

《《红楼梦》话语标记语英译的识解对》

图书基本信息

书名：《《红楼梦》话语标记语英译的识解对等研究》

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内容概要

《话语标记语英译的识解对等研究》在相关讨论的基础上，将《红楼梦》中话语标记语从语用功能方面划分为六类：引发评论、诱导推理、引证信息、引发话题、揭示事实和因果识别。为了解释这些功能的英译策略，本研究在批评借鉴传统翻译对等理论和兰艾克的识解理论的基础上，提出了“识解对等”这一假设。与传统翻译对等理论相比，该假设更突出认知在翻译中的作用，因而对翻译更具解释力。识解是人脑对同一概念内容所做的不同描述或表达。同样，译者也可以就同一概念内容做出不同的翻译。译文的差异可以通过视角、详略度、突显和背景等识解因素表达出来。研究发现，《红楼梦》话语标记语的翻译策略主要有变通、具体化、移位、直译、融合、结构平行、异化和归化。

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章节摘录

We must admit that both in China and abroad , there are re-searchers (Snell-Hornby 1988/2001 : 22 ; Hermans 1999/2004 : 96-98 ; Lu1998 ; Han 1999 ; Liu 2000) who tend to disagree with or even reject or ignore the term "equivalence". But if they make a careful examination of the first and second senses of the word , they will agree that they have made some useless efforts when criticizing. That is , in translation studies , "equivalence" is not used in its mathematical sense as in "equivalent equation" , in which the terms on the left of the equal sign can be exchanged with those on the right , for example , the equation $1+1=2$ is the same as the equation $2=1+1$. In still other words , backtranslation³⁶ in most cases will end in failure , especially in translation between two languages from two separate language families , for example , between Chinese and English. In translation studies , we should regard equivalence not as a mathematical equation but as an equivalent effect. As discussed above , equivalent effect should be achieved under the four parameters of construal equivalence. Looking back on the historical development of translation theories , we can see that equivalence , which is also termed loyalty or fidelity or faithfulness , has never faded out of the sight of translation theorists. Nord has made some remarks on loyalty as follows : The translator is committed bilaterally to the source and the target situations and is responsible to both the ST reader (or the initiator , if he is the one who takes the sender's part) and the TT recipient. This responsibility is what I call loyalty.

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