

DOCTORAL THESIS

習性、資本、場域與譯者行為: 布迪厄理論視角下的茅盾翻譯研究 陸志国

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習性、資本、場域與譯者行為：
布迪厄理論視角下的茅盾翻譯研究

**Habitus, Capital, Field and Translatorial Act:
A Bourdieusian Perspective on Mao Dun as a Translator**

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提 要

茅盾是位值得大寫的翻譯家。不僅因為他的翻譯實踐持續三十多年，為我們留下了十卷本的譯作，而且因為他致力於弱小民族文學和俄蘇文學的翻譯，開闢和發展了一條獨特的翻譯之路。這條路與歐美文學經典的翻譯脈絡並行，甚至不斷與其爭鋒，一起推動了翻譯的現代化進展。同時，茅盾又是知名的文學家、社會活動家。這種多重身份表明他的翻譯總是會與特定時期的文學、政治交織在一起，呈現出複雜和多元特徵。

本研究以法國社會學家布迪厄（Pierre Bourdieu）的社會實踐理論為框架，以場域、習性、資本、幻象等概念為主要論述工具，分成四個主體部分來審視譯者茅盾在民國時期三十多年（1916-1948）的文學翻譯行為。稍具體來說，本研究著重描述茅盾在不同時期的翻譯選擇、翻譯話語和譯文中展現出的翻譯策略，並通過對其翻譯習性和個人習性的探尋，對不同時期文學翻譯場域呈現出的張力關係，包括對他的身份、地位的考察，重新勾畫出茅盾的翻譯軌跡，進而闡釋他為何產生那樣的翻譯行為。

本研究也對翻譯語境下布迪厄理論體系的適用性進行了探討。論述時不僅對布迪厄的某些構想進行了修正，而且也在反思如何去解釋不同語境中的實踐行為。借助於茅盾文學翻譯的個案考察，本研究證明譯者的行為不是為了刻意迎合當時的種種規範，也不是為了一種特定的目的而處心積慮地去實現，而是特定場域的產物，並建議對譯者的研究，應從一種關係的角度出發，通過考察誘發譯者行為的多種可能，來理解和認識這種行為。

Abstract

Mao Dun, the translator, deserves a thorough and in-depth study. Active in translation over a period of some 30 years, he has left a sizeable body of translation work amounting to ten volumes, much of which is of particular interest for its choice of literary works from “small and weak nations” and from Soviet Russia. Mao Dun’s efforts in rendering such works into Chinese were to open up a unique new avenue in translation, which together – or even in competition – with the translations of European-American literary classics of the period, facilitated the modernization of translation during the Republican Era of China (1916-1948). Mao Dun was also a renowned man of letters and a social activist. His translations are thus necessarily complex and multi-dimensional works that are inseparable from the literature and politics of his time.

Drawing on the social practice theory of Pierre Bourdieu as a theoretical framework, and employing Bourdieu’s main concepts of field, habitus and capital as analytical tools, this study highlights four major periods of Mao Dun’s translations, in an attempt to explore Mao Dun’s “translational act” during the Republican Era. More specifically, the research places an emphasis on describing key aspects of Mao Dun’s translational activity at different periods, in particular his selections of source texts, his translation discourses, and the strategies embodied in his various translations. The study also elucidates how Mao Dun’s translational habitus and personal habitus, along with tensions in the field of literary translation and his positions and identity in related social fields, played a role in shaping Mao Dun’s translation trajectory to produce a given translational act.

The research also examines the applicability of Bourdieu’s theory to translation studies. Efforts are made to revise some of Bourdieu’s hypotheses and reflect on how a translator’s act in various contexts can be convincingly elaborated through such a theoretical framework. Based on its case study of Mao Dun’s literary translation, the research demonstrates that a translator’s act is not a deliberate act of conformity to the norms of his time, nor a concerted attempt to realize a certain purpose, but rather, the product of a specific field. It is consequently suggested that the study of a translator should focus on the network of relations within which that translator is situated, and that a translatorial act should be understood through a consideration of the array of factors that give rise to it.

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