

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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## << 《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》首次提出“识解对等”，把翻译策略研究引向更深入的认知层面，从而为翻译研究提供了一个全新的认识途径。

在翻译过程中，策略是语言表象，识解是内在动因。

本书的意义和价值具体表现在翻译实践本体意义，作者首次对话语标记语的英译进行系统研究；理论建构意义，鉴于汉语中存在一些具有汉文化特色的话语标记语，作者拓展了本土话语标记语理论的研究。

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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 , backtranslation<sup>36</sup> 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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