

# CHOICE VARIATIONS IN LEXICAL EQUIVALENTS AMONG MULTIPLE TRANSLATORS IN LITERARY TEXT TRANSLATION (ENGLISH TO CHINESE): A CASE STUDY OF PROZ

**Dr Geeta Kochhar**

Assistant Professor of Chinese, JNU, New Delhi. Email ID: jidujnu@gmail.com

**Mr. Umesh Kumar Gupta**

Assistant Professor of Chinese & Ph D Scholar, Amity University Rajasthan; Email: ukgupta@jpr.amity.edu

**Abstract:** This paper investigates into the variations in the choices of lexical equivalents made by multiple translators when translating literary text from English to Chinese. This case study is based on a sample of 12 translations of a single literary source text in the language pair English-Chinese, whereby 25 English words/phrases are selected from the English text and 12 translation equivalents in Chinese by 12 different translators are selected (total  $25 \times 12 = 300$  cases) for analysis. The translators, including the author of this research, are professionals registered at ProZ participating in a competition. The research posits that there is large variation in the choice of lexical equivalents in the translation of literary text by different translators and literary translators adopting oblique methods have less chances of using same equivalents in comparison to translators using direct method. The findings of this research indicates that the translators choose different strategies to select the suitable equivalent for a particular word/phrase. The results show that in the 300 cases of 25 phrases translated by 12 translators, translators selected same equivalent in 36 per cent cases; slight variation in equivalents is visible in 30 per cent cases; and completely different equivalents are used in 34 per cent cases. Further direct translation methods were adopted in 47.66 per cent cases to obtain equivalents; whereas oblique translation methods were adopted in 52.34 per cent cases. In the translation of English metaphors, majority of the translators adopted direct method (literal translation); while in few cases, translators adopted generalization strategy. Sense for sense method was also noticed in few cases; though some wrong translations are also observed.

**Keywords:** Lexical analysis, literary texts, English, Chinese, translation

## 1. Introduction

Human beings are gifted with a unique mind which creates new and beautiful things by its imaginative power. As regards translators are concerned, this creativity and imaginative power helps them in choosing right equivalents of words and phrases to render accurate and quality translation as per the stylistic features of target text. The creative skill of translators in the selection of lexical equivalents can be observed in their translations of a same original text. "How much variation is there in the selection of equivalents?", has been an issue of study for the translation scholars. Translators are free to choose various methods, techniques and strategies in translation. Translation of literary text (LT) is different from non-literary texts in many aspects. Literary translation is said to be an artistic communication in which the style of source text to be preserved in target text and the expressiveness of target text is also of utmost importance.

This study aims at investigating the variations in the choices of lexical equivalents in literary text in the language pair of English to Chinese. The research is a case study based on a sample of 12 translations of a single literary source text in the language pair English-Chinese, whereby 25 English words/phrases are selected from the English text and 12 translation equivalents in Chinese by 12 different translators are selected (total  $25 \times 12 = 300$  cases) for analysis. (See appendix 1) The translators, including the author of this research, are professionals registered at ProZ participating in a competition. The research posit that translators adopting oblique methods have less chances of using same equivalents in comparison to translators using direct method. More specifically, the study attempts to find answers to the following questions:

- i) How is the variation in the choice of lexical equivalents made by the different translators in the literary domain in language pair English-Chinese?
- ii) What is the percentage of use of direct and oblique translation methods in the selection of equivalents?
- iii) What are the different translation strategies adopted by the translators when choosing equivalents for English words/phrases?

## **2. Definitions & Concepts in Translation**

### **2.1 The Concept of Equivalence**

Equivalence is defined in the Collins Dictionary of the English Language (1991: 526) as the state of being “equal or interchangeable in value, quantity, significance, etc.” or “having the same or a similar effect or meaning”. Similarly, Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1991: 421) defines the concept as the state of being “equal in force, amount or value” or “like in signification or import”.

Sandra Halverson in analysing the definition states that “it becomes immediately clear, when considering these two definitions, that there are three main components to both: a pair (at least) between which the relationship exists, a concept of likeness/sameness/similarity/equality, and a set of qualities. Thus, equivalence is defined as a relationship existing between two (or more) entities, and the relationship is described as one of likeness/sameness/similarity/equality in terms of any of a number of potential qualities.” (Sandra Halverson 3: 1997)

Thus, use of the ‘equivalence concept’ may vary in either scope or focus. This is made quite clear by Hartmann and Stork:

*Texts in different languages may be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partially equivalent), in respect of different levels of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, of semantics, of grammar, of lexis, etc.) and at different ranks (word-for-word, phrase for-phrase, sentence-for-sentence). (1972: 713, emphasis added)*

As Catford points out, “the central problem of translation practice is that of finding target language (TL) translation equivalents. A central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence. (Catford 21:1965) “Different types of translation equivalence can be achieved between the source text and the target text such as

phonetic equivalence, phonological equivalence, morphological equivalence, lexical equivalence, syntactical equivalence and semantic equivalence. (Le Meiyun 1989)

However, Xiang Yinhua advocates that “equivalence” is of absolute necessity and a basic requirement of translation. Yet, translators are at odds at finding the equivalence due to cultural, language and social barriers/ gaps. Liu Zhongde believes that “difficulty in translation just lies in the fact that both the content and the style are already existent in the original and as a result, you will have to do your best to reproduce them as they are in quite a different language.” (Liu Zhongde 1991: 7)

## 2.2 Literary Text Translation

Literary translation is translation of literary texts, which is different from non-literary texts, mainly due to the metaphors, idioms, phrases, and poetic essence added to texts. which make translation more complex. Huang Xiaocong in the abstract of his thesis entitled “Stylistic Approaches to Literary Translation: With Particular Reference to English-Chinese and Chinese-English Translation” argues that “literary texts – as distinct from non-literary texts – have a real but hard to-define “added value”, carried by the particular way in which they exploit lexis, grammar, and pragmatics; this added value is everything to do with the text’s style. A good literary translation must reproduce something of the source text’s style; otherwise, the distinguishing literariness in the original will not be conveyed in the target text.”

Translation is a communicative act, and literary translation is especially an artistic communication. “Literature is both the condition and the place of artistic communication between senders and addressees, or the public” (Bassnett, 2002: 83). Selection of equivalents is a main act in the process. The translator makes a choice from a large number of alternative possibilities, and every next selection interlock with previous selections, which can be adjusted within the model of game theory broached by Levý: “Translating can be compared with a game with complete information, like chess, where every next move takes account of all previous moves” (concluded by Hermans, 1999: 23).

What is more interesting is that the selections can amount to a general rule of selections, which indicates the translator’s style. The individual translator’s style, i.e. the translator’s “fingerprints”, can be examined from literary texts. (Baker, 2000: 244). Likewise, Hermans argues that “That other voice [i.e. the translator’s voice] is there in the text itself, in every word of it” (Hermans, 1996c: 9). To put it simply, the translator’s individual experience and identity can lead to a different style of translation.

A good literary translation has to reproduce something of the source text’s style; otherwise, the distinguishing literariness in the source text will not be manifested in the target text. Special techniques, craft, and rhetorical effects are few salient features of literary texts compared with non-literary texts, and hence they must be noticed and adequately preserved. Generally, the crux of the issue can be: the literal translation of the words related to the techniques is the basic requirement if there is no linguistic or cultural gap, but where there is a gap, a re-creation may be called for to maintain the same poetic effect. (Huang Xiaocong: 291)

There are also scholars who believe in creating a natural style and flow in translation. Abdul-Baki As-Safi & Incam Sahib Ash-Sharifi in their paper entitled “Naturalness in Literary

Translation” advocate that the main features of naturalness can be firmly considered to be acceptability, grammaticality, idiomatically, authenticity and contemporaneity, all of these help in maintaining readability and intelligibility. Elaheh Fadaee also stressing naturalness says Naturalness as well as accuracy and clearness is one of the main features of evaluating translation of literary books.

### **2.3 Translation of Metaphors**

Literary texts are full of metaphors. Zhang Bei describing “Metaphors” in his book entitled 汉英时文翻译实践, emphasizing that both Chinese and English have rich metaphors. However, due to the huge differences in national cultures, the ways of expression of metaphors are different. While translating, one must pay special attention to the word meaning in their specific national culture. If it is possible to retain the original image of the metaphor in the translation, try to keep it in line with the original content and rhetoric. If the original metaphor image is too difficult to reproduce, and the translation becomes poor in expressiveness and meaning, then the metaphor image must be discarded and the free translation may convey the original information. The method of changing the image can also be used, by replacing the image of the source text with an image familiar to the target audience, which can also gain the effect of expressiveness. There are broadly three ways of translating: Literal, Free and Conversion, which are explained below using an example of Chinese to English translation.

#### **2.3.1 Literal Translation**

“现在也有两座压在中国人民头上的山,一座叫做帝国主义,一座叫做封建主义。

Today two big mountains lie like a dead weight on the Chinese people. One is imperialism, the other is feudalism.”

#### **2.3.2 Free Translation**

“比就比,谁也不能退堂鼓。

We’re willing to take up the challenge. And neither side should back out.”

#### **2.3.3 Conversion Method**

“我在这办公室里只是个人物。

I am only a small potato in this office.”

### **2.4 Methods and Procedures of Translation**

Apart from the kind of translations, there are also methods and procedures of translating text, which have been identified by Vinay & Darbelnet’s as theoretical framework. These procedures are: Direct and Oblique/Indirect.

**2.4.1 Direct Translation:** Direct translation is subdivided into three categories: Borrowing, Calque, and Literal.

2.4.1.1 Borrowing: This procedure is applied when the target language lacks an equivalent for the word or when the translator chooses to “add local color” to the target text.

2.4.1.2 Calque: “A special kind of borrowing” in which the constituent words or the lexical components of an expression in the source language are transferred literally to the target language.

2.4.1.3 Literal translation: “Word-for-word” translation. It is usually between those languages that are similar in terms of root and culture. It is “the authors’ prescription for good translation”. Deviation from this type of translation is allowed only when the translation output is unacceptable.

## **2.4.2 Oblique/Indirect Translation**

2.4.2.1 Transposition: Transposition is the procedure when one part of speech is changed by another; while the meaning remains the same.

2.4.2.2 Modulation: It is change of “point of view”. This procedure is applied when a literal translation that is correct in terms of grammar, results in an “unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward” translation.

2.4.2.3 Equivalence: This procedure is used when two languages practice different “stylistic or structural means” to describe an identical situation especially idioms and metaphors. One example of this procedure is when an idiom in the source language is translated to an idiom in the target language.

2.4.2.4 Adaptation: “Changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture”.

## **3. Statement of the Problem**

Choice of appropriate equivalent is a crucial task in translation. Translators face problem in selecting correct equivalents when translating literary texts in language pair English to Chinese. The main problem is how professional translators choose equivalents in literary texts and how do they deal with the issue of finding suitable equivalents for metaphors? This study posit that translators freely use oblique methods when translating complex literary texts rather than using direct methods. The direct method also gives them flexibility to borrow words from the source language. Literary translators skillfully preserve the style of original text into translated text and also maintain high degree of expressiveness in target language which is depends on translator’s style, experience and background. This study investigates into this problem of variations in the choice of lexical equivalents.

## **4. Methodology:**

Andrew Chesterman and Jenny Williams in their book entitled “A Beginner’s Guide to Doing Research in Translation Studies” mention twelve areas in translation research, in which one of the areas is the ‘comparison of translations and their source text’. The textual comparison of a translation with its source is known as analysis of translated texts. The term “translation comparison” refers to comparing multiple translations of the same source, either into the same or distinct languages. They further argue that all aspects of the texts can't possibly be covered,

therefore you need to pick and select which ones you wish to focus. Hence, this study uses a sample of twelve texts for a case study.

A sample of twelve texts translated into Chinese belonging to a single English source are analysed for the variation in the choice of equivalents by twelve translators. (See appendix 1) These twelve English-Chinese translators, including the author, are registered at ProZ and participated in a translation competition. All the translators were from different backgrounds and had different translation skills, even few were native Chinese translators. The translated Chinese texts by twelve translators were collected along with common English source text. Each English sentence of original text was aligned with their twelve translated sentences in Chinese in a Microsoft excel sheet facilitating the analysis of translated sentences. Later, out of the English source text, 25 phrases are selected and a similarity table is created for each English phrase and their equivalent Chinese word/phrases chosen by the twelve translators. (See appendix 3) An in-depth analysis was carried out of these twelve types of translations of a single phrase and findings related to the research questions were drawn based on the analysis.

For the first research question - “How is the variation in selection of equivalents made by different translators in the literary domain in language pair English-Chinese?” - 25 English words/phrases were selected from the English text and 12 translation equivalents selected by 12 different translators (total 25x12=300 cases) are analyzed based on three broad categories: i.e. Exactly same, Slight variation and Entirely different. (See appendix 3, Table No.1)

For the second research question - “What is the percentage of use of direct and oblique translation methods in such translations? - Vinay and Darbelnet’s direct and oblique methods are used as theoretical framework for the data analysis. Above mentioned 300 cases were divided into two categories: Phrase translated using “Direct Translation Methods”; and “Oblique translation Methods”. (See appendix 3, Table No.2)

For the third research question - “What are the different translation strategies adopted by the translators when choosing equivalents for English words/phrases?” - Chinese equivalents given to each of the selected 25 English phrases were manually analysed one by one. The inductive approach of qualitative method was used to find the general pattern in the choice of strategies.

## 5. Quantitative Analysis:

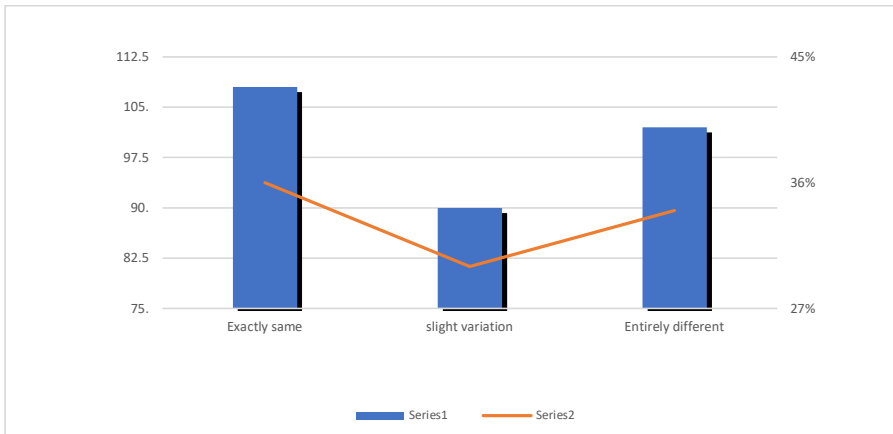
5.1 As for the first research question, 25 English words/phrase and 12 translations of each word/phrase, totaling 300 cases are analysed for variation in equivalents and classified into three categories and the results obtained are: (see table 1 of appendix 3)

**Table 1: Percentage of Equivalence in 300 Cases**

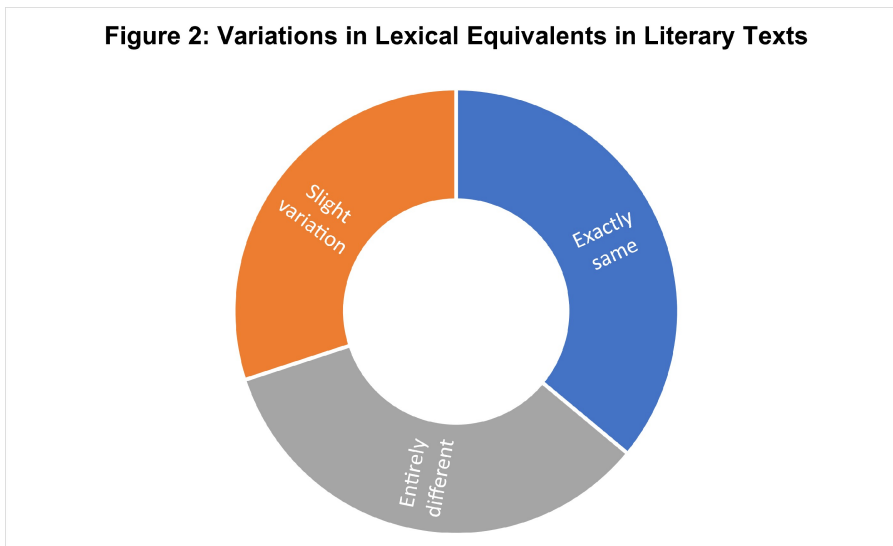
| Sr. No. | Category         | No. of Cases out of 300 | Percentage of Cases |
|---------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1       | Exactly same     | 108                     | 36%                 |
| 2       | Slight variation | 90                      | 30%                 |

|   |                    |     |     |
|---|--------------------|-----|-----|
| 3 | Entirely different | 102 | 34% |
|---|--------------------|-----|-----|

**Figure 1: Variations in Lexical Equivalents**



**Figure 2: Variations in Lexical Equivalents in Literary Texts**



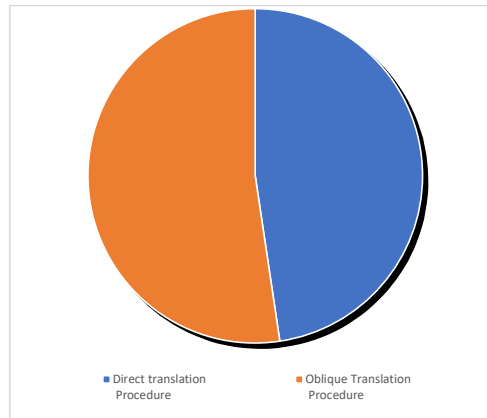
5.2 As regards the second research question, the above 300 cases were examined to get the translation procedure used in the translation. The results were broadly divided into two major categories propounded by Vinay & Darbelnet i.e Direct translation method and oblique translation method. (See table 2 of Appendix 3)

**Table 2: Percentage of Direct and Oblique Translation in 300 Cases**

| Sr. No. | Direct translation | Oblique translation | Total cases |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1       | 143                | 157                 | 300         |
| 2       | 47.66%             | 52.34%              | 100%        |



**Chart 2: Proportion of Use of Direct/Oblique Translation Methods in LT**



## 6. Qualitative Analysis:

25 English words/phrases and their 12 translations each are qualitatively analyzed to identify the translation strategies used by different translators. The results are as under:

**i. Multi-storied building complex:** The English phrase “Multi-storied building complex” was translated differently by all the translators. ‘多层建筑’ was used by six translators; however, one translator each used, 大厦, 高层住宅小区, 高层小区, 多层综合建筑中, 多层楼房 and 多层综合物业楼. Here we find a slight variation in the Chinese equivalents selected by all translators.

**ii. Family Felis Domestica:** Felis Domestica is the scientific name of a cat and it is translated differently by different translators; two translators even provided English name in their equivalent as well. One translator used generalization strategy and taken ‘猫’ as equivalent. ‘猫族’ and ‘猫家族’ are the most common equivalents adopted by five translators.

**iii. Homo Sapien:** The meaning of ‘Homo sapiens’ is (Latin: “wise man”) the species to which all modern human beings belong. This English phrase, in most of the cases i.e. seven cases out of twelve, translated it as ‘人类’; while two translators used ‘智人’ in which one used it as ‘智人 (Homo Sapiens) 属’. Two translators adopting generalization strategy simply used ‘人’.

**iv. Quadrupeds with retractable claws:** This phrase is again translated differently by the translators. The most common equivalent is ‘可伸缩爪子的四足动物’. Two translators used Character ‘兽’ in place of ‘动物’. One translator used ‘灵活’ flexible for ‘retractable’. He adopted generalization strategy. One translator rather used paraphrasing strategy to give equivalent as ‘用四只脚走路的、长着伸缩自如的爪子’. The two equivalents i.e., ‘可伸缩爪子的四足动物’ and ‘爪子可以伸缩的四足动物’ have difference in emphasis. In later case ‘爪子’ is proposed to emphasize its function.



**v. Can boast of their country Cousins:** Lions, Tigers, Lynxes, and Ocelots. This metaphorical phrase is again translated differently by different translators. The phrase ‘country Cousins’ is translated as ‘家族, 乡下远亲, 野外的近亲, 乡下表亲, 乡下近亲, 乡下表亲, 近亲, 野外亲戚, 乡下表亲, 表亲, 乡下老表, and 远房的猫类亲戚. This metaphorical phrase is translated both ways, literally as well as using method of sense for sense. The verb ‘boast of’ in four cases translated as ‘仗着’ and also translated as 夸耀, 凭着, 夸耀, and 显摆.

**vi. Nine lives up their claws:** This phrase is also most commonly translated as ‘九条命的’. It is also translated as ‘有不死之身”.

**vii. The ground floor, first and second floor:** It is commonly translated as ‘一楼、二楼和三楼’ / 一楼至三楼. It is also translated as 底楼、一楼和二楼 and 地面层、一楼和二楼. As per the dictionary Ground floor is said to be 底层, 底楼, 一楼 (建筑物与外面地面相平的一层. This variation is because of cultural variation.

**viii. Mousers:** The word “mousers” is translated as: 捉老鼠的, 捕鼠猫捕鼠兽们, 猎鼠猫, 捕鼠猫们, 老鼠们, 猫猫, 捕鼠者, 猫咪, 猫, 老鼠, 捕鼠者. Mousers represent cats, however two translators translated it wrongly as 老鼠们 and 老鼠, whereas in most of the cases it is translated as 捕鼠者.

**ix. Forays:** The verb ‘forays’ means “a sudden attack or incursion into enemy territory, especially to obtain something - a raid.” It is translated literally as 突袭进入, 入侵, 突袭行动, 发起突袭, 搞一次“突袭”; however few translators have used ‘sense for sense’ method to translate it simply as 进入, 溜入, 闯入. Here, metaphorical verb is translated reducing the metaphorical image.

**x. Across the lines of control:** This metaphorical phrase is also translated differently by different translators. In nine out of twelve cases, it is translated literally as “越过控制线”. One translator also used “厨房觅食”. Here literal translation of metaphor is used to make readers of target language enjoy the literary beauty of the original text.

**xi. Reserved:** The verb “reserved” is translated differently as: 保留的, 专留给, 专属于, 独享, 专门预留给, 专供, 专属领地, 专属包场, 专属地, 属于, 专属领地, 专用区. Here, we find a large variation in the equivalent choices made by the translators. In most of the cases, “专属” is used, thus adopting the sense for sense method; rather than word for word.

**xii. Aristocrats from the erstwhile Siam:** This phrase is translated as “来自前暹罗的贵族, 被昔日暹罗的贵族们, 来自暹罗的猫中贵族, 旧时暹罗的贵族猫上, 有着“猫中贵族”之称的暹罗猫偶尔, 偶尔会被昔日的暹罗贵族, 偶尔这些昔日的暹罗贵族们, 昔日暹罗的贵族猫, 贵

族的暹罗猫, 偶尔尊贵的暹罗猫, 偶尔被来自之前称作暹罗, 来自古暹罗的猫大. We find a big difference in the equivalents used by different translators; however, few characters like “暹罗 means Siam” and “贵族 means aristocrat” are common in long expressions. “Erstwhile” is translated differently as: “前”, “被昔日”, “昔日的”, “旧时”, “之前”, “古” etc. In most of the cases the phrase is translated literally preserving the metaphorical image in target text.

**xiii. Body lickings:** The phrase “Body lickings” is translated as 舔 (Tian means to lick) 身体, 舔身体, 舔舔毛, 打理毛发, 舔体, 舔身, 舔身体, 舔舐清洁, 舔舔身子, 舔身, 舔毛, 舔毛. In most of the cases, “body” is translated as “身体” and in few cases it is translated as “毛”, “毛发”. “Licking” is translated as “舔”; while in few cases it is repeated and is also translated as “打理毛发” and “舔舐清洁” in two cases. Here, both “word for word” and “sense for sense” methods are used in the translation of the phrase.

**xiv. Sunbaths:** Five translators translated “sunbaths” as “晒日光浴”, six translated as 晒太阳, and one translator used 享受日光浴. Few translators repeated the verb “晒” to emphasize a relaxed action.

**xv. Cozy corners:** This phrase is also translated in different ways as: 舒适的角落, 舒适的角落, 狭窄的角落, 犄角, 舒适的角落, 舒适的角落, 舒适的角落, 舒适的角落, 舒适的角落, 舒适角落, 狭小角落, 温暖角落. Here, we notice that “舒适的角落,” is used by eight translators; while one each used 狭窄的角落, 犄角, 狭小角落, and 温暖角落. Here, “cozy” means “giving a feeling of comfort, warmth, and relaxation”. Cozy is perceived and translated in five different way as: 舒适的, 狭小, 温暖, 狭窄 and 犄.

**xvi. Purring sleep:** Purring (of a cat) make a low continuous vibratory sound expressing contentment. The phrase “Purring sleep” is translated as “呼呼大睡” by seven translators; while the other translations are: 惬意地打呼噜, 打着呼噜睡觉, 呼噜噜地睡上, “呼噜呼噜”地恬然入睡, 舒舒服服呼呼大睡, and 歇息就寝. “呼噜睡觉” literally means snoring to sleep. There is slight variation in the choice of equivalents.

**xvii. Catnapping:** Catnapping means “have a short sleep during the day”. It has many translations, the most common one “打盹” is used by six translators. “打瞌睡” used by three and one each translator used 白天小睡, 打猫盹 and 小睡片刻. “白天小睡” is the paraphrase of the specific word “Catnapping”.

**xiii. Voice boxes:** Three translators translated the phrase as “声匣”, two translated as “喉头”, and others have translated as 声箱, 嗓子, 声带, 喉, 嗓音, 喉头, 声部, and 声线. We notice a wide variation in the selection of equivalent for “voice boxes”.

**ix. Feline sopranos:** This phrase “feline sopranos” is also translated in variety of ways: 几只猫咪, 高音雌猫, 女高音, 女高音猫咪, 女高音歌手, 猫族女高音, 猫科女高音, 猫儿, 猫咪女高

音, 女高音式的猫叫, 高音歌唱喵, 转世猫王各. Here, we examine a wide variation in the equivalents selected by the translators. “女高音” stands for “sopranos”.

**xx. Nocturnal orchestras:** The phrase “Nocturnal orchestras” is a metaphorical expression and is translated in different ways such as: 用它们的高音, 管弦乐队, 大合唱, 夜间乐队, 夜间管弦乐队, 夜间管弦乐队, 夜间协奏, 夜晚交响曲, 夜晚奏响管弦乐, 管弦乐队, 彻夜演奏, 夜曲乐团, 唱歌大比拼. This metaphorical phrase has been translated literally in different ways to preserve the metaphorical image into Chinese.

**xxi. Cat in patterns:** The phrase “Cat in patterns” also translated in different ways as: 图案中的猫一样, 恨不得给猫穿上木屐, 像猫咪一样干净, 嗜洁如命的, 灰猫, 灰猫, 猫一样, 猫咪一样, 灰猫, 灰猫. Observing the pattern, we find that phrase “cat in patterns” has been interpreted differently by the translators.

**xii. The hawks:** “The hawk” signifies a person who advocates an aggressive or warlike policy, especially in foreign affairs. Here, it is translated literally as: 好斗的人, 鹰派居民, 鹰派, 有洁癖, 鹰派, 鹰派, 鹰派的, 鹰派, 鹰派, 鹰派, 鹰派, 态度最强硬的. In eight out of twelve cases, it is translated literally as “鹰派” and it is also translated using sense for sense as 好斗的人, 有洁癖, 态度最强硬的.

**xiii. Cat o’ nine tails:** The phrase “cat o’ nine tails” in majority of cases is translated as “九尾鞭”.

**xiv. Which way the cat jumps:** This phrase is translated both literally as “等着看猫往哪个方向跳”; as well as sense for sense as: “观察一下事态的发展.”

**xxv. To bell the cat:** This idiom is translated literally in nine cases on the line of “谁敢去给猫脖子上挂铃铛” and three translators translated it sense for sense as: “哪个人有勇气去做!”, “叫谁来冒这个险” and “最终谁会出来处理”. The idiom “To bell the cat” is translated in both ways literally word for word, as well as sense for sense.

## 7. Discussion of Findings:

7.1 As the first research question was “How is the variation in selection of lexicon made by the different translators in the literary domain in language pair English-Chinese? It was found that in 36% cases, the equivalents selected were exactly same as per the dictionary, in 30% cases there was slight variation in the equivalents selected, and in 34% cases the equivalents were entirely different. Zhang Bei states that the metaphors can be translated in three ways literally, using free translation and also using conversion method; while Xiacong Huang posit that the individual

translator's style, i.e. the translator's "fingerprints", can be investigated from literary texts. The variations noticed in this study is in line with these theories.

7.2 To find the answer of second research question i.e. What is the percentage of direct and oblique translation methods in such translations? The results shows that in 47.66 per cent cases translators used direct translation methods; whereas in remaining 52.34 per cent cases translators used oblique translation methods. Here, oblique translation methods or free translation methods overweigh the direct translation methods in literary text. As per Huang Xiacong, literary translation is especially an artistic communication. The translator makes a choice from a host of alternative possibilities. Translator's style is of paramount importance in literary translation. Hence, the results are in line with the above facts.

7.3 "What are the different translation strategies adopted by the translators?" was the third question. The results obtained shows that there is a big difference in equivalent selection. This is due to the translator's style, experience, and background. Use of other strategies like generalization, sense for sense, even wrong translations are observed in the analysis. A large variety in equivalent selection is noticed and it matches with translator's style, translator's fingerprints and translator's voice like, phrase given by various scholars.

**8. Implications of findings:** The findings of this study can be used by the translators, and translator trainees to learn about the various ways in which the equivalents can be selected in literary texts and the way to handle metaphors in LT. The findings can help to educate the researchers as well as professionals about the variations in the translations done by two translators, and translators' style.

## 9. Conclusion

In this study, the researcher has examined the variations in the choice of lexical equivalence made by different translators while translating literary texts from English to Chinese. Twelve sample translations of literary texts from English to Chinese were selected from ProZ website and were analyzed to answer three research questions. The qualitative and quantitative methods that applied in the present study helped in examining the lexical variations in the translation of literary texts. The results show that out of 300 cases (25 phrases translated by 12 translators) in 36 per cent cases the choice of lexical equivalents was exactly same; in 30 per cent cases, there was a slight variation; and in 34 per cent cases the equivalents selected were entirely different.

In 47.66 per cent cases the translators adopted direct methods of translation; while in 52.34 per cent cases translators adopted oblique methods of translation. In the translation of English metaphors, most of the translators adopted direct method (literal translation). In few cases translators adopted generalization strategy. Sense for sense method was also used in few cases, but less than the literal translation.

Finally, it can be said that there was a vast variation in choice of equivalents made by the translators due to their comprehension, style of writing, artistic skills, experience of translation of literary texts, background, and choice of various translation strategies and methods. This study recommends that further investigations in other genre of texts should be conducted in the future.

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## **Appendix 1**

### **English Source Text for translation Competition**

We live in one of the tiny apartments in a multistoried building complex that provides shelter to a number of middle-class families.

But, the members of the family Felis Domestica who have taken a fancy to our complex might very well outnumber the members of Homo Sapiens.

Because these quadrupeds with retractable claws, who can boast of their country cousins- Lions, Tigers, Lynxes, and Ocelots fear no one in our vicinity.

The increasing feline population possessing nine lives up their claws bothers everyone but provides comic relief to many.

These cats in our avenue have their own strict demarcations about territory. The ground floor, first and second-floor mousers keep to their floors except for hungry forays into the kitchens across the lines of control.

The terrace is exclusively reserved for the young ones and occasionally used by the aristocrats from the erstwhile Siam for body lickings and sunbaths.

Some of the tomcats find cozy corners for a purring sleep-in place where there isn't room to swing a cat in, such as the watchman's cabin, where they might have found the poor fellow catnapping.

God has gifted these cats with two voice boxes one for purring and another for meowing and a few of the feline sopranos in our locality keep all the residents awake with their nocturnal orchestras on special occasions.

Some of the residents who wish to be clean as a cat in pattens get irritated when these grey cats mess up their things.

The hawks among the residents strongly feel that these cats should be driven out with a cat o' nine tails.

But the doves are undecided waiting to see which way the cat jumps. Well, we don't know who will be called to bell the cat!

### **Chinese Translations by 12 translators**

#### **Entry 32921**

#### **Translation No 1**

我们住在一个多层建筑群中的一个小公寓里，这个建筑群为一些中产阶级家庭提供住所。

但是，对我们的小区感兴趣的家养猫科动物成员的数量很可能超过智人的数量。

因为这些拥有可伸缩爪子的四足动物，可以夸耀他们属于--

狮子、老虎、猢狲和猫鼬的家族，在我们的周边地区谁也不怕。

爪子上有九条命的猫科动物越来越多，这让每个人都感到不安，但也给许多人带来了戏剧性的安慰。

这些猫在我们的大街上有它们自己严格的领土划分。

地面层、一楼和二楼的捉老鼠的除了饿着肚子的越过控制线进入厨房外，都留在自己的楼层里。

露台是专门为年轻的猫保留的，偶尔也有来自前暹罗的贵族用来舔身体和晒太阳。

有些公猫在没有空间摆放猫咪的地方找到舒适的角落呼呼大睡，比如看门人的小屋，他们可能在那里发现了那个可怜的看门人在白天小睡。

上帝赐予这些猫咪两个声箱，一个用于打呼噜，另一个用于喵喵叫，在我们这个地方，有几只猫咪在特殊场合用它们的高音不让所有的居民睡好觉。

一些希望像图案中的猫一样干净的居民在这些灰猫弄乱他们的东西时感到很恼火。

居民中的好斗的人强烈认为，应该用九条尾巴猫把这些猫赶走。

但爱和平的人却犹豫不决，延迟做决定。

好吧，我们不知道哪个人有勇气去做！

### **Entry 33188**

#### **Translation No 2**

我们居住在一间小小的公寓里，公寓位于一个高层住宅小区，这里住着众多中产家庭。而喜欢上我们小区的猫族成员的数量可能超过了人类。

这些四足动物拥有伸缩自如的爪子，仗着它们的乡下远亲——

狮子、老虎、猢狲和豹猫——在我们小区谁也不怕。

这种有着利爪，拥有九条命的猫科动物，数量不断增加，使人不胜其扰，但也给许多人带来了欢乐。

大街上的这些猫各有自己的领地。

一楼、二楼和三楼的捕鼠猫都坚守自己的楼层，除非饥肠辘辘才会越过控制线进入厨房。

露台是专留给小猫的，偶尔也会被昔日暹罗的贵族们用来舔身体和晒日光浴。

一些雄猫会在它们本不该去的地方找个舒适的角落惬意地打呼噜，比如警卫室，趁着可伶的警卫在打盹的时候进去。

这些猫天生有两个声匣，一个用来发出呼噜声，另一个用来喵喵叫。

我们小区里的一些高音雌猫会在夜间特别的场合下一起高唱，犹如管弦乐队，吵得居民们无法安睡。



一些居民很爱干净，恨不得给猫穿上木屐，所以当这些灰猫把他们的东西弄得一团糟时，他们非常恼火。

一些鹰派居民强烈认为，应该把这些猫像赶九尾怪猫那样赶出去。

但是鸽派们还举棋未定，想继续观察一下事态的发展。

唉，谁会去给猫挂上铃铛还悬而未决！

### Entry 33029

#### Translation No 3

我们住在大厦一个小小的公寓里，这里还住着一些中产家庭。

但是，看上我们大厦的家猫的数量可比人类多多了。

这些爪子伸缩自如的四脚兽生活在野外的近亲可是狮子、老虎、山猫和豹猫。

这样一来，它们在我们大厦里可是横行霸道的。

这些拥有九条命的生物的数量不断上升，有人害怕，有人享受它们带来的欢乐。

住在我们街里的猫咪对于地盘有着严格的划分。

底楼、一楼和二楼的捕鼠兽们不会逾越它们的楼层。

除非要去厨房觅食，否则它们不会逾越界线半步。

露台专属于小猫们。有时候，来自暹罗的猫中贵族会在这里舔舔毛、晒晒太阳。

间或有些公猫会找个狭窄的角落打着呼噜睡觉，这角落只能容得下一只猫咪，比如保安亭，也许它们还能看见保安在打瞌睡。

上天给了这些猫咪两把嗓子，一个用来发出呼噜声，一个用来喵喵叫。我们那片的猫咪里还有几个女高音，在某些特殊季节的夜里大合唱，扰得居民们没个好觉。

那些希望像猫咪一样干净的居民很讨厌邋遢猫把他们的东西弄乱。

居民中的鹰派主张用九尾鞭把这些猫都赶走；鸽派则想看清楚形势再决定。

毕竟，我们不知道谁会是给猫上铃铛的那只老鼠！

### Entry 32818

#### Translation No 4

我们蜗居所在的多层建筑是一些中产阶级家庭的栖身之所。

只不过家猫一族也钟爱我们的大楼，凭着自己的乡下表亲--

狮子、老虎、猢猻和猫鼬，这些爪子灵活的四足动物们在小区周围耀武扬威，肆无忌惮，楼里的猫族说不定比我们这些人族数量还要多。

他们纷至沓来，又有不死之身(猫有九条命)，张牙舞爪的，难免让大家心生不快，但有因为行为滑稽，也让许多人释怀一笑。

这些猫在我们的街区一丝不苟地划地为疆。

猎鼠猫的地盘是一楼、二楼和三楼，他们只在饥肠辘辘的时候才会越过控制线，对厨房发起突袭。

露台则由年轻的猎鼠猫独享，偶尔也有旧时暹罗的贵族猫上来打理毛发、晒晒太阳。

有些弹丸之地连猫都转不了身，一些公猫却找得到犄角旮旯舒服地呼呼大睡，比如门房里，猫钻进去的时候可怜的看门人可能还在猫着打盹，对此丝毫不觉。

这些猫天赋异禀，拥有两条声带，一条用于打呼噜，另一条用于喵喵叫。

我们这里还有几只女高音猫咪，她们会在特殊场合组成夜间乐队，让整栋楼的居民深夜无眠。

有些居民有洁癖，恨不得让猫穿上木屐，免得留下猫爪印，他们恼火这些无聊的猫把东西弄得乱七八糟。

居民中的鹰派力主对这些猫施鞭刑以驱之，但鸽派却犹豫不决，对猫儿的行为拭目以待。

说真的，有谁敢去给猫脖子上挂铃铛！

### **Entry No 33352**

### **Translation No 5**

话说这是一栋为一些中产阶级家庭提供栖身之所的多层综合物业楼，楼内建有一些极小户型的公寓，我们就住在套这样的公寓里。然而，喜欢住在这栋楼里的还有“家猫族”的成员，而且它们在数量上可能远远超过了住在这里的人类居民。这些用四只脚走路的、长着伸缩自如的爪子的伙计们，仗着自己在乡下有狮子、老虎、山猫和豹猫等近亲，对我们这里的街坊四邻中的任何人都不会感到害怕。这些拥有九条命的猫科动物的数量越来越大，让住在这里的每个人都感到困扰，但逗趣的它们又能让很多人得到精神上的舒缓。

我们这条林荫道上的这些猫咪们对于自己的“领地”恪守着一套严格的“分界守则”。一至三楼的捕鼠猫们平时的活动范围仅仅局限于各自的楼层，只有在它们饿得不行的时候才会搞一次“突袭”，越过“控制线”，进入厨房找些东西吃。阳台是专门预留给年轻的猫咪们使用的，但那些原产自昔日暹罗的、有着“猫中贵族”之称的暹罗猫偶尔也会在阳台上舔身体和晒日光浴。在那些本来没有猫咪的容身之地的狭窄逼仄的空间里，一些公猫居然也能找到可以在那里呼噜噜地睡上一觉的舒适的角落。门卫室就是这样的一个地方，

这些公猫可能是趁着门卫这个可怜的家伙“打猫盹”的当儿溜进去的。上帝赐予这些猫咪们两个“声匣”，其中的一个用来发出呼噜声，另一个用来发出“喵喵”的叫声。我们这个地方的一些猫科动物界的“女高音歌手”在一些“特殊的夜晚”此起彼伏地叫个不停，就像一只夜间管弦乐队在演奏，吵得所有居民都无法入睡。

在那些嗜洁如命的居民中，有一些人每当看到这些灰猫把他们的东西搞得一片狼藉时，就会气不打一处来。居民中的鹰派强烈地感觉到应该用九尾猫鞭子把这些猫咪们都赶出去，但鸽派们还没有拿定主意，他们在静观事态的发展，看看猫咪们到底会何去何从。嗯，怎么说呢，我们也不知道谁会被叫来完成这项如同“让老鼠在猫的脖子上挂铃铛”一样难以完成的任务。

### **Entry 33341**

#### **Translation No 6**

我们住在多层建筑群中的一间小公寓里，这里住着许多中产阶级家庭。但是，相中我们建筑群的猫家族成员的数量很可能超过了人的数量。这些有着狮子、老虎、山猫和豹猫等可夸耀的乡下表亲的可伸缩爪子的四足动物，就生活在我们周围，但没有人害怕它们。这些有九条命的猫族成员越来越多，它们用爪子困扰大家，但这对许多人来说却是一种喜剧性的解脱。

我们大街上的这些猫对其领地有着严格的划分。一楼、二楼和三楼的老鼠们都呆在他们的楼层，除非由于饥饿而越界溜入厨房。露台专供年轻人使用，偶尔会被昔日的暹罗贵族用来舔身和晒日光浴。一些雄猫会寻找一处舒适的角落，例如看门人的小屋，来呼呼大睡，那里没有其他猫能溜进来到处乱窜，在那里人们可能会发现一个可怜的家伙正在打盹。上帝赐予这些猫两个喉，一个用于发出呜呜声，另一个用于喵喵叫，我们当地的一些猫族女高音在特殊场合用他们的夜间管弦乐队让所有居民难以入睡。

当这些灰猫把他们的东西弄乱时，一些希望像猫一样整洁的居民会被激怒。居民中的鹰派强烈认为，应该用九尾鞭把这些猫赶走。但是鸽派们犹豫不决，等着看猫往哪个方向跳。喔，我们不知道会叫谁来冒这个险！

### **Entry 33248**

#### **Translation No 7**

我们居住在那个为许多中产阶级家庭提供住所的多层建筑群里的一个小公寓里。但是这些看上这个建筑群的家猫家族成员数量也许远超过人类的数量。由于这些拥有可以与他们的近亲狮子、老虎、猞猁和豹猫相媲美的可伸缩爪子的四足动物在我们的周围对谁都不怕，这些仰仗它们的爪子而拥有九条命的猫科动物数量的不断增长让每个人都烦恼不已的同时也给许多人带来轻松气氛。

我们街区的这些猫严格划分各自的领地。底楼、一楼和二楼的猫猫在各自的楼层，除了因为饥饿才穿过控制线闯入厨房。露台是年轻人的专属领地，偶尔这些昔日的暹罗贵族们也会来这舔身体和晒日光浴。一些雄猫会在没有空间让猫荡来荡去的地方找到舒适的角落呼呼大睡，比如在警卫室里，人们常常会看到可怜的家伙正在打瞌睡。上帝给了这些猫两种嗓音，一个用来发出咕噜声，另一个用来喵喵叫，只是我们当地的几个猫科女高音偶尔特殊时期会演奏夜间协奏曲让所有的居民都难以入眠。

当这些灰猫把他们的东西弄得一团糟时，一些希望像宠物猫一样干净的居民会感到恼火。居民当中一些鹰派的强烈的认为应该用九尾鞭把这些猫赶出去。但是鸽派的却犹豫不决，只是静观其变。好吧，我们不知道谁将会被叫去给猫系上铃铛。

### Entry 32630

### Translation No 8

我们居住的小公寓位于一栋多层建筑里，这栋楼是许多中产阶级家庭的住所。但是，喜欢来公寓楼做客的Felis

Domestica家族成员数量却比人类还多。因为这些爪子伸缩自如的四足小家伙，仗着它们野外亲戚的气势，比如狮子、老虎、猞猁和豹猫，在这片地区无所顾忌。

九命护体的猫儿张牙舞爪，家族成员越来越多，时而不时地骚扰人类，却又是许多人的开心果。

在我们的街道上，这些猫有它们自己严格的领地划界。一楼、二楼和三楼的捕鼠者守着它们的楼层，除非饿得不行了，会越过控制线去厨房掠夺一番。而阳台是年轻猫咪的专属包场。偶尔，来自昔日暹罗的贵族猫会在此驻足，为自己舔舐清洁，享受日光浴。有的公猫找到舒适的角落呼呼大睡，在保安室这样的地方，虽然没有足够的空间让猫咪游荡玩耍，倒是可能发现这些打盹儿的小家伙。老天赐予这些猫咪两个喉头，一个发出咕噜咕噜的声音，另一个发出喵喵的叫唤。还有一些猫儿在特殊时期，用它们的高音奏响

属于它们的夜晚交响曲，惊醒我们片区的所有居民。

有些居民希望和猫一样保持干净，却因为这些灰茸茸的猫咪弄乱他们的东西而大为光火。居民中的鹰派认为必须用九尾鞭把这些猫赶出去，但是鸽派却犹豫不决，观望猫儿们的去处。就这样，我们也不知道让谁去给猫咪系上铃铛！

#### **Entry 33434**

#### **Translation No 9**

我们住在高层小区的小公寓，小区住了不少中产家庭。不过，看上我们小区的还有猫咪这个物种，而且数量很可能超过了这里的人类。这些四足动物的爪子伸缩自如，仗着乡下有狮子、老虎、猢狲、虎猫等众多表亲，在附近谁也不怕。小区的猫咪越来越多，而且还有九条命，大家都觉得很烦，不过对许多人来说，这些猫咪也为忙碌的生活增添了不少欢乐。

小区的猫咪对领地有着严格的边界意识。一楼至三楼的猫咪平时都在各自楼层活动，只有在饿了的时候才会越过边界，突袭进入厨房。阳台是小猫的专属地，而号称猫中贵族的暹罗猫，偶尔也会到此舔舔身子、晒晒太阳。公猫可以在极其狭小的空间，找到舒适的角落呼呼大睡，门卫可能会发现，这些可怜的小家伙正在值班室里打盹。上帝赐予猫咪两个喉头，一个用来打呼噜，一个用来喵喵叫。小区有几只猫咪女高音，会在特殊场合的夜晚奏响管弦乐，所有住户都无法入眠。

有的住户像猫咪一样爱干净，而这些灰色的猫咪会把东西弄得乱七八糟，这让他们很恼火。鹰派住户强烈认为，应该用九尾猫鞭子把这些猫咪赶走。鸽派住户则犹豫不决，想再看看这些猫咪还有什么能耐。好吧，我们也不知道，到底谁会去处理这件事，成为“给猫咪系铃铛”的那个人！

#### **Entry 33436**

#### **Translation No 10**

我们的小公寓在一栋多层建筑里。这里住着许多中产家庭。不过，看中我们这栋楼的猫似乎比人还多。这些爪子可以伸缩的四足动物，跟狮子、老虎、山猫和美洲豹猫等猛兽是表亲，根本不怕人。据说猫有九条命。公寓楼里，这些九条命的动物越来越多，打搅着所有住户，但也为许多人带来了些许慰藉。

这些猫的领地泾渭分明。一楼、二楼、三楼的猫都会捉老鼠，各有自己的地盘，偶尔有

饥饿的猫入侵。走廊是属于小猫的，偶尔也有尊贵的暹罗猫来舔身、晒日光浴。一些雄猫会找到挤不下其他猫的舒适角落，“呼噜呼噜”地恬然入睡。门房的小屋就是个好地方。猫们可能碰见过在打盹的门房。上帝赋予这些猫两个声部，一个是“呼噜”声，另一个是“喵喵”声。在特殊场合，公寓楼里的猫还会发出女高音式的猫叫，仿佛一支管弦乐队，彻夜演奏，吵醒所有居民。

有些住户特别爱干净。如果这些灰猫弄乱了他们的东西，他们会非常生气。住户中的鹰派强烈表示，要用九尾鞭把这些猫赶走。鸽派则处于观望状态，看猫接下来往哪儿跳。这件事情很棘手，不知道最终谁会出来处理。

### **Entry 33032**

#### **Translation No. 11**

我们住在一个多层综合建筑中一间小套房里，该建筑为许多中产阶级家庭提供了遮风挡雨之所。但是，中意我们综合建筑的家猫 (*Felis Domestica*) 科成员很可能超过了智人 (*Homo Sapiens*)

属成员。因为这些有可伸缩爪子的四足动物，它们可以显摆自己的乡下老表——狮子、老虎、猢猻和豹猫，在这一片谁都不惧。虽然这些有九条命张牙舞爪的猫科动物队伍不断壮大，让每个人都觉得很烦，但也为许多人带来了乐趣和安慰。

我们街道的这些猫有它们自己的严格领地划分。一楼、二楼和三楼的老鼠都归本层的猫所有，但越过控制线进到厨房展开饿猫突袭行动除外。阳台为年轻猫专属领地，偶尔被来自之前称作暹罗的那个地方的贵族用于舔毛和晒太阳。有些公猫则在不够甩猫的狭小角落里舒舒服服呼呼大睡，比如说岗亭里，且它们可能发现那个可怜的人儿也在打瞌睡。上帝给了这些猫两个声匣，一个用于打呼噜，一个用于喵喵叫，且我们这里的一些高音歌唱猫，在特殊时刻会用它们的夜曲乐团让所有居民今夜无眠。

当这些灰猫弄乱他们的东西时，有些想要像穿靴子的猫一样干净的居民就恼火了。居民中的鹰派一心想要用九尾鞭将这些猫赶走。但是鸽派还在观望，想先等等看事态如何发展。我们无从知晓，谁会是给猫系铃铛的那只老鼠！

### **Entry 33094**

#### **Translation No. 12**

我们居住在一座多层楼房的其中一间小单位里，楼房里住了多户人家，都是中产家庭。



但是呢，这楼房似乎也吸引了一群在此定居下来的猫咪家族，成员可不少于同住一个屋檐下的人类喔。这些四足兽大爷们，爪子坚硬，胆量十足，它们与远房的猫类亲戚——狮子、老虎、猞猁和豹猫同属一家，同样是不好惹的。俗话说，猫有九条命，在这座楼房里加起来的猫命虽然不断增加，使得大家日子不得安宁，但是却又给众人带来了许多滑稽和欢乐的时光。

我们家的这些猫咪有它们一套严格的领域划分规则。这些天生的捕鼠者各守护着自己占有的一楼、二楼或三楼领地，一般井水不犯河水，除非是肚子饿了到厨房讨吃的时，才会稍路过领地界限。阳台呢，是年轻猫哥哥猫姐姐的专用区，偶尔呢，来自古暹罗的猫大人也会光临此处，它们主要的活动是晒太阳和舔毛自我护理。有些公猫喜欢选择空间窄小的温暖角落歇息就寝，看守员的小屋就是其中这么一个好地方，在那儿，有时还会有在里头小睡片刻的看守员陪伴。老天爷赋予这些猫咪雄厚的声线，它们在特别的深夜里，还会化身为转世猫王各显其技，进行唱歌大比拼，害得住户们整夜都找不到周公。一些注重卫生的居民，在东西被猫咪弄乱时，表示气愤。他们当中态度最强硬的认为应该拿出九尾鞭，将这些捣蛋者驱逐出门。但当中也有一些和平主义者，他们实在狠不下心来，选择了静观其变。这么一来，我们可不知道最后会是由谁来“猫犯”这些猫大爷们！



## Appendix 2

### Sentence level alignment of English sentence with 12 Chinese translations

| Ser No. | English sentence   | Chinese translations by 12 translators  |
|---------|--|---|
| 1       | We live in one of the tiny apartments in a multistoried building | 我们住在一个多层建筑群中的一个小公寓里，这个建筑群为一些中产阶级家庭提供住所。 |
|         |  | 我们居住在一间小小的公寓里，公寓位于一个高层住宅小区，这里住着众多中产家庭。  |
|         |  | 我们住在大厦一个小小的公寓里，这里还住着一些中产家庭。             |

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| complex that provides shelter to a number of middle-class families.   | 我们蜗居所在的多层建筑是一些中产阶级家庭的栖身之所。  |
|   | 话说这是一栋为一些中产阶级家庭提供栖身之所的多层综合物业楼，楼内建有一些极小户型的公寓，我们就住在了一套这样的公寓里。                             |
|   | 我们住在多层建筑群中的一间小公寓里，这里住着许多中产阶级家庭。   |
|   | 我们居住在那个为许多中产阶级家庭提供住所的多层建筑群里的一个小公寓里。   |
|   | 我们居住的小公寓位于一栋多层建筑里，这栋楼是许多中产阶级家庭的住所。  |
|   | 就这样，我们也不知道让谁去给猫咪系上铃铛！   |
|   | 我们的小公寓在一栋多层建筑里。这里住着许多中产家庭。  |
|   | 我们住在一个多层综合建筑中一间小套房里，该建筑为许多中产阶级家庭提供了遮风挡雨之所。  |
|   | 我们居住在一座多层楼房的其中一间小单位里，楼房里住了多户人家，都是中产家庭。  |
|   | 我们居住在一座多层楼房的其中一间小单位里，楼房里住了多户人家，都是中产家庭。  |
| 2<br>But, the members of the family Felis Domestica who have taken a fancy to our complex might very well outnumber the members of Homo Sapien. | 但是，对我们的小区感兴趣的家养猫科动物成员的数量很可能超过智人的数量。   |
|   | 而喜欢上我们小区的猫族成员的数量可能超过了人类。  |
|   | 但是，看上我们大厦的家猫的数量可比人类多多了。   |
|   | 只不过家猫一族也钟爱我们的大楼，凭着自己的乡下表亲--狮子、老虎、猢狲和猫鼬，这些爪子灵活的四足动物们在小区周围耀武扬威，肆无忌惮，楼里的猫族说不定比我们这些人族数量还要多。 |
|   | 然而，喜欢住在这栋楼里的还有“家猫族”的成员，而且它们在数量上可能远远超过了住在这里的人类居民。  |
|   | 但是，相中我们建筑群的猫家族成员的数量很可能超过了人的数量。  |
|   | 但是这些看上这个建筑群的家猫家族成员数量也许远超过人类   |

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|   |  | 的数量。   |
|   |  | 但是，喜欢来公寓楼做客的Felis Domestica家族成员数量却比人类还多。   |
|   |  | 而且数量很可能超过了这里的人类。   |
|   |  | 不过，看中我们这栋楼的猫似乎比人还多。  |
|   |  | 但是，中意我们综合建筑的家猫 (Felis Domestica) 科成员很可能超过了智人 (Homo Sapiens) 属成员。                                       |
|   |  | 但是呢，这楼房似乎也吸引了一群在此定居下来的猫咪家族，成员可不少于同住一个屋檐下的人类喔。  |
| 3 | Because these quadrupeds with retractable claws, who can boast of their country cousins- Lions, Tigers, Lynxes, and Ocelots fear no one in our vicinity. | 因为这些拥有可伸缩爪子的四足动物，可以夸耀他们属于--狮子、老虎、猞猁和猫鼬的家族，在我们的周边地区谁也不怕。  |
|   |  | 这些四足动物拥有伸缩自如的爪子，仗着它们的乡下远亲——狮子、老虎、猞猁和豹猫——在我们小区谁也不怕。   |
|   |  | 这些爪子伸缩自如的四脚兽生活在野外的近亲可是狮子、老虎、山猫和豹猫。   |
|   |  | 这些用四只脚走路的、长着伸缩自如的爪子的伙计们，仗着自己在乡下有狮子、老虎、山猫和豹猫等近亲，对我们这里的街坊四邻中的任何人都不会感到害怕。                                 |
|   |  | 这些有着狮子、老虎、山猫和豹猫等可夸耀的乡下表亲的可伸缩爪子的四足动物，就生活在我们周围，但没有人害怕它们。   |
|   |  | 由于这些拥有可以与他们的近亲狮子、老虎、猞猁和豹猫相媲美的可伸缩爪子的四足动物在我们的周围对谁都不怕，这些仰仗它们的爪子而拥有九条命的猫科动物数量的不断增长让每个人都烦恼不已的同时也给许多人带来轻松气氛。 |
|   |  | 因为这些爪子伸缩自如的四足小家伙，仗着它们野外亲戚的气  |
|   |  |  |

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|          |  | <p>势，比如狮子、老虎、猢狲和豹猫，在这片地区无所顾忌。</p>                               |
|          |  | <p>这些四足动物的爪子伸缩自如，仗着乡下有狮子、老虎、猢狲、虎猫等众多表亲，在附近谁也不怕。</p>             |
|          |  | <p>这些爪子可以伸缩的四足动物，跟狮子、老虎、山猫和美洲豹猫等猛兽是表亲，根本不怕人。</p>                |
|          |  | <p>因为这些有可伸缩爪子的四足动物，它们可以显摆自己的乡下老表——狮子、老虎、猢狲和豹猫，在这一片谁都不惧。</p>     |
|          |  | <p>这些四足兽大爷们，爪子坚硬，胆量十足，它们与远房的猫类亲戚——狮子、老虎、猢狲和豹猫同属一家，同样是不好惹的。</p>  |
| <p>4</p> | <p>The increasing feline population possessing nine lives up their claws bothers everyone but provides comic relief to many.</p> | <p>爪子上有九条命的猫科动物越来越多，这让每个人都感到不安，但也给许多人带来了喜剧性的安慰。</p>             |
|          |  | <p>这种有着利爪，拥有九条命的猫科动物，数量不断增加，使人不胜其扰，但也给许多人带来了欢乐。</p>             |
|          |  | <p>这样一来，它们在我们大厦里可是横行霸道的。这些拥有九条命的生物的数量不断上升，有人害怕，有人享受它们带来的欢乐。</p> |
|          |  | <p>他们纷至沓来，又有不死之身(猫有九条命)，张牙舞爪的，难免让大家心生不快，但有因为行为滑稽，也让许多人释怀一笑。</p> |
|          |  | <p>这些拥有九条命的猫科动物的数量越来越大，让住在这里的每个人都感到困扰，但逗趣的它们又能让很多人得到精神上的舒缓。</p> |
|          |  | <p>这些有九条命的猫族成员越来越多，它们用爪子困扰大家，但这对许多人来说却是一种喜剧性的解脱。</p>            |
|          |  | <p>九命护体的猫儿张牙舞爪，家族成员越来越多，时而不时地骚扰人类，却又是许多人的开心果。</p>               |
|          |  | <p>公寓楼里，这些九条命的动物越来越多，打搅着所有住户，但也为许多人带来了些许慰藉。</p>                 |
|          |  | <p>小区的猫咪越来越多，而且还有九条命，大家都觉得很烦，不</p>                              |

|   |  |   |
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|   |  | <p>过对许多人来说，这些猫咪也为忙碌的生活增添了不少欢乐。</p> <p>据说猫有九条命。</p> <p>虽然这些有九条命张牙舞爪的猫科动物队伍不断壮大，让每个人都觉得很烦，但也为许多人带来了乐趣和安慰。</p> <p>俗话说，猫有九条命，在这座楼房里加起来的猫命虽然不断增加，使得大家日子不得安宁，但是却又给众人带来了许多滑稽和欢乐的时光。</p>  |
| 5 | These cats in our avenue have their own strict demarcations about territory.   | <p>这些猫在我们的大街上有它们自己严格的领土划分。</p> <p>大街上的这些猫各有自己的领地。</p> <p>住在我们街里的猫咪对于地盘有着严格的划分。</p> <p>这些猫在我们的街区一丝不苟地划地为疆。</p> <p>我们这条林荫道上的这些猫咪们对于自己的“领地”恪守着一套严格的“分界守则”。</p> <p>我们大街上的这些猫对其领地有着严格的划分。</p> <p>我们街区的这些猫严格划分各自的领地。</p> <p>在我们的街道上，这些猫有它们自己严格的领地划界。</p> <p>小区的猫咪对领地有着严格的边界意识。</p> <p>这些猫的领地泾渭分明。</p> <p>我们街道的这些猫有它们自己的严格领地划分。</p> <p>我们家的这些猫咪有它们一套严格的领域划分规则。</p> |
| 6 | The ground floor, first and second-floor mousers keep to their floors except for hungry forays into the kitchens across the lines of | <p>地面层、一楼和二楼的捉老鼠的除了饿着肚子的越过控制线进入厨房外，都留在自己的楼层里。</p> <p>一楼、二楼和三楼的捕鼠猫都坚守自己的楼层，除非饥肠辘辘才会越过控制线进入厨房。</p> <p>底楼、一楼和二楼的捕鼠兽们不会逾越它们的楼层。除非要去厨房觅食，否则它们不会逾越界线半步。</p> <p>猎鼠猫的地盘是一楼、二楼和三楼，他们只在饥肠辘辘的时候才会越过控制线，对厨房发起突袭。</p>  |

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|   | control.  | <p>一至三楼的捕鼠猫们平时的活动范围仅仅局限于各自的楼层，只有在它们饿得不行的时候才会搞一次“突袭”，越过“控制线”，进入厨房找些东西吃。</p> <p>一楼、二楼和三楼的老鼠们都呆在他们的楼层，除非由于饥饿而越界溜入厨房。</p> <p>底楼、一楼和二楼的猫猫在各自的楼层，除了因为饥饿才穿过控制线闯入厨房。</p> <p>一楼、二楼和三楼的捕鼠者守着它们的楼层，除非饿得不行了，会越过控制线去厨房掠夺一番。</p> <p>一楼至三楼的猫咪平时都在各自楼层活动，只有在饿了的时候才会越过边界，突袭进入厨房。</p> <p>一楼、二楼、三楼的猫都会捉老鼠，各有自己的地盘，偶尔有饥饿的猫入侵。</p> <p>一楼、二楼和三楼的老鼠都归本层的猫所有，但越过控制线进到厨房展开饿猫突袭行动除外。</p> <p>这些天生的捕鼠者各守护着自己占有的一楼、二楼或三楼领地，一般井水不犯河水，除非是肚子饿了到厨房讨吃的时，才会稍略过领地界限。</p> |
| 7 | The terrace is exclusively reserved for the young ones and occasionally used by the aristocrats from the erstwhile Siam for body lickings and sunbaths. | <p>露台是专门为年轻的猫保留的，偶尔也有来自暹罗的贵族用来舔身体和晒太阳。</p> <p>露台是专留给小猫的，偶尔也会被昔日暹罗的贵族们用来舔身体和晒日光浴。</p> <p>露台专属于小猫们。有时候，来自暹罗的猫中贵族会在这里舔舔毛、晒晒太阳。</p> <p>露台则由年轻的猎鼠猫独享，偶尔也有旧时暹罗的贵族猫上来打理毛发、晒晒太阳。</p> <p>阳台是专门预留给年轻的猫咪们使用的，但那些原产自昔日暹罗的、有着“猫中贵族”之称的暹罗猫偶尔也会在阳台上舔身体和晒日</p>   |

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|   |  | <p>光浴。</p> <p>露台专供年轻人使用，偶尔会被昔日的暹罗贵族用来舔身和晒日光浴。</p> <p>露台是年轻人的专属领地，偶尔这些昔日的暹罗贵族们也会来这舔身体和晒日光浴。</p> <p>而阳台是年轻猫咪的专属包场。偶尔，来自昔日暹罗的贵族猫会在此驻足，为自己舔舐清洁，享受日光浴。</p> <p>阳台是小猫的专属地，而号称猫中贵族的暹罗猫，偶尔也会到此舔舔身子、晒晒太阳。</p> <p>走廊是属于小猫的，偶尔也有尊贵的暹罗猫来舔身、晒日光浴。</p> <p>阳台为年轻猫专属领地，偶尔被来自之前称作暹罗的那个地方的贵族用于舔毛和晒太阳。</p>                                       |
|   |  | <p>阳台呢，是年轻猫哥哥猫姐姐的专用区，偶尔呢，来自古暹罗的猫大人也会光临此处，它们主要的活动是晒太阳和舔毛自我护理。</p>   |
| 8 | <p>Some of the tomcats find cozy corners for a purring sleep in places where there isn't room to swing a cat in, such as the watchman's cabin, where they might have found the poor fellow catnapping.</p> | <p>有些公猫在没有空间摆放猫咪的地方找到舒适的角落呼呼大睡，比如看门人的小屋，他们可能在那里发现了那个可怜的看门人在白天小睡。</p> <p>一些雄猫会在它们本不该去的地方找个舒适的角落惬意地打呼噜，比如警卫室，趁着可怜的警卫在打盹的时候进去。</p> <p>间或有些公猫会找个狭窄的角落打着呼噜睡觉，这角落只能容得下一只猫咪，比如保安亭，也许它们还能看见保安在打瞌睡。</p> <p>有些弹丸之地连猫都转不了身，一些公猫却找得到犄角旮旯舒服地呼呼大睡，比如门房里，猫钻进去的时候可怜的看门人可能还在猫着打盹，对此丝毫不觉。</p> <p>在那些本来没有猫咪的容身之地的狭窄逼仄的空间里，一些公猫居然也能找到可以在那里呼噜</p> |



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|          |  | <p>噜地睡上一觉的舒适的角落。门卫室就是这样的一个地方，这些公猫可能是趁着门卫这个可怜的家伙“打猫盹”的当儿溜进去的。</p>  |
|          |  | <p>一些雄猫会寻找一处舒适的角落，例如看门人的小屋，来呼呼大睡，那里没有其他猫能溜进来到处乱窜，在那里人们可能会发现一个可怜的家伙正在打盹。</p>   |
|          |  | <p>一些雄猫会在没有空间让猫荡来荡去的地方找到舒适的角落呼呼大睡，比如在警卫室里，人们常常会看到可怜的家伙正在打瞌睡。</p>  |
|          |  | <p>有的公猫找到舒适的角落呼呼大睡，在保安室这样的地方，虽然没有足够的空间让猫咪游荡玩耍，倒是可能发现这些打盹儿的小家伙。</p>  |
|          |  | <p>公猫可以在极其狭小的空间，找到舒适的角落呼呼大睡，门卫可能会发现，这些可怜的小家伙正在值班室里打盹。</p>   |
|          |  | <p>一些雄猫会找到挤不下其他猫的舒适角落，“呼噜呼噜”地恬然入睡。门房的小屋就是个好地方。猫们可能碰见过在打盹的门房。</p>  |
|          |  | <p>有些公猫则在不够甩猫的狭小角落里舒舒服服呼呼大睡，比如说岗亭里，且它们可能发现那个可怜的人儿也在打瞌睡。</p>   |
|          |  | <p>有些公猫喜欢选择空间窄小的温暖角落歇息就寝，看守员的小屋就是其中这么一个好地方，在那儿，有时还会有在里头小睡片刻的看守员陪伴。</p>  |
| <p>9</p> | <p>God has gifted these cats with two voice boxes one for purring and another for meowing and a few of the</p> | <p>上帝赐予这些猫咪两个声箱，一个用于打呼噜，另一个用于喵喵叫，在我们这个地方，有几只猫咪在特殊场合用它们的高音不让所有的居民睡好觉。</p> <p>这些猫天生有两个声匣，一个用来发出呼噜声，另一个用来喵喵叫。我们小区里的一些高音雌猫会在夜间特别的场合下一起高唱，犹如管弦乐队，吵得居民们无法安睡。</p> <p>上天给了这些猫咪两把嗓子，一个用来发出呼噜声，一个用来</p> |

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|    | feline sopranos in our locality keep all the residents awake with their nocturnal orchestras on special occasions. | 喵喵叫。   |
|    |  | 这些猫天赋异禀，拥有两条声带，一条用于打呼噜，另一条用于   |
|    |  | 喵喵叫。   |
|    |  | 上帝赐予这些猫咪们两个“声匣”，其中的一个用来发出呼噜声，另一个用来发出“喵喵”的叫声。                                 |
|    |  | 上帝赐予这些猫两个喉，一个用于发出呜呜声，另一个用于喵喵叫，我们当地的一些猫族女高音在特殊场合用他们的夜间管弦乐队让所有居民难以入睡。          |
|    |  | 上帝给了这些猫两种嗓音，一个用来发出咕噜声，另一个用来喵喵叫，只是我们当地的几个                                     |
|    |  | 猫科女高音偶尔特殊时期会演奏夜间协奏曲让所有的居民都难以入眠。  |
|    |  | 老天赐予这些猫咪两个喉头，一个发出咕噜咕噜的声音，另一个发出喵喵的叫唤。   |
|    |  | 上帝赐予猫咪两个喉头，一个用来打呼噜，一个用来喵喵叫。小区有几只猫咪女高音，会在特殊场合的夜晚奏响管弦乐，所有住户都无法入眠。              |
| 10 | Some of the residents  | 上帝赋予这些猫两个声部，一个是“呼噜”声，另一个是“喵喵”声。在特殊场合，公寓楼里的猫还会发出女高音式的猫叫，仿佛一支管弦乐队，彻夜演奏，吵醒所有居民。 |
|    |  | 上帝给了这些猫两个声匣，一个用于打呼噜，一个用于喵喵叫，且我们这里的一些高音歌唱猫，在特殊时刻会用它们的夜曲乐团让所有居民今夜无眠。           |
|    |  | 老天爷赋予这些猫咪雄厚的声线，它们在特别的深夜里，还会化身为转世猫王各显其技，进行唱歌大比拼，害得住户们整夜都找不到周公。                |
|    | 一些希望像图案中的猫一样干净的居民在这些灰猫弄乱他们的东西时感到很恼火。   |  |

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|    | <p>who wish to be clean as a cat in pattens get irritated when these grey cats mess up their things.</p>          | <p>一些居民很爱干净，恨不得给猫穿上木屐，所以当这些灰猫把他们的东西弄得一团糟时，他们非常恼火。</p> |
|    |   | <p>我们那片猫咪里还有几个女高音，在某些特殊季节的夜里大合唱，扰得居民们没个好觉。</p>        |
|    |   | <p>我们这里还有几只女高音猫咪，她们会在特殊场合组成夜间乐队，让整栋楼的居民深夜无眠。</p>      |
|    |   | <p>在那些嗜洁如命的居民中，有一些人每当看到这些灰猫把他们的东西搞得一片狼藉时，就会气不打一处来</p> |
|    |   | <p>当这些灰猫把他们的东西弄乱时，一些希望像猫一样整洁的居民会被激怒。</p>              |
|    |   | <p>当这些灰猫把他们的东西弄得一团糟时，一些希望像宠物猫一样干净的居民会感到恼火。</p>        |
|    |   | <p>还有一些猫儿在特殊时期，用它们的高音奏响属于它们的夜晚交响曲，惊醒我们片区的所有居民。</p>    |
|    |   | <p>有的住户像猫咪一样爱干净，而这些灰色的猫咪会把东西弄得乱七八糟，这让他们很恼火。</p>       |
|    |   | <p>有些住户特别爱干净。如果这些灰猫弄乱了他们的东西，他们会非常生气。</p>              |
|    |   | <p>当这些灰猫弄乱他们的东西时，有些想要像穿靴子的猫一样干净的居民就恼火了。</p>           |
|    | <p>一些注重卫生的居民，在东西被猫咪弄乱时，表示气愤。</p>  |   |
| 11 | <p>The hawks among the residents strongly feel that these cats should be driven out with a cat o' nine tails.</p> | <p>居民中的好斗的人强烈认为，应该用九条尾巴猫把这些猫赶走。</p>                   |
|    |   | <p>一些鹰派居民强烈认为，应该把这些猫像赶九尾怪猫那样赶出去。</p>                  |
|    |   | <p>那些希望像猫咪一样干净的居民很讨厌邋遢猫把他们的东西弄乱。</p>                  |
|    |   | <p>有些居民有洁癖，恨不得让猫穿上木屐，免得留下猫爪印，</p>                     |

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|    |   | 他们恼火这些无聊的猫把东西弄得乱七八糟。                            |
|    |   | 我们这个地方的一些猫科动物界的“女高音歌手”在一些“特殊的夜晚”此起彼伏地叫个不停       |
|    |   | ，就像一只夜间管弦乐队在演奏，吵得所有居民都无法入睡。                     |
|    |   | 居民中的鹰派强烈认为，应该用九尾鞭把这些猫赶走。                        |
|    |   | 居民当中一些鹰派的强烈的认为应该用九尾鞭把这些猫赶出去。                    |
|    |   | 有些居民希望和猫一样保持干净，却因为这些灰茸茸的猫咪弄乱他们的东西而大为光火。         |
|    |   | 鹰派住户强烈认为，应该用九尾猫鞭子把这些猫咪赶走。                       |
|    |   | 住户中的鹰派强烈表示，要用九尾鞭把这些猫赶走。                         |
|    |   | 居民中的鹰派一心想要用九尾鞭将这些猫赶走。                           |
|    |   | 他们当中态度最强硬的认为应该拿出九尾鞭，将这些捣蛋者驱逐出门。                 |
| 12 | But the doves are undecided waiting to see which way the cat jumps. | 但爱和平的人却犹豫不决，延迟做决定。                              |
|    |   | 但是鸽派们还举棋未定，想继续观察一下事态的发展。                        |
|    |   | 居民中的鹰派主张用九尾鞭把这些猫都赶走；鸽派则想看清楚形势再决定。               |
|    |   | 居民中的鹰派力主对这些猫施鞭刑以驱之，但鸽派却犹豫不决，对猫儿的行为拭目以待。         |
|    |   | 在那些嗜洁如命的居民中，有一些人每当看到这些灰猫把他们的东西搞得一片狼藉时，就会气不打一处来。 |
|    |   | 但是鸽派们犹豫不决，等着看猫往哪个方向跳。                           |
|    |   | 但是鸽派的却犹豫不决，只是静观其变。                              |
|    |   | 居民中的鹰派认为必须用九尾鞭把这些猫赶出去，但是鸽派却犹豫不决，观望猫儿们的去处。       |
|    |   | 鸽派住户则犹豫不决，想再看看这些猫咪还有什么能耐。                       |
|    |   | 鸽派则处于观望状态，看猫接下来往哪儿跳。                            |
|    |   | 但是鸽派还在观望，想先等等看事态如何发展。                           |

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|    |   | 但当中也有一些和平主义者，他们实在狠不下心来，选择了静观其变。                 |
| 13 | Well, we don't know who will be called to bell the cat! | 好吧，我们不知道哪个人有勇气去做!                               |
|    |   | 唉，谁会去给猫挂上铃铛还悬而未决!                               |
|    |   | 毕竟，我们不知道谁会是给猫上铃铛的那只老鼠!                          |
|    |   | 说真的，有谁敢去给猫脖子上挂铃铛!                               |
|    |   | 嗯，怎么说呢，我们也不知道谁会被叫来完成这项如同“让老鼠在猫的脖子上挂铃铛”一样难以完成的任务 |
|    |   | 喔，我们不知道会叫谁来冒这个险!                                |
|    |   | 好吧，我们不知道谁将会被叫去给猫系上铃铛。                           |
|    |   | 就这样，我们也不知道让谁去给猫咪系上铃铛!                           |
|    |   | 好吧，我们也不知道，到底谁会去处理这件事，成为“给猫咪系铃铛”的那个人!            |
|    |   | 这件事情很棘手，不知道最终谁会出来处理。                            |
|    |   | 我们无从知晓，谁会是给猫系铃铛的那只老鼠!                           |
|    |   | 这么一来，我们可不知道最后会是由谁来“猫犯”这些猫大爷们!                   |

Appendix 3

Table 1: Analysis of Chinese equivalents; dividing in three categories 1. Exactly same 2. Slight Variation & 3. Entirely Different

| S | P | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6 | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | E | S | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| h | r |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | x | l | n |
| N | a |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | a | i | t |
| o | s |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | c | g | r |
| s | e |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | t | h | e |
|   | s |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | y | v | l |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | s | a | y |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | a | r | D |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | m | i | i |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | e | a | f |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | ( | t | f |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | 1 | i | e |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    | ) | o | r |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |   | n | e |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |   | ( | n |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |   | 2 | t |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |   | ) | ( |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   | 3 |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   | ) |
| l | m | 多 | 高 | 大 | 多 | 多层 | 多 | 多层 | 多层 | 高层 | 多层 | 多  | 多  | 6 | 3 | 3 |

|  |  |                                 |             |                  |                            |                            |                       |                                       |                                 |                  |  |                       |   |   |   |  |
|--|--|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|
| u<br>l<br>t<br>i<br>-<br>s<br>t<br>o<br>r<br>e<br>y<br>e<br>d<br>b<br>u<br>i<br>l<br>d<br>i<br>n<br>g<br>c<br>o<br>m<br>p<br>l<br>e<br>x | 层<br>建<br>筑<br>群<br>1  | 层<br>住<br>宅<br>小<br>区<br>2      | 厦<br>3      | 层<br>建<br>筑<br>1 | 综<br>合<br>物<br>业<br>楼<br>2 | 层<br>建<br>筑<br>群<br>中<br>1 | 建<br>筑<br>群<br>里<br>1 | 建<br>筑<br>里<br>1                      | 小<br>区<br>3                     | 建<br>筑<br>里<br>1 | 层<br>综<br>合<br>建<br>筑<br>中<br>2                          | 层<br>楼<br>房<br>3      |   |   |   |  |
| 2  | f<br>a<br>m<br>i<br>l<br>y<br>F<br>e<br>l<br>i<br>s<br>D<br>o<br>m<br>e<br>s | 家<br>养<br>猫<br>科<br>3<br>动<br>物 | 猫<br>族<br>1 | 家<br>猫<br>2      | 猫<br>族<br>1                | 家<br>猫<br>族<br>1           | 猫<br>家<br>族<br>2      | Felis<br>Dom<br>estic<br>a家<br>族<br>3 | 猫<br>咪<br>这<br>个<br>物<br>种<br>3 | 猫3               | 家<br>猫<br>(Fel<br>is<br>Do<br>me<br>stic<br>a)<br>科<br>3 | 猫<br>咪<br>家<br>族<br>3 | 3 | 2 | 7 |  |



|   |   |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|
|   | t<br>i<br>c<br>a  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |   |   |  |
| 3 | H<br>o<br>m<br>o<br>S<br>a<br>p<br>i<br>e<br>n  | 智<br>人<br>3   | 人<br>类<br>1  | 人<br>类<br>1   | 我<br>们<br>这<br>些<br>人<br>族<br>3                     | 人<br>类<br>居<br>民<br>1  | 人<br>2  | 人<br>类<br>1   | 人<br>类<br>1   | 人<br>类<br>1  | 人<br>2   | 智<br>人<br>(H<br>o<br>m<br>o<br>S<br>a<br>p<br>i<br>e<br>n<br>s)<br>属<br>3 | 人<br>类<br>喔<br>1   | 7 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 4 | q<br>u<br>a<br>d<br>r<br>u<br>p<br>e<br>d<br>s<br>w<br>i<br>t<br>h<br>r<br>e<br>t<br>r<br>a<br>c<br>t<br>a<br>b<br>l<br>e<br>c<br>l<br>a<br>w | 可<br>伸<br>缩<br>爪<br>子<br>的<br>四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>1 | 四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>拥<br>有<br>伸<br>缩<br>自<br>如<br>的<br>爪<br>子<br>2 | 爪<br>子<br>伸<br>缩<br>自<br>如<br>的<br>四<br>脚<br>兽<br>2 | 爪<br>子<br>灵<br>活<br>的<br>四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>们<br>3 | 用<br>四<br>只<br>脚<br>走<br>路<br>的<br>、<br>长<br>着<br>伸<br>缩<br>自<br>如<br>的<br>爪<br>子<br>3 | 可<br>伸<br>缩<br>爪<br>子<br>的<br>四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>1 | 可<br>伸<br>缩<br>爪<br>子<br>的<br>四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>1 | 爪<br>子<br>伸<br>缩<br>自<br>如<br>的<br>四<br>足<br>小<br>家<br>伙<br>2 | 四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>的<br>爪<br>子<br>伸<br>缩<br>自<br>如<br>2 | 爪<br>子<br>可<br>以<br>伸<br>缩<br>的<br>四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>2 | 有<br>可<br>伸<br>缩<br>爪<br>子<br>的<br>四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>1                  | 四<br>足<br>兽<br>大<br>爷<br>们<br>，<br>爪<br>子<br>坚<br>硬<br>3 | 4 | 5 | 3 |  |

|   |   |                         |                          |                      |                           |                          |                            |                         |                             |                         |                        |                              |                               |   |   |   |
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| 5 | s<br>c<br>a<br>n<br>b<br>o<br>a<br>s<br>t<br>o<br>f<br>t<br>h<br>e<br>i<br>r<br>c<br>o<br>u<br>n<br>t<br>r<br>y<br>c<br>o<br>u<br>s<br>s<br>i<br>n<br>s<br>-<br>L<br>i<br>o<br>n<br>s<br>,<br>T<br>i<br>g<br>e<br>r<br>s<br>, | 夸耀他们属于-狮子、老虎、猞猁和猫鼬的家族 3 | 仗着它们的乡下远亲——狮子、老虎、猞猁和豹猫 2 | 野外的近亲可是狮子、老虎、山猫和豹猫 3 | 凭着自己的乡下表亲——狮子、老虎、猞猁和猫鼬 2, | 仗着自己在乡下有狮子、老虎、山猫和豹猫等近亲 2 | 这些有着狮子、老虎、山猫和豹猫等可夸耀的乡下表亲 2 | 与他们的近亲狮子、老虎、猞猁和豹猫相媲美的 2 | 仗着它们野外亲戚的气势，比如狮子、老虎、猞猁和豹猫 3 | 仗着乡下有狮子、老虎、猞猁、虎猫等众多表亲 2 | 跟狮子、老虎、山猫和美洲豹猫等猛兽是表亲 2 | 它们可以显摆自己的乡下老表——狮子、老虎、猞猁和豹猫 3 | 它们与远房的猫类亲戚——狮子、老虎、猞猁和豹猫同属一家 3 | 0 | 7 | 5 |
|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|

|   |   |                                      |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |                                      |   |  |                            |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|---|---|---|--|
|   | L<br>y<br>n<br>x<br>e<br>s<br>,<br>a<br>n<br>d<br>O<br>c<br>c<br>e<br>l<br>l<br>o<br>t<br>s           |                                      |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |                                      |   |  |                            |   |   |   |  |
| 6 | n<br>i<br>n<br>e<br>l<br>i<br>v<br>e<br>s<br>u<br>p<br>t<br>h<br>e<br>i<br>r<br>c<br>l<br>a<br>w<br>s | 爪<br>子<br>上<br>有<br>九<br>条<br>命<br>2 | 有<br>着<br>利<br>爪<br>,<br>拥<br>有<br>九<br>条<br>命<br>2 | 拥<br>有<br>九<br>条<br>命<br>的<br>生<br>物<br>2 | 有<br>不<br>死<br>之<br>身<br>(<br>猫<br>有<br>九<br>条<br>命<br>)<br>,<br>张<br>牙<br>舞<br>爪<br>的<br>3 | 拥<br>有<br>九<br>条<br>命<br>的<br>猫<br>科<br>动<br>物<br>2 | 有<br>九<br>条<br>命<br>的<br>猫<br>族<br>成<br>员<br>2 | 九<br>命<br>护<br>体<br>的<br>猫<br>儿<br>张<br>牙<br>舞<br>爪<br>,<br>3 | 九<br>条<br>命<br>的<br>动<br>物<br>2           | 而<br>且<br>还<br>有<br>九<br>条<br>命<br>3 | 猫<br>有<br>九<br>条<br>命<br>2                | 有<br>九<br>条<br>命<br>张<br>牙<br>舞<br>爪<br>的<br>猫<br>科<br>动<br>物<br>队<br>伍<br>3 | 猫<br>有<br>九<br>条<br>命<br>2 | 0 | 8 | 4 |  |
| 7 | T<br>h<br>e<br>g<br>r<br>o  | 地<br>面<br>层<br>、<br>一                | 一<br>楼<br>、<br>二<br>楼                               | 底<br>楼<br>、<br>一<br>楼                     | 一<br>楼<br>、<br>二<br>楼   | 一<br>至<br>三<br>楼<br>1                               | 一<br>楼<br>、<br>二<br>楼                          | 底<br>楼<br>、<br>一<br>楼<br>和<br>二<br>楼<br>3                     | 一<br>楼<br>、<br>二<br>楼<br>和<br>三<br>楼<br>1 | 一<br>楼<br>至<br>三<br>楼<br>1           | 一<br>楼<br>、<br>二<br>楼<br>、<br>三<br>楼<br>1 | 一<br>楼<br>、<br>二<br>楼  | 一<br>楼<br>、<br>二<br>楼      | 9 | 0 | 3 |  |

|        |   |                       |                  |                       |                       |                                      |                  |             |                       |                       |             |                       |                  |   |   |   |
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|        | u<br>n<br>d<br>e<br>r<br>,<br>f<br>i<br>r<br>s<br>t<br>a<br>n<br>d<br>s<br>e<br>c<br>o<br>n<br>d<br>f<br>l<br>o<br>o<br>r | 楼<br>和<br>二<br>楼<br>3 | 和<br>三<br>楼<br>1 | 和<br>二<br>楼<br>3      | 和<br>三<br>楼<br>1      |                                      | 和<br>三<br>楼<br>1 |             |                       |                       |             | 和<br>三<br>楼<br>1      | 或<br>三<br>楼<br>1 |   |   |   |
| 8      | m<br>o<br>u<br>s<br>e<br>r<br>s   | 捉<br>老<br>鼠<br>的<br>3 | 捕<br>鼠<br>猫<br>2 | 捕<br>鼠<br>兽<br>们<br>2 | 猎<br>鼠<br>猫<br>2      | 捕<br>鼠<br>猫<br>们<br>2                | 老<br>鼠<br>们<br>3 | 猫<br>猫<br>3 | 捕<br>鼠<br>者<br>1      | 猫<br>咪<br>3           | 猫<br>3      | 老<br>鼠<br>3           | 捕<br>鼠<br>者<br>1 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 9      | f<br>o<br>r<br>a<br>y<br>s  | 进<br>入<br>1           | 进<br>入<br>1      | 去<br>2                | 发<br>起<br>突<br>袭<br>3 | 搞<br>一<br>次<br>“<br>突<br>袭<br>”<br>3 | 溜<br>入<br>1      | 闯<br>入<br>1 | 掠<br>夺<br>一<br>番<br>3 | 突<br>袭<br>进<br>入<br>2 | 入<br>侵<br>2 | 突<br>袭<br>行<br>动<br>3 | 到<br>3           | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| 1<br>0 | a<br>c  | 越<br>过                | 越<br>过           | 厨<br>房                | 越<br>过                | 越<br>过<br>“<br>控<br>”                | 越<br>界           | 穿<br>过      | 越<br>过<br>控<br>制      | 越<br>过<br>边<br>界      | 3           | 越                     | 稍                | 6 | 3 | 3 |

|   |   |   |  |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |                                 |  |  |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| r<br>o<br>s<br>s<br>t<br>h<br>e<br>l<br>i<br>n<br>e<br>s<br>o<br>f<br>c<br>o<br>n<br>t<br>r<br>o<br>l | 控<br>制<br>线<br>1  | 控<br>制<br>线<br>1                          | 觅<br>食<br>3                                    | 控<br>制<br>线<br>1                               | 制<br>线<br>”<br>1                               | 2   | 控<br>制<br>2<br>线   | 线<br>1   | 2   |  | 过<br>控<br>制<br>线<br>1           | 略<br>过<br>领<br>地<br>界<br>限<br>3                          |  |   |   |   |
| 1<br>1  | R<br>e<br>s<br>e<br>r<br>v<br>e<br>d                                    | 保<br>留<br>的<br>3                          | 专<br>留<br>给<br>2                               | 专<br>属<br>2<br>于                               | 独<br>享<br>3                                    | 专<br>门<br>预<br>留<br>给<br>2  | 专<br>供<br>2  | 专<br>属<br>领<br>地<br>1  | 专<br>属<br>包<br>场<br>2                     | 专<br>属<br>地<br>2                               | 属<br>于<br>2                     | 专<br>属<br>领<br>地<br>1                                    | 专<br>用<br>区<br>3                               | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| 1<br>2  | a<br>r<br>i<br>s<br>t<br>o<br>c<br>r<br>a<br>t<br>s<br>f<br>r<br>o<br>m | 来<br>自<br>前<br>暹<br>罗<br>的<br>贵<br>族<br>1 | 被<br>昔<br>日<br>暹<br>罗<br>的<br>贵<br>族<br>们<br>2 | 来<br>自<br>暹<br>罗<br>的<br>猫<br>中<br>贵<br>族<br>1 | 旧<br>时<br>暹<br>罗<br>的<br>贵<br>族<br>猫<br>上<br>2 | 有<br>着<br>“<br>猫<br>中<br>贵<br>族<br>”<br>之<br>称<br>的<br>暹<br>罗<br>猫<br>偶<br>尔<br>3 | 偶<br>尔<br>会<br>被<br>昔<br>日<br>的<br>暹<br>罗<br>贵<br>族<br>3 | ，<br>偶<br>尔<br>这<br>些<br>昔<br>日<br>的<br>暹<br>罗<br>贵<br>族<br>们<br>3 | 昔<br>日<br>暹<br>罗<br>的<br>贵<br>族<br>猫<br>3 | 贵<br>族<br>的<br>暹<br>罗<br>猫<br>，<br>偶<br>尔<br>3 | 尊<br>贵<br>的<br>暹<br>罗<br>猫<br>3 | 偶<br>尔<br>被<br>来<br>自<br>之<br>前<br>称<br>作<br>暹<br>罗<br>3 | 来<br>自<br>古<br>暹<br>罗<br>的<br>猫<br>大<br>人<br>3 | 2 | 2 | 8 |

|  |  |                                      |                            |                            |                       |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |                       |                       |   |   |   |  |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|
| t<br>h<br>e<br>e<br>r<br>s<br>t<br>w<br>h<br>i<br>l<br>e<br>S<br>i<br>a<br>m |  |                                      |                            |                            |                       |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |                       |                       |   |   |   |  |
| 1<br>3   | b<br>o<br>d<br>y<br>l<br>i<br>c<br>k<br>i<br>n<br>g<br>s | 舔<br>t<br>i<br>a<br>n<br>身<br>体<br>1 | 舔<br>身<br>体<br>1           | 舔<br>舔<br>毛<br>2           | 打<br>理<br>毛<br>发<br>3 | 舔<br>身<br>体<br>1           | 舔<br>身<br>1                | 舔<br>身<br>体<br>1           | 舔<br>舐<br>清<br>洁<br>3      | 舔<br>舔<br>身<br>子<br>1      | 舔<br>身<br>1                | 舔<br>毛<br>2           | 舔<br>毛<br>2           | 7 | 3 | 2 |  |
| 1<br>4   | s<br>u<br>n<br>b<br>a<br>t<br>h<br>s                     | 晒<br>太<br>阳<br>2                     | 晒<br>日<br>光<br>浴<br>1      | 晒<br>晒<br>太<br>阳<br>2      | 晒<br>晒<br>太<br>阳<br>2 | 晒<br>日<br>光<br>浴<br>1      | 晒<br>日<br>光<br>浴<br>1      | 享<br>受<br>日<br>光<br>浴<br>2 | 晒<br>晒<br>太<br>阳           | 晒<br>日<br>光<br>浴<br>1      | 晒<br>太<br>阳<br>2<br>。      | 晒<br>太<br>阳<br>2      | 晒<br>太<br>阳<br>2      | 5 | 7 | 0 |  |
| 1<br>5   | c<br>o<br>z<br>y<br>c<br>o<br>r<br>n                     | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>1           | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>1 | 狭<br>窄<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>3 | 犄<br>角<br>3           | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>1 | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>1 | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>1 | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>1 | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>1 | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>1 | 狭<br>小<br>角<br>落<br>3 | 温<br>暖<br>角<br>落<br>3 | 8 | 0 | 4 |  |

|        |  |           |             |             |            |             |            |            |           |            |                  |               |            |   |   |   |  |
|--------|--|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------------|---------------|------------|---|---|---|--|
|        | e<br>r<br>s  |           |             |             |            |             |            |            |           |            |                  |               |            |   |   |   |  |
| 1<br>6 | p<br>u<br>r<br>r<br>i<br>n<br>g<br>s<br>l<br>e<br>e<br>p | 呼呼大睡<br>1 | 惬意地打呼噜<br>3 | 打着呼噜睡觉<br>2 | 呼呼大睡<br>1  | 呼噜噜地睡上<br>2 | 呼呼大睡<br>1  | 呼呼大睡<br>1  | 呼呼大睡<br>1 | 呼呼大睡<br>1  | “呼噜呼噜”地恬然入睡<br>2 | 舒舒服服呼呼大睡<br>2 | 歇息就寝<br>3  | 6 | 4 | 2 |  |
| 1<br>7 | c<br>a<br>t<br>n<br>a<br>p<br>p<br>i<br>n<br>g           | 白天小睡<br>3 | 打盹<br>1     | 打瞌睡<br>3    | 打盹<br>1    | 打猫盹<br>2    | 打盹<br>1    | 打瞌睡<br>3   | 打盹<br>1   | 打盹<br>1    | 打盹<br>1          | 打瞌睡<br>3      | 小睡片刻<br>3  | 6 | 1 | 5 |  |
| 1<br>8 | v<br>o<br>i<br>c<br>e<br>b<br>o<br>x<br>e<br>s           | 声箱<br>3   | 声匣<br>1     | 嗓子<br>3     | 声带<br>2    | 声匣<br>1     | 喉<br>3     | 嗓音<br>3    | 喉头<br>3   | 喉头<br>3    | 声部<br>3          | 声匣<br>1       | 声线<br>3    | 3 | 0 | 9 |  |
| 1<br>9 | f<br>e<br>l<br>i<br>n<br>e<br>s<br>o<br>p                | 几只猫咪<br>3 | 高音雌猫<br>2   | 女高音<br>1    | 女高音猫咪<br>1 | 女高音歌手<br>2  | 猫族女高音<br>2 | 猫科女高音<br>2 | 猫儿<br>3   | 猫咪女高音<br>2 | 女高音式的猫叫<br>1     | 高音歌唱喵<br>3    | 转世猫王各<br>3 | 3 | 5 | 4 |  |



|    |   |          |            |          |       |            |         |       |        |          |            |       |          |   |   |   |  |
|----|---|----------|------------|----------|-------|------------|---------|-------|--------|----------|------------|-------|----------|---|---|---|--|
|    | r<br>a<br>n<br>o<br>s   |          |            |          |       |            |         |       |        |          |            |       |          |   |   |   |  |
| 20 | n<br>o<br>c<br>t<br>u<br>r<br>n<br>a<br>l<br>o<br>r<br>c<br>h<br>e<br>s<br>t<br>r<br>a<br>s | 用它们的高音3  | 管弦乐队2      | 大合唱3     | 夜间乐队2 | 夜间管弦乐队在演奏1 | 夜间管弦乐队1 | 夜间协奏2 | 夜晚交响曲2 | 夜晚奏响管弦乐1 | 管弦乐队，彻夜演奏2 | 夜曲乐团1 | 唱歌大比拼3   | 4 | 5 | 3 |  |
| 21 | c<br>a<br>t<br>t<br>i<br>n<br>p<br>a<br>t<br>t<br>e<br>r<br>n<br>s                          | 图案中的猫一样2 | 恨不得给猫穿上木屐2 | 像猫咪一样干净2 | 3     | 嗜洁如命的3     | 灰猫1     | 灰猫1   | 猫一样3   | 猫咪一样3    | 灰猫1        | 灰猫1   | Deleted3 | 4 | 3 | 5 |  |
| 22 | T<br>h<br>e<br>h<br>a<br>w<br>k   | 好斗的人3    | 鹰派居民1      | 鹰派1      | 有洁癖3  | 鹰派1        | 鹰派1     | 鹰派的1  | 鹰派1    | 鹰派1      | 鹰派1        | 鹰派1   | 态度最强硬的   | 9 | 0 | 3 |  |

|    |   |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |   |
|----|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|
|    | s   |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |   |   |   | 3  |  |   |   |   |
| 23 | c<br>a<br>t<br>o<br>,<br>n<br>i<br>n<br>e<br>t<br>a<br>i<br>l<br>s                          | 九<br>条<br>尾<br>巴<br>猫<br>3                 | 九<br>尾<br>怪<br>猫<br>2                          | 九<br>尾<br>鞭<br>1                               | 九<br>尾<br>猫<br>鞭<br>子<br>2                      | 九<br>尾<br>鞭<br>1  | 九<br>尾<br>鞭<br>1                                    | 九<br>尾<br>猫<br>鞭<br>子<br>2                               | 九<br>尾<br>鞭<br>1                                    | 九<br>尾<br>鞭<br>1  | 九<br>尾<br>鞭<br>1                          | 九<br>尾<br>鞭<br>1   | 8  | 3 | 1 |   |
| 24 | w<br>h<br>i<br>c<br>h<br>w<br>a<br>y<br>t<br>h<br>e<br>c<br>a<br>t<br>j<br>u<br>m<br>p<br>s | 做<br>决<br>定<br>3                           | 观<br>察<br>一<br>下<br>事<br>态<br>的<br>发<br>展<br>2 | 想<br>看<br>清<br>楚<br>形<br>势<br>再<br>决<br>定<br>2 | 猫<br>儿<br>的<br>行<br>为<br>拭<br>目<br>以<br>待<br>2。 | 猫<br>咪<br>们<br>到<br>底<br>会<br>何<br>去<br>何<br>从<br>2           | 等<br>着<br>看<br>猫<br>往<br>哪<br>个<br>方<br>向<br>跳<br>3 | 只<br>是<br>静<br>观<br>其<br>变<br>3                          | 观<br>望<br>猫<br>儿<br>们<br>的<br>去<br>处<br>3           | 看<br>看<br>这<br>些<br>猫<br>咪<br>还<br>有<br>什<br>么<br>能<br>耐<br>3 | 3   | 想<br>先<br>等<br>等<br>看<br>事<br>态<br>如<br>何<br>发<br>展<br>2 | 谁<br>会<br>是<br>给<br>猫<br>系<br>铃<br>铛<br>的<br>那<br>只<br>老<br>鼠<br>2 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 25 | t<br>o<br>b<br>e<br>l<br>l<br>t<br>h<br>e<br>c  | 哪<br>个<br>人<br>有<br>勇<br>气<br>去<br>做!<br>3 | 去<br>给<br>猫<br>挂<br>上<br>铃<br>2                | 给<br>猫<br>上<br>铃<br>2                          | 3   | 让<br>老<br>鼠<br>在<br>猫<br>的<br>脖<br>子<br>上<br>挂<br>铃<br>铛<br>2 | 叫<br>谁<br>来<br>冒<br>这<br>个<br>险<br>3                | 谁<br>将<br>被<br>叫<br>去<br>给<br>猫<br>系<br>上<br>铃<br>铛<br>2 | 让<br>谁<br>去<br>给<br>猫<br>咪<br>系<br>上<br>铃<br>铛<br>2 | 给<br>猫<br>咪<br>系<br>铃<br>铛<br>”的<br>那<br>个<br>人<br>2          | 最<br>终<br>谁<br>会<br>出<br>来<br>处<br>理<br>3 | 谁<br>会<br>是<br>给<br>猫<br>系<br>铃<br>铛<br>2                | 谁<br>来<br>“<br>猫<br>犯<br>”<br>这<br>些<br>猫                          | 0 | 7 | 5 |

|                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |          |          |          |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|----------|----------|----------|
| a                            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 大 |          |          |          |
| t                            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 爷 |          |          |          |
|                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 们 |          |          |          |
|                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |          |          |          |
| <b>Distribution of Cases</b> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   | <b>1</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>1</b> |
|                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   | <b>0</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>0</b> |
|                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   | <b>8</b> |          | <b>1</b> |

**Table 2: Analysis of Data in context of Vinay & Darbelnet’s Procedure of translation: Direct method (D) & Oblique method (O).**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|
| S | W | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | D | O |
| e | o |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |

|             |   |                       |  |                            |                                 |                  |                       |                                      |   |                                 |                            |                                  |                            |                                      |                       |
|-------------|---|-----------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| r<br>N<br>o | r<br>d<br>s<br>/<br>p<br>h<br>r<br>a<br>s<br>e<br>s |                       |  |                            |                                 |                  |                       |                                      |   |                                 |                            |                                  |                            |                                      |                       |
|             |   | 1                     | m<br>u<br>l<br>t<br>i<br>-<br>s<br>t<br>o<br>r<br>e<br>y<br>e<br>d<br>b<br>u<br>i<br>l<br>d<br>i<br>n<br>g<br> | 多<br>层<br>建<br>筑<br>群<br>D | 高<br>层<br>住<br>宅<br>小<br>区<br>O | 大<br>厦<br>O      | 多<br>层<br>建<br>筑<br>D | 多<br>层<br>综<br>合<br>物<br>业<br>楼<br>O | 多<br>层<br>建<br>筑<br>群<br>中<br>D           | 多<br>层<br>建<br>筑<br>群<br>里<br>D | 多<br>层<br>建<br>筑<br>里<br>D | 高<br>层<br>小<br>区<br>O            | 多<br>层<br>建<br>筑<br>里<br>D | 多<br>层<br>综<br>合<br>建<br>筑<br>中<br>O | 多<br>层<br>楼<br>房<br>O |
| 2           | f<br>a<br>m<br>i<br>l<br>y<br>F                     | 家<br>养<br>猫<br>科<br>动 | 猫<br>族<br>O  | 家<br>猫<br>O                | 猫<br>族<br>O                     | 家<br>猫<br>族<br>D | 猫<br>家<br>族<br>O      | 家<br>猫<br>家<br>族<br>O                | Felis<br>Dom<br>estic<br>a<br>家<br>族<br>O | 猫<br>咪<br>这<br>个<br>物<br>种<br>O | 猫<br>O                     | 家<br>猫<br>(Fe<br>lis<br>Do<br>me | 猫<br>咪<br>家<br>族<br>O      | 2                                    | 1<br>0                |

|   |  |   |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |  |  |   |  |   |        |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--------|
|   | e<br>l<br>i<br>s<br>D<br>o<br>m<br>e<br>s<br>t<br>i<br>c<br>a  | 物<br>D  |  |   |   |  |   |   |   |  |  | stic<br>a)<br>科<br>O  |  |   |        |
| 3 | H<br>o<br>m<br>o<br>S<br>a<br>p<br>i<br>e<br>n   | 智<br>人<br>D   | 人<br>类<br>O  | 人<br>类<br>O   | 我<br>们<br>这<br>些<br>人<br>族<br>O                     | 人<br>类<br>居<br>民<br>O  | 人<br>O  | 人<br>类<br>O   | 人<br>类<br>O   | 人<br>类<br>O  | 人<br>O   | 智<br>人<br>(H<br>o<br>m<br>o<br>S<br>a<br>p<br>i<br>e<br>n<br>s)<br>属<br>D | 人<br>类<br>喔<br>O   | 2 | 1<br>0 |
| 4 | q<br>u<br>a<br>d<br>r<br>u<br>p<br>e<br>d<br>s<br>w<br>i<br>t<br>h<br>r<br>e<br>t<br>r<br>a<br>c<br>t<br>a<br>b<br>l | 可<br>伸<br>缩<br>爪<br>子<br>的<br>四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>D | 四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>拥<br>有<br>伸<br>缩<br>自<br>如<br>的<br>爪<br>子<br>D | 爪<br>子<br>伸<br>缩<br>自<br>如<br>的<br>四<br>脚<br>兽<br>D | 爪<br>子<br>灵<br>活<br>的<br>四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>们<br>O | 用<br>四<br>只<br>脚<br>走<br>路<br>的<br>、<br>长<br>着<br>伸<br>缩<br>自<br>如<br>的<br>爪<br>子<br>O | 可<br>伸<br>缩<br>爪<br>子<br>的<br>四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>D | 可<br>伸<br>缩<br>爪<br>子<br>的<br>四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>D | 爪<br>子<br>伸<br>缩<br>自<br>如<br>的<br>四<br>足<br>小<br>家<br>伙<br>D | 四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>的<br>爪<br>子<br>伸<br>缩<br>自<br>如<br>O | 爪<br>子<br>可<br>以<br>伸<br>缩<br>的<br>四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>D | 有<br>可<br>伸<br>缩<br>爪<br>子<br>的<br>四<br>足<br>动<br>物<br>D                  | 四<br>足<br>兽<br>大<br>爷<br>们<br>，<br>爪<br>子<br>坚<br>硬<br>O | 7 | 5      |

|                            |   |                         |                          |                      |   |                          |            |                         |                             |                         |                        |                              |                               |   |        |  |  |  |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------|--|--|--|
| e<br>c<br>l<br>a<br>w<br>s |   |                         |                          |                      |   |                          |            |                         |                             |                         |                        |                              |                               |   |        |  |  |  |
| 5                          | c<br>o<br>u<br>s<br>i<br>n<br>s<br>-<br>L<br>i<br>o<br>n<br>s<br>,<br>T<br>i<br>g<br>e<br>r<br>s<br>,<br>L<br>y<br>n<br>x<br>e<br>s<br>,<br>a<br>n<br>d<br>O<br>c<br>e<br>l<br>l<br>o<br>t<br>s | 夸耀他们属于-狮子、老虎、猓猓和猫鼬的家族 O | 仗着它们的乡下远亲——狮子、老虎、猓猓和豹猫 O | 野外的近亲可是狮子、老虎、山猫和豹猫 O | O | 仗着自己在乡下有狮子、老虎、山猫和豹猫等近亲 O | 可夸耀的乡下表亲 O | 与他们的近亲狮子、老虎、猓猓和豹猫相媲美的 O | 仗着它们野外亲戚的气势，比如狮子、老虎、猓猓和豹猫 O | 仗着乡下有狮子、老虎、猓猓、虎猫等众多表亲 D | 跟狮子、老虎、山猫和美洲豹猫等猛兽是表亲 D | 它们可以显摆自己的乡下老表——狮子、老虎、猓猓和豹猫 O | 它们与远房的猫类亲戚——狮子、老虎、猓猓和豹猫同属一家 O | 2 | 1<br>0 |  |  |  |

|   |   |             |              |            |                      |              |             |                |            |           |            |                   |            |   |   |
|---|---|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------|---|---|
| 6 | n<br>i<br>n<br>e<br>l<br>i<br>v<br>e<br>s<br>u<br>p<br>t<br>h<br>e<br>i<br>r<br>c<br>l<br>a<br>w<br>s                 | 爪子上有九条命 D   | 有着利爪，拥有九条命 D | 拥有九条命的生物 D | 有不死之身(猫有九条命)，张牙舞爪的 O | 拥有九条命的猫科动物 D | 有九条命的猫族成员 D | 九命护体的猫儿张牙舞爪， O | 九条命的动物 O   | 而且还有九条命 D | 猫有九条命 D    | 有九条命张牙舞爪的猫科动物队伍 O | 猫有九条命 D    | 8 | 4 |
| 7 | T<br>h<br>e<br>g<br>r<br>o<br>u<br>n<br>d<br>f<br>l<br>o<br>o<br>r,<br>f<br>i<br>r<br>s<br>t<br>a<br>n<br>d<br>s<br>e | 地面层、一楼和二楼 O | 一楼、二楼和三楼 D   | 底楼、一楼和二楼 O | 一楼、二楼和三楼 D           | 一至三楼 D       | 一楼、二楼和三楼 D  | 底楼、一楼和二楼 O     | 一楼、二楼和三楼 D | 一楼至三楼 D   | 一楼、二楼、三楼 D | 一楼、二楼和三楼 D        | 一楼、二楼或三楼 D | 9 | 3 |



|    |   |            |            |           |            |              |          |            |            |           |         |            |              |   |   |
|----|---|------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|--------------|---|---|
|    | c<br>o<br>n<br>d<br>f<br>l<br>o<br>o<br>r   |            |            |           |            |              |          |            |            |           |         |            |              |   |   |
| 8  | m<br>o<br>u<br>s<br>e<br>r<br>s   | 捉老鼠的<br>D  | 捕鼠猫<br>D   | 捕鼠兽们<br>O | 猎鼠猫<br>O   | 捕鼠猫们<br>D    | 老鼠们<br>O | 猫猫<br>O    | 捕鼠者<br>D   | 猫咪<br>O   | 猫<br>O  | 老鼠<br>O    | 捕鼠者<br>D     | 5 | 7 |
| 9  | f<br>o<br>r<br>a<br>y<br>s  | 进入<br>O    | 进入<br>O    | 去<br>O    | 发起突袭<br>D  | 搞一次“突袭”<br>D | 溜入<br>O  | 闯入<br>O    | 掠夺一番<br>O  | 突袭进入<br>D | 入侵<br>D | 突袭行动<br>D  | 到<br>O       | 5 | 7 |
| 10 | a<br>c<br>r<br>o<br>s<br>s<br>t<br>h<br>e<br>l<br>i<br>n<br>e<br>s<br>o<br>f<br>c<br>o<br>n<br>t<br>r<br>o<br>l | 越过控制线<br>D | 越过控制线<br>D | 厨房觅食<br>O | 越过控制线<br>D | 越过“控制线”<br>D | 越界<br>O  | 穿过控制线<br>D | 越过控制线<br>D | 越过边界<br>O |         | 越过控制线<br>D | 稍越过领地界限<br>O | 7 | 5 |

|    |   |   |  |  |  |   |  |  |   |  |                                 |  |  |   |   |
|----|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| 11 | R<br>e<br>s<br>e<br>r<br>v<br>e<br>d  | 保<br>留<br>的<br>O                          | 专<br>留<br>给<br>O                               | 专<br>属<br>于<br>O                               | 独<br>享<br>O                                    | 专<br>门<br>预<br>留<br>给<br>O  | 专<br>供<br>O  | 专<br>属<br>领<br>地<br>O  | 专<br>属<br>包<br>场<br>O                     | 专<br>属<br>地<br>D                               | 属<br>于<br>O                     | 专<br>属<br>领<br>地<br>O                                    | 专<br>用<br>区<br>O                               | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | a<br>r<br>i<br>s<br>t<br>o<br>c<br>r<br>a<br>t<br>s<br>f<br>r<br>o<br>m<br>t<br>h<br>e<br>e<br>r<br>s<br>t<br>w<br>h<br>i<br>l<br>e<br>S<br>i<br>a<br>m | 来<br>自<br>前<br>暹<br>罗<br>的<br>贵<br>族<br>D | 被<br>昔<br>日<br>暹<br>罗<br>的<br>贵<br>族<br>们<br>D | 来<br>自<br>暹<br>罗<br>的<br>猫<br>中<br>贵<br>族<br>D | 旧<br>时<br>暹<br>罗<br>的<br>贵<br>族<br>猫<br>上<br>D | 有<br>着<br>“<br>猫<br>中<br>贵<br>族<br>”<br>之<br>称<br>的<br>暹<br>罗<br>猫<br>偶<br>尔<br>O | 偶<br>尔<br>会<br>被<br>昔<br>日<br>的<br>暹<br>罗<br>贵<br>族<br>O | ,<br>偶<br>尔<br>这<br>些<br>昔<br>日<br>的<br>暹<br>罗<br>贵<br>族<br>们<br>O | 昔<br>日<br>暹<br>罗<br>的<br>贵<br>族<br>猫<br>O | 贵<br>族<br>的<br>暹<br>罗<br>猫<br>,<br>偶<br>尔<br>D | 尊<br>贵<br>的<br>暹<br>罗<br>猫<br>O | 偶<br>尔<br>被<br>来<br>自<br>之<br>前<br>称<br>作<br>暹<br>罗<br>D | 来<br>自<br>古<br>暹<br>罗<br>的<br>猫<br>大<br>人<br>D | 7 | 5 |
| 13 | b<br>o<br>d<br>y<br>l<br>i<br>c   | 舔<br>t<br>i<br>a<br>n<br>身<br>体<br>D      | 舔<br>身<br>体<br>D                               | 舔<br>舔<br>毛<br>O                               | 打<br>理<br>毛<br>发<br>O                          | 舔<br>身<br>体<br>D  | 舔<br>身<br>体<br>D   | 舔<br>身<br>体<br>D   | 舔<br>舐<br>清<br>洁<br>O                     | 舔<br>舔<br>身<br>子<br>D                          | 舔<br>身<br>D                     | 舔<br>毛<br>O  | 舔<br>毛<br>O                                    | 7 | 5 |

|        |  |                            |                                 |                                 |                       |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |   |                       |                       |   |   |
|--------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|---|
|        | k<br>i<br>n<br>g<br>s                                    |                            |                                 |                                 |                       |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            |   |                       |                       |   |   |
| 1<br>4 | s<br>u<br>n<br>b<br>a<br>t<br>h<br>s                     | 晒<br>太<br>阳<br>O           | 晒<br>日<br>光<br>浴<br>D           | 晒<br>晒<br>太<br>阳<br>O           | 晒<br>晒<br>太<br>阳<br>O | 晒<br>日<br>光<br>浴<br>D      | 晒<br>日<br>光<br>浴<br>D      | 享<br>受<br>日<br>光<br>浴<br>D | 晒<br>晒<br>太<br>阳<br>O      | 晒<br>日<br>光<br>浴<br>D      | 晒<br>太<br>阳<br>O                          | 晒<br>太<br>阳<br>O      | 6                     | 6 |   |
| 1<br>5 | c<br>o<br>z<br>y<br>c<br>o<br>r<br>n<br>e<br>r<br>s      | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>D | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>D      | 狭<br>窄<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>O      | 犄<br>角<br>O           | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>D | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>D | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>D | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>D | 舒<br>适<br>的<br>角<br>落<br>D | 狭<br>小<br>角<br>落<br>O                     | 温<br>暖<br>角<br>落<br>O | 8                     | 4 |   |
| 1<br>6 | p<br>u<br>r<br>r<br>i<br>n<br>g<br>s<br>l<br>e<br>e<br>p | 呼<br>呼<br>大<br>睡<br>D      | 惬<br>意<br>地<br>打<br>呼<br>噜<br>O | 打<br>着<br>呼<br>噜<br>睡<br>觉<br>D | 呼<br>呼<br>大<br>睡<br>D | 呼<br>噜<br>地<br>睡<br>上<br>D | 呼<br>呼<br>大<br>睡<br>D      | 呼<br>呼<br>大<br>睡<br>D      | 呼<br>呼<br>大<br>睡<br>D      | 呼<br>噜<br>呼<br>噜<br>D      | 舒<br>舒<br>服<br>服<br>呼<br>呼<br>大<br>睡<br>O | 歇<br>息<br>就<br>寝<br>O | 9                     | 3 |   |
| 1<br>7 | c<br>a<br>t<br>n<br>a<br>p<br>p<br>i                     | 白<br>天<br>小<br>睡<br>O      | 打<br>盹<br>D                     | 打<br>瞌<br>睡<br>D                | 打<br>盹<br>D           | 打<br>猫<br>盹<br>O           | 打<br>盹<br>D                | 打<br>瞌<br>睡<br>O           | 打<br>盹<br>儿<br>D           | 打<br>盹<br>D                | 打<br>盹<br>D                               | 打<br>瞌<br>睡<br>D      | 小<br>睡<br>片<br>刻<br>O | 8 | 4 |

|        |   |                                 |                       |                  |                            |  |                                 |                            |                            |                                      |  |                            |                            |   |   |  |
|--------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|--|
|        | n<br>g  |                                 |                       |                  |                            |  |                                 |                            |                            |                                      |  |                            |                            |   |   |  |
| 1<br>8 | v<br>o<br>i<br>c<br>e<br>b<br>o<br>x<br>e<br>s  | 声<br>箱<br>D                     | 声<br>匣<br>D           | 嗓<br>子<br>O      | 声<br>带<br>O                | 声<br>匣<br>D                                    | 喉<br>O                          | 嗓<br>音<br>O                | 喉<br>头<br>O                | 喉<br>头<br>O                          | 声<br>部<br>O                                    | 声<br>匣<br>D                | 声<br>线<br>O                | 4 | 8 |  |
| 1<br>9 | f<br>e<br>l<br>i<br>n<br>e<br>s<br>o<br>p<br>r<br>a<br>n<br>o<br>s                          | 几<br>只<br>猫<br>咪<br>O           | 高<br>音<br>雌<br>猫<br>O | 女<br>高<br>音<br>D | 女<br>高<br>音<br>猫<br>咪<br>D | 女<br>高<br>音<br>歌<br>手<br>O                     | 猫<br>族<br>女<br>高<br>音<br>D      | 猫<br>科<br>女<br>高<br>音<br>D | 猫<br>儿<br>O                | 猫<br>咪<br>女<br>高<br>音<br>O           | 女<br>高<br>音<br>式<br>的<br>猫<br>叫<br>O           | 高<br>音<br>歌<br>唱<br>喵<br>O | 转<br>世<br>猫<br>王<br>各<br>O | 4 | 8 |  |
| 2<br>0 | n<br>o<br>c<br>t<br>u<br>r<br>n<br>a<br>l<br>o<br>r<br>c<br>h<br>e<br>s<br>t<br>r<br>a<br>s | 用<br>它<br>们<br>的<br>高<br>音<br>O | 管<br>弦<br>乐<br>队<br>O | 大<br>合<br>唱<br>O | 夜<br>间<br>乐<br>队<br>D      | 夜<br>间<br>管<br>弦<br>乐<br>队<br>在<br>演<br>奏<br>D | 夜<br>间<br>管<br>弦<br>乐<br>队<br>D | 夜<br>间<br>协<br>奏<br>O      | 夜<br>晚<br>交<br>响<br>曲<br>O | 夜<br>晚<br>奏<br>响<br>管<br>弦<br>乐<br>O | 管<br>弦<br>乐<br>队<br>，<br>彻<br>夜<br>演<br>奏<br>D | 夜<br>曲<br>乐<br>团<br>O      | 唱<br>歌<br>大<br>比<br>拼<br>O | 4 | 8 |  |

|    |  |          |            |            |           |             |           |         |           |               |          |           |           |   |   |
|----|--|----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|
| 21 | c<br>a<br>t<br>i<br>n<br>p<br>a<br>t<br>t<br>e<br>r<br>n<br>s      | 图案中的猫一样D | 恨不得给猫穿上木屐O | 像猫咪一样干净O   | O         | 嗜洁如命的O      | 灰猫O       | 灰猫O     | 猫一样O      | 猫咪一样O         | 灰猫O      | 灰猫O       | Deleted O | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | T<br>h<br>e<br>h<br>a<br>w<br>k<br>s                               | 好斗的人O    | 鹰派居民D      | 鹰派D        | 有洁癖O      | 鹰派D         | 鹰派D       | 鹰派的D    | 鹰派D       | 鹰派D           | 鹰派D      | 鹰派D       | 态度最强硬的O   | 9 | 3 |
| 23 | c<br>a<br>t<br>o<br>,<br>n<br>i<br>n<br>e<br>t<br>a<br>i<br>l<br>s | 九条尾巴猫D   | 九尾怪猫O      | 九尾鞭D       | 九尾猫鞭子D    | 九尾鞭D        | 九尾鞭D      | 九尾鞭D    | 九尾猫鞭子D    | 九尾鞭D          | 九尾鞭D     | 九尾鞭D      | 九尾鞭D      | 1 | 1 |
| 24 | w<br>h<br>i<br>c<br>h<br>w<br>a<br>y<br>t<br>h<br>e                | 做决定O     | 观察一下事态的发展O | 想看清楚形势再决定O | 猫儿的行为拭目以待 | 猫咪们到底会何去何从D | 等着看猫往哪个方向 | 只是静观其变O | 观望猫儿们的去处D | 看看这些猫咪还有什么能耐O | 最终谁会来处理O | 想先等等看事态如何 | 静观其变O     | 3 | 9 |

|  |  |             |         |       |              |               |          |               |             |              |          |                |               |   |   |
|--|--|-------------|---------|-------|--------------|---------------|----------|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------|----------------|---------------|---|---|
|  | c<br>a<br>t<br>j<br>u<br>m<br>p<br>s                     |             |         |       | 。O           |               | 跳D       |               |             |              |          | 发展O            |               |   |   |
| 25                                     | t<br>o<br>b<br>e<br>l<br>l<br>t<br>h<br>e<br>c<br>a<br>t | 哪个人有勇气去做! O | 去给猫挂上铃D | 给猫上铃D | 谁敢去给猫脖子上挂铃铛D | 让老鼠在猫的脖子上挂铃铛D | 叫谁来冒这个险O | 谁将会被叫去给猫系上铃铛D | 让谁去给猫咪系上铃铛D | 给猫咪系铃铛”的那个人D | 最终谁会来处理O | 谁会是给猫系铃铛的那只老鼠D | 谁来“猫犯”这些猫大爷们O | 8 | 4 |
| <b>Distribution of Total 300 cases</b> |  |             |         |       |              |               |          |               |             |              |          |                | 1             | 1 |   |
|  |  |             |         |       |              |               |          |               |             |              |          |                | 4             | 5 |   |
|  |  |             |         |       |              |               |          |               |             |              |          |                | 3             | 7 |   |

