

<<会议口译解析>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

会议口译实践对外行来说很神秘，但若解析得当，其中的技巧还是可以掌握的。

《会议口译解析》通过对笔记、信息重组、切分长句技巧、简化、概括、预测策略等的阐述，以及对应对各类翻译难题的职业窍门的说明，详细介绍了交替传译和同声传译的实务技能。

书中每一章节都提供了大量的英语原文实例，有些例子是按照其他语言的句法和语法用英语表达的。

尽管《会议口译解析》是一本实践指导书，较少涉及翻译理论，但书中包含了诸如意义单元、翻译单元和话语结构等概念的说明；对一些更有争议的问题，如省略、翻译错误的道德规范等，也提出了自己的看法。

书中还评价了会议口译的乐趣，并提供了术语表和进一步阅读的参考书目。

总而言之，《会议口译解析》填补了英语出版界在口译方面的空白，为初学者提供了实用的入门指导，对教师而言则是便捷的参考书。

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作者简介

罗德里克·琼斯（Roderick Jones）在布鲁塞尔担任欧盟职业译员长达19年，并担任欧盟会议译员培训
工作。

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章节摘录

A number of readers may be annoyed that the above discussion of the basic principles of consecutive has been carried out to a large extent as if notes did not exist. One may have gleaned the impression that the interpreter was to analyze and memorize speeches of up to five minutes without any real assistance from notes. It is obvious that none but exceptional interpreters can be expected to work in that way: our presentation in the previous chapter was merely designed to put note-taking in the right perspective. The essential part of a consecutive interpreter's work is done in the activities already described: understanding, analysis, re-expression. If these are not done correctly, the best notes in the world will not make you a good interpreter. Notes are no more than an aid to enhance the work done on the basis of these three key components. They are not an end in themselves, but a means to an end. The interpreter who invests too much in their notes is running a twofold risk. First, by trying to note as much as possible in a form as close as possible to the original, their notes may become a form of shorthand, a mere transcription of the sequence of words used by the speaker. Such notes will influence the interpreter when they are reproducing the speech, and their version will be too much a transliteration of the original, not a re-expression of its ideas. Second, and more seriously, the interpreter who relies too much on their notes will have paid insufficient attention to genuine understanding and analysis while listening to the speech. They are therefore capable of being superficial, of making serious errors, even of contradicting themselves, insofar as the speech for them is no longer a coherent whole but a series of sentences to be reproduced automatically. They are, so to speak, flying blind. Having sounded these warning notes about the attitude to take to notes, and the risks involved in their abuse, what then is the purpose of taking notes? The first and most obvious use of notes is to relieve memory. However well the interpreter may analyze a speech and order its ideas with a view to their recall (interpreter's memory), there will still be too many elements in a five-minute speech for an interpreter to recall everything. This is particularly true if a speech contains numbers, names, lists and so on, since such elements cannot be recalled on the basis of analysis and logic. Further, if the interpreter devotes their intellectual energies to remembering, say, a list of chemicals, this may distract them from the key task of listening attentively to what comes next. By noting things in such a way that they know when and how they fit into the speech, the interpreter need not burden their memory with such information; they can continue to devote their mental faculties to listening actively to the rest of the speech.

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