

修辞格：比喻

Analogy

宁波华茂外国语学校 薛洪波

Enjoy Chinese verses

1. 娴静时如姣花照水，行动处似弱柳扶风。
2. 自在飞花轻似梦，无边丝雨细如愁。
3. 她热得好像心中有九个太阳。
4. 遥望洞庭山水色，白银盘里一青螺。
5. 知否？知否？应是绿肥红瘦。

1、2、3是明喻；4是暗喻；5是借喻。

Enjoy English examples

1. She swims like a fish.
2. The old man is as wise as an owl(猫头鹰).
3. China is a lion waking up and roaring.
4. Peter is a night owl, but I am an early bird.
5. Walls have ears.
6. A dark horse appeared in our class.

明喻1和2；暗喻3和4；借喻5和6。

Defination

* I. 明喻 simile

- * 是比喻修辞的一种，在强调两种事物的相似点的同时，本体、喻体、喻词都出现，且能使语言生动形象。喻词有 **like, as, as if, of, be compared to, what** 等。下列比喻的喻体大部分为动物，例如：

Life is like a box of chocolates.



simile

life

like

chocolates

as

本体subject

喻体reference

比喻词simile marker

明喻

* 1.like像：接名词

* He eats like a horse ---two bowls of dumplings are not enough, but she eats like a bird/cat ---two dumplings are quite enough.

* He walks like a duck, moving from side to side.

* He sleeps like a rock/log. Nothing or nobody can wake him up.

Drill 1 *Fill in the blanks with names of animals:*

- * He *drinks like a* fish. He can drink ten glasses of beer at a time.
- * He *works like a* horse. His boss likes him so much.
- * We have cornered him. He *is like a* mouse in the hole.
- * Life is like a box of chocolates. You never know what you're going to get.

明喻

- * **2.as像：接名词，常与as连用，偶尔接句子**
- * **Death may be as heavy as Mount Tai or as light as a feather.**或重如泰山，或轻如鸿毛
- * **(as) fresh as a rose 十分清新;**
- * **(as) cunning(狡猾) as a fox ;**
- * **(as) stupid as an ass ;**
- * **(as) busy as a bee ;**
- * **(as) naughty as a monkey ;**

Drill 2 *Fill in the blanks with names of animals:*

- * (as) dirty as a pig;
- * (as) meek/tame(温顺的) as a sheep/lamb;
- * (as) proud as a peacock;
- * (as) cheerful as a lark/bird;
- (as) hungry as a wolf.

明喻

* 3.as if, as though像：接句子，偶尔用省略句

* The little girl talks as if she were (be) a scholar(学者).

* He walks as if/though he had drunk three tons of wine.

Drill 3 *Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the given words:*

- * She looked about as if dreaming (dream).
- * The old man looked up as if to say (say) something in his dream.

明喻

- * 4.of, 其前面的词为喻体, 后面的词为本体
- * ∴娘炮 a girl of a boy 或 a woman of a man
- * ∴女汉子 a man of a woman

- * a poem of a room 有诗意的房间
- * a rose of a girl 如花似玉的女孩儿

Drill 4 Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the given words:

- * 汉译英：人山人海 a sea of people;
- * 堆积如山的作业 a mountain of homework
- *
- * 英译汉：a diamond of a kindness 弥为珍贵的善意 ;
- * a palace of a tomb 壮观的陵墓

明喻

* 5.be compared to 被比作

* 英译汉:

* The kids are often compared to fresh flowers of our country.

* The poet compares his lover's tongue to a knife.

Drill 5 Put the following into English:

1. 她的心肠被比作蝎子(scorpion)的毒刺(sting)。

Her heart is compared to the sting of a scorpion.

2. 亨利可以比作她心目中的太阳。

Henry can be compared to the sun in her eyes.

明喻

* 6.A is to B what/as C is to D

* 英译汉:

* A friend is to me what water is to a fish.

* A mentor(导师) is to me as the beacon(灯塔) is to the ships at sea.

Drill 6 Put the following into English:

1. 阅读之于大脑正如食物之于身体。

Reading is to the mind what food is to the body.

2. 你的批评之于我正如推进器(booster)之于火箭。

Your criticism is to me as the booster to the rocket.

* II. 暗喻

- * 本体、喻体都出现，中间常用喻词“是”、“变成”等连接，有时不用喻词。暗喻的典型形式为：甲是乙。但不是所有由“是”连接的语句都是暗喻，因为比喻必须要符合：①甲和乙必须是本质不同的事物，②甲乙之间必须有相似点。比明喻更简练、含蓄。例如：
: **He is a walking dictionary.**
- * **She is a living encyclopedia(百科全书).**
- * **Education is farming.**

Drill 7 Put the following into Chinese:

- * Learning is going on a journey. 学习是一场旅行。
- * Anger is a fire that makes your blood boil.
愤怒是一把令人热血沸腾的火。
- * He's a wolf in sheep's clothing. 他是披着羊皮的狼。
- * Time is a flying arrow/a burning match/flowing water/a travelling train.

* III. 借喻

* 借喻是比喻的一种，是以喻体来代替本体，本体和喻词都不出现，直接把甲（本体）说成乙（喻体），连“是”也不用了。例如：

* His speech brought down the house. 赢得满堂彩

* He carried a torch for his Mary. 暗恋

* Constant dripping wears the stone. 滴水穿石

* Great minds think alike. 英雄所见略同

Drill 8 Put the following into Chinese:

- * Strike while the iron is hot. 要趁热打铁。
- * The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak. 心有余力不行。
- * His hair stands on end. 他毛骨悚然。
- * Diamond cut diamond. 强中自有强中手。
- * Don't cry over spilt(洒落的)milk. 覆水难收，哭也无益。
- * New brooms sweep well. 新官上任三把火。

Practice 1 英译汉 (短文)

At one point during the exam, Tom met such a hard nut that he worked as hard as a dog trying to crack it. But he failed. He felt like the biggest joke on earth. He gave it a break and moved on to challenge the other problems. Like a bolt out of the blue, he came up with solutions to the other lions in his way. Eventually, he got an ideal score. He came to believe that God closes a door and opens a window at the same time.

For your reference

考试期间汤姆一度遇到一个难题，他拼命要解出此题，还是失败了，感觉自己是世上最大的笑话。他放弃此题，继续解其他试题。突然如晴天霹雳，灵感来了，他解决了所有其他拦路虎。最终他获得了理想的成绩。他渐渐地相信了：上帝关上一扇门，同时会打开一扇窗。

Never ever give up!

Practice 2 情景描写



综合运用比喻修辞手段，就自己的生活经历，写**3至5**句话，生动描写熟悉的情景，储备语料库，以便能够自如潇洒地表达。



Thanks for your attention
Any comments are welcome

* zjxuehb@163.com

参考书目

吕煦 实用英语修辞 清华大学出版社 2004年1月第1版

徐鹏 修辞与语用 上海外语教育出版社 2007年6月第1版

冯翠华 英语修辞大全 外语教学与研究出版社 2005年1月第1版

吴平 英汉修辞手段比较 安徽教育出版社 2001年9月第1版

English → Chinese

- * as different as apples and nuts
- * as light as a feather
- * to drink as a fish
- * like a drowned rat
- * as poor as a church mouse
- * as timid as a hare/rabbit
- * as sound as a bell
- * as true as steel

- ❖ 截然不同
- ❖ 轻如鸿毛
- ❖ 大喝；牛饮
- ❖ 落汤鸡
- ❖ 一贫如洗
- ❖ 胆小如鼠
- ❖ 极健康；极清楚
- ❖ 绝对忠实可靠的

English → Chinese

- * as white as flour
- * as black as a crow
- * to eat like a horse
- * as ugly as a toad
- * as drunk as a rat
- * like a peacock among sparrows
- * as slow as a tortoise/snail
- * as stupid as a pig/goose

- ❖ 脸色苍白；面无血色
- ❖ 黑如乌鸦
- ❖ 吃得很多
- ❖ 丑陋不堪
- ❖ 酩酊大醉；烂醉如泥
- ❖ 鹤立鸡群
- ❖ 慢吞吞；慢得像蜗牛
- ❖ 蠢极了

English idioms related to animals

- * as proud as a
- * as blind as a
- * as playful as a
- * as wise as a
- * as busy as a
- * as slow as a
- * as strong as a
- * as brave as a

owl

bat

peacock

ox

bee

kitten

snail

lion