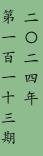
Translation Quarterly

No. 113 2024

香港翻譯學會出版





Published by
The Hong Kong Translation Society

《翻譯季刊》

Translation Quarterly

二零二四年九月 第一百一十三期

No. 113, September 2024

版權所有,未經許可,不得轉載。

All Rights Reserved

Copyright © 2023 THE HONG KONG TRANSLATION SOCIETY ISSN 1027-8559-113

The Hong Kong Translation Society has entered into an electronic licensing relationship with EBSCO Publishing, the world's most prolific aggregator of full text journals, magazines and other sources. The full text of *Translation Quarterly* can be found on EBSCO Publishing's databases.

Translation Quarterly is available for open access on the website of its publisher, the Hong Kong Translation Society, at https://www.hkts.org.hk/translation-quarterly. All rights of the journal and materials therein are reserved by the publisher.

Readers may exercise fair use of the materials in *Translation Quarterly* for research, teaching and non-profit making purposes, provided that due and express acknowledgment be made citing the respective publication details, including the author, article title, journal title, issue number and year of publication, and where applicable, the publisher. Permission for reproduction, distribution or display of the journal and materials therein for any other purposes should be sought by writing to the publisher at tq@hkts.org.hk.

翻譯季刊

Translation Quarterly

香港翻譯學會

The Hong Kong Translation Society

Founding Chief Editor 創刊主編

Liu Ching-chih 劉靖之

Honorary Chief Editor 榮譽主編

Leo Tak-hung Chan 陳德鴻

Chief Editor 主編

Li Dechao 李德超

Associate Editors 副主編

Li Bo李波Liu Kanglong劉康龍Shelby Chan陳嘉恩Song Geng宋耕

Editorial Board 編輯委員會

Chan Kit-ying Elsie (Chair) 陳潔瑩(主席) Poon Hon-kwong Joseph 潘漢光 Poupard Duncan 鄧彧 Cheung Kay Fan Andrew 張其帆 Shao Lu Laviosa Sara 邵璐 Sorby Stella 洪蘭星 李忠慶 Lee Tong King Wang Binhua 李德鳳 王斌華 Li Defeng

Lung Wai-chu Rachel龍惠珠Yan Xiu Jackie鄢秀Moratto Riccardo莫冉Zheng Binghan鄭冰寒

Advisory Board 顧問委員會

Baker Mona Lörscher Wolfgang

Dollerup Cay St. André James 沈安德 Goldblatt Howard 葛浩文 Yang Cheng-shu 楊承淑

Lin Wen-yueh 林文月

Editorial Manager 編務經理

Liu Zhongzhu 劉中柱

編者的話:

本期為"社會學路徑翻譯研究"專號,收錄六篇研究論文、一篇翻譯對話與一篇 學術書評,涵蓋翻譯社會學(又稱"社會翻譯學")、翻譯接受史、翻譯過程與選擇等 研究主題,集中展現了中國學者在社會學視角翻譯研究領域的新進展。

汪寶榮與倪華英梳理了國內外社會學路徑視聽翻譯研究的現狀,剖析了當前視聽譯者研究不足的原因,進而基於對華語電影字幕譯者賈佩琳(Linda Jaivin)的個案研究,探討社會學路徑視聽譯者研究的意義及選題、理論工具、方法等問題,有助於啟迪更多學者從社會學視角研究視聽翻譯。

胡安江與賈冰雪在行動者網絡理論的啟迪下,以汪寶榮提出的"譯介與傳播行動者網絡模式"為分析框架,考察了"紙托邦短讀"(Read Paper Republic)項目涉及的發起、翻譯生產、譯作傳播行動者網絡的構建和運作,認為該項目開創了中國文學國際傳播新模式,具有重要實踐意義和啟示作用。

姚偉與金倩參照"譯介與傳播行動者網絡模式",並結合布迪厄的場域理論和西 米奧尼的譯者慣習假說,以荷蘭漢學家伊維德(Wilt L. Idema)英譯河西寶卷為個案, 分析了漢學家發起並翻譯、西方學術出版社出版模式的運作機制,為非主流的中國講 唱文學"走出去"提供了路徑參考。

朱雲會與胡牧對社會翻譯學在中國的理論旅行、本土化困境及出路展開批評性闡釋和反思,提出應挖掘利用中國翻譯史與傳統譯論資源,推動中西理論對話與融合, 構建中國特色的社會翻譯學理論體系,從而參與全球知識生產並貢獻文明互鑒的中國 方案。

劉英美與王東風通過梳理薩特作品在中國的六個接受階段,揭示翻譯選擇與時代 政治、文化需求之間的深刻聯動,指出翻譯不僅是語言轉換,更具有社會功能,在理 性的社會發展中扮演著關鍵角色。

于金權運用布迪厄的"場域"與"資本"概念,以人民文學出版社翻譯出版狄倫· 托馬斯(Dylan Thomas)的詩歌為例,指出作家本人的象徵資本與譯作的潛在經濟資 本是其作品得以在中國譯介與出版的動因,揭示了外國詩歌在中國出版場域的譯介與 傳播機制。

張文康評述的《翻譯與口譯的社會互動維度:情感、行為與認知》一書,則系統介紹了翻譯與口譯研究在情感、行為與認知維度的最新成果,凸顯了翻譯學向多學科整合發展的新趨勢。

陳玥江與朱純深通過對話形式,以一篇學術會議閉幕辭及其中文翻譯的行文策略 為個案,深入探討翻譯過程中語言敏感度、文本依據與理論和實踐的關係,強調翻譯 教育對提升學習者語言文化素養的重要意義。

本期聚焦翻譯研究的社會學與跨學科轉向,集中探討譯者行為、譯介與傳播機

制、理論本土化、翻譯接受史等核心議題,不僅拓展了理論和方法論視角,更深化了對作為社會性、文化性實踐的翻譯的理解。整體而言,本期內容既彰顯翻譯活動中"人"的能動性與複雜性,揭示了"文本"背後資本、權力與文化的互動機制,也為中國話語的國際傳播與後續相關探索提供了學術支撐和啟迪。

汪寶榮(特邀编辑) 二零二四年九月

Contents 目錄

Editor's Note 編者的話

Articles 論文

101 社會學路徑視聽譯者研究:以賈佩琳為例

汪寶榮 倪華英

"短"文"長"傳:紙托邦短讀項目行動者網絡模式分析 15

胡安江賈冰雪

中國講唱文學譯介與傳播行動者網絡模式分析

——以伊維德翻譯河西寶卷爲例

姚偉金倩

社會翻譯學本土化研究的困境與路徑 37

朱雲會 胡牧

薩特在中國的翻譯與接受

——紀念讓-保羅·薩特誕辰 120 周年

劉英美王東風

61 Translation and Publication of Dylan Thomas's Works in China:

A Bourdieusian Analysis

Jinquan Yu

Reviews 書評

79 Review of Translation and Interpreting as Social Interaction:

Affect, Behavior and Cognition

Wenkang Zhang

Interview 访谈

87 作者、譯者、文本的脈絡與意圖:關於翻譯的對話

陳玥江朱純深

107 Translation Quarterly Editorial Policy

社會學路徑視聽譯者研究:以賈佩琳為例

汪寶榮1 倪華英2

Address: ¹School of Foreign Languages, Hangzhou Normal University, Hangzhou, China;

²Shangyu College, Shaoxing University, Shaoxing, China

E-mail: 13285815890@163.com Correspondence: Baorong Wang

Citation: Wang, Baorong, and Huaying Ni. 2024. "The Sociological Approach to Audiovi-

sual Translator Studies: The Case of Linda Jaivin." Translation Quarterly 113: 1-14.

Abstract

The Sociological Approach to Audiovisual Translator Studies: The Case of Linda Jaivin (by Baorong Wang and Huaying Ni)

Audiovisual translation (AVT) is a prolific area of research that boomed in the 1990s while the sociology of translation emerged as a promising theoretical perspective at the turn of the century, hence a scholarly urge to study AVT from a sociological approach. This paper explores the significance of the sociological approach to audiovisual translator studies through a case study of the celebrated Chinese/English film subtitler Linda Jaivin. A survey of the existing literature indicates that the sociological approach to AVT studies is gaining momentum, though not prolific, both in and outside of China. Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's field theory and Daniel Simeoni's concept of the translator's habitus, the case study investigates the dynamics of Jaivin's translation career and professional habitus. It is argued that her entry into the field of Chinese film outward translation was not just effected by Chen Kaige and Zhang Yimou who chanced upon her in Hong Kong, but was dictated by the meeting of her social habitus and initial capital. In the two phases of her translational career with 2013 as the watershed year, Jaivin's professional habitus shows noticeable changes in her selection of Chinese-language films for translation, personal view on subtitle translation and deployment of subtitling strategies. This evinces her sustained efforts to meet the shifting requirements of the field where she operates, which contributes to her professional success. The case study demonstrates that a sociological approach can enrich AVT studies by foregrounding the translating agents and investigating the inner and outer forces that shape their decisions and choices.

一、引言

在當今這個技術驅動的多媒體社會,人們獲取和交流資訊越來越依賴數位頁面, 視聽翻譯的重要性與日俱增。視聽翻譯(audiovisual translation)是指"將多模態、多 媒介的視聽內容在不同語言文化間進行轉換的實踐、過程和產品",曾被稱作"電影翻 譯""影視翻譯""多媒體翻譯"等,主要採用字幕、配音、疊音譯制(voiceover)等 手段(Pérez-González 2020, 30-33)。1895 年電影誕生後就有了視聽翻譯,但它長期 不被西方學術界和教育界重視,20世紀90年代中期才獲得"顯著的學術地位"(Diaz Cintas and Remael 2021, 1)。無獨有偶,翻譯與社會有著密切關係,卻一直被社會學界 忽視,直到 90 年代末才有學者嘗試建構一門"翻譯社會學"(Buzelin 2013, 186)。其 旗手之一的沃爾夫(Michaela Wolf)稱,目前翻譯社會學作為翻譯學分支的地位得到 了認可(張汩、沃爾夫 2017, 48)。鑒於翻譯社會學是一個新興的理論視角(Saldanha and Baker 2020, xxiv),而視聽翻譯是"近年來最多產的翻譯研究領域之一"(Díaz Cintas and Remael 2021, 1),從翻譯社會學視角研究視聽翻譯理所當然,勢所必然。肖 姆(Chaume 2018, 42)指出,本世紀初以來,一些視聽翻譯學者將其興趣從文本轉移 到翻譯行為者身上,促成了視聽翻譯研究的"社會學轉向"。這呼應了切斯特曼的論 斷:當前的翻譯研究"明顯聚焦于譯者",這種從不同角度考察譯者能動性的新動向可 稱為"譯者研究",尤見於翻譯社會學和翻譯史研究中(Chesterman 2009, 13)。

本文首先探究以下問題:國內外社會學路徑視聽翻譯研究的現狀如何?是否真的發生了"社會學轉向"?當前視聽譯者研究不足的原因有哪些?進而基於對華語電影字幕譯者賈佩琳(Linda Jaivin)的個案研究,探討開展社會學路徑視聽譯者研究的意義。我們參照布迪厄(Pierre Bourdieu)的場域理論和西米奧尼(Daniel Simeoni)的譯者慣習假說,利用賈佩琳的回憶錄、隨筆及對她的訪談、媒體報導、已有研究等,嘗試分析其翻譯歷程和職業慣習的動態發展,以揭示社會學路徑視聽譯者研究的意義和價值。

二、社會學路徑視聽翻譯研究現狀

比澤蘭(Buzelin 2013, 195)指出,目前社會學路徑翻譯研究主要聚焦于文學場域(系統),對口譯、視聽翻譯等非文學翻譯實踐關注不足。肖姆(Chaume 2018, 42, 51)則注意到,過去 20 年,視聽翻譯研究者在布迪厄場域理論的啟迪下,著重分析譯者及其工作條件、慣習、資本、場域對視聽文本選擇和翻譯的影響,推動了本領域研究方法論的"社會學轉向"。佩雷斯一岡薩雷斯也指出,近年來一些研究者運用數字媒體社會學(digital media sociology)的概念和民族志(ethnography)的研究方法,對字幕組、配音組等志願譯者群體展開了研究(Pérez-González 2020, 34)。比澤蘭注意到翻譯社會學對視聽翻譯關注不足,肖姆和佩雷斯一岡薩雷斯指出社會學理論和方法已被用於視聽翻譯研究,特別是譯者研究;肖姆認為視聽翻譯研究出現了"社會學轉向",佩雷斯一岡薩雷斯則審慎地不提這個字眼。

那麼,當前社會學路徑視聽翻譯研究的活躍度和發文量如何?是否符合可稱作 "社會學轉向"的條件?我們注意到,在佩雷斯—岡薩雷斯主編的《勞特裡奇視聽翻 譯手冊》中,第二部分為"視聽翻譯研究的理論視角",收入的 8 篇專題論文均不 涉及社會學(Pérez-González 2019)。這或許表明社會學理論視角在該領域尚未被確 立。為瞭解國際期刊發表此類論文的情況,我們在 Web of Science 資料庫搜索框中輸 入"sociological audiovisual translation"進行全文高級檢索,返回7條結果,其中Kuipers (2015)、Cruz Durán (2024)、Mardani et al. (2025) 為主題相關文獻。用相同方法在 Taylor & Francis Online 資料庫中搜索全文,返回 2136 條結果,逐一篩選後得主題相 關文獻 4 篇:Fakharzadeh (2022), Lu and Lu (2022), Lu (2024), Kaindl (2025)。 這些論文分別參照場域理論、拉圖爾(Bruno Latour)的行動者網路理論、韋伯(Max Weber)的社會行動理論等,採用訪談、問卷調查、民族志、網絡志 (netnography)等 研究方法,大多聚焦於職業和非職業視聽譯者。最後,我們在中國知網搜索框中鍵入 "翻譯社會學"和"影視翻譯"進行篇關摘檢索,返回 30 條結果,剔除主題不相關者 後共得3篇:魯思靜(2019)用場域理論分析深影字幕組的運作模式;張楚一(2018) 用場域理論探討 1949 年以來中國的影視翻譯實踐;劉彥傑(2017)採用訪談和參與觀 察法,對美劇字幕組的合作模式和翻譯動機展開研究。[1]

以上檢索結果表明,近年來國外社會學路徑視聽翻譯研究趨向活躍,但發文量有 限,可見肖姆的"社會學轉向"一說言過其實;國內相關研究已經起步,但後繼乏 力。究其原因,或許由於翻譯社會學這一理論視角較新,視聽翻譯研究者跟進不及 時,而根本原因在於視聽翻譯的特殊性使譯者大多隱身幕後、鮮為人知,且普遍不受 重視。"字幕每隔幾秒彈出,隨即從螢幕上消失,本身很煩人,因此應儘量不引人注 意。這一觀念在影視行業根深蒂固"(Díaz Cintas 2013, 274),這往往造成字幕譯者自 願或無奈的隱身。法國資深電影譯者貝阿爾(Henri Béhar)即認為,字幕翻譯是一種 替人發聲的"文化腹語術",觀眾須聚焦于木偶本身(指字幕),而不是操縱木偶的人 (指字幕譯者),"我們這些字幕譯者就是不想被注意到"(Béhar 2004, 85)。其言下之 意是 "好的字幕譯者就該是隱身的" (Jaivin 2005, 45)。 更糟的是,字幕翻譯一向不受 電影業界重視,且中外皆然。一項統計顯示,在張藝謀、陳凱歌、賈樟柯、馮小剛執 導、配有英文字幕的 48 部電影中,17 部的片尾字幕沒有打出譯者之名(Sun 2022a, 59)。"要在電影片頭或片尾中找到電影剪輯師或美術總監的名字相對容易,字幕譯者 的工作則似乎更隱身,似乎與電影創作無關"(Johnston 2020, 915)。由於傳統上的 "隱身"且不受重視,視聽譯者往往不被關注,由此造成的譯者資料缺乏,又增加了社 會學路徑視聽譯者研究的難度。

三、場域理論與"譯者慣習"假說

國內學者如王悅晨(2011)對場域理論有詳細介紹,重複內容茲不贅述。這裡補充兩點:其一,布迪厄用以下公式來解釋社會實踐的生成:[(慣習)(資本)]+場域 = 實踐(Bourdieu 1984,101),指行為者參與社會實踐,要有一個特定的社會空間即

場域,同時其慣習和資本也要到位,即"實踐的產生需要慣習與位置相遇"(Wacquant 2008, 269),而"位置"取決於行為者在場域佔有的資本(Bourdieu and Wacquant 1992, 97)。其二,場域、慣習、資本都是動態變化的。行為者參與場域實踐後,會根據場域的運作規則調整其職業慣習,以便在場域的爭鬥中勝出,不斷積累個人資本(Bourdieu and Wacquant 1992, 101-104)。由此我們可考察行為者在場域的發展軌跡。

基於布迪厄的場域理論,西米奧尼提出"譯者慣習"假說:要成為一個被認可的職業譯者,譯者需將其社會慣習提煉成一種職業慣習即譯者慣習;照此推理,"譯作是受制于翻譯場域規則的譯者的社會慣習或職業慣習的產物"(Simeoni 1998,19)。慣習驅使譯者做出決策和選擇,同時其慣習又受制于翻譯場域的規則,這就是說譯者"既有能動性,又是被動的"(Simeoni 1998,23)。西米奧尼還指出,"我們假定慣習是複雜的,有自我調整能力,會根據所在場域的實際需求做出微調。將此假定作為論述的出發點是有用的"(Simeoni 1998,14)。

四、賈佩琳個案研究

4.1 社會軌跡與翻譯歷程

賈佩琳被譽為中國電影走出去的"幕後推手之一"(金海娜 2013,65);"鮮為人知的電影翻譯行業中最知名的字幕譯者之一"(Rapold 2014);"重要的華語電影字幕譯者"(O'Sullivan 2024,181)。她 1955 年生於美國一個俄裔猶太人家庭,1977 年畢業於美國布朗大學,修讀亞洲史和中文,自稱讀大學時"穿絲綢龍袍的皇帝、纏足的女子、耶穌會天文學家在明朝宮廷的歷險帶來的異國情調令我著迷"(Jaivin 2001,36)。迷上中國歷史文化的賈佩琳立志學好中文,"一心想當作家,出去見見世面"(Jaivin 2013,23)。大學畢業後遠赴臺北進修中文,兼職做過電影解說。1979—1985 年旅居香港,1981 年起擔任英文《亞洲週刊》記者,負責報導兩岸三地新聞,不久結識著名音樂人侯德健,次年通過侯德健結識了徐克、楊德昌、侯孝賢等港臺電影導演。1985年任《亞洲週刊》駐北京記者,1986年起定居悉尼,成為自由作家和電影譯者(Jaivin 2001,36-80)。

1985年4月,《黃土地》受邀在第四屆香港電影金像獎頒獎典禮上參映,賈佩琳在香港地鐵上巧遇陳凱歌和張藝謀(金海娜 2013,65)。《黃土地》原配英文字幕品質拙劣,國外發行公司在澳大利亞上映前不得不請人重譯字幕(Bail 1987,18)。《大紅燈籠高高掛》(1991年)在英國首映後,被發現原配英文字幕很糟,同樣只得重譯(O'Sullivan 2024,182)。陳凱歌和張藝謀意識到字幕翻譯的重要性,隨後邀請賈佩琳擔任翻譯(金海娜 2013,65)。她為陳凱歌、張藝謀翻譯的第一部電影分別是《霸王別姬》(1993年)、《活著》(1994年),均獲國際大獎。從此一發不可收,迄今翻譯了至少 30 多部華語電影,包括《英雄》(2002年)、《一代宗師》(2013年)、《長安三萬里》(2023年)等(表 1)。

賈佩琳翻譯當代華語電影,具有介入早、活躍高產、譯文靈動上乘、所譯影片國



圖 1: 賈佩琳近照, 來源:賈佩琳個人網站(lindajaivin.com.au)

際獲獎多等特點。"介入早"體現在第五代導演的早期重要作品多由她翻譯。《霸王別姬》為陳凱歌贏得國際聲譽,商業上也很成功,在美國的票房收入就有幾百萬美元(Zhang and Xiao 1998,113-114)。《活著》是一部"可與《霸王別姬》和《藍風筝》媲美的史詩般的電影"(Zhang and Xiao 1998,338-339),而田壯壯執導的《藍風筝》的英文字幕也出自賈佩琳之手。迄今翻譯當代華語電影較多的有湯尼·雷恩(Tony Rayns)、蔡敏儀、張末(Sun 2022b),但數量上都不及賈佩琳。賈譯靈動上乘,一方面是因為她的英文語感好,譯文地道舒服;另一方面是她深諳字幕翻譯之道,追求變通翻譯。《霸王別姬》中有一句臺詞:"急急風催了半天了","急急風"是中國戲曲打擊樂的一種快節奏打法,用來配合舞臺上緊張、急速的動作。賈佩琳將其譯為"The orchestra's been warming up for ages",可謂靈動變通、曲盡其妙。

表 1: 賈佩琳華語電影字幕譯作[2]

序號	上映年份	導演	中文片名	英文片名	字幕英譯	國際獲獎提名
1	1989	侯孝賢	悲情城市	A City of Sadness	賴聲川 賈佩琳	第 46 屆威尼斯電影節金獅 獎、聯合國教科文組織人 道精神獎
2	1993	陳凱歌	霸王別	Farewell My	賈佩琳	第 46 屆戛納電影節金棕櫚
			姫	Concubine		獎,第 51 屆美國金球獎最 佳外語片,第 66 屆奧斯卡
						金像獎最佳外語片提名

表 1 - 续表

	1	1	1	衣 1 −		
序號	上映年份	導演	中文片名	英文片名	字幕英譯	國際獲獎提名
3	1996	陳凱歌	風月	Temptress	賈佩琳	第49屆戛納電影節金棕櫚
				Moon		獎提名
					Carma Hinton	
4	1999	陳凱歌	荊軻刺	The Emperor	(韓倞)	第 52 屆戛納電影節技術大
			秦王	and the Assas-	賈佩琳	獎及金棕櫚獎提名
				sin		
5	2008	陳凱歌	梅蘭芳	Forever	賈佩琳	第 59 屆柏林電影節金熊獎
				Enthralled		提名
6	2010	陳凱歌	趙氏孤	Sacrifice	賈佩琳	第 5 屆亞洲電影大獎最佳
			兒			男演員提名
7	2012	陳凱歌	搜索	Caught in the	賈佩琳	
				Web		
					賈佩琳	
8	2015	陳凱歌	道士下	Monk Comes	Darren Leung	
			Ш	Down the	(梁達弘)	
				Mountain		
9	2017	陳凱歌	妖貓傳	Legend of	賈佩琳	第 12 屆亞洲電影大獎
				The Demon		
				Cat		
10	1994	張藝謀	活著	To Live	賈佩琳	第 47 屆戛納電影節評審團
						大獎、最佳男演員獎和人
						道精神獎,第 48 屆英國電
						影學院獎最佳外語片,美
						國國家評論協會獎五佳外
						語片
11	1997	張藝謀	有話好	Keep Cool	賈佩琳	第 54 屆威尼斯電影節金獅
			好說			獎提名
					賈佩琳	
12	2002	張藝謀	英雄	Hero	Carolyn Choa	第 53 屆柏林電影節阿爾弗
					(蔡敏儀)	雷德·鮑爾銀熊獎及金熊獎
						提名,第 75 屆奧斯卡金像
						獎最佳外語片提名
13	2004	張藝謀	十面埋	House of Fly-	賈佩琳	第77屆奧斯卡金像獎最佳
13	2004	灰餐酥	丁 山 埕 伏	ing Daggers	Sherrie Liu (鄧怡君)	攝影提名,第 53 屆英國電
			1/\	mg Daggers		影學院獎 9 項提名,美國
					Chris Liu	
14	1993	□ 41-41-		The Blue Kite	要 偏 琳	金球獎最佳外語片提名
14	1773	田壯壯	藍風箏	The blue Kite	賈佩琳	芝加哥電影節銀兩果獎
						(最佳導演)及金兩果獎
						(最佳故事片)提名,夏威
						夷國際電影節東西方中心
						獎 (最佳劇情)

表 1 - 续表

序號	上映年份	導演	中文片名	英文片名	字幕英譯	國際獲獎提名
15	2002	田壯壯	小城之	Springtime in	賈佩琳	第 59 屆威尼斯電影節聖馬
		14/14/14	春	a Small Town	A PROTI	可獎及最佳影片提名,芝
			П			加哥電影節金雨果獎提名
16	1995	姜文	陽光燦	In the Heat of	賈佩琳	第 51 屆威尼斯電影節銀獅
			爛的日	the Sun	A PROTI	獎(最佳男演員)及金獅獎
			子			提名
17	2000	姜文	鬼子來	Devils on the	賈佩琳	第 53 屆戛納電影節評審團
			了	Doorstep		大獎及金棕櫚獎提名,第
			~	1		54 屆戛納電影節法國文化
						獎 "年度外國電影人獎"
18	2003	何平	天 地 英	Warriors of	賈佩琳	70 120111 3497 90
		1 1	雄	Heaven and		
				Earth		
10	2011	麥兆輝	BB 35. C	Tri T		
19	2011	莊文強	關雲長	The Lost	賈佩琳	澳門國際電影節最佳影片
20	2012		2 17 N HH	Bladesman		
20	2012	許秦豪	危險關	Dangerous	賈佩琳	
21	2012	the standing	係	Liaisons		
21	2012	陳黎明	天之恩	Hajab's Gift	賈佩琳	
	2012	4/1/ 1 /4	賜			7976B715 B 715B711 A 114
22	2012	趙小僮	關於愛	Just Try Me	賈佩琳	紐約影展最佳影片金獎
			情和那			
22	2012	ेवा क्लि	些魔鬼	TT .:		
23	2012	梁婷	詭愛	Haunting	賈佩琳	
				Love		
24	2013	王家衛	一代宗	The Grand-	賈佩琳	第 86 屆奧斯卡金像獎最佳
			師	master	Darren Leung	攝影、最佳服裝設計提名,
						美國國家評論協會獎五佳
						外語片
25	2016	葉偉信	葉問3	Ip Man 3	賈佩琳	第 11 屆亞洲電影大獎三項
						提名,第 35 屆香港電影金
						像獎最佳剪輯及七項提名
26	2023	謝君偉	長安三	Chang A.	田(国科	笠 26 尼古古国欧泰思笠山
20	2023	鄒靖	長 女 二 萬里	Chang An	賈佩琳	第36屆東京國際電影節中國電影問金鶴獎
			丙生			凶电影回並鶛尖

4.2 介入中國電影外譯場域的動因

賈佩琳認識陳凱歌和張藝謀後,鑒於當時國內電影廠翻譯的字幕"常常讓外國人看不懂",兩位導演開始"私下邀請"她翻譯他們執導的電影(金海娜 2013,65)。賈佩琳介入中國電影外譯場域,當然不是僅僅由於機緣巧合。從場域理論角度看,這是其社會慣習與初始資本"相遇"的必然,同時因為當時存在一個準備接納她的場域。從

1949年中國有組織有計劃地對外輸出電影開始,中國電影外譯場域就已存在。八十年代前國內的電影製片廠是國有的,實行計劃經濟,因而電影場域是高度他治的。當時的國家電影政策要求字幕翻譯由電影製片廠負責,而翻譯人員大多從其母語即中文譯成外語,譯文品質差強人意(《黃土地》即為例證)。進入九十年代,中國電影業逐漸市場化,國家對電影行業的控制有所鬆動,電影廠及導演有了一定的自主權。當時的中國電影外譯場域雖不能說是自治的,但"譯入母語原則"等規則逐漸確立。在此背景下,陳凱歌、張藝謀開始邀請賈佩琳做字幕翻譯。

場域為賈佩琳的准入做好了準備,但慣習與資本 "相遇" 方能促成其事。一方面,社會慣習驅使她嘗試做電影翻譯。賈佩琳原本就喜歡電影,"尤其喜歡看中國電影"(高凱 2023),這無疑與她對中國歷史文化的著迷分不開。陳凱歌、張藝謀、田壯壯等第五代導演的早期作品大多批判反思中國傳統文化和當代歷史,對賈佩琳有特殊吸引力。再者,八十年代初認識楊憲益、戴乃迭後,她就夢想著成為文學翻譯家。她回憶道:"資深翻譯家楊、戴很受人敬重,給當時二十幾歲的我留下的印象是:這世上沒有比當文學翻譯家更榮耀、更崇高、更好玩的了"(Jaivin 2013,59)。賈佩琳愛看中國電影、想當文學翻譯家的社會慣習適配電影翻譯場域的要求,是她嘗試做電影翻譯的內動力。

另一方面,她的初始資本成功"招募"了陳凱歌和張藝謀。當時的賈佩琳擁有一般人難以企及的象徵資本:一是文化資本,體現在她的亞洲史專業背景,兼職做過電影解說,時任英文《亞洲週刊》記者,且評論過中國當代電影(Jaivin 1987,1988);二是語言資本:英語為其母語,擅長英文寫作,且中文嫺熟;三是社會資本,體現為她曾擔任 1982 年舉辦的第一屆香港電影金像獎評委(Jaivin 2001,102-103),並與徐克、楊德昌、侯孝賢等電影導演交好。賈佩琳雖未受過專業的翻譯訓練(金海娜2013,65),其初始資本足以讓陳凱歌和張藝謀邀請她翻譯他們的電影。概言之,慣習與資本"相遇"決定了賈佩琳遲早會介入中國電影外譯場域,遇上陳凱歌和張藝謀只是加快了她介入場域的步伐。

侯孝賢執導的《悲情城市》(1989年)是賈佩琳的字幕翻譯處女作。該片獲威尼斯電影節金獅獎,但賈佩琳沒有一舉成名,這可能與她不是主譯有關。四年後《霸王別姬》獲戛納電影節金棕櫚獎,她才嶄露頭角: "這部電影在戛納贏得大獎後,很多中國電影人找我翻譯字幕"(李舫 2023)。由於《霸王別姬》的成功,她在場域贏得了認可,隨即被華語電影人爭相"招募",從此真正介入中國電影外譯場域。

4.3 譯者慣習的歷時變化

我們注意到,賈佩琳的翻譯思想和象徵資本在 2013 年發生顯著變化:是年,《一代宗師》獲奧斯卡金像獎兩項提名,對賈佩琳來說,翻譯此片是"全新的挑戰,從未有過的經歷",王家衛指導她翻譯,使她意識到要為觀眾適當補充背景信息(金海娜 2013,66-67);她發表題為《翻譯之得:讚美多元世界》的長篇文章(Jaivin 2013),漫談翻譯理論與實踐問題,將經驗總結上升到了理論思考;《紐約時報》專欄文章對她讚譽有加(Rapold 2014),表明她在電影翻譯場域積累的象徵資本有了質的飛躍,

成了國際知名的職業譯者。基於此,我們以 2013 年為界,將其翻譯生涯分為職業慣習形塑期(1989—2012年)和職業慣習成型期(2013年至今)。第一階段始於她與賴聲川合作翻譯《悲情城市》;幾年後她獨立翻譯《霸王別姬》和《活著》,譯文精雕細琢,表明她開始將其社會慣習提煉成了一種職業慣習;2002年她與蔡敏儀合譯《英雄》,直至 2012年翻譯陳凱歌執導的《搜索》等。第二階段始於她對《一代宗師》的精彩移譯,隨後翻譯了《妖貓傳》《葉問 3》等重要作品,以及廣受關注的《長安三萬裡》,表明其職業慣習已基本成型。以下從三方面分析其職業慣習的歷時變化。

- (1)翻譯選材偏好。上文提到,賈佩琳偏愛中國歷史文化題材電影,第一階段她翻譯的《悲情城市》《霸王別姬》《活著》《荊軻刺秦王》《英雄》《陽光燦爛的日子》《藍風筝》等均屬此列。她還是"中國戲曲迷"(Jaivin 2001,184),這一社會慣習驅使她翻譯了京劇題材的《霸王別姬》和《梅蘭芳》,展現皮影戲和秦腔魅力的《活著》,圍繞蒙古長調展開電影敘事的《天之恩賜》等。在第二階段,她仍偏向於中國歷史文化題材,同時開始嘗試其他類型和題材的電影,如奇幻片《妖貓傳》、動畫片《長安三萬裡》)等。這些作品大多取材於中國的神話傳說或歷史人物,反映了她對中國歷史文化的持續興趣,而電影類型和題材選擇上的變化,表明她主動適應近年來中國電影類型和題材多元化的現實。
- (2)字幕翻譯觀。在職業生涯第一階段,賈佩琳認為字幕翻譯應以"短、直、白"為基本原則(趙建芬、賈寧 2010),"要把語速快、文化厚重且冗長的原語對白巧妙地譯成簡短有力、打動觀眾的警句雋語";"好的字幕譯者就該是隱身的",應不著痕跡地為觀眾提供觀影輔助;中文喜用成語典故,言簡意賅,含義豐富,"將其譯成英語就像安排巨人躺在一張為侏儒定制的床上,有時候只得把膝蓋以下部位全部砍掉"(Jaivin 2005,44-47),以此強調縮減對於中文字幕英譯不可避免。在第二階段,基於更多的翻譯實踐經驗,她進一步認為:字幕要配合動作和畫面,應儘量避免直譯和音譯,要"離開中文去找英文中的共鳴",即用地道得體的英文進行創造性翻譯,要適當補充原字幕未明言的背景信息(金海娜 2013,65-67);歸化與異化各有利弊,宜兩者兼用,不宜刻意強調或保留原字幕中的東方情調(Jaivin 2013,33-35);須"以極其經濟且即時可讀的形式捕捉對白的意思、風格及說話者的個性"(朱圓 2023),字幕翻譯"不可能表達一首詩的全部內涵或完整傳達文字的美,而是要抓住重點",即傳達主創者的意圖(李舫 2023)。

賈佩琳一以貫之地認為,從中文譯成英文,字幕宜短且越短越好。近年來,她的翻譯思想變得愈加豐富深刻:注重字幕翻譯的多模態性,肯定創造性翻譯的價值,辯證看待歸化和異化,強調要抓住人物的個性和傳達主創者的意圖。隨著更多的中國電影"走出去"和新的譯者進入場域,中國電影外譯場域的結構和規則在變,賈佩琳相應修正、更新了自己的字幕翻譯觀。

(3)翻譯策略運用。關於第一階段賈佩琳所用字幕翻譯策略,陳美、韓江洪(2013) 注意到,她翻譯的《英雄》以歸化、縮減為主要手段;趙建芬、賈寧(2010)認為,她 翻譯《霸王別姬》以濃縮、意譯、中性化翻譯為主;陸建平、朱蒨雯(2023,135-138) 透過一些譯例發現,針對《霸王別姬》字幕中的中國文化元素,賈佩琳靈活運用異化 和歸化,如把"洞房花燭夜"異化翻譯為"candlelit night in the bridal chamber",把"入土"歸化翻譯為"six feet under",但未統計出她運用異化、歸化的比例。關於其第二階段的翻譯策略,汪寶榮、余建軍(2020)基於統計分析發現,在翻譯《一代宗師》字幕中的武術術語時,賈佩琳傾向於異化法,同時適當採用歸化法;有論者舉出《一代宗師》字幕中的 56 個文化負載詞,指出賈佩琳採用了直譯、意譯、補償、刪除等方法(Chen 2022),我們發現她運用了縮減、歸化異化兼用、創造性翻譯、補充背景信息、以字幕配合畫面等手段,與她在第二階段秉持的字幕翻譯觀相對應。例如:

葉問:我知道宮家臥虎藏龍

Ye Wen: I know how much talent is there. (縮減)

三姐:你們詠春就三板斧

Third Elder Sister: Your Wing Chun is a three-trick pony. (歸化)

宫二:人生如棋,落子無悔

Gong Er: In life, as in chess, a move once made stays on the board. (異化)

馬三:兵無常勢,水無常形

Ma San: A warrior molds himself to the times. (創造性翻譯)

葉問:葉底藏花一度,夢裡踏雪幾回

Ye Wen: I dream of seeing the 64 Hands, again in the snow. (補充背景信息)

丁連山:暗事好做,明事難成

Ding Lianshan: The South may secede. It's no time for diplomacy. (補充背景信息)

宮羽田: 老猿掛印回首望

Gong Yutian: It's looking back in reflection. (字幕配合畫面)

在其 30 年翻譯生涯中,中國電影外譯場域的結構和規則在變,賈佩琳的職業慣習相應做出微調,以適應場域的要求,因而她能在場域的爭鬥中勝出,成為享譽國際的華語電影譯者。

万、結語

近年來,國外社會學路徑視聽翻譯研究趨向活躍,大多聚焦於譯者,但發文量尚有限;國內相關研究已經起步,但顯得後繼乏力。我們認為,其根本原因在於視聽翻譯的特殊性導致譯者大多隱身幕後,且普遍不受重視,使得資料獲取有難度。再者,視聽翻譯研究者對翻譯社會學這一理論視角的跟進不及時。

賈佩琳個案研究表明,譯者往往擁有多重職業身份,而翻譯不是光鮮、榮耀的職業,因此譯者不會無緣無故地介入翻譯場域,而是其社會慣習和初始資本"相遇"的

結果。要成為一個被認可的職業譯者,譯者需將其社會慣習提煉成一種職業慣習,這是一個內化場域規則的過程。慣習驅使譯者做出決策和選擇,但譯者須確保其慣習適配場域規則,因而會動態調整其職業慣習。由此看來,透過場域與慣習、資本的相互作用,可分析外力(場域)和內力(慣習)如何影響譯者的決策並形塑譯作的面貌。社會學路徑聚焦於翻譯行為者,把隱身幕後、不受重視的視聽譯者推至前臺,能令人信服地分析、解釋譯者決策和譯作面貌,因而有助於豐富、推進視聽翻譯研究。

除了場域理論,其他社會學理論也能給視聽翻譯研究帶來新視角、新洞見。比 澤蘭認為,韋伯的社會行動理論、吉登斯(Anthony Giddens)的結構化理論、戈夫曼 (Erving Goffman)的社會身份理論,比布迪厄的理論更注重行為者,它們在翻譯研究 中的應用值得期待(Buzelin 2013,196)。就研究對象而言,除了賈佩琳這種主流的 視聽譯者或職業譯者,字幕組、配音組等非職業譯者也很值得研究。他們依託網路自 發組織進行翻譯,且活躍存在於當下,因此數字媒體社會學理論、行動者網路理論和 網路志、民族志的方法適用於研究這些群體。俞川(Yu 2022)即用民族志方法分析了 "譯言網"(www.yeeyan.org)的合作翻譯模式和過程。此外,視聽翻譯與傳播過程涉 及的導演、發行人、譯文審校者、目標受眾等同樣值得研究。

視聽譯者往往是"隱身"的,而譯者研究要求我們佔有大量資料。資料挖掘本就是人文社科研究不可或缺的一環,可以通過檢索已有文獻和目錄、訪談、問卷調查、參與觀察等方法獲取。只要佔有充足的資料,且理論方法運用得當,社會學路徑視聽翻譯研究不僅可能,而且大有可為。

基金資助:

本文所涉研究獲國家社會科學基金項目"中國特色社會翻譯學理論建構與實踐研究"(項目編號:22BYY013)和2024年國家留學基金資助。

注釋

- [1] 以上檢索結果均截止 2025 年 6 月 9 日。
- [2] 僅列出經確認的賈譯電影,方法步驟如下:綜合有關信息來源,列出所有被提及的賈譯作品;在 YouTube 網站搜索這些影片的英文字幕版,在片尾字幕中查找"賈佩琳"或"Linda Jaivin",如有則可確認;從百度百科獲取導演、英文片名、國際獲獎提名等信息,比對互聯網電影資料庫(IMDb)後予以確認。

参考文獻

Bail, Kathy. 1987. "The Movies of Chinatown." Cinema Papers (66), 16-18.

Béhar, Henri. 2004. "Cultural Ventriloquism." In *Subtitles: On the Foreignness of Film*, edited by Atom Egoyan and Ian Balfour, 79-86. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Bourdieu, Pierre. 1984. *Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgement of Taste*. Translated by Richard Nice. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Bourdieu, Pierre and Loïc J. D. Wacquant. 1992. An Invitation to Reflexive Sociology. Chicago:

- University of Chicago Press.
- Buzelin, Hélène. 2013. "Sociology and Translation Studies." In *The Routledge Handbook of Translation Studies*, edited by Carmen Millán and Francesca Bartrina, 186-200. London & New York: Routledge.
- Chaume, Frederic. 2018. "An Overview of Audiovisual Translation: Four Methodological Turns in a Mature Discipline." *Journal of Audiovisual Translation* 1 (1), 40-63.
- Chen, Yan. 2022. "Cultural Default and Transmission of Martial Arts Imagery: The Translation of Cultural-Loaded Words in *The Grandmaster*." *In Translation Studies on Chinese Films and TV Shows*, edited by Feng Yue, 93-136. Singapore: Springer.
- Chesterman, Andrew. 2009. "The Name and Nature of Translator Studies." *Hermes: Journal of Language and Communication Studies* (42), 13-22.
- Cruz Durán, Belén. 2024. "The Anonymity in the Translation Process: Agents Involved in the Translation Process of Musical Films Aimed at Spanish Young Audiences." *Hermēneus. Revista de Traducción e Interpretación* (26), 103-134.
- Díaz Cintas, Jorge. "Subtitling: Theory, Practice and Research." In *The Routledge Handbook of Translation Studies*, edited by Carmen Millán and Francesca Bartrina, 273-287. London & New York: Routledge.
- Díaz Cintas, Jorge and Aline Remael. 2021. *Subtitling: Concepts and Practices*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Fakharzadeh, Mehrnoosh. 2022. "A Sociological Approach to Official and Non-Official Audiovisual Translators' Practice in Iran: The Case of Movie Title Translation." Journal of Intercultural Communication Research 51 (4), 430-449.
- Jaivin, Linda. 1987. "Who Owns Chen Kaige?" *Quadrant* 31 (8), 15-17.
- Jaivin, Linda. 1988. "Review of *China Cinema* by Paul Clark." Far Eastern Economic Review 142 (41), 80.
- Jaivin, Linda. 2001. The Monkey and the Dragon. Melbourne: Text Publishing.
- Jaivin, Linda. 2005. "Tanks! Tanks! (You're Most Welcome)." Meanjin 64 (4), 43-48.
- Jaivin, Linda. 2013. "Found in Translation: In Praise of a Plural World." *Quarterly Essay* (52), 1-69.
- Johnston, Keith M. 2020. "The Look of the Con: Eleven Thoughts on the Historical Absence of Subtitles in Film Analysis." *Perspectives: Studies in Translation Theory and Practice* 28 (6), 910-919.
- Kaindl, Klaus. 2025. "The Translator's Nested Identities: Translator Studies and the Auto/biographical Turn." *Perspectives: Studies in Translation Theory and Practice* 33 (2), 326-340.
- Kuipers, Giselinde. 2015. "How National Institutions Mediate the Global: Screen Translation, Institutional Interdependencies, and the Production of National Difference in Four European Countries." *American Sociological Review* 80 (5), 985-1013.

- Lu, Sijing. 2024. "A Socio-Biographical Investigation on Trajectory and Primary Habitus of Chinese Digitally-Born Fan Translators." *Perspectives: Studies in Translation Theory and Practice* 32 (4), 685-700.
- Lu, Sijing and Lu Siwen. 2022. "Methodological Concerns in Online Translation Community Research: A Reflexive Netnography on Translator's Communal Habitus." *Perspectives: Studies in Translation Theory and Practice* 30 (4), 695-710.
- Mardani, Vahid et al. 2025. "Incentives of Iranian Amateur Subtitlers: The Sought Bourdieusian Capitals." *Across Languages and Cultures* 26 (1), 132-154.
- O'Sullivan, Carol. 2024. "A History of Firsts: The Translation and Distribution of Chinese-Language Films in the United Kingdom." In *Chinese Films Abroad: Distribution and Translation*, edited by Yves Gambier and Haina Jin, 167-185. London & New York: Routledge.
- Pérez-González, Luis. 2019. *The Routledge Handbook of Audiovisual Translation*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Pérez-González, Luis. 2020. "Audiovisual Translation." In *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* (3rd Ed.), edited by Mona Baker and Gabriela Saldanha, 30-34. London & New York: Routledge.
- Rapold, Nicolas. 2014. "A Freelance Career, Found in Translation." *New York Times*, June 22, AR16.
- Saldanha, Gabriela and Mona Baker. 2020. "Introduction to the Third Edition." In *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* (3rd Ed.), edited by Mona Baker and Gabriela Saldanha, xxiv-xxvii. London & New York: Routledge.
- Simeoni, Daniel. 1998. "The Pivotal Status of the Translator's Habitus." *Target* 10 (1), 1-39.
- Sun, Xichen. 2022a. "Between Locality and Internationality: Fifth- and Sixth-Generation Chinese Directors' Films and Their Translations." *International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature* 11 (3), 50-61.
- Sun, Xichen. 2022b. "A Network of Actors Influencing English Subtitles of Dialects and Other CSRs in Chinese Films." Auckland: University of Auckland.
- Wacquant, Loïc. 2008. "Pierre Bourdieu." In *Key Sociological Thinkers* (2nd Ed.), edited by Rob Stones, 261-277. London & New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Yu, Chuan. 2022. Online Collaborative Translation in China and Beyond: Community, Practice, and Identity. London & New York: Routledge.
- Zhang, Yingjin and Zhiwei Xiao. 1998. *Encyclopedia of Chinese Film*. London & New York: Routledge.
- 陳美、韓江洪。2013。〈從翻譯適應選擇論看賈佩琳英譯《英雄》〉。《合肥工業大學學報》(社會科學版)2:97-102。
- 高凱。2023。〈電影字幕翻譯者賈佩琳:希望英文觀眾能感受唐詩之美〉。中國新聞網。https://www.sohu.com/a/695828128 123753,7月8日。

- 金海娜。2013。〈從《霸王別姫》到《一代宗師》——電影譯者 Linda Jaivin 訪談錄〉。《中國翻譯》4:65-67。
- 李舫。2023。〈我的中華文化情緣〉。《人民日報》海外版,12月28日。
- 劉彥傑。2017。〈中國美劇字幕組研究:合作模式與翻譯動機〉。重慶:西南大學。
- 陸建平、朱蒨雯。2023。〈國際傳播視域下國產電影的文化元素英譯策略研究——基 於電影《霸王別姬》字幕兩個英譯本的對比分析〉。《外語與外語教學》6:134— 144。
- 魯思靜。2019。〈數字時代下中國非職業字幕翻譯的社會學研究(英文)〉。《翻譯界》 2:78-95。
- 汪寶榮、余建軍。2020。〈《一代宗師》武術術語字幕英譯研究〉。《北京第二外國語學院學報》1:71-82。
- 王悅晨. 2011。〈從社會學角度看翻譯現象:布迪厄社會學理論關鍵詞解讀〉。《中國翻譯》1:5-13.
- 張楚一。2018。〈布迪厄實踐理論視角下的中國影視翻譯研究〉。上海:上海外國語大學。
- 張汩、沃爾夫。2017。〈翻譯研究中的"社會學轉向"——米凱拉·沃爾夫教授訪談及 啟示〉。《東方翻譯》6:46-52。
- 趙建芬、賈寧。2010。〈澳大利亞譯者賈佩琳與電影字幕翻譯〉。《電影文學》20:148–149。
- 朱圓。2023。〈從《霸王別姫》到《長安三萬里》,都被她譯成英文〉。《南方週末》,7 月 25 日。

"短"文"長"傳:紙托邦短讀項目行動者網絡模式分析

胡安江 賈冰雪2

Address: ¹Sichuan International Studies University, Chongqing, China; ²School of Foreign Languages, Chongqing University, Chongqing, China

E-mail: 1685568712@qq.com **Correspondence:** Bingxue Jia

Citation: Hu, Anjiang, and Bingxue Jia. 2024. "Short Stories, Lasting Impact: Exploring the Actor-Network Model for Chinese-Literature Translation and Dissemination in the 'Read

Paper Republic' Project." Translation Quarterly 113: 15-24.

Abstract

Short Stories, Lasting Impact: Exploring the Actor-Network Model for Chinese-Literature Translation and Dissemination in the 'Read Paper Republic' Project (*by* Anjiang Hu and Bingxue Jia)

Drawing on Bruno Latour et al' actor-network theory, this paper explores the actor-network model for Chinese-literature translation and dissemination in the "Read Paper Republic" project, focusing on the forming and working of actor-networks pertaining to project initiation, translation production, and dissemination. Paper Republic established the actor-network of project initiation driven by reader orientation and precise market positioning. Involving the author-translator interactions and translation draft editing, the translation production network is targeted at translation quality and translator training. Through various channels of promotion and publicity, the multi-layered dissemination network enhanced the international reach of translated works by working closely with actors with a common goal. This sociological investigation of the working mechanism of the "Read Paper Republic" project offers insights for the international dissemination of Chinese literature.

一、引言

在中國政府大力實施"文化走出去"戰略,中國文化產品在全球範圍內廣泛傳播的大背景下,國內外學者從多個維度深入探討了中國文學外譯與國際傳播。胡安江(2010)分析了譯者模式與翻譯策略對中國文學作品外譯的影響;耿強(2013)、汪

寶榮(2014)分別從傳播學、社會學的視角討論了中國文學譯作的生產、傳播與接受;鮑曉英(2015)、邵璐(2023)聚焦於翻譯模式和接受度,研究了中國文學在海外的接受及其影響因素;Klein(2016)、Dong(2022)從文化、性別和意識形態的角度,分析了中國現當代文學英譯与传播的複雜性。近年来,全球數智化進程加速推進,文學譯介與傳播的主體、範圍和載體也發生了深刻變化。數字化譯介平臺如武俠世界(Wuxia World)、起點國際(Webnovel)、紙托邦(Paper Republic)等應運而生,成爲中國文學譯介與傳播的重要新生力量。

2015 年 6 月,紙托邦推出"紙托邦短讀"(Read Paper Republic)中國文學英譯項目。已有研究包括:張點(2022)以該項目譯介的作品爲關注點,指出它代表中國當代文學域外傳播的新路徑;石春讓、張靜(2023)則關注其網絡出版運營模式。目前未見從社會學視角探討該項目的運作模式。"翻譯是一種涉及多個變量、具有高度複雜性的社會活動"(王洪濤 2011,16)。社會翻譯學強調翻譯與社會的互動,特別是翻譯實踐如何受到社會、文化與網絡的影響,同時又對這些網絡產生反作用。法國社會學家布魯諾·拉圖爾(Bruno Latour)等人提出的行動者網絡理論(Actor-Network Theory, ANT)在翻譯研究中的應用逐漸顯現其重要性,不僅能描述譯介過程中的協同合作,還能分析文本、技術與社會力量如何共同塑造翻譯活動的走向。"紙托邦短讀"項目基于網絡的傳播模式與數智時代特征緊密相連,涉及語言轉換、文化交流及社會與經濟因素的互動。本文旨在剖析該項目行動者網絡的運作模式,兼論對數智時代中國文學海外傳播的啓示。

二、譯介與傳播行動者網絡模式

翻譯在社會中無處不在。"沒有翻譯,所有的社會行動者和活動都將是孤立的原子,沒有形成任何結構的希望"(Tyulenev and Luo 2025,xx)。"翻譯已成為緊密相連的世界中一種關鍵的社會關係"(Bielsa 2023,46)。行動者網絡理論的核心概念包括行動者(actor)、網絡(network)和轉譯(translation)。拉圖爾認爲,"任何通過製造差異確實改變了事態的都是行動者",包括人類行動者,也包括觀念、技術、生物等非人類行動者(Latour 2005,71)。轉譯促成行動者之間的相互影響與聯結,進而促成網絡構成。卡隆(Michel Callon)認爲,轉譯包括四個階段,即"明確問題(problematisation)""利益賦予(interessement)""招募(enrolment)""動員(mobilisation)"(Callon 1984,196),每個階段成功與否,關鍵都在于異質的行動者之間能否實現利益共謀。基于行動者網絡模式",用于分析參與譯介與傳播過程的行動者及其互動,"該網絡先後運作于項目發起、翻譯生產(包括翻譯、編輯、出版)、譯作傳播(包括評論推介、營銷流通、學術或社會認可等)三個過程"(汪寶榮 2020, 35-41)。基于行動者網絡理論的翻譯研究模式打破了傳統翻譯研究對人類行動者的單一關注,強調參與網絡建構的所有行動者的互動,呈現了全面、動態的譯介與傳播過程。

本文基于行動者網絡理論和汪寶榮的"譯介與傳播行動者網絡模式",選取行動者

爲分析節點,探析"紙托邦短讀"項目涉及的網絡結構,聚焦于項目發起行動者網絡、翻譯生産行動者網絡和譯作傳播行動者網絡的構建,分析不同行動者如何協同推動該項目的實現,從而揭示出其譯介與傳播網絡的"黑箱"。

三、紙托邦短讀項目概覽

紙托邦由美國人陶建(Eric Abrahamsen)于2007年在北京創立,致力于推廣中國 文學。經過近 20 年發展,該平台已擴展爲涵蓋一個網站(https://paper-republic.org/)、 一家英國慈善機構(Charitable Incorporated Organization)和一家位于西雅圖的出版公 司(Coal Hill Books)的傳播綜合體。紙托邦是一個相對松散的民間組織,其成員分 布干全球各地。王祥兵(2015,46)將"所有出現在 Paper Republic 譯員庫中的譯員都 視爲其成員"。筆者在考察紙托邦網站譯員庫時發現,有的作家如張愛玲被列入譯員 庫中,有的譯者如杜博妮(Bonnie McDougall)、葛浩文(Howard Goldblatt)、白亞 仁(Allan Barr)等與紙托邦並無直接關聯,將他們視爲紙托邦成員並不恰當。本文將 所有曾參與紙托邦組織的翻譯活動或爲紙托邦翻譯作品的譯員視爲其成員,将紙托邦 網站中"Our Team"板塊列出的成員及共同發起並負責"紙托邦短讀"項目的成員視 爲紙托邦團隊核心成員[1]。"紙托邦短讀"項目(以下簡稱"短讀"項目)由紙托邦 核心成員陶建、韓斌(Nicky Harman)、汪海岚(Helen Wang)和時任英文雜志《路 燈》(Pathlight)編輯部主任的戴夫·海森(Dave Haysom)聯合發起(以下称"短讀" 團隊),于2015年6月啓動,旨在通過紙托邦網站免費發布有代表性的當代中國短篇 小说、散文、詩歌。這些作品緊扣時代脈搏,反映中國當代社會的多樣性與變化,主 要面向對中國文學了解有限甚至完全陌生的國際受衆。

"短讀"項目以主題分季的形式來推出譯文。截至 2024 年 7 月已推出九季,首季 (Original Series)的推出時間長達一年半,收錄了 53 篇風格多樣的作品,其余各季均 圍繞特定主題展開:第二季"重生" (Afterlives,6 篇);第三季"光棍節"(Bare Branches,4 篇);第四、五季均圍繞"來自中國的訊息"(China Dispatches)這一主題,分別呈現 4 篇、7 篇譯文;第六季聚焦"疫情"(Epidemic,6 篇);第七季涉及"女性詩人月"(A Month of Women Poets,4 篇)與"風景中的人物"(Figures in a Landscape,6 篇)雙主題;第八季探討"美食"(Food Glorious Food,6 篇);第九季以"家"(Home,6 篇)為主題。第 1-7 季完整數據可參閱石春讓、張靜(2023),以下列示的是第八、九季的相關信息。

"短讀"項目從時間跨度較長、翻譯作品多樣化的早期探索階段,到後期圍繞季度主題推出少量精品譯文,再到與《單讀》雜誌(One-Way Street Journal)、《洛杉磯書評》中華頻道(Los Angeles Review of Books China Channel)等合作發佈內容,不斷完善欄目形式和合作方式。總的來說,該項目通過短小精悍的呈現方式,面向不同文化背景讀者的需求,選取適宜的文本片段或篇章進行譯介與傳播,既為國際讀者提供便捷的中國文學閱讀窗口,也爲國外研究者和文學愛好者提供了接觸多樣化中國文學作品的便捷通道。

作者	中文篇名	英文篇名	譯者	發表時間			
巫昂	凛冬將至	Winter is coming	Kelly Zhang	2023.7.28			
鄭執	二人午餐	Lunch for Two	Lilian Huang	2023.7.21			
虹影	美食與記憶	Food and Memory	George Dudley	2023.7.14			
楊雙子	蟲姬	The Bug Princess	Francesca Jordan	2023.7.7			
黃麗群	試菜	Taste Test	Andrew Rule	2023.6.30			
徐小斌	蒲地藍	The Cure-all	Megan Copeland	2023.6.23			
第九季							
作者	中文篇名	英文篇名	譯者	發表時間			
沈陽	超生小孩的家	The Home of a Spare Child	Julius Kochan	2024.7.11			
俞心樵	半夜起床拖地	At Night I Rise to Mop the Floor	Anne Henochowicz	2024.7.4			
黄先智	愛門者人恆愛之	One Who Loves Doors Will Always Be Loved	Bill Leverett	2024.7.1			
左右	家中	At Home	Xisheng Chen and Chen Du	2024.6.20			
李唐	迷鹿	The Lost Deer	Huang Howard	2024.6.13			
昨非	診療室手記	Notes from the Consulting Room	Dylan Levi King and Yun Qin Wang	2024.6.6			

表 1: "紙托邦短讀"項目第八、九季詳細信息

四、"短讀"項目行動者網絡模式分析

"短讀"項目的推出,起因于紙托邦團隊對中國文學國際傳播需求的洞察。早在2011年,紙托邦團隊就與時任《人民文學》雜志主編的李敬澤合作,推出了向海外推介中國文學的英文季刊《路燈》,但推廣發行成效有限,始終未能引起足夠關注。另一方面,紙托邦團隊與《路燈》項目的中方團隊在譯介內容選擇上意見不一致,限制了前者期望的靈活性和獨立性的達成(王菲宇 2017)。在此背景下,紙托邦核心成員醞釀啟動了"短讀"項目。

4.1 項目發起行動者網絡:問題驅動與網絡構建

在2015年4月舉行的倫敦書展上,世界翻譯文學網站兼線上雜誌《漸近線》(Asymptote)獲得"國際文學翻譯倡議獎",紙托邦被提名該獎項。這促使紙托邦團隊重新思考如何增強中國文學在英語世界的影響力。鑒於印刷媒介能觸及的受眾相對有限,海森在《澎湃新聞》的訪談中指出,"《路燈》目前在海外並未大範圍發行,不過我們確有計劃在未來提高發行量。於是我們轉而在網絡發表上加大力度"(鐘娜 2016)。海森還提到,"《路燈》的大多數讀者本來就對中國或中國文學感興趣,而我們想找到一種能觸及更廣泛受眾的方式"(Yao 2016)。在英國利茲大學當代華語文學研究中心(The Leeds Centre for New Chinese Writing)對他的訪談中,陶建談到《路燈》項目,指出"推廣發行(並且讓人們掏錢買)一本文學雜誌是困難的"(Anonymous 2015),言下之意是免費、精簡、方便獲取的線上閱讀方式是更好的選擇。彼時,《漸近線》憑藉其開放且多元的全數位化推廣發行模式在倫敦書展上獲獎,讓紙托邦團隊看到了數位化翻譯與傳播的潛力,於是開始探索通過線上平臺推送免費譯文的方式。

陶建還提到,"中方合作者提議我們翻譯的並不總是最有趣的內容,這對《路燈》項目的實施有所影響"(Anonymous 2015)。於是,紙托邦團隊推出了"短讀"項目。

這種以網絡爲載體的英譯項目更加靈活,翻譯團隊也能更迅速響應當下,並及時向讀者推送他們感興趣的中文作品。在此過程中,紙托邦團隊深感英語世界對中國文學的關注度不足。"其症結只是信息缺乏:國際出版商不知道市場上有什麼,不知道從哪裏開始,也沒有很好的基礎進行比較判斷"(Semmel 2015)。紙托邦團隊核心成員想要解決這些問題,想爲國際出版商提供"信息概覽"(a basic overview),讓他們知道從何處開始。海森在博客文章中提到,"我們開始構想紙托邦網站的目標和未來。紙托邦爲誰而存在?如何爲這些人服務?第一個問題的答案是:讀者。第二個問題就有了一個很明顯的答案:給他們一些可讀的東西"(Haysom 2017)。紙托邦密切關注讀者需求,同時認識到中國文學在國際上的接受度有限,尤其缺乏免費優質資源。紙托邦團隊由此明確了核心目標:通過定期發布簡短、易讀的中文文學英譯作品,突破傳統出版模式的局限,爲讀者提供便捷的在線閱讀資源,提升中國文學在英語世界中的可見度和影響力。

明確核心目標後,緊接著是招募其他行動者參與構建項目發起網絡。"短讀"項目本質上是一個非盈利的公益翻譯項目,其運營長期面臨資金短缺的問題。韓斌在一次采訪中說,"我們沒有得到資助,所以可以說我們是爲愛而行"(Lee, 2015)。在這種情況下,"短讀"團隊作爲初始行動者,利用自己的象征資本(漢學家譯者的專業聲譽)和社會資本(作爲漢學家的國際社交網絡),通過聯系作者、譯者及相關機構來獲取原文與譯文,成功推動了項目的初期發展。例如,在完全無資助的情況下,項目第一季就吸引了阿乙、韓東、馮唐、魯敏、程異(Jeremy Tiang)等衆多作家與譯者參與,征集到53篇作品。韓斌指出,"紙托邦短讀項目最值得一提也最令人驚訝的,就是我們譯者的慷慨,他們有的經驗豐富,有的初出茅廬,但他們的共同點是對紙托邦短讀的理念充滿熱情"(Harman 2015)。隨著項目的推進,"短讀"團隊逐步拓展合作網絡。例如,第四季由《單讀》雜志、紙托邦和《洛杉磯書評》中華頻道合作推出:原作由《單讀》提供,經紙托邦翻譯後發表在中英文平臺上,開辟了新的傳播管道。

4.2 翻譯生産行動者網絡:多方協作與質量保障

汪寶榮(2020,39)认为,"譯作的生產過程主要涉及翻譯、編輯和出版"。"短讀"項目性質特殊,其譯作僅通過紙托邦網站或其他網絡平台發布,不涉及傳統印刷出版環節。因此,本節聚焦于翻譯與編輯,指出有關行動者基于產出成功譯作(准確且具有文化適應性)的核心目標,積極參與構建了釋疑解惑行動者網絡與譯稿編輯行動者網絡,通過利益關系的協調和資本的轉化,建立了一個穩固且動態的翻譯生產網絡。

"短讀"項目的釋疑解惑行動者網絡主要由譯者發起,旨在通過與原作者的直接溝通解決翻譯中的疑難問題,確保譯文准確忠實。在該網絡中,譯者和作者是關鍵行動者,他們通過持續互動與協商鞏固彼此的聯系,強化彼此在項目中的角色,使彼此利益交融,努力實現共同的行動目標即提供精確的翻譯。在此過程中,譯者不僅需進行語言分析,還需深入理解原作的文化背景和語境,尤其在遇到文化差異、語言障礙等問題時,某些詞句可能存在多重解釋或難以直譯。因此,譯者常常通過與作者的互動來澄清疑問,確保翻譯的准確性和文化適應性,通過這種互動,譯者能夠更精准地傳

達原作的深層含義,同時避免對文化符號的誤解。例如,在"短讀"第一季第三周的短篇小說《一月:橋》(January: Bridges)的翻譯過程中,韓斌與作者謝曉虹(Dorothy Tse)緊密互動,避免了對文化符號"斷橋"的誤讀。謝曉虹指出,"斷橋"並非指杭州西湖的斷橋,而是隱喻"溝通的斷裂",韓斌表示原作者的解釋對她的翻譯非常有幫助[2]。

在"短讀"項目的譯稿編輯行動者網絡中,編輯的作用至關重要。在翻譯生產過程中,編輯團隊不僅是譯文質量的把關者,還通過持續的審閱和反饋,促進譯者翻譯技能的提升與職業發展。編輯與譯者的互動合作關係,不僅體現在文本層面的修改和完善,還深刻影響譯者的專業成長,形成了一個兼具質量控制與能力培養雙重目標的高效工作網絡。一方面,譯稿編輯行動者網絡運作的核心是嚴格把控翻譯質量。"不管譯者多麼有經驗,每篇譯作都會由團隊中的一個人徹底審閱"(Harman 2015)。編輯基於其豐富的翻譯經驗,對譯文進行細緻審閱與修改,確保譯文忠實於原作的意義與情感,避免文化誤讀。例如,海森在编辑《一月:橋》的译稿时,對"身體像蜈蚣一樣彈起"的譯文"wriggles like a centipede"提出質疑,认为"wriggles"用词不当。译者韓斌經考證後確認該表述實際上是指武術動作"蜈蚣彈",因此將譯文訂正爲"does a centipede back-spring"[3]。

另一方面,"短讀"項目編輯團隊還特別注重對譯者翻譯能力的培養。陶建曾提到中國編輯存在偏重文字校對和政治審查的局限(Lingenfelter and Abrahamsen 2014)。紙托邦團隊嘗試突破這一局限,進而構建獨特的"引導式"編輯範式,強調編輯與譯者的創造性互動。韓斌強調指出:"編輯的技能不是體現在爲譯者重寫譯文,而是引導譯者重寫譯文。" [3] 另一位核心成員表示,"編輯過程令新晉譯者受益,且完美契合我們這個非營利組織的一個目標即培養新譯者"(King et al. 2020)。這種編輯理念有助于形成可持續發展的翻譯生態系統。編輯團隊通過專業反饋既確保了譯文質量,又整體提升了譯者的文化轉碼能力和主體意識;譯者在持續的互動中深化了其翻譯認知,逐步建立起其專業自主性。這種基於信任的協作關系,不僅優化了單個文本的產出質量,更構建了一個良性循環的譯者培養體系,從而推動整個翻譯項目可持續發展。

4.3 譯作傳播行動者網絡:利益共謀與網絡擴展

在"短讀"項目發起與譯作生產階段,版權獲取、翻譯委托、編輯和校對主要在幕後完成。在譯作傳播階段,營銷則成爲關鍵環節。關於譯作傳播理念,韓斌曾指出譯作的社會價值首先取決于其可見性。紙托邦通過三個層面的策略來確保這種可見性:社交媒體矩陣的建立,戰略合作夥伴關系的培育,內容與熱點事件的有機結合(Lee 2015)。本著以上理念和策略,紙托邦團隊招募有關媒體、文學網站、期刊平臺、書店、學術機構、大眾讀者等參與譯作傳播,通過評論推介、市場營銷和學術認可等手段,擴大譯作的傳播影響力。各行動者通過協同工作和利益共謀,建構並不斷擴展傳播網絡。同時通過主題活動、翻譯工作坊和賽事、速讀俱樂部、博客文章等多種活動形式促進譯作傳播。

首先,文學論壇、沙龍、共讀等主題活動提供了探討、宣介譯作的平台。例如,

紙托邦與利茲大學合作舉辦"故事的故事"主題論壇,邀請譯者韓斌、作者謝曉虹、編 輯海森回顧《一月:橋》的翻譯與編輯過程,爲深入解讀譯作提供了視角,同時通過 分享譯者和作者的創作經曆,增強了譯作的透明度和可信度。類似的活動還爲聽衆提 供了深入了解譯作背景和創作過程的機會,激發了他們對原作及譯作的興趣。此外, Youtube 頻道 Translators Aloud 多次發布 "短讀" 項目 "共讀" 視頻 [4] ,通過獨特的雙語 演繹形式爲受衆帶來沉浸式文學體驗。在這些視頻中,譯者與作者分別朗讀譯文和原 文,如譯者 Megan Copeland 與作者徐小斌共讀《蒲地藍》,譯者 Julius Kochan 與作者 沈陽共讀《超生小孩的家》。通過作者與譯者的聲情演繹,原作和譯作的語言節奏、修 辭韻律和情感張力得以立體呈現,受衆也能觀察作者與譯者在文本理解上的互動與共 鳴,進而深化對作品的理解。其次,舉辦文學翻譯工作坊與賽事既能發現新的優秀譯 者,也有助於實現推廣優秀作品可見性的目的。例如,紙托邦團隊與利茲大學當代華 語文學研究中心合作舉辦了第二屆白玫瑰翻譯比賽 (The 2nd Bai Meigui Competition) [4]。許多參賽譯者後來與紙托邦保持良好的合作關系,有的甚至加入了紙托邦團隊。 比賽中推廣的"短讀"項目譯文吸引了大量讀者和有關譯者,擴大了這些作品在國際 文學界的影響力。又如,紙托邦通過與利茲大學合作舉辦"give-it-a-go"翻譯工作坊[5], 吸引了 124 名全球參與者共同翻譯鄧安慶的文章,並將最終譯文發布于"短讀"第六 季,展示了其在推廣中國文學和促進全球譯者合作方面的創新模式。

再者,速讀俱樂部等文學推介活動成爲譯者、讀者、作者互動的重要平台。紙托邦陸續與倫敦的光華書店(Guanghwa Bookshop)和自由文字中心(Free Word Center)聯合舉辦速讀俱樂部活動(speed bookclubbing)^[6],通過集體閱讀與討論,促進了譯作理解與傳播。有專業讀者呼籲更多組織推廣這類活動 (Mezzanotte 2017),爲譯者和讀者提供一個探索文學作品的有意義的平台。速讀俱樂部的獨特之處在于強調集體閱讀和互動討論的形式,打破了傳統的單向傳播模式,使譯者、讀者、作者形成了更緊密的聯系。最後,學術機構的博客文章促進了"短讀"項目的國際傳播。紙托邦與文學網站"全球文學在圖書館行動"(Global Literature in Libraries Initiative/GLLI)推出"GLLI-RPR 中國文學推介月"活動^[7],于 2017 年 2 月在两家網站推送中國文學博文,共發布 28 條。利茲大學當代華語文學研究中心也發布幾十篇有關"短讀"項目的博文。這不僅爲讀者提供了對作品的學術性解讀,也促進了學術界對中國文學的關注與研究。紙托邦借助這些博文介紹、推廣"短讀"項目及作家作品,爲中國文學的國際傳播開辟了新的路徑。

五、結語

通過多方協作與核心行動者的主導作用,紙托邦成功構建了一個具有廣泛影響力的譯作傳播網絡。該網絡的形成依托于利益共謀,其中行動者通過共同目標的確立、資源共享和跨文化協作,共同推動了傳播的擴展。通過與媒體、文學期刊、教育機構等合作,紙托邦實現了資源整合並擴大了中國文學在國際上的影響力。速讀俱樂部等活動則爲譯者、作者和讀者提供了直接交流平台,促進了行動者之間的協同工作,增

強了網絡的穩定性和可持續發展。這些協同機制和跨文化合作爲傳播網絡的長期運作奠定了基礎,擴大了中國文學在國際文學領域的影響力。

紙托邦的理念、策略與運營模式爲中國文學的國際傳播提供了重要的借鑒與啓 示。首先,構建高效的短篇翻譯平臺是推動中國文學國際傳播的重要步驟。通過整合 多個翻譯項目的資源,建立數字化譯介平臺,提供雙語譯文、主題分類及相關背景資 訊,可以大大提高譯作的傳播效率,並爲國際讀者提供更便捷的閱讀體驗。隨著人工 智能和大數據的應用,未來平臺可以通過個性化推薦,進一步提升讀者參與感和平臺 活躍度,進而擴大中國文學在全球的影響力。其次,翻譯質量控制與譯者培養並重是 確保中國文學作品准確高效傳達的核心策略。通過舉辦翻譯工作坊和短篇翻譯比賽, 不僅能夠提高譯者的專業能力,還能爲新興翻譯人才提供更多機會。此外,搭建線上 翻譯社群,促進譯者之間的互動與合作,有助於提升翻譯質量,並推動翻譯領域的持 續發展。最後,深化國際出版推廣合作是推動中國文學在全球實現本土化傳播和產業 鏈搭建的重要途徑。通過策劃作家推廣計劃和翻譯合集,增強中國文學在全球市場的 認知度,可以幫助中國作家更順利地進入國際市場。與國際書展和文學節合作,不僅 能夠展示中國文學的獨特魅力,還能吸引更多國際讀者的關注,促進受眾對於中華文 化的理解與認同及文明互鑒。總的來說,紙托邦"短讀"項目通過短小精悍的譯文展 開線上傳播的模式,為中國文學的可及性和可見性提供了便捷的海外通道。此外,該 項目在譯作生產與傳播行動者網絡构建、翻譯平臺鋪設、多元譯者培育與發現和海外 本土化推廣與傳播方面的新探索,也爲未來中國文學譯介與國際傳播提供了行動指南 和寶貴借鑒。

基金資助:

本文系 2024 年度重慶市教委人文社科項目"中國網絡文學對外譯介與國際傳播的發展態勢、效果評估與機制優化研究"(項目編號: 24SKGH183)的階段性研究成果。

注釋

- [1] 紙托邦團隊核心成員包括:Eric Abrahamsen、Nicky Harman、Emily Jones、Xinna Wang、Helen Wang、Vivian Wangzhen Ni、Anne Henochowicz、Jemimah Steinfeld、Megan Copeland、Maialen Marin-Lacarta、Chen Du、Jack Hagreaves、Lirong Yao、Andrew Rule、Chen Du、Dave Haysom等。
- 2015 年 7 月 4 日,紙托邦與利茲大學和自由文字中心合作舉辦主題論壇,邀請譯者韓斌、作者謝曉虹及編輯海森以"故事的故事"(The Story of a Story) 爲題討論《一月:橋》的翻譯與編輯過程。參見:https://writingchinese.leeds.ac.uk/book-club/july-read-paper-republic/the-story-of-a-story/.
- [3] https://writingchinese.leeds.ac.uk/book-club/july-read-paper-republic/the-story-of-a-st ory/.
- [4] https://www.youtube.com/c/translatorsaloud.
- [5] https://paper-republic.org/pers/eric-abrahamsen/give-it-a-go-update/.

- https://paper-republic.org/links/autumn-chronicles-speed-bookclubbing-london-5-sept/; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dhVlvQPMxrQ.
- [7] https://paper-republic.org/project/global-literature-in-libraries-initiative/.

参考文獻

- Anonymous. 2015. "Interview: Eric Abrahamsen and Paper Republic." The Leeds Centre for New Chinese Writing. June 18, 2015. Accessed April 2, 2022. https://writingchinese.lee ds.ac.uk/2015/06/18/interview-eric-abrahamsen-and-paper-republic/.
- Bielsa, Esperança. 2023. A Translational Sociology: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Politics and Society. London & New York: Routledge.
- Callon, Michel. 1984. "Some Elements of a Sociology of Translation: Domestication of the Scallops and the Fishermen of St Brieuc Bay." *The Sociological Review* 32 (S1): 196-233.
- Dong, Yijia. 2024. "Reconstructing the Gendered Subaltern Subject: Chinese Rural Migrant Women in Literary Translation." *Perspectives: Studies in Translation Theory and Practice* 32 (4): 621-635.
- Harman, Nicky. 2015. "Read Paper Republic." *Asian Cha*. December 2015. Accessed April 2, 2022. https://www.asiancha.com/content/view/2213/523/.
- Haysom, Dave. 2017. "Read Paper Republic: An Introduction." Paper Republic. February 2, 2017. Accessed May 1, 2022. https://paper-republic.org/pers/david-haysom/glli-2-ok-so-whats-read-paper-republic/.
- King, Dylan Levi, et al. 2020. "Honoring the Art of Translation: Paper Republic." *Asymptote*. September 24, 2020. Accessed May 2, 2022. https://www.asymptotejournal.com/blog/20 20/09/24/honoring-the-art-of-translation-paper-republic/.
- Klein, Lucas. 2016. "A Dissonance of Discourses: Literary Theory, Ideology, and Translation in Mo Yan and Chinese Literary Studies." *Comparative Literature Studies* 53 (1): 170-197.
- Latour, Bruno. 2005. Reassembling the Social: An Introduction to Actor-Network Theory. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Lee, Yew Leong. 2015. "An Interview with Nicky Harman from Paper Republic." *Asymptote*. December 16, 2015. Accessed February 20, 2023. https://www.asymptotejournal.com/blog/2015/12/16/an-interview-with-nicky-harman-from-paper-republic/.
- Li, Li. 2017. "Translating Children's Stories from Chinese to English: Strategies and Methods." *Babel* 63 (4): 506-522.
- Lingenfelter, Andrea, and Eric Abrahamsen. 2014. "Translating the Paper Republic: A Conversation with Eric Abrahamsen." *World Literature Today* 88 (3-4): 61-65.
- Mezzanotte, Marinella. 2017. "On a Cold December Evening I Headed to the Free Word Centre in London, to Do Something I Had Never Tried Before." Paper Republic. February 28, 2017. Accessed May 1, 2022. https://paper-republic.org/pers/helen-wang/glli-3-marinell

a-mezzanotte/.

- Semmel, Kyle. 2015. "Translator's Cut: Eric Abrahamsen (China)." *SFWP Quarterly*. September 28, 2015. Accessed November 10, 2024. https://www.sfwp.com/quarterly/translators-cut-eric-abrahamsen-china.
- Tyulenev, Sergey and Wenyan Luo. 2025. *The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Sociology*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Vassallo, Helen and Nicky Harman. 2019. "Building Bridges Interview Series: Nicky Harman." Translating Women. November 4, 2019. Accessed October 10, 2024. https://blogs.exeter.ac.uk/translatingwomen/2019/11/04/interview-nicky-harman/.
- Yao, Minjian. 2016. "Chinese Literature Gets the Cold Shoulder Abroad." *Shanghai Daily*. February 26, 2016. Accessed February 20, 2023. https://archive.shine.cn/feature/people/Chinese-literature-gets-the-cold-shoulder-abroad/shdaily.shtml.
- 鮑曉英。2015。〈從莫言英譯作品譯介效果看中國文學"走出去"〉。《中國翻譯》1: 13-17。
- 耿強。2013。〈"熊貓叢書"英譯本的跨文化傳播〉。《解放軍外國語學院學報》2: 83-88+94。
- 胡安江。2010。〈中國文學"走出去"之譯者模式及翻譯策略研究——以美國漢學家葛 浩文爲例〉。《中國翻譯》6:10-16。
- 邵璐。2023。〈探析中國當代文學的國際傳播——以茅盾文學獎獲獎作品英譯爲例〉。《上海交通大學學報(哲學社會科學版)》9:1-15。
- 石春讓、張靜。2023。〈"紙托邦短讀"——獨特的網絡出版新欄目〉。《編輯之友》2: 38-45。
- 汪寶榮。2014。〈葛浩文英譯《紅高粱》生產過程社會學分析〉。《北京第二外國語學院學報》12:20-30。
- 汪寶榮。2020。〈中國文學譯介與傳播行動者網絡模式——以西方商業出版社爲中心〉。《解放軍外國語學院學報》2:34-42。
- 王菲宇。2017。〈英語世界與中國文學間的罅隙, 能否被一個小衆網站彌合〉, 10 月 12 日。https://www.sohu.com/a/www.sohu.com/a/197705316_481900。浏覽日期: 2022 年 3 月 9 日。
- 王洪濤。2011。〈建構"社會翻譯學": 名與實的辨析〉。《中國翻譯》1:14-18。
- 王祥兵。2015。〈海外民間翻譯力量與中國當代文學的國際傳播——以民間網絡翻譯組織 Paper Republic 爲例〉。《中國翻譯》5:46-52。
- 張點。2022。〈中國當代文學域外傳播的新路徑——以"紙托邦·短讀計劃"的譯介爲例〉。《湖南科技大學學報(社會科學版)》4:151-157。
- 鍾娜。2016。〈"紙托邦" 異花傳粉,將中國文學譯介給英語讀者〉,1 月 7 日。https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_1417682。浏覽日期:2022 年 4 月 22 日。

中國講唱文學譯介與傳播行動者網絡模式分析 ——以伊維德翻譯河西寶卷爲例

姚偉1 金倩2

Address: 1,2 School of Literature and History, Longdong University, Qingyang, Gansu, China

E-mail: 1 wesley yao810@126.com

Correspondence: Wei Yao

Citation: Yao, Wei, and Qian Jin. 2024. "An Analysis of the Translation and Dissemination Actor-Network Model for Chinese Prosimetric Literature: The Case of Idema's Translation of

Precious Scrolls from Western Gansu." Translation Quarterly 113: 25-36.

Abstract

An Analysis of the Translation and Dissemination Actor-Network Model for Chinese Prosimetric Literature: The Case of Idema's Translation of Precious Scrolls from Western Gansu (by Wei Yao and Qian Jin)

In recent years, the translation and dissemination of classical Chinese literature has been actively studied from the perspective of translation sociology. However, Chinese prosimetric literature has received scant attention from translation scholars. Drawing on the "translation and dissemination actor-network model" recently developed by Baorong Wang, this paper analyzes the mechanism under which the Dutch sinologist Wilt Idema published his translations of baojuan [precious scrolls] from Western Gansu. In the light of Bourdieu's field theory, it explores Idema's engagement in the baojuan translation field by tracing his social trajectory and delineates his professional habitus. The paper then analyzes the formation and working of three actor-networks through which the translation project was initiated, the translation process was accomplished, and the translations were effectively disseminated in the English-speaking world. It is concluded that in Idema's case, the mode of the scholar-translator initiating the project and the academic publisher bringing out the translation was adopted, and that a different mode can produce different effect for Chinese prosimetric literature in translation.

一、引言

"由誰翻譯,如何傳播"一直是困擾中國文學"走出去"的難題。這對于內容、主 題、形制特殊、長期處于中國文學場域邊緣的民間講唱文學尤其如此。在 1938 年初 版的《中國俗文學史》中,鄭振鐸首創"講唱文學"名辭,專指"以說白(散文)來 講述故事,而同時又以唱詞(韻文)來歌唱之"(鄭振鐸 2013,7)的文學形式,並舉 出變文、諸宮調、寶卷、彈詞、鼓詞凡 5 種講唱文學。經後世學者不斷拓展,講唱文 學的內涵日益豐富,唐代俗講、宋代講經、廣東木魚書、元明詞話、清代子弟書、聊 齋俚曲等被增列進來,成爲獨具一格的中國文學類型。英語世界較早開始譯介中國講 唱文學作品: 1824年,英國人湯姆斯 (Peter Perring Thoms)翻譯了廣東木魚書《花箋 記》,以 Chinese Courtship in Verse 爲書名在倫敦出版;1833 年,普魯士傳教士郭實 獵(Karl F. A. Gützlaff)以《觀世音菩薩本行經簡集》爲底本,英譯了浙東地區流行的 《香山寶卷》(姚偉、施曄 2022);十九世紀七十年代,英國人司登得(George Carter Stent)翻譯了《孟姜女哭長城》《長阪坡》等彈詞、鼓詞作品,收入他編譯的《二十四 顆玉珠串》(The Jade Chaplet in Twenty-four Beads, London: Trübner & Co.,1874)、《活 埋》(Entombed Alive, London: W. H. Allen and Co., 1878)兩本書中。20世紀以降, 講唱文學英譯活動更趨活躍,敦煌變文成爲翻譯重點,英國漢學家亞瑟·韋利(Arthur Waley)於1960年翻譯出版了《敦煌故事集》(Ballads and Stories from Tun-huang), 美國漢學家梅維恒(Victor H. Mair)在 1989年翻譯出版了《唐代變文集》(T'ang Transformation Texts)。進入21世紀,鄭振鐸(2013,521)稱之爲敦煌變文"嫡派子 孫"的寶卷成了海外譯介的重點。作爲"宣卷的說唱文本"(夏征農、陳至立 2009, 101),寶卷廣泛傳唱于河北、山西、山東、甘肅、江蘇、浙江等地(車錫倫 2009, 4)。目前主要英譯者有英國傳教士艾約瑟(Joseph Edkins)、荷蘭漢學家伊維德(Wilt L. Idema)、美國學者亞天恩(Catherine Alexander)、俄羅斯學者白若思(Rostislav Berezkin)等。據筆者不完全統計,目前英譯出版的寶卷有 30 多部,其中 24 部由伊 維德獨立翻譯。

盡管英語世界較早譯介中國講唱文學作品,且近年趨向活躍,但或因它們多在市井瓦舍中講唱,屬於非主流的俗文學,已有研究尚不多見,主要有劉翔、朱源(2019)、苗懷明(2020)、姚偉(2022)、陳瑞玲、劉立勝(2024)分別從民俗敘事的空間建構、翻譯策略、翻譯史、文獻整理等角度做了探討。本文參照汪寶榮(2022)提出的"譯介與傳播行動者網絡模式",以伊維德翻譯、美國坎布裏亞出版社(Cambria Press)出版的《平天仙姑及其它河西地區寶卷》爲中心,分析"漢學家發起並翻譯、西方學術出版社出版模式"的運作機制,兼論對中國講唱文學"走出去"的啟示。

二、"譯介與傳播行動者網絡模式"

汪寶榮(2022)通過整合社會實踐論和行動者網絡理論,構建了一個用於分析中國文學譯介與傳播的行動者網絡模式。社會實踐論又稱"場域理論",由法國社會學家

布迪厄(Pierre Bourdieu)提出,其核心思想體現於公式 "[(慣習)(資本)]+場域 = 實踐"中(Bourdieu 1984,101),用 "慣習" "資本" "場域" 的互動來闡明社會實踐的產生機制。行動者網絡理論亦稱 "招募理論",由法國學者拉圖爾(Bruno Latour)、卡隆(Michel Callon)和英國學者勞(John Law)等提出,用於分析人類行動者和非人類行動者如何建構、運作一個網絡,最終實現共同目標。切斯特曼(Chesterman 2012,111)指出:"翻譯學者們借用拉圖爾等人的行動者網絡理論,建構了翻譯生產網絡模式,以再現參與該過程所有行爲者的相互關系和互動。"

比澤蘭(Buzelin 2005)認爲,布迪厄和拉圖爾的理論是互補的,是翻譯研究中"意外的盟友"。汪寶榮(2022,96)具體指出,"僅用行動者網絡理論不足以有效分析譯介與傳播過程,因爲該理論沒有闡明行動者網絡的建構機制,對社會實踐的發生機制也語焉不詳,而布迪厄的社會實踐論可以彌補這種不足"。他基於兩個理論的互補性,提出"譯介與傳播行動者網絡模式",闡明項目發起、翻譯生產(包括翻譯、編輯、出版)、譯作傳播(包括評論推介、營銷流通、學術或社會認可等)三個過程,認爲每個過程都依賴一個特定行動者網絡的建構和運作(汪寶榮 2022,82)。進而以中國文學海外譯介傳播爲例,界定了三個行動過程發生的場域:"項目發起和翻譯生產主要在英語世界的翻譯場域展開,評論推介和認可主要在傳媒場域和學術場域進行,營銷流通主要在經濟場域或機構內部場域(如學校、圖書館)開展"(汪寶榮 2022,82)。最後析出七種中國文學譯介與傳播模式,包括"漢學家發起並翻譯、西方學術出版社出版模式"(汪寶榮 2022)。後者正是伊維德譯介寶卷所用主要模式。

三、伊維德介入寶卷翻譯場域及其譯者慣習

伊維德 1944 年生於荷蘭達倫,1963 年入歐洲漢學重鎮萊頓大學,師從何四維(Anthony Hulsewé)、許理和(Erik Zürcher)、迪爾克·約恩克(Dirk Jonker)等荷蘭漢學名家。1974 年獲博士學位,博士論文題目爲《成型期的中國白話小說》(Chinese Vernacular Fiction: the Formative Period)。1976 年被聘爲萊頓大學中國語言與文化系教授。2000 年起擔任哈佛大學東亞語言與文明系教授,曆任費正清東亞研究中心主任、東亞語言與文明系主任等職,2013 年榮休。因其介紹中國、推廣中華文化的突出貢獻,2015 年獲"中華圖書特殊貢獻獎"。

從場域理論看,伊維德介入寶卷翻譯場域,是資本與慣習"相遇"的結果。在父親的影響下,高中時期的伊維德愛讀高羅佩(Robert H. Van Gulik)的"狄公案系列"(Judge Dee Mysteries)小說,培養了對通俗小說的興趣。1970年任教於萊頓大學後,起初主要研究中國通俗小說和戲曲,1978年起轉向講唱文學研究。是年,他發表《諸宮調的表演與構造》一文,細致剖析諸宮調的特徵(Idema 1978)。1986年,美國漢學家倪豪士(William H. Nienhauser, Jr.)主編的《印第安納大學中國古典文學指南》出版,伊維德應邀撰寫了"講唱文學"一章,著重分析變文、木魚書、諸宮調、詞話、寶卷的特徵(Idema 1986)。這表明他已被視爲講唱文學研究專家。入職哈佛大學後,伊維德開始研究和翻譯寶卷,最初用荷蘭語翻譯出版了《香山寶卷》《善財龍女寶卷》《提籃

寶卷》,並發表了〈惡毒父母與孝順子女:《香山寶卷》及其相關文本評述〉(Idema 2001)、〈改頭換面的孝鸚哥:小議《鸚哥寶卷》〉(Idema 2002)等研究論文。這爲他正式介入寶卷翻譯場域做好了准備。2007年,在開設中國講唱文學課程時,伊維德發現可供學生閱讀的英譯本十分稀缺,於是決定翻譯寶卷。他說,"我最終選擇出版這些譯作,是爲了讓哈佛大學以外的師生可以閱讀和使用這些譯文,進而讓更多外國人領略豐富多彩的中國講唱文學和民間曲藝"(姚偉、伊維德 2022,170)。醉心於寶卷研究的學者慣習與其在學術場域積累的文化資本和符號資本 "相遇"後,伊維德順理成章地介入寶卷翻譯場域。2008—2021年,他翻譯出版了 24 部寶卷(其中 2 部發表於學術期刊)(見表 1),成爲 "用英文翻譯並介紹中國寶卷成果最多的西方學者"(伊維德、孫曉蘇 2020,8)。

表 1: 伊維德寶卷譯作

序號	寶卷名	英譯本	出版、發表信息
1	孟姜仙女寶卷	Meng Jiangnü Brings Down the Great	Seattle: University of Washington Press,
2	孟姜女哭長城	Wall: Ten Versions of a Chinese Legend	2008
	寶卷		
3	香山寶卷	Personal Salvation and Filial Piety:	Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press,
4	善財龍女寶卷	Two Precious Scroll Narratives of	2008
		Guanyin and Her Acolyntes	
		The White Snake and Her Son: A	
5	雷峰寶卷	Translation of The Precious Scroll of	Indianapolis, IN: Hackett Publishing
		Thunder Peak with Related Texts	Co., 2009
6	沉香寶卷	"The Precious Scroll of Chenxiang", in	New York: Columbia University Press,
		The Columbia Anthology of Chinese	2011, pp. 380-405
		Folk and Popular Literature, edited by	
		Victor H. Mair and Mark Bender	
7	目蓮三世寶卷	Escape from Blood Pond Hell: The	Seattle: University of Washington
		Tales of Mulian and Woman Huang#	Press, 2011
8	張四姐大鬧東	"Fourth Sister Zhang Creates Havoc in	CHINOPERL: Journal of Chinese Oral
	京寶卷	the Eastern Capital"	& Performing Literature, 2012, 31(1),
			pp. 37-112
9	莊周蝶夢骷髏		
	寶卷		
10	歎世無爲卷	The Resurrected Skeleton: from	New York: Columbia University Press,
	(選譯)	Zhuangzi to Lu Xun	2014
11	梁皇寶卷(選	Ziraangzi to Lu Atan	2011
	譯)		
12	救劫寶卷		
13	劉全進瓜寶卷	The Immortal Maiden Equal to Heaven	
14	老鼠寶卷	and Other Precious Scrolls from Western	
15	唐王遊地獄寶	Gansu	
	卷(選譯)	Guilou	

表 1 - 续表

序號	寶卷名	英譯本	出版、發表信息
16	胡玉翠騙婚寶		Amherst, NY: Cambria Press, 2015
	卷		
17	鸚哥寶卷		
18	平天仙姑寶卷		
19	老鼠告狸貓卷	Mouse vs. Cat in Chinese Literature:	Seattle: University of Washington
		Tales and Commentary	Press, 2019
20	螳螂做親寶卷	Insects in Chinese Literature: A Study	Amherst, NY: Cambria Press, 2019
		and Anthology	
21	鼠瘟寶卷	"The Precious Scroll of the Rat Epi-	Sino-Platonic Papers, 2021
		demic"	
22	佛說楊氏鬼繡		
	紅羅化仙寶卷		
23	佛說王忠慶大	The Pitfalls of Piety for Married	
	失散手巾寶卷	Women: Two Precious Scrolls of the	Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2021
24	黄氏女卷 (選	Ming Dynasty	
	譯)		

#該書爲合作翻譯,伊維德翻譯《目連寶卷》,管佩達(Beata Grant)翻譯彈詞《黃氏女對金剛》。

西米奧尼提出"譯者慣習"假說:要成爲一個被認可的職業譯者,譯者需將其社會慣習提煉成一種職業慣習即譯者慣習(Simeoni 1998,19)。伊維德成爲國際知名的寶卷譯者,經曆了將其學者慣習提煉成譯者慣習的過程。因此,學者慣習深刻影響了他的譯者慣習。

譯者慣習主要體現在翻譯選材偏好、翻譯觀和翻譯策略上(邢傑 2007,13)。伊維德偏愛以女性、動物爲主題的寶卷,尤其展現女性宗教情懷的作品。他曾表示,女性"常常服從於有關女子天性的相似的宗教觀念,並追求相類的宗教思想。正是由於這個原因,我們決定譯介一些文獻,來展現從中國帝制晚期到 20 世紀各階層女性的宗教世界"(霍建瑜 2012,83)。於是,根據"白蛇傳""孟姜女""黃氏女"等傳說改編的彈詞、寶卷、道情等引起了他的關注。伊維德還對"老鼠告狀""螳螂娶親"等動物故事有濃厚興趣(劉翔、朱源 2020,82)。在其所譯 24 部寶卷中,《孟姜仙女寶卷》《孟姜女哭長城寶卷》《香山寶卷》《善財龍女寶卷》《雷峰寶卷》《張四姐大鬧東京寶卷》《平天仙姑寶卷》《胡玉翠騙婚寶卷》《劉全進瓜寶卷》《佛說楊氏鬼繡紅羅化仙寶卷》《佛說王忠慶大失散手巾寶卷》《黃氏女卷》均重點描寫女性,《鸚哥寶卷》《老鼠寶卷》《老鼠告狸貓卷》《螳螂做親寶卷》《鼠瘟寶卷》則以動物爲敘事重點。

在翻譯觀方面,伊維德一貫注重譯作的完整性,這自然與其追求嚴謹的學者慣習有關。他說"我一直相信,提供完整的、不刪減的翻譯,是將中國文學的各個方面介紹給外國讀者的最直接手段"(伊維德 2018,22)。他與美國漢學家奚如穀(Stephen H. West)以"弘治嶽"刻本爲底本合作翻譯的《西廂記》即是學界公認的最完整的譯本。在迻譯寶卷時,伊維德同樣將序言、開經偈、曲牌名、收經偈、出資人、刊刻信息等悉數譯出。此外,伊維德環強調譯者應有一定的自由度,認爲"只要不傷及原文

的內容,譯者、編者可以自主選擇他們喜歡的翻譯形式"。在翻譯寶卷時,他試圖"通過排版、印刷等技術手段,將散體、韻體以及多種形式的韻文區分開來"(姚偉、伊維德 2022,171)。

伊維德的翻譯策略以"研譯結合、舍韻求齊"爲主要特色。他"總是將學術研究和翻譯結合在一起"(高博 2023,8),特別是借助豐富的副文本來展現譯作的研究屬性。寶卷譯文前的"導言"和書後詳盡的注釋彰顯了其"研譯結合"的譯者慣習。鑒於"韻體詩並不太受現代英美讀者的歡迎"(劉翔、朱源 2020,80),伊維德認爲,"盲目追求譯文的押韻通常意味著犧牲掉原詩的其他形式特徵"(姚偉、伊維德 2022,171),因此他決定用自由體詩歌的形式來翻譯寶卷的韻文,即"舍韻"。此外,伊維德還注重再現寶卷的文體特徵,不僅用散文對譯寶卷中的散體"念白",而且"努力保持相同字數韻文的譯文長度相仿,使其看起來仍是原來的詩體形式"(姚偉、伊維德 2022,171),即"求齊"。在 2025 年 6 月 18 日給筆者的郵件回複中,他提到自己翻譯《平天仙姑及其它河西地區寶卷》中的十字贊時,用了"三半行"(three half-lines)的詩歌體形式進行譯文排版,以再現原作的詩體形式。

四、項目發起、翻譯生產與譯作傳播

4.1 項目發起網絡

根據行動者網絡理論,"在一個項目啟動之前須有某個行動者去招募其他行動者,才能構成一個交互關系網絡"(汪寶榮 2017,3)。行動者網絡的建構"需要一個或若幹'初始行動者',一旦有了慣習生成的行動目標和方案,初始行動者就會利用其擁有的初始資本設法招募其他行動者進入網絡"(汪寶榮 2019,11)。伊維德譯介河西寶卷採用的是"漢學家發起並翻譯、西方學術出版社出版模式",他積極招募有關的人類行動者和非人類行動者構建、運作一個項目發起行動者網絡。

在項目發起階段,伊維德"招募"的人類行動者主要有寶卷研究者、底本搜集者、出版者等。1991年在臺北參加"民間信仰與中國文化國際研討會"期間,伊維德結識了華裔學者喬偉。後者在會上宣讀了研究報告《河西走廊的民間文學與民間信仰》,使伊維德萌發了翻譯河西寶卷的想法。喬偉贈送了彼時剛出版的河西寶卷總集《酒泉寶卷》(上編),引導伊維德開始廣泛搜集河西寶卷翻譯底本(Idema 2015, VII)。除了親自進行搜集,伊維德還委託有關學者代爲搜集。例如,由於無法前往甘肅搜集河西寶卷文本,他便委託哈佛燕京圖書館的馬小鶴先生代爲搜集。伊維德往往利用自身的社會資本,主動接洽有出版意向的出版社。考慮到寶卷主要面向中國文學專業讀者,伊維德聯系的大多是學術出版社。他表示,"我之所以一直更換出版社,也是由於這些寶卷譯作的銷量往往差強人意。一些出版商因爲我在哈佛任教而冒險出版這些'非主流'的中國文學譯作"(姚偉、伊維德 2022,172)。確實,作爲講唱文學研究專家,且擔任哈佛大學費正清東亞研究中心主任、東亞語言與文明系主任之職,伊維德豐厚的文化資本和符號資本足以打動學術出版社,其中包括坎布裏亞出版社。作爲一家獨立

的學術出版機構,坎布裏亞"近年來尤以出版中國文學研究著作見長"(許詩焱、Toni Tan 2024,82)。伊維德事先聯系了該社社長托尼·譚(Toni Tan)女士,在獲得對方"積極回應"後才著手翻譯[1]。伊維德表示:"沒有譚女士的積極回應,我可能無法完成這本譯著。當我向她諮詢出版一部河西寶卷全集的意向時,她表現出與後來讀譯稿時同樣的熱情。"(Idema 2015, VII)

除了伊維德的個人資本,經濟資本對於項目發起也不可或缺。伊維德深知寶卷譯本面向英語世界的小衆讀者,銷量有限,出版社因擔心虧本而缺乏積極性。因此,他利用自身資本積極爭取出版基金資助,獲得了"坎布裏亞華語語系系列""黑田研究所東亞佛教經典叢書""康奈爾東亞叢書"等出版計劃的支援,爲項目順利發起提供了經濟保障。此外,作爲非人類行動者,翻譯底本也參與了項目發起行動者網絡的建構。據我們統計,伊維德所譯 24 部寶卷中,21 部底本出自中國學者整理的寶卷總集。亞天恩指出,"20 世紀 80 年代以來中國學者編輯、校對寶卷手稿並整理成冊,對伊維德的翻譯至關重要"(Alexander 2017, 213)。

4.2 翻譯牛產網絡

翻譯生產包括翻譯、編輯、出版環節。因缺乏與譯作出版相關的資料,這裏重點分析翻譯和編輯過程。伊維德與"初始讀者"、匿名外審專家、出版社文字編輯等構成一個翻譯生產行動者網絡,通過協商和平衡,共同形塑了譯本的最終面貌。"初始讀者"由伊維德招募,對譯稿有查漏補缺的作用;匿名外審人、編輯由出版社邀請、指定。

伊維德"研譯結合、舍韻求齊"的譯者慣習基本形塑了其譯作的面貌。"研譯結合"主要體現在書前的河西寶卷研究"導論"、譯文前的內容提要和譯文後的注釋等副文本上。"伊維德提供的'導論'及6部寶卷譯文前的'導讀'非常實用"(Foley 2017, 254)。此外,伊維德很重視寶卷譯文的完整性,不僅詮譯了寶卷開篇"舉香贊""開經偈""開經營""仙姑寶誥"等儀式性內容,還將寶卷中慣常出現的"上小樓""浪淘沙""金字經"等曲牌名悉數譯出,甚至保留了卷末的刊刻資訊及出資人資訊。再者,伊維德提供的注釋通常用於解釋中華文化專有詞,如將"五行"直譯爲"Five Elements",並輔以注釋:"Wood produces Fire; Fire produces Earth; Earth produces Metal; Metal produces Water; Water produces Wood"(木生火、火生土、土生金、金生水,水生木,水克火、火克金、金克木、木克土、土克水)(Idema 2015, 258),完整闡述了中華民俗文化中五行相生相剋的規律。借助這些注釋,伊維德得以"深描中國古代社會民俗敘事"(劉翔、朱源 2019, 109)。

在翻譯《鸚哥寶卷》中的民間歌謠"哭五更"時,伊維德"舍韻求齊"的譯者慣習展露無遺:

原文:

一更裏,好心焦,淚珠兒濕羽毛;誰料鐵籠將身罩,雙門又上大鐵鎖,沒 有鑰匙怎逃脫?天地無邊沒通道。主人家,不肯將我放,小哥兒,怎能歸 巢!(段平1988,284) 伊譯: In the first watch of the night

His heart was sorely vexed

And pearly tears soaked his feathers and down.

"Who could have known I'd be locked inside an iron cage?

And the double gate too was locked with a big iron lock!

How could I ever escape as long as I didn't have the key?

Heaven and earth were without end and provided no way.

The owner

Refused to set me free.

A little parrot-

How could I go home?" (Idema 2015, 343)

對比中英文可見,伊譯沒有刻意保留原文的韻律,但在完整傳達韻文內容的前提下,他堅持用詩歌體的形式進行譯文排版,以確保相同字數韻文的譯文長度相當。

在完成翻譯初稿後,伊維德會利用其社會資本,請其門生弟子、同事以及講唱文學研究者審讀其譯稿。這些"初始讀者"包括韋爾斯利大學的艾蘭教授(Sara Allen)、華盛頓大學的管佩達教授(Beata Grant)、普林斯頓大學的太史文教授(Stephen Teiser)、俄羅斯學者白若思博士等。他們會對譯稿的內容、風格提出修正意見,往往能發現譯者自己看不到的問題,因而有助於提升譯文的准確性。伊維德將反複修改的譯稿提交給出版社後,便進入外審環節,因爲美國的大學出版社通常實施較嚴格的審讀制度。伊維德提到,"我把譯稿交給出版社後,他們通常會找兩個外審專家(outside reader)通讀書稿。有的審稿人僅給出一般性評價,有些則會返回詳盡細致的評論意見。我會認真考慮這些建議,並對譯文進行修改"(姚偉、伊維德 2022,172)。譯稿通過外審並決定出版後,出版社指定的文字編輯會通讀書稿,重點關注文本的風格及連貫性,提出細致的建議,要求譯者做出修改。伊維德曾稱贊文字編輯 "在審閱譯稿時極爲謹慎,不僅可以甄別出許多翻譯錯誤,還試圖提升譯文的閱讀體驗,從而爲書稿的質量提供了保障"(姚偉、伊維德 2022,172)。可見譯者與文字編輯的溝通和協商是翻譯生產的重要環節。

最後,譯者與出版編輯會就排印方式進行協商。伊維德在翻譯時習慣於用腳注,但這些注釋最終往往被"統一編排在譯文之後"(姚偉、伊維德 2022,172),《平天仙姑寶卷及其它河西寶卷》即是如此。不過,有時候排印編輯也會遵從譯者的習慣做法,如伊維德堅持以"三半行"逐譯寶卷十字贊的做法即被坎布裏亞出版社采納。

4.3 譯作傳播網絡

譯作傳播包括評論推介、營銷流通、學術或社會認可等手段。屬于非主流文學作品的寶卷想進入英語國家的主流出版流通管道,難度可想而知。伊維德能在13年內

翻譯出版(發表)24 部寶卷譯作,正是得益於出版管道的暢通。"一旦發現自己能夠做翻譯,也許更重要的一點是能夠找到出版商來出版它們,我便開始放縱自己的激情,投身於翻譯更多的說唱文學。"(伊維德、張煜2017,7)綜觀伊維德的寶卷翻譯出版與傳播曆程,學術出版機構功不可沒。誠然,學術出版機構資金有限,圖書宣傳營銷力度不能與有一定規模的商業出版社相提並論,但它們仍會通過積極"招募"期刊編輯和書評人來建構譯作傳播網絡。其基本運作模式和步驟如下:譯作付梓後,出版編輯主動聯系有關期刊,垂詢發表書評的意向,並向有意向的期刊編輯郵寄新書;期刊編輯遴選書評人,並給有意向的書評人轉寄圖書,授權其撰寫書評;書評人如約提交書評後,隨即發表於該期刊,促使讀者採取購買、借閱、轉發等行動。例如,坎布裹亞出版社通過《中國宗教雜志》《中國演唱文藝》《中國曆史學前沿》《亞洲戲劇研究》等重要學術期刊的編輯,"招募"了凱西·弗裏(Kathy Foley)、白若思、亞天恩、姜士彬(David Johnson)等有分量的書評人,他們專業詳實的書評爲推介伊維德翻譯的《平天仙姑及其它河西地區寶卷》起到了積極作用。該書推出後不久,坎布裹亞出版社還安排專人做了訪談,伊維德細致解答了"何爲寶卷""爲何閱讀寶卷"等問題[2],爲新書的推介宣傳造勢。

與此同時, 坎布裏亞出版社積極通過數字化手段進行營銷, 推出了售價為 39.99 美元的廉價版本^[3]。亞天恩評論指出, "盡管該書的售價超出了大多數學生的預算, 伯坎布專亞出版社向學生和圖書館提供了極為友好的折扣。鑒干其促銷優惠,以及平 天仙姑鼓舞人心的力量,我願意向希望用中國民間文學充實宗教、文化課程的教師們 推薦這本譯作"(Alexander 2017, 214)。在館藏量方面, WorldCat 檢索結果顯示, 85 家歐美名校的圖書館,包括斯坦福大學圖書館、加州大學伯克利分校、牛津大學、萊 頓大學圖書館等,藏有《平天仙姑及其它河西地區寶卷》紙本或電子版圖書[4]。用於教 學方面,伊維德在哈佛大學授課時用過自己翻譯的寶卷(姚偉、伊維德 2022,170); 亞天恩基於她在科羅拉多大學博爾得分校的授課體驗,認爲該書"無論用於閱讀還是 授課都令人愉悅,是課堂教學的完美材料"(Alexander 2017, 213)。在學術和社會認 可方面,美國漢學家姜士彬盛贊伊維德 "爲鮮爲人知的幾部河西寶卷提供了可靠的譯 本"(Johnson 2017, 128);俄羅斯學者白若思評論指出:"伊維德是中國古典文學翻 譯界公認的大師,他翻譯的河西寶卷精准、雅致。"(Berezkin 2017, 635)由於伊維德 "精准雅致"的學術性譯文和本領域專家積極正面的評價,其譯本逐漸成爲海外學習中 國講唱文學的必讀書目。2017年美籍華裔學者張泰平編寫的《牛津中國文學詞典》出 版,即將伊維德翻譯的《平天仙姑及其它河西地區寶卷》、《雷峰寶卷》、《香山寶卷》 和《善財龍女寶卷》列爲"寶卷"詞條下的參考書目(Chang 2017)。

五、結語

伊維德從起初研究中國通俗小說和戲曲轉向講唱文學,最後專注於寶卷的研究和翻譯。學者慣習與其在學術場域積累的文化資本和符號資本"相遇"後,伊維德順理成章地介入寶卷翻譯場域。他成爲國際知名的寶卷譯者,經曆了將其學者慣習提煉成

譯者慣習的過程。學者慣習深刻影響了他的譯者慣習,體現在翻譯選材偏好、翻譯觀和翻譯策略上:偏愛以女性、動物爲主題的寶卷,主張譯作須嚴謹完整,翻譯策略以"研譯結合""舍韻求齊"爲主要特色。伊維德譯介河西寶卷,主要採用了"漢學家發起並翻譯、西方學術出版社出版模式"。憑借其豐厚的個人資本,伊維德得以"招募"寶卷研究者、底本搜集者、學術出版商等人類行動者和翻譯底本、出版基金等非人類行動者,順利發起翻譯項目。翻譯生產行動者網絡由譯稿"初始讀者"、外審專家、出版社文字編輯等參與建構,在各方互動溝通和協商下,譯本"講唱一體"的面貌得以形塑,即以"散體"來講述故事,以詩體來歌贊之。學術出版機構借助伊維德的學術影響力,積極"招募"期刊編輯、書評人、圖書館、讀者等,建構了一個譯作傳播行動者網絡,通過評論推介、營銷流通、學術或社會認可等手段,將伊維德翻譯的河西寶卷推向英語世界。

伊維德個案分析表明,借助譯介與傳播行動者網絡的構建與運作,中國講唱文學同樣可以實現跨文化、跨國別傳播。中國講唱文學的特殊性,包括非主流、面向小衆讀者等,意味著目前漢學家是其主要譯者,譯作主要由海外學術出版社出版。這是一個聚沙成塔的過程。隨著中國講唱文學讀者規模的擴大,這類譯作有可能列入企鵝圖書等商業出版社的出版計劃。在商業出版模式下,譯介與傳播行動者網絡的構建與運作方式會有所不同,傳播效果可能較好。毋庸置疑,不同的譯介與傳播模式各有利弊和特點,都有助於推動中國俗文學"走出去"。

基金資助:

本文所涉研究由國家社科基金項目"中國特色社會翻譯學理論建構與實踐研究"(項目編號:22BYY013)、甘肅省哲學社會科學規劃項目 "中華宣卷文化在甘肅的創造性改編與對外傳播"(項目編號:2023YB088);甘肅省人文社會科學規劃項目 "中華宣卷文化保護傳承發展的甘肅經驗研究"(項目編號:25ZZ15);教育部人文社科青年項目 "英國皇家亞洲學會的中國宗教研究";甘肅省高校教師創新基金項目 "漢藏土民族融合視域下的甘肅念卷文化研究";隴東學院博士基金項目 "甘肅寶卷在英語世界的譯介與研究"(項目編號:XYBYSK2201)資助。

注釋

- [1] 在給筆者的郵件回複中,伊維德說:"我親自聯系了坎布裏亞出版社負責人托尼· 譚女士,向她表達了翻譯河西寶卷的想法。我和她在美國亞洲研究協會有過一面 之緣。願意出版翻譯作品的美國學術出版社本就不多,而同意出版中國民間文學 譯作的更少。我很高興她對我的翻譯項目感興趣。"
- [2] 参見坎布裏亞出版社博客:https://cambriapressblog.com/2015/10/08/interview-with-wilt-idema-on-his-new-book-the-immortal-maiden-equal-to-heaven-and-other-precious-scrolls-from-western-gansu/,最後訪問日期:2025 年 6 月 18 日。
- [3] 参見坎布裏亞官網:https://www.cambriapress.com/pub.cfm?bid=636,最後訪問日期: 2025 年 6 月 13 日。

[4] 参見 Worldcat 官網:https://www.worldcat.org/title/immortal-maiden-equal-to-heav en-and-other-precious-scrolls-from-western-gansu/oclc/1157890637&referer=brief_res ults,最後訪問日期:2025 年 5 月 6 日。

参考文獻

- Alexander, Katherine. 2017. "Review of *The Immortal Maiden Equal to Heaven and Other Precious Scrolls from Western Gansu.*" Journal of Chinese Religions 45 (2), 212-214.
- Berezkin, Rostislav. 2016. "Review of *The Immortal Maiden Equal to Heaven and Other Precious Scrolls from Western Gansu.*" Frontiers of History in China 4, 630-635.
- Bourdieu, Pierre. 1984. *Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgement of Taste*, translated by Richard Nice. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Buzelin, Hélène. 2005. "Unexpected Allies: How Latour's Network Theory Could Complement Bourdieusian Analysis in Translation Studies." *The Translator* 11 (2), 193-218.
- Chang, Taiping (Ed.). 2017. *A Dictionary of Chinese Literature*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Chesterman, Andrew. 2012. "Models in Translation Studies." In *Handbook of Translation Studies*, Vol. 3, edited by Yves Gambier and Luc van Doorslaer, 108-114. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Foley, Kathy. 2017. "Review of *The Immortal Maiden Equal to Heaven and Other Precious Scrolls from Western Gansu.*" Asian Theatre Journal 34 (1), 253-257.
- Idema, Wilt L. 1978. "Performance and Construction of the *Chu-kung-tiao*." *Journal of Oriental Studies* XVI, 63-78.
- Idema, Wilt L. 1986. "Prosimetric Literature." In *The Indiana Companion to Traditional Chinese Literature*, edited by William H. Nienhauser, Jr., 83-92. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Idema, Wilt L. 2001. "Evil Parents and Filial Offspring: Some Comments on the *Xiangshan Baojuan* and Related Texts." *Studies in Central and East Asian Religions* 12 (1), 1-40.
- Idema, Wilt L. 2002. "The Filial Parrot in Qing Dynasty Dress: A Short Discussion of the *Yingge Baojuan* [Precious Scroll of the Parrot]." *Journal of Chinese Religions* 30 (1), 77-96.
- Idema, Wilt L. (Trans.). 2015. The Immortal Maiden Equal to Heaven and Other Precious Scrolls from Western Gansu. Amherst, NY: Cambria Press.
- Johnson, David. 2017. "Review of *The Immortal Maiden Equal to Heaven and Other Precious Scrolls from Western Gansu.*" CHINOPERL: Journal of Chinese Oral & Performing Literature, 36 (2), 123-128.
- Simeoni, Daniel. 1998. "The Pivotal Status of the Translator's Habitus." *Target* 10 (1), 1-39. 車錫倫。2009。《中國寶卷研究》。桂林:廣西師範大學出版社。
- 陳瑞玲、劉立勝。2024。〈說唱文學《西廂記諸宮調》的跨文化英譯研究〉。《外文研

- **究》2:82-91。**
- 段平。1988。《河西寶卷撰》。蘭州:蘭州大學出版社。
- 高博。2023。〈伊維德:助推說唱文學走進世界文學的殿堂〉。《社會科學報》6月6日。
- 霍建瑜。2012:〈徜徉於中國古代通俗文學的廣場——伊維德教授訪談錄〉。《文藝研究》10:77-88。
- 劉翔、朱源。2019。〈伊維德說唱文學英譯副文本的民俗敘事建構〉。《外語與外語教學》6:99-108。
- 劉翔、朱源。2020。〈帶中國古代說唱文學走進世界文學舞臺——漢學家伊維德訪談錄〉。《中國翻譯》2:77-83。
- 苗懷明。2020。〈中國說唱文學在歐洲地區的翻譯與研究〉。《三峽論壇》5: 36-46。
- 汪寶榮。2017。〈中國文學譯作在西方傳播的社會學分析模式〉。《天津外國語大學學報》4:1-7+80。
- 汪寶榮。2019。〈國家外宣機構發起中國文學外譯運作機制社會學分析:以魯迅作品 英譯出版爲例〉。《燕山大學學報》(哲學社科版)4:10-16。
- 夏征農、陳至立。2009。《辭海》。上海:上海辭書出版社。
- 邢傑。2007。《譯者"思維習慣"——描述翻譯學研究新視角》。《中國翻譯》5:10-15。
- 許詩焱、Toni Tan。2024。〈出版視域中的當代文學海外傳播——坎布裏亞出版社社長 Toni Tan 訪談〉。《文學與文化》2:82-87。
- 姚偉。2022。〈中國寶卷在英語世界的譯介與研究〉。上海師範大學博士論文。
- 姚偉、施曄。2022。〈郭實獵的《香山寶卷》譯介評析——兼論中國寶卷西傳的起點〉。《國際漢學》1:182-189。
- 姚偉、伊維德。2022。〈他鄉的"念卷先生"——伊維德教授訪談錄〉。《國際比較文學》2:169-177。
- 伊維德。2018。〈中國文學之旅〉,見中國故事編委會編。《我的中國故事:海外漢學 家視野裏的中國》,北京:北京時代華文書局。
- 伊維德、張煜。2017。 《英語學術圈中國傳統敘事詩與說唱文學的研究與翻譯述略》。《暨南學報》(哲學社會科學版) 11:1-16+129。
- 伊維德、孫曉蘇。2020。〈英語學界中國寶卷研究、翻譯與書評文獻述略〉。《常熟理工學院學報》3:1-16。
- 鄭振鐸。2013。《中國俗文學史》。北京:商務印書館。

社會翻譯學本土化研究的困境與路徑

朱雲會 1 胡牧 2

Address: ¹School of Humanities and Foreign Languages, Xi'an University of Technology, Xi'an, China;

²School of Foreign Languages and Cultures, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, China

E-mail: ¹zyhxhsh@163.com; ²04280@njnu.edu.cn

Correspondence: Mu Hu

Citation: Zhu, Yunhui, and Mu Hu. 2024. "On the Predicament and Pathways of Socio-

Translation Studies in China." Translation Quarterly 113: 37-45.

Abstract

On the Predicament and Pathways of Socio-Translation Studies in China (*by* Yunhui Zhu and Mu Hu)

The research objects and methodologies of sociological approaches to translation studies or "socio-translation studies" have been increasingly enriched and refined. Nevertheless, the theories currently used in the field, most of which originated in the West, often feature Western modes of thinking and consequently do not lend themselves well to China's socio-cultural context. Following the principle of "localizing Western theories while tapping Chinese resources," this article argues for integrating traditional Chinese translation theories, the history of Chinese translation, China's socio-cultural context and contemporary translation practices into the framework of socio-translation studies in China. It discusses the predicament of this field and some pathways to sociology-driven translation studies in hopes of contributing to the development of socio-translation studies with Chinese characteristics.

一、引言

社會翻譯學側重從社會學視角研究翻譯現象或翻譯活動。該領域關注翻譯的社會屬性,探討翻譯與社會的相互關係。在 1972 年宣讀的《翻譯研究的名與實》一文中,霍姆斯(Holmes 1988,72)提出開創"社會翻譯學"(socio-translation studies)這一研究領域的構想,一些學者開始反思翻譯與社會的關係(Toury 1995; Hermans 1999)。九十年代末,西方學者開始系統構建社會翻譯學理論框架,盧曼(Niklas Luhmann)的社

會系統論、布迪厄(Pierre Bourdieu)的反思社會學理論、拉圖爾(Bruno Latour)和卡隆(Michel Callon)的行動者網路理論被相繼引入翻譯研究。進入二十一世紀,社會翻譯學作為翻譯學的一個分支學科開始獲得廣泛認可,並形成文化產品社會翻譯學、描述性社會翻譯學、基於行動者網路理論的社會翻譯學三種主要的研究取向(Buzelin 2013)。

國內的社會翻譯學研究起步稍晚於西方。汪寶榮(2024)指出,已有研究主要涉及西方理論與研究成果介評(邵璐 2011;邢傑、陳顥琛、程曦 2016;徐敏慧 2016;駱雯雁 2022)、西方理論應用研究(傅敬民 2005;駱雯雁 2020;仲文明、王亞旭 2022)、批評性闡釋與反思(武光軍 2008, 2020;王洪濤 2016)、翻譯理論與分析模式建構(仲偉合、馮曼 2014;任東升、高玉霞 2015;汪寶榮 2020;王洪濤 2021)。當前,國內學者正致力於原創性研究,探討西方社會翻譯學理論與中國的翻譯學理論、社會學理論、傳統倫理學及哲學理論的交匯點,積極發掘中國的社會翻譯學理論基礎,以期實現中西方理論的充分融合(本文稱作"本土化研究")。在此過程中,難免會遇到諸多亟待解決的問題。本文基於當前困境分析,嘗試探討社會翻譯學本土化研究路徑。

二、社會翻譯學本土化研究之困境

任何社會的歷史和文化背景都對翻譯有著深遠影響。縱觀中國翻譯史,官方引導和行業需求使得翻譯在社會進步和文化傳播中扮演至關重要的角色。從最初的宗教翻譯到後來的科技、文學、政治等領域的翻譯,再到當前的翻譯市場化,中國特色的翻譯實踐向來關注語言轉換、文化自覺、國家戰略,重視通過精准的譯介與傳播,促進思想流通與融合,進而推動社會進步與文化繁榮。

新中國成立初期,國家設置一批專門機構,翻譯了大量外國重要學術論著,為中國社會的發展和對外交流做出了重要貢獻。這些機構的翻譯實踐具有政策性和時效性強、語言靈活性高、服務國家戰略等特點。其中,"熊貓叢書"是國家機構主導的一項文學外譯計畫,通過系統的翻譯和出版工作,將中國文學作品翻譯成多種外語,在國際範圍內傳播,體現了國家機構在翻譯規範方面的嚴謹性和專業性,為中國文學的國際傳播提供了有力支援。

隨著社會變遷,專業翻譯公司不斷湧現,社會對翻譯服務的需求日益多樣化,市場化翻譯的目的和內容也在不斷變化。翻譯公司不再僅僅提供單一、標準化的翻譯服務,也不再僅僅以對外宣傳為目的,而是根據客戶的具體需求提供翻譯解決方案。有些客戶可能需要針對特定行業或領域的專業翻譯,而有些客戶則可能更注重翻譯的文化適應性和語言流暢性。這種個性化服務不僅體現在翻譯內容的專業性和準確性上,還體現在翻譯形式、風格以及後續服務等方面。為了滿足多樣化的需求,翻譯公司正在不斷探索和創新,提供更加靈活、個性化的服務。

毋庸置疑,解釋中國的翻譯現象需要結合中國的實際情況和文化背景。社會翻譯學注重探究譯本 "何時何地產生何種影響"(胡牧 2011),對考察翻譯的社會性與社會的翻譯性有較強闡釋力,因而從概念名稱到理論基礎和研究方法都引起了國內學者的

興趣與關注。王洪濤(2011)對"社會翻譯學"的命名及其實際意義進行了深入分析,從"名"的角度審視該學科的合理性、有效性及科學性,從"實"的角度探討社會翻譯學的研究對象和研究方法。另一方面,徐敏慧(2023)和王瑞、黃立波(2022)等學者仍堅持用"翻譯社會學"指稱社會學視角的翻譯研究。又如,在應用社會學理論方面,作為布迪厄理論基石之一的"資本"等核心概念缺乏一個普遍接受、明確且統一的定義:倘若將文化資本簡單地闡釋為行為者的教育背景、文化素養等,就忽略了文化資本在不同社會場域中的複雜性和多樣性。基於中國的翻譯實踐與理論背景,如何將從西方引進的社會翻譯學理論與中國傳統譯論融合起來?這是社會翻譯學本土化面臨的困境之一。

布迪厄的反思社會學理論、盧曼的社會系統理論、拉圖爾等人的行動者網路理論等,不僅為翻譯研究提供了獨特的理论視角,而且蘊含了方法論元素,為翻譯研究範式和方法論提供了理論基礎。國內學者逐步嘗試將以上社會學理論與翻譯學理論相結合,並深入探討融合後理論的適用性(王洪濤 2021;汪寶榮 2022;李晉、肖維青2023),探討翻譯行為的社會屬性,揭示翻譯活動背後的複雜社會機制;同時將理論應用於具體的翻譯實踐,分析不同社會文化背景下翻譯策略選擇及其影響,批判性反思現有研究,探究新的研究視角和方法論(王洪濤 2016;傅敬民 2018;汪寶榮 2018;李東霖、牛雲平 2022;劉曉峰、惠玲玉 2023)。

然而,將基於西方特定社會文化環境和語言特點的理論直接應用於中國語境,可能因忽視中國語言的特點、翻譯市場的需求及讀者的接受習慣,而造成理論與實踐的不匹配。這是社會翻譯學本土化面臨的另一困境。中國傳統譯論的語言觀歷經 "案本一求信一神似一化境" (羅新璋 1984,19)的發展,不僅體現了翻譯理論的深化,也映射出社會文化環境的變化對語言觀的影響。譬如,在早期的 "案本" 階段,受儒家經典崇拜的影響,強調譯者要對原文絕對尊重;隨著佛教傳入,翻譯實踐轉向 "求信",力求教義傳達的準確性。如何將西方的社會翻譯學理論本土化,將其根植於中國傳統譯論、中國翻譯史深厚的文化土壤中?中國傳統譯論土壤肥沃,蘊含著豐富的翻譯思想、原則和方法,深入挖掘其精髓,可為社會翻譯學本土化研究奠定堅定的理論基礎。同時,關注當代中國翻譯實踐的新特點、新問題,有助於增強理論的應用廣度,推動翻譯學科在中國語境下創新發展,服務國家社會需求。

如何有效借鑒西方的社會學研究方法是社會翻譯學本土化面臨的又一困境。王洪 濤、柳娟(2023)從宏觀、中觀、微觀三個層面,對社會翻譯學的方法論進行了細緻 闡釋,強調應遵循宏觀、中观、微觀相結合的研究路徑,認為定量與定性研究的結合 能夠提供更為精確和深刻的分析,而共時與歷時研究的結合則有助於揭示翻譯現象的 動態變化。

基於已有的學術貢獻,面對當前困境,分析成因、尋求突破,我們還須做出進一步的思考。

三、社會翻譯學本土化研究路徑

社會翻譯學作為翻譯研究的一個分支,可將其放在學科建設的層面,以期擴大研究視角。學科的體系化建設包括歷史、理論和批評要素,因而社會翻譯學本土化研究可以這三個要素為中心,從中國翻譯歷史、理論和批評中發掘資源。注重技術手段的創新,利用大數據、人工智慧等現代資訊技術,拓展社會翻譯學的研究空間。

3.1 譯史路徑

國內的社會翻譯學研究可以充分發掘中國翻譯史的深厚資源。中國翻譯史是翻譯的實踐和事件的歷史,飽含豐富的歷史經驗和文化基因。社會翻譯學的理論視角可以賦予這些實踐和事件以新的解釋維度。李金樹(2024,8)認為,重寫翻譯史的主旨"是基於譯史書寫現實的糾偏願景,主動對接和回應因時代語境和研究範式變遷所革新的翻譯研究之需"。這契合了社會翻譯學考察譯本在何時何地產生何種影響的目標。中國翻譯史為社會翻譯學本土化提供實證支撐。中國翻譯史是一部生動的社會文化發展史,它不僅記錄了中西文化交流互鑒的歷程,也映射出中國社會發展的變遷與翻譯實踐的互動關係。從漢代的佛經翻譯實踐,明末清初的西方科技文獻翻譯實踐,到近現代的"紅色翻譯"實踐,中國譯入史呈現了翻譯活動與社會需求的動態關聯。從傳教士主導的"中介式譯出",到中國知識份子主導的"自覺譯出",再到國家機構主導的"制度化譯出",中國譯出史經歷了從官方主導到民間參與,從單一策略到多元方法,從傳統媒體到數位化平臺,每一次轉變都是對時代需求的積極回應,體現了翻譯作為文化交流工具的適應性與創新性。這些構成了社會翻譯學研究的要素。

社會翻譯學為中國翻譯史研究提供方法論革新。例如,運用布迪厄的場域理論分析科舉制度對佛經翻譯話語權的重構,基於行動者網路理論解讀徐光啟與耶穌會士的翻譯合作網絡,可以突破傳統的"原文一譯文"二元框架,揭示權力關係對知識傳播的影響。又如,可用布迪厄的"文化資本"概念重新評估《萬國公法》翻譯在晚清國際法體系建構中的符號價值,用"象徵資本"概念闡釋馬列主義著作漢譯在革命話語生產中的政治功能。社會翻譯學的譯史路徑強調在歷史語境中挖掘翻譯活動的社會屬性、權力關係和文化動態。

社會翻譯學與中國翻譯史的研究都可視為一種"全過程研究"。"沒有翻譯史的整體性研究,就不可能在歷史的高度全面認識翻譯形態的多樣性、人類翻譯活動的豐富性和複雜性"(許鈞 2014)。這既肯定了翻譯活動在中國歷史進程中的角色與功能,也為社會翻譯學研究的歷史視角提供了方向性引導。

3.2 理論路徑

中外譯論的演變都深受各自社會歷史背景的影響,並映射出各自複雜社會結構中內部與外部權力關係的動態變化。就社會翻譯學而言,發現和區分中西方在理論基礎和方法論上的差異,才能使其契合中國文化與社會語境。以譯者規範為例,我們可以清晰地看到社會動因在翻譯活動中的體現,以及它如何隨著時代的變遷而調整,以適

應不同的社會需求和文化語境。在佛經翻譯盛行時期,譯者規範的核心在於 "品行端正,忠實可信",這不僅是對譯者個人品德的要求,更是對翻譯活動本身神聖性的強調。到了清末明初,中國社會經歷了一場前所未有的變革。譯者規範也隨之發生了顯著變化,譯者不僅需要具備紮實的語言功底,還應有豐富的社會閱歷和廣博的知識,以便更好地理解和傳達西方學術著作中的深邃思想。從中反映出的翻譯活動的社會性、譯者主體的社會性,使得社會翻譯學能夠對中外社會文化系統做出較有說服力的理論解讀。翻譯場域作為社會文化大系統中的一個子系統,與政治、經濟、教育等其他場域存在密切的互動關係。因而不難理解政治意識形態可以影響翻譯選材和翻譯策略,經濟因素決定翻譯市場的供需關係,國民教育水準影響譯者的培養和翻譯理論的發展。

從全過程研究的視角看,翻譯系統的運作涉及出版機構、贊助人、評論家等行動者的競爭與合作,這些力量共同塑造著翻譯活動的社會環境和價值取向。如何歷時考查中國譯論的演變機制,深入挖掘其人文精神和社會功用,使得社會翻譯學理論符合中國的國情?譬如,佛經翻譯時期,彥琮大師提出的"八備"說是對譯者素質的全面要求,其首條"誠心愛法,志願益人,不憚久時"深刻體現了群體本位的思想精髓。這一原則要求譯者不僅要有對佛法深刻的熱愛與理解,更要懷揣著利益眾生、助人解脫的宏大願景。這種超越個人利益的譯者主體定位,有助於確保譯本的準確性和傳播的廣泛性,使得佛法智慧得以跨越時空界限,促進社會精神的提升與文化交融。進入近代,隨著西學東漸,翻譯的社會功能被賦予了新的時代內涵。梁啟超在《論譯書》(2015)一文中明確提出了翻譯對於國家發展的重要性,強調"譯成各書,立於官學,列於科目,舉國習之"。他認識到,翻譯活動需聯結專家、教育機構與公眾,形成一個完整的文化傳播鏈。這一觀點既揭示了翻譯在推動社會變革中發揮的積極作用,也說明瞭歷時、全過程研究翻譯的必要性。

在全過程研究中,諸多因素環環相扣,層次分明,形成一種程式格局。如同把一塊石頭扔進湖水,以石頭(個人)為中心點,在四周形成一圈一圈的波紋,波紋的遠近表示社會關係的親疏(費孝通 2020,37)。在社會翻譯學的差序格局中,不妨以"人"(譯者、編輯、譯文讀者等)和"本"(源語文本和譯作)作為理論研究的中心點。這樣就可以建構多種關係圈層,譬如,不同翻譯主體之間的關係、翻譯主體與翻譯客體之間的關係。社會翻譯學本土化應當充分考慮中國群體本位的社會思想,結合社會歷史背景和語言觀的變化,立足中國傳統哲學和倫理學,探尋社會翻譯學本土化的理論根基。某種程度上,中國古人"天人合一"的哲學思想也是一種差序格局,強調人與自然和諧共處。將之融入社會翻譯學,體現了翻譯實踐活動與社會客觀規律的和諧共處,即闡釋翻譯與經濟發展和出版產業發展的關係等。中國傳統倫理學對翻譯倫理研究的影響很深,包括信(忠實)、責任與人格(如彥琮的"八備"說)、倫理與政治的結合(如國家翻譯實踐)、差異倫理等。將之融入社會翻譯學,需要探求譯者與作者、讀者等行為者之間以誠為基礎的倫理關係,譯者與權力機構、贊助人、出版機構之間以忠為基礎的倫理關係。

3.3 批評路徑

翻譯批評是對翻譯實踐的評估與分析,旨在揭示翻譯的倫理、策略、效果及其背 後的文化意圖。其核心目標是確立用於評價翻譯品質的標準,或通過批判性分析揭示 翻譯的意識形態功能。社會翻譯學將翻譯視為一種社會行為,強調翻譯活動與社會、 文化、政治等多方面因素的相互影響,推動翻譯研究從主要關注"文本內"走向更重視 "文本外",形成更全面的分析框架。社會翻譯學本土化需要結合中國特定的歷史文化 背景和社會現實,構建符合中國國情的翻譯理論與批評體系。龍曉翔、胡牧(2022) 探討了將社會翻譯學與翻譯批評結合的可能性,指出翻譯批評的研究對象應為參與 翻譯實踐的整個行動者網路,而非譯者一人;制定批評標準時,既要考慮譯本的文學 與語言價值,也要考慮其社會價值;應超越內部與外部的二元對立,整體辯證地開展 翻譯批評研究。社會翻譯學鼓勵從更廣闊的社會文化視角審視翻譯活動。這要求翻譯 批評者不僅要關注源語文本與譯文的對應關係,更要聚焦於跨文化語境下翻譯實踐的 社會性、文化權力關係及倫理問題,強調在理論遷移與實踐調適中構建批判性分析框 架。翻譯批評作為翻譯研究的重要組成部分,經歷了從文本內部評價向文本外部因素 (如社會、文化、歷史背景) 考察的轉變,強調翻譯的社會功能和文化價值,旨在揭 示翻譯如何成為文化權力協商的場域。社會翻譯學批評體系的構建可以包含對翻譯主 體的文化身份批評、翻譯策略批評、翻譯影響批評,以及對翻譯環境的批評等,並且 需要緊密結合中國的社會文化語境和翻譯實踐特點。

3.4 分層研究路徑

具有跨學科性質的翻譯研究可以為社會翻譯學構建具有理論解釋力的三維分析框架。從宏觀、中觀和微觀三個層級展開系統論述,通過遵循文化適應性、多元互動和 批判性反思的原則,結合本土文化資源,揭示翻譯活動在社會空間中的動力機制和再 生產邏輯,為構建中國特色的社會翻譯學提供方法論支撐。

首先,從宏觀維度分析翻譯與國家治理的深層耦合,探究權力結構與文化話語的深層建構。深入分析國家翻譯政策,分析中國參與全球治理的話語建構策略,探究國家語言政策、文化戰略對翻譯選材的影響。譬如,國務院《"十四五"文化發展規劃》確立了翻譯戰略的頂層設計,通過國家社科基金"中華學術外譯項目"的選題導向機制形成執行載體,結合國際傳播效果監測中的翻譯品質量化指標構建評估閉環,形成中華學術外譯的生產鏈。

其次,從中觀維度分析翻譯產業鏈的網路互動關係。從差序格局或行動者網路理論都可以揭示政府文化部門、出版社總編室、高校學者與海外合作方、簽約譯者、讀者社群等翻譯主體受政策導向、市場需求與接受回饋而形成的複雜聯動機制。譬如,出版社通過策劃諾貝爾獎作家作品翻譯塑造國家形象。同時,譯者學術頭銜所帶來的文化資本也促進了譯本權威性的再生產機制。

再者,從微觀維度分析譯介主體與文本之間的交互與協商。當前中國文學翻譯主要有商業性翻譯、學術性翻譯、國家機構資助的翻譯、個人翻譯四類模式。例如,中國古典小說的譯介主體主要包括中國本土譯者、海外華人以及國外漢學家。他們有不

同的文化背景和翻譯動機,從而形成了多樣化的譯介途徑。隨著全球化進程加速和互 聯網普及,民間翻譯力量迅速崛起。個人譯者、非政府組織、線上翻譯社群等民間力 量的加入,極大地豐富了翻譯的主體構成,使得翻譯活動更加多樣化、個性化。

分層研究路徑不僅有利於建構解釋中國經驗的學術話語體系,還有利於從國家形象建構到個體身份協商、從技術倫理衝突到文明對話,回應全球化與本土化交織的複雜現實,突破傳統翻譯研究的局限。

3.5 實踐導向路徑

陳福康 (2000, iv) 指出, "哪些文本被翻譯,哪些沒有被翻譯,何時何地被翻譯, 譯本產生了何種影響",這些問題不僅觸及了翻譯的本質屬性,也深刻揭示了翻譯活 動與社會環境之間的密切聯繫。基於此,建設社會翻譯學本土化案例庫,探究中國特 色社會翻譯學的實踐導向路徑,不僅是對過往翻譯實踐的總結與反思,更是指導與預 測未來翻譯活動的寶貴資源。社會翻譯學本土化案例庫建設的核心在於收集、整理國 內外有代表性的翻譯案例,這些案例不僅需要展現翻譯活動的多樣性,也應反映特定 歷史時期的社會變遷和文化需求。以清末嚴複譯述《天演論》為例,這一翻譯事件不 僅是知識引進的過程,更是一次深刻的文化適應與思想啟蒙。嚴複通過翻譯達爾文的 進化論,巧妙地將"物競天擇,適者生存"的思想與中國當時的國情相結合,不僅普 及了科學理論,更激發了民族自強意識,體現了翻譯在推動社會進步中的關鍵作用。 基於社會翻譯學本土化案例庫,從翻譯政策研究路徑、危機翻譯幹預路徑、社會公平 盲導路徑探究中國特色社會翻譯學的實踐導向路徑。首先,基於語料庫計量分析與接 受美學理論,構建包括文本傳播度、話語重構度、受眾接受度在內的多層級評估指標 體系,評估國家翻譯項目的成效;其次,針對突發事件開發應急翻譯機制,構建多語 種突發事件快速翻譯與傳播模型,強化社會責任;最後,推動面向少數族裔、視聽障 礙人員等邊緣群體的翻譯實踐的發展,增強社會包容性。

四、結語

理論的輸入與輸出需要根據特定文化和社會背景加以調整,以確保其適用性和有效性。因此,需要總結中國翻譯史高度語境化和深度歷史化的特點,指出中國譯入史和譯出史的獨特性,從行動倫理出發分析中國"關係社會"對翻譯實踐的影響和作用,挖掘、探尋社會翻譯學的中國土壤。同時,中國的翻譯理論和實踐必須考慮到本土的語言習慣、文化傳統和社會價值觀,從中國傳統譯論中吸取養分,建立與西方的社會翻譯學理論的對話與溝通,尋求理論間的調適、融合與互補,並指出中西方理論融合是動態、互補的。社會翻譯學反映文本世界與現實世界的融合,是一種"全過程性的研究"(胡牧 2023)。社會翻譯學本土化是一個持續發展的過程,需要研究者不斷學習和適應社會變化和文化趨勢,以保持研究的關聯性,立足於本土翻譯實踐,開創具有普遍解釋力的理論範式,進而參與全球知識生產。本土化的社會翻譯學理論既非文化保守主義的自我封閉,亦非對西方理論的簡單套用,而是重構跨文化傳播秩序,為人

類文明多樣性提供中國方案。

基金資助:

國家社科基金重大招標項目"社會主義文學經驗與改革開放時代的中國文學研究" 之子課題"重繪世界文學地圖和改革開放時代中國社會主義文學的世界想像研究—— 從中國文學到世界文學"(編號:19ZDA277)。

参考文獻

- Buzelin, Hélène. 2013. "Sociology and translation studies," in *The Routledge Handbook of Translation Studies*, edited by Carmen Millán & Francesca Bartrina. London & New York: Routledge, 186-200.
- Hermans, Theo. 1999. *Translation in Systems: Descriptive and System-oriented Approaches Explained*. Manchester: St Jerome Publishing.
- Holmes, James. S. 1988. *Translated! Papers on Literary Translation and Translation Studies*. Amsterdam: Rodopi.
- Toury, Gideon. 1995. *Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- 陳福康。2000。《中國譯學理論史稿》。上海:上海外語教育出版社。
- 費孝通。2020。《鄉土中國》。北京:天地出版社。
- 傅敬民。2005。〈《聖經》漢譯與文化資本〉。《上海大學學報》(社會科學版)3:99-106。
- 傅敬民。2018。〈社會學視角翻譯研究的現實性〉。《外語與外語教學》4:91-97。
- 胡牧。2011。譯本世界與現實世界的碰撞——翻譯社會學視閾. 上海: 上海外語教育出版社。
- 胡牧。2023。〈社會翻譯學的價值功用與應用前景〉。《外語教學》5:20-25。
- 李東霖、牛雲平。2022。〈馬克思主義觀照下的社會翻譯學中國建構〉。《上海翻譯》 4:11-16。
- 李晉、肖維青。2023。〈社會翻譯學視閾下的中國當代科幻文學海外譯介:發起、生產與傳播〉。《語言與翻譯》2:63-69。
- 李金樹。2024。〈重寫翻譯史:緣起與路徑〉。《上海翻譯》3:8-14+95。
- 梁啟超。2015。《飲冰室合集(第一冊)》。北京:中華書局。
- 劉曉峰、惠玲玉。2023。〈社會翻譯學理論融合問題再思考〉。《上海翻譯》1:13-18。
- 龍曉翔、胡牧。2022。〈社會翻譯學視閾下的翻譯批評研究〉。《語言與翻譯》1:68-73。
- 羅新璋。1984。《翻譯論集》。北京:商務印書館。
- 駱雯雁。2020。〈行動者網路理論在翻譯生產描述研究中的應用──以亞瑟·韋利英譯 《西遊記》為例〉。《外語研究》2:84-90。
- 駱雯雁。2022。〈行動者網路理論的名與實及其對社會翻譯學研究的意義〉。《外語學

- 刊》3:55-61。
- 任東升、高玉霞。2015。〈翻譯制度化與制度化翻譯〉。《中國翻譯》1:18-23。
- 邵璐。2011。〈翻譯社會學的迷思——布迪厄場域理論釋解〉。《暨南學報 (哲學社會科學版)》3:124-130。
- 汪寶榮。2018。〈西方社會翻譯學核心研究領域: 述評及啟示〉。《解放軍外國語學院學報》6:81-89。
- 汪寶榮。2020。〈中國文學譯介與傳播行動者網路模式──以西方商業出版社為中心〉。《解放軍外國語學院學報》2:34-42。
- 汪寶榮。2022。《中國文學譯介與傳播模式研究:以英譯現當代小說為中心》。杭州: 浙江大學出版社。
- 汪寶榮。2024。〈近 20 年國內的社會學路徑翻譯研究:評析與反思〉。《翻譯與社會》 1:2-22。
- 王洪濤。2011。〈建構"社會翻譯學":名與實的辨析〉。《中國翻譯》1:14-18。
- 王洪濤。2016。〈"社會翻譯學"研究:考辨與反思〉。《中國翻譯》4:6-13。
- 王洪濤。2021。〈中國古典文論在西方英譯與傳播的理論思考——社會翻譯學的觀察、 主張與方略〉。《中國翻譯》6:38-45。
- 王洪濤、柳娟。2023。社會翻譯學方法論——基於本體論、認識論與學科性質的體系 建構〉。《外語教學》5:14-19。
- 王瑞、黃立波。2022。〈《阿 Q 正傳》在世界文學中早期經典化的翻譯社會學解讀〉。《外語教學》5:77-84。
- 武光軍。2008。〈翻譯社會學研究的現狀與問題〉。《外國語(上海外國語大學學報)》 1:75-82。
- 武光軍。2020。〈"翻譯社會學"與"社會翻譯學":基於社會學的翻譯研究之學科名稱 辨析〉。《山東外語教學》5:113-119。
- 許鈞。2014。〈直面歷史,關注現實——關於新時期翻譯研究的兩點建議〉。《外國語 (上海外國語大學學報)》3:2-3。
- 徐敏慧。2016。〈文化生產場域與文學譯介模式〉。《中國翻譯》3:41-45。
- 徐敏慧。2023。〈翻譯社會學中的場域理論再探〉。《燕山大學學報(哲學社會科學版》 1:26-33。
- 邢傑、陳顥琛、程曦。2016。〈翻譯社會學研究二十年:溯源與展望〉。《中國翻譯》 4:14-20。
- 仲偉合、馮曼。2014。〈翻譯社會學視角下文化外譯研究體系的建構〉。《外語研究》 3:57-62。
- 仲文明、王亞旭。2022。〈Silent Spring 漢譯行動者網路構建考察〉。《上海翻譯》4: 29-34。

薩特在中國的翻譯與接受 ——紀念讓-保羅·薩特誕辰 120 周年

劉英美1 王東風2

Address: ¹School of Foreign Studies, Central University of Finance and Economics, Beijing, China;

²Faculty of English Language and Culture, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou,

China; School of Foreign Languages, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China

E-mail: ¹liuyingmei2024@163.com; ²eastwindwang@163.com

Correspondence: Dongfeng Wang

Citation: Liu, Yingmei, and Dongfeng Wang. 2024. "The Reception of Jean-Paul Sartre in

the Mainland of China." Translation Quarterly 113: 47-59.

Abstract

The Reception of Jean-Paul Sartre in the Mainland of China (by Yingmei Liu and Dongfeng Wang)

Translation is a deliberate cultural and political activity. A conscientious translator demonstrates clear intentionality not only in the selection of source materials, but also throughout the translation process. One typical case in point is the Chinese translation of the works of Jean-Paul Sartre (1905–1980), who was a French left-wing playwright, existentialist philosopher, and Nobel Prize laureate in literature. Fighting against the fascist powers in World War II, and supporting socialism, Sartre was engaged in public life and committed to political participation and responsibility. Since his works, including Le Mur, were first introduced to China during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, the translation and reception of his works in China have witnessed six distinct phases. Throughout these stages, Chinese translators exhibited clear preferences and manipulations, intricately intertwined with the prevailing cultural and political imperatives of each period. This trajectory highlights the societal function of translation in reinforcing the fundamental aspirations of the recipient culture.

一、引言

2025 年系法國著名哲學家和文學家讓-保羅·薩特(Jean-Paul Sartre, 1905-1980) 誕辰 120 周年, 謹以此文紀念這位中國的老朋友。

本文的研究問題是:自1940年至今,不同時期的中國譯者在翻譯薩特作品時有何傾向性的選擇?這些傾向性的選擇與當時中國面臨的問題有何關聯?為什麼中國對薩特時而追捧,時而排斥,這與薩特的作品在中國的譯介有何關聯?

薩特是著名的法國左翼存在主義哲學家、文學家;文學創作是其哲學思想表達的途徑。薩特於 1964 年獲諾貝爾文學獎。然而,他拒絕接受該獎,因為他拒絕一切來自官方的榮譽,尤其是在當時的冷戰情形之下,他不願接受無論是東方還是西方授予的任何榮譽。他所主張的"介入文學"(la littérature engagée, committed writing)強調知識份子的責任。他終身投身於社會活動,經常對重大事件公開發表意見。二戰時期,他積極投身反法西斯鬥爭,曾被俘入獄。從俘虜營出來後,他又組織了"社會主義與自由"的反法西斯組織,與法國共產黨在抵抗法西斯的運動中密切合作,積極為《法國信使報》和《法蘭西文學》撰稿,創作出 Le Mur(牆)等一系列的反法西斯的作品。他支持社會主義,認為自己是馬克思主義者和共產黨的"同路人"。

1954年,薩特和西蒙娜·德·波伏瓦(Simone de Beauvoir)訪問蘇聯,1955年秋又訪問中國,受到党和國家領導人的熱情接待,10月1日作為貴賓登上天安門城樓觀看國慶大典,繼而在中國各地遊覽參觀,進一步加深了其對新中國的瞭解。之後,薩特在《人民日報》上發表了《我對新中國的感受》一文,大力讚揚了社會主義中國日新月異的進步和中國共產黨在國家治理、幫助人民脫貧致富、掃除文盲等方面的成功。薩特一生中始終對中國保持友好態度。

薩特反對殖民主義和帝國主義,同情第三世界國家,支持他們的民族解放運動。他反對美國對朝鮮、越南的入侵、法國對阿爾及利亞的入侵,也譴責蘇軍對捷克斯洛伐克的入侵。1961年,他在給弗朗茲·法農(Frantz Fanon)的《全世界受苦的人》(The Wretched of the Earth)所作的序言中批評西方資本主義國家在第三世界國家的殖民行徑。上世紀70年代,薩特還積極支持法國的工人罷工和學生運動。1980年,薩特逝世,《人民日報》發文稱其為"中國人民的朋友"。薩特被譽為"二十世紀人類的良心"。

二、薩特在中國的翻譯與接受

隨著中國社會的變遷,薩特在中國的翻譯與接受大體經歷了六個不同的時期。

2.1 初識期

中國社會初識薩特,正值中國人民奮起反抗日本帝國主義侵華之際。當時有良知的中國知識份子翻譯了一系列國際反法西斯的作品,其中就有上文提到的薩特的短篇小說 Le Mur。該作的故事背景為 1936 年 7 月爆發的西班牙內戰,講述了三位被俘的西班牙戰士在等待死亡時的場景。這也是我國最早對薩特作品的翻譯。1940 年,《藝

風》雜誌第3期發表了這部短篇小說,題目被改為"三個被處死的人",發表時沒有譯者署名。Yeung(2025)認為:這個譯文很可能不是從法語直接翻譯來的,而是從英文轉譯來的。理由是:薩特的原文發表後三個月就有了英文譯文,發表在美國的文學期刊 Living Age 上,譯者為 Lucy Cores,標題為 *Three Who Died*(三個死去的人)(122)。

中譯本只關注故事主要情節的展開,省略了很多關於生存的思考,以及對第二天早晨要被執行死刑的三個囚犯的慌張害怕、尿褲子的細節描寫,如,"la souffrance l'avaient défiguré"(恐懼和痛苦使他面目扭曲),"son visage et ses mains étaient gris"(他的臉和雙手都是灰白的),和"Tu pisses dans ta culotte"(你尿褲子了)。譯者有意要把這三個囚犯刻畫成為了抵抗法西斯的革命事業,保護自己的朋友和同志而不惜赴死、拋頭顱、灑熱血、英勇無畏的英雄,以激發中國人民投身抗日戰爭的鬥志。

從文學的角度看,譯者所做的大量刪改,對原文的藝術價值和哲學思想的破壞都很大。以該作的篇名為例,原文是 "Le Mur",直譯是 "牆",這本身就是一個充滿存在主義哲學沉思的隱喻,作者用它象徵著死亡的必然性:小說中的主角被告知將在黎明時分被處決,自覺難逃一死;可最終又陰差陽錯地僥倖活了下來,先前白白擔心焦慮害怕;這象徵著死亡的荒謬性;主人公雖然無法改變即將面臨的命運,但他在心理上仍有選擇如何面對死亡的自由,這體現了薩特存在主義中的 "存在先於本質"思想,象徵著人類在面對絕境時的自由與選擇;小說背景是西班牙內戰,人民深陷內戰的高牆之內無法解脫,這也可以被視為象徵社會和政治壓迫的工具,代表了那些試圖通過暴力和控制來限制人類自由的力量。正是通過 "牆"的象徵,薩特探討了人在極端環境下的存在狀態、自由意志以及社會政治的影響。由此可見,當譯者把 "Le Mur"改為 "三個被處死的人"的時候,原作的象徵意義及其蘊含其中的文學性和哲學思考就被撕碎了。譯者為什麼做如此改譯,其意圖現在已無法追溯,但從譯名本身來看,在當時中華民族面臨生死存亡之際,它卻獲得了一個新的象徵:象徵著中國在當時所面臨的絕境,就像是一個等待被處死的人。其深層的含義是:與其坐以待斃,何不奮起反抗?這正是那個時代中華民族不屈的心聲。

1943 年,《明日文藝》第二期刊登了薩特的另一篇短篇小說《房間》的中譯文,是薩特的短篇小說集《牆》的其中一篇,譯者為展之。故事描寫了戴貝德夫婦的女兒愛芙一直在照顧精神狀態不穩定的丈夫畢埃爾。《房間》描繪的恐懼、孤立、逃避和無力感與薩特所面臨的當時歐洲的國際局勢有著密切的聯繫。薩特通過《房間》中的人物和情節展現了他對人類存在的深刻思考,尤其是關於自由、孤獨和荒誕的哲學觀念。畢埃爾的封閉與恐懼象徵著整個歐洲在面對戰爭和社會動盪時的精神狀態,以及許多人在即將到來的災難面前的逃避心理和無力感。這篇小說在抗日戰爭後期被翻譯成中文,也寄託著譯者對存在主義哲學和當時中國所面臨的困境的思考。畢埃爾的無力和他對外部世界的恐懼也可以被視為對當時中國政治和社會癱瘓狀態的隱喻,國民黨政府在日寇兵臨城下之際,缺乏有效的應對措施。

這個時期薩特的作品是作為反抗法西斯戰爭的作品翻譯到中國的,這些作品里的存在主義痛苦與中國人民在戰爭中的焦慮產生了共鳴。

2.2 心動期

1944年,荒蕪(原名李雲樹、李乃仁)又重譯了薩特的 Le Mur,但標題被直譯為了"牆",發表在茅盾主編的左翼進步期刊《文陣新輯》的第3期上。此時,日本帝國主義氣數將盡,抗日戰爭已接近尾聲。一些有思想的中國知識份子開始在薩特文學作品中敏銳地發現了讓他們怦然心動的存在主義哲學思考。在該作的譯者前言裡,荒蕪在介紹薩特時,除了稱其為法國的青年作家之外,還稱其為哲學家。這是薩特第一次以哲學家的身份在中國低調地亮相。

1947年,戴望舒再譯該作,譯名仍是"牆",發表在《文藝春秋》第五卷第三期上。 戴望舒是著名的法語文學翻譯家,曾於 1932 年至 1934 年在法國里昂大學留學,翻譯 過兩果、艾呂雅等人的作品。戴望舒被薩特的存在主義哲學深深吸引,他在譯者附記 裡高度評價了薩特的文學和哲學,稱其是一位哲學家和"天才的作者","在法國淪陷 時期,他是一位有力的'抵抗'作家","又創生存主義(Existentialisme),及戰爭結束 後,就在法國文壇風靡起來,而成為現代文章的一個主要的新潮流。現在,他已是法 國文壇的一位大師"(68)。戴望舒還說,短篇小說"牆","雖然是他的較早的作品, 但卻已經深深地滲染著他後來提倡的'生存主義'的思想了"(68)。此時,抗日戰爭 已經結束。當年知識份子激憤的心態已經平緩,對待該作的翻譯,目的性和針對性已 大不同前。戴望舒此譯標誌著國人透過薩特的文學來感悟他的存在主義哲學的開始。

正如許鈞、宋學智所說,我國文學界在 20 世紀 40 年代對存在主義產生極大興趣的原因有兩個:一、從客觀上來說,"當戰爭災難成為中法兩國共同的不幸經歷的時候,存在主義作為一種人生哲學,與最適宜表現人生的文藝作品之間的緊密聯繫,自然便引起我國文學工作者的及早關注"(2007,85)。二、"存在主義哲學本身也有其積極的一面","存在主義主張個人去選擇,去行動,來實現人的真正的存在自由和存在價值,恢復人的尊嚴。因而,從主觀方面說,這些早期的介紹者希望在那個動盪不安的戰爭年代,能夠借此新哲學喚起吾民個體的生存意識和生命價值,最終喚醒那些依然沉睡的民眾"(85)。

2.3 互動期

二戰結束後,薩特在 1945 年、1946 年兩次訪問了美國,第一次是作為《費加羅報》和《戰鬥報》的特派記者去的美國,第二次是以作家的身份,還在哈佛大學、耶魯大學等美國著名大學發表演講。不過,美國和薩特對彼此印象都不好,薩特不喜歡美國,部分原因是美國搞種族歧視和階級壓迫;美國也不喜歡薩特,認為他敵視資本主義。

1946 年薩特發表了 La Putain Respectueuse (恭順的妓女),這是一部以美國南部 為背景的獨幕劇,諷刺和批判美國的種族歧視和階級壓迫,對黑人和以女主人公麗瑟 為代表的白人底層民眾所遭遇的迫害表示同情。

該劇的梗概為:四個喝得醉醺醺的白人男青年登上火車,其中兩個白人男青年騷擾白人妓女麗瑟,看到有兩個黑人坐在火車上,就要把他們扔下去。黑人在反抗時一拳打在一個白人的眼上,白人拿出手槍,殺死了其中一個黑人,另一個黑人跳車跑

了。殺人者是參議員克拉克的外甥湯邁斯。湯邁斯被拘,參議員等人卻想把他從獄中 撈出來,於是就哄騙麗瑟作偽證,要她說是那兩個黑人想要強姦她,是湯邁斯見義勇 為救了她。最終,參議員以極其偽善的嘴臉,花言巧語與威逼利誘雙管齊下,迫使麗 瑟在假證詞上簽了字,做了偽證。薩特的法文原著的結尾是:參議員克拉克的兒子費 萊特準備把麗瑟作為外室養在一處豪華的別墅裡。

1950年前後,正值美國黑人民權運動的萌芽期,薩特以戲劇形式探討美國的種族問題,在一定程度上引發了當時文化輿論對種族平等的討論,幫助拓展了民權運動的全球視野。通過歐洲知識份子的批判,美國的種族問題也得到了更廣泛的國際關注,間接地推動了美國黑人民權運動的發展,產生了積極的社會政治影響。

羅大岡在 1947 年 4 月底從法國留學回到中國時,他的第一件文墨工作就是將剛剛從法國帶回來的劇本 La Putain Respectueuse 譯成中文,劇名被譯成了"義妓"。但 1947 年的中國尚處於國民黨統治的時期。美國支持國民黨,所以批評美國的"義妓"發表不出去,羅大岡只好將譯本的序言提前發表在 1948 年 10 月 25 日的天津《益世報》的第六版文學副刊上,題目是《"義妓"譯序》(羅大岡 1981,162)。在該文中,羅大岡在介紹了劇本內容之後,著重介紹和評價了薩特的存在主義哲學。他認為,在這部劇作中,美國只是故事背景而已,薩特並不是"在作反美的宣傳"。羅大岡說:"我們譯義妓的用意,純乎因為它是一個完美的文藝作品"。羅大岡指出,"奴隸根性是弱者之所以成為弱者的重大原因之一",而存在主義的積極因素可以幫助人克服弱者的奴性,實現自我解放。正如許鈞、宋學智所言,"羅大岡對'義妓'的辨析,不啻是為了張揚存在主義'自我拯救'的人生觀,其真正的用心想必在於告訴國人,只有擺脫人身上奴性之劣根,才能獲得人的真正解放"(2007,85)。

1955 年秋,薩特與波伏娃"作為'社會主義陣營'之內的著名社會活動家被當作國際統戰物件"(柳鳴九、錢林森 2005,71),應邀訪問中國。1956 年,"百花齊放、百家爭鳴"藝術方針也給薩特作品的翻譯帶來了一個良好的時機。

為了給薩特訪華做準備,1955年6月,《戲劇報》刊登了一篇譯自蘇聯《文學報》的一篇題為"讓-保爾·薩特的新劇本"的文章,介紹了薩特的劇本"尼克拉索夫"(Nekrassov)。同年八月,《譯文》期刊(創刊於1953年,1959年更名為《世界文學》)刊登了羅大岡的一篇通訊文章 "薩特的新著:'尼克拉索夫'"。"尼克拉索夫"批判了當時法國"資產階級報紙對法國共產黨、對於蘇聯造謠污蔑的一套卑鄙愚蠢的慣技"(羅大岡1955,244)。《譯文》是改革開放前中國唯一發表翻譯作品的期刊,先後發表了薩特的兩篇作品:"恭順的妓女"和一篇文章"患狂犬症的動物"(Les Animaux malades de la rage)。

1955 年 1 月,薩特的 La Putain Respectueuse 被翻譯到蘇聯,發表在 Inostrannaia literatura (《外國文學》) 第一期,標題被改為 "Lizzie" (麗瑟)(Galtsova 2001, 227),結尾被改變為:麗瑟拿起了電話,決定告訴警察全部真相,包括證詞是偽造的,簽名是被迫的,即便是冒著作偽證進監獄的風險也在所不惜了(232)。

1955 年《譯文》十一月號刊登了羅大岡的中譯本,這個譯本模仿了蘇聯的譯本:標題也改成了"麗瑟"。標題如此改動顯然是出於當時形勢的考慮:新中國對舊社會的改造的一大舉措就是提高婦女的社會地位,禁止賣淫,因此文藝作品需要符合社會主

義的價值觀和道德標準。使用"麗瑟"作為標題可以一定程度上消解"妓女"在中文語境中的負面含意。結尾也按蘇聯的譯本作了修改。羅大岡說:"發表出來的這個劇本和薩特原著卻有相當大的差異。劇本的標題被改為"麗瑟",對話多處被增、刪和改寫。最主要的是,結局改換了。這是《譯文》編輯部按照當時的形勢需要,根據該劇本的蘇聯譯本修改的"。"對於劇本改換了劇本的標題和結局,薩特並未表示異議"(羅大岡 1981,162)。

羅大岡的這個譯本,出於意識形態的考慮,很多細節的地方也有改動,中文譯文 的這些改變也是仿照著蘇聯譯本,和蘇聯譯本的改變幾乎完全一致。如在劇本開始有 一處對麗瑟的描寫,原文為 "Lizzie est seule, en chemise, elle manœuvre l'aspirateur"。這 裡的 "chemise" 原指一種貼身低領短袖襯裙,隨著時代的發展,領口越開越低,直至 無袖、吊帶。該劇 1989 年的英譯本乾脆將 "en chemise" 翻譯為 "half dressed" (半裸), 似更能體現麗瑟的妓女身份特徵。但 1955 年的蘇聯版本翻譯為 "Закатав рукава",意 思為"卷起袖子",1955 年羅大岡的中文翻譯也為"卷起袖子",這形象就搖身一變 成了勞動婦女了。當麗瑟談論起她的計畫,她的理想是有三四個常客,體現了她妓女 的職業, 法語原文為 "Mon idéal, ce serait d'être" and "d'un une chère habitude pour trois ou quatre personnes d'un certain âge" (我的理想是成為三四位特定年齡段的人的老相 好),但是,蘇聯版本翻譯為 "Мой идеал-завести трех-четырех постоянных друзей, людей степиных", 意思是交三四個穩重可靠的朋友, 中文翻譯在此基礎上進一步引 申為"我的理想就是結交三四個有身份的人"。法語原文中一些情話描寫在蘇聯版本和 中文版本中也消失了。兩個白人男子對麗瑟的騷擾的細節描寫也淡化了,如法語原文 為 "Après, quatre blancs sont montés et il y en a deux qui m'ont serrée de près." 意思為四個 白人上車後,兩個白人緊緊地抱著麗瑟,但是,俄文翻譯為 "Он лез к девке",意思是 靠近或糾纏那個女孩,中文翻譯為"隨後,上來了四個白人,有兩個來糾纏我。另一 個例子是費萊特說湯邁斯是好人,麗瑟反唇相譏: "Un homme bien qui se poussait tout le temps contre moi et qui essayait de relever mes jupes." 意思是"一個好人,一個勁兒往 我身上蹭,還想撩我的裙子",但是,蘇聯版本翻譯為 "Порядочный человек, который лез ко мне со всякими гадостями!", 意思是"一個對我做出各種噁心事情的正派人", 中文譯本翻譯為了"一個糾纏我死不放手的正人君子"。這些改變都弱化了麗瑟作為 妓女的身份特徵,重塑了一個在美國社會最底層、被剝削、被壓迫、被欺負的女性形 象。

在當時中蘇結盟處於蜜月期的時代背景下,蘇聯是老大哥,中國在各方面都在學習蘇聯,更何況譯文是據蘇聯譯本而譯,亦步亦趨也就在情理之中了,正如茅盾在《譯文》創刊詞時說的: "在文學工作者這方面說來,今天我們不但迫切地需要加強學習蘇聯和人民民主國家的社會主義現實主義的文學作品,也需要多方面的'借鑒',以提高我們的業務水準"(1953,2)。

上世紀五十年代初,美國推行"麥卡錫主義",惡意誹謗、肆意迫害疑似共產黨人和民主進步人士,乃至一切有不同政見的人。1953 年 6 月 19 日,羅森堡夫婦事件爆發。這對夫婦是美國共產黨員和猶太人,因被指控為是蘇聯間諜,美國政府將其判處

死刑。國際社會將美國政府的這一行為視為冷戰期間美國國內政治迫害的極端表現,引發了包括蘇聯、法國在內的很多國家政府和民眾的抗議,甚至有一些抗議者將羅森堡夫婦兩位猶太人被害和納粹大屠殺聯繫起來。薩特義憤難平,在羅森堡夫婦被害兩天后寫下了文章"Les Animaux malades de la rage"(患狂犬症的動物),於6月22日發表在法國的报纸 *Libération*(解放報)上,批評美國政府。薩特將這次事件視為新法西斯主義的開始,是在法律名義下濫用私刑的惡性事件,呼籲歐洲各國與美國斷交。該文巧妙地引用了法國人人皆知的拉·封丹的寓言故事"Les Animaux malades de la peste"(患瘟疫的動物),批評了權力的任意濫用,暗示當權者有權混淆是非、顛倒黑白。

1956年,《譯文》發表了這篇文章的中文譯文"患狂犬症的獸類",譯者為盛澄華,也是從法國留學歸來的文學青年。在該譯文的後記裡,編者寫道:

到今年6月19日,羅森堡夫婦犧牲已經整整三年了。這期間,美國人民更進一步地團結起來,給麥卡錫主義以有力的回擊。全世界的人民也更緊密地團結在和平的旗幟下面。歷史在不可阻擋地前進著。但人們永遠不會忘記"患狂犬症的獸類"的罪行,羅森堡夫婦的英勇的鬥爭和他們視死如歸的氣概也始終是鼓舞美國人民為爭取和平、自由而鬥爭的一種力量(75)。

可見,該雜志發表這篇譯文有著明確的意識形態訴求。薩特的作品成為批判美帝壓迫和剝削人民的武器,而薩特也成為社會主義陣營能和不同國家的進步人士和平共處的典範。上世紀 50 年代,薩特與中國因為在政治立場上存在一致性,雙方有了一個短暫的互動期,但反美畢竟不是薩特文學創作的主要目標,因此這個主題他的作品並不多。在 1955 年至 1960 年間,薩特只有兩部作品在中國被全文翻譯發表,都發表在《譯文》期刊上:即"麗瑟"和"患狂犬症的獸類",但這都不是他的代表作。正如鮑葉寧(2024)所說:薩特在五十年代對中國友好有三大原因:一、"在政治上,50 年代的薩特極端抵制麥卡錫主義";二、"在哲學上,薩特視團結為自由的前提";三、"薩特支持擺脫帝國主義和殖民主義的民族解放運動"(71)。《譯文》期刊選擇發表薩特的這兩部作品的原因也可見於茅盾的《譯文》創刊詞:讓中國人民"從文藝作品上更真切地看到資本主義國家的和殖民地半殖民地的人民如何勇敢而堅定地為和平為民主而鬥爭"(1953,2)。

2.4 反目期

隨著時代的變化,薩特在中國的形象和地位也在不斷地發生變化。正如柳鳴九(2015)所指出的那樣,薩特是"當時中國在國際活動中的一個'統戰物件',並不意味著在意識形態層面上、哲學與文學的領域裡得到了接受與肯定,即使他與波伏娃回國後發表了對華友好的言論和文章,但在中國為數不多的有關他的學術與文化出版物中,他仍然是被否定、被批判的"(549)。

1956年,匈牙利爆發了十月事件,蘇聯軍隊開進布達佩斯,薩特公開向蘇聯表達 抗議,表示"從此和蘇聯作家、法國共產黨斷絕關係"。中國理論界開始批判薩特。 從1958年起,中蘇關係逐漸惡化,雖然薩特一直批評蘇聯,但卻從未說過中國一句 壞話。

1960年,薩特出版了《辯證理性批判》的法文版,試圖將他的存在主義思想補充到馬克思主義中去,這引起了中國知識份子的不滿,認為這是將"馬克思主義與存在主義調和起來,更是包含著'極大的禍心'"(柳鳴九 1980,114)。

六十年代至改革開放前,薩特的存在主義哲學被認為是資產階級的意識形態,與當時國內主要的文化與政治議程不符。不過,當時國內還是翻譯出版了薩特的部分著作,只是多在內部發行,普通讀者接觸不到。而且,翻譯他的作品也是為了供批判所用,譯作均附有"譯者按""譯者說明""編者按""編者說明"等副文本材料。比如,1963年商務印書館內部發行出版了徐懋庸翻譯的薩特的《辯證理性批判》,在"譯者前言"中,徐懋庸指出薩特將存在主義和馬克思主義相結合的實質是"借馬克思主義的外衣販賣資產階級的觀點,是目前時代中並非偶然的一種階級鬥爭形式",翻譯此書的目的是為"我國的哲學研究提供一份反面教材,它可以幫助我們瞭解在當前階級鬥爭形式下,資產階級哲學向馬克思主義哲學進攻的一種新的戰術"。

1963 年內部發行出版了中國科學院哲學研究所西方哲學史組編的《存在主義哲學》,該書也選譯了薩特的《存在與虛無》的導論和結論、《存在主義是一種人道主義》和《辨證理性批判》的第三章 "馬克思主義與存在主義"。不過,這本書在前言中就說:"'存在主義'是現代資產階級最反動的唯心主義哲學流派之一",薩特"剽竊辯證法的詞句,肆意詆毀馬克思主義"(劉大濤 2011,39)。1965 年作家出版社內部發行出版了鄭永慧翻譯的薩特的《厭惡及其他》,包括長篇小說《厭惡》和兩部短篇小說《牆》和《艾羅斯特拉特》。

在這一時期,《現代外國哲學社會科學文摘》是翻譯介紹薩特哲學最多的期刊,共翻譯發表了8篇文章。該刊是上海市哲學社會科學學會聯合會(即今天的上海市社會科學界聯合會)主辦的內部刊物,創刊於1958年9月,於1966年第7期起停刊,1980年復刊。其"創刊詞"聲明該刊物"是供哲學社會科學研究工作者和理論宣傳工作者參考的內部刊物,任務主要是介紹現代各資本主義國家的資產階級唯心論哲學和偽社會科學的現狀與趨向,並及時反映當前突出的資本主義和修正主義的反動思潮,為瞭解和批判資產階級的偽社會科學和現代修正主義提供材料"(《現代外國哲學社會科學文摘》編輯部1958,1)。1964年翻譯發表的《沙特,馬克思主義與歷史》和1965年的《存在主義的文學》都添加了"編者按",編者批判薩特的哲學是主觀唯心史觀,鼓吹資產階級極端個人主義。正如余承法、何夢麗(2024)所說,"編者按最能體現期刊的政治立場,即在黨性與戰鬥性旗幟下針對原文作者及其觀點進行批判""在批判的前提下對資本主義國家的學術思想進行譯介和傳播,進行異域知識再生產,以服務特定時期的國家政策和意識形態"(75)。

也正因為對薩特批判,人們對他的存在主義哲學有了更加深入的瞭解,從而為新時期的思想啟蒙和文學創作奠定了基礎。

2.5 熱戀期

改革開放後的新時期,思想解放,文藝界開始了"人道主義"和"異化"的大討論,薩特的著作開始被大量翻譯和研究。正如王寧(1990)所說:"1976年以後,薩特最初是作為作家介紹給中國文學界的,他的作品描寫了人的異化、人與社會的格格不入,並主張恢復人的尊嚴,這一切均與當時崛起於中國文壇的'傷痕文學'一拍即合,因此存在主義在中國當代文壇風行就不令人奇怪了"(53-54)。

新時期,薩特被翻譯和介紹到中國的第一部作品是劇本《骯髒的手》,發表在 1978 年一月創刊號的《外國文藝》上,不過,這個譯本仍是以 "內部讀物" 發表的,影響力有限。三年後,導演胡偉民將這個劇本搬上舞臺,演出一個多月,場場座無虛席。該劇通過描繪一個年輕人因為理想而捲入複雜的刺殺行動,並在行動過程中經歷內心的掙扎和動搖,反映了個人在集體和歷史洪流中的困境。該劇被中國導演搬上舞臺,其實這也是一個翻譯行為,即雅各森所說的"符際翻譯"(intersemiotic translation)。經過編劇和導演的 "翻譯",舞臺演出保留了原作的深刻人文內涵,激發人們對生活、道德和自由的思考。

薩特在 1980 年 4 月 15 日去世,人民日報和新華社稱其為"中國人民的朋友",出現了很多悼念薩特的文章,《世界文學》期刊發表了一篇薩特的 Mort sans sépulture(死無葬身之地)的譯文和四篇介紹薩特和存在主義的文章。"死無葬身之地"法語版發表在 1946 年,講述了在二戰結束前夕,幾位法國遊擊隊員被德國佔領當局逮捕後面臨必死困境、英勇就義的故事。在 1980 年 6 月創刊的《當代外國文學》期刊第一期發表了薩特的"禁閉"(Huis Clos)"可尊敬的妓女"和"牆"的中文譯文,以及介紹兩篇薩特的文章。"禁閉"通過表現三個男女在地獄中永無止息的衝突和互相折磨來解釋資本主義社會人際關係的世態炎涼、以鄰為壑、"他人即地獄"。1980 年《外國文藝》第五期發表了周煦良翻譯的"存在主義是一種人道主義"。

1981年,羅大岡再譯 La Putain Respectueuse,劇名被直譯成了"恭順的妓女",發表在《春風譯叢》第四期,這個版本忠實地翻譯了薩特的原著,保留了原劇作的結尾,即麗瑟同意做了參議員克拉克的兒子費萊特的外室。在同一期上,還刊登了羅大岡的文章"關於'恭順的妓女'"。在這篇文章裡,譯者羅大岡的態度相比 1948 年發生了有了很大變化,他認為"恭順的妓女"是"揭發、控訴美國的種族歧視,反對美國殘酷迫害黑人""劇本也揭露美國資產階級統治勢力對於作為社會底層貧苦大眾的壓迫""劇本深刻地暗示反動勢力壓迫和殘害的物件並不是以皮膚顏色為標誌,而是以階級成份為分界。種族壓迫地實質是階級壓迫"(羅大岡 1981,160)。

薩特為什麼堅持妓女最後向邪惡勢力屈服這樣的結局呢?可能他認為這裡邊包含著深刻的存在主義哲理,也就是說,一個人在每時每刻,採取每一個行動之先,都必須做出"自由"抉擇,而這種"自由"抉擇是受本人現實生活的制約的。換言之,存在先於本質,存在決定本質。妓女麗瑟的最後抉擇,是在她所處的社會地位、她作為一個孤苦伶仃的弱女子的生活經歷影響下,不由自主地決定的。(羅大岡 1981, 162-3)。

羅大岡認為:"如果將劇本結局改為妓女起來向美國資本主義制度和資產階級統

治勢力造反,確實大快人心。但是那樣的情節似乎理想主義的成分多於現實主義"(163)。 所以,羅大岡認為,1981版的中文譯文效果更好:"更強烈、更沉痛地揭發和控訴了 美國這個以'人道主義'自詡的資本主義文明世界的現實"(163)。

柳鳴九認為,薩特在 80 年代之前在中國受到了極不公正的評價,柳鳴九(1979)說:"在薩特的存在主義理論中也並不是沒有積極可取的成分,如'存在先於本質'論、'自由選擇'論,它強調了個體的自由創造性、主觀能動性,這就大大優於命定論、宿命論"(23),而且,"薩特的'自由選擇'並不是沒有善惡之分的,也更不是對惡的自由選擇的縱容和辯護"(24)。柳鳴九還說:"照薩特的存在主義哲學看來,世界是荒誕的、人是孤獨的,痛苦的,人生是悲劇性的,這種觀點的確反映了中小資產階級的苦悶彷徨、悲觀失望,但不也正反映了這個階層對於資本主義現實一種批判性的認識?"(24)"薩特進步的思想傾向不僅表現在創作中,而且更鮮明地表現在他長期以來的社會政治活動中"(25)。1980年,柳鳴九在《讀書》期刊上發表了《給薩特以歷史地位》,提出:對薩特不能全盤否定,而是要"指出薩特哲學思想中可取的部分和合理的內核"(108),認為薩特是"資本主義社會現實的批判者,是反動資產階級的非正義和罪行的抗議者,是被壓迫者和被迫害者的朋友,是社會主義、共產主義的同路人"(113)。1981年,柳鳴九出版《薩特研究》一書。"正好薩特的哲理與我的作為投合了當時的社會需要,即釋放個體自主能動性的社會需要,因而,一時思想影響很大,《薩特研究》成為一本暢銷書"(王長江 2014)。

改革開放初期,人們的思想也正經歷著從保守走向開放的過程,各種聲音並存,對存在主義和薩特的認識自然也比較複雜多元。歐力同、王克千(1980)認為 "薩特的'自由選擇'是為一切罪惡的行為提供理論根據",因為 "是從主觀唯心主義出發為資本主義制度辯護的"(116)。1982年,國內開始"清除精神污染",薩特與當時流行的"蛤蟆鏡""喇叭褲"被並列為三大"精神污染",《薩特研究》一書在全國受到了批判並被禁止出版。

但隨著改革開放的進一步深入,中國知識份子的思想也開始進一步開放,對西方哲學的認識也開始從一開始的謹慎接受,逐漸到後來的坦然而理性的對待。1985 年《薩特研究》又被准許重新再版,中國社會科學出版社又加印了三萬冊,開始引發了薩特熱。1985 年後,薩特的作品開始大量被翻譯和介紹到中國。

隨著 80 年代薩特熱在中國的出現,薩特的存在主義哲學和文學創作在中國青年中廣受歡迎。薩特的思想與當時中國社會解放思想、強調個體自由和主體性的趨勢相契合。薩特的"存在先于本質"成為知識份子人人嘴上的口頭禪,不論他們是否懂得其中內涵,"自由選擇"和"他人即地獄"等觀點成為當時文化討論的熱點。

這一時期薩特的哲學和文學作品在中國的翻譯與接受對中國知識界產生了深遠的影響。

法國存在主義作為一種文學思潮,對我國新時期文學的影響,既不同於其前的意識流,也不同於其後的新小說和荒誕派戲劇。換言之,這種影響主要不是創作形式和藝術手法的影響,而是文學觀念和創作思想的影響,是對傳統文學"反映論"或"鏡子論"觀念的反思和質疑,對"文學是人學"

主張的進一步彰顯和對文學的社會功能的特別強調。新時期的"傷痕文學"和 "反思文學",對人的異化、人的孤獨和人生荒誕的描寫以及對人性本質的探索和對人的尊嚴的呼喚,可以視為存在主義人學觀的某種反映(許鈞、宋學智 2007, 120-121)。

薩特使得新時期的中國作家關注文學的人道主義問題、人的價值與尊嚴、人的主 體精神。正如吳格非(2002)所說,

薩特導致了新時期文學對"人"的重新發現。首先,青年作家熱衷於探詢自我、認識自我、表現自我、實現自我。自由選擇與自我塑造,成為當時文學青年在創作中的重要主題。……其次,"人道主義""大寫的人""文學是人學"以及"文學的主體性"問題成為文學創作和文藝批評關注的熱點。強調人的價值,肯定人的內心生活,尊重人的精神自由,成為文學的重要表現領域。沒有薩特的影響,中國新時期文學不可能達到這樣的"人學"深度(140)。

"在戴厚英的《人啊,人!》,諶容的《楊月月與薩特研究》以及後來的劉索拉的《妳別無選擇》等小說中,我們很容易窺見薩特式的人物和經過通俗化了的薩特存在主義話語"(王寧1990,4)。

2.6 冷卻期

進入 90 年代,隨著社會環境的變化和新思想的湧現,新時期的啟蒙主義運動戛然而止,薩特熱開始逐漸冷卻。一些學者開始批判薩特的自由選擇論可能對青年所產生的負面影響,他們把很多的不好的社會現象,比如考試作弊、損壞公物、打架鬥毆、青年追求個人享受、高校學生跳舞和早戀等,都歸咎於薩特的"自由選擇"帶來的負面影響,"他們將青年人崇尚的'自我設計''自我實現'的人生觀貼上了'資產階級極端個人主義'的標籤而加以批判"(劉大壽 2012, 271)。知識界對薩特的認識出現分歧,"一些學者把對薩特的存在主義批判上升到了意識形態鬥爭的高度,認為存在主義是資產階級自由化的思想溫床,是西方壟斷資產階級拋售給知識青年的反動腐朽的資產階級人生哲學"(出處同上:272)。雖然"從 20 世紀 90 年代到新世紀,薩特作品被大規模地、系統地翻譯出版"(出處同上:71),但學界對薩特的關注度遠遠不及 80 年代,這也和時代的重心有關,90 年代以後,人們更加關注經濟發展、商品和消費主義,對思想解放和啟蒙不再關注,啟蒙知識份子的地位也從社會中心走到了邊緣位置,大眾文化和商品文化成了主流。薩特在中國的傳播已然進入了一個冷卻期。

三、結語

薩特在中國的翻譯與接受經歷了了六個明顯的不同的階段,在不同階段,中國翻譯出版薩特作品時都有不同的傾向性選擇,這和那個階段的中國面臨的主要問題有關,受到當時的政治、社會和文化背景的影響。一開始,薩特作品的深層次內涵可能沒有被深刻完全理解,作品被選擇翻譯和出版主要是因為符合當時的社會需要,被用

來鞏固那個階段的中國的主流價值觀。正如吳格非(2002)所說,"中國選擇薩特,因為她需要薩特"(141)。在社會發展的不同階段,中國譯者對他作品的選擇和翻譯都能服務於當時社會的現實需求,即便是對他作品的批判,也是特定時期的社會需求。翻譯為社會發展服務,並推動社會的發展;因此理性的社會發展離不開翻譯,因為翻譯可以引進新知,這正是社會發展的一個不可或缺的動力。

参考文獻

Galtsova, Éléna. "La Putain respectueuse' et 'Nekrassov' en URSS: Foxtrot avec Jean-Paul Sartre." Études sartriennes, 2001: 221-252.

Yeung, Sabrina Choi Kit. Yeung, Sabrina Choi Kit. "East Asian translations of Jean-Paul Sartre's pre-1950 literary works: East Asian translators' wartime experiences and translation practices (1938-1975)." Babel, 2025: 109-132.

鮑葉寧。2024。〈20世紀50年代法國左翼知識份子對中國的書寫轉向〉,《當代外國文學》2:67-74。

劉大濤。2011。〈"十七年"學界對薩特的介紹與言說〉,《遵義師範學院學報》3: 34-39。

劉大濤。2012。《薩特在中國的影響研究》。桂林:廣西師範大學出版社。

柳鳴力。1979。〈現當代資產階級文學評價的幾個問題〉,《外國文學研究》1:11-28。

柳鳴九。1980。〈給薩特以歷史地位〉、《讀書》7:106-115。

柳鳴九。2015。《柳鳴九文集第三卷》。深圳:海天出版社。

柳鳴九、錢林森。2005。〈薩特在中國的精神之旅——柳鳴九、錢林森教授對話〉,《文藝研究》11:69-80。

羅大岡。1948。〈"義妓"譯序〉,《益世報‧文學週刊》1948 年 10 月 25 日。

羅大岡。1955。〈薩特的新著: "尼克拉索夫"〉,《譯文》8:242-244。

羅大岡。1981。〈關於"恭順的妓女"〉,《春風譯從》4:160-163。

茅盾。1953。〈《譯文》期刊發刊詞〉。《譯文》1:1-2。

歐力同、王克千。1980。〈關於薩特的文藝思想基礎—-與柳鳴九同志商権〉,《外國文學研究》1:113-117。

〈法國著名作家讓一保羅‧薩特去世〉,《人民日報》1980年4月17日。

沙特。1940。〈三個被處死的人〉,無名氏譯,《藝風》3:135-147。

王長江。2014。〈誠實:學者的靈魂——《光明日報》人物版專訪柳鳴九〉,《光明日報》2014年7月11日。

王寧。1990。〈西方文藝思潮與新時期中國文學〉,《北京大學學報 (哲學社會科學版)》 4:49-58。

吳格非。2002。〈從譯介到接受——薩特作品在中國的傳播與影響〉,《當代外國文學》 4:136-141。

《現代外國哲學社會科學文摘》編輯部。1958。〈 創刊詞 〉,《現代外國哲學社會科學文

摘》1:1。

- 許鈞、宋學智。2007。《20 世紀法國文學在中國的譯介與接受》。武漢:湖北教育出版 社。
- 余承法、何夢麗。2024。〈周煦良哲學社會科學翻譯出版實踐 (1958-1966) 的社會翻譯 學考察〉、《上海翻譯》3:71-76。

Translation and Publication of Dylan Thomas's Works in China:

A Bourdieusian Analysis

Jinguan Yu

Address: School of Foreign Languages and Cultures, Nanjing Normal University

E-mail: sailorpj@163.com Correspondence: Jinquan Yu

Citation: Yu, Jinquan. 2024. "Translation and Publication of Dylan Thomas's Works in

China: A Bourdieusian Analysis." Translation Quarterly 113: 61-77.

Abstract

This article addresses the mechanisms of translation and publication of Welsh writer Dylan Thomas's works in China. Drawing on the Bourdieusian concepts of field and capital, it examines the global translation field, Chinese publishing field and the factors revolving around the selection of Thomas's works for translation in China, with his poetry published in 2015 by People's Literature Publishing House (hereafter PLPH) as a case study. It argues that Thomas's works, written in English, boast considerable linguistic capital in the global translation field, thus paving the way for their Chinese translations. By mapping the Chinese publishing field, it shows that the current Chinese publishing field is for the most part ruled by the law of market. The case study demonstrates that PLPH's decision to translate Thomas's poetry is motivated by this canonical poet's symbolic capital and its potential symbolic and economic capital for the Chinese publisher.

1. Introduction

The transnational flows of literary works demonstrate an exponential growth against the backdrop of increasing literary and cultural globalization, owing to the great efforts of translators. It is translation that "enables the international reception of literary texts" (Venuti 2013, 193). However, translation entails struggle of power. The production and reception of translations is constrained by linguistic, cultural, economic and social factors. The global translation

field is characterized by a highly hierarchical core-periphery structure, resulting in an uneven translation flow between nations with different languages (Heilbron 1999, 433; 2000, 14). Consequently, translating into the dominating languages from the dominated ones deprived of linguistic-literary capital performs an act of "consecration" for authors writing in the dominated languages (Casanova 2004, 135; 2010, 295). Specifically, translating literature written in minority languages into major languages allows minority authors to obtain "a certificate of literary standing" (Casanova 2004, 135).

Wales, along with its language and culture, has often been seen as invisible and marginal in the world system (Cronin 2003, 139; Dijkstra 2016). Due to the minority status of the Welsh language and culture, Welsh literature is recognized as peripheral or minor and is not "actively present within a literary system beyond that of its original culture" (Damrosch 2003, 4). As translation practices establish a hierarchical relationship between hegemonic and subordinate cultures, translation tends to be done from a hegemonic culture to a minority culture. Both Welsh culture and Chinese culture occupy a minority position when compared with Anglo-American culture. However, "minorities are always relational, one is a minority in relation to someone or something else" (Cronin 1998, 151). Given China's rapid economic growth and increasing literary influence exemplified by Mo Yan's Nobel Prize win in 2012, Chinese culture is arguably the majority culture in relation to Welsh culture. It should be noted, however, that Anglo-Welsh literature written in English has more visibility and symbolic capital than Chinese. In this regard, the relational positions of Welsh culture and Chinese culture along with the dominating status of English and the marginal position of both Chinese and Welsh complicate the literary exchanges between Wales and China. As a matter of fact, not many Welsh literary works have been introduced into China due to the hierarchical structure of the global translation field and the marginality of Welsh culture.

Given this situation, the importation of Dylan Thomas's works into China is prominent. Yet the topic has received only scant scholarly attention: Yu (2019) examines the impact of Hai An's professional habitus on his agency of translating Thomas's poetry; Yu and Shen (2024) investigate the translation selection and consecration of Thomas's poetry in China. Born in Wales in 1914, Thomas is commonly regarded as an Anglo-Welsh poet whose poetry is rooted in Welsh culture, saturated with Welshness, although his national identity is debatable (Ackerman 1998; Goodby 2014). Often subsumed under the category of Welsh literature, his poetry is recognized as belonging to Welsh literature in English (Ackerman 1998; Wigginton 2007). Between 1989 and 2021, Thomas's works have been extensively translated in China, with nine volumes covering his poetry, short stories and prose published in Chinese (see Table 1).

As of November 2024, less than ten volumes of Chinese translations of other Welsh authors have been published in China. In 2013, the Chinese magazine *Waiguo Wenyi (Foreign Literature and Art)* published a special issue on Welsh literature, which contained several translations of both Welsh-language literature and Anglo-Welsh literature. In 2015, *Mizhi Riji*

Table 1: Dylan Thomas's works published in Chinese translation

Genre	Title of Translated Book	Translator	Press and Publication Year	
Poetry	Selected Poems of Dylan	Wang Ye and Shui	China International Cultural Press,	
	Thomas	Qin	1989	
Poetry	Selected Poems of Dylan	Hai An, Fu Hao and	Hebei Education Press, 2002	
	Thomas	Lu Meng		
Poetry	Selected Poems of Dylan	Wei Bai	Hunan Literature and Art Publishing	
	Thomas		House, 2012	
Poetry	Selected Poems of Dylan	Hai An	Foreign Language Teaching and Re-	
	Thomas		search Press, 2014	
Poetry	Selected Poems of Dylan	Wu Fusheng	Nankai University Press, 2014	
	Thomas			
Short	Portrait of the Artist as a Young	Chen Cangduo	Lijiang Publishing House, 2014	
Stories	Dog			
Poetry	Do Not Go Gentle into that	Hai An	People's Literature Publishing House,	
	Good Night: Selected Poems of		2015	
	Dylan Thomas			
Prose	Quite Early One Morning	Zhang Minglin	Lijiang Publishing House, 2015	
Poetry	Do Not Go Gentle into that	Hai An	Beijing United Publishing Company,	
	Good Night: Collected Poems		2021	
	of Dylan Thomas (1934-1952)			

米紙日記, the Chinese translation of *Rice Paper Diaries* written in English by Welsh writer Francesca Rhydderch was published by Shanghai Translation Publishing House. In addition, two volumes of R.S. Thomas's poetry, one volume of Gillian Clarke's poetry and two volumes of Edward Thomas's poetry have been published in Chinese translation.

Given a somewhat lukewarm Chinese market to Welsh literature, its active publication of Thomas's works in recent years asks us to address the following questions: Why were Thomas's works selected for translation in China? What are the mechanisms regarding the translation and publication of his works in the Chinese context? What roles did the translators, editors and publishers play in the production of these works? These questions are closely related to the global translation field, the functions of translators, editors and publishers as well as the publishing strategies. The global translation field is full of struggles and international translation exchanges are influenced by cultural, linguistic and symbolic capital. Conceptualizing translators, editors and publishers involved in the translation and publication process as social agents, a sociological approach makes it possible not only to situate these agents in the global translation field and relate them to the production of translations, but also to bridge the gap between the micro and macro perspectives, exploring the interpersonal interactions of agents and the constraints underpinning the production of translations (Sapiro 2023; Tyulenev 2025).

Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's concepts of field and capital, this article explores the mechanisms regarding the translation and publication of Thomas's works in China through a case study of his poetry translated by Hai An and published by PLPH in 2015. Based on this author's communications with the Chinese translator and editor, it will investigate the reasons for selecting Thomas's works for translation and the roles translators, editors and publishers played in the undertaking.

2. Theoretical framework: Bourdieu's field and capital

With the so-called "sociological turn" in translation studies, translation is increasingly considered as a social activity that is "deeply affected by social configurations" (Wolf 2014, 11). Bourdieu's field theory, which can shed light on the role of social agents involved in the translation process and the social nature of translation, has attracted considerable attention from translation scholars (Angelelli 2014; Hanna 2016; Kung 2021; Yu and Shen 2024). The attraction of this theory lies in its powerful concepts including field, capital and habitus.

As the fundamental concept in Bourdieu's theory, field structures the habitus and influences the distribution of capital. The field is a relatively autonomous sphere and a social arena where the agents inhabiting the field struggle and negotiate over specific resources and have access to them. The agent's position in the field depends on the given share of capital that can be inherited, cultivated or accumulated. When defining the field, Bourdieu observes by taking the literary field as an example:

I would say that the literary field is a force-field as well as a field of struggles which aim at transforming or maintaining the established relation of forces: each of the agents commits the force (the capital) that he has acquired through previous struggles to strategies that depend for their general direction on his position in the power struggle, that is, on his specific capital (Bourdieu 1990, 143).

We can discern four properties from Bourdieu's definition. Firstly, as a locus of power relationships and struggles, field is a social space in which agents and institutions attempt to redistribute the existing capital. Secondly, there is the never-ending competition between established agents and newcomers in the field, both of whom struggle to acquire more capital by taking advantage of their existing capital. This competition leads to a hierarchical structure in the field in which the position of agents is determined by their accumulated capital, which constitutes the third property of the field. Last but not least, the structure of field is dynamic and changeable, which is conditioned by the struggles among its agents with different types and amounts of capital.

A variety of fields exist in society, for instance, literary field, the field of cultural production and economic field. The most relevant field to this study is the field of cultural pro-

duction, which is also called "the economic world reversed" (Bourdieu 1993, 29). The field of cultural production is structured around the opposition between "the sub-field of restricted production and the sub-field of large-scale production" (Bourdieu 1993, 53). At the pole of restricted, small-scale production, aesthetic, literary and intellectual criteria prevail over commercial considerations, but the accumulated symbolic capital will be converted into economic capital in the long term. By contrast, the pole of large-scale production is ruled by the law of market and pursues short-term economic profits. Based on this opposition, Bourdieu (2008) directly touches on translation and locates translation in the field of publishing in his article "A Conservative Revolution in Publishing". He analyzes the editorial strategies of large-scale and small-scale publishers, focusing on how they select foreign literature for translation in the field of publishing. He argues that the editorial strategies for selecting foreign literature can be ascribed to the publisher's position in the field: at the literary pole, the publishers import translation to accumulate symbolic capital while at the commercial pole, translation is "a financial investment geared, overtly or not, toward the production of bestsellers" (Bourdieu 2008, 147-148). Drawing on Bourdieu's analytic model, the present study will examine Chinese publishing field, identify the position of PLPH in this field, and explore the reasons for the publishing house to select Thomas's poetry for translation in China.

Capital determines agents' positions in field. According to Bourdieu (2002, 280), capital is "accumulated labor (in its materialized form or its incorporated, embodied form) which, when appropriated on a private, i.e., exclusive, basis by agents or groups of agents, enables them to appropriate social energy in the form of reified or living labor." It can be categorized into three fundamental types: economic capital (money and material assets), cultural capital (education and knowledge) and social capital (networks of contacts) (Bourdieu 2002, 281; Bourdieu and Wacquant 1992, 119). Symbolic capital derives from the legitimation and institutionalization of economic, cultural and social capital and is embodied by accumulated prestige, fame and honour (Bourdieu 1989, 21). According to Bourdieu, economic capital, cultural capital, social capital and symbolic capital are mutually convertible under certain circumstances. However, it is imperative to caution against viewing them as reducible to each other. In other words, having cultural capital does not necessarily imply possessing economic, social or symbolic capital, and vice versa. Accordingly, we should adopt a dynamic and relative approach to understand these forms of capital. This study will draw on Bourdieu's concept of capital to gain insights into how the various forms of capital accumulated by Thomas, his Chinese translators and publishers influence the translation and publication of his works in China.

3. The linguistic-literary capital of Thomas's works in the global translation field

The international circulation of literature is generally made possible by translation, which renders translation as "one of the dominant phenomena acting on the international market in literature" (Brisset 2010, 74). The act of translation is embedded in power relations among national states and their languages. "Some languages have a merely local character within the political unit they are part of, whereas others, like the languages of colonial powers and empires, tend to have a much broader reach than that of nation-states" (Heilbron and Sapiro 2016, 376). According to Bourdieu, capital is unequally distributed among languages, i.e., some languages boast more symbolic capital than others. Therefore, the international translation exchanges among different languages are "unequal exchanges that express relations of domination" (Heilbron and Sapiro 2007, 95).

The global translation field is a core-periphery structure with asymmetric exchanges between language groups, which can be categorized into "central, semi-peripheral and peripheral languages" according to their share in the total number of translated books worldwide (Heilbron 1999, 433). Occupying the most central position in the world, English is endowed with exclusive status and power in the international translation system (Heilbron 1999, 434; Brisset 2017, 267). As the original language of Thomas's works, English plays a crucial role in their global dissemination and reception that have brought him economic and symbolic capital. Jones (2001, 168) comments aptly:

The language of the Thomas home in Swansea would then almost certainly have been Welsh, and Dylan Thomas might have turned out to be a Welsh-language poet. And with his passion for words, this copious language, his endless patience, his welcoming of metrical disciplines, what a superb *cynganeddwr* he would have been. But no international reputation for him then, no triumphant American visits and no packed poetry readings, no vast gramophone record and book sales, no Dylan Thomas industry.^[1]

Moreover, Thomas's works were initially published in New York and London. As Thomsen (2008, 35) points out, New York and London are in the dominant positions on the literary scene, acting as "the melting pot in which all kinds of literature are trying to be noticed, and from where distribution of what is valued streams." By publishing Thomas's works, the publishers in New York and London have granted symbolic capital to Thomas and consecrated his works, contributing to their wide circulation. What's more, US and UK are the most important source countries for translation in China, accounting for almost half of the total number (Zhao 2012, 341). Hence, Thomas's works are endowed with considerable linguistic-literary capital and symbolic capital, which have given them better chances of being translated in China.

4. The Chinese publishing field of translated foreign literature

The publication of Thomas's works in China is necessarily related to the publishing field of translated foreign literature in China. Below is a brief survey of this publishing field.

Foreign literature translation has been an important literary and cultural enterprise in the Chinese publishing field. As Wang (2015, 8) points out, "modern Chinese literary history is almost a translated literary history" and "modern Chinese literature is much more indebted to foreign influence, especially the influence of Western literature." The first large-scale publication of foreign literatures in Chinese translation began in the late Qing dynasty (1860–1912) and lasted through the early Republican period (1912–1931). Foreign literature translation was then seen as "a vehicle for promoting social reform and cultural transformation" (Kong 2005, 120).

In the early years after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese publishing field was highly heteronomous. All publishing houses were state-owned, so they were regulated and subsidized by the government. They were extremely politically aware and had to publish works in line with the government's policy and expectations, rather than taking the economic profits and readers' interest into account. Consequently, up till the early 1970s, the publication of translated foreign literary works was heavily censored, as China was alert to subversive and alien culture (Tan 2015; Kong 2005). Starting from the late 1970s when China began to implement the policy of reform and opening, the government gradually loosened its control on publishing houses and the Chinese publishing field was transformed by cultural and economic reforms. In this context, the publishing houses were increasingly taking the economic factors into account, attempting to make profits through their publications. Consequently, in the 1990s there was a boom of translations of foreign literary works and retranslations of classical foreign works as they proved to be very lucrative (Kong 2005, 125; Xu and Tian 2014, 256). Against this backdrop, 1989 saw the publication of the first translated volume of Dylan Thomas's poems.

At the turn of the century, with the rapid social and economic development, the Chinese government adopted a policy of "conglomeration," transforming state-owned enterprises into market-oriented companies that have access to state resources (Volland 2016, 374). By the end of 2010, all state-owned publishing houses in China had transformed themselves into commercial enterprises. Since then, the Chinese government no longer provided funding for publishing houses while its interventions in their decisions also decreased significantly. The publishing houses made their own decisions in acquiring book rights and operated according to the law of market. To meet readers' interests and make profits, all publishing houses spared no effort to enter the lucrative translation market, as foreign literature had been popular among Chinese readers. As a result, there emerged an exponential increase of the publication of for-

eign literature translations. According to Li Jingduan (2008), the founder and first president of the Nanjing-based Yilin Press committed to publishing translations, 28,500 translated volumes were published in China between 1978 and 1990, with an annual output of 2,192 books, whilst the number of translated books published between 1995 and 2003 skyrocketed to 94,400, with an annual output of 10,500 volumes. Moreover, the publishing houses in China have bought much more book copyrights from abroad in recent years than a decade ago, which certainly include foreign literary works. According to the statistics released by China's National Copyright Administration, the number of book copyrights bought by China increased significantly from 7,343 in 2000 to 16,625 in 2013.^[2]

Nowadays, the publishing houses in China have evolved from state-owned institutions to limited corporations, with less control from the government. They are economically independent, no longer relying on the subsidies from the government. Thus, their survival and prosperity depend on the market. They can capitalize on the vast opportunities provided by the market to publish translated foreign literature to improve their balance sheets. However, it should be noted that the Chinese government today is skillfully "weaving its agenda into a new common sense that ideology is blurring into (commercial) culture, and the haunting presence of the state is disguised in the new apparel of the market" (Sigley 2013, 242). Hence, the Chinese publishing houses of today are also required to put political correctness before pursuing economic profits, as censorship is still common in the domain of translation of foreign works in China (Tan 2025).

5. The publication of Thomas's poetry by PLPH

The position of publishing houses in the publishing field has an important impact on their strategies for selecting titles for translation (Bourdieu 2008). Section 5.1 will map out the position of PLPH in the Chinese publishing field; Section 5.2 explores the mechanisms regarding the translation and publication of Thomas's works in China through the case of PLPH.

5.1 The position of PLPH in the Chinese publishing field

PLPH is the largest and the most prestigious literary press in China. Since its inception in 1951, its remit has been committed to the publication of excellent national literature and translated foreign literature. It has published a variety of excellent Chinese literature as well as representative foreign literary works from around the world, exemplified by the publication of the complete works of literary masters. In terms of national literature, it has published the complete works of Lu Xun, Ba Jin, Lao She, Guo Moruo, Hu Shi, Wang Meng and other prestigious Chinese writers. As regards foreign literary works, its publishing list includes the complete works of William Shakespeare (11 volumes), Honoré de Balzac (30 volumes) and

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (10 volumes). It has also published many series such as "The Complete Works of Mao Dun Literature Prize" and "The Library of World Literature." By publishing acclaimed Chinese literature and classical foreign literature, PLPH contributes to the development of Chinese literature and the reception of foreign literature, "enabling a new literature to emerge and helping construct a new transnationalism in China" (Wang 2010, 12).

Although PLPH gives more prominence to classical works, it also engages in the publication of bestsellers. Since 2000, it has published numerous bestsellers such as the series of Harry Potter, Dan Brown's The Da Vinci Code (2004) and the series of works by Nobel Literature Prize winner Jean-Marie Gustave Le Clézio. According to Zhao (2012, 342), the Harry Potter series published in 2000 sold 14 million copies and The Da Vinci Code published in 2004 sold 1.8 million copies, ranking the second and ninth place respectively in the top ten bestsellers in China between 2000 and 2011. By publishing such best-selling works, PLPH has accumulated much economic capital. Moreover, it has also accrued tremendous symbolic capital. As Sapiro points out, "the symbolic capital of a publisher can be assessed through the awards won by its authors, the most prestigious being the Nobel Prize for literature" (Sapiro 2016, 144). PLPH has been granted many national prizes, ranking first in terms of the number of prizes its published books have acquired in China. For example, seventeen works published by the press have been awarded "Mao Dun Literature Prize", the most prestigious prize for novels in China. It has also published the works of Nobel Prize in Literature winners such as Jean-Marie Gustave Le Clézio, Mario Vargas Llos and Patrick Modiano in China. What's more, it cooperates with more than 100 international publishers and boasts numerous experienced and prestigious editors, which brings it remarkable social capital.

As one of the largest literary presses in China, PLPH operates mainly at the pole of large-scale production and occupies a dominating position in the Chinese publishing field. Given that today's Chinese publishing field is market-oriented and is imbued with struggles and competitions, it is imperative for PLPH to seek for economic benefits in order to maintain its dominating position in the publishing field. Meanwhile, it also takes aesthetic value into consideration and is inclined to publish classical works to enhance its symbolic capital, which is exemplified by the publication of D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover* (2004). The translation of *Lady Chatterley's Lover* was initially banned in China due to its numerous sexual descriptions. Yet in view of its aesthetic value and world classical status, PLPH ventured to publish the controversial novel in 2004. This act was seen as a sign that the ban on the publication of *Lady Chatterley's Lover* in China was officially lifted, which in turn testifies to the prestigious status of PLPH in the Chinese publishing field (Sun 2018, 123).

Boasting enormous symbolic, social, cultural and economic capital, PLPH is capable of making long-term investments, waiting for the transformation of symbolic capital into economic capital instead of pursuing immediate economic success. Meanwhile, as English argues, it is impossible and undesirable to have "a pure form of capital, which would have to be

perfectly nonfungible across fields. ... every type of capital everywhere is impure because it is at least partly fungible, and every holder of capital is continually putting his or her capital to work in an effort to defend or modify the ratios of that impurity" (English 2005, 10). In a similar vein, Kershaw (2010, 3) argues that "commercial value is constantly being interchanged with aesthetic value" in contemporary culture. Hence, PLPH is also responsive to classical foreign literature to accumulate symbolic capital, despite the fact that it tends to operate at the pole of large-scale production where economic value dominates publishers' decisions (Sapiro 2010, 425). Meanwhile, it also publishes bestsellers to acquire immediate economic profits, which enables it to make long-term investments by giving prominence to time-honoured classical literature. As Heilbron and Sapiro (2016, 396) rightly point out, "short-sellers help finance long-sellers." In turn, the symbolic capital accumulated by the publication of classical literature will ultimately be transformed into economic capital and will bestow more power of consecration on the publisher. Thus, a virtuous circle of the accumulation of symbolic and economic capital is formed, which will constantly benefit the publisher and advances its development.

5.2 PLPH's selection and publication mechanisms

Thomas's poetry in Chinese translation is collected in the "Blue Flower" series published by PLPH in 2015. This series has collected worldwide canonical foreign poetry, consisting of the poetry of T. S. Eliot, Robert Frost and other established poets. According to Li Jianghua, an editor with PLPH who was largely responsible for the translation project of Thomas's poetry, PLPH's selection criteria for translation concern the literary value and classical status of original works. [3] In this regard, Thomas is undeniably a prestigious and canonical poet and the literary value of his poetry has gained global recognition among scholars, critics and general readers, with International Dylan Thomas Day and Dylan Thomas Prize commemorating his literary achievements. As some scholars point out, due to his unprecedented craftsmanship, his poetry has been translated into more than forty languages and well-received, enjoying enduring popularity among global readers (Watkins and Herbert 2003, 256; Goodby 2014, 217). Thomas has "inspired literary collectors all over the world and any scrap of paper which can be identified as coming from his pen has found a market" (Perkins 1995, 83). His poetry is popular both at home and abroad. For example, his poem "Do Not Go Gentle into that Good Night" acquires "the most hits on the Poetry Foundation's website of poems" in America and his "Fern Hill" is often cited as one of the most loved poems in Britain (Heinzelman 2015, 574). Moreover, Thomas enjoys wide recognition and influence in the literary circle, which can be well illustrated by Bob Dylan, a winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, who renamed himself after Dylan Thomas out of his admiration for the poet, and by his literary influence on the works of poets such as Robert Lowell and Ted Hughes (Goodby 2014; Miles and Towns 2023).

By means of its original language or translation, Thomas's poetry has circulated beyond its culture of origin and become part of the "world literature" (Damrosch 2003, 4). According to Thomsen (2008, 55), the enormous individual selections by critics, literary historians, writers, teachers and general readers can "make works canonical over the years." Given the continual selections of Thomas' poetry by scholars, critics, poets and ordinary readers, his poetry can be considered as canonical works and himself as a canonical poet. Therefore, Thomas's poetry meets PLPH's criteria of selecting literary works for translation.

However, meeting the publisher's selection criteria is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for the publication of Thomas's poetry. Editors play an important role in the selection process. As van Es and Heilbron (2015, 302) observe, "editors are the ones who make the selection from the globally available pool of foreign literature and hence function as the actual 'gatekeepers' of the literary field." Acting as gatekeepers, editors often justify their choices according to their own tastes and aesthetic judgements of the potential title. The selection of Thomas's poetry is a case in point. When asked of the reasons for selecting Thomas's poetry for translation, Li Jianghua observes that it was primarily based on his own reading experience of Thomas's poetry when he was a university student. He further explains that back then he was "shocked and hit by the language of Thomas's poetry" and he wanted other readers to have the same reading experience. [4] His reply seems to imply that his decision to select Thomas's poetry for translation arises from his appreciation of Thomas's poetry and his particular interest in the powerful effects produced by its language. However, his claim about the reason for his selection might not be true. With respect to editors' personal tastes and aesthetic judgements, Venuti (2016, 19) argues that "personal taste is usually qualified by a sales projection" in the publishing of translations and "aesthetic judgement is never strictly aesthetic, certainly not disinterested; it is compromised by economic interest, but any compromise can go unremarked, even unnoticed." Similarly, when discussing how editors select titles, Franssen and Kuipers (2013, 63) also contend that "despite talk of quality, feel and personal taste, while reading a manuscript, all editors keep in mind the book's commercial potential."

It follows that personal taste and aesthetic judgement to some extents have disguised the real purpose of seeking for economic profits, as is the case with the selection of Thomas's poetry by the editor. According to Hai An, one of Thomas's Chinese translators, Li Jianghua contacted him to publish his translation of Thomas's poetry due to its popularity in China prompted by the film *Interstellar* (2014) in which the lines of Thomas's poem "Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night" were read several times.^[5] Hai An also reveals that he had intended to publish the complete work of Thomas's poetry, but Li urged him to revise his existing translation as he wanted to publish it as soon as possible. Li's eagerness for the publication of Thomas's poetry indicates that he attempted to seize the opportunity generated by the film to promote the sales of Thomas's poetry. Although in his personal communication with this author, Li denies that his selection of Thomas's poetry was related to *Interstellar*, he admits

that the film promoted the sales of Thomas's poetry in China.

Meanwhile, as mentioned above, PLPH selected Hai An as the prized translator of Thomas's poetry. This practice of inviting a renowned translator to translate a prestigious author can be described as "mutually reinforcing canonicity" (Baicoianu 2016, 421). An associate professor at Fudan University, Hai An is also a translator who has accrued rich translation experience, having translated poetry such as *The Complete Works of Samuel Beckett: Poetry, In the Stream of Time: Selected Poems of Germain Droogenbroodt and The Frontier Tide: Contemporary Chinese Poetry.* Owing to his good translation quality and achievements in translation, he was awarded the STA Outstanding Translator prize by the Shanghai Translators Association in 2016. In addition, he is also a poet who is often invited to attend domestic and international poetry festivals and whose poems have been published both at home and abroad. Having accumulated much cultural, social and symbolic capital in the Chinese literary and translation field, he is an important consecrator for Thomas's poetry in China (Yu and Shen 2024, 411). As Dylan Thomas's primary Chinese translator, Hai An grants his symbolic capital to his poetry, which contributes to the accumulation of symbolic and economic capital for their Chinese translations. As a result, PLPH is able to harvest both symbolic and economic capital.

6. Conclusion

Drawing on Bourdieu's concepts of field and capital, this article delineates the global translation field and the Chinese publishing field before exploring the selection and publication mechanisms of Thomas's works in China by focusing on PLPH's publication of his poetry in 2015. By investigating the global translation field, this article observes that English as a hyper-central language enjoys universal visibility and consecrating power. Hence, Thomas's works, written in English, acquire more linguistic-literary capital and more visibility than Welsh-language literature in the global translation field, which has paved the way for their translation in China. An examination of the Chinese publishing field of translated foreign literature demonstrates that between 1949 and the 1990s it was highly heteronomous, often constrained by political, cultural and economic factors. Yet since the turn of the century, it has evolved from state-owned presses to commercial enterprises, increasingly subject to the logics of the market.

In light of such global translation field and Chinese publishing field, the case study shows that PLPH's selection of Thomas's poetry for translation and publication is influenced by two factors. One is that PLPH views Thomas as an established and canonical poet, not simply as a Welsh author, thus his poetry meets its criteria of publishing classical literature. The other concerns the potential economic benefits rather than the editor's personal taste and aesthetic judgement, which reflects PLPH's position at the pole of large-scale production as well as its operation ruled by the law of market in the Chinese publishing field. Therefore, it can

concomitantly accumulate symbolic and economic capital by publishing Thomas's poetry in Chinese translation. Moreover, by virtue of selecting Hai An, a prestigious poetry translator and poet, as the translator of Thomas's poetry, PLPH has granted his cultural and symbolic capital to Thomas's poetry and actualized the mutually reinforcing canonicity. That has helped promote the sales of Thomas's poetry in China and bring the Chinese publisher more economic and symbolic capital.

This case study might contribute to a deeper understanding of translation and publication mechanisms of foreign poetry in the Chinese publishing field, and to an increased awareness of the insufficient representation of the minor in the current transnational translation field (Roig-Sanz 2022). Moreover, the article expands the existing studies of sociological enquiries into poetry translation in European contexts (Jones 2011; Blakesley 2019; Milani 2023) to non-European contexts. By so doing, it testifies to the effectiveness of Bourdieu's concepts to this case study. However, their validity demonstrated here should not be generalized. It is also worth noting that this study does not deploy Bourdieu's concepts of habitus, illusio and doxa. More convincing studies can be achieved if we pursue a "full appreciation of Bourdieu's theory and its full-scale applications to studying translation" (Tyulenev 2025, 143).

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Chinese Academy of Translation and Translation Studies, ZJU, Key Research Center of Philosophy and Social Sciences of Zhejiang Province (Project No.: 25zhyxg004), the Center for Translation Studies, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies (Project No.: CTS202302), and Zhejiang Province Education Department (Project No.: Y202455124).

Notes

- [1] For the list of Dylan Thomas's works see: https://www.discoverdylanthomas.com/work s/complete-list-of-dylans-works
- [2] Seehttps://www.ncac.gov.cn/xxfb/bqtj/2013nqgbqtj/201412/t20141202_54346.html
- [3] This author's personal communications with editor Li Jianghua, 6 June 2017.
- [4] This author's personal communications with editor Li Jianghua, 6 June 2017.
- This author's interview with translator Hai An, 23 February 2016. *Interstellar* is an epic science fiction film directed by Christopher Nolan in 2014 and it was a great success in China with its box office in China over 120 million, ranking first in the international box office. The film stimulated a heated discussion of Dylan Thomas and his poetry in China.

References

Ackerman, John. 1998. Welsh Dylan: Dylan Thomas's Life, Writing, and His Wales. Bridgend: Seren.

- Angelelli, Claudia V., ed. 2014. *The Sociological Turn in Translation and Interpreting Studies*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Baicoianu, Anca. 2016. "Translating Nabokov: Romanian Perspectives on World Literature." *Journal of World Literature* 1 (3): 412-425.
- Bourdieu, Pierre. 1989. "Social Space and Symbolic Power." Sociological Theory 7 (1): 18-26.
- Bourdieu, Pierre. 1990. *In Other Words: Essays towards a Reflexive Sociology*. Translated by Matthew Adamson. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Bourdieu, Pierre. 1993. *The Field of Cultural Production: Essays on Art and Literature*. Cambridge: Polity.
- Bourdieu, Pierre. 2002. "The Forms of Capital." In *Readings in Economic Sociology*, edited by Nicole Woolsey Biggart, 280-191. Oxford: Blackwell Publisher.
- Bourdieu, Pierre. 2008. "A Conservative Revolution in Publishing." *Translation Studies* 1 (2): 123-153.
- Bourdieu, Pierre and Loïc J. D. Wacquant. 1992. *An Invitation to Reflexive Sociology*. Cambridge: Polity.
- Brisset, Annie. 2010. "Cultural Perspectives on Translation." *International Social Science Journal* 61 (199): 69-81.
- Brisset, Annie. 2017. "Globalization, Translation, and Cultural Diversity." Translation and Interpreting Studies 12 (2): 253-277.
- Buzelin, Hélène. 2013. "Sociology and Translation Studies." In *The Routledge Handbook of Translation Studies*, edited by Carmen Millán and Francesca Bartrina, 186-200. London & New York: Routledge.
- Casanova, Pascale. 2004. *The World Republic of Letters*. Translated by M.B. DeBevoise. Cambridge, Massachusetts and London: Harvard University Press.
- Casanova, Pascale. 2010. "Consecration and Accumulation of Literary Capital: Translation as Unequal Exchange." In *Critical Readings in Translation Studies*, edited by Mona Baker, 285-303. London & New York: Routledge.
- Cronin, Michael. 1998. "The Cracked Looking Glass of Servants." *The Translator* 4 (2): 145-162.
- Cronin, Michael. 2003. Translation and Globalization. London & New York: Routledge.
- Damrosch, David. 2003. What is World Literature? Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
- Dijkstra, Anna-Lou. 2016. "Marginalizing and Exoticizing Wales: Shifting Representations in Translated Guidebooks." *Translation Studies* 9 (2): 198-211.
- English, James F. 2005. *The Economy of Prestige: Prizes, Awards and the Circulation of Cultural Value*. Cambridge and Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
- Franssen, Thomas and Giselinde Kuipers. 2013. "Coping with Uncertainty, Abundance and Strife: Decision-making Processes of Dutch Acquisition Editors in the Global Market for

- Translation." Poetics 41 (1): 48-74.
- Goodby, John. 2014. "The Liquid Choirs of His Tribes': The Influence of Dylan Thomas."In *Dylan Thomas: A Centenary Celebration*, edited by Hannah Ellis, 205-221. London: Bloomsbury.
- Hanna, Sameh. 2016. *Bourdieu in Translation Studies: The Socio-cultural Dynamics of Shake-speare Translation in Egypt*. New York & London: Routledge.
- Heilbron, Johan. 1999. "Towards a Sociology of Translation: Book Translations as a Cultural World-System." *European Journal of Social Theory* 2 (4): 429-444.
- Heilbron, Johan. 2000. "Translation as a Cultural World System." *Perspectives: Studies in Translatology* 8 (1): 9-26.
- Heilbron, Johan and Gisèle Sapiro. 2007. "Outline for a Sociology of Translation: Current Issues and Future Prospects." In *Constructing a Sociology of Translation*, edited by Michaela Wolf and Alexandra Fukari, 93-107. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Heilbron, Johan, and Gisèle Sapiro. 2016. "Translation: Economic and Sociological Perspective." In *The Palgrave Handbook of Economics and Language*, edited by Victor Ginsburgh and Shlomo Weber, 373-402. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Heinzelman, Kurt. 2015. "Affiliated Poetics: John Berryman and Dylan Thomas." *Southwest Review*, 100 (4): 572-588, 625.
- Jones, Glyn. 2001. *The Dragon Has Two tongues: Essays on Anglo-Welsh Writers and Writing*, edited by Tony Brown. Cardiff: University of Wales Press.
- Jones, Francis R. 2011. *Poetry Translating as Expert Action: Process, Priorities and Networks*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Kershaw, Angela. 2010. "Sociology of Literature, Sociology of Translation: The Reception of Irène Némirovsky's *Suite française* in France and Britain." *Translation Studies* 3 (1): 1-16.
- Kong, Shuyu. 2005. Consuming Literature: Best Sellers and the Commercialization of Literary Production in Contemporary China. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Kung, Szu-Wen. *Translation of Contemporary Taiwan Literature in a Cross-cultural Context:* A Translation Studies Perspective. London & New York: Routledge.
- Li, Jingduan. 2008. "翻譯出版風雨三十年 [Three Decades of Ups and Downs in Translation Publishing]." *China Reading Weekly*, May 14.
- Luo, Xuanmin. 2009. "Ideology and Literary Translation: A Brief Discussion on Liang Qichao's Translation Practice." In *Translating China*, edited by Luo Xuanmin and He Yuanjian, 124-134. Bristol, Buffalo & Toronto: Multilingual Matters.
- Milani, Mila. 2023. Publishing Contemporary Foreign Poetry: Transnational Exchange in the Italian Publishing Field, 1939-1977. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press.
- Miles, K. G. and Jeff Towns. *Bob Dylan and Dylan Thomas: The Two Dylans*. Carmarthen: McNidder and Grace.

- Pei, Minxin. 1998. From Reform to Revolution: The Demise of Communism in China and the Soviet Union. Cambridge, Massachusetts & London: Harvard University Press.
- Perkins, Derek. 1995. Dylan Thomas and His World. Swansea: Domino Books LTD.
- Roig-Sanz, Diana. 2022. "The Global Minor: A Transnational Space for Decentering Literary and Translation History." *Comparative Literature Studies* 59 (4): 631-663.
- Sapiro, Gisèle. 2010. "Globalization and Cultural Diversity in the Book Market: The Case of Literary Translations in the US and in France." *Poetics* 38 (4): 419-439.
- Sapiro, Gisèle. 2015. Globalization and Cultural Diversity in the Book Market: The Case of Literary Translations in the US and in France. *Cultural Sociology* 9 (3): 320-346.
- Sapiro, Gisèle. 2016. "Strategies of Importation of Foreign Literature in France in the Twentieth Century: The Case of Gallimard, or the Making of an International Publisher." In *Institutions of World Literature: Writing, Translation, Market*, edited by Stefan Helgesson and Pieter Vermeulen, 143-159. New York & London: Routledge.
- Sapiro, Gisèle. 2023. *The Sociology of Literature*. Translated by Madeline Bedecarré and Ben Libman. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Sigley, Gray. 2013. "The Ancient Tea Horse Road and the Politics of Cultural Heritage in Southwest China: Regional Identity in the Context of a Rising China."In *Cultural Heritage Politics in China*, edited by Tami Blumenfield and Helaine Silverman, 235-246. New York: Springer.
- Sun, Yifeng. 2018. *Translating Foreign Otherness: Cross-Cultural Anxiety in Modern China*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Tan, Zaixi. 2015. "Censorship in Translation: The Case of the People's Republic of China." *Neohelicon* 42 (1): 313-339.
- Tan, Zaixi. 2025. "Censorship and Translation in China." In *The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Censorship*, edited by Denise Merkle and Brian James Baer, 179-191. London & New York: Routledge.
- Thomsen, Mads Rosendahl. 2008. *Mapping World Literature: International Canonization and Transnational Literatures*. London and New York: Continuum.
- Tyulenev, Sergey. 2025. "Macro/Micro Gap." In *The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Sociology*, edited by Sergey Tyulenev and Luo Wenyan, 133-146. London & New York: Routledge.
- Van Es, Nicky and Johan Heilbron. 2015. "Fiction from the Periphery: How Dutch Writers Enter the Field of English-Language Literature." *Cultural Sociology* 9 (3): 296-319.
- Venuti, Lawrence. 2013. *Translation Changes Everything: Theory and Practice*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Venuti, Lawrence. 2016. "Translation, Publishing, and World Literature: J.V. Foix's *Daybook* 1918 and the Strangeness of Minority." *Translation Review* 95 (1): 8-24.
- Volland, Nicolai. 2016. "All the Literature That's Fit to Print: A Print Culture Perspective

- on Modern Chinese Literature."In *A Companion to Modern Chinese Literature*, edited by Yingjin Zhang, 360-378. Oxford: John Wiley & Sons.
- Wang, Ning. 2010. "World Literature and the Dynamic Function of Translation." *Modern Language Quarterly* 71 (1): 1-14.
- Wang, Ning. 2015. "Translation and the Relocation of Global Cultures: Mainly a Chinese Perspective." *Asia Pacific Translation and Intercultural Studies* 2 (1): 4-14.
- Watkins, Helen and David Herbert. 2003. "Cultural Policy and Place Promotion: Swansea and Dylan Thomas." *Geoforum* 34 (2): 249-266.
- Wigginton, Christopher. 2007. *Modernism from the Margins: The 1930s Poetry of Louis Mac-Neice and Dylan Thomas*. Cardiff: University of Wales Press.
- Wolf, Michaela. 2014. "The Sociology of Translation and its 'Activist Turn'."In *The Sociological Turn in Translation and Interpreting Studies*, edited by Claudia V. Angellelli, 7-21. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Wolf, Michaela. 2007. "Introduction: The Emergence of a Sociology of Translation." In *Constructing a Sociology of Translation*, edited by Michaela Wolf and Alexandra Fukari, 1-36. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Xu, Mingwu and Chuanmao Tian. 2014. "Commercial Considerations: A Reason for Retranslating An Exploration of the Retranslation Boom in the 1990s Mainland China." *Across Languages and Cultures* 15 (2): 243-259.
- Yu, Jinquan. 2019. "Translator's Habitus and Textual Agency in the Chinese Translation of Dylan Thomas's Poetry: The Case of Hai An."In *Translation in and for Society: Sociological and Cultural Approaches in Translation*, edited by Beatriz Martinez Ojeda and Maria Luisa Hodriguez Munoz, 149-166. Cordoba: University of Cordoba Press.
- Yu, Jinquan and Chunli Shen. 2024. "Translation Selection and the Consecration of Dylan Thomas's Poetry in China: A Sociological Perspective." *Target* 36 (3): 398-420.
- Zhao, Wuping. 2012. "From Fifty Editions of *The Old Man and the Sea to Fifty Shades of Grey*: A Glimpse of Translation Rights Market in China (2002-2012)." *Publishing Research Quarterly* 28 (4): 340-344.

Review of Translation and Interpreting as Social Interaction: Affect, Behavior and Cognition

Wenkang Zhang

Address: School of Humanities and Social Science, The Chinese University of Hong Kong,

Shenzhen, China

E-mail: wenkangzhang@link.cuhk.edu.cn

Correspondence: Wenkang Zhang

Citation: Zhang, Wenkang. 2024. "Review of Translation and Interpreting as Social Interac-

tion: Affect, Behavior and Cognition." Translation Quarterly 113: 79-86.

Shih, Claire Y., and Caiwen Wang (Eds.). Translation and Interpreting as Social Interaction: Affect, Behavior and Cognition. 2024. 240 pp., \$134 (Hardback), \$117 (eBook), ISBN 9781350279322.

The field of translation and interpreting (T&I) studies has undergone a significant shift in recent years, moving beyond an exclusive linguistic focus to encompass cognitive, sociological, and affective dimensions (e.g., Muñoz Martín 2010; Pöchhacker 2022a; Wang 2023). This shift has been driven by a growing recognition of the complexity of T&I processes, which involves not only the transfer of meaning across languages but also the negotiation of social, cultural, and emotional factors (Angelelli 2004; Hubscher-Davidson 2017). As a result, researchers have increasingly adopted interdisciplinary approaches, drawing from fields such as cognitive psychology, sociology, and anthropology, to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the nature of T&I (e.g., O'Brien 2013; Risku 2014; Chesterman 2006).

Within this context, the edited book *Translation and Interpreting as Social Interaction: Affect, Behavior, and Cognition* by Claire Y. Shih and Caiwen Wang stands out as a significant contribution. This edited volume, comprising ten chapters and a preface, brings together a kaleidoscope of perspectives, including community interpreting, interpreter training, literary translation, legal translation, and the emerging field of human-machine interaction. With its exploration of the often-overlooked dimension of affect and its complex interplay with social, behavioral, and cognitive factors, this book aims to address a crucial gap in the existing literature and provides a refreshing lens through which to examine the multilayered nature of

T&I with empirical studies, theoretical investigations, and methodological discussions. In the preface, the editors underscore the importance of understanding T&I processes as forms of social interaction, necessitating the need to explore the uncharted territory of affect, behavior, and cognition, and setting the stage for the subsequent chapters to explore in greater depth.

In Chapter 1, Claire Shih overviews translation affect and emotion in translation process research (TPR). Shih argues that the study of translation affect has evolved in tandem with methodological innovation in TPR and the field of psychology. This parallel development highlights the interdisciplinary nature of investigating affect in the T&I process. Shih advocates for situating affect within the broader context of translators' and interpreters' cognitive processes and behavioral patterns. Shih's emphasis on the interplay between affect, cognition, and behavior aligns with the growing recognition in interpreting studies that these processes are interconnected and mutually influential (Hubscher-Davidson 2017; Rojo and Ramos Caro 2016). By highlighting the importance of studying affect in relation to cognitive and behavioral processes, Shih contributes to the ongoing shift in the field towards a more multidimensional and interdisciplinary understanding of T&I, as also emphasized in earlier studies (Muñoz Martín 2010; Risku 2014). The insights from this chapter might inform interpreting studies by inspiring scholars to investigate how interpreters' emotions impact their decision-making, problem-solving, and coping strategies in various interpreting settings and contexts.

In Chapter 2, Kirsten Malmkjær delves into the relationship between affect and texts, shedding light on how the intentional decisions of translators and their affective engagement with the source text can shape the emotional impact of the translated work and affective experience of the target audience. This chapter illuminates the interplay between the translators' agency and the affective dimensions of texts, challenges the traditional view of translation as a purely linguistic and cognitive process, and instead emphasizes the emotional and subjective aspects of translation. Informed by the idea of the affective potential of translated works through deliberate translation strategies, future studies could analyze whether interpreters' decisions and strategies can shape the emotional experiences of the participants in an interpreted situation. And if such an effect does exist, what aspects should interpreters be mindful of? This might also provide further insights into interpreter training by raising awareness of the emotional aspects of language and communication.

Chapter 3, written by Anu Viljanmaa, investigates the role of self-talk in the interpreting process, focusing on how dialogue interpreters use self-talk as a cognitive and affective strategy to manage different situations and their performance. Through revisiting the quotations from an interview corpus, the author analyzes the functions and linguistic forms of the self-talk instances, as well as the relations between functions and linguistic forms. This chapter represents convincing evidence of the effective functions of metacognitive strategies, such as self-talk, in managing the complex demands of interpreting and facilitating interpreting per-

formance (Fernández Bravo 2019). Informed by this chapter, future interpreting studies could consider the potential interplay between self-talk and other cognitive and affective factors, such as working memory capacity and stress management.

In Chapter 4, Zhiai Liu explores the emotional challenges faced by legal interpreters, presenting a qualitative study based on in-depth interviews with ten legal interpreters. This chapter highlights the unique emotional challenges legal interpreters face, such as exposure to traumatic content and conflicting role expectations, shedding light on the specific stressors encountered in this distinctive interpreting setting. This perspective reveals the emotional toll that interpreting in high-stakes settings could have on interpreters and underscores the need for interpreting studies in the future to consider the affective experience of interpreters and its relationship with interpreters' performance and well-being. Liu also proposes a dedicated training program for legal interpreters that focuses on psychological education and emphasizes the importance of preventive and coping strategies. These findings offer valuable insights for interpreting training and professional development programs, emphasizing the ongoing support and resources to help interpreters better prepare for the emotional demands of their work.

Caiwen Wang, in Chapter 5, investigates the role of omissions as a strategic tool in simultaneous interpreting, using empirical evidence from student interpreters' retrospective reports. By analyzing the recordings with reference to Napier's taxonomy of omissions, and the retrospective reports of interpreters, Wang identifies the types of and triggers for omissions and reveals how interpreters' own voices can be "an external factor leading to receptive omissions" (102). This study aligns with the growing recognition in the field that omissions can serve as a deliberate and functional tool for managing the cognitive and linguistic demands of interpreting (Korpal 2012). However, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of retrospective methods, such as the potential for incomplete or inaccurate recall (Ericsson and Simon 1980). To enhance the reliability of the findings and provide a foundation for future interpreting research, a combination of approaches is recommended. These include incorporating more quantitative methods, utilizing advanced research technologies such as eye-tracking devices, and involving multiple researchers in the coding and categorization of omissions to ensure inter-rater reliability.

In Chapter 6, Binhua Wang proposes that contextual and sociocultural factors, beyond cognition, merit consideration to fully understand interpreting as a form of communicative and social interaction. Wang also proposes an analytical framework that considers the major cognitive, communicative, and sociocultural variables influencing the interpreter's performance. This chapter makes a compelling case for adopting a more holistic approach to interpreting research that integrates cognitive, communicative, and sociocultural perspectives. This resonates with the growing recognition that interpreters are active participants who shape communication through their presence, choices, and interactions with context (e.g., Benda et al.

2022; Li, Liu, and Cheung 2023; Pokorn and Mikolič Južnič 2020). Following this line, future interpreting research could expand on applying more innovative approaches that truly capture the complex, multimodal nature of interpreting and consider how the relative weight and interaction of different variables shift across contexts and settings. Meanwhile, this chapter also opens up avenues for further exploration in terms of interpreting ethics. Echoing Chapter 5, Wang also mentions some seemingly unethical choices by interpreters, which are actually the outcomes of different variables and can still yield good effects on communication. Therefore, it would also be meaningful to examine how micro-level interactions in interpreting link up to wider social fabrics and issues of power.

Monika Płużyczka, in Chapter 7, presents an empirical study using eye trackers to investigate the cognitive processes involved in sight translation. The results reveal significant differences in eye movement patterns between reading for comprehension and sight translation, indicating that sight translation is in greater need of cognitive resources and is taxed with a higher cognitive load. In addition, Płużyczka identifies spatial saccadic movements, or saccades occurring beyond the text, as a potential indicator of extra cognitive resources activation and information retrieval from long-term memory during sight translation. This finding offers an alternative as a measure of cognitive load in eye-tracking research. Although Płużyczka argues that sight translation is a different mode from both translation and interpreting, this chapter still makes a valuable contribution to interpreting studies by shedding light on the cognitive processes involved in sight translation because many cognitive challenges are shared by sight translation and interpreting, including concurrent comprehension and language production, attention management and time pressure. The eye movement parameters proven to be significant in the chapter can be further examined and investigated in different interpreting modes and settings, thus providing a more detailed and nuanced understanding of the mental processes involved in interpreting. Meanwhile, these parameters could be triangulated with other different sources of data, such as retrospective interviews and renditions, to gain a deeper understanding of the investigated phenomenon. Moreover, the findings on the cognitive demands of sight translation have important pedagogical implications for interpreter training, informing the design of sight translation exercises to target specific cognitive skills required for interpreting optimally.

In Chapter 8, Junfeng Zhao and Jie Xue explore the conceptual variations in legal translation by comprehensively examining the translation of the legal term "right" into Chinese as "權利" (quánlì) from a cognitive-sociological perspective. They argue that the meaning of transplanted legal concepts is socially and cognitively constructed, challenging the presumption of conceptual equivalence in legal translation. Through a detailed analysis of the translation of "right" into Chinese legal discourse, the chapter demonstrates how the concept undergoes significant transformations as it interacts with existing legal concepts, societies, and, more importantly, dominant values in the target culture. It underscores the role of linguistic agents,

including translators and legal professionals, in mediating the meaning of transplanted legal concepts. Although this chapter focuses on legal translation, the insights hold implications for interpreting studies, particularly legal interpreting, by highlighting the complexity of translating legal concepts across languages and cultures and the need for interpreters to be aware of potential differences in the meaning of legal terms in different legal systems.

Sui He presents a dual-model parametric approach to analyzing metaphors and their translations in Chapter 9, combining insights from conceptual metaphor theory (CMT) and conceptual blending theory (CBT). By analyzing an English science communication article and its simplified and traditional Chinese translations, the study sheds light on the cognitive processes and strategies involved in translating metaphors in popular science texts. The author identifies patterns in how metaphors are translated under four parameters, namely, CMT provenance, CMT projection, CBT provenance, and CBT projection, revealing a tendency for simplified Chinese translation to retain more metaphoricity than traditional Chinese translation. This finding is further discerned along with the analysis of the agents concerned and the environment, which together provide further insights into the decision-making processes behind these translation choices. The approach in this study highlights the cognitive complexity of processing and conveying metaphors across languages, representing a potential, valuable framework for understanding the cognitive challenges interpreters face when dealing with metaphors. However, when applying insights from this study to interpreting, the unique cognitive demands and constraints of interpreting, such as its real-time nature and limited opportunity for careful analysis and revision (Pöchhacker 2022b), should be fully considered.

In Chapter 10, Ming Qian explores the potential for collaboration between human translators and interpreters, and artificial intelligence (AI) tools to improve language understanding and T&I. Qian proposes a two-way symbiotic relationship in which AI assists human comprehension in different contexts, such as for localization and culturalization purposes, while human translators and interpreters inform AI tools through information input. This chapter addresses a timely and important topic of the relationship between human translators and interpreters and AI. It captures the crux of the current situation where human interpreters' unique strengths, such as interpersonal communication and comprehension of cultural nuances, cannot be replicated by AI yet, and the rapid development of AI is transforming virtually all fields, forcing people to embrace it. It is agreed that the advancement of AI will replace mediocre translators and interpreters, while those open to and able to make use of AI will survive (Abukins 2024). Qian's idea of human-AI symbiosis aligns with the concept of an augmented interpreter (Fantinuoli and Dastyar 2022), indicating a new paradigm of interpreter-machine interaction. This line of thought provides new avenues for future interpreting research, expanding its boundaries to non-human objects, i.e., machines/AI, and calling for interdisciplinary collaboration (ibid.). However, little research in the field has explored the ramifications and implications of ChatGPT and other GenAI tools on interpreting at a finegrained level, such as how the involvement of ChatGPT and other GenAI tools in interpreting affects interpreters' cognitive, affective, behavioral, and ethical dimensions. For example, research could be conducted on how interpreters navigate between the source language, visual stimuli, and ChatGPT-generated translation when ChatGPT is applied during the interpreting process, and how interpreters deal with erroneous translation or even unethical and biased translation (Horváth 2022) by ChatGPT during interpreting. Take the application of ChatGPT at the post-interpreting stage as another example. It would be meaningful to investigate how efficient and effective it could be for ChatGPT to provide feedback for interpreting trainees through various prompt engineering techniques.

In conclusion, *Translation and Interpreting as Social Interaction: Affect, Behavior, and Cognition* edited by Claire Y. Shih and Caiwen Wang is a valuable contribution to the field of T&I studies. This volume distinguishes itself through several key merits. Firstly, the interdisciplinary approach. This book weaves together insights from cognitive psychology, sociology, and linguistics, enriching our understanding of the complex dimensions involved in T&I practice. Secondly, emphasis on affect. The volume's focus on the affect and its interplay with cognition and behavior fills a critical lacuna in the existing literature, encouraging readers to revisit conventional ideas and embrace new perspectives. Meanwhile, as we navigate an AI-augmented era, the emphasis on human elements and human touch is particularly valuable. Thirdly, breath of topics. The wide array of topics covered in the book, from community interpreting to interpreter training to human-machine collaboration, offers a comprehensive portrait of the profession. By exploring the different topics of T&I, the volume provides readers with in-depth insights into the complex nature of this field.

While this volume offers a comprehensive exploration and investigation of the themes, there are also some limitations to consider. First, the first four chapters of this edited book extensively explore affect and emotion, representing a highlight of this volume and setting it apart from other volumes in the field. However, the remaining chapters cover a broader range of topics related to cognition, potentially diluting the book's unique emphasis on the affective dimension and its interplay with behavior and cognition. Second, while the book covers a wide range of topics, it could be further strengthened by addressing some important and emerging issues, such as the impact of technology, particularly ChatGPT, on the cognition, affect, and behavior of translators and interpreters. Additionally, many of the research methods employed in this volume are qualitative in nature, and some chapters have relatively small sample sizes. To build upon the groundwork laid by this book, future research could consider conducting more extensive empirical studies and incorporating quantitative research methods. Combining qualitative and quantitative approaches would likely yield more robust and nuanced findings, allow for the testing of existing theoretical hypotheses, and provide fresh insights and directions for further investigation.

Despite these minor limitations, Translation and Interpreting as Social Interaction: Af-

fect, Behavior, and Cognition is a timely and relevant contribution to the field, underscoring the importance of affect and its interaction with cognition and behavior in T&I. As the field continues to evolve, the diverse range of perspectives and insights presented in this volume will undoubtedly serve as a catalyst for future research and practice in this dynamic field.

References

- Abukins, Sierra. 2024. "Eight Key Insights from 'AI and the Future of Translation and Interpretation'." Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey. https://www.middlebury.edu/institute/news/eight-key-insights-ai-and-future-translation-and-interpretation.
- Angelelli, Claudia V. 2004. Revisiting the Interpreter's Role: A Study of Conference, Court, and Medical Interpreters in Canada, Mexico, and the United States. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins. https://doi.org/10.1075/btl.55.
- Benda, Natalie C., Ann M. Bisantz, Rebecca L. Butler, Rollin J. Fairbanks, and Jeff Higginbotham. 2022. "The Active Role of Interpreters in Medical Discourse An Observational Study in Emergency Medicine." *Patient Education and Counseling* 105 (1): 62-73. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2021.05.029.
- Chesterman, Andrew. 2006. "Questions in the Sociology of Translation." In *Translation Studies at the Interface of Disciplines*, edited by João Ferreira Duarte, Alexandra Assis Rosa, and Teresa Seruya, 9-27. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins. https://doi.org/10.1075/btl.68.03che.
- Ericsson, K. Anders, and Herbert A. Simon. 1980. "Verbal Reports as Data." *Psychological Review* 87 (3): 215-251. https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.87.3.215.
- Fantinuoli, Claudio, and Vorya Dastyar. 2022. "Interpreting and the Emerging Augmented Paradigm." *Interpreting and Society* 2 (2): 185-194. https://doi.org/10.1177/2752381022 1111631.
- Fernández Bravo, Elena A. 2019. "Metacognitive Self-Perception in Interpreting." *Translation, Cognition & Behavior* 2 (2): 147-164. https://doi.org/10.1075/tcb.00025.fer.
- Horváth, Ildikó. 2022. "AI in Interpreting: Ethical Considerations." *Across Languages and Cultures* 23 (1): 1-13. https://doi.org/10.1556/084.2022.00108.
- Hubscher-Davidson, Séverine. 2017. *Translation and Emotion: A Psychological Perspective*. New York: Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315720388.
- Korpal, Paweł. 2012. "Omission in Simultaneous Interpreting as a Deliberate Act." In *Translation Research Projects* 4, edited by Anthony Pym and David Orrego-Carmona, 103-111. Intercultural Studies Group. http://hdl.handle.net/10593/14418.
- Li, Ruitian, Kanglong Liu, and Andrew K. F. Cheung. 2023. "Interpreter Visibility in Press Conferences: A Multimodal Conversation Analysis of Speaker-Interpreter Interactions." Humanities and Social Sciences Communications 10 (1): 454. https://doi.org/10.1057/s4

1599-023-01974-7.

- Muñoz Martín, Ricardo. 2010. "On Paradigms and Cognitive Translatology." In *Translation and Cognition*, edited by Gregory M. Shreve and Erik Angelone, 169-187. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins. https://doi.org/10.1075/ata.xv.10mun.
- O'Brien, Sharon. 2013. "The Borrowers: Researching the Cognitive Aspects of Translation." *Target* 25 (1): 5-17. https://doi.org/10.1075/target.25.1.02obr.
- Pöchhacker, Franz. 2022a. "Interpreters and Interpreting: Shifting the Balance?" *The Translator* 28 (2): 148-161. https://doi.org/10.1080/13556509.2022.2133393.
- Pöchhacker, Franz. 2022b. *Introducing Interpreting Studies*. 3rd ed. London: Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003186472.
- Pokorn, Nike K., and Tamara Mikolič Južnič. 2020. "Community Interpreters Versus Intercultural Mediators." *Translation and Interpreting Studies. The Journal of the American Translation and Interpreting Studies Association* 15 (1): 80-107. https://doi.org/10.1075/tis.20027.koc.
- Risku, Hanna. 2015. "Translation Process Research As Interaction Research: From Mental to Socio-Cognitive Processes". *MonTi Monografias De Traducción E Interpretación*, 331-53. https://doi.org/10.6035/MonTI.2014.ne1.11.
- Rojo, Ana, and María Ramos Caro. 2016. "Can Emotion Stir Translation Skill? Defining the Impact of Positive and Negative Emotions on Translation Performance." In *Reembedding Translation Process Research*, edited by Ricardo Muñoz Martín, 107-130. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins. https://doi.org/10.1075/btl.128.06roj.
- Wang, Binhua. 2023. "Exploring Information Processing as a New Research Orientation beyond Cognitive Operations and Their Management in Interpreting Studies: Taking Stock and Looking Forward." *Perspectives* 31 (6): 996-1013. https://doi.org/10.1080/090767 6X.2023.2200955.

作者、譯者、文本的脈絡與意圖:關於翻譯的對話

陳玥江¹ 朱純深²

Address: ¹Office of Jiujiang Municipal People's Government, Jiangxi Province, China; ²School of Humanities and Social Science, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen), Shenzhen, China

E-mail: ¹yuejiangchen@link.cuhk.edu.cn; ²zhuchunshen@cuhk.edu.cn

Correspondence: Chunshen Zhu

Citation: Chen, Yuejiang, and Chunshen Zhu. 2024. "Author, Translator, Text: Semantic Contexts and Intentions—A Dialogue on Translation." *Translation Quarterly* 113: 87-105.

Abstract

Author, Translator, Text: Semantic Contexts and Intentions—A Dialogue on Translation (*by* Yuejiang Chen and Chunshen Zhu)

This article presents a dialogue between the author and the translator, and between teacher and student. It centres on the closing address of an academic conference and its Chinese translation, focusing on the stylistic strategies informing both composition and translation. The discussion begins with the texts' sound and visual appeal and proceeds to consider, at the rhetorical level, the conception and translation of wordplay such as alliteration, rhyme, and puns; at the level of diction, choices concerning four-character idioms and collocations; and at the level of sentence construction, how to calibrate the degree of 'translationese' and the productive use of defamiliarisation. At the cultural level, it ranges from revitalising proverbs to intertextual connections and their implications for anticipating readers' interpretative tendencies. In this sense, every act of reading and translation should be seen as an exercise in sharpening sensitivity to language. Thus, the educational significance of translation goes beyond technical training: it lies in encouraging a more rigorous scrutiny of language and a more deliberate exploration and expansion of the target language's resources and expressive capacities, thereby enhancing learners' linguistic and cultural literacy. All of this can be accounted for in terms of the texts' semantic context and coherence—that is, by attributing readerly meanings and effects to textual features-thus enabling us to discern the dynamic, constructive interplay among theory, criticism, and practice.

2024 年 4 月 12-14 日在香港中文大學(深圳)舉行了第三屆翻譯教育國際會議。朱純深作為會議發起人以 The pain and pleasure of the process 為題做了閉幕講話,由大學人文社科學院 2024 屆同聲傳譯碩士畢業生陳玥江擔任現場同聲口譯。會後陳玥江主動將閉幕辭翻譯為中文,之後與朱純深討論翻譯中涉及的一些現象,交流各自的行文策略,推敲如何讓遣詞造句更有效地為現場交流的社交功能服務。這樣的作者和譯者、學生與老師面對面討論,一是無需隔空猜度作者或譯者意圖,二是不為角色等級和學科成績的功利所限,三是以一對鮮活的文本為基礎,因此可以很純粹地把自己的第一手體驗拿來分享反思並共同修改確定譯文。討論涉及了跨語言書寫中微觀、中觀和宏觀的一些問題,對兩人都是一個難得的經驗,想想對語言與翻譯的學習與研究應該也會有所啟發,於是便整理成這一篇作者(朱)與譯者(陳)、師與生的對談,所依據的英中文本則收在附錄中供參考。

陳: 你為什麼選擇 The pain and pleasure of the process 作為標題?因應其中三個 P的頭韻,我原來的翻譯是"學術苦旅:苦樂相生,苦盡甘來",希望通過三個四字成語的對照接續來形成音韻和視覺上的美感,與原文匹配。先是 process 化作"旅"提前,三個"苦"也能有一種類似英文頭韻的重複感。但又覺得"學術苦旅"容易讓人想到"文化苦旅"而帶入當代文壇的一些聯想分散了注意力,12 個字也顯略多,"苦盡甘來"還有原文所沒有的"好結局"意味。不知你能不能比較一下原來譯文和現在譯文之間的差別,談談如何更好使用中文重複、對仗等修辭手法來盡可能地兼顧詞語意義同其聽覺視覺上的形式美?另外,筆譯時候是應該更多考慮有語言敏感度的讀者,還是文字需要"家常"一點,讓一般人也可以欣賞美?

朱:首先,我們這個會的主題是"數字化翻譯研究:教學、科研與出版",大語 境是 ChatGPT 的問世,小語境是與會者多有文科背景,工作多涉及語言教學和翻譯, 在面對 AI 工具時,就像我,難免會有些陌生感帶來的好奇與焦慮,而且開了兩天高 強度的會議,所以我覺得閉幕辭語調應該輕鬆一點。於是在構思標題時便有意來點文 字遊戲,活躍一下氣氛,所以就從焦慮的 pain 想到了押頭韻的 pleasure,結果又帶出 了 process。這是個雙關詞:動詞的"加工"與名詞的"過程"。如果其中有什麼別緻 之處,既能吸引聽眾,又同時建立一個面對 AI 時的苦樂主題,就值得了。這個標題, 大處講希望從一個側面為會議的主旨發言和論壇討論作結,小處講又可以串聯起整篇 文字。無論如何,寫作不是炫技,修辭背後往往有多重目的:在這裏是想以有趣調節 氣氛,以音韻加深印象。這樣,翻譯時可以從自己體驗到的效果著眼,看原文是如何 實現這種效果的,接著反觀譯入語,看有沒有相關的資源來達到類似目的。中文有雙 聲可以模仿英語的頭韻,但問題在於因為象形文字的緣故,字形(筆畫、密度)往往 更具視覺衝擊力。英語則聽覺效果大於視覺。聽覺效果通過朗讀更容易察覺到,所以 中文就要求讀者對字音更為警覺,尤其涉及常見詞語時。比如雙聲的"樹梢",未必人 人都會注意到其對文本音韻效果的微妙貢獻。就文字帶來的愉悅感而言,中文還有很 多資源可以調動:如對照、頂針等。但資源多了就更要"挑剔",避免過猶不及。於是 乎,翻譯本身也有刺激培養譯者和讀者語言敏感度的教育功能。"家常話"不等於遷就 對語言的麻木,因為閱讀如果不是單純為了獲取信息,同時也為了欣賞享受文字美的 話,那就需要關注信息的語言表達方式。所以每一次翻譯和閱讀都應該是對語言敏感度的砥礪。

現在咱們來具體談一下這個標題的翻譯。從你提的譯文可以看到背後認真的思考。除了對"學術苦旅"的反思之外,使用"苦樂相生,苦盡甘來"是一個活用四字結構的好例子,只是如你說的,"苦盡甘來"有"結局"的意味,但我們與 AI 相伴相長似乎不見得有盡頭。從語音上說,中文主要是通過平仄來體現節奏變化的,這一點四字成語大多有先天優勢,只是"成語"以其不變又會是個潛在的表意窠臼,但不妨藉四字結構的平仄錯落形成工整又靈活的詞組,比如"苦樂(仄)相生(平)"。咱們後來的譯文也是順著這個四字詞組的思路得來的:"甘苦相生,苦樂兼程"。第一個用"甘苦"不用"苦樂",是為了避免重複可能帶來的單調。至於"兼程"呢,首先避開"結局",再則以"程"配 process,既省去一個詞組,也能總領全文,涵蓋做學問的"加工與過程",如果能讓人想到"風雨兼程",則互文便帶來一種熟悉的陌生感,加強詞義的表達。另外要提的是"(兼)程"和"苦旅"不同,它和 process 一樣不對"程"定性,亦即這個"程"本身不"苦"當然也無可言"樂",所謂"甘苦"或"苦樂",是人在不同階段的感覺,所以不是"苦(旅)"而是二者"相"和"兼"的糾纏。所以,關於翻譯,要問的不是一個譯文行不行,而是意識到含義的哪些細微處,然後斟酌可以怎麼譯,為什麼這麼譯。

陳:說到陌生感,其實有時候看似翻譯腔的句子也有妙用。所謂翻譯腔,的確會帶給人不適的感覺,因為陌生、奇怪、讀來費力,所以覺得不舒服。但是這種不舒服能否起到令人一激靈的"拋磚引玉"之效,則取決於翻譯腔怎麼用。比如這句話:Forme, and perhaps you would agree if I said for you as well, our gathering over the last weekend has been a 'dream conference',我原本把它整合了一下,因為覺得如果按字面翻,會比較奇怪。但是後來呢,我想可以按原文走試試。首先我考慮到這個閉幕辭的語體比較鬆散,是可以譯得口語化接地氣一些。其次,我希望這種"鬆散"的不舒服能夠起到一激靈的作用。因為如果說一個句子讀起來覺得費力的話,那麼這個時候對讀者的要求就更高了,就得看讀者能不能夠耐下性子去接著讀。繞的句子如果能繞出一點懸念也是很有意思的。你說呢?

朱:當然,既然要讓讀者費點力,就必須給他一定的獎賞。用不用翻譯腔來帶出陌生感,就取決於這個獎賞是不是足夠有意思,讓讀者覺得投入產出的性价比值得,費力之後,是不是覺得腦袋突然輕鬆了,在理解上又有豁然開朗的觸動。這就在鬆緊之間形成了張力。那麼這一句繞了之後留給讀者的獎賞是什麼呢?我的小九九是從"我"說起,藉插入語邀請聽眾共情,共同讓懸念落地在延遲到句尾的 a 'dream conference'。我們選定的譯文一樣"繞"到了"夢之會":"對於我,我相信在座各位應該也會同意如果我說對於大家,這兩天半的相聚討論是一場"夢之會"。早前的譯文:"我相信在座的各位應該都會同意,這是一場'夢幻'般的會議",口氣更像是以一種局外人般的"我相信"開始,拉開了與聽眾的距離。"'夢幻'般的會議"是描寫,而"夢之會"是名字,而且排除了"幻"(這個我們等下會談到),為下文提及的會議緣起一個"夢"和以"夢之隊"來指稱會議組織團隊做鋪墊,也呼應了結語中我們的夢還會延續

的期許。

陳:這裏提到了"夢之隊",感覺"夢之隊"除了好的意思,也容易讓人想到辛普 森殺妻案庭審中特別棒的律師團隊,不知道這個會不會產生什麼不必要的聯想?

朱:這個問題很有意思。所謂"夢之隊",是美國國家男子籃球隊的昵稱,始於1992年夏季奧林匹克運動會那支隊伍,這也是我們借用來指會議團隊的原意。至於會不會有人因此想到辛普森案的律師團隊,我明白你這是擔心帶入那個案件的負面社會效應。這裏我們可以分析一下,1994年那個案件的是是非非不論,律師團隊公認是很棒的,所以趁熱借用了"夢之隊"來稱呼,其中也許有點反諷的意味。再則讀者的聯想是個開放的闡釋過程,因為不可控,就更需要作者或譯者通過對目標讀者總體文化知識背景的了解,來盡量預測文本可能引起的闡釋傾向,需要時做出相應的文本調節。我覺得這也是你這個問題深層次的意義所在。從這個例子我們也可以看到,讀者的闡釋傾向也是他們文化背景的體現,流露出各自因為國族、性別、年齡等形成的審美特質。如果一個讀者對辛普森案感興趣,那他看到"夢之隊"很可能會往那上頭想。反之,如果他對"夢之隊"更普遍的指稱了解更多,就會往我們所預期的方向上聯想。放大到翻譯跨語言跨文化傳播的社會功能,這個問題就更值得進一步探討了。

陳:說了"夢之隊"之後,緊接著提到了會議緣起於一個夢:

Indeed, it started with a dream when I had difficulty falling asleep one early morning almost a year ago, probably too much excited by the release of a strange thing called ChatGPT. Somehow, my mind wandered in the twilight to the idea of organizing a conference, to see, give it a year's time, how this strange thing would or would not become a familiar companion for AI experts as well as lay users like myself.

說真的,大會緣起於我的一個夢。有一天,大清早的微光中,我迷迷糊糊 又難以入睡,時間幾乎是一年前,很可能是太興奮了,因為來了一個叫作 ChatGPT 的陌生東西。朦朧中思緒漫遊,就蕩到了辦個會的念頭上,給它 一年時間來看看這個怪東西怎麼會或者不會成為人工智能專家和我這樣的 外行用戶的日常陪伴。

開始翻的時候,我把 dream 翻成"夢想",因為考慮到沒睡著就不會做夢。但是後來一想,也存在那種恍惚之間的狀態,就是人很多時候,你並不能夠清醒的意識到你自己到底有沒有睡著,處於半夢半醒之間,這就是 twilight 在"清晨或黃昏的微光"這個本義之外的一個雙關意思。根據語境判斷是在破曉時分,所以翻成了"大清早的微光中……迷迷糊糊……朦朧"來表達半睡半醒的狀態。此外,這裏把 ChatGPT 叫做 a strange thing,我覺得應該是說"一個陌生東西"而不是"一個奇怪的東西",這比較符合當初 ChatGPT 剛出來的時候,大家還不是很了解但又不至於排斥它的狀態。能不能就我的理解談談你當時的想法?

朱:因為這是個學術會議的閉幕辭,所以既需要有表示比較口語化的部分來拉近 跟觀眾的距離,展現同行間的親和,又需要用比較正式的語言講解正題,讓聽眾有所 收獲。作為公開演說,要達到第一個目的,很有效的辦法就是講個人的故事,但故事 要與主題相關,且不能太過鋪陳給人一種自我陶醉的印象。因此這一段可以算是用一個偶然中又帶必然的"故事"引入會議主題的小把戲吧。主題相關之外,需要考慮的是怎麼不著痕跡地過渡到"故事",讓行文連貫。這裏我們是順著"夢"這個話題來講故事,而你也很敏銳地把"夢想"改成了"夢",因為這個"夢",既不是上文提及的無中生有的"夢幻"錯覺,也不是一個癡心的"夢想"。至於 twilight 的雙關,這是英文提供的一個方便,是一個"死的譬喻",我們在不要求聽眾分心費力去解讀的前提下,可以把它"掏開"來講。另外 strange 的翻譯也是這樣,把"陌生"和"奇怪"一前一後根據口吻需要分開來講:"陌生東西"、"怪東西"。"故事"講到這裏,交代了緣起之後就無需再展開了,但還要考慮到怎麼過渡出"故事"進入正題。這裏首先用的是一個"低調陳述(understatement)"的 thing,你翻譯成"東西"。是的,對於不了解的事物,我們往往把它叫做一個"東西"。"低調"之後,接著把它稱作 AI 工具了,就顯得"專業"一點。指稱變化暗示了了解加深,同時文體也變得相對正式。這個例子提醒我們,翻譯要注意的文本現象還包括了比如口語與書面語交錯形成的語體節奏的松緊張馳,以及這種文本經營可能產生的效果。

陳:說到行文連貫,原文有一組押韻詞讓我特別感興趣,就是 propose、dispose、compose,它們糾纏呼應連到了這一句:I had proposed, the university and school were disposed to endorse the proposal. And it is you who have composed, composing a beautiful melody of a conference。譯文的定稿是"謀事者我,成事者大學與學院。而'作'事者,則是在座各位。是你們為我們大會作曲譜成了一支優美的樂章。"你當時是怎麼想到用這一組詞的,希望達到什麼效果?

朱:我背後的小九九還是那兩個字:"低調"。我是會議發起人,但角色僅此而已。會議的成功首先靠的是學院和學校的支持、會議組同事的忙碌、各方朋友的協助甚至贊助,最終是參會者的積極投入。我和同事滿心感激,所以想把道謝說得別出心裁一點,不給人照俗套虛應故事的印象。我當時是從中文開始構思如何從"低"往"高"表達謝意的,於是仿擬了源出《三國演義》的成語"謀事在人,成事在天"。這句成語也用來翻譯英國畫家 Edwin Landseer 於 1864 年完成的油畫標題 Man Proposes, God Disposes。作品畫面是北極熊和英國探險家 John Franklin 1845 年北極探險失敗留下的船骸以及人的遺物遺骨,意在表現人的雄心及其在自然面前的無助,感覺其中的 dispose 偏向消極的"處置"而"不"成,中文的"成事"則偏向積極的"成"。就此請教了朋友,更讓我覺得自己最初的版本 So I proposed….Quickly, they disposed, giving the go-ahead…,有以中文意思來解讀英文話語之嫌。根據朋友的建議定下的版本是 So I proposed. …Quickly, they were disposed to support us, giving the go-ahead …:取的是"[他們] 被說動"了"有意"來支持會議"成事"這個意思。

順著 propose 和 dispose,就想到了 compose,先是取"作曲"這個意思。於是就有了這一句:

I had proposed, the university and school were disposed to endorse the proposal. And it is you who have composed, composing a beautiful melody of a conference, with the distinguished keynote speakers setting the key note with their illuminating speeches, with the Deans' as well as the Publishers' and Journal Editors' Roundtables engaging us in forward-looking discussions, and with every parallel session contributing its thought-provoking ideas and insights.

中文沒有構詞上的方便,不好直接切換到"作曲",譯文就用了"'作'事"為"作曲"鋪墊,過渡到音樂用語,把 keynote 分開成 key note "基調",最後加了"旋律"作結:

謀事者我,成事者大學與學院。而"作"事者,則是在座各位。是你們為我們大會作曲譜成了一支優美的樂章——尊敬的主旨發言人以他們發人深省的演講定出基調,院長論壇和主編論壇的討論啟發著我們向前看,每一個分論壇的嘉賓則以各自的觀點與見解,豐富了大會的旋律。

接著取 compose 的"作文"義,把話題引回說話人自己,把這個閉幕講話戲稱為學生"作文": the organizing committee asked me to compose a few notes as well. …I am submitting my composition to round off the conference,這裏藉 notes 的"音符"和"筆記"雙關,既與上文的"譜曲"相連,又下接 On this note 來引入總結。你的翻譯很敏銳地抓住了這兩點,分別用了"組委會要我也'作'點文章。……我在這裏給各位交上我的這篇作文"和"大會餘音至此"。尤其是"餘音"一詞,主動開發了中文"餘音繞梁"的含義,非常"藝術"又不落痕跡地托出了關於下一屆會議的話題。

所以若要說當時的意圖,那就是用這三個詞把辦會者和參會者、把會議的各項活動還有閉幕辭的關鍵內容串成一個整體。也可以說是一個不失莊重的語言遊戲吧,以 不張揚、不夸張的低調襯托對成事各方的感謝與贊美。

陳:語言遊戲,這也是我在翻譯中不時碰到、頗費思量的地方。我想再提出幾個例子具體討論一下,可以嗎?第一個是這一句中陌生又熟悉的文化意象:

In general, do we have to believe that the grass is greener on the other side of the fence that separates artificial and non-artificial intelligence? And how should we refrain from transplanting the 'artificial grass' as it is from the other side of the fence onto our intellectual turf?

看得出這裏活化了英文諺語 The grass is greener on the other side of the fence。說"草更緑",我感覺是你這是把人工智能看作跟人類平起平坐甚至更強大的智能,而目前大家是不是仍然覺得人類比 AI 更勝一籌?最後,你為什麼用 turf 而不是其他指涉"草地"的英文詞呢?還有如果把 artificial grass 譯成 "人工草皮"呢?這些對翻譯有什麼啟發嗎?

朱:在公共演說中的確常常見到講者引用格言諺語,作為與聽眾共同的文化背景 資源來增強話語的感染力。但要注意這些話語多是耳熟能詳的陳詞濫調,如韓禮德說 的,在他們的曾祖母時代每個事物都有諺語描述(Halliday 2004: 393),現在如果照搬 就會顯得陳腐,但不妨翻新來用。其中一個辦法就是重回字面意義再發揮。這裏的草 更緑就是這樣,企圖給人一種新意,衍生出下文的 turf。你說過曾想翻譯成外國的月 亮更圓,那要想不落俗套同樣需要活用,但我覺得其中的"國"、"月亮"、"圓"等又有自己的聯想組合,很難直接套用在這個語境中。你也試過完全放棄原文的意象進行重寫,比如引入塑料花園的概念。但如果要這麼做,就需要整段意象全部改寫來安放"花園",有點像穿一件衣服,其餘穿戴要配上。最終我們還是在那句諺語的字面意義上做文章,形成的譯文是:

總的說來,我們是否非得相信,分隔人工和非人工智能的籬笆那一邊的草長得更綠?以及我們要怎樣才能管住自己,不去把那邊的"人工之草"照搬移植到我們心智的綠茵場上?

你提到近義詞問題。我覺得人類本質上是"懶惰"的,如果有兩個詞意義絕對全等,那麼理論上至少其中一個相對繁瑣的會被淘汰。所以我們只有近義詞沒有同義詞。具體到這個 turf,它除了指"草地"之外還有"地盤"和"角逐"的意思。順著這條線我們想到了中文裏與之相應的"綠茵場",希望可以讓人聯想到人與 AI 像足球賽那樣離開對方就不成其為競賽的角逐。"人工草皮"不是不能用,而是在這個語境下,把"(草)皮"挪過來是不是就成了"蓋"在原來草上,過後可以移走的一層?這是我們想說的場景嗎?所以我們用"人工之草"來比喻可以移植過來種下去占領我們心智思考領地的那個"智能"。在此我們無意爭論人與 AI 的優劣,其實從整篇文字可以看出我的個人態度。如果非要我說,那就是二者互補,讓人類如虎添翼。問題是我們每一個人類個體要怎麼把自己培養成"虎"。因此,當我們說"草更緑",其實和原來的諺語一樣,有點反諷,暗示那可以是個錯覺呢。

陳:還有一個我覺得翻譯起來很費斟酌的語言遊戲是:With plagiarism electronically becoming an 'ism'。原本的翻譯是"電子剽竊日漸猖獗",後來定下的譯文是:"英文把'剽竊'叫作 plagiarism,在如今這電子世界中,還真在變成一個 ism,一種'主義'了呢。"不知從作者的角度看,如此翻譯會給我們什麼啟發呢?

朱:的確,plagiarism 這個詞是英文裏送上門來可遇不可求的資源,詞尾一斷開就成了 ism。"主義"作為一個詞,指一種意識形態,本身倒未必帶有好壞的評判。如果要夫子自道來解釋整句意思的話,那就是 plagiarism 本來是學人所不齒的壞事,但在大數據領域,"抄襲"則在變成風頭一時無兩的行為,一個假電子手段而行的"主義"、意識形態,似乎電子世界的行為是獨立於我們人世間倫理道德約束的。翻譯為"(剽竊日漸)猖獗"就把問題套回了人世間的道德判斷,從而可能偏離原文的中性姿態,也無法給聽眾留下同樣深刻的印象。原文的這個語言遊戲,也許會激發譯者開發譯人語的資源而翻出新意,比如你說的把"剽竊"改一個字為"嫖竊",等等。但我認為,plagiarism 所涉及的,仍然是學術操守的問題,並不像"嫖竊"那樣具性別含義甚至性別歧視的聯想。這也許是翻譯選詞涉及意識形態政治正確的一個例子吧。

現在的譯文體現了處理這種具語言獨特性的文字遊戲的典型翻譯方法,即把原文詞語搬入譯文再作解釋。因應具體的文類,我們這裏是把解釋揉入文內避免讀者分心,其他做法包括加腳注。不過,假如我們跳出文字,蕩開思路,在中文裏探找"可遇不可求"的資源,或許可以從孔乙己處得到靈感,把這句翻譯成:"剽竊正在電子化成一種'竊不算偷'主義"。不知這能給讀者什麼樣的頭腦風暴呢?

陳:每每有這個感覺,一個從事翻譯的人自己寫的作品往往更難翻譯,因為他們更喜歡挖語言的死角做文章。這樣的人在寫作中會考慮到可能的譯者嗎?我們翻譯這樣的作品時,最典型的困難是什麼?還有在我們這次翻譯中,你作為作者也參與到翻譯過程中,你感覺到作者譯者之間有什麼不一樣的地方嗎?比如這個句子:I love this phrase 'to an end': it is not 'the end'。我一開始也想過用"曲終人不散"這樣的說法,但最終的譯文是:

我特別喜歡"告一段落"這一說法,是一個階段的落幕,不是事情的終結。

朱:的確,搞翻譯的人本質上是語言玩家,在原文的提點下以玩出前人之所未道為樂趣。我不敢說別人,但我在寫這篇閉幕辭時是沒有奢望翻譯的,因此很佩服你的現場同聲傳譯,你隨後的筆譯更讓我驚喜。作為譯者,我覺得翻譯這種不是遊戲的遊戲文章,最典型的挑戰是也要"挖空心思",在譯入語中鑽牛角尖找死角。無論最終成功與否,滿意與否,除了應對一時翻譯任務之外,長遠來講是在鼓勵對譯入語更為認真的審視,更有意識地開發拓展其語言資源和言說能力。說到你舉的這個例子,原文首先起於對熟語 to an end 的重新審視,這背後或許有一個外語學習者對英語冠詞用法的警覺,但最終却引出一層意思,用來以一個獨特的方式傳達我們會議貌似結束但並未結束、下一屆值得期待的信息,以一個積極的信號邀請聽眾來年再見。"曲終人不散"很漂亮的,我只是覺得在這個節骨眼上:"曲終"就是會議結束,那麼人當然要散的,是不是?當然我們這一次比翻譯 plagiarism 幸運,中文裏有"告一段落"可以開發,而且為了抵消對本族語的不敏感,也像加'it is not the end'那樣,追加了"是一個階段的落幕,不是終結"。

陳:翻譯中我還注意到了對"做學問"的開發,形成一個在文中算是提綱挈領的 話題:

In Chinese, we call such pursuit 做學問, *zuò xuéwen* to mean 'seeking knowledge'. Instilled in the three characters is our ancestors' wisdom if we read 'between the characters' to see the *zuò xué wèn* as 'do, learn, ask'.

原文藉漢學家涂經詒(2016)的《人間詞話》標題英譯 Poetic Remarks in the Human World 過渡,把王國維所引的三句詩與人世間"做學問"的話題關聯起來,在英語裏給了讀者一種新的感覺。但在中文裏光是說"做學問",未必就有同樣的新鮮感,所以我就擴展為"動手'做'"、"用心'學'"、"動腦'問'"來吸引讀者注意。只是看到後面帶出的關於 decency、elegance 等的闡述,尤其是同 true 和 honest 之間似乎還有聯繫,覺得翻譯起來還是有許多值得考慮的地方。很想就這方面聽聽你的看法。

朱:咱們祖先在語言中留下的智慧的確值得我們誠心細心去體會領略開發。"做學問"的分與合便是一例。我們通過三者區分可以更清楚看到它們如何彼此交織,螺旋上升到新的境界。這則翻譯也提醒我們,中文的雙音節詞比如"教育"、"樂趣"等,合在一起看似平平無奇,其中一個語素更像是贅字,但是一旦拆分開來,更細微的意義便會凸顯,帶來新的視角,讓一個本來被遮蔽的世界徐徐展開,讓對本族語麻木的人有豁然開朗之感。你捕捉到了這一點,於是通過加詞擴展來加強效果。對吧?

接著的 decency 和 elegance 的確是個翻譯問題。Decency (decent) 含義很廣。在有些語境中,decent 會從 "不 excellent" 的角度來表示 "過得去" 的意思。撇開這種反諷不論,這個詞多指內在 "質" 的方正,表現為人的正派、事的正當,等等,很像廣東話裏的 "正"。原文中這些意思都涉及到了,但中文需要根據不同搭配來選詞,所以未必可以一詞用到底。值得注意的是,elegance 首義也是 "正",只是我們通常把elegance 翻譯為 "雅"的時候,關注的多是第二義 "優雅"。你注意到了這一點,討論中也提議過用 "雅正"來翻譯這一對詞。考慮到文中的 true 和 honest 也跟 "正"相關,我們不妨以 "正"為詞義延綿的主幹,在譯文中根據語境搭配靈活地組詞。細心的讀者或者可以順著 "正" 這條線,注意到譯文自己的脈絡,甚至提出自己的翻譯。從我們說的這些例子可以看出,一篇文章就像一片葉子,借助有文本依據的翻譯討論,我們可以理出原文和譯文的葉脈,以及各自葉脈間流淌的意圖與效果。以這一點看,討論的高下、各譯文之間的不同,在於所能理出的文脈網絡及其精細程度。

陳:翻譯中我還注意到其他一些有趣的細節,比如 appreciation 翻譯為 "欣賞",就涉及到一篇作品的價值是通過他人的欣賞來確立、來提升的這一美學問題;採珠人和挖礦人之"苦"如果說成"痛",又會有什麼不同;用"有想法突然降臨,有靈感油然閃現"而不用"從天而降"、"油然而生"這樣的成語,是不是為了避免既定成語的俗套,等等。限於時間和篇幅,就只好留給讀者品評思考了。我最後的問題也許可以說是自學者之問:像這樣的英文文章老師您是如何構思的?花了多久?您覺得提升語言的敏感度和素養有哪些切實有效的途徑?像老師您提到的漢字疏密、翻譯腔的獎賞這樣的看法是自己想到的嗎,還是在廣泛了解理論之後,做中學到的?對於一般語言學習者而言,如果沒有怎麼接受過理論訓練,只是通過大量閱讀培養了敏感度,那麼怎麼才能提高,更好地將敏感度、將感知到的微小差異更清楚地表達總結出來呢?如何區別是敏感還是想太多,是真正的獨特洞見還是自以為然的自娛自樂?是不是像欣賞藝術作品、寫小說一樣,雖然有些人有很好的天賦,但是在理論的加持下能夠更系統地加強自己的敏感度?翻譯理論與翻譯實踐之間的關聯與文學批評和作家之間關聯是相似的嗎?理論在幫助成為一個好的翻譯家和好的作家中到底扮演著多大的作用?

朱:你這最後的問題可是一串連珠炮啊!難得你有這麼細緻的思考。讓我一個個試著回答吧。關於這篇文章,夢之後我在提交會議申請時就必須對會議在 AI 時代的人文意義有個整體但粗略的期許,隨著準備過程逐漸細化,最後體現在文章中。我是 AI 外行,本來是準備了耳朵來學習的,但會議組在會前幾周吧,說我得講兩句。幸好有那些思考醞釀,就用這個時間定了初稿,會議期間聽著演講和論壇,隨聽隨充實,終於形成了那天下午的講稿。有了你的譯文和之後的討論,我們產生了公開發表的想法,於是請朋友對稿子提意見,我酌情做了修改。順便說一下,能有朋友替你當聽眾"試水"反饋,那真是一大福氣。

說到提升語言素養的有效途徑,很高興你沒說"捷徑",因為這是一輩子的"苦樂 兼程"。個人覺得最根本就是"用心",放開心,把書像生活那樣品讀,又把生活像書 那樣品讀,不但讀其說什麼,更留心其怎麼說。有一激靈之處便學習其中的精妙。我 說到字形疏密、字音抑揚的感覺,首先來自劉勰《文心雕龍》的提點,如:"瘠字累句 則纖疏"、"肥字積文則黯點"(練字篇)和"異音相從調之和,同聲相應調之韻"、"聲不失序,音以律文"(聲律篇),又證之於平日對真實世界及其文字表現的品讀。至於"翻譯腔",我對句法像似性(syntactic iconicity)的關注,讓我不為二元價值評判所限,對句法風格保持開放態度,這一點我專門討論過(Zhu 2022: ch. 7)。用心是內因,理論是外因,兩相作用,讓人升高一個層次來品讀人生、表現人生、翻譯人生,並享受自己敏感的每一點發現。所以問題不是敏感"太多",因為每個人的敏感都是獨特的,對個人而言是"真正的獨特洞見"。既然如此,就不必期望他人都可以與自己"心同此理"。既然如此,個人為什麼不能一邊"自娛自樂",一邊通過表達來說服他人,或者與他人的敏感互補互鑑呢?因此問題的關鍵在於敏感到的東西是否自洽,能否以理服人。這樣,一個人敏感到的文本效果,其理據細可達字形字音、大可至行文脈絡和互文關聯。我們稱之為 textual accountability,其概念和應用我們在 2024 年出版的一本論文集中有進一步的探討(Zhu and Jiang 2024)。至於理論,除非從事學術研究,否則學習理論本身不是目的。個人覺得理論不是學了來指導我的什麼,而是來提點我待人處事閱書觀世的敏感,這也許是你說的"加持"吧。

你還問到了理論、批評與實踐的關係。這三個概念需要分清楚。我的理解是,理論得自對以往既有現象的觀照,是用來解釋類似現象的,不是來直接地指導眼下具體的實踐操作。這我也曾經專門討論過(Zhu 2022: ch. 1)。無論文學批評還是翻譯批評,我所期許的,都是建立在理論洞見之上的成系統、連貫一致但又是動態的評價欣賞框架,對實踐者而言有比理論本身更直接的參考價值,也更能幫助創作者和欣賞者開拓觀賞的角度,看到作品新的意義價值。不知這麼說是不是也回答了你最後的問題:理論在我們作為文學創作者包括翻譯者的成長過程中有什麼作用?

陳:是的,深受啟發。這次師生對話源於無心插柳,不曾想碰撞之下真能成"音"。 八個字概括這苦樂兼程:"玩"得盡興,不虚此行!

参考文獻

- Halliday, M.A.K. 2004. *An Introduction to Functional Gramma* (3rd edition). London: Hodder Education.
- Zhu, Chunshen. 2022. Fathoming Translation as Discursive Experience: Theorization and application. London and New York: Routledge.
- Zhu, Chunshen and Jiang, Chengzhi (eds.). 2024. *Of Mind and Machine: Textual accountability in translation and for translator training*. London and New York: Routledge.
- 涂經治(譯)。2016。《人間詞話(漢英對照)》。北京:北京語言大學出版社。

附錄

原文

The pain and pleasure of the process

Closing speech at ICTE2024 Chunshen Zhu

Dear friends and colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

It has been a great pleasure to welcome you all to our 2024 International Conference on Translation Education, on the theme of Digital Translation Studies: Pedagogy, Research, and Publication. Thank you for your company and participation over the past two and a half days!

For me, and perhaps you would agree if I said for you as well, our gathering over the last weekend has been a 'dream conference'. Indeed, it started with a dream when I had difficulty falling asleep one early morning almost a year ago, probably too much excited by the release of a strange thing called ChatGPT. Somehow, my mind wandered in the twilight to the idea of organizing a conference, to see, give it a year's time, how this strange thing would or would not become a familiar companion for AI experts as well as lay users like myself. So, I proposed.

It so happens that this is a year of double happiness, as both the University and our School of HSS are celebrating their 10th anniversary. Quickly, they were disposed to support us, giving the go-ahead to the conference proposal and providing us with generous funding to make all our activities over the past weekend possible.

We are also grateful to all our co-organizers from different parts of the world for their contributions in more than one aspect, including moral support and assistance from the China Academy of Translation, the *Chinese Translators Journal* and other journals, research centres and publishers. In particular, I would like to thank our principal co-organizer, Shanghai Foreign Language Audio-Visual Publishing House for their friendship and support, who have literally put their money where their mouth is.

A big thank-you is also due to our HSS colleagues and students, from the Dean, to the Director of our Language Studies Division, to our school office staff, colleagues on the organizing committee or chairing the parallel sessions, and to our undergraduate and post-graduate volunteers, especially to our simultaneous interpreters, who are our MA students. For all these months and weeks, this dream team have put their hearts and minds into this event, attending to every single detail to make this conference a success.

So, friends from different universities and companies, whenever you need or look for new colleagues or research students, or good interpreters and translators, make sure you don't forget to look in our direction!

I had proposed, the University and School were disposed to endorse the proposal. And it is you who have composed, composing a beautiful melody of a conference, with the distinguished keynote speakers setting the key note with their illuminating speeches, with the Deans' as well as the Publishers' and Journal Editors' Roundtables engaging us in forward-looking discussions, and with every parallel session contributing its thought-provoking ideas and insights.

Truth to tell, the year-long process of preparation was full of pains and pleasures. I

thought I was in good hands and would have an easy ride until the organizing committee asked me to compose a few notes as well. So, with honour and pleasure, I am submitting my composition to round off the conference by taking the topic of pain and pleasure into a new context.

Let's imagine, at the dinner table there is a chair for instant gratification and satiation. Would one normally choose to sit in it? If not, why? And when would one be willing to sit in it?

Two scenarios have come to my mind. One is when one has a bad toothache and eating becomes a trying experience. And the other is when one, like the factory production line worker in Charlie Chaplin's film *Modern Times*, is preoccupied with some business so urgent that slow and mindful eating to savour the flavour of the food has become too much of a luxury to afford.

Indeed, eating can be a pleasurable or painful process. But in either case, it requires necessary mental and physical effort. So can the pursuit of knowledge.

In Chinese, we call such pursuit 做學問, *zuò xuéwen* to mean 'seeking knowledge'. Instilled in the three characters is our ancestors' wisdom if we read 'between the characters' to see the *zuò xué wèn* as 'do, learn, ask'. Doesn't the triad depict a progression of pursuit from the mechanical hands-on doing or *zuò* to a more participatory albeit still passive experience of learning or *xué*, and finally to a more proactive participation when one starts to inquire or *wèn*?

But inquiring for what purpose?

Inquiry in this sense has a two-fold purpose: to achieve a decent new understanding of something of interest, and to create an elegant presentation of this new understanding to our intellectual satisfaction. Isn't decency the baseline of human civilization, and elegance just one notch above it?

The pains and pleasures of this pursuit, this doing-learning-inquiring process, is aptly depicted by the modern Chinese scholar Wang Guowei (王国维, 1877-1927) in a famous three-stage account of scholarship in his《人间词话》, each of the stages described with a verse from classical Chinese poetry. The title of this great work has been rendered into English by a contemporary scholar, Ching-I Tu (涂经诒, 1935-), as *Poetic Remarks in the Human World*, which subtly suggests its relevance to our everyday lives. For this occasion, I would like to translate the lines to this effect in English:

Throughout history, all those who have achieved great accomplishments, scholarly or otherwise, must have gone through three stages:

Firstly, like a tree braving the autumn gusts in the night, you climb the high tower all alone, only to see an endless road stretching to the edge of the world;

Secondly, you would never regret that your sash is getting looser while you pine away for the one you are looking for;

Finally, you search far and wide in the multitude until you turn around and see, all of a sudden, she is there, in the dim of the late-night lanterns.

The pleasure of academic research thus appears to build up to an ultimate ecstasy of Archimedes' 'Eureka!' – 'I have it!' Before achieving such an intellectual explorer's pleasure of discovery and creation, however, one has to dive with a pearl-fisher's pains into an ever-expanding sea of data to collect information and generate knowledge, and dig with a coal miner's pains into an increasingly subtle apparatus of linguistic expressions to ensure a presentation with elegance that does justice to the decency, i.e. the value and validity, of one's achievement.

Happily, we are seeing AI coming to our aid, promising to mitigate the pain and increase the pleasure of this process of search, discovery, and creation. Unlike the 'bad' old days when hours were spent on tedious library searches and exhausting note-taking, knowledge nowadays seems to be coming our way by itself. With a few key strokes to prompt an AI tool, we seem to be able to sit back and wait, with little patience required, for a pleasurable visitation of ideas or a sudden flash of inspiration.

But is an AI tool an easy chair for instant intellectual satiation and satisfaction? If yes, how stable is it that we can rest our decency on it?

With the possibility of hallucination and suspicion of fraudulent referencing looming large behind the screen, verifying the authenticity of information and validity of knowledge automatically provided as such becomes a new pain.

With plagiarism electronically becoming an 'ism' – an entire paragraph or image might turn out to be but a handy business of copy and paste – how should we prove our authorship and maintain the decency of our work and the elegance of its presentation?

This is another pain, for both researchers, educators, writers, translators, publishers, and even law-makers.

But in this pain lie our academic integrity and intellectual honesty, and above all, our ultimate ethical, moral, and legal responsibilities as a human being.

Practically and specifically, we may take the pain of literature review in research writing for example, and ask:

- 1.Is the review merely for reviewing's sake?
- 2.Or is it to identify fault lines in the existing scholarship?
- 3.Or is it to generate research ideas?
- 4.Or is it to justify the rationale for the research?
- 5.Or is it to consolidate the thinking that sustains the research?
- 6.Or is it to convince the reader and the publisher of the value and validity of the research?

From the above questions, we can see an increasing human presence. It may also alert us

陳玥江 朱純深

to the need for an increasing human presence in AI-assisted education and academic research as a whole. Let's have a look at the following picture and some of the comments online to see a recent real case.



'Earlier today [15/02/2024], virologist Dr. Charlotte Houldcroft posted a bizarre illustration of a mouse with a giant sack that sort of looks like a diagram one would find in a scientific publication - except it was labeled with nonsense and had every other telltale sign of being AI-generated.'

"...people ...are asking an obvious question, "How did the paper with AI-generated illustrations make its way past peer review [of the academic journal Frontiers Journal]?"

The image and remarks are from 'Ridiculous AI-Generated Image Of "Well-Endowed" Mouse Gets Past Peer Review Into A Science Journal', February 15th, 2024-12:46 PM EST by Philipp Kachalin, *Know Your Meme*; https://knowyourmeme.com/news/ridiculous-ai-image-of-an-endowed-mouse-makes-its-way-into-a-science-journal; accessed 26 March 2024.

One can choose to be optimistic, though. Given the prospect of a more developed technology, AI may in due course be harnessed to produce more dutifully 'honest' thus trustworthy texts and images, to help alleviate the pains of gathering and generalizing 'old' knowledge to the satisfaction of its human users as information *consumers*.

And constructively, reviewing the old knowledge should prompt and orient the human user as an intellectual *explorer* for discovering new knowledge and presenting it creatively, with a *creator*'s pleasure.

The process of scholarship may thus conclude with an integration of pain and pleasure into appreciation, an appreciation of the decency of its discovery and creation and the elegance of its presentation, be it a piece of research, a literary work, a translation, or a publication hot off the press that stands in the dim of the late-night lanterns.

The process may also prompt us to ask the following questions:

1.Are we asking the machine to do the job we don't know how to do and would never try to know, and in this way save ourselves the pains of the learning process and the pleasure of acquiring new know-how?

2.Or are we asking the machine to assist with the work we already know how to do but which we believe it can do faster, although not necessarily better?

In general, do we have to believe that the grass is greener on the other side of the fence that separates artificial and non-artificial intelligence? And how should we refrain from transplanting the 'artificial grass' as it is from the other side of the fence onto our intellectual turf?

From our conference, an answer to those questions I've learned is:

Let AI do the donkey work but keep an eye on it. And let every one of us work with AI to enjoy the pleasure of discovery and creation as a true and honest human being.

With my composition done, our ICTE2024 is coming to an end. I love this phrase 'to an end': it is not 'the end'. For our dream goes on. And we are looking forward to the conference's 2025 sequel. On this note, may I have the honour of inviting my young old friend, Professor Dechao Li, to say a few words? Professor Li is going to head up the organizing committee for ICTE2025, which is to be hosted by his Centre for Translation Studies, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

Bye for now, my friends, and see you again next year!

譯文

甘苦相生,苦樂兼程 2024 翻譯教育國際會議閉幕辭 朱純深 陳玥江、朱純深譯

各位朋友、同仁,女士們、先生們:

很高興歡迎諸位出席 2024 翻譯教育國際會議, 圍繞今年的主題從教學、科研與 出版三個角度共同探討數字化翻譯研究。感謝各位這兩天半的陪伴同行!

對於我,我相信在座各位應該也會同意如果我說對於大家,這兩天半的相聚討論是一場"夢之會"。說真的,大會緣起於我的一個夢。有一天,大清早的微光中,我迷迷糊糊又難以入睡,時間幾乎是一年前,很可能是太興奮了,因為來了一個叫作 ChatGPT 的陌生東西。朦朧中思緒漫遊,就蕩到了辦個會的念頭上,給它一年時間來看看這個怪東西怎麼會或者不會成為人工智能專家和我這樣的外行用戶的日常陪伴。於是我便開始謀事。

恰逢今年是雙喜之年,是我們大學和我們人文社科學院成立的十周年。很快地, 會議申請獲得校院兩級批復成事,還提供了慷慨的資金,讓這個週末的所有活動成為 可能。

我們也很感激來自世界不同地方的協辦方的諸多貢獻,其中包括中國翻譯研究院的精神支持和《中國翻譯》等期刊、翻譯研究中心和出版社的協助。尤其要感謝主協辦方上海外語音像出版社的友誼和"言出實至"的贊助。

還要大聲說一下感謝,感謝我們人文社科學院的各位同事。從院長、語言研究學

部主任,到學院辦公室的行政人員、組委會成員和主持分會場的老師,再到我們的本科生、研究生志願者,特別是在大會期間提供同聲傳譯服務的同傳專業碩士生。這些個月、這些個星期來,這支夢之隊"言到心隨",不遺巨細、精益求精,讓這次大會圓滿成功。

所以,在座來自不同大學和公司的同行朋友,無論何時你們要招新同事或研究生,要招得力的口譯筆譯員,別忘了看過來啊!

謀事者我,成事者大學與學院。而"作"事者,則是在座各位。是你們作的曲將大會譜成了一支優美的樂章——尊敬的主旨發言人以他們發人深省的演講定出基調,院長論壇和主編論壇的討論啟發著我們向前看,每一個分論壇的嘉賓則以各自的觀點與見解,豐富了大會的旋律。

說真的,這一年來的籌備是一個甘苦相生的歷程。我原以為大家在好好照顧著讓 我過個輕鬆日子呢,却不曾想,組委會要我也"作"點文章。於是乎,有幸有榮,我 在這裏給各位交上我的這篇作文,把這苦與樂的話題帶進一個新的語境,以此為大會 作結。

我們來想象一下,晚餐桌旁,擺著一把即坐即飽的椅子。通常情況下,有誰會選 擇坐在這把椅子上嗎?如果不會,那又是為什麼呢?什麼時候有人會願意坐上去呢?

有兩個場景出現在我心裏。一個是牙疼得厲害,吃飯也成了一種煎熬。另一個是你像查理·卓別林的電影《摩登時代》中那個流水線工人查理般急事匆匆,細嚼慢咽感受美食成了難以企及的奢侈。

沒錯,吃飯可以是一個或甘或苦的過程,但無論甘苦,都要求你付出必需的身心努力。求知也一樣。

中文裏,我們把求知稱為"做學問"。三個字凝聚著的是我們祖先的智慧:如果我們拆開來細讀便看到了"做"、"學"和"問"。難道這個三合一的組合不在描述著求知的過程嗎:始於機械性的動手"做",繼以參與度較高但仍為被動的用心"學",最終便是更為進取的參與,更需動腦的"問"?

但"問"是為了什麼呢?

在這個意義上的"問"有兩重目的:其一是讓自己對感興趣的事物有一個正經的新理解;其二是雅緻地將這個新的理解呈現出來,令我們的心智得到滿足。正而不邪不就是人類文明的底線嗎?雅而適切不就是底線之上更高的一點嗎?

"古今之成大事業、大學問者,必經過三種之境界":

始於"昨夜西風凋碧樹,獨上高樓,望儘天涯路";

繼而"衣帶漸寬終不悔,為伊消得人憔悴";

終於"眾裏尋他千百度,驀然回首,那人却在,燈火闌珊處"。

如此看來,學術研究的樂和趣是漸漸增加的,直至達到阿基米德般的狂喜:Eureka!——我找到啦!然而,在達致這種心智探索的發現與創造的至樂之前,我們得經歷採珠人之苦,潛入那日益擴張的數據之海,採集信息,生成知識;也必須經歷挖礦人之苦,探進那日益精妙的語言表達之山,以求得知識呈現的一份雅正,使之配得上我們堂堂正正的成就,配得上它的價值與正當性。

很高興地,我們看到人工智能正在過來幫忙,許諾要減輕探索發現與創造這一過程中的苦,增加其中的樂。不像過去的"壞"時光,不再需要數小時數小時地在圖書館裏上下求索、勞心勞力地做筆記了。如今,知識似乎自動找上門來,只需輕點幾下鼠標,給哪個人工智能工具喂幾個問題,我們似乎可以安坐椅上,無需多少耐心耐性,舒舒服服地等著有想法突然降臨,有靈咸油然閃現。

但人工智能工具是一把能讓人的心智即坐即飽的安樂椅嗎?如果是,那它又有多 牢靠呢,讓我們可以把我們的體面與方正安放其上?

人工智能出現幻覺的可能,還有對它虛假徵引的懷疑,如影隨形地在電腦屏幕後 隱現。於是乎,驗證自動送上門的信息孰真孰假,辨別自動跳到眼前的知識是實是 處,又成了新的一苦。

英文把"剽竊"叫作 plagiarism,在如今這電子世界中,還真在變成一個 ism,一種"主義"了呢——整段文字或圖片可能只是復制粘貼的趁手活——那我們又該如何證明自己的作者身份?該如何保持我們工作的體面與方正,及其呈現的典雅與端正?

這又是一苦,研究者、教育者、寫作者、翻譯者、出版人,甚至立法者,都躲不 過的苦。

但正是透過這種苦,才見出我們學術的誠信和良知的正直。在此之上,又承載著 我們生而為人於倫理、道德和法律上的終極責任。

具體到實際場景,我們可以以學術寫作中的文獻綜述之苦為例,提出下列問題:

- 1. 文獻綜述只是為了綜述嗎?
- 2. 還是要找出現有學術研究中的斷層線?
- 3. 還是為了產生新的研究想法?
- 4. 還是為了證明研究背後的理據?
- 5. 還是為了鞏固思想以支撐研究?
- 6. 還是為了讓讀者和出版者相信研究的價值及其直確性?

從上述問題可以看到,越往下,人的在場越發凸顯。這也應該提醒我們:人工智 能輔助的教育和學術研究,整體上需要人更多的在場。現在,作為新近的一個真實案 例,請大家看一下下方的這張圖和網友的相關評論。

"今天(2024年2月15日)早些時候,病毒學家夏洛特·霍爾德克羅夫特(Charlotte Houldcroft)博士在網上發布了一張古里古怪的插圖,圖中的老鼠肚子下部有一個碩大的皮囊,很有點像科學出版物上會見到的圖示--只不過圖中那些文字標簽全是胡言亂語,而且其他跡象在在暴露出該圖片是由人工智能生成的。



"人們在問一個明顯的問題:'這篇帶有人工智能生成插圖的論文是怎麼通過(《細胞與發育生物學前沿》Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology,SCI 期刊)同行評審的?"

圖像和評論選自〈荒唐! 人工智能生成的 "天賦異禀" 老鼠圖片通過科學期刊同行評審〉,美國東部時間 2024 年 2 月 15 日下午 12 點 46 分,作者:菲利普·卡查林(Philipp Kachalin),《一文懂梗(Know Your Meme)》網站,〈https://knowyourmeme.com/news/ridiculous-ai-image-of-an-endowed-mouse-makesits- way-into-a-science-journal〉;2024 年 3 月 26 日登錄。

當然了,一個人可以選擇樂觀以對。鑒於技術發展,未來可能管得人工智能更為 老實地生成比較"誠實"、信得過的文本和圖像,幫助減輕搜集歸納"舊"知識的痛苦, 讓作為信息消費者的人類用戶滿意。

以建設性的眼光看,回顧梳理舊知識應該會提點引導人類使用者的心智探索,以 創造者的喜樂發現新知識,有創意地呈現新知識。

如此這般,做學問的過程甘苦相合而歸于欣賞,欣賞發現與創造的體面與方正、 欣賞其呈現的典雅與端正,無論闌珊燈火處所見的,是一項研究成果、一個文學作品、一篇翻譯,還是一本新鮮出爐的書刊。

這學術旅程還可以提點我們思考以下問題:

- 1. 我們要讓機器做的,是我們不知道如何做、而且永遠也不想知道如何做 的工作,從而免除我們學習新技能之苦,也讓渡我們獲得新技能之樂嗎?
- 2. 還是我們要機器協助我們從事我們已經知道該如何做的工作,只是相信機器會做得更快,盡管未必更好?

總的說來,我們是否非得相信,分隔人工和非人工智能的籬笆那一邊的草長得更緑? 以及我們要怎樣才能管住自己,不去把那邊的"人工之草"照搬移植到我們這邊心智 的綠茵場上?

從我們會議,我學到的一個答案是:

苦差事,就交給 AI 去做吧,但要盯著它點。同時讓我們大家,借助與人工智能 共事,以一個真實而正直的人,享受發現與創造之樂。 一文作罷,翻譯教育國際會議在 2024 年即將告一段落。我特別喜歡 "告一段落" 這一說法,是一個階段的落幕,不是事情的終結。我們的夢還在繼續,我們開始在期 待會議 2025 年的續曲了。大會餘音至此,容我邀請我年輕的老朋友李德超教授來說 幾句話。李教授將領銜組織 2025 翻譯教育國際會議,在他領導的香港理工大學翻譯 研究中心歡迎大家。

朋友們,咱們明年再見!

Translation Quarterly Editorial Policy

- 1. *Translation Quarterly* is a major international scholarly journal published by the Hong Kong Translation Society. We welcome academic articles, translated works and book reviews in all areas of translation studies written in Chinese and English, as well as research materials involving other language combinations.
- 2. All contributions should be hitherto unpublished and not being considered for publication elsewhere. Authors take responsibility for their views.
- 3. Translated works should be submitted with a copy of the source text and a brief introduction to the source-text author. It is the translator's responsibility to obtain written permission to translate.
- 4. All submissions are **peer reviewed by the Editorial Board members and double-blind peer reviewed** by referees before acceptance for publication. Care should be taken by authors to avoid identifying themselves or acknowledging others in the submission, including the main text, notes and page headers; such information should preferably be supplied when the submission is accepted for publication.
- 5. Once a contribution is published, its copyright is transferred to the publisher; any reproduction, distribution or display thereof is subject to the written consent of the publisher.

Guidelines for Contributors

- 1. Manuscripts, except for book reviews, should preferably be **no less** than 8,000 words (about 16 pages).
- 2. Manuscripts should be accompanied by an abstract in English of 200-300 words, with no more than five keywords, and a title page containing the author's name, affiliation, correspondence address, email address and telephone number.
- 3. Manuscripts written in a language which is not the author's mother-tongue should preferably be checked by a native speaker before submission.
- 4. Manuscripts should be submitted in word-processed electronic files to the Chief Editor at translationquarterly@gmail.com.

Manuscript Stylesheet

*Manuscripts should be consistent in their use of language, spelling and format. Once your paper is accepted for publication, it is essential that the final submission be formatted to

the specifications given in these guidelines to avoid publication delay. This journal uses the "Author-Date" style as described in the latest edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

Overview

- 1. Manuscripts should be typed in **12** point-font, in Times New Roman for English and PMingLiU for Chinese traditional font. **Allow double-spacing throughout**.
- 2. Use **10** point-font for figures and tables, which should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals and provided with appropriate captions, e.g., Table 1: Interview subjects.
- 3. Subheadings within the main text should be aligned expressly according to the following order: 1./1.1/1.1.1
- 4. Start each new paragraph with a single tab.
- 5. Quotations longer than **five** lines should be set off from the surrounding text in block form, indented from the left margin with a single tab. **Use font size 10**.
- 6. Notes, to be provided in the form of endnotes, should be kept to a minimum. Endnotes should be numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals within square brackets in superscript, e.g., [1]. Note indicators in the main text should appear after punctuation marks.
- 7. Proper nouns and personal names, in English or otherwise, should appear in their full original form where they first appear in the main text. Chinese names and book titles in the text should be romanised according to the Hanyu Pinyin, "modified" Wade-Giles or other pertinent systems, and then, where they first appear, followed immediately by the Chinese characters and translations in parentheses. Translations of Chinese terms obvious to the readers (like wenxue), however, are not necessary.
- 8. Book and periodic titles should be italicised, while titles of articles, chapters, poem and songs, etc., should be placed within double quotes (" "). The same applies for titles within titles.
- 9. Double quotes ("") are used for quotations and special terms; single quotes (") are only used for quotations within quotations.
- 10. Ellipses come in three dots, with a space between the dots, e.g., "Jack and Jill went up the hill . . ." and "Jack and Jill went up the hill . . . And Jill came tumbling after."
- 11. Please use American spellings and punctuation, including spellings like -ze, -or, etc.
- 12. Dates should be of the form "1 July 2022."

References in the text

In-text citations in English and other languages should be as precise as possible, giving the author-date and, where applicable, page references. Here are some examples: (Bassnett 2014, 28-32); as in Chesterman et al. (2003, 198); (see Kurland and Lerner 1987, chap. 10, doc. 19); (Toury 1995/2012, 10).

References section

All in-text citations in English and other languages should be matched by items in the references section, instead of listed in note form. All and only references cited in the text must be listed. References should be listed first alphabetically and then chronologically. For Chinese names and titles, please start a separate list or use Hanyu Pinyin, Wade-Giles transcription, the translated title as published or the title in literal translation where appropriate. Below are some examples:

Book

Bassnett, Susan. 2014. Translation Studies. 4th ed. London & New York: Routledge.

Chan, Tak-hung Leo, ed. 2003. *One into many: Translation and the dissemination of classical Chinese literature*. Amsterdam and New York: Rodopi.

Chan, Tak-hung Leo. 2004. *Twentieth Century Chinese Translation Theory: Modes, Issues and Debates*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Toury, Gideon. 1995/2012. *Descriptive Translation Studies – and beyond*. Rev. ed. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

Yang, Hsien-yi 楊憲益, and Gladys Yang 戴乃迭, trans. 1956. Selected Works of Lu Xun. Vol. 1. Peking: Foreign Languages Press.

Article (in book)

Fawcett, Peter, and Jeremy Munday. 2013. "Ideology." In *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*, edited by Mona Baker, and Gabriela Saldanha, 137–141. London: Routledge.

Liang, Qichao 梁啟超. 1984. "Fanyi wenxue yu fodian 翻譯文學與佛典 [Translated Literature and Buddhist Sutras]." In *Fanyi lunji* 翻譯論集 [An Anthology of essays on translation], edited by Luo Xinzhang 羅新璋, 52-67. Beijing: Commercial Press.

Article (in journal)

Even-Zohar, Itamar. 1990. "The position of translated literature within the literary polysystem." *Poetics Today* 11 (1), 45-51.

Keng, Shao-Hsun, Chun-Hung Lin, and Peter F. Orazem. 2017. "Expanding College Access in Taiwan, 1978–2014: Effects on Graduate Quality and Income Inequality." *Journal of Human Capital* 11, no. 1 (Spring): 1–34. https://doi.org/10.1086/690235.

Other materials

Liu, Zhengyan 劉正琰, Mingkai Gao 高名凱, Yongqian Mai 麥永乾, and Youwei Shi 史有為, eds. 1984. *Hanyu wailaici cidian* 漢語外來辭辭典 [Chinese dictionary of foreign-imported words]. Shanghai: Shanghai cishu chubanshe.

Zhu, Xi 朱熹. 1270/2017. Zhuyzi yulei 朱子語類 [Classified discussions of Master Zhu], compiled by Li Jingde 黎靖德. Chinese Text Project. http://ctext.org/zhuzi-yulei/zh.

*For further guidelines, please consult the latest edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style*.