

题目		作者
当代翻译学建构理论略论—《文学翻译学》序 On Contemporary Theoretical Approaches to the Establishment of Translatology in China—Preface to Literary Translatology		辜正坤
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中国翻译	2001年第1期	中西语言文字与中西理论模型; 民族性; 中西合璧性; 翻译标准; 进似与最佳进似度 Chinese and western languages and their theoretical patterns; national stance harmony; Chinese and western perspective; closeness and optimum closeness

文摘

本文以《文学翻译学》为契机, 强调了中国学者的翻译理论著作须至少具备高度的理论性、有机系统性及以民族性为立足点的中西合璧性。同时指出中国翻译理论的优势得益于 汉语言文字自身的综合立体性合形象简洁性, 往往长于高度的理论概括, 一语中的、直逼真理, 但同时也往往弱于条分缕析的量化陈述, 流于模糊、抽象的定性概括, 在具体论证上显得草率。而西方的理论(例如翻译理论)则多半与此相反。当务之急是要发挥中西译论优势互补的原则。最后, 作者以“和谐”为题从新的角度重申了翻译标准多元互补论中的观点。

Abstract: As a preface to the book Literary Translatology by Dr. Zheng Hailing, the paper emphasize the central importance of three features in Chinese theoretical works on translation: theoretical depth, the organization of ideas into a systematic whole and an ability to blend Chinese and western perspectives while taking a national stance. The paper also points out that because of the embracive and succinct nature of the Chinese language, Chinese translation theories are good at making theoretical statements that are brief, to the point, and highly condensed. At the same time, however, Chinese translation theories can also be abstract and too much grounded on qualitative analysis. As such, they are weak in conducting detailed studies of a quantitative nature, and somewhat perfunctory in their engagement with specific arguments. The opposite is often true of western translation theories. The paper deems it an urgent affair to open up an approach that allows the strengths of Chinese and western translation theories to complement each other. The author concludes with an advocacy of “harmony” as a theoretical concept pf overriding importance, and reiterates his view that there is no single correct way of translating but a multiplicity of ways that are essentially complementary in nature.