

<<英语论文写作>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

英语论文写作是英语专业学生的必修课，是科研人员从事国际交流的必要和重要的手段。能否写好英语论文直接关系到学生的学业和深造发展，以及科研人员科研成果的推广和应用。无论本科生、硕士生还是博士生，英文学术论文写作的结构、格式、语体基本一致。因此本书适用于所有需要学习英文学术论文写作的各个层次的学习者，尤其是英语专业的本科生、硕士生。

本书是作者多年从事英文写作及学术论文写作教学和调研的结果。书中的一部分内容曾在《大学英语写作》(2001)出版。随着英语教学的发展、深化、提高，教学内容不断地充实，教学的路子更加地开阔。此书在教学和调研实践中形成，并已在我校英语专业本科生、研究生、成教生中使用多年，成效颇丰。

本书共由三部分十九个单元组成，基本按学术论文写作的各阶段、步骤先后顺序排列，适合课堂教学。书中例子大部分取自英文原版的学术论文。书中的论文写作格式也以英文原版学术论文写作格式要求为依据，以英文原版的学术论文中的句子为范例。此为现国内市场同类书籍所独有。考虑学生学业学术层次、语言能力的衔接，书中也采用了一些本科生、硕士生的实例，编排了练习便于教学使用和学生自习。本书配有教学PPT课件及练习答案(可登陆[www . uibep . com](http://www.uibep.com)下载)供教师教学参考。

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章节摘录

CONCLUSION With the three translated versions of Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet* as a case, this paper has tried to take skopostheorie as theoretical basis to guide the drama translation. Examples from the three Chinese versions of *Romeo and Juliet* are analyzed from the perspective of linguistic style, culture and performability. The research demonstrates the applicability and feasibility of skopostheorie to drama translation and investigates a set of feasible drama translation strategies. In the frame of skopostheorie, the three translators adopt different translation strategies according to their translation purposes. The three translated versions show different features, but they all satisfy their own purposes. Liang Shiqiu follows the original text firmly, and renders it with the same sentence structures and cultural elements as much as possible. In his version, notes are added to explain the images which are hard to understand. His translation gives the receptors a vivid description of foreign style. The receptors can appreciate and learn the thoughts of foreign countries. Zhu Shenghao mainly uses free translation and changes the sentence structure and renders them into Chinese flavor. The receptors can appreciate his excellent language expressions. Cao Yu also adopts free translation rather than word-to-word rendering. He pays much attention to the performability of dramatic text and the target audiences' reception because he translates it with his definite purpose: to put it on Chinese stage. The three Chinese versions all turn out to be successful. The evaluation of drama translation is determined by the degree of adequacy. Whatever strategies are used, the target text might be regarded as successful one when its purpose is satisfied adequately and functionally. One source text does not necessarily have only one target text, providing it serves its skopos. This point of view puts more tolerant and bearable attitude for drama translation evaluation.

In order to solve the dilemma of drama translation, translators are suggested to adopt skopostheorie for guidance. Translators first understand their translation purposes, and then choose accordingly translation strategies and methods that can best serve the particular purposes. This provides a new concept for drama translation. Due to the limitation of my personal ability and the facilities to be able to get access to, this paper has left much room for improvement. Examples taken from the three versions are somewhat not the best ones to justify the feasibility of skopostheorie to drama translation. Moreover, I have no chance to cooperate with the experienced actors, thus the analysis is superficial to some extent, and thus further researches are advised to cooperate with theatrical professionals. Also it would be more helpful to combine translation theories with drama study, so that drama translation could be advanced in the near future.

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