

Appendices

Appendix 4.1: English Translations of Modern and Contemporary Chinese Novels by Howard Goldblatt

Writers	Title in Chinese	Date of pub.	Publisher	Title in English	Date of pub.	Publisher	Independent	Collaboration
Xiao Hong	《生死场》	1935	Shanghai Rongguang Books	<i>The Field of Life and Death</i>	1979	Bloomington: IUP		√
	《呼兰河传》	1941	Guilin Shanghai Periodicals and Books Company	<i>Tales of Hulan River</i> (last 2 chapters omitted)	1979	Bloomington: IUP	√	
	《萧红短篇小说选集》	1933-1941	/	<i>Tales of Hulan River</i> (complete version)	1988		√	
Lao She	《染布匠的女儿：萧红小说选》	1933-1939	The Chinese University Press	<i>Selected Stories of Xiao Hong</i> (Chinese-English)	2005	The Chinese University Press	√	
	《骆驼祥子》	1936-1937	Yu Zhou Feng (Wind of the Universe)	<i>Rickshaw Boy: A Novel</i>	2010	New York: Harper Perennial	√	
Duanmu Hongliang	《红夜》	1936-1943	/	<i>Red Night</i> (with other stories)	1988	Peking: Panda	√	
	《鸳鸯湖的忧郁：端木蕻良短篇小说选》	1936-1943	/	<i>The Sorrows of Egret Lake: Selected Short Stories of Duanmu Hongliang</i>	2009	The Chinese University Press	√	
Ba Jin	《第四病室》	1946	Young Companion Books Company	<i>Ward Four: A Novel of Wartime China</i>	1999	San Francisco: China Books		√

Zhang Jie	《沉重的翅膀》	1981	People's Literature Press	Heavy Wings	1989	New York: Grove Press	✓
Jia Pingwa	《浮躁》	1987	The Writers Publishing House	Turbulence	1991	New York: Grove Press	✓
Gu Hua	《贞女》	1987	Hong Kong Xiangjing Press	Virgin Widows	1996	Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press	✓
Ma Bo	《血色黄昏》	1988	The Worker's Publishing House of China	Blood Red Sunset: A Memoir of the Chinese Cultural Revolution	1995	New York: Viking	✓
Wang Shuo	《玩得就是心跳》	1989	The Writers Publishing House	Playing for Thrills: A Mystery	1997	New York: William Morrow	✓
	《千万别把我当人》	1989	Zhongshan (Bell Mountain)	Please Don't Call Me Human	2000	New York: Hyperion	✓
Mo Yan	《红高粱家族》	1987	Liberation Army Art Publishing House	Red Sorghum	1993	London: Heinemann	✓
	《天堂蒜薹之歌》	1988	The Writers Publishing House	The Garlic Ballads: A Novel	1995	New York: Viking	✓
	《酒国》	1993	Human Literature and Art Publishing House	The Republic of Wine: A Novel	2000	New York: Arcade Pub.	✓
	《丰乳肥臀》	1995	The Writers Publishing House	Big Breasts and Wide Hips: A Novel	2004	New York: Arcade Pub.	✓
	《师傅越来越幽默》	1999	Shouhuo (Harvest 2)	Shifu, You'll Do Anything for a Laugh	2001	New York: Arcade Pub.	✓
	《檀香型》	2001	The Writers Publishing House	Death by Sandalwood (forthcoming)		(Funded by Guggenheim Foundation)	✓
	《生死疲劳》	2006	The Writers Publishing House	Life and Death Are Wearing Me Out	2008	New York: Arcade Pub.	✓
	《变》	2009	People's Literature (10)	Change (What Was Communism?)	2010	University of Chicago Press	✓

(continued)

Appendix 4.1: (continued)

Writers	Title in Chinese	Date of pub.	Publisher	Title in English	Date of pub.	Publisher	Independent	Collaboration
Bi Feiyu	《青衣》	2001	Yangtze River Art and Literature Publishing House	<i>The Moon Opera</i>	2007	Telegram Books (UK)		✓
	《玉米》	2005	The Writers Publishing House	<i>Three Sisters</i>	2010	Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt		✓
Li Rui	《旧址》	1993	Shanghai Literature and Art Publishing House	<i>Siber City: A Novel</i>	1997	New York: Metropolitan Books	✓	
Ai Bei	《红藤绿度母》	1990	Layton, UT: Peregrine Smith	<i>Red Ivy, Green Earth Mother</i>	1990	Layton, UT: Peregrine Smith	✓	
A Lai	《尘埃落定》	1988	People's Literature Press	<i>Red Poppies: A Novel</i>	2002	London: Methuen		✓
Liu Heng	《黑的雪》	1988	The Worker's Publishing House of China	<i>Black Snow: A Novel of the Beijing Demimonde</i>	1993	New York: Atlantic Monthly Press	✓	
	《苍河白日梦》	1993	Jiangsu Literature and Art Publishing House	<i>Green River Daydreams: A Novel</i>	2001	New York: Grove Press	✓	
Zhang Wei	《古船》	1986/87	Dangdai (Contemporary/5); People's Literature Press	<i>The Ancient Ship</i>	2008	New York: Harper Collins Perennial	✓	

Su Tong	《米》	1991	Jiangsu Literature and Art Publishing House	Rice	1995	New York: W. Morrow and Co.	✓
	《我的帝王生涯》	1992	The Flower City Press	<i>My Life as Emperor</i>	2005	New York: Hyperion East	✓
	《碧奴》	2006	Chongqing Publishing House	<i>Binu and the Great Wall: The Myth of Meng</i>	2007	New York: Canongate	✓
	《河岸》	2009	People's Literature Press	<i>The Boat to Redemption</i>	2010	London: Black Swan	✓
Jiang Rong	《狼图腾》	2004	Yangtze River Art and Literature Publishing House	Wolf Totem	2008	New York: Penguin Press	✓
Chun Shu	《北京娃娃》	2002	Yuanfang Publishing House	Beijing Doll: A Novel	2004	New York: Riverhead Books	✓
Hong Ying	《饥饿的女儿》	1999	Sichuan Literature and Art Publishing House	Daughter of the River	1998	Bloomsbury (UK)	✓
Wang Anyi	《富萍》	2000	Hunan Literature and Art Publishing House	<i>Fuping</i> (forthcoming)			

Notes: This table includes almost all of Goldblatt's translations of contemporary Chinese novels or novellas in dependency or in collaboration except for some short stories. The works in bold are those chosen for the investigation of Goldblatt's translator's style

Appendix 4.2: Size of Texts Translated by Goldblatt

Author	Title (date of publication)	Size of the texts (in word)
Xiao Hong	<i>Tales of Hulan River</i> (1979)	61,223
Duanmu Hongliang	<i>Red Night</i> (1988)	80,551
Zhang Jie	<i>Heavy Wings</i> (1989)	107,940
Ai Bei	<i>Red Ivy, Green Earth Mother</i> (1990)	53,960
Jia Pingwa	<i>Turbulence</i> (1991)	208,039
Liu Heng	<i>Black Snow</i> (1993)	77,345
Mo Yan	<i>Red Sorghum</i> (1993)	132,614
Ma Bo	<i>Blood Red Sunset</i> (1995)	114,738
Su Tong	<i>Rice</i> (1995)	76,309
Gu Hua	<i>Virgin Widows</i> (1996)	51,341
Li Rui	<i>Silver City</i> (1997)	84,673
Wang Shuo	<i>Playing for Thrills</i> (1997)	96,938
Hong Ying	<i>Daughter of the River</i> (1998)	94,027
Chun Shu	<i>Beijing Doll</i> (2004)	60,459
Jiang Rong	<i>Wolf Totem</i> (2008)	200,405
Zhang Wei	<i>The Ancient Ship</i> (2008)	166,615
Lao She	<i>Rickshaw Boy</i> (2010)	93,919
Total		1,761,096

Appendix 4.3: Size of Texts Translated by Yang

Author	Works (Date of publication)	Size of the texts (in word)
Shen Congwen	<i>The Border Town and Other Stories</i> (1981)	47,598
Sha Ding	<i>The Story of Old Droopy</i> (1982)	4,079
Gu Hua	<i>A Small Town Called Hibiscus</i> (1983)	66,279
Zhang Xianliang	<i>Mimosa</i> (1985)	47,271
Gu Hua	<i>Pagoda Ridge</i> (1985)	54,817
Deng Youmei	<i>Snuff-Bottles and Other Stories</i> (1986)	52,747
Zhang Jie	<i>Lead Wings</i> (1987)	55,727
Feng Jicai	<i>The Tall Woman and Her Short Husband</i> (1991)	3,770
Shen Rong	<i>Ten Years Deducted</i> (1991)	6,336
Zhang Jie	<i>The Time Is Not Yet Ripe</i> (1991)	5,591
Total		344,215

Appendix 4.4: Size of Texts by the Four English Native Writers

Writers	Works (date of publication)	Size of the texts (in word)
Charles Dickens	<i>The Adventures of Oliver Twist</i> (1839)	157,908
	<i>A Christmas Carol</i> (1843)	28,585
	<i>David Copperfield</i> (1850)	350,983
	<i>A Tale of Two Cities</i> (1859)	136,368
	<i>Great Expectations</i> (1861)	186,299
Total		860,143
Mark Twain	<i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> (1876)	70,697
	<i>The Prince and the Pauper</i> (1882)	69,731
	<i>Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> (1884)	110,956
	<i>The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg</i> (1900)	18,167
	<i>The Mysterious Stranger</i> (1916)	41,685
Total		311,236
William Faulkner	<i>The Sound and the Fury</i> (1929)	96,582
	<i>As I Lay Dying</i> (1930)	57,027
	<i>Light in August</i> (1932)	151,424
	<i>Absalom, Absalom!</i> (1936)	132,632
	<i>The Reivers</i> (1962)	99,223
Total		536,888
Ernest Hemingway	<i>The Sun Also Rises</i> (1926)	67,749
	<i>A Farewell to Arms</i> (1929)	88,590
	<i>For Whom the Bell Tolls</i> (1940)	175,308
	<i>The Old Man and the Sea</i> (1952)	26,596
	<i>The Snows of Kilimanjaro</i> (1932)	9,170
Total		367,413

Appendix 5.1: “You” as the Major Search Entry for the Ambiguous Forms of Discourse Presentation in *Luotuo Xiangzi*

1. 夜间，当然比白天需要更多的留神与本事；钱自然也多挣一些。(Chap. 1) [WP/TP]
 - (a) At night more care and skill are needed, so naturally the fee is higher. [III—NW1]
 - (b) Of course it takes a lot more attentiveness and skill to work at night than in the daytime; naturally **you** earn somewhat more money. [II—FDT]
 - (c) Working at night requires special care and skill, so there’s more money to be made. [III—NW1]

2. 可是, 不久他就看出来, 拉车是件更容易挣钱的事; 作别的苦工, 收入是有限的; 拉车多着一些变化与机会, 不知道在什么时候与地点就会遇到一些多于所希望的报酬。(Chap. 1) [WP/TP]
- (a) However, he soon realised that pulling a rickshaw was an easier way to earn money. The pay for other hard manual jobs was limited whereas pulling a rickshaw offered more variety and opportunities, as there was no telling when and where **one** might earn more than expected. [III—NW2]
- (b) But he realized before long that pulling a rickshaw was the easiest way of all to earn money. There are limits to the income from other laboring jobs. There was more variety and opportunity in pulling a rickshaw; **you** never knew when **you** might gain a reward greater than **you** had ever hoped for. [II—FIT]
- (c) At first he survived by working at a variety of backbreaking jobs, and it had not taken him long to discover that pulling a rickshaw was an easier way to make a living. At the other jobs his wages were fixed; pulling a rickshaw offered more variety and opportunities, and **you** never knew when and where **you** might do better than you thought. [II—FIT]
3. 想了一想, 他相信自己有那个资格: 他有力气, 年纪正轻; 所差的是他还没有跑过, 与不敢一上手就拉漂亮的车。(Chap. 1) [WP/TP]
- (a) But after consideration, Xiangzi felt that he had the requisite qualities, for he was young and strong. Though his lack of experience meant that **he** could not begin with a new rickshaw, this was not an insurmountable difficulty. [III—FIT]
- (b) After thinking it over, he believed that he did have the qualifications. He was strong and the right age. The trouble was he had never done the running. **He** didn't dare just grab hold and take off with a fine-looking rickshaw. [III—FIT]
- (c) After thinking it over, he concluded that he had most of what it takes: strength and youth. What he lacked was experience. **You** don't start out at the top, with the best equipment. [II—FDT]
4. 这句话一经出口, 早晚准会打仗; 至于谁和谁打, 与怎么打, 那就一个人一个说法了。(Chap. 1) [WP/TP]
- (a) Once these words have been spoken fighting is sure to break out sooner or later. As for which armies will contend and how they will fight, each has his own version. [III—NW1]
- (b) Once these words have been uttered there'll be a skirmish sooner or later. Everyone has his own explanation as to who is fighting whom and for what. [III—NW1]
- (c) That cry invariably comes true. Who is fighting whom, and how, depends on who **you** are talking to. [II—FDT]

5. 自然, **他也晓得**这样的机遇不完全出于偶然, 而必须人与车都得漂亮精神, 有货可卖才能遇到识货的人。(Chap. 1) [WP/TP]
- (a) Of course he also knew that this would not be entirely a matter of chance, that the rickshaw and puller must both look smart to attract discriminating customers. [III—NW2]
- (b) Naturally he was aware that such an encounter did not come about entirely by chance. It was essential that both man and rickshaw have a handsome air. **You can do business with a man who recognizes quality when you have the goods to sell.** [II—FDT]
- (c) Naturally, he realized that chance alone was not enough, that a good-looking, fast-moving man and rickshaw were essential. People knew a high-quality product when they saw it. [III—NW2]
6. 况且**他有他的主意**:多留神, 少争胜, 大概总不会出了毛病。(Chap. 1) [SP/TP]
- (a) Besides, **he** figured that by being careful care and not competing for fares he could keep out of trouble. [III—IT]
- (b) Furthermore he had his own notions; concentrate a lot and don't be pushy and you probably won't do anything wrong! [II—FDT]
- (c) Besides, **he'd** worked it out that as long as he remained within his limits he'd be safe. [III—IT]
7. 碰坏了车, 自然要赔钱; 这更使他焦躁, 火上加了油; 为怕惹出更大的祸, 他有时候懊睡一整天。(Chap. 1) [WP/TP]
- (a) Of course, **he had to pay for the damages**, increasing his desperation; so that, to avoid even greater calamities, he sometimes slept for a whole day at a stretch. [III—FIT]
- (b) It is understood that if you smash up a rickshaw you must pay for the repairs. This vexed him even more; it was like throwing oil on a fire. Sometimes, because he was afraid of bringing on some greater catastrophe, he just slept all day in a kind of stupor. [II—FDT]
- (c) Naturally, he had to pay for damages to the rented rickshaws, which increased his anxieties, like throwing oil on a fire. One way to avoid a serious accident was to spend all day in bed, but when he opened his eyes in the morning, he chastised himself over the loss of a day's wages. [III—FIT]
8. 拉到了地点, 祥子的衣裤都拧得出汗来, 哗哗的, 象刚从水盆里捞出来的。(Chap. 2) [WP/TP]
- (a) On reaching their destination, his clothes would be wringing wet, as if just fished out of water, and he would feel tired but happy and proud, as if he had ridden a pedigree horse for many tens of *li*. [III—NW2]
- (b) **you could wring the sweat out of his clothes** when he got to his destination. [II—FIT]
- (c) When he reached a destination, he'd wring puddles of sweat out of his shirt and pants, as if they had just been taken out of a laundry basin. [III—NW2]

9. 他感到疲乏, 可是很痛快的, 值得骄傲的, 一种疲乏, 如同骑着名马跑了几十里那样。(Chap. 2) [WP/TP]
- ... and he would feel tired but happy and proud, as if he had ridden a pedigree horse for many tens of li. [III—FIT]
 - He felt exhausted, but it was a happy, honorable exhaustion, like that following a long ride on a famous horse. [III—NW2]
 - Exhausted? Sure. But happy and proud. It was the sort of exhaustion you get from riding a galloping horse. [II—FDT]
10. 假若胆壮不就是大意, 祥子在放胆跑的时候可并不大意。(Chap. 2) [WP/TP]
- Daring is not the same as foolhardiness, and Xiangzi though daring was never foolhardy. [III—NW1]
 - If you are bold, it does not follow that you are careless. [II—FDT]
 - There is a difference between boldness and recklessness, and Xiangzi was never reckless; he ran with confidence. [III—NW1]
11. 别种谣言往往始终是谣言, 好像谈鬼说狐那样, 不会说着说着就真见了鬼。(Chap. 2) [WP/TP]
- Others are often out-and-out fabrications, as in the case of tales of ghosts or fox-spirits which you can be sure will never materialized. [II—FIT]
 - Other kinds of rumors are nothing but verbiage from beginning to end, like ghost stories and fairy tales, which never produce a spirit no matter how many times they are told. [III—NW1]
 - All the others start and end as rumor, on the order of ghost stories in which all the talk in the world can never make a ghost appear. [III—NW1]
12. 他心中打开了转儿: 凭这样的赞美, 似乎也应当捧那身矮胆大的光头一场; 再说呢, 两块钱是两块钱, 这不是天天能遇到的事。(Chap. 2) [WP/TP]
- He considered the proposition. After receiving that kind of compliment he should back up this daring, shaven-headed shorty. And besides, two dollars was quite a stun, not to be picked up every day. [III—NW2]
 - He changed his mind. It looked like he'd better lend a hand to this short-of-body, long-on-courage bald-head to justify the compliment. Furthermore, two dollars is two dollars and not something you pick up every day. [II—FIT]
 - Xiangzi had to laugh. It was, he knew, a compliment, and he took it to heart. The least he could do was help out the shaved-head young man, who had plenty of spunk for someone so short, not to mention the two yuan he'd be earning; that was not something he saw every day. [III—FIT]
13. 两块钱到底是两块钱, 他盘算着, 没点胆子哪能找到这么俏的事。(Chap. 2) [SP/TP]
- He thought to himself: After all, two dollars is two dollars and it takes guts to find a windfall like this. [III—FDT]

- (b) In his opinion, how could you get such a good deal without a little boldness? [II—FIT]
- (c) Two yuan, after all, was two yuan, not a sum for the faint of heart. [III—FIT]
14. 磨石口是个好地方, 往东北可以回到西山; 往南可以奔长辛店, 或丰台; 一直出口子往西也是条出路。(Chap. 2) [WP/TP]
- (a) Moshi Pass was a strategic link between the Western Hills to the northeast and Changxindian or Fengtai to the south, while due west lay another way out. [III—NW2]
- (b) Mu Shih K'ou was a nice place. **You** could get to the Western Hills from there by going northeast. **You** got to Chang Hsin or Fu T'ai by going southeast, and due west there was a road through the mountains. [II—FIT]
- (c) Moshi Pass was an ideal spot; heading northeast would take them to the Western Hills; heading south they'd reach Changxindian or Fengtai; heading west out of the pass was the best option. [III—NW2]
15. 他喜欢这个声音, 象夜间忽然听到鸡鸣那样使人悲哀, 又觉得有些安慰。(Chap. 2) [WP/TP]
- (a) Like a cock's sudden crow in the night, it struck him as forlorn yet comforting. [III—NW2]
- (b) He enjoyed this music, it was like suddenly hearing a cock crow in the middle of the night, a sound that made you feel both sad and comforted as well. [II—FDT]
- (c) It was a good sound, like the crow of a rooster before dawn, simultaneously forlorn and comforting. [III—NW2]
16. 走吧, 走, 走到哪里算哪里, 遇见什么说什么; 活了呢, 赚几条牲口; 死了呢, 认命! (Chap. 3) [SP/TP]
- (a) Better press on, no matter where **he** ended up, and cross that bridge when **he** came to it. If **he** came out alive, **he** would have got a few animals for nothing; if not, too bad! [III—FIT]
- (b) Keep going, keep going to wherever it is and do and say what **you** have to. **You're** a couple of pack animals to the good if **you** live and if **you** die, that's fate! [II—FDT]
- (c) Let's go, keep walking. **We'll** wind up somewhere and deal with whatever's waiting for us there. If **I** make it out alive, **I've** got camels to show for it. If **I** don't, those are the breaks. [I—FDS]
17. 不, 就这样走吧。(Chap. 3) [SP/TP]
- (a) No, it was better to continue like this. [III—FIT]
- (b) No, just go along as **you** are. [II—FDT]
- (c) No, just keep walking. [II—FDS]

18. 设若骆驼们要是象骡马那样不老实，也许倒能教他打起精神去注意它们，而骆驼偏偏是这么驯顺，驯顺得使他不耐烦；在心神最恍惚的时候，他忽然怀疑骆驼是否还在他的背后，教他吓一跳；他似乎很相信这几个大牲口会轻轻的钻入黑暗的岔路中去，而他一点也不晓得，象拉着块冰那样能渐渐的化尽。(Chap. 3) [WP/TP]
- (a) If camels were as hard to handle as horses or donkeys, he would have had to rouse himself to look after them; but they were annoyingly well-behaved, so well-behaved that they got on his nerves. At the height of his confusion, he had suddenly suspected that they were no longer behind him and this had given him a few bad moments: he almost convinced himself that those large beasts could quietly disappear down some dark side-road without his knowing it and gradually melt away, as if he had a piece of ice in tow. [III—FIT]
- (b) If those camels had been as unruly as donkeys and horses, they might have made him wake up and pay attention to them, but they were so amenable their very tameness upset him. In a fit of fear, he suddenly doubted that they were really still behind him and he jumped in alarm. He seemed to be convinced that those big creatures could have light-footedly insinuated themselves down a side path and into the darkness without his knowing a thing about it, the way a cake of ice slowly turns into nothing while you drag it along. [II—FDT]
- (c) If the camels had been as intransigent as, say, mules, he might well have focused his attention on them. But they were so obedient they began to get on his nerves, and as his mind wandered, he was not even sure they were still behind him, and that gave him a scare. He was ready to believe that the hulking beasts had somehow gone off in a different direction in the darkness without his knowing it, like a melting ice block pulled behind him. [III—NW2]
19. 他不敢想过去的那些委屈与危险，虽然不去想，可依然的存在，就好象连阴天的时候，不去看天也知道天是黑的。(Chap. 4) [WP/TP]
- (a) He felt very bad and dared not recall his past wrongs and dangers, though conscious of them all the time, just as **one** knows during a rainy period that it's a grey day without looking at the sky. [III—NW1]
- (b) He didn't dare think of all the hardship and danger he'd just gone through, but it was still there even though he didn't think about it. It was like knowing the sky is overcast during a succession of dark days, even though you do not go out to look at it. [II—FDT]
- (c) (Omitted)
20. 这座城给了他一切，就是在这里饿着也比乡下可爱，这里有的看，有的听，到处是光色，到处是声音；自己只要卖力气，这里还有数不清的钱，吃不尽穿不完的万样好东西。(Chap. 4) [SP/TP]
- (a) It had given him everything. So even if he starved here, he loved it better than the countryside. Here there were things to see and things to hear, light and sound everywhere. As long as he worked hard, there was money past counting here. Endless good things too, more than he could eat or wear. [III—FIT]

- (b) This city gave him everything. Even starving here was better than starving in the country. There were things to look at, sounds to listen to, color and voices everywhere. All **you** needed was to be willing to sell your strength. There was so much money here it couldn't be counted. There were ten thousand kinds of grand things here that would never be eaten up or worn out. [II—FIT]
- (c) It had given him everything, and he'd rather starve here than thrive in the countryside. There were sights to be seen here and sounds to be heard; all around him there was light and there was noise. If **he** worked hard, there was money to be made, lots of it, more food than **he** could ever eat, and more clothing than **he** could wear in a lifetime. [III—FIT]
21. 在这里, 要饭也能要到荤汤腊水的, 乡下只有棒子面。(Chap. 4) [WP/TP]
- (a) Here even a beggar could get soup with meat in it, whereas in the countryside there was nothing but maize flour. [III—NW2]
- (b) Here, if **you** begged for food, you could even get things like meat and vegetable soup. All they had in the village was cornmeal cakes. [II—FIT]
- (c) A beggar in the city might dine on meaty broths, while in the countryside maize cakes were the best a person could hope for. [III—NW2]
22. 卖力气挣钱既是那么不容易, 人人盼望发点邪财; 邪财既是那么千载难遇, 所以有些彩气的必定是与众不同, 福大命大。(Chap. 5) [WP/TP]
- (a) Selling one's strength for a living is no easy thing, so everyone hopes for some ill-gotten gains; and these being so rare, a man with the good luck to get some must be a favourite of fortune, different from the common run. [III—NW1]
- (b) It isn't all that easy to make a living when **you** sell your strength, so everyone hopes for a little easy money. Easy money is so rarely got hold of that anyone who does have a bit of luck must be exceptional. Good luck means a great destiny in store for **you**. [II—FDT]
- (c) Selling one's muscle is a hard way to make a living, so who could be blamed for dreaming of ill-gotten riches, no matter how long the odds? No wonder such people were seen as favored by fate. [III—NW1]
23. 一想起来, **他**心中就觉得发堵, 不由的**想到**, 要强又怎样呢, 这个世界并不因为自己要强而公道一些, 凭着什么把他的车白白抢去呢? (Chap. 5) [SP/TP]
- (a) He could not help wondering: What use was it trying so hard? The world didn't give **you** a fairer deal because **you** went all out. By what right had they taken away his rickshaw for nothing? [II—FIT]
- (b) When he thought of it he began to realize there was something in his way and he couldn't help wondering what good it did to have a goal anyway. This world was certainly not the least bit fair to **him** just because **he** was ambitious. But why the hell did anyone have the right to take away his rickshaw? [III—FIT]

- (c) He pushed himself, working hard with no complaint, but not even that erased the memory of what had happened, thoughts that nearly suffocated him. He couldn't help wondering what good it did to try so hard. The world didn't treat you any fairer just because you tried hard. Not a world in which his rickshaw had been taken from him! [II—FIT]
24. 要强既是没用, 何不乐乐眼前呢? (Chap. 5) [SP/TP]
- (a) If trying so hard was useless, why not enjoy the present? [II—FIT]
- (b) Why not enjoy what **you** had? [II—FIT]
- (c) If trying hard was a waste of time, why not enjoy life for a change? [II—FIT]
25. 现在, 他不大管这个了, 他只看见钱, 多一个是一个, 不管买卖的苦甜, 不管是和谁抢生意; 他只管拉上买卖, 不管别的, 象一只饿疯的野兽。(Chap. 5) [WP/TP]
- (a) But now he had no such scruples. All he thought about was money, the more the better, regardless of what the job was like or whom **he** snatched it from. [III—FIT]
- (b) Never mind how hard or easy the job, never mind who **you** have to fight with; getting the job was all he cared about. [II—FDT]
- (c) He was no longer so scrupulous. Money, every single coin, was all that mattered, not how much the effort cost him or who **he** had to fight for it. He was single-minded in reaching his goal, like a ravenous wild animal. [III—FIT]
26. 虽然说租整天的车是没有时间的限制, 爱什么时候出车收车都可以, 若是人人都象祥子这样死啃, 一辆车至少也得早坏半年, 多么结实的东西也架不住钉着坑儿使! (Chap. 5) [WP/TP]
- (a) Though rickshaws rented by the day could be taken out and returned at any hour, if everyone were to overuse them like Xiangzi they would be worn out at least 6 months before their time. Even the strongest couldn't stand such rough treatment. [III—NW2]
- (b) You don't take solid and useful things and go nail them up in a privy hole! [II—FDT]
- (c) Rental agreements were good for the entire day, with no restrictions on when rickshaws were taken out or brought back in. But if every puller worked as hard as Xiangzi, the rickshaws would be worn out 6 months before their time. Even the sturdiest vehicle could not stand such punishing treatment. [III—NW2]
27. 强闭上眼, 安慰自己: 睡吧, 明天还得早起呢! 什么罪都受过, 何必单忍不了这个! (Chap. 5) [SP/TP]
- (a) Forcing himself to close his eyes, he told himself consolingly: “Go to sleep; tomorrow you have to get up early. After everything you've put up with why shy at this? ...” [II—DS]

- (b) He shut his eyes hard and consoled himself. You've put up with all kinds of mistreatment. Why must this be the one kind you can't stand? Go to sleep. You still have to be up early tomorrow. [II—FDT]
- (c) He closed his eyes anyway and said to himself, Get some sleep. You have to be up early in the morning. After all you've put up with, you can't let this stop you. [II—FDS]
28. (强闭上眼, 安慰自己:.....) 别看吃喝不好, 活儿太累, 也许时常打牌, 请客, 有饭局; 咱们出来为的是什么, 祥子? 还不是为钱? 只要多进钱, 什么也得受着! (Chap. 5) [SP/TP]
- (a) "...The food is lousy, the work too hard, but maybe they often have mahjong parties, invite guests and go out to dinner. After all, Xiangzi my boy, what did **you** come here for? For money, wasn't it? As long as **you** can rake more in, **you** can stand anything." [II—DS]
- (b) Never mind that they don't feed you well and the work is so wearing. Maybe they'll play mahjong a lot, have company, go out to dinner parties. Why are **you** here, Hsiang Tzu? Isn't it for the money? **You** can put up with anything if **you** get a lot of money coming in. [II—FDT]
- (c) *The food is terrible and the work exhausting, but maybe they have mahjong parties or invite guests for dinner or go out at night. What are **you** here for anyway, Xiangzi? For the wages. Do whatever it takes to put aside the money **you** need.* [II—FDS]
29. 祥子明知道上工辞工是常有的事, 此处不留爷, 自有留爷处。(Chap. 6) [SP/TP]
- (a) (Omitted)
- (b) Hsiang Tzu knew perfectly well that getting a job and losing it was an everyday affair, after all. When one place isn't fit for a gentleman like me there's always another place that will do. [I—FIS]
- (c) Xiangzi knew that finding and losing jobs happened all the time? You're not wanted here, so **you** go some place where you are. [II—FDS]
30. 由大门进去, 拐过前脸的西间, 才是个四四方方的大院子, 中间有棵老槐。(Chap. 6) [WP/TP]
- (a) Once inside the gate, if **you** skirted the west room, **you** found yourself in a large courtyard with an old acacia tree growing in the middle. [II—NW2]
- (b) After going through the gate **you** went by the side wall of the west room and came to a big square courtyard with a locust tree in the middle. [II—NW2]
- (c) Once inside, **you** entered a large courtyard with an ancient acacia tree in the center. [II—NW2]
31. 怕什么有什么, 祥子心里的惭愧与气闷凝成一团, 登时立住了脚, 呆在了那里。(Chap. 6) [WP/TP]
- (a) Now that what **he** dreaded had happened, Xiangzi's heart swelled with shame and discomfiture and he stood still, stupidly, speechless, gazing at Tigriss. [III—NW2]

- (b) If you are afraid of something happening, then it's bound to happen. The shame and despair in his heart froze together in a lump; he stopped and stood there, wordless. [II—NW1]
- (c) It was what he had dreaded; as humiliation filled his heart, he stood there like a fool, speechless, as he gazed stupidly at Huniu. [III—NW2]
32. 不管怎样的愤恨, 怎样的讨厌她, 她似乎老抓住了他的心, 越不愿再想, 她越忽然的从他心中跳出来, 一个赤裸裸的她, 把一切丑陋与美好一下子, 整个的都交给了他, 象买了一堆破烂那样, 碎铜烂铁之中也有一二发光的有色的小物件, 使人不忍得拒绝。 (Chap. 6) [WP/TP]
- (a) No matter how much he loathed her, how much she disgusted him, she still had a hold on him. The harder he tried to put her out of his mind, the more often she suddenly appeared before him in her nakedness, offering him all her ugliness and beauty. It was like buying a pile of junk and finding, amongst the scrap-iron, a few little glittering baubles hard to resist. [III—NW2]
- (b) No matter how much he hated her, how much he despised her, she seemed to have got hold of his mind. The more unwilling he was to think about it again, the more she kept popping up in his thoughts, naked and offering everything ugly and fine to him all at the same time. It was like buying junk; in the midst of all the rusty iron and bits of copper are some gleaming and colorful little things you can not resist. [II—FDT]
- (c) Despite his hatred of her, his disgust, she had her claws in him, and the more he tried to stop thinking about her, the more often she leaped out of his mind, naked, offering him both her ugliness and her beauty. It was like buying a pile of junk and finding amid the rusting metals a few irresistible baubles. [III—NW2]
33. 他没和任何人这样亲密过, 虽然是突乎其来, 虽然是个骗诱, 到底这样的关系不能随便的忘记, 就是想把它放在一旁, 它自自然然会在心中盘绕, 象生了根似的。 (Chap. 6) [WP/TP]
- (a) Never had he experienced such intimacy with anyone before, and though he had been taken by surprise and seduced, it was still not a relationship that could be easily forgotten. Even as he tried to brush it aside it quite naturally twined itself round his heart, as if it had taken root there. [III—NW2]
- (b) It was the kind of relationship you just can't forget as you please even though it had happened so suddenly and it was she who had seduced him. There you are, thinking you've shoved it away to one side and yet it can go and curl up in your mind as if it had grown roots. [II—FDT]
- (c) He had never been that intimate with anyone before, and though it was a seduction that had occurred without warning, it was not the sort of relationship he could forget. He might try to push it to the back of his mind, but it would spin its web there and take hold. [III—NW2]

34. 自己有间宽绰的屋子,又可以消消停停的吃三顿饭,再加上主人很客气,祥子,连祥子,也不肯专在钱上站着了。(Chap. 7) [WP/TP]
- (a) With his roomy quarters, three leisurely meals a day, plus a most considerate employer, even Xiangzi could not think only of making money. [III—NW1]
- (b) He had a large room for himself and could eat his three meals in peace. When **you** added polite employers not even Hsiang Tzu could put money ahead of everything else. [II—NW2]
- (c) With a clean, spacious room of his own and the leisure to enjoy three meals a day, not to mention the humane treatment, Xiangzi—even Xiangzi—knew that there was more to life than the single-minded pursuit of money. [III—NW2]
35. 况且吃住都合适,工作又不累,把身体养得好好的也不是吃亏的事。(Chap. 7) [WP/TP]
- (a) Besides, with board and lodging to his taste and the work fairly light, it was a golden opportunity to get himself back into shape. [III—NW2]
- (b) When food and living quarters are agreeable and the work is not exhausting, **you** don't lose anything by getting yourself well taken care of. [II—FDT]
- (c) An added benefit was that good food and lodging, when combined with a relaxed work schedule, made it possible to get back into shape. [III—NW2]
36. 自己掏钱吃饭,他决不会吃得这么样好,现在既有现成的菜饭,而且吃了不会由脊梁骨下去,他为什么 not 往饱里吃呢;饭也是钱买来的,这笔账他算得很清楚。(Chap. 7) [WP/TP]
- (a) If he had hard to buy his own food, he would certainly not have eaten so well. Now, with all his meals provided, and the chance to digest them in peace, why shouldn't **he** eat his fill? Food costs money and **he** knew just how much this was worth. [III—FIT]
- (b) Well, then, since the food was provided and it wasn't the sort that gagged **you**, why not eat your fill for free? [II—FDT]
- (c) If he had been obliged to buy his own food, he would not have eaten nearly as well; now, with regular meals and no need to grovel for them, **he'd** have been a fool not to eat his fill. Food, after all, cost money, and **he** knew what that meant. [III—FIT]
37. 虽然厉害,可是讲面子,叫字号,决不—面儿黑。(Chap. 7) [WP/TP]
- (a) (Delete)
- (b) He was a harsh stern person but **you** could still say that he was honorable and had made a name for himself. [II—FIT]
- (c) In Xiangzi's eyes, Fourth Master Liu was like Tyrant Huang of the Yellow Turbans, in that he placed great importance on his image, despite his tyrannical ways, and played by the rules; for that reason **he** could not be considered all bad. [III—NW2]

38. 只有曹先生既认识字, 又讲理, 而且曹太太也规规矩矩的得人心。(Chap. 7)
[WP/TP]
- (a) Only Mr. Cao had book-learning and was reasonable too, while Mrs. Cao won all hearts by her modest behaviour. [III—NW2]
- (b) Only Mr. Ts'ao could read and was also reasonable, and Mrs. Ts'ao was so polite **you** felt grateful to her. [II—FIT]
- (c) Only Mr. Cao was well read and reasonable, while his wife won Xiangzi over by her proper behavior. [III—NW2]
39. 这也许是他的经验少, 也许是世界上连这样的人也不多见。(Chap. 7)
[WP/TP]
- (a) Never had he met anyone like Mr. Cao and so he identified him with the Sage-Confucius—either from inexperience or because such people are rarely seen in the world. [III—NW2]
- (b) This might have been because his experience was limited or simply because **you** don't see many men like Mr. Cao. [II—FDT]
- (c) Maybe he was being naive, or maybe there were simply too few such people in society. [III—NW2]
40. 买了衣裳就不能同时把钱还剩下, 买车的希望, 简直不敢再希望了! (Chap. 7)
[SP/TP]
- (a) If **he** spent it on clothes **he** wouldn't be able to save it, and how could he go on hoping to buy a rickshaw? Would he ever make anything of his life? [III—FIT]
- (b) **you** can't buy clothes and have something left over at the same time. He simply dared not hope to buy a rickshaw again. [II—FDS]
- (c) Since **he** could not spend and save at the same time, how could he ever hope to own another rickshaw? [III—FIT]
41. 她可以很和气, 也可以很毒辣, 她知道非如此不能在这个世界上活着。(Chap. 8) [WP/TP]
- (a) So she could be friendly to other people if she wished, but she could also be ruthless, because she knew that otherwise **she** could not survive in the society she lived in. [III—IT]
- (b) She could be very friendly and very nasty for she knew that **you** can't go on living in this world otherwise. [II—FDT]
- (c) She could be friendly, but she could also be callous, knowing that it was the only way to survive in this world. [III—NW2]
42. 他觉得这不是骗局, 也得是骗局; 白花花的现洋放进去, 凭人家三画五画就算完事, 祥子不上这个当。(Chap. 8) [WP/TP]
- (a) Xiangzi was convinced that this had to be some sort of swindle: Bright, shiny coins went over the counter, and were replaced by some scrawls on a piece of paper. He wasn't going to fall for a trick like that! [III—NW2]

- (b) He knew this was no swindler's place and yet it must be. **You** put in beautiful silver and all they give **you** for proof is some marks in a book and that ends the whole business. Hsiang Tzu was not falling into that trap. [II—FDT]
- (c) When he handed over the money, the clerk wrote something in the account book and added a red seal. Handing over shiny silver dollars and getting nothing in return but some scrawls in a book had to be a swindle, and Xiangzi was not about to fall for it. [III—NW2]
43. 他不愿再去听, 也不愿去多想, 他知道假若去打抢的话, 顶好是抢银行; 既然不想去作土匪, 那么自己拿着自己的钱好了, 不用管别的。(Chap. 8) [SP/TP]
- (a) He was not interested in listening to such things, and he didn't want to think too much. He knew that if you wanted to commit a robbery the best thing to rob would be a bank. But since he did not want to become a bandit he thought it was best to keep his own money to himself. Never mind about anything else. [II—FIT]
- (b) He knew that if you wanted to steal, it would be best to rob a bank and since he had no intention of becoming a bandit it was pointless to bother about such things. [II—FIT]
- (c) The best way to keep his head clear was to stop listening and stop thinking about what he heard. Obviously, a bank would be a good place to rob, but he was in no mood to become an outlaw, so keeping hold of his own money was the way to go; let others worry about themselves. [III—FIT]
44. 数完, 放在了闷葫芦罐儿里。坐在床沿上, 呆呆的看着这个瓦器, 他打算什么也不去想; 有钱便有办法, 他很相信这个扑满会替他解决一切, 不必再想什么。(Chap. 9) [WP/TP]
- (a) Finally he stuffed them into his gourd money-box and sat down on the edge of the bed staring vacantly at the earthen receptacle, not wanting to think any more. There was always a way out when one had money and he had great faith that this money box was going to solve all his problems. There was no need to think any more. [III—NW2]
- (b) He didn't want to make any plans because with money you have an out. [II—FDT]
- (c) When he finally finished, he stuffed them into his gourd bank, then sat on his bed and stared blankly at the earthenware container. There was nothing to think about. With money, anything was possible. He was confident that the contents of the bank would solve all his problems, so there was no need to think. [III—NW2]
45. 御河, 景山, 白塔, 大桥, 虎妞, 肚子……都是梦; 梦醒了, 扑满里却多了三十几块钱, 真的!(Chap. 9) [WP/TP]
- (a) The moat, Coal Hill, the white dagoba, the bridge, Tigress, her belly... All were a dream; yet when he woke up, there'd be thirty more dollars in his till! That was real. [III—NW2]

- (b) The Imperial Canal, Coal Hill, the White Dagoba, the bridge, Hu Niu and her belly were all a dream. Now you wake up from that dream and there are more than thirty dollars in the pot. Really! [III—FDT]
- (c) The Imperial Moat, Jingshan Park, the white pagoda, the bridge, Huniu, her belly ...all dreams, and when he woke up, there would be thirty yuan more in his bank, and that was real! [III—NW2]
46. 这样的一条命, 要它干吗呢? (Chap. 9) [SP/TP]
- (a) Why hang on to a life like that? [II—FDT]
- (b) What's life like that good for anyway? [II—FDT]
- (c) Why cling to a life like that? [II—FDT]
47. 豁上就豁上吧! (Chap. 9) [SP/TP]
- (a) To hell with it! [III—FDS]
- (b) **You** want a fight? Okay, fight. [II—FDS]
- (c) Give it up and be done with it! [II—FDT]
48. 一个车夫, 既是一个车夫, 便什么也不要作, 连娘儿们也不要粘一粘; 一粘就会出天大的错儿。(Chap. 9) [WP/TP]
- (a) A rickshaw man, since **he** was a rickshaw man, should stick to his rickshaw and steer clear of women—any contact with one might land him in big trouble. [III—NW2]
- (b) A rickshaw puller, and only a rickshaw puller, had better never put a foot wrong or get involved with a woman. Get stuck like that and **you**'ve made a mistake as big as the sky. [II—FDT]
- (c) A rickshaw man, since that is what **he** was, must stay clear of everything but his rickshaw, especially women, since getting close to one can only end in disaster. [III—NW2]
49. 在他的心里, 凡是坐火车去的地方必是很远, 无论怎样她也追不去了。(Chap. 10) [WP/TP]
- (a) For him, any place you needed to take a train to was necessarily very far away; so she certainly wouldn't be able to follow him there! [II—FIT]
- (b) All the places you took a train to were very far away to him. She'd never be able to catch up with him there, no matter what. [II—FIT]
- (c) In his mind, any place he could reach only by train was too far off for her to track him down! [III—FIT]
50. 可是, 他始终是一个人; 临时想抓朋友是不大容易的! (Chap. 10) [WP/TP]
- (a) But he had always kept to himself, and you couldn't make friends on the spur of the moment! [II—FIT]
- (b) But the truth was he was one lone person and it wasn't all that easy to scrape up a friend on short notice. [III—NW2]
- (c) But he'd always kept to himself, and making friends on the spur of the moment was unlikely. [III—NW2]

51. 照这么下去, 谁也会欺侮他; 独自一个是顶不住天的! (Chap. 10) [SP/TP]
- At this rate, anyone could cheat and bully him. One man alone cannot hold up the sky. [III—FDT]
 - He was afraid that anyone could cheat and trample on him if he went on in the same old way. Keeping to yourself was no way to have your head reach the sky. [II—FIT]
 - The way things were going, anyone could bully and humiliate him. A man alone cannot hold up the sky. [III—FDT]
52. 从前, 他以为大家是贫嘴恶舌, 凭他们一天到晚穷说, 就发不了财。 (Chap. 10) [SP/TP]
- Before, he would have thought this pointless jabber if they kept it up all day they would never get rich. [III—IT]
 - He used to think they were all disgusting foul mouths. **You'd** never get rich if you spent the day grumbling the way they did. [III—FIS]
 - He had once thought that it was these men's constant jabbering that kept them from making a decent living. [III—IT]
53. 这样一想, 对虎妞的要挟, 似乎不必反抗了; 反正自己跳不出圈儿去, 什么样的娘们不可以要呢? (Chap. 10) [SP/TP]
- Looked at in this light, he saw no reason to resist Tigress' threats. Since he was caught anyway in this vicious circle, what difference did it make what kind of wife he married? [III—FIT]
 - There didn't seem to be any real need to resist Hu Niu's demands once he thought about things that way. He couldn't escape, no matter what, and what kind of wife was undesirable anyway? [III—FIT]
 - That being the case, why keep resisting Huniu's threats? Since he couldn't break out the trap, what difference did it make what kind of woman he married? [III—FIT]
54. 况且她还许带过几辆车来呢, 干吗不享几天现成的福! (Chap. 10) [SP/TP]
- Besides, she might bring a few rickshaws with her, so why not take it easy at her expense for a change? [II—FDT]
 - Besides, she might bring a few rickshaws along. So why not enjoy a period of ready-made prosperity? [II—FDT]
 - Besides, she might bring a few of rickshaws into the bargain, so why not enjoy a bit of luxury for a change? [II—FDT]
55. 看透了自己, 便无须小看别人, 虎妞就是虎妞吧, 什么也甬说了! (Chap. 10) [WP/TP]
- Once you've seen through yourself there's no need to despise other people. Tigress was Tigress, and that was that. [II—FDT]
 - There was no reason to look down on anyone now that he had seen through himself. Hu Niu was Hu Niu, so why bother to say anything more! [III—FIT]
 - (Omitted)

56. 穷人的命, 他似乎看明白了, 是枣核儿两头尖: 幼小的时候能不饿死, 万幸; 到老了能不饿死, 很难。 (Chap. 11) [WP/TP]
- (a) It seemed to him that the fate of the poor was like a jujube kernel, pointed at both ends and round in the middle: if you were lucky enough not to die of hunger as a child, you could hardly escape starving to death in your old age. [II—FIT]
- (b) It seemed obvious to him that the fate of the poor was like a date pit: pointed at both ends. If you avoid dying of starvation when young, good for you. But it was almost impossible to avoid dying of starvation when old. [II—FDT]
- (c) The life of a poor man, he now understood, was like the pit of a date, pointed on both ends and round in the middle. You're lucky to get through childhood without dying of hunger, and can hardly avoid starving to death when you're old. [II—FDT]
57. 只有中间的一段, 年轻力壮, 不怕饥饱劳碌, 还能象个人儿似的。 (Chap. 11) [WP/TP]
- (a) Only during the middle period, when you were young and strong, able to put up with hunger and hard work, could you live like a human being. [II—FIT]
- (b) you can be a real man only during the period in between——when you are young and strong and not afraid of the hard grind to feed your hunger. [II—FDT]
- (c) Only during your middle years, when you're strong and unafraid of either hunger or hard work, can you live like a human being. [II—FDT]
58. 在这一段里, 该快活快活的时候还不敢去干, 地道的傻子; 过了这村便没有这店! (Chap. 11) [WP/TP]
- (a) You'd be a real fool not to make the most of this time and enjoy yourself, for this was like the last hostel in the last village; you wouldn't get another chance! [II—FIT]
- (b) you are an absolute idiot if you are afraid of enjoying yourself then when you should be happy. There won't be another in once you've passed through this village. [II—FDT]
- (c) Only a fool will pass up the chance to enjoy a bit of life, since, as the saying goes, there are no more inns after this village. [III—NW1]
59. 愁到了无可如何, 他抱着那个瓦罐儿自言自语的嘀咕: 爱怎样怎样, 反正这点钱是我的! (Chap. 11) [SP/TP]
- (a) When he felt completely hopeless, he would hug his moneybox to his chest and mumble, "Come what may, at any rate this money is mine!..." [II—DS]
- (b) When his distress got so bad he felt helpless, he'd hug the pot and mumble to it: have it however you like, this money is mine no matter what! [II—FDS]
- (c) Frustrated by his worries, he held the bank to his chest and muttered, "No matter what, this is mine, and no one is going to take it away from me!" [III—DS]

60. (愁到了无可如何, 他抱着那个瓦罐儿自言自语的嘀咕:……) 招急了我, 我会跺脚一跑, 有钱, 腿就会活动! (Chap. 11) [SP/TP]
- (a) ...If you push me too far, I'll up and away. With money you can get around." [II—DS]
- (b) ...Make me desperate and I can run away. With money you can really move! [II—FDT]
- (c) ...Cause me too much anxiety, and that's the last **you**'ll see of me. Money's the fuel that keeps my legs moving. [II—FDT]
61. 汽车可恶, 但是它的声响大, 老远的便可躲开。(Chap. 11) [WP/TP]
- (a) Cars were bad enough, but were so noisy that **you** could get out of their way while still a long distance off. [II—NW2]
- (b) Cars were hateful but they made a lot of noise and **you** could avoid them well ahead of time. [II—NW2]
- (c) Automobiles were horrible things, yet their engines were so loud **you** had plenty of time to get out of the way. [II—NW2]
62. 自行车是见缝子就钻, 而且东摇西摆, 看着就眼晕。(Chap. 11) [WP/TP]
- (a) But bicycles veered now east now west, weaving through the traffic in a way that made **you** dizzy to watch. [II—NW2]
- (b) Bicyclists would squeeze through every opening they saw, wandering eastwards and wobbling westwards, and watching out for them made **you** dizzy. [II—NW2]
- (c) But bicycles wobbled dizzily in and out of traffic. [III—NW2]
63. 拉车可以平地弄个三毛四毛的, 作小买卖既要本钱, 而且没有准能赚出三餐的希望。(Chap. 12) [WP/TP]
- (a) A rickshaw man, starting with nothing, could make thirty to forty cents a day; but a peddler needed capital, and there was no guarantee that he could earn enough for three daily meals. [III—NW2]
- (b) Pull a rickshaw and **you** could make thirty or forty cents easy but **you** needed capital to be a street vendor and there was no guarantee **you**'d be able to clear enough to pay for three meals. [II—FIT]
- (c) A rickshaw man could at least earn thirty or forty cents a day, while vending required capital, with no guarantee **he**'d make enough for three meals a day. [III—FIT]
64. 在这种静寂中, 祥子听见自己的良心的微语。先不要管自己吧, 还是得先回去看看曹家的人。(Chap. 12) [SP/TP]
- (a) In the stillness, Xiangzi heard his conscience whisper: "Never mind about yourself, go back first to see how the Cao family is." [II—DS]
- (b) He must not think of himself first. He must find out what had happened. [III—FDT]
- (c) Never mind yourself, it said. You have to go back and take care of the Cao family. [II—FDS]

65. 左右看, 没人, 他的心跳起来, 试试看吧, 反正也无家可归, 被人逮住就逮住吧。 (Chap. 12) [SP/TP]
- (a) But there was no one about. His heart thumping, he decided to try and see. Anyway, he had nowhere to go; if they arrested him it was just too bad. [III—FIT]
- (b) He looked around and saw no one. His heart began to thump. Try taking a look. There's no other house to go to. Anyway, if someone arrests me, then I'm arrested. [I—FDS]
- (c) He looked around and saw no one. His heart was racing. Go ahead, give it a try. You've got no home to go back to, anyway, so what if they arrest you! [II—FDS]
66. 奇怪, 到底是怎回事呢? 难道孙侦探并非真的侦探? 不能! 曹先生要是没看出点危险来, 何至于弃家逃走? (Chap. 12) [SP/TP]
- (a) Strange, what did this mean? Could detective Sun be a fake? Impossible! If Mr. Cao hadn't smelt danger, would he have abandoned his home and fled like this? He didn't understand at all. [III—FIT]
- (b) It was very strange. Just what did it all mean? Could it be that Sun was not a real detective? Impossible! If Mr. Cao hadn't seen danger, why else would he have decided to drop everything and run? "I don't understand! I don't understand!" [I—FIT]
- (c) Strange! How come? Is it possible that detective Sun isn't a detective after all? No, that can't be. If Mr. Cao hadn't smelled danger, he wouldn't have abandoned his family to escape with his life. I don't understand, I just don't understand. [I—FDS]
67. 不明白! 不明白! (Chap. 12) [SP/TP]
- (a) He didn't understand at all. [III—FIT]
- (b) "I don't understand! I don't understand!" [I—DS]
- (c) I don't understand, I just don't understand. [I—FDS]
68. 借来牌, 又被派走去借留声机, 作寿总得有些响声儿。 (Chap. 13) [WP/TP]
- (a) Then he was sent to borrow a gramophone, for a birthday party called for a cheerful racket. [III—NW2]
- (b) When Hsiang Tzu came back with the mahjong sets he was sent right out again to borrow a victrola. You must have music at a birthday party. [II—FIT]
- (c) Immediately upon his return, Xiangzi was sent to borrow a gramophone, since a birthday party called for loud music. [III—NW2]
69. 寿堂正中还短着个大寿字, 照例是由朋友们赠送, 不必自己预备。 (Chap. 13) [WP/TP]
- (a) The big character "Longevity" which should hang in the middle of the back wall was stilling missing. According to custom, this should be presented by friends, not provided by the host. [III—NW2]

- (b) According to custom, it ought to be presented by your friends so you need not prepare one yourself. [III—FIT]
- (c) The calligraphed Chinese word for longevity, which, by tradition, would be written by a friend and hung from the longevity altar, had not arrived, and Fourth Master, by nature impatient, was ready to explode. [III—NW2]
70. 不知道由哪里借来的破留声机， 每一个声音都像踩了猫尾巴那么叫得钻心!(Chap. 13) [WP/TP]
- (a) Every sound from that broken-down gramophone, borrowed from goodness knows where, was as ear-splitting as a cat's yowl when **you** tread on its tail. [II—NW1]
- (b) It was an old wind-up victrola borrowed from who knows where and every sound it made was as mind-curdling as a cat's yowl when its tail is stepped on. [III—NW1]
- (c) The music that emerged from the well-used gramophone they managed to borrow pierced eardrums like the screeching of a cat when **you** step on its tail. [II—NW1]
71. 第一他觉得满世界带着老婆逛是件可羞的事， 第二他以为这么来的一个老婆， 只可以藏在家中； 这不是什么体面的事， 越少在大家眼前显摆越好。 (Chap. 15) [WP/TP]
- (a) In the first place he considered it shameful to go out strolling in public with his wife. In the second, he felt that a wife acquired in this way should be kept hidden at home. She was nothing to be proud of and the less people saw of her the better. [III—NW2]
- (b) In the first place, he felt that to go wandering all over the place with a woman in tow was a disgraceful business. In the second place, he believed that a wife who'd got herself married the way she had was best kept hidden at home. This was not a respectable marriage at all and the less she was waved in front of people the better. [III—NW2]
- (c) In the first place, he considered walking in public with one's wife shameful. Second, the only thing you could do with a wife like this was keep her hidden at home. This was nothing to be proud of, but the less she was in the public eye the better. [III—NW2]
72. 羞愧， 怕事， 难过， 都没用； 打算活着， 得找有办法的地方去。(Chap. 15) [SP/TP]
- (a) Shame, timidity, grief were useless. If **he** wanted to survive **he** had to go where there was hope. [III—FIT]
- (b) It did no good to feel ashamed, afraid of things and unable to bear them. If **you** want to go on living, **you**'ve got to find the place where there's a way to do it. [III—FDT]
- (c) Shame, timidity, and sorrow were useless. If **he** was going to survive, **he** had to find a place where things were possible. [III—FIT]

73. 前前后后的一想, **他似乎明白了点**: 自己有钱, 可以教别人白白的抢去, 有冤无处去诉。(Chap. 15) [SP/TP]
- (a) On thinking things over he began to see that if **you** had some money and someone grabbed it there was nowhere to go for justice. [II—FIT]
- (b) Thinking over his situation from beginning to end, he finally seemed to understand a little. **He** had had money himself and had let others trick him out of it. So then **he'd** had a grievance and no one to accuse. [III—IT]
- (c) As he mulled over what she said, he realized that if someone steals money from **you**, there is nothing **you** can do about it. [II—FDS]
74. 赶到别人给你钱呢, 你就非接受不可; 接受之后, 你就完全不能再拿自己当个人, 你空有心胸, 空有力量, 得去当人家的奴隶: 作自己老婆的玩物, 作老丈人的奴仆。(Chap. 15) [SP/TP]
- (a) When someone gave you money, you were forced to accept, and from then on you were no longer your own master. Strength and ambition were useless, **you** were a servant, your own wife's plaything, your father-in-law's slave. [II—FIT]
- (b) Now you can accept money when someone gives it to you but there's absolutely no way you can regard yourself as a man afterward. Your courage and your strength don't matter and you have to go and be someone's slave. **You** have to be your wife's toy and your father-in-law's lackey. [II—FDT]
- (c) And when someone gives you money, you have no choice but to take it, and from that moment on, you are no longer the master of your own aspirations and strength: you belong to someone else, **You** are your wife's plaything and your father-in-law's servant. [II—FDT]
75. 吃人家的粮米, 便得老老实实的在笼儿里, 给人家啼唱, 而随时可以被人卖掉! (Chap. 15) [SP/TP]
- (a) if **you** ate other people's grain **you** had to stay contentedly in your cage, singing for them, expecting to be sold at any moment. [II—FDS]
- (b) **It** eats someone else's grain and then behaves itself inside a cage and sings for others and is sold when they feel like it! [III—FDT]
- (c) But if **it's** content to be fed, **it** must live in a cage and sing for its food until the day **it's** sold to someone else. [III—FDT]
76. 他不再希望随他们的善心多赏几个了, 一分钱一分货, 得先讲清楚了再拿出力气来。(Chap. 21) [SP/TP]
- (a) He no longer hoped for a generous tip. Everything had its price which must be settled in advance before **he** exerted himself. [III—FIT]
- (b) He no longer had hope that their "benevolence" would reward him with extra pay. You pay so much money for so much in goods so **you'd** better get it all arranged ahead of time and exert yourself if you're paid for it. [II—FDS]

- (c) No longer did he hold out hope that a generous tip awaited him at the end of a run. The price—what he thought was fair—had to be settled before he put his muscle to work. [III—FIT]
77. 就这么大咧咧的瞎混吧：没饭吃呢，就把车拉出去；够吃一天的呢，就歇一天，明天再说明天的。(Chap. 23) [SP/TP]
- (a) Why not just muddle along? When there was nothing to eat, take out the rickshaw; when there was enough for the day, rest and think about tomorrow when it came round. [II—FIT]
- (b) Just go on blindly. Take a rickshaw out when **you** don't have anything to eat and take a day off when **you**'ve made enough for one more day and let tomorrow take care of itself. It was not only one method, it was the only method. [III—FDS]
- (c) Better to drift through life and not worry about it. When there was nothing to eat, **he**'d take out a rickshaw, and when **he** had enough to feed himself, **he**'d take a day off and worry about tomorrow later. [III—FIT]

Appendix 5.2: “I” as the Major Search Entry for the Ambiguous Forms of Discourse Presentation in *Luotuo Xiangzi*

1. 猛然一想，一天要是能剩一角的话，一百元就是一千天，一千天! (Chap. 1) [SP/TP]
- (a) If every day he could put aside ten cents, one hundred dollars would take one thousand days. One thousand days! [III—FIT]
- (b) Suddenly he thought, if I could save ten cents a day I'd have one hundred dollars in just one thousand days! [I—FDT]
- (c) If he put aside ten cents every day, in a thousand days he'd have a hundred yuan. A thousand days! [III—FIT]
2. 虽然中间隔着那么多地方，可是他都知道呀；一闭眼，他就有了个地图：这里是磨石口——老天爷，这必须是磨石口! (Chap. 2) [SP/TP]
- (a) Why, he had only to close his eyes to see a map before him: here was Moshi Pass, ——Merciful Heavens, make it Moshi Pass! [II—FDS]
- (b) He knew just how to go, even though there were quite a few villages in between to be avoided. He shut his eyes and promptly had a mental map; here is Mu Shih K'ou—please let it be Mu Shih K'ou. [II—FDS]
- (c) It wouldn't be easy——he'd have to pass through many towns and villages, but all places he'd been before. He shut his eyes and tried to picture the route: Moshi Pass is here—I hope to heaven I'm right! [I—FDS]

3. 他想起了这个: 既是拉着骆驼, 便须顺着大道走, 不能再沿着山坡儿。(Chap. 3) [SP/TP]
- (a) It occurred to him: With the camels in tow, he would have to take the main road instead of following the foothills. [III—FIT]
- (b) He thought: I am leading camels so I must follow the road. I can't go along the edge of the foothills. [I—FDT]
- (c) He began to ponder his situation: since I'm walking with camels, I need to get away from the mountain paths and find a road. [I—FDT]
4. 由磨石口——假如这是磨石口——到黄村, 是条直路。(Chap. 3) [WP/TP]
- (a) Between Moshi Pass—if it really was Moshi Pass—and Huangcun, the road was straight, so the camels negotiating it wouldn't take him out of the way. [III—NW2]
- (b) There's a direct road from Mu Shih K'ou, if I am near Mu Shih K'ou, to Huang Ts'un. [I—FDT]
- (c) It's a straight line from Moshi Pass? If that's where I am—to Yellow Village. [I—FDT]
5. (及至看到那个闷葫芦罐儿, 他的心思又转过来。) 不, 不能随便; 只差几十块钱就能买上车了, 不能前功尽弃; 至少也不能把罐儿里那点积蓄瞎扔了, 那么不容易省下来的! (Chap. 11) [SP/TP]
- (a) No, **he** couldn't let himself go; only a couple of dozen dollars more and **he** would have enough for a rickshaw. **He** mustn't let his previous effort be wasted; mustn't carelessly throw away those hard-earned savings of his! [III—FIT]
- (b) No, **I** can't do as **I** please. Forty dollars more and then **I** can buy a rickshaw. **I** can't waste my effort. **I** can't blindly waste the money piled up in that pot. It wasn't that easy to save! [I—FDS]
- (c) No, **he** couldn't give in that easily. **He** was so close to having enough to buy his own rickshaw, this was no time to call it quits. **He'd** worked too hard to save up what **he** had. [III—FIT]
6. (及至看到那个闷葫芦罐儿, 他的心思又转过来。……) 还是得往正路走, 一定! (Chap. 11) [SP/TP]
- (a) **He** must keep to the straight and narrow path, no doubt about it. [III—FIT]
- (b) **I** just have to stay on the right path, there's no doubt about that. [I—FDS]
- (c) **He** had to keep at it, he just had to! [III—FIT]
7. (愁到了无可如何, 他抱着那个瓦罐儿自言自语的嘀咕:……) 有这点钱, 祥子什么也不怕! (Chap. 11) [WP/TP]
- (a) With money, **I'm** not afraid of anything. [I—FDT]
- (b) **I** have my money and **I'm** not afraid of anything. [I—FDT]
- (c) The money was Xiangzi's safeguard against fear. [III—NW2]

8. 不能在此久停! 假若那个姓孙的再回来呢?! (Chap. 12) [SP/TP]
- (a) **He** mustn't stay here longer! What if that fellow Sun came back again. [III—FIT]
- (b) “**I** can't hang around here! What if Sun comes back again?” [I—DT]
- (c) *I can't stay here! What if Sun comes back?* [I—FDS]
9. 心中极快的转了转: 对不住曹先生, 不过高妈带回信去教他快跑, 也总算过得去了。(Chap. 12) [SP/TP]
- (a) His thoughts were in a whirl. **He** had let Mr. Cao down, but it wasn't so bad now that Gao Ma was taking the message telling him to get away as fast as he could. [III—FIT]
- (b) “**I** haven't done right by Mr. Ts'ao but Kao Ma is taking a message back telling him to get away quick so **I** can face myself, at least.” [I—DS]
- (c) Thoughts were racing through his head. *I've let Mr. Cao down, but having Gao Ma tell him to get away makes me feel a little better.* [I—FDS]
10. 自己的钱先丢了, 没法再管曹先生的。(Chap. 12) [SP/TP]
- (a) With his own money gone, **he** couldn't worry about Mr. Cao any more. [III—FIT]
- (b) His money was the first to go and there was no way **he** could take care of Mr. Ts'ao's things now. [III—FIT]
- (c) “*My money's gone and I can no longer help Mr. Cao.*” [I—DS]
11. 不, 不能当贼, 不能! (Chap. 12) [SP/TP]
- (a) No, how could **he** become a thief? [III—FIT]
- (b) No. No, it was impossible to be a thief. Impossible! [III—FIT]
- (c) *No, I can't become a thief, I can't!* [I—FDS]
12. 刚才为自己脱干净, 没去作到曹先生所嘱咐的, 已经对不起人; 怎能再去偷他呢? (Chap. 12) [SP/TP]
- (a) It was bad enough not following Mr. Cao's instructions and washing his hands of the whole business, how could he steal from his master too? [III—FIT]
- (b) He was already humiliated because he had not carried out Mr. Ts'ao's orders while trying to avoid being arrested. So how could he turn around and rob him? [III—FIT]
- (c) *It was bad enough disregarding Mr. Cao's instructions and walking away. How could I even think of stealing from him?* [I—FDS]
13. 不能去! 穷死, 不偷! (Chap. 12) [SP/TP]
- (a) No, no, **he'd** starve to death rather than steal! [III—FIT]
- (b) **He** just could not do it! **He'd** die of poverty before he'd steal! [III—FIT]
- (c) *I won't do it—I'll starve to death before I become a thief.* [I—FDS]

14. 不, 他不能服软。(Chap. 18) [SP/TP]
- No, **he** wouldn't be beaten. [III—FIT]
 - No, **he** would not give in to weakness. [III—FIT]
 - No, he thought, **I** won't admit defeat. [I—FDT]
15. 算了, 直当是拉着个不通人情的猴子吧。(Chap. 20) [SP/TP]
- Why quibble? It just amounted to pulling an inconsiderate monkey. [III—FIT]
 - So **he** let it go at that and simply regarded this job as one where **he** hauled a monkey who was ignorant of human beings. [III—FIT]
 - Let it go at that*, he concluded. *I'll pretend I'm pulling a thoughtless monkey.* [I—FDS]
16. 后悔使他对一切都冷淡了些, 干吗故意找不自在呢? (Chap. 21) [SP/TP]
- (Omitted)
 - His guilt made him feel indifferent to the whole business. Why should **he** deliberately go out looking for trouble? [III—FIT]
 - Feelings of regret instilled in him a sense of detachment. *Why make things hard on myself?* [I—FDS]
17. 无论怎说, 自己是个车夫, 给人家好好作事就结了, 想别的有什么用? (Chap. 21) [SP/TP]
- (Omitted)
 - He** was a rickshaw man and so **he'd** do his best for everyone and that would be that. What was the use of thinking about anything else? [III—FIT]
 - No matter how I look at it, I'm a rickshaw man. I need to do my job and not think about anything else.* [I—FDS]
18. 虽然闹过病, 犯过见不起人的症候, 有什么关系呢。(Chap. 22) [SP/TP]
- So what if **he** had been sick had contracted a shameful disease? [III—FIT]
 - So what if **I've** had a little trouble with sickness and had a nasty disease. What difference does that make? [I—FDS]
 - So what if **I** was sick or that I contracted a social disease? [I—FIT]
19. 好吧, 今天先去拉一晚上, 明天去找曹先生; 找到了他, 再去小福子, 告诉她这个好消息: 祥子并没混好, 可是决定往好里混, 咱们一同齐心努力的往前奔吧! (Chap. 22) [SP/TP]
- Very well, **he** would pull all night and look Mr. Cao up in the morning, then go to see Joy and tell her the good news: Xiangzi had not made good yet, but **he** was working hard and **he** wanted her with him. [III—FIT]
 - All right. Keep working until late and go look for Mr. Ts'ao tomorrow and, once he's been found, go look for Hsiao Fu Tzu to tell her the good news! Hsiang Tzu hadn't done very well so far but he definitely was on the come-back trail and now they could go forward together and work as one! [II—FDT]

(c) *All right, then. He said to himself, I'll haul fares tonight, and then go find Mr. Cao tomorrow. After that, I'll give Fuzi the good news that I had made a mess of things, but that's all in the past. Now it's time for you and me to set out on life's road together.* [I—FDT]

20. 祥子改了, 难道老天爷还不保佑么? (Chap. 22) [WP/TP]

- (a) Now that Xiangzi had turned over a new leaf, surely Heaven would watch over him. [III—NW2]
 (b) I have reformed. Can it be that Heaven won't protect me? [I—FDT]
 (c) Heaven won't desert Xiangzi, now that he's turned his life around, will it? [III—FIT]

Appendix 6.1: The 15 Novels by Jia Pingwa and Their English Translations

Category	Title of source text	Size (in character)	Title of target text	Translator	Size (in word)
Direct translation	《水意》	12,486	<i>Floodtime</i>	Margaret Decker	10,404
	《鸡窝洼人家》	67,988	<i>The People of Chicken's Nest Hollow</i>	Suzanne Convery	50,302
	《火纸》	13,970	<i>Touch Paper</i>	David Pattinson	11,328
	《晚雨》	43,907	<i>Heavenly Rain</i>	Richard Seldin	35,613
	《五魁》	34,300	<i>The Regrets of a Bride Carrier</i>	Josephine Matthews	30,627
	《白朗》	37,251	<i>The Monk King of Tiger Mountain</i>	Josephine Matthews	33,034
Total		209,902			171,308
Inverse translation	《七巧儿》	9,906	<i>Qiqiao'er</i>	Shen Zhen	6,460
	《鸽子》	7,119	<i>Shasha and the Pigeons</i>	Hu Zhihui	4,750
	《篙子梅》	17,418	<i>Artemesia</i>	Yu Fanqin	8,888
	《人极》	20,669	<i>How Much Can a Man Bear?</i>	Zhu Hong	15,390
	《木碗世家》	7,356	<i>Family Chronicle of a Wooden Bowl Maker</i>	Zhu Hong	5,062
	《天狗》	29,389	<i>The Heavenly Hound</i>	Li Rui	23,575
	《美穴地》	28,135	<i>The Good Fortune Grave</i>	Ling Yuan	22,099
	《古堡》	81,753	<i>The Castle</i>	Luo Shao-Pin	54,761
	《黑氏》	20,746	<i>The Country Wife</i>	Hu Zongfeng and Liu Xiaofeng	18,512
Total		222,491			159,497

Note: To ensure the balance between the two types of texts, the long novel *Turbulence* and its English translation are not included here

Appendix 6.2: English Original Novels of Local Colorism by American Writers

Category	Title of works	Author	Size (in word)
English originals	<i>The Luck of Roaring Camp</i>	Bret Harte	4,150
	<i>The Mysterious Stranger</i>	Mark Twain	34,566
	<i>As I Lay Dying</i>	William Faulkner	57,027
	<i>A Rose for Emily</i>	William Faulkner	3,724
	<i>Winesburg, Ohio</i>	Sherwood Anderson	70,799
Total			170,266

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