**重庆第二师范学院全日制本科生毕业论文**

**开题报告**

外国语言文学 **学院**  英语（非师范） **专业** 2015 **级**

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| **论文题目** | Translation Report of *the role of archival and manuscript research in the investigation of Translator decision-making* | | | **开题日期** |  |
| **学 号** |  | **姓 名** |  | **指导教师** | 高楠 |
| **Background of the translation**  The source text of this translation project are academic papers, selected from the book *Interdisciplinarity in Translation and Interpreting Process Research*, with a total of about 5800 words in the original text. The author is Jeremy Munday, the professor of translation at the University of Leeds, UK.  Based on the translator's manuscripts and archives in the process of translation, this paper uses the process-oriented translation research method to analyze and evaluate different translators' drafts, thus revealing how the translator makes decisions and modifies the text in the process of translation. The author emphasizes the importance of these original texts in the study of translator's decision-making, and analyses their possible sources.  The paper is professional. Not only has it quoted many translation terms and related research papers and works, but also the research issues are professional and in-depth. The author explores why and how to use drafts and archives when studying translators' decision-making. It is noteworthy that the role of manuscripts and archives in translation studies has often been neglected before. The issues concerned are of great guiding significance. And the author pays attention to the forward-looking in the selection of topics. It is bound to become the future direction of translation studies. At the same time, this paper is not simply argumentative, nor is it limited to a rough analysis and simple induction of the original text of a single literary work. But through extensive search for information, from a macro point of view, it evaluate some of the existing research results. A large number of cases are used to analyze the translator's decision-making in the process of translation.  Since the 1950s, a fundamental "cognitive turn" revolution has taken place in the field of translation theory research, from "product-oriented methodology" to "process-oriented methodology", from "prescriptive translation" to "descriptive translation", which is a fundamental change involving research methodology and points out the direction of translation criticism research in the future.  In China, although some scholars have carried out research in related fields, most of these studies focus on a specific literary translation work, and cannot be further studied from a macro perspective. And the introduction of foreign scholars' related research is scattered. But this paper uses this research method concretely from the point of view that people often neglect - drafts and archives. It also has some guiding and referential significance for our country in the field of translation research. Moreover, the original text has no Chinese translation, so it has high translation value.  In the final analysis, translation studies lie in the application of relevant theories to future translation practice. The purpose of this translation project is to promote the exchange of translation theories between Chinese and foreign scholars, to provide references for translators and scholars in related fields, and to conduct follow-up studies in related fields.  **Purpose of the translation report**   1. As a student majoring in translation, he summarizes the experience of this translation practice and applies this experience to future translation activities. 2. To analyze and summarize how to use Functionalist Skopostheorie to guide the translation of papers | | | | | |
| **Contents of the translation report**  Introduction  1 A Theoretical Review of Functionalist Skopostheorie  2 Project Overview  2.1 Project Background  2.2 The Translation Procedure  3 An Analysis of Texts  3.1 Functionalist Skopos of the Parallel Text  3.1.1Skopos and Textual Features of the Source Text  3.1.2TheApplication of Functionalist Skopos in the Target Text  3.2 Applied Translation Methods in the TLT  2.2.1 Lexical Level  2.2.2 Syntactic Level  4 Difficulties and Solution  Conclusion  Bibliography  Acknowledgment  This translation report will start with A Theoretical Review of Functionalist Skopostheorie, Project Overview, An Analysis of Texts, Difficulties and Solution. And the key contents involve:1)the development and basic concepts of functionalist skopostheorie.2)A brief introduction of author, the SLT and the translation schedule.3) Functional Skopostheorie-based analysis of the type and purpose of the SLT, the Purpose and the Target Population of the Translated Text.4) Difficulties in translation procedure and solutions. | | | | | |
| **Methodology of the translation**  Literal translation  Literal translation is to maintain both the content and the form of the source text in the target text when the conditions permit, especially the metaphor and local feature of the original text. Because the source material is an academic paper, although there are few sentences analogies and local feature, the proportion of references is relatively large. In order to accurately convey the information of the original text, literal translation is mostly used in dealing with these documents, which retains both the content and the form of the original text.  Free Translation  English and Chinese have different ways of expression, so they do not follow the literal meaning of the original text, but use the same expression in Chinese. For example, "unjustified" is translated as "有失公正".  Division  When translating the original text, we often encounter sentences with complex structures connected by clauses. For example, None of Miall's seem s to survive, while in the Penguin Classics archive in Bristol the notable exception is Stanley Handford's 1971 retranslation of Tacitus's Agricola and Germania (Tacitus 1970), only retained because of a legal case brought by the estate of the original translator, Harold Mattingly. This sentence is not only complex in structure, but also miscellaneous in information, which is quite different from the Chinese expression. When translating, the clauses of long sentences should be separated according to the habit of using more phrases in Chinese.  Inversion  By inversion in translation, we mean that the constituent elements of a sentence are arranged in way different from the general rules of ward order of the language in question.  Conversion  Conversion contains lexical conversion, syntactic conversion, tense conversion and voice conversion.  As for tense conversion, "consider" is translated from verb to noun, and "analysis" is translated from noun to verb.  As for voice conversion, there are two main voices: active voice and passive voice. The use of these two voices in English and Chinese is quite different. Passive voice is widely used in English, but rarely in Chinese. Even if it is used, it does not have a fixed or unified form like English.  Amplification  For example，the sentence, these are unpublished primary textual sources, preceding and building to the TT itself. In Chinese, “preceding and building to the TT” can only be expressed in two separate clauses, because “preceding” is used in different ways in Chinese sentences. An additional TT (Target Text) is added to the translation. | | | | | |
| **Schedule of the translation report**  Semester 7: 2018.11.04, to finish checking topic  2018.11.11, to decide the topic  2018.11.26, to complete the translation project  2019.01.01, to finish the first draft of Proposal  2019.01.07, to finish the second draft of Proposal  2019.01.12, to finalize the Proposal  2019.02.24, to finish the first draft of the report  Semester 8: 2019.02.24, to finish the first draft of the report  2019.03.24, to finish the second draft of the report  2019.04.07, to finish the final draft  Week 11- week 12, the first thesis defense  Week 13- week 14, the second thesis defense | | | | | |
| **References**   1. Holmes, J. Translated Papers on Literary Translation and Translation Studies[C]. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, 2007: 67-80. 2. Munday, J. Evaluation in Translation: Critical Points of Translator Decision-Making[M]. London & New York: Rutledge, 2012: 189-210. 3. Munday, J. Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications[M]. London and New York: Routledge, 2011: 110-123. 4. Nord, C. Translating as Purposeful Activity: Functionalist Approaches Explained[M]. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2001: 4. 5. Toury, G. Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond[M]. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2001: 271-273. 6. 程漫春.以过程为取向的翻译研究方法——兼对《飘》中译本的过程取向研究[D].武汉:华中师范大学,2001:14-22. 7. 邓志辉.译者选词决策过程的影响因素分析[J].外国语,2011,34(5):71-76 8. 韩子满,刘芳.描述翻译研究的成就与不足[J].外语学刊,2005,6(3):97-101. 9. 刘军平.重构翻译研究的认知图景 开创翻译研究的“认知转向” [J].湖北民族学院学报,2008,4:88-93. 10. 毛永冰.翻译目的论综述[J].市场周刊·理论研究,2012,10:119-120. 11. 魏建刚.一个西方译学研究的全新视角[J].中国翻译,2013,3:53-55. 12. 王振平,夏琴.功能对等论与目的论之比较[J].哈尔滨学院学报,33(12):61-64. 13. 徐云云.朱生豪译莎剧《无事烦恼》和《暴风雨》之不同版本的手稿研究[D].北京:首都经济贸易大学,2016:34-36. 14. 张栋.功能目的论概述[D].昆明:云南民族大学外国语学院,2015:90. 15. 周俊博,陈述军.描述性翻译研究简介[J].湖北经济学院学院,2011,8(7):130-138. | | | | | |
| **指导教师意见：**  该生以《档案和手稿在译者决策研究中的作用》为题，主要运用功能目的理论，开展研究，选题与专业培养方向相符，查阅了相应的文献资料，具有可操作性。本课题是学生所学知识的延续，符合学生的专业发展方向，对于提高学生基本知识技能、研究能力有益，研究方法和研究计划基本合理，难度合适，学生能在预定时间内完成论文。  该生选题具有一定研究意义，同意开题。    **指导教师（签名）：**  **年 月 日** | | | | | |
| **教学单位意见：**    **学院（盖章）**  **年 月 日** | | | | | |

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