

**MODERN VECTORS OF SCIENCE
AND EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT
IN CHINA AND UKRAINE**

中国与乌克兰科学及教育前沿研究



ISSN 2414-4746

**MODERN VECTORS OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION
DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA AND UKRAINE**

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**State institution “South Ukrainian National Pedagogical
University named after K. D. Ushynsky”**

Harbin Engineering University

**2021
ISSUE № 7**

Odesa, Ukraine
Harbin, the People’s Republic of China

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24195/2414-4746-2022-7>

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DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA AND UKRAINE**

ISSN 2414-4746

This international journal, as a periodical, includes scientific articles of Ukrainian and Chinese scholars on the problems of Sinology, Cross-cultural Communication, Pedagogy and Psychology: contemporary review. Odessa, Ukraine.

Issue № 7

South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushynsky

Odessa, Ukraine, 2021

Harbin Engineering University

Harbin, the People's Republic of China, 2021

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Modern vectors of science and education development in China and Ukraine (中国与乌克兰科学及教育前沿研究): International annual journal. – Odessa: South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushynsky, Harbin : Harbin Engineering University, 2021. – Issue 7. – 170 p.

The seventh issue of the materials represented by the Ukrainian and Chinese scholars are dedicated to the relevant issues of General and Contrastive Linguistics within the Chinese, English, Ukrainian, Turkish, Korean and Russian languages; linguodidactic problems of teaching native and foreign languages within polycultural educational space; peculiarities of cross-cultural communication in geopolitical space alongside education-related aspects regarding profession-oriented training of future specialists under conditions of multicultural environment; COVID-19 pandemic challenges.

The given articles may be of use to researchers, graduates, postgraduates and practising teachers who are interested in various aspects of Sinology, Cross-cultural Communication, Linguistics, Pedagogy and Psychology.

ISSN 2414-4746

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Recommended for press

by the Academic Council
(Minute #7 dated 25 February 2021),
South Ukrainian National Pedagogical
University named after K. D. Ushynsky,
Harbin Engineering University

South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushynsky, Odessa, Ukraine

Harbin Engineering University, Harbin, the People's Republic of China

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描述性翻译的现代方向

本文讨论与描述翻译学相关的一些问题。作者阐述理论翻译学领域的一些杰出理论。事实证明，对文本的描述性研究为源文本的某些翻译版本提供了资料，而对它们的对比研究则为比较和分析一个和相同源文本的多个翻译版本提供了基础。特别关注了与翻译过程相关的三个向量的研究：针对产品（结果）的研究，针对翻译功能的研究，针对过程本身的研究。

理论研究的目的是描述一种语言转换为另一种语言的现象（描述性翻译研究），并探究这些转换的原理（理论翻译研究）。对现象的描述和对原理的论证增强了对以下问题的理解，例如“为什么要以这种方式进行翻译？”，“翻译如何影响读者？”在描述性翻译研究中，有三个向量即针对产品（结果）、功能和过程的研究。

面向产品（结果）的研究重点在于分析现有翻译。面向功能的研究考察翻译文本对目标读者的社会文化感知的影响特征。面向翻译过程的研究考察翻译的程序：翻译人员在从事翻译工作时会想到什么。例如，文本“大声的思想”是一个用于考察翻译者产生的反应以及如何使用翻译语言创造文本的例子。(Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1999: 171).

在这三个领域中，面向过程的描述性翻译研究为技术方法提供了更多机会。学习在翻译过程中使用翻译资源（例如术语数据库和翻译记忆库）以及语言工具（例如拼写检查器）的实例，可以提供重要的研究材料。

面向产品（结果）的研究专注于翻译成果，并以两种形式表现：翻译文本的研究及其比较描述。对文本的描述性研究提供了对源文本的各个翻译的描述，它们的对比为分析单个源文本的多个翻译提供了基础。归功于 1980 年代和 1990 年代的技术进步，现今文本语料库可以

使用词汇索引等工具存储和研究，从而（Bowker, 2002）在面向产品（结果）的研究中进行语言分析。

在理论翻译研究中，重点是探究通用及特定原理、理论和模型的搭建。特定原理的概念是基于翻译理论只关注某些翻译现象，并且可以运用多种方法的假设。例如分析特定语言、文学类型（小说及短篇故事）和时间段（1960-1990）的翻译文本。（Munday, 2001: 12, 192-195）。

同时，翻译研究的最终目标是创建“一个完整的，包含许多要素的综合理论，可以用来解释和预见在翻译学科领域中发生的所有现象，包括其过程和结果”。（Holmes, 1988/2000: 178），J. Holmes 划分了研究的类型，从而以可控的方式探索翻译的问题和任务。

因此，第一类包括对传播方式及对文本呈现方式的研究，即口头（口译）和书面（笔译）。语音处理技术已经发展到可以使用计算机自动执行口译的程度，这为口译领域开辟了新的研究机会。现在可以自动翻译机器在书面和口头来源之间进行口译或笔译。

第二类是有序性的理论，以语言学“有序性”眼光看待翻译的集聚性研究，包括句法、词法、单词组合、单词、词素（Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1997: 138）。可以在任何级别将翻译与源文本进行比较，以建立对应关系，如从最低级别（语素级别）：Freund（朋友）单词的词根如何对应和 freundlich（友好）是否适合使用词缀，或如何使用词缀语素是合适的。

第三类是基于文本类型的理论。在 Reiss（1977/1989）的研究中，对不同类型的文本进行了对比分析，揭示三种类型的文本的功能特征以及它们如何与源文本相关联。理想地使用语言将信息文本按照逻辑传达信息事实等。操作手册和报告就是此类翻译的示例。

表现力的文本需要使用艺术性语言从作者的角度进行美学表达，比如歌剧和诗歌。

业务类文本需要依靠对话语言唤起读者达到预期的反映，如广告和演讲（Munday, 2001: 73-4）。目前使用机翻因受制于技术类翻译，翻译结果常是信息类文本。因此将文本的类型学作为研究对象是有成效的，能有效提高机翻水平。

第四类研究扩展到特定领域的应用理论，J.Holmes 解释为特定的语言对（如法语和德语互译）、语言组（斯拉夫语言互译）、及文化

（如在瑞士文化圈内，或在瑞士与比利时文化之间）。（Holmes, 2000: 179）语言组或“族”之内的源语言和目标语言之间联系紧密，例如罗曼语言（西班牙语和意大利语，西班牙语和加泰罗尼亚语）之间的联系，相较于在谱系上没有密切关系的语言对，在机翻联系紧密的语言对时出现的问题更少。有观点提出，分析特定语言组的相似性可以提高翻译质量 (Hajic, Hric & Kubon, 2000; Altintas & Cicekli, 2002)。

第五类是问题驱动理论。研究重点是特定的语言现象，如语法错误。当翻译在其工作中使用拼写语法更正、词典、词汇表之类的工具后，特定类型的错误仍可能保留，为这研究和丰富翻译信息库提供了大材料，并为翻译培训和翻译验证工具了宝贵经验。

最后第六种是基于时间的理论。根据霍姆斯（J. Holmes）的说法，其目标是现代翻译或某些早期翻译，以及与使用电子语料库和电子工具有关的翻译。但较旧的文本需要使用电子扫描仪或光学字符识别设备将纸张从纸张转换为数字文本。在此可能会出现版权问题，具体取决于选择进行分析的文本的日期和来源。

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MODERN VECTORS IN DESCRIPTIVE TRANSLATOLOGY

The paper deals with some issues related to descriptive translatology. The author represents prominent theories in the field of theoretical translatology. It is proved that a descriptive study of the text provides for descriptions of certain translation versions of source texts, whereas their comparison provides a basis for comparing and analysing a number of translation versions of one and the same source text. A particular attention is paid to the research dealing with three vectors of translation process: the studies aimed at the product (result), the studies aimed at translation functions, the studies aimed at the process itself

Keywords: *descriptive translatology, source texts, translation functions.*

