



语言服务书系·应用语言学研究

符号·翻译·英诗

夏家骊 时 汶 著

Semiotics · Translation · Poetry

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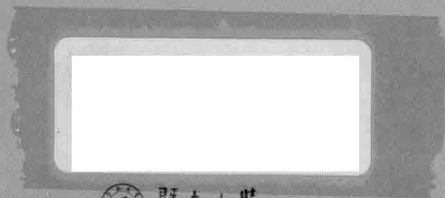
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序 言

光阴荏苒，岁月如梭。20年前，我们在华中师范大学进行硕士学位论文答辩的情景仍然历历在目。椭圆桌旁主持答辩的老师庄重威严，旁听的同学屏住呼吸，我们当然也是忐忑紧张、严肃认真地回答问题，最终顺利通过答辩。

答辩后，导师李亚丹教授评论道：“众多的翻译理论研究者都希望有那么一个理论模式对翻译中的诸多问题进行有效的解释和指导。夏家驹对此进行了尝试，这一尝试是卓有成效的。”陈宏薇教授如此写道：“该同学的硕士学位论文以奈达的社会符号学翻译法为基础，以韩礼德的社会符号学语言模式为框架，以韩礼德系统功能语法的语言三大功能和符号学的三种意义为核心，参考巴尔胡达罗夫的语义—符号学翻译模式，提出了全方位扫描式的社会符号学语义功能翻译模式，其创意之新在国内少见。”导师张应林教授这样评价时汶的论文：“时汶的硕士学位论文《语篇分析与英诗》以语篇分析理论为基础，用最新的语言学理论分析英诗，从而达到从语言的角度深入理解欣赏英诗的目的。”学位论文答辩委员会决议写道：“随着近20年来语篇分析的逐渐盛行，语篇理论及研究成果已被广泛地应用于阅读理解、写作，并开始应用于对各种文学体裁（包括诗歌）的赏析。该论文就是一次较为成功的尝试。其主要优点之一在于作者能娴熟地应用语篇理论来解决英语诗歌赏析这一具体问题，并能恰当地揭示出英语诗歌在语篇句法及词汇上的各种特点，无疑为英语诗歌的分析欣赏和翻译做出了较大的贡献。”

本书主要由夏家驹撰写的《社会符号学语义功能翻译模式》和时汶撰写的《语篇分析与英诗》两篇硕士学位论文构成，包括作者们已发表的四篇相关论文。本书书名“符号·翻译·英诗”表明两篇硕士学位论文都是以符号为起点讨论翻译和

英诗的。

社会符号学翻译途径最早由陈宏微教授介绍到中国,在她的课中我们深受启发、获益匪浅。在认真学习陈教授推荐的书籍后,特别是韩礼德(Halliday)的《作为社会符号的语言》(*Language as Social Semiotic*),我们理解了符号学与社会符号学的关系及其真髓。符号学翻译途径中的指称意义、语用意义和言内意义与社会符号学翻译模式中的功能和语境有着密切的关系。指称意义与概念功能相关,概念功能与语场相关;语用意义与人际功能相关,人际功能与语旨相关;言内意义与语篇功能相关,语篇功能与语式相关。功能由意义实现,意义服从于功能,语境决定功能。在随后20年的英语专业教学中,我们使用陈宏微教授以社会符号学理论为指导的汉译英教材,辅之以社会符号学语义功能翻译模式的论文进行教学,深受学生欢迎。在论文写作过程中,我们听从导师李亚丹教授的修改意见,删繁就简,使表达更加顺畅。

《语篇分析与英诗》的灵感最初来源于导师张应林教授的语篇分析课程。通过阅读库克(Cook)的《话语与文字》(*Discourse and Literature*),还有卡勒(Culler)的《结构主义诗学》(*Structuralist Poetics*)等著作,我们认识到语篇分析与文学有着密切的联系。语篇分析能使英诗的研究更加科学、更加精细、更加准确。论文从符号学的角度出发,从语篇变异、衔接、连贯和图式来剖析英诗的结构、意象、语言风格、修辞手段及其效果,试图揭示诗歌的本质,从而达到从语言的角度深入理解和欣赏英诗的目的。

20年的风雨一路走来,我们发表学术论文、翻译书稿、出版教材,在学术道路上披荆斩棘,有了一定的学术成果。能将硕士论文付梓也是人生一大幸事。

再次特别感谢我们的恩师:华中师范大学外国语学院李定坤教授、李亚丹教授、陈宏微教授、张应林教授、李维光教授及所有授课教师。感谢华南农业大学外国语学院;感谢暨南大学出版社杜小陆主任为本书书名把关以及编辑刘晶、尹敏为本书做的大量细致工作。

夏家驷 时 汶

2016年12月1日

前 言

《符号·翻译·英诗》主要由夏家驊撰写的《社会符号学语义功能翻译模式》和时汶撰写的《语篇分析与英诗》两篇硕士论文构成,包括作者们已发表的四篇相关论文。本书共分三个部分:第一部分为用英语撰写的《社会符号学语义功能翻译模式》;第二部分为用英语撰写的《语篇分析与英诗》;第三部分为用中文撰写的相关论文。

第一部分共分七章。绪论部分强调了社会符号学理论在翻译中的重要性。第二章简略分析了四种翻译途径并指出社会符号学翻译途径的优势。第三章介绍了社会符号学语义功能翻译模式的理论基础——符号学与社会符号学,并提出了此模式的构想。第四、五、六章分别就此模式的语义、功能、语境进行了详尽讨论。结语部分对这三者之间的关系进行了总结。社会符号学观点认为,人类社会的彼此沟通是凭借符号的传播,符号是一种思维方式,文化是由众多符号系统构成的意义潜势,语言只是表现社会符号的许多方式中的一种,它是一种极为特殊的符号系统,能表现其他符号系统。语言作为社会符号意味着把它看作社会文化情景中的信息系统,其具有高度的传播能力。社会符号学翻译途径就是以社会符号学为理据,利用符号的高度传播能力,从各个不同的角度,把各种符号置于社会场合的大框架内,对其意义和功能进行科学的分析,就是通过多棱透镜式的扫描,尽可能多地、尽可能宽地对原语与译语进行解码和编码工作。

第二部分共分七章。引言部分讨论英语诗歌的神秘魅力及其与语篇分析的关

系；第二章探讨诗歌的本质；第三章研究语篇与语篇变异的关系；第四章研究语言功能与诗歌的关系；第五章研究英语诗歌的衔接手段；第六章研究英语诗歌的连贯；最后一章为结语。

第三部分包括四篇相关论文：第一篇为《符号学、社会符号学与翻译》，综合举例说明社会符号学语义功能翻译模式的运用，实质上是社会符号学语义功能翻译模式的续篇。第二篇为《英汉语篇分析机译数据信息词典分析研究》，它是据此模式提出的进一步研究。第三篇为《诗歌语篇的识解与翻译》，可将其视为语篇分析与英诗的继续。第四篇《模因、语言及翻译》则是翻译研究的另一路径。

学术征程任重道远、永无止境。学术探索激励我们奋勇向前、永不停歇。只有坚持创新，才能走出自己的道路。

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Part One

A SUGGESTED OPERATION MODEL OF SOCIOSEMIOTIC APPROACH TO E/C AND C/E TRANSLATION

Chapter 1 Introduction

The task of translation is an iceberg, most of which is hidden below the surface, while the translator is an explorer, diving deep into the sea, across linguistic and cultural barriers in search of truth. However hard he tries, he will never be satisfied for translation is an endless procedure, and can always be improved. To illuminate his research, it is necessary to have “a set of principles which are helpful in understanding the nature of translating or in establishing criteria for evaluating a translated text” (Nida, 1993: 155). Peter Newmark stated (1988: 9): “In a narrow sense, translation theory is concerned with the translation method appropriately used for a certain type of text, and it is therefore dependent on a functional theory of language. However, in a wide sense, translation theory is the body of knowledge that we have about translating, extending from general principles to guidelines, suggestions and hints.” Sociosemiotics, the science of signs, is the essential factor in translation theory. It makes the most pervasive and crucial contribution to an understanding of translating, the task of which “can then be defined as striving for solutions which will be as functionally isomorphic as possible” (Nida, 1993: 165).

In view of sociosemiotics, translating is a process of decoding and encoding of signs, “reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message” in terms of meaning and function, adjusted by the variables of

field, tenor and mode, involving the total communication of an event within social context (Nida, 1969: 12). The author tries to build an operation model based on sociosemiotics. The meaning, function and situation types in translation are to be dealt with in the thesis. The first chapter is the introduction. The second chapter analyses different approaches to translation and restates the advantages of sociosemiotic approach. The third chapter traces the basic principles in semiotics and sociosemiotics describing the operation model. The fourth chapter deals with the meaning. The fifth chapter deals with the function. The sixth chapter discusses the situation types and register. The conclusion sums up the whole process.

Chapter 2 Translation Theories

2.1 General Account

In practice, what troubles a translator most is the paradox of translating: function and meaning, language and culture, etc. Facing all these problems, one must find the balance and constantly alter his choices. He has to obtain organized insights from experience, “no problem—no translation theory!” (Newmark, 1988: 9)

Translation theory is concerned with the following aspects in accordance with Peter Newmark (1982: 19):

- 1) The main concern of translation theory is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts or text-categories.
- 2) It provides a framework of principles, restricted rules and hints for translating text and criticizing translations, a background for problem-solving.
- 3) It is concerned with choices and decisions.
- 4) It attempts to give some insights into the relation between thought, meaning and language; the universal, cultural and individual aspects of language and behaviour, the understanding of culture; the interpretation of texts that may be clarified and even supplemented by way of translation.

Translation theories are so diverse that the existing paradox is the lack of a fully acceptable one accounting for all the complex phenomena in translating. In other words, there is no generally accepted translation theory. However, it is useful to group

together variously related theories according to their characteristics. It is generally agreed that there are four approaches, namely philological, linguistic, communicative and sociosemiotic approaches, which have contributed greatly to translation theories.

2.2 Philological Theory

The philological theory focuses primarily on the nature of the literary text to be translated. It pays much attention to the result of translation, to the comparison of thematic structures, stylistic features and artistic effects of source language (SL) and target language (TL) texts.

The basic issue in the theory is either to bring the message to the readers or to bring the readers to the message. As Schleiermacher put it “the translator can either leave the writer in peace as much as possible and bring the reader to him, or he can leave the reader in peace as much as possible and bring the writer to him”.

It has been an argument for the translators for a long time whether the sense should be rendered at the expense of the words and grammar, or the meaning of a phrase should be sacrificed in order to conserve the form of the original text, like the issues of literal and free translating. The history consists of an alternation between literalism and unrestricted freedom. There seems to be no compromise of the two. “Only rarely do translators aim at a kind of ‘golden mean’ between opposite extremes. Though they may argue about the importance of a middle course, most translators either show decided preference for the source language text or they give priority to receptor’s interest in naturalness.” (Jin Di, 1984: 16) In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, there was a tendency in many circles to revert to more literal types of translating. For the preservation of the form of a classical text, there were communicative losses in translation. For this reason, some philologists maintained the position that translation is