

國立高雄第一科技大學 97 學年度 碩士班 招生考試 試題紙

系 所 別：口筆譯研究所

組 別：不分組

考科代碼：5402

考 科：中英翻譯與寫作

注意事項：

- 1、本科目不可使用電子計算器。
- 2、本科目不得攜帶字典及任何翻譯工具。
- 3、請於答案卷上規定之範圍作答，違者該題不予計分。

Neither electronic dictionaries nor translation tools and pencils are allowed.

I. Translate the following passage from English into Chinese (25%)

Nobody can accuse Mo Yan of thinking small. In dozens of stories and novels, he has tackled China's tumultuous past century with a mix of magical realism and sharp-eyed satire that has made him one of the most famous, oft-banned and widely pirated of all Chinese writers. His Northeast Gaomi County, a fictional realm based on his hardscrabble hometown in the eastern province of Shandong, is as vivid a spot on the literary landscape as William Faulkner's Yoknapatawpha or Thomas Hardy's Wessex. Kenzaburo Oe, a Japanese winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, is among many admirers who insist that Mo Yan deserves the gong himself. Given the prize committee's distaste for success, that means he'll probably never get one.

Certainly not if they read the latest Mo Yan novel to hit the West. *Big Breasts and Wide Hips*, the author's ninth, more than lives up to his reputation--and has acquired one of its own. Written a decade ago, the book was at first banned over concerns that the Republican side in the Chinese civil war gets off too gently, but later became a best seller. The original has been trimmed considerably by the respected American translator Howard Goldblatt, though it's still a monster, with scores of characters and more action than an Indiana Jones movie (An Excerpt from *Time*, Feb.21, 2005).

II. Translate the following passage from Chinese into English (25%)

龍山寺原建有舊寺，永曆年間溫陵有苦行僧筆善者(臺灣佛教開山祖)自彫石觀音欲獻於普陀山，舟至海中遇暴風雨，漂流至鹿港。時荊蓁未闢，漢蕃雜處，筆善結茅廬於此苦修，後建龍山寺，為臺灣最早之佛寺。乾隆五十一年重建，為本省第一大名剎。

前後有日月池，內祀觀音。日據中期後殿失火，筆善手彫石觀音像與十八羅漢，除伏虎尊者像外皆被焚毀(石觀音石蛭尚存)。寺內有銅鐘一口，重千斤，其音宏亮十里可聞。「龍山曉鐘」全省聞名，每當旦暮，鐘鼓齊鳴，梵唄互答，面對古佛青燈，禪味細參，塵念俱消。(Retrieved from www.lukang.gov.tw/title-3/title-4/eight2/8_3.htm 鹿港鎮公所全球資訊網)

III. Paraphrase the following passage in English (20%)

The split between present-day art and traditional norms of interpretation has a historical reason which often manages to escape the attention of modern critics. The continued application of a norm that involves scrutinizing a work of art for its hidden meaning, shows that the work is still regarded as a vehicle through which truth can assume its perfect form. Now, historically the absolutist claims of art have tended to dwindle, while the expository claims of interpretation have become more and more universal. It is well known that Hegel considered art to have come to its end, and it is not unknown that by this he meant art could no longer be viewed as the characteristic appearance of truth. No work of art was now—as Schelling would have had it—the medium through which the spirit could come to itself and, sunk in self-contemplation, attain knowledge of its own essence . . . : The very diversity of modern life makes it quite impossible for any work of art to represent a totality (An Excerpt from *The Act of Reading* by Wolfgang Iser).

IV. Write an essay (not less than four paragraphs) in English to evaluate stylistic differences between two translations (as shown below). You may discuss the equivalent relationship between source and target language sentences in the areas of lexical item and syntactic structure (30%).

The Source Text

(An Excerpt from Chapter 15 of *Gone with the Wind* by Margaret Mitchell)

The army, driven back into Virginia, went into winter quarters in the Rapidan—a tired, depleted army since the defeat at Gettysburg—and as the Christmas season approached, Ashley came home on furlough. Scarlett, seeing him for the first time in more than two years, was frightened by the violence of her feelings. When she had stood in the parlous at Twelve Oaks and seen him married to Melanie, she had thought she could never love him with a more heartbreaking intensity than she did at that moment. But now she knew her feelings of that long-past night were those of a spoiled child thwarted of a toy. Now, her emotions were sharpened by her long dreams of him, heightened by the repression she had been forced to put on her tongue.

Translation A

(1990, Trans. by 舒心《亂世佳人》上海譯文出版社)

自從葛底斯堡一戰吃了敗仗以後，部隊元氣大傷，師老兵疲。大軍被迫退回到佛吉尼亞，就在拉皮丹河畔安營過冬。快到耶誕節時，阿希禮回家來休假了。斯佳麗跟他一別兩年有餘，如今乍一見他，那心情之激動連她自己也吃了一驚。當初她站在十二棵橡樹莊園的客廳裡看他跟玫蘭妮成婚時，心裏按不住對他的戀戀之情，只覺得芳心如摧，再也莫過於此際了。可是現在她才明白，自己當年的那種感情，其實也不過像個寵壞了的孩子得不到所要的玩具而已。如今嚐過了長年累月的相思滋味，她的感情才真是如火如荼，況且一直強制壓在心頭，不得一吐為快，所以其勢越發如火上加油了。

第 2 頁，合計 3 頁【尚有試題】

Translation B

(1999, Trans. by 黃建人《飄》濰江出版社)

南軍被趕回佛吉尼亞，駐紮在拉皮丹河上的冬營裏——自葛底斯堡大敗之後南軍就一蹶不振，元氣大傷。耶誕節轉眼又至，阿什禮回來度假了。斯佳麗與他一別兩年有餘，乍一相見，她激動得連自己都感到害怕。當初站在十二棵橡樹的客廳裏，目睹他娶梅拉妮為妻，那一刻還以為對他的強烈愛情往後再也不會如此令人肝腸寸斷。然而此刻才明白，老早以前那個夜晚的那份感覺，只不過像被寵壞的小孩子沒得到想要的玩具罷了。而今長年累月與他夢中相會，又只能長期將他深藏心底，這份愛反倒更熾熱、更猛烈了。