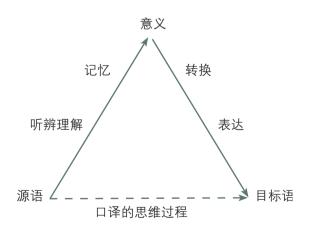
第 1 单元 汉英口译导论

- → 单元学习目标:
- □ 1. 了解口译过程及口译转换过程。
- 2. 了解本课程的教学理念和本教材的内容结构及教学安排。
- 。 3. 观摩汉英口译现场,了解汉英口译的基本操作方式。

一、口译过程

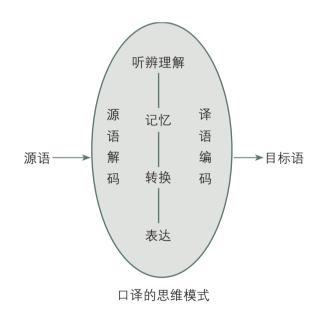
从表面上看,口译是从源语向目标语的即时转换。正因为如此,不少人对口译的思维过程存在误解:他们往往把口译看作一种简单的双语之间的语码转换(code-switching)过程。事实绝非如此,从事过口译工作的人都有体会,口译是一种包含多重思维任务的复杂过程。口译过程包含"听辨理解"、"短期记忆"、"口译转换"、"口译表达"四个基本步骤,如下图(王斌华,2008)所示:



Ц

如果译员仅仅停留在语码转换的层次上,他/她做不好口译,而异语双方也很难达成有效的交际。要完成好口译任务,译员必须始终牢记他/她是在进行一种交际传意活动。为了达成跨语言和跨文化的传意目标,译员在听取发言的同时应充分理解源语的意义,并暂存于大脑中,同时迅速在目标语中找到相应的表达方式,然后用目标语把源语的意义表达出来。

在实际工作中,口译具有很强的即时性,口译的四个基本步骤其实是在极短的时间内完成的,可以形象地把口译过程描述为"四合一"的过程,即四个基本步骤必须同时完成。在交替传译中,发言人话音一落,译员就必须开始口头产出译文,而在同声传译中,目标语必须保持与源语的近似同步。细究口译的思维过程会发现,口译的四个基本步骤并不是一步接一步按线性顺序来完成的,而是同时交叉进行的。从这个意义上说,口译的思维模式是一种以听辨理解技能、短期记忆技能、口译转换技能和口译表达技能为中心的多任务(multitasking)协同操作的工作模式,如下图所示(王斌华,2008):



二、汉、英语的转换模式

(一) 汉语"意合"与英语"形合"

有不少语言研究者对英汉语进行了比较研究,关于英汉语不同的语言组织方式,一个普遍的结论是,英语重"形合"和汉语重"意合"。正如 Nida (1984) 所说:"就英语和汉语而言,也许在语言学中最重要的一个区别,就是形合与意合的对比" (contrast between hypotaxis and parataxis)。

所谓"形合"就是语言组织主要靠语言本身的语法手段。所谓"意合"就是指语言组织主要靠句子内部的逻辑联系。对此,潘文国(1997:337)有以下论述:"形合"和"意合"是语言组织法,所谓形合(hypotaxis),指借助语言形式手段(包括词汇手段和形态手段)实现词语或句子的连接;所谓意合(parataxis),指不借助语言形式手段而借助词语或句子所含的逻辑关系来实现它们之间的连接。前者(英语)注重语言形式上的接应(cohesion),后者(汉语)注重行文意义上的连贯(coherence)。

汉语句子构建在意念主轴上,句子强调的是意义而不是结构;通常句子 主语不明显,或根本无主语,句式十分复杂,几乎无章可循,但意义对于我 们本族语者来说却很容易理解,英语句子构建在形式(或主谓)主轴上,强 调句子结构形式的规整,绝大多数要求必须有主语和谓语。

(二) 汉英句子结构的转换

比较英汉语的句子结构,我们可以发现以下几个典型特点的对比:

A. 汉语"主题突出" vs. 英语"主语突出"

汉语中位于谓语前面的成分不一定是主语,而且汉语中经常使用"无主句",即没有主语的句子,而英语中一个完整的句子(除了祈使句以外)是 必须有主语的。

这样,我们在汉英转换时,一个首要的任务便是如何找到或者确定"主语"。例如,"希望今后有更多客商到中国来投资!"这句话其实是隐含了主语"我们"。因此在转换成英语时要把 we 补上: We hope that more businessmen from around the world will invest in China.

B. 汉语多种词类均可充当谓语 vs. 英语以动词为中心的谓语结构

汉语中,能充当谓语的不仅仅是动词,形容词也是典型的谓语词,甚至 名词也可充当谓语,而英语中,充当谓语的必须是动词。

英语中,"主语+动词"式的句子结构(subject + verb structure)占了绝大部分,是英语典型的句子结构。根据林同济(1980)的论述,"……(英语)先搭起主语和主要动词两巨栋,然后运用各种关系词把有关的材料组成各种关系词集结向这两巨栋前后挂钩……"

在汉英转换中,特别值得注意的两点是:英语中主谓之间有一种语法上的对应关系,英语句法以动词为中心的变化很丰富。主要体现为:主谓在人称和数上的一致,谓语动词的时态、语态、语气等。在英语中,抓住谓语动词就等于抓住了句子的灵魂。例如,"我今天买的花很美。"这句话的谓语是形容词"美",但是转换成英语的时候不能只有 beautiful,还要增加谓语 be动词: The flowers I bought today are beautiful.

C. 汉语"修饰语 + 中心词" vs. 英语"中心词 + 修饰语"

在英语中,一个典型的语法现象是,"中心词"出现后,其后的修饰语似乎可以无限延长,除了加上多个短语,如介词短语、非谓语动词短语等,还可以加上多个从句,如定语从句、同位语从句、状语从句等。另外,在复合句中,英语的主句为主要部分,一般放在句首,即"重心在前",而汉语则一般按照逻辑或时间顺序将主要部分放在句尾形成"后置重心"。

例如:这是我校毕业的第一位硕士生。

1 2 3 4

在汉语中,4是中心词,而前面的1、2、3则是修饰语。转换成英语的时候则是:

This is the first MA student that graduated from our school.

4 2

D. 汉语"分析型语言"vs. 英语"综合型语言"

汉语作为"分析型语言",其语言中的语法关系主要不是通过词语本身的形态来表示,而是通过虚词、词序等手段来表现。而英语作为"综合型语言",则主要通过词语本身的形态变化来表达语法意义。

例如,汉语里面"我们吃过早饭了。"汉语使用"过"和"了"来表示过去发生的动作,而英文则用动词的过去式来体现: We had our breakfast.

(三) 汉英语言文化心理的转换

语言与民族文化心理及思维习惯是密不可分的,口译是一种跨文化的语言交际活动,从这个意义上说,口译转换还要注意文化心理层面上的转换。

A. 中国人重直觉与意象的特点 vs. 西方人重理性与逻辑的特点

中国人的语言文化心理在汉语中主要体现为:汉语一般表达比较笼统;汉语表意较模糊;汉语强调篇章的整体结构,讲究起承转合的完备性;汉语注重对称平衡,如频繁使用对仗修辞格和四字词组;另外,汉语重意象,注意言外之意的传达,而并非对所有意义都加以言表。

西方人的语言文化心理在英语中主要体现为:英语中的表达倾向于具体; 英语表意倾向于准确;英语强调篇章句式结构的严谨;另外,英语重形式, 意义往往形诸言表。

B. 汉民族重悟性、重整体抽象、重综合的特点 vs. 西方人重形式论证、 崇尚个体思维、重分析的特点

正如翻译家傅雷(罗新璋,1984:694)所说:"东方人与西方人之思想方式有基本分歧,我人重综合,重归纳,重暗示,重含蓄;西方人则重分析,细微曲折,挖掘惟恐不尽,描写惟恐不周,……"

汉民族重悟性,即不凭借严谨的形式进行分析,而是根据主观的直觉, 从逻辑及上下文中"悟"出关系来,因此语言简约和模糊。汉民族的哲学强 调天人合一,主客体统一,主张"万物与我为一"。汉民族的主体意识很强, 在语言中的一个典型体现便是,使用大量的无主语句和主语省略句。

西方人的哲学强调主客体对立,物我分明。英语的语言形式严谨,句子 结构和成分可以分析得很清楚,乃至词语的词尾变化都有其形式规则。

(四) 汉英口译转换中的直译和意译

如前文所述,口译过程具有"即时性",这就意味着口译中的双语转换往往必须在瞬间完成。这种时间上的紧迫性难免给现场工作的译员造成很大的压力,转换之间往往不容多加思索,口译新手往往就是"卡"在了口译的转换环节。

我们在汉英口译教学中发现,学生译员在遇到转换的难点时,很容易走 人照着字面"硬译"的误区,而不会采用意译的办法。这样做的结果,一是 "卡"住译不下去的可能性很大,因为字面的对应也不是那么容易找到的,二 是好不容易"译"了出来,却让听众觉得不知所云。那么,该如何化解这一

困境呢?

一个行之有效的方法是,如果遇到英汉两种语法结构相同或基本相同的 句子,可尝试顺着源语的语序和结构直接译出。例如:

人民币能否成为世界货币,这个问题不应该由我来回答,而且现在还言 之过早。但是我可以说一句:现在人民币非常坚挺,不会贬值。

Whether the *renminbi* will become a world currency is not a question that should be answered by me and I think it is too early now to discuss this question. What I can say is that the *renminbi* is very strong now and will not be devalued.

另一个方法是,译员在汉英口译中灵活地调整语言结构和形式,以达到 化解口译转换的困境,做好意义传递和文化沟通。这是因为虽然汉英口译转 换中运用直译的方法比较快捷,但汉、英语中有相同语法结构和相同表达方 式的句子并不多。对于不同语法结构的句子和不同逻辑思维的表达,译员要 领悟并把握好汉语句子和语段的信息意义,用合乎表达习惯的英语来传递意 义,做到译文和原文的意念对等和功能对等。

三、口译现场观摩

口译任务背景信息: 国务院新闻办公室邀请时任商务部部长薄熙来介绍纺织品贸易的有关情况, 并回答记者的提问。

- (布隆博格新闻社记者提问:部长先生,我非常感谢您给我这样的机会提问,今天的发布会也是我们期待已久的了。第一个问题,中方如何来回应美国和欧盟方面所持的观点,即:他们针对中国纺织品所采取的保障措施是正确的,是使得他们作为WTO的成员利益能够得到保障的一种方法。第二个问题,作为回应,中方是否会降低她作为WTO成员所承诺的市场开放的程度,来应对美国和欧盟威胁将要针对中国纺织品进口采取的上限?)
- 答: 欧美对中国的纺织品设限,主要依据是中国的纺织品激增,而且用了很多形容词,像火山爆发呀,甚至像海啸啊等等一些形容词。但是我认为,在这个里边,有很多的夸张。//

The basis for the EU and the US to adopt restrictive measures on Chinese textile products is so-called surge of [textile] Chinese textile exports; actually they use many adjectives to describe such a surge, such as eruption of volcano or even tsunami. However, in my opinion, that is a purely kind of exaggeration.

我们可以很负责任地告诉诸位呀,就是整个中国纺织品在 05 年 1 月 1 日全球一体化以后的出口的概况。总体来讲,05 年 1-4 月,中国的纺织品全部出口一共是 312 亿美元,同比增长 18.4%,比去年同期还下降了 5 个百分点。//

In a very responsible attitude, I would like to provide you an overall [describe] description of the textile export situation of China ever since the integration starting from the beginning of 2005. From January to April 2005, the total value of Chinese textile export amounted to 31.2 billion US dollars, marking a year-on-year increase of 18.4%, and actually, that marks a 5 percentage point's reduction compared to the same period of last year.

你了解,中国纺织品在这个时间的出口百分之十八点多,是远远低于 这个时期中国整个出口 35%的增幅的。//

You must be aware the 18.4% year-on-year increase of China's textile export is much lower than another significant number, which is 35%, and this 35% is the overall average export increase of China in the same period of time.

我们的确了解,在这个阶段,中国对美纺织品的出口增长了70%,对 欧盟增长了45%。

We are aware of the fact that in this period of time, China's textile export to the US grew by 70% and the export to the European Union grew by 45 %.

但是,从去年年底到今年年初,中国政府一直在积极想办法,希望中国纺织品出口对欧美市场实现平稳的增长,采取了很多措施。也正因为如此,我们高兴地看到,在1-4月,中国对欧美市场,尽管总体它有一个增长,但是,有两个下降:一个是增幅逐月下降,一个是纺织品占到我们中欧贸易、中美贸易所占的比重也是逐月的下降。//

However, from the end of last year to the beginning of this year, the Chinese government has tried its utmost to ensure the smooth increase of Chinese

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textile export to the EU and the US, and to this end, we have adopted a series of effective measures. Therefore, we are very delighted to see that despite the overall increase of China's textile export to the EU and the US in the first four months of this year. We do notice two important decreases. The first decrease is about the increase rate of China's textile export to the above mentioned two markets, and actually the growth rate has been reduced month by month. The second decrease is the proportion taken by textile products in the overall bilateral trade between China and EU as well as between China and the US, and actually this proportion has also been reducing month by month.

另外,我还想告诉大家我们[认为的]认定的第三个事实,也就是说,原来属于配额产品的中国纺织品对欧美的出口,确实增长幅度是大的,对美国的增长幅度是 250%,对欧盟的增长幅度是 82%。//

The third fact I would emphasize is a fact that we are very much sure about, that is, we do notice a quite substantial increase of the export of those Chinese textile products which were originally subject to the quota restriction. For these categories' products, the increase rate of the export to the US was 250%, and the increase rate for the export to the EU was 82 %.

但是,我们认为,这种增长是正常的,为什么呢?因为它是由过去长期扭曲自由贸易的配额体制转向现在纺织品一体化、转向纺织品的自由化这个过程中所发生的现象,这和正常贸易过程中某一年、某一个时刻、某种产品的突然[增长]激增是两种完全不同的情况。这个情况是可以预见的,经济界的人士在这个问题(上)多年前就已经预料到了。因此,这个问题并没有给哪个国家带来一种突然袭击,它是正常的一种转换。这种增幅在过去取消某些产品配额的时候,也同样出现这种情况。//

However, in our opinion, such a kind of increase is normal, because it is a normal phenomenon caused by the transition from the quota system which has for long distorted international trade to the currently prevailing free trade regime concerning the global textile trade. Therefore, it is a normal increase rather than a sudden or drastic increase; this is also very different from the sudden and drastic change of other products which we experienced

in relatively more normal circumstances. And actually such an increase is foreseeable, as a matter of fact, people from the economic circle have already foreseen this surge of export many years ago. Therefore, this problem is not a sudden attack on other countries, it is a fairly normal phenomenon [and this is something we have] and there are similar situations we experienced before when we released those products from the old quota system.

我们也有很多因素需要讨论的。不应该在这么短的时间里,没有给中方提供充分的数据,就提起正式的磋商请求,进入设限的程序。//
And even when relevant parties want to resort to measures accorded by paragraph 242, there are also many factors that we must consider. They should not, within such a short period of time and without provision of sufficient data[s] and numbers, easily go to request for the formal consultation and then go into the stage for restriction employment.

那么,面对这种情况,即使我们要做出决定,按照"242"的规则来说,

你的第二个问题,中国是不是会在这个方面主动地降低我们的市场准 人标准,减少我们的出口,来应对这个局面?我想跟你说,中国在纺织品一体化以后,我们享受这个权利是理所当然的。//

Your second question is about whether China will voluntarily lower its market access standard as a response to the current situation. My answer is as follows: after the textile trade integration, China is legitimately entitled to the legal rights accorded by the integration.

中国经过了 15 年的时间谈判, 才加入了 WTO, 在这个过程中, 我们中方和 WTO 的一些成员国进行了翻来覆去的磋商。最后, 中国加入 WTO, 是一个权利和义务平衡的结果。那么, 纺织品是中国应得的, 是在我们其他方面的市场开放为条件而获得的一个应有的回报, 这是平衡的。因此, 中国企业理所当然享受这个一体化的成果。//

It took China 15 years of talk and negotiations to be able to finally join the World Trade Organization, and actually China had rounds of negotiations with major negotiation parties in order to join the WTO and the final decision or the result of China' accession to the WTO is actually a balance between our rights and our obligations. Therefore, Chinese enterprises are entitled to their legal or legitimate rights accorded by the textile integration;

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and also these rights and interests are actually a kind of reward to China's commitment of opening its market to the outside world. Therefore, Chinese enterprises are absolutely able and entitled to the rights accorded by textile integration.//

那么,在纺织品一体化后,会不会[实现]出现在欧美市场上一些纺织品的这个出口量激增的情况呢?如果按照十年前乌拉圭回合达成的WTO的ATC协议,发达国家忠诚地、实在地履行他们的承诺,分阶段地放开配额,就不会出现这种情况。但是,遗憾的是,发达国家并没有这样做,他们把最紧俏的、大家最关心的、发展中国家最有出口潜力的那些配额保留到最后一刻,70%,90%,美国保留了90%,欧盟保留了70%,保留到最后一刻。以至于到05年1月1日[转换的时候]体制转换的时候,给外界的印象,出现了中国纺织品激增的这种现象。所以,如果究其原因来说,欧美呀它应该理解,在这个长过程中,他们是失职的,是没有尽到应尽的责任的。//

Now, let's look [at] into the following question: whether there is an export surge of Chinese textile products to the European Union and the United States following the textile integration. If the US and EU as well as other developed countries could faithfully and earnestly implement their commitments that they agreed on in the ATC agreement on textile and clothing 10 years ago after the Uruguay round negotiations and if they could earnestly phase out their quota stage by stage, then today's problem would not happen. However, unfortunately, these two major parties retain the quotas of the most sensitive, most wanted, and most concerned as well as those products which Chinese textile industry has greatest potential to the very last moment. And the US retained 90% of those quotas while EU retained 70% of those quotas. As a result, when we experienced the transition from the quota system to the free trade system, it seems to the outside that there was a kind of export surge of Chinese textile products. However, the fundamental true reason to the so-called phenomenon is that the EU and the US could not faithfully and earnestly implement their obligations. //

尽管如此,作为一个负责任的贸易大国,尽管中国还有很多困难,尽管我们深知纺织品一体化的权益是我们应得的,但是中国政府出于对

欧美市场平稳过渡的一种责任感,还是在今年年初就做出了一些重大的决策,来自主地限制我们纺织品的出口,降低出口增幅。其中采取了降低出口退税率,实行我们的纺织产品的出口自动许可,以及对某些纺织品的出口加征出口关税,采取了十项重要的措施。正是这十项重要措施的实施,保证了欧美市场目前较为平衡的状态。//

Despite so, we [in China] China is a responsible large country; despite the difficulties that we are facing now in China; despite the fact that the textile integration is our legitimate right, the Chinese government, still in a great sense of responsibility for the smooth transition of textile integration, at the beginning of this year, has made several important decisions to adopt self-control measures to contain the growth rate of the Chinese textile exports, and this decision covers ten specific measures, such as the reduction of export rebate rate, the application of automatic export licensing system, as well as the imposition of export duties. It is thanks to the above-mentioned ten measures that we have been able to manage a relatively balanced situation both in the EU market and the US market.

中国政府非常重视中欧关系、中美关系,我们希望在平等友好的基础上,不断发展同美国、同欧盟经济界的友好合作。所以,我们采取了一些 WTO 承诺以外的、特殊的、自主的政策措施。我认为,公道的人都应该看到,这是中国政府负责任的一种表现。//

The Chinese government attaches great importance to the China-EU and China-US relations. We of course hope that on the basis of equality and friendship we can establish and develop friendly and cooperative relations between the Chinese industry as well as American and European economic circles. Therefore, even beyond the WTO measures and framework, we on the Chinese side have adopted a number of voluntary and special policies and measures. Therefore, I believe any people who are able to adopt a fair opinion must have realized that Chinese government is a responsible government.

我们也愿意通过认真的磋商,来妥善地处理中欧、中美纺织品贸易方面的问题。//

It is our willingness to, through careful consultations, appropriately resolve the textile issues that have taken place between China and the EU and China and the US.