



成都师范学院

Chengdu Normal University

## 成都师范学院高等学历继续教育 专升本毕业论文（设计）

题    目：\_\_\_\_\_

办学单位：\_\_\_\_\_

专    业：\_\_\_\_\_

学    号：\_\_\_\_\_

姓    名：\_\_\_\_\_

指导教师：\_\_\_\_\_

注：横线左右两边对齐，不能更改字体。

年    月    日

# **A Study on Learning Strategy**

**A thesis**

**submitted in partial fulfillment**

**of the requirements for the degree of**

**Bachelor of Arts in the School of Foreign Languages**

**Chengdu Normal University**

**School: Foreign Languages**

**Major: English/Translation**

**Name:**

**Student No:**

**Supervisor:**

**Date: May, 2024**

## 成都师范学院本科毕业论文独创性声明

本人郑重声明：所呈交的本科毕业论文是本人在指导教师的指导下独立进行研究所取得的研究成果。除了文中特别加以标注引用的内容外，本论文（设计）不包含任何其他个人或集体已经发表或撰写的成果作品。对本论文（设计）研究作出重要贡献的个人和集体，均已在文中以明确方式标明。本声明的法律结果由本人承担。

本人承诺：已提交的本科毕业论文电子版与纸质版内容一致。如因不一致而引起学术声誉损失由本人自负。

本科毕业论文作者签名：亲笔签名

签字日期：2024 年 X 月 X 日

## 成都师范学院本科毕业论文授权使用授权书

本人同意所撰写的本科毕业论文的使用授权遵照学校的管理规定：学校作为申请学位的条件之一，已获学位的本科毕业论文著作权拥有者须授权成都师范学院拥有本科毕业论文的使用权，可以将本科毕业论文的全部或部分内容编入有关数据库供检索，可以存放图书馆、资料室等场所或在有关网络上供阅读、浏览，可以采用影印、缩印、扫描或其他复制手段保存。

本人授权《中国毕业论文全文数据库》收录并通过网络向社会公众提供信息服务。同意按照相关规定享受相关权益。

（保密学士学位论文/设计在解密后适用本授权书）

本科毕业论文作者签名：亲笔签名

签字日期：2024 年 X 月 X 日

**Abstract<sup>2</sup>:** Political literature is a reflection of expressing a country's political standpoint. Its theoretical and practical significance is of great importance as the growth of communication among the world. Therefore, the study of Chinese political literature is becoming a pressing issue for Chinese people. In the political linguistic context, political literature translation serves especially as a bridge to promote mutual understanding, deepen friendship and develop cooperation among different countries and nationalities. Moreover, along with the global economic integration and frequent cultural exchanges, mutual visits between leaders from different countries in the world are increasing in these decades. Political literature translation is becoming increasingly important. Therefore, the cross-cultural communication of political literature has gradually entered into the translation field.

This **thesis** focuses on the study of Chinese political literature translation, under the guidance of functional equivalence theory. At first, it briefly introduces the definition, classification and functions of Chinese political literature. By utilizing the methods of comparative analysis and exemplification, this **thesis** discusses the features and explores the translation methods of Chinese political literature in detail. It is concluded that three basic principles (faithfulness, accuracy and fairness) of Chinese-English translation of political literature should be obeyed before the translation methods (annotation, paraphrase, omission) have been properly applied in translation practice. Besides, three influential factors (language, culture, and translator) must be fully taken into consideration. **(structure of this thesis: two kinds of writing: part one, part two...; firstly, secondly, thirdly...)**

**This thesis has a contribution/significance to ...**

**Key words:** functional equivalence theory; Chinese political literature; characteristics; translation methods

---

<sup>2</sup> Abstract: 使用 Times New Roman 字体, 小四号, 仅该词及其后的冒号加粗。是对论文大纲目录的基本概述, 也就是对论文的内容予以简要叙述, 一般三段式, 字数在 300 左右。

Key words: 使用 Times New Roman 字体, 小四号, 仅该词及其后的冒号加粗。与 Abstract 空一行; 关键词以 3-5 个表示全文主题内容信息的单词或术语为宜, 关键词之间要用分号 ; 隔开; 1.5 倍行距。

**摘要<sup>3</sup>**：随着国家与国家的交流逐渐增多，政治文献作为反映一个国家政治立场的有力依据，其理论意义和实践意义也逐步凸显，因此对汉语政治文献的深入研究迫在眉睫。特别是全球化政治语境中，政治文献翻译的桥梁和纽带作用在促进国家民族间相互了解、深化友谊、发展合作方面尤显重要。在全球经济一体化、文化交流日益频繁的趋势下，各国领导人之间的互访日益增多，政治文献翻译的跨文化传播也逐渐进入了翻译的研究领域。

本文以功能对等理论为指导，探讨汉语政治文献的翻译。论文首先阐述汉语政治文献的定义、分类以及功能，采用比较分析法和例证分析法，深入分析汉语政治文献的语言特点和翻译方法，从而得出本文结论：在汉语政治文献翻译中，忠实、准确、不偏不倚是三大基本原则，加注、释义、省译应该作为基本方法，还要适当考虑将三大影响因素---语言、文化、翻译人员作为必要的补充。

本文对该问题有意义，对该问题作出了贡献。.....

**关键词**：功能对等理论；汉语政治文献；特点；翻译方法

---

<sup>3</sup> “摘要”、“关键词”及其后的冒号（:）均用宋体，小四号，加黑，相应具体内容紧接冒号之后，用宋体，小四号，不加黑，1.5 倍行距。

## Contents<sup>4</sup>

1. Introduction·····	1
2. Literature Review·····	1
2.1 Research status abroad ·····	1
2.1 Research status at home ·····	3
3. The Basic Concepts of Vocabulary·····	6
3.1 What is vocabulary ·····	6
3.2 The definition of a word·····	7
3.2.1 A minimal free form of a language·····	8
3.2.2 A sound unity·····	8
3.2.3 A unit of meaning ·····	9
4. How to Present Vocabulary·····	9
5. Helpful Tools·····	10
6. Beneficial Activities·····	12
7. Applying Semantic Theory·····	14
8. Conclusion ·····	16
Bibliography·····	17

---

<sup>4</sup>目录 **Contents** 一词加粗，居中，四号字，其余用小四号字，Times New Roman 字体。一级标题中所有实词首字母大写，其余各级（二、三级等）标题只需第一个单词首字母大写。

## 1. Introduction

### Transitional sentences.....

#### 1.1...

#### 1.2...

## 2. Literature Review

With many followers and a large reading public, Doris Lessing is widely considered one of the most honest, intelligent and engaged writers of the day.

The contemporary scene. (Drabble, 1972: 50) John Leonard, a book critic of The New York Times, described Mrs. Lessing as one of the half-dozen most interesting minds to have chosen to write fiction in English in this century. Lessing has become, over the last few decades, a “standard” author. Her short stories are regularly selected in anthologies, and dozens of book-length studies of Lessing and her works have appeared in succession in recent years. Also, there are an ever-increasing number of articles on her work in the scholarly journals: *Contemporary Literature* (Autumn, 1973) and *Modern Fiction Studies* (Spring, 1980) have published special issues devoted entirely to Lessing criticism. The Modern Language Association has published *Approaches to Teaching the Golden Notebook* (1989) in response to the fact that courses on Lessing’s works are beginning to appear in university calendars and many women’s studies and contemporary novel courses include selections from her writings.

## 3. Body

---

<sup>5</sup> 以上为正文部分参考格式，Times New Roman 字体，小四号字，1.5 倍行距。

一级标题、二级标题、三级标题都需要顶格，同时一级标题都要居中；一、二、三级标题均需加粗；各自然段开头缩进 4 个字母。一、二、三级标题之间要使用过渡性的语言加以阐释和说明。从正文部分开始标页码。居中。

## Transitional sentences.....

### 3.1...

#### 3.1.1...

#### 3.1.2...

### 3.2...

#### 3.2.1...

#### 3.2.2...

### 3.3...

#### 3.3.1...

#### 3.3.2...

## 4. Conclusion

### 4.1

### 4.2

### 文中夹注格式:

1) 来自专著的直接引语，作者姓名在文中已经出现

格式：出版年份：页码

例如：

Rees (1986: 241) said, “As key aspects of learning are not stable, but changeable, this opens the way for the role of the teacher as the pre-eminent mediator in the process”.

2) 来自专著的直接引语，作者姓名在文中没有出现

格式：作者姓名，出版年份：页码。

例如：

“我们所懂得的只是实体存在的片段，可以肯定地说，一切具有重大意义的理论至多只能是部分地真实，但这不应作为放弃理论研究的借口” (Chomsky, 1979:48) 。

“One reason perhaps is that the Chinese audience are more familiar with and receptive to Western culture than the average English readers is to Chinese culture” (Fung, 1995: 71) .

3) 如果引述的内容为大段原文（超过四行），所引原文左边双倍缩进（即 10 个字符），右边与上下文对齐。引文一般用冒号引出，引文不加引号。

例如：

He is aware of the politics of his choice and that English is not the natural medium for his social novel. He describes his process of creation thus:

I found, while writing spontaneously, that I was always translating dialogue from the original Punjabi into English. The way in which my mother said something in the dialect of central Punjabi could not have been expressed in any other way except in an almost literal translation, which might carry over



the sound and the sense of the original speech. I also found, that I was dreaming or thinking or brooding over two-thirds of the prose narrative in Punjabi, or n Hindustani and only one-third in the English language. This happened usually while I was writing stories and novels. (Anand: 1979:36)

注意上述例子中句号与括号的相应位置。

4) 来自某篇文章的直接引语，作者姓名在文中没有出现

格式：作者姓名（英文只注姓），出版年月

例如：

“Everything rests on the notion that there is such a thing as ‘just’ words—but there isn’t.”  
(Baston, 1972)

5) 来自专著的间接引语，作者的姓名在文中已经提到

格式：出版年份：引文页码

例如：

According to Alun Rees (1986:234), the writers focus on the unique contribution that each individual learner brings to the learning situation.

6) 来自专著的间接引语，作者的姓名在文中没有提到

格式：作者姓名，出版年份；引文页码

例如：

It may be true that in the appreciation of medieval art the attitude of the observer is of primary importance. (see Robertson, 1987:136)

注：如所述观点可直接从原文找到，用（c.f.: Robertson, 1987:136)

7) 提到某人的观点（没有提到姓名）

格式：作者姓名，发表年份

例如：

This point has been argued before. (Frye, 1998)

A number of studies do not find texts with long series of Terms which derive from a single semantic field. (Thompson, 1985; Francis, 1989/1990)

8) 互联网资料

格式：编号（自设）

例如：

“A deconstructive reading is a reading which analyses the specificity of a text’s critical difference from itself.” (Net.2)

## Bibliography <sup>6</sup>

### 参考文献格式:

#### 1. 外文参考文献格式如下:

- 1) 期刊式一: 作者姓, 作者名. 出版年代. 论文题目. 期刊名 期刊期号: 论文页码范围.

例: Chomsky, N. 1980. On binding. *Linguistic Inquiry* 11: 1-46.

- 2) 期刊式二: 第一作者姓, 第一作者名 & 第二作者名, 第二作者姓 (以此类推). 出版年代. 论文题目. 期刊名 期刊刊号: 论文页码范围.

例: Hawkins, R., R. Towell & N. Bazergui. 1993. Universal grammar and the acquisition of French verb movement by native speakers of English. *Second Language Research* 9/3: 189-233.

- 3) 专著式: 作者姓, 作者名. 出版年代. 专著名. 出版地点: 出版社.

例: Chomsky, N. 1986a. *Barriers*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Chomsky, N. 1986b. *Knowledge of Language: Its Nature, Origins and Use*. New York: Praeger.

- 4) 编著论文式: 作者姓, 作者名. 出版年代. 论文题目. In 编著或文集名, ed. 编著者/主编姓名, 论文页码范围. 出版地点: 出版社.

(若有两个或两个以上作者/编者, 姓名次序同“期刊式二”)

例: Echols, C. H. 1996. A role for stress in early speech segmentation. In *Signal To Syntax: Bootstrapping from Speech to Grammar in Early Acquisition*, ed. J. L. Morgan & K. Memuth, 151-170. Hillsdale: N. J.: Erlbaum.

#### 5) 互联网资料

格式: 编号, 篇名, 引用日期, 网址

例: Net.1: Deconstruction, July 30, 2000

<http://www.brocku.ca/english/courses/4F70/deconstruction.html>

Net.2: Jacques Derrida, August 1, 2000

<http://www.Brocku.ca/english/courses/fF70/deconstruction.html>

Net.3: Feminism, Ideology. And Deconstruction: a Pragmatist View. August 1, 2000

<http://www.Brocku.ca/english/courses/4F70/decostruction.html>

#### 2. 中文引文文献格式如下:

- 1) 期刊式: 作者姓名 (出版年代), 论文题目 《期刊名》, 期刊期号, 论文页码范围 + 页.

例: 朱德熙 (1980), 汉语句法里的起义现象, 《中国语文》, 第 2 期, 81-92 页.

- 2) 专著式: 作者姓名 (出版年代), 《书名》, 出版社, 出版地点.

<sup>6</sup>参考文献目录应另页书写, “Bibliography” 使用 Times New Roman, 四号字。

英文参考文献和中文参考文献分别归类排列, 外文文献编排前, 中文文献排后。英文参考文献按作者姓名的英文字母顺序排列, 无明显作者的英文文献 (如某些词典、辞书、百科全书) 则按书名的英文字母顺序排列。中文的参考文献按作者姓名的汉语拼音字母顺序排列, 无明显作者的中文文献按书名拼音字母顺序排列。每条文献必须顶格写, 回行时缩进两个字。所有的参考文献不用序号排列, 1, 2, 3, 4 等。

参考文献目录中的英文书名和期刊名用黑斜体, Times New Roman, 小四号字; 中文书名和期刊名用书名号《》, 宋体, 小四号字。

例：王力（1985），《中国语言学史》，山西人民出版社，太原。

3) 编著论文式：作者姓名（出版年代），论文题目，《编著或文集名》，编著者姓名 + 编者或主编，论文页码范围 + 页，出版社，出版地点。

例：刘润清（1989），英语语篇分析，《话语语言学论文集》，王福祥、白春仁主编，305-335 页，外语教学与研究出版社，北京。

4) 译著式：原著作者姓名，原著出版年代，原著名，中译本：《译著名》，译者名 + 译，译著出版年代，出版译著的出版社，出版地点。

例：Chao, Y. 1968, *A Grammar of Spoken Chinese*, 中译本：《汉语口语语法》，吕叔湘译，（1979），商务印书馆，北京。

5) 学术会议论文式：作者姓名（研讨会召开年月），论文题目，研讨会名称 + 宣读论文，研讨会召开地点。

例：彭宣维（1996 年 6 月），音系组织的语篇特征，第 4 届全国话语分析研讨大会宣读论文，重庆。

举例：

## Bibliography

Dworkin, D. 1997. *Cultural Marxism in Postwar Britain*. London: Duke University Press.

Hall, S. 1973. *Encoding and decoding in the television discourse*. Birmingham: The University of Birmingham.

Hall, S. 1980. Encoding, Decoding. In *Culture, Media, Language*, ed. S. Hall & D. Hobson & A. Lowe & P. Willis, 117-127. London: Routledge.

Hall, S. 1994. Notes on deconstructing the ‘popular’. In *Culture Theory and Popular Culture: A Reader*, ed. J. Storey, 442-453. London: Prentice Hall.

Hall, S. 1996. Culture studies and its theoretical legacies. In *Dialogues in Cultural Studies*, ed. K.-H. Chen & D. Morley, 261-274. London: Routledge.

Hall, S. 1997a. *Culture, the Media and the “Ideological Effect”*. London: The Open University Press.

Hall, S. 1997b. *Representation: Cultural Representations and Signifying Practices*. London: SAGE Publications Ltd.

Hall, S. & P. D. Gay. 1996. *Questions of Cultural Identity*. London: SAGE Publications Ltd.

Kenny, M. 1995. *The First New Left*. Sheffield: Lawrence & Wishart Ltd.

Leavis, F. R. 1930. *Mass Civilization and Minority Culture*. Cambridge: Minority Press.

Morley, D. & K.-H. Chen. 1996. *Stuart Hall: Critical Dialogues in Cultural Studies*.

London: Routledge.

Rojek, C. 2003. *Stuart Hall*. London: Polity Press.

Storey, J. 2003. *Cultural Studies & The Study of Popular Culture*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

洪北嶝 (2016), 从“解构‘大众’笔记”探寻霍尔的意识形态思想,《河北学刊》, 第5期, 10-14页。

陆扬, 王毅 (2000),《大众文化与传媒》, 上海三联书店, 上海。

陆扬 (2004),“文化主义”述评,《文化研究》, 第12期, 5-11页。

陆扬, 王毅 (2001),《大众文化研究》, 上海三联书店, 上海。

罗港, 刘象愚 (2000),《文化研究读本》, 中国社会科学出版社, 北京。

武桂杰 (2009),《霍尔与文化研究》, 中央编译出版社, 北京。

萧俊明 (2002),《文化转向的由来》, 社会科学文献出版, 北京。

## **Acknowledgements<sup>1</sup>**

I would like to give my sincere thanks to my supervisor Prof. So-and-so for teaching me how to write my research paper and helping me generously to revise it. I am really grateful for the opportunity to study class under my American teacher Katie Howard and Prof. So-and-so, teacher of Methodology. Meanwhile, I want to thank the College Library from which I got enough useful information, with the help of which I finished my paper. And also I would like to thank all my classmates who gave me lots of helpful suggestions.

---

<sup>1</sup> 致谢词是论文作者本人对其论文指导老师及其他有关人员表示感谢的文字。此处所提供的内容形式仅供参考，不应照抄。使用 Times New Roman 字体，小四号 **Acknowledgements** 用三号字体，1.5 倍行距。写三段。