

## GLOSSARY

### 术语表

\*Please note that this glossary is a small part of the vocabulary that is still developing within the discourses of Posthumanism and New Materialism.

\*请注意这个术语表只是后人类和新唯物主义讨论用词的一部分，并且其概念也仍在持续发展

#### **Animism –**

An anthropological construct used to define worldviews in which non-human entities possess spiritual essence.

#### 泛灵论

一个定义非人类实体具有精神实质的世界观的人类学概念。

#### **Animism –**

In Anselm Franke's (2010) research, animism is situated to re-vision modernity; Animism not as a matter of belief but a boundary-making practice.

#### 万物有灵

在安塞姆弗兰克的万物有灵（2010）的研究中此概念被用于对现代性的完善；万物有灵不仅仅是与信仰有关，而是种分界的实践。

#### **Anthropocene –**

The current geological age. The period during which human activity has been the dominant influence on climate and the environment.

#### 人类纪

当前的地质时代，即人类已有的活动对气候和环境产生的重要影响的时期。

#### **Becoming –**

Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari's concept of an ahistorical path towards something new and unfamiliar. A generative way of being that consists of fluid confluences rather than resemblances (Claire Colebrook, *The Deleuze Dictionary* 2013).

#### 生成

德勒兹和瓜塔里关于新的、陌生事物的非历史路径的概念。一种由不稳定的汇集而非相似性所组成的生产方式。克莱尔·科尔布鲁克 《德勒兹字典》（2013）

#### **Capitalocene –**

The 'Age of Capital' is precisely not the geological era, but the conditions shaped by human capitalist organisation.

#### 资本纪

“资本时代”恰恰不是地质时代，而是人力资本主义的组织塑造的条件。

### **Confucius –**

(551 BC – 479 BC) A Chinese teacher, editor, politician and philosopher.

### **孔子**

公元前 551 年 – 公元前 479 年，是一位中国教育家，政治家以及哲学家。

### **Confucianism –**

A moral, ethical and metaphysical Chinese philosophy.

### **儒家**

关于道德、伦理以及形而上学的中国哲学。

### **Neo-Confucianism –**

Originated by Han Yu and Li Ao (772-841) during the Tang Dynasty, and later becoming prominent during the Song and Ming dynasty, Neo-Confucianism is a more rationalist and secular form of Confucianism, rejecting superstitious and mystical elements of Taoism and Buddhism whilst still being influenced by aspects of them.

### **宋明理学**

由唐代的韩愈和李翱发起，在宋、明时期发展壮大。宋明理学在受到道家和佛教影响的同时反对其中封建的、神性的概念，因而它比儒家思想更理性和世俗化。

### **Dualism/Cartesian dualism –**

A philosophical theory or system which divides reality into two domains, especially those of matter and mind. Dualisms can be opposed by, for example, exploring monistic perspectives, or continuums (such as culture-nature).

### **二元论 – 笛卡尔二元论**

哲学理论，也是将现实世界两分的系统，尤其是在物质和精神层面。二元论也受到例如一元论以及文化和自然作为一连续体等观点的质疑。

### **Ecosophy –**

A philosophical approach to the environment which emphasises the importance of action and individual beliefs.

### **生态哲学**

一种强调行动和个人信仰重要性的研究环境的哲学方法。

### **Enlightenment –**

A philosophical movement of the 18th century, characterised by belief in the power of human reason and by innovations in political, religious, and educational doctrine. Think of, for example, scientific revolution, secularism.

### **启蒙**

十八世纪的哲学运动，其特点是信仰人类理性的力量和政治，宗教和教育学说的创新，科学革命和世俗主义。

### **Epistemology –**

Theory of knowledge, particularly with regard to its methods, validity, and scope, and the distinction between justified belief and opinion.

## 认识论

关于知识的方法、正确性、领域以及合理的信念和观点之间的区别的理论。

## Intersubjectivity –

Psychological relations between people, emphasising shared cognition as essential to the shaping of interhuman relations. Within New Materialism, and Posthuman, however, intersubjectivity is understood to operate beyond human interrelations – extending to the non-human.

## 互为主体性

人与人之间的强调共同认知作为塑造人际关系本质的心理关系。但在新唯物主义和后人类的讨论中，互为主体性不仅仅作为人与人之间的关系来讨论，也包括了非人。

## Intra-action –

A concept from Karen Barad (building on Niels Bohr). Agential realism in which relations are effects or 'intra-actions' (the cutting together/apart of difference) within phenomena. As such, intra-actions are observation dependent, and continuously Becoming.

## 交互作用

Karen Barad 以 Neils Bohr 的理论为基础提出的概念。作用实在论是指关系是某些现象的结果或“交互作用”。因此交互作用取决于观察并持续生成的。

## New Materialism –

Emerging thought in several fields of inquiry, including philosophy, cultural theory, feminism, science studies and the visual arts, which offers an alternative perspective on materiality, signification, and on knowledge production as practice. It was developed in response to the linguistic turn. The term was coined by Manuel DeLanda and Rosi Braidotti in the second half of the 1990s.

## 新唯物主义

涉及哲学、文化理论、女权主义、科学研究、视觉艺术等多个领域的新兴思想，它对物质性、意义以及知识生产作为实践提供了一种新的视角。它的发展回应了语言学的转向。这个术语是由 Manuel DeLanda 和 Rosi Braidotti 在 20 世纪 90 年代后期创造的。

## Nomadic –

Deleuze and Guattari's (1987) concept for the dehierarchisation and deterritorialisation of power relationships in, for example, science, knowledge production or socio-political contexts.

## 游牧

德勒兹和瓜塔里对权力关系的去等级化和解域化的概念。比如在科学、知识生产以及社会政治学语境中。

## Nomadic art –

Any art practice that traverses and opposes borders and hierarchies between territories or domains (real or virtual).

## 游牧艺术

任何反对领土或领域（虚拟或现实）之间的边界和等级的艺术实践。

### **Nomadic subjectivity –**

Subjectivity in flux Rosi Braidotti (2011). In the context of economic and cultural globalization, for example, it reflects multiple forms of mobility that operate outside the concept of nation-states, identity politics and essentialist ideologies.

### **游牧主体性**

流变的主体性（Rosi Braidotti 2011）。在经济和文化的全球化语境下，例如这个概念反映了在民族国家，身份政治和本质主义意识形态概念之外运作的多种形式的流动性。

### **Nonhuman –**

Does not refer solely to, for example, other animals with human-like characteristics (such as primates), but to all things, objects and entities that are not human.

### **非人类**

不仅仅是指例如具有人类特征的其他动物（如灵长类动物），而是指所有非人类的东西，物体和实体。

### **Non-linear time –**

A non-chronological or cyclical intertwining relation between past, present, and future (and future-past).

### **非线性时间**

过去、现在和未来（过去未来）之间的非年代或周期性的交织关系。

### **Ontology –**

Branch of metaphysics dealing with the nature of being.

Set of concepts and categories by subject area or domain organised by properties or the relations between them.

### **本体论**

研究存在本身的形而上学。

按属性或其关系组织的学科领域的概念和类别。

### **Posthuman –**

The state of being beyond human. Posthuman discourse seeks to reconceive the notion of the human and anthropocentric subject: the human is no longer superior to the non-human, but one being among others (Rosi Braidotti 2013).

### **后人类**

超越于人存在的状态。后人类的讨论试图重新思考人的概念以及人类中心论这一话题：人类不再是高于非人的存在，而应该是其中的一员（Rosi Braidotti 2013）。

### **Prehension –**

A concept from Alfred North Whitehead, who holds that perception is not limited to self-conscious beings, and does not happen solely in the conscious mind. The term

is meant to indicate a kind of perception that can be conscious or unconscious, applying to people as well as electrons. The perceiver actually incorporates aspects of the perceived thing into itself. As such, rather than being independent, entities are constituted by their perceptions and relations.

### 摄入

Alfred North Whitehead 的概念，感知不仅仅局限于有自我意识的生物，它不在大脑意识当中发生。这个术语为了表明感知可以是有意识的也可以是无意识的，适用于人和电子。感知体实际上将其感知到的东西的各个方面融入其中。例如，实体是由其的感知和关系所构成，而不是独立的。

### Temporality –

Having a relation to time, both in human and non- human perception.

### 时间性

人和非人对时间的感知关系。

### Transhuman –

The human as evolved beyond its physical and mental limitations, especially by means of science and technology.

### 超人类

人类通过科学和技术达到超越其自身身体和精神局限的演变。

### Transversality –

An important concept in New Materialism: 1) as a thinking practice it has been developed by many theorists in different spatial-temporal and disciplinary backgrounds, and 2) it “cuts across or intersects dual oppositions in an immanent way” (Dolphijn, V/d Tuin 2012:22). This means that the type of affirmative relations of representation can also function as deterritorialising.

(<https://newmaterialistcartographies.wikispaces.com/Transversality>)

### 横截性

新唯物主义里的重要概念之一。1) 作为思想实践，它是由许多理论家在不同的空间时间以及学科背景下发展出来的。2) 它“以内在的方式横切或者与双重对立交叉” (Dolphijn, V/d Tuin 2012:22)。这意味着阐释的肯定关系的方式也可以是解域的过程。

(<https://newmaterialistcartographies.wikispaces.com/Transversality>)