



生态翻译学学刊

二零一一年创刊号

总第一期
(半年刊)

Journal of Eco-Translatology

国际生态翻译学研究会会刊(中文版)

International Association for Eco-Translatology Research
(Chinese Edition)

No.1 (Serial No. 1) 2011

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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◀ 由国际生态翻译学研究会主办的首届国际生态翻译学研讨会于2010年11月9-11日在澳门理工学院举行，图为与会专家学者。/ The 1st International Symposium on Eco-Translatology, sponsored by IAETR, was grandly convened in Macao Polytechnic Institute during November 9-10, 2010.

主席台上就坐之嘉宾（从左至右）：国际生态翻译学研究会顾委会主席、丹麦哥本哈根大学凯伊·道勒拉普 (Cay Dollerup) 教授，国际翻译家联盟主席玛丽昂·鲍尔士 (Marion Boers) 女士，国际生态翻译学研究会监事会主席、澳门理工学院院长李向玉教授，国际翻译家联盟第一副主席、中国翻译协会副会长兼秘书长黄友义先生，国际生态翻译学研究会创始会长、澳门理工学院翻译与跨文化交流研究中心主任胡庚申教授。



◀ 国际生态翻译学研究会揭牌仪式 / The nameplate for the International Association for Eco-Translatology Research was uncovered during the Opening Ceremony.



首届国际生态翻译学研讨会会场 / Partial attendees at the conference site.



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发刊词

胡庚申

春华秋实。

一份耕耘一份收获。

生态翻译学与新世纪同行。

如果说，中国学者2001年在“国际译联第三届亚洲翻译家论坛”上宣读的题为“翻译适应选择论初探”(Initial Exploration into an Approach to Translation as Adaptation and Selection)的论文标志着国际翻译界生态学途径的翻译研究的启步开始，那么，2006年中国学者在“翻译全球文化：走向跨学科的理论构建国际会议”上宣读的题为“生态翻译学诠释”(Understanding Eco-translatology)的论文则标志着国际翻译界生态学途径的翻译研究的进化提升。如果说，近年来逾百篇有关生态翻译学研究的文章在海内外发表是生态翻译学扎实发展的基石和脚步声，那么，全国有60余所高校师生(硕士/博士)运用生态翻译学的基础理论作为整体的理论框架完成学位论文和发表研究论文则体现了生态翻译学发展的生机与续航力。如果说，2008年“生态翻译学：译学的生态视角研究”获国家社科基金项目支持以及“生态翻译学解读”(Eco-translatology: a Premier)在《中国翻译》发表标志着语言学界、翻译学界对生态翻译学研究的一种肯定与认可，那么，2010年“国际生态翻译学研究会”的适时成立以及“首届国际生态翻译学研讨会”的隆重召开则标志着肇始于中国的生态翻译学正在走出国门、向着更大范围拓展。

在21世纪第一个十年行将结束时候，生态翻译学也迎来了她的第二个十年。在此“辞旧迎新”的日子里，《生态翻译学学刊》(中文版)十月怀胎，守望着一份悸动；呱呱坠地，收获着一份惊喜；蹒跚学步、牙牙学语，感受一份成长的喜悦。这是国际国内多年来钟情于生态翻译学研究的拓荒者、探索者、研究者、支持者等“诸者”共同辛劳的结晶。

《生态翻译学学刊》的创办旨在促进生态翻译学的研究与发展，搭建交流平台，传播研究成果，凝聚研究队伍，繁荣学术研究。作为一份专业性的学术期刊，《生态翻译学学刊》欢迎的文章包括：生态翻译学话语体系的构建研究；生态翻译学的应用/实证研究；生态翻译学与其他翻译研究途径的关系研究；全球生态主义学术思潮与生态翻译学研究；翻译适应选择论的应用与发展研究；以生态翻译学为理论框架的硕士/博士学位论文写作研究；生态翻译学视域下的翻译路径、范式、学派研究；生态翻译学研究的困惑、反思与前瞻等。

生态翻译学在中国学者提出之前是“世界上原本没有的东西”¹，可谓之“无中生有”；同时，生态翻译学是从一个与以往研究有很大不同的新视角对翻译所做的系统综观和探讨，其中

¹ 见钱冠连：向世界贡献出原本没有的东西；外语研究创新略论，《外语与外语教学》，2000年第1期，第10-14页。

还有不少新的术语和概念,又可谓之“自说自话”²。然而,我们坚信,“其实地上本没有路,走的人多了,也便成了路”(鲁迅先生语)。

我们殷切地期待能够得到愈来愈多的专家学者和学界同仁的关注和支持。我们衷心祝愿应运而生的《生态翻译学学刊》能够茁壮成长。

² “在学科理论建设方面,我们基本上还在‘照着说’和‘接着说’,缺少‘自说自话’的意愿、信心和能力。”
见杨武能:营造良好的文学翻译生态环境(创刊笔谈),《东方翻译》,2009年(创刊号),第xii-xiii页。

“百年老店” “老树新枝”

澳门理工学院院长 李向玉教授

An Old Tree with Renewed Blooms in “a Prestigious Centre” (LEI Heong Iok, President of Macao Polytechnic Institute)

尊敬的各位来宾、尊敬的各位专家、各位代表：

大家上午好！

首先，我谨代表澳门理工学院对各位的光临表示热烈的欢迎！对“国际生态翻译学研究会”的成立表示热烈祝贺！并预祝“首届国际生态翻译学研讨会”取得圆满成功！

作为长期从事翻译工作的人员，今天在这里与大家相聚，共促生态翻译学的发展，我感到由衷地高兴。

中国改革开放30年，经济上取得了举世瞩目的辉煌成就，国际地位不断提升，对世界政治、经济的影响日益增加。在文化方面，中国的影响也在逐渐扩大。与这种良好的局面相适应，中国的翻译研究也取得了巨大进步：从长期以来的言必称“信、达、雅”，到上世纪八九十年代全面引进西方的翻译理论，再到世纪之交中国学者开始提出自己的翻译理论，中国的翻译研究迈着坚实的步伐，一步步融入了世界潮流，并逐步引

Honorable Guests, Distinguished Scholars, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning!

First of all, please permit me, on behalf of Macao Polytechnic Institute, to give not only a warm welcome to all of you, but also hearty congratulations on the foundation of the International Association of Eco-translatology Research. I wish the First International Symposium on Eco-Translatology a great success!

I, as a worker long engaged in translation, feel very happy at your presence today for a mutual promotion of Eco-translatology.

Thirty years of reform and opening-up has witnessed China's tremendous achievements in economy, politics, and culture. Along with this, China has tremendously advanced in translation studies in that China has grown out not only of the adherence of Yan Fu's traditional translation doctrines (faithfulness, expressiveness, elegance), but also of the entire embrace of the western translation theories during 1980s and 1990s. The turn of the 21st century

起世界同行的瞩目。这是可喜可贺的!

生态翻译学是由中国学者自己提出的翻译理论之一。自 2001 年在第三届亚洲翻译家论坛上首次提出,至今已走过近 10 个年头。近 10 年来,生态翻译学研究不断发展和完善,取得了引人注目的成果,产生了较大影响。特别是在国内,众多学者运用生态翻译学的基本原理分析翻译实践和翻译现象,许多硕士、博士研究生在生态翻译学的理论框架引导下展开研究,并成功完成自己的毕业论文。

生态翻译学走过的十年历程值得我们总结和研究。“国际生态翻译学研究会”的成立标志着生态翻译学研究已经发展到了一个新阶段。今天我们在这里相聚意味着生态翻译学的新一轮发展即将开始。

澳门是一个中西交汇、华洋并存之都,在中外交流史和中外翻译史上都有着浓墨重彩的一笔。澳门理工学院也是一个翻译研究和翻译培训的“百年老店”。现在,我们有了生态翻译学的研究和发展,这就有可能续写一部“老兵新传”,也将会使“老树”发“新枝”,为这个“百年老店”增添新的生命活力。

witnesses the independent translation studies by the Chinese scholars, which illustrates the fact that the translation studies in China has been intermingled into the main stream of the international translation studies, which, too, has attracted the attention of the fellow researchers and scholars throughout the world. This is indeed something that is worth celebrating!

Eco-translatology is one of the indigenous translation theories developed by Chinese scholars at The Third FIT Asian Translators Forum in 2001. During the last decade, eco-translatology research has been developing and has obtained remarkable achievements, which have exerted significant influences in various states or regions, especially in China, where a growing number of scholars have come to study translation from the perspective of Eco-translatology, and many Master's Degree theses and PhD dissertations have been completed in the theoretical framework of Eco-translatology.

The ten years of Eco-translatology research deserves our attention and study, and the founding of the International Association of Eco-translatology Research marks a new stage of Eco-translatology research. Our symposium today marks the new beginning of the further development of Eco-translatology.

Macao, a city where the Chinese and Western cultures co-exist, too, enjoys a profound prestige not only in the history of China's exchange with the foreign world but also in the history of translation in China and the world. Macao Polytechnic Institute, too, is labeled "a prestigious center" in translation studies and training. With the latest development of Eco-

translatology nowadays, the Institute will prove to be an “old tree” which is to be revitalized with “renewed blooms”.

At last, I sincerely wish International Association of Eco-Translatology Research a prosperous and fruitful future!

Thank you!

最后，我衷心祝愿“国际生态翻译学研究会”不断发展壮大！衷心祝愿生态翻译学研究取得越来越多的重要成果！

谢谢大家！

(朱瑛译，孔昊校)

(注：本文系国际生态翻译学研究会监事会主席李向玉教授在“首届国际生态翻译学研讨会”上的致辞)

新兴译学范式 期待发扬光大

国际译联主席 M. 鲍尔斯女士

Oriental Philosophies and a Nascent Approach (Marion BOERS, President of FIT)

MPI President LEI Heong Iok,
Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Good morning!

In this beautiful autumn season and on this glamorous Macao Peninsula, I am here with great interest to attend the “First International Symposium on Eco-translatology”. First of all, on behalf of FIT, please allow me to express our congratulations on the successful opening of this Symposium.

As we all know, Translation Studies is, and also is not, a new field—though it has existed only since 1983 as a separate entry in the Modern Language Association’s International Bibliography, it is as old as the tower of Babel. In the long history of Western translation theory and criticism, the disputes over translation principles and methods (i.e. mainly about literal versus free translation) find a close parallel to those in the Chinese tradition. After a long period of theoretical stagnation, Translation Studies in the West has finally moved on to a new stage of interdisciplinary development since the late 1950s and has now become, as it were, a hybrid of multidisciplinary approaches. Further more, both the process and the product

尊敬的李向玉院长，各位同仁，女士们，先生们：

大家早上好！

在这个美丽的金秋时节，我来到了风光旖旎的澳门半岛，逸兴盎然地参加首届“国际生态翻译学研讨会”。首先，请允许我代表国际译联，向大会的成功开幕致以衷心的祝贺。

众所周知，翻译学研究是一个历久而常新的领域。言其新，是因为直到1983年，“翻译学”才作为一个独立词条列入“国际现代语言协会书目”；言其久，是说人类翻译活动的历史与巴别塔的历史同样悠久。在西方翻译理论与批评的漫长历史中，对翻译原则和翻译方法的争论（即直译、意译之争）与中国的译学传统并行不悖。在理论研究的长期停滞之后，自20世纪50年代末以来，西方翻译学最终发展到了跨学科研究的新阶段。可以断言，翻译学研究目前已成为多门学科研究范式之集大成者。此外，翻译过程和译作本身也成为了各科学者探究的对象。

of translation have become objects of study by scholars from a variety of disciplines.

As De Waard and Nida put it:

Translation ... is an activity which may be systematically described and related meaningfully to various disciplines ... it is built upon a number of scientific disciplines, including psychology, linguistics, communication theory, anthropology, and semiotics. (1986:185)

This insight also echoes what Bassnett-McGuire says in her "General Editor's Preface" to Gentzler's monograph *Contemporary Translation Theories*. She states that:

Translation studies brings together work in a wide variety of fields, including linguistics, literary study, history, anthropology, and economics. (Gentzler, 1993: viv)

More recently, this position was reiterated by Gorlee, who, while addressing the "plurality of methodological and conceptual frameworks" in translation studies, points out in a matter-of-fact tone that:

...Translation studies is an "inter-discipline" (or rather "trans-discipline") combining an approach from (general and applied) linguistics with an approach from (general and comparative) literary studies, in addition to contributions from such disciplines as information theory, logic and mathematics on the "scientific" side, and social anthropology, sociology and theology on the more humanistic side. (Gorlee, 1994:133)

Undoubtedly, a number of significant or seminal achievements have been obtained in translation studies from an interdisciplinary perspective (think, for instance, of Kade, 1968;

正如德瓦德和奈达所说：“翻译……是一种可以被系统描述、而又与各门学科密切关系的行为。……翻译建立在心理学、语言学、交际学、人类学和符号学等学科之上。” (1986:185)

无独有偶，巴斯奈特在根茨勒所著的《当代翻译理论》之“总编序言”中亦言道：“翻译学研究导致了语言学、文学、历史学、人类学和经济学等多种学科领域研究工作的融合。” (Gentzler, 1993: viv)

最近，格尔利在题为“翻译研究方法及概念多元性”的学术报告中，又以务实的态度重温了该观点。格尔利指出：“……翻译学是一门‘交叉学科’（或跨学科的学科），将普通语言学和应用语言学的研究范式与普通文学和比较文学的研究范式合二为一，同时借鉴了信息理论、逻辑学和数学的理科研究范式，也借鉴了社会人类学、社会学和神学等文科研究范式。” (Gorlee, 1994:133)

毫无疑问的是，在众多跨学科的领域，翻译研究成果斐然（比如凯德【1968】（1968）、纽波特【1968】、奈达和泰伯【1974】、赖斯【1976】、纽马克【1986】、萨

Neubert, 1968; Nida and Taber, 1974; Reiss, 1976; Newmark, 1986; Savory, 1957a; Hatim and Mason, 1990; Hewson *et al.*, 1991; etc.), especially from the perspective of modern linguistics: that of contrastive linguistics (cf. Mounin, 1963), of TG grammar (cf. Nida, 1964), of Halliday's systemic grammar (cf. Catford, 1965), stylistics (cf. Vinay and Darbelnet, 1958), pragmatics (cf. House, 1981; Hickey, 1998), relevance theory (cf. Gutt, 1991), text linguistics (cf. Wilss, 1982), structural linguistics (cf. Fedorov, 1953; Jacobson, 1959), contrastive text linguistics (Barkhudarov, 1975), and applied linguistics (cf. Newmark, 1991), etc. This sketchy list tellingly reveals that *interdisciplinary approaches* to translation are prosperous and fruitful.

Along with China's rapid economic development over the past 30 years, Translation Studies in China has also made great progress. Not only have we seen a boom of publications of translation research in China, but more and more Chinese scholars have published their papers and monographs internationally. Chinese scholars have become an integral part of Translation Studies academia in the world. In view of this, it is no surprise to see that Professor Hu Gengshen and other Chinese translation scholars have successfully brought the theory of *Translation as Adaptation and Selection* (TAS) and *Eco-translatology* into the world of Translation Studies, and they have aroused interest from more and more scholars at home and abroad.

瓦里【1957a】、哈蒂姆和梅森【1990】以及胡森【1991】等人的研究), 从现代语言学视野下的翻译研究更是硕果累累: 有对比语言学视角下的翻译研究 (如穆楠【1963】), 有转换生成语法视角下的翻译研究 (如奈达【1964】), 有韩礼德的系统语法视角下的翻译研究 (如卡特福德【1965】), 有文体学视角下的翻译研究 (如温内和达贝尔尼【1958】), 有语用学视角下的翻译研究 (如豪斯【1981】), 黑凯, 1998], 有关联理论视角下的翻译研究 (如伽特【1991】), 有篇章语言学视角下的翻译研究 (如威尔斯【1982】), 有结构语言学视角下的翻译研究 (如费道罗夫【1953】; 雅各布逊【1959】), 有对比篇章语言学视角下的翻译研究 (如巴尔胡达罗夫【1975】), 还有应用语言学视角下的翻译研究 (如纽马克【1991】), 等等。以上对翻译探究的简述, 已经勾勒出了跨学科的翻译研究正在蓬勃发展, 硕果累累。

中国在过去的 30 年间, 随着经济的快速发展, 中国的翻译学研究也取得了很大的进步。有关翻译研究的著作不仅在中国国内大量涌现, 而且越来越多的中国学者已经在国际书刊上发表著述。中国的翻译学研究, 已经变成了世界翻译学研究的不可分割的一部分。基于该观点, 胡庚申教授和其他的中国翻译研究者成功地把翻译适应选择论和生态翻译学研究范式引入了翻译学的探究领域, 而且该研究范式引起了越来越多的国内外学者的兴趣, 这就顺理成章, 不足为奇了。