

《《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》

13位ISBN编号：9787030348500

10位ISBN编号：7030348508

出版时间：2012-6

出版社：科学出版社

作者：祖利军

页数：259

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介以及在线试读，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：www.tushu000.com

《《红楼梦》话语标记语英译的识解对》

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。

《《红楼梦》话语标记语英译的识解对》

书籍目录

Acknowledgements
Chapter 1 Introduction
Chapter 2 Defining and Classifying DMs
2.1 DMs in English and Chinese
2.2 Functional diversity of DMs
2.3 Classification of DMs
2.4 Instantiating the pragmatic functions of DMs in Hongloumeng
2.4.1 Opinion-indicating
2.4.2 Deduction-eliciting
2.4.3 Evidence-quoting
2.4.4 Topic-initiating
2.4.5 Fact-revealing
2.4.6 Cause-and-effect identifying
2.5 Summary
Chapter 3 Toward a Working Translation Criterion : Construal Equivalence
3.1 Traditional translation criteria
3.1.1 Traditional Chinese translation criteria : fidelity based on aesthetics
3.1.2 Traditional western translation criteria : equivalence based on linguistics
3.2 Toward a working translation criterion : construal equivalence
3.2.1 Relationship between cognitive semantics and translation
3.2.2 Definition of construal
3.2.3 A working translation criterion : construal equivalence
3.3 Factors affecting construal equivalence
3.3.1 Linguistic factors
3.3.2 The translator's manipulation
3.4 Significance of translation equivalence
3.5 Summary
Chapter 4 Strategies in Relation to Perspective-based Equivalence
4.1 Shifts in narrative points of view
4.2 Synesthetic shifts
4.3 Shifts between human senses and mental processes
4.4 Shifts between human senses and other processes
4.5 Shifts between mental processes
4.6 Shifts from generality to concreteness
4.7 Syntactic shifts
4.8 Summary
Chapter 5 Strategies in Relation to Prominence-based Equivalence
5.1 Transposition
5.2 Literal translation
5.3 Transmigration
5.4 Structural parallelism
5.5 Summary
Chapter 6 Strategies in Relation to Background-based and Specificity-based Equivalence
6.1 Domestication
6.2 Foreignization
6.3 Holism
6.4 Summary
Chapter 7 Implications and Future Perspectives
References
Appendixes
Appendix A Translation of Opinion-indicators
Appendix B Translation of Deduction-elicitors
Appendix C Translation of Evidence Quoters
Appendix D Translation of Topicalizers
Appendix E Translation of Fact-revealers
Appendix F Translation of Cause-and-effect Identifiers

《《红楼梦》话语标记语英译的识解对》

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.

《《红楼梦》话语标记语英译的识解对》

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:www.tushu000.com