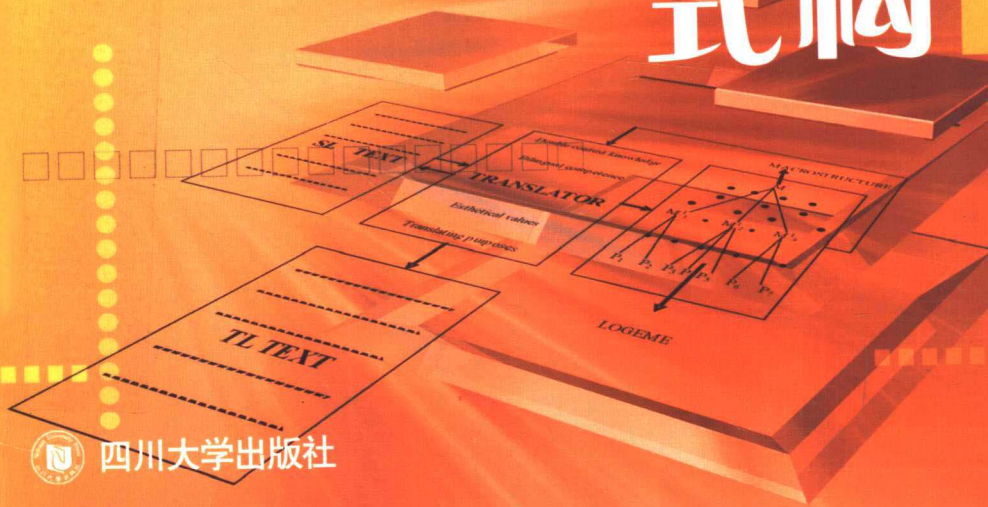


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**Thinking Model of Discourse Deconstruction and Reconstruction in Translation**

# 翻译中语篇解构与重构的思维模式



四川大学出版社

王军 著

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# Abstract

This book endeavors to have a literature review of the study of translation process conducted by scholars, both at home and abroad, before and after 1980, in Chapter 1. It has been found that in the years before 1980 people did not pay much attention to the study of translation process and it was only occasionally mentioned. Since 1980, more and more scholars began to show interest in the study of translation process and some scholars suggested that translation studies should include both the study of translation products and the study of translation process. Some influential studies made in the field of translation process, such as Bell's model and Wolfgang Iöscher's introspective experiment, are included in Chapter 1. Being conscious of the weak points of the existing statements or models describing the process of translation, the book attempts to establish a thinking model of discourse deconstruction and reconstruction in translation by combining van Dijk and Radó's academic ideas.

In Chapter 2, the book gives a brief account of van Dijk's discourse macrostructure theory and Radó's logeme concept. According to van Dijk, a Netherlandish linguist, a text can be reduced to its essential components in successive steps, resulting in a hierarchical macrostructure, with each level more condensed than the previous one. He also argues that the way readers construct macrostructure while reading turns out to be the way they store and process information. Rádo, a Hungarian scholar, proposes that translation is a logical rather than a pure lingual operation. He

stresses that translation is a process in which a translator makes selections. So he firmly assumes that the translation unit should be logeme instead of word or sentence. The so-called logeme is a word coined by Radó. It is the counterpart of moneme, a collective noun representing all kinds of lingual units. Radó further divides logemes into lingual and non-lingual ones. Having had a brief account of the academic ideas advocated by these two brilliant scholars, the book tries to give an explanation for the possibility of adopting the two theories to describe translation process from the theoretical perspective in Chapter 2 and argues the necessity of combining them in constructing the model.

The book sets up a thinking model of discourse deconstruction and reconstruction in translation in Chapter 3 with dots representing Radó's logemes and lines standing for van Dijk's macrostructures. The notion of logeme has been extended from the SL-text-oriented to the TL-text-oriented in the light of Vermeer's skopos theory in this book. According to this model, the translator gradually establishes the macrostructure of the SL text and locates various kinds of lingual and non-lingual features of the SL text and the expected features of the TL text named logemes in his or her brain during the process of translation. Then guided by the macrostructure obtained from the SL text, the translator will produce the TL text with logemes as his or her transforming units. In the translator's column of the model, factors that affect the construction of the macrostructure and the identification and reproduction of the logemes are listed. Apart from illustrating the operating procedure of the model, the philosophical schools the model relies on is also added in Chapter 3. In view of

Horizontntverschmelzung (horizon encounter) and Wirkungsgeschichtliches (effected history) proposed by Hangs-Geog Gadamer (1900– ), the designing of our book is quite reasonable. It is assumed that the philosophical schools the model relies on are the hermeneutics and deconstruction schools.

The book discusses the application of the model to translation practice in Chapter 4. The applications of the macrostructure theory and the logeme concept to translation practice are discussed respectively in this chapter with specific examples. The book attempts to prove that constructing macrostructure can facilitate translators to avoid making comprehension mistakes during the process of perception and help them improve the coherence and smoothness of the TL text during the process of reproduction. Through many carefully-chosen examples, the book systematically demonstrates how to identify and reproduce such SL-text-oriented lingual logemes like phonology, vocabulary, sentence and discourse logemes, as well as the kind of SL-text-oriented non-lingual logemes like culture, history and the other varied ones. In addition, the identification and reproduction of the TL-text-oriented lingual and non-lingual logemes are also discussed in this chapter.

The active role the translator plays in the process of translation is argued in Chapter 5. As the trend of translation study in the 1990s is the visibility of the translators in translation, this chapter discusses how the factors, such as double context knowledge, bilingual competence, translating purposes and esthetical values which are listed in the column named Translator in the model, affect the construction of the macrostructure and the

identification and reproduction of logemes.

In Chapter 6, the book states that as the model explicitly demonstrates the thinking strategies translators are supposed to adopt in a systematic way from both theory and practice perspectives, it is likely to make contributions to the establishment of translation discipline in the near future. The prominent features the model possesses are being pioneering, creative, reliable and operational. It can be classified into the prevailing translation study: culture paradigm. The practical value of the model is that it can be used in translation teaching, translation evaluating and translation testing. The limitations of the present study and suggestions for future studies are also included in this chapter.

# 摘 要

本书在第一章对 1980 年前后国内外有关翻译过程的研究进行了综述。通过研究发现,1980 年以前,国内外翻译理论界除了偶然提到翻译过程的研究之外,普遍对该课题的研究不够重视。然而,1980 年之后,研究趋势发生了很大的变化。越来越多的国内外从事翻译理论研究的学者开始对翻译过程显示出极大的兴趣,有的学者提出翻译研究应当既包括对翻译结果也包括对翻译过程的研究。本章介绍了贝尔(Bell)提出的翻译思维模式和 Wolfgang Löscher 等人进行的有关翻译思维过程的心理实验,并对其进行了评述。针对现有翻译思维模式和有关翻译思维过程研究的理论存在的不足,本书试图根据戴伊克(van Dijk)和(György Radó)的学术观点,构建翻译中语篇解构与重构的思维模式。

第二章首先介绍了荷兰语篇学家戴伊克(van Dijk)的话语宏观结构理论和匈牙利语言学博士久尔吉·拉多(György Radó)的有关翻译逻辑素的思想。戴伊克(van Dijk)指出,在阅读过程中,读者可以通过一些删除、概括、缩写规则,逐步将语篇缩减成为一个由低层到高层的宏观结构。同时,他还发现读者在阅读时在大脑中构筑宏观结构的过程正好反映了他们理解、分析、缩减、储存信息的过程。久尔吉·拉多(György Radó)认为,翻译是一项逻辑活动而并非完全是一项语言活动,他特别强调翻译是一项译者做出取舍决定的活动。因此他坚信翻译的单位应该是逻辑素而不是字、词、句。逻辑素(logeme)是久尔吉·拉多(György Radó)杜撰的一个名词,它与代表各



种语言单位的集体名词 moneme 相对应。他用语言和非语言逻辑素表示原文的语言和非语言特征。介绍完以上二位学者的学术观点之后, 本文分别阐述了将他们的理论应用于描述翻译思维过程的可行性, 以及将他们的理论结合起来构筑翻译思维模式的必要性。

本书在第三章建立了翻译中语篇解构与重构的思维模式。在模式中用线条表示的话语宏观结构采用了戴伊克 (van Dijk) 在原文中的表达方法。模式中原点是本文作者用图形对久尔吉·拉多 (György Radó) 逻辑素思想的表达。本书作者根据德国功能派学者汉斯·威密尔 (Vermeer, Hans) 提出的翻译“目的论”(Skopos) 的观点, 对久尔吉·拉多 (György Radó) 提出的逻辑素的概念进行了补充和发展。因此模式中的原点既表示原作的语言和非语言逻辑素, 又表示译文的语言和非语言逻辑素。本模式的基本思想是译者在翻译过程中, 逐步在大脑中形成原作的宏观结构, 并且识别出称之为逻辑素的原作的各种语言与非语言特征和译文要求的特点, 然后在宏观结构的指导下, 以逻辑素为思考单位, 将原文转换为译文。该模式在译者栏目中还列举了影响译者构建宏观结构和识别与复制逻辑素的各种因素。除此之外, 本章还讨论了该模式所依赖的哲学思想。根据伽达默尔提出的“视界融合”和“效果历史”的观点, 本模式的构思与创建有较强的合理性, 它所依赖的主要哲学思想有解释学和解构主义。

本书在第四章讨论了该模式在翻译实践中的应用。首先, 本书通过例句证明: 在翻译过程中, 如果译者主动在大脑中构建原文的话语宏观结构, 将有助于他正确理解原文, 及时发现误译; 同时还可以确保译文的准确、流畅性。此外, 通过精心挑选的各种例句, 本书还系统地展示了如何识别原作的语音、词汇、句子、语篇等语言逻辑素, 以及文化、历史等非语言逻

辑素。同时，本书对以译文为中心的语言与非语言逻辑素的识别与复制也通过实例进行了示范。

本书第五章专门讨论了模式中译者栏目中列举的各种因素对语篇解构与重构的影响。英国著名学者苏珊·巴斯内特(Susan Bassnett)曾经提到,20世纪90年代翻译界热衷于讨论的问题是译者在翻译活动中的操纵作用。作者在本章节中分别讨论了译者的双语背景知识、双语语言能力、翻译目的,以及审美观点,对话语宏观结构的构建和逻辑素的识别与复制所发挥的作用。

第六章是本书的结论部分。文中指出由于本模式清晰、系统地从事理论与实践方面阐述了在翻译中译者应当采取的正确思维策略,该研究将会对未来翻译学科的建设做出贡献。本模式的基本特征是:论证有理,构思新颖,操作性强。它属于当今世界翻译理论研究的范式:文化转向。本模式的实用价值在于翻译教学、翻译评估、翻译测试。此外,本章节还提出了该研究的局限性以及对未来研究的建设性意见。

本书是作者根据她的博士论文“论翻译中语篇解构与重构的思维模式”修订而成。在上海外国语大学英文学院攻读英语语言文学博士期间,作者根据著名荷兰语篇学家戴伊克(van Dijk)的话语宏观结构理论,匈牙利语言学博士久尔吉·拉多(György Radó)有关翻译逻辑素(logeme)的思想和德国功能派学者汉斯·威密尔(Vermeer, Hans)提出的翻译“目的论”(Skopos)的观点,创建了翻译中语篇解构与重构的思维模式。该模式的理论创新之一是将戴伊克的阅读思维策略应用到了翻译的语篇理解与语篇生成过程之中;之二是应用汉斯·威密尔的“目的论”的观点发展了久尔吉·拉多关于原文的语言与非语言逻辑素的思想,提出了译文的语言与非语言逻辑素的新思想;之三是模式的建立。与贝尔(Bell)等其他外国学者所建立的翻译思维模式相比,本书作者王军博士创建的模式具有动

态、直观、可操作性强等优点。该模式的主要先进性在于它对翻译认知思维过程的探索。

# 序

本书是王军根据她的博士论文“论翻译中语篇解构与重构的思维模式”修订而成。在上海外国语大学英语学院攻读英语语言文学博士期间，王军根据著名荷兰语篇学家戴伊克（van Dijk）的话语宏观结构理论、匈牙利语言学博士久尔吉·拉多（György Radó）有关翻译逻辑素（logeme）的思想和德国功能派学者汉斯·威密尔（Vermeer, Hans）提出的翻译“目的论”（Skopos）的观点，创建了翻译中语篇解构与重构的思维模式。该模式的理论创新之一是将戴伊克的阅读思维策略应用到了翻译的语篇理解与语篇生成过程之中；之二是应用汉斯·威密尔的“目的论”的观点发展了拉多·久尔吉关于原文的语言与非语言逻辑素的思想，提出了译文的语言与非语言逻辑素的新思想；之三是模式的建立。与贝尔（Bell）等其他外国学者所建立的翻译思维模式相比，本书作者王军博士创建的模式更具有简洁、动态、直观、可操作性等优点。该模式的主要先进性在于它对翻译认知思维过程的探索。自2002年博士毕业以来，王军在广东工业大学外国语学院为翻译班的同学开设了“文体与翻译”“翻译学导论”“翻译作品赏析”等翻译课程，她在教学中应用该模式向同学们讲授翻译的思维过程和思维策

略，取得了良好的教学实践效果。本模式为传统翻译教学和翻译评估带来了新的启示。今天，在广东工业大学外国语学院“语言文化中心”的支持下，王军就要出版她在攻读博士期间的学术成果了，作为她的博士生导师，我由衷地为她感到高兴。记得在博士论文答辩会上，王军的论文曾得到校内外专家的好评，该论文的中文稿已在《外国语》上发表。本书出版后，希望国内外更多的学者能分享她的学术成果，参与有关课题的讨论，同时也希望王军能虚心地向国内外同行学习，在将来的翻译理论研究方面取得新的成就。

**冯庆华**

2007年9月10日

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**Wang Jun**

Nov. 9, 2007



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