

中医名词英译：应用系统化原则的翻译模式

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英文题目： English Translation of Chinese Medical Terms: A Scheme Based on Integrated Principles

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Although Chinese medicine has gained in popularity in Western countries over the last few decades, there is still no standardized English terminology of Chinese medicine. Chinese medicine has an immense vocabulary (the *Zhōngyī Dàcídiǎn* [1] includes over 30,000 terms); hence the creation of a corresponding terminology in any other language is a major task and the process of standardization is complex. Numerous terms lists proposing English equivalents have been published, but they differ considerably in the translation methods applied and most lack any systematic approach. A large proportion of the textbooks and clinical literature currently available in English does not strictly apply any English terminology published in a bilingual terms list; most Western translators only provide small lists of terms appended to their works. In the context of efforts led by the National Terminology Committee to standardize both the Chinese and English terminology of Chinese Medicine, I would like to present my proposed scheme for the translation of Chinese medical terms into English. This scheme is derived from observation of translation practices in other fields and has been tested in the creation of terminology that has been used in the English translation of modern and ancient literature.

虽然近几十年来中医已广受西方国家的欢迎，但标准化的中医英文词汇仍付之阙如。中国传统医学的词汇极为庞大复杂，在《中医大词典》[1]中即收词逾 30,000 个，因此，在任何译入语中制订对应词汇必然工程浩大，规范化的过程亦将极为复杂。曾经有许多中医汉英双语词表问世，但其所用的翻译方法不一，而且在翻译法则上大都缺乏系统化的总纲领。大部分英文教科书和临床文献都不采用已出版之双语词汇表中的词汇，而大部分西方翻译人员顶多在其出版物中附上名词双语对照简表。值此中国全国名词委员会致力于中医词汇英译规范化之际，本人愿意就中医词汇的英译提出我个人的翻译模式。此一模式的产生系参酌其它领域的翻译实务，并已经由中医现代与古典文献的英译实务所建立的词汇体系加以检视。

Different methods can be used to devise a terminology in the target language: a) existing terms (用现成的名词); b) loans (借辞，即音译); c) loan-translations (仿造); or d) neologisms based on the definition of the term (根据定义造新词). In each case, more than one of these methods are used. When we observe the practice of term translation in other fields, we find that in any given terminology different methods are used for different term classes. Furthermore, different combinations of methods are used when translating terms in a given field into different

target languages. Close observation of translation practice in other fields enables us to discover the laws governing the use of different translation methods, and help us to select the best approach in the English translation of Chinese medical terms.

在译入语中创建词汇有诸多方法可供运用，最基本的四种方法一为使用现有的名词；二为借词，亦即借用译出语的名词直接音译；三为仿造；四为根据原文定义造新词。创建某一领域的词汇时，每每数法并用。而检视其它领域的名词翻译实务，可发现不同类型的名词应用不同的方法，至于要结合那些翻译方法端赖译入语的性质而定。仔细检视各领域的翻译实务，有助于找到运用不同翻译方法的规律及选择最适合中医名词英译的方法。

The translation of Western medical terms furnishes good examples of classic trends in term translation. Generally speaking, terms that are used by lay people are simply translated by their obvious lay equivalents. When the Latin anatomical terms were first translated from Latin into English, lay terms such as *nasus*, *os*, *cor*, and *genu* were naturally translated into English as *nose*, *mouth*, *heart*, and *knee*, and into German as *Nase*, *Mund*, *Herz*, and *Knie*. When Western medicine was adopted in China, these English terms naturally translated into Chinese as 鼻、口、心、膝. Lay terms are translated by lay equivalents because they are the obvious choices, but also because they help to preserve the relationship between general knowledge and specialist knowledge.

西医名词翻译为名词翻译做了良好的示范。一般而言，非专业名词（即一般百姓所知的日常用语）以译为译入语中相对应的非专业对应词为原则。当解剖术语由拉丁文译成其它语言时，如 *nasus*、*os*、*cor* 及 *genu* 等非专业名词则翻译成英文 *nose*、*mouth*、*heart* 与 *knee*，在德文则译为 *Nase*、*Mund*、*Herz* 和 *Knie*。当中国引入西洋医学时，亦采用非专业对应词的『鼻』、『口』、『心』、『膝』。非专业名词翻成译入语中相对应的非专业名词，是很自然的选择，但更重要的原因是采用非专业对应词有助于一般知识与专业知识之间的沟通。

Terms that are not normally used by lay people are either translated by loan or loan translation. When Latin anatomical terms were translated into other languages, different methods were used to translate the strictly nonlay terms. English, for example, tended to borrow the Latin terms term, while German tended to use loan translation. The English terms *pelvis*, *iris*, *vomer*, *atrium*, and *cecum* are all borrowed straight from Latin, while the corresponding German terms *Becken*, *Regenbogen*, *Plugscharbein*, *Herzvorhalle*, and *Blinddarm* as well as the corresponding Chinese terms 骨盆、虹膜、犁骨、心房、盲肠 are all loan-translations. The choice between loan and translation is determined by the capacity of the target language to borrow terms. When Latin terms were translated into English, the English language had already developed a tradition of borrowing French and Latin terms. German and Chinese have greater difficulty borrowing from Latin because Latin loan words are obscure and difficult to pronounce for German and Chinese speakers.

翻译一般人所不熟悉之专业术语所用的方法则视译入语而定。英文的 *pelvis*、*iris*、*vomer*、*atrium*、*cecum* 乃直接借自拉丁文，而德文的 *Becken*、*Regenbogen*、*Plugscharbein*、*Herzvorhalle*、*Blinddarm* 与中文的骨盆、虹膜、犁骨、心房、盲肠皆为以仿造法所译成。使用借词法或仿造法，取决于译入语是否易于借用外来语。自从医学名词由拉丁文翻译成英文以来，英文已惯于借用拉丁文与属拉丁语族的法文的词汇。因外来语对讲德语和汉语的人来说既晦涩难懂又饶舌难念，所以德文与中文较不易借用外来语。

In a few cases, loan translation is not appropriate. When Latin anatomical terminology was translated into German, *ventriculus* (English *ventricle*), which literally means “little belly,” was not translated literally, but as *Herzkammer* (literally heart chamber). The reason probably was that German speakers felt that the use of the name of one body part as a metaphor to name another body part might be confusing. *Herzkammer* is an architectural metaphor that conforms with *Herzvorhalle* (English *atrium*). When the Chinese terminology was devised, *ventriculus/ventricle* was translated as 心室, which is probably a borrowing from Japanese based on the German term. Loan translations are much more common than nonliteral translations. They are chosen because the source-language terms are an important precedent in term creation [2]. Furthermore, they are much easier for text translators and other bilinguals to relate to the original terms, and so they reduce lookups in the dictionary. Another solution where loan-translations are inappropriate is to borrow the source language. Although many languages may not have the habit of borrowing terms on a large scale, borrowing is rarely completely discounted. In the translation of Western medical terms into Chinese, loans are used for “untranslatable items” such as physicians’ names appearing in terms (e.g., Down’s syndrome 唐氏病征, Ramond’s 拉蒙氏点) and drug names (e.g., morphine 吗啡, aspirin 阿司匹林, cortisone 可的松). Where loan-translation is the main method, loans are only used as the last resort.

有时候，仿造翻译法并不适用。当解剖学词汇由拉丁文翻成德文时，拉丁文的 *ventriculus*（即英文的 *ventricle*，即心室）并未根据该名词的字面意思——『小肚子』来仿造名词，而是创造新名词 *Herzkammer*。这可能是由于采用『小肚子』来代表心脏某一部分是将人体某部位的名称当作人体另一部位的命名，会造成混淆。所采用的 *Herzkammer* 比较理想，此与 *Herzvorhalle*（心房，atrium）相同，皆为以建筑结构来比喻。制订中文解剖学词汇时，就将 *ventriculus* 翻成『心室』，而『心室』一词大概是中文借日文，日文借德文的结果。仿造翻译较非文义翻译常用得多，此乃因为在名词翻译时创造名词，译出语言名词是很重要的先例 [2]，再者，翻译人员与其它通晓汉英语言的人亦较容易联想到译出语名词，因而减少查词典的次数。然而，在西医名词翻译上这种跟据定义造新词而不跟据字面上意义所造的新词占少部分，解决采用仿造法无法产生理想对应词的另一途径，就是将译出语的名词直接音译。虽然很多语言无法融入大量外来语，但仍可以偶尔借用外来语。西医名词译成中文时，无法意译者则采用音译。譬如名词中含有医生名字的『唐氏病征』（Down’s syndrome）、『拉蒙氏点』（Ramond’s point）以及『吗啡』（morphine）、『阿司匹林』（aspirin）、『可的松』（cortisone）等药品名。当仿造为主要翻译方法时，借词音译通常是最后一着。

The model offered by translation of Western medical terms into Chinese can be applied to the English translation of Chinese medical terms. Lay terms used in lay senses can be translated by lay equivalents, e.g., translating 目、口、肝、肘 as eye, mouth, liver, and elbow. Specialist terms, for which we have the choice of either loan-translation or loan depending on the habit of the language, are preferably translated by loan-translation, because English cannot borrow from Chinese on a large scale. The specific model in which strictly specialist terms are dealt with by loan-translation is known to be the one most commonly in the translation of scientific terms in general [3]. This model is in fact very easily applied in Chinese medical term translation because Chinese medicine largely deals with the gross objects and phenomena of the body and natural world, and its terminology is built around images from the natural and human world that can easily be translated. Moreover, an English terminology in which specialist terms are created by loan-translation meets the approval not only of the modern terminologist, but also that of the philologist [4,5]. Loan-translation is an ideal way of dealing with terms whose concepts or extralinguistic referents are unclear, as is the case with a number of basic terms in Chinese

medicine. Any non-literal translation of 三焦 or 命門 would be to impose on the foreign reader interpretations of these concepts that might not be unanimously approved.

中醫名詞英譯可應用西醫名詞翻譯的模式。一般用語的非專業名詞可翻成譯入語中相對應的非專業名詞，如『目』、『口』、『肝』和『肘』譯為 eye、mouth、liver 和 elbow。專業名詞要採用借用譯出語的名詞音譯或使用仿造的方式，取決定於譯入語能否大量接納外來語，由於英文沒有借用大量中文字詞的習慣，所以只好用仿造法。一般認為科學專業名詞翻譯最常用的方法是用仿造法[3]。因為大部份中醫所觀察的都是自然界與人體可見的事物與現象，其詞匯則採取人與自然界的形象，多半很容易翻譯，因此前述的模式很容易應用於中醫英譯。此外，用仿造來處理專業名詞不僅受到詞匯學專家的認可，也是文獻學家處理翻譯上棘手問題的好辦法[4,5]。在概念不清或所指不明的情況下，除借用原文名詞之外，仿造是唯一可用的翻譯方法。以任一非文義翻譯方法來翻譯『三焦』或『命門』，便很容易把一未經公認的翻譯結果強加於外國讀者。

Although this term translation model complies with general translation practice and can be easily applied in Chinese medicine, it has not been the choice of every author who has proposed an English terminology. While this model is favored by the prominent Western historian of Chinese medicine Paul Unschuld and by myself, it has not won the approval of terminological translators in China. The main reason why it has not won wider approval is because of interference from Western medicine. This interference is most prevalent in China, where efforts to integrate Chinese medicine with Western medicine are afoot and where the internationalization of Chinese medicine is taken to mean convincing the international medical community of the value of Chinese medicine. It is less prevalent in the West, where term translators are primarily concerned with enabling Westerners to understand Chinese medicine in its own terms. Below I discuss some of the points of disagreement, pointing out the fallacies in the arguments of those who reject the straightforward application of principles that conform to general practice in other fields.

雖然上述的翻譯模式依循了一般的翻譯習慣且易應用於中醫名詞的翻譯，但未為每一位從事中醫名詞英譯者所採用。儘管此一模式深受西方著名的中醫史學家 Paul Unschuld 和筆者的推崇，却得不到中國名詞翻譯者的青睞，其主要原因是受到西醫界的干擾。中國正致力於中西醫的整合，並認為中醫的國際化就是使國際醫學界了解中醫存在的價值。翻譯人員欲使西方人用他們現有的詞匯來體認中醫的名詞，這種干擾在西方國家並不常見。以下筆者將討論主要的爭論點，並就不採用其它領域公認之正規翻譯方法者的論點提出個人見解。

The most fundamental disagreement in the translation of Chinese medical terminology concerns whether Chinese medical terms are terms that need to have fixed equivalents in English. Some of the most influential English-speaking translators believe that the Chinese terms of Chinese medicine are easily understood by Chinese people, hence, they are not really “technical terms” and can therefore be translated differently according to context. Such translators believe that many terms are hard to translate, and different translations of terms help to shed light on the concepts; hence they oppose standardization of English terms. The translators who minimize the importance of terminology include in their works small appendices of key terms; but they do not publish large terms lists (e.g., Bensky [6], Maciocia [7]). One reason for this approach to translation may be that creating dictionaries is an immense task. Another reason is that Chinese medicine in the West is an alternative medicine and is expected to be a simple therapy based on a

much less complicated body of knowledge than Western medicine. Clearly, the implementation of any standardized terminology in the West faces considerable difficulties.

中医名词英译最基本的问题在于是否需要固定的英文对应词。某些颇具影响力的英语系翻译人员认为中医术语多为一般中国人所了解，不能视之为『专有名词』，因此根据不同语境可采用不同的翻译词。他们认为中医名词中有许多具多义性，难以翻译，而且不同翻译人员所采用的不同的译词能使读者理解不同方面的概念，因此反对名词规范化。这些轻忽名词重要性的翻译人员仅在其著作的附录中列出少量关键词，但不发表收集大量名词的双语词典(例如 Bensky [6]及 Maciocia [7])。他们如此做，可能因为辞典编纂的工程浩大；也可能是因为在西方国家里，中医是一种替代医学，与其它替代医学一样，相是简单的疗法，不像西医般具有庞大复杂的知识体系。由此可见，在西方国家要完成名词翻译规范化的难度相当高。

Some people accept that Chinese medicine possesses a terminology, but apparently see no need for consistent term translation. Some terms have more than one meaning, and in such cases it may be necessary to devise different terms in English. For example, 滑 is used in different senses. In 苔滑 it refers to a visual quality, while in 脉滑 it refers to a tactile quality. The use of different terms in English is unavoidable (*glossy, slippery*). Ideally, the number of English equivalents should be kept to a minimum. In the English terminologies proposed for Chinese medicine, the principle of minimizing polyequivalence has not been fully recognized. The *Chinese-English Medical Dictionary* [8], for example, gives *reducing fever* for 清热, but for the following entries that are compound terms beginning with 清热, it gives other translations: *clearing heat, clearing away heat, removing heat, removing pathogenic heat*. In each case, the Chinese term is used in the same sense, so there is no need for five different translations. No English terminology can be applied by translators consistently if it contains internal inconsistencies itself. Furthermore, although the translator may know that each of these five English terms corresponds to one Chinese term, a foreign student reading a text that contains these five different terms is likely to think that there are five distinct concepts. Each specific usage (or sense) of a term should have its set equivalent, and the equivalent should be carefully chosen so that such term can be used in all its contexts. In the preceding examples, *clearing away heat* and *removing pathogenic heat* can be used in only some contexts, but they are more difficult to apply when translating 清热药 because, for example *pathogenic-heat-removing medicinal* is clumsy (*heat-clearing* by contrast is much neater). In some cases, the use of different translations is due quite clearly to the influence of Western medicine. In the *Chinese-English Medical Dictionary*, 风火 is translated as wind-fire or wind and fire (e.g., 风火相煽 wind and fire stirring up each other; 风火牙痛 toothache due to pathogenic wind-fire), but 风火 LI4 (计算器无此字) is translated as *acute cervical lymphadenitis* and 风火眼 is translated as *acute conjunctivitis*. Obviously, whenever the compilers of this dictionary struck a match with a Western medical concept, they abandoned the idea of representing the Chinese medical concept. This approach to translation destroys the conceptual integrity of Chinese medical terms and does not help students trying to learn Chinese medicine.

有人接受中医有其专有名词，但似乎不认为在名词翻译上有必要维持一致性。某些名词有两种以上的意义，则翻译时难免要制订不同的英文对应词来表达，例如『苔滑』中的『滑』字代表一种视觉特性，为 *glossy* 之意，而『滑脉』中的『滑』字则是指一种触觉特性，为 *slippery* 之意。但一词多对应词的情况应尽量减少，然而中医英文词汇翻译者却未完全认清此一原则。例如《汉英医学大词典》[8]上，『清热』一条翻译成 *reducing fever*，但其后以『清热』开头的复合词条目中的『清热』却有 *clearing heat*、*clearing*

away heat、removing heat、removing pathogenic heat等各种不同的对应词，这种中文原意相同却制定不同的英文对应词的做法，犹如画蛇添足，亦将使得其它翻译人员对其制定的英文专有名词无所适从。此外，或许翻译人员知道某五个英文名词都对应于同一中文的名词，但外国学生在一篇文章中看到这五个名词可能会认为是五种不同的概念。每个名词特定的意义都应有其特定的对应词，而且此一对应词必须审慎考量，使能运用于整篇文章中。如前面所提到的clearing away heat及removing pathogenic heat 只能用在某些文句中，若用来翻译『清热药』则不适合，譬如若翻为pathogenic-heat-removing medicinal则显得过于冗长，相较之下，*heat-clearing*就简洁多了。有时候很明显可看到因西医学的影响而使用不同的对应词来表示同一个中文名词，在汉英医学大词典中，『风火』翻为wind-fire或wind and fire，则『风火相煽』翻为wind and fire stirring up each other；而『风火牙痛』翻为toothache due to pathogenic wind-fire，然而『风火疔』（计算机无此字）及风火眼却分别翻为acute cervical lymphadenitis及acute conjunctivitis。显见这本词典的编辑们为求与西医的概念一致，却忽略了中医原始的概念。这样的翻译将有损中医概念的完整性，也不利于想学中医的外国学生。

As regards the selection of translation methods, the most fundamental disagreement concerns whether or not there is need of an integrated set of principles. When attempting to negotiate a terminology, the most efficient procedure is to determine a set of principles for the terminology as a whole, i.e., determining which method of translation should be used for each class of term. In this way the discussion of individual term choices can be reduced to a minimum. Many translators have advocated the use of different translation methods for Chinese medical terms, but they have rarely stated precisely what method is indicated for what class of terms. A prominent example of this is to be seen in Lǐ Zhào-Guó's *Zhōngyī Fānyì Jìqiǎo*. Because Lǐ lists so many methods he deems acceptable and places no limits on their applicability, he effectively makes no contribution to the problem of term selection. Ideally, principles of translation should be systematized in such a way that can be expressed as a flow-chart that indicates the procedure for determining the method of translation for each term.

至于翻译方法的选择上，最根本的争论在于是否需要系统化的翻译原则。制定专有名词最有效率的方法是先决定一套适用于所有名词的翻译原则，亦即决定每一类名词所使用的翻译方法。透过此一方法，特定名词抉择的争论将降至最低。曾有许多翻译者主张使用不同的翻译方法来翻译中医名词，但他们很少明确指出何种名词类型应该用何种翻译方法。虽然李照国在《中医英语翻译技巧》中提出各式各样的翻译方法，但未规范每个方法的用法，因而对于名词选择的问题贡献甚微，这便是个显著的例子。最好是将翻译原则系统化，并作成可以指导决定每个名词翻译方法的流程图。

Not everyone agrees that lay terms should be translated with lay equivalents. Some people have suggested that names of the internal organs cannot be translated by the lay equivalents in English because the lay equivalents are also used by Western medicine and are hence associated with the Western medical understanding of these organs. Thus, they argue that 脾 spoken of in Chinese medicine is not the same as 脾 spoken of in Western medicine, and that we should therefore not represent this with “spleen” in English (we should use *pi* instead); likewise 肝 should not be translated as liver, but as *gan*. Chinese medicine recognizes the same physical organs as Western medicine, only the functions are different. To use Pinyin names for such items instead of using English lay equivalents means using an unfamiliar term for objects and concepts familiar to the lay. It suggests to the foreign reader that Chinese physicians have never recognized the same organs and have dealt with other entities. Using unfamiliar terms for familiar concepts causes the relationship between common knowledge and specialist knowledge

that is observed in Chinese discourse to be destroyed in translation. The argument is essentially dead because translators of Chinese medical literature all use the lay equivalents.

选用非专业对应词来翻译非专业名词的原则并未受到普遍肯定。譬如，有人认为中医所认识的内脏和西医不全然相同，所以内脏名称不宜翻为西医所用的非专业英文对英词，否则会产生混淆，因此建议采用汉语拼音音译，如『脾』应译为 *pi* 而不译为 *spleen*，『肝』则译为 *gan* 而不译为 *liver* 等。其实，中医所认到的内脏与西医相同，只是其所认识到的功能不同。舍其对应的非专业名词而取其汉语拼音的音译，就是用陌生的名词来代表熟悉的东西，如此将导致外国读者误以为中医师未认识到他们所熟悉的器官而是另有所指，亦将使得中医知识体系中的一般知识与专业知识之关系在翻译过程中受到破坏。事实上，由于中医文献翻译者都采用对应的非专业名词 *spleen*、*liver* 等，因此前面的说法并没有在翻译实务上体现。

Many people, especially those eager to see the integration of Chinese medicine with Western medicine, believe that, wherever possible, Chinese medical terms should be translated with terms that are familiar to Western doctors. Others, such as myself, believe that the uniquely Chinese medical characteristics of Chinese concepts should be reflected in the translation of terms. A good example of the difference in view can be seen in 风火眼. This term denotes a condition corresponding to *acute conjunctivitis* in Western medicine, and so some people such as the authors of the *Chinese-English Medical Dictionary* think that the English *acute conjunctivitis* is a suitable translation of the term. Those who emphasize integrity and independence of Chinese medical concepts say that the Western medicinal term introduces Western medical concepts (acuteness, conjunctiva, inflammation) into Chinese medical discourse and obscures the Chinese medical understanding of the disease (wind and fire as causes). In any translation of premodern Chinese texts, the use of *acute conjunctivitis* to represent 风火眼 introduces an anachronism. It might be noted in passing that when Western medical terms were translated into Chinese, there was no effort to combine Western medicine with Chinese medicine, and no-one suggested that *acute conjunctivitis* should be translated as 风火眼. At that time, Chinese students and scholars of Western medicine were highly disdainful of Chinese medicine and would not have wished to see a Western medical disease concept represented by a term that hinted at what they regarded as illusory causes of disease. For Westerners to gain a full understanding of Chinese medicine, it is important to preserve Chinese medical concepts in the translation of terms., and the best method of achieving this is loan-translation. I believe a Western medical term should only be used if it does not obscure the Chinese medical concept. A good example of a Western medical term that can be used is *malaria* (疟疾). This is an old disease name that does not reflect any modern medical knowledge. It comes from the Italian and means “bad air,” which reflects an older Western understanding of the cause of the disease that in fact is quite similar to the traditional Chinese medical understanding (miasma).

很多人认为中医学术语名词的外文翻译应该尽量采用西医学学术语，尤以提倡中西医结合者为甚。而包括笔者在内的另一派则认为，名词翻译应能体现中医概念的特色。『风火眼』的译法是鉴别上述两种分歧意见的好例子。包括《汉英医学大词典》作者在内的许多人认为，『风火眼』相当于西医所讲的 *acute conjunctivitis*(急性结膜炎)，故在翻译上采用此一名词即可。注重中医概念的完整性和独立性者认为，采用 *acute conjunctivitis* 会把西医的急性、结膜、炎症等概念引入中医论述中，而模糊了中医对该病的之病因为风与火的理解。翻译古代文献时，若将风火眼译成 *acute conjunctivitis* 等于是将现代概念带入古代。在此可以顺便指出，在西医名词翻译成汉语时，根本没有所谓中西医结合的考量，因此没有人提出用『风火眼』来翻译 *acute conjunctivitis*。当时中国的西医界对中医抱着极

为轻蔑的态度，并且极为排斥任何与西医概念相左的中医名词。西方人若要深入了解中医，则翻译过程中确保中医概念是相当重要的，而最好的方法是采用仿造翻译方法。笔者认为，只有在不会混淆中医概念的情况下才能用西医名词来翻译传统中医的名词，譬如用西医名词 *malaria* 来翻译『疟疾』即是很好的例子，*malaria* 是古老的病名，来自于意大利文，其原义为『恶气』(bad air)，与中医的『山岚瘴气』颇为接近，是古代西医对其病因的认识，并未反映出任何现代的医学知识。

Another question that has arisen concerns creating new names. Li Zhào-Guó has suggested many neologisms based on Latin and Greek [9], such as *endoanemobatia* for 风气内动 or *hepatosplenoatacia* for 肝脾不和. This is problematic because although many Western medical terms are constructed in this way, they create problems for medical students. The Greek and Latin word roots required to make terms for Chinese medicine are unfamiliar to Western doctors, e.g., *anem-* wind, *-atacia* disharmony, *hygr-* dampness. It introduces complications such as having to have two words, e.g., *wind* for the individual concept and *anem-* for compounds. Compound terms created in English (e.g., *wind qi stirring internally* and *liver-spleen disharmony*) are as clear to an English speaker as the Chinese terms are to a Chinese person. Nothing is gained by borrowing such forms from Western medicine. Li's terminology has never appeared in textbooks or clinical literature available in the West, and in recent publications on Chinese medical translation he has drastically reduced the number of Greco-Latin derivations in his terminology [10].

中医英文名词的制定上还有另一个争议存在，那就是李照国所提议的采用希腊文与拉丁文字根来制定某些中医英文名词[9]，如『风气内动』翻为 *endoanemobatia*、『肝脾不和』翻为 *hepatosplenoatacia*。虽然有许多西医英文名词是如此形成的，但中医名词所需要用的字根，如 *anem-* 风、*-atacia* 不和、*hygr-* 湿，连对讲英文的西医生来说都很陌生。同时，因为只有复合性名词才用到希-拉字根，而翻译单一名词时，还得用一般英文的字，所以这样的翻译方法将导致双重对应词。若以一般英文字词组成复合性名词，如 *wind qi stirring internally*(风气内动)、*liver-spleen disharmony*(肝脾不和)等，对英文读者来说就像中国人理解中医名词一样，能够望文生义。仿照西医制定英文名词的方式来制定中医英文名词并不可取，所以李氏所制定的中医英文名词并未被西方国家的教科书或临床文献所采用，而且在他近期所发表的翻译作品中以大幅减少使用希-拉字根的词汇了。

My own scheme recognizes that Chinese medicine has a large terminology and that terms must all have their set English equivalents. It comprises systematized principles that together form a procedure for the selection of terms. Lay terms are translated by lay terms, while strictly specialist terms are translated primarily by loan translation. Where loan translation fails to produce an adequate term, a new term can be devised on the basis of the definition or Pīnyīn transcription can be used. A special provision is made for Western medical terms: in the interests of preserving conceptual integrity in the process of translation, these may only be used where they do not obscure Chinese medical meaning and do not introduce Western medical concepts into Chinese medical discourse. Below are the translation principles that I apply with examples of terms generated by them.

基于中医具有为数众多的词汇，且每个中文名词都应该有其英文对应词，确立了笔者的翻译模式。该模式是选定对应词程序的系统化原则。非专业名词翻成译入语中相对应的非专业名词，而翻译专业名词则主要采用仿造法。当仿造法不能产生合适的译入语名词时，可根据原文定义来制定新名词或用汉语拼音音译。鉴于翻译过程中维持完整中医概念

的重要性，在西医名词不会模糊掉中医概念或无引进西概念之虞时，得使用西医专业术语。以下五点为笔者的翻译原则，并就每一项举例说明：

1. **Lay terms translated with lay equivalents:** 鼻、口、心、胃、膝、发 are translated as *nose, mouth, heart, stomach, knee, hair*.
 2. **Strictly specialist terms translated primarily by loan translation:** Basic entities: 命门 life gate; 血室 blood chamber; 精关 essence gate; 三焦 triple burner. Symptoms: 骨蒸潮热 steaming bone tidal fever; 恶风 aversion to wind; 倦怠乏力 fatigue and lack of strength; 小便清长 long voidings of clear urine; 惊悸 fright palpitations; 腹痛拒按 abdominal pain that rejects pressure; 胎动不安 stirring fetus; 弦脉 stringlike pulse; 革脉 drumskin pulse; 结脉 bound pulse; 五心烦热 vexing heat in the five hearts. Disease names: 头风 head wind; 鼻渊 deep-source nasal congestion; 历节风 joint-running wind; 鹤膝风 crane's-knee wind; 梅核气 plum-pit qi; 奔豚 running piglet; 水肿 water swelling; 痰核 phlegm node. Pattern names: 湿热下注 damp-heat pouring downward; 肝风内动 liver wind stirring internally; 命门火衰 debilitation of the life-gate fire; 肾气不固 insecurity of kidney qi; 心肾不交 noninteraction of the heart and kidney; 肝气犯胃 liver qi invading the stomach; 外感寒邪 external contraction of cold evil; 伤食 food damage; 宿食 abiding food; 痰浊上扰 phlegm turbidity harassing the upper body; 热结 heat bind. Names of therapeutic methods: 辛凉解表 resolving the exterior with coolness and acidity; 疏风泄热 coursing wind and discharging heat; 滋阴解表 enriching yin and resolving the exterior; 清热解毒 clearing heat and resolving toxin.
 3. **Non-literal translation based on definition where loan-translation does not produce satisfactory terms:** 证 pattern; 穴 point; 饮 rheum; 脘 stomach duct.
 4. **Pinyin kept to a minimum:** yīn, yáng, qì.
 5. **Western medical terms limited to terms where they do not obscure Chinese medical meaning and do not introduce Western medical concepts into Chinese medical discourse:** 龟头 glans penis; 舌苔 tongue fur; 半身不遂 hemiplegia; 遗尿 enuresis; 疟疾 malaria; 痢疾 dysentery; 疫 epidemic.
1. **非专业名词宜以非专业对应词翻译：** 鼻、口、心、胃、膝、发 翻为 *nose, mouth, heart, stomach, knee, hair*.
 2. **专业名词宜以仿造翻译为主：** 身体部位：命门 life gate、血室 blood chamber、精关 essence gate、三焦 triple burner。症状：骨蒸潮热 steaming bone tidal fever、恶风 aversion to wind、倦怠乏力 fatigue and lack of strength、小便清长 long voidings of clear urine、惊悸 fright palpitations、腹痛拒按 abdominal pain that rejects pressure、胎动不安 stirring fetus、弦脉 stringlike pulse、革脉 drumskin pulse、结脉 bound pulse、五心烦热 vexing heat in the five hearts。病名：头风 head wind、鼻渊 deep-source nasal congestion、历节风 joint-running wind、鹤膝风 crane's-knee wind、梅核气 plum-pit qi、奔豚 running piglet、水肿 water swelling、痰核 phlegm node。证候名称：湿热下注 damp-heat pouring downward、肝风内动 liver wind stirring internally、命门火衰 debilitation of the life-gate fire、肾气不固 insecurity of kidney qi、心肾不交 noninteraction of the heart and kidney、肝气犯胃 liver qi invading the stomach、外感寒邪 external contraction of cold evil、伤食 food damage、宿食 abiding food、痰浊上扰 phlegm turbidity harassing the upper body、热结 heat bind。治法：辛凉解表 resolving the

exterior with coolness and acridity、疏风泄热 coursing wind and discharging heat、滋阴解表 enriching yīn and resolving the exterior、清热解毒 clearing heat and resolving the exterior.

3. 仿造法未能产生合理对应词则根据定义造新词：证 pattern、穴 point、饮 rheum、脘 stomach duct、痹 impediment。
4. 尽量少用音译：阴 yīn、阳 yáng、气 qì。
5. 西医名词限于可确保中医概念完整且不引入西医概念之处使用：龟头 glans penis、舌苔 tongue fur、半身不遂 hemiplegia、遗尿 enuresis、疟疾 malaria、痢疾 dysentery、疫 epidemic。类似于西医的拉丁文名词译成德文或欧洲语言名辞译成中文所应用的模式

The translation scheme I have presented, like that of other fields, conforms to the highest standards recognized by terminologists and philologists alike. It ensures accurate translations that preserve the unique qualities of Chinese medical concepts. Terms created principally by loan-translation have a high degree of transparency, which is helpful to translators. Furthermore, the terminology derived from this scheme has been in use for 20 years during which it has been continually refined and improved. It has been recorded in three published bilingual lists [11,12,13]. It is the largest English terminology of Chinese medicine published to date. It has been adopted by a growing number of translators, whose combined effort has produced a body of literature applying this terminology that is larger than the literature applying any other published terminology.

笔者所提出的中医词汇英译模式与其它科学领域名词的汉译完全相同，是符合词汇学专家与文献学专家的最高标准，也最能保存中医的特色。以仿造为主的翻译模式可产生明白易懂的英文词汇，有助于翻译人员使用。此外，这些词汇的使用已达二十年之久，其间不断地改进，前后已出版三本的英汉双语词典[11,12,13]，是至今出版过最大量的中医英文词汇笔者这套词汇已为许多翻译人员所采用，其翻译作品的总量远远超出应用其它词汇书籍者。

Amongst the translators who have proposed terminologies in the form of bilingual lists, the disagreement appears to lie in the degree to which Western medical terms can be used to represent traditional Chinese concepts. The use of Western medical terms to represent traditional Chinese medical concepts is intended as a bridge between Chinese and Western medicine, but it jeopardizes the integrity of Chinese medicinal concepts in the target language. In texts designed to instruct Westerners in traditional Chinese medicine, the relationships between Chinese and Western medical concepts can be discussed in footnotes where necessary. There is no need to establish connections with Western medicine in the terminology.

曾提出双语中医词表的翻译人员之间的意见分歧，在于以西医名词来表示中医的概念可到何种程度，冀望藉此让中西医之间有良好的沟通，但也将因此而危及译入语所表达中医概念的完整性，必要时可在译作中加注来说明中西医概念间的关系，毋须在名词上与西医接轨。

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