翻译概论

- 电影推荐：*A beautiful mind*
- What is a theory?

  > *Theory: an idea or set of ideas that is intended to explain something about life or the world, especially an idea that has not yet been proved to be true*

- 翻译概论：Fundamentals of translation
- Translation Studies
- Definition of translation?
- TS: Translation Studies

Lecture 1 The fundamental question

- What is translation?
  - translate: to change written or spoken words into another language
- What are the different types of translation?
  - 意译、直译、衍译（有时候意译和直译难以分开）
- Why do we translate?
- Why does translation matter?
- What makes a competent translator/interpreter?
- What is the role of the translator/interpreter?
  - 一种比较极端的说法：Translator is a traitor？Spokesman？Linguistic

mediator？

- What are the key steps of translation for professional translators?

- What are the factors influencing the translation process and product?

- What is TS? What can we look at in TS?

- Source text（ST）——TT
- SL——TL（target language）

What is tranlation?

- Translation——from Latin *trans-ferre*. ("to carry across")

- Bengail *rupantar* (="change of form") (孟加拉语)

- Arabic *tarjama* (="biography") （阿拉伯语）

- Chinese *翻译*

- Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the **closest natural equivalent** of the source language, first in terms of **meaning** and secondly in terms of **style**. (Nida & Taber, 1969)

- Translation is, of course, a **rewriting** of an original text. All rewritings, whatever their intention, reflect a certain ideology and a poetics and as such **manipulate** literature to function in a given society in a given way. (Lefevere, 2004). ("操纵"派)

- Translating can thus be regarded as an **intentional**, **intercultural**, **partly verbal communicative** interaction involving a source text. (Nord 2008)
    - 翻译是intentional，你的意图是什么，翻译的时候可能会做出一些改变，有时候可能没那么忠实于原文
- 翻译是译者将这一种语言文字所蕴含的意思用另一种语言文字表述出来的文化活动（王克非，1997）

- Conclusion：

> *Any definition of anythi ng is theory-bound, so there is no such thing as a totally objective definition of "translation" that we can take for granted before we start studying it, as there will never be any definition of translation that will be all-inclusive. (Chesterman and Arrojo 2000)*

- Theory 只是一个 perspective

What are the different types of translation

- Intralingual translation, or 'rewording' - 'an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language'

- Interlingual translation, or 'translation proper' —'an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language

- Intersemiotic translation, or "transmutation' an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non-verbal sign systems'.
  (Roman Jakobson 1959/2012)

- (written) translation vs. interpreting
- literary translation vs. non-literary translation

  > *Technical, scientific, legal, judicial, news…*

- Professional translation VS. non-professional/amateur translation
- Human translation vs. machine translation
- Traditional forms of translation vs. new forms of translation

> *(audiovisual translation, game localization)*

- Dynamic vs. formal translation (Nida 1964)

- Communicative vs. semantic translation (Newmark 1988/1991)

- Covert vs. overt translation (House 1977)

- Documentary vs. instrumental translation (Nord 2008)

- Genuine vs. pseudotranslation (Toury 1995)
- 伪翻译？

> *It is texts which have been presented as translations with **no corresponding source texts** in other languages ever having existed - hence no factual "transfer operations' and translation relationships - that go under the name of pseudo translation, or fictitious translations. (Toury 1995: 40)*

Why do we translate?

- [T]ranslators and translation scholars must **resist the temptation** to over-romanticize their role in society and must instead acknowledge the fact that they participate in very decisive ways in promoting and circulating narratives and discourses of various types - *some promoting peace, others fueling conflicts*, subjugating entire populations and providing precisely the kind of *bridging of language gaps* that allow such atrocities to take place. (Baker 2005)

What makes a competent translator?

- Translation competence
- Linguistic and textual competence in the SL and the TL
- Competence in research, information acquisition, and processing
- Cultural competence
- Technical competence
- Domain competence

What are the key steps of translation for professional translators?

- Translation
- Check
- Revision
- Review
- Proofreading
- Final verification and release

What is the role of the translator/interpreter?

- Bridge
- Mediator 调解人
- Intermediary 中间人
- Matchmaker
- Gatekeeper (不要丢掉本国文化)
- Activist

What is Translation Studies?

- TS was established as an academic discipline only in the second half of the 20th century.

- TS is concerned with the complex of problems clustered round the phenomenon of "translating" and "translations". (Holmes 1988: 181)

  > *Translating倾向于口译，translation倾向于笔译*

- The "map"

What can we look at in TS?

- a texts (written, oral, multi-modal, etc.)
- ST-TT relations (shifts), translation norms
- a translation choices and the sociocultural factors
- a social/literary/political impact
- histories of translation/interpreting
- a agents (incl. institutions) and ideology
- cognitive and material constraints
- rubrics used in translation certification test markin
- the use of corpora in translation training

Lecture 2 A Brief History of Translation in China

- A brief history of translation practice in China
- The great translators in history and their translation theories
- The establishment and development of TS（译学）in China

1. A brief history of translation practice in China

- As the earliest records show, sporadic translation activities began as early as the 11th century BC (West Zhou).（外事口译）
  《周礼》；象胥，紫螯夷国孯((no)我秋之国使，学传王之言而谕说焉，以菜
  《礼记》：寄、象、狄鞮、译

- 中国翻译史上四次翻译高潮

  - 东汉至唐宋时期：佛经翻译
  - 明清两代〔明末清初）：科技翻译
  - 鸦片战争至民国时期（近现代）：文学翻译（启蒙翻译）
  - 改革开放至今（当代）：翻译实践和翻译理论蓬勃发展
    (cf.黄友义 2020：翻译事业的三大高潮）

1. 东汉至唐（佛经翻译）

- 古代佛经翻译流程：1 译主　2 度语/传言　　3 笔受　4 证义

- 佛经翻译思想：文与质

- 玄奘：文质调和

  - 翻译思想："正名"、"五不翻"——"译音"理论，为解决前人译经
  - This translation movement had a great influence on Chinese religion, philosophy, and social life. China, for the first time, came into contact with a completely new culture and showed her marvelous ability to absorb exotic cultures. After that, Chinese culture evolved from a pattern that stressed "oneness of heaven and man" to the intuitive cultural trinity of Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism. (Luo & Lei 2004: 21)
  - 佛经翻译不仅传播了佛教思想，也极大地丰富和发展了中国的语 言：因缘、涅槃、世界 一尘不染、因果报应、随机应变、天花乱坠 （黄友义 2020）

2. Translation of Christianity, science, and technology (Late Ming and early Qing)

- Began with the arrival of the Italian missionaries such as Michael Ruggieri 罗明坚(1543 1607) and Matteo Ricci 利玛实 (1552-1610) in late 16th century, and lasted about 200 years.

- The missionaries (with Chinese collaborators) published a total of 300 works in China, of which 120 concerned science and technology.

  - Euclid's Elements > 几何原本(利玛窦述徐光启译)
  - 平行线 parallel lines
  - 三角形triangle
  - 镜/钝角 acute/obtuse angle
  - 直角right angle
  - 对角diagonal angle
- Impact: Western science introduced into China. Unfortunately, their works failed to have a widespread influence on China owing to opposition from the old guard of the time. Thus, China missed a chance to develop into a powerful nation. (Luo & Lei 2004: 21)

- 翻译贡献和影响：
  - 科学翻译的鼻祖，掀开我国明末清初科学翻译高潮的大幕
  - 精晓科学知识，因此产出一流的译作
  - 术语译名沿用至今
  - 点、线直线、面、平面、曲面、直角、垂线、钝角、镜角、界、形、直径、直线形、三边形、四边形、多边形、平行线、对角线、馨折形、相似、外切
- 翻译思想：
  - 翻译目的：译以致用−选译有用之书，以提高我国科学水平有益民生
  - 笔述时不迷信西士口译之词："重复订政，凡三易稿"
  - 翻译−汇通−超胜："欲求超胜，必须会通；会通之前，先须翻译"

3. Translation of social sicences and literature

- Opium War (1840) : China was forced to open up to the imperialist Western powers > Chinese intellectuals realize that China was no longer the central kingdom of the world ->look towards the outside world and learn from the Western countries so as to strengthen their nation "被迫睁开眼睛看世界"
- 严复《天演论》：改变了中国社会对西方思想的引进态度
- 林纾《巴黎茶花女遗事》、《黑奴吁天录》等：动摇了晚清知识分子
- 翻译思想：体现在译文的序、跋等附文中
- 严复
  - 名著：《天演论》、《原富》等
  - 翻译思想："信达雅"
- 鲁迅：
  - 日本文学译介：《罗生门》、《一个青年的梦》
  - 俄学文学的译介：占鲁迅翻译量的一半。《死魂灵》（原为《死灵魂》？）
  - 翻译策略——"硬译"（stiff translation）

    > *硬译，即严格的直译："我的译作，本不在博读者的爽快"*

- 1920s-1930s翻译标准大战
  - 鲁迅 vs. 瞿秋白
  - 鲁迅 vs. 梁实秋

- 梁实秋
  - 1930-1938完成莎士比亚全集翻译
  - 翻译思想：以"存真"为宗旨；强调"信"与"顺"的统一
- 傅雷（1908-1966）
  - 译作代表：《约翰·克里斯朵夫》、《贝多芬传》、《高老头》
  - 翻译思想："神似"说
- 钱钟书（1910-1998）
  - 主要翻译活动：《毛泽东选集》
- Gladys B. Tayler （戴乃迭）｜杨宪益
- 传统译论：案本->求信->神似->化境