “fine” friend you are!

(你可真够朋友！)

(2) That’s really a “good” idea!

(那个主意可真不赖！)

(3) ● We are marching backwards to the “glorious” age of the sixteenth century.

(我们的社会正大踏步地退回到十六世纪那辉煌的年代。)

(4) ● When it (brick) has taken on the patina of the mills, it is the “color of an egg long past all hope or caring”.

(砖头一经工厂排放出来的烟熏染，蒙上一层绿锈，它的颜色便如无人问津的臭蛋一样了。)

#### 2.11 矛盾修辞 (oxymoron)

矛盾修辞将两个意思互相矛盾或排斥的词语紧密地联结在一起，用来描述一个事物或表达一种思想或说明一个道理。例如：

(1) a “public secret”

(公开的秘密)

(2) a “true lie”

(真实的谎言)

(3) It (New York) has the “poorest millionaires, the littlest great men, the haughtiest beggars, the plainest beauties...”

(这里有的是心里最空虚的百万富翁，人格最渺小的伟人，最目空一切的草包，最使人瞧不起的美女……)

(4) ● Malone called my conviction a “victorious defeat”.

(马隆称这次庭审结果对我来说是一次“胜利的败仗”。)

#### 2.12 拟人 (personification)

拟人故意把物当作人来描写，赋予物以人的形态、性格或感觉，使无生命物体、动物、思想或抽象概念富有生命感。例如：

(1) “Mother” Earth

(地球母亲)

(2) The wind “whistled” through the trees.

(风呼啸着穿过树林。)

(3) The waves “clap their hands”.

(波浪拍手喝彩。)

(4) ● It (hurricane) “seized” a 600,000-gallon Gulfport oil tank and “dumped” it 3.5 miles away.

(高尔夫港的一个60万加仑的油罐被狂风抓起，摔到3.5英里以外。)

(5) ● The “young” moon lies on “her back” tonight as is “her habit” in the tropics, and as, I think, is suitable if not seemly for a “virgin”.

(今夜的一弯新月仰面斜躺在天空，这是月亮在热带地区常见的姿势。在我看来，这种姿势对一个少女来说虽说有些不雅，但却还是适宜的。)

#### 2.13 双关 (pun)

双关运用一个词语来暗示两层或两层以上的意思或不同的联想，或者运用两个或两个以上同音异义或近音异义的词语，使语言诙谐活泼，收到滑稽幽默或冷嘲热讽的效果。如：

(1) Lay down your "arms".

(放下胳膊/放下武器。)

\*arms 既指“双臂”又指“武器”。

(2) "When does the baker follow his trade?"

"Whenever he 'kneads' the 'dough'."

(“面包师什么时候营业?”)

(“当他揉面的时候/当他需要钱的时候。”)

\*knead 发音同 need; dough 既指“生面”也指“金钱”。

(3) The Unique "Spirit" of Canada

(别具风味的加拿大酒/加拿大独特的国民精神。)

\*spirit 既指“酒”又指“精神”。

(4) ● "Darwin" is "right inside".

(店主达尔文就在店内/进化论者达尔文其实是正确的。)

\*Darwin 既是店主的姓名也是学者的姓名; right 既指“恰恰”又指“正确”; inside 既指“里面”又指“实际上”。

(5) ● "It's" bound to end soon.

(飓风马上就会过去的/我们的性命马上就会结束的。)

\*it 既指代飓风又指代性命。

#### 2.14 转移表述词语 (transferred epithet)

两项事物相关联,叙述中将原描写此事物的表述词语移来描写彼事物的性状,可以使事物或行为带上人的情感。例如:

(1) He crashed down on a "protesting chair".

(他一屁股坐了下去,椅子吱吱嘎嘎地响着,仿佛是在提抗议似的。)

(2) He passed many "anxious hours" on the way.

(他在路上度过许多焦躁的钟头。)

(3) ● Darrow had whispered throwing a *reassuring arm* round my shoulders.

(达罗亲切地搂住我的肩膀低声安慰我。)

(4) ● "Gray peace" pervaded the wilderness-ringed Argentinia Bay in Newfoundland.

(一片灰色的宁静笼罩着蛮荒环布的纽芬兰阿真舍湾。)

(5) ● The sailors swarmed into a "laughing, cheering ring" around the two men.

(水手们欢笑着将两位大人物团团围住。)

#### 2.15 委婉语 (euphemism)

用婉转含蓄或转弯抹角的说法代替会使人不悦或不够尊敬的言辞。例如:

(1) an "industrial" action

(指 labor strike, 罢工)

(2) a "slow-thinking" student

(指 stupid, 不太聪明的学生)

(3) His father "passed away" peacefully.

(指 die, 他父亲安详地去世了。)

(4) ● He tried soldiering for two weeks with a motley band of Confederate guerrillas who "diligently avoided contact with the enemy".

(指 retreat, 他在南方联邦游击队的一支杂牌队伍里当了两个星期的兵, 那支队伍想方设法避免与敌军交战。)

(5) • He commented with a crushing sense of despair on “man’s final release from earthly struggles...”

(指 death, 他以极端绝望的心情谈到人从尘世的苦难中的最终解脱.....)

### 3. 结 语

以上例证已经足以使我们强烈地感受到, 各种辞格对丰富和表现英语语言所起到的良好作用。窥斑见豹, 可以想见原文的精彩。因此, 的确应该感谢撰写如此美妙文章的作者们和将之展现在我们面前的编者, 是他们使每一个英语学习者和爱好者有幸领略到大师的文采和语言的魅力。

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## Figures of speech employed in *Advanced English*

SONG Yan

**Abstract:** Figures of speech refer to those rhetorical devices which have to do with the way words are made to mean other than what they would normally imply. They are capable of making our language figurative and vivid, hence a necessary part of English learning. The present paper summarizes and analyzes fifteen types of figures of speech employed in the widely accepted textbook for English majors—*Advanced English*, in order to reveal the colorfulness of the English language.

**Key words:** *Advanced English*; figures of speech; types

(Edited by Jim, Tina and Sunny)