# 纪念馆讲解词翻译实践案例

**案例简介：**

案例来源：常州市委宣传部恽代英纪念馆

案例建设目的：讲解词翻译

案例内容：恽代英纪念馆讲解词翻译，突出历史叙事翻译特点，兼有古诗词翻译

**案例选摘：**

尊敬的各位领导、各位同志，大家好!欢迎大家参观恽代英生平事迹展览。

恽代英是中国共产党早期重要领导人之一，无产阶级革命家、理论家和宣传家，中国青年运动著名领袖。他是中共五届、六届中央委员，参与领导五四运动、五卅运动、南昌起义、广州起义等重大革命活动。被毛泽东誉为“全国革命青年领袖”，周恩来将他誉为“中国革命青年的楷模”。

Dear leaders and comrades, Good morning (afternoon)! Welcome to the exhibition of Yun Daiying's life story. This is Preface Hall.

Yun Daiying was one of the early important leaders of the Communist Party of China, a proletarian revolutionist, theorist and propagandist, and a famous leader of the Chinese youth movement. As a member of the fifth and sixth CPC Central Committees, he participated in leading the May 4th movement, May 30th Movement, Nanchang Uprising, Guangzhou Uprising and other major revolutionary activities. MAO Zedong praised him as the "national revolutionary youth leader", and Zhou Enlai praised him as the "model of Chinese revolutionary youth".

“利社会、利国家、利天下”出自于恽代英日记，是他为之奋斗一生的革命初心，也是本次展览的主题。我身后的折屏里有静态和动态两个场景，现在我们所看到的是由恽代英一生所写下的300万字拼接而成的恽代英像。另一个动态场景里展现恽代英一生不同时期的形象，请各位领导观看。

"To benefit the society, the country and the world" is from Yun Daiying's diary. It is the original revolutionary ambition he fought for all his life and is also the theme of this exhibition. Behind me, in the folding screen are static and dynamic scenes. The static scene we are seeing now, is the portrait of Yun Daiying spliced with 3 million words he wrote during his lifetime. The dynamic, shows the images of Yun Daiying in different periods of his life. You can watch them.

炼就少年英才

恽代英祖籍江苏常州，生于湖北武昌（武汉），诞生在一个传统的书香门第。恽氏在常州是名门望族，书香世家。恽代英的祖父恽元复曾被湖广总督张之洞聘为幕僚，年轻时恽家人从江苏武进迁居湖北武昌。因心中思念家乡便在恽府门前挂上了“毗陵恽寓”木牌。1895年8月12日，恽代英就在毗陵恽寓里出生。恽代英自幼聪慧过人，上小学时就显露出过人的文才，被称为“奇男儿”。1907年，恽代英进入武昌北路高等小学堂学习，以甲等第一名提前两年毕业。1909年，代英一家迁居老河口，因当地没有中学，代英只好在母亲的指导下自学家中藏书。虽然没有念过一天中学，但恽代英仍以预科前三的成绩考上里武昌中华大学。

A Young Talent

Yun Daiying was born in Wuchang, Hubei Province. The Yun family, back to his ancestral home in Changzhou, Jiangsu, was a famous traditional scholarly family. Yun Yuanfu, Yun Daiying 's grandfather , was employed as staff member by Zhang Zhidong who was the governor of Huguang. He moved his family from Wujin，Jiangsu Province to Wuchang, Hubei Province. He missed his home and he hung a wooden card on the front door, inscribed with Yun's House from Piling (Changzhou)", where, on August 12, 1895, Yun Daiying was born. Yun Daiying was a brilliant child. When he was in primary school, he showed his outstanding literary talent and was called “Miracle Boy”. In 1907, Yun Daiying entered Wuchang North Road Higher Primary School, and graduated a First Prize winner two years ahead of the due graduation time. In 1909, the Yun family moved to Laohekou, where there was no middle school, and Yun Daiying had to teach himself with collected books at home under his mother’s guidance. Although having never read in a middle school, Yun Daiying was still admitted to the preparatory course of Wuchang Zhonghua unisersity with top three excellent results.

大学期间，恽代英成绩名列前茅，大学四年发表了80多篇论文，还自学了日语、德语。校长陈时非常欣赏恽代英的才华，将还是学生的恽代英聘为武昌中华大学学报《光华学报》的主编，该报是全国私立大学宣传新思想的第一份学报。1917年10月，恽代英组织成立里了武汉地区最早的进步社团互助社，以“群策群力、自助助人”为宗旨，倡导青年担负起救国的责任。1918年夏，恽代英大学毕业，被聘为中华大学中学部教务主任（校长）。恽代英14岁起开始记日记，严于修身，日记也成为他与朋友们交心的工具，新婚之夜，他将日记拿给之前未曾谋面的妻子，希望双方互相了解后再结合。后来妻子难产去世，他为妻子守节十年。

下面请大家跟随我进入第二展厅。

During his university, Yun Daiying was among the best and published more than 80 papers in four years. He also self-taught Japanese, German. As appreciating Yun's talent, the president Chen Shi appointed Yun, although still a student, as chief editor of Guanghua Journal, the journal of Zhonghua University in Wuchang, which is the first of its kind in the country to publicize new ideas among private universities. In October 1917, Yun Daiying organized and established the earliest progressive mutual aid society in Wuhan area, aiming to “work together, self-help and help others”, and to advocate the youth to shoulder the responsibility to save the country. In the summer of 1918, Yun Daiying graduated from university and was employed as educational director (principal) of the Middle School Department of China University. Yun Daiying began to keep a diary at the age of 14. He was strict in self-discipline, and the diary also became a tool for him to communicate with his friends. On their wedding night, he gave the diary to his wife, whom he had never met before, in the hope that they could understand each other. Later his wife died in childbirth and he kept a feast for her for ten years.

Now please follow me into the second exhibition hall.

华夏播撒火种

恽代英任教期间，北京爆发了反帝爱国运动——“五四”运动，他积极投身这一轰轰烈烈的学生爱国运动。他所在的中华大学也成为武汉学生运动的中心。他在日记中写道：“国不可以不救。他人不肯救，则唯靠我自己。他人不能救，则唯靠我自己。他人不下真心救，则唯靠我自己。自己要是不真心救，就是亡国奴的本性了。”1919年10月1日恽代英加入了由李大钊等创办的少年中国学会。会员有毛泽东、邓中夏、蔡和森等108人，恽代英很快成为学会最高领导机构评议员之一，并专任少年中国丛书编译。

A Progressive Thought Propagandist

While Yun Daiying was teaching, the May Fourth Movement, that is an anti-imperialist and patriotic movement, broke out in Beijing. He took part in the vigorous student patriotic movement actively and his university also became the center of Wuhan's student movement. He wrote in his diary, "The country must be saved. If others would not save, then I must. If others could not, I must. If others did not devote themselves, I must. If I should not, I would be a subjugated slave.” On October 1, 1919, Yun Daiying joined the Young Chinese Society founded by Li Dazhao, of which there were 108 members such as Mao Zedong, Deng Zhongxia, and Cai Hesen. Yun Daiying soon became one of council members of the society's highest governing body and was a compiler and translator for the series Young China Society.

1920年2月1日恽代英和林育南等人开办以“利群助人，服务群众”为宗旨的利群书社，书社经销《共产党宣言》和《新青年》等进步刊物，在武昌有着很大的影响。毛泽东深受启发，专程赶到武昌与恽代英畅谈理想抱负，纵论天下大事。1920年8月，毛泽东在湖南长沙创办文化书社，恽代英是书社信誉担保人之一。

1920年秋，恽代英受陈独秀委托翻译出版了考茨基的《阶级争斗》一书，这本书对马克思主义在中国的早期传播起到里重要影响。1936年毛泽东在延安答美国记者斯诺提问时曾经说过，有三本书建立起他对马克思主义的信仰，其中一本就是恽代英翻译的《阶级争斗》。

On February 1, 1920, Yun Daiying, together with Lin Yunan and others set up the Liqun publishing house with the purpose of "benefiting the masses, helping others and serving the masses". The publishing house distributed progressive publications such as Communist Manifesto and New Youth, and won a great influence in Wuchang. This inspired Mao Zedong deeply and Mao made a special trip to Wuchang to talk with Yun Daiying about his ideals and ambitions, and discuss the world affairs. In August, 1920, Mao Zedong founded the cultural publishing house in Changsha, Hunan Province. Yun Daiying was one of the credit guarantors of the publishing house.

In the autumn of 1920, Yun Daiying was commissioned by Chen Duxiu to translate Kautsky's Class Struggle, which played an important role in the early spread of Marxism in China. In 1936, when Mao Zedong answered questions from American journalist Snow in Yan'an, he said that his belief in Marxism was founded on three books, one of which was Class Struggle translated by Yun Daiying.