

Chapter 1

1. A Brief Introduction to China's History of Translation
 - A. The Zhou Dynasty -- recorded early history
 - B. Four Phases
 - 1) Buddhist scripture translation -- 2nd-11th century
 - 2) Early translation of Bible and western sci-tech works -- 17th-18th century
 - 3) Modern introduction of western thoughts through translation -- 19th-mid-20th century
 - 4) Translation boom since 1950s
2. Development of Translation theories in China
 - A. Ancient times
 - B. Modern Period
Yan Fu – faithful, fluent and elegant
 - C. Contemporary development
 - D. Introduction of Western theories
Tytler – three principles
Nida – dynamic equivalence
3. Nature of Translation
 - A. Definition
Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning, and secondly in terms of style.
-- Nida & Taber: *The Theory and Practice of Translation*
 - B. Translating – conversion from source to target language – trans-cultural communication
 - C. Categories
Translation
 - interlingual translation
 - intralingual translation
 - intersemiotic translation
 - full translation
 - partial translation
 - machine translationInterpretation
4. Paradoxes in translating
 - A. Content vs. form -- orientation
 - B. Translatability vs. un-translatability -- ontology
 - C. Literal vs. liberal – strategy
 - D. Faithfulness vs. creativity – translator's role

E. Science vs. art – translation studies

Ex. 1 After 12 months of the economic roller coaster, there were few signs of changing attitudes.

5. Criteria of Translation

A. Tytler's 3 principles vs. Yan Fu's 3 tasks

The translation should give a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work.

The style and manner of writing should be of the same character with that of the original.

The translation should have all the ease of original composition.

C. Fidelity & Fluency

D. Pluralistic standards

E. Delivery of message, communicative functions and proper styles