

A Corpus-Based Study of Interpretese

口语一书面语连续统:

基于语料库的口译体研究

• 肖晓燕 著



On the Oral-Literate Continuum:

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序

听到肖晓燕博士即将出版《口语—书面语连续统:基于语料库的口译体研究》一书,本人感到非常高兴。肖晓燕博士在攻读博士学位的过程中,勤奋好学,潜心做好研究工作,广泛阅读有关功能语言学和语类理论的各种著作和论文,结合自己的研究兴趣搜集口译语料,对选题进行多方面的思考,不断完善,完成了博士学位论文的研究和写作工作,取得了可喜的成绩。

口语在人类交际中发挥着重要的作用,反映了语言运作的实际本质,成为语言学界长期研究的对象之一,各种语言学理论从不同角度对它进行了探讨,但对口译文本的口语化特征展开的研究并不多见。肖晓燕博士在书中立足功能语言学的视角,把语类理论和多维话语分析作为框架,综合考虑口语化的各种变量,提出了口译文本的多维度综合分析模型,并通过量化分析的方法详细讨论了口译文本的特征,分析了各个维度的语言特点。

肖晓燕博士广泛回顾了不同学者对于口语、语类和口译语料库等方面的研究,在此基础上进行归纳分析,并对其进行了评价,从而构建自己的分析框架,并从互动度、产出受限度、语境依赖度、抽象化以及音韵等维度对口译文本进行详细的分析。为了提高研究的可靠性,肖晓燕博士还建立了自己的语料库,通过定量的手段分析了子语料之间的共性与差异,还考察了性别及语言状态这两个变量,得出了很有意义的结论。该书一方面为我们提供了研究口语和口译文本的新视角,另一方面也丰富了口语和口译研究的内容,对口译教学有指导意义。

这几年来,肖晓燕博士不仅完成了多项科研课题的研究工作, 在国内外学术刊物上发表论文,而且还完成了博士阶段的学业,在 学术研究的道路上扎扎实实地往前走。本人期待肖博士在今后的 研究工作中取得更多的成果。

> 杨信彰 2015 年 4 月于厦门

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前言

《口语一书面语连续统:基于语料库的口译体研究》一书是我的博士论文。四年读博期间(2010—2014),语言学为我开辟了一个广阔的理论空间,让我一方面遗憾自己未能更早地发现并进入这片天地,同时又为自己等待多年,并未匆忙为"博"而"博",并最终找到这扇门而感到欣慰。

我从本科毕业留在厦门大学任教开始,20多年来一直从事口译教学和研究工作,长期与各种语域的口语打交道,深感口语与书面语的差异。因此在读博期间特别关注语言学家对于口语的描述和研究。然而由于口语稍纵即逝,即使是有了各种录音录像技术的今天,它仍然难以被全方位真实地捕捉和描述。因此口语的研究远远滞后于书面语。在我所从事的翻译学领域,近十年来国内兴起了语料库翻译研究,绝大多数研究以关注笔译语料库的书面文本为主,为数不多的研究口译语料的文章,也多套用笔译研究的方法,关注书面文本的特点,忽视了口译语料的独特口语性。

基于这样一个现状,本研究选取真实口译语料作为分析对象, 突出关注所选语料的两大特征,即其口语性和翻译性。利用语类/ 语体理论作为理论分析框架,采用 Biber 的多维度分析法(MD)作 为操作手段,对比分析了英汉原语与译语在不同维度的口语—书 面语连续统上的位置变化,探究口译行为对口译体口语化特征的 影响。

本书的目标读者群为对语言学和翻译学(特别是口译)有兴趣的研究人员,以及关注口语和口译的社会人士,还有各高校仍在



攻读学位的崎岖山路上奔波的博士生和硕士生们。

此论文的成书出版,得到了许多人真心慷慨的帮助。我想首 先感谢厦门大学外文学院。这是我的第二个家,我从18岁开始就 是这个家中的一员。外文学院的老一辈师长对我谆谆教诲,精心 培养;新一代同事对我真诚扶持,默默关注,使我得以在学术上成 长、成熟。感谢我的导师杨信彰教授,他极为严谨的治学态度以及 朴实正直的个人品质让我由衷地钦佩。感谢外文学院张龙海院长 和陈志伟书记为此书的出版给予的支持和帮助。此外,我也特别 特别想对口译组的全体同事深深地道一声谢谢!作为多年的亲密 战友,他们在我论文撰写的关键时期,毫无怨言地为我分担了大量 繁重的工作。我还要感谢我的可爱的硕士研究生们,他们为口译 语料库的建设和标注承担了许多琐碎繁杂的任务。最后,感谢厦 门大学出版社的大力支持,我的论文因此能够顺利及时地出版。

2015.06.08

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With the ever increasing broadth and depth of intercultural and interlingual exchanges in almost all societal aspects, e. g. politics, economics, technology, culture and education, most of us have inevitably been exposed to some type of translation since childhood, be it a nursery rhyme, a favourite movie, a Shakespearian poem, or the latest news on the television, sometimes without being aware that it is a piece of translation. The product of Translation^①, or Translatese as referred to in this context, whether in the written, spoken or signed form, has always been, and increasingly will be, a type of discourse in actual use in our everyday and professional lives.

The object of the current study is *interpretese* (Shlesinger, 2008, 2012), which is the output of interpreting and also the type of translation that is produced mostly in the spoken form in an online manner (see Chapter 4 for an elaborated explanation of the differences between translating and interpreting). As one of the oldest professions in the world, interpreting probably dates back to when mankind began to use the spoken word, and when different

① In this book, Translation with a capitalized "T" is an inclusive term to cover all types of translation, i. e. written translation, and interpreting in the spoken and signed modes; while translation with a non-capitalized "t" refers to written translation exclusively.