
Translating China For Western Readers Reflective Critical And Practical Essays Chinese Philosophy And Culture

Chinese Annals in the Western Observatory

Translating China

A Route to Hermeneutics and Open Poetics

Translating Chinese Culture

Identity, Politics, and Networked Publics

Gender, Sexuality and Censorship

Translating China for Western Readers

Translating Chinese Culture

Readers, Reading and Reception of Translated Fiction in Chinese

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION: CHALLENGES FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS

Readings of Western Literature in Early Modern China, 1840-1918

Translation and Creation

Reflective, Critical, and Practical Essays

Why Traditional Chinese Philosophy Still Matters

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION: CHALLENGES FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS

Between the Local and the Universal

The Literary Field of Twentieth Century China

Translations from the Chinese

Translating China as Cross-Identity Performance

The Evolving Landscape of Scholarly Publishing

The Relevance of Ancient Wisdom for the Global Age

Translating Chinese Classics in a Colonial Context

Silk Dragon

Nobel Laureate and Global Storyteller

Chinese Theories of Reading and Writing

Routledge Handbook of Modern Chinese Literature

Reflective, Critical, and Practical Essays

The Scandals of Translation

Mo Yan in Context

Exploring the Heart Sutra

An Outline of Western Studies of Chinese Unearthed Documents

International Blogging

James Legge and His Two Versions of the Zhongyong

Li Zehou and Confucian Philosophy

Traditional Chinese Leisure Culture and Economic Development

The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Politics

Translating Feminism in China

The Daodejing. The Ancient Chinese Classic of Daoism in the Chinese Classical Text and a Modern Chinese Text Version and Additional Study Aids

A Critical Translation of the Ancient Text

Translating China For Western Readers
Reflective Critical And Practical Essays
Chinese Philosophy And Culture

Downloaded from ns1.galaxy.mu by
guest

TYLER ANDREWS

Chinese Annals in the Western Observatory University of Hawaii Press

This book explores translation of feminism in China through examining several Chinese translations of two typical feminist works: *The Second Sex* (TSS, Beauvoir 1949/1952) and *The Vagina Monologues* (TVM, Ensler 1998). TSS exposes the cultural construction of woman while TVM reveals the pervasiveness of sexual oppression toward women. The female body and female sexuality (including lesbian sexuality) constitute a challenge to the Chinese translators due to cultural differences and sexuality still being a sensitive topic in China. This book investigates from gender and feminist perspectives, how TSS and TVM have been translated and received in China, with special attention to how the translators meet the challenges. Since translation is the gateway to the reception of feminism, an examination of the translations should reveal the response to feminism of the translator as the first reader and gatekeeper, and how feminism is translated both ideologically and technically in China. The translators' decisions are discussed within the social, historical, and political contexts. *Translating Feminism in China* discusses, among other issues: *Feminist Translation: Practice, Theory, and Studies* *Translating the Female Body and Sexuality* *Translating Lesbianism* *Censorship, Sexuality, and Translation* This book will be relevant to postgraduate students and researchers of translation studies. It will also interest academics interested in feminism, gender studies and Chinese literature and culture. Zhongli Yu is Assistant Professor of Translation Studies at the University of Nottingham Ningbo China (UNNC).

Translating China disserta Verlag

This two-volume book contains the refereed proceedings of The Second International Conference on Globalization: Challenges for

Translators and Interpreters organized by the School of Translation Studies, Jinan University (China) on its Zhuhai campus, October 27-29, 2016. The interrelation between translation and globalization is essential reading for not only scholars and educators, but also anyone with an interest in translation and interpreting studies, or a concern for the future of our world's languages and cultures. The past decade or so, in particular, has witnessed remarkable progress concerning research on issues related to this topic. Given this dynamic, The Second International Conference on Globalization: Challenges for Translators and Interpreters organized by the School of Translation Studies, Jinan University (China) organized by the School of Translation Studies, Jinan University (China), was held at the Zhuhai campus of Jinan University on October 27-29, 2016. This conference attracts a large number of translators, interpreters and researchers, providing a rare opportunity for academic exchange in this field. The 135 full papers accepted for the proceedings of The Second International Conference on Globalization: Challenges for Translators and Interpreters organized by the School of Translation Studies, Jinan University (China) were selected from 350 submissions. For each paper, the authors were shepherded by an experienced researcher. Generally, all of the submitted papers went through a rigorous peer-review process.

A Route to Hermeneutics and Open Poetics Springer

The Routledge Handbook of Modern Chinese Literature presents a comprehensive overview of Chinese literature from the 1910s to the present day. Featuring detailed studies of selected masterpieces, it adopts a thematic-comparative approach. By developing an innovative conceptual framework predicated on a new theory of periodization, it thus situates Chinese literature in the context of world literature, and the forces of globalization. Each section consists of a series of contributions examining the major literary genres, including fiction, poetry, essay drama and film. Offering an exciting account of the century-long process of literary modernization in China, the handbook's themes include:

Modernization of people and writing Realism, romanticism and modernist aesthetics Chinese literature on the stage and screen Patriotism, war and revolution Feminism, liberalism and socialism Literature of reform, reflection and experimentation Literature of Taiwan, Hong Kong and new media This handbook provides an integration of biographical narrative with textual analysis, maintaining a subtle balance between comprehensive overview and in-depth examination. As such, it is an essential reference guide for all students and scholars of Chinese literature.

Translating Chinese Culture Springer

Translation is stigmatized as a form of writing, discouraged by copyright law, deprecated by the academy, exploited by publishers and corporations, governments and religious organizations. Lawrence Venuti exposes what he refers to as the 'scandals of translation' by looking at the relationship between translation and those bodies - corporations, governments, religious organizations, publishers - who need the work of the translator yet marginalize it when it threatens their cultural values. Venuti illustrates his arguments with a wealth of translations from The Bible, the works of Homer, Plato and Wittgenstein, Japanese and West African novels, advertisements and business journalism.

Identity, Politics, and Networked Publics SUNY Press

Explores the challenges of translating Chinese works for Western readers, particularly premodern texts. This book explores the challenges of translating Chinese works, particularly premodern ones, for a contemporary Western readership. Reacting against the "cultural turn" in translation studies, contributors return to the origin of translation studies: translation practice. By returning to the time-honored basics of linguistics and hermeneutics, the book inquires into translation practice from the perspective of reading and reading theory. Essays in the first section of the work discuss the nature, function, rationale, criteria, and historical and conceptual values of translation. The second section focuses on the art and craft of translation, offering practical techniques and tips. Finally, the third section conducts critical assessments of

translation policy and practice as well as formal and aesthetic issues. Throughout, contributors explore how a translation from the Chinese can read like a text in the Western reader's own language.

Gender, Sexuality and Censorship Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

James St. André applies the perspective of cross-identity performance to the translation of a wide variety of Chinese texts into English and French from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries. Drawing on scholarship in cultural studies, queer studies, and anthropology, the author argues that many cross-identity performance techniques, including blackface, passing, drag, mimicry, and masquerade, provide insights into the history of translation practice. He makes a strong case for situating translation in its historical, social, and cultural milieu, reading translated texts alongside a wide variety of other materials that helped shape the image of "John Chinaman." A reading of the life and works of George Psalmanazar, whose cross-identity performance as a native of Formosa enlivened early eighteenth-century salons, opens the volume and provides a bridge between the book's theoretical framework and its examination of Chinese-European interactions. The core of the book consists of a chronological series of cases, each of which illustrates the use of a different type of cross-identity performance to better understand translation practice. St. André provides close readings of early pseudotranslations, including Marana's *Turkish Spy* (1691) and Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World* (1762), as well as adaptations of Hatchett's *The Chinese Orphan* (1741) and Voltaire's *Orphelin de la Chine* (1756). Later chapters explore Davis's translation of *Sorrows of Han* (1829) and genuine translations of nonfictional material mainly by employees of the East India Company. The focus then shifts to oral/aural aspects of early translation practice in the nineteenth century using the concept of mimicry to examine interactions between Pidgin English and translation in the popular press. Finally, the work of two early modern Chinese translators, Gu Hongming and Lin Yutang, is examined as masquerade. Offering an original and innovative study of genres of writing that are traditionally examined in isolation, St. André's work provides a fascinating examination of the way three cultures interacted through the shifting encounters of fiction, translation, and nonfiction and in

the process helped establish and shape the way Chinese were represented. The book represents a major contribution to translation studies, Chinese cultural studies, postcolonial studies, and gender criticism.

Translating China for Western Readers Multilingual Matters

The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Politics presents the first comprehensive, state of the art overview of the multiple ways in which 'politics' and 'translation' interact. Divided into four sections with thirty-three chapters written by a roster of international scholars, this handbook covers the translation of political ideas, the effects of political structures on translation and interpreting, the politics of translation and an array of case studies that range from the Classical Mediterranean to contemporary China. Considering established topics such as censorship, gender, translation under fascism, translators and interpreters at war, as well as emerging topics such as translation and development, the politics of localization, translation and interpreting in democratic movements, and the politics of translating popular music, the handbook offers a global and interdisciplinary introduction to the intersections between translation and interpreting studies and politics. With a substantial introduction and extensive bibliographies, this handbook is an indispensable resource for students and researchers of translation theory, politics and related areas.

Translating Chinese Culture Routledge

This work subjects James Legge's Confucian translations to a postcolonial perspective, with a view of uncovering the subtle workings of colonialist ideology in the seemingly innocent act of translation. The author uses the example of Legge's two versions of the 'Zhonguon' to illustrate two distinctive stages of his sinological scholarship.

Readers, Reading and Reception of Translated Fiction in Chinese Routledge

Translating China for Western Readers Reflective, Critical, and Practical Essays SUNY Press

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION: CHALLENGES FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS John Benjamins Publishing

This collection gives a diversified account of world literature, examining not only the rise of the concept, but also problems such as the relation between the local and the universal, and the

tensions between national culture and global ethics. In this context, it focuses on the complex relationship between Chinese literature and world literature, not only in the sense of providing an exemplary case study, but also as an introspection and re-location of Chinese literature itself. The book activates the concept of world literature at a time when it is facing the rising modern day challenges of race, class and culture.

Readings of Western Literature in Early Modern China, 1840-1918 Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Translating Chinese Art and Modern Literature examines issues in cross-cultural dialogue in connection with translation and modern Chinese art and literature from interdisciplinary perspectives. This comprises the text-image dialogue in the context of Chinese modernity, and cross-cultural interaction between modern literature in Chinese and other literatures. This edited collection approaches these issues with discrete foci and approaches, and the ten chapters in this volume are to be divided into two distinct parts. The first part highlights the mutual effects between literary texts and visual images in the media of book, painting, and film, and the second part includes contributions by scholars of literary translation.

Translation and Creation Bloomsbury Publishing

San Guo Yan Yi is one of the best-known classic Chinese novels in the English-speaking world. The earliest English translation came out in 1820, while a range of further translations have been produced over the past two hundred years. How do the different versions relate to each other? This volume examines the intertextual relations between the English translations of *San Guo Yan Yi*. Intertextuality refers to the interdependence of texts in relation to one another. Focusing on the perspectives of impact, quotation, parallels and transformation, the author compares a range of the translated versions, including two full-length translations and over twenty excerpted renderings and partial adaptations since the 1820s. She discovers that excerpted translations are selected to fit the translators' own narrations, and are adapted to many genres, such as poetry, drama, fairytales, and textbooks. Moreover, the original text, translated texts and other related English works are interconnected in one large network, for which intertextuality offers an ideal basis for research. Students and scholars of Chinese literature and translation studies will benefit from this book.

Reflective, Critical, and Practical Essays Routledge

Translated fiction has largely been under-theorized, if not altogether ignored, in literary studies. Though widely consumed, translated novels are still considered secondary versions of foreign masterpieces. Readers, Reading and Reception of Translated Fiction in Chinese recognizes that translated novels are distinct from non-translated novels, just as they are distinct from the originals from which they are derived, but they are neither secondary nor inferior. They provide different models of reality; they are split apart by two languages, two cultures and two literary systems; and they are characterized by cultural hybridity, double voicing and multiple intertextualities. With the continued popularity of translated fiction, questions related to its reading and reception take on increasing significance. Chan draws on insights from textual and narratological studies to unravel the processes through which readers interact with translated fiction. Moving from individual readings to collective reception, he considers how lay Chinese readers, as a community, 'received' translated British fiction at specific historical moments during the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. Case studies discussed include translations of stream-of-consciousness novels, fantasy fiction and postmodern works. In addition to lay readers, two further kinds of reader with bilingual facility are examined: the way critics and historians approach translated fiction is investigated from structuralist and poststructuralist perspectives. A range of novels by well-known British authors constitute the core of the study, including novels by Oscar Wilde, James Joyce, D.H. Lawrence, Virginia Woolf, John Fowles, Helen Fielding and J.K. Rowling.

Why Traditional Chinese Philosophy Still Matters Translating China for Western Readers Reflective, Critical, and Practical Essays This book explores the history of leisure in Chinese culture by tracing the development of Chinese philosophy and leisure values in Chinese tradition and civilization. It addresses the tremendous changes in Chinese society brought about by the country's rapid economic development and the impact on Chinese culture and leisure. It considers the social, political and economic challenges facing China, from corruption to sharpening inequalities, from ecological crisis to the need for a revival of Chinese culture and for political democratization. It suggests that leisure can exert an invisible and formative influence on people's lifestyle and value

system and considers ongoing trends in the development of leisure activities as they relate to modern Chinese society and social reform.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBALIZATION: CHALLENGES FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS Rowman & Littlefield

Enth.: Papers presented at the first International conference on the translation of Chinese literature held in Taipei, Nov. 19-21, 1990.

Between the Local and the Universal Routledge

The Routledge Handbook of Chinese Translation presents expert and new research in analysing and solving translation problems centred on the Chinese language in translation. The Handbook includes both a review of and a distinctive approach to key themes in Chinese translation, such as translatability and equivalence, extraction of collocation, and translation from parallel and comparable corpora. In doing so, it undertakes to synthesise existing knowledge in Chinese translation, develops new frameworks for analysing Chinese translation problems, and explains translation theory appropriate to the Chinese context. The Routledge Handbook of Chinese Translation is an essential reference work for advanced undergraduate and postgraduate students and scholars actively researching in this area.

The Literary Field of Twentieth Century China Springer

Against the historical background of Chinese translation in the West and the emergence of several prominent European translators of China, this book examines the role of a translator in terms of cross-cultural communication, the image of the foreign culture in the minds of the target audience, and the influence of their translations on the target culture. With the focus on the career and output of the Dutch translator Henri Borel (1869-1933), this study investigates different aspects of the role of translator. The investigation is carried out by analysing texts and probing the achievements and contributions of the translator, underpinned by documents from the National Archives and the Literature Museum in the Hague, the Netherlands. Based on the findings derived from this study, advice is offered to those now involved in the promotion and translation of Chinese culture and literature. It will make an important contribution to the burgeoning history of Chinese translation. This book will be of interest to anyone with an interest or background in the

translation history of China, the history of sinology in the West, and the role of translators.

Translations from the Chinese Routledge

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, hundreds of thousands of documents of all sorts have been unearthed in China, opening whole new fields of study and transforming our modern understanding of ancient China. While these discoveries have necessarily taken place in China, Western scholars have also contributed to the study of these documents throughout this entire period. This book provides a comprehensive survey of the contributions of these Western scholars to the field of Chinese paleography, and especially to study of oracle-bone inscriptions, bronze and stone inscriptions, and manuscripts written on bamboo and silk. Each of these topics is provided with a comprehensive narrative history of studies by Western scholars, as well as an exhaustive bibliography and biographies of important scholars in the field. It is also supplied with a list of Chinese translations of these studies, as well as a complete index of authors and their works. Whether the reader is interested in the history of ancient China, ancient Chinese paleographic documents, or just in the history of the study of China as it has developed in the West, this book provides one of the most complete accounts available to date.

Translating China as Cross-Identity Performance University of Hawaii Press

Gender in Translation is a broad-ranging, imaginative and lively look at feminist issues surrounding translation studies. Students and teachers of translation studies, linguistics, gender studies and women's studies will find this unprecedented work invaluable and thought-provoking reading. Sherry Simon argues that translation of feminist texts - with a view to promoting feminist perspectives - is a cultural intervention, seeking to create new cultural meanings and bring about social change. She takes a close look at specific issues which include: the history of feminist theories of language and translation studies; linguistic issues, including a critical examination of the work of Luce Irigaray; a look at women translators through history, from the Renaissance to the twentieth century; feminist translations of the Bible; an analysis of the ways in which French feminist texts such as De Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* have been translated into English.

The Evolving Landscape of Scholarly Publishing American

Academic Press

With the implementation of the “Belt and Road” Initiative and the development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area, the demand for translators and interpreters continues to grow in China. The breakthrough in artificial intelligence, which has contributed to an enormous improvement in the quality of machine translation, means challenges and opportunities for translators and interpreters as well as studies of translation and interpreting. Studies of translation and interpreting have been further expanded and diversified in the era of globalized communications. The interrelation between translation and globalization is essential reading for not only scholars and educators, but also anyone with an interest in translation and interpreting studies, or a concern for the future of our world’s languages and cultures. By focusing on the connection between the two, various researches have been conducted in all forms of communication between languages, including translation, interpreting, cross-cultural communication, language teaching, and the various specializations involved in such activities. This has resulted in The Third International Conference on Globalization: Challenges for Translators and Interpreters co-organized by the School of Translation Studies, Jinan University on its Zhuhai campus and South China Business College, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, November 16-17, 2019. The response to the conference was once more overwhelming, which was partly attributed to the previous two conferences held successfully under the same title. Apart from five keynote speakers, over one hundred and fifty participants came from universities, institutions or organizations from mainland China, Spain, New Zealand, as well as Hong Kong and Macao to attend the event, contributing over 130 papers in total. Among the keynote speakers are internationally renowned scholars in translation studies, such as Dr. Roberto Valdeón, professor of English Linguistics at the University of Oviedo, Spain, and the Chief Editor of *Perspective: Studies in Translatology*; Dr. Sun Yifeng, chair professor of Translation Studies and head of the

English Department at the University of Macau; Dr. Tan Zaixi, distinguished professor of Shenzhen University and Chair Professor of Beijing Foreign Studies University, and Professor Emeritus of Hong Kong Baptist University. After careful evaluation and compilation, 90 papers have been selected for this conference proceedings, which was summarized into the following four topics: “Translation and Interpreting Theory and Practice,” “Translation and Cross-cultural Studies,” “Evaluation of Translation and Interpretation,” and “Studies on the Teaching of Translation.” By no means is it difficult to find some interesting and thought-provoking papers under each topic. For example, concerning “Translation and Interpreting Theory and Practice,” “To Translate or not to Translate? That is the Question---On Metaphor Translation in Chinese Political works” (by Dong Yu) explains that in judging whether or not a Chinese metaphor can be translated into English, an indispensable step is to decide whether or not the two cultural connotations can be connected. But this can easily be influenced by subjective factors. Yu has suggested some ways in which subjective factors could be controlled to some extent so that the translator could be more confident in his or her decision. He has also suggested three steps. The first step is to assume that the cultural connotation of the Chinese metaphor can be connected with that of its English version. For example, the metaphor “雨” in “雨过天晴” could be translated as rain or shine; The second step is to find out whether or not this translated version is acceptable both linguistically and culturally in English. The third step is to consider the systematicity of the metaphor in regard with the context in both the source and target texts. This involves a process of recontextualization. When it comes to “Translation and Cross-cultural Studies”, “On Translation of the English Guide-interpreter from the Perspective of Intercultural Communication” (by Fengxia Liua and Xiaoning Bi), points out that inbound tourism serves as a window through which foreign tourists get to know China, so the interaction between the guide-interpreters and foreign tourists are the typical activity of cultural communication. Foreign-

language-speaking guides are usually regarded as “people-to-people ambassadors” or “cultural ambassadors”, who have played an essential role in the international tourist industry. Therefore, they argue that it is extremely important for tourist guides to cultivate their cross-cultural communication awareness, enhance their overall communicative competence, observe and distinguish east-and-west differences with multi-dimensional perspective, transcend cultural barriers and learn to use translation skills. “Studies on the Teaching of Translation” is another interesting topic that has attracted enormous attention, such as “Business Translation Teaching from the Perspective of Metaphors” (by Dandan Li) which explores application of conceptual metaphor theory in the translation process of business lexicons, business discourse and business English culture so as to provide a new perspective in business English pedagogy. Another study entitled “Cognitive Studies in Translation” (by Xin Huang), analyzes the cognitive studies of translation / interpreting processes over the past three decades, with focus on the issues examined, the findings reached as well as the recent development. She explains that cognitive studies of translation process examine the translation competence, on-line translation behaviors such as how the eye gazes and how the words are typed and the brain activities when doing translation. Special interests are paid to the working memory, problem-solving, the executive function and some linguistic relative factors such as text difficulty. Over the past thirty years, the interest in the field has been gaining considerable momentum and increasing issues have been involved. Finally, she concludes that with the advancement of technologies and interdisciplinary approaches, the black box, the previously unforeseeable cognitive activities of how human process translation, can be unfolded. Considering the importance of integrating theory with practice, the proceedings are therefore compiled in such a way as to be balanced and inclusive in the hope of summarizing current accomplishments as well as providing certain insights for teaching and further research in the field of translation and interpretation studies.