《三国演义》传统文化
事象的多视角英译研究

汪世蓉 著

《三国演义》传统文化事象的多视角英译研究

汪世蓉 著

总　序

　　一个没有思想活动和缺乏学术氛围的大学校园，哪怕它在物质上再美丽、再现代，在精神上也是荒凉和贫瘠的。欧洲历史上最早的大学就是源于学术。大学与学术的关联不仅体现在字面上，更重要的是，思想与学术，可谓大学的生命力与活力之源。

　　中南财经政法大学是一所学术气氛浓郁的财经政法高等学府。范文澜、嵇文甫、潘梓年、马哲民等一代学术宗师播撒的学术火种，五十多年来一代代薪火相传。在世纪之交，在合并组建新校而揭开学校发展新的历史篇章的时候，学校确立了"学术兴校，科研强校"的发展战略。这不仅是对学校五十多年学术文化与学术传统的历史性传承，而且是谱写新世纪学校发展新篇章的战略性手笔。

　　"学术兴校，科研强校"的"兴"与"强"，是奋斗目标，更是奋斗过程。我们是目的论与过程论的统一论者。我们将对宏伟目标的追求过程寓于脚踏实地的奋斗过程之中。由学校斥资资助出版《中南财经政法大学青年学术文库》，就是学校采取的具体举措之一。

　　本文库的指导思想或学术旨趣，首先，在于推出学术精品。通过资助出版学术精品，形成精品学术成果的园地，培育精品意识和精品氛围，提高学术成果的质量和水平，为繁荣国家财经、政法、管理以及人文科学研究，解决党和国家面临的重大经济、社会问题，作出我校应有的贡献。其次，培养学术队伍，特别是通过对一批处在"成长期"的中青年学术骨干的成果予以资助推出，促进学术梯队的建设，提高学术队伍的实力与水平。最后，培育学术特色。通过资助在学术思想、学术方法以及学术见解等方面有独到和创新之处的成果，培育科研特色，力争通过努力，形成有我校特色的学术流派与学术思想体系。因此，本文库重点面向中青年，重

点面向精品，重点面向原创性学术专著。

　　春华秋实。让我们共同来精心耕种文库这块学术园地，让学术果实挂满枝头，让思想之花满园飘香。

2009 年 10 月

Preface

A university campus, if it holds no intellectual activities or possesses no academic atmosphere, no matter how physically beautiful or modern it is, it would be spiritually desolate and barren. In fact, the earliest historical European universities started from academic learning. The relationship between a university and the academic learning cannot just be interpreted literally, but more importantly, it should be set on the ideas and academic learning which are the so – called sources of the energy and vitality of all universities.

Zhongnan University of Economics and Law is a high education institution which enjoys rich academic atmosphere. Having the academic germs seeded by such great masters as Fanwenlan, Jiwenfu, Panzinian and Mazhemin, generations of scholars and students in this university have been sharing the favorable academic atmosphere and making their own contributions to it, especially during the past fifty – five years. As a result, at the beginning of the new century when a new historical new page is turned over with the combination of Zhongnan University of Finance and Economics and Zhongnan University of Politics and Law, the newly established university has set its developing strategy as "Making the University Prosperous with Academic Learning; Strengthening the University with Scientific Research", which is not only a historical inheritance of more than fifty years of academic culture and tradition, but also a strategic decision which is to lift our university onto a higher developing stage in the 21st century.

Our ultimate goal is to make the university prosperous and strong, even through our struggling process, in a greater sense. We tend to unify the destination and the process as to combine the pursuing process of our magnificent goal with the practical struggling process. The youth's Academic Library of Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, funded by the university, is one of our specif-

ic measures.

The guideline or academic theme of this library lies first at promoting the publishing of selected academic works. By funding them, an academic garden with high – quality fruits can come into being. We should also make great efforts to form the awareness and atmosphere of selected works and improve the quality and standard of our academic productions, so as to make our own contributions in developing such fields as finance, economics, politics, law and literate humanity, as well as in working out solutions for major economic and social problems facing our country and the Communist Party. Secondly, our aim is to form some academic teams, especially through funding the publishing of works of the middle – aged and young academic cadreman, to boost the construction of academic teams and enhance the strength and standard of our academic groups. Thirdly, we aim at making a specific academic field of our university. By funding those academic fruits which have some original or innovative points in their ideas, methods and views, we expect to engender our own characteristic in scientific research. Our final goal is to form an academic school and establish an academic idea system of our university through our efforts. Thus, this Library makes great emphases particularly on the middle – aged and young people, selected works, and original academic monographs.

Sowing seeds in the spring will lead to a prospective harvest in the autumn. Thus, let us get together to cultivate this academic garden and make it be opulent with academic fruits and intellectual flowers.

Wu Handong

摘　　要

　　中华文化走出去，文学应当先行；而典籍作品是文学的基石，其翻译质量是走出去的关键。目前，我国四大名著之一的《三国演义》虽然在国内外声名远扬，但其英译研究成果远远不及《红楼梦》等其他文学典籍的研究成果丰硕，特别是对其展现的宏大的中华传统文化信息的英译研究还不够系统和深入。

　　在此背景下，本书选取由美国汉学家罗慕士（Moss Roberts）于 20 世纪 90 年代翻译的《三国演义》英译本 "*Three Kingdoms*" 和英国汉学家邓罗（C. H. Brewitt Taylor）于 20 世纪 20 年代翻译的另一英译本 "*Romance of Three Kingdoms*" 作为研究对象，从描述翻译学、生态翻译学等理论视角出发，对《三国演义》中负载深厚文化内涵和丰富社会功能的军事文化、民俗文化、语言文化等不同类型文化事象的英译情况进行比较研究。本书探讨了译者在翻译过程中对这些文化因素的操作和处理方式；观察了文化信息在翻译转换过程中是否有失落、变形、增添、扩伸等现象出现；统计归纳了两个译本所选择的文化翻译原则、策略和效果；分析了影响译者作出不同选择的理由和因素；并在此基础上提出了旨在让"中华传统文化走出去"的文化翻译设想和建议，建立了相关翻译模式；以期从翻译层面为中华传统文化的跨文化传播和交流找到有效适宜的方式和途径。

　　本书的研究性质是一项以文本实证研究为基础的翻译个案批评研究。本书将研究重点放在了文本文化信息处理的原则、过程、方式等微观细节上，并在观察对比分析翻译事实的基础上，提炼和归纳了更有效、适宜的翻译操作方法。本书在当前翻译研究文化转向的风潮中回归到了翻译本体研究。

　　本书的研究目的首先是建立《三国演义》文化事象的分类体系，并确立研究重点；然后根据相关理论，建构客观、开放、多元的翻译批评体系，对《三国演义》中典型文化事象的英译进行批评研究；最后在量化研

究的基础上，建立旨在让"中华文化走出去"的不同类型文化事象的英译模式。

本书的研究发现了两位译者不同的文化翻译风格和模式。

其中，罗慕士的文化翻译模式为"全景再现式"。由于罗译本中"异化"倾向的翻译策略占了压倒性的多数，罗慕士的文化翻译原则可归纳为"力求文化传真，谨慎结合文化适应"。也就是说，罗慕士希望能够全景式地、无一遗漏地、深刻彻底地解释、再现和传递《三国演义》中体现的中国传统文化；对于文化差异较大的内容，他甚至不惜冒着"由于源语文化'侵入'译文文化"所给译语读者带来的"不适应"的风险，而执意要让译语读者"以中国人的方式理解中国文化"，并取得了较好的效果。

而邓罗的文化翻译模式，我们称为"点滴渗透式"。他的文化翻译原则是"追求文化传真，灵活结合文化适应"。邓罗在讲述精彩纷呈的三国故事的同时，希望再现和传递小说中体现的"显著的东方特色"，但是对于其中中西文化差异较大的内容，他考虑得更多的是"适应和迎合"译文读者的接受习惯和程度，用更简洁、直白的译文让译文读者能够流畅阅读。虽然邓译本的翻译策略选择相对罗译本更加灵活和多元，但他的翻译策略选择总体仍是倾向于"异化"风格。

《三国演义》的两个全英译本体现了不同译者在不同的历史时期对中华文化的不同解读，相互补充，相得益彰。然而，我们通过对两个英译本文化信息翻译的个案研究发现，两个译本的文化翻译质量都较高，但却不完美，文化信息在译文中有很多失落、变形、增添或扩展的情况存在，这势必会给译文读者带来误解和疑惑，不能原生态地再现和传播中华文化内涵。因此，我们在此基础上提出建立旨在"让中华文化走出去"的"全景再现"式的文化翻译模式，对文化翻译原则、译者的文化身份、文化态度和文化能力、文化翻译的起始规范、预备规范等因素进行了深入分析，并对不同类型文化事象的英译操作规范进行了具体描述；同时，本书对翻译教学、译者培训的启示也进行了详细阐述。

全书共分六章。第一章，绪论。主要介绍研究背景、研究意义、研究现状述评、研究目标方法、研究的创新点和论文框架等。第二章，多元开放的翻译批评体系建构。主要介绍本翻译批评的主体、客体和参照系；并对描述翻译学、生态翻译学视阈下《三国演义》两个全英译本进行总体宏观比较；对本书翻译批评模式的可行性进行论述。第三章，《三国演义》

军事文化的英译研究。具体研究三国时期的军事科技、兵器以及以《孙子兵法》为代表的兵法谋略在三国故事里的具体应用等信息的英译情况；具体分析两个全英译本选择不同翻译策略的理由和对文化传播的效果。第四章，《三国演义》民俗文化的英译研究。主要包括汉英服饰、饮酒、嫁娶、丧葬等民俗文化的对比分析；两译本中相关具体实例的"语言、文化、语用"三维转换方式的解析；两译者不同翻译策略选择的理由和效果评析。第五章，《三国演义》成语的英译研究。主要内容为汉英成语对比分析；对描写人物、环境和故事情节的成语在两译本中具体的"三维"转换方式的实例解析；两译者不同翻译策略选择的理由和效果评析。第六章，结语。主要讨论本研究的主要发现和价值。对《三国演义》两个英译本的文化翻译模式、翻译原则和翻译效果进行量化统计和定性分析；对不同类型文化事象的英译标准、原则、策略等提出建议，建立文化翻译模式；并探讨本研究对翻译教学和译者培训的启示；分析本研究的不足和对后续研究的设想。

关键词：描述翻译学；生态翻译学；文化事象；文化翻译；翻译模式；异化

Abstract

Chinese literature should be attached to great importance in the cause of "traditional Chinese culture's going out". Literary classics are the cornerstone while their translation quality is the key to this cause. At present, "Three Kingdoms", one of the four great classical novels in China is very popular both at home and abroad, but its English translation study is far not as fruitful as other literary classics such as "A Dream of Red Mansions". Especially, the systematic and in-depth translation study on the cultural items in this novel is far from enough.

From the theoretical prospective of descriptive translation study, this paper selects two cover-to-cover English translations as the study object, namely, "*Three Kingdoms*" by American sinologist Luo Mushi (Moss Roberts) in the 1990s and "*Romance of Three Kingdoms*" by British sinologist Deng Luo (C. H. Brewitt Taylor) in the 1920s. This paper conducts an English translation study on the culture-specific items, such as military culture, folk culture and language culture displayed in this novel, and observes if there is loss, deformation, addition or expansion of these factors by different processing modes in the translations. It also makes statistical analysis on the two versions' cultural translation principle, strategy and effect and figures out the reasons for different choices. On this basis, this paper puts forward some suggestions for the cultural translation aimed at "traditional Chinese culture's going out", sets up relevant translation mode, so as to find a suitable and effective way for traditional Chinese culture's cross-cultural communication in translation.

This study is an empirical case study of translation criticism based on text analysis. Cultural studies can be a direction of translation studies, while the continued development of the translation studies still mainly depend on its ontology

research, or internal study. Based on the qualitative and quantitative research of the details on the texts, this paper aims at refining and summing up more effective and appropriate cultural translation methods, and returns to the ontology research in the current trend of cultural study in translation study field. In addition, this study is also a descriptive cultural translation study in the narrow sense. As a language scholar, the author puts the research focuses on the translation of culture-specific items in the Chinese literary classics, hoping to contribute to the great goal of cross-cultural transmission of traditional Chinese fine culture in the down-to-earth way.

The purposes of this study can be listed as follows: first, establish the classification system of culture-specific items in "Three Kingdoms" and identify the research priorities. Second, set up an objective, pluralistic and open system of translation criticism based on the theoretical prospective of descriptive translation study, and conduct a comparative translation study on the culture-specific items in "Three Kingdoms". Finally, on the basis of quantitative research, build a cultural translation mode designed to let traditional Chinese fine culture "go out".

It is found that Luo Mushi's pattern of cultural translation is a "panoramic reappearance" type, for the overwhelming majority of his translation strategy is "foreignization". His cultural translation principle is "to strive to achieve cultural facsimile with a careful combination of cultural adaptation". That is to say, Luo Mushi hopes to transmit traditional Chinese culture in "Three Kingdoms" panoramically, completely and thoroughly. For the content of the rather big cultural differences, he even takes the risk of the target language readers' "inadaptation" caused by the "invasion" of culture of source language, and determines to make the target language readers' understanding of Chinese culture in the Chinese way, which has achieved good results.

And Deng's cultural translation model is referred as "trickling down style". His cultural translation principle is "to pursue cultural facsimile with a flexible combination of cultural adaptation". While telling the colorful stories of "Three Kingdoms", Deng also hopes to reproduce and pass on the "significant" oriental characteristics embodied in this novel. But for the content of the big differ-

ences between Chinese and western culture, he considers more about "adapting and catering to the target language readers' acceptance" and he makes the translation more expressive and readable by a more concise, straightforward translation way. Compared with Luo, Deng's choice of translation strategy is more flexible and diverse, but overall it is still inclined to "foreignization" style.

The two complete English versions of "Three Kingdoms" embody the different interpretations of the Chinese culture from different translators at different times in history, which complement each other. However, it is found that their cultural translation quality is high, but not perfect, and there is lot of loss, deformation, addition or expansion of cultural information in the translations, which is bound to bring the target languages readers misunderstanding and confusion, and is not qualified to reproduce and spread Chinese culture connotation. As a result, we establish a cultural translation model, "panorama reappearance" type, aiming to let Chinese culture "go global". And we also illustrate the principle of cultural translation, the translator's cultural identity, cultural attitude and ability, the initial and preliminary norms; give a detailed description of operating norms on different types of cultural items. At the same time, the implications of this research on translation teaching and translators' training are offered in this paper.

The full text is divided into six chapters. The first chapter is an introduction. It mainly introduces the research background, research significance, research status, research methods, this paper's innovation points and the thesis framework. The second chapter is about building multivariate and dynamic translation criticism mode. It mainly introduces the subject, the object and the frame of reference of the translation criticism; and conducts a general comparison and contrast of both English versions. It also discusses the feasibility of this translation criticism mode. The third chapter is the translation study of military culture in the novel. It mainly discusses the military technology, the hero and their cold weapons, like knife, sword, halberd and so on, and the representation of Sun Tzu's art of war strategies in the story. It also analyzes the different translation strategies and the reasons behind them, the effect of cultural transmission in the two versions. The fourth chapter is a study of folk customs. It mainly includes a contrast

analysis of the Chinese English differences in clothing, drinking alcohol, marriage, funeral and other folk culture. It studies "three-dimensional" cultural conversion modes, the two translators' different translation strategies and their reasons and effect. The fifth chapter is an idiom translation study. It includes a comparative analysis of Chinese English idioms; it studies typical examples of translations of idioms of describing characters, environment, and the story. It also evaluates the two translators' different translation strategies, the reasons and the effect of them. The sixth chapter is a conclusion. It mainly discusses the main findings and value of this study. It summarizes the two cultural translation modes, translation principles and translation effect based on a quantitative statistics and qualitative analysis. It also establishes a new mode, offering some suggestions for cultural translation standards, principles, strategies and methods. It illustrates the enlightenment on translation teaching and practice by this research. Finally, it lists some shortages of this study and puts forward some ideas for further research.

Key words: descriptive translation studies; eco-translatology; culture-specific items; cultural translation; translation mode; foreignization

目　　录