

<<翻译研究入门>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<翻译研究入门>>

13位ISBN编号：9787544617383

10位ISBN编号：7544617386

出版时间：2010-5

出版时间：上海外语教育出版社

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页数：222

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前言

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察部。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 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）。

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。

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内容概要

《翻译研究入门:理论与应用》系统介绍了古罗马以来的翻译理论流派与思潮，精心绘制了一幅西方译学研究的进程图，全面展现了本领域最新的学术成果及研究动向。

与同类著述相比，《翻译研究入门——理论与应用》具有如下鲜明的特点和独特的价值：强调理论之间的内在联系，体现翻译学的系统性；注重理论与实际相结合，突出翻译学的实证性；鼓励进行独立思考与研究，追求翻译学的创新性，等等。

作为翻译学的入门教程，《翻译研究入门——理论与应用》以通俗易懂的语言对西方翻译学的产生、发展和壮大进行了梳理，为学生、教师、研究者及翻译人员等开启了当代西方译学研究的新天地。

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作者简介

杰里米·蒙代(Jeremy Munday), 英国著名翻译理论家, 著述甚多, 主要有: 《翻译中的文体与意识形态》(Style and Ideology in Translation)、《翻译研究指南》(A Companion to Translation Studies)、《高级译学原典读本》(Translation: An Advanced Resource Book)(合著)等。

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章节摘录

Throughout history, written and spoken translations have played a crucial role in interhuman communication, not least in providing access to important texts for scholarship and religious purposes. Yet the study of translation as an academic subject has only really begun in the past fifty years. In the English-speaking world, this discipline is now generally known as translation studies, thanks to the Dutch-based US scholar James S. Holmes. In his key defining paper delivered in 1972, but not widely available until 1988 (Holmes 1988b/2000), Holmes describes the then nascent discipline as being concerned with the complex of problems clustered round the phenomenon of translating and translations (Holmes 1988b/2000: 173). By 1988, Mary Snell-Hornby, in the first edition of her *Translation Studies: An Integrated Approach*, was writing that the demand that translation studies should be viewed as an independent discipline has come from several quarters in recent years (Snell-Hornby 1988). By 1995, the time of the second, revised edition of her work, Snell-Hornby is able to talk in the preface of the breathtaking development of translation studies as an independent discipline and the prolific international discussion on the subject. Mona Baker, in her introduction to *The Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation* (1997a), talks effusively of the richness of the exciting new discipline, perhaps the discipline of the 1990s, bringing together scholars from a wide variety of of ten.

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