篇章语言学视角下的译学词典研究

TRANSLATOLOGICAL DICTIONARY STUDIES:
A TEXT LINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

This study examines translatological dictionaries from the perspective of text linguistics with a discussion of the close relationship between translatological dictionary studies and text linguistics. This is done to promote translatological dictionary studies and further the development of translation studies. The study demonstrates the textual and extra-textual constraints on the research and compilation of translatological dictionaries by discussing how seven criteria of textuality can be integrated into translatological dictionary studies. In the study, the following three topics will be discussed: (1) an understanding of the translatological dictionary and its research methodologies; (2) theoretical basis and significance of the translatological dictionary as text; and (3) the integration of the seven criteria of textuality into translatological dictionary studies.

Regarding the understanding of the translatological dictionary and its research methodologies, the author points out that the translatological dictionary is a special type of (technical) dictionary that treats the special terms or topics in translation studies, and in which the selected terms or topics are arranged in stated order and explained according to a fixed format. For the sake of study, the author points out that the translatological dictionary in this dissertation refers to the encyclopedia of

translation studies that provide systematic, comprehensive and profound theoretical interpretation of the entries, and the languages used in headings and interpretations of the entries are usually consistent. The thesis also emphasizes that translatological dictionary studies as a discipline with an independent nature should be considered, and how, as an interdisciplinary subject, the study of translatological dictionaries from disparate disciplines can open new research directions and invite the interest of various academic minds. The development of translatological dictionary studies can promote the development of Translation Studies, and vice versa. In order to be more convincing, three authoritative and representative encyclopedias—*An Encyclopedia of Translation: Chinese-English • English-Chinese, Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies and An International Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* are selected as a case study.

Regarding the theoretical basis, features, significance and functions of the translatological dictionary as text, the author puts forward the theory of "The Translatological Dictionary as Text" based on the critical analysis of William Frawley's theory of "The Dictionary as Text", and points out that text linguistics among various disciplines is most appropriate to interpret translatological dictionary studies, thus laying a solid foundation for integrating text linguistics studies into translatological lexicography. Text linguistics can provide a more open, dynamic and systematic investigation of macroscopic and microscopic translatological dictionary studies, as it emphasizes communicative function and various dynamic factors in certain context and is the one with open, hybrid and dynamic features; In addition, it must meet the

seven criteria of textuality — cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality and intertextuality (de Beaugrande and Dressler 1981:3). For example, with reference to the theory of text linguistics, the translatological dictionary can be considered as a dialogic process as well as a text with its own characteristics. Text linguistics can also act as a platform on which insights from other disciplines can be drawn in, thus providing a much richer framework for translatological dictionary studies. Within the framework of the translatological dictionary as text, all materials related to translatological dictionary studies are included, therefore many marginalized and neglected translatological dictionary materials are highlighted, and the discoursal power of the translatological dictionary is relocated.

Regarding the relations between the seven criteria of textuality and translatological dictionary studies, the following six aspects are discussed respectively: intentionality and translatological dictionary studies, acceptability and translatological dictionary studies, informativity and translatological dictionary studies, cohesion and coherence and translatological dictionary studies, intertextuality and translatological dictionary studies, and situationality and translatological dictionary studies.

By analyzing intentionality and translatological dictionary studies, the author points out that so far as translatological dictionaries are concerned, the concept is mainly reflected in the compilers' attitudes towards the research and compilation of translatological dictionaries. The translatological dictionary research and compilation must be seen as a purposeful and communicative activity. In other words, translatological

dictionaries cannot be considered only as reference tools for consultation, but also as a mode of communicative interaction between the participants, namely, editors, translatological dictionary texts, users, and the context of research and compilation. In the process of translatological dictionary production, the compilers consciously or unconsciously manipulate the process of translatological dictionary research and compilation so as to conform to the needs of the cultural background and market at that time, and correspondingly adjust their own intentions according to uses. The reason is to be found in the fact that the production of translatological dictionaries is not carried out in a vacuum, but in a certain social context. Only through consideration of the users, markets, contributors and patrons, can the translatological dictionaries be produced with sound theory and feasible practice.

By analyzing acceptability and translatological dictionary studies, the author points out regarding translatological dictionaries, acceptability is mainly reflected in the attitudes of the users when they use translatological dictionaries. Attitudes are closely related to the intentions, text types, social and cultural background and the degree of the expectations of users. Hence, in order to realize this acceptability the compilers of translatological dictionaries should rationally make use of the Cooperative Principle and the Sociocognitive Approach, and make a typological classification from the user's perspective during the process of the translatological dictionary research and compilation. As different users are different in understanding the acceptability of translatological dictionaries, even if for the

same user, due to his/her different cognitive environment and actual use, the requirement of translatological dictionaries is also different. In such a case, not all translatological dictionaries are suitable to all users. In addition, the nature of Translation Studies determines the polysemy and fuzziness of its terminologies, while the Sociocognitive Approach emphasizes the polysemic, dynamic and social features of terminology with the cognitive science and prototype as basis and the pragmatic and communicative functions as direction, thus providing a rational explanation for the application of Sociocognitive Approach to the study of translation terminology in translatological dictionaries.

By analyzing informativity and translatological dictionary studies, this author points out that informativity in this dissertation refers to the nature of information carried in the text. Regarding translatological dictionary studies, informativity mainly concerns the content of translatological dictionaries, which are mainly designed for those that are interested in translation studies and other relevant areas. In order to meet the needs of users, translatological dictionaries need to provide categories, concepts and terminologies in translation studies and other relevant areas as well as realize the following four criteria: authority, accuracy, adequacy and systematicity. In terms of entry interpretation, systematicity is most distinguishable in differentiating translatological dictionaries from bilingual dictionaries. Specifically speaking, only by accurate understanding of the whole entry interpretation, can we completely understand the whole meaning of a given entry. In addition, the entries in translatological dictionaries are usually treated as the organic

part of translatological dictionary systems rather than as isolated identities.

By analyzing cohesion and coherence and translatological dictionary studies, this author points out that regarding translatological dictionaries, cohesion is mainly reflected in the consistency of form in translatological dictionaries. The consistent arrangement of the entries can help users easily and quickly find the information of translation they need. In addition, cross-references, further reading and a selected bibliography should also be consistent in formal arrangement so as to conform to the psychological perspective of users. The coherence of translatological dictionaries is mainly reflected in the coherent interpretation of entries. Specifically speaking, not only should the microtext of entry interpretations be consistent, but the intertext of entry interpretations should also be consistent. In a certain sense, the coherence of entry interpretation of translatological dictionaries should also be understood as the result of the users' cognitive and psychological processes.

By analyzing intertextuality and translatological dictionary studies, this author points out that the intertextuality of translatological dictionaries is mainly reflected in the process of selection and interpretation of entries; the inheritance and creation of translatological dictionaries; and the use of cross-references, suggestions for readings and selected bibliography. The translatological dictionary texts cross-refer to other texts and thus form a potential open network. During the process of the research and compilation of translatological dictionaries, the compilers should pay attention to the relevance of the materials selected

and interpreted with reference to the compilation guideline, and to the inheritance and creation of translatological dictionaries. On the one hand, the inheritance of previous translatological dictionaries reflects the respect of current compilers towards traditional translation culture and on the other, the creation of new translatological dictionaries is also the motivation and foundation of the development of translatological dictionary studies. Moreover, the cross-references, suggestions for further readings and selected bibliography are important intertextual markers of translatological dictionaries as well as the important symbols in distinguishing translatological dictionaries from bilingual dictionaries. Comparatively speaking, cross-references are important in establishing the coherence of microtext, while suggestions for further readings and selected bibliography are important in establishing the coherence of intertext between translatological dictionaries and other relevant disciplines.

By analyzing situationality and translatological dictionary studies, the author points out that the situationality of translatological dictionaries is mainly reflected in the interaction between context and translatological dictionary research and compilation. Translatological dictionaries are the products of cultural development and social context. As reference books that systematically collect the terms or topics in translation studies, translatological dictionaries can collectively reflect the interaction between translation activities and subject culture. Translatological dictionaries are therefore considered as the result of the interaction between the translation knowledge presented in the dictionary text, the user's knowledge possessed and the

extra-textual context. Translatological dictionaries can project the development of translation studies as well as witness the influence of the social and cultural development upon the development of translation studies. From this, it can be seen that context deeply influences the process and production of translatological dictionaries. Therefore, we should put translatological dictionary studies in the broad cultural context, and emphasize the dynamic process of translatological dictionary studies so as to meet the needs of different users in different periods.

On the whole, based on the understanding of the translatological dictionary as text, by linking the seven criteria of textuality and translatological dictionary studies, this study shows how to maximally present authoritative, systematic and typical translation knowledge in translatological dictionaries so as to meet the needs of users in the field of translation and other relevant areas. The findings derived from the present study contribute both theoretically and practically to the fields of translatological dictionary studies and translation studies. In both the theoretical and practical dimensions, this study demonstrates the concept, textuality and methodologies of translatological dictionary studies and addresses some fundamental issues in the process of translatological dictionary research and compilation. In these ways, this study can contribute to raising the awareness of research relating to translatological dictionaries on the part of scholars in translation, dictionary and related fields, and thus aid in raising the quality and efficient use of future translatological dictionaries and promoting the all-round development of translation studies.

However, due to certain issues concerning the development of technology, the complexity of context and the nature of translatological dictionary studies, this study suffers from some limitations in conceptual, methodological and other aspects. Therefore, suggestions for future studies are proposed. It is suggested that the wide use of computer-aided tools and corpus studies and the approach of Context Toolkit and Proactive Translation Studies will inevitably promote the development of translatological dictionary studies.

Key words: characteristics of translatological dictionaries; text linguistics; the seven criteria of textuality; the translatological dictionary as text; translation studies

摘要

　　本文旨在从篇章语言学视角进行译学词典研究，全面系统地讨论了篇章语言学与译学词典研究的密切关系，以期促进译学词典研究的发展，并推动翻译研究的进步。通过考察语篇特征的七个标准如何应用及体现于译学词典研究的情况，试图揭示译学词典研编过程中的各种文本与语境制约因素。本文具体探讨以下三个方面的问题：第一，译学词典的理解及其研究方法；第二，译学词典作为语篇的理论基础及其特征、意义与功能；第三，语篇特征的七个标准与译学词典研究的关系。作为跨学科研究，在讨论中融合了翻译学、语言学与词典学的相关理论，并在研究中采用个案分析、资料汇集、文本分析、例证、图表、比较研究等方法。

　　关于译学词典的理解及其研究方法的问题，作者指出译学词典是涉及翻译研究领域术语、话题，并把这些术语、话题按照一定方式进行编排解释，以供翻译理论研究等目的的专科词典。为研究需要，作者指出本文所主要探讨的综合性译学词典是能提供译学术语或话题并能对其进行系统、全面、深刻的理论诠释的译学百科全书，而且这种类型的译学词典的条目与阐释通常语言一致。根据译学词典的特点，译学词典研究可以视为一门具有独立性质的学科。译学词典研究作为一门跨学科的研究对象，应从相关学科中汲取营养，以

便为译学词典研究指明新的研究方向并可引起学者的不同反响。译学词典研究的发展，可以促进翻译研究和各相关学科的发展；而翻译研究和各相关学科的充分发展也会促进译学词典研究的迅速发展。为增强本文的说服力，采用三本具有权威性和代表性的翻译研究百科全书《汉英•英汉翻译百科全书》，《翻译研究百科全书》与《国际翻译研究百科全书》作为个案分析。

关于译学词典作为语篇的理论基础及其特征、意义与功能的问题，作者在批判分析 William Frawley 的"词典语篇论"的基础上，提出了"译学词典语篇论"，指出在众多相关学科中，篇章语言学最适合用来诠释译学词典研究，为把篇章语言学引入译学词典学做了理论上的铺垫。由于篇章语言学强调特定语境中的交际功能与各种动态因素，具有开放性、整合性与动态性的特点；而且必须满足以下七个语篇特征：衔接性、连贯性、意图性、可接受性、信息性、情景性与互文性 (de Beaugrande and Dressler 1981: 3)，因此，篇章语言学视角更加开放、动态、系统地对译学词典进行宏观和微观方面的研究，例如译学词典在篇章语言学视角下既可以看作编者与用户之间的对话过程，也可以看作是具有自身特点的语篇。篇章语言学还可以作为一个平台，通过这个平台，借助许多相关理论来诠释译学词典的研编过程，从而为译学词典研究提供一个更为丰富的研究框架。在译学词典语篇框架之下，所有与译学词典相关的材料均可包容进来，许多边缘化的以及许多不被重视的材料因此得到关注，译学词典的话语权力也自然得到重新定位。

关于语篇特征的七个标准与译学词典研究的关系的问题，作者分别从意图性与译学词典研究、可接受性与译学词典研究、信息性

与译学词典研究、衔接性与连贯性与译学词典研究、互文性与译学词典研究以及情境性与译学词典研究六个方面进行论述。

通过分析意图性与译学词典研究，作者指出，就译学词典而言，意图性主要体现在译学词典编者研编词典时的态度。译学词典的研编是一个有意图、有目的的人类活动。也就是说，译学词典编撰不应看作只供查阅的工具书，还应看作译学词典的编者、文本、用户及其语境之间的互动行为。在译学词典编撰的过程中，译学词典编者有意或无意地操纵译学词典的编撰过程，以符合当时的文化环境与市场需要，并根据译学词典的服务对象来调整自己的研编意图。这是因为译学词典编撰不是在真空中产生，而是在一定的社会环境中产生；只有考虑用户需求、市场情况、编者素养与赞助人等多方面因素，才能编撰出更加实用的译学词典。

通过分析可接受性与译学词典研究，作者指出，就译学词典而言，可接受性主要体现在译学词典用户使用词典时的态度。由于这种态度主要与编撰意图、译学词典文本类型、社会文化背景以及用户的期望程度有关，因此，为了实现译学词典的可接受性，译学词典编者应合理利用合作原则和社会认知方法，并从用户角度对译学词典进行类型划分。由于不同用户对译学词典的可接受性有不同的认识，既使同一用户，由于认知环境与使用情况不同，对译学词典的需求也有所不同，因此并非任何一部译学词典都能适用于所有的用户。另外，由于翻译学科性质决定了其学科术语的多义性与模糊性特点，而社会认知方法以认知科学与原型理论为基础，以语用、交际功能为导向，强调术语概念的多义性、动态性以及社会性等特点，因此为社会认知方法应用于译学词典中的译学术语研究提供了

合理解释。

通过分析信息性与译学词典研究，作者指出，信息性在本文中是指语篇所承载的信息性质，就译学词典而言，主要涉及译学词典的内容。由于译学词典主要是为翻译领域及相关领域的学者查检所需知识，因此，为了满足译学词典用户的需求，其信息内容需要提供译学领域以及相关学科的范畴、概念与术语，同时还需要实现以下四个标准：权威性、正确性、充分性 和系统性。其中译学词典词条信息的系统性与双语词典有着很大差异，具体体现在：译学词典的用户对译学词典中词条的理解不应是选择性的，而应是整体性的。 换句话说，只有对译学词典中词条释义信息整体把握准确，才能对这一词条彻底理解；而且词条也通常作为译学词典系统中相互关联的有机整体而非个体来看待。

通过分析衔接性与连贯性与译学词典研究，作者指出，就译学词典而言，衔接性主要体现在译学词典形式的一致性上。译学词典的词目编排一致，可帮助用户根据所需容易、快速、有选择地查检到他们所需要的翻译信息；另外，参指，进接阅读和文献选读在形式编排上也应该一致，以符合用户的心理表征。而译学词典的连贯性主要体现在其释义的连贯系统性上。具体而言，词条释义应该意义连贯一致，词条与词条之间也应该意义连贯一致。在某种意义上，译学词典词条释义的连贯性还应该理解为译学词典用户认知与心理过程的结果。

通过分析互文性与译学词典研究，作者指出，译学词典的互文性主要体现在译学词典研编的选材与阐释、传承与创新以及互参、近接阅读与文献使用等方面。译学词典文本与其它文本彼此相互参

照，构成一个潜力无限的开放网络。在译学词典研编的过程中，编者要注意选材与阐释应与编撰大纲密切相关，而且应注意对译学词典内容的传承与创新。一方面，对原有译学词典的传承反映了当代译学词典编者对传统翻译文化的尊重；另一方面，创新也是译学词典研究发展的动力和根本。另外，译学词典的互参、近接阅读与文献使用是译学词典互文性的重要体现，也是译学词典区别于双语词典的重要标志。比较而言，互参是建立译学词典篇内连贯的主要手段，近接阅读与文献使用是建立译学词典篇外连贯的重要途径。

通过分析情境性与译学词典研究，作者指出情境性在译学词典研究中主要体现在语境与译学词典研编的作用与反作用上。译学词典是文化发展与社会环境影响下的产物。译学词典作为系统收录译学领域的术语与话题的工具书，更能集中反映翻译活动和主体文化之间的互动作用，译学词典因此可以看作译学词典语篇所展现的翻译知识、用户所具备的知识与外部社会文化语境互动的结果。译学词典既可以反映翻译研究的发展轨迹,也可以从侧面见证时代的变迁与文化因素对翻译研究发展的影响。由此可见，语境因素深刻地影响着译学词典的研编过程与结果。因此，译学词典研究应置于广阔的文化语境之中，强调译学词典研究的动态过程，以满足不同时期不同用户的不同需求。

总之，基于对译学词典语篇的理解，通过结合语篇特征与译学词典研究，作者探讨了译学词典如何编撰才能最大限度展现权威、系统、典型的译学知识以及如何才能最大限度地满足翻译以及相关领域用户的需求。本研究所得的结论在理论与实践上都会对译学词典研究与翻译研究有所贡献。本研究揭示了译学词典特征及其研究