

<<幻想与现实>>

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内容概要

《幻想与现实：二十世纪科幻小说在中国的译介》着重考察中国在20世纪对科幻小说这一通俗小说门类的译介与接受状况，通过对典型文本的分析，由点及面，对各时期科幻小说的译介背景和特征进行深入的探讨，考察译介过程中翻译与政治、经济、科技、文化、文学等不同系统之间复杂微妙的关系，从而揭示不同历史时期制约或推动科幻小说的翻译与接受的种种因素，以及科幻翻译对本土科幻文学发展的深远影响。

《幻想与现实：二十世纪科幻小说在中国的译介》共分五部分。

导论部分主要涉及四方面的内容。

首先提出翻译史研究在整个翻译研究学科中的重要地位及其组成部分；然后对埃文-佐哈尔的多元系统论、图里的规范论和皮姆的多元因果论进行了论述，提出描述翻译研究模式对译史研究的理论和实践意义；之后对国内的翻译史研究、国内外对科幻翻译的研究作了有选择性的综述，并由此阐明论文的选题意义；最后简述论文的写作框架，并对研究范围和个案分析时的选材依据作出说明。

正文第一部分为背景介绍部分，首先阐明了科幻小说的定义，并指出这一通俗文学门类的主要特征，然后对20世纪科幻小说在中国的发展作了简要的回顾。

正文第二部分为个案分析部分，从第一次科幻翻译浪潮（清末民初）、科幻翻译的相对沉寂期（20年代至40年代）、第二次科幻翻译浪潮（50年代）、第三次科幻译介浪潮（70年代末至80年代初），以及第四次浪潮（90年代）这五个历史时期中各选取一个典型的科幻翻译文本，通过对各文本所处的时代背景、文学背景、以及翻译环境的分析，试图梳理出20世纪中国出现四次科幻译介浪潮的原因，从而勾勒出一百年间中国科幻小说翻译史的总体概貌。

正文第三部分主要探讨了翻译活动对科幻文学在中国的诞生，以及对本土科幻文学发展的影响，对“科幻小说”概念的理解（或误读）在科幻翻译中的体现等问题，由此关注翻译对科幻小说这一文学类型在中国的传播所起到的关键作用。

最后一部分为结论部分，对全书作了一个概况性的总结，并提出《幻想与现实：二十世纪科幻小说在中国的译介》的理论贡献以及后续研究的可能。

结论指出，作为最早介绍到中国来的现代小说的类型之一，科幻小说在中国文学的现代化进程中所起到的积极作用是不容忽视的。

中国科幻文学的萌生与成长，同外国科幻小说的翻译有着直接的关系。

因此，对于“科幻小说在中国的译介”的研究，在20世纪中国翻译文学史上具有一定的意义。

同时，作为翻译文学研究领域较少触及的一个课题，它也是对现有的文学翻译史的必要补充。

此外，作为对科幻翻译史的首项专题研究，《幻想与现实：二十世纪科幻小说在中国的译介》也试图藉此来提升科幻小说这一边缘文学门类在文学翻译研究中的地位。

书籍目录

Introduction Rationale for the Study Translation history and its position in Holmes Map The definition and divisions of translation history Theoretical Preliminaries Polysystem Theory Norm Theory Multiple Causality Theory Literature Review Previous research on translation history Research on SF translation in the West and China Overview of the Book Part One Science Fiction and Its Development as a Literary Genre in China The Name and Nature of Science Fiction The Development of Chinese SF in the 20th Century The budding of Chinese SF in Late Qing and Republic periods The First Tide of Chinese SF in the 1950s The Golden Age of Chinese SF in the 1980s The Flourish of Chinese SF in the 1990s Part Two An Exploration into SF Translation in 20th-century China : Five Case Studies Yuejie Liixing (《月界旅行》, 1903) : Epitome of the First Wave of SF Translation Jules Verne and De la Terre a la Lune (1865) Lu Xun, the Translator China in the Early 20th Century The influence of Japan The rise of publishing industry The Early 20th-Century Literature Tradition versus innovation The rise of New Fiction Translation Tendencies in Early 20th-Century China The wave of literary translation The trend of free translation Weilai Shijie (《未来世界》, 1934) : An Exceptional Case in the Low-tide Period of SF Translation between 1920s and 1940s H. G. Wells and The Shape of Things to come (1933) The Chinese Society in the Republic Era The influence of the May Fourth Movement The threat of war in the 1930s Literary Tendencies in the Republic Era Translation Norms in the Republic Era Shuilu Liangqi Ren (《水陆两栖人》, 1958) : The Soviet Model and the Second Wave of SF Translation Alexander Belyaev and the Soviet SF Tradition The Soviet SF tradition Alexander Belyaev and The Amphibious (1928) The Chinese Society in the Early PRC Years Socialist construction and the march toward science The publishing industry after 1949 The Chinese Literature in the Early PRC Years Translation Norms in the Early PRC Years Wo, Jiqiren (《我, 机器人》, 1981) : Opening Up to the Outside World in the Golden Age of Chinese SF Isaac Asimov and I, Robot (1950) The Chinese Society in the Late 1970s and Early 1980s Literary Tendencies in the Late 1970s and Early 1980s Translation Norms in the Late 1970s and Early 1980s Shenjing Langyouzhe (《神经浪游者》, 1999) : Cyberpunks First Encounter with China in the Fourth Wave of SF Translation William Gibson and Neuromancer (1984) The Chinese Society in the 1990s Economic and scientific advancement in the 1990s The influence of globalization Literary Trends in the 1990s Translation Tendencies in the 1990s Part Three Translation and the Spread of a Genre in China Science Fiction as an Imported Genre Translation and the birth of the SF genre Translation and the literary evolution in the genre The Concept of the Genre vs. The Policies of Translation From "science" to "fiction" : (mis) conception of the genre and its influence on SF translation Cultural elements and neologisms in SF vs. the policies of translation Conclusion Significance of the Study Possibilities for Future Research BIBLIOGRAPHY

章节摘录

In *Method in Translation History*, Pym puts forward the notion of multiple causality, maintaining that translation is a complex activity for which there must be multiple sources of explanation. His theory is based upon Aristotle's philosophical doctrine of Four Causes: material (matter), formal (form), efficient (initiator of change), and final (the end or purpose). In terms of translation, the material or initial cause involves "everything that precedes the translating and is necessary for its achievements: the (assumed) source text, language, communication technology, and so on"; the formal cause includes all the "historical norms that allow a translation to be accepted as a translation"; the efficient cause is the translator, individual or collective; and the final cause refers to the "purpose justifying the existence of the translation", which might be the position occupied by the translation in the target culture, or the function of the product as in functionalist theory (1998: 149).

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