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亦譯亦批: 伍光建的譯者批註與評點傳統

賴慈芸

本論文探討伍光建 (1866-1943) 譯作中譯者註與評點傳統的關係。傳統中國小說及戲曲的批評以評點為主要形式:評語和文本緊密結合,評者與作者雙聲發言,是極具特色的批評形式。翻譯作品中的譯者註雖然常見,卻鮮少有類似評點的作用。但二十世紀前半的譯者伍光建,卻採用了評點法的序、總評、夾批、眉批、總批等形式,在與讀者互動、解說、評論作者風格、甚至揭密,猶如傳統的評點家。在這類譯註中,伍光建可說是繼承了金聖嘆、脂硯齋等傳統批評家的手法,充分展現他作為文學批評家的眼光。除了傳統評點家的評論之外,伍光建也屢屢說明翻譯版本及翻譯方法,如「此處借用」,「歌不譯」等後設語言,不斷提醒讀者譯者的存在。伍光建因此不是隱身的譯者,反而以批評家的身分頻頻發言,現身在譯註中與作者和讀者對話,充分展現譯者的個人風格與品味。讀者接受的版本也因此比原著更為豐富。

關鍵詞:伍光建、譯者註、評點家、中國小說評點傳統

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Translator as Commentator: On the Translator's Notes by Woo Kuang Kien

Sharon Tzu-yun Lai

This paper discusses the relation between the translator's notes written by Woo Kuang Kien (1867-1943) and the novel commentary tradition in China. Traditionally, the main form of criticism of Chinese novels and dramas is *Pingdian* or Commentary within the text. These commentaries were published within the novel or drama, so that readers could see both the author's and the commentator's views. Interestingly, the translator's notes by Woo Kuang Kien functioned as commentaries in traditional novels. Through his notes, Woo criticized the general style of the authors, explained the backgrounds of some plots and his own translation strategy, analyzed the use of literary devices, reminded his readers of the crucial parts, and expressed his own feelings. This paper argues that Woo inherited his method from well-known commentators such as Jin Shengtan and *Ronge Inkstone*, and expressed his views on the contemporary society and literature quite freely. Woo was then not at all an invisible but a rather "talkative" translator. His translations are sometimes even richer than the original since readers could read at the same time both the author and the translator/ commentator.

Keywords: Woo Kuang Kien, translator's note, commentator, Chinese novel commentary tradition

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壹、導言

評點是中國很特殊的一種文學批評形式,主要應用於小說和戲曲, 大盛於明清兩朝。評點家透過序跋、讀法、眉批、夾批、總評、總批等 方式,逐句逐段批評小說風格,並提供讀者訊息,猶如第二個敘事者。 這些評點不能獨立於文本,是與現代文學批評最不同之處。對讀者來說, 選擇小說版本時也等於一併選擇評點者,如《毛宗岡批三國演義》、《金 聖嘆批水滸傳》、《脂硯齋批紅樓夢》等是。評點傳統其實一直沒有斷絕。 除了傳統小說的評點仍然持續,如《王蒙評點紅樓夢》(1994)等,現當 代小說也不乏評點本,晚清的《繡像小說》、《月月小說》等都有評點, 一直到本世紀仍有《吳中杰評點魯迅小說》(2003)、《繪畫評點本秦腔》 (2009),由陳澤評點賈平凹的作品,繼續用眉批、夾批方式提供評點者的 個人觀點,似乎顯示評點仍為華人讀者接受的一種閱讀方式 1。

清末民初的名譯者伍光建 (1866-1943) 在五四運動之後,曾出版了多 種含有批語的翻譯作品,包括 1925 年出版的《維克斐牧師傳》(The Vicar of Wakefield)、1926年出版的《克蘭弗》(Cranford)、1934至1936年出版 的四十冊英漢對照名家小說選等,與傳統小說評點頗有相似之處。清末 譯者以小說評點家自居並非罕事,但五四之後翻譯規範大幅轉變,以原 作為尊的直譯方法盛行,伍光建的這批譯作因此顯得相當不合時宜。其 實伍光建早年的成名作,即 1907-1908 年間出版的《俠隱記》(Les Trois Mousquetaires)、《續俠隱記》(Vingt Ans Après)、《法宮祕史》(Le Vicomte de Bragelonne) 等大仲馬作品,雖有補充訊息的譯者註,但並無批語。為何 在他翻譯後期會選擇這樣一種與時代規範相悖的策略?伍光建雖然成名 於晚清,但民國期間的譯作甚少有人研究,是否就是因為他的「不合時 宜」?而他的亦譯亦批策略,又可為後殖民時期的文學翻譯帶來什麼樣 的啟發?這些都是本文想要探討的議題。

中國在十九世紀下半葉出現翻譯小說時,小說譯者是中文傳統上前 所未有的角色。以往的譯者以外籍人士為主,如佛經譯者及基督宗教的 傳教士譯者,自然極為尊重原文。但小說在中國文學傳統中地位並不高, 譯者難以模仿佛經譯者和傳教士的角色。而清朝中葉又是小說評點成熟 且盛行的時期,小說譯者很自然發現評點家是個可以模仿的對象。畢竟, 小說評點家與譯者頗有相似之處。首先,他們面對的都是既有的文本, 是作者已經寫好的文本。其次,他們都在做細緻的閱讀,從字裡行間找 出作者的意圖,並且做出主觀的詮釋。評點家自然是「一家之言」,每一 種譯本又何嘗不是一種詮釋 (Steiner, 1975)。評點沒有止境,翻譯亦無止 境。誠如本雅明 (Walter Benjamin) 所言,有可譯性的作品召喚翻譯 (Zohn, 2000),我們也可以說有價值的作品召喚評點。越是複雜的偉大作品,評 點本也越多。第三,明清文人評點者的地位往往高於文本作者,晚清譯 者的地位也不低於文本作者。這點也可以解釋何以晚清譯者常對文本有 所刪削,因為刪削本來就是評點者的合法權力。第四,小說評點家和譯 者都可說是贊助者,透過評點和翻譯,增加了原作品的影響力,成為作 品來生 (after life) 的一部分。無論是誤解、曲解或洞見知音,都讓作品 影響力更增,原作也與評點者/譯者的文化脈絡互動,讓文本更為豐富。 也可以說,評點者與譯者一樣,都操縱了原作的名聲。

以評點者自居的譯者,可以追溯到 1873 年的早期譯者蠡勺居士²。他從英文翻譯的小說《昕夕閒談》(Night and Morning),就有譯序、總評、卷末總跋、並有註釋,不但在形式上採用了評點的慣例,總評中也有不少評點術語,如「古人所謂虛者實之實者虛之之法」(第一節)、「烘雲托月之法」(第二節)、「此所謂獨繭抽絲雙鑑取影」(第三節)等等,還戲言「作者其得力於芥子園之各種才子書耶?」芥子園出版過李贄評點的《水滸傳》和金聖嘆評點的《西廂記》,明確點出蠡勺居士的模仿對象正是評點名家。林紓的序跋亦使用評點術語,如:「開場」、「伏筆」、「接筍」、「結穴」(《黑奴籲天錄》例言)、「點染」、「伏線」、「繞筆」(《洪罕

女郎》跋語),關詩佩(2008)認為「只是他把新事物介紹入中國的一種 技倆而已」(頁 365),我卻認為林紓是藉此表明自己以評點家自居的立 場。錢鍾書(2002)在論林紓翻譯時說,林譯的「訛」往往是明知故犯, 會「搶過作者的筆代他去寫」(頁 84),林紓的合作者也回憶到林紓不知 道譯者不可隨便改動刪削,但會在口譯合作者勸阻之後,把自己的意見 寫在眉批 (轉引自單德興,2007,頁 65),其實以評點傳統來看,林紓的 舉動是很合理的。連紅樓夢都可以改了,又有哪個作品改不得?金聖嘆 也大筆一揮就刪了百回水滸的後三十回。

但五四之後,翻譯規範不變。西方翻譯觀受到基督宗教傳統的影響, 尊崇原作、貶抑譯者 (Robinson,1996),加上當時五四知識份子亟於全面 接受西方文明,以救亡圖存,導致以原著為中心的觀念蔚為主流,晚清 的翻譯觀遂成五四批判的對象。晚清譯者和五四後譯者似乎是截然不同 的兩個世代,但伍光建卻橫跨了兩個世代。他的晚清小說譯作只有四種, 民國後的小說譯作超過百種,但他的名字始終和《俠隱記》連在一起, 如鄒振環 (2008) 的《影響中國近代社會的一百種譯作》雖認可《俠隱 記》和《續俠隱記》的影響,論及伍光建其他作品時卻語焉不詳';陳平 原 (2010) 在《中國現代小說的起源》雖有專門段落論伍光建 (頁 46),但 也只論及民國前的大仲馬系列譯作,沒有提到民國期間譯作。有趣的是, 伍光建在晚清的四種小說都無評點,反而是民國期間的翻譯大多有評點。 因此,本文探討重點將置於民國期間有評註的譯作,闡明他借用評點傳 統的部分以及創新的部分,以說明他的譯者定位。

貳、伍光建與評點傳統

伍光建早年的翻譯小說無序亦無批語,僅見解釋性的譯註。非小說 性的譯作如《十九世紀歐洲思想史》等有雙行夾注,多半是解釋觀念或 補充資訊,如 Conservation 下以雙行小字寫道:「【譯者註】保全總數, 不生不滅,不增不減。物理學專有名詞。」(頁 22)。這類的譯註雖然形式上類似傳統的史注,但內容與現代譯註相去不遠。這些譯作雖亦有眉批,但均為提點大意,如「知識進步之兩大因子」(頁 26),並無個人批語。這種雙行註和提點都不是本文要討論的類型。

真正有評點意圖的作品是《維克斐牧師傳》和《克蘭弗》等小說。 伍光建在這兩本書的譯序中直承評點意圖,並表明批評的目的是為了提 醒讀者,增加閱讀的趣味,這就與一般譯註有很大的差異。例如 1925 年 寫的《維克斐牧師傳》序(底線為筆者所加,全文同)⁴:

…作者擅於選字造句。語淺意深。其天懷和易。即敘瑣事亦往往語帶詼諧。順手拈來。多成趣語。易為讀者所忽略。<u>故略為批出</u>。以期隅反。 (1931a,頁2)

又如 1926 年寫的《克蘭弗》序:

夫人之文。善敘事。調暢自然。不假雕飾。洵臻至善之域。尤善敘瑣事。…又以其頗類我國之儒林外史。故亟譯之。<u>略加評語</u>。以饗讀者。 (1927,頁1)

這兩段引文中的「略為批出」與「略加評語」,指的就是傳統評點的評法,而不是補充背景訊息的譯註。《克蘭弗》不但有眉批近兩百則,還有回末總批,是相當典型的評點本。《維克斐牧師傳》有兩百餘則夾批,其中有一條甚至提及金聖嘆:

原文: As I walked but slowly, the night wained apace. The labourers of the day were all retired to rest; the lights were out in every cottage; no sounds were heard but of the shrilling cock, and the deep-mouthed watch-dog, at hollow distance. (Chap.22)

譯文:因為我行得遲。越走天越晚了。所有白天做工的人。都安歇了。 所過的村子。燈火也都滅了。(若是金聖嘆批必說從村子無燈火。

引起後文一片火光。) 寂無人聲。有時只聽見公雞高啼,又聽見 遠遠的狗吠。(頁152)

由於下段即是敘事者深夜歸家,驚睹住宅起火情形,伍光建遂有「引起 後文工等語。伍光建在此處揣想金聖嘆會如何批,正可以清楚看出他是 有意識地模仿評點家。

參、伍光建的評點形態

小說評點的形式,至明末金聖嘆趨於完備,也成為後世模仿的對象。 金聖嘆的評點包括序、讀法、回前總評、夾批、眉批、圈點和刪改(譚 帆,頁71)。但譚帆也指出,這樣完整的評點本其實數量不多,僅一序 一眉的評本也不在少數(頁78)。伍光建的評點型態不一,以《克蘭弗》 最為完備,有序、回末總批和眉批;《維克斐牧師傳》和英漢對照名家小 說選則皆有序和夾批,部分作品有總評。圈點則未見。刪改有時有註明, 如《詭姻緣》(She Stoops to Conquer) 有一句譯文「唱給你們聽吧(歌不譯)」 (頁 15),「歌不譯」三字即表明刪節處。但因為譯本出於自己之手,因 此並無金聖嘆那種標明「此句可刪」情形。以下略敘伍光建的評點型態。

一、序

伍光建在民國前的譯作皆無序,1920年代以後則大多有序,並註明 撰序年代。這些譯序較少談到個人如何接觸到這本書等,而是先談作者 其人,再論作者風格或作品主旨,類似傳統評點的「讀法」。如《大偉人 威立特傳》(History of the Life of the Late Mr. Jonathan Wild the Great) 的譯者 序:

斐爾丁者。貴族之裔。慷慨倜儻。學識淵博。…著為小說。暴露惡人陰 謀隱惡。然犀遠照。鬼怪無所逃形。寓嬉笑怒罵於莊言正論中。命意頗 有合於吾國莊老微旨。不獨能令讀者論事觀人。別具法眼。由能令讀者 視惡人如毒蛇猛獸。洵為有益於世道人心之作也。(1926a,頁1)

「寓嬉笑怒罵於莊言正論中」便是風格總評。《瘋俠》(Don Quixote)則在風格總評之外,還有人物品評:

這部書雖名為貶斥荒唐怪誕的遊俠小說,其實是描寫世人,貴賤賢愚無不描寫到家…書中有兩個主要人物:一個就是珊哥,他是一個富於知識,無理想,無想像,最粗鄙近利的人。一個就是瘋俠唐奎素提,全是想像,全是道德觀念,毫無知識,卻是一個極高貴的人。(1936a,頁1)

像這樣的人物評論也是很典型的「讀法」。伍光建有時還會比較同一作家的不同作品,如《勞苦世界》(Hard Times)譯者序:

选更斯所著勞苦世界。篇幅較短。而用意獨深。慘淡經營。煞費心力。 部署結構。無不先有成竹在胸。非如其他著作。落筆揮毫。任其所之。 並不先謀布局者可比。(1926b,頁1)

在這篇序言中,伍光建比較《勞苦世界》和迭更斯其他作品,提出這是 迭更斯作品中特別重視結構的一部較短小說。

宋代批評家呂祖謙在《古文讀法》中提到評點文字的四大重點:第一看大概主張;第二看文勢規模;第三看綱目關鍵;第四看警策句法(林崗,1999,頁55)。這些譯者序及作者傳略大致就是「大概主張」的部分,充分展現了伍光建的文學批評眼光。

二、 總批和總評

如果譯者序是看「大概主張」,總批和總評就類似於看「文勢規模」。 依照評點術語用法,總批出現在回末,總評出現在回前,都是對內容作 簡要的賞析。伍光建實際上用「總批」一詞的並不多見,《克蘭弗》總共 出現四次,分別是第三回、第四回、第五回及第十八回。內容即簡述本 回重點及敘事風格,如第五回總批:

總批 這一回正文是說舊信卻先從一種特別節儉的脾氣寫到節省蠟燭 由省燭寫到入夢由入夢寫到家信曲折有致5(1927,頁80)

也有時伍光建雖未用「總批」字樣,但實質上是總批。如《伽利華遊記》 (Gulliver's Travels) 第二卷第六回「作者對國王說歐羅巴情形」,最後一個譯 者註其實就是總批:

作者借題發揮,把當時的稗政及惡習說的淋漓盡致,文章是鋒利無比。 (1934a,頁29)

也有全書的總批,如《二京記》(A Tale of Two Cities) 全書結尾處的譯者註:

作者本書所寫的息特尼卡爾敦,就是他的意中的一個光明磊落與捨己為 人的一個大英雄,文學裡頭,歷史裡頭,無有更比卡爾敦可愛的,更比 他偉大的人物。(1934b,頁 45)

同樣地,伍光建亦未用「總評」一詞,但譯者註中有不少其實是總評。如 《伽利華遊記》第二卷正文前的譯者註:

小人國是形容有人形的渺小的可憐蟲,居然要做大事,大人國是形容大 怪物忙於做小事。第一卷書居多是諷刺人物,第二卷書居多是諷刺制 度。小人國以一寸當一尺,大人國以一尺當一寸。(1934a,頁19)

一方面總結第一卷「小人國遊記」,同時也做為第二卷「大人國遊記」的 回前總評,並點出兩卷書的主旨,提醒讀者注意。

三、 眉批與夾批

眉批與夾批只是書寫位置不同,內容並無差異,大致是呂祖謙的看 「綱目關鍵」和「警策句法」。雖然眉批是傳統評點最常見的形式,伍光 建並不常用,《克蘭弗》總共近兩百條眉批,是比較少見的例子。在這本譯作中,眉批專論寫作方法,補充資訊的譯註則夾於正文間,兩者區分清楚。如第四回老小姐心情激盪地探訪舊情人,回家時與女僕間的對話,共有兩處眉批:

原文:"Eh! dear ma'am, to think of your going out in an evening in such a thin shawl! It's no better than muslin. At your age, ma'am, you should be careful."

"My age!" said Miss Matty, almost speaking crossly, for her, for she was usually gentle - "My age! Why, how old do you think I am, that you talk about my age?" (Chap. IV)

譯文:(正文)

(眉批)

瑪塌說到。唉。瑪當。你晚上出門。 反襯上文小姐之忙亂為什麼披怎樣薄的圍脖。同薄紗差不多。瑪當。你這樣大年紀的人。應該 小心點纔好。

麻提小姐向來是和平的。這時候在他 就算是生氣。說道。我的年紀。你以 為我有多大的歲數。你說到我的年紀。 (1927,頁 59) 女僕說話不知忌諱若 有意若無意妙極

老小姐去會舊情人,忙亂間隨便披戴就出門,被相依為命的忠僕嘮叨了兩句,又被踩到年齡痛處,因此生起氣來。經伍光建眉批提點,更是鮮活。其中「反襯」、「妙極」都是常見的評點用語。

《克蘭弗》以外的譯作,伍光建大多採用夾批。《維克斐牧師傳》批 註不分,全都夾在正文間,總共有兩百多則。有些是看「綱目關鍵」的, 如第一回有一則夾批:

原文: In this manner, though I had but six (children), I considered them as a very valuable present made to my country, and consequently looked upon it as my debtor. (Chap.1)

譯文:我雖然只有六個兒女。我也當是獻與國家的至寶。我以為國家當 感激我。應該待我是個債主。(此一段與開章第一句說娶妻多生 子相應。)(1931a,頁5)

其他如「此句照應回目」亦類此。但為數更多的是批「警策句法」,即風 格。有些夾批甚至比正文還長。如下例:

原文: The Squire would sometimes fall asleep in the most pathetic parts of my sermon, (Chap. 1)

譯文:有時當我在宣講的時候。我說的最哀切動聽的時候,鄉紳卻睡著 了。(此描寫維牧師自以為是之處。牧師自命善於宣講。以為最 能動聽。不知其累贅令人瞌睡也。亦描寫鄉紳之怠惰。不耐煩聽 講也。真是一矢貫雙鵰之筆。)(1931a,頁 3-4)

其中「描寫」、「一矢貫雙鵰之筆」都是評筆法。「英漢對照名家小說選」 一樣批註不分,全都夾在正文間,但有標明「譯者註」字樣。這套書是 選譯, 篇幅中英文各 50 頁上下, 每冊「譯者註」大約 20 則到 40 則不 等,大量運用評點術語,如「活畫出哈克心虛」(《妥木瑣耶爾的冒險事》 [Adventures of Tom Sawyer], 頁 39)、「冷水澆背」(《大街》[Main Street], 頁 21) 等等。更多例子請見下文。

肆、另一個敘事者——評點的功能

漢學家韓南 (Patrick Hanan) 在論及清朝小說時,提出人格化敘事者 (如《兒女英雄傳》的敘事者)的功能,包括互動、解說、評價及隱私揭 密四項 (p. 10)。當然,這個所謂人格化敘事者也是作者寫出來的,只是 增加小說趣味性的文學手法。有趣的是,一般譯者正是名副其實的第二 個敘事者(第一個敘事者是作者)。譯者當然有自己的個性和觀點,只是 現代譯者往往力求隱匿自己的觀點與喜好。伍光建則不然。他身兼譯者及評點者,不但不求隱匿自己的觀點,反而處處發言,作用正好跟韓南所謂的人格敘事者一樣,具備了互動、解說、評價及隱私揭密這四項功能,增加閱讀的層次。除了這四項之外,還有韓南沒有提及的一項,就是發議論一項。以下敘述這五項功能。

一、互動

伍光建的評點語與讀者互動密切,不少批語直接對讀者發言。有時 譯者會賣關子,吊讀者胃口,如:

- 讀者試猜這個報恩人是誰。(《蒙提喀列斯突伯爵》[The Count of Monte Cristo], 1935, 頁 51)
- 讀者試想這是什麼了不得的大事。(1934h,《大街》,頁 23)

不過,大多時候都是提醒讀者注意某些線索,如

- 此兩節介紹唐西爾…是書中要人。全書線索布局皆從此兩節發端。讀 者宜留意。(《維克斐牧師傳》,1931a,頁16)
- 讀者注意此是後文伏線 (《克蘭弗》, 1927, 頁 178)
- 讀者注意這篇故事慢慢引到結穴啦(《巴爾沙克的短篇小說》[Short Stories by Balzac], 1936c, 頁 37)

其他如「參觀上文」也是提醒讀者注意某線索的常見用語。譯者有時也 在評語間提及作者,表明自己並非作者:

- 居然自貴起來以後說話舉動不知做什麼醜態可惜作者未形容出來。
 (《克蘭弗》,1927,頁13)
- 讀者要注意作者先說明在位的女主不用宰相,只是泛說前朝及歐洲其 他幾國,切勿誤會。(《伽利華遊記》,1934a,頁49)

上面第二個例子是伽利華在馬國,與馬國主人談論歐洲政局,批評宰相 (Chief Minister of State) 的腐敗專政之後,伍光建加了這條註解,表面上是替作者開脫,卻反而有愈描愈黑,此地無銀三百兩的味道。作者 Swift是英國人,諷刺時政時要特意排除英國,應該只是避免政治迫害的自保動作。由於本書在英國 1726 年初版時,書商為了避免文字賈禍,曾做過修改,伍光建又在〈作者傳略〉中已說明依據的是 1726 年版本,很可能因此這裡的迴避自清就是 1726 年編輯動的手腳,而不是作者本意。譯者的一句「切勿誤會」倒是提醒讀者此間大有文章。譯者甚至還幫著讀者抱怨作者:

• 作者其實應該實寫幾件事給讀者看,大約因為書已幾乎到了末章,所以只虛說這麼一句。(《啟示錄的四騎士》(The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, 1936b, 頁 48)

伍光建在此非但沒有隱藏譯者身分,還站在讀者角度發言批評作者,作 為另一個敘事者的立場相當明確。

二、解說

伍光建的註解固然有解說資訊的部分,但也有不少是說明語氣、敘 事角度的轉變等,也有時是解釋社會結構,如《二京記》第十回:

原文: Forced my brother to draw upon him, and has fallen by my brother's sword—like a gentleman. (p. 25)

譯文:他逼我的兄弟拔刀同他打,他如同一個上等人,死在我兄弟的刀下。 (非同階級不相比劍決鬥。這個孩子以賤人而逼貴族同他決鬥,故有此 言。---譯者註。)(1934c,頁 25) 隔了數行,伍光建又加一條譯者註:「同貴族決鬥而死,死者有貴族的體面,賤人不該享這樣體面」(頁 25),把貧賤少年與貴族決鬥的意義解釋得更清楚。但伍光建最特別的還是語氣的解說。同樣在《二京記》第十回:

原文:"Save him now, my Doctor, save him!" (p. 36)

譯文: 我的醫生,你救他呀!你救他呀!(這是狄花治的女人說得意話。---譯者註。)(1934c,頁36)

狄花治太太是激進革命分子,在法庭上要求當眾宣讀老醫生在獄中指控 侯爵的血書,因而判侯爵之子死刑。而侯爵之子正是老醫生的女婿,老 醫生即使有意迴護女婿也無計可施。這裡伍光建或許擔心讀者誤以為狄 花治太太一時心軟,真叫老醫生救女婿,因此特意說明這是反話,令人 更是不寒而慄。這句與其說是譯者註,其實性質更像眉批。下例亦是說 明語氣的夾註:

原文: Ay, your times were fine times indeed; you have been telling us of them for many a long year. (Act 1)

譯文:當你年少的時候,確是好世界;你對我說過多少年了。(這兩句是挖苦哈先生好說舊話。)(《詭姻緣》,1929,頁2)

伍光建也會用譯註說明敘事觀點或時間的轉變,協助讀者閱讀。如《狹路冤家》(Wuthering Heights)從第四章中間開始,敘事者換成老管家。 伍光建便以譯者註說明敘事者的轉變:

原文:She...evidently pleased to find me so companionable. Before I came to live here, she commenced - waiting no farther invitation to her story - I was almost always at Wuthering Heights; (Chap. 4)

譯文: 她看見我這樣和氣,很高興。(譯者註:以下述管家婆所說的話)我未 到這裡之先,我幾乎常在烏陀令亥特。…(1930,頁54)

《二京記》第十回則有說明時間的夾註:這一章是醫師獄中證詞,醫師在回憶往事時,有時會插入現在(獄中)時態的描述。

原文:...I was told that a lady waited, who wished to see me....

I'm going more and more unequal to the task I have set myself. It is so cold, so dark, my senses are so benumbed, and the gloom upon me is so dreadful.

The lady was young.... (p. 33)

譯文:「就有人來告訴我,有一個女人等著要見我。…。」

「我覺得越往下去,我的精力越不夠做我所要做的事情。天氣很冷,天色很黑,我的官覺都麻木了,籠罩住我的一片黑暗,是很可怕的。」(這是說他在牢裡寫到這一段事時候的情形。---譯者註)

「來見我的是個少年,動人,美貌女人,…。」(1934c,頁 33)

這裡因為前後兩句是過去式,中間插入現在式,時態有所區隔,英文讀者不致誤會;但中文時態不明顯,恐怕分辨不出,因此伍光建特地加以說明。類似這樣的解說,可以看出伍光建極為體貼讀者。但有時也不免有過於多事的嫌疑。例如在《妥木瑣耶爾的冒險事》第二十九回,描寫哈克獨自一人埋伏守候:

原文: The village betook itself to its slumbers and left the small watcher alone with the silence and the ghosts. (p. 1)

譯文:鄉村的人們都睡了,只剩下這一個小的看守人,只有寂靜和許多 鬼陪他。(那時候的美國鄉下人很相信鬼---譯者註)(1934b,頁 1)

此註似乎是擔心讀者覺得突兀而加的解說。是否美國作為現代進步文明的象徵,不應該相信鬼神之事,所以譯者特意加個註腳,表示人同此心, 美國「以前的鄉下人」也是相信鬼的?無論如何,譯者似乎藉此表明自 己與原作的距離,而選擇與讀者站在一起,與讀者一起欣賞有趣的外國 風俗。《維克斐牧師傳》也有類似的一條夾批:

原文: She could read any English book without much spelling. (Chap.1)

譯文:英文書拼音不太過長的。他也還能讀。(此句語帶詼諧。言其女人識字 不多。當日英國女人不過如是。)(1931a,頁1)

此夾批同時解釋語氣(語帶詼諧),也解釋文化背景(當日英國女人不過如是)。清末民初英美為進步與現代象徵,譯者提及「那時候的美國鄉下人」和「當日英國女人」如何如何,自是為譯語讀者解說原作文化,以中介者自居的意味明顯。

三、評價

傳統評點中,評價是很重要的一部分。伍光建的譯者註也有許多對作者的評價。例如論 Jonathan Swift:

他的文章, 峭麗雄健, 簡潔明白。英文無有如他那樣鋒利, 那樣直接的。他的字句, 其利如刀, 直刺心胸, 卻無一個多餘的字。(《伽利華遊記》, 1934a, 頁 2)

評 Emily Brontë:

裡頭有幾處把所謂癡情男女罵苦了。作者偏不肯涵蓄,悍然不顧的說出來,讀過有點難受。(《狹路冤家》,1930,頁2)

評 Nathaniel Hawthorne:

寫陰毒的報仇家寫的實在可怕這是作者獨創的人物。(《紅字記》|The Scarlet Letter], 1934d, 頁 35)

評 Cervantes:

其迷人之處在乎筆墨淺現,忠實,而富於知識,不只饒於諧趣,其實是 關乎人類與人性的尖利觀察。(《瘋俠》,1936a,頁2)

評 Herman Melville:

作者善於用字與造句,文從字順,雍容不迫;卻是一個敘事寫景的能 手,於此可見一斑。(《泰丕》(Typee),1934e,頁8)

對於這幾位名家迥異的風格,伍光建皆能精準道出。除了評作家風格之 外,論筆法向來也是評點重點,因此此類評註極多,此處只略舉數例:

- 活畫出一個冒充好文的猥瑣酸腐小姐(《克蘭弗》,1927,頁19)
- 正在疲倦及飢餓交迫,愁緒萬端的時候,插入兩小無猜,以結婚為 嬉戲的話,確是作家的手筆(《妥木瑣耶爾的冒險事》,1934b,頁
- 筆墨是極散漫句法的能事,卻極其細密,極有控制。(《瘋俠》, 1936a, 頁 10)
- 寫得有聲有色如在目前,的確好看。(《白菜與帝王》[Cabbages and Kings], 1934g, 頁 30)
- 這兩三段說埃斯曼特種種不放心,法蘭克種種不關心。(《顯理埃斯 曼特》[The History of Henry Esmond], 1934j, 頁 41)

有時也會與其他作家比較,如:

• 這一段文章頗像莎士比亞。這番話活畫出一個極陰險的小人來。(《墜 樓記》[Kenilworth], 1934f, 頁 8)

從本節諸例可看出,伍光建的定位不只是譯者,更是文學評論家。

四、 揭密

揭密是某些著名評點本的重要功能,如脂硯齋評紅樓夢就常揭露作者的謎底。伍光建的部分評點也具備揭密功能,尤其在《伽利華遊記》 一書中特別明顯。書中小人國的皇帝剛出場,伍光建就加了一條夾註:

• 據說這是說英王佐治第一——譯者註 (1934a,頁4)

下文說到小人國分為低鞋跟黨和高鞋跟黨,皇帝只用低鞋跟黨人,太子 卻心向高鞋跟黨,所以一隻鞋跟高,一隻鞋跟低,走路的狀態像跛人走 路。伍光建又揭密道:

- 這是諷刺當日的改進黨及保守黨(1934a,頁9-10)
- 這是諷刺當日的太子後來的佐治第二,他反對政府,延攬兩黨的失意人,人家不知道他究竟附那一黨(1934a,頁10)

下文提及「現時在位皇帝的祖父,…偶然割破他的一個手指。他的父親 於是下一道諭旨,要全數人民當食蛋時要先打破蛋的小端…因為這件 事,…有一個皇帝送了命,有一個失了國。」伍光建自然也要對號入座:

• 割手指的指顯理第八,送了命的指查理第一,失了國的指詹木士第二(1934a,頁9-10)

伍光建亦直接說明利利普特 (Lilliput) 的敵國比列甫士古 (Blefuscu) 就是指法蘭西 (頁 10)。如此頻繁的揭密註解與伍光建此譯作的定位有關:「父母買這本書給孩子們讀,原望他們讀奇怪的故事,殊不知這是作者為孩子們的父母說法」(頁 2),說明伍光建的目標讀者是成人;再加上這是本選本,伍光建四部都有選,但選的全是討論政治、教育、社會制度的章節,可見伍光建特別重視本書諷刺政治的一面,因此會有此類揭密的註

解。《墜樓記》是歷史小說,因此也不乏揭密的註解。如提到主角恭維伊 莉莎白女王時加註:

• 正史上說女主最好恭維,無論什麼恭維都吃得進。(1934f,頁36)

有時伍光建也會點破作者用意,如《伽利華遊記》第一卷第二回中,小 人國皇帝要跟伽利華面對面說話,就只能站在他的手心:

原文: I have had him since many times in my Hand. (p. 5)

譯文:他後來有好幾次都在我的掌握中(作者確有傲王侯的意思——譯者註) (1934a,頁5)

此處譯者特意使用了中文的「掌握」一詞,比原文 "in my hand" 更有雙 關意味,再用夾注揭露這是指涉作者「傲王侯」之意,唯恐讀者不察。但 有時揭密也不免有破壞懸念的可能。如《紅字記》第三回結尾:

• 到了這個時候書中的主角,淫婦赫斯特爾,本夫奸夫及私生子,都 出台了。(1934d,頁17)

其實作者本來是要讓讀者從第四章的對話中,推敲出夫妻關係的。但譯 者急於揭密,不免破壞了懸念。《顯理埃斯曼特》亦有此種過早揭密的譯 者註:

• 本書遇有機會,總要說卡斯和特貴夫人怎樣美貌,怎樣少年,等到 後來她嫁與顯理埃斯曼特就不嫌唐突了。(1934i,頁 29)

讀者見此便知結局,不免有破壞懸念的遺憾。此種揭密式的譯者註顯示 了譯者對作品的充分掌握,選擇揭露什麼,也可看出譯者個人的讀法與 強烈的個人色彩。

五、 發議論

伍光建有些評註既非解說揭密,亦非評價,只能以個人議論目之。 如《泰丕》在一段描寫與島上少女花雅微乘船之後,就有一則評點:

不料一個白人到了吃人的猙獰野蠻部落中,會有這樣的風流韻事,令人神往。(1934e,頁 26)

即使無此註,讀者亦無損失,純粹為譯者的個人議論。但有此註,則立刻讓讀者印象更為深刻。又如《狹路冤家》序:

 讀者有時覺得陰風慘慘,毛髮皆豎,有時讀到忍心審理之處,讀者 屢次想拋丟不讀,卻又不能不讀下去,只要讀過一次,是絕不能忘 記的。(1930,頁2)

這段雖稱讀者,直可視為譯者自己的閱讀經驗,描寫甚為生動。他也會引中文俗語典故相印證,如《維克斐牧師傳》第二回:

原文: As I looked upon this as a master-piece both for argument and style, I could not in the pride of my heart avoid showing it to my old friend Mr Wilmot.... (chap 2)

譯文:這篇文章是我的傑作。文境同議論都好。我覺得很得意。(<u>中國俗語。</u> 文章總是自己的好。原來老牧師也犯此病。)(1931a,頁10)

又如《財閥》(The Moneychangers) 在描寫一個財主的惡劣行徑之後,加了一句議論:

 很像施公案彭公案的土豪勢惡行為,可惜紐約無義俠英雄,只好由 作者在小說上揭露。(1934i,頁8)

讓中國讀者在憤慨之餘,又不禁莞爾,不知譯者從何想來這段議論。《瘋 俠》在一段描寫主角挑釁,眾人旁觀的場景時,亦冒出一句「比諸將皆 從壁上觀如何。」(1936a,頁12)。《維克斐牧師傳》亦有多次夾註「好 笑」、「更好笑」等語,皆可感覺出譯者是如何津津有味地邊譯邊注。

伍、譯者的自覺與定位

雖然伍光建自承與評點傳統的關係,採用了多種評點的形式與術語, 他的譯註也具備了許多傳統評點的功能,但譯者和評點者畢竟還是有不 同之處。從伍光建的譯者註可以看出,他是一個有高度自覺的譯者。首 先,他會清楚交代所用的版本。如《伽利華遊記》的「作者傳略」即說 明:

• 坊間的本子,每多刪節,今選譯翻印的(是)一七二六年原本。 (1934a, 頁 2)

不像林舒和晚清許多譯者所用版本,還須勞煩後世的研究者苦心考 證 6。透過英文轉譯的版本也都有清楚交代,如 1935 年翻譯的《瘋俠》:

• 這部「瘋俠」有十五六國文字的譯本,…英文亦不只一個譯本,今 所用的是 Ozell 校訂的 Motteux 譯本。(1936a,頁2)

除了交代版本之外,其他在借用、刪節、比喻等翻譯技巧上也都常加註 說明。如:《維克斐牧師傳》中,

原文: taken orders

譯文:受戒(借用)(1931a,頁1)

表示譯者借用佛教語彙來翻譯基督教牧師的聖職。其他借用例子如 beadle(地方警察)譯為「地保」(1931a,頁15); Death(死神)譯為「無 常鬼」(1927,頁 178),都是借用中國原有觀念來翻譯,譯者也知道這種歸化翻譯與原文文化差異甚大,因此加註「借用」,提醒讀者注意這是一個翻譯手法。還有許多無法確定親屬關係的 Aunt,譯為「舅母」或「姨母」或「叔母」時,後面也都會加註「借用」。如有刪節或意義不確定時,也常會加註說明,如《狹路冤家》中的老僕約瑟說話腔調甚重,有時費解,伍光建便會加註道:

• 譯者註:以下有幾句鄉下土話譯不出。(1930,頁 168)

有時是解釋比喻。如《二京記》第十二回,狄花治太太說她有多痛恨貴 族:

原文:I have this race a long time on my register, doomed to destruction and extermination.(p. 40)

譯文:我久已把這一族的人,記在我的冊子上,(這是比喻的話,就是說牢記 在心裡。--譯者註)注定毀了及滅了這一族。(1934c,頁40)

"have this race on my register"如果只照字面直譯「記在我的冊子上」,頗為費解;直接譯成「牢記在心裡」,又犧牲了原文的比喻。所以伍光建保留了原來的比喻,再用譯者註加以解說。英漢對照名家小說選中,英文頁的註腳也會有翻譯的說明。如《伽利華遊記》第六回提到小人國的教育時,英文頁註腳:

• In subservience to their own Appetites 原文解作甘做他們的淫慾的奴隸,不如痛痛快快譯作縱慾。(1934a, p. 17)

可見伍光建在註解英文詞彙的時候,也會考慮如何翻譯較佳。從本文的例子可以看出,伍光建是個有強烈個人色彩的譯者。他以評點者自居,指導讀者賞析妙處,而且清楚交代譯者介入之處,完全不是隱身的譯者,而是處處和作者、讀者互動的強勢譯者。不過,偶爾伍光建似乎是故意把自己的譯者角色和批評者角色分開,造成譯文也是中文寫成的錯覺。如

《維克斐牧師傳》第六回:

原文:Washes of all kinds I had a natural antipathy to; for I knew that instead of mending the complexion they spoiled it. (Chap.6)

譯文:我天生最惡無論什麼膏子。因為我曉得膏子不獨不能補臉。反能害臉。 (老牧師從何處得此閱歷。應用潤字。而用補字。牧師未免挖苦。) (1931a,頁34)

由於《維克斐牧師傳》並非中英對照本,這裡究竟用「潤」字還是「補」字,似乎是譯者的決定,讀者單從這條夾注可能無法體會原文用字的幽默,倒像是譯者自己稱讚自己的選字了。

陸、結論: 天既生才胡不用

伍光建是個生不逢時的譯者。他成名於清末,《俠隱記》出版時間距離林舒的《巴黎茶花女遺事》不到十年,兩人都是多產譯者,譯作皆達百部以上。他在民國期間的翻譯數量遠多於清末,但大家始終只記得胡適稱讚過的《俠隱記》,而很少提到後來的譯作。近年翻譯研究對於林舒頗有與五四時期不同的評價,研究者眾,兩岸的中文期刊論文已達三百篇以上;伍光建的研究卻非常稀少,中文期刊論文篇數仍只有個位數。

「天既生才胡不用」是伍光建 1943 年過世時張元濟題的輓聯,可以 說是他一生寫照。伍光建自清末譯出大仲馬四部長篇之後,便忙於公務 (曾任外交參贊、海軍參謀等職),一直到民國十四年才重拾翻譯事業, 中斷十七年之久。而就在他無暇翻譯的這段期間,發生了五四白話文運動,整體翻譯規範起了極大的變化。因此他「重出江湖」之後,評者皆稱他為「老前輩」、「老手」、「先進」。1930 以後,出現在刊物上的書評 幾乎都是一面倒地批評他,攻計遠多於稱讚。大部分的批評除了指出誤 譯之外,大多指出伍譯「刪削太多」(梁繡琴,1933)、「不忠實」(葉維, 1933)、「刪削遺漏」(葉維,1934)、「遠離著原文」(林徽音,1934)、「任 意刪節」(戴鎦齡,1947),與這批年輕譯者批評林紓的用語如出一轍, 反映當時翻譯規範強調忠實於原作,力求亦步亦趨。在這樣的氛圍下, 伍光建的譯作往往不傳。如伍光建的《孤女飄零記》(Jane Eyre) 不敵李霽 野的《簡愛自傳》,從戰後到 1990 年代,臺灣的主流譯本都是李譯, 任 光建的《狹路冤家》更是少有人知,連梁實秋都自以為他的《咆哮山莊》 是第一個中文譯本(梁實秋,1983)。在 1930、1940 年代一片重視準確、 直譯、翻譯腔當道的氣圍中,伍光建並沒有與這些年輕譯者正面交鋒, 而是默默堅持自己的翻譯風格與評點。可惜戰後臺灣以 1930、1940 年代 的翻譯規範為尊,這種個人色彩強烈的譯者並無太大空間。雖然他的部 分譯作仍由臺灣商務出版,但絕版已久,許多譯作在臺灣各圖書館皆無 收藏,如《狹路冤家》即為一例;「英漢對照名家小說選」有盜印版本, 譯者署名「孫主民」,但版次不多,亦早已絕跡,只有圖書館內尚存。研 究更是寥寥可數。臺灣碩博士論文無一筆以「伍光建」為關鍵字,期刊 論文除了筆者的一篇論文之外,其餘皆為民國人物史傳類文章。也就是 說,這樣一位傑出、多產、風格獨特的譯者,似乎是被現代的讀者遺忘 了。

二十世紀初的文學大師波赫士 (Jorge Borges) 提倡「文學餘波中的翻譯」(translations in the wake of a literature)(Venuti, 2000),認為翻譯必須要與目標語的文學傳統互動,才能創造新的意義,忠實無誤的譯本在他看來都註定是平庸而無趣的,「不同」才有存在的價值。從這個觀點來看,伍光建的譯本頗有值得探討之處。從本文所分析的譯者註,可以看出伍光建在翻譯上如何挪用中國傳統文學。他不但使用了傳統評點的讀法、眉批、夾批、總批、總評等形式,達到與讀者互動、解說、評價與揭密的功能;也充分展示譯者的自覺,以版本說明、「借用」、「不譯」等後設語言來提醒讀者:作者與讀者之間還有位譯者存在,正是體現了波

赫士的理想。從今天盛行的翻譯規範來看,這樣「多話」的譯者簡直不 可思議,尤其在《維克斐牧師傳》及《克蘭弗》,幾乎可以說是喋喋不休。 但我們只要翻開任何一本《水滸傳》或《紅樓夢》的評點本,就可以知 道這樣多聲閱讀小說的方式其來有自,只不過評點的對象變成外國小說 而已。

事實上,評點者與譯者的共同性甚多,兩者都是對原作的閱讀、批 評與加工,都是原作的來生,也都操縱了原作的名聲。既然中文有如此 豐富的評點傳統,我主張譯者大可加以仿效,一方面是呼應波赫士提倡 的理念,善用目標語的原有資源,讓文本更豐富;一方面也可以樹立個 人風格,就像評點家一樣。譯者的隱身既是譯者之痛,為何不能像評點 家一樣,與作者雙聲發言?近年來小說家王文興提倡「慢讀」,2011年出 版的《玩具屋九講》,以百餘頁篇幅逐句分析 Mansfield 的短篇小說 "The Doll's House",王文興在序中自承這就是評點法)(頁4)。若在編排上把 譯文與分析並置,用意也就同於伍光建的眉批與夾批了。試舉一例:

原文: So they were the daughters of a washerwoman and a jailbird. What nice company for other people's children! (頁 83)

譯文:原來她們是一個洗衣婦和一個囚犯的女兒,可真是別家孩子的好 夥伴呀!(頁183)

批:這一句是反諷句。「她們是別家小孩的好搭檔」,其實意思則是最不 好的友伴。(頁83)

即可看出王文興的「慢讀」與伍光建評點正有異曲同工之妙。

如果文學的價值在於獨特的風格,文學翻譯也應該有其獨立於原文 的藝術價值,也就是說,譯者也應追求個人風格。伍光建的大量評語, 正是繼承了中國古典的評點傳統,建立起自己的獨特風格。一言以蔽之, 伍光建是位個性鮮明,風格突出的譯者,即使評語偶有過於主觀、詮釋 過多、破壞懸念之處,但他的幽默感、閱歷與品味,仍是獨特的印記,讓讀者的閱讀經驗更加豐富。而值此後殖民時代,西方基督教傳統影響下的譯者觀念,諸如沒有自我、透明的譯者、為單一永恆的真理(上帝/原文)服務、作者為主/譯者為僕、謙卑等等,或許也該受到質疑了。伍光建譯作的評點實踐,正符合單德興主張的「雙重脈絡化」翻譯,或可提供我們一條值得思索的出路。

註釋

- 1. 雖然譚帆 (2005) 認為,評點至晚清的「新小說」,由於太重救亡圖存的政治意義而背離評點傳統的藝術風格和章法批評,因此評點已經畫下句點 (頁 67-69)。但我認為評點本也許已經不是批評主流,但還是繼續存在。
- 2. 明末湯若望口述,王徵筆受的《崇一堂日記隨筆》雖然在文末就有王徵的「評讚」,但該書為聖人傳記,王徵的讚語在體例上較類似史家在傳記最後附筆的「讚日」, 與小說評點注重寫作技巧不太一樣。因此小說評點似仍以蠡勺居士為始。感謝論文 審查人意見。
- 3. 提及伍光建的資料往往把四十種英漢對照名家小說選和其他全譯作品混為一談,本書也犯此病。如「所譯以歐美小說為多,如斯威夫特《伽利華遊記》、... 狄更斯《勞苦世界》、《二京記》、夏洛蒂勃朗特《孤女飄零記》... 等」(頁 221)。這裡所列舉的作品,《勞苦世界》和《孤女飄零記》為全譯本,另外兩種為50頁左右的中英對照選譯本,理應分開敘述。
- 4. 伍光建的譯序皆會標明寫作年代,與出版年未必一致。此處 1925 年是譯序年,實際 出版年為 1931 年。下文《克蘭弗》也有相同情形,1926 年是譯序年,出版年是 1927 年。 又,伍光建本人不用現代標點符號,標點都是出版社編輯所加。此處依出版社的用 法,即每句都以句點隔開。《克蘭弗》譯序年代亦不同於出版年代。
- 5.《克蘭弗》正文雖為白話譯文,眉批及總批卻皆為文言,且無標點。
- 6. 單德興在〈翻譯、介入、顛覆: 重估林紓的翻譯——以《海外軒渠錄》為例〉一文中, 曾抱怨林紓及其合譯者不重視版本問題,經過考證才能確認林紓使用的是 1726 年初 版。(頁 68-70)
- 7. 不過由於李霽野是「附匪文人」, 戒嚴時期各家出版社都隱匿譯者姓名或改以假名 出版,但內容還是李霽野的版本。兩個版本比較請見賴慈芸 (2010)。

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跨文化多重視角下的戲劇翻譯: 《西廂記》情色之語境轉換及舞台呈現¹

熊賢關

戲劇翻譯為翻譯研究之薄弱環節。Susan Bassnett 多次撰文論述最被忽視、最需關注的戲劇翻譯。她還認爲,探討歐美以外的文本翻譯將大大推進所有類型的文學翻譯研究。近年來戲劇翻譯已逐漸受到重視,舞台演出本的翻譯尤因其具備多重挑戰性而成為焦點。在中文語境下的戲劇翻譯也已出現了不少理論的探討,而實例討論則多集中於莎劇及話劇的翻譯。本文擬以中國經典名劇《西廂記》的英譯本作為個案研究。

本文聚焦於 2008 年在新加坡公演並到上海演出的舞台本。從跨文 化與性別視角,檢視其藉助典故的情詩唱詞、充斥隱喻的性愛情節。 並由此討論譯者/導演如何操縱舞台文本及超文本的元素(如肢體語 言,音樂等),以處理舞台演出的視聽性、瞬時性與無註性,從而將 具異質文化的中國古典戲曲跨越時空地移植、融入以多元文化著稱的 新加坡當代舞台;同時也將從接受論角度審視這一為新加坡觀眾而設 計的演出本在中國的接受度。為了更全面探討戲劇翻譯的相關議題, 本文參照 1995 年出版於美國和 2000 年出版於中國的英譯本,結合目 的論,進一步釐清戲劇翻譯中頗受爭議的可表演性 (performability)、譯 者的主體性、舞台版本與閱讀版本之異同以及歸化與異化等問題,繼 而凸顯英譯《西廂記》舞台版暨舞台演出的創意特色,堪稱中華經典 名劇《西廂記》的來世 (afterlife)。

關鍵詞:戲劇翻譯、西廂記、跨文化、接受度、可表演性

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Intercultural Theatre Translation: The Textual Transformation and Stage Representation of Sexual Scenes in Xixiang ji

Ann-Marie Hsiung

Theatre translation is a weak link in Translation Studies, a "most ignored area" in Susan Bassnett's words. In recent years, drama translation in general, and translation of works to be presented on the stage in particular, have steadily gained more academic attention. In the Chinese context, numerous discussions of contemporary theoretical issues have surfaced, while case studies have remained centered on the translation of Shakespearean plays and generally of Western-influenced spoken drama. Analyses of classical Chinese opera translation have been few and far between in scholarly publications. This is a case study of the English translations of Xixiang ji, a Yuan zaju opera rendered variously as The Romance of the Western Chamber, The Story of the West Wing, etc.

This study focuses on what the author believes to be the first English stage-script of Xixiang ji used in its public performances, of which six took place in English-speaking Singapore and two in the genre's native China. The researcher gathered textual evidence from the translated stage-script and examined it in relation to its dramatic realization on stage as captured in the production video. Here in particular the disputed issue of performability is explored. The discussion is then extended to include the audience and media reception of the play's performance in Singapore and China, as well as the multiple identities the translator assumes, whether consciously or not.

Taking both gender and intercultural perspectives, this study pays special attention to sexual innuendoes that are culturally sensitive and technically demanding in both translation and staging. It was found that the translator-cum-director manipulated the playtext and paratext, including such things as body language and music, in order to realize the full audio-visual potential of acting and cope with the time-space restraints of staging. Finally, two recent scholarly translations of Xixiang ji (1995 and 2000) are compared with the stage-script. This comparison not only aids the evaluation of the relative strengths and weaknesses of the stage-script, but also illustrates the working of two major translation strategies, namely domestication and foreignization.

Keywords: theatre translation, Xixiang ji, interculture, reception, performability

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戲劇翻譯一向為翻譯研究之薄弱環節。Susan Bassnett 多次撰文,論 述最被忽視、最需關注的戲劇翻譯2。她還認爲,探討歐美以外的文本翻 譯將大大推進所有類型的文學翻譯研究 (2002, p. 133)。近年來戲劇翻譯 已逐漸受到重視,舞台演出本的翻譯尤因其具備多重挑戰性而成為焦點。 在中文語境下的戲劇翻譯也已出現了不少理論的探討,而實例討論多集 中於話劇及莎劇的翻譯 3。本文則擬以中國經典名劇《西廂記》的英譯本 作為個案研究,探討跨越古中國與現當代文化脈絡的戲劇(戲曲)翻譯。 首先略述中國古典戲曲的特色、《西廂記》的歷史定位及其歷來的翻譯, 進而聚焦於 2008 年在新加坡公演並到上海演出的舞台本。從跨文化與性 別視角,檢視其藉助典故的情詩唱詞、充斥隱喻的性愛情節。並由此討 論譯者/導演如何操縱舞台文本及超文本的元素(如肢體語言,音樂等), 以處理舞台演出的視聽性、瞬時性與無註性4,從而將異質的中國古典 戲曲跨越時空,移植、融入以多元文化著稱的新加坡當代舞台;同時也 將從接受論角度審視這一為新加坡觀眾而設計的演出本在中國的接受度。 為了更全面探討戲劇翻譯的相關議題,本文亦參照 1995 年出版於美國, 為學界知名漢學家所譯之英譯本,並略述 2000 年出版於中國的譯本,結 合目的論,進一步釐清戲劇翻譯中頗受爭議的可表演性 (performability)、 譯者的主體性、舞台版本與閱讀版本之異同以及歸化與異化等問題。

壹、脈絡化⁵《西廂記》及其翻譯

西方戲劇翻譯論者莫衷一是的論述,包括翻譯文學劇本與舞台 劇本是否存在必然的差異性,可演出性是否為戲劇翻譯的先決條件。 Newmark (2001, p. 173) 堅持演出版本與閱讀版本不應有差異, Zuber-Skerritt (1988, p. 485) 置二者為同等地位,多數學者則認為存在差異並涉 及不同的翻譯策略,如 Aaltonen (2000, p. 40), Mateo (1997, p. 104),及 Bassnett (1980/2002, pp. 119-122)。Bassnett (1985) 曾推崇可演出性,之後卻撰文駁斥此一概念 (1991, p. 102; 1998, p. 95)。一般以為戲劇文本的全面潛能只有在演出之際才得以彰顯 (Bassnett, 2002, pp. 119-120; Zuber-Skerritt, 1988, p. 485; Pavis, 1989, pp. 25-38),戲劇創作以舞台演出為目的,戲劇翻譯亦應有別於其他文學翻譯,為舞台演出服務 (Pavis, 1992, p. 147; Zuber-Skerritt, 1988, p. 486)。以上論述,林林總總,似尚未能全然概括位於傳統中國語境的戲曲翻譯。

有別於受西方影響應運而生的現代話劇,中國古典戲曲的特色為唱、作、念、打,或謂「以歌舞演故事」(王國維,1984,頁 163)。雖然不乏對話,唱詞卻被視為劇本的精華⁶,而唱詞一韻到底,平分陰陽,仄分上去,較詩詞的格律更嚴,因而翻譯戲曲唱詞與翻譯詩詞有類似之處。何況中國戲曲的舞台呈現以虛擬為主,甚少實物,舞台演出主要以唱腔與身段取勝,不盡然仰仗對話中的衝突與張力,因而與話劇的翻譯不宜採用相同的方式。

即便單純詮釋文本,古典名劇的翻譯亦有難處。如王實甫 (ca.1250-1300) 之《西廂記》文采粲然,不僅融合了前人的詩詞曲賦,富含典故、雙關語,也大量採用元代的方言俗語,後來亦以文學本流傳於世。13、14世紀之中國古文、俚語、乃至性隱喻,即便同文化之今日華人都未必能理解,何況將之轉遞至 20、21世紀異文化之英文受眾?此翻譯之艱難與挑戰可想而知。譯者不僅必須嫻熟於中英雙語,亦需要有深厚的國學基礎及跨文化認知。在翻譯過程中更要處處顧及可念、可演、可唱,確實是任務艱鉅,無怪 Bassnett 稱對譯者要求兼顧可演性為超人性 (1991, p. 100)。值得注意的是,戲劇在西方佔有崇高地位,在傳統中國卻屬於小道末流,儘管戲曲一直是傳統社會中最主要之娛樂形式,深深影響中國人之審美價值觀;戲曲在中國地位之提升並受到高度評價乃與近代西學東漸,西方思潮之衝擊有莫大的關係 (詳見孫玫,2006,頁 153-155)。而娛樂性與劇本之地位勢必影響著譯者之視角與翻譯策略。

《西廂記》為元雜劇「壓卷之作」7,有學者將其列為世界三大古典 名劇之一 8。劇情圍繞在一介書生張生與相國之女鶯鶯之間的情愛追逐 及婢女紅娘的穿針引線。在傳統中國被道學家視爲「誨淫」之作,多次 因其性愛情節遭官方禁毀;然而,其攸關人性的情愛深入人心,聲情並 茂的文辭膾炙人口,屢禁不止。《西廂記》自元代以來即以其案頭閱讀與 劇場演出在中國廣為流傳達七、八個世紀之久,影響了其後中國的劇作、 劇評,乃至語言、文化等多個方面。到了求新求變的五四時期,多數傳 統戲曲被貶為落伍、愚昧,無法表現當代生活,難以處理現代議題,《西 廂記》的「愛情」主題卻受到大力歌頌,鶯鶯與張生被譽為勇於突破禮 教藩籬,成為進步的象徵。郭沫若盛讚《西廂記》為「超過時空的藝術 品,有永恆且普遍的生命」(轉引自蔣星煜,2009,頁 249);蔡元培更 呼籲將《西廂記》納入改革之新課程,作為美學教育取代傳統德育(轉 引自 Sieber, 2003, p. 31)。而當代中國《西廂記》研究權威蔣星煜亦從愛 情角度視集中了性愛描寫的〈佳期〉一齣爲「中國無第二」之佳構(蔣 星煜,2009,頁162-163)。

就語内翻譯 (intralingual translation) 而言,自元代王實甫之後即產生 了無數的《西廂記》仿作、改寫及改編,或為案頭閱讀或為舞台演出。 較知名的如明代李日華之《南西廂記》,當時由於雜劇音樂已不流行,他 將王西廂唱詞改寫譜入當時流行的南曲,延續了《西廂記》的舞台生命, 並在對話上略作變動以更符合明代習俗;清代才子、文學評論者金聖嘆 之《第六才子書西廂記》則充滿了金聖嘆的評點、刪改,以其睿智為鶯 鶯辯解貞操並「恢復名譽」,推翻《西廂記》等同於「淫書」之說(張建 一,1999,頁3,270),金聖嘆亦依個人喜惡刪掉了他以為不雅的表述。 金版大受讀者歡迎,廣為流傳,後來成了多數英譯作品之藍本。而現當 代的演出則以田漢改編京劇本與馬少波改編崑劇本最受關注;其中田漢 版強化了鶯鶯的主動性,改結尾為雙雙私奔,突出其現代性。

就語際翻譯 (interlingual translation) 而言,《西廂記》乃中國戲曲中 擁有最多外文譯本的劇作。在此僅簡評其中較重要的英文譯本。早期知 名的英文全譯本首推中國旅英戲劇家熊式一 1935 年出版於倫敦的 The Romance of the Western Chamber;該譯本主要為了向西方展現中國經典 劇作的風貌,目標為一般西方讀者,避用註釋;1968年重印並有夏志清 為之撰寫評介,足見其受重視的程度。夏先生在推崇熊譯本忠實性和高 度可讀性的同時,也為其遵循金聖嘆版本,譯風溫和而未能將《西廂記》 大膽辛辣的一面表現出來表示惋惜 (Hsia, pp. xxix-xxx)。筆者以為,熊版 之溫和譯風或也與二十世紀初期英國相對保守的風氣有關。近期最全面 亦最具權威的英譯本當推西方漢學家 Stephen H. West (奚若谷) 與 Wilt L. Idema (伊維德) 合譯,在美國出版的 The Story of the Western Wing,該 書初版於 1991 年並於 1995 年修訂再版。West 與 Idema 乃西方研究中國 戲劇的巨擘,秉持著漢學家治學嚴謹的精神,不僅率先採用五十年代鄭 振鐸發現迄今最早、最完整的明弘治岳刻本《西廂記》(1498) 為翻譯底 本 (蔣星煜,2009,頁 419),亦用了大量的註釋幫助讀者了解原作之典 故,同時還撰寫了近百頁的導論,可謂最能重現原著風貌的學術翻譯。 West-Idema 秉著對原劇經典之高度推崇,盡可能貼近原著,幾近於字對 字 (word for word)、句對句 (line for line) 地直譯。熊氏亦自稱忠實地句 對句翻譯 (Hsiung, 1968, p. xxxix), 不過熊氏不用註釋,在譯文中對典故 時加闡釋,因而詞序語意必然不會盡如原文;而 West-Idema 寧可放棄流 暢的英文,也要保留原文的結構、層次,欲將西方讀者帶入中國古典名 劇中的語言文化脈絡,挑戰他們而使之積極介入 (West & Idema, 1995, p. 15)。其後的英文全譯本有北大外文系教授許淵沖 2000 年出版於中國並 重印於 2008 年的 Romance of the Western Bower。該版本為中英對照《大 中華文庫》系列之一;總編楊牧之在總序對西方學者、漢學家翻譯中國 經典之理解侷限而導致西方對中華文化的曲解表示遺憾,稱該翻譯系列 為「系統、準確地將中華民族的文化經典…介紹給全世界」(2008,頁

1)。許氏譯本可謂中國經濟起飛後,積極向世界推介中國傳統文化的標 誌之一。有別於前二譯本為了貼近原作而捨棄唱詞部分的押韻,許版唱 詞押韻彰顯了許作為外文系教授的英語功力。然而許氏為了湊韻亦不免 對原作的文意、語序有所犧牲、顛倒。許版不加註釋,亦不留典故 (態 版尚保留部分典故),以淺顯的現代英文取代難以被讀者理解的典故。許 氏顯然更關注於傳遞《西廂記》的情境、意義。既然對象是英語讀者, 則以其容易了解的地道英文表述,將《西廂記》推向世界。然而,許氏 依然採用盛行於清代及民初的金聖嘆版本作為翻譯底本。許版尚未引起 學界(尤其是西方學界)的充分關注,或與其翻譯策略與版本選擇有關。 許氏的翻譯策略以「歸化」(domestication)為主軸,多處以西方文學中的 意象典故取代中式典故,欲將《西廂記》帶進西方讀者;然而盛行於英 美的歸化策略卻不為譯界大師如 Venuti 等所苟同,認為是過於西方本位, 外來文化信息因之遞減。

如上所述,中國古典戲劇《西廂記》的語際翻譯主要乃文學劇本的 翻譯,服務的對象為西方讀者;由於翻譯任務艱鉅,跨越中西文化、語 系與時空,可演出性與否並不在譯者的關注範圍內。Bassnett 稱戲劇翻譯 為迷宮,指的主要是當劇本由一種語言被轉移到另一種語言,並以此一 語言在舞台上演出所牽涉的問題的複雜性,尤其在劇本與表演之間 (1998, p. 90)。率先將《西廂記》帶入英語舞台,據筆者目前研究所知,亦是迄 今唯一的英文演出,當推 2008 年在新加坡公演,由任教新加坡國立大學 英文系的沈廣仁所翻譯並導演的 The West Wing: a renaissance production with modern music and dance²。承擔本劇翻譯與導演雙重挑戰的沈廣仁為中國本 土出身的華人學者,有本土古典文學碩士與美國戲劇學博士的背景。沈 版遵循明代李日華《南西廂》的對白和結構而採用王實甫《西廂記》的 唱詞。沈譯本為演出而作,保留原作通俗、押韻、對仗之特色;其舞臺 演出最大特色乃配上現代流行音樂,大膽呈現〈月下佳期〉一齣的性愛 情節(現代的演出多半是由紅娘轉述)。本文之個案分析集中於張生收到

鶯鶯情詩後大喜過望、深夜赴約卻被訓斥一頓之〈乘夜逾墻〉,以及鶯鶯 為救張生而投懷送抱之〈月下佳期〉。

貳、情色轉換: 2008 英語舞台本 + 舞台呈現

《西廂記》可謂中國第一部「情色」文學。劇中有大量性事描寫,或隱喻或雙關,或晦澀或露骨,主要由張生回應鶯鶯情詩的〈乘夜逾墻〉一齣展開序幕,集中於〈月下佳期〉一齣。《西廂記》的情色書寫常被頌揚這部名著的評論者有意或無意地忽略。蔣星煜或為首位公開對〈佳期〉一齣給予正面評價的學者,然而其評論仍不免以歌頌愛情為主軸。在舞台演出方面,當代中國戲曲各劇種多採用暗場,由紅娘上臺唱幾支現代劇作家創作的"潔本"曲詞交代劇情。男女主角的肢體語言基本上遵循中國傳統的婉約審美觀,以不帶任何性事的優雅歌舞展現。即便是近如1980年代馬少波的崑劇演出,亦僅以合唱交代〈月下佳期〉之情境;蔣星煜還稱讚此不用明場的方式為高明手法(頁255)。當《西廂記》由中文進入英文,不同的語言帶出截然不同的文化預期,尤其是搬上英文舞台之際,譯者應如何處理語際、符碼暨文化之轉換及轉化?2008年演出首要針對新加坡觀眾,其主體為西化的華人,在認同西方流行文化之際,也對中華傳統習俗略有所知。譯者/導演因而有相當大的運作空間。

首先,為戲曲觀眾服務的翻譯暨搬演須有效處理極具戲劇性而歷來 在闡釋上頗有爭議的〈乘夜逾牆〉一齣。 該齣的張力在於如何解讀鶯 鶯的詩:「待月西廂下,迎風戶半開。拂牆花影動,疑是玉人來」。 鶯 鶯送出此暗含情色的詩給張生後,似乎期待著張生前來幽會,然而當張 生興高采烈地跳牆赴約之際,鶯鶯突然對之嚴厲訓斥,並以禮自持,將 之逐出。對於鶯鶯的突然變卦,原劇語焉不詳,歷來因而衍生了多種解 釋。收錄於《六十種曲評注》的《西廂記》評註者周錫山(2001)總結了 三種主要評述而高度推崇蔣星煜的說法。其一,論者多認為鶯鶯受傳統

禮教束縛過深,性格有軟弱處,思想因而有所反覆,紅娘在旁之羞,加 上驚於張生之跳牆而驟然翻臉;其二,金聖嘆肯定鶯鶯約了張生半夜前 來,惟張生來得過早,紅娘尚在側,基於少女的矜持而不得不變臉;其 三,蔣以為鶯鶯原意為親訪張生 (詩中玉人為鶯鶯自指),張生誤讀了鶯 鶯的詩莽撞跳牆而來導致鶯鶯的惱怒 (頁 469)。周讚頌蔣之說為解開千 古之謎,乃鶯鶯暨王實甫之「千古知音」(頁 470)。進一步考察不難發 現,蔣之解讀固然新穎,卻未必經得起推敲。其一,為了自我保護,以 隱晦雙關之詩暗約情人於花前月下乃傳統中國文化中大家閨秀的慣常作 法(常見於戲劇小說);鶯鶯貴為宰相之女,應不致在雙方互通情愫之初 即欲移尊就駕。其二,張生以才子自居,亦以其文采為鶯鶯所賞識,如 果看不懂鶯鶯的詩,實有損其人物形象及戲劇之美學價值。其三,就文 本證據而言,鶯鶯在《西廂記》所取材之〈鶯鶯傳〉及《董解元西廂記》 中責備張生非分之想時明顯地表白其邀約意圖,乃是用「鄙靡之詞,以 求必至」(凌景埏校注,1980,頁91)。明代李日華之《南西廂》即繼承 了此文學傳統,並在〈乘夜逾牆〉一齣略添字語¹⁰,使鶯鶯之變卦不致 顯得過於突兀,反而增加喜感。可見過去早有戲曲藝術家讀出原劇中鶯 鶯之心意,並作出了合情合理的闡釋。沈廣仁的英譯舞台本結合了《西 廂記》的精華而以明《南西廂》為底本,吸收了李日華對此齣闡釋之成 果,並進一步鋪陳,淋漓盡致地將其舞台呈現帶入一高潮。

可以說,沈在〈月下佳期〉之前奏曲〈乘夜逾牆〉一齣對原劇隱而 未彰的情色情節採取高度的操縱 (manipulation)。他運用了女性主義翻譯 策略中的干預 (intervention) 與增補 (supplementing)11,將原齣轉化為形象 新穎、層次豐富的喜劇場面。沈版在李西廂的基礎上突顯了鶯鶯的期待 與對話的喜感,闡釋了鶯鶯的變卦,融入了明代盛行的貞節觀與現代英 語流行的表述。不僅如此,沈版延續了原劇(王西廂)視張生夜入私宅, 非姦即盜的話語,增添了鶯鶯對張生的貞節測試,以一語雙關 (double entendre) 帶有性影射的英文習語為之,拉近觀眾,將全齣帶入高潮。舉

例如下:在此齣之首,紅娘出場指出小姐差她送信給張生卻不作任何說 明,然而當日小姐的晚妝異於尋常。王西廂的原語為「今日晚妝呵,比 每日覺別」(王實甫,頁 460),點到為止;李西廂略加強調為「今日晚 妝,比別日不同了,更加十倍精神」(李日華,頁 593);而沈版的英譯 顯然更傳神:"Oh, her evening make-up for tonight is ten times as seductive as before"(沈廣仁譯, 2008, 頁 29) ——以 seductive 點出了鶯鶯的心 態,更符合了現代觀眾的心理期盼。原劇張生跳牆後誤抱紅娘被斥為禽 獸,沈版將李版的質問「呸!你為何這般模樣」(李日華,頁 594)轉化 為: "Why are you so horny?" (沈廣仁譯, 2008, 頁 29) 生動地以張生之 horny 呼應鶯鶯之 seductive 裝扮,博得觀眾會心一笑。而王西廂中張生 一跳牆,才落腳尋即被鶯鶯怒斥;李版則讓張生跳牆後抱住鶯鶯,鶯鶯 的第一個反應是問道是否看見紅娘,當答案是肯定時她馬上呼叫紅娘捉 賊。沈版沿用李版,並進一步在舞台上讓張生抱住了鶯鶯好一會兒、才 讓鶯鶯問他是否看見紅娘,張生答「是」。她又問紅娘是否看見他 (Did she see you?), 張生仍然答「是」。彷彿兩個「是」還不夠, 她再問紅娘 是否就在附近 (Is she around?),得到「也許」的答覆,鶯鶯試叫紅娘。 聽到紅娘的回應,她才推開張生,大喊捉賊。鶯鶯的多次發問凸顯了她 的動機和顧慮。英譯舞台版從張生抱住鶯鶯到鶯鶯喊捉賊增加了一些來 回,以簡短的英文表述,配合舞台上的些許時間差,充分彰顯了戲劇翻 譯中的「可說性」與「可表演性」,突出了鶯鶯在紅娘面前假情假意、故 作清高的鮮明形象,進而呼應了紅娘在王西廂前一齣的觀察「俺小姐有 許多假處哩」(王實甫,頁 444)。紅娘隨機應變,指控張生夜闖花園為 非姦即盜,稱呼他為嫌疑犯 (suspect),鶯鶯則搖身一變為審判官 (judge), 要張生通過貞操測試。全齣鶯鶯處於主動,具話語權與支配權,而張生 居於弱勢,百口莫辯,只能被發落;然而原劇此齣頗為簡短,略顯突兀, 沈版順此性別倒置之勢而推波助瀾,表現了鶯鶯的機智,增添了鶯鶯的 話語主導權,進一步反諷了父權話語,充分使女性顯形、發聲。

鶯鶯對張生的貞操測試這一部分是譯者 / 導演頗為高明的增添與操 縱,不僅結合了女性主義翻譯策略中對父權意識的反諷 12,亦大大地取 悦了現代觀眾,尤其是女性觀眾。在舞台上,只見張生跪在鶯鶯面前任 憑發落,紅娘則手持大板站立在旁,隨時於張生答不出時施予體罰。鶯 鶯接連提出了4道帶有性影射的謎題,張生在頭兩道的第一個反應即往 性相關的方面想,而說出了:"But I am not supposed to say it in front of young ladies..."以及 "...Such a shameless question..." (沈廣仁譯, 2008, 頁 31) 在紅娘的杖打與提示下,他轉向了另一意義層次而說出了與性無關 的正確答案;到了第三道問題張生已自動不往性方面想而直呼此貞操測 試為不可能 (This virginity test is so impossible...),直到紅娘杖打與點撥, 答案才脫口而出;在第四道問題上張生更聰明了,不待紅娘杖打便起身 說出答案,於是鶯鶯高興地宣稱張生通過測試。沈版接著銜接原劇,由 鶯鶯警告張不可再為之,否則不干休,並援用李西廂所加添鶯鶯自抬 身價之言詞:「我是相國家聲世所誇,妾身端比玉無瑕」(李日華,頁 595)。沈英譯版簡化第一句為通俗易懂的英語,並以兩個琅琅上口的英 文比喻強化第二句的意涵:"I'm the daughter of Prime Minister Cui. I am as cool as ice, and as chaste as jade!"(沈廣仁譯, 2008, 頁 32)還在此句之 下增補了"[Scarlet yawns]"的舞台題示。譯者 / 導演充分顧慮到了戲劇翻 譯的可說性與動作性。舞台上鶯鶯一本正經地教訓張生之際,紅娘在旁 連打呵欠,暗示鶯鶯常以冰清玉潔自許,而紅娘已耳熟能詳,聽到疲憊 了,極富戲劇性。明代貞節風氣盛行,李版加了鶯鶯強調己身貞潔,符 合時代性;而現代女性意識抬頭,沈版順勢顛覆了歷來男權對女性貞操 的單方面要求,增添了鶯鶯對張生的貞操測試,符合現代性且兼具娛樂 性。誠然,沈版不無討好觀眾之嫌,然而其舞台效果是成功的。在沈版 的刻意操作下,為了喜劇效果,不期然使鶯鶯顯得假作正經,而此亦反 諷式地預示其後來的投懷送抱。

〈月下佳期〉一齣看似鶯鶯主動夜訪張生,而這也是蔣推斷鶯鶯第 一首情詩即意在親訪張生的理由之一。然而在鶯鶯夜訪情人之前,劇作 家 (王實甫) 已作了合乎情理的鋪陳,李日華更加添了鶯鶯得知張生病 後內心的相思煎熬。張生滿腔熱情在〈乘夜逾牆〉一齣遭拒後即一病成 疾,性命堪憂。鶯鶯為了救張生而由紅娘送去她親寫的情書。此情書由 情詩和中藥方組成,藥方暗允性愛,張生一看即懂,馬上喜形於色;張 生之才華是鶯鶯愛戀他之主因,並非如蔣、周所言,認為鶯鶯早先之訓 斥乃怪張愚蠢到誤讀詩意。隨著語帶雙關的藥帖所附的詩明顯地說明了 鶯鶯珍愛張生之才:「休將閒事苦縈懷,取次摧殘天賦才。不意當時完妾 行,豈防今日作君災? 仰酬厚德難從禮,謹奉新詩可當媒。寄語高唐休 咏赋,明宵端的雲雨來」(李日華,頁607;王實甫,頁473)。此詩稱 張生為天賦英才,規勸其釋懷保重,委婉地解釋了當時爽約之顧慮,而 今為了報君恩願意逾越禮教與之幽會。兩首詩相輔相成,使鶯鶯的投懷 送抱顯得水到渠成,不致突兀;而鶯鶯跨出閨門的第一步是有一定艱難 的,若非紅娘一再催促,以張生性命與向老夫人告發相要脅,恐難成行 (這些再度說明了蔣、周解讀之侷限)。或限於演出時間,沈版省略了解 釋性的詩而保留舞台上較有發揮餘地的藥帖;該藥帖隱晦難懂,即使翻 成白話英文仍令現代觀眾費解,沈版故而在舞台上添加了張生對紅娘的 逐句解說。僅舉頭二行為例:原文「桂花搖影夜深沉,酸醋當歸浸」,沈 藉張生的口說道:"Sway the sweet Cassia at midnight." She means, "Come and embrace her at midnight." "Soak angelica root in honey moon's light." She means, "She allows me to taste the forbidden fruit." (沈廣仁譯,頁 34) 作為中藥方並另有所指的「桂花」與「當歸」轉入英文後便只剩下字面 意思,因此在舞台的解釋是必要的;將酸醋轉為 honey moon's light 顯然 為了湊韻而偏離了原意,然而張的闡釋挑明了原詩的另一層情色意涵, 為〈月下佳期〉埋下伏筆。

歷來倍受道學家非議亦是《西廂記》屢遭禁演的源頭即為〈月下佳 期〉一齣。此齣的重心為男歡女愛,從張生/男性的視角出發,連續四 段唱詞,唱出了古典唯美的性愛歷程,句句充滿挑逗與調情的動作性, 且富含比喻與典故,無疑是譯者一大挑戰。不知是否顧慮到禁演的命運, 《南西廂》刪掉了此四段唱詞,改寫並保留不致過於露骨的部分由紅娘唱 出。沈版除了沿用李版較為詼諧的對話外,在此齣捨棄了《南西廂》的 改寫而回歸原劇《西廂記》的唱詞。

舞台本譯者可以將對話的翻譯口語化以利觀眾理解或添補一些帶有 肢體語言的台詞以增加戲劇性; 而對於較大段, 基本上等同於古詩一般 的唱詞,譯者又當如何翻譯以促進舞台效果及舞台呈現呢? Basssnett 後 期反對劇本中有動作文本 (gestic text) 的說法,認為既然演員在原語文化 (source culture) 的解碼難以等同在標的文化 (target culture) 的解碼,要求 譯者去挖掘動作文本或內在文本,去解開原語的密碼再重編進譯入語中 是荒謬、不可能的 (Basssnett, 1991, p. 100, 1998, p. 92)。誠然,劇場習俗 在不同的文化間存在差異,但這並不妨礙舞台本譯者試著在劇本中理解 動作文本並在翻譯中突顯出動作性。沈版即將張生在〈月下佳期〉一齣 等待鶯鶯、表述內心焦躁的唱詞以帶入動詞譯出動作性,如將第一行「情 思昏昏 | 譯為:"Love spins me so dizzy, my heart sighs" (沈廣仁譯,頁 35),並讓張生在舞台上手持麥克風,舞動身體,以 "Crazy Little Thing They Call Love"的旋律唱出其相思苦,在幾近於絕望亦或旋轉 (spin) 得 過量而倒下之際,敲門聲響。此即結合翻譯及舞台動作性之一例;不同 的劇場習俗與文化正是譯者發揮或操縱的空間。以下將就張生與鶯鶯歡 好的四段唱詞之英譯舉例分析比較舞台劇本翻譯與文學劇本翻譯,主要 集中於沈版與 West-Idema 版,進而檢視沈版的舞台呈現。

第一段唱詞描述鶯鶯體態之美與嬌羞之美,看似靜態,實含帶動作。 前四句唱詞用半個手掌來承托鶯鶯的小腳,以手臂之一圍來比喻鶯鶯的 纖腰,而不勝嬌羞的鶯鶯則下意識地直往枕頭靠,彷彿在尋求庇護。王 氏原文, West-Idema 忠於原文的文學翻譯, 許淵沖遷就讀者的韻文翻譯, 與沈氏迎合觀眾的舞台翻譯分列如下:

王實甫《西廂記》:

[元和令](生)绣鞋兒剛半拆,柳腰兒恰一搦,羞答答不肯把頭抬, 只將鴛枕捱。(頁 483)

West-Idema 的文學翻譯:

"Yuanhe ling" (Student sings)

Her embroidered shoes, barely half a span,

Her willowy waist just fills a single armful;

Bashful and embarrassed, she refuses to lift her head

But keeps grasping the mandarin-duck pillow. (p. 228)

許淵沖的韻文翻譯:

Master Zhang...sings to the tune of Song of Peace:

Your little shoes embroidered in silk thread,

Your waist as slender as the willow,

Bashful, you will not raise your head,

But rest it on the love-bird's pillow. (p. 285)

沈廣仁的舞台本翻譯:

Sung to the tune of Can You Feel the Love Tonight, by Elton John

[To the tune of Yuanheling]

Her shoe fits within half a palm.

Her waist is circled by one arm.

Blushing, she turns her head without a qualm

And protects her place in alarm. (Shen, 2008)

綜觀上述翻譯, West-Idema 版顯然在意思與詞序上更貼近原文,但 沒法如原文般押韻; 許版與沈版作到了押韻,卻在詞序與語意上跟原文

有不同程度的偏離。而沈版除了押韻外,還必須依聲填詞,將唱詞譜入 流行音樂,因此挑戰性更大,偏離度也更大。比照中文原文與英文譯文 不難發現,語境轉化之後譯文多出了主語,而三個譯本有兩個不同人稱 的主語。漢語大量地無主語,古詩詞尤然;可以說,漢語不如英語精確, 帶有一定的模糊,而此模糊也帶來更大的靈活度,得以從不同的視角切 入。許版選擇第二人稱來描述鶯鶯,或也多少吸收了西方現代小說的寫 法,將讀者帶入張生的視角,使之身臨其境。West-Idema 版與沈版採用 第三人稱敘述,看似張生置身事外對讀者或觀眾述說鶯鶯之美,卻也同 時表現了張生沉迷陶醉其中,在忘卻自我的瞬間自說自話;而第三人稱 所拉開的距離感,進一步滿足了男子對女子嬌美體態「偷窺」(voyeurism) 與凝視 (gaze) 的慾望。沈繼而在舞台上展現:即便張生與鶯鶯的身體距 離如此之近,心理的距離美感卻促使他不斷從不同角度審視、欣賞甚至 崇拜鶯鶯的體態之美。就動作文本而言,相較於四句中有兩句帶行為動 詞 (fills, keeps grasping) 的 West-Idema 版,和幾近於靜態描述鶯鶯動人 體態的許版,沈版無疑最具動作性,句句由行為動詞 (fits, circled, turns, protects) 帶出豐富的肢體語言。沈版對應舞台呈現處為: 張生彎腰似以 手掌捧起鶯鶯的小腳,繼而以手臂對鶯鶯環腰一抱,示其纖腰;沈進而 將原文鶯鶯因羞怯而不願抬頭、而靠向鴛鴦枕轉換為鶯鶯條然躲避,並 作驚慌自我保護狀。去掉了鶯鶯依附的枕頭,男女主角在舞台上便有較 大的活動空間,從而帶來更大的形體自由與戲劇效果。彷彿猶恐現代觀 眾難以全然理解古代中國男子對女子小腳的癖好和對女性羞怯的迷戀, 沈版此處之唱詞配以當代較為西化的觀眾耳熟能詳的情歌音樂,"Can You Feel the Love Tonight"作為補償。流行音樂利用了舞台演出的視聽性 與瞬時性,可以加速現代觀眾進入古典戲曲所欲營造的情愛氛圍。

接著第一段唱詞的調情與醞釀,第二段唱詞進入張生對鶯鶯的寬衣 解帶。同樣從張生的視角與反應出發,寬解衣帶之際,張生感受到由鶯 鶯身上散發出滿室之幽香,愛戀情緒高漲而以反語嗔怪鶯鶯之抵擋。在 此本文主要比對 West-Idema 版的文學翻譯,檢視舞台翻譯如何較大幅度 地偏離原文,進而呼應第一段唱詞而在舞台上造成更具戲劇性的動態效 果。王西廂原文、West-Idema 版(並列)與沈版(表格右邊)對比如下:

[上馬嬌]	Sung to the tune of Wonderful Tonight by
"Shangma jiao" (Student sings:)	Eric Clapton [to the tune of Shangmajiao]
我將這鈕兒鬆,	Why are so many buttons on her cape?
I loosen the knotted buttons,	
縷帶兒解 。	Is this the wrap to untie her shape?
Untie her silken waistwrap;	
蘭麝散幽齋 。	Or is her fragrance sealed under that tape?
Orchid musk spreads through my	
secluded study	
不良會把人禁害,	My little tease may aim a jape—
O cruel one, you can really make me	
suffer.	
咳,怎不肯回過臉兒來。(頁 483)	She turns away as if fighting a rape. (Shen,
Ai, Why aren't you willing to turn your	2008)
face to me?	
(West-Idema, p. 228)	

相較於在句型與語意上近乎無可挑剔地忠實於原文的 West-Idema 文學版,沈版有頗大幅度的偏離。首先,沈將頭兩句張生為鶯鶯鬆開衣帶的直述句改寫為自問自答的詢問句。第一句張生問:「為何鶯鶯的外衣上有這麼多的鈕扣?」(Why are so many buttons on her cape?) 而舞台上張生急急忙忙解開鶯鶯的鈕扣與鶯鶯慌慌張張扣回她的鈕扣的神情動作解釋了鶯鶯的鈕扣不勝其解的原因,營造了高度的喜劇效果,博得觀眾的一片笑聲。第二句張生問:「這條是不是鶯鶯內衣的縷帶?」(Is this the wrap to untie her shape?) 凸顯了張生迫不及待的心情和對女性褻衣的無知。唯恐現代觀眾難以理解何以在寬衣解帶之後會有蘭麝香氣,沈試圖闡釋此香氣乃令古代男子著迷的處女香,因而他將第三行直述句也轉換為問句:「那條是不是封住鶯鶯香氣的衣帶?」(Or is her fragrance sealed under that tape?)不過現代觀眾是否能因此意會或理解則不得而知。第四句張生對鶯鶯情

到極致的打情罵俏,沈版不如 West-Idema 版生動,而下一句,沈版竟將 原文張生感嘆鶯鶯何以不肯回頭的問句,轉換為鶯鶯似乎在抗爭強暴的 直述句。然而,原文絲毫找不到 rape 的痕跡,沈版不是誤譯,就是別有 用意。追究原文,頗令人尋思。張生說鶯鶯「不良會把人禁害」,猶如說 「壞女孩真會害人」,但他的根據卻是「咳,怎不肯回過臉兒來。」女子害 羞竟說成害人,名實不符,落差太大。這有兩種可能性:一是鶯鶯並沒 有「禁害」他,張生故意誇張其詞。二是另有潛臺詞,鶯鶯還有更激烈 的抗拒動作,張生故意輕描淡寫。沈版也許爲了突出表演的戲劇性,把 可能的潛臺詞翻成了臺詞:「我的小冤家好像故意開玩笑,竟然轉身逃 去彷彿抵抗強暴。」演出時,鶯鶯的抗拒令張生目眩神迷;舞台上的追逐 掙扎,也無疑刺激著觀眾的感官。當張生用強烈的 rape 字眼抱怨鶯鶯在 他看來過度的反應時,舞台上繞床奔逃的鶯鶯竟昏頭昏腦地撞進了張生 的懷抱,令觀眾忍俊不住。將可能的潛臺詞變成臺詞,沈版的最後兩句 削弱了原文中鶯鶯的婉約羞澀,仿若把鶯鶯搖身一變為挑逗著,不免有 過度呈現之嫌。進一步研究發現,明代文學的確提供了男性將女性掙扎、 反抗作為處女之證據的例子¹³。 沈版此處似乎有意呼應前句,強化暗含 於原唱詞的男性處女情結;沈版的操作使整個舞台活潑生動,"Wonderful Tonight"的曲調進一步彰顯浪漫主題與張生高昂的性愛情懷。

緊接著的第三段唱詞進入性愛高峰。本文這一部分主要舉例審視舞 台版如何處理典故,如何操作不可譯性,仍以 West-Idema 版的文學翻譯 作為對照。以下為第三段唱詞之首三行;表格之左邊為原文(王實甫, 頁 483) 及 West-Idem 版 (p. 228),中間為沈版 (Shen, 2008),右邊為沈版 音樂曲調之原唱詞。

「除菇蒜」	Suna to the tune of Can V	Can Voy East the Lore
[勝葫蘆]	Sung to the tune of Can You	Can You Feel the Love
"Sheng hulu" (Student	Feel the Love Tonight by	Tonight by Elton John
sings:)	Elton John	
	[to the tune of Shenghulu]	
我這裡軟玉温香抱滿懷。	Tender-jade and warming-bud	And can you feel the love
Here to my breast I press	fills this chest—	tonight? It is where we are
her pliant jade and warm		
perfume—		
呀,阮肇到天台,	The wanderer has found his	It's enough for this wide-
Ai, Ruan Zhao has reached	love nest;	eyed <u>wanderer</u>
Mount Tiantai.		
春至人間花弄色。	The jade-bud is at spring-time's	That we got this far
Spring has come to the	<u>best</u> .	
realm of men, flowers sport		It's enough to make kings
their color!		and vagabonds
		Believe the very <u>best</u>

第一句形容懷抱美女情人的成語「軟玉溫香」即是譯者的一大挑戰。傾向形式對等的漢學家在此縱使顛倒了原文的語序也難以將此句譯得通達。就形象與意涵而言,沈版的 "tender-jade and warming-bud" 無疑高明於West-Idema 版的 "pliant jade and warm perfume",雖然後者更忠實地比對原文。"Tender"的「柔軟」、「溫柔」以及 "bud"的「花蕾」、「少女」雙重意涵更容易使聽眾聯想到懷抱少女。而第二句指向性事的典故「阮肇到天台」更幾近於不可譯。West-Idema 版採直譯加註的策略;除了在當頁的腳註說明天台指涉性的結合外 (p. 228),同時又引向另頁的註釋,進一步說明典故來源為漢朝男子劉晨、阮肇某日登天台山採藥巧遇二仙女而與之浪漫結合的故事 (p. 123)。誠然,West-Idema 如此翻譯增強了其學術性與可信度,然而,舞台演出的無註性、視聽性與瞬間性大大侷限了舞台翻譯的策略選擇,文學版的直譯加註勢不可行。沈版結合意譯與現代流行愛情歌曲,試圖給予觀眾多重的感官刺激,「聲」「情」並茂地將觀眾導引人該唱詞所影射的浪漫性愛情境中。首先,這段唱詞仍以Elton John 的 "Can You Feel the Love Tonight"之音樂唱出,同樣的旋律在第一

段唱詞為營造浪漫氣氛,在此處則旨在將觀眾帶入原唱詞的性愛高潮。 沈版將原唱詞轉譯為「漫遊者」(wanderer) 已找到了其愛巢,呼應了相 對應的歌詞中「漫遊者」(wanderer) 一詞及其於願已足 (enough), 使熟悉 此歌曲的觀眾能夠很快地聯想到情愛步入高潮。沈版捨棄現代觀眾不熟 悉的中國典故而劫持了流行歌曲的類似情境。下一句亦從男性視角出發, 以春天降臨述說其絕佳感受,並以春日曼妙的花朵比喻鶯鶯,為緊接其 後以花與露暗喻性愛鋪陳。West-Idema 版的直譯忠實地傳達原文的表層 意思,而沈版的意譯或轉譯則強調了原文的深層意思。沈版結合了其翻 譯軟玉溫香的 "jade" 與 "bud",以如玉般的花蕾指鶯鶯對張生而言為春 天之最動人者 (best),亦即其春情所投射之絕美經驗,而譯文之 "best" 除了押韻外,同時呼應 Elton John 歌詞中性愛體驗之 "best",不管對國 王或流浪漢皆如是。沈舞台版之唱詞翻譯不僅運用了情境相當的流行曲 調作為音樂潛台詞 (music subtext),亦在譯文中適度地採用歌詞中的一些 關鍵詞以增益觀眾之跨文化連結。音樂潛台詞彌補了舞台翻譯的無註性, 同時強化了舞台演出的視聽性與瞬間性。觀眾多重的體驗包括眼觀舞台 上象徵性的肢體動作,耳聽主角演唱,而曲調音樂的原歌詞則成為潛台 詞作用於觀眾的下意識,促進觀眾的理解與欣賞。誠如沈於演出說明書 中歌詞譯者感言部分所述:「所配曲調,皆觀眾耳熟能詳者。意在喚起共 鳴,營造氣氛。流行曲調之原有唱詞更成為新譜唱詞之潛台詞,意義層 次倍增。」(Shen, 2008)

參、跨文化演出之接受度

至於譯者 / 導演的苦心經營是否能夠在觀眾中達到預期的效果呢? 在首要目的語文化——新加坡的演出是無庸置疑的。然而當同樣的演出 輾轉到英文為第二語言的原語文化——中國上海,其接受狀況卻是參差 不齊,大體不如預期。這一現象頗為耐人尋味。本文以下將採用接受理 論 (reception theory) 中 Hans Robert Jauss 所提出的「期待視野」("horizon of expectation") 的觀點 (轉自 Munday, p. 154),探討上述《西廂記》之 跨文化演出如何符合或挑戰觀眾的心理期待與美學視野。

新加坡演出的高接受度可從其演出次數與報章評論看出。一般傳統戲曲在新加坡通常只能演一場,而沈版《西廂記》連演六場,足見其受歡迎。演出期間,新加坡的報章、網路亦以新穎的標題作出正面的報導,如「為《西廂記》注入新生命」(Breathing life into the West Wing) (2008)、「古曲新彈」(Touch of modern influence in an age-old craft) (Higgs & Sim, 2008)、「中國戲曲大變身」(Chinese opera gets extreme makeover) (Latif, 2008)。報導強調古老中國戲劇之現代樣貌,突出其融合古典、爵士、搖滾樂及霹靂舞等之跨文化特色。此演出吻合新加坡多元文化的特點,廣受新加坡觀眾,尤其是年輕人的喜愛;他們邊看邊跺腳、大笑,氣氛熱烈,全然沒有一般觀看傳統戲劇的安靜、冷清,而這也正是導演所策畫、所預期的。

不過,新加坡演出的成功不能確保在中國的演出亦是如此。在復旦大學的演出或受大學生歡迎,然而中國劇評多持保留、質疑或批判態度。同樣的演出在新加坡倍受讚許,在中國則被視為「大膽而顛覆性的改編」、「癲狂的改編」、「一鍋雜燴的英語音樂劇」,甚至被指為「惡搞藝術」(朱美虹,2008;「面對傳統經典,編譯者何為?」,2008;勵亮,2008)。為何新、中的接受度有如此之差異呢?首先當從語言、文化的層面來審視二者的期待視野。如前所述,新加坡以華人為主體,雖對中華文化、習俗有一定的認知,然由於其長期受英文主導的語言文化影響,其對中華文化的認知處於淺層,不會像多數中國人(尤其對西方文化接觸不多者)對中華文化的產物如《西廂記》有著特定的、根深蒂固的審美期待。沈版《西廂記》對新加坡華人而言,觸動了他們對中華文化的親切感,同時激發了他們對西方流行文化的熟悉熱情;對新加坡非華人而言,西方流行文化帶來的親切感強化了他們對演出中異國情調的欣賞。

對中國觀眾而言,語言首先是一大障礙;中國戲劇或劇評方面的專家多 半是中文系出身,不僅對英語的理解有侷限,對傳統文化、傳統審美觀 更有其執著。沈版在〈乘夜逾牆〉一齣所增補鶯鶯審判張生、紅娘杖打 張生的部分,對西化或年輕觀眾營造了戲劇高潮,對較傳統的中國人則 是匪夷所思;而在〈月下佳期〉一齣張生對鶯鶯寬衣解帶的動作、肢體 的接觸、追逐調情等更大大挑戰了多數中國人婉約含蓄的審美期待視野。 至於以英文流行曲、百老匯音樂劇唱腔演唱中國古典唱詞,洋人飾演張 生等跨文化構思無疑對眾多中國觀眾造成時空錯亂的驚愕感,於不同程 度衝擊、碰撞著他們的期待視野。

在中國劇評中亦不乏精通雙語的學者對沈版《西廂記》作出了中肯 的評價。一位發表於網路《英語教育周刊》未具名的北外教授除了質疑 內地觀眾的接受度外,精闢地指出了:「新版《西廂記》讓觀眾真切地 體驗了一種形式獨特的經典解構和重構。」(「面對傳統經典,編譯者何 為?」,2008) 而張德明教授在個人網頁的隨興評論中推崇〈月下佳期〉 第二段唱詞的英譯看似背叛實為傳神的同時,批評了演出中張生解扣的 動作與鶯鶯外袍的飄然落下過於寫實,有違中國傳統戲曲美感的假定性 與寫意性。張對沈版的演出基本上是肯定的。他進一步從文化現象與後 殖民視角論述沈版彰顯「邊緣的活力」,是新加坡雜交文化的產物;導演 與多元種族的演員得以不受束縛地表現創作活力正因其與各自傳統文化 之根有一定疏離。誠如張所述:「正是在這種生氣勃勃的創新、戲耍過 程中,古老的中國經典借助流行文化走進了當代人的心靈。」(張德明, 2008) 張的隨興論述總體而言雖有欠嚴謹,文中卻不乏精闢的論點,尤 其在結論部分。

肆、譯者的主體再現

譯者的主體性攸關其翻譯動機、翻譯目的,所採取的翻譯立場,及 其自覺的審美、創造意識14。沈版《西廂記》雖譯成流暢、道地的英文, 還採用西方流行音樂,沈卻遠非 Venuti 所駁斥的「隱形」(invisible) 譯者 15, 沈版雖明顯地「歸化」(domestication),卻非「歸化」所能涵蓋。沈在 中國受訪時辯解道,《南西廂》的崑曲唱腔即是當時的流行音樂,因此 他的作法可謂繼承戲曲傳統,拉近現代觀眾,使之產生共鳴(朱美虹, 2008)。沈在新加坡演出所發行的演出說明書之導演序言中即指出,今日 之所謂中國古典戲曲實乃中國過去之流行戲曲,同莎劇一般,在其黃金 時期吸引了大量的觀眾。現今古典戲曲式微與其形同博物館藝術品般被 供奉,缺乏聯繫現代生命的活力與流行戲劇迫切需要的娛樂性有關。他 要讓現代觀眾重溫的是數百年前中國觀眾的劇場體驗 (Shen, 2008)。沈頗 具說服力地闡明了其採用現代流行音樂的用心,不僅為古典戲曲注入活 力與娛樂性,亦為現代觀眾搭起跨文化戲劇欣賞的橋梁。沈版之創造性 改編因而可說是具有強烈的目的性 (skopos)。其最受中國劇評家非議的 〈月下佳期〉一齣的舞台演出除了娛樂性之外,更是譯者/導演有感於 目前在中國看得到的《西廂記》舞台演出皆對〈月下佳期〉一齣一筆帶 過(如前所述,採用暗場、合唱),認為如此之淨化版本疏離人性,故而 有意重現數百年前攸關人性而致被禁的演出。可惜尺寸的拿捏向來不易, 中西審美觀亦歷來有所差異;所以,其目的未能被中國主流劇評家所接 受也就在情理之中了。

譯者強烈的目的性說明其鮮明的主體,而其主體充分再現於舞台呈現與譯本。對華人觀眾而言,譯者充分「顯形」(visibility) 於貫穿全場的西方流行音樂與其增補、反向而行的貞操測試。對非華人觀眾而言,譯者「顯形」於鮮少道具的中式舞台及舞台上演員的古典戲服、一板一眼的崑劇身段、化妝、舉手投足等等——在在彰顯差異或異國風味。至於

英譯本,如上所述,West-Idema的《西廂記》文學英譯版彰顯其漢學家 的主體性,他們試圖保留古漢語典故,不惜犧牲英文的流利度,欲將外 國讀者帶進原語文化的脈絡,是 Venuti 等所賞識的異化 (foreignization) 翻譯。沈版首要突顯的應是其英文系亞洲戲劇專家的主體性;沈處心積 慮地將《西廂記》轉化為道地、簡明流暢的英文,為了唱詞的押韻、可 唱性,不惜犧牲、偏離原文的典故,將其改寫為意思相當或接近的語境, 欲將《西廂記》帶進現當代觀眾之中。沈英譯版濾掉了不少原文中的異 質成分,看似十足的「歸化」,然而他在英譯本的古典情境中穿插現當代 語彙,增補了流行於今日語帶雙關、帶有性隱喻的對話,以喜劇模式顛 覆父權意識等,造成一種時空交錯的「異化」閱讀與觀賞。而以顛覆式 的翻譯干涉原文文本,干擾文本背後的權威架構,沈儼然迎合了女性主 義譯者之主體 16。沈版因而也可稱之為彰顯了「創造性叛逆」17 或批判式 的創造性主體。誠如 Levine 所言:「翻譯應是批判性的行動…重新整合 原文本的意識形態。」(1991, p. 3) 沈的創作主體呼應了日益興起的翻譯之 創作性議題。

除了以上主體,沈仍不忘再現其具深厚的古典文學背景之主體。於 是在其演出說明書中既有英文版的序言,亦有文言文撰寫的中文版序言。 然而,新加坡究竟有多少人看得懂古文?這頗令人懷疑。此舉是畫蛇添 足或是錦上添花,見仁見智;然這卻凸顯了譯者的雙語言、雙文化堅實 的根基。文言序言是英文序言的濃縮版,其表述更強烈地表達了譯者 / 導演的目的,如:「曲者,劇之魂也。…我欲搬演明劇而招其魂,此諸君 之所以觀明劇而聆今樂也。…我欲按譜填詞而唱明劇,此諸君者之所以 聽舊曲而賞新詞也。」(Shen, 2008) 可以說, 沈版的跨文化演出同時再現 了其多重主體性。

伍、結語

綜上所述,不難發現,儘管戲劇翻譯理論家持有莫衷一是的論點, 然而從本文探討中國古典戲劇英文翻譯的個案研究中仍可以得出以下結 論:首先,舞台演出本與文學閱讀本之翻譯存在著必然的差異。筆者傾 向同意 Aaltonen (2000) 的觀點,即演出文本與戲劇文本雖相互聯繫,卻 是在不同的系統中作用 (pp. 33-35)。West-Idema 版在當前文學系統中遙 遙領先,許版似仍在拓展市場,然而不管其翻譯再忠實或再優美,與具 唱作念打特色的中國戲曲舞台演出仍有鴻溝,有待演出版來彌補。其次, 舞台版翻譯應顧及可念性、可說性,及可表演性。如前例所示,拮拗難 懂的中國古典曲文跨越時空進入當代英語舞台時,簡潔易懂與帶動作性 的英文、舞台提示無疑有利於表演,更有利於觀眾的理解與欣賞。其三, 舞台版翻譯以歸化為主導,文學版翻譯則視目的而定。多數戲劇翻譯學 者重視譯本在目的語文化的接受度而提倡歸化策略,也有學者主張歸化 與異化之折衷 (Pavis, 1989, pp. 37-39)。就《西廂記》的英譯而言,其主 流之翻譯並非為了演出,而是面向讀者,固而有 West-Idema 忠於學術交 流與漢學家身分的異化翻譯與許迎合讀者的歸化翻譯。沈舞台版為了親 近觀眾,明顯地以歸化為主軸,然其跨文化舞台呈現卻又抗拒著全然的 歸化。

如前所述,戲劇在西方地位崇高,而在傳統中國則以娛樂為主要功能。這一文化、價值差異可能折射到中西學者的翻譯策略。縱觀上論,Aaltonen (2000, p. 8) 所論述的兩種截然不同的翻譯模式,尊崇 (reverence) 與顛覆 (subversion),都被《西廂記》的譯者採用,並在不同譯本中各自起到了重要的或主導的作用。West-Idema 在美國出版的《西廂記》英譯彰顯了其對原劇的尊崇,凸顯了其漢學家的主體。West-Idema 推崇《西廂記》的經典地位,採異化策略,完整地翻譯了迄今可見的保留最古最全的版本,全然自外於 Venuti 所痛斥的盛行於英美的歸化翻譯所投射的

英語霸權。華人譯者顯然更側重古典戲曲的娛樂功能,因而傾向歸化翻 譯。而沈舞台版英譯除了歸化導向外,又對原劇有所顛覆,調侃其父權 意識,顯得對原劇不夠尊重;這也是中國劇評家難以接受的地方。無怪 有中國學者感嘆當我們對經典由習慣性仰視到戲仿、批判時,更當思及 如何維繫傳統(「面對傳統經典,編譯者何為?」,2008)。

不可否認,為了舞台演出的娛樂效果,為了貼近當代觀眾,或者更 是為了彰顯譯者創造性闡釋原劇之主體性,沈版破天荒地在中國戲曲中 融入現代西方流行樂曲,不惜對原劇作一定程度地解構、重構、增補與 改寫,尤其在《西廂記》之精髓——攸關情色的部分。如前所述,《西廂 記》以其性愛描述聞名,亦以之為歷來道學家所詬病;現代學者歌頌其 大膽突破禮教、追求愛情,然而在現代中文舞台的演出上,性愛情節部 分則基本上是一筆帶過,或可謂符合中國審美觀之婉約、訴諸想像空間。 當《西廂記》進入英語舞台時,呈現手法勢必有所調整。為了押韻、可 唱及演出之生動,沈版彰顯了十足的操縱,對原文有所挪用 (appropriation)、 劫持、背叛、增添新意,加上配合舞台上象徵情色、性愛的肢體語言, 情境相當的現代流行音樂,顯然使原唱詞重新獲得能量,指涉 Philip Lewis 所提倡的「放縱式忠實」(abusive fidelity)18。誠如 Aaltonen 所言, 為適應目的語文化,戲劇翻譯可以改變或顛覆原語文本 (2000, p. 8)。沈 版可謂相當成功地順應、聯繫目的語文化的訴求。再者,沈版主體鮮明, 目的明確,面向重現古典戲曲之娛樂功能,欲使當代觀眾體會數百年前 的人們觀看此戲時之高昂興致;Bassnett 亦論及戲劇翻譯應兼顧原語文本 之功能 (2002, p. 131)。新加坡演出中觀眾熱烈的掌聲指向其目的之實現; 唯針對目的語文化的演出未必符合原語文化的期待視野。在跨文化舞台 上,沈發揮其英文解讀古典名劇之造詣,對崑劇表演之嫻熟,創意結合 中西文化之自如;可以說,沈不僅延續了《西廂記》的生命,亦充分再 現了自我。

有趣的是,作為譯者與導演,沈雖有導戲與為演戲而翻譯的實務經驗,其研究範圍似未涉及戲劇翻譯與翻譯理論。或有意反撥現行中文演出版對性愛情結的淨化,沈版不免有過度翻譯與過度呈現之嫌。不期然地,沈版《西廂記》不僅彰顯了戲劇翻譯的主要論述,抗拒了單一原文與標的語的簡單二元模式¹⁹,亦指向了翻譯研究中蓬勃發展、較前沿且仍具一定爭議性的理論與策略,諸如女性主義翻譯理論之干預式策略、翻譯即重寫、翻譯之創造性批判及實驗性翻譯策略 (experimental translation strategy),等等。沈之英譯《西廂記》舞台版展現了跨文化多重視角,顯示潛藏於原文的意涵,揭示了語言的不穩定性,動搖了原文的典範地位,可謂中華經典名劇《西廂記》的來世。

註釋

- 1. 本文部分內容初發表於2011年7月8-10日香港浸會大學翻譯學課程及翻譯學研究中心合辦的第四屆海峽「兩岸四地」翻譯與跨文化交流研討會。承蒙沈廣仁副教授提供翻譯腳本與演出光碟,孫致教授給予意見,特此致謝。同時衷心感謝兩位匿名審稿者提出寶貴建議。
- 2. Susan Bassnett 自 1970 年中後期即開始撰文探討戲劇翻譯的複雜性、多重問題以及因此而導致相關研究的相對缺乏;她對可表演性 (performability) 及動作文本的立場幾經修正,直至 1998 年出版的論文仍認為戲劇翻譯為一迷宮,是翻譯研究中最具問題、最被忽略的區塊。而她於 2008 年答覆中國學者的電郵依然表示未能滿意自己對舞台戲劇翻譯的觀點,主要在於書面文本中表演符號的成分構成問題,見潘智丹、張雪(2009,頁 62)。
- 3. 近年來中國期刊已出現數篇戲劇翻譯的探討,主要是針對現有理論的介紹與梳理,例如:曹新宇(2007)的〈論戲劇翻譯動態表演性原則〉,潘智丹、張雪(2009)的〈論戲劇翻譯理論的研究視角〉,及孟偉根(2009)的〈論戲劇翻譯研究中的主要問題〉。而案例分析則集中於話劇與莎劇,此現象亦明顯見諸於2011年第四屆海峽「兩岸四地」翻譯與跨文化交流研討會中的「戲劇翻譯研究」議題。
- 4. 視聽性指的是一切可感知的舞臺因素和表演因素,包括佈景、燈光、道具、音響、服裝、化妝、表情、動作、語音、語調、等等。舞臺演出的視聽性可以幫助觀眾全方位地進入特定的戲劇情境,「設身處地」地感受戲劇作品,因此可能超越文學劇本的作用。瞬時性指的是觀眾必須即時理解眼前發生的一切。觀賞舞臺演出不像閱讀文學作品,既不能暫停,更不能重複、倒退。而舞台演出的視聽性與瞬時性又決定了其無註性,指的是文學翻譯常用的註解不可能出現在舞臺表演中。準確表達另

- 一語言的文化、歷史、典故、雙關、俚語成了演出本譯者的極大挑戰。
- 5. 脈絡一詞的採用乃借鏡於單德興教授的《翻譯與脈絡》一書。
- 6. Sieber 在其英文專著即將戲曲/雜劇譯為 song-drama 以突出其可唱性。進一步說明 並闡明雜劇與傳奇之異同,參見 Sieber (2003, p. 22)。
- 7. 明代王世貞在其《曲藻》中指出:「北曲故當以《西厢》壓卷」。參見王世貞(1959, 頁29)。
- 8. 比如:日本河竹登志夫在《戲劇概論》中,將《西厢記》和古希臘索福克勒斯的《俄 狄浦斯王》、印度迦梨陀娑的《沙恭達羅》並列為世界三大古典名劇(1983,頁 213-214)。
- 9. 在其新近發表的論文 "Chinese Chuanqi Opera in English: Directing The West Wing in its Classical Style," 沈廣仁對於為何選擇明代傳奇版的《西廂記》,為何選擇現代流行音樂,及翻譯過程等都有詳細的描述 (Shen, 2012)。
- 10.《南西廂》增添的字語為:「(…抱旦介,旦)曾見紅娘麼?(生)方才見來。(旦)紅娘,不好了!」(李日華,頁 594)《南西廂》讓張生抱住鶯鶯,而鶯鶯的第一反應是問他是否見到紅娘,得到肯定的答覆後她才斥責張生。
- 11. Von Flotow 在其專著中闡釋了 "Interventionist Feminist Translation" 的概念,即女性主義譯者可以為了女性主義真理而修正文本,指出不少女性譯者已從女性主義視角質疑原文;她還引女性主義譯者 Susanne de Lotbiniere-Harwood,認為翻譯乃政治活動,有使女性顯形,彰顯女性話語的目標,Von Flotow (1997, pp. 24-28)。 Von Flotow 亦為文解釋「增補」(supplementing) 為抵制父權語言的策略,或曰「過度翻譯」(overtranslation),實乃與 Benjamin 的論點,即原文經由翻譯之增補而成熟、發展並獲得來世的說法一致,參見 Von Flotow (1991, pp. 74-75)。
- 12. 在父權社會中,一向是男性對女性理所當然的要求貞節,男性亦常把女性對性的天 真無知作為操守美德;沈版在此讓鶯鶯反其道而行之,要求男性對性事天真無知。
- 13. 例如"蔣興哥重會珍珠衫"中王婆的經驗之談。見馮夢龍《三言足本》之第一卷《喻世明言》(1993,卷1,頁12)。
- 14. 近年來已有不少關於譯者主體的論述,諸如譯者翻譯中之創造意識、文化目地、翻譯策略、文本選擇等。參見許均(2003,頁9), Venuti(2008, p. 15),董大暉(2010,頁 151-153)等。
- 15. Venuti 倡導「顯形」、「異化」翻譯策略, 駁斥「隱形」譯者為助長英美霸權。參見 Munday (2008, pp. 149-152), 詳見 Venuti (2008, pp. 1-34)。
- 16. 通過對抗式的翻譯,女性主義譯者積極參與文本意義之創造。參閱穆雷等(2008,頁65)。
- 17. 翻譯之叛逆在於其被置於完全沒有預料的參照體系,創造性在於其被賦予全新的面貌。轉引自許均(2003,頁7)。
- 18. 參見 Munday (2008, p. 172), 陳德鴻、張南峰編 (2006, 頁 249)。

19. 沈版 印證 了 Sieber 的論述: "What makes the formation of Chinese song-drama studies additionally compelling is that it defies a simple binary between a single source and target language." (Sieber, 2003, p. 22).

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「演繹/譯」唯美:論林微音之譯作《馬斑小姐》與創作《花廳夫人》

陳碩文

林微音 (1899-1982) 是在三十年代上海以提倡唯美文學為人所知 的現代小說家,在寫作詩歌、小說以外,他也翻譯、評論,並任報 刊編輯。《花廳夫人》咸被認為是他的小說代表作。論者多指出, 這本小說與他所翻譯的法國唯美主義詩人戈蒂耶 (Théophile Gautier, 1811-1872) 的《馬斑小姐》(Mademoiselle de Maupin) 十分相似,以為深 受影響。然比對林微音的這篇譯作以及小說創作,並據此進一步深 入探索上海的唯美主義文學如何受到英法唯美文學影響的研究,則 一直以來付之闕如,殊為可惜。本文採翻譯研究之取徑,將文學譯 作、以及在同樣文學經典影響下產生的衍生性創作視為是對原作的 演繹,集中探討林微音所譯的《馬斑小姐》與戈蒂耶的 Mademoiselle de Maupin 原著所存在之差異,並比較林微音所作的《花廳夫人》與 Mademoiselle de Maupin 之情節安排、內容主題與表現方式,以及此差異 背後所蘊含的文化意涵。本文以為,這群上海唯美文人擁抱新鮮、 多管齊下的唯美演「譯/繹」非但展現出現代上海文學的獨特性格, 由翻譯到再創作,牽涉到生活在國際大都會的三十年代上海文人想 像異地、寫作本土的文化實踐,其中所展現的「異地現代性」,即為 我們現今研究其文學翻譯與再創作之意義。

關鍵詞:林微音、上海唯美文藝思潮、花廳夫人、馬斑小姐

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A Different Aestheticism: A Study of Lin Weiyin's Madame de Salon and his Translation of Gautier's Mademoiselle de Maupin

Shuo-Win Chen

Scholars have long been interested in Shanghai's modern literary circle of the 1930s, often referred to as the "Shanghai school—aesthetic literature" to emphasize its affiliation with 19th-century European aesthetics. What kind of aesthetics was then being embraced by intellectuals and artists in 1930s Shanghai? Here I will examine a French novel translated at this time in Shanghai. "Mademoiselle de Maupin," written by Théophile Gautier (1811-1872), is a representative and influential masterpiece of French literary aesthetics, whose famous preface preached the doctrine of "Art for art's sake". The Chinese translation of this romance is rendered by Lin Weiyin (1899-1982), a member of the prominent Green club in in 1930s Shanghai. Lin's essay, entitled "life for art's sake," was published in the journal Green (Lu), and his novel "Madame de Salon" (Huatingfuren) are both seen as works which were inspired by Gautier's novel.

By comparing and examining *Mademoiselle de Maupin*, Lin Weiyin's translated version, and his novel, this paper attempts to present some differences between the aesthetic writings of Shanghai writers of the 1930s and 19th-century French and English aesthetics. In his fiction Lin attempted to promote his ideas concerning the modern woman, and the plot of his novel concerns the conflict between a modern woman and traditional marriage values, at the time a sensational theme in China and one attractive to popular readers. In effect, the anti-morality and anti-utilitarianism aims of 19th century European aesthetics, art and literature had been transplanted to become the 1930s "Shanghai school," which tended to advocate greater individual freedom and greater openness with regard to the body and the sensual as well as intellectual and artistic life. This paper then seeks to explore what Lin's "life for art's sake" manifesto really meant, and to compare it with the more widespread "art for life's sake" trend of that period in China. Thus at issue here are really the nature and the foundations of Chinese literary modernity.

Keywords: Lin Weiyin, Aesthetics in Shanghai, Madame de Salon, Mademoiselle de Maupin

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壹、前言

林微音 (1899-1982) 是在上海以提倡唯美文學為人所知的現代小說 家,他的文學活動多集中在三十年代,寫作詩歌、小說以外,也翻譯、 評論,並參與報刊編輯。《花廳夫人》咸被認為是他的小說代表作。解 志熙 (1997) 曾指出這篇小說與林微音所翻譯的法國唯美主義詩人戈蒂耶 (Théophile Gautier, 1811-1872) 作品《馬斑小姐》(Mademoiselle de Maupin) 表 現出一致的唯美品味1,此也被學者視為是上海唯美派文學表現深受法國 唯美文學思潮影響之一例2。儘管如此,一直以來並沒有人對於林微音此 譯作以及小說創作進行研究,探究兩者是否有關;而對於上海的唯美主 義文學受到英法唯美文學何種影響,也沒有具體論證。

翻譯之餘,對異國文學作品進行改動或重寫,乃至於譯者藉由翻譯 異國文學作品,自行衍生出其他偽裝成翻譯作品的全新創作,在近現代 中國文學史上並非前無古人。在晚清民初時期,林紓(1852-1924)、周瘦 鵑 (1895-1968) 等名聲不斐的譯者,他們都曾打著翻譯的旗號進行創作, 已為學者所關注(郭延禮,2000;潘少瑜,2011)。這些作品多反映出譯 者本身希望透過翻譯嘗試的文學實驗、或者宣揚的文化理念,也呈現出 譯者的西方想像 3。林微音的《花廳夫人》則不然,這篇小說從頭到尾就 是一篇全新作品,只有小說封面上明顯的法文書名「Madame de Salon」, 頗讓人聯想起作者的譯作《馬斑小姐》。為求與上述的偽翻譯區隔,本文 將這類被認為是在翻譯異國文學作品時得到靈感,而在相同典律影響下 生發的創作,視為是一種演「譯/繹」4,可視為是譯者援用某些經典翻 譯的文化執照 (Toury, 1995, p. 28), 為自己的文學嘗試或文藝理念爭取空 間的策略 (Lefevere, 1984, Vol. 1, p. 233)。而我更願意將這種衍生性的創 作,視為一連串的「延異」(la différance) (Derrida, 1967, p. 230) 過程—— 通過翻譯、交流、接受、創造,意義在其中不斷互相指涉、延宕;在原

文與譯文之間,遂出現一種後結構式的互文關係。

此外,翻譯乃至於所有文學生產,它既會受到外部因素,如出版環境的影響;也會受到內部因素,譯者、本地讀者文藝偏好的限制。還曾有學者更進一步指出,譯者在翻譯異國文本之時,不但再現了異國文化;本地讀者在閱讀、接受這些翻譯文本中的異國形象之同時,更相應刺激出本地文化主體想像與建構 (Lawrence Venuti, 1995, pp. 9-25)。由此,則翻譯者的演「譯/繹」不僅可以被詮釋為一種意義不斷延異中的文學產出;它更成為一組帶有文化權力抗衡痕跡,聯繫起文學與社會的文化實踐,充滿了辯證的潛力。

為瞭解林微音如何演「譯/繹」唯美及其文化意涵,本文從比較這幾部文本入手,以釐清以下幾個問題:林微音所譯的《馬斑小姐》與戈蒂耶的 Mademoiselle de Maupin 原文存在哪些差異?這些差異是如何造成的?林微音所作的《花廳夫人》與 Mademoiselle de Maupin 有何異同?兩者所談的唯美可相似?為何有異?此一變異有何意涵?而為了回答這些問題,本文首先必須釐清譯本與原作的轉譯過程,並以文本分析的方式來比較其異同,再進一步分析譯者的演繹及其所受到的影響,並歸納所產生的效果。

貳、相關研究:林微音生平、唯美文學在上海都會

林微音,蘇州人,三十年代在上海任職銀行,與施蟄存 (1905-2003)、 戴望舒 (1905-1950)、邵洵美 (1906-1968) 因文結交。翻譯以外 5, 從二十 年代中期開始,林微音在《洪水》、《現代》等雜誌發表不少的小說,在 《申報自由談》、《語絲》、《真美善》、《新月》、《現代文學》、《文藝月刊》、 《論語》等報刊陸續發表隨筆、雜文。1933 年前後,他參與了當時上海 一個以提倡唯美文學為主的團體:「綠社」,主要同人還有朱維基 (1904-1971) 等人,邵洵美也時常與他們往來 6。綠社的活動時間並不長,出版 過同人刊物《綠》、《詩篇》月刊,主要提倡「為藝術而人生」的文學理 念;除了詩歌創作外,《綠》也刊登翻譯作品。

林微音的「為人生而藝術」的理念,在他刊登在《綠》上的〈為人 生而藝術〉、以及《申報 • 自由談》上的〈藝術即人生論〉可以大約掌 握。他這樣談藝術與人生的關聯:「……卻是創作藝術決不能只為藝術。 創作藝術是為人生,卻不一定像為人生而藝術派所說的為一般的人生, 是為創作者自己的人生。是的,創作者的創作就是創作者的人生的一部 分。」(林微音,1934)。

另外,林微音也大力提倡美的生活,他認為,凡是人就應該過著美 的人生,因為「生活,正如一件藝術作品」,一旦覺得人生不妥貼了,那 麼就應該勤加修改,有如琢磨一件藝術佳作,而其中一個修改的好辦法 就是「到上海來」,因為上海是「不會沒有你所愛好的」;到上海,人就 擁有各種可能性,能找到所有世上存在的愛好消遣,使生活更加美好。 (林微音,1932,頁19)。

林微音這番將生活與藝術品相比擬的說法,頗能讓人聯想到曾在英 美流行一時的唯美主義文人欲將生活轉化成藝術的看法⁷,當時一些唯美 主義者更以在生活中落實美的追求而名聞遐邇,比如奇裝異服的王爾德 (Oscar Wilde, 1854-1900)。除了與英國唯美主義者的文學宣言雷同,林微 音也以這種類似英美唯美文人的舉行作派引人側目。據施蟄存回憶,當 時的林微音喜穿全黑綢褲,配戴白手帕或白蘭花行走上海街頭,因奇裝 異服,頗引巡捕關心⁸,不但在穿著上模仿十九、二十世紀之交英法唯 美文人,他不拘小節、浪蕩度日的生平傳奇,也頗似英法唯美文人的作 派 9。

不過,林微音鼓勵讀者到上海享受都會娛樂消遣,過美好生活的說 法,則將都會多姿多彩的消費生活與唯美文藝的理想結合起來,展現出 與上述英法唯美文學文人頗為不同的理念,這是英法唯美文藝思潮在三 十年代上海的變異,乃受上海特殊的都市性格文化影響的。如眾所知, 三十年代的上海已是相當國際化的都會,租界繁榮,帶動各色文化、各國流行在上海流通;而擁抱新鮮、異國的事物、或者傳遞這類新鮮、異國流行、甚至於創造屬於自己流行的文化人也相應而生,一時頗能引人注意、形成風潮。這些文人自詡為擁抱國際都會文化的現代人,立志探索、傳遞新鮮與奇異的一切。在他們致力於譯介歐美文藝、傳遞異國知識來宣揚自己的與眾不同之餘,同時也懷抱著生產本地版本的渴望,此亦為林微音演「譯/繹」唯美主要的精神心態。

林微音文學生涯的高潮很短暫,如同唯美文學在上海般曇花一現, 他參與的同人團體活動、所舉辦的刊物都沒有持續很長的時間,出版的 作品也沒有他的行事作風、衣著服裝那樣給後人留下深刻的印象。林微 音後來據說染上鴉片,四處尋求鬻文謀生的機會,晚年淒涼,漸為人所 淡忘。林微音的際遇映照著上海唯美文藝的命運:這朵唯美之花雖曾短 暫碰上了培育它盛開的土壤,惜好景不長,在缺少作家和作品支持的情 況下,再美的花兒也註定水土不服,終難逃凋謝命運。

參、演譯:《馬斑小姐》的轉譯始末與譯本比較

《馬斑小姐》(Mademoiselle de Maupin) 是法國唯美作家戈蒂耶第一本長篇作品,是一本所謂的書信體小說 (epistolary novel),內容描寫貴公子達貝爾 (D'albert) 與他的情人紫玫瑰 (Rosette),都愛上了女扮男裝、化身為騎士狄奧多 (Théodore) 的馬斑小姐之浪漫故事,作者在小說中段還插入了莎士比亞的《如願》(As you like it,今多譯為《皆大歡喜》)一劇,此番戲中戲的場景,進一步深化了故事的主題:真正的美與愛可能超越性別與一切限制。

其實,在文學史上, Mademoiselle de Maupin 一書的序言,較小說故事本身更受矚目。就是在這篇序言中,戈蒂耶再一次提出了受到後來唯美文學主義者尊崇的信條:文學、藝術應該有其獨立、不能被其他宗教、

道德因素影響、箝制的地位;藝術本身便是為了藝術目的而存在,即所 謂的「L'art pour l'art」(為藝術而藝術)¹⁰。而因描寫露骨、主題意識強 烈,這本小說在當時頗引起一些爭議。

這本小說是在 1835 年巴黎出版的,英文翻譯則早在 1880 年左右便 出現,但不能確定是否大量發行,譯者亦不詳。最著名的說法之一,譯 者可能為 Vizetelly 家族的一員, 並在 1887 年重印發行 11。1887 年出版的 這個版本儘管作了一些刪節,仍被視為淫穢的作品,不知是否是這個因 素,它並未獲得商業上的成功,後來又陸續有其他譯者推出了其他英文 翻譯版本,不過 Vizetelly 版本仍是一直以來被再版最多次的一個,也是 現今常見的十九世紀版本。1920年代,它又再次被改訂推出,有的版本 附有由 Burton Rascoe (1892-1957) 所作的導言、有的版本則在封面加註, 引導讀者以為此書為 Burton Rascoe 所譯 12。總之,從 1887 年至 1920 年 代,Mademoiselle de Maupin 的英文翻譯版不斷再版重印,加入知名插畫家 如 Howard Simon (1902-1979) 的漫畫,以及 Jacques Barzun (1907-) 的導 讀等等。事實上,根據 Charles Brownson 的研究 (1993), Mademoiselle de Maupin 的這段英文翻譯旅程相當特殊,前後計有 16 位譯者參與,包括學 者、文人、業餘愛好者、商業譯者等各種階層。作為一部文學經典而非 通俗作品,它被頻繁重譯、多次再版的現象,相當程度地反映出當時英 美文學環境的商業化性格,以及譯者受制於文學出版環境的現象。

至於 Mademoiselle de Maupin 的日文譯本「モーパン嬢」,則是由田辺 貞之助 (1905-1984) 在 1949 年翻譯的,晚於林微音在 1935 年出版的中文 譯本 13。因此,我們可以合理推測林微音的中文本不是據日文版譯成, 而目前也沒有資料顯示林微音能讀懂法文,儘管施蟄存在他的回憶中, 對林微音的翻譯功底及英文水平不敢恭維14,但林微音乃根據英文譯本 完成翻譯的可能性仍最高 15。除了林微音所譯中文版的小說人物名字發 音乃音譯自英文發音此一特徵,如他將馬斑小姐的化名「Théodore de Séranne | 譯為「得賽郎」, 而非「得賽哈」(林微音譯, 1935, 頁 144);

將馬班小姐寫信訴衷懷的對象「Graciosa」譯為「格拉休剎」,而非「格哈休剎」(林微音譯,1935,頁189),均可見之。

比對書中翻譯,我們也可以發現一些其他佐證,如〈序〉的末尾中有一句:「的確,我們要失去廣告與十五便士一行的頌詞」(林微音譯,1935,頁 46),在法文小說原作中為「Il est vrai que l'on perdrait à cela les announces et les éloges à trent sous la ligne」(我們的確要失去廣告與三十蘇一行的頌詞。筆者譯)。此處,「便士」與「蘇」分別為當時英國、法國的貨幣單位,林微音的中譯翻成「便士」,顯然乃譯自英譯本。

另一個值得推敲的問題在於,林微音怎麼會選擇翻譯這本小說?在影響翻譯的外在因素中,出版商或譯者與出版人的交誼,一直是重要之一環;而在中國近現代文學發展時期,西方文藝作品、思潮在中國的譯介,此一現象也不少見。當時的西方文藝翻譯者,通常是以相當非系統性、隨機的方式,將歐美文學中相關作家作品不分先後、一股腦地介紹進來,展現出當時中國現代文人求知若渴、積極擁抱異國文藝的心態;另外更值得注意的現象是,1930年代上海出版市場中,同人團體與小出版社頗多,一文藝潮流多為一同人團體所帶動、引介。比如林微音與其綠社同人,便與上海唯美詩人邵洵美關係密切,譯介不少相關作品,並時常交流討論。

邵洵美,上海人,是知名詩人、出版家、評論家,同時也是譯者。邵洵美年輕時遊歷英法,頗受唯美詩歌感動,尤推崇史文朋 (A.C. Swinburne, 1837–1909)、佩特 (Walter Pater, 1839–1894) 的文學作品,他創辦的《金屋》月刊因黃色封面被認為頗像王爾德的《黃面志》(The Yellow Book) 而聞名,此外,他翻譯的英法唯美主義文學作品常散見各報刊。因為分享對唯美文學同樣的喜好,邵洵美與上海另一唯美文學團體獅吼社同人相識,並贊助他們出版刊物的軼事,是上海現代文學史上的佳話,而綠社同人與邵洵美的往來頗類獅吼同人。林微音曾受邵洵美之邀,一度擔任新月書店經理;邵洵美開設出版社後,亦曾推薦另一位綠社同

人一一詩人芳信翻譯佩特的名作《文藝復興》(The Renaissance: Studies in Art and Poetry),後來雖然此書沒有順利出版,但其所譯佩特之文學評論和創作,仍陸續發表於相關文學刊物 16。佩特在此書中提倡的「盡力地活」、「對藝術品的感知為美」等文學觀念,與邵洵美、林微音等人的唯美文學宣言中相似段落頗多。對於唯美主義一向熱衷的邵洵美,會不會同樣熱情推薦林微音翻譯 Mademoiselle de Maupin ?畢竟這篇小說的序言,即是後來陸續為許多唯美主義者闡發的唯美主義文學信條「為藝術而藝術」源文。儘管識者可能指出,唯美文學從十九世紀中期的戈蒂耶、到世紀之交的英法文人、乃至於大西洋彼岸的美國詩人間,已發生許多變異,不過如上文所述,對當時熱衷翻譯英法文學的上海文人來說,這顯然並不影響他們的翻譯興趣。

至此,Mademoiselle de Maupin 從法國到中國的轉譯旅程大致清楚,經過了英文轉譯,Mademoiselle de Maupin 終於成為《馬斑小姐》,來到中國讀者面前。Mademoiselle de Maupin 進入中國的譯介旅程,跟 Mademoiselle de Maupin 的英文翻譯旅程對比,展現出了三十年代上海翻譯文化之特殊性格。不過,翻譯作為不能避免地對原著進行重寫的活動,其中文版本的面貌或多或少會與原作有所差異,本文接下來便要探討這三個版本在文體、詞語翻譯等方面的不同。

Mademoiselle de Maupin 是一篇書信體小說,以第一人稱方式敘述人物所見所聞與內心所感,頗具感染讀者之力道。小說開篇便是以男主角達貝爾 (D'albert) 的角度表白心跡,直到故事中段才由敘述者、女主角接手訴說,帶動故事情節。書信體小說本來就是由不同主角的信件、回憶、敘事者的介紹交錯構成的作品,相當考驗讀者的閱讀能力,因此,在西方文藝作品初被譯入中國的晚清時期,翻譯書信體小說的中文譯者多傾向於在書信、日記前後加上導言,以幫助讀者理解。但到了二三十年代,模仿書信日記體敘述故事的小說,在現代中國文壇比比皆是,讀者已相當習慣,譯者自然沒有改動文體的需要,這可見之於《馬斑小姐》的翻

譯狀況,這整篇故事是由男主角、女主角的自述陸續推動的,但譯者在 翻譯時並無調整其敘述結構。不過,法文原文中段落前後並無加上引號, 但在中文版本中,譯者加上了上下引號,示意此為內心獨白,同英文版。

這種翻譯風格,也體現在譯者對於故事情節安排的忠實呈現上。對照法文、中文兩個版本,我們會發現儘管疏漏、錯誤在所難免,但林微音的中文譯本並沒有大規模的刪改和變動。查其所刪節者,多與希臘羅馬神祇的拉丁文姓名、或者作家典籍等林微音較不熟悉的文學典故有關。比如,戈蒂耶用「Hermaphrodite」這古典時代結合了男性、女性美的理想化身之名,來形容雌雄莫辨的馬斑小姐,歌頌她的美超越了性別的限制,是現今時代的古典理想再現,如同真正的愛與美,獨立存在,超越道德、宗教的束縛。這個在英譯本中仍存在的典故,在林微音的中譯版中則被遺漏了。如眾所知,戈蒂耶是一以文風典麗著稱的唯美詩人,他習於旁徵博引希臘羅馬神話典故,張揚古典時代美學,以反抗當時時興的世俗或宗教潮流。比如在這篇小說中,他有一段文句時常被後人引用:「我是一個荷馬時代的人」,「我的叛逆的身體不承認靈魂的至尊……我的一切幻想的宮殿也是由這些物質所組成的」(林微音譯,1935,頁 170),便是此意。由此我們可以想見,希臘神祇名稱或者典故,在戈蒂耶的小說中並不只是點綴,時常蘊含深意,但此處卻為林微音所省略。

因典故、人名詰屈聱牙而加以省略,固是常見的翻譯現象,然戈蒂耶作為一個善於引典的詩人,其唯美風格,在譯者這樣的刪減下未免稍有減損,更重要的是,這種刪節更造成了唯美文學主要的內涵精神因文化、歷史之差距而無法順利為讀者所感知,進一步影響到戈蒂耶的文學精神無法被讀者完整地接受、理解的情形。當然,這體現出了文學藝術作品中那「不可譯」的部份,確實考驗譯者功力。另一方面,另一個值得推敲的問題在於,身為一個翻譯者,同時也是一種文學流派的傳遞、提倡者,林微音對於英法唯美主義的理解究竟是什麼樣貌,他的譯介發揮了什麼作用?

這個問題,我們還可以在追究詞語翻譯的差異時,進一步討論。首 先, 對照法文、英文及中文版本, 我們可以發現其中有幾個文句不一致 的地方。舉例來說,在描述男主角達貝爾 (D'albert) 的時候,作者戈蒂耶 使用了一個很有趣的法文字「damoiseau」,意為愛打扮、重儀容、殷勤 的年輕貴族,英譯本作「foppish」,偏重「纨絝」意,在中譯本中,林微 音將之譯成「纨絝子」(林微音譯,1935,頁50)。其次,描述變裝而來 的馬斑小姐狄奧多 (Théodore) 時,作者稱他是「chevalier」,指的是騎士, 騎士常在中世紀歐洲傳說中扮演重要的角色,但林微音卻將它譯成語意 不明的「豪華子」(林微音譯,1935,頁119,123);而僕傭介紹假扮為 狄奧多的馬斑小姐求見時,以「Le chevalier Théodore de Séranne」稱之, 而林微音又再次將「le chevalier」音譯為語意不明的「瑟發雷」(林微音 譯,1935,頁144)。

這個詞語翻譯的不同之處,固然只是一個極小的例子,但若理解 唯美主義文學的人,很快便會發現這卻具體而微地彰顯了一個問題,即 這類愛美、重儀表的男性人物,後來被稱為「dandy」,是唯美文學作 品中常見的人物形象,如戈蒂耶在 Mademoiselle de Maupin 中刻畫的達貝 爾,他們時常攬鏡自照、顧盼自得,以素行放恣、奇裝異服,對女士多 情殷勤出名17。而當時一些上海現代作家,因其儀表考究、熟稔都會生 活、喜寫兩性故事,因此後來更被學者視為上海浪蕩子(dandy)(彭小妍, 2006)。然而,這些作家本身是否準確地理解了何謂「dandy」呢?從以 上林微音所譯的「豪華子」、「纨絝子」這個例子來看,他顯然並不企圖 帶出「dandy」或「chevalier」的概念,而將之譯為較偏向富有家庭子弟 含意的名詞。由此推論,我們很難說林微音對於這類常出現於西歐中世 紀傳奇故事,或者英法唯美文學中的男性人物形象有很準確的把握,由 此也可推想,當時的讀者在閱讀後對於這類小說人物會否產生富裕以外 的印象。

此外,比對這本小說的三個版本,我們仍可以發現其中仍存在著

一些差異,或者詞句的翻譯語意不明之處。比如達貝爾稱呼他的情人為「rosette」(玫瑰),在英文譯本中她的暱稱亦作「rosette」,但在林微音所譯的中文版本中,則不知為何稱她為「紫玫瑰」。此外,假扮為男性騎士的馬斑小姐,回憶她第一次與女性產生曖昧情愛糾葛的歷險記為「une bonne fortune」(一個佳運),英文版作「intrigue」(私情),林微音則譯成「私通」(林微音譯,1935,頁 334),已距法文原意甚遠。綜上所述,無論是文體、段落、詞句的翻譯,這本小說的中文版本與原作之間多少有些變異,當然,這乃受到了本國文化的詩學、文化脈絡,以及譯者企圖之影響,此外,翻譯者所據的英譯本之中介影響,亦不容忽略。

肆、演繹:林微音的《花廳夫人》與其文化意涵

將林微音譯的《馬斑小姐》中文版本與原作比較,對照不同語言譯本中的差異,探討其所受到的本國文化、詩學等因素的影響,是一相當有趣的研究角度,常能發人之所未見,也是本文上段企圖。不過,林微音對於 Mademoiselle de Maupin 的翻譯,基本上相當忠於原著,並未做太多的刪節,而他貼近原文行文的翻譯,甚至到了有些文句閱讀起來相當歐化的程度,雖不至近似所謂的「異化」翻譯 (foreignizing translation strategy) (Lawrence Venuti, 1995, p. 148),但至少不能說他採取了「歸化」策略;使得他的翻譯讀起來仍帶著相當異國化的風味。

而林微音在1934年所出版的小說《花廳夫人》,又是什麼樣的風格呢?《花廳夫人》一書封面上印上了大大的法文書名「Madame de Salon」,頗能帶給讀者一些異國風情,也由此,一直以來,頗讓人將這本小說與 Mademoiselle de Maupin 聯想在一起。《花廳夫人》講的是上海女大學生孫雪非,受她仰慕已久的教授鍾貽程鼓勵、調教,從生活單純的校園皇后蛻變成通曉都會娛樂、出入文化圈的花廳夫人的故事,是林微音較出名的一篇作品,近年還入選海派小說集再版 18。然而,究竟這

兩部小說之間有何關連?尤其林微音小說《花廳夫人》出版在前,譯作 Mademoiselle de Maupin 出版在後,兩者之間能有什麼互相影響?由於經典 原著與衍生創作間的異同,涉及不同時代、文化的作者對於唯美文學的 理解和演繹,頗具文化意涵,本文皆下來將從文體、情節安排、人物塑 造等幾個層面對照分析這兩本小說。

首先,在文體方面,如上文所述,Mademoiselle de Maupin 是篇書信體 小說,作者先後讓不同人物作為敘述者,運用書寫信件方式,獨白表述。 小說敘述觀點靈活多變,引人入勝,並頗具渲染情感的效果。《花廳夫人》 則不然,在這篇小說中,林微音多讓全知觀點敘述者描述整個故事,唯 一的書信體出現在小說結尾,讓暗戀孫雪非的男學生以信件表心跡。整 篇小說讀起來更像是一個旁觀者對於女性人物內心變化的觀察手記。如 陳平原(2003,頁90)所指出,西方文學中的書信體小說陸續譯入中國, 曾經在五四前後引起許多作家仿效的風潮,但到了三十年代,書信體小 說卻不再是作者喜歡援用的體裁。

至於在故事情節安排方面,Mademoiselle de Maupin 雖先以故事男主角 達貝爾的內心抒發登場開展故事,但馬斑小姐的性別與身世,以及三名 主要人物之間的愛情糾葛,才是故事主線,故事說到一半,眾人演出莎 士比亞的戲,讓已經女扮男裝的馬斑小姐粉墨登場,扮回女兒身,演出 女主角洛紮林德 (Rosalind),與男主角達貝爾演出情愛糾葛,更頗具戲劇 效果。第十章馬斑小姐登場敘事,透過她信中回憶,將她的身世、心曲 及離家歷程——揭露,更添情節曲折。《花廳夫人》的情節鋪排則相對簡 單,故事由全知敘事者描述孫雪非生活始,從她與教授鍾貽程情愫漸生, 兩人相偕頻繁出入上海各種公共場合,至她芳心暗許,從單純女學生變 身到世故都會女性,並決心成為花廳夫人終,情節並不特別複雜,基本 上乃順時進行的。

這兩篇小說都以女主角為題名,人物刻畫自然是故事重心。Mademoiselle de Maupin 是戈蒂耶一個理想「美」的化身,她的身上兼有男性、女 性的美感,也是小說中不分男女都愛戀的對象,「高貴地表現著人世間最上的神聖,永存的純潔的象徵-美」(林微音譯,1935,頁 314),描寫、歌頌她,體現著作家想要傳達的意念:美與愛的超然獨立與純潔。但在《花廳夫人》中,女主角孫雪非卻是做為男主角鍾貽程心目中最能被「改造」成「花廳夫人」的人選而存在——也只有透過男性的改造,她方能成為所謂的現代女性典型。

戈蒂耶小說中雌雄莫辨的馬斑小姐,不類莎士比亞筆下的洛紮林德 (Rosalind),並不以恢復女裝,與愛人結婚為職志,反而擺盪於她的男女愛人間,最後瀟灑離去。馬斑小姐跨界跨性別挑戰流俗的人物性格,搭配戈蒂耶唯美筆法,塑造出一種驚世、浪漫的閱讀效果。而林微音的小說中的孫雪非,從原本的單純女學生變成校園皇后,再從安於婚姻居家生活的閨秀轉變成拋頭露面的交際花,頻繁出入各種公共場所、從家庭走向外部空間,如馬斑小姐不安於在男與女、個人與婚姻間做出選擇,林微音的花廳夫人孫小姐亦決定不做專屬一個男子的女人,不選擇穩定的婚姻生活,寧為周旋文壇友人間的花廳夫人。

歸結來說,除了以女主角作為故事發展的中心,這兩篇小說雖然都被稱之為表現唯美文學精神的創作,不過體現出來的文學風格與旨趣則大異其趣。在敘述結構上,《花廳夫人》跟 Mademoiselle de Maupin 說故事的方式完全不同,《花廳夫人》的敘事隨著孫雪非的移動,場景變換,作者細膩描繪了上海各大都會空間與生活方式。在海派小說中,描寫不斷轉換的都會空間,有著聯繫下一個情節,轉換敘事觀點的作用(Alexander Des Forges, 2007, p. 90)。此外,如同其他海派都會小說,林微音小說中的女主角以時髦、能說英法文、懂得出人舞場、電影院為特色,她有如摩登都會的隱喻¹⁹,男主角對「她」的追逐、慾望、失意,與當時文人對現代生活與迅速流逝時光的倉促之感更聯繫在一起。總之,若要說林微音這篇小說受到了戈蒂耶唯美主義文學風格的影響、或者受到了 Mademoiselle de Maupin 的啟發,似乎都有些牽強,這篇小說在人物形

象的塑造、敘事背景的描寫、情節的鋪陳等方面,倒不如說更接近所謂 的海派都會敘事傳統。

也就是說,考察林微音在當時報刊上所發表的文學意見,的確頗見 英法唯美文學家理論的痕跡,但以《花廳夫人》為例,他的創作與其說 受到了英法唯美文學的啟迪,不如說更具有海派愛情故事的特點。比如 小說男主角鍾貽程雖然在文中總期待花廳夫人孫雪非成為一個法國沙龍 女主人,但小說中男主角所描述的花廳夫人,看似五四以來思想解放、 行為大膽的新女性,然而,在描寫的手法、人物的塑造、背景安排、乃 至於所訴求的精神價值上,這篇小說都體現了海派小說從俗、講求故事 性與商業性的性格。比如說,男主角鍾貽程與孫雪非的互動,讓人感覺 女主角雖是這場兩性慾望遊戲的合謀者,但她覺醒的方式與目的,卻較 五四小說中的女主角更為世俗化。林微音筆下的唯美花廳夫人不是超然 的、不凡的理想美代表,並不傳達藝術的真、美、善獨立脫俗之目的, 她的形象挑戰著既定的社會準則與世俗觀點:她不以追求婚姻的安頓為 目標,而以能談文論藝、成為花廳夫人為榮。儘管作者描寫她不同於流 俗,但作者亦花了很多的篇幅刻畫她如何享受都會生活、熟悉菸酒舞場, 小說中夾揉社會現實狀況,個人解放的訴求和物質慾望並存。作者透過 《花廳夫人》表達出來的,與其說是對唯美藝術的追求,不如說是海派文 學中趨時務實、且重視趣味性的審美意識 20,由此,林微音成功地將五 四小說討論個人解放的主題帶入海派敘事,與都會兩性書寫結合,催生 出新的海派唯美敘事。

吳福輝 (2007) 這樣說:「同人性刊物能夠形成新銳的潮流,但如不 與商業性結合就難以為繼。海派很快摸索出其中的規律,懂得沒有永遠 的流行色。性戀文學、唯美主義文學、新感覺主義文學,流行總歸是一 陣一陣的。」 由此來看,林微音身兼翻譯、作者、刊物編輯多職,積極參 加同人活動、辦刊出版,雖然意在宣揚唯美文學,但仍不免受限於三十 年代上海文藝圈這類各種文藝風潮競逐、各色文學作家參與的市場性格, 以異為美,追新求異,在在表現出海派文化的世俗特色。

然而,我認為更重要的是,我們不如將林微音這類演「譯/繹」作品看作上海「另類」(alternative)的唯美文學,如王德威(2011,頁93)最近所談的另類現代性(alter-native modernism),是一種變異的本土唯美(alter-native aestheticism),一種譯者在翻譯西歐文藝以外,還透過出版、創作及各種文藝活動,既回應時興的西歐文藝風潮,並同時融合本地文化典律,探尋了本土文藝表現,開展現代中國文藝新面向的文化實踐;此一實踐,呼應了前述的與翻譯活動同時進行的文化主體想像、建構,由是說明了林微音及其文學活動的價值:它無疑地提供了研究者一個探討東亞文學翻譯與現代性極有趣的例子。

伍、結論: 唯異為美——林微音的現代想像

林微音翻譯 Mademoiselle de Maupin,宣揚唯美理念,他跟隨英文譯本的翻譯雖偶有疏漏錯譯,但基本上中規中矩,並不大規模地刪改誤作。十九世紀的法國唯美文學在中國銷量不知如何,但他的創作《花廳夫人》,標上法文書名,故事似海派都會兩性小說,篇幅短小而通俗,受到歡迎。然本文對照閱讀 Mademoiselle de Maupin 原文,林微音的譯作以及《花廳夫人》則發現,與海派文學傳統相比,英法唯美文學作品對於林微音作品的影響其實並不如我們想像。林微音雖積極翻譯英法唯美文學作品,並參與了當時在上海小有名氣的唯美文學團體,但考察他的文學創作,與英法唯美文學的風貌,其實並不完全相似,反而更多地表現出海派文學的獨特性格。《花廳夫人》也因此可看作是他在上海文化脈絡中「演譯/繹」唯美的實踐,意義懸宕延異:法國馬斑小姐的翻譯,不必然催生出了在地的花廳夫人。

林微音想像中的唯美世界,自由閃亮、洋派新鮮,在那裡,新式男女抱持著與世俗不同的婚戀與生活價值,他們熟悉各種洋酒,進出都會

娱樂空間,大膽調情交談,享受五光十色的生活。似乎對林微音而言, 他所認為的「美」,就是有異於前的現代生活;而能享受、適應它、實踐 唯美主義者「將生活變成藝術」的人,才是新時代需要的理想典型。由 此,林微音的小說所傳達出的唯美精神,不只是對美好人生的嚮往,更 成為推銷現代都會的證詞。

林微音對唯美文藝的譯介,與晚清時期那些翻譯小說,甚至於改寫、 仿作的小說相比,已有了很大的不同。他的翻譯並不大量改寫、增刪, 以傳達什麼特殊的理念。其時,歐美文藝思潮的傳入引進為時已久,不 論是法國唯美、英國頹廢,這群唯美上海人中西並存,兼容並蓄。他們 不必然從他們那裡吸取了什麼創新敘事手法,但這股吸收、倡議、操練, 乃至於在生活中實踐,在創作上受激發而回應,多管齊下地既翻譯又演 「譯/繹」(還在生活裡演出)西方文藝思潮的勁頭,正體現了三十年代 上海的國際都會文化特質,也是我們而今研究其文學翻譯與創作之意義。

註釋

- 1.「……(花廳夫人)對官能快感的藝術化的精細玩味成為作者精心用力的重點,從 中不難感受到戈蒂耶《莫班小姐》的影響。」請見解志熙(1997,頁250)。
- 2. 關於現代中國唯美文學與西方文藝思潮的交流,請見周小儀(2002)、解志熙(1997) 的研究。另,李今也稱唯美頹廢思潮已成為海派作家的重要精神背景,林微音等人 可稱為「中國的唯美頹廢派」,參見李今(2005,頁11)。
- 3. 郭延禮曾經歸納出近現代中國翻譯外文文學作品的幾項特徵:包括了重視傳統審美 情趣,普遍有著本土化現象,並且頗多譯者以說書人的口吻,將自己的想法編入故 事中。請見郭廷禮(2000,頁 56-87)。近年還有潘少瑜就「偽翻譯」相關主題進行 研究,如周瘦鵑,他的偽翻譯有如「易容扮裝」,透過讀者想像的「西方作家」之口, 表達自我的創作慾望,請見潘少瑜(2011,頁18)。
- 4. 本文將同一位作家所翻譯的小說,及其受此翻譯作品刺激而衍生的文學創作,在報 刊、出版市場傳播流通、在報刊與讀者互動、甚至作家本人公眾形象與特定文藝理 念的推廣塑造等過程,稱之為「演繹/譯」;並將參與其中的作家、譯者、讀者、評 論都視為文化表演的一部份,透過文藝產出與接受,表述、想像他者 (the Other) 與 自我;既突顯這類文學產出的表演性格,亦強調其文學意涵不斷散佚、流傳的特質。
- 5. 據友人回憶,林微音曾向多位作家表達希望能通過翻譯賺錢的願望。此外,林微音

還曾經以「魏廖泉」(「為了錢」的諧音)為筆名,為數篇報刊撰稿,可見他當時立言只為稻糧謀的一面。林微音還曾譯過莫理思 (William Morris, 1834-1896) 的《虛無鄉消息》 (News From Nowhere),以及辛克萊 (Upton Sinclair, 1878-1968) 的《錢魔》 (The Money Changer) 一書。

- 6. 唯美頹廢派文學很早便被譯介進入中國。1923年9月,郁達夫便在《創造週報》連續發表了〈The Yellow Book 及其他〉等數篇文章,介紹英國唯美頹廢派文學的著名刊物《黃面志》(The Yellow Book) 及此一文人群體,包括畫家比亞茲萊 (Aubrey Beasley, 1872-1898),作家道生 (Ernest Dowson, 1867-1900) 等。與此同時,其他知名的英法唯美文人也陸續被介紹進入中國,比如王爾德 (Oscar Wilde)、波特萊爾 (Charles Baudelaire, 1821-1867) 等。上海在二三十年代還一度出現過以唯美頹廢文藝相號召的文人小團體,如「綠社」、「幻社」、並創辦《獅吼》、《聲色》等同人雜誌,但影響力不很大。相對來說,邵洵美的金屋書店,及他於 1929 年創辦的《金屋月刊》,算是其中較有聲勢、引領一陣風潮的。關於邵洵美及唯美派文人、「唯美頹廢派」的定名和涵義,歷來已有學者研究,此處因篇幅所限,無法深入論述,請見李歐梵 (2000)、周小儀 (2002)、張偉 (2002) 的研究。
- 7. 關於「唯美主義」的定義,歷來爭議頗多,因篇幅所限,本文採較寬鬆的定義。簡單來說,唯美主義文藝可被視為一種特殊的文藝潮流,自十九世紀的法國開始興盛,接著傳布到了英美兩地;他們主要的宣言「為藝術而藝術」(l'art pour l'art) 最早開始在法國流傳,後來漸漸被一些文人引用,甚至成為一些浪蕩、頹廢行事的文藝人士的代號。研究相關領域的學者大多將這股文藝思潮約略分為兩大陣營:「為藝術而藝術」者,宣揚藝術獨立理念;還有將人生轉化為藝術的作者,在十九世紀的英國較為出名,強調美的生活之重要性。可參見 John Wilcax (1953, pp. 360-377)。
- 8. 施蟄存(1991):「夏天,他經常穿一身黑紡綢的短衫褲,在馬路上走。有時左胸袋裡露出一角白手帕,像穿西裝一樣。有時紐扣洞裡掛一朵白蘭花。有一天晚上,他在一條冷靜馬路上被一個印度巡捕拉住,以為他是一個『相公』(男妓)。他這一套衣裝,一般是上海『白相人』才穿的。」(陳子善、徐如麒,2001,頁388)。
- 9. 當時英國畫報、小報上頗多這類嘲弄唯美作家奇裝異服、行徑詭異的漫畫作品,視之為譁眾取寵的行為。知名的如 Punch (在英國流行一時的畫報)。更多研究,請見William Gaunt (1945)、Gene H. Bell-Villada (1996)。
- 10. 「為藝術而藝術」(l'art pour l'art) 的口號,實際上由誰所首先提出,眾說紛紜, Benjamin Constant (1767-1830)、Victor Cousin (1792-1867) 都曾經使用過類似的措辭提 倡文藝,不過戈蒂耶在這篇序中所做的說明一般來說影響力較大。相關研究請見 Albert Cassagne (1959)、John Wilcox (1953, pp. 60-377)。
- 11. 此乃根據 Charles Brownson (1991) 的研究。
- 12. Mademoiselle de Maupin 一書有幾個英文翻譯版本,1920 年在紐約 (AA Knopf) 出版的有 Burton Rascoe 作的導言,而 1922 年在倫敦 (Jonathan Cape) 再印的版本,則沒有這篇導言,但標注為 Burton Rascoe 所譯。在這篇導言中,Burton Rascoe 將 Gautier 跟 Baudelaire 相提並論。關於此書的英文版本問題,詳請見 Charles Brownson (1991, pp. 161-216)。

- 13. 日文譯本『モーパン嬢』由田辺貞之助譯成,文庫本於 1949 年出版。
- 14. 施墊存(1991):「林微音自告奮勇,要給我們辦的水沫書店譯書。我們就請他譯一 本蒲特婁(筆者註:此處應為施蟄存誤植)的《虛無鄉消息》。這本譯稿發排之後, 由我擔任校對,才發現誤譯甚多,中文也不好。因此以後就不敢請教了。」(陳子善、 徐如麒,2001,頁388)。
- 15. 林微音翻譯的底本,應為收有英國唯美文學家 Arthur Symons 所做 "Théophile Gautier"一文的英文譯本。
- 16. 佩特 (Walter Pater, 1839-1894) 的作品,以及他對生活藝術化的意見,曾為上海唯美 頹廢派文人廣為譯介,朱維基、芳信等人都譯過他的作品。1921年1月,朱維基在 《金屋月刊》第1卷第1期上發表了譯自佩特的《文體論》(Appreciations, with an Essay on Style); 1929 年,邵洵美又出版了曾在《獅吼》半月刊復活號第9期 (1928.11) 上發 表、由朱維基翻譯的佩特小說《家之子》(The Child in the House);而他在同時間出 版的《金屋》〈金屋談話〉中,還提到朱維基正在翻譯佩特的小說代表作《享樂 主義者梅榴絲》(Marius the Epicurean)。朱維基還譯過佩特的其他文章,如〈兩個 法蘭西短篇故事〉(Two French stories)(《綠》1(2),1932,頁 27)。邵洵美曾有信致舒 新城 (1931.05.20), 提到芳信正譯《文藝復興》(The Renaissance: Studies in Art and Poetry) 一書,他推薦至中華書局,希望能將它出版(解志熙,1997,頁248)。
- 17. 在英法唯美主義小說中,這類重視裝扮、以自己外貌為傲、以自己不同於中產階級 的生活方式為榮的男性是一種人物典型,他們被稱為「dandy」。為這個稱呼尋找一 個適切的中文翻譯並非易事,陸續有學者提出了幾種詮釋方法,他們尤其多以此概 念來討論上海三十年代一些享受都會生活的作家,如彭小妍將「dandy」譯為「浪蕩 子」,以之討論上海新感覺派文學,請見彭小妍(2006,頁 121-148)。李歐梵(毛尖譯, 2000,頁 246)也將上海三十年代一些作家與「dandy」相提並論,毛尖譯為「浮紈」。
- 18. 本書收入許道明主編之「中國現代文學史參考資料海派小說專輯」, 由上海書店於 1989 年再版。
- 19. 關於三十年代的海派小說家筆下的女性角色,研究者頗多,論點或有殊異,然大部 分學者皆能同意這些男性作家的女性形象塑造與當時都會文化的蓬勃發展息息相 關,請見李歐梵 (2000)、Shih Shu-mei(2001)、姚玳玫 (2004)、李今 (2005) 的研究。
- 20. 請見吳福輝 (2009,頁 106-107) 的研究。當然,這也接近周小儀對於上海三十年代 唯美文學出現乃與商品市場密不可分的看法 (周小儀,2002,頁211)。解志熙也同 意商品化的文學市場「不可避免地將原來不乏嚴肅和深度的唯美頹廢主義引向了輕 浮和淺薄。」(解志熙,1997,頁 250)。

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學習口譯的焦慮與心流體驗

盧姿麟 廖柏森

口譯的多工認知處理常讓學生備感壓力,進而產生焦慮感受。但 儘管承受種種心理負荷,仍有許多學生表示喜歡學習口譯,也願意進 一步修習更高階的口譯課程。這些學生從口譯過程中所獲得的樂趣相 當類似 Csikszentmihalyi (1975) 所提出的最優體驗或心流 (flow)。為瞭解 學生在學習口譯過程所產生的焦慮與心流感受,本研究採用問卷與訪 談,探究翻譯研究所學生學習口譯的心路歷程。研究者參考之前文獻 與問卷 (Chiang, 2006),設計出「口譯學習焦慮問卷」。調查對象為國內 六所翻譯研究所學生,施測後共收回 81 份有效問卷。依統計分析結 果,再選出11位學生進行個別訪談。問卷結果顯示,研究所學生對 於學習口譯具有中等程度的焦慮 (M= 3.43), 且獨立樣本 t 檢定顯示在 不同性別、年級、有無口譯實務經驗等變項,學生的焦慮程度並無顯 著差異。學生最感到焦慮的是對演講主題不熟悉 (M= 4.28),其次是各 領域的專業術語 (M= 4.26) 以及講者的口音 (M= 4.26)。進一步訪談結 果則顯示大多數學生曾在口譯過程中產生順暢、輕鬆不費力、與講者 合而為一等感受,並在活動結束之後產生成就感、更有自信等心流狀 熊。雖然心流狀態,主要取決於講者與題材,學生卻也近乎一致表示, 事前充實背景知識,良好精神狀態,在口譯前先讓自己平靜下來,會 更容易產生心流。本文最後也探討如何將這些學習口譯的焦慮與心流 經驗整合至口譯教學,藉此擴大口譯研究領域中對於學習口譯心理層 面的瞭解, 並提供口譯學習者與教師在自學與教學上的參考。

關鍵字:口譯學習、焦慮、心流

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Interpretation Students' Experience of Anxiety and Flow

Tzu-Lin Lu Posen Liao

Stress stemming from the cognitive processing demand put on interpreters of spoken languages is said to be most strongly felt by interpretation students who are still grappling with the "multitasking" aspects of this skill. Anxiety is a common response to stress, and it may interfere with students' concentration, thinking and performance. While students have described the skills of interpretation as stressful and anxiety-provoking, they have also voiced their interest in interpreting and willingness to take more advanced courses. This may be in part because students have also experienced a positive emotion, a certain exhilaration or sense of "flow" (Csikszentmihalyi, 1975), during the process of interpreting, thereby becoming motivated to repeat the activity. The purpose of the study is to explore the affective domain of learning to become interpreters, more specifically the emotions of anxiety and flow, via questionnaires and interviews. The researchers developed a scale to measure students' learning anxiety based on previours questionnaires and research (Chiang, 2006). A total of 81 questionnaires were collected from graduate students studying interpretation at six GITIs around Taiwan. Interpretation students reported a moderate level of anxiety (M= 3.42). However, the results of an independent t-test showed no significant difference with regard to gender, years of study, and amount of field experience. Among the various factors contributing to interpretation learning anxiety, unfamiliarity with the topic of a speech was the most anxiety-provoking (M= 4.28), followed by the use of slang or jargon (M = 4.26) and unfamiliar accents (M= 4.26). As evidenced by interview responses, the state of "flow" was also a common experience shared by many informants, who described it as the state or awareness of a smooth, effortless merging with the speaker. Students also expressed a sense of achievement and felt better and more confident after having this flow experience. Although the speaker and topic are the main determinants of the experience of flow, good preparation, both mentally and physically, could also facilitate reaching this state. Based on the aforementioned findings, the study ends with a discussion of an interpretation training process that takes into account both the anxiety and flow experiences of students, in an attempt to further the interpretation learning process and achieve better teaching outcomes.

Keywords: learning interpretation, anxiety, flow

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壹、緒論

國內近年來口譯課程吸引眾多學生修讀,但是口譯過程包含許多造 成壓力的因素,如持續資訊超載、全神貫注、疲勞、口譯廂的侷促空間 (Kurz, 2001, 2003)。口譯學生需先聽演講、瞭解內容、轉換語言,最後 再說出翻譯的內容,過程中還要面臨一連串不確定因素,如講者的口音、 專業術語、噪音干擾等,逐步口譯時還要站在台上面對聽眾,接受品評, 更增加了口譯的焦慮感。

目前國內口譯文獻以口譯教學與評量、口譯技巧之分析、口譯理論 或現象之探討等議題居多(廖柏森,2007),針對學習口譯過程所產生焦 慮與心流的相關研究則相對較少(Chiang, 2006, 2009; 施彥如, 2004)。 有鑑於國內修習口譯的學生愈來愈多,為提升口譯學習品質,實有必要 進一步瞭解學習口譯焦慮之成因和影響因素。另外,既然學習口譯過程 如此辛苦,為什麼學生還是競相投入?是否有任何正面的回饋和感受? 這也是個值得探討的議題。

Csikszentmihalyi (1975) 指出,許多活動即使過程艱苦又無外在報酬, 還是有人樂此不疲,願意一再投入,原因是他們在活動過程中體會到日 常生活不易出現的最優經驗 ——「心流」(flow)。雖然學生的口譯能力尚 未成熟,但也可能在練習過程體會箇中樂趣,進而平衡了學習過程中的 焦慮感。目前國內僅有張方馨 (2008) 曾分析過筆譯者在翻譯過程的心流 狀態。若能進一步瞭解心流在口譯學習過程中的關係,應有助提升學生 的學習成效,也能為教師在培訓學生過程提供心理層面的建議。

為探討翻譯研究所學生學習口譯的焦慮與心流體驗,本研究以國內 現有六所翻譯研究所修習口譯課程的學生為研究對象,首先透過問卷調 查,藉以瞭解學生學習口譯的焦慮程度,並探討背景變項對焦慮程度的 影響;再進行個別訪談,描述學生口譯過程的心流經驗。而根據以上研

究目的所提出的研究問題如下:

- 1. 翻譯研究所學生學習口譯的焦慮程度為何?
- 背景變項如性別、就讀年級、□譯實務經驗與□譯學習焦慮程度 的關係?
- 3. 學生在口譯過程的心流體驗如何?
- 4. 口譯學習焦慮與心流的關係為何?

貳、文獻回顧

一、焦慮

每個人在壓力情境下都會感受到焦慮,只是程度與對象因人而異。個人可能會因焦慮而喪失臨場反應能力,也可能因此展現超乎平常水準的表現。焦慮並不是眼前的威脅,而是種莫名的不自在感,原因不明卻又躲不掉 (Goodwin, 1986)。人之所以焦慮往往是因曾經受到外在威脅,而根據先前經驗會對尚未發生的情境產生焦慮。Sieber (1977) 主張焦慮是一種情緒過程。首先,個人置身某種情境,察覺自己正在接受評量;接著他評估該情境,若判斷有威脅性便會產生情境焦慮,並伴隨生理及情緒上的反應 (如不安、無助、擔心表現不好,甚至自我貶低或羞愧等);之後個人會重新評估情境以尋求因應之道,可能採取積極行動或防衛逃避方式;最後個人會採取特定的因應方式,他可能會積極解決問題以緩和焦慮,或消極地否定自己會焦慮,或乾脆一走了之以遠離焦慮的情境。也就是說,每個人面對社會評價的情境都難免會產生程度不等的焦慮,而面對焦慮的反應不論是積極解決或消極逃避的行為,目的都是為了消除焦慮。

(一)焦慮與口譯

學習口譯正是一種時時受到評量的情境,學生在感受到焦慮之後

也必需做出抉擇,決定是要解決引起焦慮的問題或是逃離焦慮的情境。 目前已有研究證實口譯時的噪音 (Gerver, 1974)、工作時間 (Klonowicz, 1994)、缺乏實地臨場感 (如視訊會議) (Riccardi, Marinuzzi, & Zechin, 1996)、速度 (Chiang, 2006) 等因素皆會造成口譯員或學習者的焦慮或心 理負擔,並影響口譯品質。學生若對口譯學習備感壓力,不論是真正犯 錯或是杞人憂天,都會打擊信心,影響表現,形成惡性循環 (Hansen & Shlesinger, 2007)。然而焦慮並非無法控制的情緒反應,個人仍然可以決 定面對或逃避。而進入翻譯研究所口譯組的學生多以成為口譯員為目標, 雖然最終並非人人都能如願以償,但學習過程中的焦慮因素對其表現應 有直接的影響,實有必要探討口譯學習過程中的焦慮現象。

(二)口譯學生的學習焦慮

至於口譯學生在何種情境下會產生焦慮呢?研究指出應用外語系 學生在全班面前口譯,會讓他們備感壓力,特別是當場才告知演講主 題,無法事先準備時,更會造成很大的焦慮感(王名媛,2009;黃子玲, 2006)。口譯學生也可能因為語言能力不足而產生焦慮,甚至失去持之 以恆的學習動力 (Shaw, Grbic, & Franklin, 2004) 。 Chiang (2006) 則訪問大 學部口譯學生,歸納出口譯學習焦慮的成因,包括 (1) 讓人難以理解的 講者,(2)聽眾人數、與口譯學生熟識的程度、聽眾反應、聽眾是否專心 聆聽,(3) 對個人語言能力的自信不足和自尊感低落,(4) 口譯的即時性、 同時聽說、通才的知識,以及口譯策略尚不熟練,(5)課堂流程例如被點 名上台口譯、未事先告知主題的即席口譯、教師指示不明確等,可見許 多口譯學習情境中的因素都會讓學生感到焦慮。

Jiménez 和 Pinazo (2001) 從學生的訪談中歸納出影響口譯表現的兩大 原因:怯場和焦慮感。而口譯學習焦慮除了會影響學生的口譯表現,還 會影響其生理與認知狀況,甚至影響生活作息,影響範圍擴及教室之外 (Chiang, 2006)。 Chiang (2006) 的受訪者曾表示, 口譯課引起的焦慮感會

造成心跳加速、冒汗等生理反應。焦慮也會影響思考,甚至興起逃避的 念頭、想翹課、希望臨時停課、或祈禱老師不要叫到自己做口譯。口譯 焦慮也使學生改變原本的生活作息,像是為了閱讀上課要用的資料而熬 夜早起,或因此失眠和沒胃口。不過雖然口譯學習過程有各種因素導致 學生的學習焦慮,Chiang (2006) 使用問卷調查所得的焦慮平均值為 3.4, 在 5 點量表上屬於中等程度的焦慮。就研究的整體結果而言,口譯學生 在學習口譯的過程確實感到焦慮。

二、心流

為了探究為何有人在缺乏外在誘因的情況下,也能投入困難甚至是危險的活動,Csikszentmihalyi (1975) 曾訪談各界專業人士,包括指揮家、攀岩好手、詩人、舞者、鋼琴家、外科醫師、運動選手等。從訪談內容發現受訪者雖然從事不同活動,卻近乎一致地表示喜歡活動當下的經驗與發揮技能的機會,而且活動當下很投入時,「彷彿被一股洪流推動著」(the metaphor of a current that carried them along effortlessly) (Csikszentmihalyi, Abuhamdeh, & Nakamura, 2005, p. 600),有一種水到渠成、不費吹灰之力的感覺。這是在日常生活中不曾有過的感受,而且即使缺乏外在誘因也無妨,因為活動的本身就是目的。Csikszentmihalyi 借用受訪者不約而同使用的措詞 flow,而提出「心流」的概念。

(一)心流的特徵與模型

雖然心流狀態之有無是種主觀判斷,但 Csikzentmihalyi (1975, 1990) 訪問的對象對於活動順暢的感覺幾乎都有共通描述,他歸納心流的特徵為:(1) 明確的目標 (a clear set of goals)、(2) 明確立即的回饋 (clear and immediate feedback)、(3) 適度的挑戰 (a balance between perceived challenges and perceived skills)、(4) 全神貫注 (concentration on the task at hand)、(5) 控制感 (a sense of control)、(6) 知行合一 (the merging of

action and awareness)、(7) 忘我 (loss of self-consciousness)、(8) 時間的錯覺 (altered sense of time)、(9) 自發性 (autotelic activities)。上述這些特徵又可再進一步分成前中後三階段 (Chen, Wigand, & Nilan, 1999)。第一階段是產生心流的條件,為明確目標、明確回饋、適度挑戰性;第二階段是心流當下的感受,例如全神貫注、控制感、知行合一;第三階段則是心流帶來的效果,包括忘我、時間的錯覺、自發性。

至於心流狀態的變化,Csikszentmihalyi (1975) 根據挑戰與能力的適配性,發展出三路徑模型 (three-channel model) (如圖 1),包含心流、焦慮、無趣 (boredom) 三種狀態,強調挑戰和技能的適配或平衡是創造心流的主要條件。個人受到外在情境威脅時會產生反應,當挑戰超出個人技能所及,一旦判斷受威脅後就會產生焦慮。相對地,當活動挑戰性太低則讓人感到無趣。由此可見,心流是介於焦慮與無趣之間的最佳狀態。活動難度過高或不及都會影響心流。因此調整活動的難易度,才能維持心流的狀態。不論是內在自我調整或是改變外在情境,活動都需有明確範圍,讓人對情境有某種程度的掌控感,才能專心回應活動中產生的回饋。這種不斷提升挑戰性以求平衡的過程,會延展個人能力,促進自我學習與成長 (Csikszentmihalyi, Abuhamdeh & Nakamura, 2005)。

(二)心流與翻譯

在筆譯研究方面,張方馨 (2008) 曾以問卷調查譯者在翻譯過程中的心理狀態,並依此建立翻譯的心流經驗模式,將之分為「背景階段」、「前提階段」、「特徵階段」、「經驗結果階段」、「心流經驗階段」。在「背景階段」中以翻譯的目標明確與否對技巧的影響程度最大;譯者對每次翻譯工作所需的專業知識、時程進度、自我期許愈明確,則掌握文本的能力也愈強,可發揮的語言轉換技巧愈有彈性,也愈有自信能把工作做好。而「前提階段」則以譯者技巧的高低對專注程度的影響最顯著。進入「特徵階段」會出現專注忘我的感覺,愈是專注則後續「經驗結果階

段」的快感與愉悅感也就愈強烈,並連同自發性的挑戰和正面情緒,最 後則是促成「心流經驗階段」。

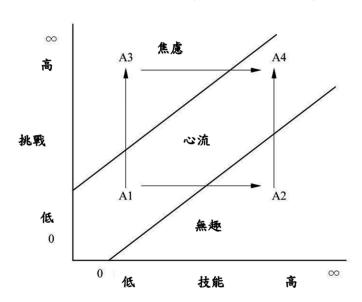


圖 1 心流之三路徑模型 (參考藍意茹 , 2006)

周兆祥 (2002) 則將口譯表現分為五階,分別為第一階的譯「形」、第二階的下策譯「意」、第三階的中策譯「意」、第四階的上策譯「意」和第五階的譯「神」。其中最低層次的譯「形」是指「處處譯出每個字的字典解釋意義 (sense),而不是一個個字有機組合所形成的真正意義」。第二階的下策譯「意」是「由整個文本 (text) 的語境 (context) 和上下文 (co-text)」來決定譯文。第三階的中策譯「意」是跳脫原文形式,「用譯文語按自然習慣的方式傳達出這些語意叢」。第四階的上策譯「意」是除了譯出原文的內容訊息之外,還「恰到好處地重現講者的細膩感情和內心狀態」。最後,最高的層次的譯「神」就是出神入化,「任由靈感在主導,那就是一種將講者個人的存有 (being) 翻譯出來的境界」。他訪問過幾位資深口譯員,發現他們在口譯進入非常理想的狀態時,「都會經驗一

種忘我的境界,整個人好像成為了一個 flow (流)的一部份,完全無須 出力,無須擔掛該怎樣做」,當下有得心應手的感覺。雖然周兆祥 (2002) 並未提及 Csikszentmihalyi (1975) 的心流理論,但文中描述口譯員工作當 下的感受,如忘我、與講者合而為一、喜悅、滿足感、放下一切任由信 息帶著自己走等,顯然與心流有許多相似之處。

綜上所述,口譯是種容易引發焦慮的活動,對學生的學習過程常造 成很大壓力,也會影響學生的心理與生理狀態,但仍有許多學生深為這 項技能所吸引。而從心流的角度來看,口譯其實也是種深具創意和挑戰 的心智活動,易產生心流而提升正面的學習經驗。由此推論,學生學習 口譯的過程應該同時存有焦慮與心流的狀態,只是目前仍缺乏實證研究 的支持,值得一探究竟。

參、研究方法

一、研究設計

本研究分成兩階段。第一階段使用問卷調查,對象為台灣現有六所 翻譯研究所學習口譯的碩士班學生。第二階段則進行訪談,瞭解學生學 習口譯的焦慮來源與影響範圍,並得知學生從事口譯時的心流感受,以 勾勒出口譯學習過程中焦慮與心流體驗之間的關係。

二、研究對象

本研究的母群為國內現有六間翻譯研究所正在或曾經修過逐步口譯、 視譯、同步口譯課的同學,參與研究的樣本共97人,於各校的修課人數 如下表:

學校	碩一	碩二
臺灣師範大學	10	11
彰化師範大學	4	6
長榮大學	14	12
高雄第一科技大學	13	5
文藻外語學院	11	0*
輔仁大學	7	4
小計	59	38
總計	9	7

表一: 各校翻譯研究所 99 學年度修課人數

三、研究工具

(一)問卷調查

1. 問卷編製

測量工具主要是依據 Chiang (2006) 的「焦慮與口譯學習問卷調查表」,以該問卷的題序與題幹敘述為基礎再增刪題目後編製而成。刪題的原則包括問卷實施因素分析 (factor analysis) 後之負荷值 (loading) 低於0.3、概念重複、題意不清、或不符合本研究探討目的等題目。例如原問卷中第14題為「在以英語為母語的老外面前做英文口譯時,我不會緊張」,因該題的負荷值偏低且國內口譯課堂不常見以英語為母語的外國人士,故將其刪除。而修訂後之新問卷共有49題,使用李克特式5點量表,並命名為「口譯學習焦慮問卷」(見附錄一)。

整個問卷編製過程共進行兩次預試,請曾經修習過口譯課,而且仍在學的四名翻譯研究所學生,分成兩組作為問卷的預試者。第一次預試 先填寫 Chiang (2006) 的問卷,根據預試者的建議,研究者再編寫此次研 究所需問卷。除修訂原有題項外,另加上與口譯技巧與活動相關的陳述 性問題。編寫完後再進行第二次預試,新問卷回收後亦再依據預試者的

^{*}文藻外語學院的碩二學生因已修畢所有口譯課程,施測期間不需再到校上課,因此無人參與研究。

意見調整問卷的格式編排與文字陳述。兩次預試所用問卷皆附有研究目 的以及作答指導之說明,同時記錄施測流程與所費時間,以供正式施測 時參考。

2. 問券信度和效度

本研究所使用問卷之信度分析結果 Cronbach a = .91, 具良好信 度。在效度部分,本研究沿用 Chiang (2006) 的「焦慮與口譯學習問卷 調查表」,其口譯學習焦慮量表的 a = .94,並已在國際期刊 Meta 上發表 (Chiang, 2009), 足證該問卷具良好信效度且經過專家檢測。而且 Chiang (2006) 透過因素分析,將口譯學習焦慮量的構念 (construct) 分析出三大 面向 (dimension),分別為害怕口譯課與負面評量、認知處理焦慮、對口 譯的自信心不足。本研究以此問卷為效標發展新問卷,並採用相同面向, 因此應符合某種程度的效標關聯效度 (criterion-related validity) 和構念效 度 (construct validity);另外,本研究對於研究對象取樣的適切性亦可提 升研究結果的外在效度 (external validity)。

3. 問卷的面向與題號

本問卷共有四大面向,前三個面向是直接引用 Chiang (2006)的「焦 慮與口譯學習問卷調查表」,第四個面向則是本研究為探討同學在課堂上 對於口譯技巧與活動的焦慮感受而新加至問卷中。各面向所包含的概念 以及題目編號分列如下:

面向一「害怕口譯課與負面評量」:主要是測量學生對於口譯課程的感 受以及上課時由老師和同學評價其口譯表現的各種緊張不安感。題目為 2, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 34² 等 14 題。

面向二「認知處理焦慮」: 測量學生在口譯時處理訊息的認知過程中, 包括處理英語單字、句長、速度、主題、術語時所產生的焦慮。題目為 4, 11, 14, 18, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 等 13 題。

面向三「對口譯的自信心不足」: 測量學生對於學習口譯的自信心及意願, 而在 Chiang (2006) 的因素分析結果中, 此面向的題數相對於其它面向是比較少。題目為 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17 等 7 題。

面向四「口譯技巧與活動」: 測量學生對於口譯課中曾經學習過的技巧和經歷過的活動所感受的焦慮程度。題目包括 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 等 15 題。

(二)訪談

1. 訪談取樣

本研究所收集的有效問卷共 81 份,在訪談研究中為讓取樣對象更具代表性,研究者決定只抽取焦慮程度的高低兩個極端與中間區塊,稱之為高、中、低焦慮三組。首先依據口譯學習焦慮量表平均值得分(反向題已轉為正向計分)分成三組,分別是 5 點量表中得 4 分以上為高度焦慮組,計有 7 人;得分 3 至 3.5 分之間為中度焦慮者,共有 29 人;以及得分 2.5 分以下為低度焦慮組,共有 5 人。此三組共計 41 人,作為訪談取樣的對象。其餘得分在 3.5 至 4 之間以及 2.5 至 3 之間,其焦慮程度介於分組標準之間的位置,共有 40 人,則不納入分組,也不作為訪談的樣本。接著,研究者根據學生所填問卷逐一接洽高、中、低焦慮三組 41 人的受訪意願。最後共有 11 人接受個別訪談,分別為高度焦慮組 1 人,中度焦慮組 7 人和低度焦慮組 3 人。

2. 訪談大綱

本研究採半結構式訪談,研究者首先根據相關文獻,擬訂初步的訪談大綱後進行試訪,對象有四人,分別為曾經修習口譯課程的翻譯研究所畢業生與在學生各兩人。試訪主要是為正式訪談提供事前演練,以修正訪談大綱、調整訪談流程,並測量訪談所需的時間。透過試訪,研究者瞭解到心流屬於主觀感受,也非訪談對象所熟知的詞彙,因此研究者比照先前心流的文獻 (Elkington, 2010; Jackson, 2007; Massimini,

Csikszentmihalyi, & Delle, 1992), 使用 Csikszentmihalyi (1975) 訪談結果中 三段引述文字將心流的概念操作化,描述心流經驗中所產生投入、幸福、 抽離現實、與活動合而為一的感受,做為受訪者與研究者達成共識的提 詞(見附錄二)。研究者根據試訪結果,將訪談大綱分成兩大部分(見附 錄三):第一部分詢問學生口譯的感受,包括心流狀態的有無、心流當下 的感受、口譯心流產生的內外在條件、對心流的主觀控制程度;第二部 分則詢問學生對於研究所口譯課程的感受,包括造成焦慮的原因與相關 的影響。

四、資料收集與分析

(一)資料收集

研究者親身至各校施測,共發放83份紙本問卷;但因施測期間共有 12 位同學未到校,改施以網路問卷。到各校施測之前,研究者先與授課 教師取得聯繫,徵求同意之後,配合學生到校時間,親自至班上發放紙 本問卷。施測前先附上「填寫問卷同意書」,請學生閱讀後依其意願簽名 參與,接著才填寫本研究之「口譯學習焦慮問卷」,填完後並由研究者當 場收回。最後,各校紙本問卷全數回收,網路問卷則回收7份,總共收 集 90 份問卷。經剔除 9 份無效問卷後,有效問卷為 81 份。

訪談依據問卷上學生回答的受訪意願,徵詢受訪時間。考量時間與 資源限制,訪談皆以網路電話進行。為確保受訪者瞭解心流感受,研究 者於訪談前十分鐘,以電子郵件寄出引述心流的三段話請受訪者閱讀, 並確定其瞭解內容所要表達的感受後,再詢問受試者是否曾在口譯過程 中經歷類似的感受,並針對不同對象使用相同的訪談程序。

(二)資料分析

第一階段的問卷使用 SPSS 19 版進行統計分析。首先以描述性統計 得出量表平均值,判斷學生口譯焦慮的程度。接著將不同背景變項包括 男女性別、修課年數、有無口譯經驗等各分成兩個群組,使用獨立樣本 t 檢定分析兩組之間的差異,以瞭解不同背景變項與口譯焦慮的關係。

第二階段使用半結構式訪談,取得學生陳述口譯心流的資料後,研究者歸納出心流的經驗感受以及產生心流的可能條件。再根據心流相關研究,論證學生學習口譯焦慮與心流體驗之間的關係,並從能力與挑戰適配性以及產生心流的條件,提出在口譯教學上的建議。

肆、研究結果與討論

問題 1. 學生學習口譯的焦慮程度如何?

研究者先將量表中第 1, 5, 7, 9, 14, 27, 53, 63 等 8 題反向題的分數轉換之後,進行描述性統計。量表的得分越高,表示受試者的口譯焦慮程度越高。整體而言,研究對象的焦慮程度平均值 M=3.43,標準差 SD=.51,具中等程度的焦慮。而量表的 49 項題目中,得分最高的前 5 題平均值從 4.14 至 4.28,如下表:

表二: 口譯學習焦慮問卷平均值最高 5 題

題號	內容	M
28	當我對口譯的主題不熟悉,我會緊張	4.28
31	口譯時,碰到各種領域的專業術語,會讓我困擾	4.26
30	如果講者的英語有很重的口音,我會擔心聽不懂	4.26
6	上口譯課時,我會覺得其他同學的口譯能力比我強	4.20
4	當我聽不懂要口譯的英語原文,我會害怕	4.14

至於焦慮程度最低的 5 題,其平均值從 1.80 到 2.53,下表由低到高排列出焦慮程度最低的 5 題。其中題號 5 為反向題,分數已經轉向:

表三: 口譯學習焦慮問卷平均值最低 5 題

題號	內容	M
5	我願意再多修一些更進階的口譯課	1.80
46	課堂中聽完一段中文演講,用中文再說一次	1.97
13	我會不想去上口譯課	2.27
44	老師臨時要我用中文演講	2.43
25	課堂上做口譯,我擔心同學會笑我	2.53

就整體量表的平均值而言,本研究對象的焦慮程度 (M=3.43) 和 Chiang (2006) 調查大學部學生的口譯學習焦慮程度一致 (M=3.4),顯示研 究所和大學部口譯學生皆具有中等程度的焦慮。而上述焦慮程度最高的 前 5 題,在本研究的面向中分屬認知處理焦慮 (題號 28, 31, 30, 4) 以及對 口譯自信心不足(題號6)。可見理解與產出的認知處理焦慮是口譯學生 面對的最大挑戰,其中主題不熟悉 (題號 28) 是造成口譯學生焦慮的最大 原因,其次是專業術語(題號 31)及講者口音(題號 30)。而演講主題和 講者口音也是 Chiang (2006) 以及 AIIC (2002) 等研究所得出困擾口譯學生 與口譯員的兩大因素。

至於焦慮程度最低的 5 題,根據本研究的面向,分別是對口譯自信 心不足(題號 5)、害怕口譯課與負面評量(題號 13, 25),以及口譯技巧 與活動 (題號 44, 46)。其中題號 5, 13, 21 皆反映學生想要修習更多口譯 課的意願。可見整體而言學生並不排斥目前所上的口譯課,也願意修習 更進階的口譯課程。而題號 46、44 得分低的原因,研究者推測可能由於 這兩題的內容都是以中文為主的教學活動,因此所造成的焦慮程度比使 用英語的活動相對較低。

問題 2. 背景變項與口譯學習的關係為何?

獨立樣本 / 檢定結果顯示學生的性別、修課年數、有無口譯實務經 驗等背景變項與口譯學習焦慮各面向平均值的關係皆無顯著性差異 (p >.05)(如表四)。換句話說,研究所學生不分性別、修業年數、有無口譯 實務經驗,對於學習口譯焦慮感受整體而言是大同小異。

自變	頃	個數	平均數	標準差	p
性別	男	24	3.33	.50	062
	女	57	3.47	.52	.963
修課	一年	55	3.50	.55	106
	二年	26	3.29	.41	.186
經驗	有	4625	3.34	.53	226
	無	4635	2 55	17	.336

表四: 背景變項與口譯學習焦慮之 / 檢定結果

問題 3. 翻譯研究所學生在口譯過程的心流體驗如何?

接受訪談的對象共 11 人,分別來自高度焦慮組 1 人(編碼為 A)、中度焦慮組 7 人(編碼按英文字母順序由 B 至 H)、低度焦慮組 3 人(編碼按英文字母順序由 I 至 K)。之前研究指出,進行焦慮訪談研究時,焦慮程度高者比較不願接受訪談 (Price, 1991),這一點與本研究受訪意願的狀況相似。以下從受訪學生的言談中,歸納出口譯心流的感受特徵並分析影響口譯心流的因素。

(一)口譯心流的感受特徵

1. 全神貫注

受訪者皆表示口譯需要專心投入,而且都曾在口譯過程出現全神貫注的感覺,唯頻率與程度可能因人而異,主要可分為全神貫注地聆聽,以及刻意讓自己不分心兩類。其中受訪者 F 表示,做同步很專心時是將全部注意力放在聆聽演講內容,其他東西可謂視而不見:

「···我是完全沉浸在講者跟我要翻譯的這兩個地方在那邊流動,沒有其 他東西,就是我的 output 跟我聽的東西···就算有看到教室,課桌椅啊, 我完全不會在意。」

2. 掌控自如

口譯學生進入心流狀態時會較有信心,認為自己可掌控情況,就算 有突發問題也不會慌亂,因有先前的心流經驗,相信自己面對眼前問題 也可迎刃而解。這也反映在更有彈性地運用翻譯技巧,預測講者接下來 的内容發展,而不受限於字面意思或原文結構。如同受訪者 G 所述,心 流所帶來的順暢與自信讓自己能夠隨機應變, 臨危不亂:

「忘我一陣子之後,中間就有一段…我就突然有點難懂…可是我覺得 那個時候不會很慌張,會很確定自己一定可以救得起來,因為前面都已 經忘我那麼久啦,那時候對自己很有信心...即使有斷掉的地方,有聽不 懂,那時候就會想說我趕快補救一下…我只要過了這個關口,下面就可 以回到前面的狀態。|

心流當下的信心與控制感,也反映在學生更有餘裕去調整翻譯策略, 如調整內容順序、自行分點分項、補上弦外之音、使用更道地的措詞、 根據重要性有選擇地翻譯、預測講者接下來要說的內容。

3. 輕鬆自然

部分受訪學生表示,產生心流狀態的當下,做起口譯來有種輕鬆、 不費力的感覺,亦即聽得比較完整清楚,雙語轉換自動化。其中受訪者I 表示:

「…我覺得我順的時候,做起來比較輕鬆;就是聽到的東西,會比較 多。···然後 flow 也比較好,講話不會斷斷續續,還繼流暢的,很連貫 很流暢…口譯的順是很輕鬆,不費力的感覺,不用太多思考…」

對於做口譯時輕鬆自然的感覺,也有受訪者表示在口譯過程中會出 現不假思索的反應,也就是聽到什麼就翻什麼。如受訪者 D 說:

「我想當下就是沒有思考,就是聽到什麼常常就是反射性地翻出來,大 概就是那種境界…他講什麼就是一個蘿蔔一個坑翻出來…」

這種所謂「沒有思考」、「反射性」的口譯行為正反映了一種跟隨講 者訊息的自然狀態,不需特意努力思索或掙扎尋求答案,也就不會產生 焦慮的情緒。

4. 感同身受

由上述的「輕鬆自然」狀態再上一層,就可進入和講者契合,甚至 為之動容的境界,如受訪者 D 說:

「…如果真的瞭解的話,就完全知道講者在幹嘛,而不只是翻譯出正確的句子,所以我覺得語氣應該就是所謂翻譯的最高境界吧!」

也有受訪者表示,在產生心流的口譯經驗中受演講內容所感動,被 講者的情緒感染,非常融入其中,對於講者所要傳達的訊息能感同身受。 受訪者 B 表示,當自己受到講者感動而非常投入時,就不再擔心自己是 否會犯錯或表現優劣。而受訪者 D 則描述自己在某次演講中融入演講的 內容情境,因而試圖以講者的立場去表達意思:

「…一直揣摩講者的心境,或是他說話的語氣,然後非常忠實地想要把他的意思表達出來…歐巴馬總統他在為利比亞人民爭取權利的心態,然後就覺得你好像當下真的是總統,你真的覺得利比亞人民應該要獲得自由…漸漸地你的語氣也會比較像他」

同一位受訪者 D 繼續表示,隨著技巧進步會開始體會到感同身受的 境界:

「之前老師還會跟我們講說『我今天練一篇演講,練到哭了』。然後我們就會想說,不可思議,怎麼可能哭?…可是當你發現你真的都聽懂了,你當下在翻譯的時候,你就會瞭解老師那種(感覺),然後會覺得或許我已經進步了,我真的抓得住這個講者演講的精髓。」

5. 內外在回饋

受訪學生表示,口譯若做得很好,自己會知道,這屬於內在自我回

饋。若事後聽到他人的正面評價,也會很開心,這屬於外在回饋。受訪者 E 表示當次表現好,事後會欣賞自己的口譯表現,再加上自評與來自他人的回饋,會很有成就感。例如他說:

「…當自己表現得很好的時候,聽自己的錄音或同學給我的 feedback,我會得到很大的成就感…做得很好我自己會知道…而同學給的正面回饋也是很大的動力…。」

可見只要當次表現很好,學生在他人提供回饋之前自己就會感受到。 而且根據受訪者的回應,口譯過程若是順暢投入,會從中獲得正面的回 饋,對自己的表現感到滿意,這可說是產生心流後所帶來的效果;也有 學生事後間接由他人提供正面的評價,而產生成就感,進而更有動力去 反覆練習口譯,甚至重拾原本快要熄滅的熱情。就如受訪者 H 所述:

「去外面做 case,當下做得很好,結束的時候會覺得自己沒有白走這一趟…覺得表現好而有成就感,也覺得學到東西,覺得自己成長了…如果是其他聽眾主動來跟你說,『喔!我覺得你今天表現還不錯』,那個當下我覺得那個成就感會加倍。」

高度焦慮的受訪者 A 則表示,原先以逐步口譯為主的練習經驗,幾乎讓她快要放棄學習口譯。不過某次同步口譯的經驗所帶來的成就感,也讓她重拾對口譯能力的信心與學習動力。

前述全神貫注、掌控自如、輕鬆自然、感同身受、內外在回饋等特徵,表示學生可進入口譯的最佳體驗。由以上回應內容,也可知中度與低度焦慮者,在心流體驗方面皆經歷過全神貫注的感覺。而訪談對象中唯一的高度焦慮者在心流方面的體驗頻率比較低,較其他兩組受訪者也表現出更多學習口譯的沮喪感。不過這些訪談並不是量化研究,每組人數亦有相當大的差異,無法做完全客觀的比較,僅可作為個案的參考,無法類推為一般的現象。

(二)影響口譯心流的條件

1. 多工的要求

口譯是種需要處理速度、邏輯判斷、適當反應等充滿挑戰性的心智活動,除了要快速處理演講的因素如內容組織、講者速度和語氣等,同步聽說或是同步聽和記筆記等多工能力 (multitasking) 也構成口譯的核心能力。受訪者 D 表示,就口譯模式而言,同步口譯的線性特性,比逐步口譯更容易讓人進入全神貫注的狀態:

「…我覺得 SI 比較有完全投入的感覺,因為你跟講者同步,有時候你真的覺得你好像講者…如果你受到這個演講的影響,你真的蠻感動的,或是你蠻亢奮的,你確實是變成跟他一樣的語氣。」

而逐步口譯是講者與口譯員一前一後在說話,並非持續地線性發展,而且口譯員必須不時看筆記、解讀符號意義、回想內容,又要抬頭看聽眾,這種斷續的進行方式,似乎比較不容易產生心流。有受訪者指出,若做逐步過程產生心流通常是在聽和記筆記的階段。其中受訪者 G 表示逐步口譯記筆記很順的話,會像「silent SI」,在記筆記當下立刻進行語言轉換,直接使用目標語記筆記:

「逐步如果會有很順的感覺是記筆記的時候,馬上可以想到說等一下這裡可以怎麼講…有點像 silent SI。」

除此之外,也有許多受訪者表示演講的因素如內容組織、演講速度 等會影響心情。受訪者 H 則指出:「……內容組織零碎,邏輯不好跟, 就很難抓內容。」受訪者 G 表示:

「只要一聽到速度快的講者,心情就會跟著緊張起來。即使說這是可以做的……但做完以後還是會覺得好累喔!」

根據以上描述,不同口譯模式的心流狀態多見於其多工階段,即逐

步口譯的同時聽寫與同步口譯的同時聽說。可見口譯多工所需的全神貫 注有助於產生心流,但前提是在個人處理訊息的速度與能力所能應付的 範圍之內,而不是無法因應而左支右絀,那就無法產生心流,反而引致 焦慮。

2. 事前準備

事前準備可以分為身心、技巧、背景知識三方面。受訪學生不分焦 慮程度,皆表示身心狀態對於口譯過程的順暢與否有很大影響,包括當 天的精神狀態、心情調適以及個人心態的調整:

「我覺得我最大的問題在於當天的精神狀況好不好,就是前一晚睡眠有沒充足,或是早餐有沒有吃。若當天精神狀態 OK 的話,很容易進入專注的狀態。有時候覺得很累,要進入那樣的狀態,可能要花比較久一點的時間。」(受訪者 K)

另外,受訪者 J 表示,若能在開始口譯前先調整自己的心情,讓自己沈靜下來,或稍微暖身或深呼吸,會比較快進入狀況,也會表現比較好。受訪者 C 也表示,事前若是給自己精神喊話,自我打氣一番,那麼當次的口譯也會比較順一點。

至於技巧與知識的準備則是指平常的練習以及事前閱讀資料,累積主題的背景知識。正如受訪者 A 所述,事前拿到投影片會先去查單字、猜測可能的演講內容與脈絡。如果當天演講內容大多也按照投影片的脈絡發展,表現就會比預期好,進而產生成就感與動力。歸納受訪學生 C 的回應,則可發現閱讀資料除了可預先吸收演講主題的相關語言詞彙,累積背景知識之外,更重要的是建立信心。受訪者 E 則表示,如果按部就班地練習或是事前看過資料,會覺得比較踏實而有信心。反之,若練習不足,可能在上課之前就開始害怕,或預期當天的表現不佳,而事後也會證明是如此。

3. 臨場感

部分受訪同學除了在學校學習口譯之外,也有口譯的實際工作經驗。 他們不約而同表示,在實際口譯情境會比較積極投入,表現也較好,包 括課堂上常被忽略的台風、與觀眾的眼神接觸等都會展現出來。而造成 這兩種情境的差別就在於臨場感,亦即是否有實際溝通需求以及來自聽 眾的回饋。如:

「…課堂上做會比較沒有成就感……在課堂上的話,好像講什麼老師也沒有特別反應的樣子,然後就不知道自己到底做得好不好。…但如果聽眾的反應是好的話,那我就會越做越好。」(受訪者F)

「…實際情況才會真正體會到口譯員的角色跟重要性、使命感,這是課堂上沒有的…有聽眾的時候你很多上課沒被開發的能力,同時也會出現…台風、eye contact,自然而然都會出現。」(受訪者E)

而受訪者 B 也表示,實際工作的情境不像上課會有各種擔心的念頭, 擔心翻不好或聽不懂,而是專心地幫助服務對象進行溝通。換言之,親 臨現場與實際溝通的需求,會對口譯學生的表現有正面幫助,促進口譯 心流的產生。

4. 外力干擾

部分同學表示,外力干擾是影響口譯時專心與否的因素。其中又以來自其他同學的聲響或動作為最大的干擾源。受訪者 A 表示,課堂上輪到自己做逐步時,週遭環境的聲響如筆蓋開合、同學嬉鬧的聲音,都會影響做口譯的思緒。

「…看著筆記在構思要怎樣翻的時候,剛好有人在旁邊默默地玩了起來…又剛好那一段裡面有我聽不懂的東西,就瞬間覺得那個聲音放大了好幾倍…那個開蓋子的時候本來就比較大聲…所以如果我有句子不會翻…情緒就會比較焦躁…身邊任何的聲音都會變大聲,它的分貝就會變大。」

然而,關於外力干擾與心流中斷的關係,是否可能因訪者原先的專 注力就已經降低,從心流狀態中跳出來,以致於注意到外界的干擾,仍 有待後續研究進一步探討。

問題 4. 口譯學習焦慮與心流體驗的關係為何?

根據訪談對象唯一的高度焦慮者 A 表示,學習口譯過程僅有一次完全專心投入、心無旁騖的狀態。但 A 也表示當次的專注程度,並非忘我,僅是全神貫注,不停地說話。然而該次順暢的經驗也帶給她成就與自信,重拾學習口譯的動力。

至於中度焦慮與低度焦慮兩組受訪者的回應,研究者發現低度焦慮者的心流狀態,比較接近周兆祥 (2002) 所描述第三階段的中策譯「意」,即以「語意群組」為單位去處理,如受訪者 J 所述:「比較可以抓到他的邏輯和表達的重點」。中度焦慮者的心流體驗則似乎較接近第四階段的上策譯「意」,亦即將自己「帶進去」,重現講者的細膩感情和內心狀態,讓聽眾不但接收講者的觀點資訊,更感染到他發言時那份心情與志向(周兆祥,2002),如同受訪者 D 所說:「如果真的瞭解的話,就完全知道講者在幹嘛,而不只是翻譯出正確的句子……連語氣都可以翻得出來……講的這些內容都非常感動。你就是當下邊感動邊翻譯。而且聽自己翻譯的語氣,好像是在講自己的父母。」。整體而言,心流與焦慮並非完全相斥的狀態,保持中度焦慮或戒備狀態似乎更有助於專注投入的境界。

伍、研究結論

一、結論

根據本次研究結果,翻譯研究所學生學習口譯整體而言具有中度焦慮,但性別、年級、實務經驗等背景變項與焦慮程度的關係並不顯著。受訪者也表示,對演講主題的熟悉度是影響理解的重要因素。不過做口譯除了聽懂之外,還需進行多工的認知處理,需要積極地聆聽、分析、

篩選、整理,又同時要記下聽到的訊息,再以另一種語言重述。對學生而言,口譯的多工是高度挑戰性的技能。訪談中雖然有同學陳述做同步口譯比逐步口譯更易產生心流經驗,但若是初學同步口譯的受訪者則表示還不太熟練口譯多工的要求,以致相較於逐步口譯時感覺小有成就,做同步口譯卻感覺很痛苦。這也驗證了 Csikszentmihalyi (1975) 的心流理論,即挑戰與能力的適配才有最優體驗。

對於焦慮反應,受訪者也指出如果太過緊張,口譯表現會打折扣。不過焦慮雖會引起不適情緒,受試學生卻對學習口譯樂此不疲。問卷中「不想上口譯課」這一問項的平均值也最低,同時有超過一半的學生希望將來可以從事口譯相關工作。訪談結果也顯示學生除了口譯的高壓力、高負荷特性之外,也曾經歷過口譯的心流狀態,即某種專心投入、掌控自如、輕鬆自然、感同身受的感覺。他們也會根據自我檢視或他人評價中,獲得內外在回饋,產生成就感與學習口譯的動力。這與心流理論不謀而合,產生心流的當下是專注投入、水到渠成的感覺,讓人覺得舒暢,愉悅感油然而生,進而會想重複該活動以重現這種最優感覺。

心流並非日常生活隨蹴可幾的狀態,必須在特定條件下才會產生這種最優體驗。就口譯來說,影響心流的因素,除了前述多工的能力之外,受訪學生也表示如果事前能夠調整心態、做好技巧與知識的準備,對口譯表現會有很大幫助。同時,臨場感、實際溝通需求、聽眾回饋等外在條件,也會對口譯表現造成影響,比平常課堂或私下練習,更能激發個人的潛力。

二、焦慮與心流經驗對口譯教學的意涵

(一)挑戰與能力的適配

根據訪談結果可知,口譯焦慮感常來自於不熟悉的主題以及講者說 話的速度和內容組織方式,會讓學生覺得困難,影響心流狀態的產生。 不過受訪者一致表示口譯活動不會讓人無聊,僅有時遇到內容空泛或是 呼喊口號的演講,如官方口號、同一概念反覆、簡單概念複雜化等,會讓學生譯起來覺得索然無味。也有學生表示,有時做逐步口譯若覺得內容比較簡單無聊,就會有餘裕思考如何把產出做得更好。換句話說,無論材料難易,做口譯都需要動腦思考,不會覺得無聊。可見口譯本身雙語轉換與多工的特性極富挑戰性,不會讓人覺得無趣,但演講內容與講者卻是決定焦慮和心流的主要因素。

而挑戰稍微高於學生能力的學習過程,頗類似 Krashen (1988) 針對第二外語習得所提出「可理解語言輸入」(comprehensible input) 或 i+1 的理論。i+1 是指學習教材應比學生的目前能力程度 (i) 稍難一點 (+1)。如果教材是 i 則太簡單而無法成長,若是 i+2 以上則太難而容易放棄,只有 i+1 最能促進學習。因此無論是教師在選擇口譯教材或學生自行尋找練習材料,皆可先從 i+1 程度的題材著手,之後循序漸近提高難度,較可能達到挑戰與能力之適配並引發心流體驗。

(二)事前的準備

從訪談回應也發現,事先預知當次演講主題除了有助學生預測演講內容,減輕多工負擔之外,對於信心建立也很有幫助。畢竟技巧與挑戰的適配性牽涉到外在因素如主題與講者等,個人無法完全預測或控制。然而個人信心,也就是事前相信自己可以表現得好,則有助於拋開煩惱、冷靜以對,專心去達到多工要求,進而促成順暢投入的感覺。因此教師若可事先告知口譯主題或上課流程,可讓學生先有準備的方向,也有助於培養信心,降低焦慮感。

雖然實際情境中,口譯員不一定能事先取得會議資料,教師不先提供相關資料也算貼近真實工作情況。但初學階段強調技巧練習與策略培養,事前告知主題可鼓勵學生累積相關領域的語言與知識,畢竟若缺乏一定程度的技巧,活動就變得無意義,當然也無心流可言。因此教師在學生初學階段可使用一般性題材,培養學生臨場發揮的口譯反應;待能

力提升之後再使用專業題材,並事先告知會議主題或提供相關資料,協助學生熟悉領域知識。

(三)營造溝通的需求

受訪者皆表示,實際工作情境的口譯表現會比平常上課時更好,包括對於口譯產出的監控調整、語言靈活度、演講台風等皆有明顯提升。由此可見,真實的溝通需求與現場聽眾的立即回饋,也是產生心流的條件,可促進口譯學生積極學習的動力。

但考量學生在實際會議場合實習或許有些顧慮與風險,根據林宜瑾、 胡家榮、廖柏森 (2005) 的研究,使用國際模擬會議也有助於促進口譯學 習成效。本研究受訪者肯定實際溝通情境對口譯表現的幫助,若能在教 學過程中,營造有實際溝通目的或是臨場感的情境,對於整體口譯表現 應有助益。在課程設計上可加入模擬會議、實習、觀摩等方式,讓學生 體會實際的溝通需求以及口譯員在其中的角色。

(四)明確的目標與同饋

教師針對學生的口譯表現應提供切中要點與個人化的評量回饋,如 受訪者 G 所述,教師在課堂上給予評語時可更直截了當,或是針對個別 情況描述。若只是對著全班點出一般性的問題,學生反而會更加忐忑, 因為不知道究竟是不是在講自己。

受訪者 E 則表示,會以練習日誌記錄每次練習的重點與進度,讓練習的目標更明確,有助於找出問題並加以解決。也有受訪者表示,每學期會固定和口譯教師進行課後的個別或小組討論。某校教師也會在每次課堂結束後填寫評分單,提供個人化的評語,有助於學生發現問題所在對症下藥,也可避免當眾糾正而讓學生覺得尷於。

除了累積背景知識之外,專業術語及多工要求是引起學生焦慮與阻 礙心流的因素,這可透過加速雙語轉換的反應能力來改善。教師可讓學 生熟悉固定用語的雙語轉換,除了鼓勵學生建立雙語語料庫,教師也可 於課堂上定期進行測驗,要求學生將常用的專有名詞如國際組織或協定的名稱、政府單位與官員的職稱、開場與結語的套句等背熟,如此一來,學生在口譯過程中面對固定詞語時較可不假思索地進行雙語轉換。而建立雙語語料庫也可讓學生熟悉中英文搭配詞的用法,藉由累積語料並加以分類之後,可針對不同場合需求,調整語言風格或語域,讓口譯產出更加生動自然。

事前準備工作就緒後,下一步便是學以致用。根據受訪學生F表示,由於校內某些課程是由外籍教師授課,為了讓師生溝通順利,該校翻譯研究所學生會前往課堂提供逐步口譯的服務。藉著臨場感與實際溝通需求,讓學生體會口譯的功能,也能發揮所學,累積實戰經驗。教師也可要求學生撰寫學習日誌,記錄個人自評以及教師與同儕的評語,並反思個人體驗的焦慮和心流狀況,讓學生在明確的目標與回饋之下,提高口譯過程的心流頻率,使每次練習都是一次成長,加速學習口譯的效能。

三、研究限制

由於口譯課程包括視譯、逐步、同步口譯,且上課時數比重不同,若要確切區分學生對不同口譯模式的感受,可能需要設計不同問卷。但本研究受限於時間與資源,在同一問卷內詢問三種口譯模式的感受。此外,問卷和訪談的受訪者也可能會受社會讚許效應 (social desirability) (Paulhus, 1991) 影響,為了維持自我形象而調整回應,另外包括回想過去經驗可能會有偏差,受訪者所想與所表達出來的差距等,都會影響研究結果。

四、未來研究建議

本文僅探討口譯學生的學習焦慮與心流感受,偏向心理層面的研究。 焦慮的認知反應可由當事人自我陳述,透過自陳式問卷或訪談來調查; 而焦慮的生理反應包括心跳、血壓、體溫等,則需使用生理儀器測量。 但生理反應的測量並未列入本研究討論範圍,未來可探討口譯學生的焦慮感如何反映在其生理層面,並釐清焦慮的心理與生理狀態兩者之間的關係,可對於焦慮如何影響口譯表現有更全面的認識。至於焦慮與口譯能力之間的關係也值得進一步探究,以確定何種程度的焦慮在口譯上可以表現得最佳。另外,對於口譯心流產生的條件,或許可使用量化研究方法測量口譯過程的心流體驗,進一步驗證心流體驗與實際口譯表現的關聯。

註釋

- 1. 本文初稿於 2012 年發表於第十六屆口筆譯教學研討會,經修訂後而成此文。
- 2. 第 34 題「口譯時,我會對自己的口譯能力沒信心。」按題意比較傾向第三個面向「對口譯的自信心不足」。不過 Chiang (2006) 執行因素分析時,該題的負荷值在第一個面向是 526,在第三個面向是 509,雖然兩個數據相當接近,但仍以在第一個面向的負荷值稍高,因此 Chiang (2006) 就把此題納入第一個面向。而本研究則依循 Chiang (2006) 的面向分類。

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附錄一: 口譯學習焦慮問卷

第一部分 研究所口譯課

說明:問卷的第一部分共有 49 項陳述性問題 (1 到 49),外加兩項開放式問題 (50、51)。前49項問題主要陳述你對於口譯相關課程的感受(如:逐步口譯、 視譯、同步口譯等)。右方的數字,代表你對陳述內容的同意程度:5-非常 同意; 4- 同意; 3- 普通; 2- 不同意; 1- 非常不同意。這些題目並無對錯的答 案,請你以直覺反應作答即可。最後第50與51題是開放式問題,請依問題 指示作答。

請詢	賣完每一條陳述,然後圈選你同意或不同意的程度。	非常同意	同意	普通	不同意	常不同意
1.	上課做口譯時,我都對自己的英語很有信心	5	4	3	2	1
2.	我擔心在口譯課犯錯	5	4	3	2	1
3.	上口譯課,知道自己快被叫到時,我會發抖	5	4	3	2	1
4.	當我聽不懂要口譯的英語原文,我會害怕	5	4	3	2	1
5.	我願意再多修一些更進階的口譯課	5	4	3	2	1
6.	上口譯課時,我會覺得其他同學的口譯能力比我強	5	4	3	2	1
7.	口譯考試時,我會感覺輕鬆自在	5	4	3	2	1
8.	課堂中,老師臨時要我做進英的口譯,我會驚慌	5	4	3	2	1
9.	課堂上用中文口譯,我感到信心十足	5	4	3	2	1
10.	要我在口譯課主動回答老師的問題,我會不好意思	5	4	3	2	1
11.	口譯時,如果有噪音干擾我聽英語,我會焦慮	5	4	3	2	1
12.	即使準備充分,我仍然會對口譯課感到焦慮不安	5	4	3	2	1
13.	我會不想去上口譯課	5	4	3	2	1
14.	在口譯課中,做進英的口譯,我覺得信心十足	5	4	3	2	1
15.	當老師檢視我口譯的準確度,我會焦慮	5	4	3	2	1
16.	我擔心我的口譯成績會不及格	5	4	3	2	1
	上口譯課時,我會覺得其他同學的英語比我好	5	4	3	2	1
	口譯時,如果有聽不懂的英語單字或片語,我會焦慮	5	4	3	2	1
19.	口譯時,如果英語句子很長、很複雜,我會擔心	5	4	3	2	1
20.	在同學面前做口譯,我覺得彆扭	5	4	3	2	1
21.	上口譯課是可怕的經驗	5	4	3	2	1
22.	口譯時必須同時聽、理解、記憶或筆記,讓我壓力很大	5	4	3	2	1
23.	口譯課,比其他英語聽講課,更讓我緊張、不安	5	4	3	2	1
24.	在同學面前做口譯,我會緊張、腦筋混亂	5	4	3	2	1
25.	課堂上做口譯,我擔心同學會笑我	5	4	3	2	1
26.	相較於英進中,中進英的口譯更讓我焦慮	5	4	3	2	1

		非常同意	同意	普通	不同意	非常不同意
27.	□譯時,雖然英語原文的速度很快,但我覺得輕鬆	5	4	3	2	1
28.	當我對口譯的主題不熟悉,我會緊張	5	4	3	2	1
29.	知道有人要評估我的口譯能力,我會焦慮	5	4	3	2	1
30.	如果講者的英語有很重的口音,我會擔心聽不懂	5	4	3	2	1
31.	口譯時,碰到各種領域的專業術語,會讓我困擾	5	4	3	2	1
32.	口譯時必須一直非常專心,我覺得壓力很大	5	4	3	2	1
33.	意識到自己譯錯時,我會緊張	5	4	3	2	1
34.	口譯時,我會對自己的口譯能力沒信心	5	4	3	2	1

說明:請就以下關於學習<u>□譯技巧與活動</u>的描述,圈選你焦慮的程度。右方的數字,代表你對該技巧和課程的焦慮程度:5-極為焦慮;4-相當焦慮;3-普通;2-稍微焦慮;1-毫不焦慮。這些題目並無對錯的答案,請你以直覺反應作答即可。

		極為焦慮	相當焦慮	普通	稍微焦慮	毫不焦慮
35.	課堂中臨時要用英語演講	5	4	3	2	1
36.	在全班面前視譯	5	4	3	2	1
37.	我必須把方才聽到的英語內容,用英語再講一次	5	4	3	2	1
38.	老師要我說出一篇演講的主旨	5	4	3	2	1
39.	上課中練習英語的換句話說 (paraphrasing)	5	4	3	2	1
40.	老師要我用英語做摘要	5	4	3	2	1
41.	同步口譯必須同時聽、理解、記憶、說話	5	4	3	2	1
42.	上課時練習預測講者接下來會說什麼	5	4	3	2	1
43.	逐步口譯時我碰到數字	5	4	3	2	1
44.	老師臨時要我用中文演講	5	4	3	2	1
45.	做同步口譯時我碰到數字	5	4	3	2	1
46.	課堂中聽完一段中文演講,用中文再說一次	5	4	3	2	1
47.	做逐步口譯必須回想、看筆記、看聽眾	5	4	3	2	1
48.	我必須看著英文稿子,充當講者,用英語向同學重述內容	5	4	3	2	1
49.	上課時練習英語跟述 (shadowing)	5	4	3	2	1

附錄二:心流引述

請您閱讀以下三段話:

- 我的思緒很集中,不會想東想西。我完全投入在當下的活動。除 了講者和自己說話的聲音,幾乎聽不到其他聲音。我似乎和世界 隔離了。這時我不太察覺到自己的存在,也不會去想個人的問題
- 2. 集中注意力就像呼吸一樣,從不用刻意去思考。開始做這件事之後,就不太會注意周遭的事物。可能就算手機響了,或有人開門進來,我也不會注意到。活動開始之後,我彷彿和周遭環境隔離了,活動停止之後才會又回到現實。
- 3. 不順的時候會開始想到自己的問題,但是順的時候一切都變得自動化,不需要思考。我全心投入在當下的活動,覺得自己和活動合而為一,日常生活的煩惱全都拋在腦後。

附錄三: 訪談大綱

一、口譯過程的感受

- 1. 你喜歡做口譯嗎?原因?
- 2. 請問您做口譯的時候,有沒有過類似那三段話描述的心境?
- 3. 什麼情況下會有這種狀態?
- 4. 做口譯有無聊的時候嗎?

二、研究所口譯課的感受

- 5. 上課的感覺如何?
- 6. 課堂中什麼情況會讓你不自在? (讓你焦慮的原因)舉例
- 7. 這樣的情況下,身體會出現什麼狀況嗎?這對表現有什麼影響 呢?舉例
- 8. 將來打算、教學看法與建議、能力與努力程度、其他想法?

口譯員潛質:口譯員觀點

范家銘

口譯員須具備之潛質向來是口譯研究學者感興趣之議題,但相關實證研究較少。過去之文獻多半從理想的口譯實務工作中分析口譯員應具備之潛質,本研究則以問卷方式,調查臺灣三十三位會議口譯員對十三項潛質之看法,請他們在五點量表中依據潛質之重要性給予評分,並將知識、技巧及人格特質三個面向下的潛質按照重要性排序。事後並以訪談方式詢問口譯員對這些潛質之看法。調查結果顯示,口譯員認為「語言能力」、「原文理解力」及「原文理解速度」為最重要之潛質,而學生接受兩年專業口譯訓練之後,「多工分神」之技巧應可有最長足之進步。訪談結果顯示,口譯員認為「良好判斷力」、「邏輯思考」、「好奇心」及「溝通欲望」也是非常重要的潛質。

關鍵詞:口譯員、潛質、知識、技巧、人格特質

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Interpreters' Views on the Necessary Aptitudes of Interpreters

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Interpreter aptitudes have long been a topic of interest, but not so often a focus of research. Past research has attempted to come up with a set of aptitudes that interpreters should possess by deducing from the ideal performance of an interpreter at work. This paper attempts to inquire into active interpreters' views on aptitude by using a questionnaire survey and a semi-structured interview. The questionnaire comprises three dimensions of aptitude that have been identified in past studies, namely *Knowledge, Skills*, and *Personality*, and asks interpreters to rank them in order of importance. Among a total of 13 aptitudes, *language proficiency, comprehension of source language*, and *speed of comprehension* were found to be significantly more important than the others, and it was further found that the skill of *multitasking* could be significantly improved after two years of professional training. Interviews with six of the 33 participants revealed that *common sense, logical thinking, curiosity*, and *the desire to communicate* are also important aptitudes.

Keywords: aptitude, interpreter, knowledge, skill, personality

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The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language defined "aptitude" as "an inherent ability, as for learning; a talent" (2006). Cronbach and Snow (1977) defined aptitude as any characteristic that predicts a person's probability of success under a given treatment. People who possess certain aptitudes are more ready to learn in a particular situation. This definition connotes that one who has aptitude possesses an advantage over others who are not endowed with the natural potential to learn and acquire new skills. Small wonder that music schools, tennis schools, and the like scout about for youngsters who have the aptitude to learn complex skills, practice for long hours, and build the physical and mental stamina to persevere in their future professional lives. Recruiters need to adopt various methods, including tests, observations, and sometimes pure intuition, to pick out the ones who would most likely succeed and go on to become outstanding performers and players.

Thus it seems reasonable for interpretation schools to use aptitude tests to select candidates who might prove to be more successful in completing the program and becoming qualified interpreters. Selecting candidates with aptitude for interpreting not only facilitates training, increases the possibility of successful completion of the courses, but also ensures that the resources invested by the training institutes would generate fruitful results. In addition, students with sufficient and appropriate aptitudes are likelier to encounter less frustration and disappointment during the course of training, possibly enjoy a greater level of confidence, and motivate themselves more to surmount the challenges.

Although there has been a rather consistent view of the "ideal interpreter" (see Table 1 in Russo 2011 for a review of the ideal interpreter profiles over a 40-year span), experts have yet to reach a consensus on whether it is more important to emphasize "already acquired skills", "the ability to learn interpreting skills", or "teachability" (Russo, 2011). This probably explains why it has been difficult for recruiters to compile a battery of effective aptitude tests to select interpreting students. Although interpreting schools around the world have been using admission tests to select students for decades, research has shown that most of these tests fail to predict the success rate of the students in their graduation exams (Timarová & Ungoed-Thomas, 2009). It is not premature to say that the difficulties encountered by using aptitude tests to select students rest in the fact that we have yet to identify what are the most important aptitudes of an interpreter, so it is consequently problematic to design admission tests that have predictive power.

Compared with other fields in interpreting studies, there has been little empirical research on the aptitudes for interpreting until very recently. What might constitute as interpreter aptitudes are often based on intuition of interpreters and experiences from trainers (Timarová & Ungoed-Thomas, 2009). However, it would be difficult methodologically to investigate interpreter aptitudes empirically without resorting to the aforementioned strategies, i.e., exploring the intuition of interpreters and inquiring the experience of trainers, because aptitudes cannot be conjured up by pure imagination. Retrospection and self-analysis of interpreters and observation from trainers should be treated as valid means to identify the aptitudes of an interpreter. A more pertinent issue is to verify these aptitudes empirically. From a trainer's perspective, it is even more important to rank these aptitudes in order of importance. Because training time is often limited to one or two years, trainers need to know whether or not they can leverage the aptitude of students to help them acquire the necessary skills and become qualified interpreters (Moser-Mercer, 1994). Therefore, it is critical to know what skills are trainable during the course period vis-à-vis what can only be left to students' aptitudes to carry them through the learning curve.

Past literature has identified several key dimensions to look for in aspiring interpreters. One that is reiterated in all studies is the linguistic proficiency of interpreters (Brisau, Godijns, & Meuleman, 1994; Gerver, Longely, Long, & Lambert, 1989; Lambert, 1988; Moser-Mercer, 1985; Moser-Mercer, 1994), which includes both active and passive competencies. Cognitive factors such as level of concentration, memory, speed of comprehension, analytical and synthetic ability, and multitasking are also mentioned frequently (Brisau et al., 1994; López Gómez, Bajo Molina, Padilla Benitez, & de Torres, 2007; Moser-Mercer, 1994; Russo & Pippa, 2004). In addition, a growing number of studies have begun to emphasize the importance of personality factors. Seasoned interpreters seem to exhibit common qualities, including assertiveness, resilience, curiosity, intelligence, confidence, and being able to handle stress (Gerver et al., 1989; Moser-Mercer, 1985; Schweda Nicholson, 2005; Shaw & Hughes, 2006).

With this myriad of aptitudes, the "ideal interpreter" seems to surface. However, taking training once again into consideration, the trainer must know what aptitudes students must possess. Therefore, these aptitudes need to be prioritized so that the trainers can come up with a list of "prerequisites" and use them as screening criteria. In addition, by analyzing these requisite aptitudes, trainers would better understand what is trainable vis-à-vis what is not within the limited training timeframe.

Although past research has identified a list of aptitudes to look for in students, there have been no studies on how these aptitudes are ranked according to their importance. This study hopes to investigate the views of professional conference interpreters in Taiwan by means of a survey questionnaire and semi-structured interviews. It is hoped that the results will shed light on how established interpreters look at the issue of interpreter aptitudes, and offer trainers future directions in the selection and training of students.

Methods

Research Design

The study is divided into two parts. The first part is a survey of professional interpreters in Taiwan by means of a structured questionnaire. The second part is a semi-structured interview of respondents from the survey that have volunteered to be interviewed. The purpose of this follow-up interview is to gain insight into their responses to the questionnaire, especially their answers for several open-ended questions.

Participants

Forty-four professional interpreters who are either the researcher's colleagues in the booth or whom the researcher has met in other academic settings formed the sample of the survey. Invitations to take part in the survey were sent via email on May 26th, 2010. By June 4th, 15 questionnaires were collected. Reminders were sent on the same day, and by June 12th, another 18 responses were generated. A total of 33 questionnaires were collected. The overall response rate is 75%.

Due to scheduling conflicts, only six of the 19 respondents that agreed to be interviewed were able to take part in the group interview. A senior manager from an interpreting consultancy who has ten years of experience in hiring interpreters was also invited to take part in the group interview to provide a different perspective. The mean age of the six interpreters is 37.8, mean years of working experience is 10.8, and four of them have taught interpreting; among the four, only two are currently teaching. The mean years of teaching experience is 8.3 (see Table 1).

Table 1

Profile of interviewees

No.	Gender	Age	Working language besides Chinese	Years of interpreting experience	Years of teaching experience	Currently teaching or not
1	Female	42	English	16	6	No
2	Male	46	Japanese	18	16	Yes
3	Female	32	English	5	0	No
4	Female	40	English	15	9	Yes
5	Male	38	English	10	2	No
6	Female	29	English	1	0	No
7*	Female	37	n/a	10	n/a	n/a

^{*}Participant 7 is a senior manager from a leading interpreting consultancy in Taiwan.

Material and Procedure

Questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed in Chinese using an online tool, mySurvey (http://www.mysurvey.tw/), and was also administered online to encourage response. All questions were shown on one webpage to ease the process of responding. Each participant was given a URL link and an exclusive password to access the questionnaire. This enables the researcher to identify each participant for follow-up purposes.

A total of 19 questions were asked. In addition to background information, participants were asked whether they have taught interpreting before. The study hopes to investigate whether there will be significantly different responses between trainers and non-trainers.

The body of the questionnaire asked participants' opinion on three categories of aptitudes: knowledge, skill, and personality traits. Within each category of aptitudes, they were first asked to rate the importance of these aptitudes on a five-point Likert scale, and then rank the aptitudes within each category according to their importance. Participants were also offered the opportunity to add other aptitudes that they deemed important but not included in the questionnaire. Finally, participants were asked to rate the degree of improvement

students would make in each of these aptitudes-cum-competencies were they to receive two years of interpreting training (see Appendix for questionnaire).

The three categories of aptitudes are based on the classification mentioned in Moser-Mercer (1994). In order to avoid double-barreled questions and increase clarity, aptitudes within each category were slightly reformulated. Additional aptitudes derived from past literature were also added into the relevant categories. However, it was important not to overwhelm participants with too many aptitudes in one category, otherwise it would be difficult to rank.

These aptitudes were discussed and reviewed by the instructor and fellow classmates of a survey methodology class in which the researcher took at the Graduate Institute of Translation and Interpreting of National Taiwan Normal University. A pilot survey was also conducted three weeks prior to sending out the formal invitations. Feedbacks from the methodology class and the two respondents from the pilot survey were incorporated into the revision of the questionnaire. The final set of aptitudes is as follows:

I. Knowledge

- 1. Mother tongue proficiency
- 2. Foreign language proficiency
- 3. General knowledge of the world
- 4. Professional knowledge in a particular field

II. Skills

- 1. Comprehension of source language
- 2. Speed of comprehension

III. Public speaking skills

- 1. Speed of production in target language
- 2. Memory capacity
- 3. Multitasking

III. Personality traits

- 1. Stress tolerance
- 2. Mental stamina
- 3. Fast learning curve

Interview. Participants were asked in the questionnaire about their willingness to be further contacted for interview. Nineteen of the 33 respondents accepted the invitation, but due to scheduling conflicts, only six were able to attend the interview. Individual interviews were not feasible due to limited research time and availability of the busy interpreters, so a group interview was conducted as an alternative.

A semi-structured interview was conducted in Chinese before the participants dined at a restaurant in Taipei and lasted around two hours. Participants were first informed about the results of the survey, which included the score and ranking of each aptitude. Then they were asked to comment on each of the thirteen aptitudes, and to elaborate on why they thought a particular aptitude was relatively more important or unimportant. Each participant took turns to comment on an aptitude. If they brought up additional aptitudes that were not included in the questionnaire, they would be further prompted by the researcher to elaborate. After discussion on the first aptitude was exhausted, the researcher moved on to the second aptitude and continued until feedback on all thirteen aptitudes were collected. In addition to responding to the questions posed by the researcher, participants often engaged in lively discussions when they agreed or differed in their opinions. This situation carried on into the dinner, and generated some interesting feedbacks.

The interview was recorded on a digital recording device, then played-back and transcribed for coding and analysis. Segments for illustrative and explanatory purposes were translated into English by the researcher.

Data Analysis

Statistical analyses were conducted using the SPSS® Statistics 19 software. In addition to descriptive statistics, several statistical analyses were done:

- 1. Reliability of questionnaire: Cronbach's α was used to determine the reliability of the questionnaire. Overall reliability of the questionnaire is high, Cronbach's α =.84.The knowledge subscale has a relatively lower reliability, Cronbach's α =.56. The skills, personality traits, and degree of improvement subscales had higher reliabilities, Cronbach's α were .82, .71, .81 respectively.
- 2. Independent t-tests were carried out to determine whether participants with different backgrounds would rate the importance of aptitudes

- differently. Comparisons were made between different genders, teaching experiences, working languages, training background, and working experience.
- 3. One-way ANOVA and *post hoc* tests using the Bonferroni correction method were conducted to determine whether participants rated some aptitudes more important than others. Comparisons were made among the four aptitudes in the Knowledge category, six aptitudes in the Skill category, the three aptitudes in the Personality category, and all the aptitudes-cum-competencies in the Improvement ratings.

Results

Background Information of Participants

Among the 33 participants, 23 (69.7%) are female, 10 (30.3%) are male. Their mean age is 42, while the mean of years working as an interpreter is 11.7. In addition to Mandarin Chinese, 28 participants (84.8%) selected English as their other working language, 4 chose Japanese (12.1%), and 1 chose Korean (3.0%).

Twenty-eight (84.8%) participants have received formal interpreting training at a graduate level institute for at least one year, while the remaining five (15.2%) have not. It is interesting to note that the mean age of those who have received formal training is younger (M=39.7) than those who have not (M=53.0), and a t-test revealed that this difference was significant t(31)=3.19, p=.003. Compared with European languages, graduate level Chinese/English interpreting programs were founded rather late¹, so this possibly explains why some senior interpreters had not received formal training.

Two-thirds of the participants have taught conference interpreting, and the mean years of teaching experience is 9.1 years. Sixteen of the 33 participants are currently teaching conference interpreting.

Importance of Aptitudes

Participants were asked to rate the importance of 13 aptitudes in three categories on a five-point Likert scale.

Knowledge aptitudes. Table 2 shows the participants' response to knowledge aptitudes. Of the four knowledge aptitudes, most interpreters regarded language proficiency as very important; *mother tongue proficiency* received an average of 4.91, slightly higher than the 4.85 of *foreign language proficiency*. *Professional knowledge in a particular field* was rated the least important among the four knowledge aptitudes, with a mean of 3.55, which is significantly lower than all the other three aptitudes.

There is a significant difference in terms of how interpreters rated the four knowledge aptitudes, F(3,128)=40.74, p<.05. Further post hoc tests showed that the only pair of knowledge aptitudes that was not rated significantly differently was mother tongue proficiency and foreign language proficiency. The ratings of all other pairs of knowledge aptitudes reached significant difference (p<.01).

Table 2
Importance of knowledge aptitudes

	1=Not important		3=Rather important	\sim	5=Very important	Mean SD
Mother tongue	0	0	0	3	30	4.91
proficiency	0	0	0	9.1%	90.9%	.292
Foreign language	0	0	0	5	28	4.85
proficiency	U	0	0	15.2%	84.8%	.364
General knowledge	0	0	3	18	12	4.27
of the world	U	0	9.1%	54.5%	36.4%	.626
Professional		4	10	16	3	3.55
knowledge in a	0	•				0.00
particular field		12.1%	30.3%	48.5%	9.1%	.833

Note. Under the 5-point columns, the numbers on the top row represent frequency, while the numbers on the bottom row represent the percentage of respondents that chose this rating. Numbers in bold represent the highest frequency and percentage in that particular item.

Skill aptitudes. Of the six skills aptitudes, *Comprehension of source language* was given the highest rating, with a mean of 4.85. *Speed of comprehension* followed with a mean of 4.55. *Multitasking* and *speed of production in target language* received 4.36

and 4.33 respectively, while *public speaking skills* and *memory capacity* were rated the least important, with means of 4.00 and 3.88 respectively (see Table 3).

There is a significant difference in terms of how interpreters rated the skill aptitudes, F(5,192)=9.61, p<.05. Further post hoc tests revealed that comprehension of source language is rated significantly higher than all other aptitudes (p<.05) bar speed of comprehension. Speed of comprehension is only rated significantly higher than public speaking (p<.01) and multitasking (p<.01). Multitasking is only rated significantly higher than memory capacity (p=.05).

Table 3

Importance of skills aptitudes

	1=Not important	2=Less important	3=Rather important	4=Quite important	5=Very important	Mean SD
Comprehension of source language	0	0	0	0	28 84.8%	4.85
Speed of	0	0	1	13	19	4.55
comprehension Public speaking	0	0	3% 7	39.4% 16	57.6%	.564 4.00
skills	0	3%	21.2%	48.5%	27.3%	.791
Speed of production in target	0	0	2	18	13	4.33
language	Ü	Ü	6.1%	54.5%	39.4%	.595
	0	2	7	17	7	3.88
Memory capacity	0	6.1%	21.2% 4	51.5% 13	21.2% 16	.820 4.36
Multitasking	0	0	12.1%	39.4%	48.5%	.699

Note. Under the 5-point columns, the numbers on the top row represent frequency, while the numbers on the bottom row represent the percentage of respondents that chose this rating. Numbers in bold represent the highest frequency and percentage in that particular item.

Personality aptitudes. Of the three personality traits aptitudes, mean rating of *stress tolerance* and *fast learning curve* was equivalent (4.70), while *mental stamina* was rated least important (4.48) among the three (see Table 4).

One-way ANOVA analysis revealed that there was no significant difference in how participants rated the three personality aptitudes, F(2,96)=1.69, p=.19. This means that interpreters felt that the three personality aptitudes were equally important.

Table 4

Importance of personality traits aptitudes

	1=Not important	2=Less important	3=Rather important	4=Quite important	5=Very important	Mean SD
Stress tolerance	0	0	0	10 30.3%	23 69.7%	4.70
Mental stamina	0	0	1	15	17	.467 4.48
	v	V	3% 2	45.5% 6	51.5% 25	.566 4.70
Fast learning curve	0	0	6.1%	18.2%	75.8%	.585

Note. Under the 5-point columns, the numbers on the top row represent frequency, while the numbers on the bottom row represent the percentage of respondents that chose this rating. Numbers in bold represent the highest frequency and percentage in that particular item.

Ranking of Aptitudes

After rating the importance of each aptitude, participants were then asked to rank the set of aptitudes within each category. Although instructions require participants to avoid giving any two aptitudes the same ranking, some participants failed to answer in the right format, resulting in the discrepancy between the sample size and the actual responses. There were 28 valid responses in the knowledge and skills category, and 29 in the personality traits category.

Among the four aptitudes in the knowledge category, mother tongue proficiency was ranked most important 17 times out of 28 valid responses. All but one either ranked it in first or second place. Foreign language proficiency was also ranked first or second by 26 participants, but was placed first fewer times than mother tongue proficiency. General knowledge of the world was ranked third most frequently, while professional knowledge in a particular field was ranked last by all participants but one (see Figure 1). Participants seem to be congruent in their rankings of knowledge aptitudes, as illustrated by the obvious peaks in the figure.

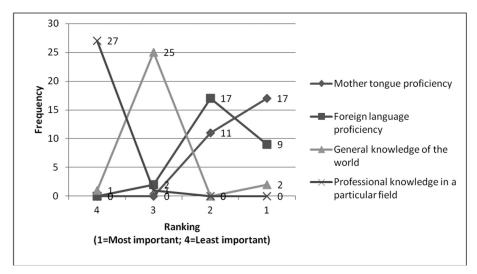


Figure 1. Ranking of knowledge aptitudes

Less consensus was reached in the skills category. Although comprehension of source language and speed of comprehension were ranked first and second respectively most frequently, a far murkier picture emerged out of the remaining four aptitudes. Speed of production in target language and multitasking were more frequently ranked in the middle, with the former seemingly more important than the latter, as it had more higher-rankings. Memory capacity and public speaking skills were more frequently ranked at the bottom (see Figure 2).

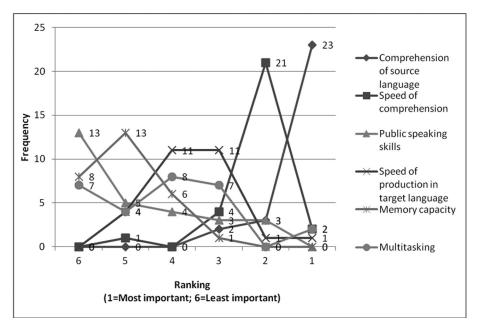


Figure 2. Ranking of skills aptitudes

Opinions of interpreters varied widely in the personality traits category. It is difficult to identify a clear "winner" among the three aptitudes, but *stress tolerance* was ranked first 12 times and last only 5 times, while *fast learning curve* was ranked first 11 times, second 8 times, and last 10 times. *Mental stamina* was ranked last 14 times, the most frequent among the three aptitudes, but still there were 6 interpreters who think that it is the most important personality traits aptitude (see Figure 3).

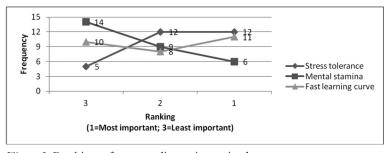


Figure 3. Ranking of personality traits aptitudes

Degree of Improvement

Participants were asked to rate the degree of improvement students would make in each of these aptitudes-cum-competencies were they to receive two years of interpreting training.

Participants think that *multitasking*, *comprehension of source language*, and *speed of production in target language* are the top three aptitudes-cum-competencies that can be improved with training, receiving mean ratings of 4.30, 3.94, and 3.94 respectively. On the other hand, *mother tongue proficiency*, *memory capacity*, and *stress tolerance* would not improve as much, each receiving mean ratings of 3.30, 3.33, and 3.45.

There is a significant difference in terms of how interpreters rated the degree of improvement of each aptitude F(12, 416)=4.95, p<.05. One-way ANOVA analysis revealed that the aptitude-cum-competency that would be most improved after training, multitasking, was given a significantly higher rating than six of the twelve other aptitudes (p<.05), including mother tongue proficiency, professional knowledge in a particular field, memory capacity, stress tolerance, mental stamina, and fast learning curve (see Table 5).

Additional Aptitudes

Participants were given the opportunity to add additional aptitudes that they deemed important but were not included in the three categories.

On average, participants were not especially enthusiastic in providing additional feedbacks, especially in the knowledge and skills category. One Japanese interpreter added "knowledge of colloquial expressions" in the knowledge category. Another participant added "ability to mimic and imitate" in the skills category.

However, one third of the participants provided additional feedback in the personality traits category. Interpreters believe that the following aptitudes are also important: a positive attitude, willingness to learn, likes challenges, curiosity, empathy, intuition, humorous, resilience. These traits are further explored in a group interview conducted in the second phase of the study.

Table 5
Possible degree of improvement after receiving two years of training

	1=	2=	3=	4=	5=	
	None	2– Minor	o– Some			Mean
	None	2		Major	Huge	
Mother tongue proficiency	0	_	19	12	0	3.30
		6.1%	57.6%	36.4%	_	
Foreign language	0	0	10	16	7	3.91
proficiency		V	30.3%	48.5%	21.2%	0.71
General knowledge of the	0	2 6.1%	6	18	7	3.91
world	O	2 0.1 / 0	18.2%	54.5%	21.2%	5.71
Professional knowledge in a	0	3 9.1%	13	15	2 6.1%	3.48
particular field	Ü	3 7.1 70	39.4%	45.5%		5.40
Comprehension of source	0	0	8	19	6	3.94
language	U	U	24.2%	57.6%	18.2%	J.7T
C1	0	1	11	17	4	2.72
Speed of comprehension	0	3%	33.3%	51.5%	12.1%	3.73
		1	13	12	7	
Public speaking skills	0	3%	39.4%	36.4%	21.2%	3.76
Speed of production in		1	5	22	5	
Speed of production in	0	_				3.94
target language		3%	15.2%	66.7%	15.2%	
Memory capacity	0	4	17	9	3 9.1%	3.33
y capacity		12.1%	51.5%	27.3%		0.00
Multitasking	0	0	4	15	14	4.30
11201244011115			12.1%	45.5%	42.4%	
Stress tolerance	0	4	14	11	4	3.45
Stress tolerance	· ·	12.1%	42.4%	33.3%	12.1%	5.15
Mental stamina	0	4	10	14	5	3.61
montal stannia	J	12.1%	30.3%	42.4%	15.2%	5.01
Fact learning guryo	0	1	16	14	2 6.1%	3.52
Fast learning curve	U	3%	48.5%	42.4%	∠ 0.1 70	5.54

Note. Under the 5-point columns, the numbers on the top row represent frequency, while the numbers on the bottom row represent the percentage of respondents that chose this rating. Numbers in bold represent the highest frequency and percentage in that particular item.

Intergroup Comparison

It was predicted that participants with different backgrounds might have different views. However, independent *t*-tests revealed that no significant differences were found between the views of male and female interpreters, nor were there significant differences between trainers and non-trainers. In addition, whether interpreters are currently teaching conference interpreting or not did not contribute to any significant differences in their views.

However, interpreters who have taught more than nine years (the mean years of teaching experience) perceived two aptitudes to be more important when compared against those who have taught for less than nine years: *memory capacity* and *fast learning curve*. In addition, teachers who have taught longer tend to have a firmer belief in improving the students' *memory capacity* were they to receive two years of formal interpreting training (see Table 6). The effect size of Pearson's correlation *r* reflects a medium to large effect in all three situations.

Table 6

Mean rating of teachers with more vs. less than 9 years of teaching experience

Aptitude/Improvement	> 9, n=8	<9, n=14	p value	r
Memory capacity	4.38	3.50	.025	.48
Fast learning curve	5.00	4.50	.029	.48
Improvement of memory capacity	3.88	2.93	.006	.56

Interpreters working in Japanese and English differed in their opinions about the importance of *multitasking* and *fast learning curve*. Japanese interpreters regarded these two aptitudes to be more important than did English interpreters (see Table 7). However, the effect size *r* is medium to small, so the differences might not be as important as the figures suggest.

Table 7

Mean rating of Japanese vs. English interpreters

Aptitude	Japanese, n=4	English, n=29	p value	r
Multitasking	5.00	4.25	.000	.36
Fast learning curve	5.00	4.64	.005	.20

Interpreters who have received formal interpreting training (n=28), when compared against those who have not (n=5), perceived four aptitudes to be significantly less important: foreign language proficiency, comprehension of source language, speed of comprehension, and fast learning curve. In addition, they tend to believe that it is less likely for students to improve their comprehension of source language and multitasking skills (see Table 8). The effect size r is medium to large. This seems to run contrary to the intuition that those who have received formal training should have more faith in the effectiveness of training. It could possibly reflect the interpreters' disillusionment or disappointment of the quality of education and training they received back in school. It is also possible that these interpreting school graduates had gone through a selection process before being admitted, so they already possess qualities of which they are unaware, thus giving less credit to these aptitudes.

Table 8

Mean rating of interpreters who have vs. have not received formal training

Aptitude /Impressement	Have,	Have not,	t nalus	
Aptitude/Improvement	n=28	n=5	p value	<i>T</i>
Foreign language proficiency	4.82	5.00	.022	.40
Comprehension of source language	4.82	5.00	.022	.40
Speed of comprehension	4.46	5.00	.000	.66
Fast learning curve	4.64	5.00	.005	.48
Improvement of comprehension of source language	3.20	4.07	.005	.48
Improvement of multitasking	3.60	4.43	.010	.44

Interpreters who have more years of working experience when compared against junior interpreters perceive *general knowledge of the world, comprehension of source language,* and *mental stamina* to be more important (see Table 9). Seniority has a medium effect.

Table 9

Mean rating of senior* vs. junior interpreters

Aptitude	Senior, n=16	Junior, $n=17$	p value	r
General knowledge of the world	4.56	4.00	.008	.42
Comprehension of source language	5.00	4.71	.020	.41
Mental stamina	3.75	3.47	.044	.35

^{*}Mean years of working experience (11.7) is used as cut-off point.

Interview

Knowledge aptitudes. Within the knowledge category, interpreters unanimously agreed during the interview that language proficiency is so important that the level of mastery must be ensured during the selection of students, otherwise they would have difficulties acquiring the necessary skills. They pointed out that most of the aptitudes within the skills category are still related to language proficiency, for example comprehension of source language, speed of comprehension, speed of production in target language, and even public speaking skills to a certain extent. The "skills and techniques" that are taught during training need to leverage the students' existing language abilities.

I don't think you can improve your language proficiency that much within two years, so if you don't have it at the beginning, you're unlikely to learn the skills. (Interpreter 6)

For example, in a direct sales rally, you have to choose words that can arouse emotions. You can say that it's a kind of public speaking skill, I mean, how to stir up the crowd, but it still boils down to whether or not your language ability is good enough to choose the right words and use the right intonation. (Interpreter 2)

Professional knowledge in a particular field received less regard from interpreters, because they think that "specific knowledge" can be attained through the accumulation of work experience. New knowledge is emerging so fast that having a fast learning curve is much more important than immersing oneself in acquiring professional knowledge. Although it would be nice to be an expert in a particular field, it is not a prerequisite for an interpreting student. What is more important for interpreters is to have the ability to "make sense" from the messages.

Interpreters believe that *general knowledge of the world* is important, but they pointed out that this is different from "common sense", and were it to be listed as an aptitude, it might have received an even higher rating than *general knowledge of the world*. Common sense, according to the *Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary*, is "sound and prudent judgment based on a simple perception of the situation or fact" (2010). Interpreters agreed that having good sense and sound judgment is crucial.

You can always memorize facts or whatever appears on the conference materials, but remember that interpreters are always dealing with new messages. It is impossible for you to know everything, so you have to have the ability to "make sense" from the speaker's

speech. It's like formulating meaning out of something you don't know. Of course that ability depends partly on the general knowledge you have, and the preparations you've made, but more importantly, interpreters need to make right judgments in a very short time frame. (Interpreter 1)

Students who do not have a good common sense often lack the ability to think logically. They just don't understand the logical transitions between paragraphs even after I've explained to them. They can't make sense of the causality; they don't understand why the speaker said this first and then moved on to say that. I wonder whether this is because they've never been trained to reason logically, or logical thinking is something that has to be developed since young, because it seems that you can't train them to think logically after they've gone so far in their academic lives. (Interpreter 4)

Interpreter 4's remarks spurred a lively discussion on "logical thinking". Interpreters could not reach a consensus on whether *logical thinking* is a knowledge aptitude or a personality trait, because they think it partially depends on the way students were trained to think, but it also relies on whether students have formed the habit to think logically. When the researcher asked the interpreters whether they would admit a student with a literature background or an engineering background, all other things being equal, all six interpreters favored the engineer.

I find interpreters with engineering and science backgrounds to be very competent. They're always able to speak clearly about something, even if they don't totally understand. They seem to be able to extract the logic from the message, and they never talk gibberish even if they don't understand. I think it has something to do with the way they are trained. They form the habit of perceiving the world in a logical way. (Interpreter 1)

Interpreters were very impassioned when they brought up the concept of *common sense* and *logical thinking*. However, trainers among the interviewees lamented that most young engineers or scientists in Taiwan do not pursue an interpreting career, so it is crucial to find an appropriate way to assess the quality of *common sense* and ability of *logical thinking* that students, usually literature or language majors, possess.

Skills aptitudes. Interpreters were much less excited when discussing skills aptitudes. They believe that this is the "task and duty" of interpreting schools, and most of the skills are related to language proficiency, so these should not be regarded as prerequisites of interpreting students. This could explain why

participants of the survey on average rated skills aptitudes to be more likely to be improved after receiving training (see Table 10).

Table 10

Mean rating of categories

Aptitude category	Importance	Degree of Improvement
Knowledge	4.40	3.65
Skills	4.33	3.83
Personality traits	4.63	3.53

However, the senior manager of the interpreting consultancy emphasized the importance of *speed of production in target language*. She commented that this is usually the only criterion clients are capable of using to judge the performance of interpreters. She expressed her frustration when explaining to clients that speed of delivery does not guarantee quality, because interpreters sometimes need to wait for additional information, or they simply summarize the information in a more concise and comprehensible manner. However, clients often are quite defensive and insist that interpreters need to "keep up with the speaker".

You should either recruit students who can speak fast, or train them in school. Otherwise they would be at a disadvantage on the market. Sometimes I can't even assign cases to two interpreters who vary greatly in their talking speed. The one who speaks comparatively slower will become the target of complaint by the client and audience. (Senior manager of interpreting consultancy)

This generated a small discussion on "speaking styles". Some interpreters think that speaking styles are innate and difficult to change. Others think that it is possible to "speed up" a slow speaker through training, for example, asking them to practice shadowing in the booth. This is reflected in the results of the questionnaire, as *speed of production in target language* is one of the top three aptitude-cum-competencies that can be improved most through training. Eventually, interpreters agreed that they need to be able to speak fast and slowly, as they need to adapt to a wide array of speaker's speaking styles.

Interviewees do not necessarily have a firm grasp of the various theories of memory as proposed in cognitive psychology, but they still commented on the issue of *memory capacity*. They mentioned that since memory includes long term, short term, and working memory, it is difficult to rate the importance of this aptitude consistently, because different interpreting modes might require strengths in different kinds of memories. For example, simultaneous interpreting would require a good working memory, while long term memory might not be as relevant. In contrast, short term memory would be very important during consecutive interpreting. Nevertheless, two interpreters believe it is not the memory capacity that matters, but whether or not students have the ability to comprehend, analyze, and organize the messages in a logical manner. If they know how to listen with a logical ear, *memory capacity* would not be an issue; rather, *memory capacity* becomes a function of *logical thinking*.

The reason why they can't remember is because they listen to things in a linear mode. You need to teach them to use logic to analyze the incoming messages and "store" these bits of information in layers and compartments. This makes the messages more compact and increases your capacity to memorize. (Interpreter 2)

Interpreters returned to the issue of *logical thinking* after the remarks from Interpreter 2 and reiterated the importance of recruiting students that can think logically.

Personality traits. Interpreters found *mental stamina* and *stress tolerance* to be perplexing, as both seemed overlapping. But they agreed that both are important, as interpreters face tremendous stress at work.

"Curiosity" was mentioned at least five times in the survey, so interpreters were asked to elaborate on this issue. It was revealed that curiosity includes an active attitude to pursue knowledge, and a passive attitude of not rejecting any kind of knowledge.

You can't say, "Ah, this is so boring, I don't want to know anything about it," or "That has nothing to do with me. I'm not interested." You have to be genuinely interested in learning, even if knowledge is sometimes force-fed to you. Otherwise, you'll be out of the game in no time. (Interpreter 3)

Curiosity is translated in the classroom into a willingness to learn. This means more than just writing homework, practicing techniques, or paying attention in class. Being willing to learn speaks volumes about the students' com-

mitment later in the profession, and can become an indicator of perseverance and resilience when they encounter setbacks either in school or on the market.

If you are willing to learn, you usually have a positive attitude. When you have a positive attitude, conferences that seem irrelevant at the beginning might become interesting. Even if you decide that it's still very boring, at least you'll try your best to interpret. (Interpreter 5)

However, "positive attitudes" or "willingness to learn" are difficult to detect at the admission stage, because these are endogenous qualities that can only be observed throughout a period of time or when opportunities allow students to exhibit these qualities. Interpreters believe that this can somehow be resolved by looking at the students' "desire to communicate". Interpreting eventually is about communication, so the desire to communicate needs to be strong enough to "get the message across".

The desire to get the message across and facilitate communication is also a very important quality that is difficult to teach. It's something the audience can hear in the interpreter's voice, delivery, and attitude, even if they can't see us. (Interpreter 6)

We often wish for speakers that have the desire to communicate. We always despise those who only come to flaunt their expertise or treat the event as a ritual. But we forget that we are the ears and voice of the speaker, so if we also sound bland and "just doing our job", then the audience would find it hard to endure us for an entire day. (Interpreter 1)

When you want to communicate, you'll eventually find the words to express the meaning. When you want to communicate, you'll forget that you've been doing this for an entire day and focus your attention on the task instead. (Interpreter 5)

When people have the desire to communicate, they would endeavor in every manner possible to let their audience understand. For interpreters, this means that they would use language that the audience is familiar with, imbue their interpretations with paralinguistic features that facilitate comprehension, and deliver it in a way that would effectively entice the audience throughout the conference. Prosodic features, facial expressions, and body gestures not only signal the emotions of the interpreter, but also reveal his or her desire to communicate. Interpreters also believe that when this desire is strong enough, they

will not be aware of time and fatigue.

It is interesting to note that during the interview, interpreters seldom mentioned the three personality traits aptitudes in the questionnaire. Instead, they focused on curiosity and the desire to communicate, among others. One possible explanation is that, unlike language proficiency, the aptitudes in this dimension were not comprehensive and representative enough, so interpreters were inclined to provide more feedbacks, and they have an extraordinarily strong feeling for "curiosity" and the "desire to communicate". Another explanation may be that the participants of the interview are themselves successful professional interpreters, so they possess to a very high degree the qualities mentioned in the questionnaire. That is why they do not sense the obstacles that might be hindering the progress of those who lack those qualities, so they did not feel it was necessary to elaborate on these qualities. In addition, *stress tolerance* and *mental stamina* could be incorporated into the desire to communicate, while *fast learning curve* could be a part of curiosity and even logical thinking.

When prompted to name "definite musts" in aspiring interpreters, interpreters readily agreed that "language proficiency" and "logical thinking" are the two most important aptitudes. These aptitudes are regarded as "less teachable", so they must be existent in the students before they start learning interpreting. Although personality traits are also "less teachable", these qualities are more determinative when the students have completed their trainings and become professional interpreters. Interpreters who are curious, positive, and willing to learn and communicate will not only perform well on the job, but also enjoy the job of interpreting. These qualities seem to distinguish the best interpreters from the average ones.

Discussion and Conclusion

Discrepancy Between Rating and Ranking of Aptitudes

It was predicted that most if not all of the aptitudes included in the questionnaire would receive a high rating by interpreters, as these aptitudes have already been identified previously by other researchers as prerequisites for learning interpreting. Therefore, a more important goal of this study is to discover how interpreters prioritize these aptitudes.

The rankings that were given to the aptitudes within the knowledge and personality traits categories were largely consistent with the order of importance as reflected by the mean scores (see Table 11). The only discrepancies occurred in the bottom four aptitudes in the skills category.

Table 11

Comparison of rating order vs. ranking order

Category	Rating	Ranking
Kn	1. Mother tongue proficiency	1. Mother tongue proficiency
owl	2. Foreign language proficiency	2. Foreign language proficiency
Knowledge	3. General knowledge of the world	3. General knowledge of the world
	4. Professional knowledge in a particular field	4. Professional knowledge in a particular field
Skills	Comprehension of source language	Comprehension of source language
	2. Speed of comprehension	2. Speed of comprehension
	3. Multitasking	3. Speed of production in target language
	4. Speed of production in target language	4. Multitasking
	5. Public speaking skill	5. Memory capacity
	6. Memory capacity	6. Public speaking skill
Person Traits	1. Stress tolerance	1. Stress tolerance
Personality Traits	2. Fast learning curve	2. Fast learning curve
ality	3. Mental stamina	3. Mental stamina

Interpreters believe that this discrepancy resulted from the different contexts that were in their minds while answering the questions. For example, they probably rated both *multitasking* and *speed of production in target language* as important aptitudes (there was no statistically significant difference between the ratings of these two aptitudes, p>.05). However, upon ranking the two, *speed of production in target language* became more important, because interpreters need to utter the rendition as soon as the speaker stops and refrain from being lengthy during consecutive interpreting. They also need to be able to catch up with the speaker

during simultaneous interpreting. On the other hand, the participants probably associated *multitasking* with SI only while they were ranking the skill aptitudes. Since *speed of production in target language* seems applicable to both CI and SI, while participants may not readily associate *multitasking* with CI, it is likely that the interpreters ranked the former aptitude higher.

Another possible explanation for the discrepancy is the similar importance of these aptitudes. Past literature has repeatedly mentioned these thirteen aptitudes as important prerequisites of an interpreter, and participants might probably think that all of them are equally important. The difficulty of categorically and clearly prioritizing these aptitudes probably caused the discrepancy between rating and ranking.

Already Acquired Skills vs. "Teachability"

When screening students for interpreting training, Russo (2011) highlighted the difficulty of whether toselect them on the basis of skills they already possess, their ability to learn, or their "teachability". The third part of the questionnaire asked participants to rate the degree of improvement students would make in each of these aptitudes-cum-competencies were they to receive two years of interpreting training. The results from this part of the questionnaire could be viewed as interpreters' reflections and opinions on whether certain abilities could be taught or not. The top and bottom five aptitudes are shown in Table 12. These results can be mapped against Russo's comments and label the aptitudes as "teachable", "already acquired skills", or "ability to learn".

The top three are all skill aptitudes, and can be conveniently labeled as "teachable" items in a training program, so they do not necessarily have to be tested in an entrance exam. But note that comprehension of source language and speed of production in the target language are invariably parts of language proficiency. By the same token, foreign language proficiency needs to be tested as well, despite the fact that it could be taught and improved. The interpreters' comments in the interview seemed to be at odds with the survey results at first glance, but this actually reinforces the importance of language proficiency. Students need to meet minimum standards when they enter, and reach a much higher level when they graduate. As for general knowledge, it is quite natural for students to learn and know more during the course of training, because they would be exposed to various subject matters.

Table 12

Top and bottom five aptitudes that could be improved with training

Top five		Bottom five		
Aptitude	Rating	Aptitudes	Rating	
1. Multitasking	4.30	1. Mother tongue proficiency	3.30	
2. Comprehension of source language	3.94	2. Memory capacity	3.33	
3. Speed of production in target language	3.94	3. Stress tolerance	3.45	
Foreign language proficiency	3.91	4. Professional knowledge in a particular field	3.48	
5. General knowledge	3.91	5. Fast learning curve	3.52	

The bottom five consists of aptitudes from all three categories. It is difficult to conveniently label them as "already acquired skills", but they do seem difficult to teach. Mother tongue proficiency can be more difficult to improve, not only because it must have reached a level of proficiency in which room for improvement is far less than that of foreign languages, but also because it would be more difficult to cultivate awareness to correcting bad habits accumulated over the years. In addition, the majority of class time would be devoted to enhancing foreign language proficiency and learning interpreting skills; not much time is left for perfecting the mother tongue. Memory capacity is both a cognitive skill and an innate ability, and an interpreting program could only do so much in enlarging student's memory capacity. Both stress tolerance and fast learning curve are personality traits that would be difficult to teach, so if students are emotionally resilient and intellectually advantaged, they would be more likely to succeed in the training program. As for professional knowledge in a particular field, interpreters commented that this is usually gained and accumulated during work, so this may not necessarily be something that needs to be taught in the program or possessed prior to admission.

Therefore, ideally, prerequisites that are "un-teachable" and "important" should be incorporated into the selection criteria, namely "language proficiency" (mother tongue proficiency and foreign language proficiency) and, more broadly speaking, "idiosyncratic traits" (memory capacity, stress tolerance, and fast learning curve). This confirms with the growing number of suggestions to incorporate personality or affective criteria into the screening process (Timarová & Ungoed-Thomas, 2009). Exactly how this should be done reliably and validly remains to be solved.

Limitations and Future Research

One of the limitations of this research is the insufficiency of granularity and clarity of the definition of aptitudes, which in turn confused some participants. They were unable to differentiate between certain aptitudes, leading to muddled results. In addition, most of these aptitudes were long-identified prerequisites, making it difficult for participants to categorically decide that any one is of lesser importance. Without normal distributions in most of the ratings, the statistical power could be undermined. Furthermore, individual interviews would possibly generate more detailed and in-depth feedback.

However, this study has still identified several elements that could be incorporated into future questionnaire design, namely common sense, logical thinking, curiosity, and desire to communicate. Language proficiency and logical thinking has also been singled out as "definite musts" in interpreters, so trainers could further explore ways to identify these qualities in admission tests to recruit suitable students for training.

Conclusion

This survey on interpreter aptitudes revealed how established conference interpreters in Taiwan look at the necessary aptitudes they should possess. Interpreters verified the importance of the aptitudes that have been identified in previous research. Furthermore, interpreters prioritized these aptitudes to shed light on the aptitudes that need to be tested during admission tests, namely language proficiency and logical thinking. The interview that followed explored interpreters' views on requisite aptitudes, and additional aptitudes were added to the existing list, especially ones pertaining to personality.

The survey results show that language proficiency is still the most important aptitude, confirming the findings of past literature. During the interview, interpreters reaffirmed this perception, because the two most important aptitudes in the skills category—comprehension of source language and speed of comprehension—are fundamentally the manifestation of language proficiency. Neither general knowledge of the world nor professional knowledge in a particular field is as important as common sense, which was identified by those interviewed as an extension of logical thinking. Being able to think logically can enhance memory capacity and improve comprehension and delivery. Although skills are important, interpreters believe that these can be trained and improved. Interpreters rated personality traits aptitudes to be quite important (see Table 10), but they also pointed out that curiosity and

having the *desire to communicate* are extremely important, as these qualities can be determinative of whether or not an interpreter would enjoy his or her job and provide professional service.

Notes

1. The Graduate Institute of Translation and Interpretation Studies (now the Graduate Institute of Cross Cultural Studies) of Fu Jen Catholic University was founded in 1988, and was the first of its kind in Taiwan.

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Appendix

口譯員潛質問卷調查

第一部分:個人資料
1. 請問您的性別?
○ 女性○ 男性
2. 請問您在哪一年出生?(如:1970)
3. 請問您從事口譯工作已幾年?(如:6)
4. 除了中文以外,請問您的工作語言中,最常使用的是哪一種?
○ 英語○ 日語○ 韓語○ 其他歐語(如法文、西班牙文)○ 其他語言
5. 請問您是否曾經在翻譯相關研究所接受過一年以上的正式口譯訓練? ○ 是 ○ 否
6. 請問您是否曾教過會議口譯?○ 是
○ 否 7. 若上題您回答「是」, 請問您的教學資歷有多少年?
1. 石上心心中で 人」 明内心的似于只应为 y ノ 7 :

8. 請問您現在是否有在教授會議口譯?					
○ 是○ 否					
第二部分:潛質與能力					
9. 以下潛質與「知識 (knowledge)」有關。請就每一工 選最符合您看法的選項。		質的:	重要	性,	點
	完全不重要	不太重要	有些重要	相當重要	非常重要
 母語能力 (Mother tongue proficiency) 外語能力 (Foreign language proficiency) 一般知識 (General knowledge of the world) 某一領域的專業知識 (Professional knowledge in a particular field) 			\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
10. 對一名尚未接受訓練的口譯學生而言,若他想成為 上述四項潛質的重要程度為何?請您依重要程度將 序」,1 是最重要,4 是最不重要。(請勿給予相同	字這口	項			
1. 母語能力 (Mother tongue proficiency) 2. 外語能力 (Foreign language proficiency) 3. 一般知識 (General knowledge of the world) 4. 某一領域的專業知識 (Professional knowledge in a particular field)		4 0 0 0	3 ○ ○ ○	2 () () ()	1 0 0 0
11. 除了上述四種知識面的潛質,您認為是否有其他「 很重要?	- 知諳	战面_	的	暂質	也
					_

		完全不重要	不太重要	有些重要	相當重要	非常重要
1. 原文理解力,如分析與組織能力		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\subset
(Comprehension of source language, ex. analytic and synthetic skills)						
2. 理解速度 (Speed of comprehension)		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
3. 公眾演說技巧 (Public speaking skills)		Ö	0	Ö	0	
4. 譯文產出速度 (Speed of production of target language))	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\subset
5. 記憶力 (Memory capacity)		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\subset
6. 分神多工能力 (Multitasking)		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
3. 對一名尚未接受訓練的口譯學生而言,若他想成 上述六項潛質的重要程度為何?請您依重要程度 序」,1 是最重要,6 是最不重要。(請勿給予相	度將同戶	這六 名次	·項》)	野貨	譯員	排.
3. 對一名尚未接受訓練的口譯學生而言,若他想成 上述六項潛質的重要程度為何?請您依重要程度 序」,1 是最重要,6 是最不重要。(請勿給予相 1. 原文理解力,如分析與組織能力	复將	這六	項注) 譯員	,
B. 對一名尚未接受訓練的口譯學生而言,若他想成上述六項潛質的重要程度為何?請您依重要程度 序」,1 是最重要,6 是最不重要。(請勿給予相 1. 原文理解力,如分析與組織能力 (Comprehension of source language,	度將同戶	這六 名次	項) 4	番 章	譯員	, 排 1
3. 對一名尚未接受訓練的口譯學生而言,若他想成上述六項潛質的重要程度為何?請您依重要程序」,1 是最重要,6 是最不重要。(請勿給予相1. 原文理解力,如分析與組織能力(Comprehension of source language, ex. analytic and synthetic skills)	度將同戶	這六 名次	項) 4	番 章	譯員	, 排 1
3. 對一名尚未接受訓練的口譯學生而言,若他想成上述六項潛質的重要程度為何?請您依重要程序」,1 是最重要,6 是最不重要。(請勿給予相 1. 原文理解力,如分析與組織能力 (Comprehension of source language, ex. analytic and synthetic skills) 2. 理解速度 (Speed of comprehension)	度將同戶	這次5○○○	項() 4 () ()	3 〇	譯「2000	, 排 1 〇
3. 對一名尚未接受訓練的口譯學生而言,若他想成上述六項潛質的重要程度為何?請您依重要程序」,1 是最重要,6 是最不重要。(請勿給予相1. 原文理解力,如分析與組織能力(Comprehension of source language, ex. analytic and synthetic skills) 2. 理解速度 (Speed of comprehension) 3. 公眾演說技巧 (Public speaking skills)	度月6○ ○○	這次5○ ○○	項)4 〇 〇〇	替 3 〇	譯「2000	, 排 1 C
3. 對一名尚未接受訓練的口譯學生而言,若他想成上述六項潛質的重要程度為何?請您依重要程序」,1 是最重要,6 是最不重要。(請勿給予相 1. 原文理解力,如分析與組織能力 (Comprehension of source language, ex. analytic and synthetic skills) 2. 理解速度 (Speed of comprehension)	度將同戶	這次5○○○	項() 4 () ()	3 〇	譯「2000	, 排 1
3. 對一名尚未接受訓練的口譯學生而言,若他想成上述六項潛質的重要程度為何?請您依重要程序」,1 是最重要,6 是最不重要。(請勿給予相 1. 原文理解力,如分析與組織能力 (Comprehension of source language, ex. analytic and synthetic skills) 2. 理解速度 (Speed of comprehension) 3. 公眾演說技巧 (Public speaking skills) 4. 譯文產出速度 (Speed of production of target language)	度月6○ ○○	這次5○ ○○	項)4 〇 〇〇	3 〇 〇 〇 〇	譯「2000	, 排 1 C

	質與「個人特質 ,點選最符合您	-	-	有關。	詩	犹每	一項	潛質	的
					完全不重要	不太重要			非常重要
	生 (Stress tolerance)				0	_			\bigcirc
	时力 (Mental stamina	•			0	0	_		\bigcirc
3. 學習 2	力強 (Fast learning o	curve)			\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ	\circ	\bigcirc
上述三	尚未接受訓練的 項潛質的重要程 是最重要,3是	度為何?請	您依重要	程度將	這三	項沒			
							3	2	1
	生 (Stress tolerance)						\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0
	时力 (Mental stamina	*					\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
3. 學習 2	り強 (Fast learning o	curve)					\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	述三種技個人特 質也很重要?	質面的潛質	,您認為	是否有	其他	2「1	固人:	特質	_
些潛質	述潛質屬於一種 ,增進學生的能 訓練之後,下列	力。學生在	翻譯相關	研究所					
					沒	極	些	不	極
					有進步	少進步	許進步	少進步	大進步
1. 母語	能力 (Mother tongue	e proficiency)			\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
2. 外語自	走力 (Foreign langua	ge proficiency	7)		\bigcirc	\bigcirc		\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	知識 (General knowle				\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	領域的專業知識 (Pro		ledge of the	world)	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc	0	0
	里解力,如分析與紙				\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	prehension of sourc								
ex. an	alytic and synthetic s	SK1llS)							

6. 理解速度 (Speed of comprehension)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
7. 公眾演說技巧 (Public speaking skills)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
8. 譯文產出速度 (Speed of production of target language)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
9. 記憶力 (Memory capacity)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
10. 分神多工能力 (Multitasking)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
11. 抗壓性 (Stress tolerance)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
12. 心智耐力 (Mental stamina)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
13. 學習力 (Fast learning curve)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
19. 本問卷是本研究的第一階段,第二階段希望能針對一步訪問現職會議口譯員的看法。若您願意在六月的訪問,請留下您的聯絡方式(如電子郵件),本謝謝。	月中一	下旬扌	妾受	を本ノ	~

本問卷到此結束,非常感謝您撥冗填答。謝謝!

從語境觀點探討字幕翻譯的理解: 以連接詞的縮減為例

高煥麗

受到時間和空間的限制,字幕翻譯的譯文時常有所縮減,從而影響其訊息的完整傳達和理解,但有關縮減是否會影響字幕理解的研究付之闕如,因此本研究旨在探討字幕縮減,尤其是英文連接詞(例如:moreover, but, because, at first)的省略,對字幕的理解是否有影響及其程度。本研究採取問卷調查法,以四段 Discovery 頻道英語發音配以中文字幕的影片(兩段紀錄片和兩段旅遊節目),測試 158 名受測者對中文字幕中連接詞增減的看法。本研究根據原文的英文連接詞,將這四段影片的中文連接詞增加或減少至極限。研究結果顯示,連接詞的省略不會影響受測者對中文字幕的理解,而此結果可以字幕翻譯的語境因素加以解釋,這些因素包括:語域(語場、語旨、語式)、語用原則(例如:格萊斯關聯準則)、字幕翻譯的多重符號特色(例如:字幕、聲音和影像共存)。換言之,本研究主張從翻譯語境的觀點解釋字幕翻譯的縮減現象。本研究的發現可應用於字幕翻譯的教學和評估。

關鍵詞:字幕翻譯、連接詞、字幕縮減、語境、語域、語用學、符號學

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An Exploration of the Role of Context in the Understanding of Subtitles: Connectives and the Use of Reduction

Huan-li Kao

Due to time and space constraints, film subtitles are often subject to reduction, which in turn may lead to information loss and hamper comprehension. However, little research has been done on this issue. Therefore, this study aims to find out whether and to what extent the reduction of subtitles may affect readers' comprehension, with particular reference to connectives (e.g. moreover, but, because, and at first). The present study used a questionnaire survey concerned with four English-language film clips (two documentaries and two travel programs from the Discovery Channel) to test the response of 158 participants to the reduction or elimination of connectives in Chinese subtitles. The connectives of the Chinese subtitles in the four clips had been either increased or reduced to a maximum degree in order to enhance or reduce the cohesion level of Chinese subtitles without impairing their original meaning and syntax.

The results of the survey show that the participants seemed to have no difficulty comprehending Chinese subtitles when most English connectives were intentionally not translated. That is, the omission of connectives did not seem to affect the comprehension of subtitles, which may be explained by contextual factors such as register (field, tenor, and mode), pragmatic principles (e.g. the Gricean maxim of relevance), and the multi-semiotic features of subtitling (e.g. the co-presence of subtitles, image, and sound). In other words, the present study shows that the use of reduction in subtitling could be justified from the perspective of context. These findings have implications for the teaching and assessment of English to Chinese subtitling.

Keywords: subtitling, connectives, reduction, context, register, pragmatics, semiotics

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Background

Over the past decade, the study of audiovisual translation has received considerable attention. In particular, a growing number of research studies are now available to shed some light on subtitling, which is the most common type of audiovisual translation in Taiwan. In addition, all subtitles shown in TV programmes in Taiwan are open subtitles, rather than closed subtitles. That is, the viewers cannot turn off the subtitles even if they do not need them. The omnipresence of subtitles on the screen makes Taiwan a land of subtitles, and its people are very much used to watching TV and reading subtitles at the same time.

Díaz Cintas and Remael (2007, p. 8) define subtitling as "a translation practice that consists of presenting a written text, generally on the lower part of the screen, that endeavours to recount the original dialogue of the speakers, as well as the discursive elements that appear in the image (letters, inserts, graffiti, inscriptions, placards, and the like), and the information that is contained on the soundtrack (songs, voices off)". Thus, subtitling does not only involve translating film dialogue and narrative. The image and soundtrack must also be taken into consideration in the translating process.

Moreover, there are two types of subtitling: intralingual and interlingual, and in Taiwan both are prevalent. Intralingual subtitling refers to subtitles in the same language as the programmes and is usually made for the deaf and the hard-of-hearing, but in Taiwan it is mainly for the ease of comprehension. There are more than eighty TV channels in Taiwan, and most Chinese programmes are subtitled except live programmes such as news reports. By contrast, interlingual subtitling involves the change of languages. Most Chinese subtitles of foreign programmes, such as dramas and movies, are translated from English in Taiwan, and it is the interlingual subtitling that is the focus of the present study.

According to Gambier (2003), audiovisual translation had not been taken seriously until 1995. In 2002 Chaume Varela (p. 4) argued that the reasons for this neglect were: Communication, Media and Translation Studies are still relatively new disciplines; the insignificance that the subtitler's task had in academic settings because audiovisual translation was not considered as literary translation; audiovisual translation had not been paid much attention within its own professional setting, in which the speed of the process, the tight timescales

and financial pressures, and the number of people who had direct access to the translation had made audiovisual translation a mass production process, instead of an artistic and professional activity.

However, according to Gambier (2003), this situation has changed for a number of reasons. These reasons include annual conferences on audiovisual communication, a rising number of publications, the booming new technology, language policy, and language awareness. Another important reason is that translation practice changes rapidly. In the digital age, the audiovisual equipment is faster, flexible, and less cumbersome. In addition, subtitling deserves to be researched because it is a kind of special translation. All the potential translation problems caused by cultural differences and linguistic problems which translators may come across can all happen to subtitlers.

Moreover, Díaz Cintas and Remael (2007) suggest that audiovisual translation has gained visibility due to the proliferation and distribution of audiovisual materials in our society. They claim that we spend many hours everyday watching screens on television sets, cinemas, computers and mobile phones to carry out our work, to develop and enhance our professional and academic careers, to enjoy ourselves, and to obtain information. Consequently, the image is ubiquitous in our time and age, and the need for translating audiovisual materials has been increasing. However, Díaz Cintas (2004, p. 50) argues that "A clear paradox exists which emphasises the surprising imbalance between the little research on audiovisual translation and its enormous impact on society". In particular, there has still been little research on how reduction in subtitling affects comprehension of subtitles. As a result, the present study aims to investigate how the addition and omission of connectives contribute (or not) to the comprehension of subtitles.

Literature Review

According to Díaz Cintas and Remael (2007, p. 9), subtitling is characterised by the interaction of sound, image and subtitles, the viewer's ability to read both the image and the written text at a particular speed, the actual size of the screen, the synchrony of subtitles, image and dialogue, a semantically adequate account of the SL dialogue, and sufficient display time of subtitles on screen. These features may constrain the translator in the subtitling process. As de Linde (1995, pp.11-12) suggests, the translator may be textually constrained by the

presence of the additional visual component (image) and the switch from oral to written discourse. Consequently, subtitling typically involves reduction.

Subtitling and Reduction

According to Assis Rosa (2001, p. 218), reductions in subtitling are caused by several reasons. First, reductions may result from the change of medium, channel, and code, such as the change from spoken register to written register. As a result, spoken features of the source text are often omitted. According to Brown and Yule (1983, p. 15), spoken language contains many incomplete sentences and little subordination, and hence is much less structured than written language. Moreover, in written language, relationships between clauses are often marked by that complementisers, when/while temporal markers, logical connectives like besides, moreover, however, etc., while in spoken language, relationships between clauses are often not marked by connectives (ibid, p.16). In other words, the speaker is typically less explicit than the writer, e.g. I'm so tired, (because) I had to walk all the way home (because is often omitted), while the writer uses more rhetorical organisers like firstly and in conclusion (ibid). In addition, the speaker uses a large number of fillers like well, I think, you know, etc. that are not used in writing (ibid. p. 17). Typical features of spoken and written discourse are illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1: Spoken vs. written discourse

Spoken Discourse	Written Discourse			
➤ Paralinguistic effects:	➤ Graphic effects only			
intonation, accent, gesture				
➤ Immediate, transitory	> Permanent			
Spontaneous, unplanned	Edited, planned			
➤ Interactive, face-to-face	➤ Non-interactive			
Less structured:	➤ More structured:			
-Fragments	-Full sentences			
-Simple, active, declarative	-Complex sentences			
-More fillers: well, you know, by the	-More structural markers: firstly,			
way	more importantly, in conclu-			
	sion			
-Non-fluency: false starts, backtracking,	-Fluency			
repetitions				

Second, reductions may be due to the selection criteria characteristic of subtitling, such as the need for text compression due to time and space constraints. Subtitles are limited to a maximum of two lines. Thus, the target text needs to be reduced depends on the time available, the reading speed of the audience, and the speed of the source text. Third, reductions may be associated with translators working only with scripts and without watching the film. Consequently, when the source soundtrack contains extra spoken-language features (e.g. pauses and hesitations) not present in the script, they may be lost in the subtitles. For example, a speaker may use a pause to create suspense. However, if the translator is not aware of the pause, he or she may destroy the suspense. Fourth, reductions may be a consequence of the secondary or marginal function of the subtitles, which should not draw the attention of the audience away from the image. The audience should be given sufficient time to read, watch, and listen at the same time. Fifth, reductions may be the result of "socially and politically significant choices influenced by value systems". For example, swear words may be toned down or even deleted in subtitles either based on the decision of the subtitler or the policy of the TV stations and cinema companies.

Moreover, reduction in subtitling may lead to information loss and poorer quality of subtitles, which is a risk that subtitlers try to avoid by cutting out non-important items. Consequently, words and phrases that carry little or no meaning are often omitted in subtitling, for example, repetitions, modals (e.g. may and would), tag questions (e.g. ...aren't you? and ...did you?), and filler words (e.g. well and you know). However, the question of whether connectives are important items or not in subtitling still remains unanswered.

In recent years, several studies in this respect have focused on quantitative reduction in subtitling. For example, Georgakopoulou (2003) systematically analysed the percentages of reduction in different film genres and found that the degree of reduction was determined by genre, context, and speed of delivery. Nonetheless, it may be argued that quantitative reduction may not necessarily lead to qualitative reduction. Gottlieb (1998, p. 247) argues that "a full transcription/translation of the spoken discourse in films and television is seldom desirable", because there are some semiotic redundancies in films and television. In his view, even deliberate speech, including script-based narration, may contain so much redundancy that a slight condensation will enhance rather than impair the effectiveness of the intended message. While this claim is plausibly argued, little empirical evidence has been found to support it.

More specifically, few empirical studies have focused on whether and how reduction in subtitling, particularly the reduction of connectives, may affect comprehension of subtitles. It may be argued that connectives are an important aspect of textual quality, but their role in text comprehension is not clear, which will be discussed next.

Connectives and Comprehension

Pander Maat and Sanders (2006) define connectives as one-word items or fixed word combination that express the relation between clauses, sentences, or utterances, and "a connective indicates how its host utterance is relevant to the context" (ibid, p. 33). According to the classification of Halliday and Hasan (1976), there are four types of connectives: additive (adding information, e.g. and and furthermore), adversative (comparing and contrasting events and things, e.g. but and in contrast), causal (explaining why and how events happen, e.g. because and therefore), and temporal (ordering events in time, e.g. next and finally).

Spooren and Sanders (2006, p. 4) suggest that connectives play an important role in guiding the hearer or reader in constructing a coherent representation of the discourse by signalling the semantic relation between two discourse segments. However, by revisiting the related literature of studies on reading comprehension, it appears that so far there is no consensus on the actual effect of the explicit presence of connectives on text comprehension. Although many reading experiments based on English have confirmed that connectives facilitate reading comprehension, a number of studies have found that connectives have a negative impact on comprehension because they make the sentences longer and increase working memory load (Millis et al., 1993). The reason for the contradictory findings may have to do with the fact that they used different text types (narratives and expositories) and types of connectives (additives, causals, temporals, and adversatives). As a result, the present study investigated all the four types of connective in the informative texts so as to shed some light on these apparently contradictory research findings.

Moreover, to the best of my knowledge, no researchers have conducted reading experiments on Chinese connectives except Wu and Liu (1986) and Chan (2005). Their studies showed that connectives facilitate reading comprehension. Chan (2005) found that the absence of adversative and causal connectives (e.g. "但是" and "因此") makes a sentence the least readable or the most difficult to understand. Both studies focused on the reading of individual sentences, rather than a text. However, it may be argued that the role of connectives in

reading comprehension should be examined in a text since we usually read a text, not a sentence. In addition, both studies examined only a small number of connectives such as "而且", "但是", "或者", "所以", "因為", and "以後".

Furthermore, a Chinese connective and its English dictionary equivalent may not perform exactly the same function, because of differences in lexical coverage and preferred rhetorical structure between the two languages. Chinese is a language characterised by highly paratactic constructions, i.e. the tendency to use fewer connectives, while English is characterised by hypotactic structure and tends to use more connectives (Chen, 1997, pp. 112-113).

Chen (2006) investigated the explicitation (i.e. addition) of connectives in Chinese translations of popular science texts compared to non-translated Chinese popular science texts. It was found that around 75% of the occurrences of all TT connectives are carried over from the source texts, while the remaining 25% are added in the translation process, which shows that addition of connectives is likely to be typical of Chinese translations of popular science texts in general, despite the fact that Chinese is a language characterised by highly paratactic constructions (ibid, p. 14). Chen suggests that the 25% explicitation of may result from translators' preference for certain connectives, commissioner's requirements of explicit translation, and pedagogical emphasis on explicitation (ibid, pp. 364-373). However, it should be noted that Chen's study did not investigate how ST connectives were translated into TT connectives, nor did it address the issue of the link between connectives and text comprehension.

House (2004) claims that explicitation may make translations more informative and comprehensible. Nevertheless, it may be argued that the explicitation of connectives in translating does not necessarily lead to more readable or natural translations. As the study of Chen (2006) shows, explicitation may be typical of Chinese translations of popular science texts, but Chinese is a language characterised by paratactic constructions and less use of connectives (Chen, 1997). Consequently, while it is possible that the readers will find it easier to read such texts, the unnatural higher level of explicitness may contribute to "translationese", which refers to linguistic features that occur with a significantly higher or lower frequency in translations than in target-language originals (Puurtinen, 2003, p. 389). Hence, a more comprehensive study of Chinese connectives is needed to understand their role in text comprehension.

Contextual Factors in Subtitling

Also, there have been few studies linking comprehension of subtitles to context in subtitling. Reiss (2000, p. 69) suggests that contextual factors may allow an author to reduce the linguistic form of the message to be conveyed to a minimum, because the hearer or reader will be able to fill in the result of the situation in his/her own language. Hence, this study tries to draw on the notion of context in translating proposed by Hatim and Mason (1990) to explore whether, and if so, how the audience may fill in a missing link when subtitles are less cohesive. They suggest that context in translating consists of three dimensions: communicative transaction, pragmatic action, and semiotic interaction.

First, communicative transaction involves register analysis, which consists of three main types of register variation: field, tenor, and mode. According to Halliday (1978, pp. 31-32), register refers to "the fact that the language we speak or write varies according to the type of situation....What the theory of register does is to attempt to uncover the general principles which govern this variation, so that we can begin to understand *what* situational factors determines *what* linguistic features" (original emphasis). In Halliday's terms, the situation is the environment in which the text comes to life. Moreover, field refers to subject matter, e.g. political discourse. Tenor means the relationship between the addresser and the addressee, e.g. formal and informal. Mode is the medium of the language activity, e.g. speech and writing. In short, register is the study of the relation between language and its context, and it is determined by what is taking place (field), who is taking part (tenor), and what part the language is playing (mode) (ibid, p. 31).

Second, pragmatic action mainly involves the cooperative principle and Gricean maxims. In a broader sense, cognitive-pragmatic theories such as Relevance Theory are also involved (cognitive pragmatics is defined as the study of language use within the framework of cognitive science). Grice proposes the cooperative principle and a set of maxims to account for how knowledge is conveyed when people imply, suggest or mean something distinct from what they literally say (Hatim, 1998, p, 77). The cooperative principle is defined as "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged" (Grice, 1975, p. 45). The Gricean maxims consist of:

- a. Quantity: Make your contribution as informative as required;
- b. Quality: Do not say what you believe to be false;
- c. Relation: Say only those things that are relevant to the situation;

d. Manner: Avoid obscurity of expression.

Among them, relation or relevance is considered the most important factor in achieving successful communication. Sperber and Wilson (1995, p. 158) define the principle of relevance as "every act of ostensive communication communicates a presumption of its own optimal relevance". That is, when a person sets out to communicate something, he/she automatically communicates the presumption that what he/she is going to say is optimally relevant to the audience. An utterance is optimally relevant when it enables the audience to find the intended meaning without unnecessary processing effort and when that intended meaning provides adequate contextual effects (Gutt, 1998, p. 43).

Tirkkonen-Condit (1992, p. 238) succinctly points out the essence of Relevance Theory by suggesting that it explains success in human communication in terms of two assumptions:

- a. human beings are able to infer what is meant by combining the information they derive from an ostensive stimulus such as an utterance, and the information they derive from their own cognitive context.
- b. human beings observe the relevance principle.

Relevance means the aim to achieve maximum benefit at minimum processing cost, which explains the economy of communication: "people say only what they judge relevant for the hearer at each point of communication" (ibid).

Third, semiotic interaction involves in subtitling involves picture and sound as signs, which make subtitling a special type of translating. Semiotics is the study of signs and symbols as elements of communicative behaviour such as language, gestures, or clothing. Subtitling involves more than one semiotic system, and the total message of polysemiotic texts like subtitled films is conveyed through at least two parallel channels, such as visual and auditory channels. According to Gottlieb (1994, p. 265), the subtitler has to consider four simultaneous channels when translating films and TV programmes:

- a. the verbal auditory channel: dialogue, background voices, and sometimes lyrics;
- b. the non-verbal auditory channel: music, natural sound, and sound effects;
- c. the verbal visual channel: captions, superimposed titles, and written signs on the screen;
- d. the non-verbal visual channel: gestures, facial expressions, and picture composition and flow.

The four channels work together to form a complete semiotic context for subtitling, but they present a challenge to the subtitler: How to accommodate these channels in limited time and space? It is impossible for the subtitler to subtitle everything in films and television, and inevitably some elements need to be eliminated, which in turn may lead to loss of meaning. However, the audience is not only reading subtitles in the viewing process. They are, at the same time, taking information from other audiovisual channels such as image and sound, which enable them to supplement the content of the subtitles. Consequently, the subtitler is both constrained and supported by the presence of these audiovisual channels.

To sum up, it may be said that communicative transaction, pragmatic action, and semiotic interaction form a complete context of subtitling, and thus it may be hypothesised that reduction in subtitling may not hamper comprehension of subtitles when the contextual factors discussed above are taken into consideration.

In order to examine the hypothesis that reduction in subtitling may not adversely affect audience comprehension, the present study was designed to answer the following research questions:

- ➤ Does the addition/omission of connectives in the subtitles of documentaries and travel programmes affect audience comprehension? If yes, in which way, and to what extent?
- ➤ Does the audience find subtitles explicitly marked with connectives easier to understand than those without connectives? If yes/no, why?

Methodology

In order to examine the hypothesis and answer the research questions proposed by the present research, an audience reception study was conducted to investigate whether and how the addition and omission of connectives affect the comprehension of subtitles from the perspective of the audience.

Materials

In order to answer the research questions of this study, two types of TV programmes were analysed: scripted documentaries (Who Killed Julius Caesar and

Building the Ultimate: Stadium) and an unscripted travel series called Globe Trekker (Vienna City Guide and Portugal and the Azores) from Discovery Channel (see Tables 2 and 3 for sample transcription). The reason why this study chose to examine the two programmes with relatively few differences between them—as opposed to two very different types of programmes (e.g. documentaries vs. sitcoms)—is that it focused on a set of manageable differences (e.g. scripted vs. non-scripted) as well as similarities (e.g. both documentaries and travel programmes can be classified as informative programmes).

Table 2: Documentary: Who Killed Julius Caesar

Rome, superpower of its day, whose all-conquering legions subdued vast new lands, and where one man had triumphed to gain ultimate control, a man who's death could change history. Julius Caesar, genius and, perhaps, greatest general of all time, was murdered openly in the Roman senate. For centuries, no one questioned the facts of his death. But now, 2,000 years later, a top Italian investigator has returned to the earliest historical accounts and reopened the case. Using 21st century forensic techniques he revisits the key locations. With computer-generated models, he recreates the crime scene. Blow by blow, he stages a simulation of the murder itself. And the most startling revelation of all, the truth emerges, not from the assassins, but deep inside the mind of Julius Caesar himself.

Rome on the Ides, the 15th of March, 44 BC. Senators await the head of state. Julius Caesar, dictator of Rome, conqueror of Europe. First item on the agenda, murder. The nation's shrewdest and greatest general arrives at the Senate unguarded and dismissed all warnings. As bystanders look on in horror he is cut down. The deed is quick, bloody, and public. The identity of the culprits beyond doubt. But did the famous conspirators, Brutus and Cassius, really mastermind Caesar's murder? Or were they just the pawns of an unseen hand? For over two millennia, the case gathered dust, the preserve of historians and dramatists. But one man isn't happy that the received version of the events is the whole truth.

Table 3:

Travel programme: Globe Trekker: Vienna City Guide

- A: When Vienna was surrounded by a city wall the only way to expand was by digging down.
- A: Barbara showed me around the cellars beneath the palace.
- B: All around the cities.
- A: How deep was it then?
- B: Maximum of five stories.
- A: What you're saying, there's like an underground city?
- B: It was a city underneath a city.
- A: Wow, there's, like, statues, huh?
- B: Well, these aren't actually statues. These are the positives.
- A: All right, all right. So the artists would make these first...
- B: Yes.
- A: ...take them to the emperor, and if he liked it then they'd make the big statue.
- B: Make the real monument out of metal, ceramic...
- A: This is...who's this?
- B: That's Mozart.
- A: That's Mozart? Is it?
- B: Amadeus Mozart.
- A: Wow. So the artist would go "Look, this is what...this is the bust of you which I made. Do you want a big one done?"
- B: Yeah, there's a big one with legs...
- A: Yeah.
- B: ...and a huge monument in the imperial gardens.
- A: Oh, I see. I like it, but I want it with legs and hands. So what are they all doing down here, then? It's just storage?
- B: It's storage. Whatever the city of Vienna, or in the old days the imperial family, didn't need, they put down here in their wide cellars.
- A: Barbara, I think I've done all my sightseeing in here.

The study used four English clips (two documentaries and two travel programmes) to test the response of the audience on the reduction of connectives in Chinese subtitles. Each clip was about eight-minute long with 800 to 1,000 words. The connectives in the four clips were either increased or decreased to a maximum or minimum amount to enhance or reduce the cohesion level of Chinese subtitles, and to make the logical relations between sentences either explicit or implicit without impairing their original meaning and grammar. To illustrate, consider the following example taken from *Building the Ultimate: Stadium* (the symbol "//" in the subtitles means the breaking of subtitles into two lines on the screen):

a. Original clip:

Source text: Technology has enabled us to design things, analyze them, make sure they're strong enough, but also make sure they actually work.

Subtitles: 科技使我們得以設計和分析建築 // 確保它們夠堅固 但也確保它們真的能使用

b. Max clip:

科技使我們得以設計和分析建築 // 並確保它們夠堅固 但也確保它們真的能使用

c. Min clip:

科技使我們得以設計和分析建築 // 確保它們夠堅固 確保它們真的能使用

In the original subtitles, there is one additive connective "但也". In the max clip, thee additive connective "並" was added to make the subtitles more cohesive, whereas in the min clip, both were omitted to lower the cohesion level.

Consider another example taken from Globe Trekker: Portugal and the Azores:

a. Original clip:

Source text: This hike that Pedro's been leading me on has us almost reaching the tops of these mountains, but what's really neat is that there are all these little villages kind of dotting the hillside and he says they're all ghost towns. Subtitles: 培卓幾乎帶領我們走到山頂 但最棒的是 // 山坡上不時可見這些小村落 他說這些村落都是鬼城

b. Max clip:

培卓幾乎帶領我們走到山頂 但最棒的是 // 山坡上不時可見這些小村落 而且他說這些村落都是鬼城

c. Min clip:

培卓幾乎帶領我們走到山頂 最棒的是 // 山坡上不時可見這些小村落 他說這些村落是鬼城

In the original subtitles, there is one adversative connective "但". In the max clip, the additive connective "而且" was added, whereas in the min clip, both "但" and "而且" were omitted.

The third example is taken from Globe Trekker: Vienna City Guide:

a. Original clip:

Source text: The imperial Hapsburgs, they were like an eccentric bunch. Like, normal people when you die you get buried, but what they used to do is cut parts of their body up and embalm them.

Subtitles: 他們是一群很奇怪的人 一般人在死後入土為安 但這些皇族的屍體會被肢解 // 並防腐保存

b. Max clip:

他們是一群很奇怪的人 因為一般人在死後入土為安 但這些皇族的屍體會被肢解 // 並防腐保存

c. Min clip:

他們是一群很奇怪的人 一般人在死後入土為安 這些皇族的屍體會被肢解 // 防腐保存

In the original subtitles, there are one adversative connective "但" and one additive connective "並". In the max clip, the causal connective "因為" was added, whereas in the min clip, all of the connectives were omitted.

The last example is taken from Who Killed Julius Caesar.

a. Original clip:

Source text: Garofeno starts his investigation with a detailed reexamination of the earliest accounts of Caesar's life.

Subtitles: 蓋若法諾首先審視 // 凱撒大帝生平的最早記載

b. Max clip:

蓋若法諾首先審視 // 凱撒大帝生平的最早記載

c. Min clip:

蓋若法諾審視 // 凱撒大帝生平的最早記載

In the original subtitles and the max clip, there is one temporal connective "首先", but in the min clip, it was omitted.

In the following discussion, the eight clips used in the present study will be referred to as Doc1 (max), Doc1 (min), Doc2 (max), Doc2 (min), Travel1 (max), Tavel1 (min), Travel2 (max), and Travel2 (min), respectively. Moreover, it should be noted that the present study did not focus on the addition/omission of each connective type as defined by Halliday and Hasan (1976) mentioned in Section 2.2, but on their overall addition/omission in the subtitles. Table 4 shows the amount of connectives in each clip. Take Clip Travel1 for example, its original amount of connectives in subtitles was 34, but the present study increased its amount to the maximum 54 and decreased it to the minimum 16. The difference between the maximum clip and the minimum clip was 38.

Table 4:

Amount of connectives in each clip

	Original	Mar	nipulated	Difference
	0	SU	ıbtitles	between
	subtitles	max	min	max & min
Travel1	34	54	16	38
(Vienna City Guide)	34	34	10	30
Travel2	32	45	13	32
(Portugal & the Azores)	32	45	13	32
Doc1	22	20	4	25
(Who Killed Julius Caesar)	33	39	4	35
Doc2	Г2	<i>C</i> 1	45	40
(Building the Ultimate: Stadium)	53	64	15	49

Questionnaire Design

In order to answer the research questions above, a questionnaire survey was conducted. The questionnaire was divided into two parts (see Appendix A for the Chinese questionnaire). The first part aimed to elicit general information about the respondents, e.g. their English listening comprehension ability, the importance of subtitles to their comprehension of English TV programmes, and their general view on the subtitling quality of English TV programmes. The second part of the questionnaire consisted of Likert-scale items and open-ended questions. The Likert-scale checklist was designed around variables concerning the perception of the audience on the subtitles they had just viewed, e.g. coherence, conciseness, completeness, and information loss, and consisted of 12 items using a 5-point scale ("Strongly Agree"=5, "Agree"=4, "So-so"=3, "Disagree"=2, "Strongly Disagree"=1) (see Table 5).

Table 5:

Likert scale for the reception study

	Strongly Agree	Agree	So-so	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. The subtitles are concise.					
2. The subtitles are difficult to understand.					
3. The subtitles are too succinct to convey the meaning completely.					
4. I can understand the subtitles immediately without much thinking.					
5. The subtitles do not omit any essential information.					
6. The subtitles do not omit any finer shades of meaning.					
7. The subtitles cannot reflect the style of the clip.					
8. The subtitles are too fast to follow.					
9. The subtitles are too long to be understood at a glance.					
10. The connection between the subtitles is not obvious.					
11. The subtitles are fluent and smooth.					
12. The overall quality of the subtitles is good.					

Among the 12 items, a half of them were expressed positively (Items 1, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12), and the other half, negatively (Items 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10), to avoid a response set where the respondents mark only one side of a rating scale and thus to reduce any harmful effects of acquiescence bias. That is, the respondents were encouraged to think about every item carefully, rather than to respond automatically.

Participants

The participants of the main study were 158 students (30 males and 128 females) from Chang Jung University in Taiwan. They were selected partly because they were translation majors, who might pay more attention to the quality of translated subtitles than those non-translation majors. Another reason was that it was easier to obtain a large sample size if the survey was conducted in groups at a school with sufficient space, computing facilities, and audiovisual equipment.

Procedures

The 158 respondents were divided into Group A and Group B randomly by classes (see Table 6). Group A was composed of classes of Sophomore A, Junior (Economic and Trade Programme), and first-year graduate students, while Group B, Sophomore B, Junior (Journalism Programme), and Senior (Economic and Trade Programme). Thus, there were 75 respondents in Group A (18 males and 57 females), and 83 in Group B (12 males and 71 females).

Table 6: Groups A & B

Groups A	No. of respondents	Group B	No. of respondents
Sophomore A	31	Sophomore B	38
Junior (Economic and Trade Programme)	22	Junior (Journalism Programme)	23
First-year graduate students	22	Senior (Economic and Trade Programme)	22
Total	75	Total	83

There were eight clips in this study, and each group watched four of them. As Table 7 shows, Group A watched Clips 1 to 4 and Group B, 5 to 8. Both groups watched Travel1, Travel2, Doc 1, and Doc2, but the amount of connectives in the clips was either maximum or minimum. For example, Group A watched Travel1 (max), while Group B watched Travel1 (min). The respondents

were asked to complete the first part of the questionnaire concerning their general information first. Then they answered questions in the second-part questionnaire immediately after watching each clip.

Table 7:

Max and min clips

Group A	Group B
1. Travel1 (max)	5. Travel1 (min)
2. Travel2 (min)	6. Travel2 (max)
3. Doc1 (min)	7. Doc1 (max)
4. Doc2 (max)	8. Doc2 (min)

Results

The first-part questionnaire was analysed to provide summary background information about the respondents. The 158 respondents were composed of 68 sophomores, 45 juniors, 23 seniors, and 22 first-year graduate students, and they were all translation majors except one. In addition, 52 of the respondents had taken a subtitling course, while 106 had not. Moreover, only 16 respondents rated their English listening comprehension ability as "Good", while 94 rated "So-so", 41 "Poor", and 7 "Very poor".

As to the importance of subtitles to their comprehension of English TV programmes, 26 respondents thought they were "Very important", 96 "Important", 35 "So-so", and only one "Not important", suggesting that most respondents considered subtitles were important. As for the question of the subtitling quality of English TV programmes in general, 4 respondents answered "Very good", 78 "Good", 73 "So-so", and only one "Poor".

Furthermore, in order to find out the relationship between the respondents' English listening comprehension ability (Item 8) and their view on the importance of subtitles (Item 9), correlation analysis was conducted. The results show that any correlation between the two variables, although statistically significant, was negligible in strength: r = -0.197, p < 0.05. Therefore, whether the respondents' English listening comprehension ability was good or not was

not connected to their view on the importance of the subtitles.

In order to understand what kind of criteria was considered important to the respondents when they watched subtitled foreign TV programmes, responses to the Likert items listed in Table 1 above were analysed. Each response option was assigned a number for scoring purposes ("Very important"= 5, "Important"=4, "So-so"=3, "Not important"=2, "Not at all important"=1), and all respondents' scores for each item were summed up and averaged. The results show that the average scores of "Clarity", "Coherence" and "Readability" were the three highest, while "Concision", "Faithfulness" and "Completeness" were the three lowest (see Table 8). However, there was relatively little difference between highest and lowest, with the scores ranging from 3.9 to 4.5.

Table 8:

Average score of each item

	Average score
a. Clarity	4.5
b. Accuracy	4.4
c. Concision	3.9
d. Fluency	4.4
e. Faithfulness	4.0
f. Coherence	4.5
g. Completeness	4.1
h. Readability	4.5
i. Diction & register	4.3
j. Speed of subtitles	4.3

Furthermore, the results of the second-part questionnaire were analysed statistically by conducting paired-samples t-tests using SPSS. Each response option in the Likert scale was assigned a number for scoring purposes ("Strongly Agree"= 5, "Agree"=4, "So-so"=3, "Disagree"=2, "Strongly Disagree"=1). With negatively worded items (Items 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10), the scores were reversed and recoded before analysis.

In order to ensure the internal consistency of the scales used in the questionnaire survey, reliability analysis was conducted based on the scores derived from each clip and four clips combined. The variables analysed were the 12 items in the Likert scale, and the data were the average scores of the 12 item from each respondent. The total sample size was 158. Internal consistency is used to judge the consistency of results across items on the same test. The smaller this variability (or stronger the correlation), the greater the internal consistency reliability of this survey instrument. One of the most commonly used indicators of internal consistency is the Cronbach alpha coefficient. Ideally, the Cronbach alpha coefficient should be above 0.7. The results show that the Cronbach alpha coefficient of the Clip 1 scale was 0.90, the Clip 2 scale, 0.89, the Clip 3 scale, 0.90, the Clip 4 scale, 0.90, and the scale of four clips combined, 0.94, suggesting very good internal consistency reliability for the scales used in the survey.

Quantitative Analysis of Likert-scale Items

The scores of each item in the Likert scale were summed up and averaged for the analysis of the eight clips the respondents watched. Four sets of scores were from Group A, and four from Group B (see Appendix B). The Likert scores were rounded up to one decimal place, because this combines statistical sensitivity (hence at least one decimal place) with the fact that Likert numbers actually represent roughly-defined categories (hence finer distinctions than one decimal place have no real-world meaning). The average scores of the eight clips on all 12 items combined were very similar, ranging from the lowest 3.8 (Travel1 (min) and Travel2 (max)) to the highest 4.0 (Doc2 (max) and Doc2 (min)). Hence, their difference was merely 0.2. This seems to suggest that the addition/omission of connectives did not affect how the respondents scored the four clips they watched. Moreover, the difference between the highest and lowest scores of each questionnaire item was mostly not significant, and the consensus was so big that the maximum difference on any question within a group was 0.5 (see Table 9).

Table 9: Lowest-highest score difference by groups

Item	Group A	Group B
1. Concise	0.3	0.2
2. Understandable	0.1	0.2
3. Complete	0.0	0.1
4. Processing effort	0.2	0.2
5. Major info	0.1	0.1
6. Subtle meaning	0.1	0.5
7. Style	0.1	0.3
8. Speed	0.1	0.3
9. Length	0.1	0.3
10. Connection	0.1	0.2
11. Fluency	0.1	0.3
12. Overall quality	0.1	0.1
Average	0.1	0.2

Furthermore, in order to further investigate and answer the research questions of the reception study, these findings were tested statistically. The results of the tests will be discussed next.

T-tests

In order to answer the research question of whether and how the addition/omission of connectives in subtitles affects audience comprehension, one first needs to check whether inter-group differences might have disrupted the findings. Hence, all the scores of Group A and Group B were combined respectively. In order to find out whether there is a significant difference between the mean scores of Group A and Group B, an independent-samples t-test was conducted. The results show that there was no significant difference between the mean scores of Group A (M = 3.92) and Group B (M = 3.87): t (156) = 0.78, p = 0.44 (see Table 10). That is, Group A and Group B did not differ significantly in terms of how they scored the clips they watched.

Table 10: Independent samples statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Group A	3.92	0.42	75
Group B	3.87	0.39	83

Then, in order to find out whether the addition/omission of connectives affects audience comprehension, the scores of max and min clips of documentaries and travel programmes were combined. Travels (max) and Docs (max) were combined to become a new variable "Max" to represent the average score of all clips with a maximum amount of connectives, and Travels (min) and Docs (min) were combined to become "Min" to represent the average score of all clips with a minimum amount of connectives. With the two new variables, a paired-samples t-test was conducted to evaluate whether there was a statistically significant difference between their mean scores. Table 11 shows the means and standard deviations of the variables in the test.

Table 11: Paired samples statistics

		Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Pair	Max	3.90	0.43	158
	Min	3.90	0.44	158

There was no significant difference between the scores of the Max clips (M = 3.90) and the Min clips (M = 3.90): t (157) = 0.19, p = 0.85. Thus, it may be concluded that the addition/omission of connectives does not seem to affect the comprehension of subtitles.

Despite the lack of overall significant difference between the Max clips and the Min clips, it is worth investigating individual items to shed light on whether there was significant difference on important items such as understandability and overall quality between the max and min clips. Thus, the average item-by-item scores and score differences between the max and min clips for each questionnaire item are shown in Table 12.

Table 12:

Max vs. Min, by item

Item	Max	Min	Max-Min Score			
1. Concise	3.9	3.9	0			
2. Understandable	3.9	3.9	0			
3. Complete	4.0	3.9	0.1			
4. Processing effort	4.0	4.0	0			
5. Major info	4.0	4.0	0			
6. Subtle meaning	3.8	3.8	0			
7. Style	3.8	3.7	0.1			
8. Speed	3.8	3.8	0			
9. Length	3.8	3.9	-0.1			
10. Connection	3.7	3.7	0			
11. Fluency	3.9	4.0	-0.1			
12. Overall quality	4.1	4.1	0			
Average	3.9	3.9	0			

As Table 12 shows, all score differences between the max and min clips are less than 0.1; none were statistically significant. This seems to suggest that there was no difference on various quality indicators, including comprehensibility.

Discussion

The results of the present study show that the respondents seemed to have no particular preference between the max clips and the min clips. In other words, the addition/omission of connectives did not make the clips watched by the respondents easier or more difficult to comprehend. But why didn't the addition/omission of connectives seem to have effect on the respondents' perception of the subtitles? This may be explained by several contextual factors mentioned in Section 2.3, and they will be further discussed in the following section.

Communicative Context

First, the present study tries to explain how the respondents made sense of what they read when most connectives were absent from the perspective of the communicative context formed by three register variables: field, tenor and mode.

The first element in the communicative context is field. At its simplest, field refers to subject matter or content of the specific language event. Broadly speaking, it involves physical circumstances surrounding a speech event, such as time and place. In terms of language function, the ideational elements represented by field are usually encoded in language used to convey information, ideas or experience, e.g. nouns and verbs. In the context of subtitling, the elements included in field are mostly translated word by word. In the present study, the ideational elements in the source text were mostly translated without undergoing additions or omissions in the target texts. Consequently, the ideation or content of the source text was not lost in the subtitling process. This may explain why the respondents were able to make sense of what they read when connectives were absent. Thus, it may be initially concluded that field forms the most important part of context in subtitling, and as long as it is not lost in subtitling, the audience may make sense of what they read even if there are some omissions in the subtitles relating to other elements of the context.

The second element of the communicative context is tenor. To put it simply, tenor refers to the relationship between the speaker and the hearer, which in turn determines the degree of formality (formal or informal). In terms of language function, the interpersonal elements represented by tenor are usually expressed in language to establish relationship, which include phatic expression (e.g. You are welcome and How are you?), terms of address (e.g. sir and madam),

emotional exclamations (e.g. ah and wow), and modality (e.g. may and should). The results of the reception study show that, although the interpersonal elements like oh and yeah in the source text were mostly omitted in the target texts, the respondents' comprehension of subtitles was not affected, because they could hear the speaker's voice and see his/her facial expression. Thus, it may be initially concluded that tenor or the interpersonal elements form a less important part of context in subtitling, and the audience may make sense of what they read even if the interpersonal elements are lost in subtitling. Nonetheless, because of the loss of the interpersonal elements, the subtitles appeared to be more formal in style than the source text, which in turn results in shift in tenor from informal to formal. However, this shift may not hinder audience comprehension since the semiotic factors (e.g. picture and sound) may compensate for what was lost in the subtitles.

Finally, mode refers to the symbolic organisation of the situation, which includes the channel/medium used to convey the message (Halliday and Hasan, 1985, p. 12). The discourse of subtitling is characterised by a crossover between speech and writing, and some spoken features such as fragments and repetitions tend to be omitted in the subtitling process. In terms of language function, mode is related to the textual function of language that is partly realised through cohesion (the way the text hangs together lexically, including the use of anaphoric reference and connectives). In the present research, the subtitles appeared to be more "written" than the source text due to the omission of some spoken features, which in turn leads to shift in mode from spoken to written. Nevertheless, as the results of the reception study show, the addition/omission of connectives did not affect the respondents' comprehension of subtitles. Thus, it may be concluded that mode and tenor form a less important part of context in subtitling than field.

To sum up, field, tenor, and mode form the communicative context in subtitling, but their importance varies. As discussed above, it seems that if field is preserved in the subtitling process, the audience may make sense of the subtitles with some omissions. As a result, it may be concluded that from the perspective of the audience, field is more important than tenor and mode in subtitling, because the latter two may be supported by semiotic features such as picture and sound.

Pragmatic Context

The results of the audience reception study show that the respondents seemed to be able to make sense of the subtitles with most connectives omitted. The results may be explained by the Gricean maxim of relevance as discussed in Section 2.3. Relevance is the most important feature of successful communication. In a broader sense, relevance means that each sentence must be relevant to an underlying topic and to the context, which in turn leads to coherence in the mind of the receiver and successful comprehension. Thus, from the perspective of the subtitlers, the principle of relevance may be used as a guideline to decide what is not relevant or redundant to the audience, and hence can be omitted without affecting the audience's comprehension process.

Furthermore, relevance refers to the aim to achieve maximum benefit at minimum processing cost as asserted by Sperber and Wilson (1986) in Relevance Theory. As they suggest, the degree of relevance is determined by contextual effects and processing effort. The greater the contextual effects, the greater the relevance; the smaller the effort needed to achieve those effects, the greater the relevance. In order to achieve optimal relevance in subtitling, the subtitler must omit or reduce a word or information in the original if the word or the information does not increase benefit but incurs processing costs. As the audience is reading, viewing, and listening at the same time, reducing these costs is crucial. According to the results of the reception study, connectives did not seem to increase benefit to the audience, and their omission did not seem to affect the comprehension process. In other words, omitting them means reducing processing cost without detracting from benefit. Consider the following example taken form *Globe Trekker: Vienna City Guide*:

a. Original clip:

Source text:

What it is, they scattered the rest of the body parts around the city, so the Hapsburg's worshippers could go to different parts of the city, because if they all came here it would get really crowded. So, if you're, like, a bowel worshipper, obviously you come here. If you're into the hearts, you go about five minutes that way.

Subtitles:

遺體其他部分存放在維也納各處 要祭拜哈布斯堡皇族的人 // 可到不同的地方 因為如果大家全來這裡那會太擁擠因此要祭拜內臟就來這裡 要祭拜心臟就往那邊走 5 分鐘

b. Max clip:

一遺體其他部分存放在維也納各處 因此要祭拜哈布斯堡皇族的人 // 可到不同的地方 因為如果大家全來這裡的話會太擁擠 因此要祭拜內臟就來這裡 如果要祭拜心臟就往那邊走 5 分鐘

c. Min clip:

遺體其他部分存放在維也納各處 要祭拜哈布斯堡皇族的人 // 可到不同的地方 大家全來這裡會太擁擠 要祭拜內臟來這裡 祭拜心臟往那邊走 5 分鐘

In this example, there are three connectives ("因為","如果", and "因 此") in the original subtitles, while there are six in the max clip (" 而 ", " 因此 ", "因為", "如果", "因此", and "如果") and none in the min clip. Despite the difference in the amount of connectives and cohesiveness between the max clip and the min clip, the content and information contained in the original text remained intact in both clips. For example, all the content words (i.e. nouns and verbs), such as "body parts", "the city", "Hapsburg's worshippers", "come", and "go", were kept in both clips. Consequently, it may not be difficult for the respondents to figure out the general idea of these subtitles, even though the logical connection between the sentences in the min clip might not be as clear as that of the max clip. Furthermore, it may be argued that the respondents may not find subtitles explicitly marked with connectives easier to understand, because greater explicitness may be counterbalanced by greater cognitive effort needed to process them. That is, the addition of connectives in the max clip may distract the respondents from effective non-verbal information (i.e. picture and sound) characteristic of subtitling. Therefore, to achieve communication in an economical way is important in subtitling, in which the subtitler should strive to achieve highest readability with the least words in subtitles. However, the subtitler must take a potentially variable audience into consideration upon deciding what and how much to reduce.

According to the cooperative principle proposed by Grice (1975), if the speaker's utterance seems irrelevant or redundant, the hearer will, based on the assumption of cooperation, seek to construct a sequence of inferences. As Brown and Yule (1983) point out, coherence of a text derives not so much from the presence or absence of formal linguistic links such as connectives, but from the interpretation of the reader, who readily fills in any missing links as required. As the results of the audience reception study show, the respondents seemed to follow the cooperative principle and make an effort to interpret the relationships between ideas and units of talk despite the fact that these ideas were not connected. However, the degree and success of cooperation may be determined by several factors concerning the audience.

First, background knowledge may also play an important role in the interpretation made by the audience. Inferences made by the reader are partly based on his/her knowledge of the world. As a result, whether the audience is familiar with the topic or subject matter of a film may partly determine whether they can make sense of what they read at the bottom of the screen. The participants in the audience reception study were undergraduate and postgraduate students who were taught the history of Rome and the life of Julius Caesar when they were in senior high school. Consequently, this kind of knowledge might help them understand the clips they watched even if there were some omissions in the subtitles.

Second, reading purposes will determine the depth of text processing since it is not the same to read for pleasure, for information, for an examination, etc. In the audience reception study, the participants were asked to answer the questions after watching the clips, so their reading purpose was more for information than for pleasure. As a result, they might make more efforts in processing the information they got from the clips and interpreting the relationships between ideas and units of talk even if these ideas were not connected.

Third, English proficiency may also play a role in the comprehension of subtitles, especially in Taiwan where many people learn English. As all participants of the reception study have studied English for many years, it is reasonable to assume that it may help them understand what they watched when most of the connectives were omitted. Finally, reading speed, personal interests, and educational background may also determine the degree of cooperation from the audience and contribute to the outcome of the audience reception study. For example, if the viewers can read subtitles fast, they will have more time to process information coming from picture and sound.

In conclusion, as the results of the reception study show, successful comprehension of subtitles requires the interpretation of subtitles beyond the word and sentence level on the part of the audience. From a pragmatic perspective, subtitling is a type of sense-for-sense translating, which is in-between of literal and free translation, and the sense here may refer to the sense made by the audience based on their knowledge of the world.

Semiotic Context

In addition to linguistic and semantic factors, non-linguistic factors play an important role in subtitling. As the results of the audience reception study show, even if connectives in the source texts were mostly deleted in the target texts, which in turn led to a lower level of cohesion in the target texts, the respondents seemed to have no problems comprehending the subtitles they read. From the perspective of extralinguistic factors, image and sound may make up what is lost or remained untranslated in subtitles. In a broader sense, image in subtitling may include captions (e.g. title of a programme) and signs (e.g. a road sign) on screen as well as body language (e.g. gestures and posture) and facial expressions. For example, a smile on the face may suggest approval of something. In addition, a monument like Eiffel Tower reminds people of where things happened. Consequently, there is some truth to the notion that a picture is worth a thousand words in subtitling.

Furthermore, sound conveys a lot of information that cannot be conveyed by words. The scope of sound may include music (e.g. slow and fast), background noises (e.g. car horn), voice (e.g. loud and weak), vocal effects (e.g. giggling, coughing, and throat clearing), intonation, and voiceless hesitation and pauses. All the sound and noises are revealing and make up the semiotic context in subtitling. For example, by varying the intonation, speakers can convey different moods and attitudes of surprise and nervousness, which creates emotion and meaning where the image alone cannot and helps the audience interpret the meaning of the speakers' word.

Moreover, in terms of technical aspects in subtitling, one of the possible reasons for the results of the audience reception study may be that punctuation marks such as commas in the subtitles are sometimes used as a conjunctive device. For example, a connective may be omitted and replaced with a comma between sentences. To illustrate, consider the following examples:

Original: It seated 50,000 and was built from concrete.

Subtitles: 它有5萬個座位,以混凝土建造而成

The connective *and* between sentences in the original was replaced with a comma in the subtitles, but coherence was maintained from the perspective of the Chinese subtitles, because this is an effect of subtitling conventions per se allowing a more telegraphic style. Also, Chinese is more tolerant than English of parallel phrases joined by a comma.

Another possible explanation for the successful comprehension of subtitles without connectives is the format of the subtitles including the insertion of line breaks according to sense blocks. The example below illustrates how line breaks serve as a cohesive device like a connective:

Original: Careful not to repeat Houston's mistake, this roof would slide back so that pitch would thrive, or so they thought.

Subtitles: 為了不重蹈休士頓的覆轍 // 其屋頂會滑開, 好讓草地生長至 少他們是這麼認為

The original was separated into two lines, and the connective or was replaced by the line break between sentences. However, coherence was preserved between individual subtitles. In conclusion, subtitling is characterised by semiotic complexity in which different sign systems interact with each other to create a coherent story (Díaz Cintas and Remael, 2007, p. 45). Consequently, even if subtitles are reduced linguistically due to temporal and spatial constraints, what is lost may be compensated by the rich semiotic elements in subtitling.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the comprehension of subtitles may rely on the context consisting of communicative transaction, pragmatic action, and semiotic interaction.

Moreover, it may be argued that the semiotic interaction is the most important dimension of the three in subtitling, because it has richer semiotic elements (e.g. image and sound) than other translating activities. In addition, the semiotic factors that constrain the subtitlers in the translating process in the beginning help the audience with their comprehension of subtitles in the end. According to the results of the reception study that the respondents seemed to be able make sense themselves, it may be concluded that the rich contextual elements may make up what is lost in the subtitles, which in the present study refers to the omission of connectives.

Moreover, it may be concluded that reduction in subtitling is something of a necessary evil. One of the reasons for this is that viewers cannot read as quickly as they can listen, so they need sufficient time to read what is written on screen. In addition, the viewers need to watch the action on screen and listen to the soundtrack, so they need enough time to read, watch, and listen at the same time. Consequently, the subtitler needs to eliminate details and irrelevant information for readability at a glance.

In addition, the results of the present study seem to suggest that the addition of connectives had little effect on the readability of the subtitles. To be more specific, the use of more connectives did not positively or negatively affect audience comprehension. As a result, it may be argued that in the context of subtitling, which is constrained by time and space, the addition of connectives is redundant, and the omission of connectives may in turn help the viewers focus on important information and the interaction of image, sound and subtitles. Therefore, it may be further concluded that subtitling is in essence a type of gist translation in which what is lost may be complemented by semiotic interaction of image and sound.

Implications of the Study

The findings of this study have a number of implications for subtitling. To begin with, this study has thrown new light on reduction in subtitling and its effect on audience comprehension. The findings show that the addition and omission of connectives have no effect on the audience's comprehension of subtitles. This suggests that comprehension in subtitling takes place from the macro structure of the text, which includes extra-textual elements such as picture and sound, rather than from the micro level of the word and sentence.

Furthermore, the present study has tried to explain how audience com-

prehension is achieved in subtitling by adopting a contextual approach. First, register plays an important role in the communicative dimension of context, because subtitling may entail a shift of register variables: field, tenor and mode may be shifted due to some omissions. Second, in the pragmatic dimension of context, successful comprehension may be achieved by following the pragmatic principle of relevance on the part of the subtitler and the audience. Third, the semiotic dimension of context may account for audience comprehension in subtitling with its extralinguistic factors such as image and sound. It is hoped that this contextual framework will provide an impetus for further research in subtitling.

Finally, the findings of this study have important implications for the teaching and assessment of subtitling, because the importance of contextual features of subtitling is often ignored. Trainee subtitlers are usually taught the need for reduction in subtitling, but what is more important is that they need to learn what makes good-quality reduction. As a result, this study could be useful to the trainees and trainers by providing a better understanding of the contextual factors in subtitling mentioned above.

Limitations of the Study

There are some limitations on the methodology of the audience reception study. The use of negatively-worded items in the Likert scale questionnaire was intended to encourage the respondents to think about every item carefully, but it did not turn out as expected. It seemed that negatively worded items the Chinese questionnaire may not be understood by the respondents if they did not notice the nuance of the wording, because the negative words (e.g. "沒有" [mei-you]) in the Chinese questionnaire may not be as clear-cut and distinct as those (e.g. "not") in the English questionnaire. As the questionnaire survey of the study shows, several respondents in the study were not aware of the negative words and answered some of negatively-worded questionnaire items in the opposite way. Consequently, it is advised that when it comes to designing a Chinese questionnaire, the use of negatively-worded items should be avoided or at least highlighted.

Furthermore, a comprehension test may be needed to test whether the respondents truly understood what they watched. However, one of the concerns was that the test may turn out to be a test on the memory ability of the respondents instead of the readability of the subtitles if the test asks some details mentioned in the programmes, such as what event takes place in which year by whom at which place under what kind of circumstances. Moreover, the audience reception study was mainly designed to investigate global but not detailed comprehension of the subtitles. As a result, it may be worthwhile investigating how detailed comprehension interacts with global comprehension in future studies to shed extra light on how comprehension is achieved in subtitling.

Finally, in terms of sampling, the respondents of the audience reception study were all university and postgraduate students. They were selected because they were translation majors, who might pay more attention to the quality of subtitles than those non-translation majors, and it was easier to obtain a large sample size at a school with audiovisual equipment. However, they may not be able to represent all of the audience who watch the Discovery Channel. Moreover, the respondents may prefer certain subject matter, so the results may not reflect the quality of the subtitles, but their own preference. Furthermore, expertise, educational background, reading speed, personal interests, and English proficiency may also lead to different results. For example, professional subtitlers and translation trainees may hold different views on the quality of subtitles. Thus, it is recommended that future research should encompass professional subtitlers and the audience who regularly watch the programmes that the research tries to study.

Recommendations for Future Research

The present study was designed to investigate reduction of subtitling from the perspective of context, and several issues were identified during the discussion of the results of the present study. Firstly, as the present study suggests, more larger-scale audience reception studies on other genres (e.g. drama, movies, and sitcoms) are needed to further investigate whether and how reduction in subtitling may affect overall comprehension of the audience. Moreover, in addition to connectives investigated in the present study, the role of cohesive devices such as reference, repetition, ellipsis, and lexical cohesion as well as paralanguage in subtitling may be worth investigating too.

Second, it was found that the reduction is inevitable and seemingly justified in subtitling. The tendency to omit and condense the source language is also found in interpreting activities such as consecutive and simultaneous interpreting as they are constrained by time. Thus, it may be worth investigating whether any of the methods and approaches used in this study might shed light on strategies and audience understanding in interpreting.

Lastly, in studying the complex process of translating, as suggested by Hatim and Mason (1990, p. 1), "we are in effect seeking insights which take us beyond translation itself towards the whole relationship between language activity and the social context in which it takes place". Hence, it may be worthwhile to further explore the notion of context proposed by them and its application in translating and interpreting in order to provide a more comprehensive theoretical framework for the teaching, assessment, and study of translating and interpreting as well as subtitling.

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Appendix A: Chinese Questionnaire

電視字幕翻譯品質 問卷調查

T.	基本資料	(請打勾或填寫答案)
≖•		

1.	年級:□大學一年級 □大學二年級 □大學三年級
	□ 大學四年級 □ 研究生一年級 □ 研究生二年級
2.	就讀科系:
3.	你是否上過影片翻譯的課程?
	□ 是 □ 否
4.	你是否做過影片翻譯的工作?(包括任何有關電影,電視,錄影帶的字
	幕翻譯)
	□ 是 (請繼續回答下一題) □ 否 (請跳至第 6 題作答)
5.	你做過幾小時或幾年的影片翻譯工作?是何種影片翻譯工作?
6.	你平常觀看何種有中文字幕的英文電視節目?(可複選)
	□ 電影 (例如:HBO,Cinemax)
	□ 紀錄片 (例如:Discovery 頻道,國家地理頻道)
	□ 旅遊節目(例如:旅遊生活頻道)
	□ 野生動物節目(例如:動物星球頻道)
	□ 電視影集 (例如:「六人行」,「CSI 犯罪現場」)
	□我從不看有中文字幕的英文電視節目
	□ 其他 (請說明):

7.	你每週平均觀看幾小時有字幕	的英文電視節目?	
	□ 0 小時 □ 不	到1小時	□ 1-2 小時
	□ 3-4 小時 □ 5-	6小時	□ 7-8 小時
	□8小時以上(請說明):		
8.	你覺得自己的英文聽力如何?		
	□很好 □好 □普通	□差 □ 1	很差
9.	當你觀看英文電視節目時,中之	文字幕對你瞭解節	目內容有多重要?
	□非常重要 □重要 □	普通 □不重要	□ 完全不重要
	9a. 請說明選擇此答案的原因:_		
10.	你認為一般而言英文電視節目	的字幕翻譯品質如	1何?
	□很好 □好 □普通	□差 □ 1	 很差
11.	你看過 Discovery 頻道的節目唱	馬?(該頻道以播放	紀錄片為主)
	□ 是 (請繼續回答下一題)	□ 否 (請跳至)	第 15 題作答)
12.	你為何觀看該頻道節目?(可複	選)	
	□獲取新知 □學習	引語言 [娛樂
	□ 其他 (請說明):		
13.	你會注意該頻道節目的字幕翻	譯品質嗎?	
	□會(請繼續回答下一題)	□不會(請跳3	至第15題作答)
14.	你認為 Discovery 頻道節目的字	幕翻譯品質如何	5
	□很好 □好 □普通	□差 □很差	差
15.	你看過旅遊生活頻道的節目嗎	?(該頻道以播放旅	&遊美食節目為主)
	□是(請繼續回答下一題)	□否 (請跳至第	第19題作答)
16.	你為何觀看該頻道節目?(可複	選)	
	□獲取新知	□學習語言	□娛樂
	□其他(請說明):		

不重	完全不重
要	小重要
	要,請記

II. 對第一段影片的看法 (請打勾或填寫答案)

請在第1-12 題中勾選適當的答案	非常同意	同意	普通	不同意	非常不同意
1. 我認為字幕很簡潔。					
2. 我認為字幕很難看得懂。					
3. 我認為字幕太精簡,沒有完整傳達英文原意。					
4. 我可以馬上理解字幕的意思,而不需花太多時間思考。					
5. 我認為字幕沒有遺漏任何重要的訊息 (information)。					
6. 我認為字幕沒有遺漏任何細微的英文語意 (meaning)。					
7. 我認為字幕的措辭沒有貼切反映英文節目的型態和風格。					
8. 我認為字幕速度太快,來不及看。					
9. 我認為字幕太冗長,使我無法立刻瞭解字幕的意思。					
10. 我認為句子之間的連結 (connection) 不是很明顯。					
11. 我認為整體而言字幕十分流暢,沒有不連貫的感覺。					
12. 我認為整體而言字幕的品質很好。					
13. 在看這段影片前,你對「維也納」有任何瞭解嗎?如 對你瞭解這段影片的內容有幫助嗎? ————————————————————————————————————	果	有白	的記	, ,	這
14. 你認為這些字幕有遺漏任何訊息嗎?如果有的話,請	説明	:			_

15.	你認	為這	些	字	幕	是	否	流	暢	連	貫	?	如	果	不	是	的	話	,	請	說	明	你	注	意	到	哵
	些問題	題:																									
16.	你認	為這	些	字	幕	是	否	有	任	何	其	他	需	要	改	進	的	地	方	?	如	果	有	的	話	,	請
	說明	:																									

III. 對第二段影片的看法 (請打勾或填寫答案)

請在第1-12 題中勾選適當的答案	非常同意	同意	普通	不同意	非常不同意
1. 我認為字幕很簡潔。					
2. 我認為字幕很難看得懂。					
3. 我認為字幕太精簡,沒有完整傳達英文原意。					
4. 我可以馬上理解字幕的意思,而不需花太多時間思考。					
5. 我認為字幕沒有遺漏任何重要的訊息 (information)。					
6. 我認為字幕沒有遺漏任何細微的英文語意 (meaning)。					
7. 我認為字幕的措辭沒有貼切反映英文節目的型態和風格。					
8. 我認為字幕速度太快,來不及看。					
9. 我認為字幕太冗長,使我無法立刻瞭解字幕的意思。					
10. 我認為句子之間的連結 (connection) 不是很明顯。					
11. 我認為整體而言字幕十分流暢,沒有不連貫的感覺。					
12. 我認為整體而言字幕的品質很好。					

13. 在看這段影片前,你對「葡萄牙」有任何瞭解嗎?如果有的話,這對你瞭解這段影片的內容有幫助嗎?

你認為這些字幕有遺漏任何訊息嗎?如果有的話,請說明:	
—————————————————————————————————————	1 1217
你認為這些干極度否而物理員?如本不定的話,萌就仍你注息到些問題:	1 24,
	請
oルツ1 ・	
就整體字幕品質而言,你認為這段影片與前一段「維也納」影」	何
者比較好?為什麼?	
	你認為這些字幕是否流暢連貫?如果不是的話,請說明你注意到 些問題: 你認為這些字幕是否有任何其他需要改進的地方?如果有的話, 說明: 就整體字幕品質而言,你認為這段影片與前一段「維也納」影片

IV. 對第三段影片的看法 (請打勾或填寫答案)

- 17 23 71 - 1 X 30 7 1 H 3 E 1 X (H 33 3 3 5 7 X X		, -1-			
請在第 1-12 題中勾選適當的答案	非常同意	同意	普通	不同意	非常不同意
1. 我認為字幕很簡潔。					
2. 我認為字幕很難看得懂。					
3. 我認為字幕太精簡,沒有完整傳達英文原意。					
4. 我可以馬上理解字幕的意思,而不需花太多時間思考。					
5. 我認為字幕沒有遺漏任何重要的訊息 (information)。					
6. 我認為字幕沒有遺漏任何細微的英文語意 (meaning)。					
7. 我認為字幕的措辭沒有貼切反映英文節目的型態和風格。					
8. 我認為字幕速度太快,來不及看。					
9. 我認為字幕太冗長,使我無法立刻瞭解字幕的意思。					
10. 我認為句子之間的連結 (connection) 不是很明顯。					
11. 我認為整體而言字幕十分流暢,沒有不連貫的感覺。					
12. 我認為整體而言字幕的品質很好。					
13. 在看這段影片前,你對「凱撒大帝」有任何 這對你瞭解這段影片的內容有幫助嗎? ————————————————————————————————————					的話,
15. 你認為這些字幕是否流暢連貫?如果不是的些問題:	話,	請說	明你	注意.	
16. 你認為這些字幕是否有任何其他需要改進的說明:	. нь Л	: Xu	不 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /		,明

V. 對第四段影片的看法 (請打勾或填寫答案)

請在第 1-12 題中勾選適當的答案	非常同意	同意	普通	不同意	非常不同意
1. 我認為字幕很簡潔。					
2. 我認為字幕很難看得懂。					
3. 我認為字幕太精簡,沒有完整傳達英文原意。					
4. 我可以馬上理解字幕的意思,而不需花太多時間思考。					
5. 我認為字幕沒有遺漏任何重要的訊息 (information)。					
6. 我認為字幕沒有遺漏任何細微的英文語意 (meaning)。					
7. 我認為字幕的措辭沒有貼切反映英文節目的型態和風格。					
8. 我認為字幕速度太快,來不及看。					
9. 我認為字幕太冗長,使我無法立刻瞭解字幕的意思。					
10. 我認為句子之間的連結 (connection) 不是很明顯。					
11. 我認為整體而言字幕十分流暢,沒有不連貫的感覺。					
12. 我認為整體而言字幕的品質很好。					
13. 在看這段影片前,你對「運動場」有任何瞭解對你瞭解這段影片的內容有幫助嗎?14. 你認為這些字幕有遺漏任何訊息嗎?如果有的記述]話,	造
15. 你認為這些字幕是否流暢連貫?如果不是的話些問題: 16. 你認為這些字幕是否有任何其他需要改進的地說明:					

- 17. 就整體字幕品質而言,你認為這段影片與前一段「凱撒大帝」影片 何者比較好?為什麼?
- 18. 就這四段影片而言,你認為哪段影片的整體字幕品質比較好?為什麼?

Appendix B: Average scores of 8 clips for each item

			Group	A (75)		Group B (83)			
		Travel1	Travel2	Doc1	Doc2	Travel1	Travel2	Doc1	Doc2
No.	Item	(max)	(min)	(min)	(max)	(min)	(max)	(max)	(min)
1.	Concise	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0
2.	Understandable	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9
3.	Complete	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
4.	Processing effort	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1
5.	Major info	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0
6.	Subtle meaning	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.0
7.	Style	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.6
8.	Speed	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0
9.	Length	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0
10.	Connection	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
11.	Fluency	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1
12.	Overall quality	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
Ave	erage	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0

從翻譯產業看國家編譯之發展

馮國扶

臺灣社會經濟的進步,有賴於發展知識型經濟,提高各級產業的知識含量,舍此以外別無前途。相較於西方先進國家,臺灣在知識交流中主要為接收與學習的角色,需要積極引進國外的科學及各學術領域知識,因此編譯實為國之大事。此事延宕已久,於今尤為急迫。欲建立國家級編譯資料庫以支持社經及學術發展,需要大量人才與經費,但國家教育研究院編譯發展中心不可能配置如此豐沛的高階人力或巨額經費,所以編譯的人才應該養成於全國各院校系所,編譯之經費則應取自國家科學發展及經濟建設之預算。

壹、以知識為翻譯核心

我們需要有系統並且內容密集 (content intensive) 的編譯計劃,而 非空洞的「文化」翻譯。除了政治因素以外,臺灣譯界欠缺知識型翻 譯人才也影響了編譯案的規劃與選擇。

日本經歷明治維新而登強國之列,並從斯時起維持著重視翻譯的 傳統。我們對日本的印象從軍國主義到經濟主義,卻常忽略了日本政 府與民間一直都重視翻譯,不論科技或人文學術領域始終與時俱進。 中國的國家翻譯事業曾於清末熱鬧了一段時間,北京及上海同文館引 進西學,加上派遣留學生赴歐美日本,為中國上世紀不甚成功的現代 化打下了一點基礎。

翻譯乃國之大事。從翻譯業者角度來看,臺灣之不重視翻譯,在 經濟發展國家之中實屬罕見。超過半世紀的時間政府在翻譯工作上沒 有作為;學術界極少以系統性的翻譯引進知識與學術。臺灣的企業思 維也還停留在成本競爭,始終只是代工生產而不能以新產品、新科技 提升競爭層級。

馮國扶,萬象翻譯公司創辦人,E-mail: a4@linguitronics.com。

翻譯業者最怕的是政府機關委託的 [外宣]翻譯。如果全國各級政府及附屬機構的翻譯案都交由專責的翻譯機構評估、規劃及執行,應可避免浪費公帑,把預算用在真正有用之處。

我們殷盼國家編譯機構主導知識型譯案,系統化引進先進國家的學術、科學、科技訊息,讓學術界、產業界、以致整個臺灣社會能夠利用 這些知識/智慧資本,追求理性的發展與進步。

貳、中譯為主軸

高水準的翻譯勢必要依循母語原則,外譯需要的翻譯人才主要是外籍編譯,對於培養臺灣本土編譯人才沒有太大的助益。因此編譯發展中心所規劃之譯案應以中譯為主,務求語文與其他學科/領域知識相結合,如此才能全面促進翻譯人才之養成,以中譯引進知識而推動各學科/領域之精進,帶動臺灣社會、經濟、學術及科研之全面提升與發展。

參、編譯發展與翻譯教學結合

翻譯為語文應用之一項,凡語文之應用勢必以語文結合其他領域之專業,也就是跨領域/跨學門之工作。全臺灣各院校外語系/所數目過百,包括一般外語、應用外語、以及翻譯系所,共有數萬教師與大學生/研究生,但其專業大多僅限於語文。即使是應用外語或翻譯系所,其教學大致上仍為文學翻譯或語文教學,而未真正涉獵其他知識領域。所以整個臺灣社會欠缺語文與其他知識領域的跨域人才,也就是欠缺真正的翻譯專業人才。欲全面啟動國家級編譯工作,唯有先從人才的培育發展著手。鑑於國內各外語系所長期欠缺跨域的應用型師資,解決之道在於「語文與專業知識領域結合」的師資發展策略,這也是編譯發展中心全面推展國家級編譯的不二途徑。欲發展國家編譯工作,必須同時發展

翻譯教學,用編譯計劃推動各翻譯/外語系所的專業教學及師資發展。

凡是綜合型大學的外語系所(尤其是英、日文)都應與同校或他校 的其他優勢系所跨域合作,推展各項編譯/撰寫及相關之教學,藉此增 谁知識之編存、傳播與傳承,而編譯發展中心可以成為全國此類編譯計 劃的推動者與協調者。

肆、編譯應占國家經濟發展預算及 國家科學發展預算

科學、技術、產業、經濟之發展都需要知識作為根基,臺灣的編譯 工作應該有系統地引介各學科/領域知識,才符合國家社會發展需求。 這種系統化編譯工作實為產經、學術、科技發展建立基礎,理應獲得科 研及產經發展之預算經費。

過去國編館時代的編譯案經常是靠學術人之間的情誼,才能在有限 的預算下低價發包,然此做法不可能支持大規模、全方位的知識密集編 譯。知識密集譯案需要不同領域學者專家長期的研究與大量辛勞的工作, 不可能以遠低於行情的價格靠人情竞功。合理的預算及合理譯編價格才 能推動全國院校展開此類跨域合作,國際合作或多邊合作的翻譯計劃更 需按照國際行情標準制訂預算。

伍、譯案管理

編譯發展中心應引進「譯案管理規劃」制度 (Project Management Planning, PMP),系統化地進行知識引進、編製、管理,並提供檢索與使 用服務,以國家編譯機構的角色承擔起臺灣社會的 documentation 任務。 現代化的翻譯專案從規劃、執行、管控、結案以至後續追蹤評鑑,都應 有一套完整的流程與標準。

這些流程實現了人資源管理、時間管理、預算管理、品質管理、資料庫/智財管理、文檔管理、溝通管理、應變計劃等管理機制,確保編譯案達成預先規劃的目標。

陸、資料庫與軟體工具

未來的編譯工作都應該善用翻譯軟體工具及相容的資料庫軟體,以 收事半功倍之效。這些軟體工具不但是譯案品質管理的利器,也能確保 全國各單位編譯資料庫內容一致,提高翻譯效率,節省人力、時間及成 本。更重要的是軟體工具可在編譯工作進行的同時,也建立起各學科/ 領域的雙語數位資料庫,成為便利的「知識資本」,廣泛應用於生產、教 學、研究等用途。

資料庫應包括[論文及科研報告]、[TM 系統]、[辭彙系統]、[其他],將翻譯的主要功用納入其中。資料庫需要高效的"檢索"功能以及"使用"功能才能成為高效益的動態資料庫。建立翻譯資料庫既是為了使用,當然要存儲有用的翻譯資料,並且建立便捷的檢索與應用功能。應以 XML 格式存儲資料以利各種形式的資料輸出,使資料庫效益最大化並降低使用成本。

柒、國際多邊合作

全球經濟已經進入知識競爭時代,近數十年來可以明顯看到知識訊息私有化的趨勢。重要的知識、技術、以及資訊經常是大型企業自資開發的成果,因此也成為私有財產,不全屬於公共領域 (public domain)。

除了知識產權,我們還需考量專業。無論醫學、生命科學、環境科學、或是其他許多高速發展的知識領域,都應該促成國內外專業機構的 合作。多邊合作的譯案能夠最大程度整合資源,包括智財、錢財、人才、 技術、管理等等,使編譯計劃得以最有利之途徑進行;同時多邊合作也 能追求編譯成果之最大效益:包括最大程度培養專業人才、擴大知識財 共享、在各領域推進國際關係。

翻譯要擴大視野,要海納百川,切忌閉門造車。編譯發展中心可以 考慮以整個華語區為本地,推動本地與外界的知識/訊息交流。在這樣 的多邊合作架構之中,編譯活動是[從]而不是[主]。例如學術翻譯, 學術交流與發展才是主體;科研的翻譯是以科研計劃為主體。文件與訊 息的翻譯是服務主體的重要功能,但翻譯不能成為主體。產業、學術、 科技的發展與進步都需要翻譯,翻譯的價值在於服務,一但以翻譯為主 體就失去了服務對象,很容易就淪為空洞虛幻的計劃。

書評

後殖民的陰性情境——語文、翻譯和欲望

林芳玫

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這是一本文字綿密的書,作者張君玫以翻譯理論討論中國與臺灣的後殖民情境,用縝密的文字將現代性的歷史大敘事所呈現的線性時間觀以及二元對立拆解鬆動。張君玫使用「分子」(molecular)為喻說,強調兩種語言在翻譯過程中,翻譯書寫對既定語言產生的微細變化、挪移語言本身原來的界線,創生出新的想像與可能性。本書序文作者之一丘延亮指出分子在生物學中做為意符(signifier),具有明確的指涉對象——某種可以實證辨認的東西,因此不適合用來喻說語言的切割、融合、重組、轉化、雜揉。筆者認為,分子生物學作為一門科學,無法發明一套自身的符號系統,而是高度仰賴日常生活的話語喻說,用來敘述研究對象與研究技術。在分子生物學中,基因需要表達(expression),表達的第一步是把 DNA 轉錄為RNA(transcription),第二步是把 RNA 翻譯成蛋白質(translation)。

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假如轉錄與翻譯的確有清楚的對應關係,那麼分子生物學教科書也就不 必經常更換,科學家想要人工複製牛羊也不會如此困難。正因為分子生 物學本身充滿不確定性,這個學科借用了「翻譯」這個概念,本書再將 之挪用,我們對分子化翻譯此概念,也就充滿新的想像可能性。

本書共有五章,前三章可視為「分子化翻譯」的範疇,因此本文將 先介紹前三章的論述,再進入後兩章的討論,並進一步分析其論述策略 及可能形成的問題。第一章探討中國在現代化過程中對西方與世界的想 像。文中指出以歐洲主體所倡議的世界主義,往往是強勢位置的慈善態 度,至於非西方版本的世界主義,則充滿自我批判與自我提升的渴望, 意欲「參與」強勢文化的改造意向。在中國現代的世界主義論述中,可 以看到當時知識份子以線性的演化觀,希望落後的中國可以急起直追。 當時主張全盤西化者與折衷者的論辯都集中於去脈絡化的、僵固的、整 體性與同質性的西方想像,作者因而提出分子化翻譯的概念,介入數次 西化論戰中的二元對立,強調「化成為西方」所牽涉到的分子微細流動, 將西方與非西方的文化邊界挪移、穿越、轉化、創造。

第二章討論清末民初各種翻譯家的見解——意譯、直譯、硬譯、死譯,由此探討當時翻譯者對改造中文的想法。翻譯是創造與轉換過程,改變了既定文化的視界。當時翻譯者關心的是:翻譯成中文時,歐洲文字的語法是否保留其原貌(直譯、硬譯)?抑或是瞭解原意後以中文句法表達(意譯)?這些不同的看法牽涉到論者對中文的見解。魯迅等硬譯派認為中文本身造就了封閉落伍的思考方式,硬譯派讀起來不通順的句子,其實正是對中文句法的改造,可以經由這些怪異的句法達成認知轉型,最終可深層地改革中國文化。翻譯因而是整體中國現代性計畫的關鍵策略,經由引入歐式語法,讓中國快速進入進步的歐洲文化思維。此章開始介紹並批判黑格爾的語音中心主義,與第三章有所重疊。

第三章討論民國以來拼音運動提倡者對漢字的見解,這些人認為象 形字落後封閉,停滯不前,必須廢棄漢文,採用拼音,改良中文文法, 如此方能將中國帶入進步的現代性。拼音優越論與黑格爾的語音中心主義不謀而合,張君玫在此詳細討論並批判黑格爾的語音中心主義,同時企圖解構當時這些拼音提倡者所陷入之進步/落後、拼音/象形的二元對立。

第三章就論述順序而言,先整理民國以來的拼音運動及其反漢字立場,較後面才提出對黑格爾拼音中心主義的後殖民批判,作者並未企圖將黑格爾與中國的拼音運動說成是前者影響後者的因果關係。然而,以黑格爾拼音中心主義為這些論爭設框 (framing),未能從中國本身以及世界各國的拼音歷史切入,將有去歷史、去脈絡之虞。關於綿延超過一世紀之久的中文注音/拼音實踐及其複雜的歷史糾葛,作者僅以兩頁篇幅交代 (173,174 頁),而後面對黑格爾拼音中心主義的介紹,則花了將近十五頁的篇幅 (184-199 頁),不免顯得有些喧賓奪主。

讓我們重回社會語言學的歷史研究來看待拼音運動的多重脈絡。拼音的脈絡相當多元分歧,彼此有重疊之處——對發音的重視,但這未必是黑格爾語音中心主義。發音的政治與歷史脈絡可分為正音、注音、西方傳教士以羅馬字拼寫方言、以及中國人提倡以羅馬拼音取代漢字書寫。作者探討的是第四種,其他三種在本章並未提及。拼音的緣起之一主要是為了正音,為了語音的標準化,即使本來就是拼音文字,也需要正音。19世紀以來,歐洲民族國家興起,各國急切地想要制訂標準語作為國族象徵以及提供國家政治施為的合法正當性。從口說語音到書寫的文法,都是國家意欲標準化與普及化的對象,此現象逸出黑格爾語音中心的思維。民初部分拼音提倡者主張廢除漢字,這些主張即使充斥著進步/落後之線性演化觀,看起來似乎符合黑格爾語音中心論,但事實上只是部分人士在文化場域的主張,最終並未取得優勢。

第三章的論述看似詳細,但真正講拼音運動的部分集中於 173-174 兩頁,在這兩頁中卻將「注音」運動與「拼音」運動混為一談。前者以 注音字母(後來改稱注音符號)為輔助工具,目的在學習漢字;後者抨擊 漢字,意欲廢除漢字,二者差別不可謂不大。但本書在處理民國初期30年間的發展時,為了批判黑格爾語音中心的偏見,或有誇大廢漢字陣營 聲勢之嫌,而對於官方所主導的注音符號著墨較少。

如今,注音或拼音已成為我們日常生活習慣的一部份,例如查字典以及電腦中文輸入;同時,作為改造漢字的現代性計畫,它仍在後現代與後殖民的當下環境裡,持續帶動政治與政黨鬥爭、意識型態鬥爭、以及對本土/國族/國際優位意符的爭奪。在臺灣,相對於注音符號已經全面普及,漢字的拼音系統究竟要採用通用拼音或漢語拼音?這個問題一直是個高度敏感且懸而未決的政治議題,本章卻僅以簡短的一句話帶過(174頁)。本章選擇不去面對當代發展,是否因為這些現象無法套入黑格爾語音中心主義?

第三章除了拼音/廢漢字的論述,也分析了當時論者對改革中文文法的意見。作者以馬建忠的《馬氏文通》為探討對象,長達五頁的討論(199-204頁),馬建「忠」都寫成馬建「中」。或許,這並非單純的錯字,而是本書的文化癥狀:重視西方而忽視東方。本書標舉後殖民的旗幟企圖解構西方,結果反而暴露出對西方的戀慕以及對中國(與臺灣)的輕率。這本書的基質(matrix)是以各種西方理論交織成多層次、去中心的論述網絡,將黑格爾、德希達、史碧華克等人放置在網絡的節點(nodal point),而中國的經驗現象被拆散成片段,拼貼到不同節點之間的縫隙。前三章的中國,還能以片段方式倖存。到了第四章的女性主義,女人有如幽靈般若隱若現;而第五章重探臺灣後殖民論述,提出拉岡精神分析之空缺主體,臺灣則已被徹底地被抹消了。

第四章從地方與倫理的角度思考全球女性主義與在地女性主義二者間的角力拉扯,並探討此種二元對立消解與創生的可能性。作者指出,在全球化的趨勢下,地方的抗衡顯得更形重要,地方的研究取向也促使我們注意轉移中的女性主體位置及其發言倫理。「地方」並非固定不動、具有清楚疆界的地理空間,而是具有關係性與動態性的相遇的所在,乃

是社會關係網絡的過程。要探討地方的意義,必然涉及到社會行動者跨 越時間與空間界線的實質活動。「地方」不必然是向內而排外的,也不必 然是往前回溯的歷史性,而是可能向外連結開放或是往未來眺望。換言 之,地方的意義是未決的,取決於地方行動者的空間性與時間性流動。

不同於第二、三章具體提出翻譯實踐以及中文的拼音與文法改革運動,第四章對中國婦運或是臺灣婦運並無任何介紹分析,恰恰好是本書呼籲要避免的「抽離時空」。倘若此章專注於西方理論的介紹闡述,讀者或許也就不必期望作者對中國婦運或臺灣婦運提出分析。然而頁 223 卻又以三行字匆匆提起:「以中國近代史的『女性』角色來說,或『婦運』的可能性而言,……,我們無法談論任何抽離時空的『婦運』。」

這一整章完全是當代各種女性主義理論的介紹,作者寧可引述土耳 其學者以英文寫成的關於「面紗」的多重文化意義,也不願意援引中文 學者的論著。從解放纏足到廢除養女買賣,中國或臺灣的婦運及其論述, 難道無法與其西方或非西方的女性主義對話嗎?

作者重理論而輕實務,將不免陷入對部分西方學院派女性主義理論者的盲從,例如照單全收這些人對聯合國婦女政策的批評。史碧華克經常以簡短篇幅批判聯合國,不屑於提出更細膩的論證。作者除了附和史碧華克的立場,又於 228-229 頁引述塔露和妮蘭雅納 (Tharu and Niranjana) 於一篇 1994 年期刊文章中對聯合國的批判。依據筆者對聯合國相關研究論述的理解,聯合國於 1995 年北京舉行的世界婦女大會之後,將焦點由「婦女」轉向「性別關係」,而聯合國會議是各個不同國家、區域、非政府組織多方角力的場域,並非只有一種聲音。若是考察專門以聯合國為研究對象的論著,或是曾實際參與聯合國婦女會議,就會瞭解此議題的複雜性。當女性主義成為建制化的學院論述而失去與婦運的互動時,關於「地方」與「倫理」的思辨將顯得更加反諷。

第五章〈空缺主體與陰性情境〉是全書最為混亂的一章。本章主旨 為「重探臺灣十幾年前展露的後殖民論述場域……,並提出陰性情境的

看法以便……重新置入物質性的動態探討」。作者所說的後殖民論述場域, 係指 1995-1996 年間《中外文學》期刊上關於臺灣主體性的探討。該次 論戰有多位學者參與討論,而非僅有單一觀點。筆者同意序文作者之一 孫中興的看法:「這種高來高去的外國理論論戰,充其量只是茶壺的風 暴……,是外文系或中外文學幾位同仁的同室操戈而已」。根據筆者對該 次論戰的觀察,該論戰始於臺大中文系陳昭瑛對臺灣本十論的質疑批評, 而後臺灣文學研究者陳芳明為文反駁。雙陳其相反而對稱的立場,以及 其針對臺灣文學史觀的不同看法,並未被接下來的論者深入探討。後來 演變成臺大外文系廖朝陽與廖咸浩的雙廖論戰,即使同屬外文系——但 並非臺大外文系教授——出身的邱貴芬試圖以後殖民觀點介入論戰,終 究難以扭轉廖朝陽以紀傑克 (Zizek) 為基礎的精神分析論述。這場論戰事 實上與後殖民論述關連不大,本章鎖定廖朝陽,是為了更加細緻地探討 紀傑克以及拉岡 (Lacan) 精神分析,而論戰肇始者陳昭瑛的論述完全不被 提及。本章以後殖民論述開始,而後進入精神分析的歧路難以重回一開 始關注的焦點。中外文學這場所謂「後殖民論戰」可說是詞語誤用、名 實不符。作者在十餘年後跟著陷入這場混戰,以後殖民之名而冗長地討 論精神分析,又加上梅洛龐蒂的身體現象學,是否反而離臺灣的後殖民 狀態越來越遠?

佔第五章標題一半的「陰性情境」直到結論才出現整段的論述。作者以短短數頁篇幅探討陰性情境,而它不只是第五章章名的一半,更是本書書名。整本書前四章與陰性情境幾乎毫無關連,第五章以臺灣女性小說開場,提起邱貴芬的論述,然後再用列斐伏爾 (Lefebvre) 與紀傑克的說法質疑邱貴芬,接下來女性小說的討論很快地被拋到一旁,作者的慾望對象是通過廖朝陽而專注於紀傑克與拉岡,最後於結論時冒出陰性情境,未能呼應之前提過的臺灣女性小說,也未能呼應第四章〈女人的地方與倫理〉。由此看來,陰性並不等同於女性.那麼陰性情境究竟為何?此外,前三章所闡釋的分子化翻譯,到了第四章與第五章也消失不見。

這本書前三章具有連貫性,而第四章與第五章又各自獨立。整本書其實由三個部分組成:第一至第三章為分子化翻譯,第四章為女性主義與地方倫理,第五章企圖探討臺灣的後殖民論述事實上卻偏向精神分析.

本書的人名索引,更也顯現了無以名之的癥狀:西方女性以其名字而非姓氏筆畫順序排列。「伊希迦黑」(Irigaray, Luce) 並未出現於「伊」,而是「露西」。蓋洛普 (Jane Gallop, Jane) 出現於「珍」,而大名鼎鼎的史碧華克無法在「史」部分找到,而是「蓋雅麗 • 史碧華克」(Spivak, Gayatri Chakravorty)。是否所謂陰性處境,就是女人的姓氏與名字被翻譯以後所產生的錯置體?

我們果真進入後殖民情境嗎?此書的陰性情境,是否被黑格爾、德希達、拉岡等男性大師佔有了大多數文本空間後,僅存剩餘的幽冥/無名之所?這本書若定位在當代西方理論的介紹,那麼此書提供細膩的耙梳整理,可說是一本博雅的好書。然而作者企圖介入中國、臺灣、女性的處境,其介入方式是將其視為闡述西方理論的引子,以致於他們被提起以便被取消(foreclosure),此書本身就是饒富意義的被西方學術殖民的「癥狀」。作者拒絕進入臺灣學術界的內部對話及其脈絡,選擇性的放大男性學者及其精神分析觀點,弱化女性學者的女性主義與後殖民觀點。這個現象很反諷地複製了本書所意欲批判的對象:強化內/外、世界/本地、理論/經驗的二元對立及其界線。外部/內部是相對位置,本書彷彿處於西方理論圈之內,而將臺灣置放於界定其邊界的外部;意欲解構西方,卻反而證成了對西方的渴望以及對臺灣的賤斥。這樣的結果,恐怕是讀者、作者所始料未及的。期待作者未來以更多理論與實務的對話,將臺灣多元分歧的歷史處境呈現在讀者面前。

國家教育研究院《編譯論叢》徵稿辦法

100年1月17日第1次編輯委員會議修正 100年5月9日第1次諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正 101年7月3日第1次諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正

- 一、本刊為一結合理論與實務之學術性半年刊,以促進國內編譯研究之發展為宗旨,於每年三月、九月中旬出刊,歡迎各界賜稿。
- 二、本刊主要徵稿範圍如下:

稿件類別	文章性質	主題	建議字數*
研究論文	具原創性或發展性之學術論文, 目的、方法、結論明確具體	編譯研究、翻譯	中文以不超過 2萬字、英文 以不超過1萬 字為原則
論壇	以既有研究之評介及分析比較為 主,有助於實務推廣或學術研究, 例如:翻譯教學心得、審稿或編 輯之經驗交流、翻譯流派之介紹、 編譯產業之發展、專有名詞譯名 討論等	培訓、翻譯產業、 翻譯與文化及其 他與編譯相關之 研究	3,000-5,000 字
書評	評論、引介	3年內出版之翻譯 學領域重要著作	3,000-5,000 字
譯評	翻譯評論	各專業領域之譯著	3,000-5,000 字
譯註	評論、引介	各專業領域之譯著	15,000 字
報導	學術動態資訊	以上主題之國內外 相關活動、研討會、 最新消息、大事紀 要等	1,000-3,000 字
特殊稿件	如:人物專訪等	以上相關主題	中文以不超過 2萬字、英文 以不超過1萬 字為原則

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- 三、來稿請用中文正體字,所引用之外國人名、地名、書名等,請用中文 譯名,並於第一次出現時附上原文,學術名詞譯成中文時,請參據本 院學術名詞資訊網(http://terms.nict.gov.tw),稿件如有插圖或特別符 號,敬請繪製清晰,或附上數位檔案;如有彩色圖片或照片,請儘量 附上高解析之底片、幻燈片或數位檔案,俾使版面更為美觀。
- 四、來稿以未在其他刊物發表過之內容為限,其內容物若涉及第三者之著 作權(如圖、表及長引文等),作者應依著作權法相關規定向原著作 權人取得授權。
- 五、來稿請以 Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association 最新版格式撰寫,未符格式稿件將逕退請調整格式。同時務請自留底稿資料乙份。符合本刊主題之稿件須送請相關領域學者專家匿名審查 (double-blind review),再經本刊編輯委員會決定通過後,始得刊登,本刊編輯委員會對稿件有刪改權,如作者不願刪改內容,請事先聲明。經採用之稿件,將致贈當期本刊2冊。

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