

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910350286103321
Autore	Chi Limin
Titolo	Modern Selfhood in Translation [[electronic resource] ] : A Study of Progressive Translation Practices in China (1890s–1920s) / / by Limin Chi
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Singapore : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2019
ISBN	981-13-1156-0
Edizione	[1st ed. 2019.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (249 pages)
Collana	New Frontiers in Translation Studies, , 2197-8689
Disciplina	418.020951
Soggetti	Translating and interpreting Linguistics China-History Translation Historical Linguistics History of China
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Modernization Through Translation: Shifts and Trends (1890s – 1900s) -- Translation as an Education in Modern Values: Yan Fu and Liang Qichao -- Making a “New Culture” Through Translation -- Translating New Culture into a Collective Identity -- Constructing the Modern Self in Translation (I) – Hu Shi -- Constructing the Modern Self in Translation (II) – Zhou Zuoren -- Constructing the Modern Self in Translation (III) – Lu Xun -- Conclusion -- References -- Appendix.
Sommario/riassunto	This book examines the development of Chinese translation practice in relation to the rise of ideas of modern selfhood in China from the 1890s to the 1920s. The key translations produced by late Qing and early Republican Chinese intellectuals over the three decades in question reflect a preoccupation with new personality ideals informed by foreign models and the healthy development of modern individuality, in the face of crises compounded by feelings of cultural inadequacy. The book clarifies how these translated works supplied the meanings for new terms and concepts that signify modern human experience, and sheds light on the ways in which they taught readers to

internalize the idea of the modern as personal experience. Through their selection of source texts and their adoption of different translation strategies, the translators chosen as case studies championed a progressive view of the world: one that was open-minded and humanistic. The late Qing construction of modern Chinese identity, instigated under the imperative of national salvation in the aftermath of the First Sino-Japanese War, wielded a far-reaching influence on the New Culture discourse. This book argues that the New Culture translations, being largely explorations of modern self-consciousness, helped to produce an egalitarian cosmopolitan view of modern being. This was a view favoured by the majority of mainland intellectuals in the post-Maoist 1980s and which has since become an important topic in mainland scholarship.

---