英汉笔译引论

- Four sanctions:

    - Grammatical sanction: correct
    - Semantic sanction: faithful (语义忠于原文)
    - Pragmatic sanction: effective(译文实现与原文一样的效果)
    - Cognitive sanction: idiomatic（符合语言习惯的，地道的）
- 比较篇

    - 形合与意合（hypotaxis/Parataxis）英语是形合语言，注重形式；汉语是意合语言
    - 静态与动态（staticness/dynamicness）汉语静态为主，英语 is more dynamic
    - 焦点与散点（focusing/non-focusing）英语是焦点语言，如常见的主从结构；汉语的句子结构多数是平等表达
    - 认知差异（Cognition）Different languages think in different ways

静态 vs. 动态

- 山川异域，日月同天　（静态的表达）

> *名词是静态的：nominal---static　nominal expression*

> *We live apart, but we share the same heart. 押韵；两个动词，更加动态*

3. （翻译）单位篇

3.1 Obligatory units（必然单位）----必然要使用的单位

句法单位：字、词、词组、句子（主句和分句）以及语篇

对应的翻译方法：

- 平级翻译：同级（名词对名词、动词对动词、形容词对形容词、副词对副词）/交叉一词类对译成其他词类）
- 错级翻译：词对词组、词对句子

3.2 optional units（或然单位）

- 框架（Frame）
- 域（domain）：用在比喻?
- 空间（space）
- 事件（Event）：一个动词表达一个event，但同样一个事件不同语言使用的动词不一定相同，比如翻译：他骑自行车去校园 biked/peddled/went to ... by bike

4. 技巧篇---如何意译

- Literal translation（直译）
- Free translation（意译）

> *Variety is the spice of life.*
>
> *多样性是生活的调味品。*
>
> *丰富多彩会让生活有滋有味。*
>
> *生活有百味，人生才美味。 more flexible 用了拆分的方式 division*

another technique：Activation

- Between preoccupation and fatigue, his mind was working slowly in the morning. 他身心俱疲，脑子一个早晨不灵光

> *Preoccupation :心，指忧虑; fatigue：身，疲惫。身心俱疲。把身、心在译文中激活（activation）了*

Technique：metaphorical demapping （把比喻的本意翻译出来）

- China prevailed in the **showdown** by the score of 3-1 to claim the gold medal. 中国队在决赛中以3比1

> *showdown 是比喻，翻译成决赛是本意*

Metaphorical re-mapping

- The campus **pins** its hope for future on the new president. 学校把希望寄托在新校长身上 （寄托也是一种比喻？）

5. Genres （题材）

- Literature
- Miscellany（杂集）

Unit 1

1. Major Differences between English and ChineseChinese and English

- Hypotaxis and parataxis
- Stativity and dynamicity
- Absence of focus and presence of focus
- Cognition

2. Embodiments of the Differences （差异性的表现）

- Formality（形式性）英语强汉语弱
- Markedness (标记性) 英语是强标记性语言 。标记越多，语言的形式性越强
- Stratification（层次性）英语有很多层次。比如动词，有谓语，非谓语，动名词 😄
- Sequence(次序性）

2. 1 Formality

> *Boswell had mercurial mood swings that would almost certainly be diagnosed today as bipolar disorder. One of his grandfathers had been a victim of the same affliction, and he had a brother who had to be institutionalized. No wonder he was always alert to possible signs of danger in himself. (The Club)*
>
> *包斯威尔的性情起伏波动很大。要是在今天，他这种表现就会被诊断为躁郁症。他的一位祖父辈的亲戚就遭受过这种病症带来的痛苦/就罹患这种病症（affliction）。他有一个兄弟还因为得了这种病被关进了精神病院（be institutionalized）。所以并不奇怪，他总是神经紧张，担心会在自己身上发现这种危险的迹象*
>
> *that等形式性语言在汉语中会减少，在翻译时这种减少是无意识的*

2.2 Markedness （实现性vs. 构成性） 英语是实现性（realized）的，汉语是构成性（constitutive）的

- Noun/pronoun: number, case
- Article: definite/non-definite
- Verb: tense, voice, modality, mood
- Adjective/adverb: comparative, superlative 比较级，最高级 -er/-est等标记

- Subordinate Clause: relative pronoun/adverb

> *• For Kant, the virtuous man is **so much** the master of his passions **as** scarcely **to** be prompted by them, and **so far** indifferent to power and reputation **as to** regard their significance **as** nothing beside that of duty itself. (Kant)*
>
> *在康德看来，道德高尚的人都是情感的主人，也就鲜为情感所驱使。他们对权力和名声非常淡泊，认为如果把它们同责任/义务放在一起比较就显得微不足道. （《康德》，Roger Scruton著，刘华文译，2021. 译林出版社）*
>
> *So much …… as 比较级标记，在翻译成汉语是不用管这些标记语言（黑体字）*

2.3 Stratification (层级)

- Verb: predicate verb, infinitive verb, participle, gerund
- Clause: adverb, modifier, subject, object

> *• Campfire remains in the Valley of Mexico, in central Mexico, have been radiocarbon-dated to 21,000 BC, and a few chips of*
> *stone tools have been found near the hearths, **indicating** the presence of humans at that time.*
>
> *在墨西哥中部的墨西哥山谷发现的籍火遗存经过碳-14测算是21000年前留下来的，壁炉旁发现的几片石器说明在那时就有人类活动。*
>
> *indicationg是一个从属成分，但翻译成汉语后是平级的*

2.4 Inflexibility in Sequence （英语的语序不太灵活）

- I went to him for advice about this issue.
  - 这个问题我向他请教过。
  - 我这个问题请教过他。
  - 我请教过他这个问题。
    > *翻译成汉语后语序更灵活*

3. Differences and Techniques

- Formality: de-formalization
- Markedness: un-marking
- Stratification: de-stratification
- Inflexibility: flexibilization

Unit 2 Hypotaxis and Parataxis：De-compression

1. English and Chinese: hypotaxis and parataxis

- Example:（第二天她吃摆早饭，便提了一盒点心，到饭馆去向揿面师傅学习。）学和面（flour），学揉面（dough），学饧面　　(dough)，学揿面（noodles）

  > *(After breakfast the next day, a gift box of fie pastry in hand, she went to see a hand-pulled- noodle chef in a restaurant, asking him to teach her the tricks.) There she learned to mix flour, knead the dough, control its softening, then hand pull it into noodles.*

- Example2: (她）便扎起围裙下了厨房。和面、揉面、饧面、揿面。
    - With this she put on the apron and went into the kitchen, immediately starting to mix some flour with water to knead the dough. Then she let it stand and soften before hand pulling it into noodles.
    - 可以看出汉语是意合结构（平行　para），英文是形合结构（有层级关系hypo）
- Ex3: The door of the truck swung shut, banging him in the rear as he mumbled and sorted and stuffed paper coffee cups and banana peels into a brown grocery bag that he tossed into the truck box when he finished. (R.J. Waller, The Bridges of Madison County（廊桥遗梦））　有主从结构，是形合结构
    - 他一面嘟囔着一面收拾，将咖啡纸杯和香蕉皮塞进棕色的购物袋。这时车门自己关上了，撞 在他的屁股上。他收拾完就把袋子扔进了车厢。（more flexible）
    - 他正在咕哝着把纸咖啡杯、香蕉皮等等塞进一个杂货店的大牛皮纸袋然后

扔进卡车后厢中去时，车门砰的一声碰上了，打了他屁股一下。（在…时，是一个时间状语从句，与原句结构类似）

- Ex4: But while the notion of addiction to our smartphones (the most usual suspects in the current attention crisis) is contested, numerous studies have found that compulsive phone use can lead to separation anxiety, chronic fear of missing out, and a painful thumb condition known as de Quervain's tenosynovitis----signs worrying enough that we can't rule out the eventual jellification of humanity.

2. De-compression by upgradation

- **If** you book a cruise to the Antarctic Peninsula today, you will see ice floes loaded with the **expected** penguins and seals, **situated** in a landscape that appears to be a pristine blank.

    - 你可以今天乘上邮轮前往南极半岛，去看那里的浮冰。正如你期待的那样，浮冰上面有着很多企鹅和海豹。整个景观看上去就像是原始状态下的一片苍茫。（situated后面翻译成了独立的句子，if也翻译成了独立句子。de-compression 拆解）

- The region seems to erase its own edges from the map, **sending up** a shroud of mist at the boundaries **where** the sun-warmed South Seas meet the icy waters of the Southern Ocean, **which** flows continuously around Antarctica and drives the surprising profusion of life on its shores.

    - 这个地区似乎要将它自己的边沿从地图上抹去。这样一来，就会在暖阳照射下的南海海水和南洋冰冷的海水交汇处的边界地区形成雾状区域。南洋冰冷的海水绕着南极半岛不断地流动，将大量的生物赶上海岸。（翻译成了三个独立的句子）

- Changes to this environment are difficult to discern **unless** you know its history. For both scientists and historians, discovering **what** the Antarctica was like **before** humans altered it means piecing together much fragmentary data, **stashed** in the archives of many countries. ("A View to A Krill" by Lucy Jakub, Harper's, March 2020)

    - 只有了解这个环境的历史才可以认识(discern)这个环境所发生的变化。不论对于科学家还是历史学家来说，要发现在被人类改变之前的南极半岛的样子意味着将零碎的数据拼接在一起。这些数据都收藏在很多国家的档案馆里。

        - 将分词、从句，抬升为独立的句子 | 分词：segmentation，从句：subordinate clause

unit 3. Verb-related Transformations in English-Chinese Translation

1. Transformation in terms of verb

- Valency 配价

- Construction; Alternation (construction指一个动词所匹配的句子的结构)

- Event: dynamicization vs. staticization

    - There is a high building at the square (staticization)
    - A high building stands/rises/soars by the square (dynamicization)

2. 动静文化认知与思维翻译

2.1 静态文化与动态文化

- 静为先,动为后：
  "虚则静，静则动，动则得矣。《庄子》
- 静为体,动为用：
  "静即太极之体,动即太极之用. <<朱子语类>>
- 静为主,动为次：
  静者为主,而动者为客， <<朱文公文集>>

3. English vs. Chinese

- verb-dominated vs. Noun-dominated

- event-dependent vs. Image-dependent

> *Night Thoughts While Travelling*

```
 1                              Kenneth Rexroth
 2          A light breeze rustles the reeds
    细草微风岸，危樯独夜舟。
 3          Along the river banks. The
      星垂平野阔，月涌大江流。
 4          Mast of my lonely boat soars
    名岂文章著，官应老病休。
 5          Into the night. Stars blossom
    飘飘何所似，天地一沙鸥。
 6          Over the vast desert of
 7          Waters. Moonlight flows on the
 8          Surging river. My poems have
 9          Made me famous but I grow
10          Old, ill and tired, blown hither
11          And yon; I am like a gull
12          Lost between heaven and earth.
13                                  (Rexroth,
    1971:33)
```

—— 《旅夜书怀》杜甫

4. Techniques for E- Translation Concerning Verbs

1. Valency re-matching配价 （给动词匹配名词性成分）
2. Re-construction构式
3. Re-eventualization再事件化 （加强动态性。动态性越强，事件性越强）

5. Three Semantic Types of Verbs （动词语意类型）

- Valency meaning: valency （一个词不能完成所有的意思表达，需要其他的词来配合表达）

- Constructional meaning: construction （句式语意。这个动词需要其他的句子结构来完成意思的表达。一些固定搭配中，比如双宾语）
- Eventual meaning: event （一个动词需要在特定事件里面进行意思表达）

> *一个词无法完成它所以的语意表达，需要这些*

5.1 Valency-matching配价

- Valency: verb-related nominal phrases
- 一价动词：*He* reads.
- 二价动词：He is reading a book.
- 三价动词：He read me a book.（有三个名词性成分：he、me、book）

5.1.1 Valency replacement 变价

- But when an unsettling crime happened, it brought home a harsh reality: in the modern world, trouble always finds **you**.
  - 我的翻译：但当一件令人不安的犯罪事件发生时，人们才认识到一个残酷的事实：在现代社会，麻烦总会找到*你*。
  - 但是，令人不安的犯罪一旦发生就会带来残酷的现实：在现代世界中，麻烦总会自己送上*门*来

    > *把you变价，翻译成了"门"*

5.1.2 Valency-adding增价

- But Popov hadn't come here to *explore* or to *socialize*.
  - 我的翻译：但是波波夫来这里不是为了探索或者社交。
  - 但是波波夫来这里既不是探险也不是交友。（alternative）

    > *把社交变成了交友。加一个名词性成分使语意更顺畅*

- On the edges of Longyearbyen, warning signs dot the snowy plains: "Gielder hele Svalbard"("All Over Svalbard"), they proclaim below an illustration of a polar bear silhouette.

- My translation：在朗伊尔城的边境，警示牌点缀在一片白雪茫茫之中，上面写着："适用于所有斯瓦尔巴群岛"，在文字的上方还有北极熊的画来图解说明。
- 在斯瓦尔巴群岛边沿的雪原上随处竖着警示牌："斯瓦尔巴有熊出没"，<mark>这行警示语</mark>上面还有一幅北极熊的剪影。

> *"这行警示语"是增加的名词性成分，valency-adding*

5.1.3 Valency-deleting 减价

- Nestled at the end of a mountainous valley where <u>it</u> meets the shore of a small fjord, Longyearbyen was for centuries an icy <u>base</u> for whalers and trappers.
    - my translation：朗伊尔城依偎在一处群山环绕的峡谷的尽头，这处峡谷与一道小型海峡的海岸线邻，这也导致这座城市在很长一段时间内对捕鲸者和捕猎者都不友好。
    - 朗伊尔城蜷缩在山谷的尽头，<u>濒临</u>一个小峡湾的海岸。几个世纪以来，这个冰天雪地的小镇都是捕鲸者和毛皮动物猎杀者的<u>大本营</u>

5.2 Re-construction 构式

- Construction resists literal, conventional understanding.
- Construction takes on its own meaning.
- A ditransitive construction （双宾语/双及物句式）
    - He read <u>me</u> <u>a book</u>. 他读书<u>给</u>我听。

> *这个句式会提供额外的意思，与动词形成完整的意思，如这里的"<mark>给</mark>"*

5.2.1 Explicating Constructional Meaning ｜explicate：说明，解释，清晰化

- and tourists frequently <u>walk the streets</u> with guns slung over their shoulders, though they are supposed to be unloaded in town.

- walk the streets：逛街购物（不是单纯的在街上走）
- 游客经常将枪斜挂在肩上逛街，但要求在镇上不能装子弹。

5.2.2 Locational construction：句式意

- where he <u>relaxed into</u> the ease of extremely small-town life.
  - 在那里，他松弛下来，过上了极其惬意的小镇生活
- Around us, diners <u>dig into</u> dishes of whale carpaccio and reindeer in lingonberry sauce.
  - 我们周围的食客都在<u>埋头吃着</u>盘子里的鲸鱼刺身和蘸着越橘酱的列鹿肉。

> *dig into 本身没有吃的意思，在这个句子中要翻译出来*

5.2.3 Alternation

- In the seas surrounding Svalbard, historically important species like polar cod and ringed seals are moving north as the waters warm, while mackerel and blue whales are <u>making their way in</u>
  - my translation：在斯瓦尔巴群岛周围的海域中，随着海水变暖，极地鳕鱼和环斑海豹等具有历史意义的物种正在向北移动，而鲭鱼和蓝鲸正在进入。
  - 随着斯瓦尔巴群岛周围的海域水温的升高，历史上重要的物种像北极鳕和环斑海豹开始向北游动，马鲛鱼和蓝鲸也<u>乘机加入</u>。

    > *make their way in 在这里有了其他的意思，翻译成了乘机加入，不是单纯的进入*

- not afford much of 不是那么/太
  - He does not afford much of humor. 他没有太多的幽默感
  - Even if he had a vehicle, the road through Longyearbyen <u>doesn't afford much of</u> an escape.
    - MT：即使他有车，穿过朗伊尔城的公路也无法提供太多的逃生

機会。

- 既是开车，沿着朗伊尔城的这条路也不是那么容易让他逃走。

5.3 Re-eventualization

5.3.1 Dynamcity and Staticity of Event

- There is a tall building at the square.
- There stands a tall building at the square.
- At the square a tall building rises
- A tall building soars into the sky at the square.

5.3.2 Event Identification/Derivization

- Over the coming days, his floor buckled, windows wouldn't shut, <u>cracks</u> began scarring the apartment's edifice.
  - MT：在接下来的几天里，他的地板弯曲了，窗户关不上，公寓的大厦开始出现裂缝。
  - 接下来的日子，地板弯曲，窗户关不上，公寓的墙体开始出现裂缝，看上去伤痕累累。

  > *把名词cracks翻译成出现裂缝，动态化的过程*

5.3.3 Dynamicization

- With its bright, candy-colored homes and buildings laid out neatly against a mountainous backdrop, the town has <u>the look</u> and feel of a Dr. Seuss drawing.
  - MT：这座小镇上的住宅都装饰得很明亮，有着糖果的颜色。在群山环绕的背景下，建筑的布局都很整齐，这也让这座小镇看起来有苏斯博士画作的感觉。
  - 背靠着大山，鲜亮糖果色的住家房屋和楼房井然有序地排列着。这座小城于是<u>看上去</u>就有了苏斯博士绘画的质感。

  > *把the look名词翻译成了动词看起来，dynamicization*

- <u>Higher</u> temperatures have also brought more rain and <u>floods</u>.
    - MT：更高的温度也带来了更多的降雨和洪灾。
    - 气温<u>升高</u>，雨水就多起来，甚至会<u>引发洪水</u>。

    > 将higher和floods翻译成了动词

- <u>Summer</u> brings <u>endless hours of light</u> for hiking, biking, boating, and fishing. Reindeer and arctic fox roam the island's interior, while whales, walruses, and seals frolic in the fjord.
    - MT：夏天带来的无尽的阳光，让人们有时间去远足、骑车、划船和钓鱼。驯鹿和北极狐在陆地上漫步，同时，鲸鱼、海象和海豹在海湾里嬉戏。
    - <u>到了夏天，在无休无止的阳光照射下/阳光无休无止地照射着</u>，人们滑雪、划船、钓鱼。驯鹿和北极狐在岛屿的内陆蹿来审去，鲸鱼、海象、海豹在峡湾中嬉戏。
- Originally from Nyksund, in northern Norway, he's among the majority of residents who dropped out of conventional life to chase <u>a far-out existence</u> in Svalbard.
    - MT：他来自尼克松德，在挪威北部的斯瓦尔巴特群岛，他是大多数抛弃传统的生活方式，去追寻走在时代前端的生活方式的居民之一。
    - 他原本是挪威北部尼克桑人，他跟这里的大部分居民一样，脱离了常规生活，来到斯瓦尔巴群岛<u>偏居一隅</u>。
- If a visitor is at least 18 years old, renting a rifle for protection from <u>bears</u> requires only the <u>completion</u> of a simple permit application and the ability to <u>remain sober</u> long enough to visit either of the sporting-goods stores in town that supply firearms.

    > Permit 是临时的，license是永久的

    - MT：如果旅行者的年龄大于18岁，那么他租赁一把来福枪来防止北极熊的攻击，只需要填写一份简单的许可申请书，并且有能力保持清醒去往镇上任意一家售卖火器的商店。
    - 游客年龄不能低于18岁，就可以租一把步枪防身，<u>防止能的袭击</u>，条件是要<u>填</u>一张临时持枪执照的申请表，<u>在不喝酒</u>的状态下，去到两家销售枪支的体育用品商店中的任何一家购买就可以了。

- <u>At night</u> they filled the handful of restaurants and bars to swap stories <u>over beers</u>. <u>Anyone</u> dropping into this scene would be <mark>struck</mark> by the eclectic mix of characters from many different countries. Longyearbyen <u>has the feel of</u> a postapocalyptic frontier town at the frozen top of the planet.
    - MT：晚上，他们挤满了几家餐馆和酒吧，用啤酒交换故事。任何进入这个场景的人都会被这些来自许多不同国家的不拘一格的人所震撼。朗伊尔城给人一种位于地球冰封顶部的后世界末日边境小镇的感觉。
    - <u>夜幕降临</u>，他们拥入为数不多的餐馆和酒吧，一边喝着啤酒一边谈天说地。<u>无论是谁</u>，只要融入这种情景都会被来自五湖四海的各色人等所<mark>感染</mark>。朗伊尔这座位于地球冰极上的前沿城市<u>带上了一种末世感</u>。

Unit 4 Cognitive Differences and Their Effects on E-C translation: Cognition

1. An introduction: Cognitive Equivalence (认知性对等)

- 一些equivalence：
    - formal 形式对等　（如音译：龙——Loong）
    - referential/denotative 指示对等（原文和译文都指同一个东西）

      > *如"龙"和"dragon"*

    - Connotative　内涵对等

      > *如东方的龙和西方的龙象征不一样，所以有人反对把东方的龙翻译成dragon，翻译成loong*

    - Pragmatic 语用对等
    - Dynamic/functional　功能对等　（形式不一样，但作用是一样的）
    - <mark>Cognitive</mark>　（原文和译文的对等通过认知转换实现）

      > *满天的星星——starry sky：同指一个东西，但角度不同*

- Meaning's Reading-out and reading-into in translation

> *天净沙：*
>
> *Dried vines, an old tree, evening crows;*
> *A small bridge, flowing water, men's homes;*
> *An ancient road, west winds, a lean horse;*
> *Sun slants west;*
> *The heart-torn man at sky's end*
>
> *译者跟原诗的认知相同，结构跟原诗是一样的，但不是地道的英文翻译*

> *O'er old trees wreathed with rotten vine fly evening crows;*
> *'Neath tiny bridge beside a cot a clear stream flow;*
> *On ancient road in western breeze a lean horse goes.*
> *Westward declines the sun;*
> *Far, far from home is the heartbroken one.*

2. Cognitive abilities

- The selection for alternate attention;
- The highlighting to achieve different degrees of salience; 突出不一样
- The oscillation between abstractness and specificity. 原文和译文的详略不一样

3.Cognitive technical

1.Full recuperation 完全还原

- But even old-school newspapers succumb to the tyranny of format, worshiping, in their way, a less glitzy hyperreality we call "the news of the day."
  - 但是，受制于格式的霸道对于老派的报纸来说也没有幸免。它们用自己的方式膜拜着我们称之为"今日新闻"的超现实，尽管没有那么炫目。（还原更多的东西）
  - MT：但即使是老派的报纸也受到格式的左右，以他们的方式崇拜一种我们称之为"今日新闻"的不那么耀眼的超现实。

2.Partial recuperation

- Not so with <u>news on the internet</u>; here the publication's interest does not end but begins at the "<u>point of sale</u>," and everything about <u>the architecture</u> of the product is designed to attach you to more of it.

    - 在网<u>上读新闻</u>就是另一回事了。这时出版方的兴致并没有结束，而是在"<u>商品卖出的那一刻</u>"才刚刚开始。产品在设计上的方方面面都是为了将你吸引到它的更多的方面上去。

3.Perspective shifts in translation　（视角转换）

- Whether as a news show, a podcast, or an article, <u>chances are</u> today the news came to you <u>through a screen.</u>

    > *如何调整划线部分的角度?*

    - MT：无论是新闻节目，播客，还是文章，如今我们可能都是通过屏幕来获取消息的。
    - 不论是通过新闻节目、播客还是文章，如今你获得新闻的方式<u>很可能都离不开屏幕</u>。

- The news of the day is a figment of <u>our technological imagination</u>.

    > *Meta universe 元宇宙*

    - MT：一天的新闻是我们技术想象力的虚构。
    - 今日新闻<u>是我们借助技术进行想象而得来的虚构之物</u>。

- The news' <u>relationship</u> to people's lives had grown <u>perilously virtual</u> and its meaning, on an emotional level, nearly <u>indistinguishable</u> from <u>entertainment</u>.

    - 新闻与人们生活的关系已经变得非常虚拟化，并且站在情感层面，它的意义已经和娱乐几乎没有差别了。

    - 新闻与人们生活的关系越来越<u>虚拟</u>，<u>其至到了危险的地步</u>，在情感的层面也几乎<u>与娱乐</u>别无二致。

        > *把perilously放在了后面翻译*

4. Specification vs. Abstraction

1.Specificity（具体性），schematicity and abstractness

- "Even an elaboration of a schema typically allows a range of variation rather than pinning things down to an exact value," (Langacker, 1987:134)
- "Our cognitive ability to conceptualize situations at varying levels of schematicity is undeniable. (Langacker, 1987:134)

- Our means of apprehending reality determine <u>the reality</u> we apprehend.

  > 如果理解两个reality

    - MT：我们如何理解现实决定了我们所能理解的现实。
    - 我们理解现实的方式决定了我们会把<u>现实理解成什么样子</u>。

      > "什么样子"比原文更具体——specification 具体化

- In the immediate and practical sense, news and fake news became <u>a distinction</u> without a difference.

  > distinction：essentially difference
  >
  > a distinction without a difference: 这是一个悖论，但应该如何翻译?

    - MT：在直接和实际意义上，新闻和假新闻成了没有区别的区别。
    - 无论是从可及性上还是从实际情形上来讲，新闻和假新闻<u>只是叫法不一样</u>，但也没有什么区别了。

5. Conclusion：the principle of iconicity

> Iconcity 而非identical，象似关系而非等同关系

- "When reality is at odds with a speaker's view of it, the latter obviously prevails in determining his use of any grammatical markers serving to indicate the status of a situation as real or unreal. " (Langacker, 1987:114)
- "We do not attend equally to all of these simultaneous strands of our conscious experience. " (Langacker, 1987:115)
- In the subsequent verbalization of the observed result, the presence or absence

of a scenic component, its corresponding linguistic symbol and its position in the verbal sequence are consequent upon the sensory between the observed scene and its verbalized linguistic sequence fluctuates with different observers.