

A Case Study of Periodical Terminologies' Mis-translations in *History of Chinese Journalism* by Ko Kung-chen under Analysis-Synthesis Translation Mode

XIANG Shao-jing

Beijing Institute of Technology, Zhuhai, China

WANG Hai

Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou,
China

From the perspective of analysis-synthesis translation mode, this paper discusses the translator's responsibility and the translator's role in the translation of historiography, based on the case of Ko Kung-chen's *History of Chinese Journalism*. Missionary J. S. Roberts believed that translation is the logical combination of two processes of analysis and synthesis. The analysis process is characterized by understanding, emphasizing accurate understanding and professional analysis of the source text, while the synthesis process focuses on the transformation of language and culture. The two processes are dependent, forming the whole process of translation altogether. As the indisputable subject of translation, the translator should assume his own subjective responsibility in the two processes. The translator should be responsible for the fact and professional academics in the analysis process, and language and culture and translation itself in the synthesis process, playing the role of a reviewer, disseminator and translator to ensure that the translation text would be correct, accurate and professional so as to realize the value of himself and translation.

Keywords: analysis-synthesis translation mode, *History of Chinese Journalism* by Ko Kung-chen, translation of periodical terminology

In Chinese traditional translation theory, the study of periodical terminology originated from Han Dynasty has been serial heated debates among scholars all around the world. In the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China, a series of debates and studies on the unification of periodical terminology translation not only established relatively accurate translation of specific terms that concentrated the connotation of basic concepts and theories of various disciplines, but also pushed the study of translation principles and methods to further development.

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XIANG Shao-jing, lecturer, School of Foreign Languages, Beijing Institute of Technology, Zhuhai; Ph.D. candidate, majoring in Rhetoric and Linguistics, Saint Paul University, Philippines. Research orientation: Rhetoric and Linguistics, sinology and translation.

WANG Hai (Correspondence Author), Professor, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies; doctoral Supervisor in translation studies/postdoctoral co-supervisor. Research orientation: translation and cross-cultural analysis, sinology and translation, and history of journalism.

History of Chinese Journalism (《中国报学史》) written by Ko Kung-chen (1890-1935) laid a foundation for history of journalism in China. This work has been republished many times and there are a lot of studies and researches concerning it. However, errors in translation of periodical terminology have not been revised yet, leading to some misstatements still being transmitted. The purpose of this paper is to revise the omitted errors in translation of periodical terminologies and historical facts in *History of Chinese Journalism* based on the “analysis-synthesis” translation principle proposed by missionary J. S. Roberts in late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China, aiming to provide some references to translation studies for periodical terminology as well as interdisciplinary translation studies.

I. Errors in Translation of Periodical Terminologies and Historical Facts in *History of Chinese Journalism*

History of Chinese Journalism by Ko Kung-chen was first published by Shanghai Commercial Press in November 1927, and has been reprinted and published in over 20 editions. One Japanese version by Kobayashi Po in 1943 entitled タイトル:「支那新聞學史」(人文閣日语版). In those reprinted editions, spelling and typographical errors in foreign words, deficiency in translation of periodical terminology and historical fact errors have been continuously revised. Ko Kung-chen once planned to revise the work based on newly discovered historical materials during his lifetime, and certain omissions in *History of Chinese Journalism* have been corrected in Ko Kung-chen's posthumous work *Reading Record in London* (《英京讀書記》). However, errors in translation of periodical terminologies and historical facts have not been systematically revised by contemporary scholars, which needs to be analyzed, studied and corrected.

Most contemporary journalism works discuss the historical values and facts of *History of Chinese Journalism*, among which papers concerning historical fact correction are limited to the textual research of historical details. Wu Hsiang's article “Liang Shuming: The First to Correct Errors in *History of Chinese Journalism*—From the Examination of the Errors in Ko-Kung-chen's Narrative of ‘P'eng I-chung's Case’” analyzes Liang Shuming's correction of 3 errors in Ko-Kung-chen's interpretation of the late Qing Dynasty “P'eng I-chung's case” in his 1960 book “Remembering Mr. P'eng I-chung” (吴翔, 2012, pp. 75-77). Wu Hsiang's another article “Addendum to *History of Chinese Journalism*: the late Qing Dynasty ‘Official Gazette Era’ in Nanjing” supplements and corrects historical facts about Nanjing press in the Late Qing Dynasty in *History of Chinese Journalism* (吴翔, 2013, pp. 61-63). Mao Chang-ch'ing's article “Correction and Addendum of Ko Kung-chen's *History of Chinese Journalism*—An Analysis of Early Journalism Education at Xiamen University” discusses the narrative errors of early journalism education at Xiamen University in *History of Chinese Journalism* (毛章清, 2003, pp. 28-34+92-93).

In “Revision of Historical Actuality in *History of Chinese Journalism*”, Yang Chin-cheng, Ning Shu-fan, Fang Han-Ch'i and Wang Feng-ch'ao revise historical narrative and historical fact errors in the work. However, some historical fact errors still cannot be discovered, especially the periodical terminology and historical fact in alien press in China, which need to be corrected and studied in depth and detail. “*History of Chinese Journalism* is the achievement of Ko Kung-chen's research for many years, concerning various types of newspapers and periodicals. Thus the revision cannot be done for one time and needs to be further

supplemented. We know that many errors still can be found in our revision, so we sincerely ask scholars and researchers to correct them if any” (杨瑾琮, 1985, p. 58).

In “Study of Historical Fact Errors in *History of Chinese Journalism*”, Chang Hui (张慧, 2016, p. 38) systematically examines 156 factual and non-factual errors listed in “Revision of Historical Actuality in *History of Chinese Journalism*” (including the appendix of *Reading Record in London*). However, there are 167¹ historical errors in fact. Chang Hui’s article is classified based on factual and non-factual errors, subdividing historical fact errors in *History of Chinese Journalism* into time errors, personal name errors, press name errors, location errors, misspelling, combined errors (multiple errors), and other types of errors and trying to further study the causes leading for errors, historical and social backgrounds, and Ko Kung-chen’s journalistic thought and concept cognition.

Since the early 19th century, various Chinese and foreign language press founded by foreigners in China, such as missionaries, publishers and diplomats, have been collectively referred to as “alien press”. Ko Kung-chen stated that “In terms of foreign language press, the earliest press was in Portuguese, the most numerous one was in Japanese, and the most powerful one was in English” (戈公振, 1927, pp. 17-18). The alien press in China witnesses the history of modern Chinese press from beginning to end and the changes in Chinese society. However, *History of Chinese Journalism* only treats the alien press in China as an isolated stage or even an episode in Chinese press history (Chapter 3, “The Founding Period of Alien Press”), which is questioned by Wang Feng-ch’ao about the staging method in the article “Historical Staging of the History of Chinese Journalism” (王凤超, 1982, p. 243). Ko Kung-chen listed Portuguese, English, French, German, Russian, and Japanese newspapers in Macao, Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Hankou and other cities in accordance with the press and language. But Ko Kung-chen didn’t sort out historical facts of the alien press of various languages. “There are lots of articles mentioned the overview of alien press in China; Although works by Thomas Chao, Daojing Hu, Xubai Zeng (赵敏恒, 胡道静, 曾虚白) and other scholars continue to supplement details about historical facts, they still cannot manifest the full view of ‘alien press’ in modern China” (Zhou, 2007, preface). From Chapter 3 to Chapter 5 of *History of Chinese Journalism*, discussions and analysis of “The Flourishing Period of the People’s News”, “After the Founding of the Republic of China” and “Current Status of the Newspaper” are inseparable from historical facts and demonstration. Translation of periodical terminology and historical fact errors in Chapter 3 in alien press naturally spread to other chapters and have been misinterpreted up till now.

By the beginning of the 20th century, there was no unified Chinese terminology translation for alien press in China in English, Portuguese, Japanese, German, French, Russian and other languages. It is impossible for Ko Kung-chen to conduct detailed research on the changes of alien press in China and law of development of alien press in various languages in a short period of time, and it is even difficult for him to browse and read mainstream alien press. Although he once corresponded the foreign periodical terminology and Chinese

¹ In the article “Revision of Historical Actuality in *History of Chinese Journalism*”, “Δ” represents each historical fact error, and quotations listed on page 66 and page 369 of *History of Chinese Journalism* are 2 errors in historical facts when two words are combined together. In this essay, there is a miswriting in “Δ 民国八年十一月发刊之《关东报》，与民国十年七月发刊之《满洲报》(p. 78)”, for no such content in *History of Chinese Journalism*. And these 2 contents should be independent entries with the indicative symbol “Δ” missing in the front, which are “《辽东新报》(一九〇六年)。(p. 93)”, and “上海：……《民呼报》……《民呼报》。(p. 113)”.

translation one by one when he wrote *History of Chinese Journalism*, the mistranslated periodical terminology and mistranslation and omission of published information were quite serious in his manuscripts. Among 156 historical fact errors listed in the article “Revision of Historical Actuality in *History of Chinese Journalism*”, 75 of them are related to errors found in alien press in China, accounting for nearly half.

Errors in translation of periodical terminology and errors derived from them shown in historical fact errors in *History of Chinese Journalism* can be divided into two categories: errors in spelling (including printing) of words; Errors in translation of periodical terminology. The latter one includes errors in translation of the names of alien press, errors in personal names in alien press, errors in location names in alien press, and errors in translation of historical facts in alien press (containing historical facts of *Overseas Chinese Press* 《华侨报刊》) and so on. According to analysis and statistics of this paper, there are 29 corrections for *History of Chinese Journalism* about errors in translation of the name of alien press and historical fact errors concerning spelling (printing) errors, as shown in Table 1 below. There are 68 errors in translation of periodical terminology and their derivative errors, including 26 errors in translation of the name of alien press, 34 errors in historical facts derived from errors in translation of periodical terminology, 4 errors in historical facts concerning personal name mistranslation (omission), and 4 errors in foreign location name in alien press, as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 1

*Correction Table of Errors in Spelling (Printing) of Translation of Periodical Terminology in History of Chinese Journalism*²

Number	Chapter/Page	Original Text	Error Type	Corrections
*1	Chapter 1, pp. 1-2	我国之所谓报.....法国之 Journal, Nouvelle, Couriur, Mesager, 意国之 Giornale, 俄国之 Газета。	Errors in Spelling of Words	“Couriur” should be “Courier”; “Mesager” should be “Messenger”; “Giornale” should be “giornale”; “Газема” should be “Газета”.
2	Chapter 1, p. 4	布润和波将报纸之定期性 (periodicity) 仅作为广义的须刊性 (Faitgesetzte Erscheinung), 为报纸之构成要素。	Errors in Spelling of Words	“Faitgesetzte” should be “Fortgesetzte”.
3	Chapter 1, p. 10	在用时宜性 (Zeitgemassigkeit) 之处, 均用现实 (Aktualitat) 。	Errors in Spelling of Words	“Zeitgemassigkeit” should be “Zeitgemässigkeit”; “Aktualitat” should be “Aktualität”.
*4	Chapter 1, p. 12	故凯萨大帝 (Julius Casær) 之《每日纪闻》 (Daily Acts or Acta Diurna), 报告每日发生之事情.....。	Errors in Spelling of Words	“Julius Casær” should be “Julius Caesar”.
5	Chapter 3, p. 10	英人美查 (F. Majer) 之《申报》。	Errors in Spelling of Words	“F. Majer” should be “Ernest. Major”.
*6	Chapter 3, p. 10	<i>Chronica de Macao</i> (译意《澳门钞	Errors in Spelling	“ <i>Chronica de Macao</i> ” should be

² This table refers to *History of Chinese Journalism* (the second column chapter/page corresponding to this edition) published in 1927 by Shanghai Commercial Press, and corrects errors in historical facts of “Revision of Historical Actuality in *History of Chinese Journalism*” (《中国报学史》史实订误) written by Yang Chin-cheng, Ning Shu-fan, Fang Han-Ch’i and Wang Feng-ch’ao (杨瑾琤, 宁树藩, 方汉奇, 王凤超, 1985). The serial number with asterisk “*” refers to the newly added error correction in this article or the content that is different from the error correction in the article “Revision of Historical Actuality in *History of Chinese Journalism*”. In general, most serial numbers correspond to an error, and some serial numbers include 2 or 3 errors in historical facts.

		报》) 发刊于一八三四年十月十二日。一八三八年停刊。	of Words	" <i>Chronica de Macau</i> ".
*7	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>Ta-ssi-yang-Kuo</i> (译音《大西洋国》) 发刊于一八三六年十月八日。	Errors in Spelling of Words	" <i>Ta-ssi-yang-Kuo</i> " should be " <i>Ta-Ssi-Yang-Kuo</i> ".
*8	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>O Verdadiers Patrial</i> (译意《真爱国者》) 发刊于一八三八年。	Errors in Spelling of Words	" <i>O Verdadiers Patrial</i> (译意《真爱国者》)" should be " <i>O Verdadeiro Pátrio</i> (译意《真正爱国者》)".
*9	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>The Boletim Official de Governo de Macao</i> (译意《澳门政府公报》) 发刊于一八三九年一月九日。	Errors in Spelling of Words	" <i>The Boletim Official de Governo de Macao</i> " should be " <i>The Boletim Official do Governo de Macau</i> ".
*10	Chapter 3, p. 21	其中如梅雅士 (W. F. Mazers) 之《华人发明火药史》，笱伟德 (Abbe Armond David) 之《中国博物志》，布润珠 (Emill Bretschneider) 之《马可波罗 Marco Polo 事略》，与鲍乃迪 (Archimandrite Palladius) 之《中古时代亚洲中部地志》等篇，均极有价值。	Errors in Spelling of Words	"梅雅士 (W. F. Mazers)" should be "梅辉立 (William Frederick Mayers)"; "笱伟德 (Abbe Armond David)" should be "谭微道 (Jean Pierre Armond David)"; "布润珠 (Emill Bretschneider)" should be "贝勒 (Emill Vasil'ievitch Bretschneider)".
*11	Chapter 3, p. 22	<i>Mesney's Chinese Miscellany</i> (原名《华英会通》) 发刊于一八九五年，为梅思来 (William Mesney) 所创办，未数年停刊。	Errors in Spelling of Words	" <i>Mesney's Chinese Miscellany</i> " should be " <i>Mesny's Chinese Miscellany</i> ".
12	Chapter 3, p. 25	<i>La Nowvelliste de Shanghai</i> (译意《上海报界》) 发刊于一八七〇年十二月五日。	Errors in Spelling of Words	" <i>La Nowvelliste de Shanghai</i> " should be " <i>La Nouvelliste de Shanghai</i> ".
13	Chapter 3, p. 25	<i>L'cho de Shanghai</i> (译意《上海回声报》) 发刊于一八八五年。 <i>L'cho de Chine</i> (译意《中法汇报》) 发刊于一八九五年.....。	Errors in Spelling of Words	" <i>L'cho</i> " should be " <i>L'Echo</i> ".
*14	Chapter 3, p. 25	<i>Le Journal de P'ekin</i> (原名《北京新闻》)。	Errors in Spelling of Words	" <i>P'ekin</i> " should be " <i>Pékin</i> ".
15	Chapter 3, p. 26	<i>Der Ostasiatische Lloyd</i> (原名《德文新报》) 发刊于一八六六年。	Errors in Spelling of Words	" <i>Lloyd</i> " should be " <i>Lloyed</i> ".
*16	Chapter 3, p. 26	如 <i>Новости Жизни</i> (译意《新生活报》) 创立已二十一年每星期增刊画报一纸。但现渐与该国政府接近，有左转之倾向。	Errors in Spelling of Words	" <i>Новости Жизни</i> " should be " <i>Новости жизни</i> ".
*17	Chapter 3, p. 26	<i>Русское Слово</i> (译意《俄声报》) 属于皇室一派，但无势力。	Errors in Spelling of Words	" <i>Русское Слово</i> " should be " <i>Русское слово</i> ".
*18	Chapter 3, p. 26	<i>Молва</i> (译意《风闻报》) 销售甚少。	Errors in Spelling of Words	" <i>Молва</i> " should be " <i>Молва</i> ".
*19	Chapter 3, p. 26	<i>Экономический бюллетень КВЖЛ</i> (《中东路经济周刊》) 为中东路职员所编辑，偏重学术方面。	Errors in Spelling of Words	" <i>Экономический бюллетень КВЖЛ</i> " should be " <i>Экономический Бюллетень КВЖД</i> ".
*20	Chapter 3, p. 26	<i>Шанхайская Зара</i> (意译《上海霞》)	Errors in Spelling	" <i>Зара</i> " should be " <i>заря</i> ", which

		报》) 为哈尔滨上海《霞报》之分支, 亦以反对该国政府为事。	of Words	means “sunglow” in Russian.
*21	Chapter 3, p. 46	汤若望 (Johann Adam Schall Von Bell)。	Errors in Spelling of Words	“Johann Adam Schall Von Bell” should be “Johann Adam Schall von Bell”.
22	Chapter 3, p. 46	裨治文 (Elizah Coleman) 等之地志。	Errors in Spelling of Words	“Elizah Coleman” should be “Elijah Coleman Bridgman”.
23	Chapter 4, p. 43	《国民日报》……由外人高茂尔 (A. Somell) 出面。	Errors in Spelling of Words	“A. Somell” should be “A. Comell”.
*24	Chapter 6, p. 46	阿拉伯人侵入欧洲时, 造纸术遂传入西班牙之萨铁弗 (Xativa), 时西历一一五〇年。	Errors in Spelling of Words	“萨铁弗 (Xativa)” should be “哈蒂瓦 (Xátiva)”.
*25	Chapter 6, p. 73	民国十三年, 得武道 (M. E. Votau) 来华主任教务, 于是报学课程渐多。	Errors in Spelling of Words	“武道 (M.E. Votau)” should be “武道 (Maurice E. Votaw)”.
*26	Chapter 6, p. 75	斯系聘布立登 (Roswell S. Brittan) 为主任。	Errors in Spelling of Words	“布立登 (Roswell S. Brittan)” should be “白瑞华 (Roswell S. Britton)”.
*27	Chapter 6, p. 87	莱比锡 (Leipzig) 大学及门占 (Muenchen) 大学之新闻研究所……。	Errors in Spelling of Words	“门占 (Muenchen)” should be “慕尼黑 (München)”.
*28	Appendix (formerly known as <i>The Premier Chinese Magazine</i> (《華文報紙第一種》))	……除后数号由马礼逊、麦都斯 (W. H. Meadhurst) 及梁亚发执笔外, 余均出自米怜一人之手。	Errors in Spelling of Words	“W. H. Meadhurst” should be “W. H. Medhurst”.
*29	Appendix: <i>Eastern Western Monthly Magazine</i> (《東西洋考每月統紀傳》)	……旁注“爱汉者纂”, 则教士 K. F. A. Gutsloff 自谓也。	Errors in Spelling of Words	“K. F. A. Gutsloff” should be “K. F. A. Gützlaff”.

Table 2
*Correction Table of Errors in Translation of Periodical Names and Historical Facts in History of Chinese Journalism*³

Number	Chapter/Page	Original Text	Error Type	Corrections
*1	Chapter 1, p. 12	故凯萨大帝 (Julius Casær) 之《每日纪闻》(Daily Acts or Acta Diurna), 报告每日发生之事情……。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	“Daily Acts” should be “Daily Events” (“每日纪闻” should be translated into “Daily Events”).
*2	Chapter 1, p. 21	凡稍研究报纸之共通历史者, 必	Errors in	The English word for “口头报纸

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		知有所谓口头报纸 (spoken newspaper), 手写报纸, 木板印刷报纸, 与活版印刷报纸之四类。	Historical Facts	(spoken newspaper)” should be “oral newspaper”.
*3	Chapter 2, p. 2	西历纪元前六年, 罗马凯萨大帝所刊之《每日纪闻》乃共和政府之公报。	Errors in Historical Facts	“纪元前六年” should be “纪元前五十九年” (In “Revision of Historical Actuality in <i>History of Chinese Journalism</i> (《中国报学史》史实订误)”, it is written as “纪元前六十年”).
*4	Chapter 3, p. 1	若在我国而寻求所谓现代的报纸, 则自以马六甲 (Malacca) 所出之《察世俗每月统记传》(原名 Chinese Monthly Magazine) 为最早……。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	“《察世俗每月统记传》” should be translated into “A General Monthly Record”.
*5	Chapter 3, p. 2	马礼逊在伦敦, 尝从粤人扬善达游。	Errors in Historical Facts	Jr. Robert Morrison met the Cantonese Yung Samtak (容三德) in London, “扬善达” is the mistranslation of “Yung Samtak”.
*6	Chapter 3, p. 2	嘉庆十八年, 伦敦布道会又派米怜东来为之助。次年, 马礼逊亦收得刻工蔡高为教徒……乃遣二人同往马六甲设立印刷所, 印刷书报, 并创办华英书院。	Errors in Historical Facts	“蔡高” should be “梁发” (The correction in “Revision of Historical Actuality in <i>History of Chinese Journalism</i> ” is in error. Maintain the original text); “华英书院” should be “英华书院”.
*7	Chapter 3, pp. 2-3	马礼逊 梁滔 梁亚发合编书报图。	Errors in Historical Facts	《马礼逊牧师译经图》is a portrait of Rev. Robert Morrison (马礼逊), and his Chinese assistant Li Shap-kung (李十公), Ch'en Lo-i (陈老宜) (Carroll 2020, 236) by English painter George Chinnery (钱纳利).
8	Chapter 3, p. 3	其第二期中, 米怜曾自述办报之智趣如下……。	Errors in Historical Facts	Milne did not tell his main purpose of establishing the press in the second issue of <i>A General Monthly Record</i> (《察世俗每月统记传》第二期). <i>A Retrospect of the First ten years of the Protestant Mission to China</i> (基督教在华最初十年之回顾) and <i>The Chinese Repository</i> (Vol.II) (《中国丛报》, Vol.II) have reprinted articles by Milne on the main purpose of his establishment of the press.
*9	Chapter 3, p. 4	继《察世俗每月统记传》而起者, 为《特选撮要》(原名 Monthly Magazine), 发刊于巴达维亚 (Batavia)。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	“《特选撮要》” should be translated into “A Monthly Record of Important Selections”.
10	Chapter 3, p. 4	《天下新闻》……发刊于马六甲, 为麦都思等所编辑。	Errors in Historical Facts	“麦都思” should be “基德 (Samuel Kidd)”.
*11	Chapter 3, p. 4	《东西洋考每月统记传》(原名 Eastern Western Monthly	Errors in Translation of	The English translation for “《东西洋考每月统记传》” should be

		Magazine), 自道光十三年起至十七年止 (一八三三年至一八三七年), 凡四卷.....后由郭实腊主持, 迁至新加坡。至道光十七年, 又让与在华传播实用知识会。	Periodical Names; Errors in Historical Facts	" <i>Inquiry of the Eastern and Western Oceans</i> ". "十七年"should be "十八年", "一八三七年" should be "一八三八年", "在华传播实用知识会" should be "在华实用知识传播会".
*12	Chapter 3, p. 5	《香港新闻》为《孖刺报》(<i>China Mail</i>) 之副刊。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	The English word for "《孖刺报》" should be " <i>Daily Press</i> ". The English word for "《德臣报》" should be " <i>China Mail</i> ".
*13	Chapter 3, p. 6	《教会新闻》自同治七年 (一八六八年), 每周发行于上海.....此报既专言宗教, 则销路自不能畅。故出至三百期时, 即易名《万国公报》(原名 <i>Chinese Globe Magazine</i>), 每月发行, 兼言政教.....然至光绪三十年 (西历一九〇四年) 始停刊.....。	Errors in Historical Facts	* 《教会新闻》 should be 《教会新报》(<i>The News of the Churches</i>), which was established in Shanghai on September 5 th , 1868, initially called 《中国教会新报》(<i>The News of the Chinese Churches</i>), and was renamed 《教会新报》 on August 31, 1872, in its twenty-first volume. <i>The News of the Churches</i> (《教会新报》) was positioned to cover geography, history, politics, religion, science, art, industry, the progress of Western civilization and other encyclopedic knowledge. On August 29, 1874, when it reached 300 issues, the circulation of the paper increased, so it was reprinted and renamed 《万国公报》(<i>Chinese Globe Magazine</i>).
14	Chapter 3, p. 6	光绪十七年 (一八九一年), 又增出《中西教会报》, 为专言宗教之姊妹刊。惟亦因销路不畅, 未几即废。	Errors in Historical Facts	<i>Missionary Review</i> (《中西教会报》) suspended publication in December 1893 and resumed publication in January 1895, becoming the journal of The Christian Literature Society for China (广学会), changing its name into <i>Missionary Magazine</i> . (《教会公报》) in January 1912 and suspending publication in February 1917.
15	Chapter 3, p. 7	《中西闻见录》, 于同治十年 (一八七二年) 七月发刊于北京.....光绪二年 (一八七六年), 易名《格致汇编》.....后由月刊改为季刊, 至光绪十六年 (一八九〇年) 始终止。	Errors in Historical Facts	<i>The Peking Magazine</i> (《中西闻见录》) was published in Beijing in August of the 11th year of Tongzhi Emperor time (1872). <i>The Chinese Scientific Magazine</i> (《格致汇编》) was initially published monthly in December of the seventh year of the Guangxu era (January 1882), and

				was suspended in the twelfth volume of the fourth year. It resumed to publish in the spring of 16 th year of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty (1890), changing to publish quarterly. It was published in the winter of 18th year of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty (1892) until the fourth volume of the seventh year, and the date of its suspension is unknown.
*16	Chapter 3, p. 7	《小孩月报》(<i>Child's Paper</i>), 于光绪元年 (一八七五年) 出版于上海, 为范约翰 (J. M. W. Farnham) 所编辑.....至民国四年改名《开风报》, 但出五期即止。	Errors in Historical Facts	From February to October 1874, Dr. John Glasgow Kerr (嘉约翰博士) published the monthly magazine <i>The Child's Paper/The Child's Monthly Messenger</i> (《小孩月报》). On May 5 th , 1875, the magazine resumed to publish in Shanghai took over by J. M. W. Farnham (范约翰), renamed as <i>The Child's Paper</i> (《小孩月报志异》, 1875-1915), and issued by the Shanghai Christian Qinxin Library (上海基督教清心书馆); It was renamed as “《开风报》” until the 4th year of the Republic of China, but suspended in its fifth publication.
17	Chapter 3, p. 10	《德臣报》(Paily Press)	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	The English name for “《孖刺报》” should be “ <i>Daily Press</i> ” and “Paily Press” is a misspelling; The English name for “《德臣报》” should be “ <i>China Mail</i> ”.
*18	Chapter 3, p. 12	《上海新报》发刊于同治元年正月, (一八六二年) 为《字林报》(<i>North China Daily News</i>) 之中文版.....每二月出一纸.....由伍德 (Wood) 林乐知等编辑.....迨《申报》出版, 该报亦改为日刊.....于是上海最早之《上海新报》, 遂自动停刊。	Errors in Historical Facts	<i>The Chinese Shipping List & Advertiser</i> (《上海新报》) was a weekly magazine established in late October of 11th year of Emperor Xianfeng in the Qing Dynasty (November 1861); Since May 7th, 1862, it was changed to publish three times a week, on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Marquis Lafayette Wood (华美基) (In “Revision of Historical Actuality in History of Chinese Journalism” (《中国报学史》) 史实订误), 伍德 (Wood)” as revised to “华美德 (M. F. Wood)”. John Fryer (傅兰雅) and Young John Allen (林乐知)

				have served as editors-in-chief in succession. Three months after the founding of <i>Shun Pao</i> (《申报》), <i>The Chinese Shipping List & Advertiser</i> (《上海新报》) was changed to publish daily.
*19	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>A Abelha da Chine</i> (译意《蜜蜂华报》) 发刊于一八二二年 (道光元年) 九月十二日。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	“ <i>A Abelha da Chine</i> ” should be translated into “《中国蜜蜂报》”.
*20	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>Chronica de Macao</i> (译意《澳门钞报》) 发刊于一八三四年十月十二日。一八三八年停刊。	Errors in Historical Facts	“ <i>Chronica de Macao</i> ” should be “ <i>Chronica de Macau</i> ”, which can be translated into “《澳门杂论》”; “一八三八年” should be “一八三七年”.
*21	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>O Macaista Imparcial</i> (译意《帝国澳门人》) 发刊于一八三六年六月九日。一八三八年为政府所封禁。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	“ <i>O Macaista Imparcial</i> ” should be “ <i>O Maca ísta Imparcial</i> ”, which should be translated into “《澳门土生公正报》”.
*22	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>Ta-ssi-yang-Kuo</i> (译音《大西洋国》) 发刊于一八三六年十月八日。	Errors in Historical Facts	<i>Ta-ssi-yang-Kuo</i> (《大西洋国》) first published in 1863 and suspended in 1866.
*23	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>O Verdadiers Patrial</i> (译意《真爱国者》) 发刊于一八三八年。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	“ <i>O Verdadiers Patrial</i> (译意《真爱国者》)” should be “ <i>O Verdadeiro P áriota</i> (译意《真正爱国者》)”.
*24	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>The Boletim Official de Governo de Macao</i> (译意《澳门政府公报》) 发刊于一八三九年一月九日。	Errors in Historical Facts	<i>The Boletim Official de Governo de Macao</i> (《澳门政府公报》) was officially published on September 5th, 1983.
*25	Chapter 3, p. 18	《海国图志》所载之《夷情备采》，大率译自上述各报，所谓《澳门月报》似即 <i>Chronica de Macao</i> 之译文也。	Errors in Historical Facts	From July 1839 to the end of 1841, Lin Zexu (林则徐)’s team of translators selected news about China, tea, military, opium and other topics from <i>The Canton Register</i> (《广州记录报》), <i>The Canton Press</i> (《广州周报》), <i>The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser</i> (《新加坡自由报》), <i>The Chinese Repository</i> (《中国丛报》) and other press and collected the news into the <i>Macao Monthly</i> (《澳门月报》), which was known as <i>Ao-men Hsin-wen-chih</i> (《澳门新闻纸》). Some translations are collected in Wei Yuan (魏源)’s <i>Atlas and Annals of Overseas Countries</i> (《海国图志》) and signed “Lin Zexu’s translation”. At that time, <i>Chronica de Macau</i> ceased publication.
*26	Chapter 3, p. 19	<i>Canton Register</i> (译意《广东记录》)	Errors in	“ <i>Canton Register</i> (译意《广东记

		发刊于一八二七年十一月八日 系 马 德 生 (James Matheson) 所创办。	Translation of Periodical Names; Errors in Historical Facts	录》)” should be “ <i>The Canton Register</i> (译意《广东记录报》)”; This press was found by W. W. Wood (伍德), an American, and was later taken over by James Matheson (马德生), the owner of Jardine Matheson (怡和洋行).
*27	Chapter 3, p. 19	Canton Press (译意《广东报》) 发刊于一八三五年九月十二日, 每周一册。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names; Errors in Historical Facts	“ <i>The Canton Press</i> ” should be translated into “《广州新闻报》”, founded on November 12th, 1835.
*28	Chapter 3, p. 19	<i>The Canton Miscellany</i> (译意《广东杂志》) 发刊于一八三一年。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	“ <i>The Canton Miscellany</i> ” should be translated into “《广东杂文报》”.
*29	Chapter 3, p. 19	<i>China Mail</i> (旧译《孖刺报》) 发刊于一八四五年二月二十日。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	“ <i>China Mail</i> ” should be translated into “《德臣报》”.
30	Chapter 3, p. 19	<i>Chinese Repository</i> (译意《中国文库》) 发刊于一八三二年五月, 为名美国医生柏克 (Peter Parker) 所创办。	Errors in Historical Facts	<i>The Chinese Repository</i> (《中国丛报》, 1832-1851) was founded by E. C. Bridgman (裨 治 文), an American missionary to China.
*31	Chapter 3, p. 19	<i>Hongkong Gazette</i> (译意《香港钞报》) 发刊于一八四一年五月一日, 为马礼逊等所创办。次年并入 <i>The Friend of China</i> 。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names; Errors in Historical Facts	<i>Hongkong Gazette</i> should be translated as 《香港公报》, which was founded by Jr. Robert Morrison (马儒翰, 1782-1834); The press later merged into <i>The Friend of China</i> (《中国之友》), which was published on March 24th, 1842 and named after <i>The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette</i> .
*32	Chapter 3, p. 19	<i>The Friend of China</i> (译意《中国之友》) 发刊于一八四二年三月十七日, 系半周刊。执笔之知名者, 为马礼逊、华德 (James White)、卡 尔 (Jorr Carr)、笪 润 特 (William Tarrant) 等。	Errors in Historical Facts	The first two volume of <i>The Friend of China</i> (《中国之友》) was published weekly, issued on Thursday morning. Until the third volume, it was changed to publish semiweekly; “马礼逊” should be “马 儒 翰”, and “华德 (James White)” should be “怀特”.
33	Chapter 3, p. 20	Daily Press (旧译《德臣报》) 发刊于一八五七年十月一日 发行兼编辑为英国人茹 兜 (Ges. M. Ryden)。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names (repeat with No.12 and 17 and do not double count); Errors in Historical Facts	Daily Press should be translated into “《孖刺报》”或 “《孖刺西报》”; Ges. M. Ryden (茹 兜) should be George M. Ryder, and “英国人” should be “美国人”.
*34	Chapter 3, p. 20	<i>Dixions Hongkong Recorder</i> (译意《狄兴氏香港纪载》) 发刊于一八五 0 年六月十七日, 于一八五九年一月十四日停刊, 简称 <i>The</i>	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	“ <i>Dixions Hongkong Recorder</i> ” should be translated into “《香港德臣杂项记录》”.

		<i>Hongkong Recorder</i> 。		
*35	Chapter 3, p. 20	<i>The Hongkong Government Gazette</i> (译意《香港政府公报》) 发刊于一八五三年九月二十四日, 每周册。	Errors in Historical Facts	<i>The Hongkong Government Gazette</i> (译意《香港政府公报》) was issued in 1841, which is doubted to be the double-counting of <i>Hongkong Gazette</i> (译意《香港钞报》) founded by John Robert Morrison (马儒翰) on May 1st, 1841.
*36	Chapter 3, p. 21	其中如梅雅士 (W. F. Mazers) 之《华人发明火药史》, 笪伟德 (Abbe Armond David) 之《中国博物志》, 布润珠 (Emill Bretschneider) 之《马可波罗 Marco Polo 事略》, 与鲍乃迪 (Archimandrite Palladius) 之《中古时代亚洲中部地志》等篇, 均极有价值。	Errors in Translation of Personal Names	“梅雅士 (W. F. Mazers)” should be “梅辉立 (William Frederick Mayers)”; “笪伟德 (Abbe Armond David)” should be “谭微道 (Jean Pierre Armond David)”; “布润珠 (Emill Bretschneider)” should be “贝勒 (Emill Vasil'ievitch Bretschneider)”.
37	Chapter 3, p. 21	<i>The Shanghai Courier</i> (译意《上海差报》)。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	“《上海差报》” should be “《晋源报》”.
*38	Chapter 3, p. 21	李德尔 (R. W. Little)	Errors in Personal Names	“李德尔 (R. W. Little)” should be “立德禄 (Robert W. Little)”.
*39	Chapter 3, p. 22	<i>Notes and Queries on the Far East</i> (译意《远东释疑》) 发刊于一八六七年, 每季一册, 为当时在华学者伟烈亚力等所组织……至一八七二年, 易名 <i>China Review</i> , 每二月一册, 至一九二〇年, 又易名 <i>The New China Review</i> , 至一九二三年, 又易名 <i>China Journal of Science and Art</i> (原名《中国科学美术杂志》) 每月一册; 由苏万岁 (C. Sowersy) 编辑。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Terminology; Error in Historical Facts	“ <i>Notes and Queries on the Far East</i> (译意《远东释疑》)” should be “ <i>Notes and Queries: on China and Japan</i> (《中日释疑》)”; “伟烈亚力” should be “丹尼斯 (N. B. Dennys)”; “易名 <i>China Review</i> ” should be “易名 <i>The China Review</i> or, <i>Notes and Queries on the Far East</i> (《中国评论》)”; “至一九二三年, 又易名 <i>China Journal of Science and Art</i> (原名《中国科学美术杂志》) 每月一册; 由苏万岁 (C. Sowersy) 编辑” should be “1923年, 英国遣华传教士苏珂仁 (Arthur de Carle Sowersy, 1885-1954) 创办《中国科学美术杂志》(<i>The China Journal of Science and Arts</i>), 后更名 <i>The China Journal</i> ”, 中国科学美术杂志 (<i>The China Journal of Science and Arts</i>) is an independent journal, not a continuation of the 《中国评论》.
*40	Chapter 3, p. 22	<i>Mesney's Chinese Miscellany</i> (原名《华英会通》) 发刊于一八九五年, 为梅思来 (William Mesney) 所创办, 未数年停刊。	Errors in Personal Names	“梅思来 (William Mesney)” should be “麦士尼 (William Mesny, 1842-1919)”.
*41	Chapter 3, p. 22	<i>The Shanghai Mercury</i> (原名《文汇报》)	Errors in	“(原名《文汇报》)” should be

		报》) 为上海重要晚报之一, 系英人开乐凯 (J. D. Clark)、布纳凯、李围登 (C. Rivington) 等, 于一八七九年四月十七日创办。	Translation of Periodical Names	“(《文汇报》)”。
42	Chapter 3, p. 22	<i>Shanghai Times</i> (原名《泰晤士报》) 为英人所创办, 带亲日之彩色。	Errors in Historical Facts	<i>Shanghai Times</i> (上海《泰晤士报》) was founded by Frank B. Boll, aiming to defend American interest and receive official subsidies from the Qing court in Jiangsu Province, owned by the English till 1914. During the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), the press published a series of pro-Russian articles, and from around 1907, it began to receive subsidies from the Japanese government and shifted to a pro-Japanese position.
43	Chapter 3, p. 23	<i>Weekly Review of the Far East</i> (原名《密勒氏评论报》) 为美国人所创办。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	<i>Millard's Review of the Far East</i> (《密勒氏评论报》) was founded on June 9 th , 1917, and later renamed <i>The Weekly Review of the Far East</i> , and renamed <i>The China Weekly Review</i> from June 1923.
*44	Chapter 3, p. 24	<i>China Times</i> (译意《中国时报》) 发刊于一九〇一年正月二十一日。	Errors in Historical Facts	In 1901, John Richard Cowen (高文) founded <i>The China Times</i> (《益闻报》), the first foreign language daily press in north China in Beijing; <i>The China Times</i> 《中国时报》 was founded in November 1886.
45	Chapter 3, p. 26	<i>Der Ostasiatische Lloyd</i> (原名《德文新报》) 发刊于一八六六年。	Errors in Historical Facts	<i>Der Ostasiatische Lloyd</i> (《德文新报》) was founded in 1886.
*46	Chapter 3, p. 26	如 <i>Новости Жизни</i> (译意《新生活报》) 创立已二十一年每星期增刊画报一纸。但现渐与该国政府接近, 有左转之倾向。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	“《新生活报》” should be translated into “《生活新闻》”。
*47	Chapter 3, p. 26	<i>Русское Слово</i> (译意《俄声报》) 属于皇室一派, 但无势力。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names	“《俄声报》” should be “《俄国言论报》”。
*48	Chapter 3, p. 26	<i>Экономический бюллетень КВЖЛ</i> (《中东路经济周刊》) 为中东路职员所编辑, 偏重学术方面。	Errors in Historical Facts	“ <i>Экономический Бюллетень КВЖЛ</i> (译意《中东路经济周刊》)” may refer to “ <i>Экономический бюллетень</i> ”。“为中东路职员编辑” may refer to “中东铁路局出版”。
*49	Chapter 5, p. 20	闻之埃及都丹 (Tutankhamen) 王陵之发现……。	Errors in Translation of Foreign Location Names	“Tutankhamen” should be translated into “图坦卡门”。
*50	Chapter 6, p. 45	美人卡德氏 (Carter) 所著《中国	Errors in	“《中国印刷术的发明》(<i>The</i>

		印刷术的发明》(<i>The Invention of Printing in China</i>) 纪之尤祥。	Translation of Periodical Names	<i>Invention of Printing in China</i>)” should be “《中国印刷术的发明及西传》(<i>The Invention of Printing in China and Its Spread Westward</i>)”.
*51	Chapter 6, p. 45, p. 50	在十四世纪之初叶, 纸之材料极少, 乃由西班牙或大马色 (Damascus) 输入欧洲。西历七九三年又设厂于巴格达 (Bagdad) 及大马色 (Damascus)。	Errors in Translation of Foreign Location Names	“大马色 (Damascus)” should be “大马士革 (Damascus)”.
*52	Chapter 6, p. 46	阿拉伯人侵入欧洲时, 造纸术遂传入西班牙之萨铁弗 (Xativa), 时西历一一五〇年。	Errors in Translation of Foreign Location Names	“萨铁弗 (Xativa)” should be “哈蒂瓦 (Xátiva)”.
*53	Chapter 6, p. 46	同时十字军亦由小亚细亚传其艺术于意大利之孟泰芬 (Montefano) 与威尼斯 (Venice), 时西历一二七六年。	Errors in Translation of Foreign Location Names	“孟泰芬 (Montefano)” should be “蒙特法 (Montefano)”.
*54	Chapter 6, p. 73	参考书指定为 Harrington and Trankenbery 著之《新闻学要义》(<i>Essentials in Journalism</i>); Given 著之《报纸的构成》(<i>The Making of a Newspaper</i>)。	Omissions in Translation of Foreign Personal Names	H. F. 哈灵顿 (H. F. Harrington); 托马斯 特兰肯贝利 (Thomas Trankenberg); 约翰 L. 吉文 (John L. Given).
55	Chapter 6, p. 75	斯系聘布立登 (Roswell S. Brittan) 为主任。	Errors in Historical Facts	“布立登 (Roswell S. Brittan)” should be “白瑞华 (Roswell S. Britton)”.
*56	Chapter 6, p. 85	又如第二十九类公司中之美孚煤油公司 (Standard Oil Co.).....。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Terminology	“Standard Oil Co.” should be translated into “美孚石油公司”.
*57	Chapter 6, p. 87	莱比锡 (Leipzig) 大学及门占 (Muenchen) 大学之新闻研究所.....。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Terminology	“门占 (Muenchen)” should be “慕尼黑 (München)”.
*58	Chapter 6, p. 170; Appendix (formerly known as <i>The Premier Chinese Magazine</i> (《華文報紙第一種》))	搜集社会发生之事件.....创于德国之《政府报》(Frankfurter Journal), 而踵行于欧美各国。	Errors in Translation of Periodical Names; Errors in Historical Facts	“《政府报》” should be “《放府报》”; “Frankfurter Journal” should be “Das Frankfurter”. Before “《放府报》”, Germany published <i>Relatio Historica</i> (1583), <i>Avisa</i> (around 1590), <i>Relation</i> (1609) and other newspapers and periodicals.
*59	Appendix (formerly known as <i>The Premier Chinese Magazine</i> (《華文報紙第一種》))	先是一八〇七年 (嘉庆十二年), 英国教士马礼逊 (J. R. Morrison) 东来澳门, 此为基督教新教与我国发生关系之始。	Errors in Historical Facts	“马礼逊 (J. R. Morrison)” should be “马儒翰 (J. R. Morrison)”.

*60	Appendix (formerly known as <i>The Premier Chinese Magazine</i> (《華文報紙第一種》))	此报所载，大半为宗教事，其第三卷中，有一文言及办报主旨，较有研究之价值，爰由[Chinese Repository]译如下.....。	Errors in Historical Facts	Milne did not express the main aim for the publication in the third volume in <i>A General Monthly Record</i> (《察世俗每月统记传》). <i>A Retrospect of the First ten years of the Protestant Mission to China</i> , 1819; <i>The Chinese Repository</i> (Vol.II) has reprinted articles by Milne concerning the purpose of his establishment of the publication.
*61	Appendix: <i>The Periodicals in San Francisco Chinatown</i> (《旧金山唐人新闻纸》)	旧金山唐人新闻纸.....。此为华侨日报最早之一.....观于由 Bocrdns (?) and Cordon Proprietors 主人未士奇顿具名发行，想非由华人组织，其启事之译文如下。	Errors in Historical Facts	The first issue of the press carried the original text of the notice, which was in Chinese, not a “translation”; It was published weekly, not daily.

II. Revision of Periodical Terminologies' Mis-translations in *History of Chinese Journalism* under Analysis-Synthesis Translation Mode

It has been serial heated discussions among scholars all over the world about translation principle and method for periodical terminology and how to unify terminology in traditional Chinese translation masterpieces. During the end of Han dynasty and the Northern and Southern Dynasties, Buddhist texts rose and Zhi Qian (支谦, 1995, p. 273), a translator for Buddhist scripture, proposed “名物不同，传实不易 (It is not easy to do the translation, for the names of diverse things are different and it is not easy to convey the “reality” expressively), which runs through Chinese translation theory on the topic of “terminology translation (翻译名义)” (朱志瑜, 黄立波, 2013, p. 3). “Name (名)” and “Reality (实)” here refers to “translation” study in Chinese academics around May Fourth Movement (朱志瑜, 张旭, 黄立, 2020, Introduction). The translation and creation of terminology mainly focus on terminology translation. During Ming and Qing dynasties, the study of lexical translation strategies by the Jesuits represented by Matteo Ricci (利玛窦, 1552-1610) laid an important foundation for terminology translation system in Chinese translation history; At the end of the Qing Dynasty and the beginning of the Republic of China, the Protestant missionaries in China represented by John Fryer (傅兰雅, 1839-1928) conducted a series of activities and discussions on unification of scientific terminology translation in the process of eastward spread of Western culture. Since then, the research on translation of terminology concerning various disciplines has become an indispensable topic in modern and contemporary translation academia.

In the late Qing dynasty and the early Republic of China, J. S. Roberts (陆佩), a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Shanghai, and Huang Pinsan (黄品三) from China, launched a remarkable discussion on “Holy name translation (圣号翻译)” with *A Review of the Times* (《万国公报》) and thus more attention has been paid to unification of terminology translation. From May 10th to 24th, 1877, missionaries held a meeting in Shanghai, where J. S. Roberts proposed a point of view based on his conference paper *Principles of*

*Translation into Chinese*⁴ (外语译成中文的原则)—The process of translating foreign languages into Chinese is two mental activities in which the translator converts the terms and idiomatic expressions of the source language and the target language based on two language systems, namely “analysis (分析)” and “synthesis (合成)”. Translation is the process of transferring the terms and idioms that express concepts and thoughts from one language to another language, that is, the process of analysis-synthesis translation (Roberts, 1877, pp. 418-429).

“Analysis” and “synthesis” translation principle by J. S. Roberts not only breaks the limitation of traditional translation theory on the study of translation principles and methods about terminology, and the unified research scope of scientific terminology translation, but also puts terminology containing concepts and ideological connotations of the original text into the language transformation of analysis and synthesis for dynamic investigation.

J. S. Roberts proposed that translators should obey certain translation principles when translating foreign texts into Chinese—translators need to analyze and fully understand the source text and the connotations of terminologies and idiomatic expressions, which is the basic rule of synthesizing translation with the vocabulary of the target language; translation doesn't simply refer to rewriting, explaining or commenting. Instead, translators should try to express a concept or idea in accordance with the linguistic convention of the target language; The particularity of a translated text is determined by its own characteristics rather than the context of the text. In the process of translation, translators should not only maintain the style of the original text, but also not apply too many words to pile up ideas of the original text. Translators ought to seriously deal with the balance between rigorous Chinese and popular vernacular, and retain characteristics of terminologies. Obviously, accurate analysis and effective synthesis of terminology and idiomatic expressions form the basis of J. S. Roberts' “analysis” and “synthesis” translation principle.

“Analysis” and “synthesis” translation principle by J. S. Roberts provides effective reference for terminology translation. This essay aims to check and revise the translation of periodical names, omission and translation of historical facts of alien press in *History of Chinese Journalism* one by one on the basis of “analysis” and “synthesis” translation principle and with reference to the press writings such as “Review” (书评) “Literary Notices” (文艺通告) “Journal of Occurrences” (时事报道) column of *The Chinese Repository* (《中国丛报》, 1832-1851), “Notices of Recent Publications” (出版公告) “Correspondence” (通讯) “Missionary News” (教务信息) column of *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* (《教务杂志》, 1867-1941) and *The Indo-Chinese Gleaner* (《印中搜闻》, 1817-1822), *The Chinese and Japanese Repository* (《中日文丛》, 1863-1865) and *Notes and Queries on China and Japan* (《中日释疑》, 1867-1870), and *The North China Herald* and *The North China Daily News* (《北华捷报》《字林西报》, 1850-1951) and major alien press in Portuguese, English, Japanese, German, French and Russian in modern China and to systematically group and analyze the cause for terminology mistranslation and historical fact errors.

⁴ From May 10th to 24th, 1877, Protestant missionaries in China held a conference in Shanghai and priest J. S. Roberts read *Principles of Translation into Chinese* (外语译成中文的原则) on the morning of May 22nd, which is from *Records of the General Conference of the Protestant Missionaries of China*. Shanghai: Presbyterian Mission Press (《基督教来华传教士 1877 年上海大会记录》).

Spelling Errors in Foreign Language Words

According to “analysis-synthesis” translation model and its basic requirements, translators need to be familiar with phonetic system, alphabet system, vocabulary system and grammar system of the source language, so as to avoid common spelling mistakes. Spelling errors of foreign language words in *History of Chinese Journalism* are mainly caused by author's unfamiliarity with letters in English, French, Russian, German, Portuguese, Italian and other languages and spelling systems, as well as writing differences, and some of them are caused by carelessness or printing errors. Of all the errors, there are 33 errors concerning periodical terminologies, periodical names, spelling errors of foreign personal names, letter cases, phonetic symbols missing and printing errors.

There are 9 spelling errors of English words, which are basically misspelled names of the founder of alien press or historical facts in alien press, probably caused by the carelessness of the author or manuscript printing.

7 spelling errors are manifest in French words, including 4 periodical names and terminologies, 2 personal names, 1 location name, which are basically caused by the unfamiliarity with French writing system by author.

There are 1 spelling error of Italian words. “报纸” should be “giornale”, rather than “Jiornale”. Five letters such as J, K, W, X, Y are not exist in Italian. The reason for misspelling may be that the author did not know well about Italian writing system.

There are 5 spelling errors in Russian words, which basically are spelling errors of periodical names: Газема—Газёта; Новости Жизни—Новости жизни; Русское Слово—Русское слово; Мопва—Молва; Экономический бюшпетень КВЖЛ—Экономический Бюллетень КВЖД; Зара—заря. Газема (报纸)'s phonetic sign is missing in the original book, and the letter “e” should have an accent mark.

There are 6 spelling errors in German words: Faitgesetzte—Fortgesetzte; Zeitgemassigkeit—Zeitgemässigkeit; Aktua1itat—Aktua1it ä; Lloyed—Lloyd; Muenchen—München; K. F. A. Gutzlaff—K. F. A. Gützlaff. The letter “a” of “Aktua1itat” should be marked with dieresis (Aktua1it ä) (现实); The “u” in the spelling of “Gutzlaff” should be “ü” (Gützlaff).

There are 4 spelling errors in Portuguese words: Chronica de Macao—Chronica de Macau; Ta-ssi-yang-Kuo—Ta-Ssi-Yang-Kuo; O Verdadiers Patrial—O Verdadeiro Pátriota; The Boletim Official de Governo de Macao—The Boletim Official do Governo de Macau. The first letter “a” in the spelling “Pátriota” should be marked with a dieresis; “Macao” is an English word, which should be changed to Portuguese “Macau”. This is a basic spelling error of Portuguese newspaper name; The initial of pinyin in “Ta-ssi-yang-Kuo” (《大西洋国》) should be capitalized as “Ta-Ssi-Yang-Kuo”. There is 1 misspelling of Spanish location word: “Xativa” should be “Xátiva”.

Errors in Translation of Periodical Names, Personal Names and Location Names

There are 16 errors in translation of the founder concerning historical facts and translation of other personal names of alien press of *History of Chinese Journalism*: J. R. Morrison (马礼逊) met the Cantonese Yung Samtak (容三德) in London, “扬善达” is the mistranslation of “Yung Samtak”; “蔡高” should be “梁恭发” (The correction in “Revision of Historical Actuality in *History of Chinese Journalism*” is in error. Maintain the original text); “麦都思” should be “基德 (Samuel Kidd)”; “布立登 (Roswell S. Brittan)” should be “白瑞华 (Roswell S. Britton)”; “马礼逊 (J. R. Morrison)” should be “马儒翰 (J. R. Morrison)”.

There are 4 errors in translation of location names involved historical facts in alien press: "Tutankhamen" should be translated into "图坦卡门"; "大马色 (Damascus)" should be "大马士革 (Damascus)"; "萨铁弗 (Xativa)" should be "哈蒂瓦 (X áiva)"; "蒙泰芬 (Montefano)" should be "蒙特法诺 (Montefano)".

(1) Most foreigners in China have their Chinese translated names in modern times, and various historical and geographical nouns also have the recognized translation names. When translating names of alien press or personal names and location names involving historical facts, translators need to follow the established Chinese name or Chinese translation name, rather than transliterate the source text. Thus, Ko Kung-chen translated Roswell S. Britton (白瑞华, 1897-1951) into "布立登", which belongs to unreasonable translation.

For foreign personal names or historical and geographical nouns that do not have Chinese names or have not yet unified Chinese translation names, translators need to innovate transliteration. Since Chinese and foreign languages have different pronunciation systems, translators should follow the principle of "naming after the originating person or place" (名从主人) and translate based on the pronunciation system of the source language. One of the common mistakes in modern Chinese translation of foreign terminology is to transliterate terminology of other languages with one's familiar foreign pronunciation. Although letters of western languages belong to the same origin, they have evolved over time and differed greatly. Among Germanic English and German, Latin French and Italian, most of their pronunciation has been completely different. And a number of pronunciations are similar but there are subtle differences. "Therefore, the translation of western terminology is based on the pronunciation that translators have learned. In fact, there is no way to read German or French in English, or English or German in French" (何炳然, 程瀛章, 1926, p. 72). Ko Kung-chen basically adopted transliteration method of phonetic meaning to translate personal names or location names. Mistranslation of personal names and location names in alien press shown in Table 1 are caused by this.

Translation of personal names and location names should be consistent in *History of Chinese Journalism* and should not be omitted. Personal names of No. 69 in alien press should be transliterated: H. F. 哈灵顿 (H. F. Harrington), 托马斯 特兰肯贝利 (Thomas Trankenberg), and 约翰 L.吉文 (John L. Given).

(2) Ko Kung-chen's misunderstanding of personal names and historical facts in alien press led to the confusion of periodical names or personal names, and even the inconsistency with historical facts concerning periodical terminologies. John Robert Morrison (马儒翰, 1814-1843), Robert Morrison's (马礼逊, 1782-1834) second son, is also the representative of Protestant missionaries in China who were active in Sino-British diplomacy and trade during the Opium War.

Ko Kung-chen mixed English names and deeds of Robert Morrison and John Robert Morrison. *Daily Press* should be translated into "《孖刺报》" or "《孖刺西报》", "《德臣报》" should be translated into "China Daily". Ko Kung-chen mixed these two translation of periodical names, for he didn't fully understand the property and circulation records of these two periodicals.

(3) There are 22 errors in translation of periodical names in *History of Chinese Journalism*, namely errors in translation of proper names in representative newspaper titles, errors in translation of periodical names, and errors in translation caused by translators' misunderstanding of periodical names or historical facts.

First, when translating Spanish terminologies into Chinese, it is necessary to choose the combination of transliteration and liberal translation or transliteration or liberal translation according to the composition of the terminology. Connotations of notional words of terminology composition should be translated. Mistranslation

would be caused by simple transliteration (equal to “no translation” (“不翻”)), or free translation (Zhu & Huang, 2013, p. 4). Ko Kung-chen did not know Portuguese, so he asked for help when translating the periodical name for “*O Maca éta Imparcial*”. However, the translator who help to translate misunderstood the adjective “imparcial” in “*O Maca éta Imparcial*” for English noun “imperial” (含有“帝国”之意), and mistranslated this periodical’s name into “帝国澳门人报”. “*O Maca éta Imperial* (譯意[帝國澳門人]), published on June 9th, 1836 and banned by the government in 1838” (戈公振, 1927, p. 84).

Second, Ko Kung-chen translated Chinese alien press such as 《察世俗每月统记传》, 《特选撮要》 and 《东西洋考每月统记传》 into *Chinese Monthly Magazine*, *Monthly Magazine*, and *Eastern and Western Monthly Magazine*. But “Magazine” means “杂志”, which is inconsistent with the concept definition and attributes of these periodicals.

“*Chinese Monthly Magazine*” is the English translation for “《察世俗每月统记传》”, which is the mistranslation caused by Ko Kung-chen according to his misunderstanding. According to the discussion in *The Chinese Periodical Press* (《中国报纸, 1800-1912》) by Roswell S. Britton (白瑞华), Milne translated “《察世俗每月统记传》” into “*A General Monthly Record* (Ch’a-shih-sh Mei-yueh T’ung-chi-ch’uan)” (Britton 1966, p. 18).

English translation “*Monthly Magazine* (《特选撮要》)” is a blunt translation of English translation routine followed by “《察世俗每月统记传》”. The English translation of “《特选撮要》” only reflects the periodical circulation cycle “monthly” in the title, and misuses “magazine (杂志)” to refer to “periodicals (报刊)”. The English translation “*A Monthly Record of Important Selections* (Britton, 1996, p. 21)” in *The Chinese Periodical Press* by Roswell S. Britton (白瑞华) is an accurate translation.

Ko Kung-chen translated “《东西洋考每月统记传》” into “*Eastern and Western Monthly Magazine*” while Roswell S. Britton (白瑞华) translated it into “*Inquiry of the Eastern and Western Oceans* (Britton, 1966, p. 23)” in *The Chinese Periodical Press*.

From the etymological definition of “杂志” (magazine/magasin) and the historical evolution of the British and American magazine industry (Campbell, Martin, & Fabos, 2015, pp. 311-336), magazines are originated in the early 18th century in the British and American countries when the first group of periodicals (报刊) published. This new media is different from books and newspapers, having its own attributes of media industry. “A magazine is a periodical publication mainly publishing articles and reviews, composing of works of different themes written by multiple authors, usually with fixed names, numbering by volumes, issues, years or month orders, and basically the same format and layout of each issue” (Johnson & Prijatel, 1999, p. 2). In the first half of the 19th century, with the rise of alien press in China, the Chinese publishing industry was gradually separated from periodicals/magazines. Ko Kung-chen confused the distinction between “magazines” (杂志) and “periodicals” (报刊), resulting in mistranslation of similar Chinese newspaper names.

Third, mistranslation is caused by translators’ misunderstanding of periodical names or historical facts. Ko Kung-chen translated “*A Abelha da China*” into “《蜜蜂华报》” based on literal translation, and each word in the original text has a counterpart in the translation. The structure of “*A Abelha da China*” is “article + noun + preposition + noun”, in which the preposition “da” expresses the affiliation without any practical meaning, and the former noun belongs to the latter noun. However, Chinese applies “的” to express affiliation, which is opposite to the word order of Portuguese, so the correct translation should be “中国(的)蜜蜂报”, namely “《中

国蜜蜂报》” but not “《蜜蜂华报》”。Li Changsen's research fully confirmed this point, “*A Abelha da China* 《中国蜜蜂报》 is not only the first newspaper in Macao, but also the first alien press in China... It has been clearly political since the first publishing” (李长森, 2010, pp. 66-67).

Errors in Translation of Historical Facts

Misinterpretation of periodical terminologies and proper nouns caused by unclear historical facts

Translators need to be familiar with historical facts of periodicals and the meaning of specific terms to ensure the rationality and correctness of translation. Ko Kung-chen did not refer to relevant historical materials, but merely translated according to his own understanding. In Ko's process of translation, the analysis of the source language text and its lexical connotation was not in place, especially he was not familiar with the terminology of historical facts of the press in the target language.

Ko Kung-chen literally translated “口头报纸” into “spoken newspaper”. “Spoken” refers to “uttering through the medium of speech or characterized by speech; sometimes using in combination”, and means “口头的, 口语的 (oral and verbal)”. However, “口头报纸” is only the information transmitted orally by people, not the product of oral language. It differs a lot from the meaning of “spoken”. Therefore, “口头报纸” should be translated into “oral newspaper”.

The Chinese Repository (《中国丛报》, 1832-1851) was founded by E. C. Bridgman (裨治文), an American missionary in China, rather than Peter Parker (柏克), an American doctor; And “华英书院” should be “英华书院”, which belongs to errors in translation of personal names and institution names.

Errors in translation of historical facts caused by mistranslation of periodical names

Translators mistranslated periodical names due to lack of knowledge about relevant historical facts. Errors in translation of periodical names in turn lead to a series of errors in historical facts. Errors in translation of historical facts of periodicals are shown in errors of the idea of running a press and specific historical facts, errors of recording information on the date of the publication of the press, omissions in information and so on.

The mistranslation of *O Macaista Imparcial* (《澳门土生公正报》) by *History of Chinese Journalism* and its spread became the representative of the mistranslations of periodical names. *The Chinese Repository* (《中国丛报》) published the prospectus of *O Macaista Imparcial*, “Some readers may want us to condemn this situation. We didn't give comments, though our silence in no way signifies our approval of them. We thought that we would be better focusing on contents of periodical by ‘lighting up’ ourselves rather than being polemicists, for other newspapers claimed that their ‘lampstands and oil’ were reliable. In the near future, we would benefit from it” (*The Chinese Repository*, 1836, pp. 152-153). *O Macaista Imparcial* has announced its purpose of publishing a newspaper independently, “This press does not have relations with any political parties but only respects the law” (*The Chinese Repository*, 1836, p. 153), which shows that the newspaper does not have any political attributes. In the history of Chinese and foreign periodicals, any newspaper that claims to run an independent newspaper will not use the word “empire” to name it.

From the translation errors in Russian newspapers and periodicals in *History of Chinese Journalism*, we can find out the hidden errors in translation of historical facts. “Новости Жизни” should be “Новости жизни”; “《新生活报》” should be “《生活新闻》” (1914), “《新生活报》” renamed “《生活新闻》” (*Новости жизни*), which means “《新生活报》” is the predecessor of “《生活新闻》” (Чжао Юнхуа Русские газеты в Китае

первой половины XX века 赵永华, 20世纪上半叶在中国的俄文报刊, 2002(2). // PCM. 2002. №2.). *History of Chinese Journalism* (《中国报学史》) was first published in 1927. “*Новости жизни*” (《生活新闻》) was published in 1914, and its predecessor “《新生活报》” was founded in 1907, which is inconsistent with the statement that “it has been founded for 21 years”. There is something wrong with the saying that “But now it is getting closer to the government of the country, and there is a tendency to turn left.” After the February Revolution in Russia, *Новости жизни* (《生活新闻》) published articles undermining the authority of the Tsarist government in the Middle East Road, and the reporting position has been to the left. After the outbreak of the Middle East Road Events in 1924, this periodical embarked on the path of openly defending the Soviet regime (overdovskaya Л. Ф. Развитие периодической печати и библиотечного дела русскими эмигрантами в Китае в 20-40 годы XX столетия 20-40年代俄罗斯移民在中国的期刊和图书馆工作的发展. *旅游和服务大学公报*, 2007(2).// Вестник ассоциации вузов туризма и сервиса. 2007. №2.). *Новости жизни* (《生活新闻》) was already a ‘red’ newspaper in the 1920s and was reborn as the oldest newspaper in Harbin.

Sytin (瑟京) founded “*Русское слово*”(《俄国言论报》) in Russia in 1895. Previously, “*Русский голос*” (《俄国之声报》) appeared in Harbin was founded by Russian dukes, professors and so on. “*Русский голос*” (《俄国之声报》) was suspended in 1926, and the former employee founded “*Русское слово*”(《俄国言论报》). Ko Kung-chen mixed the translation of “belonging to loyalty” (属于皇室一派) and the translation of “*Русское Слово*” (《俄声报》).

“*Экономический бюллетень КВЖл*” should be “*Экономический Бюллетень КВЖД*”; “*Экономический Бюллетень КВЖД* (译意《中东路经济周刊》)” refers to “*Экономический бюллетень*”, “为中东路职员编辑” refers to “中东铁路局出版”. Bureau of Middle East Railway published “*Экономический вестник Маньчжурии*” in 1923, which is mainly about economy, local history in Маньчжурия⁵ (满洲里) and translated into “《满洲里经济学报》”. This newspaper adds an affiliate *Экономический бюллетень* (《经济简报》) (Храмов С. Ю. Общественно-политические издания российской эмиграции в Маньчжурии (1922-1931 гг. 俄罗斯在满洲时期 (1922-1931年) 的社会政治出版物, *俄罗斯东部的权利与管理*, 2007(2).) // Власть и управление на Востоке России. 2007. №2.). In the same year, 《满洲里经济学报》 changed its name into 《满洲里学报》(*Вестник Маньчжурии*). The periodical mentioned in the text may be 《经济简报》, the supplement of 《满洲里学报》, and “КВЖД” should be the publishing agency Bureau of Middle East Railway.

Omission of translation of periodical names and historical facts

Ko Kung-chen’s translation about three Chinese versions of “*Child’s Paper*”(《小孩月报》) in modern China is too simple, leading to the dispute about the historical facts for establishing the press and the inheritance relationship of *Child’s Paper* in the version of Guangzhou and Shanghai. Also, scholars did not know that three Chinese versions of *Child’s Paper* are Chinese translation and republication of *The Child’s Paper* (1852-1897) published by American Presbyterian Mission Press (美国长老会书局).

From February to October in 1874, John Glasgow Kerr (嘉约翰博士) published a Chinese monthly periodical 《小孩月报》(*The Child’s Paper/The Child’s Monthly Messenger*) in Guangzhou. On May 5th, 1875,

⁵ Маньчжурия (满洲里), today’s county in Lubin (庐滨), belongs to Heilongjiang Province. After the completion of Middle East Railway, Russians entered the northeast region formerly called “满洲” and set up the first stop in Lubin.

this periodical resumed to publish in Shanghai, took over by J. M. W. Farnham (范约翰), renamed as 《小孩月報志異》 (*The Child's Paper*, May 1875-April 1876) and changed its name back to 《小孩月報》 (*The Child's Paper*, 1876-1915) after one year later, and issued by the Shanghai Christian Qinxin Library (上海基督教清心书馆); It was renamed as 《开风报》 until the 4th year of the Republic of China, but suspended in its fifth publication. In February 1874, Mrs. Nathan J. Plumb (李承恩夫人) and Mrs. Hubbard (徐高志夫人) founded the monthly periodical 《小孩月報》 (*The Children's News*, 1874-1901?) in dialects in Fuzhou. These three periodicals of *The Child's Paper* (《小孩月報》) were Chinese version of *The Child's Paper* (1852-1897) by American Presbyterian Mission Press (美国长老会书局). Modern Chinese newspapers and related historical documents in China recorded the relationship between the content translation of Chinese and English version of *The Child's Paper* and the inheritance of the periodical.

III. Inspiration from Translation of Periodical Terminology and Historical Facts in *History of Chinese Journalism*

Ko Kung-chen has contributed a lot to *History of Chinese Journalism*. In a sense, it is Ko Kung-chen and the authority status of his *History of Chinese Journalism* that a lot of errors in periodical terminology and historical facts in *History of Chinese Journalism* can be spread up till now. Therefore, a case study of periodical terminologies' mis-translations in *History of Chinese Journalism* by Ko Kung-chen under analysis-synthesis translation mode could provide some references and historical supports for analyzing periodical history and interdisciplinary translation studies.

Literal Translation, Free Translation and “No Translation” for Translation of Periodical Terminologies and Names

Periodical names are generally constituted of “establishing location or founder + periodical terminologies” and examples can be found in *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Illustrated London News*, *McClure's Magazine* and so on; Some periodicals use the proper term that implies press positioning or the concept of running a journal, such as French fashion magazine *ELLE*, American magazine *Nation*, *Time* and so on. When translating names of periodicals, translators should analyze periodical names and their historical facts based on the basic concept of periodical history and commonly used vocabularies applied in periodical names. For personal names, location names and periodical names which are established by usage or recognized academically, translators should follow the established Chinese names or translation names, and should not translate them into something else or transliterate arbitrarily by “no translation”. If not, errors in historical facts would be caused. For foreign personal names or historical and geographical nouns which do not have any Chinese translation or recognized Chinese translation, translators should translate them innovatively via literal translation, free translation or the combination of literal and free translation.

Translators should follow the principle of “naming after the originating person or place” to transliterate location names and personal names in the press. Errors in translation of periodical terminology would cause if translation does not obey this rule and applies “no translation” to deal with the original text. There are 68 errors in translation of periodical terminologies and errors derived from them in *History of Chinese Journalism*, which even can be found in contemporary references. Ko Kung-chen asked other translators for help, but still mistranslated *O Maca íta Imparcial* (《澳门土生公正报》) into 《帝国澳门人》 (戈公振, 1927, p. 84), which

laid the foreshadowing for errors in translation of periodical terminology for future generations. “Chinese Abstract in *The Chinese Repository* (《<中国丛报>中文摘要》)” was published in the 2nd issue of *Lingnan Culture and History* (《岭南文史》) in 1985, in which the first passage of phase IV volume 5 of *The Chinese Repository* (《中国丛报》, August, 1836) transliterated *O Macaista Imparcial* into 《麦卡埃斯塔报》(李烽, 1985, p. 101). The translator transliterated “Macaísta (澳门土生人)” of this periodical name in Portuguese periodical and ignored the translation of the Portuguese adjective “imparcial (不偏不倚/公正)”. Also, Guangxi Normal University Press published *Title Catalogue and Category Index of The Chinese Repository* (《<中国丛报>篇名目录及分类索引》) in June 2008, in which translator ignored “imparcial” and still transliterated *O Macaista Imparcial* into 《麦卡埃斯塔报》based on English pronunciation when applying periodical terminology of the second Chinese Abstract of *The Chinese Repository* (《中国丛报》中文提要之二) in *Lingnan Culture and History* in translating the category of *European Periodicals beyond the Ganges* (《恒河外方的欧洲报刊》) of *The Chinese Repository* (《中国丛报》)(顾钧 & 杨慧玲, 2008, p. 232).

Comprehension Applications of Professional Knowledge in the Process of “Analysis-Synthesis” Translation Mode

Translation Studies is a comprehensive disciplinary. Translation of periodical names and terminologies seems simple but involving encyclopedia. In the translation mode of “analysis-synthesis”, translators need to apply professional knowledge such as applied linguistics and translation studies, periodical historiography to achieve accurate analysis and efficient synthesis in translating terminologies and idiomatic phrases. Ko Kung-chen, a well-known scholar in the Republican period, was especially skillful at journalism history and mastered several foreign languages. “Ko Kung-chen did not go abroad at that time... learned by himself and became the first people who can fully master the research status of world-wide journalism (can read works written in Japanese, German and English)” (蔡斐, 2017, p. 92). However, due to the limitation of times, Ko Kung-chen can not fully understand professional knowledge in several disciplines, and can not even read through hundreds of alien press in China and their historical facts. In this way, it is unavoidable that there would be some mistakes and deficiencies in the process of translation.

To reflect on the translation of the *Chinese History of Journalism* and its derived historical facts, the translator needs to first apply the professional knowledge of journalism history, linguistics and translation studies to systematically analyze and accurately understand the source text. Translators should master the phonetic system, alphabetical system, lexical system and grammar system of the source language, pay attention to the connotation and extension, diachronic and synchronic, signifier and signified of related concepts or nouns, and avoid errors in spelling and understanding of common sense. In addition, translators ought to be aware of the regularity of running a periodical in alien press in China and historical facts of representative alien press in various languages, especially systematically study of Chinese social conditions and results of sinology research in alien press in China. Translators can translate periodical names and terminologies effectively only on the basis of professional knowledge of disciplines involved in comprehensive application.

The Meaning of Innovative Translation of Terminology and Unity of Translation

Through the ages, unification of translation names and innovation of terminology translation have gone through hardships, and are usually related to the development of disciplines and the progress of social

civilization. "The creation of terminology is a matter of translation" (朱志瑜 & 黄立波, 2013, p. 6). There are 29 errors in vocabulary spelling or printing of periodical names and historical facts, and 68 errors in translation of periodical terminologies and errors derived from them. These errors basically include translation of periodical names or terminologies and historical fact errors derived from them. Relevant professional and encyclopedic knowledge applied to revise and unify the translation of periodical terminology will promote the innovative translation of periodical terminologies and the study of journalism history.

Conclusion

This paper checks and revises the periodical terminologies and historical facts in *History of Chinese Journalism* by Ko Kung-chen under analysis-synthesis translation mode proposed by missionary J. S. Roberts. Errors in periodical terminology translation and their derived errors in historical fact errors in *History of Chinese Journalism* can be divided into two categories: spelling errors (including printing) and periodical terminology translation errors. Periodical terminologies' mis-translations in *History of Chinese Journalism* can be revised under analysis-synthesis translation mode, namely spelling errors in foreign language words, errors in translation of periodical names, personal names and location names, and errors in translation of historical facts. Also, there are three inspirations evoked from translation of periodical terminology and historical facts in *History of Chinese Journalism*, including translation methods for translation of periodical terminologies and names, comprehension applications of professional knowledge, and meaning of innovative translation of terminology and unity of translation.

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