

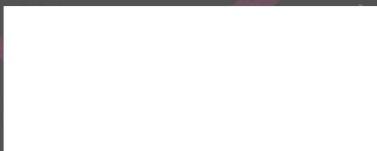


翻译学博士研究论丛

政治场域中口译员的 调控角色

THE INTERPRETER'S ROLE AS A MEDIATOR IN POLITICAL SETTINGS

詹 成 著



外语教学与研究出版社

WORLD JOURNAL OF TRANSLATION STUDIES

广东外语外贸大学2012年度出版资助项目（编号12C07）

广东省普通高校人文社会科学重点研究基地广东外语外贸大学翻译学研究中心基地招标项目（编号CTS2012-07）



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FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

政治场域中口译员的调控角色 / 詹成著. — 北京 : 外语教学与研究出版社, 2013.4

(翻译学博士研究论丛)

ISBN 978-7-5135-3019-4

I. ①政… II. ①詹… III. ①政治学—英语—口译—研究
IV. ①H315.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 082580 号

出版人 蔡剑峰

责任编辑 程 序

封面设计 覃一彪

出版发行 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址 <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷 北京传奇佳彩数码印刷有限公司

开 本 650×980 1/16

印 张 16.5

版 次 2013 年 4 月第 1 版 2013 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5135-3019-4

定 价 59.90 元

购书咨询: (010)88819929 电子邮箱: club@fltrp.com

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物料号: 230190001

序 一

詹成博士的专著《政治场域中口译员的调控角色》即将由外语教学与研究出版社出版。詹成告诉我这个消息，并请我为他的新书作序，我感到十分欣喜。十余年前，詹成在我的指导下进入会议口译领域，从此开始孜孜不倦从事口译教学和实践，并取得了许多优异成绩。2011年詹成被国际会议口译员协会（AIIC）吸收为会员，这是对他口译职业水平的认可。

与此同时，詹成也积极开展口译的学术研究。2008年詹成成为我招收的第一批翻译学研究专业博士生，他在繁忙的教学和管理之余，于2011年6月顺利完成研究课题，并获得博士学位。这部《政治场域中口译员的调控角色》著作，正是詹成在由我所指导的博士论文的基础上修改而成。作为导师，我见证了詹成博士论文撰写的全过程，可以说对这篇作品非常熟悉。出版在即，再次浏览本书，感想良多。

近年来，随着国内翻译专业人才培养体系的不断完善，人们对包括口译研究在内的翻译学的兴趣也渗透多个领域，使翻译学成为一个具有生命力的、跨学科的研究领域。虽然对译员行为以及培养模式进行探讨的历史恐怕与翻译研究的历史一样长，但一直被诸多问题所困扰。在现今的翻译研究中，译员研究可以说是最热门的话题之一，其成果更容易引起广泛的注意。

首先是译员行为的定位问题。从新中国成立之初，到我国开放程度不断深化的当今，市场对职业化口译人才的需求有很大的不同，因而对译员的要求和培养目标就会有所不同；从当年为国家社会主义建设而培养的机构译员，到目前深化改革与国际化进程中对高层次会议译员的需求，再到各种行业专门领域职业译员的发展，对译员行为的定位也就应该区别地对待。从国内外相关文献来看，过去有不少学者对译员行为进行了探讨。这些研究从不同的角度，对口译的模式进行假设，又从本质

上解释了某些现象如何发生、为何发生¹。社会—职业和机构模式突出了在社会—职业和机构层面构建口译理论模式的重要性和潜在空间²，但这些研究毕竟为数很少；话语互动模式则注重交际者之间的社会、情景等关系：有的学者凸显译员为媒介的互动³，另一些学者则使用三角模型来描写译员的地位和作用⁴；还有学者提出“会议环境”下的互动模式⁵。这些模式无论是“一对一”还是“一对多”的口译互动，都认为交际者才是决定交际成功与否的关键。

其次是研究视野的问题。口译既是一种十分复杂的交际行为，又是一个信息处理加工的过程，受社会文化、场域和情景、交际目的、话语体裁等诸多因素的制约⁶。因此，对译员角色的研究到底是采用社会—职业和机构模式？还是使用三角模型模式，或“会议环境”下的互动模式？这里面涉及到的主要是一个研究视野的问题。口译研究之所以作为一个独立学科，在于口译研究的主要问题、方法论和与其他学科之间的关系。而解决问题的真正关键，应该在于口译本身不同于笔译的工作原理，和口译作为一种“情境行为”的社会属性。

1 Pöchhacker, F. 2004. *Introducing Interpreting Studies*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

2 Tseng, J. 1992. "Interpreting as an Emerging Profession in Taiwan—A Sociological Model," MA thesis, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taipei.

Agger-Gupta, N. 2001. "From 'Making Do' to Established Service, the Department of Health Care Interpreter Services in Canada and the United States of America: A Grounded Theory Study of Health Organization Change and the Growth of a New Profession," PhD dissertation, The Fielding Graduate Institute.

3 Anderson, R. B. W. 1976/2002. "Perspectives on the role of Interpreter". In Pöchhacker, F. and Shlesinger M. (eds.) 2002. *The Interpreting Studies Reader*. London and New York: Routledge. pp. 209-17.

4 Gentile, A., Ozolins, U. and Vasilakakos, M. 1996. *Liaison Interpreting: A Handbook*. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press.

5 Gile, D. 1995. *Basic Concepts and Models for Interpreter and Translator Training*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

6 Chernov, G. 2004. *Inference and Anticipation in Simultaneous Interpreting: A Probability-prediction Model*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

Dollerup, C. and Appel, V. (eds.) 1996. *Teaching Translation and Interpreting 3: New Horizons*, Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

Dollerup, C. and Loddegaard, A. (eds.) 1992. *Teaching Translation and Interpreting: Training, Talent and Experience*, Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

Gran, L. & Taylor, C. (eds.) 1990. *Aspects of Applied and Experimental Research on Conference Interpretation*. Udine: Campanotto.

Lambert, S. & Moser-Mercer, B. (eds.) 1994. *Bridging the Gap: Empirical Research in Simultaneous Interpretation*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

如此看来，詹成这本《政治场域中口译员的调控角色》关注到国内口译研究中比较薄弱的对话口译领域，特别集中在此前鲜有研究成果出现的政治会谈场景中译员的角色，这无疑是有意义的，或者说对整体的口译研究以及外事 / 外交活动这一特定领域的研究做出了新的贡献。

本书选题视角和研究内容新颖独特，将政治场域中开展的交替传译活动作为一种由译员调控的话语进行考察，通过对真实语料的描写分析，质疑了关于“译员是讲话人忠实回声”的传统观念，认为译员是具备本体意识并且能够发挥调控角色显现自身态度的个体。该研究所体现出的包括“忠实性”、口译质量、译员角色、翻译伦理等一系列理论问题都非常重要。

特别值得一提的是本书所采用的研究语料和方法。由于政治类口译活动的独特性，外界一般难以获得真实语料，这也是为什么大量的论文都只能重复使用每年两会期间的总理记者招待会录像。而詹成搜集到长达 40 个小时的外事会见语料，并进行了精听、转写和归类，建构语料库，找出其中译语与源语之间不同层次的偏移现象，分析细致，例证丰富，分类得当。研究手段具有科学性，结论也令人信服。

诚然，本书作为一个专项研究，也仍然有一些缺憾。比如：对于偏移现象的分析，如果结合译员访谈，就能确定某个被观察到的偏移究竟真的是具有某种意识形态的动因，抑或只是译员本能或习惯性的脱口而出；对言语的分析比较静态，如果能够考虑由于译员调控所引发的话语走向变化，就更能够说明译员在交际过程中所发挥的作用。

瑕不掩瑜，本书所展现出的理论视野和研究含量堪称优秀，入选外语教学与研究出版社的“翻译学博士研究论丛”也实至名归。希望今后能有更多出色的口译博士论文问世，能让我们在相关研究成果的系统分析及反思的基础上加深对口译职业的认识，从而构建高层次译员培养模式，这必将对翻译学的学科建设产生积极的促进作用。

是为序。

仲伟合

广东外语外贸大学校长、教授、博导

2013 年 1 月 28 日于白云山下

序 二

若把做研究视为一项对未来的投资，其得失成败往往从题目即可见真章。从本书标题可以看到作者的眼光投向“政治场域中的译员角色”，这是个非常明智的抉择。唯从译员角色才能掌握口译起伏变化的源头，产出乃是相应的结果。但是，若非作者对于译员角色曾有一番深刻体会，难得如此慧眼。

2010年5月，詹成老师带着他的论文草稿来到台湾时，前述标题是他既有的决定。我当时有点意外的是，才三十出头的他何以会着眼于这样一个深刻的研究课题。然而，对于他带来的研究课题以及相关语料，我感到非常心动！

他来到台湾后的三个半月当中，让语料建置成一个语料库的过程，使得这本书的研究日渐茁壮充实。当时，我们有个研究团队在做口译语料库的建置与分析，藉由每周一次的读书会，彼此都有可观的借镜与成长。

2010年8月，詹成老师完成了博士论文底稿的撰写，也为他当初决定的研究主旨赋予了充实的内涵。这样的进度，远比我们当初设定的目标超前了许多！没错，他是一个永远比你想得更多一点，执行更超前一点的人。而且，与此同时，他还行有余力！

在此，为本书的出版感到欣喜之外，也祝福詹成老师在今后的研究上依然游刃有余，从容以赴！

辅仁大学跨文化研究所教授
暨台湾翻译学会理事长（2011-13年度）

杨承淑谨撰

2013年2月19日于辅仁大学

前言

口译作为一种历史悠久的社会活动，在人类发展的进程中发挥了非常重要的作用。口译既是一种十分复杂的交际行为，又是一个信息处理加工的过程，受社会文化、职业机构、场所情境、交际目的、话语体裁等诸多因素的制约。译员在口译活动中作为交际的参与方，在一定程度上通过自身的话语加工，对交际活动形成了调控和影响。然而，无论是从职业规范还是从社会认知角度，译员常常被认为是“透明”和“非人”的。人们也通常认为，级别越高、场域越正式的口译活动，译员的自由度和发挥余地越小。译员的角色和作用长期以来未能得到客观的定位，这显然不利于职业口译的健康发展。在我国，许多重大政治经济事件的跨语言跨文化沟通均是通过政府机构译员来实现的，但由于政治场域中的会谈语料难以获取，政府机构译员的角色更显神秘。因此对这一群体的角色研究具有十分重要的意义。

本书针对政治场域中口译员的调控角色进行了描述性研究。研究关注此前未被学界充分考察的译员群体，突破单纯从规范角度出发对译员行为的规约，而是通过分析译员的真实工作形态，试图回答以下问题：（1）政府机构译员在政治会谈口译中的角色是怎样的？（2）在译员参与的政治会谈中，译语相对于源语在形式和内容上出现了什么类型的偏移？（3）不考虑专业译员的能力缺陷和口译错误，上述偏移如何体现出译员对政治场域会谈话语的调控？

本研究对广东省人民政府高级别领导人（注：本书中出现的职务均为会谈官员当时担任之职）的政治会谈录音进行收集和整理，建构平行语料库。由于政治场域会谈的口译语料难以被研究人员获得，此前对译员角色的研究多关注不同场域社区口译中的口译活动。因此该语料库是国内首个政府会谈对话口译的语料库，其突破了国内外研究者长期以来对政治场域中对话口译的研究空白，对政府政治场域中机构译员的角色研究提供了新的视角和观点。

本研究首先采用文献计量法和归纳法，系统梳理国际范围内对译员角色研究的发展历史、研究主题和研究方法；然后对广东省人民政府机构译员的真实口译工作进行描写、建构平行语料库；再运用批评性话语分析的方法对语料进行定性研究，考察了口译过程中不同层次的“偏移”现象，如零转换、概括转换、缩减转换、替代转换和扩展转换，分析政府机构译员在政治会谈口译中，如何通过人称转换、信息增减、交际功能调整等，对话语内容进行调控。

本书认为，在政治场域中工作的政府机构译员并非一般所认为的“讲话人的忠实回声”，而表现为具备本体意识，发挥调控角色的个体。在互动性对话中工作的译员更倾向于选择理解交际双方的话语，并进行信息沟通，促成具有不同语言、文化和意识形态的人实现交流。在个人身份与机构身份的共同作用下，译员在口译中为自己的政府和政治体制说话，甚至有时违反了职业行为准则。在充满政治和文化特征的语境中，译员也在发出自己的声音，显现自身的存在和态度。

本书研究力图突破前人研究的局限，从真实的口译工作出发，通过分析译员的真实工作形态，引导出更为科学客观的认识，使得研究结论更具科学性和客观性，从而对口译职业发展和译员行为标准形成具有借鉴意义的研究结论。在这样宏大的目标之下，由于笔者的学识水平所限，本书也存在很多不够完善之处。诚愿读者朋友们不吝赐教，多提宝贵意见，以积极的学术交流共同推动我国方兴未艾的口译研究取得不断的进步与发展。

詹成

2012年11月17日

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Chapter 1

Setting the Scene for This Research

1.1 Rationale of Research

For decades since interpreting was regarded as a proper “profession” in the West (Pöchhacker, 2004), where interpreting made its official conference debut in the 1919 Paris Peace Conference (ibid: 28), and in China, where interpreting is now pursued by many ambitious young men and women (Chai, 2007), the true nature of an interpreter has always remained something close to a myth.

When explaining the caption “Make dialogue, not war” in the heading for a section in her book, Snell-Hornby (2006: 166-168) shares with her reader an interesting example of failed intercultural communication involving the work of an interpreter. During Lord Macartney’s visit to China in 1792 as an envoy of George III of Great Britain, he confronted with Emperor Qianlong, the then powerful ruler of the Chinese Empire. In a clash of cultures, every request for negotiating outlets for British trade proposed by the extremely confident Englishman was turned down, and Lord Macartney refused to kowtow in front of the Chinese emperor, making the British appear to be simply barbarian and not worthy of trust. As the celestial rituals were very complicated, no effective dialogue interpreting could be done. What was said by Emperor Qianlong had to be relayed to the President of the Tribunal of Rites, then to the interpreter who did not know English and spoke Latin, and then translated from Latin into English for the delegation. Things became totally out of control when the British guests started to describe and explain their fascinating gifts for the

Chinese emperor. As the interpreter had no idea about the replica of the British flagship “Royal Sovereign”, the official inspection turned out to be arduous and soon aroused contempt from Emperor Qianlong for such a useless thing. Therefore, failure of communication, both verbally and non-verbally, with each side strictly abiding by its cultural rules and semiotic signs, gave rise to misunderstanding of the two great civilizations.

“What answers could translation studies have given to all this?” Snell-Hornby asks, following her narration of the classic chapter in history. With bilingually and biculturally competent interpreters, with a willingness to recognize the relativity of their own world-view, and with respect for each other's cultural differences, as Snell-Hornby (2006: 168) argues:

These insights would have led to a different quality of discourse and mode of conduct on both sides, and with far-reaching consequences: have Lord Macartney behaved differently, had he presented his offer differently, and had the Chinese Emperor received it differently, history might have taken a different course.

Snell-Hornby's words make one think about the role of the interpreter in culturally- and ideologically-charged political events. Though it may not necessarily be called a role that can change the world, it is a role that goes beyond many conventional views.

This vivid case in history is a perfect example of the role of interpreters. On occasions of cultural contacts, confrontations and even conflicts, he/she is present on-site, rendering messages of either utmost politeness or extreme hostility. Could he/she bring him/herself into the process of interpreting and effectively change anything? The case elaborated by Snell-Hornby perhaps points to the assumption that so many history books could have been written differently if the interpreter at one particular moment had translated not this way, but the other way. More than two centuries after the meeting between the Chinese emperor and the British envoy, such moments are still not rare in this multi-cultural and globalized world. In cases similar to the above-mentioned