

国外翻译研究丛书之十二

TRANSLATION STUDIES

An Integrated Approach

翻译研究 ——综合法

MARY SNELL-HORNBY



外教社

上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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出版说明

近年来,国内翻译研究取得了很大进展,有关翻译研究的丛书也出了多套。不过,长期以来,国内引进的原版翻译著作匮乏,不少研究都是根据二手资料;另外,学习翻译专业的研究生人数越来越多,这种状况若继续存在,将十分不利于学科的发展和翻译人才的培养。鉴于此,上海外语教育出版社约请了多名国内翻译研究著名学者分别开列出最值得引进的国外翻译研究论著的书目,并对这些书目进行整理、排序,最终确定了准备引进的正式书单。该丛书涉及的论著时间跨度大,既有经典,也有新论;内容的覆盖面也相当广泛,既有翻译本体的研究,也有跨学科的研究。这套丛书的引进将会满足翻译专业研究生教学原版参考书和翻译理论研究的需要。

上海外语教育出版社谨以此丛书献给我国的翻译学界。

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借鉴和创造

(代序)

上海外语教育出版社自成立以来一直是我国外语教育最优秀的后勤部和侦探部。因为它不但为我国各个层次(尤其本科与研究生层次)的外语教育提供了多种高水平的教材、教参和工具书,而且还出版了多学科、多语种和多系列的中文版和外文版的学术著作,比如“现代语言学丛书”、“牛津应用语言学丛书”、“美国文学史论译丛”、“外国文学史丛书”、“剑桥文学指南丛书”、“当代英语语言学丛书”以及列入国家及教育部规划的人文社科重点项目的外国语言文学、文化等方面的图书等。为了适应我国现代化建设和教育改革的需要,还出版了一批国际金融、对外贸易、涉外保险、国际经济法、国际新闻和管理科学等方面的教材与专著。这些著作在外语的学科建设与学术研究以及复合型人才培养等方面都在发挥着强有力的侦察、调研和指导作用。这是外语界有口皆碑的。

随着中外文化交流的纵深发展以及我国现代化建设对人才的需求,对比语言学和翻译学近些年来在我国有了较快的发展,最突出的证据就是①外语类硕士博士点上研究对比与翻译方向的学生在逐年迅速增多,而且我们的高校已经有了翻译学院和翻译系(当然还太少)。②外语专业的学生考中文、法律等其他人文社科专业的硕士、博士以及反方向的走向已经起步。这种跨学科的人才已成为人才资源竞争的最主要对象,因此发展趋势定会看好。上海外语教育出版社为适应这种高层次人才培养和新学科建设的需要,不但积极出版国内关于对比研究和翻译研究的专著和论文集,最近又推出了原版“国外翻译研究丛书”,这套丛书时间跨度从古代到现代,所选书目皆为译学发展史上有里程碑作用的名家名著,堪称译学经典。他们计划分批出版,以满足读者的需求。

这套丛书的出版首先可以解决国内翻译教学原版参考书多年匮乏的困难,真可以说是我国翻译教学与理论研究的及时雨。我想学习和关心这个学科的师生和其他人士定会对这套书的引进为之欢呼,为之祝贺。

这套丛书的价值还在于能大大促进我国翻译学科建设的发展。译学学科的发展依赖于研究者在三个方面的深入研究和结合。一是对本国译学的继承性研究;二是对外国译学的借鉴性研究;三是对翻译实践和翻译教学中新问题的探索性研究。只有这三者研究深入并结合好了,才可能从经验与技巧逐步升华为具有科学性的译学理论。这三个方面的研究,改革开放以来,在我国已取得了很显著的成就,这是有目共睹的。翻译学在我国已于20世纪80年代末有了独立学科的初级形态,90年代又有了新的发展,对学科的独立性以及理论体系的结构与功能有了更多的探讨。依照学科建设的规律和研究现状,我们尚需在上述三个方面加大研究力度,而这套丛书就是借鉴性研究的主要资源。从这个角度讲,这套丛书的引进也是我国文化基本建设的重要工程之一。

在新的世纪,文化(包括各类科学技术)会多方面快速深入人类的日常生活,各国之间的交流会空前深广,因此翻译的功能会逐步扩大,实用性翻译人才的需求量定会空前增加。这就要求我们除了做好高层次研究型人才的培养以外,还应十分重视实用性人才的培养和应用译学的研究。我想出版社一定会关注和引导译学建设的理论研究与应用的 trends。

杨自俭

青岛海洋大学六三居室

2001年3月28日

出版前言

《翻译研究:综合法》一书初版于1987年,现为1995年修订版。玛丽·斯内尔—霍恩比在书中全面考察了翻译研究的历史和现状,提出将翻译研究作为一门独立学科的意见;她吸收语言学派和文学派翻译理论的长处,以格式塔整体理论为基础,倡导翻译研究的综合方法。她还客观地分析了相关学科,如语言学、比较文学、心理学、哲学等对翻译研究的影响,介绍了翻译理论研究方面的近期趋向。

把翻译研究作为一门独立学科是斯内尔—霍恩比在本书一开始就坚持的观点。她回顾、分析翻译研究的历史与现状,着重对欧洲翻译研究的两个主要流派:莱比锡学派和操纵学派进行比较研究。前者视翻译研究为应用语言学的一个分支;后者则把翻译研究归属于比较文学研究之下。作者认为语言学和比较文学都不能涵盖翻译研究,应该把翻译研究从语言学或比较文学的羽翼下脱离开来,视其为一门独立的学科。进而,斯内尔—霍恩比以格式塔整体理论和原型学为基础提出翻译研究的综合方法。第二章,“翻译作为一种跨文化活动”。作者由语言和文化的关系结论出称职的译者不但要有双语基础(bilingual),而且要有源语和目的语双文化背景(bicultural);斯内尔—霍恩比接着介绍了翻译理论研究方面的一些新趋向,如把翻译视为文化转换而非单纯的语际转换、把翻译视为交际行为而非符码转换等。在本章她还讨论了索绪尔的语言两分法以及从层次(dimension)与视角(perspective)两方面谈隐喻的翻译等。在第三章中,斯内尔—霍恩比通过丰富的实例探讨语言学的一些理论和概念与翻译研究的潜在关系,如篇章语言学与翻译过程中的文本分析,查尔斯·菲尔莫尔的场景

一框架语义学与翻译,言语行为理论在公共告示(public directives)翻译中的运用及翻译此类告示时要考虑的几个因素,以及词义的动态特性与翻译活动中词典(单语、双语)的使用等。斯内尔—霍恩比认为翻译研究的对象不应局限于文学文本,还应包括普通语言文本和特殊语言文本(法律、经济、医学、科技等)。在第四章“从特殊语言文本翻译到文学文本翻译”中,斯内尔—霍恩比讨论了原文地位、翻译中的风格等话题,并再次提出翻译研究的综合方法。第五章为全书结尾,作者对翻译研究作为一门独立学科的前景作了预测和展望。

斯内尔—霍恩比借鉴吸收语言学派和文学派翻译理论各自的优势和长处,提出建立翻译研究为一门独立学科的意见;并运用格式塔整体理论及场景—框架语义学等理论倡导翻译研究的综合方法。这不仅大大开阔了翻译研究者的视野,也为我国的翻译研究提供了可资借鉴的理论依据,对我国翻译研究具有一定的指导意义。

Preface to the Revised Edition

When this book appeared on the market seven years ago, the author would never have believed it could achieve the circulation figures to merit a Revised Edition. The study started out modestly as an academic thesis presenting an approach — by definition a tentative word — and its topic still seemed then to be of marginal interest in the world of scholarship. Fortunately however the publication coincided with the breathtaking development of Translation Studies as an independent discipline, and the ideas offered here were able to make a contribution to a meanwhile prolific international discussion.

The revisions consist mainly in making the German quotations transparent for an English-speaking readership — either by translation or paraphrase. I have also added a comment on my “tentative prognosis” of 1987 on the future of Translation Studies — from the perspective of 1995. Some additions have been made to the Bibliography, but these were by necessity selective: to do justice to the wealth of publications that have appeared over the last few years, one would have to write a new book. And finally, an index of names and key terms has been added for easier reference — my thanks are due to Gudrun Huemer for compiling it.

I would like to thank the many colleagues who have made comments and suggestions for this edition, whether informally or in the form of reviews — these were where possible taken into consideration. And my sincere thanks go to John Benjamins Publishers, in particular to Bertie Kaal, for years of efficient and friendly cooperation.

Vienna, January 1995

Mary Snell-Hornby

Preface to the First Edition

“Sprachwissenschaftlich orientierte Übersetzungsstudien können also kein grundsätzliches und theoretisches Angebot für die Erforschung der literarischen Übersetzung zur Verfügung stellen.” This statement was made in 1984 by scholars working on a long-term interdisciplinary project devoted to literary translation at the University of Göttingen.¹ For the past nine months the author of the present study has had the pleasure of working as visiting linguist with those same scholars and persuading them that their statement needs at least some modification. It is certainly true that the relationship of linguistics to translation studies, especially to literary translation, is complicated, that only a limited number of issues in linguistics are relevant for translation and that linguistic models can hardly ever be adopted wholesale. There are however approaches and methods originating in linguistics which have been successfully adapted for translation, and there are concepts developed from the study of language which have considerable potential even for literary translation. Some such approaches, concepts and methods are presented in this study, in the hope of bridging the gap between literary translation and linguistics. The conclusions are based on work done mainly in English and German, but the main principles, as the work in Göttingen has confirmed, should apply to some extent to any language-pair.

The author has an honours degree in German Language and Literature, one research degree in German Literature and another in English Linguistics. She has worked as a translator in various fields (mainly from German and French into English) and has taught translation at university level to students of English and to trainee translators; she has also lectured in translation theory in various European universities. Some results of the practical work in translation were published in her two books *German Thought in English Idiom. Exercises in Translation and Style for Final Year Students* (München: Hueber 1967, ³1977) and *German-English Prose Translation* (München: Hueber, 1972, ²1978). What is presented here is an integrated concept based on the combined experience in the theory and practice of translation, in the

hope that it will make some contribution to the development of this exciting new discipline.

Meilen, May 1987

Mary Snell-Hornby

Note

1. Sonderforschungsbereich 309, "Die Literarische Übersetzung", Hauptantrag an die Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, 1984, p.16.

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0. Introduction

In translation the dialectic of unison and plurality is dramatically at work. In one sense, each act of translation is an endeavour to abolish multiplicity and to bring different world-pictures back into perfect congruence. In another sense, it is an attempt to reinvent the shape of meaning, to find and justify an alternate statement. The craft of the translator is (...) deeply ambivalent: it is exercised in a radical tension between impulses to facsimile and impulses to appropriate recreation. (Steiner 1975: 235)

George Steiner's monumental book *After Babel: Aspects of Language and Translation* deals primarily with the translation of great works of art. The "radical tension" between reproduction and recreation with the "dialectic of unison and plurality" is not however, only limited to literary translation, but is — to a greater or lesser extent — the essence of any translator's dilemma.

For two thousand years translation theory (some call it "traditional," others now dismiss it as "prescientific") was concerned only with outstanding works of art. For the last forty years "translation science," or translatology, has been trying to establish itself as a new discipline focussing on an undefined and idealized "common core" of general language, but with concepts that in effect apply only to technical terminology. Literary language was excluded as being "deviant," inaccessible to scientific analysis.

This study is an attempt to bridge the gap. It is not (as the reader familiar with recent developments in translation theory might possibly infer from the title) a study on literary translation; it is rather an attempt to present recently developed concepts and methods, both from translation theory and linguistics, in such a way that they could be usefully employed in the theory, practice and analysis of literary translation.

This presupposes some radical changes in thinking: firstly, in conceptualization and categorization, and secondly in the approach to translation itself. The age-old polarized dichotomy (such as word vs. sense, which dominated traditional translation theory ever since Cicero) and the classical box-like category of objectivist and reductionist tradition (such as neatly