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臺灣日語文學翻譯發展之現況與議題——以國立臺灣文學館出版品為中心

黄意雯

本文係以國立臺灣文學館出版品為中心,探討臺灣日語文學翻譯出版之現況與所面臨之挑戰,並藉此提出未來努力的可能方向。首先,本文認為中文與日文並列應是較為適切的排版方式,除可方便讀者與研究者外,也可擴大臺灣文學研究的領域與視野。此外,打字稿與翻譯稿的地位應並重,且需更加著力於校注與譯注工作上,因此作業流程中,除應制訂各類基準與方針外,也應採跨臺日、跨學界的集體合作方式來完成。最後,譯作等同創作,譯作價值等同學術論文;譯者等同作家,譯者地位等同論文發表者。唯有文壇、學界對譯作和譯者的價值有重新的認識,才能提升整體之翻譯品質,並將文學翻譯提高至翻譯文學的境界。

關鍵詞:國立臺灣文學館出版品、臺灣日語文學、翻譯文學、打字稿、翻譯稿

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本文承蒙匿名審查委員與主編詳細審閱,提供寶貴意見,作者受益良多,謹致最高謝忱。

The Current Situation of Taiwanese-Japanese Translation: Publications for the National Museum of Taiwan Literature

Yi-wen Huang

This article looks at the current situation of, and challenges faced by, the translation and publication of literature in Japanese in colonial Taiwan, and proposes possible directions for future publications of the National Museum of Taiwan Literature. Beyond helping readers and researchers who are already interested in, or involved with, this field, Taiwanese-Japanese translation can also broaden and deepen scholars' understanding of Taiwan literary studies. Typescripts and translations should be given an equal status, and more emphasis should be placed on annotating and translating works. Moreover, in addition to the need to establish various benchmarks and guidelines, the workflow may be facilitated and more easily completed if there is more direct communication between Taiwan and Japan, and thus more cooperation. Finally, as we know, "translation" is a form of "creation"; the value of translation works is equivalent to academic papers; translators are like writers since they make important contributions to the literary world. As long as the literary world and the academic community recognize the value of translation works and translators, the overall quality of literature translation will improve, and "literary translation" can be promoted to the status of "translation literature."

Keywords: publications of the National Museum of Taiwan Literature, literature in Japanese in colonial Taiwan, translation literature, typescripts, translation manuscripts

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壹、序論

1990年代是臺灣文學蓬勃發展的濫觴,臺灣文學相關系所紛紛設立,民間出版社與各縣市文化中心也前仆後繼出版發行臺灣文學作家全集。前者有1995年聯合文學出版《呂赫若小說全集》、1996年傳神福音文化出版《巫永福全集》、1998年文經社出版《張深切全集》、1998年麥田出版《鄭清文短篇小說全集》等;後者有1993年彰化縣立文化中心出版《錦連作品集》、1994年臺南縣立文化中心出版《郭水潭集》、1996年彰化縣立文化中心出版《楊守愚作品選集——詩歌之部》與《周定山作品選集》、1997年臺南縣立文化中心出版《吳新榮全集》、1998年高雄縣立文化中心出版《鍾理和全集》、1999年臺中縣立文化中心出版《陳垂映集》等。

政治的解禁使得日治時期臺灣文學相關的作品、報紙、雜誌等也頓時得到解放,散佚各地的史料之發掘、整理、翻譯、出版成為各界當務之急。2003年「國家臺灣文學館籌備處」正式開館營運,於焉臺灣文學史料的整理與出版才取得更多國家奧援。爾後政府、學界、民間三方通力合作、挹注心力,以極力彌補日治時期臺灣文學史料之闕漏。

惟日治時期日語文獻史料若要出版以供閱讀研究,勢必得借助「翻譯」此語言轉換工作。戰後初期臺灣日語文學之譯介多經由陳千武、鍾肇政、葉石濤、錦連等跨世代作家之手,隨後接棒的有戰前出生的葉笛、張良澤、陌上桑、文心、月中泉等人。但隨著時空更迭,現今譯者語言能力不及「國語」曾為日語的上一世代,加上從戰前至戰後,日語無論在書寫表記或慣用文法上都產生劇烈變化,如何確保譯文品質是值得深思之議題。

由於近年以國立臺灣文學館為名,發行出版之各類作家作品、文學 史料與評論、通訊刊物等甚鉅, 1 其中涉及日語文學作品或史料時, 其

¹ 截至2018年7月6日止,國立臺灣文學館網頁上所呈現之出版品資料,共計有566筆。 詳見 https://www.nmtl.gov.tw/publicationmorelist_149.html。

翻譯出版方式更是大相逕庭。本文將以國立臺灣文學館出版品為對象,探討其自籌備階段至今所參與的出版品中,涉及日語文學作品或史料時,翻譯出版之現況與所面臨之挑戰,並希望藉由耙梳的過程,能提出有效的解決方式,以尋找其未來之出路。此外,也期待在釐清事實的過程中,文壇和學界能給予譯者和譯作新的定位與評價。

貳、國立臺灣文學館出版品綜觀

行政院文化建設委員會於 1991 年通過設立「現代文學資料館」,但 1994 年調整政策將「現代文學資料館」併入「文化資產保存研究中心計畫」,設「文學史料組」,1998 年行政院復將「文學史料組」提升為「國家文學館」,歷經「國家臺灣文學館」等名稱討論,於 2007 年定名為「國立臺灣文學館」。因此,「國立文化資產保存研究中心籌備處」、「國家臺灣文學館」、「國立臺灣文學館」所出版、共同出版或贊助出版之圖書資料,皆為本文所探討之範圍,以下併以國立臺灣文學館出版品統稱之,其內容包含有作家的作品、文學理論和文藝批評等文學史料。

「國立臺灣文學館」之主要業務內容有展覽、推廣、研究、典藏、 出版等,其中臺灣文學史料的蒐集、整理,與臺灣文學發展基金會之部 分任務重疊。惟後者之發展重點在於當代臺灣文學的整理及研究,因此 「國立臺灣文學館」更是肩負日治時期以前文學史料之重要奠基工作。 由於整理、翻譯與出版文學作品或文學研究論著皆需挹注相當之人力、 時間與金錢,且在讀者、銷路有限之情況下,勢必得藉由國家之力量才 能順利推動。此外,以國家資源成就之事業,也較可確保出版品之水準 與品質。

以下為國立臺灣文學館出版品中,原文含有日語的文學史料之出版 情形。自 1998 年起以「國立文化資產保存研究中心籌備處」為名,至 2013 年以「國立臺灣文學館」為名止,共計有 12 套,茲依時間順序整

理如下:

表1國立臺灣文學館日語翻譯出版品

出版品名	計畫 主持人	譯者	出版 年月	日文原文呈現形式
楊逵全集	彭小妍	葉 笛 涂翠花 邱振瑞	1998.6	全 14 册,中日文稿並列,日文原文採打字稿
呂赫若日記	陳萬益	鍾瑞芳	2004.12	全二冊,分手稿本與中 譯本各一冊,日文手稿 本採原稿全彩掃描複製
日治時期臺灣文藝 評論集·雜誌篇	黄英哲	王惠珍等 11 人	2006.10	全四冊,未收錄日文原 文 ²
龍瑛宗全集	陳萬益	陳千武 林至潔 葉 笛	2006.11 2008.4	中文卷全八册、日本語版全六册, ³ 日本語版中既刊稿採復刻版,未刊手稿採打字稿
葉石濤全集	彭瑞金	彭萱	2006.12 2008.3 2009.11	全 23 册, 4 中日文稿並 列, 日文原文採打字稿
葉笛全集	戴文鋒	葉 笛 葉蓁蓁	2007.5	全18冊,新詩、散文 日文作品置於書後半, 不並列參照。部份散文 有中譯

(續下頁)

² 本套書是黃英哲主持的「日治時期臺灣文學日文史料蒐集翻譯計畫」之部分成果,而該計畫執行不久,擔任顧問的中島利郎、下村作次郎也出版了《日本統治期臺灣文學文藝評論集》(由東京綠蔭書房於 2001 年出版)。

^{3 《}龍瑛宗全集》包括「中文卷」、「日本語版」兩部分,分兩階段出版。「中文卷」 共計八冊,包括龍瑛宗所有日文原著的中譯,及其中文原著;「日本語版」收錄龍瑛 宗所有日文原著作品,包括已刊和未刊稿,總計六冊。

⁴ 本全集原定出版 20 冊,包括小說卷五冊、隨筆卷七冊、評論卷七冊、資料卷一冊, 分於 2006 年、2008 年出版,爾後 2009 年再出版翻譯卷和資料卷等三冊續編。

表1 國立臺灣文學館日語翻譯出版品(續)

出版品名	計畫 主持人	譯者	出版年月	日文原文呈現形式
吳新榮日記全集	張良澤	陳金胡等	2007.11	全 11 册,日文原文置 於書前半採打字稿,譯 文置於書後半
七色之心 5	下村作 次郎 陳淑容	劉肖雲葉思婉	2008.2	全一冊,未收錄日文原 文
錦連全集	阮美慧	錦 連 張月環 ⁶	2010.10	全 13 册, 詩作中日文 分册, 不並列參照; 小 說中日文稿並列
楊雲萍全集	林瑞明 許雪姫	黄秀敏 等四人	2011.2	全八冊,中日文稿並 列,日文原文採打字稿
黄得時全集	江寶釵	葉石濤 等八人	2012.12	全 11 册,中日文稿並列,日文原文採打字稿
銀鈴會同人誌 (1945—1949)	黄意雯	杉森藍	2013.11	全二冊,中日文稿並 列,日文原文採打字稿

資料來源:作者自行整理。

在出版品類型方面可大分為作家的作品和文藝史料兩大類。首發之 《楊逵全集》即為「國立文化資產保存研究中心籌備處」委託學界執 行「楊逵全集編譯計畫」之成果。此計畫由中央研究院彭小妍擔任召集 人,組織跨臺日兩地作家、學者、譯者之「《楊逵全集》編輯委員會」, 歷時五年才分批完成。此類國家學術單位透過計畫案,委託學界執行之 成果,也成為往後國立臺灣文學館出版品陸續完成之模式。

作家作品類出版品中,除《呂赫若日記》與《吳新榮日記全集》僅

⁵ 本書為春暉出版社出版,國立臺灣文學館贊助。

⁶ 詩作皆為錦連自譯;小說則為部分自譯,部分張月環譯。

收錄作家日記外,其他皆非「文集」,而是包含各文類與資料之「全 集」。《呂赫若日記》與《吳新榮日記全集》則因 1995 年聯合文學已 出版《呂赫若小說全集》、1997年臺南縣立文化中心已出版《吳新榮 全集》,再出版日記資料是為補齊作家全集之遺漏,以豐富全集之內容, 並讓作家作品研究可獲得更全面之佐證。日記之重要性如下所述:

日記是抒吐心靈最真實的記錄,能自然流露作者的心情、思想和 行事。日記也是作家宣洩苦悶的最佳管道。日記雖是記錄每天生 活瑣事,可是這些瑣事連貫多年之後,就成為珍貴的「史料」, 可做為大時代的見證亦可填補歷史的空缺。(汪淑珍、白乃遠, 2012, 頁 40)

因此,臺灣文學作家全集出版之演化,至國文臺灣文學館出版品時,除 創作文本外,也盡可能網羅作家之照片、影像、手稿、日記、書信等, 使讀者能藉由這些資料,更進一步了解作家創作過程、人生經歷、思想 形塑之成因等。《楊逵全集》、《葉石濤全集》、《葉笛全集》、《錦 連全集》便是朝此方向規劃整理,除依作品類別分為小說、隨筆、詩、 散文、評論、翻譯各卷外,還有集結日記、書信、生平年表、作品目錄、 照片、手稿、影像等資料卷,可謂工程浩大,並結合作家本人及其家屬 後代、臺日學界之力量乃得以完成。尤其《葉石濤全集》共計 23 冊, 前後於 2006 年、2008 年、2009 年分三次出版才俱完備。

於焉,在民間出版社、各縣市文化中心,以及後期加入的國立臺灣 文學館三方之共同努力下,包含日治時期與戰後第一代作家中,曾以 日文創作者,如:王詩琅、巫永福、王昶雄、楊逵、呂赫若、龍瑛宗、 張文環、吳濁流、鍾理和、陳千武、葉石濤等,隨著作家全集之整理出 版,其日文作品也得以在轉換語言形式為中文後親近現今讀者。

相對於臺灣文學史上具指標性之臺灣日語作家,其作品譯本幾乎皆 已問世,文藝史料目前僅有《日治時期臺灣文藝評論集・雜誌篇》與 《銀鈴會同人誌(1945—1949)》兩套。林肇豐(2006)於《日治時期 臺灣文藝評論集·雜誌篇》簡介中云:

過往對於日治時期的翻譯作品,較多集中在作家全集及作品的整 理翻譯,關於文學理論和文藝批評的整理則較少,但這是建構文 學史的重要環節,實不容忽視。[.....]《日治時期臺灣文藝評 論集(雜誌篇)》的內容為日治時期發表於雜誌刊物的文學理 論、文藝批評、文學史論述等資料之整理翻譯,研究團隊廣泛搜 羅《福爾摩沙》、《臺灣文藝》、《臺灣新文學》、《臺灣藝 術》、《臺灣文學》、《文藝臺灣》、《華麗島》、《愛書》、《媽 祖》、《翔風》、《民俗臺灣》、《旬刊臺新》、《臺灣時報》、 《文學評論》、《文學案內》、《日本學藝新聞》等二十餘種刊 物、近四百篇日文文藝評論, 「……」語言的隔閡經常阻滯研究 者對日治時期臺灣文學與藝術發展的理解,經由專家學者整理、 翻譯、出版的《日治時期臺灣文藝評論集(雜誌篇)》,則能夠 解決此問題。本套書的出版對於日治時期文藝批評與文學理論的 耙梳、建構具有重大意義,而透過本書學者們也得以更全面地掌 握作家作品、文藝理論、論戰與時代背景之間的互動關聯,統整 日治時期的文學史,為臺灣文學的研究開啟新窗。(第1段)

此外,文藝史料的整理翻譯還可起兩項作用,一為補齊作家全集之遺漏,二為發掘出土作品量較少、在文壇時間較短、知名度不若文學大家之小作家及其作品。

以龍瑛宗擔任《中華日報》日文版文藝欄及文化欄主編時(1946年2月24日至10月24日)所發表的作品為例,《龍瑛宗全集》中並未收錄的作品有5月30日以「風人」為筆名發表於文藝欄的〈「飯桶」論(「飯桶」論)〉、分別於8月1日和8月16日以「魯敏遜」為筆名發表於文化欄的〈來歷(来歷)〉和〈臺南的薔薇(臺南の薔薇)〉、

9月19日以「李志陽」為筆名發表於文化欄的〈從臺南到臺北(臺南 から臺北へ)〉四篇、「若《中華日報》文藝史料能早先出土、也可使《龍 瑛宗全集》作為龍瑛宗研究之基礎核心資料,更實至名歸。

而 1932 年 4 月 15 日起由週刊型態轉為日刊之《臺灣新民報》,目 前雖然只保留零散片段資料,8但1933年份的《臺灣新民報》卻是提供 研究臺灣近代文學形成時期不可或缺的資料,除尚未出土的有賴慶》〈女 性的悲曲(女性の悲曲)〉、林敬璋〈悲傷的天鵝(嘆きの白鳥)〉、 還有較鮮為人知的詹紹松〈枯霜的命運(霜かれた運命)〉等。

因此,從《臺灣青年》、《臺灣》、《臺灣民報》、《臺灣新民報》 乃至《興南新聞》,又從《臺灣日日新報》、10《臺灣新聞》、《臺南 新報》、《臺灣日報》、《新高新報》乃至《中華日報》等,報刊中日 語文學作品或文藝評論的整理翻譯是「國立臺灣文學館」接下來應發展 之方向。事實上,「國立臺灣文學館」委託學界之「《中華日報》日文 版文藝副刊整理及譯注計畫」,已於2016年12月完成,並於2018年 底出版;而「《臺灣新民報》日文文藝史料整理及譯注計書(一)」目 前也正推行中,唯有诱過更多的文藝史料翻譯出版,才可使更多的作家 全集補齊完備,並發掘更多目前較少人討論,卻又因苦無資料而無從使 力的作家作品。

參、以何為本淮行翻譯?

「日據時代作品日文翻譯的問題,是全集編撰上掌握成敗關鍵的環 節之一」(彭小妍,1998,頁33);又「『翻譯』是增加全集製作的難 度,相對也是提升全集價值之所在」(汪淑珍、白乃遠,2012,頁

⁷ 有關龍瑛宗著作目錄和發表署名,請參閱王惠珍(2014,頁405-434)。

⁸ 現存的《臺灣新民報》只可見由六然居資料室、國立臺灣文學館及國立歷史博物館所 典藏之1932年4月15日至5月31日、1933年5月2日至7月8日、1933年9月1 日至11月30日、1939年11月25日至12月4日、1940年5月5日至5月26日日刊。

⁹ 有關賴慶之研究,請參閱柳書琴(2012)。

^{10 《}臺灣日日新報》目前已電子數位化,可供線上檢索瀏覽。

38)。由此可見,國立臺灣文學館出版品中,臺灣日語文學之翻譯是項極具挑戰的工作,也是影響出版品品質與價值之重要關鍵。然而影響翻譯品質之兩大主要變因,一是譯者,另一是原文。

在譯者方面,日治時期由於「國語」為日語,當時並無日翻中之需要,戰後初期,跨語言世代的作家如:葉石濤、鍾肇政、錦連、陳千武、鄭清文、廖清秀、林鍾隆、葉笛,以及翻譯家如:林至潔、月中泉、李永熾、張良澤、魏廷朝、文心、陌上桑等,皆是臺灣日語文學翻譯之推手。爾後,又有作家後代接棒投入翻譯行列,如:陳千武之子陳明臺、葉笛之女葉蓁蓁、葉步月之女葉思婉等,更是日語文學翻譯界佳話。

然而,戰後至今已逾七十載,後繼譯者也出現斷層,其原因在於全臺各大學成立日語相關系所者雖眾,但日治時期文學作品與現今日語已產生落差,加以人材培養有教育、語言學、文化、政經等多元面向,即便有意朝文學領域深入,也多囿於日本文學。更何況文學作品之翻譯不同於商業文件,絕非只是兩種語言之間對等的符號轉換,其要求的藝術性極高,人才的培育非一蹴可幾。陳萬益(2007)曾提及研究所學生來源逐漸有單一化趨勢,並期待日文系畢業學生能從事日治時期的研究。其實,具日文能力之生源除可直接從事研究外,更可加入翻譯工作行列,以擴大現有基礎的文獻史料、對象,乃至研究視野。

有鑑於此,現階段臺灣日語文學之翻譯,已不能再像以往,只憑譯者一人單打獨鬥、埋首於書桌前搖筆桿,做文字轉換工作。語言是會隨時代而改變的,因此我們的世代從事臺灣日語文學之翻譯,必須結合臺日雙方之人力打群體戰。

首先,日文原稿和中文譯稿就必須兵分兩路,分頭進行。日文原稿 為翻譯所本,原稿的形態也左右譯文產出的品質,目前國立臺灣文學館 出版品中,日文原文的呈現形式有:(1)未收錄日文原文;(2)原文 採打字稿,其中又有中日文稿並列、中日文稿分置書前半或後半、中日 文稿分冊置放者;(3)原文復刻掃描,目前可見手稿和排版刊登稿。

原文復刻掃描也許較能原汁原味地保留作品當初之樣態,包含作家 個人用字習慣、11總督府檢閱報章雜誌之痕跡等,尤其手稿還能窺見作 家推敲斟酌用字的過程、筆跡所展現的文字性格、文人雅趣的手繪插 圖,可頓時拉近讀者與作家間的距離,平添許多閱讀樂趣。然而,對現 今的日語讀者而言,不僅手稿日文必須經判讀,即便是排版刊登稿,因 日文書寫方式在戰前戰後改變甚劇,也需先經日籍學者判讀、校注。例 如漢字使用在戰後歷經多次改革,2010年內閣告示之「常用漢字表」 僅止於 2.136 個字種,大大限縮了漢字使用的範圍。此外,戰前所使用 的舊字體和現今日語教育所授之新字體間也有很大的差異。臺灣因使用 漢字較日本廣而深,在漢字理解上還不至於造成太大障礙,但在假名使 用上還有「歷史假名遣」和「現代假名遣」的差異問題。12 加以當時編 輯印刷品質不如今日發達,異體字、俗字、錯字、誤植,乃至因作家個 人日文不夠純熟,誤用現象頻繁可見。13

此外,史料之保存情形也是影響判讀結果的另一主要因素。《銀鈴 會同人誌(1945-1949)》之委託原稿是以刻鋼板油印方式發行的刊物, 加上文學館所提供之原稿已經多手複印。黃意雯(2013)就寫到:

故部分原文或模糊難辨,或缺頁錯置,或誤字漏字,或俗字略字, 或日中英等各種語言夾雜等,總之在整理成正確打字稿時已困難 重重。(頁 IX—XI)

彭小妍(1998)就《楊逵全集》編輯經驗曾言:

¹¹ 例如《楊逵全集》在編輯體例後,特別附上「楊逵使用特殊用字對照表」,即為保 留作家個人用字習慣,以供讀者參考。

^{12 「}歷史假名遣 (歴史的仮名遣い)」為日本明治時期至戰前,於學校和公文等所使 用的假名使用規則,偏重語源和文法主義,但戰後改實行採表音主義的「現代假名 遣(現代仮名遣い)」。臺灣日語作家因是戰前受日語教育,故即便在戰後繼續以 日文寫作,仍以「歷史假名遣」為主,和戰後臺日兩地學校日語教育所授「現代假 名遣」並不相同。

¹³ 例如張文環小說中的日語誤用,可參閱黃意雯與高野史惠(2007)。又鍾肇政情書 中的日語誤用,可參閱高橋明郎(2016a,2016b)等論文。

學術研究應該根據原文為主,日據時代全集最理想的作法是中日對照排版。在臺灣,日文的排版校對又是一大挑戰。[……]東京大學的河原功先生開始校訂楊逵的日文稿時,發現打字行打出來的稿件錯誤連篇,校訂起來痛苦不堪,於是我們立即徵求日文碩士班的畢業生負責打字工作,情形便大為改善。(頁 33)

的確,對現今的日語讀者或學術研究者而言,日文原文採打字稿的中日文稿並列對照,應是較理想的出版方式,《楊逵全集》、《葉石濤全集》、《楊雲萍全集》、《黃得時全集》、《銀鈴會同人誌(1945—1949)》皆採此一形式,尤其近幾年出版品此一形式也成主流。但高橋明郎(2016b)在比對《黃得時全集》中的日文打字稿時提及:

但很遺憾的是此全集的日文打字稍嫌不夠精準。我將幾個較特殊的表現列出,比對當初刊載時的活字印刷後,發現事實上原刊物中有多處的表現是沒問題的。也就是對照《臺灣時報》、《臺灣新文學》、《文藝臺灣》、《臺灣文學》原稿和全集內容,有許多判讀錯誤。(頁 198)¹⁴

由此可見,花費人力、經費的打字稿,不能僅止於打字輸入工作, 人力方面也不能僅為識日文者,而必須以加入日籍學者,參考日本在出 版文學作品集的方式,¹⁵ 經嚴謹考證後加入適當的注解。因此,較理想 的打字作業至少需有兩名以上日籍學者,分別負責判讀注解與校對,又 因文章內容往往涉及臺灣或中國人名、臺灣社會文化或風土民情,甚至 中文或臺語詞彙直接置入之表現,若能再加入諳日語之臺灣學者更佳。 此外,日文打字稿之團隊成員還必須於作業前擬訂編輯體例、校訂原

¹⁴ 本段引文中文為本文作者自譯。

¹⁵ 根據林水福(1998),日本作家全集的編纂,除本文外,還包含凡例、對所收錄文章的注解、校異表、作家年譜、各卷解題、隨頁注解等,且多為精製本,編排、印刷、裝訂皆極精美。

則、注解方針、注解文字使用規範、漢字使用基準、標點符號使用方式 等,才能真正發揮日文打字稿該有的效益。目前國立臺灣文學館出版品 中,除《楊逵全集》和《吳新榮日記全集》外,日文打字稿並無太多注 解,因此譯者翻譯時所依底本一旦錯誤頻頻,也就難保譯文品質了。

《楊逵全集》編輯委員陣容龐大、從召集人、顧問、編輯委員、日 文編輯、譯者到助理編輯皆為一時之選,且分工細膩、層層把關,因 此在諸多國立臺灣文學館出版品中,雖出版年代最早,但內容完備而周 詳,至今仍被奉為丰皋。

而《吳新榮日記全集》除內容本身集結了吳新榮 1933 年至 1967 年 的日記為珍貴的文獻外,每頁文末占幅頗多的腳注,介紹了文句間提及 的人物、文學作品的背後歷史、臺灣的社會文化等,都非常具可讀性, 也大為提高全集的價值。此外,在編輯凡例上,《吳新榮日記全集》 也提供許多值得借鏡之處。從段落格式、標點符號、日語表記、到漢 字、錯字、贅字、漏字、空字的處理原則等,一一條列有15項之多, 這若非主編張良澤本身非但深諳日文,也經手翻譯過諸多作品所累積之 厚實底蘊外,是無法成就的。曾主持過《呂赫若日記》、《龍瑛宗全集》 等出版計畫的陳萬益(1998)於《現階段臺灣文學的建設工程——談日 據時代作家全集的編纂》中,也高度肯定張良澤對日治時期作家全集編 輯出版的貢獻:

日據時代作家全集的整理,首應歸功於張良澤和李南衡,他們在 嚴苛的時代環境下,孤軍奮戰,編輯出版鍾理和、吳濁流、王詩 琅、吴新榮、賴和的全集,即使受限於政治的高壓,不能完全忠 實於作者,如淘汰鍾理和、吳新榮的日記,或者割愛部份重要的 篇章,如吳濁流的《無花果》、《臺灣連翹》,或者仍有史料的 疏漏,然而,這幾部全集的貢獻至深且鉅,如果不是美麗島事件 的鉅變,張良澤不得不赴日不歸,張文環和楊逵全集也都應在其 手中陸續完成。(頁 31-32)

儘管翻譯是以日文原文為本,但日文打字稿的呈現不應只為翻譯而存在,它不但可照顧到臺日兩地的日語讀者、臺灣文學研究者,更可拓展新領域的臺灣文學研究。目前的臺灣文學研究多以作家作品論為中心,對於從語言學角度出發來探討作家用詞用語選擇、語言表現特徵的文學語言研究並不多,但在日本的文學研究範疇中,文體、文章論已行之有年,近年更有透過統計學的方法分析文體文章,而這些日文打字稿即提供了此類研究的寶貴資料庫。再者,從日本語教育的角度觀之,正確精準的日文打字稿也可檢視在臺日本語教育的成果,成為第二語言習得和誤用分析研究的比較對象。

因此,日文打字稿如何在轉化成現今讀者可閱讀的日文之同時,也 盡可能保留作家原本用字。例如:考量臺灣作家本身的日語程度,校 對時在不影響文意的理解下,盡量保留原有之不自然表現而不直接做校 訂;¹⁶日治時期日語作品中常有臺語、中文夾雜的情形,¹⁷在譯成中文 時如何技巧性地保留作者原本使用的臺語、中文,而不讓讀者誤以為是 譯者翻譯的結果,進退之間的取捨往往需經縝密的思考,以求最佳的解 決方式。

肆、文學翻譯?翻譯文學?

有完整校訂後的日文打字稿為後盾,接下來就可著手進行翻譯工

¹⁶ 以龍瑛宗(1946)的〈傳統的內在力量——吳濁流的《胡志明》——〉(伝統の潜在力——吳濁流氏の「胡志明」—)開頭第一句為例:「伝統といふのは、ある民族がある風土と結びつけてある政治的社会的環境の下に、長い歳 月の涯しない繰り返しの末に形成された、ある民族の精神と生活の表現様式とも名つけるものであらうが、それは精神文化、あるひは生活文化として、ある民族に所属された個人の生涯を規制するものである」(第四版)。文中的他動詞「結びつけてある」應以自動詞「結びついている」較為自然,而「名ける」應為「名づける」。

¹⁷ 葉石濤(1946)在〈關於菸草〉(煙草に就いて)一文中,就曾出現「小人閑居為不善」、「没有辦法」兩句有趣的中文表現,引文中作者以底線表示:「始めは、小人閑居為不善をなす式のやからが、好奇心半分でけむりをたてだしたのであるが、哀れ、道心堅固の人々もまきこまれてしまつたのであつた。[……]僕も香りのたかい煙草は大好きである。だが没有辦法!。しかも安煙草の中にパパイアの葉やおが屑の入つてゐるのもあるに至つては貧乏人泣かせである」(第四版)。

作。以往文學翻譯都是立基於外國文學,以進行文字的轉換與譯介。但是,日治時期臺灣日語文學作品為道地的臺灣文學內涵,日本文學形式,在作家執筆時已經過文化的轉化,如今又要將其還原,這就如同將純果汁轉化成濃縮果汁後,又需將濃縮果汁還原般,尷尬的是還原後的濃縮果汁又常常與純果汁被放在同一天秤上來秤斤論兩,可見譯者處境之窘。尤其將中日文對照出版時,除非是作家自譯(self-translation或auto-translation)作品,¹⁸ 否則譯者承受壓力之大可想而知。作家自譯作品除了具權威性,沒有遭挑戰誤譯的餘地外,為求文字的藝術性、結構的完整性,作家還保有「改寫」¹⁹ 的特權。但譯者就只能緊貼字句、忠於原文地進行翻譯,否則誤譯、漏譯、詞不達意等現象就判然裸露。

然,不完美的原文,又如何轉化成完美的譯文?或者應說:是否該轉化成完美的譯文?處理作家作品問題較小,因作家本身日文能力已具一定水準,有些人在發表前還會請日籍友人修改,投稿後主編也會再審閱,在翻譯上問題較不大。但若是像報紙上一般讀者的投稿,或像《銀鈴會同人誌(1945—1949)》中的《緣草》因草創時是為臺中地區有志文學的青年初試啼聲之園地,因此語焉不詳、日語誤用現象頗多,翻譯時不誤讀、誤譯是基本原則,但如何將當時臺灣人之青澀日語如實呈現又是一大難題。尤其當下臺灣日語文學翻譯品質良莠不齊,在讀者對譯文還不具信任的前提下,原文缺陷的忠實呈現反而會成為指責譯者的聲浪,因此不同作者的文章都不分文體,清一色成為美文之怪異現象也就

¹⁸ 當然,作家自譯作品時又有別於翻譯他人作品時所會面臨的不同挑戰,譬如必須考量可譯/不可譯的議題。相關討論參見單德與(2016,頁 219—223)。

¹⁹ 戰後許多跨世代作家會將自己的日文作品以中文重新翻譯、詮釋和改寫後發表,此種型態的「改寫」因可不必遷就原文逐句翻譯,更已加入了許多異於原文的新元素,可視為一種重新創作。因此,此處的「改寫」一詞,與翻譯研究學派學者勒菲弗爾(2004/2010)提出的「改寫」(rewriting)概念不盡相同。勒菲弗爾認為翻譯、編史、選集、批評、編輯等等都是不同形式的改寫,它們都從某種程度上對原文進行了改變和操控,其中翻譯是最為明顯、最有影響的改寫,因為它在另一種文化中樹立了作者或者作品的形象,讓他們突破了原文化的界限。他也指出,在不同的歷史條件下,改寫主要受到意識形態(ideology)和詩學形態(poetology)兩方面的限制。改寫者往往會對原作進行一定程度上的調整,以使其與改寫者所處時期主流意識形態和詩學形態相符,從而達到讓改寫的作品被盡可能多的讀者接受之目的。

不足為奇了。由此可見,在日語文學翻譯沒有規範的當前,籠統的「誤譯」聲浪很容易接踵而來,這些都有待日語文學的譯評風氣與制度之建立。

因此,在處理不成熟的日文翻譯時,譯者所採取的姿態、翻譯技巧與策略,也須隨之改變。簡言之,面對成熟的原文時,譯者可被動地接受原文訊息進行翻譯,但若面對不成熟的原文時,譯者就須積極介入與強力詮釋,適時的添譯或改譯,使譯者不再是「隱形」(invisibility)的存在,並透過趨近「異化」(foreignization)策略的不流暢或疏遠之翻譯風格,來突顯原文的異質性。²⁰此外,為避免讀者在閱讀此類譯文時誤以為是譯者的能力不足或粗心所犯謬誤,如單德興(2013,2016)所提,利用譯序、譯注、前言、後語、訪談、參考資料等「附文本」(paratext)來引導讀者了解作者和原作也是可行的。

在文學翻譯中,詩歌的翻譯應是最棘手的問題。以翻譯文本類型來 看,詩歌是最典型的表達類文本(expressive text), ²¹ 其:

翻文應該傳遞原語的審美性和藝術形式,翻譯應該使用「同一」 策略,即譯者應採用原語作者的觀點。(芒迪,2001/2007, 頁93)

由此可見,在詩歌翻譯上,對譯者所使用的文字、形式等要求,勢必較 其他文學作品高出許多。陶振孝(2006)在討論日本現代詩歌的翻譯時,

²⁰「隱形」(invisibility)是韋努提(Venuti, 2008)使用的術語,他認為隱形的成因通常是譯者在當代英美文化中,傾向譯成「流暢」的英語,譯出一篇道地而「可讀」的譯文,因此造成一種「透明的幻覺」。也就是說,這樣的譯文看上去根本不是譯文,而是原作。他在討論隱形時,結合歸化(domestication)與異化(foreignization)兩類翻譯策略來討論,意即歸化要求翻譯必須以透明、流暢和隱形的方式進行,把譯文的異質性成分減到最少。反之,異化要求選擇一個外語文本,並採用目的語文化價值觀所排斥的翻譯方法。

²¹ 德國翻譯功能學派開創者賴斯 (Katharina Reiss) 主張文本類型所具備的功能會決定翻譯的方法,而提出:資訊類文本 (information text)、表達類文本 (expressive text)、操作類文本 (operative text) 三種文本類型,及其翻譯方法。參見 Reiss (1971/2000)。

曾提及英國詩人約翰・德萊頓 (John Dryden) 將詩歌的翻譯方法分為 替換法、解釋法和模擬法三種。若依約翰·德萊頓的分類方式來看,譯 者本身若不兼具詩人的身分,大多也僅能保守地使用相對應的目的語, 把原語逐字逐句譯出,且在語順、行數等形式上保持原貌的替換法,無 法如解釋法般大幅改變原詩的形式或詞序,更遑論採從原詩中得到啟發 後,在原詩基礎上重新創作新詩的模擬法了。

許達然(2007)在《葉笛全集》的〈總導讀〉中敘述:

一般都認為詮釋是讀者的事,不是譯者的。譯者直譯就夠了,畢 竟直譯已經不容易了。至於語言更凝縮,可能有節奏甚至押韻的 詩的翻譯,不管是不是詩人,也不管有沒有翻譯經驗,大家的意 見更多了。[......] 中國和日本古典文學的翻譯大家韋理(1889— 1966) 認為「在所有的詩當中,日本詩是最不能翻譯的。」他指 的是日本古典詩,但日本近代詩的翻譯恐怕更難了。無論如何, 不管是詩、散文還是小說,葉笛認為都是可被翻譯的文類,總是 忠實地、嚴謹地以優美的文筆譯出,按照作者的原意,建造作者 的語言所居住的屋子。(頁 30-31)

許達然除了肯定葉笛身為作家與翻譯家,在兩領域間游刃有餘、完 美詮釋外,也一語道破文學作品中詩作翻譯之困境。錦蓮也是身兼作家 與翻譯家之獨厚之人,阮美慧(2011)在《錦連全集》的〈編序〉中也 提到:

錦連先生對自己的創作十分珍視,詩作翻譯從不假手他人,原因 在於:他認為詩作經由他人翻譯,往往難以掌握詩人創作的神髓, 其且誤譯作者的詩意,因此,日文詩部分,若錦連先生未曾翻譯, 則採原詩收錄,並未譯成中文,這部分,則有待錦連先生來日完 成出版。(頁6)

而如葉笛、錦連般,兼具作家與翻譯家身份者難覓,也是處理詩作翻譯上的最大困難。能成就此番事業的方法之一還是比照日文打字稿採 群體戰術,結合臺日雙方人才,以臺籍作家為主進行翻譯,日籍文學研 究者為輔進行審稿,應可兼顧譯文之藝術性與準確性。此翻譯作業流程 不僅只限於詩作,也可擴及所有文類,以確保翻譯品質。

此外,完整而嚴謹的翻譯稿,除了有正確的譯文外,注解的工作也不容忽視。特別是臺灣日語文學的翻譯,因當時日本、臺灣兩地文化交流頻繁,且各種文學新思潮如泉湧般注入,作品的翻譯除語言文字的轉換外,還必須同時肩負文化意涵的傳遞,因此譯文中的注解就擔任起跨文化傳播的重要功能。單德興(2013)也在討論經典文學翻譯時論及:

翻譯如此富於文字、文本、文學、文化的涵養、聯想與暗示的經 典之作時,必須借助於譯注才可能較為忠實、問延地呈現原作。 (頁 57)

但,注解何者須注?何者不須注?其斷定標準為何?注解時要如何 取捨才能詳而不冗,短而不略?而前一階段日文打字稿中針對日語表 現所作的注解,又如何盡量保留並呈現在中文翻譯?尤其國立臺灣文學 館出版品以套書居多,在時間壓力下,譯者勢必無法由一人獨挑大樑, 因此,作業前譯者間對於格式、標點、用字等不但要有一套共同的基準 外,也必須制訂注解的統一格式。例如:對應日文打字稿注解的中文規 範、注解字數的限制,以及注解人物時原文名、生年、出生地等訊息的 陳列順序等。為求注解的完整性,從日文輸入者、日文校對者、譯者、 日文審稿者,乃至臺灣文學顧問都應是整個出版品的校注者,惟有透過 嚴格的層層把關,才能減少錯誤並顧及周詳。

若要求更嚴謹的作業方式,則同一作家之作品應交由同一譯者進行 翻譯;針對已有中文作品集結出版的作家,應於事前閱讀該作家作品 以模仿其用字用語與文體風格等;即使翻譯同一作家作品也應針對文章 性質在文體上作適當調整;考量作者身分不同(尤其是報紙中的讀者投 稿)應揣摩其可能用語或語氣等,都是翻譯前的準備工作。

即便所有的事前準備工作和作業流程都一應俱全,但文學作品的翻 譯還有一項事後的工作,即是作品名的翻譯。以龍瑛宗的作品譯名為 例,比對《龍瑛宗全集》和臺灣客家文學館網站上的作品目錄,22可發 現許多譯名並不一致,些微差者如〈婦女與經濟〉和〈女性與經濟〉, 還可臆測得知為同一作品,但如〈入海濁江、比高〉和〈「濁海海灣」 「一較長短」〉,譯名差異就較大,該文為龍瑛宗發表在《中華日報》 「名著巡禮」系列的作品,原文為「にごりえ」たけくらべ」,是介紹 日本女性作家樋口一葉的兩部作品,也許現行較為熟知的〈濁江〉、〈比 局〉譯法,反而恰當。因此,國立臺灣文學館雖已建置「臺灣作家作品」 目錄系統」,但重新審視現有譯名之適切性,以提供各文學大家作品之 譯名參考依據,也是國立臺灣文學館的另一課題。

文學翻譯的最高目標就是成為翻譯文學,好的譯作其文學性甚至可 以超越原作。日本作家森鷗外翻譯安徒生的《即興詩人》(即興詩人), 即以典雅的仿古文體著稱,其流暢優美的文字,佐以用中國古典呈現西 洋典故,被譽為「勝過原作」的翻譯。日本岩波文庫甚至將森鷗外的翻 譯作品,以代表日本文學的綠帶封面印刷出版,成為其超越翻譯而成為 日本文學之最佳佐證。

翻譯文學不僅只是譯介,還具有獨自的文學價值,文學作品的翻 譯既是文學創作,譯者就應如作家般給予評價與尊重。詩人余光中 (2012)說:

翻譯家的名氣不及作家,而其權威也不及學者。但翻譯家的文筆 不遜於作家,而其學問也不遜於學者。翻譯家其實是沒有作品的 作家,不寫論文的學者。(頁16-17)

²² 參見 http://literature.ihakka.net/hakka/author/long_ving_zong/author_main.htm。

彭小妍(1998)也說:

由於翻譯作品一向不算是學術成績,因此學者大多寧可專注於撰寫研究論文,不願意分出時間來從事翻譯。就實用性而言,一篇重要的翻譯恐怕比學術論文更有價值,也比較有可能成為暢銷書。(頁34)

檢視國立臺灣文學館出版品中,版權頁上通常標有作者和編輯等資料,但除《龍瑛宗全集》、《楊雲萍全集》、《七色之心》外,²³ 多未載明譯者,可見翻譯工作與譯者一直不受重視。以往臺灣文壇與研究工作者只在意文學史料是否被翻譯出土,而忽略譯作的品質。但譯者就如同作家,譯文就如同作品,好的譯者,其譯作相信也有一定的品質。因此,明示譯者資訊除了尊重也是責任,期待他能對讀者,也對自己翻譯的作品做承諾。所幸的是《葉笛全集》、《錦連全集》、《楊逵全集》、《葉石濤全集》等作家全集在出版時皆有收錄作家個人翻譯的作品——「翻譯卷」,可見翻譯作品也是一種創作的價值觀是無庸置疑的。

在學界方面也是肯定翻譯工作和譯者之價值的。陳瑞山(2014)表示:

一般人對翻譯作品的產出過程仍停留在很粗淺的階段,往往忽略 了其過程中所牽涉到的複雜層次,如跨文化語言符號的轉換、專 業的知識、文法與修辭的涵養、翻譯前後譯者做為讀者之判斷、 對文本的分析力等,實不亞於學術論文的產出。(頁 157)

目前文學作品的譯者多為作家或學者。作家從事文學翻譯,很理所 當然地被視為作家活動的一環。但將來若需更多學者投入此相關工作, 勢必學術界也要認可譯者等同論文發表者,譯作等同論文,並在學術地

^{23 《}黄得時全集》版權頁上標示的是日文團隊,未明示為譯者。

位、升等考核方面也都承認其正當性。事實上教育部已於2013年訂定「教育部補助大專校院推動教師多元升等制度試辦學校計畫」,盼能:

鼓勵學校結合職涯發展,引導教師專長分流,鼓勵教師投入教學 及技術應用實務領域,俾利學校多元化發展[……]。(教育部, 2013,第1段)

因此,透過教師多元升等制度,學界譯者可透過產學合作研究方式,將 翻譯作品作為技術升等之代表成果或參考成果。此外,專任教師升等辦 法第六條第一項第六款中亦規定:

符合科技部補助人文學及社會科學經典譯注研究計畫作業要點規定,經該部審查通過出版之經典譯注,得列為參考作。(教育部, 2016,「學校作業程序」)

由此可見,翻譯作品及譯者之學術地位已被正式認同,而隨著教育部等 相關部會的正視,在教師專長之分流趨勢下,將來勢必會有更多學者願 意投入文學作品之翻譯工作。

最後,目前文學出版品先求有再求好之作法是可以理解的,但有了 基本的共識和一套標準的作業流程後,將來應就可以確保一定品質,畢 竟以「國立臺灣文學館」之名號出版的書籍,是具有一定的權威性,讀 者也抱有一定的信賴感。投注人力、時間、經費的國立臺灣文學館出版 品,若每次出版時都能一次到位、流傳久遠,儘管在讀書出版市場是小 眾,也定能占有重要的一席之地。

伍、結語

以上以國立臺灣文學館出版品為中心,探討臺灣日語文學翻譯發展

的現況與所面臨之挑戰。首先,在國立臺灣文學館出版品類型方面,除 了作家作品類外,文藝史料類也是下一階段之優先工作。此工作若要順 利推展,須仰賴充分的經費與適當的人力。目前經費方面,國立臺灣文 學館每年都計畫性地編有經費,以推動計畫和出版工作,但優秀且願意 投入此工作的人才必須持續培養,以免產生斷層。

出版品採中日文並列的排版方式,除可方便讀者與研究者外,也可 擴大臺灣文學研究的領域與視野,應是將來較適切的作法。但日文輸入 工作向來不受重視,常常被視為僅是翻譯的前置作業,翻譯才是計畫的 重點,真是臺灣文學界的一大憾事。殊不知正確的打字稿與校注不但可 以減少翻譯的錯誤,也可提升讀者對原文的認識,並提供研究其他範疇 的可能性。至於中文譯文方面,品質也還有向上的空間,若能將文學翻 譯提高至翻譯文學的境界,才是文壇的一大福音。

在國立臺灣文學館方面,對於出版品除落實審查制度外,也應制訂編輯體例、校注基準與作業流程等,以便在計畫的執行過程中就進行嚴格把關,並確保計畫成果之品質。而在學術界,翻譯的評論並不盛行,尤其日語方面的譯評更是貧乏。翻譯的評論除可為翻譯品質把關外,還可形成良性競爭,進而提升翻譯品質。此外,重新審視譯者在文壇和學術界的地位,也是必要的。意即譯作等同創作,譯作價值等同學術論文;譯者等同作家,譯者地位等同論文發表者。

最後,有公部門的支持,國立臺灣文學館出版品除在內涵方面的提 升外,編輯排版、印刷裝幀也應可更精緻進步,以希冀國立臺灣文學館 出版品的讀者能從作家、研究者,擴及至一般社會大眾,而擺放於書架 上的出版品也能成為居家一隅提升質感的存在。

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司徒雷登回憶錄《在華五十年》中譯本的意識形態與政治

李明哲

文化操縱學派認為,翻譯文學可能與譯人語其他並存系統(如政治制度) 產生連繫,從而採取特定的規範、行為和政策,生產出為政治意識形態服務的 作品,所有翻譯都是為了服務某種目的而操縱原文。當翻譯活動受到譯者或贊 助者的政治意識形態所宰制,這類被統治階層劃分為合法的經典化文學,往往 與歷史上的重大事件或特殊的時空背景擁有密不可分的關係。司徒雷登的《在 華五十年》回憶錄,翔實記載了擔任美國駐華大使的他,於1946到1952年間, 在中國大陸目睹的重大政、軍、外交事件的印象和評論,以及他對中國政界人 物的看法。他對國共兩黨的評價各有褒貶,甚至對共產黨部分作為深表同情與 讚揚,然而他卻對共產黨的意識形態嗤之以鼻。有鑑於此,臺灣中譯本很快就 獲得出版機會,中國大陸則遲至1982年。本論文旨在探討主導《在華五十年》 中譯本出版的政治意識形態,並由譯文分析得出若干結論。

關鍵詞:司徒雷登、《在華五十年》、意識形態、翻譯、改寫

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The Ideology and Politics of the Chinese Translation of *Fifty Years in China* by John Leighton Stuart

Ming-che Lee

Manipulation theorists assume that translated literature can be correlated with other "co-systems" of the target culture, including the political system, given its attempt to adopt specific norms or policies so as to be subservient to the dominant political ideology. From this perspective, all translations are thought to deploy a certain degree of manipulation of the source text for a specific purpose. When translations are subject to the constraints of the ideologies of the translators or patrons in order to fit the target culture, the translated work will be categorized by the ruling class as being a legitimate member of this culture's literary canon. This phenomenon is usually inseparable from major historical contexts. John Leighton Stuart's memoir, Fifty Years in China, is not only a faithful account of what he had witnessed as former U.S. ambassador to China from 1946 to 1952, but it also records the major political, military and diplomatic occurrences in China along with his commentary on influential Chinese political figures. As a steadfast disciple of democratism, Stuart often expresses his sympathy with the Communist Party while at the same time making clear his detestation of Communist doctrines. Thus, while the Chinese translation of his memoir quickly appeared in Taiwan, unsurprisingly it was not until 1982 had it obtained approval for publication in China. This paper looks closely at the dominant political ideologies and different forms of patronage that made possible the Chinese translation of Fifty Years in China.

Keywords: John Leighton Stuart, Fifty Years in China, ideology, translation, manipulation

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壹、《在華五十年》在臺灣的查禁與出版

文化操縱學派主張翻譯必然受到譯者及贊助者的意識形態影響,慢慢構築起某種場域,左右譯者的選擇、策略和行動(Hermans, 1985)。當翻譯文學與譯入語其他系統(如政治制度)產生連繫後,將採取特定的規範¹、行為和政策,以發揮預設之功能(例如為政治意識形態服務)(Even-Zohar, 1990; Toury, 1995)。這類因體制上的贊助者(如政黨、國家機器、獨裁政權等)的權力特許為合法的(legitimate)翻譯活動,往往與歷史上的重大事件或特殊的時空背景密切相關(Levefere, 1992)。

國民黨當局根據蔣介石於 1953 年發表的〈民生主義育樂兩篇補述〉,於 1954 年展開文化清潔運動。該運動以掃除「黃色的害」(色情)、「赤色的毒」(共產黨)、「黑色的罪」(異議言論)為口號,欲將所有附共思想出版品連根拔除。不可諱言,整個 50 年代的臺灣,左翼文學活動失去了展演舞台,反共文藝猶如文壇的思想警察,主導了當時臺灣的主流詩學。翻譯文學被當權者視為一種協助傳播或控制思想的載具,自然不在話下。根據蔡盛琦(2010)對 1950 年代臺灣國民政府查禁圖書的研究,1958 年 8 月 8 日「保安司令部」查禁了由羅俊翻譯,文友書店出版的《司徒雷登回憶錄》(Fifty Years in China—The Memoirs of John Leighton Stuart, Missionary and Ambassador, 1954),查禁字號「宏實 0090」(頁 124)。這個版本的出版年月不詳,無法在國家圖書館的出版目錄中找到,譯者的背景資料也一無所獲,可見查禁行動進行地很徹底。根據警備總部 1966 年出版的《查禁圖書目錄》,1953 年以後圖書查禁一般是根據《出版法》、《戒嚴法》²及《臺灣

¹ 圖里 (Toury) 提出的三類翻譯規範中,先決規範 (initial norms) 是時代背景的歷史條件;預備規範 (preliminary norms) 則是主導翻譯開始前的宏觀因素,譯者對文本類型的選擇和翻譯行為的直接與否皆受制於此 (Toury, 1995, pp. 56-58)。

² 1948 年 5 月 19 日公告修正後的《戒嚴法》第 11 條規定:「戒嚴地域內,最高司令官 得取締言論講學新聞雜誌圖畫告白標語暨其他出版物之認為與軍事有妨害者」,參見 國防部(1948)。

省戒嚴時期新聞紙雜誌圖書管制辦法》。該目錄大致分為「違反出版 法」和「違反戒嚴法」兩部分。前者是臺灣省新聞處查禁,後者是臺灣 省保安司令部和臺灣省警備總司令部負責查禁(臺灣警備總司令部, 1966)。1953年保安司令部公布「報刊圖書審查標準表」,列出了四 項「香禁注意的目標」,分別是:「危害主義」、「危害政府」、「洩 漏軍事機密」及「危害社會風氣」。由於該標準的文字描述過於抽象, 實際上的查禁範圍包山包海,無所不包,例如「轉載或摘錄共厞及投厞 分子之言論及蘇俄作家之一切作品而不加批判者」(蔡盛琦,2010,頁 86),因為不符合當局的中心論述,也必遭查禁。3

1949年10月31日,臺灣省政府訓令《公佈反動思想書籍名稱一 份》,內容載明:

本省為反共復興基地,為實施反共教育,肅清反動思想之傳播, 凡各書店出售及各級學校各社教機關圖書室陳列之反動書刊,均 應予查禁封存。 (楊秀菁、薛化元、李福鐘,2004,頁869)

訓令後附上《反動思想書籍名稱一覽表》,分類鉅細靡遺。其中, 1948年由上海的海光出版社委託駱伯鴻翻譯的節譯本《史迪威日記》 (Diaries of General Joseph W. Stilwell, 1900-46) 就名列其中。史迪威曾任駐 華美軍司令,他在日記中替蔣介石取了個綽號「Peanut」,嘲弄蔣氏就 像個小呆瓜,甚至將他在黃山的行館戲稱為「Berchtesgaden」(希特勒 住過的私人山莊)。

史迪威對蔣不敬,日記在臺灣被禁乃必然的結果。司徒雷登也寫 過日記,時間橫跨 1945 年到 1949 年,在主要贊助人傅涇波及燕京大學

³ 這項思想檢查工作實際上由國民黨「中央委員會第四組」主導。它是國民黨文工會的 前身,主要工作為宣傳黨義與國家政策以及策劃各式文化運動。從「第四組」編印的 《宣傳週報》中,可以看出它實際上查禁的是出版品中的「思想與知識」。國民政府 遷臺後,以「文化檢肅和圖書查禁」為手段,企圖重建國家秩序(蔡盛琦,2010,頁 108) •

美國校友會的推波助瀾下,委託陳禮頌翻譯,1982年由香港的文史出 版社代為發行出版,書名《司徒雷登日記:美國調停國共爭持期間前 後》,4《在華五十年》的大部分內容便取材自這本日記。單就《回憶 錄》的內容來看,似乎尚未達到「報刊圖書審查標準表」所列出的查禁 標準。因為司徒雷登在回憶錄中,雖偶有零星的批評,但他對蔣介石本 人及國民黨的基本態度還算十分正面。1966年出版的《杳禁圖書目錄》 登載該書遭禁止的理由,是根據1953年7月修訂後公布的《臺灣省戒 嚴時期新聞紙雜誌圖書管制辦法》第二條第三款:「為共厞官傳之圖書 文字」(轉引自臺灣警備總司令部,1966,頁193)。由於作者無法取 得「文友版」譯本,難以釐清該書內容究竟是如何「為匪宣傳」。不過, 從一件小故事或許能看出些端倪。1951年司徒雷登 75 歲誕辰,中華民 國駐美大使顧維鈞獲激參加,行前請示是否要以蔣的名義贈花,蔣回答 說「不必了」,並加碼表示不歡迎司徒雷登來臺,不滿之情溢於言表。 戒嚴時期臺灣雖然有不少盜用大陸地區譯本的情形,這類隸屬於「匪酋 **匪幹及附匪分子之著作及譯作,以及匪偽書店、出版社出版之書刊** (臺灣警備總司今部,1966,說明頁1)一般是要嚴格杳禁的。但是大 陸上真正第一個譯本要遲至1982年才在北京出版,而且並非公開發行, 所以作者研判這本回憶錄被禁,多半是源自蔣與他之間的私人恩怨。矛 盾的是,1954年(英文原書出版同一年)陸續在《大華晚報》連載的「大 華版」譯本及1955年出版的香港「求精版」譯本均為忠實譯本,兩者 皆未洄避批評國民黨和蔣介石本人或贊揚共產黨的內容。按理國民黨當 局可援引上述法條加以查禁,實際上卻又允許這兩個譯本流通,其中差 別為何實不得而知了。

⁴ 此書在中國大陸正式出版則遲至 2009 年,由黃山書社出版。該社為避免爭議,特地在「出版說明」中明言:「為了保持原書樣貌,對原本中的各種姓氏譯名、各種地理譯名予以原譯保留。即便如此,並不表示我們完全同意本書作者、譯者、校者的立場、觀點和文字旨意等」(司徒雷登,1992 / 2009,頁 227)。

貳、《在華五十年》在中國大陸的譯介

司徒雷登在意識形態上站在自由主義與民主主義這一邊是無庸置疑的。這本回憶錄一直要到毛澤東辭世六年後的1982年,才由國營的北京出版社⁵刊印了「專供內部發行」的非公開譯本。該譯本中頌揚蔣氏及國民黨的文字有部分段落遭到刪除。另外,關於他貶抑共產黨或共產黨高層人物,或觸犯當時政治禁忌,或不利於共產黨歷史論述,有些保留全譯,有些則淡化處理或刪譯,但整體而言尚能保留原文風貌。「北京版」翻譯的基本方針在「譯者的話」中清楚地表明:

司徒雷登對中國事務的種種敘述幾乎都是**片面的、歪曲的**,⁶ 因而十分反動[……]在我們今天研究中美關係史、外國在華佈道事業的**虛偽性、美蔣勾結的歷史和蔣王朝倒臺的必然性的時候**,作者卻在其回憶錄中,從反面為我們提供了一些值得參考的資料。因此,本書按原文照譯,只刪掉了馬歇爾寫的序,胡適寫的導言,和大段吹捧蔣介石的個別章節。此外,附錄、索引、照片也沒有收入。(司徒雷登,1954 / 1982,頁 2)

平心而論,「北京版」譯文流暢可謂通達,大致上也如譯者聲稱地 忠實譯出原文的意旨。這篇譯者的話無非是在合理化處理方式的動機。 二閑堂網站主人「維一」⁷如此評論「北京版」:

在那個時代,中美關係,臺海關係勢同水火。[……]在這種情形之下,司徒雷登先生的這本自傳絲毫沒有可能與大陸的廣大讀者見面。[……]自七〇年代中期中美關係解凍之後,大陸逐步

⁵ 北京出版社於1956年成立,屬於中共國有企業,直到1995年獲准擴充為北京出版社 出版集團。

⁶ 粗體為作者所標,以下同。

^{7 「}維一」只是筆名,本名黃其煦,中國著名考古學家,譯有《考古學一百五十年》。

接受和放寬境外史學文獻的有限進入,司徒雷登自傳的流入當屬自然。[……]值得注意的是,這本傳記中仍然還有許多觸犯當時政治禁忌的內容,所以在大陸發行的這本《司徒雷登回憶錄》只是一部內容經過取捨的刪節本,算不得「全本」。對於認真研究當年的歷史,並對歷史完整性有嚴格要求的讀者來講,不能不說是一種缺憾。(維一,2010,第5段)

接著他解釋了為何要將完成已久的周惠民譯本公開在二閑堂網站:⁸

這本《司徒雷登在華五十年》的回憶錄經惠民先生翻譯完成,卻 久久不能通過當局批准付梓[……]為此,惠民先生徵得鐸若先 生的同意,就商於我,提議將他全部譯稿的電子版本在《二閑堂》 上刊佈,以嘉澤書林。(維一,2010,第24段)

事實上周惠民的版本發表只比官方允准出版的「海南版」早一個月而已,但「海南版」內容與「周惠民版」南轅北轍,顯然經過大幅刪除及改寫,可見官方審查的力道之大。隨著中國大陸逐漸改革開放,司徒雷登從當年家喻戶曉的帝國主義代表人物,搖身一變,成為大陸學術界深入研究的教育家(羅義賢,2005,頁3)。遲至2012年的陳麗穎譯本才算是大陸上一個比較完整的全譯本。不變的是,陳譯關於共產黨占據大陸的合法性,以及司徒雷登嚴詞批評共產黨部分,大抵還是選擇不譯或淡化處理。值得注意的是,陳譯並未完全不譯司徒雷登的任何批判,該版本刻意漏譯的部分主要集中在司徒雷登描述共產黨意識形態之惡,及該政權對中國這塊土地未來將造成的潛在傷害。其中也有少數漏網之

⁸ 二閑堂網站成立於 1997 年,首頁的〈二閑堂記〉概述網站成立的原因:「今有萬維網行世,避靜則絕好,我等何不於網間結一草廬,邀集同好,詩文唱和,閱微知著,溫故知新,學通中外,史鑒古今,以圖快活?」但主人維一卻在此文中偷渡了傾民主思想:「頻繁選舉公僕乃存時時征取民情,俾使政府不致脫離民眾太遠之意。民主政治,效率頗低,花費甚鉅,然兩害取其輕,乃不得已而為之。」可見二閑堂的成立並不只是單純談文論藝。參見維一(2010)。

魚,譬如陳譯第十五章「美中新局(The United States and China: "What Policy Now?")」中,赫然出現諸如共產主義是「一個罪惡的大怪物」,而且「是個徽頭徽尾令人討厭的東西」等文字(司徒雷登,1954/2012,頁 209),如此毫不留情的惡言都獲得原文照轉。。陳譯之後,大陸上又陸續出版了兩個譯本,分別是杜智穎譯本(司徒雷登,1954/2014)和李晶譯本(司徒雷登,1954/2015)。這兩個譯本的共通點是僅譯出司徒雷登的回憶錄全文,其他部分,包括作者自序、胡適導言及所有附錄等均未譯出。

參、司徒雷登與政治意識形態

司徒雷登,¹⁰ 在華先後擔任過傳教士(1904—1925)、教育家(1919—1946)及駐華大使(1946—1952),在中國近代史上有其不可磨滅的重要地位。1904年12月,他啟程前往中國上海,展開數十年的傳教生涯。他的傳教方式比較傾向具現代性的自由主義,認為傳教士的責任不僅在「強調福音工作」,「更重要的是促進社會改革」(林立樹,2000,頁10)。他對中國的教育事業也卓有貢獻,1919年2月,他接任燕京大學校長,積極推動「漢學研究」計畫。1979年鄧小平率團訪美,正式成員21人之中,燕大畢業生就占了七人之多(羅義賢,2008,頁2)。足見司徒雷登對中國教育界的影響,無其他外國人士能出其右。

1928 年他在南京結識了蔣介石,此後一直與國民黨和蔣氏維持著 不錯的關係。¹¹ 由於他親華反日的立場,日軍曾將他監禁長達三年八個

⁹ 原文為 "Communism...is an evil monstrosity...it must be utterly objectionable."。

¹⁰ 複姓「司徒」是他給自己取的中國姓,與英文名字的譯音「雷登」合起來就是中文姓 名「司徒雷登」(沈建中,2009,頁1)。

¹¹ 例證如下:1937年司徒雷登在致燕京大學「托事會」(Yanching Board of Trustees)的信中,描述蔣介石「不論委員長有什麼缺點,但他是『一個偉大的人,在道德境界、在智慧力量以及在無私奉獻於國家方面不斷上升』」。西安事變後,司徒更盛讚「蔣作為一個精神領袖業已獲得人民『自發的仰慕』」;中日戰爭爆發後,司徒在寫給哈金森(Hutchinson)的信中甚至直接表明「自己成了『徹底的蔣的人』,願為蔣做自己能做到的一切」(轉引自林孟熙,2001,頁56)。

月,直到日本戰敗後才獲釋。他在中美兩國之所以享有很高的聲望部分 與此有關。

1946年7月,司徒雷登被任命為最後一任美國駐華大使,不料調停任務失敗,開罪國共雙方,他也因介入國共和中美關係過深,導致三方面對其評價都是毀多於譽(邵玉銘,1992 / 2003)。1949年8月18日,毛澤東發表一篇題為〈別了,司徒雷登〉的文章,抨擊美國支持國民黨發動內戰的政策。這篇長期被選為中共「全國中學語言統編教材」的「政論範文」,嘲諷他是「美國侵略政策徹底失敗的象徵」。此後他便以「美國對華文化侵略的忠實執行者」及「進行反對中國人民的各種陰謀活動」的形象受到共黨意識形態的抵制(毛澤東選集編輯委員會,1967,頁1380—1387)。直到中國改革開放之後,大陸學術界才逐漸突破「思想禁區」,逐步還原他的真實面貌。

研究司徒雷登的中國學者郝平¹²一方面讚揚他「對國民黨政府的腐敗行徑深惡痛絕」之義舉,一方面又斥責他:

從意識形態上對馬列主義帶著很深的偏見,並多次發表批判社會 主義和共產主義的言論[……]對國民黨反動派發動內戰持偏袒 的態度。(郝平,2011,頁1—10)

常江¹³ 也嚴詞抨擊他「對共產主義的敵視和恐懼來自盲目和偏見」 (常江,2010,頁 296)。常江在他的譯本出版三年後受訪時說:

我會答應翻譯一本書,通常出於兩個原因,一是書的學術價值高 [……]二是書的內容十分重要,對於歷史、社會和文化的變遷、 議程有顯著的揭示作用。司徒雷登的回憶錄 [……]就屬於後面

¹² 郝平曾任中共黨委常委、北京大學黨委書記、全國政協委員等職務,著有《無奈的 結局:司徒雷登與中國》,為中共黨教育扎根著力甚深。

¹³ 常江,中國著名文化傳播學者,曾任中國文藝評論家協會網路文藝委員會委員,現任教於清華大學。

這種。這類文獻極其重要,關涉人們對歷史、社會與文化的理解,因此如果落入不負責任的譯者手中,將是知識的重大損失。 (轉引自張知依,2013,「翻譯是良心活」)

常江是不是一名「負責任的譯者」,留待下一節說明。總之,司 徒雷登認為共產黨的意識形態與中國傳統政治哲學格格不入,而且 「充滿暴力、壓迫和罔顧人權 (violent, indifferent to human rights, and oppressive)」(Stuart, 1954, p. 4),因此在意識形態上,司徒雷登不可免地與信奉基督教且立場親美的蔣介石走得更近一些。

1846年,馬克思(Marx)和恩格斯(Engels)在合著《德意志意 識形態》(The German Ideology)挪用意識形態一詞,批評統治階級特意 生產出這種虛假意識(false consciousness),用來扭曲人民對現實的認 識,屬於統治階層用思想控制人民的上層建築(superstructure)的一環。 法國哲學家阿圖塞(Althusser, 1970/1971)進一步闡述國家機器如何透 過生產與再製意識形態,不斷召喚人民,以此建立統一思想體系的社 會主體。可以說,意識形態本質上就是一種政治信仰的教條(political doctrine) (Vincent, 1992)。另一方面,以喬斯特(John T. Jost)為首 的心理學家研究人類需要意識形態的原因,得出三類主要動機:認知性 (epistemic) 動機、存在性(existential) 動機和關聯性(relational) 動 機。研究結果顯示,個人並非完全是被動接受意識形態的灌輸,某種程 度而言,個人出於心理需求,譬如為了與社會群體內多數成員的政治立 場保持一致以便獲得生存契機,而進行一場心理加工(Jost, Federico, & Napier, 2009; Jost, Glaser, Kruglanski, & Sulloway, 2003)。總而言之,政治 意識形態是雙向滿足被統治者與統治者的需求,使社會形態趨於穩定的 一種武器,再透過文學(或翻譯文學)來增強其效果。在高壓且單一政 黨的絕對政治勢力壟罩下,經過精心改造翻譯的外國敵人作品,不僅深 受當權者歡迎,對需要心理投射的特定讀者而言亦頗具吸引力。凡戴克 (Van Dijk) 從社會認知理論(socio-cognitive approach) 的角度,將意 識形態定義為存在於個人認知中的價值觀、態度和規範。因此,意識形態會以某種型態再現於文本,其中隱含意識形態的語言成分也會協助強化並鞏固既有的意識形態(Van Dijk, 1995, pp. 21-22)。這個詞早期被音譯為「意德沃羅基」,經常被民國時期左翼或右翼文學家引用,前者如李初梨(1928)的名篇〈怎樣地建設革命文學〉¹⁴ 便主張文學可被視為意德沃羅基(ideologie)的型態之一,作為階級鬥爭的一種手段;後者如魯迅的〈題未定草〉。可見意識形態一詞引入中國文學語境之後,一直與政治息息相關。

肆、《在華五十年》的中譯脈絡

這本回憶錄記錄了司徒雷登在中國生活前後約50年的點滴,1954年由美國藍燈書屋(Random House)出版。全書正文共15章,主要記載他的家世背景、傳教生活、對中國政界人物的看法以及他個人對時局、和中美關係的反思。正文前附上司徒雷登與馬歇爾的序言、胡適¹⁵的導言,以及附錄和索引,共廿餘萬字。由於司徒雷登身分特殊,所以英文原書出版隔日,即1954年10月16日,臺北的《大華晚報》便開始在報上逐日翻譯連載。出版贊助者《大華晚報》,據說是屬於蔣經國系的一份報紙(沈建中,2009,頁205),創刊於1950年,由李荊蓀¹⁶(董事長)、耿修業¹⁷(發行人兼社長)和錢震等人共同創辦。《在華五十年》在《大華晚報》連載了一個多月(譯出前13章)後,於1954

¹⁴ 李初梨原名李楚離,1928年加入共產黨,積極宣導無產階級革命文學。該文是革命文學理論的代表作品。

^{15 1954} 年 10 月 16 日,即《在華五十年》英文原書出版隔日,毛澤東致函中共中央政治局,要求開展「反對在古典文學領域毒害青年三十餘年的胡適派資產階級唯心論的鬥爭」(轉引自沈建中,2009,頁 105)。同年 11 月 8 日,郭沫若發表批判胡適唯心論的談話,中國大陸批胡運動就此展開。可以推測由胡適作序的《在華五十年》在中國大陸獲得出版的機會更加微乎其微。

¹⁶ 李荊蓀 22 歲時加入國民黨,曾為文反對《出版法》,因在《大華晚報》發表「星期雜感」專欄得罪了特務當局被捕下獄。他曾自稱「一生忠黨愛國,服膺三民主義」(李荊蓀,1994,序頁4),可惜晚景淒涼。

¹⁷ 耿修業擔任《大華晚報》社長長達30年,曾兩度當選國民黨中央執行委員。

年 12 月 1 日發行單行本,書名《司徒雷登回憶錄:旅華五十年記》, 譯者李宜培和潘煥昆。¹⁸ 李宜培畢業於燕京大學新聞系,廣義而言也可 算是司徒雷登的門徒,曾經擔任蔣宋美齡的貼身英文秘書;潘煥昆是著 名報人,印尼華僑,這兩人都曾任國民黨中央通訊社英文編譯。

該書附上〈本報譯刊本書附言〉,發行人耿修業簡要說明譯刊《在 華五十年》的用意:

我們決定譯刊此書的最初動機,可以說純粹是著眼於一種「新聞價值」。[……]雖然其中有許多觀點不能為我們所苟同,但作者所提出的這份資料,無論如何是珍貴的。[……]從他的自序裡,以及在正文最後兩三章中,我們可看出他的反共決心和我們有相等的堅強,以他的純潔的人格和受尊崇的聲望,他的反共觀點必能在美國朝野產生重大的影響,這將不僅有助於中國,對他的祖國前途也是極有裨益。(司徒雷登,1954/1954,頁194)

有鑑於《大華晚報》及兩位主要譯者和國民黨深厚的淵源,儘管回憶錄中有部分指摘國民黨的內容,非晚報「所苟同」,但「大華版」除了刪去附錄及索引外,原文照譯,甚至沒有迴避批評國民黨或蔣介石本人的內容。譬如第 11 章第 14 節中,司徒雷登痛斥國民黨軍官貪污的醜態及軍隊的缺乏紀律;第 12 章第三節,司徒雷登拿國民黨腐敗無能的官僚體系和共產黨紀律嚴明、有效率且士氣高昂的組織作鮮明對比等內容,在「大華版」中均完整保留。陳康芬(2007)精細分析了國共兩黨在文藝控管上的不同點,她認為共產黨將作家與文藝生產直接納入國家社會體制是在:

建立文學社群的權力網絡,以文學資源或具相容性的文化意識形態來柔性收編可合作或不反抗的文藝知識分子。(頁91)

¹⁸ 其中第13、14、15 章及第12 章的一半,另由楊孔鑫及江德成兩人譯成。

而國民黨則訴諸威權與懷柔並進的兩手策略,「以國家合法的暴力機制 限制民間的言論自由化」(頁91),因而強化了政治信條的主導力量。 此書中譯本的翻譯出版史似乎也大致呼應了她的觀點。從另一個角度來 看,《在華五十年》在臺灣的翻譯出版雖然一方面頂著原作者反共意識 的光環,另一方面實則冒著牴觸當局文藝審查政策的風險;相較之下, 該書在中國大陸的出版雖命運多舛,實際上 1982 年出版專供共產黨內 部研究的「北京版」反而因身為「反面教材」而保留了原文樣貌。最新 的李晶和杜智穎兩個譯本之刪譯改寫處多到數不清,譬如第 13 章第七 節中,司徒雷登給予蔣介石人格特質極高評價,杜智穎將整節刪光,李 晶也僅保留了原文 5% 左右。李晶雖在「譯者序」中試圖為長期被中國 人視為「美帝國主義代名詞」的司徒雷登平反,但也僅止於此了。

伍、《在華五十年》兩岸三地的譯本比較

作者目前蒐集到的資料,《在華五十年》共有九個中譯本,茲列表 分述如下:

表1 繁體中文版(臺灣、香港)《在華五十年》兩岸三地中譯本出版情況一覽表

譯者	年代	出版資訊	書名	備註(正文)
李宜培、潘焕昆 楊孔鑫、江德成	1954	大華晚報	司徒雷登回憶錄: 旅華五十年記	無明顯刪節
閻人峻	1955	求精出版社 (香港)	在中國五十年	無明顯刪節
不詳	1984	新象書店	司徒雷登回憶錄: 在中國五十年	疑為翻印

資料來源:作者自行整理。

表 2 簡體中文版(大陸)《在華五十年》兩岸三地中譯本出版情況一覽表

譯者	年代	出版資訊	書名	備註(正文)
程宗家	1982	北京出版社 (內部發行、未獲 授權,現已出版)	在華五十年—司徒雷 登回憶錄	小幅刪節版
常江	2010	海南出版社	在華五十年	大幅刪節
周惠民	2010	「二閑堂」網站	司徒雷登在華五十年	無明顯刪節
陳麗穎	2012	東方出版中心	在華五十年:從傳教 士到大使	無明顯刪節
杜智穎	2014	江蘇人民出版社	原來他鄉是故鄉:司 徒雷登回憶錄	大幅刪節
李晶	2015	譯林出版社	在華五十年	大幅刪節

資料來源:作者自行整理。

與「大華版」相隔一年出版的香港「求精版」,將原書分成上、下兩冊編排,它與「大華版」最大的差別在於它為閻人峻一人獨譯,譯筆前後風格一致,而且將原書四篇附錄全文譯出,分別是:〈關於馬歇爾將軍赴華使命之各項訓令〉、〈政治協商會議所通過之五項決議案〉、〈杜魯門總統特使(馬歇爾)本人對華局勢聲明〉及〈杜魯門總統對華聲明〉。這四篇附錄只有「求精版」跟「東方版」全部譯出,另「海南版」僅譯出〈馬歇爾代表團的指示〉及〈杜魯門總統對華政策聲明〉這兩篇,其餘版本則全部未譯出。

儘管閻人峻本人¹⁹與求精出版社均未留下譯序,不過從譯文研判, 這個版本的政治立場與《大華晚報》較一致,基本向原文靠攏,因此下 面的譯本分析僅以「大華版」代表。

¹⁹ 關於閻人峻的來歷資料不足,目前僅知他最早的一部譯作可能是 1945 年重慶的中外 出版社出版的《美國的途徑》(作者:W. L. Willkie),此書與司徒雷登回憶錄,以 及他後來多部譯作一樣,都是講述基督教神學,或與教會有關的人物著述,大部分 都在香港出版刊行。

由於司徒雷登的自序中有許多猛烈批判共產黨的文字,因此「海南 版」和「李晶版」皆選擇不譯。「東方版」雖然大致譯出原文,卻刻意 漏譯了一大段批判共產黨的文字。有趣的是,譯作時代最早,理應最保 守的「北京版」反而忠實譯出。「求精版」對這類敏感的文字採取的態 度是「原文照譯」,這應與當時香港仍屬英國殖民地有關。另外,周惠 民 2010 年發表於二閑堂網站的譯本,與「大華版」和「求精版」同樣 屬於比較忠於原文的譯本。周惠民(2010)在網站上呼籲說:

或許有心人可以將此譯本、1982年的刪節譯本,以及本堂刊佈 的漢譯全本互相對照,找出其中的差異,以瞭解這28年來中國 出版界的開放與進步。(第3段)

他的期望不幸落空了,後期的幾個譯本事實上不進反視。即使是最新的 李晶譯本,出版社也得先表明立場:

由於作者個人的成長背景、宗教信仰和政治立場等因素,書中的 論述和觀點不盡正確,有些甚至偏頗,希望讀者在閱讀時予以注 意。(司徒雷登,1954/2015,出版說明頁)

儘管文革以前有所謂「黃皮書、灰皮書」等僅供共黨高層參閱和批 判的「內部發行」圖書,《在華五十年》仍無機會在大陸上獲得翻譯 出版(沈建中,2009,頁 206)。直到 1972 年尼克森總統訪中,「中」 美關係緩步解凍,中國大陸才漸漸放寬境外史學文獻有條件輸入。1979 年「中」美建交,三年後,由程宗家譯,北京出版社出版的《在華五十 年——司徒雷登回憶錄》方以特殊的「內部發行」管道出版。當時改 革開放不久的中國大陸普遍缺乏版權意識,何況這本傳記中充滿了許多 觸犯當局政治禁忌的內容,注定是一本刪節本。跟「大華版」及「求精 版」比起來,「北京版」刪去了胡適的導言、馬歇爾的序、司徒雷登自 序及部分吹捧蔣介石的段落,連同所有附錄、照片及索引亦在刪除之

列。譯者程宗家特別寫了一篇〈譯者的話〉,將該書定調為「幫助讀者理解毛主席這篇文章(指〈別了,司徒雷登〉)的注腳」,稱司徒雷登為「中國人民的瘟神」,說他「對中國事務的種種敘述幾乎都是片面的、歪曲的,因而十分反動」,不過該回憶錄卻「從反面為我們提供了一些值得參考的資料」(司徒雷登,1954 / 1982,頁 1—2)。有鑑於此,「北京版」在當年自然無法公開發行。

「北京版」其中一個明顯的刪節處,出現在第六章第九節。這篇文字是司徒雷登引用自己在 1937 年 5 月 15 日發表於北平出版的《民主》(Democracy)雜誌上,題為〈蔣介石評說〉的一篇文章,譯者(或出版社)大筆一揮就整篇刪去。2015 年的李晶譯本同樣將之刪得一乾二淨。下面試舉一段比較三個代表版本的處理手法:

(原文)

It may be permissible to add a word in conclusion to the effect that the writer's personal contacts with General Chiang have led him through the same stages of opinion as the people of the country have been described as reaching, resulting in an unquestioning confidence in the transparent sincerity of his patriotic purpose [emphasis added] and in the stern purity of his personal life [emphasis added], an admiration tinged increasingly with affection, and a clear conviction that China is extremely fortunate to have one with his character and capacity actively leading the nation in this supremely critical period of its rebirth and rebuilding [emphasis added]. (Stuart, 1954, p. 121)

(大華)

作者在這裡無妨再說幾句話作為本文結束。作者與蔣先生的個人 間接觸,使作者在各階段中對於他的觀感完全無異於中國人民在 上述同一階段中對於他的觀感, 卒而對於他的**愛國心之顯明**誠摯 與他私生活之絕對清白,具有無容置疑的信心;對於他的欽仰則 越來越含有愛的成份。中國在其更生與重建的最緊要關頭期間, 能夠有他這樣一個有品格有才幹的人來積極領導全國,實在是極 幸運的事。這一點是清楚無疑的。(司徒雷登,1954/1954, 頁73)

(海南)

最後請允許我加一句話。在和蔣司令私下接觸的過程中,我對他的印象也同廣大民眾一樣始終在**不斷變化著**,卻最終還是在他身上建立起了無**可置疑的信念**。(司徒雷登,1954/2010,頁114)

(東方)

最後請允許我在結論上加上一句。在我和蔣先生的私下接觸中, 我對他的印象也如中國一樣不斷產生變化,但是我還是對他產生 了堅定的信心,相信他在愛國主義的宗旨問題上是透明和真誠 的,個人生活上是嚴格而清白的。我也慢慢對他產生了欽佩的感 情,堅信中國在這樣一個重生和重建的極其關鍵的時候,有一位 具有這種人格和能力的領導人,是無比幸運的。(司徒雷登, 1954 / 2012,頁81)

「海南版」經過改寫和刪節後,原文中的讚美語氣完全消失,變得 非常模稜兩可,令讀者無法得知司徒雷登對蔣介石究竟是褒是貶。「東 方版」則選擇略加淡化後保留了原文。譯者常江(2010,2017)曾經公 開表示:

四年前我協助引進並擔任翻譯的司徒雷登回憶錄《在華五十年》,**經過複雜的審批程序和「必要」的刪節**,終於要出版了。 我竟然興奮得跳了起來。之所以興奮,並不因我負責的一項浩大

工程歷時四年終於告結,而是由於**該書的出版或許預示著我們對** 一位重要歷史人物的評價正在趨於公正。(第1段)

常江口中的「審批」,指的應該是「中華人民共和國新聞出版總署」(2001—2013),後來改稱「中華人民共和國國家新聞出版廣電總局」(2013—2018)。這個國務院轄下的機構實際上就是中共中央宣傳部,經常以違反〈出版管理條例〉²⁰ 和〈圖書出版管理規定〉²¹ 查禁書籍。目前大陸國內圖書出版以自我審查為主,再經各省新聞局核可後才能出版。對共產黨的批評內容,「海南版」大約保留了五分之一的篇幅,其餘五分之四的內容因為較為辛辣,「海南版」選擇將之全部刪除。諸如共產黨如何「狡猾地」竊取大陸國土、共產黨欺騙式的土地重分配政策、宗教迫害等內容在「海南版」中完全看不到。其他較輕微的批評內容也一律經過淡化或甚至美化處理。譬如下面這個例子:²²

(原文)

Until they had gained nation-wide (mainland) ascendency, the Communist authorities governed in areas that they controlled with little manifestation of *totalitarian* [emphasis added] inclination; *they seemed to be benevolently disposed, tolerant and friendly* [emphasis added], on the principle: live, let live and help live. Their conduct as they moved in 1947, 1948, and 1949 to victory after victory and took control in region after region

²⁰ 第 25 條第 3、4 款規定,任何出版物不得含有以下內容:「泄露國家秘密、危害國家安全或者損害國家榮譽和利益的」以及「煽動民族仇恨、民族歧視,破壞民族團結,或者侵害民族風俗、習慣的」。參見 2001 年 12 月 25 日中華人民共和國國務院令第 343 號〈出版管理條例〉(中華人民共和國國務院,2001)。

²¹ 第 22 條規定:「圖書出版實行重大選題備案制度。涉及國家安全、社會安定等方面的重大選題,涉及重大革命題材和重大歷史題材的選題,應當按照新聞出版總署有關選題備案管理的規定辦理備案手續。未經備案的重大選題,不得出版」。參見2008 年 5 月 1 日中華人民共和國國家新聞出版總署令第 36 號〈圖書出版管理規定〉(中華人民共和國國家新聞出版總署,2008)。

²² 本段出自原文第13章第八節後半段,部分內容在譴責中國共產黨與馬列思想的道德低劣。李晶譯本只譯出客觀記錄歷史的前半段,後半段評論則全部未譯出。

and city after city was indeed that of *well-disposed liberators* [emphasis added]. And such it continued to be until they had established their domination over the mainland. In those days there came from China and from various "experts" many *glowing reports* [emphasis added] regarding the Communists. A large number of foreign Diplomats, businessmen and missionaries were confident that *the new regime was and would be a great improvement on the old* [emphasis added]. (Stuart, 1954, pp. 282-283)

(大華)

中共於其能控制整個大陸之前,對其所佔據的若干地區的統治,並未露出極權專權的傾向。他們似乎頗為和善、寬大和友好。他們的原則是生活、讓人生活、協助人民維持生活。當一九四七年、一九四八年及一九四九年,他們不斷的贏得勝利,不斷的佔領一處又一處的地區及城市時,他們的行為確乎是一個和善的「解放者」的行為,直到他們在整個大陸上建立了統治時,這種行為方告停止。在這一段期間,從中國國內及各個「專家」方面,傳出了許多有關共產黨的動人報告。許多外國的外交官、商人及傳教士也都相信新政權遠比舊政府為佳。(司徒雷登,1954/1954,頁173)

(北京)

在共產黨當局取得全國(大陸)勝利之前,他們對其控制地區的 統治很少表現出集權主義的傾向;他們似乎是仁慈的、寬容的、 友善的,他們的原則是自己活,讓他人活,而且幫助人家活。 1947年、1948年和1949年,當他們節節勝利,占領了一個又一 個的地區、一座又一座的城市的時候,他們的所作所為確實是受 人歡迎的「解放者」的行動。這種情形一直保持到他們在整個大 陸建立政權為止。在那些日子裡,從中國和各種各樣的「專家」 發來了許多讚揚共產黨人的報導。許多外交官、實業家和傳教 士都確信新政權現在是而且將是對舊政權的一大改進。(司徒雷 登,1954 / 1982,頁 271)

(海南)

在全面控制中國大陸之前,中共在其統治的地區甚少表現出集權 主義的端倪。他們聲稱自己的原則是:讓自己生存、讓他人生存, 幫他人生存。從 1947 年到 1949 年三年間,他們攻城掠地、無往 不勝,確實被很多人當成了「救星」。這種情形一直持續到全國 政權建立。那段日子裡,從中國和各色「專家」那裡發來了許多 盛讚共產黨的報導。許多外交官、商人和傳教士都堅信新政權大 大強於舊政權,前景一片光明。(司徒雷登,1954/2010,頁 256)

原文的 totalitarian 這個字,被「北京版」與「海南版」刻意淡化譯 為「集權」,而非「極權」。根據線上版牛津大字典的定義,totalitarian 當形容詞使用時,專指「中央集權的、獨裁的政府,老百姓需全面地服 從國家的權威」(Totalitarian, 2018)。這與「集權主義」(centralism or authoritarianism) 在內涵上有根本的不同。centralism 的定義僅止於「政 治權力集中於中央」;authoritarianism 則是政治權力集中於少數人(一 般為政黨),所有決策、權力、皆由執政黨「一黨專政」,所有政治權 力並非個人所能壟斷(也就是說,獨裁者不存在),也沒有其他政黨共 享權力。一字之差,失之千里。原文中讚揚共產黨的 glowing reports 在 「大華版」變成了「動人的報告」,「求精版」更絕,稱它是「充滿生 氣的報告」,著實令人莞爾。此外,「海南版」將原文平鋪直敘的史實 描寫加油添醬,說共產黨「無往不勝」、「被很多人當成了『救星』」、 「前景一片光明」云云,均為原文所無。

回憶錄中有一段提醒讀者共產思想的危險性和實施民主優勢之處的 文字,出現在第十章第16節最後一段,直接挑戰共產黨的核心信仰。 上一節中曾略述政治意識形態在形塑社會集體意識的統治力,常江、杜 智穎和李晶的版本將這段全部刪除。除了「東方版」略加修飾之外,其 餘四個版本大致都依原文翻譯。礙於篇幅,以下僅比較「北京版」跟「東 方版」的差別:

(北京)

共產黨的策略所造成的危險確確實實存在著。耍避免這種危險,最可靠的辦法是,在民主事業的領導人中開展廣泛的宣傳工作 [……]要是老百姓對民主問題採取聽之任之的態度,那麼,這樣的民主將永遠是不可取的。唯一的拯救辦法是,更廣泛地講民主,給老百姓以做人的權利。只有在老百姓相信他信仰的生活方式有價值,要不惜代價地去維護它時,才能防止共產黨人進行**陰險的渗透**,抵制他們的極權主義哲學和不擇手段的行事方法。(司徒雷登,1954 / 1982,頁 207)

(東方)

來自共產主義的威脅的確是很真實的,[……]但是消除這個威脅最保險的方法是這樣組成的,充分和自由的資訊公開[……]如果人民都不關心政治的話,那麼民主只會是個壞東西。其他更多的民主制度裡體現的一個唯一正確的道路就是民眾決心維護自己的權利。只有人民堅信他們自己的生活方式,並且願意用一切代價來捍衛自己的價值觀,那樣的話整體上的集權主義思想以及不道德的不擇手段才不會得逞。(司徒雷登,1954/2012,頁145)

原文中不斷強調民主的可貴,人民擁有捍衛自由的權利等等,在陳

麗穎之後的三個新版本完全消失。有譯出原文的其餘五個版本中,「北 京版」反而是文字最洗鍊,同時最能完整表述原文意旨的版本,甚至比 「大華版」和「求精版」更「堅決捍衛民主」。「東方版」也只刪去原 文「共產黨人陰險的滲透」(Communists' insidious penetration)和淡化 「極權主義」(totalitarian philosophy)兩處。這個譯例透露出什麼訊息 呢?不譯其實也是一種意識形態的展現。新保守主義學者福山(Francis Fukuyama) 1989 年發表了〈歷史的終結?〉(The End of History?) 一 文。23 他認為隨著冷戰結束,「自由民主」可能形成「人類意識形態推 步的終點」與「人類統治的最後形態」,甚至構成「歷史的終結」(福 山,1992/1993,頁I)。然而從司徒雷登回憶錄在中國大陸的出版史 觀之,福山的預言終究沒能實現。海南版譯者常江(2010)聲稱他在翻 譯過程中,已竭力做到了客觀與公正:

以一種近乎學術研究的嚴謹來向我的同胞們展示這本被歷史的煙 塵湮滅了近半個世紀的珍貴史料。(頁 294)

事實上遠非如此。2010年8月24日,常江在《中國青年報》上發 表〈司徒雷登的三張而孔:傳教十與政治家身分相牴觸〉,他說:

當年毛澤東主席的一篇〈別了,司徒雷登〉彷彿為司徒其人畫上 京劇臉譜,幾十年來他變成了一個符號——能指是司徒雷登四個 字,所指是十惡不赦的美帝國主義。尤其令人傷感的一點是,過 去 60 年來,始終未給這位燕大校長任何講話的機會……這樣看 來,半個多世紀後,《在華五十年》中譯本的公開發行,恰是還 歷史以澄澈的最好方式。(文化新聞版)

²³ 這篇論文後來發展成專書《歷史之終結與最後一人》 (The End of History and the Last Man) (Fukuyama, 1992) •

此話說得很動聽,但是大幅的刪減與改寫要如何「還歷史以澄澈」,非具有充分的想像力恐怕難以辦到。

陸、結語

文化轉向後的翻譯研究,說明了翻譯的過程難以保證絕對的中立,控制翻譯活動的機構或贊助人感興趣的往往是意識形態的部分,導致原作被改寫甚至重寫。從《在華五十年》譯本分析可以得知,統治階層(贊助者)為了鞏固政權,推廣符合統治利益的意識形態,或避免統治權威受到不必要的挑戰,特地挑選相對有利的文本,加速其翻譯出版;或設下重重壁壘,以阻止、審查、變造、刪節及改寫等手段,確保譯本「政治正確」。然而,意識形態從生產、流通、再製到滲透人心,並不全然是單向進行的。個人也可能出於心理需要,為了融入社會主流意識形態而需要這類文藝作品的餵養,翻譯便在這過程中扮演了一定的角色。意識形態對翻譯的干擾,與翻譯對意識形態的強化或弱化,是一個雙向複雜的過程。《司徒雷登回憶錄》的翻譯史正提醒了我們:意識形態不會有走向終結的一天。

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數位化時代深度翻譯在《茶經》 翻譯中的創新應用

龍明慧

《茶經》是中國最著名的茶典籍,包含多個領域的知識,涉及中國古代大量歷史、地理、文化資訊,在翻譯過程中往往需要譯者在原文基礎上進行「深度翻譯」,以合適的方式增補涉及文化背景和專業知識的注釋資訊,幫助目標讀者理解。但深度翻譯若是運用不當,則很難實現該有的效果,有時還會產生一些負面影響。因此本文以《茶經》美國譯者法蘭西斯·羅斯·卡朋特的英譯本為例,分析深度翻譯在該譯本中的應用情況及其存在的一些問題,結合數位化時代新媒體技術的發展,探索《茶經》翻譯中深度翻譯的創新應用模式,提出超連結應用和整合圖片、音訊、影片等非語言媒介的深度翻譯策略,為適應當代讀者的閱讀習慣,實現更有效的跨文化傳播提供借鑒。

關鍵詞:數位化時代、新媒體、深度翻譯、茶典籍翻譯

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An Innovative Application of *Thick Translation* in Translating *The Classic of Tea* in and for Our Digital Age

Minghui Long

Chajing (The Classic of Tea), the best-known Chinese tea classic, is filled with background information about Chinese culture, history, and geography. Therefore, thick translation—that is, the inclusion of a further, more detailed and more professional understanding of tea—is clearly necessary in the English translation of this classic. However, improper thick translation may fail to have positive effects. Therefore, this paper, taking Francis Ross Carpenter's English translation of The Classic of Tea as a case, explores the application of thick translation in general and the problems that may be created by the traditional practice of thick translation. Here, then, taking into account the ongoing development of new media in our digital age, an innovative model of thick translation is proposed which advocates the use of hyperlink and non-verbal resources like pictures, animations and audio-visual materials. It is believed that this new model may serve as a helpful starting point for the production of a translation that will better serve its targeted readers.

Keywords: the digital age, new media, thick translation, translation of Chinese tea classics

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壹、前言

中國茶典籍是中國傳統茶文化的重要載體,因此茶典籍的翻譯對中 國茶文化的國際傳播具有重要意義。在中國眾多茶典籍中,茶聖陸羽所 撰的《茶經》是中國乃至全世界第一部全面介紹茶的專著,被譽為茶的 百科全書,是中國茶文化精髓的展現,其有效譯介對中國茶文化的國際 傳播具有很大價值。《茶經》內容十分豐富,既包含嚴謹的茶學知識, 又包含豐富的茶文化內涵,涉及中國古代大量歷史、地理、文化資訊, 這增加了翻譯的難度,也加大了讀者理解譯本的困難。要使《茶經》譯 本能夠為讀者真正理解,往往需要譯者在原文所提供資訊的基礎上增補 大量涉及文化背景和專業知識的注釋資訊,也就是進行「深度翻譯」 (thick translation),但深度翻譯若是運用不當,沒有考慮目標讀者的 閱讀習慣,則很難實現其該有的效果,有時還會產生一些負面影響。而 在數位化時代,新媒體技術的發展為我們對典籍進行深度翻譯提供了 更多可能。因此,本文以《茶經》美國譯者法蘭西斯・羅斯・卡朋特 (Francis Ross Carpenter)的英譯本為例,分析深度翻譯在該譯本中的 應用情況及其存在的一些問題,結合數位化時代新媒體技術的發展,探 索《茶經》翻譯中深度翻譯的創新應用模式,為增強譯本的可讀性,適 應當代讀者的閱讀習慣,實現更有效的跨文化傳播提供借鑒。

貳、深度翻譯及其在典籍翻譯中的應用

深度翻譯是一種早已有之的翻譯方法,只是在 20 世紀 90 年代才成為翻譯領域的一個專門術語。1993 年,美國哲學家亞庇(Appiah)在描述他與母親佩妮·亞庇(Penny Appiah)編纂翻譯非洲諺語時所採用的密集型加注的解釋行為時,借鑒了人類學家格爾茨(Geertz, 1973)所提出的文化研究「深度描寫」的思想,以西非奇族語英譯為例子,指出了翻譯中來源語和譯入語之間的文化意義差別,提出了「深度翻譯」這一

概念,並將其定義為「以評注或附注的方式力圖把譯文置於深厚的語言和文化背景中的翻譯」(Appiah, 1993, p. 817)。¹ 亞庇認為,提供詳細的譯注,能讓譯語讀者對源語文化習慣、思維方式和表達方式等有更深刻的了解,從而激發譯語讀者對它們的更大尊重。

作為具體的翻譯方法,深度翻譯就是:

譯者通過各種注釋和評注,重構源文文本產生時的歷史語境,以 幫助譯語讀者更深入地理解源語文化。(孫甯甯,2010,頁16)

因此,

在人們越來越重視文化翻譯的今天,深度翻譯可以說是一種行之 有效的策略,一種非常實用的方法。(曹明倫,2014,頁114)

中國典籍,時代久遠,內容豐富,有深厚的文化積澱,是記載自然、人文、哲學理念和重要典章制度的文獻,理解難度遠超普通文本(陸振慧,2013)。對於這樣的文本,譯語讀者和源語作者的歷史文化背景存在巨大差異,若不額外增加注釋或評注以重構源文歷史文化語境,讀者幾乎是無法理解譯語的。因此,一直以來,中國的典籍翻譯大多都會使用深度翻譯方法。

我們經常會發現,中國不少典籍,原文內容並不多,但譯本卻是比原文厚重得多,主要就是因為譯者添加了長篇的序言、前言和注釋。如以國外出版的《論語》英譯為例,幾十個英譯全本幾乎都有大量注釋,其中有些譯本注釋的篇幅甚至超過正文的翻譯,如西蒙·萊斯(Simon Leys)的譯本正文翻譯共98頁,注釋則多達105頁。再如黃繼忠在牛津大學出版社出版的譯本,全書216頁,正文卻只有160頁;而在160頁正文裡還包括了991條注釋。國內的《論語》英譯本也有越譯越厚的趨勢,如2011年出版的吳國珍譯本竟然有560頁之多(林元彪,

¹ 本文直接引用英文文獻之文字,皆為作者自譯。

2015)。茶典籍翻譯也是如此,例如《茶經》美國譯者卡朋特的英譯本 The Classic of Tea: Origins & Rituals 就有近 50 頁的引言,詳細介紹了原文作 者陸羽的生平,中國茶文化精神內涵,中國茶的生物特性、文化特性、生產種植方法,以及中國茶進入西方世界的過程。此外,該譯本還透過正文後長達 20 頁的注釋,總計 132 條(包括引言注釋在內),為譯文提供了詳盡的術語解釋、背景分析等基礎資訊,幫助讀者對譯本進行深度理解(Lu, 780/1995)。

深度翻譯讓讀者更好地理解原文所發揮的作用毋庸置疑,這種以「長篇的引言、翔實的注釋和特色鮮明的文內隱注」(宋曉春,2014,頁 941)為特徵的深度翻譯策略還很適合學者們系統、深入的考古式閱讀。就如同亞庇所說的,深度翻譯是學術翻譯,適合做學術研究(Appiah,1993)。即使不是為了學術研究,對於想真正了解異域文化的譯文讀者而言,深度翻譯也是極為必要的。特別是典籍翻譯,若是沒有注釋或評注,缺少源語歷史文化背景的讀者要理解譯本內容是非常困難的。

深度翻譯的目的是幫助讀者理解譯本內容,但也需要考慮讀者的閱讀習慣。當前典籍翻譯主要是透過文內注釋或文末章節附註的方式實現深度翻譯,但文內注釋空間有限,無法對相關問題進行全面深入闡述,而且還會影響讀者閱讀的流暢性。文末章節附註雖不受篇幅限制,但長篇累牘的語言注解和闡釋,太多的額外文字資訊也會加重讀者的閱讀負擔。而且,在當今數位化新媒體時代,越來越多的讀者傾向於電子閱讀,而普通的文末章節附註,由於前後翻頁不便,就非常不適合電子閱讀。因此,在數位化時代新媒體環境中,要發揮深度翻譯的積極作用,我們就有必要創新典籍深度翻譯的實現策略。

既然深度翻譯的目的是把「譯文置於深厚的語言和文化背景中」 (Appiah, 1993, p. 817),其具體實現策略除了語言層面的添加注釋以外,還應該可以包含非語言層面資訊的添加。正如赫曼斯(Hermans, 2003)提出的,深度翻譯可以體現為譯文的解釋性副文本(paratext)。 副文本,是任何添加到正文的材料,有解釋、定義、指示或支援添加背景資訊的功能。但副文本不一定是書面或語言材料,非語言材料也能引導讀者形成對文本的看法和印象(Pellatt, 2013, p. 1)。穆哈威(Muhawi, 2006, pp. 372-376)在提出「民俗學翻譯理論」時,也認為採用印刷手段實現特殊視覺效果的翻譯(iconic translation)可以被看作是對原文進行意義分層解讀的深度翻譯手段。

傳統的翻譯由於媒介技術的限制,一般只能靠在文內或文末添加語言文字或少量靜態圖像為載體的注釋或評注進行深度翻譯,但在數位化時代,資訊數位技術帶來的媒介融合,為我們依靠其他載體構建意義提供了可能。因此,我們完全可以在譯本正文之外,透過超連結方式添加圖片、音訊、影片、動畫等其他非語言媒介,創新典籍深度翻譯的呈現形式,使典籍譯本更適合數位化時代讀者的閱讀習慣。

參、《茶經》深度翻譯的創新模式

陸羽撰寫的《茶經》是中國最具代表性的茶文化典籍,後世的茶典籍大都受其影響。《茶經》中的內容涉及茶的起源、名稱、形狀、品性、功能,茶葉種植,與茶有關的器具,採茶、製茶方法,茶的烹製與飲用,茶的典故和風俗逸事等,涵蓋了植物學、農藝學、生態學、中藥學、水文學、民俗學、詞源學等多學科知識,是一部關於茶的百科全書。同時,它集合了不朽的茶學專著與經典的文學作品於一身,將看似平凡的茶事昇華為一種意蘊獨到的精神文化,貫穿儒家思想、佛家理論與道家學說(Lu,780/2009, p. 19)。《茶經》中不管是物質層面的茶學知識還是非物質層面的茶文化影射,對缺少茶學知識和中國歷史文化背景的西方讀者來說都存在理解困難,對該典籍的翻譯,合理使用深度翻譯策略是非常必要的。因此,本部分主要圍繞《茶經》美國譯者卡朋特的英譯本 The Classic of Tea: Origins & Rituals 中注釋的使用及其使用方式存在的一些問題,從語言和非語言兩個層面說明在數位化時代,如何利用

新媒體技術實現深度翻譯在茶典籍以及類似典籍翻譯的創新型應用,構建更容易被讀者所理解和接受的譯本。

一、語言層面的深度翻譯

美國譯者卡朋特在 1974 年翻譯了陸羽的《茶經》,其翻譯目的是促進東西方的相互理解(Lu,780/1995)。因此,譯者根據自己對本國讀者理解能力的了解,在其英譯本中對很多資訊都進行了注釋,以幫助讀者更好地理解譯文。除譯文正文之外,譯者還撰寫了長達 50 頁的對茶背景知識的介紹,其中也有不少注釋。注釋在譯本中的分布情況如下表所示:

表 1 《茶經》中注釋的分布情況

	引言	正文第一部分	正文第二部分	正文第三部分	
頁碼數	54	16	23	50	
注釋條數	注釋條數 24	11	24	73	

資料來源:作者自行整理。

透過對上表中注釋的分析,我們歸納出了《茶經》中注釋的五種主要類型功能,如下表所示:

表 2 《茶經》中注釋的類型功能

專有名詞					背景介紹		譯文 解析	譯者觀點	原文注釋	
類型	人物	書籍	地名/ 地域	年代 時間	術語	歷史背景	資訊補充			
注釋條數	21	14	22	5	27	23	6	5	5	4

資料來源:作者自行整理。

(一) 專有名詞

專有名詞占了總注釋的大多數,其中包括對人物、書籍、地名和地 域、年代時間以及術語的解釋。

譯本中的人物以及地名地域主要集中出現在作為歷史概括的正文第 三部分中。人物條目包括從最久遠的神農氏到作者陸羽所在朝代(唐 朝)的人物,人物以時間順序編寫,歷數了各個時期中,文人或平民與 茶相關的評論和奇遇。從這些條目中,中國茶文化由建立到興盛都一覽 無遺,更可從中細數歷史背景的變化。書籍和年代是為了增進讀者對歷 史背景的全面了解,在介紹人物資訊的同時所引出。

地名或地域這一部分展示了茶在中國的歷史地理分布情況,從而 揭示中國茶文化的起源與發展,引導讀者從地理原因深刻了解茶的精 神——茶生於南方,而南方氣候溫和,是「溫雅」的代名詞,因而了解 地理資訊可以讓讀者體會到茶的「雅」氣。

術語解釋是專有名詞解釋中所占比例最重的一部分,包括了對特定 植物名的解釋以及中國特有經典概念的解釋,如「八卦」、「五行」、 「六疾」等。這些術語對於傳達《茶經》中的儒釋道精神具有關鍵意義, 故而譯本中著重對這一部分進行盡可能詳細的解析,從而真正將「譯文 置於深厚的語言和文化背景中」(Appiah, 1993, p. 817)。如對 77 頁的 注釋中,關於「八卦」的注釋如下:

illness: K'an, Sun and Li are three of the eight trigrams on which the philosophy of the I Ching or Book of Changes is based. The trigrams consist of various combinations of a solid line representing the force of yang (the male principle) and a broken one representing the force of vin (the female principle). Charged with great meaning for the Chinese, the trigrams and their derivatives, the hexagrams, pictured, embodied and helped to shape the lives of the Chinese.

Lu explains why these particular three trigrams are on his brazier. To

describe them:

$$k'an = = = ; sun = = ; li = = =$$

K'an is the Abysmal whose image is *Water*. He signifies danger, and his color is red. He is the moon, due north, midwinter and midnight.

Sun is the Gentle whose image is wind. She signifies vegetative power. Her color is white and she is the southeast and forenoon.

Li has a fire image. She occupies the south, her time is summer and midday. For more detail, see Hellmut Wilhelm, Change-Eight Lectures on the I Ching, New York, 1960. (Lu, 780/1995, p. 160)

這段注釋中,譯者不僅對「八卦」的出處作了解釋,還表達了「八卦」的中心思想——陰和陽。更為重要的是,譯者對「八卦」帶給中國人的影響進行了闡述,強調其在中國文化裡的重要地位,為引導讀者對譯文的理解做了基礎鋪墊。同時,為了更形象的突出譯文的原意,譯者附上了譯文中提及元素的「八卦」圖,並做了簡明扼要的介紹。為了讓對此文化意象有興趣的讀者得到更多資訊,從不同角度賞析《茶經》,譯者在結尾還附上參考文本,這剛好呼應了赫曼斯所提倡的「多角度化研究」。

(二)背景介紹

背景介紹也是注釋中非常重要的一部分,對譯文發生時的歷史背景及事件背景做了詳盡闡述。歷史背景包括歷史事件的紀錄以及特定時期對某一概念的理解等,如對茶的最初認識(Lu, 780/1995, p. 155)(16 headache)、對歷史上中西方茶的認識(Lu, 780/1995, p. 156)(34 guests)、稱量單位的變化(Lu, 780/1995, p. 159)(69 smallest)、對茶技的描述及評論(Lu, 780/1995, p. 160)(82 unadulterated)、對茶器的歷史描述(Lu, 780/1995, p. 161)(90 Chou)等。這諸多注釋從方方面面鉤織出中華茶文化的博大精深,為讀者提供了全面的百科介紹,使西方讀

者能夠盡可能以一個本土讀者的角度身臨其境般的感受中華茶韻。 (三)譯文解析、譯者觀點及原文注釋

卡朋特譯本中關於譯文解析的五條注釋分析了譯文所採取譯法的原因,主要針對有理解難點的譯文片段。譯者在處理有理解難點的資訊時,往往會為讀者考慮,採取注釋的方法將譯文意義解釋清楚。注釋中的「譯者觀點」是較為特殊的一類注釋。譯者針對原文中的特定現象專門編輯一條完整的注釋來提出自己對文本內容的理解看法,究其原因可分為兩類:(1)對原文理解的不確定性,如從原文中,譯者不能確定製作「羅盒」所用的材料,故借注釋指出這一點(Lu,780/1995,p.161)(86 inches),避免讀者理解偏差;(2)對原文的深入分析,如譯者對越州和邢州瓷器的對比進行了自己的分析理解,對原文中的描述進行因果分析(Lu,780/1995,p.162)(92 bon/s),以避免讀者產生類似的疑惑。譯者的個人觀點雖然只有五條注釋,但其在控制譯文整體理解方向上呈現出重要作用。最後,原文注釋表示原文正文中注釋的內容在譯文中被譯為正文外的注釋,其作用是保持譯文正文的簡潔性。

總的說來,卡朋特的《茶經》英譯本中的大量注釋為讀者提供了大量解釋性與拓展性資訊,理論上而言是能夠幫助讀者理解原文的。然而在這部《茶經》譯本中,譯者為了保證正文的簡潔可讀性,將所有注釋置於篇末,注釋標記是正文頁碼和段落結尾單詞,而正文沒有任何注釋的痕跡和標記,透過這樣的佈局,正文的確顯得簡潔,但也給讀者帶來諸多不便。由於正文沒有標記任何注釋,讀者閱讀正文時不一定會翻到書末尾去查閱注釋,也不可能將譯文全部讀完後再集中閱讀注釋內容。「篇末章節附註」總是需要讀者不斷翻頁,很容易干擾閱讀。除了「篇末章節附註」,另一種傳統的注釋方法是「當頁註腳」,但「當頁註腳」空間有限,如果註腳佔據正文太多空間,也會影響正文的連貫性。此外,加注本來是為了替讀者掃除障礙(理解障礙),可注釋太多又會給讀者造成新的障礙(閱讀不暢)(曹明倫,2014)。注釋的意義和價值毋庸置疑,那麼到底什麼樣的注釋方式更易為讀者所接受呢?若

是依賴傳統的平面紙質媒介,的確很難解決這個問題,但若是譯本採用 網路電子出版,在翻譯過程中運用數位新媒體技術,我們就可以採用一 種創新的方式添加注釋,即通過超連結的方法添加注釋,以實現更有效 的深度翻譯。

超連結是植入網頁的連結,本是萬維網上一種被廣泛使用的技術: 事先定義好關鍵字或圖形,只要用滑鼠點擊該段文字或圖形,程式就會向伺服器提出請求,伺服器透過「統一資源定位器」確定該連結的位置,找到相關資訊並發送給提出請求的電腦。透過這種方式,可以實現不同網頁之間的跳轉(董璐,2016,頁134)。

超連結的特點是能夠非線性地在資訊之間相互參照。早在 1995 年,電腦科學家尼葛洛龐帝(Negroponte)就預言:

在數位世界中,透過超媒體,資訊空間完全不受三維空間的限制,要表達一個構想或一連串想法,可以透過一組多維指標 (pointer),來進一步引申或辯明,這些闡釋可以被啟動,也可以忽略。整個文本結構就像一個複雜分子模型,區塊可以重新排序,句子可以拓展,詞彙可以即時定義。這些連結的資訊可以作者發表時插入,也可以稍後由讀者插入。超連結就是一個靈活的資訊集合,可以根據讀者的需求延伸或收縮。各種觀念都可以被打開,從多種不同的層面予以詳盡分析。 (p.70)

奥塔巴斯(Ortabasi, 2006)在分析技術對視聽翻譯的影響時也提出 在數位化時代,我們應該充分利用新技術,廣泛使用超連結,為觀眾 提供「更深厚的翻譯」。超連結的確可以是一種很好的深度翻譯實現形 式。透過超連結添加注釋,讀者只需點擊觸摸書籤連結,就可查看注釋 資訊,免去翻頁的麻煩,也避免影響譯文正文的流暢性。所有注釋以超 文字的形式存在,不受空間的限制,在超文字空間裡,譯者可以有更大 的自由。此外,一個注釋一個超文字連結,也更符合讀者碎片化的閱讀 習慣。通過這樣的佈局,簡短精煉的譯文正文就如同一道道視窗,讀者可以選擇只欣賞窗內的景致,也可以選擇打開這道窗戶,進入更廣闊的世界。

二、非語言層面的深度翻譯

自上個世紀 90 年代以來,隨著科技的發展,圖像在社會生活與專業交際中有越來越重要的作用(馮德正、羅法蘭西斯,2015)。因此,越來越多的研究者開始關注非語言符號的意義構建功能。克瑞斯與凡·勒文(Kress & Van Leeuwen, 1996)指出,視覺結構和語言結構一樣都能展現意義。楊信彰(2009)在分析多模態語篇時提到,視覺材料説明建立語境,直接涉及語境的識解,對於理解語篇很重要。如前所述,「深度翻譯」的目的是把「譯文置於深厚的語言和文化背景中」,換言之,就是為譯文中讀者理解困難的資訊加注更具體的語境,既然視覺材料能夠說明建立語境,圖片、音訊、影片、動畫等非語言符號,也自然可以作為深度翻譯的一種展現形式。

而卡朋特的《茶經》譯本,除了在文末添加 20 頁的注釋之外,還請人繪製不少插圖加入譯本正文中。這些插圖,有的是關於茶器與茶具的圖片,有的是採茶、種茶的圖片,還有一些是飲茶場景的圖片,這些圖片是對譯文語言描述的拓展和解釋,以更生動直觀的方式呈現出源文的歷史文化語境,是一種更有效的深度翻譯方式。這些形象直觀的圖片能夠讓讀者更好地了解語言文字所描述的意象,特別是對源文所描述的事物現象毫無了解的國外讀者。以茶具為例,我們今天幾乎已不再使用中國古代複雜精細的飲茶與製茶器皿,即使中國人對這些器具也幾乎沒有印象,哪怕語言描述得再細膩,我們也很難在大腦中生出關於這些器具的圖像來,更不用說西方讀者。在這樣的情況下,再多的語言描述也比不上一幅圖的效果,這也是為什麼我們有「一圖勝萬言」的說法。

不過雖然卡朋特的《茶經》譯本在文中添加了一些插圖,但這些插

圖的選擇比較隨意,也不夠充分,正如亞馬遜網站上有讀者回饋:

這本書很不錯,但作者應該更注意一下插圖。陸羽列出的很多茶 具都沒有配圖,這些茶具我們很難想像出具體的樣子。另外,插 圖也沒有配上具體的標注。(Kigawa, 2014)

此外,插圖是黑白手繪的,有些插圖顯得不是很清楚。當然,這也是由於當時印刷技術、圖片獲取方式的限制。而在當今這個數位化時代,隨著攝影技術的發展,我們可透過更多的方式獲取所需圖片。對於《茶經》所需要的圖片,我們就可以聯繫各大茶葉茶具博物館,或是相關商家,在獲得其允許的情況下拍攝高畫質彩色照片。而對於沒有實物可以直接拍照的情況,也可以請專人根據書中的內容繪製清晰彩色插圖,插入譯本中,給讀者更清晰的閱讀體驗。

此外,在數位化時代,隨著新媒體技術的發展,除了在譯本中增加靜態的高畫質彩色圖片以外,還可以用超連結形式插入動畫影片等立體動態影像,動靜結合,使資訊呈現更形象、更直觀。比如《茶經》中涉及製茶、飲茶過程的資訊,若是以動畫、影片的形式表達出來,必定比靜態的圖像更準確。有關茶的奇聞軼事,若是拍成短片或動畫片,則比簡單的文字描述更能讓讀者全方位認識這些事件。當前不少研究中國文學外譯的學者建議,可以將文學外譯與文學作品影視劇拍攝結合,擴大中國文學的國際影響力,也是同樣的道理。動態的影片總是比單一的文字更容易被在視覺文化影響下長大的當代讀者所接受。

肆、結語

深度翻譯是大多數典籍翻譯都會使用的翻譯策略,其原因就在於典籍之於現代讀者而言難度太大。因此,在典籍翻譯中往往需要對源文中讀者理解困難的地方添加注釋,提供背景知識,進一步解釋以幫助讀者

更好地理解譯文內容。然而,用語言表述的注釋本身也會如正文一樣涉 及讀者的理解問題。而且按照傳統的做法,將注釋置於文末,讀者需要 不斷前後翻頁查看,也會干擾讀者的閱讀。若是在過去,由於技術的限 制,譯者能做的也唯有在注釋的語言表述上多下功夫。然而,在當今數 位化時代,新媒體數位技術的發展為翻譯提供了更多的可能。對於《茶 經》翻譯而言,我們就可以對其深度翻譯形式進行創新發展,即首先改 革文字注釋的方式,以超連結方式插入文字注釋,讓讀者閱讀更方便, 同時在文字注釋之外,再以超連結方式插入圖片、音訊、影片、動畫等 非語言媒介的闡釋。透過這樣的深度翻譯模式,譯本可以給讀者更直觀 且豐滿的源語文化語境,降低譯本的理解難度,適應數位化時代讀者的 閱讀習慣,獲得讀者的認同和接受,如此才能更有效地實現其文化傳播 目的。當然,本文所探討的《茶經》深度翻譯數位化創新模式並不限於 茶典籍翻譯,也適用於其他典籍翻譯乃至注疏學領域。

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孰是孰非:歐立德《乾隆帝》一書中 滿文翻譯的商榷

甘德星

歐立德的近著《乾隆帝》中的滿文譯文惹來了中國大陸學者李勤璞的批評。但李勤璞的批評基本上是基於漢文翻譯本中的相關滿譯漢,而不是歐立德原來的英譯。本文將《乾隆帝》一書的英文原譯與李勤璞的批評相互比對,發現其中的問題,除了部分與譯者有關外,李勤璞的指摘並非無的放矢。

關鍵詞:歐立德、李勤璞、《乾隆帝》、滿文譯文

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Some Remarks on Mark Elliott's Translation of the Manchu Sources in Emperor Qianlong: Son of Heaven, Man of the World

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Mark Elliott's translation of the Manchu sources in his recent work *Emperor Qianlong* has drawn criticism from the Chinese scholar Qinpu Li. However, Li's critique is mainly based on the Chinese version of the same book, rather than on the original English translation from the Manchu. This paper looks at the English translations of the Manchu sources in *Emperor Qianlong* in the light of Qinpu Li's criticisms, and finds that the problems involved are due as much to Mark Elliott as to the translator of *Emperor Qianlong*.

Keywords: Mark Elliott, Qinpu Li, Emperor Qianlong, Manchu translation

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壹、前言

美國哈佛大學教授歐立德(Mark Elliott)是西方公認的「新清史」祭酒,他認為大清既然是滿洲人所建立的,那麼治清史者自應重視滿文資料的運用。2016年7月31日,李勤璞在《東方早報·上海書評》發表了一篇標題頗為聳動的文章,文章的題目是〈歐立德的滿文水準有多高?〉。文中,他指出歐立德(2009 / 2014)的近著《乾隆帝》¹一書中的滿文翻譯頗有問題。不過,該書原為英文著作(Elliott, 2009),李勤璞光憑漢文翻譯本的漢譯,如何能斷定歐立德理解滿文的對錯?本文作者將《乾隆帝》一書的英文本與李勤璞對歐立德的批評對讀,發現其中的問題,除了部分與譯者有關外,李勤璞的其他指摘並非無的放矢。現依據李勤璞對歐立德批評的原來次序,於第二節分九點說明,依序探討。²

¹ 在《乾隆帝》英文原著(Emperor Qianlong: Son of Heaven, Man of the World)中,歐立德指 出乾隆的漢文年號意即「天的隆盛」 (Heaven's Flourishing) (Elliott, 2009, p. 13)。 但考之漢文字義,將「乾隆」解作「天所隆盛」似較合乎原意,亦即其重點在作為 主語的「天」而不在 flourishing。這與其滿文年號 Abqai Wehiyehe (天所祐助的)之 意相若。歐立德將 Abqai Wehiyehe 中的-i 視之為工具格,後接動詞 wehiyehe,譯之作 "By Heaven Supported" (為天佑助)固然有其道理,但 wehiyehe 也可以是動名詞,將-i 視作屬格助詞也未嘗不可。乾隆的察合臺文年號 Činlung 或 Janlung 則是音譯,對正確 理解 Abqai Wehiyehe 中的-i 是屬於哪一個格並沒有幫助。但乾隆的蒙文年號 Tngri-yin Tedkügsen,結構與滿文全同,其中的格助詞用了屬格助詞-vin,可知滿文年號 Abqai Wehiyehe 中的-i不是工具格助詞,而是屬格助詞,譯作「天所(=的) 祐助的」似較佳。 這個「天所祐助的」譯詞後面其實隱含一「人」字,意即天所祐助的人。這可見之於 其他滿文年號的-ngge 結尾,以及對譯的蒙文年號末尾的-či或-tü。譬如,崇德,滿 文作 Wesihun Erdemungge,對譯的蒙文作 Degedü Erdemtü,另一年號順治,蒙文則 作Eyeber Jasayči。有關Abqai Wehiyehe中-i的「主格屬格」(subjective genitive)的用法, 可參看河內良弘(1996,頁89)。乾隆的藏文年號 gNam-skyong,意義與漢文同,即「上 天佑助」,其中的skyong,乃及物動詞(tha-dad-pa)(張怡蓀,1985,頁168),故 其後也應隱藏一「人」字。由此可見,「乾隆」之意,非天自隆而實隆之也。歐立德 將「乾隆」譯作 Heaven's Flourishing,並不正確。

² 本文的滿文轉寫,除引用原著作外,採用甘德星(2001,頁50-68)。

貳、譯文比對

一、鈕祜祿氏

李勤璞(2016)說歐立德將乾隆皇帝生母孝聖憲皇后鈕祜祿氏誤作 鈕鈷祿氏:

《八旗滿洲氏族通譜》(jakūn gūsai manjusai mukūn hala be uheri ejehe bithe, 1744)卷五有滿文 Niohuru hala,漢字作「鈕祜祿氏」,是乾隆皇帝生母孝聖憲皇后的姓氏。鈕祜祿氏在八旗滿洲姓氏中十分著名,但歐立德每次都寫作「鈕鈷祿氏」(50頁、270頁)。鈷(gǔ)、祜(hù)兩字,音形義均不難區分。作為以滿文從事清史教學與研究的學者,歐立德似乎並不清楚 Niohuru hala 的讀法與漢字寫法。(「鈕祜祿氏」第1段)

查《乾隆帝》英文原著,鈕鈷祿氏作Niohuru,沒有另加漢語,鈕鈷祿氏, 實乃譯者之誤。

二、豐紳殷德

在評論歐立德的文章中,李勤璞(2016)指出:

和珅兒子的名字「豐紳殷德」係乾隆皇帝所賜,歐立德說這個名字的滿語意思為「祝他好運」(67頁)。英文原文(48頁)為:Fengšeninde(his name, which in Manchu literally means, "good luck to him," was chosen by Qianlong)。(「豐紳殷德」第1段)

豐紳殷德,異名作豐伸殷德。臺灣國立故宮博物院人名權威檔有豐紳殷德的著錄,但闕相對的滿文羅馬字拼音。不過,同檔中另錄有尹德(鈕祜祿),異名殷德,其羅馬字對音作 Yende。按照乾降《清漢對音

字式》第四字頭,「音」、「因」等漢字的滿文對音,除作零聲母處理外(in),也用 yen 對音。³因此,豐紳殷德,如李勤璞所言,應作Fengšen Yende,而且二字應分寫,也不作「祝他好運」(good luck to him)解。

三、男性美德

《乾隆帝》的譯者將滿文 xaxai erdemu 譯作「男性美德」(歐立德, 2009 / 2014,頁 94),但李勤璞對此並不以為然。他說:

按,滿文 hahai erdemu 指的乃是武藝、技藝、本事,並非「男性 美德」之意。Haha 意為:男子,丁;男的,雄的。i 意為:的。 Erdemu 則指「德,能」。(李勤璞,2016,「男性美德」第2段)

李勤璞所言甚是。Erdemu於《新滿漢大詞典》有二義,一指德、才,二指武藝、武功(胡增益,1994,頁 236),而 xaxai erdemu< Mo. Erdem (Lessing, 1982, p. 320) ⁴ 即漢子的本事、能力。《清文指要》 (*Manju gisun-i oyongyo jorin-i bithe*),卷下(fejergi),有 xaxa-i erdemu tacire-be sambio? 一句,漢譯作「知道學漢子的<u>本事</u>麼?」(佚名,1809,頁 13b)

歐立德以滿文 xaxa 與拉丁文之意義同為 man,再引伸為文藝復興時所謂的 virtù,因此將之譯作 masculine virtue (Elliott, 2001, p. 480; Elliott, 2009, p. 65; Norman, 2013, p. 98)。此英文翻譯尚可接受,但中文

³ 參看倫敦大學圖書館藏《清漢對音字式》(EF CK 495111/82188),第四字頭,頁 19a、23a,「音」,滿文對音作in、yen。倫敦大學圖書館推測該館藏本為道光16年(西元 1836年)的版本,但該書闕卷首的道光上諭,且無避雍正 jen 字諱(頁 23a),故應屬最早製作的乾隆 38 年(西元 1773年)本。道光本,頁 19a,「音」對音作 ing,頁 23a 的「珍」、「振」、「鎮」三字對音作 jeng。光緒 16 年(西元 1891年)本,頁 18a, 22a「音」對音作 yen,頁 22a 的「珍」、「振」、「鎮」三字對音作 jeng。此皆為避 In Jen(胤禛)名諱之故(安雙成,1993,頁 1146)。有關倫敦大學圖書相關藏本,可參看 Simon 與 Nelson(1977, pp. 63-64)中的 II.30.A-30.E,特別是 30.C。
4 蒙文 erdem 亦有 ability 之意。

本再據 virtue 翻譯為「男性美德」,則差之毫釐、謬之千里。

四、欽定

李勤璞(2016)在其批評歐立德的文章中說:

乾隆皇帝「命人修訂了官修辭書《欽定清文鑒》,將察哈臺語編入其中」。歐立德想說的,其實是《五體清文鑒》,此書滿語書名 han i araha sunja hacin i hergen kamciha manju gisun i buleku bithe,藏文書名 rgyal-pos mdzad-pavi skad lnga shan-sbyar gyi mañjuvi skad gsal-bavi me-long,蒙古文書名 qayan u bičigsen tabun jüil ün üsüg iyer qabsuruysan manju ügen ü toli bičig,漢文書名《御製五體清文鑒》,是一部滿語及多語種同文辭典,但並非「欽定」(滿語han i toktobuha),而是「御製」,即皇帝自己寫的,書名開頭已經寫明:滿文 han i araha,藏文 rgyal-pos mdzad-pavi,蒙古文qayan u bičigsen。(「欽定」第1段)

不過,在英文原著中,並沒有《欽定清文鑑》一詞。原著云:"True, he ordered a revision of the imperial lexicon to include Chagatai Turkish" (Elliott, 2009, p. 99)。《欽定清文鑑》數字乃譯者所加,與歐立德無涉。

五、御製燧囊詩

《乾隆帝》錄〈御製燧囊詩〉一首。詩云:「何事頓悲成舊物,音塵滿眼淚潸然」(愛新覺羅·弘曆,1983a,頁 254)。這二句,滿文對譯作「aiide utxai fe jaqa oxo ni seme nasame, arbun mudan-be sabure gese yasai muke sar seme tuhebuhe」(馮明珠,2002,頁 60,圖 1—50)。歐立德將之英譯 "seeing an old thing of hers, I lament, for it brought shapes and sounds before my eyes and filled them with tears"(Elliott, 2009, p. 41)。《乾隆帝》書中的漢文翻譯又據英譯翻作「賭舊物兮心悲慟,憶音容兮淚朦

朧」(歐立德,2009/2014,頁58)。不過,李勤璞說:「滿文裏沒有『睹舊物』、『憶音容』、『淚(眼)朦朧』的意思」(李勤璞,2016,「御製燧囊詩」第4段)。他將這兩句滿文詩翻作:「悲傷著因何原因(燧囊)頃刻變成故物?宛如看到(皇后)音容,眼淚簌簌掉下來」(李勤璞,2016,「御製燧囊詩」第4段)。

為方便比較,茲將上引第一句滿文與其對應的翻譯並排於下:

滿文: <u>aiide utxai</u> fe jaqa <u>oxo ni</u> seme nasame

原漢文對譯:何事頓悲成舊物

歐譯: seeing an old thing of hers, I lament

英譯漢: 睹舊物兮心悲慟

李譯:悲傷為何(燧囊)頃刻變成故物

本句的重點應在句末的動詞 nasame(悲)。在句中,歐立德沒有把aiide(何)、utxai(頓)、oxo(成)、ni(呢)翻出,seeing 是從第二句的 sabure(見)而來,之所以如此是因為歐立德錯誤理解原文所致。在這裡,忽然成了舊物的燧囊,非為乾隆所見,而為其悲慟之由(皇后富察氏突然離世)。李勤璞的翻譯「悲傷為何(燧囊)頃刻變成故物」較歐譯貼切。

復將上引第二句滿文原文與其翻譯並排於下:

滿文: arbun mudan-be <u>sabure</u> gese yasai muke sar seme tuhebuhe

原漢文對譯: 音塵滿眼淚潸然

歐譯: <u>for</u> it brought shapes and sounds before my eyes and filled them with tears

英譯漢:憶音容兮淚朦朧

李譯:音容如在目前,眼淚簌簌掉下

歐立德的譯文,為了連接英譯的前後兩句,另加 for 字,但兩句並無明

顯的因果關係,以致譯文指涉不清。正如上句的主語是乾隆,這句的主語也是乾隆,不是 it (old thing)。歐立德說乾隆因舊物 (for it) 勾起對皇后音容的思慕而潸然淚下,與原文所指的乾隆宛如目睹 (sabure)皇后音容而雙淚垂,意境不大相同。應該指出的是《乾隆帝》中「憶音容」的「憶」是漢文譯者所為,與歐立德無關,「淚朦朧」也是漢文譯者演繹自歐立德的譯文 filled them (my eyes) with tears。

六、《御製盛京賦》

滿文《御製盛京賦》(Xan-i araxa Muqden-i fujurun bithe)中,abqai iqtambuxa gurun, xan-i yendehe šošoxon-i ba 一句(Khian-Loung, 1748/1828, p. 69),對譯漢文作「天府之國,興王之會」(愛新覺羅·弘曆,1983b,頁 202)。Elliott(2009)將滿文原文譯作"a country blessed by heaven, [whence] khans arose"(p. 59),漢文本又據之譯作「天佑之國,大汗興焉」(歐立德,2009 / 2014,頁 84),與英譯頗為貼近,但若與滿文原本對照,則譯文實不夠精確。

歐立德之翻譯基本上是意譯。若以每字對譯,a country blessed by heaven 一句,iqtambuxa「使積累」一字仍應譯出,蓋此乃天佑(blessed)之直接結果。李勤璞謂滿文原文並無「天佑」之意,並非無理;而 xan-i yendehe šošoxon-i ba 一句,歐立德譯作 whence khans arose,khan 即滿文的 xan,並無問題,滿文的 xan 一般譯作皇或王,李勤璞據原漢文對譯的「王」字謂歐立德的英譯「大汗」乃誤譯似過於嚴苛。不過, šošoxon-i ba,即「會」也,英譯簡約為 whence 以連貫前後二句,自無不可,但滿文原來的並排結構以及其「匯集」之意則消失殆盡矣。李勤 璞將 šošoxon-i ba 譯作「要地」與滿文 šošoxon 之原意亦有別(胡增益,1994,頁657)。滿文 šošoxon不作「要」解。所謂「興王之會」,語本《逸 問書・王會》:「成問之會,墠上張赤帟陰羽」。孔晁注:「王城既成,大會諸侯四夷也」(孔晁,1983,頁48)。

七、《御製十全記》(一)

歐立德在 Emperor Qianlong 一書第六章中引用了《御製十全記》的相 關章節(如圖1)來説明乾隆的厭惡征戰(Elliott, 2009, p. 106),並在 漢譯本《乾隆帝》一書中增補了英文原著所無的滿文轉寫(歐立德, 2009 / 2014,頁 274)。正如李勤璞指出,這部分的翻譯有較多值得討 論的地方。

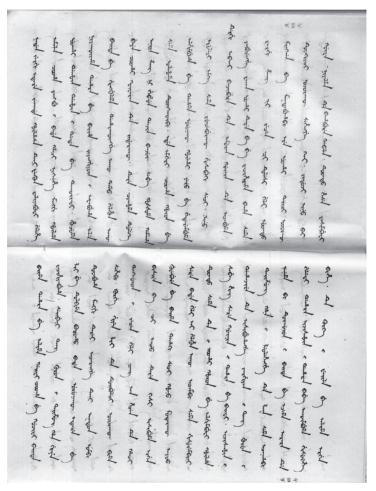


圖1滿文《御製十全記》

資料來源:莊吉發(1987,頁546-547)。

為方便比較,現將滿文原文及其對譯英、漢文,抄錄於下:

滿文:

ede emgeri cooxa xoron-be algimbuxa-be daxame. urunaqô qôlqai yeru-be geterembume efulefi emke seme funceburaqô gisabuki seci. inu dergi abqai banjibure-de amuran yônin 5-de acabume yaburengge waqa. utxai tere ba-be wacihiyame baxa seme. Wargi Zang-ni jecen-ci tulesi geli uttu mingyan ba maqtabuxabi ere utxai tarici ojoraqô tuwakiyaci ojoraqô sehengge qai. jiduji inu bai yôwa niyalma-de baxabure dabala. tuttu hese wasimbufi baiime daxara-be alime yaiifi cooxa-be yocifi baiita wacihiyabuxa. (歐立德, 2009 / 2014, 頁 152,注 1)

原漢文對譯:

我武既揚,必期掃穴犁庭,不遺一介,亦非體上天好生之意。即使⁶盡得其地,而西藏邊外,又數千里之遙,所謂不可耕而守者,亦將付之他人。乃降旨允降班師,以蔵斯事。(愛新覺羅·弘曆,2000,頁 275;歐立德,2009/2014,頁 152)

歐譯:

As we had already demonstrated the overwhelming power of our forces, if we had said that it was essential to clean out and destroy the rebels' lairs, one by one [emphasis added], to smash them so that not even one remained, this plan of action would not have accorded with the favorable intent [emphasis added] of Supreme Heaven to the living. Therefore, saying that this region was completely taken over, we abandoned another thousand li beyond the borders of Western Tibet, giving up having it farmed and administered [within the empire] [emphasis added]. In the end, there

⁵ 斜體為本文作者所標,以下同。

⁶ 粗體為本文作者所標,以下同。

was nothing for it but to let it be taken by someone else. Having thus decreed, and *learning* [emphasis added] of their [the rebels'] surrender, and *taking pity on* [emphasis added] the troops, I called an end to the campaign. (Elliott, 2009, p. 106)

英譯漢:

我軍業已展示出壓倒性的力量。因此,若謂必須逐個清除、搗毀叛軍巢穴,將其一個不留地徹底粉碎,那麼這一行動計畫將不會符合上天好生之德。因此,即使盡得此地,自西藏之外其他千里(帝國內)不可耕、守之地亦將放棄,終究只能為人所取。故降旨曉諭(叛軍)投降,體恤將士,終結這場戰役。(歐立德,2009/2014,頁152,注1)

李譯:

因已宣揚了軍威,如果一定要剿除、攻破賊穴,一個不留地剿殺, 也不與上天喜好其生存的心思(gūnin)相合;就是把那地全都 得到了, 懸隔在西藏界外又這樣(幾)千里,這就是所說的「不 可耕種、不可鎮守」呀,最終也會白白被別人獲得罷了。於是降 旨,接受歸降、撤回軍隊,使事情結束。(李勤璞,2016,「《御 製十全記》一」第4段)

由於引文略長,本節擬分三段來討論。有關前段 ede emgeri cooxa xoron-be algimbuxa-be daxame. urunaqô qôlqai yeru-be geterembume efulefi emke seme funceburaqô gisabuki seci. inu dergi abqai banjibure-de amuran γônin-de acabume yaburengge waqa,李勤璞(2016)說:

《十全記》「上天好生之意」的「意」字,被歐立德誤作「德」, 於是滿譯本 (dergi abkai banjibure-de amuran gūnin) 的 gūnin (漢 文:意)也被他錯譯成「德」(滿文:erdemu)。(「《御製

十全記》一」第6段)

翻檢歐立德的英譯,並沒有將 γônin 翻作「德」,而是正確地翻作 intent,與《十全記》的對譯漢文「好生之意」同。將 the favorable intent of Supreme Heaven to the living 譯作「上天好生之德」是英文本漢譯者所為(歐立德,2009 / 2014,頁 152,注 1)。⁷

歐立德這段翻譯如果真要討論的話,毋寧是譯文中加插了滿文原文中沒有的 one by one (it was essential to clean out and destroy the rebels' lairs, one by one, to smash them so that not even one remained) (Elliott, 2009, p. 106)。《乾隆帝》漢文本翻譯的「若謂必須逐個清除、搗毀叛軍巢穴,將其一個不留地徹底粉碎」中的「逐個」自亦是畫蛇添足(歐立德,2009 / 2014,頁 152,注 1)。英文的 one by one,滿文是 emke emken-i,但滿文原文,除了 emke (emke seme funceburaqô / 不遺一介)一字外,並無此語。

中段,即 Utxai tere ba-be wacihiyame baxa seme. Wargi Zang-ni jecenci tulesi geli uttu mingγan ba maqtabuxabi. Ere utxai tarici ojoraqô tuwakiyaci ojoraqô sehengge qai. Jiduji inu bai γôwa niyalma-de baxabure dabala,值得商榷的地方較多。首先,utxai...seme 是慣用形,即「即使」之意,歐立德將之譯作 therefore (utxai), saying (seme) that 是錯誤的。《十全記》中 utxai tere ba-be wacihiyame baxa seme 這句話的對譯漢文,翻作「即使盡得其地」可以佐證。⁸

接著的 Wargi Zang-ni jecen-ci tulesi geli uttu [sic] mingγan ba maqtabuxabi. Ere utxai tarici ojoraqô tuwakiyaci ojoraqô sehengge qai 二句,⁹歐立德英譯為 "we abandoned another thousand li beyond the borders of Western Tibet, giving up having it farmed and administered [within the

⁷ 漢譯者是賈建飛,見歐立德 (2009 / 2014,頁 274)。

^{8 《}乾隆帝》一書中,漢譯者(賈建飛)可能也覺得歐立德的譯文不太通順而加入了英文翻譯中沒有的「即使」二字。見歐立德(2009/2014,頁152,注1)。

⁹ 滿文 geli <u>uttu</u> mingγan ba maqtabuxabi 中的 uttu 應為 udu 之誤,同句漢文對譯文作「又 數千里之遙」。

empire]"(Elliott, 2009, p. 106)。這明顯是對滿文原文錯誤理解,以致 英文譯文頡屈聱牙,文意不清。李勤璞(2016)說歐立德在這裡的「譯 文是幾乎完全脫離原文的『再創作』」(「《御製十全記》一」第4 段)。有關這一點,本文作者完全同意。從清代的對譯漢文「而西藏 邊外又數千里之遙,所謂不可耕而守者」(愛新覺羅,弘曆,2000,頁 275;歐立德,2009/2014,頁152),可知西藏邊界外數千里之地, 因地理阻隔而被棄乃不得已的客觀事實,而非由「我們」作為一個能動 者所特意主動拋棄(we abandoned)之也。滿文 maqtabuxabi 乃被動動 詞,常用作地理上「被阻隔」之意,如「遠隔重洋」這個詞,滿文譯 作 dabqôri mederi-de yoro maqtabumbi (愛新覺羅·弘曆,1788 / 2005, 滿、漢文行 18a)。正因為沒有正確掌握字義,滿文 maqtabuxabi 一字 在句中被重複翻譯為 abandoned 和 giving up。應該注意的是,文中的棄 地其實指的是大清邊地外的廓爾喀,而不是歐立德所說原屬「帝國」境 內曾耕守的十地。Wargi Zang 是 Tibet (Norman, 2013, p. 401),即西藏, 不是 Western Tibet, Western Tibet 指的是西藏的西部。這段話之所以被 誤譯,部分在於歐立德沒有弄清楚後續 ere...sehengge 一句的主謂結構, 以致結構內的兩個核心字 ere(此)和 sehengge(謂)只能略而不翻, 整句變成了不通順的 giving up having it farmed and administered [within the empire]。滿文 ere utxai tarici ojoraqô tuwakiyaci ojoraqô sehengge qai 意即 「此即不可耕不可守之謂也」。這個小段所反映的明顯是中國傳統「守 在四夷」的思維。如果歐立德這句話的英譯是錯誤的,那麼在《乾隆 帝》書中的對譯漢文就不必多談了。

末段 tuttu hese wasimbufi baiime daxara-be alime γaiifi cooxa-be γocifi baiita wacihiyabuxa 數句,歐立德將 baiime daxara-be alime γaiifi 翻作 learning of their [the rebels'] surrender 是錯誤的,alime γaiifi 是「接受」,此處之意,一如清代的原來漢譯「允降」,而非「獲悉」乞降,而《乾隆帝》書中的對譯漢文,依照歐立德的誤譯 learning 一字,將之再譯作「曉諭」,離 alime γaiifi 之意更遠。文中的 cooxa-be γocifi 是「班師」、

「振旅」之意,歐立德因為誤讀之為 cooxa-be γosifi,故翻作 taking pity on the troops,漢文今譯亦因之誤譯作「體恤將士」。

八、《御製十全記》(二)

在 Emperor Qianlong 一書中的第六章結束前,歐立德引用《十全記》的另一段以説明乾隆對自己退位的想法。一如《御製十全記》(一),《乾隆帝》另附 Emperor Qianlong 一書引文所無的滿文轉寫:

šumilame γônimbi. Jabšan-de susai nadan aniyai sidende. cooxai gungge-be juwan mudan yongkiyaxangge aiiqa abqai kesi-de waqa semeo. tuttu seme abqai kesi-de ele šumin ofi. mini olxorongge ele hing sembi. gelhun aqô hukšembi sarqô bime. damu alime muteraqô ayoo seme gingguleme gingguleme olxošome olxošome abqai γosire-be baiime. dasan-be tarγalafi [sic] yongkiyaxa niyalma ojoro erin-be kiceme erere dabala. geli ai gisurere babi sehe. (歐立德 '2009 / 2014 '頁 153 '注 1)

引文開首的前二字 šumilame γônimbi 實乃衍文。這可能是歐立德加 插滿文轉寫時忘了將二字刪掉。李勤璞據此順藤摸瓜,發現滿文的對譯 漢文與滿文引文並不一致。譯本《乾隆帝》書中引用了《十全記》的漢 文原文:

知進知退,易有明言。予實服膺弗敢忘。而每于用武之際,更切深思,定於志以合乎道。幸而五十七年之間,十全武功,豈非天 貺。然天貺逾深,予懼益切,不敢言感。惟恐難承,兢兢惶惶, 以俟天眷,為歸政全人,夫復何言。(愛新覺羅·弘曆,2000, 頁 276;歐立德,2009 / 2014,頁 153) 但李勤璞指出,由「知進知退」到「以合乎道」一小段,並沒有出現在滿文引文內,引文開首二字 šumilame γônimbi 前應有:ibere-be sambi bederere-be sambi seme Jijungge Nomun-de getukeleme gisurehe-be daxame bi yargiyan-i γônin-de tebufi gelhun aqô ongγoraqô, cooxa baiitalara-dari, ele mujin toqtobufi doro-de acanaki seme alimbaxaraqô 的對譯。雖然李勤璞說得沒錯,不過,歐立德的英文譯文本來就沒有這一段,此段的漢文引文乃中譯本後來所加。

書中引文 jabšan-de susai nadan aniyai sidende. cooxai gungge-be juwan mudan yongkiyaxangge aiiqa abqai kesi-de waqa semeo 一句,李勤璞(2016)譯作「有幸在五十七年間,成全十番武功,難道不是由於天的恩典嗎?」(「《御製十全記》二」第 5 段)。歐立德的翻譯是"by good fortune, in the space of my fifty-seven years [on the throne], ten times have our military efforts succeeded totally"(Elliott, 2009, p. 106)。歐立德以 by good fortune 翻譯 jabšan-de「有幸」,與原意相近,但今譯再據英譯翻作「好運相伴」,意思則稍偏離原意。

引文中 dasan-be taryalafi 一句,歐立德將之譯作 abstain from rule,以合對譯漢文「歸政」之意。但滿文字典無 taryalambi 一字。歐立德之所以如此翻譯應據羅杰瑞《綜合滿英辭典》中的 taryambi 一字而來(Norman, 2013, p. 360)。滿文 taryambi 的核心意義即漢文的「戒」,《綜合滿英辭典》中的 abstain 即此意。漢文今譯再據 abstain from rule演繹為「若棄帝位」,至遭李勤璞調滿文原文無「帝位」二字之評。誠如李勤璞所言,taryalafi 一字應為 daryalafi,即「引退」之意,滿文原文漏點,dasan-be daryalafi 即「歸政」也。

引文末句 geli ai gisurere babi sehe,即漢文「夫復何言」。歐立德翻譯作 what more is there to be said,問題不大,今譯作「此外還有什麼可以說的呢?」中的「此外」二字,乃漢譯者額外添加之語,與歐立德無涉。

九、Daileing 國號

在《乾隆帝》中,歐立德說大清「國名在滿語中是 Daicing,它在 滿語和蒙古語中均為『戰士』之意」(歐立德,2009/2014,頁78; Elliott, 2009, p. 55)。不過,大清國即「戰士國」之論並不是歐立德所 創,首先提出這個看法的是義大利學者斯達理(Giovanni Stary)(斯達 理,1988,頁18)。¹⁰歐立德採用斯達理的見解是為了説明大清不是中 國王朝的延續,而是一個內亞帝國。對此,李勒璞(2016)指出「關於 大清國號(daicing gurun)的議論(78頁),涉及滿文、蒙古文知識和 明清史,此處不作討論」(《御製十全記》二最末段),言下之意,大 清國即「戰十國」是錯誤的。有關這點,本文作者也有同感。11

首先,滿文 daiicing 一字,除了表示是大清的滿文國號外,並沒有 「戰士」之意,「戰士」,滿文作 afasi(安雙成,2007,頁 1354)、 cooxai niyalma 等(Norman, 2013, pp. 60, 66)。¹² 因此,滿文 daiicing 與 蒙古語 dayičin (戰士)並不是同源詞。蒙語 dayičin 由 dayin (戰)+či+n (人們)組成(Poppe, 1974, pp. 40-41, 72),指的不完全是「戰士 (warrior)」,且更有「好戰(者)」之意(內蒙古大學蒙古學研究院 蒙古語文研究所, 1999, 頁 1122; Lessing, 1982, p. 222);滿文 Daiicing 則由「大+清」組成。滿人入關前受漢人文化影響,皇太極時國號即 稱大清。大清乃源自傳統中國國號的書法,如大明、大宋、大唐等。13 即便明代的外國人如利瑪竇也知道大明乃大加上當朝國號而成(利瑪 竇、金尼閣,1953 / 2001,頁6)。值得注意的是12世紀的女真人

¹⁰同文英譯見 Stary (1990, p. 114)。

¹¹ 李勤璞(2017)所用理據雖與本文作者引用的不盡相同,但結論一致,可相互參照。 他引用著名蒙古學者薄音湖的見解,指出明末蒙古人名中的 dayičing (大成、歹成、 岱青、歹青、戴青)一詞乃源自漢文「大」及「誠」,並無戰士之意,此即為本文作 者所不及見(頁126-127)。

¹² 滿文戰士尚有 daiin-i xaxa 一語 (Norman, 2013, p. 66), 其中的 daiin, 不錯是借自蒙 文的 dayin,但和滿文 daiicing 的 daii- 無關,詳見文內討論。

^{13 《}湧幢小品》中的「國號」條云:「國號上加大字,始於胡元,我朝因之,蓋返左 在之舊,自合如此,且以別於小明王也。其言大漢、大唐、大宋者,乃臣子及外國 尊稱之詞」(朱國禎,1959,頁22)。

所建立的國號也採用同樣「大+國號」的漢人模式,稱作大金,女真文作各求斥土/amba-an antʃu-un/(金啓孮,1984,頁 224),¹⁴ 而「遼」,滿文寫作 Daiiliyoo,「元」則寫作 Dai Yuwan(黃潤華、屈六生,1991,頁 162:0668、163:0670)。¹⁵ 嘉慶二十四年滿文《太祖高皇帝本紀》上、下卷(Taiizu Dergi Xôwangdi—i ben-gi bithe,dergi、fejergi debtelin)鈔本,於書前首頁,「大清」寫作 Amba Cing Gurun-i ben-gi bithe,書後末頁則寫作 Daiicing Gurun-i fuqjin ben-gi bithe(如圖 2),可知 Daiicing 即 Amba Cing,亦即「大清」,不是「戰士國」。¹⁶





圖2《太祖高皇帝本紀》

資料來源: 佚名(1819),京都大學人文科學研究所藏。

¹⁴ 在清代,12世紀的金朝,滿文多意譯作 aiisin,如《金史》、《欽定遼金元三史語解四十六卷》。詳見黃潤華與屈六生(1991,頁163:0669)以及盧秀麗與閻向東(2002,頁223)。

¹⁵ Daiiliao 也可分寫作 Dai Liyoo(如《欽定遼金元三史語解四十六卷》),見盧秀麗與 閻向東(2002,頁 223)。

¹⁶ 同樣意見也見於張雅晶(2014)。張文另指出大清亦稱皇清,皇清與蒙文 dayičin 在音義上更無關係,見張雅晶(2014,頁 124—125、128)。

正因為「大+國號」已是中國傳統書寫國家稱號的習慣,因此在 清代跟各國簽訂的條約中,往往將大清國與「大某某國」並舉,作對等 處理。1844年,道光皇帝給美國泰勒總統(President John Tyler)的國 書便稱中國做 Daiicing Gurun(圖 3)。清末,國書中的滿洲國號仍然 堅持用此書法。不過,因為滿文衰落,漢化已深,大清國號變成了架床

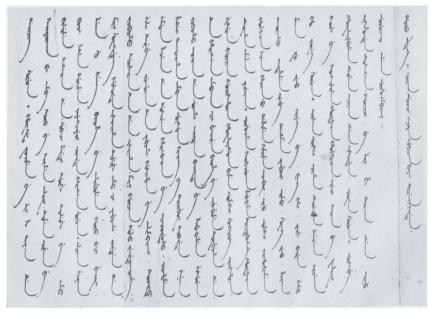


圖3 道光致泰勒總統書(1844)

資料來源: Chu (1943, pp. 169-173 間插頁)。

疊屋的 Amba Daiicing,即「大大清」,¹⁷ 而忘了 Daiicing 的 Daii- 的原來意義就是「大」。¹⁸ 例如,光緒 31 年(西元 1905)的國書中,相對於大英國 Amba Yeng Gurun,中國便自稱做 Amba Daiicing Gurun(如圖 4)。國書中出現的 Amba Daiicing Gurun 國號所反映的漢化影響,

¹⁷ 有趣的是現居臺北的錫伯老人廣定遠也誤用了 Amba Daiicing Gurun 一詞來指稱清朝, 流毒之深,見於今日。見張華克 (2005,頁5)。

¹⁸ 在清代的蒙文文獻中,大清國稱做 Dayičing ulus,而不是 Yeke Dayičing ulus (大大清國),如蒙文《清太祖實錄》之稱作 Dayičing ulus-un tayizu degedű quwangdi-yin maγad qauli,可以為証,參見內蒙古文化出版社(1988)。



圖 4 1905 年大清國致大英國國書 **資料來源**:臺北故宮博物院(2017)藏。

從其滿漢文的對譯也能略窺一二。自滿人入關後,大清的詔令文書,包括遺詔,大都是先寫漢文後譯滿文(甘德星,2014,頁 111),而愈往後愈是如此。在國書中,「大英國」一詞,滿文按照漢文,翻作 Amba Yeng Gurun,而非如康雍時期,按照俄文,將之音譯作 Anggiyalski(昂假爾斯奇)(今西春秋,1964,頁 281、353),或如乾隆時,按照英文漢文對音「英吉利」,將之音譯作 Ing-gi-lii Gurun(莊吉發,1989,頁 81)。從上引二封國書中,所謂大清國大皇帝向泰勒總統(伯理璽天德)¹⁹或大英國皇帝問好一句,其滿文部分,分別依漢文語順譯作 Daiicing Gurun-i Xôwangdi *fonjime*. Be-lii-hi-tiyan-de saiiyôn 行 1—2,

¹⁹ 在道光致美國泰勒總統的國書中,Be-lii-hi-tiyan-de(伯理璽天德)一詞中 tiyan 字的 n 沒有加旁點,但光緒致大法國 Be-lii-hi-tiya.n-de 中 tiya.n 字的 n 則加了旁點,以避載 湉 (Zai Tiyan) 諱 (安雙成,1993,頁 1146)。林士鉉 (2015) 以為這個加了旁點的.n 是用來表示外來語是錯誤的(頁 58、62)。

及 Amba Daiicing Gurun-i Amba Xôwangdi gingguleme fonjime. Amba Yeng Gurun-i Amba Xôwangdi-de saiin 行 1—2。兩者一為問話句,一為陳述 句,但句法皆不正確,動詞 fonjime 實應置於句末而非句中。201908 年 大清國致俄羅斯的國書可為佐證(如圖 5)。其時雖為清末,但仍有少 數精通滿文之人。國書中,大清國大皇帝向外國元首問好的開首套語, 司其事者將之譯作 Amba Daiicing Gurun-i Amba Xôwangdi gingguleme Amba Oros Gurun-i Amba Xôwangdi-de saiin-be fonjiki (Pang & Pchelin, 2013, pp. 244, 246, 247)。其滿文譯文,不但主謂語分明,而且謂語部 分嚴格遵從滿文的賓動結構書寫,沒受漢文干擾。句子的主語是 Amba Daiicing Gurun-i Amba Xôwangdi,而謂語則是由 gingguleme Amba Oros Gurun-i Amba Xôwangdi-de saiin-be foniiki 構成,其中的賓動結構 saiinbe fonjiki 是謂語的核心詞組,被 gingguleme 修飾,並與前面作為補語 的 Amba Oros Gurun-i Amba Xôwangdi-de 緊密相連,表示問好的對象。 《故宮俄文史料》錄滿檔十件,其中二件為康熙年間索額圖與俄國 之間的往來文書,其文曰: (一) Oros-i Argut Xoton-i da So-fiya-lofu. *musei dorgi amban Songyotu-de* qôwaliyasun-i doroi *saiin-be fonjime* alibume unggihe Oros bithe-be ubaliyambuxa Manju bithe emke; (<u> Dorgi amban</u> Songyotu-de. Oros-i Mos-ke-wa Xoton-i An-de-ri-i qôwaliyasun ojoro jalin. saiin-be fonjime alibume unggihe. Oros bithe-be ubaliyambuxa Manju bithe emke (王之相、劉澤榮, 1936, 頁 193、219; Walravens, 1996, pp. 118.1-119.4) (如圖 6)。21 可見,清代初期漢化尚未深時,敬問對方安好的 典型句式莫不如此。

²⁰ 林士鉉(2015,頁61)認為這種不合規範的滿文句法,是出於滿漢文為抬頭對齊而不得已的做法。這看法並不正確,因為若將致大英國或大法國國書第二行的 fonjime (問),移至第四行 Amba Xôwangdi-de saiin 或 Amba Be-lii-hi-tiya.n-de-de saiin 後面,以符合滿文文法,並不影響原來兩國元首稱謂對稱平衡的格式。

²¹ Walravens 書中的 Mos-ka-wa 應轉寫作 Mos-ke-wa, bithe 誤作 bihe。

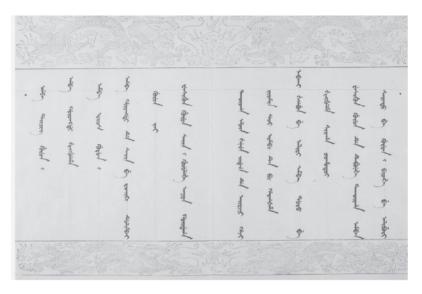
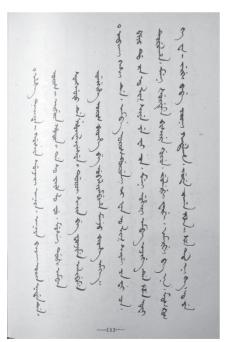


圖 5 1908 年 大清國致大俄國國書 **資料來源**:龐曉梅(2016,頁 127)。



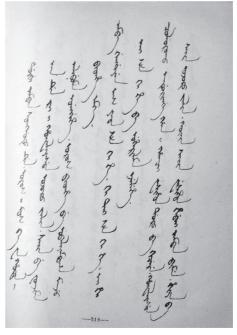


圖6康熙年間索額圖與俄國之間的往來文書

資料來源:王之相、劉澤榮(1936,頁 193、219)。

參、結語

歐立德《乾隆帝》一書中的滿文翻譯,有的一如李勤璞所指出是錯誤的,如豐紳殷德、御製燧囊詩、《御製盛京賦》中的「天佑之國」、《御製十全記》(一)及(二)的多處譯文、大清國號即是;有的一如歐立德所言是見仁見智的翻譯(鄭詩亮,2016,無段落數),如《御製盛京賦》中的「汗」(khan)字、《御製十全記》(一)中的「好生之德」;有的更是《乾隆帝》一書的漢譯者所為,與歐立德完全無關,如鈕祜祿氏、男性美德、欽定、《御製十全記》(二)中的「此外還有什麼可以說的呢?」即是。

翻譯的最高境界,信雅達三者俱備,但這並非易事,何況滿文,時 有古澀難懂之字詞,西方學人,或礙於東方文化之「隔」,難免眼高手 低,易生舛誤,如果譯文再經翻譯,更易乖離原意。《乾隆帝》一書的 滿譯英,再英譯漢即如是,惟其罪不在最後的漢譯者,先前的滿譯英一 旦出錯,其後繼的轉譯,錯誤自亦難免。譯事艱難,於此可見一斑。

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Images in Translation: Old Peking in the English Translation of Memories of Peking: South Side Stories

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This study uses methods from the field of imagology to explore the images of old Peking, as presented in the book Chengnanjiushi (Memories of Peking: South Side Stories) written by Taiwanese author Hai-yin Lin. The study will also try to determine whether the images presented in the English translation are consistent with those in the Chinese original. To identify these images, the study starts from the English translation, looking for words and phrases that will create an exotic feeling or atmosphere for English readers. These words and phrases are then traced back to the Chinese text, where the corresponding or associated images are examined. The functions and sources of these two sets of images are then compared with the aid of external evidence, in order to determine whether the images presented in the English translation are consistent with those in the Chinese original, so that the translation is able to achieve the goals of the author—to accurately portray the peoples and places of and in Peking during the 1920s. The images explored in this study include those conveyed or expressed by the names of characters and the accents, manners, and places that distinctly belong to old Peking. The study, then, uses the images presented in both the Chinese and the English texts to examine the translation of the source text. By analyzing the translation from imagological, translation-studies, and narrative perspectives, I argue that because literary translation is equally concerned with linguistic details and with what is "beyond the text," in some instances, particularly where the depiction of cultures and dialects is concerned, there is a narrowing of meaning in the translation as compared to the original. Despite this familiar problem, the translators were able to use different translation strategies in order to achieve a necessary degree of precision in the English version, one that would give its readers a pleasurable and informative reading experience.

Keywords: literary translation, images, Hai-yin Lin, Peking

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翻譯中的形象: 《城南舊事》英譯本中之老北京形象

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本研究旨在利用形象學研究方法,探討臺灣作家林海音在《城南舊事》中所呈現的老北京形象,以及《城南舊事》之英文譯本所呈現之老北京形象是否與中文文本中的形象一致。為探索上述形象,本研究首先聚焦英文譯本,找出譯文中創造異國情調的詞彙,之後再追溯至中文文本,並檢查中文文本所呈現之形象。本研究藉助外部證據來確認中、英文本老北京形象之功能與來源是否一致。此外,林海音於書中也提到,希望能夠重現 1920 年代老北京城南的景色和人物,因此本研究也將探討英文譯本是否能達成此一目標。本研究所分析之形象,包含因人名、口音、行為與地名而呈現出之老北京形象。從形象學、翻譯學與敘事學角度分析,研究發現文學翻譯除關注文本用字遣詞外,文字以外所傳達之訊息同樣重要。在某些情況下,尤其涉及文化與方言之書寫時,英譯文本之含義,較原文變得狹窄。儘管如此,譯者靈活使用各種翻譯技巧,使得譯文保留必要訊息及精準度,提供讀者愉快且豐富的閱讀體驗。

關鍵詞:文學翻譯、形象、林海音、北京

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Introduction

Using literature, authors represent their experiences in their daily lives and help increase the knowledge of readers about societies, peoples, and cultures. An example is the collection of stories, Chengnanjiushi (Memories of Peking: South Side Stories), written by Taiwanese author Hai-yin Lin (林海音). Lin and her parents moved from Taiwan to Peking (Beijing) when she was five, and she lived there for 25 years until 1948; in essence, despite being a Taiwanese, she spent her formative years in Peking. The collection of stories portrays the adult world in Peking during the 1920s as seen through the eyes of a little girl, who is both the narrator and the author herself.

Memories of Peking, which consists of five sequential stories that can be read separately or all together as a single novel, was originally published in Chinese in 1960. In 1987, the Chinese-English translation journal Rendition published a translation by Cathy Poon (1987, p. 27) of Huian Court, which is the first of the five stories in the collection; a complete translation of the entire collection by Nancy C. Ing and Pang-yuan Chi was later published in 1992. Of the five stories, Nancy Ing translated "Hui-an Hostel," "Let Us Go and See the Sea," and "Lan-I Niang," while Pang-yuan Chi translated "Donkey Rolls" and "Papa's Flowers Have Fallen" (Lin, 1960/1992, p. viii). Although Lin was an accomplished writer, editor, and publisher in Taiwan, she remained relatively unknown to the Western audience (Chen, 1996, p. 197). A few of Lin's earlier short stories have been translated primarily through anthologies published in Taiwan, but many of these anthologies published in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s have been out of print (Chen, 1996, p. 197). Thus the English translation of Memories of Peking published in 1992 is the first complete translation of Lin's most popular work.

In explaining her motivation to write the novel, Lin (1960/1992) wrote: "But now I missed the people and places of those childhood years spent in the south side of the city of Peking! Thus I have written this collection, *Memories of Peking: South Side Stories*" (p. xiii). In other words, the author wishes to use the novel as a recollection of her childhood days in Peking, and at the same time paint a picture of the city and its peoples for her readers. Images of old Peking thus become an important part of the stories.

Literary translation is a difficult task; apart from the linguistic detail, it is equally concerned with what is beyond the text. The five stories in *Memories of Peking* depict images of a 1920s Peking that no longer exist. Understanding the images in the Chinese text is difficult in itself for the current generation of readers, let alone for readers of the English translation. It would thus be both interesting and informative to examine how much of the old Peking images are portrayed and how these images are presented in the English translation. I hope that through analysis and research, I will be able to go deeper into the novel and gain a better understanding of the original.

Literature Review

Memories of Peking: South Side Stories, written by Taiwanese writer Hai-yin Lin, portrays the adult world in Peking during the 1920s as seen through the eyes of a little girl, Ying-tzu (英子). While researchers acknowledge the value of Lin's works and regard Lin as one of the important writers in Taiwan during the 1950s and 1960s, studies on the author and her works remain limited. A search on the online National Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations in Taiwan using Hai-yin Lin or Memories of Peking as a keyword yielded one Ph.D. dissertation and 35 master's theses on Lin, mostly focused on different aspects of Lin's works from influence to literary style to her themes, such as feminism

and coming of age. A search on the Modern Language Association International Bibliography (MLA) and JSTOR using the same keywords, however, failed to yield any results. The following literature review will look at the available studies on Hai-yin Lin and Memories of Peking, as well as studies on the English translation of the book, and then identify possible research gaps that could serve as a point of departure for this study.

Lin was a Taiwanese who spent her childhood years in Peking. Pointing to Lin's upbringing, Chang (2004) argues that Lin's works are influenced by the May Fourth Movement (五四運動), and that influence is reflected on her choice of themes, subject matter, and writing strategy. Yet because of Lin's Taiwanese background, Chang also points out that Lin remained an outsider to Peking despite having grown up there and despite her May Fourth influence. This enabled her to acquire a "marginal" perspective, which made her novel more objective and unique. In addition, Zhao (2003) attributes the uniqueness of Lin's works to her modes of plots, points of view of the characters, literary forms, and writing skills. Zhao (2003) praises Lin for the aesthetic value in her works, which contributed to her achievements and unique status in the literary history in Taiwan. Also focusing on Lin's background, Ho (2015) explores Lin's inner female anxiety resulting from conflict and insecurity of mind and body after moving to Taiwan. She examines Lin's childhood, how she interpreted her hometown, and how she defined the value of women autonomy. The above studies portray Lin as an outsider growing up Peking who, upon her return to Taiwan, wrote Memories of Peking to reminisce about her childhood.

Other researches regard Lin's writings as children literature or those that involve childhood memories. For instance, Yang (2000) divides Lin's works into two periods. The first period involves writings using Beijing as the setting, focusing mostly on childhood memories. On the other hand, her works during second period are set in Taipei with characters displaying positive images; the stories focus on the importance of education and personal development. *Memories of Peking* thus belongs to the first category of Lin's works, which involves childhood memories. Along the same lines, there are likewise additional studies on Lin that focus on coming of age and nostalgia.

Fu (2007) sees *Memories of Peking* as a coming-of-age story that focuses on the growth of the protagonist Ying-tzu. Fu views the novel as the author's way to re-create her childhood and revisit the people, places, and events that she experienced as a child. Fu traces the changes in the image of Ying-tzu, and argues that as Ying-tzu grew older, her image is transformed to one that was childlike to eventually one that is "motherly like." On the other hand, Chang (2013) argues that *Memories of Peking* is more than a nostalgic novel and a novel focusing mainly on feminism. The story's narrator Ying-tzu, who was the young Hai-yin Lin, walks readers through her childhood, adolescence, and early adulthood; her growth through the years evokes empathy from the readers because of her innocent and kind character. For this reason, Chang reasons that readers would easily identify themselves with the familiar settings of the story, such as the family house, the neighborhood, and streets and alleys further away. Chang opines that readers would easily recall their own sweet childhood memories while reading *Memories of Peking*.

The above is a cursory review of the literature on Lin and *Memories of Peking*. Despite the different perspectives taken in earlier studies, the focus was either on Lin as an outsider to Peking, childhood memories, or images. Such approaches are also consistent with Lin's motivation in writing the novel, which was to use the novel as a recollection of her childhood days in Peking, and at the same time paint a picture of the city and its peoples for her readers. The author as an outsider and her childhood memories thus contribute to the representation of the images of Peking in the novel.

The novel presents difficult challenges for the translator, among which

include the use of dialects, children's songs, tongue twisters, and shifts in narrative time (Chen, 1996, p. 198). Despite acknowledging that the 1992 translation by Nancy C. Ing and Pang-yuan Chi was a worthy project, Chen is critical in her review of the 1992 translation; she points to several flaws in translation that undermined the efforts to introduce Lin to western readers. For instance, she criticizes the translation as being too faithful to the original at times and inexcusably unfaithful at other times; she likewise points out instances of bad editing (Chen, 1996, p. 198). Comparing the 1992 translation with Cathy Poon's earlier translation in 1987, Chen (1996) cites as examples literal word-for-word translation that disrupts the rhythm and rhyme of the children's songs (p. 201), mistranslations that confuse the sequencing of events (p. 200), and omissions that disrupt plot development (p. 202).

It appears that apart from Chen, there are no further studies carried out on the 1992 translation of Memories of Peking. Chen assessed the translation in terms of its "reader friendliness," using the flow of the English and plot development as benchmark. Yet assessing a literary translation could go beyond looking at its reader friendliness. In Memories of Peking, the protagonist Yingtzu and her family are outsiders in Peking, having just arrived from "an island surrounded by water" (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 11), and they are spending their first winter in Peking as the story opens (p. 3). As outsiders, Ying-tzu and her family use dialects in their daily conversations. Accents and the use of dialects to accentuate their status as outsiders thus become an important part of their image as the Other. In addition to the use of dialects, other translation difficulties include names of peoples and places that conjure up images of old Peking. Outside the context of Peking during the 1920s, these names will lost their luster and significance. Images thus play an important role in the story, not only as stated by Lin in explaining her motive to write the story, but also as echoed by Chen in commenting that old Pekingese would certainly feel nostalgic reading the names and places (Chen, 1996, p. 202). Yet translating these names into English in a way that enables English readers to conjure up the same images as the Chinese readers is both difficult and challenging.

For this reason, this study aims to examine the images of Peking portrayed in both the Chinese original and the 1992 translation to determine the extent to which the 1992 translation is able to achieve the author's intended goal, which, as mentioned earlier, was to paint a picture of Peking and its peoples for her readers.

Methodology

The objective of this study is to use imagological reading to explore images presented in the novel, and at the same time examine whether the images presented in the English translation are consistent with those in the Chinese original. Imagology is the discipline of comparative literature that studies the representations, or images, of countries and peoples, "as expressed textually, particularly in the way which they are presented in works of literature" (Beller & Leerssen, 2007, p. 7), and in this study, images refer to the mental representations or reputation of a person or place and its associated attributes (p. 342). Because expectations about the correctness of a translation vary and accuracy is a matter of degree, the focus of this study is neither on the historical reality of the Chinese original (Leerssen, 1992, p. 288; Richards, 1992, p. 309) nor on the accuracy of the translation (Lefevere, 1995); rather, it is on how the work excites the reader through the images presented (Domínguez, Saussy, & Villanueva, 2015, p. 80). The names, accents, manners, and places in the story conjure up images distinctly old Peking, and these and their associated images are investigated in the current study.

The methodology I used was a combination of the reading methods

proposed by Boase-Beier (2014) on using translation to read literature (p. 248) and Nanquette (2011) on identifying exotic terms and modifiers (p. 19). Following Boase-Beier (2014), I started by reading the English translation first, and then marking down all the spots that were exotic and the spots that I felt foreign. In this regard, the Romanized Chinese names of persons, places, and items were immediately identified as exotic and foreign. In addition, while reading the English translation, I reminded myself that despite the potential difficulties in translating Peking-specific items, their English translations should be able to stand-alone, i.e., the English should be understandable as is, without having to draw on my understanding of the Chinese language and culture to aid comprehension. I kept reminding myself of the following questions: Does a group of words mean anything to an English reader? If yes, what does it mean? Using this process, I made a list of items I felt foreign and wanted to examine. The list mostly included names of people and places, use of dialects, accents, and children's songs, and manners of the people.

I then proceeded to read the Chinese, paying particular attention to the list of items I had made from the English reading. The images presented in the novel are of two kinds: the image of the Other, as represented by the protagonist Ying-tzu and her family, and the images of Peking. The images of the Other are represented by the use of dialects, accents, and children's songs, while the images of Peking include names of persons and places that conjure up images as part of the representation of old Peking.

The next step was the analysis of the images. The respective images in the Chinese original and English translation were examined and compared to determine whether the translation was able to achieve the intended goal of the author. For the purpose of this study, analysis only involved names of characters, accents, manners, and spots of local color.

As mentioned in the "Introduction" to the 1992 English translation, the

translation was by two translators (Lin, 1960/1992, p. viii). Nancy Ing translated "Hui-an Hostel," "Let Us Go and See the Sea," and "Lan-I Niang," while Pangyuan Chi translated "Donkey Rolls" and "Papa's Flowers Have Fallen." This study used "translator" in the singular when discussing translations of specific items in a story, and "translators" in the plural when discussing the novel in general.

Images of Peking as Narrated by the Other

The discussion of the images and their translation will start with the names of the characters, followed by images of the Other as projected in the accents, dialects, and manners of the characters, and finally, exotic places in Peking that lend local color.

What's in a Name?

Characters are vital to the development of a story's plot. In *Memories of Peking: South Side Stories*, the story is narrated by and revolves around the main protagonist, Ying-tzu. Analysis of the images will first start with the names of the children in the story, followed by the name *Sung Ma* (宋媽).

The translators used the Wade-Giles system of Romanization to represent the names and give them an exotic note. The names were Romanized, complete with hyphens to separate syllables within a word and apostrophes that aid readers in pronouncing the names. Although it is not particularly "straightforward or intuitive for the average English speaker," the Wade-Giles system was, during the time the translation was made until the 1970s, the undisputed standard for Romanization in Taiwan (Chung, 2016, p. 768). The children and their translated names, arranged in the order in which they will be discussed, are listed in the following table.

Table 1 Names of Children Mentioned in the Story

Chinese name	English translation	Who they are
英子	Ying-tzu	the narrator/protagonist
妞兒	Niu-erh	Ying-tzu's playmate
小拴子	Little Bolt	Sung Ma's son
珠珠	Chu-chu	Ying-tzu's younger sister
燕燕	Yen-yen	Ying-tzu's youngest sister
弟弟	Little Brother	Ying-tzu's younger brother

Note. Compiled by the author

The Chinese names in the above table are not children's proper given names, but merely nicknames or terms of endearment their parents call them by because the parents feel love or affection toward the children. Although the names do not necessary have meaning, they do carry associated images. For instance, Ying-tzu (英子) is the name of the narrator/protagonist, and the name ends with the Chinese character \neq (1311). According to the online version of the Revised Chinese Dictionary from the Ministry of Education, the word 子 (tzw) can be used as a suffix to refer to one's child or to refer to someone younger or little children (Tzu, n.d.), hence the name 英子 . Niu-erh (妞 兒) was Ying-tzu's playmate. Her Chinese name included the suffix 兒 (erh), which, similar to the suffix 子, refers to one's child (Erh, n.d.). The English translations of the two names transferred the sound of the Chinese names, but to an English reader, the names function more as identifiers; the image and affection associated with the Chinese names were lost.

Another name with similar tzu-ending is the name of Sung Ma's little boy, 小拴子. Despite having the same ending, the translators chose a different strategy for this name. His is the only name that the translator opted to translate literally; the word *bolt* as a noun literally refers to the item of fastener itself and can also mean "to attach firmly" when used as a verb (Shuan, n.d.). Why his parents chose to call him by this term of endearment 小拴子 was not mentioned in the story, and one could only speculate. Perhaps it was because the parents wanted to be able to hold on to the male child, perhaps they regarded the child as the sole focus of their attention, or perhaps there were personal reasons or perhaps a deeper cultural meaning to the name. Absent more context and background information, the name thus becomes a mere signifier, and the child, the signified. The relationship between the two is thus arbitrary, and the images associated with the name likewise. For this reason, translating the name literally as Little Bolt, although unusual to English readers at first glance, allows readers to attach their own mental images to the name as they read through the story.

In addition to names with suffixes that means "little child," there are also names that contain a repetition of words. Two of Ying-tzu's younger siblings are affectionately called Chu-chu (珠珠) and Yen-yen (燕燕) (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 128). Parents often use nicknames with words repeated, especially to show affection for small children, thus the names Chu-chu and Yen-yen. Another likely reason for using double words is because this term of endearment, especially when pronounced along with the use of specific prosodic features, sound young and, more importantly, cute. Ferguson (1978) refers to this as the use of baby talk registers to address young children (p. 180), and it often involves phonological simplification using reduplication, which is the repetition of words. Thus in the story, Ying-tzu's younger siblings are called Chu-chu and Yen-yen.

Word repetition applies not only to nicknames. The Chinese will also double some words when they talk to very small children. It is not uncommon to hear mothers taking to their toddlers and asking if they want some *fan fan*

(rice) or telling them to wash shou shou (hands). They do this for no apparent reason other than trying to show affection and be cute. In short, the names Chu-Chu and Yen-yen in Chinese may not necessarily have meaning, but they do represent the love and affection the parent have of their children. Because the use of repeated words in children's name might be cultural, the English translation unfortunately was likewise not able to reflect the affection and cuteness in the names.

The name of Ying-tzu's brother is another name that was not Romanized. In the story, the little boy is simply referred to as 弟弟 (titi), which in Chinese literally means "little brother." Ying-tzu of course calls her little brother titi in Chinese, which is the normal way of calling one's younger male sibling. What is interesting is that all the adults, including Ying-tzu's parents, Sung Ma the nanny, and others, also follow Ying-tzu and call the boy titi, as if the boy were their little brother. This is a common practice in Chinese families with small children. A possible explanation for this practice is that when a baby is born into a family, parents refer to the little baby as titi or meimei (literally, little sister), as the case may be, so that the older sibling, who is also a toddler, can get used to calling the baby titi or meimei. Eventually, the family becomes used to calling the baby titi or meimei, such that the term then becomes a "name" rather than a way to refer to a younger sibling. This works for a Chinese family, but in English it sounds unusual to hear a parents calling their small child Little Brother or Little Sister. In the translation of the children's names, unfortunately, the intricacies of Chinese prosody and terms of endearment, heavily languageand culture-dependent, elude the English reader, and, as a result, readers of the English translation are brought no closer to the everyday lives of a Chinese family.

For the adults in the story, the translation of 宋媽 into Sung Ma is interesting. For our discussion, I separate Sung Ma into Sung Ma the person and *Sung Ma* the name. *Sung Ma* the person is of course an important character in the story. As a nanny, she takes care of the children, cleans the house, buys food at the market, and runs errands. The family depends on her, and the children, because of her loving care, become attached to her. *Sung Ma* the person is an important part of the plot and contributes to plot development. Although the role of *Sung Ma* the nanny is no different from those of other stereotypical nannies, it is the image of *Sung Ma* the name that adds a Pekingese color to the story and at the same time presents an initial image of Ying-tzu's family as a Peking outsider.

According to the Revised Chinese Dictionary, the word 媽 (ma) in Chinese is also a form of address used in northern China to refer to female house helpers (Ma, n.d.); it is usually used in the form of "surname + ma." Thus in the original Chinese text, the mention of Sung Ma the name immediately identifies Sung Ma the person as a house helper (Lin, 1960, p. 35). She appears at the very beginning of the story and, immediately, her presence indicates that Ying-tzu's family is relatively well-off to be able to afford a house helper. It also suggests hierarchy; Sung Ma the person is of a lower social status compared to Ying-tzu's family. The English translation, however, does not immediately suggest the role of Sung Ma the person in the household. Without an understanding of the significance of the "surname + ma" form of address, the name Sung Ma could very well be just another two-character Chinese name for the average English reader. Fortunately for the English readers, Sung Ma's role can be inferred from the interactions of the characters, for instance, in Ying-tzu wanting to scold Sung Ma for dusting her room and disturbing her sleep (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 1), and in Ying-tzu's mother telling Sung Ma what to buy in the market (p. 2). The use of the verbs scold and tell in the English translation gives readers a hint that perhaps Sung Ma has a lower status in the household; she is maybe a helper. In the English translation, Sung Ma's relation with the family is

not apparent at the beginning of the story; it only becomes apparent later on as the story progresses, especially when Ying-tzu refers to her as a "maid servant" (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 5). Sung Ma the name thus serves an interpersonal function; the image it conjures establishes a "pecking order" within the household. Unfortunately, the English translation of the name is unable to capture this image.

In translation, sometimes a term or a name in the source language may not have a natural equivalent in the target language (Pym, 2010, p. 15); the target language translation will therefore be unable to express the whole range of meaning of the source text. When this happens, a translator can choose to spread the meaning of the source text over a series of sentences or a sequence of actions in the target text. The translation of the name Sung Ma is a good example. The English translation of Sung Ma the name does not have implied meaning as does the Chinese, but using context, the reader will be able to deduce the role of Sung Ma the person within the family, even before that role is mentioned. In short, in the English translation, Sung Ma the name only serves as an identifier of Sung Ma the person; it does not in itself carry any significant image. Although the English translation is not able to fully convey the image implied in Sung Ma the name, some of these images can be retrieved from subsequent images of Sung Ma the person in the story. Thus an effect of translation in this instance is a delay in the moment when the images of a person become apparent. Because of translation, images of Sung Ma the name take shape earlier in the Chinese version compared with the images of Sung Ma the name in the English version.

In summary, analysis of the names shows that the names serve two functions. First, the names act as identifiers; characters respond to their respective names. This function is self-evident. Second, the names elicit images; they have meaning. However, the images and meaning are deeply ingrained in the local context and culture. For instance, the Chinese suffix 子 suggests the name of a child, while the suffix 媽 in northern China suggests the position of a house helper. Names can also be terms of endearment, a show of love and affection that is reflected through the repetition of words or in a specific manner in which a child is referred to. English translation of the names, however, achieves the first function but fails in conveying image and meaning. The translation of names thus highlight the difficulties of communicating across cultures.

Through translation, there are often gaps in the extent to which meaning is transmitted, either through the actual words used or as implied by the context. This gap can be explained by looking at the translation process as a movement from a high context source text environment, which is the native Chinese language and culture, into a low context target text environment, which is the foreign English language and culture. To acquire an accurate representation of the images, a pre-understanding of the native language and culture is required (Allwood, 1985, p. 8); otherwise, the images will be lost in translation.

Image of the Others: Accents and Dialects

Although the five stories do not mention Taiwan specifically, Ying-tzu recalls that her mother told her that they came from their homeland from far, far away (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 14). Having just arrived in Peking, Ying-tzu explains that her mother still could not speak Pekingese very well (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 2). A research into the background of the author Hai-yin Lin shows that Lin was from Tou-fen Village in Miaoli County in Taiwan; her father was Hakka, and her mother Minnan (Ying, 1999, p. 242). In 1923 when she was five, her family moved to Peking and settled at the south side of the city. Ying-tzu and her family were outsiders in Peking, and in the novel, the author uses accents to highlight their Otherness. For this reason, accents play an important

role in shaping the images of the characters.

Four different accents of Pekingese are spoken in Ying-tzu's family. The mother is Taiwanese, and she speaks Pekingese with a Taiwanese accent. For instance, Ying-tzu observes: "媽不會說「買一斤豬肉 [emphasis added], 不要太肥 [emphasis added]。」她說:「買一斤租漏 [emphasis added], 不要太回 [emphasis added]。」" (Lin, 1960, p. 36).

The author Hai-yin Lin uses eye dialect to draw attention to the accent and non-standard pronunciation. Eye dialect, a term coined by the linguist George P. Krapp, is used to describe the use of unconventional spelling to reproduce colloquial usage (Brett, 2009, p. 49). In the Chinese text, Lin substitutes Chinese characters with slightly different pronunciations to achieve the same effect. The way her mother speaks, the retroflex sounds 2h and r (here represented using Pinyin) became 2 and 1 (Pinyin). In addition, the f sound, which is not present in the Taiwanese language, was replaced by the hu-sound in Taiwanese. The English translation of the above is as follows: "she could not say, 'Buy one catty of pork, not too fat.' What she said sounded like, 'Buy one catty of bark not to fly" (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 2).

In the English version, the translators were able to show that the words were pronounced differently by adding the phrase "What she said sounded like" in the translation. With this added phrase for explicitness, what is implicit in the source text is made explicit in the target text (Pym, 2005, p. 31). Thus, readers know that what immediately follows is not what has been said, but an approximation of the sound of what was said. This is a good strategy in dealing with what would otherwise be an impossible task of translating accents. One drawback, however, of using explicitation is that the range of information conveyed in the translation then becomes limited by what is made explicit. Although the effect and image projected by the accent is transferred, the tone deviation in the Chinese is lost, for instance, the use of z and l in place

of the retroflex $\mathfrak{Z}h$ and \mathfrak{r} , and the hn- sound in place of the f sound. In other words, readers of English would know that the sentence uttered was spoken perhaps with an accent, but they would not be able to know how the accent was different from the standard. Brett (2009) argues that the translator's task of trying to render the same effect produced by the eye dialect in the original is "daunting," if not "totally doomed to failure" (p. 60). Examining the translations of the eye dialects used by the author reinforces this point. But since the author used accents only to highlight their Otherness and the accents had no bearing to plot development, the loss due to translation is insignificant.

In another instance, Ying-tzu's mother is reminding her to study for her upcoming test in arithmetic, and she is showing Ying-tzu how to count from 20 onward. Ying-tzu playfully responds to her mother's Taiwanese accent:

The English translation reads: "Ma, your Pekingese spoils my appetite; it's erh-shih, not erh-su; erh-shih-yi, not erh-su-lu-yi" (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 43). In this instance, the accent of the mother in saying the numbers should be the focus, because it is at the heart of a playful banter between Ying-tzu and her mother. Yet more importantly, this exchange also projects the image of a family enjoying quality time together. In this regard Ying-tzu's family is slightly different from other traditional Chinese families. In her family, while the father is respected and sometimes feared by the children, the children are allowed to be themselves and have fun. For instance, although the family has warned Ying-tzu not to talk to the mad girl Hsiu-chen (秀貞), her parents didn't scold her when they found out that the little girl had befriended Hsiu-chen; they merely remind her to be careful. Apart from a few instances where she has to run errands or is forced to

study her lessons, Ying-tzu is virtually free to do whatever she wants, including going out to play with Niu-erh. And it is precisely her interaction with Niuerh that drove plot development in the story Hui-an Hostel. For this reason, the accents in the novel not only symbolize Otherness. Interaction around the accents depicts the image of a loving, harmonious family living and growing together. The accents also bring Ying-tzu's family closer together because while the family live and adapt to a new place, the accents represent that one thing the family had in common, which was their native land "from faraway."

In summary, translation of accents is difficult, despite the translator's use of transliteration to represent the accents as faithfully as possible. Brett (2009) describes the process as "daunting" and acknowledges that the intended effects can only be partially transferred (p. 60). Brett (2009) is correct because there were some inadequacies in the English translation as explained above. However, with regard to the accents, if we look at their translation into English not as a translation of accents but as a translation of images projected by the accents, then perhaps the translation might have served its purpose. The author used accents in the novel to serve different functions. First and most evident, the function is to highlight the Otherness of Ying-tzu's family. In this regard, the translation using explicitation was able to show the different ways different members of Ying-tzu's family spoke Pekingese, which was easily distinguishable from the locals.

Second, the accents add color to the Otherness. In the novel, Pekingese was spoken with a Taiwanese accent, a Hakka accent, and a Shun-yi accent. There was also the standard Pekingese spoken by the locals and the occasional Hakka expressions uttered by the father. The accents stand in contrast to each other, and for a Chinese reader familiar with the different accents, reading the lines and imagining the sounds in in their heads would be quite a fascinating reading experience. Unfortunately, English readers of the novel are deprived of

this enjoyment due to reasons explain earlier. Third, by presenting the accents, Ying-tzu in a self-deprecating way pokes fun at her family, bringing humor not only to the story, but more importantly, illustrated the closeness of their family in a new environment. In this regard, the English translation did provide a glimpse into Ying-tzu's interesting family.

Manners of the Pekingese

While looking at images of Peking, an important consideration would be the source of the images. For instance, Ying-tzu hears people telling her mother that maid servants in Peking steal things (Lin, 1960, p. 40; Lin, 1960/1992, p. 5); she hears from her father that people in Peking are idle all day so every time people meet they ask each other if they have eaten (Lin, 1960, p. 40; Lin, 1960/1992, p. 5); and from conversation between her parents, she learns that they have to get used to Sung Ma cleaning the house her way, rather than doing it the way they used to do back home (Lin, 1960, p. 53; Lin, 1960/1992, p. 15). The above generalized images of the people of Peking are stereotypes, which essentially refer to a "set of beliefs about the member of a social category or social group" (Cinnirella, 1997, p. 37).

It is interesting to note that in these instances, the images are less than positive and sometimes even disparaging. Ying-tzu the narrator makes it clear that the images did not come from first-hand experience; rather, the images were picked up by Ying-tzu because she had overheard the adults. The images were attributed to the adults, and the Chinese text makes clear this distinction. The English translation retains the attributions and is also able to make this distinction: "People told Mama [emphasis added] that the maid servants in Peking knew how to steal things" (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 5), and "Papa said [emphasis added] that the people in Peking had nothing to do all day so every time they meet anyone they would ask if they had eaten or not" (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 5).

Also:

Papa often asked Mama [emphasis added] why Sung Ma never used a moist cloth for dusting; whipping around with a feather duster, wouldn't the dust settle in the same old place again? But Mama always asked Papa [emphasis added] not to meddle, saying this was the custom in Peking. (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 15)

Such are the manners of the Pekingese that the family is trying to adapt to. In addition, despite trying to blend into the local community, the family's status as an outsider sometimes stands out, either knowingly or unknowingly, in the way they refer in a disparaging manner to the locals behind their backs and vice versa. Ying-tzu's father refers to the locals as "northern devils" (Lin, 1960, p. 44; Lin, 1960/1992, p. 9), while the locals sometimes refer to them as "southern barbarians" (Lin, 1960, p. 44; Lin, 1960/1992, p. 8); yet the adults remain cordial when they meet. Again, these derogatory names are attributed to the adults. Perhaps the adults had no ill-intentions; perhaps it was simply a matter of habit of calling the Other names. Regardless, this name-calling reflects an "us vs. them" mentality, with each side subconsciously using the Self as a standard by which all others are measured against. It is this sense of superiority and regarding the Other as not good enough and uncivilized that resulted in names such as southern barbarians and northern devils. Ying-tzu only has a vague idea of what the phrases meant: "這準是一句罵我的話"(Lin, 1960, p. 44), and "This must be a derogative term" (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 9). Ying-tzu has no preconceptions and is "unadulterated" by social biases. Perhaps unknowingly, the author wanted to stress that people were good by nature, and she was pointing fingers at social stereotypes and how they would procced to shape a person's images of others.

In summary, looking at the manners of the Pekingese, attribution of the negative images is important, not from a plot development perspective, but because it helps shape a consistent image of Ying-tzu throughout the novel; she is innocent yet impressionable. Initially Ying-tzu only had positive impressions of Peking: the camel caravan, ugly and slow-moving camels, and even the cold winter (Lin, 1960, p. 31). The newness piqued her curiosity, and despite some getting used to, living in Peking as an Other was fun and exciting. Ying-tzu only saw the good in others, and whatever negative impressions there were of Peking would come from the adults. The translation, in incorporating the attributions, conveys an image of Ying-tzu that is consistent with the original.

Spots of Local Color: Hu-t'ungs, Well House, and T'ien-ch'iao

Spots of local color are important elements in the novel because they contribute to the overall image of old Peking. In fact, Lin (1960/1992) was particularly detailed in her representation of the "south side of the city of Peking" (p. 3), trying to bring readers back to the city in the 1920s. Ying-tzu, having just arrived in Peking, was curious of this new city. There was a sense of novelty as she tagged along her mother every day running errands. Lin (1960) writes:

是昨天,我跟著媽媽到騾馬市的佛照樓去買東西,媽是去買搽臉的鴨蛋粉,我呢,就是愛吃那裡的八珍梅。我們從騾馬市大街回來,穿過魏染胡同,西草廠,到了椿樹胡同的井窩子,井窩子斜對面就是我們住的這條胡同。(p. 38)

In one short paragraph, Lin painted the sights and sounds in one section of Peking, as well as how the streets were interconnected. This area was busy and crowded with people and stores selling different kinds of products. This is evident from the stores selling a vast range of products, and everything was within walking distance. More interestingly, Lin was able to give a clear indication of where Ying-tzu's house was located within the city. The English translation reads:

Yesterday, I went with Mama to Fu-chao-lou store on Lo-ma-shih Road. Mama was going to buy duck egg powder for her face and I loved to eat the eight-flavored preserved plums that were sold there. We came back by way of Lo-ma-shih Road, passing through two other hu-t'ungs to the well house at Ch'un-shu Hu-t'ung, which was diagonally opposite the hut'ung where we lived. (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 3)

The translators used transliteration to represent hu-t'ung, and provided a footnote which states that they were "lanes or alleyways in Peking" (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 2). In addition, the word was italicized to indicate that the word was in a foreign language and was translated by sound. In some instances, 胡 同 was translated as alley (pp. 5, 7) or alleyway (p. 53). Although this is not inaccurate, the translation fails to paint the entire picture of a hu-t'ung, which was a very important part of the story's setting.

Hu-t'ungs, typical of the old part of Peking, conjure images of more than just lanes or alleyways. Hu-t'ungs, Peking's traditional living quarters that date back to the 13th century, comprised of narrow grey-bricked alleyways, slanting tile roofs, and square siheyuan (四合院) courtyards. The word hu-t'ung came from the Mongolian word bottog, meaning "water well" (Zhang, 2003, p. 8). Peking's shortest hu-t'ung was just 10 meters long and the narrowest was only about 40 centimeters wide. Some had more than 20 turns, and together, they often formed a maze that was fascinating to wander, as long as one was not afraid of getting lost. More importantly, hu-t'ungs not only afforded residents

easy access to transport and shopping centers, but also kept noisy traffic away from the residential areas. Statistics show that back in 1949, Beijing had more than 7,000 hu-t'ungs. By the late 1980s, only about 3,900 remained due to efforts to modernize the city of Peking, the name of which has since been Romanized as Beijing. While some 600 hu-t'ungs have been demolished annually in recent years to make way for progress and urban development, many continue to regard the narrow hu-t'ungs as the most salient cultural feature of old Peking (Wang, 2011, p. 17). It is thus apparent that the Chinese original conjures up a wider range of images as compared to the English translation. The word is culture specific, and even time and place specific. In this regard, the word hu-t'ung thus has a narrower meaning compared to the Chinese 封同.

Diagonally opposite the hu-t'ung where Ying-tzu lived was a 井窩子 (jing wozi in Pinyin), translated as a well house without footnote or further details (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 3). According to Merriam-Webster online dictionary, a well house is a covered structure built around the top of a well (Well house, n.d.). In the novel, however, jing wozi was more than just a covered structure. During the 1920s, because of lack of running water in Peking, there were people who did manual work selling water for a living. They clustered and lived near the well where they drew water from, and local residents called the place jing wozi (Qiu, 2005, p. 253). There were many jing wozi around Peking during the early 1900s, with one every three to five hu-t'ungs. At the jing wozi in the novel, there were men drawing water from a deep well, and others pushing wheelbarrows filled with water to be delivered to households (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 6). The squeaky wheels of the wheelbarrows, together with the icy wet road leading to the jing wozi during winter, added to the image of jing wozi as a busy place for the water peddlers working under harsh weather. In addition, jing wozi was also the most often used meeting place for Ying-tzu and her playmate Niu-erh. Thus jing wozi serves two functions: it was a geographic location in which the events in

the story took place, and it conveyed images that set the mood of the story. The well house was first mentioned when Ying-tzu described the route she took with her mother running errands (Lin, 1960, p. 38; Lin, 1960/1992, p. 3). Yet it was not until when the activities at the well house were described that readers start to get an indication of what a well house really was (Lin, 1960, p. 40; Lin, 1960/1992, p. 6). Thus the effect of the English translation is similar to the translation of the name Sung Ma: the image of the well house is delayed compared to the Chinese version.

A third place of interest, which was also a prominent attraction in Peking, was T'ien-ch'iao (天橋). In the novel, Ying-tzu was curious about the parents of Niu-erh. Niu-erh recounted that during the Ching Dynasty (Qing Dynasty in the Hanyu pinyin system of Romanization), her father actually lived in a wellto-do family. He never had to work, and he spent his days loafing and having a good time. After the collapse of the dynasty and with no skills to make a living, the father resorted to playing the Chinese musical instrument hu-chin (胡 琴) to make meager money. The father forced Niu-erh to sing Peking opera at T'ien-ch'iao, hoping that someday, she would become famous and thus they would rise from the ranks of poverty (Lin, 1960, p. 93; Lin, 1960/1992, p. 47).

The name T'ien-ch'iao came from the name of a bridge built in the Ming Dynasty for the emperors to travel to the Temple of Heaven and Temple of Agriculture to attend ceremonies (Dong, 2003, p. 178). The name remained after the bridge was dismantled in 1907. In the last years of the Qing Dynasty, T'ien-ch'iao emerged as a commercial center, and during the 1920s and 1930s, visiting T'ien-ch'iao was one of the most exciting activities of the locals in Peking (Dong, 2003, p. 180). It was a huge market, offering not only goods at low prices but also entertainment. There were stores that sold daily items, restaurants, drug stores, clothing shops, second-hand stores, and even foreign goods shop. In addition to the food and items for sale, entertainment at T'iench'iao was also a major source of attraction. There were performers who displayed their unique bodily skills, martial artists, and Peking opera singers. After each show, the performers would ask for money, and audiences would give money depending on how much they liked the performance or appreciated the skills of the performers. Because of the skill level and grueling training required, performances by children often earned compassion from the audience. People enjoyed some of the performances so much that performers enter the legends of Peking (Dong, 2003, p. 186). In short, T'ien-ch'iao was a microcosm of life in Peking (Dong, 2003, p. 172). The mere mention of the place conjures images of crowded stores, herds of people, fun, excitement, and all the noise and neglect that came with the busy activities.

The translators rendered 天橋 as *T'ien-ch'iao*, which represents the way the words are pronounced in Chinese. There were neither framing information use for explicitation added to the English, nor was there a footnote to explain its significance. The word *T'ien-ch'iao* first appeared in the English translation as follows: "[...] now I am going to sing at *T'ien-ch'iao*" (Lin, 1960/1992, p. 47). It is through the use of the preposition "at" that an English reader with limited understanding of China in general and of Peking in particular knows that *T'ien-ch'iao* refers to the name of a place. With no added information provided in the English translation, *T'ien-ch'iao* simply becomes a geographic location; the cultural significance and uniqueness of the place are lost in translation. As in previous instances, the translation conveyed the name as an identifier, but the images associated with the name are lost.

Conclusion— Translating Peking: Function vs. Images

The people and places form a representation of old Peking. In bits and

pieces, the images add to the entirety of the image of Peking and its people. These images are firmly rooted to the time and place where the story happened, i.e., Peking during the 1920s; many of the images no longer exist. The city of Peking was presented as one that was bustling, busy, diverse, and exotic, and yet was made up of everyday people with everyday challenges. This study looked at the translations of names of characters, accents, manners of the local people, spots of local color, and the images they invoke. The translators used the Wade-Giles system of Romanization, and in general, the translations were able to convey enough information into the target language and culture so as to not affect reading. In other words, the English translations were able to stand-alone. Despite the translators' commendable efforts, limitations remain. These can be discussed from an imagological, translation studies, and a narrative perspective.

From an imagological perspective, the names, accents, manners, and places in the Chinese source text serve multiple functions. First, they identify; they are signifiers to the signified. Second, they also convey images by highlighting the Otherness of the characters and adding to the local color of Peking. Although translation bridges differences across languages and brings a work of literature to another group of readers, in order to acquire an accurate representation of the images, the perceived information must be understood, and this understanding requires pre-understanding (Allwood, 1985, p. 8). In other words, to communicate the images across cultures, i.e., from the native Chinese-language culture to the foreign English-language culture, there must be a "sharing of information between people on different levels of awareness and control" (Allwood, 1985, p. 3). Yet readers of a translated work may or may not have such pre-understanding, which is an understanding of the language and culture of the original work. It is thus difficult to translate these items into English without a certain degree of loss because of the wealth of associated images. For the most part, the translators were able to relay the function of

the items, which was to identify, but fell short in trying to present the various associated images.

The images of Peking in both the Chinese source text and its English translation can also be explained from another perspective, borrowing from the American anthropologist Edward T. Hall's (1976) notions of high context and low context culture. These notions refer to how people communicate in different cultures, and differences in the modes of communication are derived from the extent to which meaning is transmitted through actual words used or implied by the context. In a high context culture, a lot of unspoken information is implicitly transferred during communication, while low context implies that information is exchanged explicitly through the message itself and rarely is anything implicit or hidden. This explains how people in different cultures decode messages based on their cultural expectations. If Lin's imagery of Peking can be construed as messages, then a different set of cultural expectations will come into play when these images are translated and presented to English readers. The images of Peking would be taken out of the Chinese context and construed in an English context. In other words, there is movement from a high context environment, which was the Chinese language and culture, into a low context environment, which is the English language and culture; information implied in the high context Chinese environment will have to be made explicit in the low context English environment to ensure a necessary level of precision in the interpretation of such information.

From a translation studies perspective, the above explicitation process results in a narrowing of meaning in the English translation as compared to the Chinese original. This can be explained using the principle of "necessary degree of precision," first put forward by Hans Hönig and Paul Kußmaul as a way to explain the approach taken to translate terms in the source text when there is no such equivalent in the target language or culture (Kußmaul,

1997, p. 33). Given the amount of language or culture specific information involved, a translator may find it difficult to render its meaning completely in translation. The authors argue that in such instances, the function of a word in the source text in its specific context determines to what degree the cultural meaning should be made explicit in the target text (Kußmaul, 1997, p. 3). For this reason, the translator can give less or more information in the target text as necessitated by the skopos. In other words, what information is necessary in the target text depends on the function of the translation.

From a narrative perspective, however, the images themselves do not necessarily contribute directly to plot development. In fact, they are what Barthes (1977) refers to as indices (p. 92); they are complementary pieces of information that fill the narrative space with additional details and denote a state of being. For instance, images projected by the names, accents, and manners add to the features and characteristics of the characters (p. 96), while the images of the hu-t'ungs, well house, and t'ien-ch'iao are merely pieces of information that identify and locate the story in time and space (p. 96). In fact, Ying (1999) comments that the very specific setting and location of the story only serves to accentuate the theme, and that the story could have happened in any location or city and the theme would have remained the same (p. 247). For this reason, while the translation may not be able to paint a vivid picture of old Peking, the inadequacies do not affect plot development, and taken as a whole, do not affect reader enjoyment of the story.

In conclusion, literary translation is equally concerned with what is beyond the text and the linguistic detail. In the English translation, the story moves from the Chinese language and culture into the English language and culture. To acquire an accurate representation of the images, the perceived information must be understood. This understanding requires pre-understanding (Allwood, 1985, p. 8). In some instances, particularly where the depiction of culture and dialects are concerned, there is a narrowing of meaning in the translation compared to the original (Boase-Beier, 2014, p. 247). Despite the limitations, the translators were able to use different translation strategies to ensure aesthetics of the English translation and render the necessary degree of precision (Kußmaul, 1997, p. 33) to provide for a pleasurable and informative reading.

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Motivational Design in Translation Crowdsourcing: A Gamification Approach to Facebook Community Translation

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Translation crowdsourcing, an online participatory practice emerging in the Web 2.0 era, has been widely adopted by both for-profit and non-profit organizations to expand their global reach and achieve their commercial or humanitarian goals. The key to successful translation crowdsourcing lies in the ability to motivate volunteer translators. Previous studies have made a detailed inquiry into this motivational issue, mainly from the standpoint of the translators themselves. In order to offer complementary views on motivation, this paper takes Facebook community translation as the subject of a theoretical case study, and explores its motivational design based on insights drawn from gamification research. The analysis reveals that apart from having some game-like elements as its main components, Facebook's translation application also contains a three-part motivational design—consisting of motivational considerations, simplification devices and triggers—to accompany these primary components. Such an arrangement fulfills the requirements of an effective gamified system, and in principle can assist Facebook in meeting the diverse motivational needs of its user-translators and keeping them engaged. The effects of this motivational design, however, may be diminished in actual practice by (1) Facebook's inattentive and non-responsive attitude, (2) the lack of sufficient contextual information for the translation of the segments, and (3) the constrained visibility of the feedback mechanisms. In addition, some ethical problems may also arise here, such as jeopardizing the user-translators' autonomy and obscuring Facebook's commercial purposes. To maximize the effectiveness of this motivational design in an ethical way, Facebook should take into careful consideration these influencing factors and ethical issues.

Keywords: translation crowdsourcing, motivational design, Facebook, gamification

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眾包翻譯之激勵性設計: 從遊戲化角度探討臉書計群翻譯

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眾包翻譯是 Web 2.0 世代中興起之線上參與式翻譯活動。今日無論營利或非營利機構皆已廣泛使用眾包翻譯,以擴展國際觸角並達成商業或人道主義目標。眾包翻譯順利推行的關鍵在於激勵志願譯者之翻譯動機並維持其熱忱。先前研究雖已針對此激勵動機做過詳細探討,然僅從譯者角度出發。為深入以往未觸及之觀點,本文以臉書社群翻譯為個案,並採用遊戲化概念作為分析架構,從理論層面對此社群翻譯之激勵性設計做一剖析。分析結果顯示,臉書社群翻譯應用程式除了含括與遊戲成分類似的組成要素之外,亦蘊含一個三層面的激勵性設計(亦即動機考量、簡單化措施與觸發物)以強化組成要素的功能。臉書翻譯應用程式的設計符合有成效之遊戲化體制的條件,因而就理論層面而言,可協助臉書滿足其譯者的多樣化動機,並使譯者持續投入。然而實際運作時,此激勵性設計的成效則可能受以下因素之影響而削弱:(1)臉書的漠視態度或不回應之作法、(2)翻譯相關情境資訊之不足、(3)回饋機制之能見度受限。此外,亦可能引發相關道德爭議,例如阻礙臉書譯者的自主性與掩飾臉書的商業目的。為能充分發揮此激勵性設計之成效,並避免衍生道德議題,臉書應審慎關注上述影響因素並體現道德關照。

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Introduction

The advent of Web 2.0 technologies not only has facilitated information sharing, interaction and cooperation among internet users, but also has enabled users to become personally involved, turning them from passive information receivers into active producers (i.e., user-producers) (Bruns, 2005). The emergence of such produsage has ushered in online crowdsourcing. Conceptualized by Howe (2006, 2008), the term crowdsourcing was initially defined as "the act of taking a job traditionally performed by a designated agent and outsourcing it to an undefined, generally large group of people in the form of an open call" (Howe, 2008, p. 16). Crowdsourcing has been growing at a phenomenal rate and has spread across such varied fields as photography, design, citizen science and journalism, public policy and translation (Hossain & Kauranen, 2015; Howe, 2006). Aside from various practical applications, the phenomenon of crowdsourcing has inspired scholarly research from a multitude of disciplines and viewpoints, which in turn has led to numerous definitions concerning crowdsourcing. To solve this problem of multiple definitions, Estellés-Arolas and González-Ladrón-de-Guevara (2012) suggest the following integrated definition based on the shared elements in forty extant definitions identified in a systematic review of the literature:¹

A type of participative online activity in which an individual, an institution, a non-profit organization, or a company proposes to a group of individuals of varying knowledge, heterogeneity, and number,

Seeing that the concept and practice of crowdsourcing have been constantly evolving, Estellés-Arolas, Navarro-Giner and González-Ladrón-de-Guevara (2015) again conducted a detailed analysis of literature review on crowdsourcing to attest the validity of this integrated definition. The analysis reveals that the definition remains valid and need not be further revised.

via a flexible open call, the voluntary undertaking of a task. The undertaking of the task, of variable complexity and modularity, and in which the crowd should participate bringing their work, money, knowledge, and/or experience, always entails mutual benefit. The user will receive the satisfaction of a given type of need, be it economic, social recognition, self-esteem, or the development of individual skills, while the crowdsourcer will obtain and utilize to their advantage what the user has brought to the venture, whose form will depend on the type of activity undertaken. (p. 198)

Intended to be applicable equally well to any type of crowdsourcing, the above definition highlights three essential features: (1) an online practice, (2) voluntary participation of the crowd, and (3) the mutual benefit to both the crowd and the crowdsourcer. Among these three elements, the mutual benefit can be regarded as the driving force behind the other two because it can make the participants feel rewarded for their online voluntary contributions and motivate them to a certain extent. To put it another way, only when the crowd gets inspired and stays motivated can the crowdsourcing activity be successfully performed. The very important role of motivation is also emphasized in translation crowdsourcing initiatives. As indicated by Jiménez-Crespo (2017), translation crowdsourcing refers to "[c]ollaborative translation processes performed through dedicated web platforms that are initiated by companies or organizations and in which participants collaborate with motivations other than strictly monetary" (p. 25). Translation crowdsourcing usually relies on the availability of volunteer labor: translators do not normally receive financial remuneration. Therefore, motivating translators is of the utmost importance for translation crowdsourcing to remain effective.

Given that motivation is indispensable to translation crowdsourcing, some

studies have been carried out to explore volunteers' motivations to participate in translation initiatives launched by both non-profit and for-profit entities. The research on volunteer motivation in non-profit crowdsourcing centers on the translation projects of the following organizations: The Rosetta Foundation (O'Brien & Schäler, 2010), Wikipedia (McDonough-Dolmaya, 2012) and TED (Cámara de la Fuente, 2014; Olohan, 2013). Except for the study by Olohan (2013), which analyzes volunteer translators' blog entries, all the other research adopts the method of online survey to obtain the data on volunteer motivation. These existing studies share similar findings: the initiating organization's mission tends to outweigh the other motivational factors, which include gaining professional translation experience and improving translation skills, feeling intellectually stimulated, effecting social change, participating in communities and enjoying free time.

Concerning previous studies on the motivation of voluntary participation in for-profit translation initiatives, they revolve around Facebook community translation (Dombek, 2014; Mesipuu, 2012). Mesipuu (2012) investigates the motivations of Estonian user-translators of Facebook by distributing surveys to them, and Dombek (2014) explores those of Polish user-translators of Facebook through a mixed-methods approach that combines netnography and online surveys. The motivations pinpointed in the two studies include the following: (1) fulfilling a need to feel competent, autonomous and related, (2) achieving their expectations of personal and social benefits, (3) experiencing self-efficacy, reciprocity, commitment and reputation, (4) having fun and enjoying translation as a rewarding activity, and (5) improving translation skills and the poor quality of the existing content. These motivations are identified by drawing insights from self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 2000, 2008), the functional approach to volunteer motivation (Clary et al., 1998), the motivation to collaborate online (Kollock, 1999) and gamification (Zichermann

& Cunningham, 2011). As a commercially-oriented entity, Facebook does not advocate for any humanitarian causes or missions; therefore, the motivations of its volunteer translators are comparatively more personal and diversified.

All of the afore-reviewed research mainly delves into the motivational aspect from the perspective of volunteer translators. Almost no attention has been paid to the examination of the extent to which current translation initiatives are arranged to trigger, satisfy and maintain volunteer motivation in an effective way. Given the ever-increasing presence of translation crowdsourcing practices and their significant role in disseminating information globally, this paper will address the research gap and provide complimentary views of volunteer motivation by exploring the motivational design of Facebook community translation. In other words, a theoretical analysis will be made to probe (1) the motivational considerations of Facebook community translation, and (2) the corresponding strategies used to reinforce the motivational considerations and activate the already motivated user-translators as expected.

Facebook Community Translation as a Case Study

Facebook was established in 2005 by Mark Zuckerberg and his roommates. It released the translation app in 2007 and invited its users to volunteer to translate its English interface, and Facebook's user interface has currently been translated into more than 130 languages. The primary motives behind the adoption of such translation crowdsourcing are threefold: speed, quality and reach (DePalma & Kelly, 2011, p. 386). Through its massive user base, Facebook finds that the turn-around time of its localized versions can be dramatically reduced and that the translation quality can be enhanced because its users possess the required linguistic skills and expert knowledge

of digital genres (especially social media). Subsequently, Facebook can reach a global audience and the international market by rendering itself multilingual. Cost saving, however, seems not to be the main concern of Facebook, whose investment in developing and maintaining the translation platform can be more costly (DePalma & Kelly, 2011, p. 388; Desilets & Van de Meer, 2011, p. 31).

The reasons for choosing Facebook community translation as a case study are twofold. For one thing, Facebook's translation initiative is regarded as the most visible example of translation crowdsourcing owing to its purposefully designed translation app and its influence on other crowdsourcing initiatives in the information technology industry (Jiménez-Crespo, 2017, p. 53; O'Hagan, 2011, p. 14). For another, commercially oriented entities seem to face more challenges and evoke more controversy with regard to the issue of translation motivation. Volunteers translating for a non-profit organization usually identify with and are inspired by the organization's mission or humanitarian cause, as indicated in previous research. Most translators remain highly motivated, and ethical questions are rarely raised even though translation work is not monetarily rewarded. However, the translation projects launched by for-profit corporations are primarily aimed at achieving certain commercial interests even though their user-translators may not be directly aware of such an aim, especially when they provide free services to their users like Facebook. Without valuable causes to stimulate volunteer translators, it is comparatively difficult for profit-oriented entities to mobilize volunteer translators efficaciously, and thus translation initiatives of these entities merit further research. Moreover, as mentioned earlier, Facebook community translation was initiated on account of participatory and linguistic concerns rather than cost reduction. Even so, the acceleration of Facebook's rapid internationalization and the increase of revenue still far outweigh the users' own benefits in terms of translation purposes. Under such circumstances, it is worth investigating if the tactics

and methods used in Facebook's translation project to persuade the users to contribute voluntarily are clearly ethical, or if they, to some degree, compromise some positive values (such as autonomy and transparency) and lead to some unethical practices.

Using Gamification as the Theoretical Framework

The notion of gamification will be used as the theoretical framework to investigate systematically the motivational design at issue. First, Facebook's translation project is basically a gamified system with some game-like elements, such as leaderboards, rewards and points. As indicated by Dombek (2014), "the analysis of the role of the components of the *Translations* application does enable a comparison between Facebook community translation and a game-like experience" (p. 256). Second, gamification as defined by Deterding, Dixon, Khaled and Nacke (2011) is "the use of game design elements in non-game contexts" (p. 9) to make non-game products or activities more entertaining, thus increasing user motivation and persuading users to participate, collaborate and interact in non-game contexts. Insights related to the motivational aspects of gamification can enable a detailed and systematic analysis of the motivational design of Facebook's translation initiative. In the following sections, the primary concepts of gamification will be introduced.

Main Components of Gamification

According to Zichermann and Cunningham (2011), gamification comprises three main components: game mechanics, game dynamics and game aesthetics. Game mechanics, which constitute the basic building blocks of a game, may include points, levels, leaderboards, virtual spaces, challenges and gifts. They can be used individually or collectively to provide users with

a motivational game experience. Aiming to promote deep engagement and productive interaction, game mechanics can usually facilitate learning (Edmonds, 2011). For example, users can develop new knowledge and acquire teamwork skills through exchanging opinions with others in the virtual space provided and collaborating together to combat the challenges embedded in a given gamified system. Game dynamics refer to the interactions between users and game mechanics as well as the results of such interactions. Thus, considering the mechanics adopted in a game, game dynamics may include rewards (e.g., earning points or badges), achievements (e.g., accomplishing something difficult and working toward goals), self-expression (e.g., having opportunities to express autonomy and creativity), status (e.g., levelling-up), competition (e.g., being added to the leaderboard) and altruism (e.g., gift-giving) (Suh, Wagner, & Liu, 2018). The combined results of game mechanics and dynamics can elicit emotions from users of gamified applications. These evoked emotions are viewed as game aesthetics and center on the feeling of fun (Hunicke, LeBlanc, & Zubek, 2004). Lazzaro (2008) further pinpoints four types of fun experienced by game players: easy fun (i.e., satisfaction from exercising autonomy or curiosity through exploration and creativity), hard fun (i.e., excitement from conquering challenges and gaining mastery), serious fun (i.e., fun from doing something that matters and is meaningful) and people fun (i.e., pleasure from social connections, collaboration and competition).

Apart from the above three game components, a gamified system also needs to create a social engagement loop to entice users to continue playing. Specifically, aesthetic emotions (i.e., different types of fun) should be used to enable users to respond to social calls to action (e.g., to help and to share). This approach leads to users' re-engagement in some tasks or missions. Then visible feedback or awards can be adopted to elicit users' aesthetic motivation again to develop a continuous engagement loop (Zichermann & Cunningham, 2011, pp.

67-68).

The main goal of gamification, as argued by Wu (2011), is to motivate users and drive their behavior toward desired and predictable results; therefore, it is essential to understand how humans behave in order to design strategically a gamified system that can persuade users to become involved and to take action. Accordingly, Wu adopts the experimental psychologist Fogg's (2009) behavior model for persuasive design as the psychological principles that explain how gamification components can be effectively organized. In Fogg's approach, three persuasive factors that lead to behavior change are identified: motivation, ability and triggers. It should be mentioned that the motivational aspect has already been deeply discussed in the field of gamification; instead of adopting Fogg's concept of motivation, this paper will draw insights from gamification research due to direct relevance. For the activity and trigger factors, both Fogg's and Wu's explanations will be reviewed.

Gamification User Types and Motivations

A better understanding of the types of users that a gamified system intends to engage can shed light on what can motivate these users and what experiences they are likely to interpret as fun. The users can then be stimulated and behave as expected. Therefore, Marczewski (2015, pp. 65-80) identifies four intrinsic and two extrinsic types of users for gamification, as shown in Table 1.²

The four intrinsic types are free spirits, achievers, socializers and philanthropists. Enjoying freedom and agency, free spirits are motivated by autonomy and entertained by easy fun. They like to feel that they have the

² The four intrinsic motivations proposed by Marczewski (2015) are drawn from Deci, Koestner and Ryan's (1999) self-determination theory and Pink's (2011) motivation theory. The former proposes three types of intrinsic motivators: autonomy, competency and relatedness, and the latter discusses autonomy, mastery and purpose.

Table 1 Gamification User Types, Motivations and Fun

User types	Motivations	Fun
1. free spirits	autonomy	easy fun
2. achievers	mastery	hard fun
3. socializers	relatedness	people fun
4. philanthropists	purpose	serious fun
5. players	reward	X
6. disruptors	change	X

Note. Compiled by the author

freedom to act or express themselves without any external control. Achievers, who want to pursue personal achievement and excel at tasks, are inspired by mastery (i.e., the process of mastering something and increasing their skills to meet challenges) and are entertained by hard fun. Socializers are fond of building up social connections and maintaining interactions with others; they are highly driven by the factor of relatedness and are delighted by people fun. Gratified by helping others, by answering questions or guiding them, philanthropists are motivated by a sense of purpose (such as altruism) and delight in serious fun. As the two extrinsic user types, players and disruptors are not stimulated by intrinsic motivators but rather by external factors. Basically, players focus purely on outside rewards instead of what is gained from the participation process, while disruptors enjoy changing the system by either manipulating it or affecting other users. A good gamified system usually prevents disruptors from participating unless it can capitalize on their creativity (Marczewski, 2015, pp. 65-80).

By increasing users' intrinsic motivating drives, the effectiveness of a gamified system can be enhanced because intrinsically motivated users are likely to become deeply engaged in the system and maintain a long-lasting relationship with it. External rewards still carry some value because they function to reinforce and support these users' intrinsic motivations. Note that users do not constantly remain a single type. What motivates them and what they perceive as fun can change throughout the time they use the system. Additionally, at any given time, any individual user type may simultaneously exhibit features characteristic of the other user types (Marczewski, 2015, p. 65).

Users' Ability and Effective Triggers

Apart from considering user types and their corresponding motivations, a successful gamified system also needs to take users' ability into account and arrange effective triggers. Ability refers to the resources that users need to perform a behavior, such as the degree of concentration, physical or mental effort and the available time. Without these resources, users will not possess adequate ability to conduct the behavior (Fogg, 2009). However, even when they do have ability, they still sometimes do not carry out the desired task as expected. This type of failure may be the result of users' perceiving that they have insufficient ability to finish the task or that the task is too difficult to complete. Hence, to increase users' ability, two general approaches can be adopted: enhancing their real ability or increasing the task's perceived simplicity—for example, dividing a complex task into smaller and simpler subtasks or providing guides to show how the task is done and how simple it is (Wu, 2011).

Nevertheless, high motivation and ability do not necessarily guarantee the performance of a desired behavior without a proper trigger. As a stimulator that drives the expected behavior, a trigger is something that prompts or tells users to perform a target behavior. Fogg (2009) classifies triggers as sparks, facilitators and signals. Sparks can help stimulate those people who have the

ability to do a task but are not already motivated to do it. Advertising messages are an example of spark triggers. These messages attempt to persuade customers to buy something which they are not sufficiently motivated to purchase for the time being. Seeking to simplify a task, facilitators can assist those who have high motivation but lack the ability to complete the task at issue. For instance, when setting up a new computer, the easy-to-follow instructions can make the whole process easier. Signals serve as reminders for people who have both the motivation and the ability to act. A simple example of signals is a post-it note or a text message notification. Wu (2011) further indicates that the effectiveness of triggers also relates to user types. For example, an appropriate trigger for socializers may be to highlight certain social trends, while triggers that involve an elevation in social status or an increase in reputation can be relevant to achievers, who are usually stimulated by status.

An Effective Gamified System

Based on the above review of gamification, theoretically an effective and compelling gamified system (as illustrated in Figure 1) must contain both game components and motivational design. The game components should be structured based on the motivational needs of the target users. Moreover, the users' ability and proper triggers should also be considered because they can help strengthen user motivation and impel users to real action. It is essential that the game components be arranged to perform the function of task simplification and serve as required triggers; alternatively, they should be complemented with devices that fulfill those roles.

In the next section, this paper will use the gamification structure demonstrated in Figure 1 to analyze theoretically the degree to which the design of Facebook's translation project can effectively motivate its user-translators and keep them engaged.

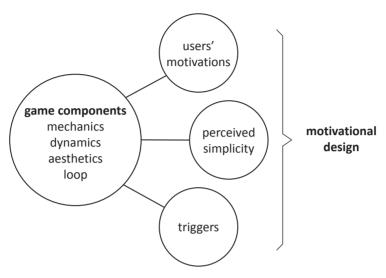


Fig. 1 An effective gamified system (Source: Compiled by the author)

Motivational Design in Facebook Community Translation

Facebook community translation is carried out through the Translate Facebook app (a built-in translation application), which contains the translation pane as the main interface as well as the following supporting elements: (1) the translator community, (2) leaderboards, awards and contribution points, (3) impact, (4) the function of inviting friends to help with translations, (5) useful translation links, including the translation app guide, style guide, glossary and frequently asked questions (FAQ), (6) the translation app feedback, and (7) the Translate Facebook app terms of service.³ The Translate Facebook app was not initially designed as a gamified system; therefore, only some of its constituent elements can be categorized as game mechanics, and others are more like

³ The Translate Facebook app is constantly updated or modified. This paper focuses on the version in use in 2017.

simplification devices or triggers, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Constituent Elements of the Translate Facebook App

Constituent elements as game mechanics	Other constituent elements
1. translation activity mechanisms	1. simplification devices
(1) translation pane	(1) translation app guide
(2) translator community	(2) style guide
2. feedback mechanisms	(3) glossary
(1) leaderboards	(4) FAQ
(2) awards	(5) translation app feedback
(3) contribution points	2. triggers
3. loop mechanism: inviting friends	(1) translation app guide
to help with translations	(2) Translate Facebook app terms
	of services
	(3) the impact section

Note. Compiled by the author

Translation Activity Mechanisms

The translation pane and translator community are two features directly related to the translation activity itself. The translation pane shows the original content that needs to be translated as an extensive list of randomly arranged short strings or segments, with accompanying contextual messages and existing glossary terms (if any) for reference. The user-translators can either provide their own translations or vote on translation proposals submitted by their peers. In its current form, the translation pane displays a limited number of translation variations for the user-translators to vote on; however, all the translation variations can be viewed by clicking the expansion button. The usertranslators can either approve a proposed translation by clicking a check icon or report a translation problem by flagging it. After flagging a translation variation, a dialog box opens containing the following options: "wrong style or wording," "grammar or spelling errors," "wrong meaning" and "abusive or offensive." During the translation process, the user-translators can also join the translator community to discuss translation-related issues and post replies to translation questions and topics raised by other members. This translator community is fostered and promoted by Facebook to facilitate the translation project. Every translator involved in the community can join translation discussions.

The dynamics and aesthetics associated with both the translation pane and the translator community are delineated in Figure 2.

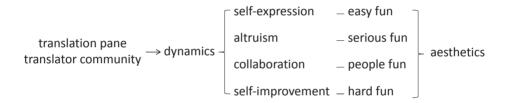


Fig. 2 Associated dynamics and aesthetics (Source: Compiled by the author)

First, the user-translators can freely choose either translating or voting and decide what they want to translate. They can also join the translator community and participate in translation discussions of their own accord. In this way, the user-translators are granted some freedom to enjoy self-expression through translating, voting and discussing; therefore, they can easily enjoy themselves. The dynamics of self-expression together with the enjoyment of easy fun satisfy the motivational need of autonomy and stimulate the free-spirited user-translators.

Second, the translation pane and community provide virtual spaces for altruistic people to offer translation help and to enable those who do not understand English to use Facebook in their own native languages. Such dynamics of altruism, which allow the user-translators to experience serious fun while performing meaningful tasks, can meet the motivational need for purpose and inspire the user-translators of the philanthropist type to engage in the translation task.

Third, the dynamics of collaboration emerge (1) when the usertranslators share translation knowledge and best practices with other peers through the translation pane and community, and (2) when senior translators offer suggestions and guidance to novice translators and forge a voluntary leader-follower relationship. The dynamics of collaboration can appeal to the motivation of relatedness and effectively attract the socializer-type translators, who are naturally social and have diverse levels of translation knowledge, by offering the experience of people fun. Concomitant with the dynamics of collaboration are those of self-improvement. Through knowledge-sharing, help-seeking and opinion-exchanging, the user-translators' translation skills and abilities can be improved to some extent. Self-improvement in translation, which can lead to personal development and enhance self-efficacy in the translation field, appeals to those user-translators who seek to improve and hope to accomplish much (i.e., the user-translators of the achiever type) by satisfying their need for mastery as well as offering the enjoyment of hard fun.

It should be noted, however, that the actual attitude held by Facebook toward the online discussions within a given translation community may influence the user-translators' autonomy and sense of relatedness. Take for instance Facebook's decision on the Chinese translation of the English phrase "see translation." From 2015 to 2016, around eleven Chinese user-translators expressed their disagreement with the decision made by Facebook to render "see translation" into Chinese as 翻譯年糕 (translation rice cake). Most of them indicated that if the Chinese translation was selected due to its reference

to Translation Konjac appearing in the Japanese anime Doraemon, it should be changed to 翻譯蒟蒻 (translation konjac), which was the official and conventional Chinese version used in Taiwan and thus was more acceptable. Some argued that 翻譯年糕 was not understandable, and not everyone in Taiwan could realize that such a translation was drawn from Doraemon. Others even claimed that 翻譯年糕 would be a mistranslation.

Despite all these opposing opinions, Facebook insisted on continuing to use 翻譯年糕 on its Chinese webpage version with some inadequate explanations summarized as follows. First, the Chinese term 翻譯年糕 did allude to Translation Konjac in Doraemon. Because of this, those users who found this Chinese term intriguing might be attracted to use Facebook's in-line translation app. Second, 翻譯年糕 was also adopted elsewhere, so Facebook was not the only one to use it. Third, even though some users may not have understood the term initially, they would smile knowingly after getting the point. Fourth, the Chinese version of Facebook was aimed at providing a website closer to the life and culture of Taiwanese users or to introduce some interesting topics.

As indicated earlier, one of Facebook's motives in adopting translation crowdsourcing is to rely on its massive following to produce the multilingual versions in tune with the linguistic and genre conventions or preferences of actual users. The ignorance of the Chinese user-translators' comments on 翻譯年糕 not only makes Facebook's translation initiative become suspect but also jeopardizes the user-translators' autonomy and democracy because their empowered bottom-up efforts are diminished or suppressed by Facebook's top-down control. Under this circumstance, the user-translators may somehow feel deflated, with their motivation being reduced to some extent.

On the other hand, if Facebook is insufficiently involved in the community discussions, the user-translators may also feel discouraged and abandoned. In her study on Polish Facebook translators, Dombek (2014) points out that the user-translators surveyed expressed their discontent with Facebook's disinterest in the translators' discussions and lack of response even when constructive suggestions from Facebook were needed. Some considered that the direct interaction from those managing the translation project would be sincere encouragement for them. It is clear that without sufficient engagement from Facebook, the user-translators may feel isolated, and in turn their need for relatedness cannot be satisfactorily met.

The translation pane has two additional dynamics: challenge and competition. Even though Facebook's translation task is conducted at the segmental level rather than at the textual level, the task still challenges the usertranslators because a majority of the users are non-professional translators. The translation challenge, similar to a problem-solving task, meets the usertranslators' need for competence by serving as a yardstick against which they can evaluate their own performances. While trying to conduct difficult tasks, the user-translators also compete with one another because several translation proposals are allowed to submit for the same source segment, and the proposal with the highest votes will be the final translation candidate. Competition primarily fulfills the user-translators' desire for achievement and leadership. Based on the items mentioned above, the dynamics of challenge and competition increase the motivational factor of mastery and stimulate those user-translators who are competitive and seek competence (i.e., achievers) by offering them opportunities to enjoy hard fun.

The motivations and user types that the aforementioned dynamics and aesthetics can satisfy are summarized in Table 3. Obviously, the design of the translation pane and community can satisfy the needs of all types of intrinsically motivated translators and achieve practical requirements. In actual practice, Facebook welcomes all its users to participate in the translation initiative rather than targeting a specific group of users; consequently, its user-translators may display the traits of all the user types listed in Table 3. Such diversity and changeability of the user-translators also resonate with the results of existing studies on the motivations of Facebook's user-translators (Dombek, 2014; Mesipuu, 2012), which reveal a wide range of motivational factors. Moreover, in reality any single translator's user type may be hybrid and may not remain constant all the time. Being designed to cater to all intrinsic types, Facebook's translation pane and translator community would presumably meet various motivational needs in real world practice if Facebook can well balance its organizational control and user-translators' freedom.

Table 3

Corresponding Motivations and User Types

Mechanics	Dynamics	Aesthetics	Intrinsic motivations	User types
translation pane	self-expression	easy fun	autonomy	free spirits
translator	altruism	serious fun	purpose	philanthropists
community	collaboration self-improvement	people fun hard fun	relatedness mastery	socializers achievers
translation pane	challenge competition	hard fun	mastery	achievers

Note. Compiled by the author

Of course, it is also likely that Facebook's translation project will attract some disruptors (who usually do something damaging) in addition to the intrinsically motivated user-translators. The voting part of the translation pane asks the user-translators to report abusive or offensive actions by flagging a translation proposal, which may to some degree reduce the damage caused by disruptors.

The translation pane also contains the following features to make the translation task appear less complicated: it presents segments as the translation units and provides contextual messages and glossary matches. Rather than using a whole text as the translation unit, the translation pane splits the translation task into segments or short strings. In this way, a difficult translation task can be transformed into smaller and more manageable parts, increasing the perceived simplicity of the task. The user-translators (especially those who think their ability is insufficient) may find that this approach makes the translation task less demanding; consequently, they may be more willing to get involved. The contextual messages and glossary matches can provide some guidelines regarding how to translate an original segment in an appropriate and consistent way to fit the context in which the translated segment will be used. Ideally, these features can reduce the mental effort the user-translators must make during the translation process and may make the translation task appear simpler, so they also perform the role of facilitator triggers. Of course, in an actual setting, not all user-translators will experience the simplification effect equally. For example, some user-translators may not notice the contextual messages and glossary; for them, the effect does not exist. Moreover, advanced user-translators may not find the contextual messages and glossary information comprehensive enough; therefore, they will derive little benefit. In Dombek's (2014) study on the impact of Facebook's translation crowdsourcing environment on motivation, some Polish user-translators also indicated this problem of insufficient contextual information during the translating process.

Feedback and Loop Mechanisms

After completing some translation work, Facebook's user-translators receive feedback through the leaderboards, awards or contribution points. The leaderboards spotlight the top translators for the current week, month and since the translation project began. The numbers of translations and votes contributed by the translators are also shown on the leaderboards. The leaderboard calculations are based on the number of words submitted that were approved, with translations weighing more heavily than votes. The award system, which was introduced to complement the leaderboards, contains awards related to the following three categories: voting participation, words published and translations published. Issued daily, each award category encompasses several levels that vary in terms of the frequency and accuracy of the translations submitted by the user-translators and the votes they cast. In addition to the leaderboards and awards, the user-translators can gain some measure of their performances through the mechanism of contribution points, which reflect the numbers of translations and votes a user-translator has produced.

All three feedback mechanisms share the dynamics of reward and achievement as well as the aesthetic emotion of hard fun. These mechanisms represent different forms of reward. Leaderboards, which link to the personal Facebook profiles of the top-ranking user-translators, are used to praise and recognize top user-translators' performances in public by comparing them with those of other translators. Facebook's various awards are visual representations of what the user-translators have achieved, and they are granted to the user-translators to encourage them and act as a goal-setting device, challenging them to attain a higher goal. Implicitly giving positive feedback on the user-translators' behavior, the contribution points are a numeric form of reward that provides the user-translators with concrete scores concerning their translating and voting performances. All the feedback mechanisms are external rewards and are particularly alluring for the user-translators of the player type, who are normally inspired by external motivations and may enjoy the hard fun brought by outside benefits. Also emerging from the three feedback

mechanisms are the dynamics of achievement. On one hand, these types of feedback can act as status symbols and meet the user-translators' needs for competence and leadership. On the other hand, they can be used as reputation indicators that tend to increase the user-translators' self-efficacy, encouraging good performances and motivating them to reach a goal. Accordingly, these feedback mechanisms and the associated emotion of hard fun also fulfill the motivation of mastery held by the user-translators of the achiever type.

In contrast to the other two types of feedback, Facebook's leaderboards foster the dynamics of competition because they enable the user-translators to juxtapoze themselves with other peers and evaluate themselves, revealing their positions in relation to their peers. The dynamics of competition reinforce the other two dynamics emerging from the leaderboards and effectively entice the achievers.

The feedback mechanisms complement the translation activity mechanisms in terms of the motivational considerations. The translation activity mechanisms mainly cater to intrinsically motivated translators while the feedback mechanisms, as outside rewards, help to encourage externally motivated translators. As previously mentioned, Facebook's user-translators may be hybrid in terms of user types, and their types may also be in a constant state of change. Even though the user-translators who participate purely to win (i.e., the pure player-type translators) may be comparatively very few due to the free labor demanded by Facebook's translation project, it is highly possible that the trait exhibited by the player type (i.e., the seeking of extrinsic rewards) will appear in the intrinsically motivated user-translators, especially the achiever type. In this case, the feedback mechanisms strengthen the effect of internal motivations activated by the design of the translation pane and community.

Nevertheless, the accessibility of the above feedback mechanisms may influence their effect in actual practice. All the three types of feedback

are merely visible within the Translate Facebook app, and the awards or contribution points are even exclusively accessible to individual user-translators themselves. In this case, the user-translators' needs for recognition and acknowledgment by a wider audience cannot be satisfactorily fulfilled. This impact of restricted visibility has been pinpointed in Mesipuu's (2012) research on the motivations of Facebook's Estonian user-translators, where Mesipuu (2012) indicates that "although none of the people who participated in the survey had translated or voted just to get an award, they felt such titles might have been worthwhile if they could have been displayed on one's profile page" (p. 50).

When the translation activity and feedback mechanisms work together, a social engagement loop, another essential mechanism for effective gamification, is brought into existence, as demonstrated in Figure 3.

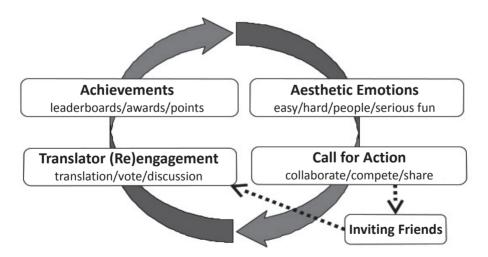


Fig. 3 The social engagement loop of Facebook community translation (Source: Complied by the author)

Based on the evoked aesthetic emotions, the user-translators can be motivated to continue doing the translation task, collaborate with others and even share the information of the translation project with their Facebook friends through the mechanism of inviting friends to help with translations. Then, volunteer translators may re-engage in the translation project and earn some external rewards, which, in turn, can elicit positive motivations again. The mechanism of inviting friends shown in Figure 3 can lead to the dynamics of collaboration and provide the user-translators with a chance to further consolidate social bonds with their friends by sharing information about Facebook's translation project and inviting them to join the effort. By enabling the user-translators of the socializer type to enjoy people fun, the loop mechanism can meet the motivation of relatedness.

Simplification Devices

As indicated in Table 2, the following five constituent elements can be regarded as playing the role of simplification devices: the Facebook app guide, style guide, glossary, FAQ and translation app feedback. The Facebook app guide provides Facebook's user-translators with general rules for carrying out the whole translation project. Acting as a macro-level framework, the guide offers information related to the main features of the Translate Facebook app and how to proceed with this app (see Table 4). Facebook's user-translators can have an overall understanding of the design and operation of the app. In principle, the translation task will not seem too overwhelming to them.

More specific details concerning the translation style are offered in the style guide. Facebook provides the style guide in 72 languages, offering information related to the overall approach, basic translation styles (see Table 5) and language-specific translation instructions. The style guide, together with the glossary list (i.e., a list of core Facebook terminology compiled by professional translators hired by Facebook), can enhance the perceived simplicity. The usertranslators have a blueprint to follow and understand what their translations

should look like. The translation task may appear less demanding than it might otherwise.

Table 4

Facebook App Guide

Main areas	Translating and voting with the app
 translation pane useful translation links (the style guide, 	translating with relevant contexts and glossary entries
glossary and FAQ) 3. translation app feedback	2. translation issues concerning tokens, variations and attributes
4. leaderboards, awards and contribution points	3. how to vote
5. translator community	

Note. Compiled by the author

Table 5

Overall Approach and Basic Translation Styles

Overall approach	Basic translation styles
1. content principles: keep it simple;	1. be concise: use as few words as possible
get to the point clearly 2. Facebook voice: be simple, straig-	while remaining clear; replace jargon with everyday terms
htforward, natural, neutral and	2. consider your audience
approachable	3. make it readable

Note. Complied by the author

Complementary to the Facebook app guide and style guide are the FAQ and translation app feedback. By clicking these latter two parts, the user-translators can be directed to Facebook's Help Centre, where they can search all the information covered by the former two guides through lists of frequently asked questions. Facebook's user-translators can choose either to scan through the two guides or to search for the information specific to particular topics

through the FAQ and translation app feedback.

Because the user-translators are not required to read through the information covered by all these constituent elements before they begin translating, the perceived simplicity of the translation task may be enhanced either before or during the translation process.

Triggers

Within the Translate Facebook app, the following three elements can serve as triggers: the translation app guide, the Translate Facebook app terms of service and the impact section. Not all the contents covered by the translation app guide act as triggers. The relevant parts are those related to various types of feedback and the translator community. The former can motivate both the player- and achiever-type translators by enabling them to know what they can obtain by making their contributions to the translation project. The latter can stimulate the socializer-type translators by associating the translation project to corresponding translator communities.

Similar to the translation app guide, the Translate Facebook app terms of service do not act as triggers as a whole; only the parts regarding the usertranslators' participation function as triggers. Facebook makes it clear in the terms of service that participating user-translators "may provide as much or as little input into the Project" (Terms Applicable to Translate Facebook, 2009) as they wish and are free to decide when to stop making contribution. This statement may appeal to the free-spirit-type translators, who enjoy freedom and autonomy. Moreover, Facebook also attempts to elicit altruistic responses from its user-translators and stimulates them to help the Facebook user community of their chosen language by including the following information in the terms: "[y]ou understand that your participation in the Project is for the benefit of the Facebook user community as it will allow users whose participation is

currently limited by language to more fully participate" (Terms Applicable to Translate Facebook, 2009). Clearly, such a message is intended to attract the philanthropist-type translators to join the translation initiative. However, this community argument may blur the actual commercial purposes of for-profit crowdsourcing initiatives and breach the ethics of transparency. As argued by McDonough-Dolmaya (2011), Facebook's "community-centered focus is a device used to generate interest, commitment and involvement with a brand or company, which ultimately helps attract more users and thereby generate more revenue for the company" (pp. 102-103). Due to the fact that Facebook provides free services to its users, they may not perceive clearly that Facebook is indeed making advertising revenue by reaching more users.

The last element that functions as a trigger is the section of impact, where Facebook informs its user-translators of how many of their Facebook friends they can help by translating Facebook. This section relates the translation project to the user-translators' social connections and possible achievement, and it makes an appeal to their altruistic emotions; therefore, it can be an effective trigger for socializers, achievers and philanthropists. Like the trigger related to the Facebook user community, the impact section as a trigger may also lead to the breach of transparency.

All the aforementioned elements can function as both spark and signal triggers. When the user-translators pay attention to these elements before embarking on the translation task and joining the translator community, the elements can act as spark triggers to motivate them. However, if the user-translators consult or view the messages covered in these elements during the translation process and after joining the translator community, then the elements can serve as signal triggers because the user-translators may have already been motivated by translating and voting through the translation pane or by interacting with peers in the translator community.

Note that the actual effect of the simplification devices and triggers differs depending upon (1) the user-translators' awareness as well as their translation ability and motivations and (2) Facebook's responses. The simplification and trigger functions cannot perform effectively for those user-translators who are unaware of these elements. Even for those who are aware, the effects can vary. For example, the user-translators with lower levels of ability may find the simplification devices helpful because the whole translating task may appear less complex while those with higher levels may not rely too much on the simplification devices and thus may regard them as less beneficial. Likewise, the spark triggers may exert substantial effect on the less motivated user-translators but not on the highly motivated ones.

The way Facebook responds to the user-translators' requests or questions usually influences whether the simplification devices (especially the translation app feedback device) will work. Quick and adequate responses from Facebook can intensify the simplification effect; otherwise, the effect may be greatly reduced. For example, in Dombek's (2014, pp. 160-185) netnographic study of Facebook Polish user-translators' challenges when translating through the Translate Facebook app, the lack of response, feedback or assistance from Facebook was pointed out by some user-translators as a factor discouraging them from making voluntary contributions. Even though the simplification devices and triggers may not be equally relevant to every user-translator in actual practice, their arrangement can to some degree assist in serving those who need such help and may motivate more user-translators to get involved.

Conclusion

Through a detailed analysis, the motivational design of Facebook community translation has been proved to meet the theoretical requirements of an effective gamified system, as demonstrated in Figure 4. Within such a design, the essential mechanics of the translation project, coupled with relevant simplification devices and triggers, operate adequately to bring forth desired dynamics and aesthetic emotions and in turn fulfill the varied needs of Facebook's diverse volunteer translators. Despite being theoretically well-founded, Facebook, in its actual setting, still needs to take measures to improve its attitude toward the translation project, enhance the visibility of the feedback mechanisms, grant its user-translators more autonomy and make transparent its commercial purposes. Only by doing so can the beneficial potential of the motivational design be realized thoroughly in an ethical way.

This research can complement the previous studies on translation motivation in two aspects. First, the in-depth analysis of the motivational design at issue can not only explain what evokes those translation motivations as identified in the previous studies but also make clear how volunteer translators' various motivations are maintained, strengthened or diminished. Second, some ethical implications involved in evoking volunteer motivations have been addressed. These ethical issues are equally important to both volunteer translators and the initiators of for-profit translation projects because the former should not be exploited and the latter should avoid unethical practices in order to establish reciprocity.

Apart from providing complementary views, this paper also makes the following contributions: (1) enabling both academia and industry to understand better the significant impact of motivation on translation crowdsourcing, (2) assisting translation practitioners in realizing how a crowdsourcing initiative can or cannot fulfill their needs (either personal or social) and distinguishing between sincere and deceptive intentions of for-profit translations projects, (3) helping those who initiate volunteer translation projects to acquire further understanding of how to motivate their translators and keep them engaged

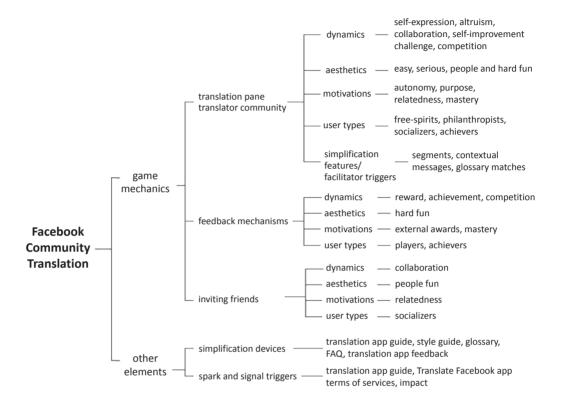


Fig. 4 The motivational design of Facebook community translation (Source: Compiled by the author)

as well as making them aware of potential ethical problems, and (4) offering a theoretical foundation for future empirical research on the motivational design at issue, for example the study examining the actual effect of the motivational potential of Facebook community translation through online surveys and/or interviews.

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日文翻譯的現況與挑戰

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獨步文化主編張麗嫺女士

中國文化大學日文系沈美雪副教授

日文譯者張克柔女士

時 間:2018年9月21日下午3時20分

地 點:國家教育研究院臺北院區 10 樓國際會議廳



圖1 本論壇主持人及與談人: (左起)横路啟子教授、張明敏助理教授、 賴振南教授、沈美雪副教授、張麗嫺主編、張克柔女士

資料來源:本刊編輯小組。

壹、與談內容



圖 2 横路啟子教授 **資料來源**:本刊編輯小組。

横路啟子教授: 感謝大家蒞臨這場論壇,今天很難得邀請到五位老師,他們各有翻譯研究、出版社編輯與譯者的經驗,討論的主題包括華語世界之日本古典文學翻譯、當代日本大眾文學在臺灣的翻譯——村上春樹 VS. 東野圭吾、日本推理小說編輯關於翻譯的經驗分享、臺灣翻譯日本漫畫的過去與現在、日本電影字幕翻譯現況等。

一、華語世界之日本古典文學翻譯



圖 3 賴振南教授 **資料來源**:本刊編輯小組。

(一) 日本古典文學翻譯現況

賴振南教授:大家好,今天報告的主題是日本古典文學在華語世界(臺灣跟中國大陸)的情形,雖然現在對古典文學感興趣的人較少,相關的研究也通常會被要求以日文來發表,但是我一直都希望能夠透過翻譯對社會做出貢獻,增加大眾對古典文學的接觸。

講到日本古典文學的譯者,在中國大陸就會想到周作人,錢稻孫和豐子愷,以

及擔任幕後推手的文潔若;在臺灣則是林文月和鄭清茂,這幾位重要前輩的共同點就是他們的中國文學造詣都很深厚,也都在日本留學和生活過。

周作人翻譯過的著作有:《古事記》、滑稽短劇《狂言選》、平安 時代隨筆代表作《枕草子》、滑稽本《浮世澡堂》(日文《浮世風呂》) 和《浮世理髮館》(日文《浮世床》)等。周作人也校訂了北京翻譯社 的《今昔物語集》本朝部譯稿,還有豐子愷的《源氏物語》全部譯稿(與 錢稻孫合作)。

錢稻孫翻譯過的著作包括:日本古典名著詩歌集《萬葉集選》、近 松門左衛門的淨琉璃劇本、井原西鶴的小說。另外,由人民文學出版社 委託他翻譯的《源氏物語》(未完成),社方改請豐子愷譯完後,又請 錢稻孫和周作人在責任編輯文潔若的協助下校訂譯稿。

豐子愷翻譯過的著作包括:日本古典名著長篇小說《源氏物語》、 《落窪物語》(內含《竹取物語》、《伊勢物語》、《落窪物語》三部 重要作品)。

此外,我要特別提及文潔若女士,前面提到三位譯者所翻的很多譯 稿,是在她的幫忙下,才透過中國大陸的出版社得以出版,她對於日本 古典文學作品的問世貢獻相當大。我曾經親自拜訪過文潔若的家,她珍 藏著周作人、豐子愷、錢稻孫等人的第一版譯作,她還致贈我《落窪物 語》的第一版,相當珍貴。文潔若早期以日本文學翻譯為主,翻譯日文 作品的字數達八百多萬字;她主編《日本文學》叢書 19 卷,翻譯了 14 部長篇小說,18部中篇小說,一百多篇短篇小說。此外她編輯過的譯 稿包括:周作人翻譯的《古事記》、《枕草子》、《狂言選》、《浮世 澡堂》、《浮世理髮館》、《平家物語》(未完成,譯者便去世);錢 稻孫翻譯的《近松門左衛門作品選》、《井原西鶴作品選》;以及豐子 恺翻譯的《源氏物語》(周作人、錢稻孫校訂)等。

在臺灣,則有兩位非常重要的前輩:林文月教授和鄭清茂教授,他 們對日本古典文學的翻譯和研究有極大的貢獻。林文月翻譯過《枕草 子》、《和泉式部日記》、《伊勢物語》、《源氏物語》等重要作品。 鄭清茂教授有著深厚的日文底子,他翻譯過松尾芭蕉《奧之細道》、《平 家物語》,此外他譯有多種日本漢學研究著作,包括吉川幸次郎《元雜 劇研究》、《宋詩概說》、《元明詩概說》及小西甚一《日本文學史》。 林文月和鄭清茂是臺大中文系的同學,他們在研究吉川幸次郎的研討會 上相遇,兩人討論到日本人研究漢學的人很多,但是在臺灣和中國大陸研究日本古典文學的人卻很少,兩位前輩以此為使命,約定由林文月翻譯《源氏物語》,由鄭清茂翻譯《平家物語》,十幾年後當他們再次相遇,兩人的譯作都已完成,成為一段佳話。除了以上幾位前輩譯者外,僅剩少數有日本古典文學素養的大學教師,於研究之餘翻譯日本古典文學名著。大部分具日文翻譯能力的譯者,主要還是翻譯日本近現代文學。

已出版的日本古典文學華語翻譯作品,從日本古世紀開始的著作例如《古事記》、《萬葉集》、《日本書紀》等文學代表作,以及《落窪物語》、《日本和歌物語集》、《竹取物語》等,已由不同譯者翻過,《源氏物語》也有多個新、舊的版本。《今昔物語集》是一部長篇的古傳說故事,大陸的張龍妹教授把它翻譯成中文,此外一些隨筆的書,例如《枕草子》、《徒然草》、《方丈記》、近世的《浮世澡堂》、《浮世理髮廳》、《雨月物語》、《好色物》等小說類的作品也已被翻譯出來。

除了鄭清茂翻譯的《奧之細道》和《平家物語》外,其餘的經典日本古典作品已於上一世紀80和90年代,在華語世界被高度翻譯完成並出版,至今這些經典譯著,除了被不同出版社重新出版,甚至在臺海兩岸之間,相互簡繁、繁簡轉換字體出版,讀者可以透過書商或電商通路購買到繁簡不同的版本。

(二)日本古典文學翻譯的問題點

1. 日本古典語法與漢學典故

相較於現代文學,古典文學自有一套語法,類似中文的文言文與現代文之間的差異,不懂那語法的人是無法翻譯的。我研究日本平安時代的物語文學 20 幾年的時間,稍微有點心得,透過翻譯介紹一些作品給大家。

2. 和歌的翻譯(物語文學中的和歌)

舉例來說,《伊勢物語》裡面有一段「春日野の若紫のすり衣しの

ぶのみだれかぎりしられず」(第1段),林文月譯為:「春日野兮信 夫染、窺得卿貌心亂迷、若此紫紋兮情難斂」。豐子愷譯為:「誰家 姉妹如新緑、使我春心亂似麻」。我則譯為:「春日郊野紫草嫩、貌美 年輕情難忍、戀心恰似忍草染、模様縱横迷亂甚」。另一個例子:「つ ひにゆく道とはかねて聞きしかどきのふ今日とは思はざりしを」(第 125 段)。林文月譯為:「終將去兮此道途、亦曾聽聞非末曉、昨日今 日兮竟逼吾」。豐子愷譯為:「有生必有死、此語早已聞。命盡今明 日、教人吃一驚」。我把它譯為:「人生終往之死路、必至一事心有數、 難料時日快且速、已至昨日今日處」。這些例子可以看出和歌表現跟譯 者在文字認知上的差異。

還有像是《竹取物語》中,石作皇子的和歌用來形容而淚的字眼: 「海山の道に心をつくしはてないしのはちの涙流れき」,豐子愷譯 為:「渡海超山心血盡、取來石缽涙長流」。我則譯為:「跋渉山海萬 里行、竭盡心力訪峰頂、血涙交横得尊缽、願汝能察吾真情」。在最後 一首和歌中描述一個人淚流成河,連自己身體都浮在上面的情況:「逢 ふこともなみだに浮かぶわが身には死なぬ薬もなににかはせれ」、豐 子愷只譯成:「不能再見輝夜姬,安用不死之靈藥」,實在過於簡略。 因為像「なみだに浮かぶわが身(吾身浮淚水)」這種和歌慣用強調悲 傷的說法沒有翻譯出來是很可惜的。我會譯為:「吾身浮沈悲淚中,只 緣與汝永難逢,縱有不老不死藥,於事何益難服用」。用七言四句、押 韻的方式呈現原文和歌的意境。

3. 作品中的有職故實

古典文學中的有職故實(有職故実,ゆうそくこじつ),又稱有識 故實,是研究日本歷史、文學、官職位階、宮殿房舍、朝廷禮儀、服飾 裝扮、節慶典禮、年中行事、貴族風俗、軍陣武具等進行考證的學問。 譯者需要找資料弄清楚背景資料,才能了解其意境。

(三)日本古典文學翻譯經驗

豐子愷的《竹取物語》和《落窪物語》譯本有他獨特的翻譯風格和

價值,但是我把它與原文比對,發現有諸多疏漏。為了忠於原著,我參考多本日文原文校註文本及現代日文譯本,也透過國科會、科技部的多年研究計畫及經典譯註計畫,陸續發表過多篇研究論文,並在作品主題研究的支撐下,順利完成了日本平安朝初期創作物語兩大經典作品《竹取物語》和《落窪物語》的譯註和導讀,期盼讓中文讀者認識日本平安朝前期物語文學的堂奧。

未來我將繼續專研和考究平安朝初期創作物語中被譽稱為「藝術至 上主義的文藝作品」、「音樂小說」、「饗宴、慶典的文學」的長篇物 語《宇津保物語》。我期望在學術生涯中完成這部與《源氏物語》篇幅 等長,前人尚未翻譯過的平安朝初期創作物語第三大經典作品《宇津保 物語》譯註。

横路啟子教授:謝謝賴老師,剛才提到古典文學在臺灣和中國大陸 出現不同的翻法,還有實際翻譯的過程中所遇到的問題,是很有意思的 議題。接下來我們把時間拉近,請張明敏老師來談日本近代文學翻譯作 品的情況。

二、當代日本大眾文學在臺灣的翻譯——村上春樹 VS. 東野圭吾



圖 4 張明敏助理教授 **資料來源**:本刊編輯小組。

張明敏助理教授:提及當代日本文學的代表性作家,「村上春樹」無疑是首先浮現的名字,他的作品跨足純文學和大眾文學的疆界,受到廣大讀者的歡迎。近十餘年來,村上春樹幾乎年年是諾貝爾文學獎的熱門人選,亦獲得許多國際文學獎項肯定其文學表現的獨創性。此外,若以幾乎每部小說在日本動輒突破百萬冊的銷售數額來看,村上春樹的作品被稱為「大眾文學」也算實至名歸。大眾文學分為類型

小說(推理、科幻、愛情等)和暢銷小說,村上春樹的作品跨越大眾文 學類型小說的節疇,又十分暢銷,無庸置疑地被包括在其中,他的作品 於 1985 年開始由賴明珠譯介至臺灣,在臺受歡迎的程度是其他日本作 家難望其項背的。

隨著村上春樹的學術地位被墊高,推理小說家東野圭吾不知不覺另 外掀起一股熱潮,在多家出版社大量譯介、改編為影視作品的推波助瀾 下,近兩年東野圭吾在兩岸三地華文書市所獲的版稅已超越村上春樹, 打破「大眾文學」由村上春樹獨占鳌頭的現象。根據 2017 年的報導, 東野圭吾在中國大陸的銷量金額首次超越 I. K. 羅琳, 登上國外作家的 第一名寶座。

我的著作《村上春樹在臺灣的翻譯與文化》(由博士論文《村上春 樹在臺灣的翻譯與文化翻譯:1985-2008》增訂改寫)是以翻譯理論與 翻譯研究方法探討村上春樹的作品如何被臺灣讀者接受,以及村上春樹 造成的文化現象;時間範圍是從他的第一部作品被引入臺灣直到 2008 年,大約是四分之一世紀。該書的附錄蒐集了這段期間共有折 1,200 篇 (等於一年50篇左右)以村上春樹為主題的媒體報導。另外有碩士 論文《村上春樹在臺灣—文學移植與文化生產的考察》收集 2009 年至 2018年 150 篇關於村上春樹的報導;《村上春樹在臺灣的受容情形—以 村上春樹相關活動為中心一》是由日本留學生用日文寫的,大家可以去 翻閱這些相關研究。

由於村上春樹也被歸類為純文學的作家,相關學術研究的數量非 常多,我從國家圖書館搜尋到以村上春樹為主題的期刊論文有 130 篇 (1985年-2018年)、學位論文60篇(2001年-2018年);2014年 曾秋桂老師於淡江大學設立了村上春樹研究中心,可見村上春樹十分受 到臺灣學術界的青睞。相對而言,研究東野圭吾的期刊論文僅3篇(2007 年-2016年)、學位論文僅4篇(2010年-2017年)。

暢銷程度上,村上春樹一直很受歡迎,除了網路上的聲量和人氣歷 年不衰,作品的周邊活動也持續吸引新的讀者,例如 2017 年有藝術策 展人以《刺殺騎士團長》故事主角雨田具彥的留學經驗為背景,布置了為期一個月的「村上書店」,主題是「奧地利的 1930 年代歐洲 VS. 日本的藝術時空」。

而東野圭吾的作品也非常有吸引力,知名書店 2017 年翻譯文學 暢銷榜單前十名中,懸疑推理類小說就占了一半,包含《人魚沉睡的 家》、《平行世界的愛情故事》、《解憂雜貨店》、《拉普拉斯的魔女》 等。媒體也曾報導臺灣圖書館 2015 年民眾借閱書籍排行榜,東野圭吾 的《徬徨之刃》奪文學類榜首,前 20 名中有七本都是他的作品。在中 國大陸的暢銷排行榜(包括紙質圖書和付費電子書),東野圭吾的《解 憂雜貨店》幾乎都登上榜首。許多讀者是因為影視產品進而喜愛他的作 品,這對原著暢銷起了很大的幫助,近年來東野圭吾在臺灣和中國大陸 的銷售量已經遠遠超越村上春樹,應可歸因於他的多產,還有推理小說 大受青睞的緣故。

横路啟子教授:謝謝張老師,她提到村上春樹究竟是純文學或大眾 文學的有趣問題,值得我們進一步思考。接下來要談談推理小說,有請 獨步文化主編張麗嫺女士。

三、日本推理小說編輯對於翻譯的經驗分享



圖 5 張麗嫺女士 資料來源:本刊編輯小組。

張麗嫺女士:大家好,我在獨步文化擔任主編,在獨步已經八年了,身為推理小說的編輯,以下一些與翻譯有關的編輯經驗和大家分享。

(一)推理小說編輯希望什麼樣的譯者?什麼是好的譯稿?

首先是不拖稿,有些譯者翻譯的品質雖 然很好,但時間拖太久,出版社寧願用時間 換取稿件的品質。好的譯稿應該要有註釋, 前後文一致,讓編輯接手後好處理。還有千 萬不可以漏譯,我遇過主題沉重、篇幅厚重的書,看得出來譯者翻到後 面已經被拖垮了, 甚至會漏譯, 若出版後才發現就很麻煩。此外也要避 免直譯、文字不流暢、缺乏主詞等缺點。

(二)翻譯推理小說需要注意什麼?

推理小說和其他類型的大眾小說沒有太大差異,我自己覺得翻譯推 理小說比純文學容易多了,例如我在日本念研究所時,日本同學的碩 十論文是研究川端康成作品中的語尾用法,這可能是中文人十沒有考慮 過的問題,中文世界無法處理如此細膩的東西,但對日本人來說是有差 的,相當有趣。

在翻譯推理小說時,要考慮作品的時代背景,依據人物的特質來調 整譯文的語氣,比如說流氓跟檢察官講話的口氣肯定不一樣。有些譯者 擅長翻譯略帶古風的日文,例如獨步文化所出版京極夏彥的作品都是由 同一位譯者所翻的;還有像是橫溝正史、金田一耕助系列也會找同一位 譯者來翻,因為他們真的很會處理作品的時代感。此外因為日本推理小 說非常貼近日本當代生活,所以譯者得熟悉日本當代大眾文化。

此外,日本有越來越多大眾小說是以歐美為故事背景,臺灣的譯者 就必須處理兩邊的專有名詞。例如昨天我收到一份譯稿,故事中的警 察,原作者用了「警部」、「警部補」等字眼,譯者跟我討論是否應該 回歸英文的 lieutenant、sergeant,翻成「探長」、「警官」或「督察」。 臺灣的日文小說翻譯腔與英美小說的翻譯腔有很明顯的差異,我很佩服 能夠成功切換於兩個語言之間的譯者。

(三)推理小說翻譯和其他類型小說的翻譯是否有差異?

大致上沒有,但某些類型(例如:暗號推理)牽涉到日文本身,很 難翻譯出來讓臺灣讀者理解,即便是評價很高銷售又佳的作品,出版社 也不會引進。

横路啟子教授:謝謝張主編,從她的分享可以體會到在出版社現場 工作實際遇到的情況,跟在學校是很不同的,接下來我們談談次文化的 部分,邀請到沈美雪老師分享漫畫翻譯的情形。

四、臺灣翻譯日本漫畫的過去與現在



圖 6 沈美雪副教授 **資料來源**:本刊編輯小組。

沈美雪副教授:大家好,今天在這場極 具意義的研討會上,我想用兩個角度來討論 「漫畫翻譯」,一是回顧臺灣對日文漫畫需 求的變遷史來看漫畫中譯問題,二是以一名 漫畫翻譯者的角度來思考日文漫畫翻譯的 特殊性。

我曾在東立漫畫出版社當過翻譯,也曾 任職於時報出版版權部;出生於70年代, 我的童年可說是被日本動漫文化所包圍。而

這種文化的攝取是透過「翻譯」此一行為,讓我們大量且快速地吸收外來文化,將其融入自身的風土並加以持續擴散。日本的動漫遊戲等被歸於次文化的範疇,在歐美、亞洲等地擁有廣大的人氣,成為現在日本推廣「酷日本戰略」(クールジャパン戦略のねらい)中最重要的一環。而在 60 年代或更早之前,臺灣便已充斥著日本的動漫產品,

(一)臺灣的日本漫畫發展史與中文翻譯

國產漫畫於 50、60 年代顯露頭角,如葉宏甲先生的《諸葛四郎》 系列作大受歡迎。但是本土的漫畫發展卻在「國立編譯館連環圖畫輔導辦法」此一嚴苛的檢閱制度下受到重創,優秀本土漫畫家歷經暗黑時期,轉向作日本漫畫的代工。此外也出現日本盜作(仿作)漫畫雜誌的發行,許多日本漫畫作品以臨摹方式畫出,並以臺灣人的名義出版。

70 年代後半開始有大量的盜版漫畫(海賊版),漫畫出版界出現兩大龍頭,並流傳著一句話:「少年漫畫的東立、少女漫畫的小咪」, 出版社大量翻譯並出版有名的漫畫,但是這時期的漫畫翻譯素質低落, 不僅有許多誤譯,也出現人名或固有名詞的中文譯名前後不一致的情況,當然也沒有標明翻譯者的姓名。70 年代後期無版權中譯漫畫的大量出現,成為日後臺灣對日本漫畫接受度極高的文化土壤。

90年代後是「著作權代理時代」的日本漫畫翻譯時期,受到特別 301條款的影響,漫畫出版社對人氣漫畫的中文授權展開搶奪大戰,盜 版漫畫猖狂的時代結束。出版社對翻譯品質的要求提升,逐漸重視譯者 的存在,版權頁開始會標注譯者,有的出版社還會在封面打上譯者的姓 名。大手漫畫出版社設立了「翻譯」部門處理需要「速件」的中文授權 版漫畫週刊,例如集英社的『週刊少年ジャンプ』由東立以《寶島少 年》(Formosa Youth)、大然文化以《熱門少年 TOP》之名各獲得部 分連載作品的中文授權。後來因為大然從 2000 年開始屢次積欠集英社 權利金,所以集英社於 2003 年與大然解約,大然取得連載中的三王漫 畫:《棋靈王》、《遊戲王》、《海賊王》的中文版權也轉移到東立, 同時作品譯名也被更改成《棋魂》、《遊戲王》、《航海王》,之後大 然便慢慢退出了漫畫出版界。像這樣作品譯名因為出版社的更動而出現 改變,算是比較特殊的例子。這段期間開始了漫畫譯名由「漢化」轉為 「正名」的變遷,例如《尼羅河女兒》變成《王家的紋章》、《機器貓 小叮噹》變成《哆啦 A 夢》、《千面女郎》變成《玻璃假面》、《怪 醫秦博士》變成《怪醫黑傑克》等。

(二)日文漫畫翻譯的特殊性

基本上漫畫的翻譯文都是「對話」,所以需要流暢的中文口語表現, 才能讓文字與圖書結合得生動流暢。而漫畫內容涉及五花八門的學問, 除了日語能力之外還要充實專門知識,例如我曾翻譯以「壽司」為主題 的漫畫,就要補充日本料理的背景知識。而且不僅是譯者,出版社的文 字編輯、美術編輯有時會因為對文學、專題內容的不了解,把譯稿改 錯,所以譯者跟編輯都要花功夫。

另外漫畫很特別的是「框外字」(對白框外的文字)的翻譯與處裡, 框外字除了是背景文字,有時是口白,但大多都是所謂的狀聲詞、擬態 詞(即オノマトペ=仏:onomatope,含擬聲、擬態語等),是一種日 語的獨特表現,常出現在背景作為效果的一部分。框外字是否要翻譯? 我認為有意義的語句要翻出來,但如果沒翻譯也不會影響讀者理解度的 狀聲詞、擬態詞,則可翻可不翻,這常取決於美編後製的成本考量。如果要翻譯與圖片融為一體的框外字,最簡易的標示方法是在空白處加上註解「※」符號;另一種費工夫的作法則是由美編加工繪製,但需要付出較多的人力與時間。隨著時代的進步,電腦影像處理與應用程式讓圖像處理及翻譯貼文更為便捷。此外,電腦的普及也改變漫畫翻譯型態與稿費計算方式。

近年來個人電腦及智慧型手機造成閱讀型態的改變,出現了另一種翻譯型態:「中文化組/漢化組」與「字幕組」。將未授權的漫畫作品擅自翻譯、嵌字並發布到網路上供人閱讀的一連串行為稱作「中文化組/漢化組」(Scanlation 行為);而將動畫、影片之片源嵌入字幕並放到網路供人視聽的便稱為「字幕組」(Fansub Group)。若是有人私自在圖源或是片源上嵌入中譯文,不管有無牽扯到獲利,散布未經官方授權的中譯作品就算侵權行為;但如果從推廣作品知名度的角度來看,無疑的這是一種文化的傳播行為。

總括來說,現在漫畫取材的內容越來越多元,翻譯日文漫畫需要因應內容而充實專門知識;而且漫畫有其獨特的語言及表現方式,譯者必須熟悉其中的作業技巧。儘管翻譯漫畫並不是好賺錢的工作,許多譯者還是基於對漫畫作品的「愛」而持續這份工作,我想這也是漫畫翻譯者最大的特徵之一。以上,謝謝大家!

横路啟子教授:感謝沈老師非常精采的報告,我也曾經做過漫畫的翻譯,是把鄭問老師的作品翻成日文,過程非常有趣。接下來請譯者張克柔小姐談談日本電影字幕的翻譯。

五、日本電影字幕翻譯現況

張克柔女士:大家好,我從事的工作是影視類翻譯,包括演藝活動 的口譯、電影字幕翻譯等,目前已經翻了三百多部作品,今天要來分享 臺灣的日本電影字幕翻譯現況。

首先說明一下翻譯的範圍,在商業影片的日文字幕需求這部分,固



圖 7 張克柔女士 資料來源: 本刊編輯小組。

有的電視和 DVD 依然是大宗,以連續劇、 綜藝節目、運動賽事及卡誦動書為主。除 此之外,近年大量出現的網路影音平臺也 逐漸成為主流媒體之一。過往在網路上播 放的影音主要是以二次使用為主,且多為 電視臺或戲院播放鍋的作品; 但是現在網 路平臺傾向發展為獨立媒體,許多資源講 究獨家優先上架,因此網路影片的字幕翻 譯可算是打開新的市場空間。網路平臺的 字幕委託和作業方式,與傳統的影視翻譯

略有不同,非本人之專業領域,今天先不討論。

電影字幕翻譯明確的定義就是在臺灣各大戲院以電影規格播放的影 片,播放途徑分為兩種:商業院線(來源是片商)以及影展映演(影展 選片人激片引進臺灣)。先就規模方面來說明,商業院線的部分,根據 國家電影中心統計,2016年共有608部電影上映,日本月就占了99部, 僅次於英語片(英、美、澳、紐等英語發音地區)的 267部;2017年共 有 585 部外語電影,日本片有 111 部,同樣是僅次於英語片。

影展映演的部分沒有官方數據,不過臺灣近年影展文化興盛,每年 在影展上映的影片平均超過一千部,粗估為院線片的一倍。商業和藝術 成分及數量都相當豐沛的日本電影,始終是熱門的激片對象。臺灣主要 日片映演的影展有: 金馬奇幻影展、台灣國際紀錄片影展、兒童影展、 台北電影節、桃園電影節、金馬影展、高雄電影節、女性影展等。以 2017年的高雄電影節為例,包含長短片在內,日本片一共有 25 部之多。 整年度各大影展算下來,日本片數量不會少於百部。

電影字幕翻譯的特性是對話(字幕)配合著影像的節奏,必須與影 像有流暢緊密的結合,所以譯者掌握語感跟節奏感的技巧很重要,往往 一個語助詞就會影響觀影感受,譯者需要在翻譯技巧上累積實戰經驗。 另外電影字幕的發包,因為作品普及度高,傳播範圍廣,作業流程快速 又緊密,需要對影片字幕和藝術表現有熟悉度的譯者,因此只有絕少數的案子會透過翻譯社找一般譯者,大部分都是由主辦公司直接委託。商業院線電影是由片商接洽,影展映演則由影展執行單位的素材或字幕統籌負責找譯者,若主辦單位缺乏翻譯人脈,則會委託字幕製作公司介紹譯者,而不是透過傳統翻譯社。

臺灣是在 1980 年才開放外語觀摩片,1994 年才全面開放進口日語 片,各影展百花齊放更是近十年內的現象。由於在數量上供給足夠,以 及上述原因形成了一個獨立的環境,讓臺灣的日文電影譯者需求相對穩 定。目前在線上的日文電影字幕譯者約不到 30 人,長期固定接案的更 是不到十人。就未來趨勢而言,近年來網路影片平臺的快速發展,讓字 幕譯者有更多就業資源,對電影字幕的人才培育和選擇有一定幫助。

貳、現場交流與問答



圖 8 賴慈芸教授 **資料來源**:本刊編輯小組

横路啟子教授:非常感謝五位與談人精彩的分享,今天這場論壇的主題是由賴慈芸老師和我一起規劃的,在開放問題之前我想請她分享一下策劃這場論壇的緣由。

賴慈芸教授:謝謝橫路老師。其實我主 要從事英文翻譯、研究與教學,但是我作研 究的過程發現日文翻譯對臺灣社會的影響 很大,日文譯者的需求也很大。臺灣人可說 從小被日本文化包圍,是在日本文化環境中 成長的,但是長期以來政策的緣故讓翻譯研

究、國家翻譯考試等以英文為主,我覺得相當可惜,希望學術界多關注 日文翻譯的領域,所以發想了這個題目,也非常謝謝橫路老師邀請到這 麼多位與談人來分享。

問題 1:請問張主編是否能再多分享一些推理小說的出版情況?

張麗嫺女十:日本推理小說的受眾範圍比歐美推理小說大一些,大 约是六比四的比例,當然有人兩種都讀,但單獨只讀日本推理小說的人 其實很多,他們對作家忠誠度較高。以我在出版界的觀察,歐美推理小 說的操作是以單書出版為主,銹過電影或電視的炒作來幫助書的銷售, 但是讀者對作者不見得有像對東野圭吾、宮部美幸、伊坂幸太郎般的支 持,日文小說比較容易培養出對作家忠誠度高的讀者。然而出版社要培 養出一個讓讀者有高度忠誠度的作家並不容易,若出版過一、兩本沒有 紅起來,可能就不再有機會,這需要契機,也要看出版社的行銷方向。

問題 2: 常聽到有人說日翻中的譯者不僅日文要好,中文要更好, 請問老師平常有閱讀的習慣來補強中文程度嗎?

賴振南教授:我的譯稿會請不懂日文的人看一、兩編,請他們找出 「日式中文」,經過這樣審稿的過程才交出定稿;閱讀肯定會提升對中 文的敏感度,讀日文作品時要訓練自己思考如何翻譯成中文;日本古典 文學很注重背景文化,這方面一定得下功夫。

張克柔女十:雷影的對話很活,題材也比較新穎,但是譯者也要考 **崮一些流行語在兩、三年後可能已經變成死語**,沒有人知道是什麽意思 了。流行語要怎麼翻?我的建議是盡量瞄準該電影的觀眾特性,平常也 可以從網路社群中吸收。

問題3:很多電影同時有中、英文字幕,接稿時有文字稿嗎?還是 得自行先聽一遍?若有英文字幕稿,譯者會一併拿到嗎?英文稿是否會 影響翻譯的選字策略?

張克柔女士:大部分都會拿到日文對白稿,若沒有對白稿(紀錄 片、年久失修的修復版等)就只能聽譯,日本片商提供的片源幾乎都已 經有英文字幕,我會把英文稿當成理解創作者原意以及增加詮釋空間的 參考資料。

問題 4:翻譯電影字幕時會參考原著小說來統一名詞與術語的翻法 嗎?

張克柔女十:現在有原著的日本電影非常多,只要臺灣有中譯本,

我都會參考原著,也會向片商索取專有名詞對照表。通常電影的宣傳與 行銷會與原著作品合作,譯名應該要一致。

賴振南教授:我翻譯過一本小說《鐵道員》,它的電影比小說先出來,我有先看電影了解人物與背景。看了原著再翻譯電影能讓兩者的內容一致、互相呼應。

問題 5:翻譯俳句是否要統一格式?因為俳句形式是 5 音、7 音、5 音,要兼顧意思到位又求格式統一很難,假如意思翻譯到位了,但是格式沒有統一,老師能接受嗎?硬要把字數湊齊會影響俳句的懸外之音, 形成過度解釋,壓縮的話又會曲解意思。

沈美雪副教授:日文俳句格式為 5—7—5 音,因為日語並非一音一字,故 17 音中包含的字彙並不多,大約 4—8 個語彙前後。俳句貴在短而含餘韻,如果以中文字 5—7—5 的漢俳格式去翻譯的話,必須在原本俳句的字彙外,再加上些許翻譯者的補充,如此才成湊成中文 17 字的字數;然而加了原文沒有的字彙,這會變成情報量增大,不能算是忠於原文的翻譯。日據時代日籍俳人阿川燕成想用漢文來歌詠俳句,他推倡白話俳句,格式為 3、4、3 字。而臺北俳句會的創始者黃靈芝老師提倡漢語俳句(又稱灣俳),字數不固定,7 至 12 字皆可,講求在少的句子中引發最大的聯想,才符合俳句的精髓。

賴振南教授:我會參考前輩的翻譯法,林文月的和歌翻譯,有固定的字數;豐子愷則是長、短皆有。和歌既然屬於古典文學,我認為用類似文言文、詩的方式表現較合適,所以用四句七言的格式把意境展現出來。和歌是在很緊湊的狀況之下對唱出來的,每一個字都蘊含很豐富的內容,如果原本的意境很短,可以把前後文的意境也融入。不過,每位譯者可以自行決定格式。

問題 6:請問留學並任教於美國多年,精通英文且受西方文化薫陶 的鄭清茂教授在日翻中的用字遣詞、技巧、語感等,與其他四位大前輩 是否有不同?

賴振南教授:鄭清茂教授畢業於臺大中文系,也有留日經驗,所以



圖9 與談人合影 資料來源: 本刊編輯小組

中、日文造詣都很深厚,他長年從事漢文研究,把漢文學介紹至日本, 也將日本漢學研究翻譯成中文。雖然他在美國的時間很長,但是並沒有 影響他對日文或中文的翻譯。

問題7:我在翻譯非專屬日文的專有名詞時,把日文漢字直接作為 中文的翻譯,但被指導教授指正說應該要先找出該名詞的英文,再轉為 中文。請教是否一定得這麼做?

張麗嫺女十:如果該名詞是外來語,要找出該名詞原來的語言和相 關背景,看看在臺灣有沒有對應的詞,盡量翻譯出臺灣的譯法,不會直 接用日文漢字。

賴振南教授:譯者應留心專有名詞的專業背景,去找該專有名詞統 一的用法,可以從共同使用的語言中尋找,並參考該名詞現在普遍的用 法。

沈美雪副教授:我翻譯過漫畫《天才小釣手三平》,裡面有很多魚 的名稱,我去找字典,發現登錄的都是學名,但是在臺灣平常不會使用 這些學名,若翻成學名,看漫畫的人根本連結不起來。於是我去詢問常

釣魚的親友,然後翻譯成在臺灣日常使用的名稱。這個問題取決於譯者 和編輯要下多少功夫。

横路啟子教授:臺灣與日本有很多歷史淵源,地理位置上也接近, 臺灣是接受日本文化很多的地方,日文翻譯遇到的問題跟英文翻譯很不 一樣,在日文系裡面研究翻譯的人並不多,今天很難得有機會可以討論 日文翻譯的問題,非常感謝與談人的分享,以及大家熱烈的參與!

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 103年6月13日諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正 104年5月18日諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正 105年5月26日諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正 107年5月18日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、本刊主要收稿範圍如下:

稿件類別	文章性質	主題	建議字數(註1)
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		中文以不超過 2萬字、英文 以不超過1萬 2,000字為原則
評論	以既有研究之評介及分實所名主,有助於人,有助於人,有助於人,有助於人,有助於人,不可以,有此人,以此,以此,以此,以此,以此,以此,以此,以此,以此,以此,以此,以此,以此,	編譯研究、翻譯 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(註2)	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	3,000-5,000字

特殊稿件 如:譯註、人物專訪、 論壇_(註3)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 2,000 字為原則

註1:本刊編輯會得依需要調整建議字數

註2:本類型文章僅由編輯會邀稿註3:本類型文章僅由編輯會提供

- 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,請參據本院雙語詞彙、學術名詞暨辭書資訊網(http://terms.naer.edu.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,請儘量附上高解析度的數位檔案。
- 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、來稿凡有違反學術倫理情事或一稿多投者,將予以退稿,一年內不 再接受投稿。
- 六、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),再經本刊編輯會決定通過後,始得刊登,本刊編輯會對稿件有刪改權,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。

七、來稿請備齊:

- (一) 作者通訊資料表 1 份; (請至本院期刊資訊網 http://ctr.naer.edu.tw/ 下載)
- (二) 著作利用授權書 1 份; (請至本院期刊資訊網 http://ctr.naer.edu.tw/下載)

- (三)書面稿件2份,請依稿件性質備妥資料:
 - 1.「研究論文」稿件,含:
 - (1) 首頁:
 - a. 篇名(中、英文);
 - b. 作者姓名(中、英文)。
 - c. 其他:可提供該著作之相關說明。
 - (2) 中文及英文摘要(中文 500 字、英文 300 字(word) 為上限);中文及英文關鍵詞。
 - (3) 正文。
 - (4) 參考書目及附錄。
 - 2. 「評論」稿件,含:
 - (1) 首頁:
 - a. 篇名(中、英文);
 - b. 作者姓名(中、英文);
 - c. 其他:可提供該著作之相關說明。
 - (2) 正文。
 - (3) 參考書目及附錄。
 - 3. 「譯評」稿件,含:
 - (1) 首頁:
 - a. 篇名(中、英文);
 - b. 作者姓名(中、英文);
 - c. 譯評之書名、原書名;
 - d. 譯者、原作者(編者);
 - e. 書籍出版資料;(含出版地、出版社與出版日期)
 - f. 總頁數;
 - g. ISBN;
 - h. 售價;
 - i. 其他:可提供該著作之相關說明。

- (2) 正文。
- (3) 參考書目及附錄。
- 4. 「特殊稿件」,含:
 - (1) 首頁:
 - a篇名(中、英文);
 - b. 作者姓名(中、英文)。
 - c. 其他:可提供該著作之相關說明。
 - (2) 正文。
 - (3) 參考書目及附錄。
- (四)稿件之全文電子檔案(以電子郵件附加檔案)及相關圖表照片等。 八、來稿請寄:

國家教育研究院編譯論叢編輯會

地址:10644臺北市大安區和平東路1段179號

電話: 02-7740-7803

傳真: 02-7740-7849

E-mail: ctr@mail.naer.edu.tw

九、歡迎自本刊網站(http://ctr.naer.edu.tw/)下載相關資料。

《編譯論叢》撰稿格式說明

本刊撰稿格式除依照一般學術文章撰寫注意事項和格式外,內文、 註腳和參考文獻一律採用 APA 格式第六版手冊 (Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th edition, 2010) •

一、摘要

中文摘要字數以500字為限,英文摘要則以300字為限。關鍵詞皆 為3~5組、中英關鍵詞互相對應。

二、文字

(一)中文使用 Word「新細明體」12 號字體,英文則使用 Times New Roman 12 號字體。中文之括號、引號等標點符號須以全形呈現, 英文則以半形的格式為之,如下表:

	中文稿件	英文稿件
括號	()	()
引號	ل ٦	<i>u</i> ,,
刪節號		
破折號		_

中文稿件範例:

······老人打算以租賃的方式,於是說:「我亦不欲買此童子,請定 每年十圓之契約,賃我可耳……(頁40),……

英文稿件範例:

... This subtle shift is evident in the broadening scope of reference of the word "we": in the sentence that begins "In China, we bribe...," the pronoun "we" plainly refers only to Chinese people.

(二)字詞的使用一律依據「教育部頒布之《國字標準字體》」之規定 為之。如公「布」(非「佈」)、「教」師(非「老」師,除 非冠上姓氏)、「占」20%(非「佔」)、「了」解(非「瞭」 解)以及「臺」灣(非「台」灣)。數字的使用請用阿拉伯數字 表示。如以下範例:

……有效問卷 16 份(全班 20 位同學)。表 7、8、9 乃是該三個領域之意見統計。……毫無疑問的是多數學生(87.5%)皆同意翻譯語料庫可提供一個反思及認知學習的平台。……

三、文中段落標號格式

壹、(置中,不用空位元,粗體,前後行距一行)

- 一、 (置左,不用空位元,前後行距為 0.5 行)
- (一) (置左,不用空位元)
 - 1. (置左,不用空位元)
- (1) (置左,不用空位元)

四、文中使用之表、圖

表標題須置於上方,圖標題須置於下方,表、圖標題靠左對齊。 表、圖與內文前後各空一行,均須註明如參考文獻般詳細的資料來源 (含作者,篇名或書名,頁碼,年代等)。自行製作圖表者須註明來源 為「作者自行整理」(置於圖表下方左側)。表格若跨頁需在跨頁前註

明「續下頁」,跨頁表頭需再註明「表名(續)」。中英文圖表之格式 見下表:

	表	區
中文	表號用新細明體 12 號字、粗體; 表名另起一行,新細明體 12 號 字且需粗體;表內文字用標楷體。	圖號與圖名同一行,圖號需粗體,圖號與圖名皆用新細明體 12號字;圖內文字用標楷體。
英文	表號用 Times New Roman 12 號字、不粗體;表名另起一行, Times New Roman 12 號字且需 斜體;表內文字用 Times New Roman。	圖號與圖名同一行,圖號需斜體,圖號與圖名皆用 Times New Roman 12 號字; 圖內文字用 Calibri。

中文稿件範例:

表範例

表1 日治初期出版的臺語教本

	編著者	書名	發行或經銷所	發行日期
1	俣野保和	《臺灣語集》或 《臺灣日用土語集》	民友社	1895年7月18日
2	岩永六一	《臺灣言語集》	中村鍾美堂	1895年8月29日
3	坂井釟五郎	《臺灣會話編》	嵩山房	1895年9月15日
4	加藤由太郎	《大日本新領地臺灣語學案內》	東洋堂書店	1895年9月22日
5	田內八百久萬	《臺灣語》	太田組事務所	1895年12月5日
6	佐野直記	《臺灣土語》	中西虎彦	1895年12月28日
7	水上梅彥	《日臺會話大全》	民友社	1896年2月17日
8	木原千楯	《獨習自在臺灣語全集》	松村九兵衛	1896年3月2日

(續下頁)

表 1 日治初期出版的臺語教本(續)

編著者	書名	發行或經銷所	發行日期
9 辻清藏、三矢重松	《臺灣會話篇》	明法堂	1896年3月15日
10 御幡雅文	《警務必攜臺灣散語集》	總督府民政局 警保課	1896年3月下旬

資料來源:作者自行整理。

圖範例



圖 2 學術名詞審譯委員會加開之作法

資料來源:作者自行整理。

英文稿件範例:

表範例

Table 4

Summary of the Participants' Listening Difficulties

Statements	Yes (%)	No (%)
(1) I feel very nervous.	42.86	57.14
(2) I am not familiar with grammar.	54.29	45.71
(3) I have insufficient vocabulary.	97.14	2.86
(4) I cannot make a distinction between words.	14.29	85.71
(5) I cannot recognize the stress of words.	31.43	68.57
(6) I can make a distinction between words, but fail to chunk them meaningfully.	60.00	40.00
(7) I am familiar with the words, but fail to recall them.	94.29	5.71

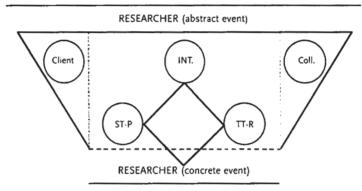
(continued)

Table 4 Summary of the Participants' Listening Difficulties (continued)

Statements	Yes (%)	No (%)
(8) I have difficulty concentrating.	35.71	64.29
(9) I have difficulty concentrating at first, so I miss the first listening section.	51.43	48.57
(10) I concentrate too much on the first listening section, so I miss the listening later.	55.71	44.29
(11) I cannot understand the first section, so I miss the listening later.	41.43	58.57
(12) I cannot keep in mind what I have just heard.	30.00	70.00
(13) I feel that the listening text is too long.	74.29	25.71
(14) I feel that the listening text has no sufficient pause.	72.86	27.14
(15) I feel that the listening text is too short to develop main ideas.	28.57	71.43
(16) I am not familiar with the listening subject.	78.57	21.43
(17) I am not interested in the listening subject.	45.71	54.29
(18) I fail to keep up with the speech rate.	70.00	30.00
(19) I am not used to the speaker's enunciation.	62.86	37.14
(20) I am not used to the speaker's intonation.	30.00	70.00
(21) I am not used to the speaker's accent.	62.86	
(22) I have no chance to listen again.	42.86	57.14
(23) I count on listening only, without any visual aids.	41.43	58.57
(24) I have limited exposure to English listening.	68.57	31.43

Note. Compiled by the authors

圖範例



(♦ = communicative event, ST-P = source-text producer, TT-R = target-text receiver)

Fig. 11 Perspectives on quality assessment in interpretation (Pöchhacker, 2001, p. 412)

五、文中引用其他說明

佐證或直接引用超過 40 字時,均須將前引文內縮 6 個位元,並以「標楷體」11 號字體呈現,該引言與內文前後各空一行。中文年代後用「,」,以「頁」帶出頁碼;英文年代後用逗點「,」以「p.」帶出頁碼。年代無論中、西文,一律統一以西元呈現。

中文稿件範例:

……兩人發生激烈爭吵,她在盛怒中斥責武男:

汝止勿言,汝重若妻,乃逾於爾父爾母耶?汝可謂愚悖已極。乃 聲聲言其妻,而並不言爾父爾母,汝直狗彘。乃專寵浪子,而 不知爾母,爾今不為吾子矣!(林紓、魏易譯,卷上,1914,頁 79)

英文稿件節例:

...Vermeer states:

Any form of translational action, including therefore translation itself, may be conceived as an action, as the name implies. Any action has an aim, a purpose. . . . The word skopos, then, is a technical term to represent the aim or purpose of a translation. (Nord, 1997, p. 12)

六、附註

需於標點之後, 並以上標為之; 附註之說明請於同一頁下方區隔線 下說明,說明文字第二行起應和第一行的文字對齊。簡而言之,附註應 以「當頁註」之方式呈現,亦即 Word 中「插入註腳」之功能。註腳第 二行以下文字須縮排,註腳所使用之中文字體為標楷體。

七、正文引註

(一) 正文引註之作者為一個人時,格式為:

作者(年代)或(作者,年代)

中文 範例

謝天振(2002)或(謝天振,2002)

Author (Year) 或 (Author, Year)

英文 範例

Chern (2002) 或 (Chern, 2002)

(二)正文引註之作者為兩個人時,作者的姓名(中文)或姓氏(英文) 於文中以「與」(中文)和「and」(英文)連接,括弧中則以「、」 (中文)和「&」(英文)連接:

作者一與作者二(年代)或(作者一、作者二,年代) 範例一

中文 莫言與王堯(2003)或(莫言、王堯,2003)

範例二(中文論文引用英文文獻)

Wassertein 與 Rosen (1994)

Author 1 and Author 2 (Year) 或 (Author 1 & Author 2, Year)

英文 範例

Hayati and Jalilifar (2009) 或 (Hayati & Jalilifar, 2009)

- (三)正文引註之作者為三至五人時,第一次於文中出現格式如 (二);第二次以後則寫出第一位作者並加「等人」(中文)和 「et al.」(英文)即可。作者為六人以上時,每次僅列第一位作 者並加「等人」(中文)和「et al.」(英文)即可。
 - 1. 作者一、作者二與作者三(年代)或(作者一、作者二、作者三, 年代)
 - 2. 作者一等人(年代)或(作者一等人,年代)

中文 範例

- 1. 謝文全、林新發、張德銳與張明輝(1985)或(謝文全、林新發、 張德銳、張明輝,1985)
- 2. 謝文全等人(1985)或(謝文全等人,1985)
- 1. Author 1, Author 2 and Author 3 (Year) 或 (Author 1, Author 2, & Author 3, Year)

英文

- 2. Author 1 et al. (Year) 或 (Author 1 et al., Year) 範例
- 1. Piolat, Olive and Kellogg (2005) 或 (Piolat, Olive, & Kellogg, 2005)
- 2. Piolat et al. (2005) 或 (Piolat et al., 2005)
- (四)括弧內同時包含多筆文獻時,依筆畫(中文)/姓氏字母(英文)及年代優先順序排列,不同作者間以分號分開,相同作者不同年代之文獻則以逗號分開。

中文 (吳清山、林天祐,1994,1995a,1995b;劉春榮,1995)

英文 (Pautler, 1992; Razik & Swanson, 1993a, 1993b)

(五)部分引用文獻時,要逐一標明特定出處,若引用原文獻語句四十字以內,要加註頁碼。所引用文字需加雙引號(「」與"")。

中文 1. (陳明終,1994,第八章)

2.「……」(徐鑄成,2009,頁302)

英文 1. (Shujaa, 1992, chap. 8)

2. "..." (Bourdieu, 1990, p. 54)

(六)正文引註翻譯書,年代請列明:原著出版年/譯本出版年。

八、參考文獻

「參考文獻」之括號,中文以全形()、西文以半形()為之:第二行起縮排4個半形位元。此外,中文文獻應與外文文獻分開,中文文獻在前,外文文獻在後。不同類型文獻之所求格式如下:

(一)期刊類格式包括作者、篇名、期刊名、卷期數、起迄頁碼等均須齊全,且中文期刊刊名、卷期數為粗體,西文為斜體,僅有期數者則僅列明期數,無須加括號,並自第二行起空4個字元。亦即:

中文期刊格式:

作者一、作者二、作者三(年代)。文章名稱。**期刊名稱,卷別**(期 別),頁碼。

範例

林慶隆、劉欣宜、吳培若、丁彥平(2011)。臺灣翻譯發展相關議題之 探討。編譯論叢,4(2),181-200。

英文期刊格式:

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (Year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, xx (xx), xxx-xxx, xx-xx.

範例

- Lunt, P., & Livingstone, S. (1996). Rethinking the focus group in media and communications research. *Journal of Communication*, 46(2), 79-98.
 - (二)書籍類格式包括作者、出版年、書名、出版地、出版單位等均須 齊全,且中文書名為粗體,西文為斜體,並自第二行起空4個位 元。

中文書籍格式:

作者(年代)。書名。出版地點:出版商。

範例

陳定安(1997)。英漢比較與翻譯。臺北:書林。

英文書籍格式:

Author, A. A. (Year). Book title. Location: Publisher.

(Location 如果是美國的城市,後面就加上州名縮寫,如果是美國以外 地區則於城市名後附上國名)

範例

- Jauss, H. R. (1982). *Toward an aesthetic of reception*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.
 - (三)書籍篇章格式包括作者、出版年、篇章名、編著者、書名、起迄 頁碼、出版地、出版單位等均須齊全,且中文的書名為粗體,西 文為斜體,並自第二行起空4個位元。

中文書籍篇章格式:

作者(年代)。章名。載於編者(主編),**書名**(頁碼)。出版地點: 出版商。

範例

童元方(1998)。丹青難寫是精神。載於金聖華(主編),**外文中譯研究與探討**(頁 241—253)。沙田:香港中文大學。

英文書籍篇章格式:

- Author, A. A. (Year). Chapter title. In B. B. Author & C. C. Author (Eds.), *Book title* (pp. xx-xx). Location: Publisher.
- (Location 如果是美國的城市,後面就加上州名縮寫,如果是美國以外 地區則於城市名後附上國名)

範例

- Fenton, S. (1997). The role of the interpreter in the adversarial courtroom. In S. Carr, R. Roberts, A. Dufour & D. Steyn (Eds.), *The critical link: Interpreters in the community* (pp. 29-34). Amsterdam, Netherlands: John Benjamins.
- (四)翻譯書籍格式包括譯者、出版年、原作者、書名、出版地、出版 單位等均須齊全,且中文書名為粗體,西文為斜體,並自第二行 起空4個位元。

中文翻譯書格式:

原作者中文譯名(原作者名)(譯本出版年代)。**翻譯書名**(譯者譯)。 譯本出版地:譯本出版者。(原著出版之年代)

範例

喬伊斯(Joyce, J.) (1995)。**尤利西斯**(蕭乾、文潔若譯)。臺北:時報。(原著出版年:1984)

英文翻譯書格式:

Author, A. A. (Year). *Book title* (B. Author, Trans.). Location: Publisher. (Original work published year)

(Location 如果是美國的城市,後面就加上州名縮寫,如果是美國以外地區則於城市名後附上國名)

範例

Laplace, P. S. (1951). A philosophical essay on probabilities (F. W. Truscott & F. L. Emory, Trans.). New York, NY: Dover. (Original work published 1814)

(五)國內、外會議之研討會論文皆須列出作者、會議舉辦年及月份、 發表文章篇名、會議名稱及會議地點等,若有主持人須加註 「(主持)」,且自第二行起空4個位元。

中文研討會論文格式:

作者(年月)。論文名稱。研討會主持人(主持人),**研討會主題**。研 討會名稱,舉行地點。

範例

蔡錦玲(2007年10月)。臺灣的海洋教育:推動海洋科技教育與產業的連結。賴義雄(主持),日本、美國、及臺灣的海洋教育。海洋教育國際研討會,國立科學工藝博物館,高雄市。

英文研討會論文格式:

Author, A. A. (Year, Month). Title of contribution. In B. B. Chairperson (Chair), *Title of symposium*. Symposium conducted at the meeting of Organization Name, Location.

範例

Muellbauer, J. (2007, September). Housing credit and consumer expenditure. In S. S. Ludvigson (Chair), *Housing and consumer behavior*. Symposium conducted at the meeting of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Jackson Hole, WY.

(六)網路資料的格式包括作者、出版年、書名或期刊名稱(中文組體, 西文斜體)、網址等均須齊全;若為電子郵件或部落格資料等, 則需加註日期,名稱不需粗體。第二行起空4個位元。

中文網路訊息格式:

作者(年月日)。訊息名稱。**群組名稱**。取自 http://xxx.xxx.xxx 範例

黃維樑(2012年5月29日)。文學紀念冊/一言難盡喬志高。聯副電 子報。取自 http://paper.udn.com/udnpaper/PIC0004/217123/web/

英文網路訊息格式:

Author, A. A. (Year, Month Day). Title of post [Description of form]. Retrieved from http://xxx.xxx.xxx

節例

- Smith, S. (2006, January 5). Re: Disputed estimates of IQ [Electronic mailing list message]. Retrieved from http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/ ForensicNetwork/message/670
- (七)學位論文格式包括論文作者、年份、論文名稱(中文為相體,西 文為斜體)、學校及系所名稱、學位類型、出版狀況、學校所在 縣市、鄉鎮等均須齊全且自第二行起空4個位元。

中文學位論文格式:

作者(年)。論文名稱(已/未出版之博/碩士論文)。校名,學校所 在地。

範例

白立平(2004)。**詩學、意識形態及贊助人與翻譯:梁實秋翻譯研究** (未出版之博士論文)。香港中文大學,香港。

英文學位論文格式:

Author, A. A. (Year). *Title of doctoral dissertation or master's thesis* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation or master's thesis). Name of Institution, Location.

範例

Wilfley, D. E. (1989). *Inter personal analyses of bulimia: Normal weight and obese* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Missouri, Columbia.

中文參考文獻英譯說明

中文稿件經初審後請作者修改時,作者須加列中文參考文獻之英 譯。相關說明如下:

- 1. 每一筆英譯請置於"【】"內,並各自列於該筆中文參考文獻下方。
- 2. 若中文參考文獻本身已有英譯,以該英譯為準,若本身並無英譯則以 漢語拼音逐詞音譯方式處理,斷詞標準請以國教院分詞系統為準,網 址為 http://coct.naer.edu.tw/Segmentor/。
- 3. 英譯之後的參考文獻格式,請參考美國心理學會(American Psychological Association, APA) 之寫作格式(第六版)。

中文參考文獻英譯範例:

- 潘少瑜(2011)。想像西方:論周瘦鵑的「偽翻譯」小說。編譯論叢, 4(2),1-23.
- [Pan, S. Y. (2011). Imagining the West: Zhou Shoujuan's Pseudotranslations. Compilation and Translation Review, 4(2), 1-23.
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- [Liu, C. K. (2011). Ganliuxing de liuxingxing ganmao. In S. C. Lo (Ed.), Lingan bingdu, bianbian bian (pp. 20-29). Taipei, Taiwan: Commercial Press.
- 陳琡分(2013)。俯瞰島嶼20年——齊柏林《鳥目台灣》。取自 http://okapi.books.com.tw/index.php/p3/p3_detail/sn/2380
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