2023 跨學科視角下的語言與文化教學

國際學術研討會

2023 International Conference on Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Language and Cultural Instruction

大會手冊 Conference Manual

主辦單位:文藻外語大學文學文化與翻譯研究中心

合辦單位:文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩士班

Organizer: Center for Literature, Culture, and Translation Studies, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages Co-Organizer: Department of Translation and Interpreting, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages

2023年1月18日| January 18, 2023

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議事規則

- 一、2023 跨學科視角下的語言與文化教學國際學術研討會經公開徵稿與摘要審查後,接受了14 篇學術論文發表,並舉辦1 場圓桌論壇,期能從教學者的觀點探討新時代的語言與文化教學。
- 二、每場專題會議由主持人介紹講者約2分鐘後開始進行各篇論文之宣讀,每位論文發表人限宣讀15分鐘,Q&A統一於同場次之論文發表結束後由主持人主持綜合提問。
- 三、論文發表結束前1分鐘,將由大會鳴鈴兩短聲;結束前30秒鳴鈴一長聲。請發表 人注意時間,以維持研討會進行的流暢度。
- 四、發問人請於主持人唱名後發言,於正式發言前,請表示姓名、所屬單位與職稱。 提問時長請勿超過1分鐘;主講人回答時間以不超過3分鐘為原則,提問討論時 間結束後,大會將鳴鈴一長聲提醒主持人結束該場次之會議。
- 五、圓桌論壇由主持人介紹主講者約 1 分鐘後開始進行。每位與談人針對議題發表 5 分鐘,最後預留時間開放現場提問討論。
- 六、主持人務必掌控各場次發表人與綜合問答之時間,以使每篇論文、每場次之發表人皆能依照議程順利發表。
- 七、請參照議程各場次之預定時間提前入場,會議進行中請關閉麥克風與視訊系統, 俾利發表人順利發表。

Rules of Procedure

- 1. The 2023 International Conference on Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Language and Cultural Instruction accepted 14 papers for presentation after an open call for abstracts and abstract review and held a roundtable forum to explore language and culture teaching in the new era from the viewpoint of educators.
- 2. The moderator of each session will introduce all the speakers for about 2 minutes and then start the presentation of each paper. Each paper presenter will be limited to 15 minutes, and the Q&A will be conducted by the moderator at the end of the same session.
- 3. One minute before the end of the paper presentation, two short bells will be rung by the committee; one long bell will be rung 30 seconds before the end. Moderators and presenters should pay attention to the timing to maintain the smooth flow of the seminar.
- 4. Please indicate your name, affiliation, and title before your formal speech. The length of questions should not exceed one minute; the presenter's reply time should not exceed three minutes. After the question and discussion time are over, a long bell will be sounded to remind the moderator to end the session.
- 5. The round table forum will start after the moderator introduces the presenters for about 1 minute. Each panelist will speak for 5 minutes on the topic, with time reserved at the end for on-site questions and discussions.
- 6. The moderator must control the time for each session's presenters and general questions and answers so that each paper and session's presenters can present smoothly according to the agenda.
- 7. Please refer to the scheduled time for each session of the agenda and enter the meeting in advance; plus, please turn off the microphone and video system during the meeting to facilitate the smooth presentation of the presenters.

大會議程 Agenda

2023 跨學科視角下的語言與文化教學國際學術研討會

2023 International Conference on Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Language and Cultural Instruction

主辦單位:文藻外語大學文學・文化與翻譯研究中心

協辦單位:文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩士班

日期:2023年1月18日(星期三)

時間: A.M. 9:10-P.M. 5:20

議場: Microsoft Teams @ https://msteams.link/YB91

Organizer: Center for Literature, Culture, and Translation Studies, Wenzao Ursuline

University of Languages

Co-Organizer: Department of Translation and Interpreting, Wenzao Ursuline University of

Languages

Date: Wednesday, 18 January 2023

Time: A.M. 9:10-P.M. 5:20

Venue: Microsoft Teams @ https://msteams.link/YB91

時間	議程		
Time	Agenda		
9:10-	報到入場與開幕致詞		
9:20	Registration and Opening Ceremony		

9:20- 10:50		Joseph Huang Assistant Professor of the Department of the Department of Translation and Interpreting Director of the Department of Translation and Interpreting, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages Oral Presentation Session I	
10.50	論文題目 Theme	發表人 Speaker	主持人 Chair
	成果導向教學法下技職學生的學習投入及其學習成效之研究:以電腦輔助翻譯課程的實施狀況為探討對象 College Students' Learning Engagement and Their Learning Effectiveness under Outcome-Based Teaching Approach: A Study of Computer-Assisted Translation Course Implementation	廖詩文 文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩 士班副教授兼文學·文化 與翻譯研究中心主任 Dr. Vivian Shihwen Liao Associate Professor of the Department of Translation and Interpreting Director of the Center for Literature, Culture, and Translation Studies, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages	李延輝 文藻外語大學翻 譯系暨碩士班助 理教授 Dr. Gabriel Yen-hui Li Assistant Professor of the Department of Translation and Interpreting, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages
	機器翻譯輔助翻譯訓練——教學型譯 後編輯訓練學習歷程初探 Machine Translation Assisted Translation Training—An Investigation on Pedagogical Post-editing Processes	吳碩禹 中原大學應外系 助理教授 Dr. Shuoyu Charlotte Wu Assistant Professor of the Department of Applied Linguistics and Language Studies, Chung Yuan Christian University	
	將機器輔助翻譯(CAT)整合至專業英語教學(ESP)之跨學科研究 An Interdisciplinary Study of Integrating	陳思諭 中原大學應外系 助理教授	

	Computer-assisted Translation (CAT) into one ESP Project	Dr. Chen, Szu-Yu Ruby Assistant Professor of the Department of Applied Linguistics and Language Studies, Chung Yuan Christian University	
	Trados Studio 機器譯後編輯策略研究:以半導體類專利說明書摘要為例 (中譯英) Machine Translation Post-editing Strategies for Trados Studio: A Case Study of Patent Abstract Translation in Semiconductor Fields (C-E)	張俊姝 文藻外語大學翻譯系碩士 班研究生 Zhang, Junshu Graduate student, Master's Degree Program of Translation and Interpreting, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages	
10:50-		Oral Presentation Session II erary and Cultural Translatio	n
12:00	論文題目 Theme	發表人 Speaker	主持人 Chair
	圖像小說裡的主體性:以《使女的故事》中英文圖像版為例 Subjectivity in the Graphic Narrative: The Handmaid's Tale and its Chinese Translation	李姿儀 中原大學應外系 副教授 Dr. Tzu-yi Elaine Lee Associate Professor of the Department of Applied Linguistics and Language Studies, Chung Yuan Christian University	林虹秀 文藻外語大學翻 譯系暨碩士班助 理教授兼文學· 文化與翻譯研究 中心副主任 Dr. Eileen Hunghsiu Lin Assistant Professor of
	從文化視角探討新加坡文學翻譯困難 之處 The Difficulties in Translating Singaporean Literature: A Cultural Perspective	陳枻樵 新加坡國立大學中文系助 理教授 Dr. Chen Yi-Chiao Assistant Professor of the Department of Chinese Studies, National University of	the Department of Translation and Interpreting Deputy Director of the Center for Literature, Culture, and Translation

	娥蘇拉·勒瑰恩《道德經》譯本:跨 文化的解經傳承 Ursula K. Le Guin's Tao Te Ching: An Exegetical Lineage Across Cultures	陳致宏 高科大應英系 助理教授 Dr. Chih-hong Rudy Chen Assistant Professor of the Department of English, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology	Studies, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages
12:00- 2:00		中場休息 Break	
2:00- 3:30	論文發表(三)Oral Presentation Session III 多語言與跨文化交流 Multilingual and Cross-Cultural Communication		
	論文題目 Theme	發表人 Speaker	主持人 Chair
	世代傳承與刻痕——馬來西亞華人名 字音譯隱含的方言印記 Generational Inheritance and Inscriptions The dialect Hidden in the Transliteration of Malaysian Chinese Names	林素卉 新紀元大學學院中國語文 學系助理教授 Dr. Lim Su Hui Assistant Professor of the Department of Chinese Language & Literature, Newera University College	陳致宏 高科大應英系 助理教授 Dr. Chih-hong Rudy Chen
	東南亞的媒體素養焦點:2017-2022 年的文獻劑量研究 Media Literacy Focus in Southeast Asia: A Bibliometric Study 2017-2022	Ferdian Ahya Al Put. Lecturer, International Relations Department, Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta 施亞卓 Septyanto Galan Prakoso	Assistant Professor of the Department of English, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology

	韓語單位名詞(단위명사)與漢語量 詞詞義變化原因初析 A Preliminary Analysis of the Reasons for Changes in the Meaning of Korean Counter and Chinese Classifier	Graduate Program Student, International Relations, Universitas Gadjah Mada Zia'ulhaq As Shidqi Doctoral Program Student, Institute of Political Science, National Sun Yat-sen University 李芷倩 新紀元大學學院中國語文 學系應屆畢業生 Coco Lee Zhi Qian Student of the Department of Chinese Language & Literature,	
	《尋龍使者:拉雅》繁體中文和印尼文字幕文化渲染比較 Comparison of Culture Rendered in Movie Subtitles of Raya and the Last Dragon in Traditional Chinese and Indonesian Language	極金芬 文藻外語大學翻譯系碩士 班研究生 Vanessa Chung Graduate student of the Master's Degree Program of Translation and Interpreting, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages	
3:30- 4:40	論文發表(四)Oral Presentation Session IV 口譯與跨文化教學 Interpreting and Cross Cultural Instruction		
	論文題目 Theme	發表人 Speaker	主持人 Chair
	跨文化與多語言環境的中文線上教學 Online Chinese Teaching in the Transcultural and Multilingual Environment	胡龍隆 達拉納大學副教授 Dr. Lung Lung Hu Senior Lecturer of the Chinese Department, School of Language, Literatures and Learning, Dalarna University	廖詩文 文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩士班副教授兼文學·文 化與翻譯研究中心主任 Dr. Vivian Shihwen

	逐步口譯國際事務議題之主題式教學:以移工議題為例 Themed-Instruction on International Affairs Consecutive Interpreting Class Featuring Migrant Workers	林虹秀 文藻外語大學翻譯系助理 教授兼文學·文化與翻譯 研究中心副主任 Dr. Eileen Hunghsiu Lin Assistant Professor of the Department of Translation and Interpreting Deputy Director of the Center for Literature, Culture, and Translation Studies, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages	Liao Associate Professor of the Department of Translation and Interpreting Director of the Center for Literature, Culture, and Translation Studies, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages
4:40-	正念練習與口譯課程的結合之道 The Way to Integrate Mindfulness Practice with Interpreting Courses	蕭旻政 文藻外語大學翻譯碩士/獨 立學者 Mr. Min Cheng Hsiao Independent Scholar	
5:15	主題 Theme	el Discussion 與談人 Panelists	主持人 Moderator
	新時代的語言與文化教育:從教學者 的角度出發 Instructors' Views on Language and Cultural Education in a New Era	李姿儀 中原大學應外系 副教授 Dr. Tzu-yi Elaine Lee Associate Professor of the Department of Applied Linguistics and Language Studies, Chung Yuan Christian University 林素卉 新紀元大學學院中國語文 學系助理教授 Dr. Lim Su Hui Assistant Professor of the	黄漢婷 輔仁大學大眾傳 播學士學位學程 助理教授、天主 教學術研究院助 理研究員兼輔仁 大學西洋古典暨 中世紀文化學程 主任 Dr. Sonja Mei Ting Huang Assistant Professor of the Bachelor's

		Department of Chinese Language & Literature, Newera	Program in Mass Communication,
		林虹秀 文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩 士班助理教授兼文學·文 化與翻譯研究中心副主任 Dr. Eileen Hunghsiu Lin Assistant Professor of the Department of Translation and Interpreting, Deputy Director of the Center for Literature, Culture, and Translation Studies, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages 吳碩禹 中原大學應外系 助理教授 Dr. Shuoyu Charlotte Wu Assistant Professor of the Department of Applied Linguistics and Language Studies, Chung Yuan Christian University	Research Fellow of Fu Jen Academica Catholica, Director of the Program in Western Classical and Medieval Culture, Fu Jen Catholic University
5:10- 5:20	閉幕式 Closing Ceremony	廖詩文主 文藻外語大學翻譯系暨 文學·文化與翻譯研 Dr. Vivian Shihw Associate Professor of th Translation and Interpreti Center for Literature, Cultu Studies, Wenzao Ursulin Language	碩士班副教授兼 F究中心主任 ven Liao e Department of ng, Director of the ire, and Translation ne University of
	賦歸 Farewell		

International Conference on Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Language and Cultural Instruction

Contact Information

Office of Center for Literature, Culture, and Translation Studies, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages

POC: Director of CLCT Dr. Vivian Shihwen Liao, Deputy Director of CLCT Dr. Eileen Hunghsiu

Lin

Phone: (07) 342-6031 Ext 6431 Website: http://p010.wzu.edu.tw/

Online-Registration: https://tinyurl.com/5ash9z9b
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/CLCTWZU/

Publication

All abstracts and presentation materials from the 2023 International Conference on Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Language and Cultural instruction will be published electronically on the CTCL website in the Conference Manual of the conference.

發表人論文摘要 Abstracts

Session 1 電腦輔助翻譯教學 Computer Assisted Translation Instruction

International Conference on Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Language and Cultural Instruction

成果導向教學法下技專校院學生的學習投入及其學習成效之研究:以 電腦輔助翻譯課程的實施狀況為探討對象

廖詩文1

文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩士班/副教授

摘要

技專校院的育才目標為培育具備專業知識及能迅速進入產業鏈的的專業人才。語言服務 產業也在全球資訊廣泛流通的需要下,快速接受電腦輔助翻譯工具的導入,而技專校院也順 應趨勢,在翻譯課程中導入電腦輔助翻譯課程,培養人文背景的學生具備電腦輔助翻譯工具 的運用能力,成為跨學科與跨領域的數位翻譯人文。

文藻外語大學的電腦輔助翻譯課程係以成果導向教學法進行課程規劃,藉由實務案例讓學生在課堂演習中,習得專案管理與實作技能,培養學生在電腦輔助翻譯使用上的即戰力。然而,文科背景的技專生對於電腦操作與科技使用較為陌生,因此撇除興趣因素之外,學生投入學習的情況往往會影響學習成效。本研究旨在探討哪些面向會影響學生的學習投入,以及在成果導向教學法的引導下,學生的學習投入是否隨著課程進行有所改變,進而改善或提升其學習成效。

本研究係以修讀技專校院電腦輔助翻譯課程的大學生為研究對象,應用大學生學習投入量表評估學生的學習投入與學習成效之關係,研究構面則包括學習投入、技巧投入、情感投入、表現投入、態度投入、互動投入,以及專業能力等六大構面。研究發現,技專文科生雖然在初期接觸課程時,對電腦科技感到陌生與焦慮,但在成果導向教學法的設計下,多數的學生在學習投入比例逐漸增高後,其專業能力間也呈現正表現。雖然文科生不必然會在課程習得後對電腦或科技發生更多興趣,但在專業方面,多能取得理想的學習成效,獲得專業技能,這也意謂成果導向教學法下的電腦輔助翻譯課程設計有助於提升文科生在跨學科教育下的學習投入與學習成效,而這一研究成果應可做為其他跨學科、跨領域語文教育之參考。

關鍵字:成果導向教學法、電腦輔助翻譯、學習投入、學習成效、技專校院

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 $[\]star^1$ 廖詩文,文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩士班副教授。電郵:98019@mail.wzu.edu.tw

International Conference on Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Language and Cultural Instruction

機器翻譯輔助翻譯訓練——教學型譯後編輯訓練學習歷程初探

吳碩禹1

中原大學應外系/助理教授

摘要

近兩年因神經機器翻譯、語音辨識及人工智慧發展,口筆譯語言服務面臨各種挑戰與衝擊,國內外相關熱議再起。正如《經濟學人》在 2021 年 4 月 7 日刊登的 How AI is transforming the creative industries 一文所揭橥的,人工智慧與創意工作之間,可能並非只是

單純的競爭關係,而是走向協作共生模式。人機如何協作,在翻譯研究領域已有諸多討 論。

相關討論多半聚焦於專業譯者或準專業譯者(如翻譯所學生)的人機協作模式、策略、生產力表現評估等。然而·根據 2012-2014 年的《台灣翻譯產學關聯研究》(陳子瑋等, 2017)。單是 101 年學年度,台灣 175 所大專院校中,便有 112 個校系開設翻譯相關課程,總課程數達 1055 門,當中開設在非翻譯相關系所的課程高達 73.5%。換言之,台灣高教體系中絕大多數翻譯課程,其性質可能更為接近外語素養訓練,而非專業譯者訓練。這顯示當前研究成果不盡然能回應以外語素養發展為導向的翻譯課程教學現況。

此類以外語素養訓練為主之翻譯課程·教師最常遭遇的問題除了有「中譯英像教英文寫作·英譯中像教英文閱讀」(賴慈芸·2008·196)外·根據筆者授課經驗·學生往往「我手譯我口」·認為只要將原文轉換成譯文即可·忽略譯文文字是否精確、能否因應不同溝通情境而有彈性調度。此狀況在免費機器翻譯平台如 Google Translate、Deep L、有道翻譯興起後·更加嚴重。不但「譯者的原文解讀能力和譯文寫作能力不理想·甚至不如機器翻譯」(林慶隆等·2021·172)·更常碰到學生繳交未經修改或微幅調整之機器翻譯譯文權充作業(參見 Brazill, 2016)等困境。換言之·學院中翻譯訓練已因機器翻譯普遍而受到影響。如陳碧珠(林慶隆等·2021·172)所言·既然「使用機器翻譯已無可避免」·「如何善用」應該是翻譯授課教師必須思考的議題。而近年來·國外學界也開始有論者倡議因應科技發展·重新思索翻譯訓練歷程與要素(Kiraly, 2000)·呼籲應將機器翻譯融入譯者訓練(如:Öner Bulut, 2019; Doherty, 2015; Doherty & Kenny, 2014)。

爲回應上述研究與實務需求,本研究嘗試以機器翻譯輔助翻譯訓練 (MT assisted

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^{*1} 吳碩禹,中原大學應外系助理教授。電郵:12385@cycu.org.tw

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translation training)爲框架,提出所謂「教學型譯後編輯」訓練,探究一般外語系學生在翻譯課程中,是否能透過問題導向模式,於譯後編輯歷程訓練中學習改善譯稿品質、並且發展出Baydan (2011)所提出之譯者後設能力 (Translator meta-competence)。

選擇上述研究目標原因有四:首先,譯後編輯為目前學界最常見之人機合譯模式,然而相關討論依舊落於「成品導向」(product-oriented)·主要研究關懷仍落於人機協作後的譯文,相較之下,以「過程導向」(process-oriented)為主軸的研究較少,本研究可回應此空缺。其次,譯後編輯以教學為導向,係根據 Kliffer (2008)研究,教育場域下的機器翻譯編輯跟職場下的訓練可能不同,學生可接觸的文本與科技工具較為有限外,由於學生沒有提高生產力的急迫需求,因此其後編訓練安排應導向以教育為目標(pedogogical)·

而非以提升生產力為目的。第三,以問題導向模式架構學習歷程,有助於建構「賦權於學習者之動態互動學習歷程」(Kiraly, 1995: 17),改善以教師為中心之傳統講述訓練。第四,考察譯者後設能力,即是要觀察學習者是否透過譯後編輯過程「意識到翻譯需產出符合社會文化脈絡、足以達成適切溝通的文本」(Baydan, 2011: 168),進而改善學生普遍認定「翻譯即為單純語言轉換」、「我手譯我口」即可之迷思。

為達此研究目的,本研究以 Shih (2021)所提出之三大類機譯錯誤框架為基礎,分析筆者所教授之「翻譯專案管理實務」課程中之學生譯後編輯歷程。此課程共有六組十三位學生,共同將一門生醫領域之磨課師中文課程影片(共 24 支影片)之字幕翻譯為英文。其中每組學生各負責四支影片,需將影片字幕逐字稿進行前編,並以 Termsoup 平台提供之分句機譯進行協作譯後編輯。編輯後,由教師與各組討論編輯歷程,並給予後續修改建議,再由學生進行後續編修至譯文可用為止。由於此專案共產出 8076 行字幕,數量龐大,本先導研究依據改稿次數,聚焦分析兩組學生各自所負責四支影片字幕機譯譯後編輯歷程,其中,X 組學生為六組中重複修改稿件次數最低者、Y 組學生則為六組中重複修改稿件次數最高者。根據分析比對,可以發現 X 組學生在學習歷程中,較容易注意到語言、語用與情感等三大類機譯錯誤,並提出相應編輯譯文。而 Y 組學生在訓練後,除仍常忽略常見語言機譯錯誤外,在進行後編時,可能仍受機譯影響,語言靈活與精確程度有限。然而,整體而言,兩組學生在歷經四次機譯後編學習任務後,對譯稿品質之判斷仍皆提升。

關鍵字:機器翻譯輔助翻譯訓練、教學型譯後編輯訓練

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An Interdisciplinary Study of Integrating Computer-assisted

Translation (CAT) into one ESP Project

Chen, Szu-yu Ruby¹ Chung Yuan Christian University/Assistant Professor

Abstract

With the advent of technology, using online machine translation to facilitate parallel translation is receiving increasing attention. However, although to use machine translation and computer-assisted translation (CAT) is becoming increasingly popular, research on integrating CAT and language learning including listening, speaking, reading and writing is still rare. This study aims to merge one technological tool, Termsoup, as a platform to help learners make a connection between different disciplines or subject areas. The researcher will examine how learners engage themselves in one webbased platform in order to improve their writing in one ESP project, i.e. tourism writing in this study. Students often encounter a variety of problems in mastering writing of the specific disciplines. The aim of this study is to apply CAT, Termsoup to enhance students'ESP writing and reduce common writing errors and logical fallacies among students. In the first part of this study, the researcher placed the emphasis on learners'background and engagement in using CAT, computer-assisted translation with a particular focus on a technological tool, Termsoup. In the second part of the research, the methodology including data collection and the methods introduced in the research is provided.

This study recruited ten participants from the Department of Applied Linguistics and Language Studies (ALLS) in one northern university. Apart from the conventional writing class, participants are asked to employ not only online translation, but to integrate one of the CATs Termsoup to facilitate revising and editing in writing. Participants are asked to produce writing related to tourism industry such as itineraries and travel plans. Meanwhile, they are required to analyse a tourism-related sample article. In this regard, students cultivate ESP writing skills by comparing writing on travel guidebooks. Secondly, the researcher will build an ESP corpus by employing Termsoup as one tool to review writing and cultivate learners' autonomy. Thirdly, researcher will scrutinize the influence of cooperative writing among participants for further study.

The primary findings showed that students have improved the variety of lexical words, particularly on descriptive expressions in ESP writing. Moreover, they tend to have more sentence complexities with the aid of CAT. Nowadays, to combine multiple disciplines into one activity becomes more significant. With the aid of CAT, the study hopes to promote leaners autonomy and enhance students' ESP writing skills and apply to other disciplines in the future. Although further developmental work is still needed for future research, the newness of interacting with computer-assisted technology by all means constitutes a new way of language learning.

關鍵字: English for specific purposes (ESP), computer-assisted translation (CAT), learner autonomy

^{*1} Department of Applied Linguistics and Language Studies, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan. Email: rubychen@cycu.edu.tw

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Trados Studio 機器譯後編輯策略研究:以半導體類專利說明書摘要 為例(中譯英)

張俊姝1

文藻外語大學翻譯系碩士班/研究生

摘要

雖然電腦輔助翻譯軟體(CAT)可以幫助譯者實現資源重複使用,但只有高品質的機器翻譯才可以有效降低人工成本。過去研究常指出譯後編輯往往會影響機器翻譯的品質,然而同時利用量化和質性評價機器翻譯品質且給出譯後編輯策略的研究仍相當缺乏。本研究旨在量化計算半導體類專利說明書之英文摘要與人工翻譯之匹配度,質性分析機器翻譯和人工翻譯在半導體專利翻譯領域常出現的錯誤類型,最後對譯後編輯工作提出可行性改進策略。因此,本研究從臺灣智慧財產局中華民國專利資訊檢索系統下載 2002 年至 2021 年臺灣半導體類專利說明書中英文摘要共 1,000 篇。首先,使用 Bleu 演算法將機器翻譯和人工翻譯進行比對。同時,挑選其中 40 篇機器翻譯之英文專利摘要進行內容分析。最後,對相同 40 篇摘要的人工翻譯文本進行質量評估,探討臺灣半導體類專利說明書摘要中進英的翻譯品質。本研究發現,近二十年來,機器翻譯與人工翻譯的匹配度在統計學上有逐漸提高的趨勢;臺灣半導體行業各領域的翻譯品質差異不大;對於那些優先權所在國的官方語言為英文的專利來說,機器翻譯和人工翻譯的匹配度在統計上顯著高於非英語組;機器翻譯主要問題都出現在句子表達而非詞彙錯誤;原文的不規範會影響匹配度以及翻譯品質。

關鍵字:機器翻譯、電腦輔助翻譯工具、Trados Studio 譯後編輯、Bleu、半導體、專利翻譯

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^{*&}lt;sup>1</sup> 張俊姝 文藻外語大學翻譯系碩士班研究生。電郵:juliajunshu@gmail.com

Machine Translation Post-editing Strategies for Trados Studio: A

Case Study of Patent Abstract Translation in Semiconductor Fields

(C-E)

Zhang, Junshu. Master's Degree Program of Translation and Interpreting, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages

Abstract

Although Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) could help translators reuse previous translations, only high-quality machine translation could effectively reduce labor cost. Research have often suggested that post-editing would affect quality of machine translation. However, research which use both quantitative and qualitative methods to evaluate the quality and provide post-editing strategies is scant. Therefore, the aim of this thesis is to quantitatively measure closeness between Trados translation of patent abstract in Semiconductor Fields (C-E) to human translations, to qualitatively sort out common errors of machine translations in this field, and to provide practical post-editing strategies. Therefore, the author downloaded 1,000 English/Chinese patent abstracts of semiconductor-related fields on Taiwan Intellectual Property Office from 2002 to 2021. The author then compared the machine translation with the human translation through python. Meanwhile, content analysis was performed on the selected 40 abstracts of machine translation. Finally, this paper evaluates the same 40 English abstracts translated by human. Results of this study showed machine translation gets closer to human translation in recent years. There are no statistically differences in closeness between all the fields in semiconductor. The closeness of group with English speaking country priority is statistically higher than the one with non-English speaking country priority. The major mistakes of machine translation are expression of sentence but vocabulary. The quality of source language would affect machine translation.

Keywords: machine translation, Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools, Post-editing for Trados Studio, Bleu, Semiconductor, patent translation

Session 2 文學與文化翻譯 Literature and Cultural Translation

Subjectivity in the Graphic Narrative: The Handmaid's Tale and its

Chinese Translation

李姿儀¹

中原大學應外系/副教授

Abstract

The study explores the topic of subjectivity in the 2019 graphic novel adaptation of *the Handmaid's Tale*, published in 2019 by Random House. The protagonist narrator, Offred, serves as a surrogate to bear children for motherless couples and has her identity replaced by the role she serves. To understand subjectivity in this context, we first determine the autographical method taken in the story and that it should be discussed considering focalization to represent the autodiegetic narrator (narrating-I) who is also the focalizer of their own narratives (experiencing I) as corresponding to the term "chronotope" identified by Bakhtin for different time-space configurations conceived and interpreted together (Dentith 1995, 52). Following Horstkotte and Pedri (2011), three specific features of focalization are introduced from the spread we selected for analysis. The study's rationale follows Adami and Pinto's (2020) co-text approach to investigate how semiotic signs create meanings and how they interact. This relates to the multimodal source text analysis model raised by Dicerto (2018). Lastly, the Chinese translation in the graphic narrative is found to be retranslated, which is highly relevant to Taiwanese readers in visualizing the duality of the autobiographical self.

Keywords: subjectivity, graphic narrative, The Handmaid's Tale, focalization, multimodal ST analysis

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 $[\]star^1$ 李姿儀,中原大學應外系副教授。電郵:bluestone1207@gmail.com

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從文化視角探討新加坡文學翻譯困難之處

陳枻樵1

新加坡國立大學中文系/助理教授

摘要

文學翻譯為翻譯學程中常見的課程之一,有別於其他常見課程,如電腦輔助翻譯、新聞翻譯、商業翻譯等等,文學翻譯牽涉到較多的文化元素,也因此構成不同於上述技術型文本的翻譯挑戰。本研究以過往在新加坡大學教授文學翻譯的經驗,結合個人資料收集,試圖從文化翻譯的角度來歸結新加坡文學的翻譯困難之處。

班雅明於 1923 年發表影響深遠的著作《譯者天職》,他認為翻譯是原著的再現,而作為其中媒介的譯者則基於自身的知識與解讀原著的角度來進行翻譯。每個人的知識與文化背景各不相同,因此,班雅明進一步提及翻譯的可譯性與不可譯性,而此一概念也成為文化翻譯討論的主軸之一(Buden et al. 2009, p. 200)。在不可譯性方面,霍米巴巴(Bhabha 1994, p. 163)指出文本中所存在的異國元素(foreignness)是主要構因。基於此論點,本研究以新加坡知名作家希尼爾的著作《希尼爾小說選》及其英譯本《The Earnest Mask》為題材,探討新加坡文學中的翻譯困難之處。

《希尼爾小說選》為新加坡青年書局出版,264 頁的內容收錄希尼爾 1980 至 2000 年代的主要短篇故事,由知名譯者葛浩文及林麗君翻譯成英文、新加坡 Epigram Books 出版。透過分析,本研究發現希尼爾的短篇故事包含許多文學成分,但其中有四類具異國元素的主題造成了難譯之處。(一) 特有語言文化:新加坡為多民族社會,此一環境造成當地文學融合諸多不同語言用字,這些用字對新加坡華文讀者而言再熟悉不過,也成為故事的趣味之處;(二)社會性反思:為了成為具備競爭力的國家並且促進族群平等與交流,新加坡於 1965 年建國時決定以英文為主要官方語言,大規模西化帶來傳統與新進價值觀的衝擊,希尼爾有些故事以此為主題;(三)文化記憶與更迭:身為新加坡海外華人,希尼爾的故事除了表達對中國的故土之情,也有數篇是感嘆母語文化之流失;(四)歷史傷痛:族群衝突及英國、日本殖民在新加坡留下不少歷史創傷,希尼爾透過相關主題的短篇故事想將傷痛情感傳達給讀者。

以上所提四類主題之所以具備異國元素,主要原因在於英文譯者與讀者不見得成長於新加坡社會,故對當地的語言、文化、歷史脈絡相對陌生,這形成了翻譯時的挑戰——譯者若不熟悉故事脈絡可能不清楚故事背後的訊息、遑論翻譯,讀者不熟悉故事脈絡可能無法對故事產生共鳴。本研究認為,面對此類挑戰,補充資訊會是有效的策略,透過譯注、文本分析、圖示等補充資料,不僅能讓譯者本身對於故事有深度理解,從而產出更適切的翻譯,同時也可以提升譯文讀者對於故事主題的共感。

^{*1}陳枻樵,新加坡國立大學中文系助理教授。電郵 chscy@nus.edu.sg。

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關鍵字:文學翻譯、文化翻譯、異國元素、希尼爾小說選

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Ursula K. Le Guin's Tao Te Ching: An Exegetical Lineage Across

Cultures

Chih-hong Rudy Chen¹

Assistant Professor, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology

Abstract

The *Tao Te Ching* 道德經 (*TTC*) is one of the most-translated texts next to the Bible. More than just a Chinese religiophilosophical classic that deserves scholarly translations, the *TTC* and its ever-growing popularity as 'popular' literature deserves more attention within the realm of translation studies. Despite knowing no Chinese, Ursula K. Le Guin, the legendary literary icon, published her highly popular, femininity-inclined *TTC* translation as a non-scholar in 1997. The present paper traces her lineage of *TTC* exegesis across cultures to arrive at some implications of a special case of *TTC* 'translation' by a world-renowned 'translator' who knows no Chinese, exploring her special case among *TTC* translations in a renewed trend of *Laoxue* 老學 ('*Lao Tzu* studies') that no longer sees historically and culturally significant ('serious') texts only through scholarly lenses, but also from the viewpoint of non-scholarly ('popular') literature by positing Le Guin's special case within the context of exegetical genealogy in the Western branch of the Chinese study of *Laoxue*.

Keywords: Tao Te Ching, Ursula K. Le Guin, exegesis, popular literature, Laoxue

^{*1} Chih-hong Rudy Chen, Assistant Professor, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology. Email: chchen@nkust.edu.tw.

Session 3 多語言與跨文化 Multilingual and Cross-Cultural Communication

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世代傳承與刻痕——馬來西亞華人名字音譯隱含的方言印記

林素卉*

馬來西亞新紀元大學學院中國語文學系 / 助理教授

摘要

馬來西亞的華人群體可說是繼中國、台灣、香港,這些以漢民族為核心之外仍保留漢語言、文化、歷史等人文資產的族群。與台灣相仿,馬來西亞華僑祖籍主要來自廣東、福建,在地流傳的方言有閩南語、粵語、客語。然而在全球推廣共通語的洪流之下,馬來西亞的漢語方言亦逐漸衰亡,根據王曉梅對全馬來西亞的調查,方言空間的縮減已預告漢語方言在未來幾十年將走向滅亡。1

面對方言的衰退,馬來西亞政府與華人社團目前並沒有一個好的對策,欲想推廣方言的 有心人士與學界對此也只能抱持遺憾。然而,方言即便是消失在人們的話語中,語源的刻痕 卻不會從此消失。由於英語作為國際通用語,非英語母語的人士在全球化的影響下生活多少 接觸羅馬文字,而馬來西亞作為前英殖民屬地,現今的國語馬來語亦採用羅馬拼音,國民的 身份名字自然只能以羅馬拼音文字作為唯一官方認證文書。

對於將方塊字轉換為羅馬拼音系統,馬來西亞有別於中國、台灣等地。中國護照上名字的羅馬注音文字是採用標準普通話的語音,以漢語拼音做音譯。台灣則採用台灣國語讀音,以漢語拼音、通用拼音、威妥瑪拼音、國音第二式拼音這四種拼音方式注音。馬來西亞身分證上華人名字的注音方式並沒有一個拼音標準,而獨立前後的 50 年代在國際上也還未有一個流行和標準的漢字轉換羅馬拼音的音譯模式,當時仍以方言為母語的華人就根據方言發音自行拼湊,導致華人同一姓氏的音譯文字五花八門。2其中造成紛亂的原因有①注音格式不同:如「李」姓常見的有[lee]和[li];②方言的混同:如以[ng]為音譯的姓氏有「黃、吳、翁、伍」等。而姓氏與名字顯示漢語與英語、方言和共通語的交錯配置,亦是當地華人特有的現象。此特色的姓名音譯,是當地華人的語源記號,若熟悉當地方言與姓名音譯邏輯,就能施展以名字推理身分籍貫的絕技。

關鍵字:馬來西亞、華人名字、音譯、方言

^{*} 林素卉・馬來西亞新紀元大學學院中國語文學系助理教授。電郵:suhui.lim@newera.edu.my

¹ 王曉梅:《馬來西亞華人社會語言研究》,北京:商務印書館,2021。

 $^{^{2}}$ 馬來西亞於 1957 年正式獨立,以馬來語作為國語,所有國民身分證都只能使用馬來語(羅馬文字)。

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MEDIA LITERACY FOCUS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: A

BIBLIOMETRICAL STUDY 2017-2022

Ferdian Ahya Al Putra^{1*}, Septyanto Galan Prakoso^{1,3}, Zia'ulhaq As Shidqi²

Abstract1

The existence of media literacy can be utilized as a certain measurement to observe and understand the development of a society in a particular region. This is because when we talk about media literacy, there are so many aspects and so many layers that comes along with it. The discussion may even expand to the sector of culture, language, technology, and even politics. Therefore, it makes sense if media literacy is being utilized as a parameter that is worth observing to know the advancement of a society in an encapsulated area, as well as to understand what is the current event that happen there. One way to discover the development and the focus of media literacy in a region is by looking at the specific publications made by the academicians/scholars with the expertise in the topic.

With that in mind, this study will attempt to discover the focus and the development of media literacy in Southeast Asia, by conducting bibliometrical study with observation and mapping of the terms and keywords, that contained within publication works about media literacy in Southeast Asia. In order to perform this, the program Publish or Perish will be used. The database that will be used in this study is Google Scholar, considering the vast coverage of the publications within it. As mentioned above, a visualization map created by Vos viewer program also will be included to visualize the data and become the basis of the clusterization of the terms/keywords that appears as the findings.

Southeast Asia is chosen as the region to be focused on this study, not only because it represents as one of the most rapid regions in terms of the development of the society, but also it represents a vibrant, and dynamic region in terms of demographic. Southeast Asia also known as the most active region in terms of internet users in the world. The projected result from this bibliometrical study indicates that media literacy focus in Southeast Asia is very driven by certain events or trends that happens in the region. While the events could be different between each country, there are some similar keywords which indicates that the development of media literacy in Southeast Asia is

Corresponding Email: ferdianahya@staff.uns.ac.id

^{*}¹ Ferdian Ahya Al Putra, Lecturer at International Relations Department, Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta; Septyanto Galan Prakoso, Graduate Program Student at International Relations, Universitas Gadjah Mada; Zia'ulhaq As Shidqi, Doctoral Program Student at Institute of Political Science, National Sun Yat-sen University Taiwan.

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synchronized with the overall development of the region itself in various sectors, indicated by the results of the bibliometrical study publication works and a curated and more reputable ones.

Keywords: Media literacy, Southeast Asia, Bibliometrical Study, Vos Viewer

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韓語單位名詞(단위명사)與漢語量詞詞義變化原因初析

李芷倩1

馬來西亞新紀元大學學院中國語文學系 / 应届毕业生

摘要

1443 年,朝鮮第 4 代國王——世宗大王以及王子們完成了韩文字的創造,並在 1446 年頒布了名為《訓民正音》的韓文字書籍以進行韓文字教學。 與此前韓語並不存在文字,漢字即是當代所使用的文字载體,也因此韓語作為中文的域外語言,自不同的時期收到了漢語的影響導致韓語中有著許多漢語的特色。 隨著時代發展與變遷,現代韓語和現代漢語的文法雖出現許多差異,但漢字詞的依舊遍佈現代韓文。 根據《標準韓語大辭典》的記錄,韓語標題語*中,漢字詞佔了其中 57.12%,漢字詞和固有詞的組合佔了 8.28%; 副標題語中漢字詞則佔了其中*67.78%,漢字詞和固有詞的組合佔了其中 2.37%。*另《現代國語使用頻率調查(현대국어사용빈도조사)》中,漢字詞佔據了現代韓語單詞的 66.32%*,韓語漢字詞可以簡單分化為三類,即古漢語,日治時期的「日語訓讀詞」和「和制漢語」以及韓製漢字語。后兩者多出現在名詞和動詞中,韓製漢字語則是更多出現在抽象事物的名詞。

除了單詞,韓語的文法也收到了漢語的影響。 韓文中有「單位名詞 (**단위명사**)」作為人、事、物的計算單位,與漢語中的」量詞」相同,且韓語單位名詞中有極大部分都是源自於中國的漢字詞。 但現代韓語中常用的單位名詞以及現代漢語常用量詞數量極大,本文注重於現代韓語中字源為中國漢字詞的個體量詞作為研究物件。

外語學習者在學習新語言時更多時候將專注力放在文法以及單詞上,但本文希望打破韓漢學習者在外語學習時僅限於文法級單詞層面的學習方式,因此本文將現代韓語中,字源為漢字詞的個體量詞作為物件,將其與對應的漢字詞作詞義異同整理,並考究了兩者的词源。另外也根據該單位名詞的使用方式找尋對應的現代漢語量詞,以探討韓語單位名詞與對應現代漢字詞出現詞義變化的原因。例如「^잔」在現代韓語中沿用了漢字詞「盞」的古漢語詞義,但

^{*1} 李芷倩,馬來西亞新紀元大學學院中國語文學系應屆畢業生。電郵:leezhiqian@gmail.com

^{*} 韓語單詞中,代表詞幹意義的詞彙。例:「吃」中的「먹」。

^{*} 韓語單詞中,連接標題語後,作為副詞用途使用。例:「學習」中的「-哈達」。

^{*} 根據韓國國立語言研究院《標準國語大辭典》統計。

^{*} 허철 (Chul Heo). "[현대국어사용빈도 조사] 선정 고빈도 이상 상용 한자어의 투명도 조사 연구." 한문교육논집 46.- (2016): 399-421.

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卻與現代漢語中「盞」的量詞使用方式不同, 因此其對應的現代漢語量詞是「杯」。 而根據 考究以及對應,可見詞義變化的其中一個原因為詞義範圍縮小。 中國對韓國漢字的輸出非一時一地,而語言會隨著歷史與社會的發展產生變化,導致韓語漢字詞與古漢語及現代韓語出 現同形同義、異形異義、同形異義等分歧的情況。

關鍵字:單位名詞、量詞、韓語、詞義變化

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《尋龍使者:拉雅》繁體中文和印尼文字幕文化渲染比較

鍾金芬1

文藻外語大學翻譯系/翻譯研究所碩二

摘要

迪斯尼創了他們的第一部動畫幻想片《尋龍使者:拉雅》,其靈感來自東南亞的文化。這部影片展示了東南亞豐富的文化,包括泰國、印尼、老撾、越南、馬來西亞、菲律賓和柬埔寨。在東南亞文化下構建了一種新的語言,稱為 Kumandran,如越南語、蒙古語和泰語。然而,Kumandran 可能會使不熟悉東南亞文化的觀眾感到困惑。本研究旨在發現譯者在翻譯文化參考文獻時面臨的挑戰,以及譯者在將《尋龍使者:拉雅》從英文(EN)翻譯成繁體中文(zh-TW)和印尼語(ID)時最常使用的策略。這項研究分析了《尋龍使者:拉雅》是如何將語言翻譯成繁體和印尼語。

關鍵詞:東南亞、文化、字幕、語言

^{*&}lt;sup>1</sup> 鍾金芬,文藻外語大學翻譯系碩士班研究生。電子郵件: 1110612501@gap.wzu.edu.tw

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Comparison of Culture Rendered in Movie Subtitles of Raya and the

Last Dragon in Traditional Chinese and Indonesian Language

Vanessa Chung

Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages Department of Translation and

Interpreting / MTI2A

Abstract

Disney created their first animation fantasy film, Raya and the Last Dragon, which was

inspired by the cultures of Southeast Asia. This film shows the richness of culture in Southeast Asia,

including Thailand, Indonesia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Cambodia. A new

language called Kumandran was constructed under Southeast Asia cultures, such as Vietnamese,

Mongolian, and Thai. However, Kumandran may confuse viewers who are unfamiliar with Southeast

Asia cultures. This research aims to discover the translator's challenges during translating cultural

references and what strategies the translators used the most in translating Raya and the Last

Dragon from English (EN) into Traditional Chinese (zh-TW) and Indonesian (ID). This research

analyses how Raya and the Last Dragon translate the language into Traditional Chinese and

Indonesian.

Keywords: Southeast Asia, Culture, Subtitle, Language

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Session 4 口譯與跨文化教學 Interpreting and Cross-Cultural Instruction

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Online Chinese Teaching in the Transcultural and Multilingual

Environment

Lung-Lung Hu¹ Senior Lecturer, Chinese Department, School of Language, Literatures and Learning, Dalarna University

Abstract

Long before covid-19 pandemic started, the language department of Dalarna University had started distance teaching. We had no difficulty to survive the pandemic due to the nature of online distance teaching that everyone can learn and teach without being affected by any outside interferences.

Online distance teaching has no boundary since most people nowadays have already had the financial ability to afford the internet expenses and the knowledge of how to use it. It brings everyone all over the world to a virtual classroom at a blink of second.

The convenience of online distance teaching comes with an important problem that needs to be solved especially for the teachers. That is that the diversity of a class has become so great than it ever was before. Different genders, groups, and students who speak different languages can get together easier and faster than ever. Then, teachers have to be more sensitive in class when interacting with students.

In this presentation, I am going to talk about my experience about how to teach students who are from different countries and groups from a cultural point of view. And I will also discuss the difference between cross-culture, multi-culture, and trans-culture and how to implement them into the online distance teaching.

Key words: Online distance teaching, Multilingual, Trans-culture

^{*1} Lung-Lung Hu, Senior Lecture at Chinese Department, School of Language, Literatures and Learning, Dalarana University. Email: llh@du.se

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逐步口譯國際事務議題之主題式教學:以移工議題為例

林虹秀1

文藻外語大學翻譯系/助理教授

摘要

開設在大學部與研究所部的逐步口譯課程,多以口譯技巧為主軸,搭配特定主題來引導學生,使學生能確實應用口譯技巧,搭配合宜的口譯風格,產出內容準確的譯文。口譯訓練需要學生擁有高水平的語言能力與背景知識涵養。然而,在高教體系中的口譯課堂上,大學部與研究所部的學生來源不同、程度不一、授課班級大小有極大差異,教師應準備的訓練教材與課堂進行方式皆需隨之調整。一般而言,大學部口譯課學生多數剛結束高中、高職課程,尚未開始接受專業知識課程訓練。換言之,大學部學生並無主修科目的專業知識背景。再者,大學部開課人數下限為十五人,與研究所部課程相比,班級人數較多,約在二十人以上、三十以下。此外,大學部學生之語言程度多處於發展階段,在聽、說能力上,多半尚未達到研究生的水平。因應上述大學生屬性與學習重點,大學部口譯教學應考量大學生的知識面、語言程度與口譯技巧三者的養成之道。

因應大學部與研究所部學生在知識、語言與口譯技巧三大面向的差異,本研究著眼大學部口 譯課程訓練,探討大學部口譯課的訓練方針。本研究以 111 學年度第一學期開設在台灣南部 某外語大學翻譯系三年級之「逐步口譯:國際事務議題」為主體,進行知識、語言與口譯技 巧養成之介入,評估介入方式對大學部學生在上述三面向中達到的質、量進步。

為搭配課程主題「國際事務議題」,本研究設計以「移工」為主題,課程設計四個與移工議題相關的子題,並以期末學生移工論壇做總結,提供學生口語表達與口譯練習的平台。本課程正式修課人數為 32 人,資料搜集採知識測驗、問卷調查搭配訪談等方法,評量學生在知識、語言與技巧上的實質進步。研究發現,教師以主題式方法進行之大學部逐步口譯國際事務議題課程,學生能系統性的吸收「移工」主題知識,同時獲得知識反芻式的外語口語表達機會,亦加強學生口譯技巧運用的信心。

關鍵字:大學部口譯教學、英進中逐步口譯、國際事務、主題式教學、移工

^{*1} 林虹秀,文藻外語大學翻譯系助理教授。電子郵件:96058@mail.wzu.edu.tw

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正念練習與口譯課程的結合之道

蕭旻政1

文藻外語大學翻譯系碩士/自由譯者

摘要

情緒議題,與口譯學生的學習、表現及健康關聯甚深,然而,一般在翻譯系所的課程規劃中,較少觸及有關情緒與心理上的議題,多數有情緒或心理輔導需求的學生都是私下尋求師長、親友,或校內心理諮商單位的協助,有些人也可能不知如何向外界開口求援,僅能依靠自行摸索。

1979 年,美國麻州大學醫學院設立的正念減壓課程(Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction, MBSR),融合了東方的靜心傳統及西方的醫學、心理學研究,助人學習如何緩解壓力(胡君梅、黃小萍譯,2013)2。與此同時,全球正念相關研究數量則有逐年增長之現象,並廣泛應用於各種不同領域,例如,醫學、心理學、商管及教育等。諸多研究證明,正念練習有助於減緩焦慮及壓力(Davidson et al., 2003; Kabat-Zinn et al., 1992)34、提升注意力(Lazar et al., 2005)5等。

^{*1} 蕭旻政,文藻外語大學翻譯系碩士班畢。自由譯者。電郵:gozilla37y@gmail.com 2 胡君梅、黃小萍(譯)(2013)。正念療癒力:八週找回平靜、自信與智慧的自己(二十年 增訂版)

⁽原作者: Kabat-Zinn, J.)。臺北市:心靈工坊。(原著出版年: 2013)

³Davidson, R. J. (2003). Alterations in brain and immune function produced by mindfulness meditation. Psychosomatic medicine, 65, 564-570.

⁴Kabat-Zinn, J., Massion, A.O., Kristeller, J., Peterson, L.G., Fletcher, K.E., Pbert, L., Lenderking, W. R., Santorelli, S.F. (1992). Effectiveness of a meditation-based stress reduction program in the treatment of anxiety disorders. Am. J. Psychiatry 149 (7), 936-943.

⁵Lazar, S., Kerr, C., Wasserman, R., Gray, J., Greve, D., Treadway, M., McGarvey, M., Quinn, B., Dusek, J., Benson, H., Rauch, S., Moore, C., & Fischld, B. (2005). Meditation experience is associated with increased cortical thickness. Neuroreport, 16(17), 1893-1897.

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Ivars 與 Calatayud (2013)6率先研究正念、放鬆練習,以及口譯表現之間的關聯,並發現正念練習有助於改善口譯學生的表現。Johnson (2016)7則在Ivars 與Calatayud 的研究基礎上,以口譯研究所的學生為研究對象,設計出口譯員正念課程(Mindfulness for Interpreters, MFI)以進行實驗,探討正念課程、壓力、注意力與學生口譯表現之間的關聯,結果同樣發現正念練習有益於口譯學習者的表現,使其可更為專注於口譯任務的當下。

筆者(2021)8参考了 Johnson(2016)之研究架構,結合量化與質性研究,採取前後測準實驗設計,並將研究對象改以大學部口譯學生進行 MFI 課程,藉此瞭解 MFI 對於不同學制的受試族群所帶來的影響(受試者共為 20 人,正念組及對照組各 10 人)。研究發現,兩組人員在口譯表現、正念覺知與口譯學習焦慮前後測的表現上未達顯著差異,然相互驗證質性與量化資料後得知,正念練習有助於受試者靜心,降低口譯焦慮,並提升專注力,使其更有意識地覺察身心變化,跳脫焦慮慣性反應,專注於口譯當下。

Johnson(2016)設計MFI 課程的初衷,是因為看到口譯研究所裡許多學生承受著高度的壓力,特別是亞洲學生對於自我要求有過於嚴苛的傾向,更易陷入情緒與壓力的困境當中。這也是為什麼她將「自我疼惜」(Self-Compassion)作為 MFI 課程的指導核心, 並希望透過正念練習來幫助學生瞭解如何善待自己、照顧自己,使其在學習及人生的道路上更為順遂。

筆者(2021)認為,未來若能考慮將 MFI 課程編入翻譯系所的正式選修課程中,對於口譯學生、口譯研究,以及MFI 課程本身或可帶來正向影響,值得嘗試。同時,線上課程是當前的主流趨勢,對於此議題有興趣者或可順勢而為,進一步探索 MFI 課程更多的可能性。

關鍵字:正念、覺察、口譯焦慮、口譯表現

6lvars, A. J., & Calatayud, D. P. (2013). Mindfulness training for interpreting students. Lebende Sprachen, 58(2), 341-365.

7Johnson, J. E. (2016). Effect of Mindfulness Training on Interpretation Exam Performance in Graduate Students in Interpreting (Doctoral Dissertation). The University of San Francisco.

8蕭旻政(2021)。正念課程對口譯表現與口譯焦慮的影響。文藻外語大學翻譯系碩士班,高 雄市。

International Conference on Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Language and Cultural Instruction

Session 5 圓桌論壇 Panel Discussion

主題:新時代的語言與文化教育——從教學者的角度出發

主持人 Moderator

黃渼婷|天主教輔仁大學進修部大眾傳播進修學士學位學程助理教授、西洋古典兼中世紀文化

學程主任、輔仁大學天主教學術研究院助理研究員,中華民國

座談人 Panelists

吳碩禹|中原大學應用外語系助理教授,中華民國

李姿儀|中原大學應用外語系副教授,中華民國

林虹秀|文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩士班助理教授,中華民國

林素卉|馬來西亞新紀元大學學院中國語文學系助理教授,馬來西亞

參與者名單 Lists of Participants

研討會主持人名單(按姓名筆劃排列) Lists of Session Chair (Sort by Name Strokes)

李延輝|文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩士班助理教授,中華民國

林虹秀|文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩士班助理教授,中華民國

陳致宏|國立高雄第一科技大學應用英語系助理教授,中華民國

黃渼婷|天主教輔仁大學進修部大眾傳播進修學士學位學程助理教授、西洋古典兼中世紀文化

學程主任、輔仁大學天主教學術研究院助理研究員,中華民國

廖詩文|文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩士班副教授,中華民國

研討會論文發表人名單(按姓名筆畫排列)List of Presenters (Sort by Name Strokes)

Ferdian Ahya Al Putra| Lecturer, International Relations Department, Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, Indonesia

Lung-Lung Hul Senior Lecturer, Dalarna University, Sweden

Septyanto Galan Prakoso| Graduate Program Student, International Relations, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Zia'ulhaq As Shidqi| Doctoral Program Student, Institute of Political Science, National Sun Yat-sen University Taiwan

吳碩禹|中原大學應用外語系助理教授,中華民國

李芷倩|馬來西亞新紀元大學學院中國語文學系應屆畢業生,馬來西亞

李姿儀|中原大學應用外語系副教授,中華民國

林虹秀|文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩士班助理教授,中華民國

International Conference on Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Language and Cultural Instruction

林素卉周來西亞新紀元大學學院中國語文學系助理教授,馬來西亞

張俊姝|文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩士班研究生,中華民國

陳思諭|中原大學應用外語系助理教授,中華民國

陳枻樵|新加坡國立大學中文系助理教授,新加坡

陳致宏|國立高雄第一科技大學應用英語系助理教授,中華民國

黃渼婷|天主教輔仁大學進修部大眾傳播進修學士學位學程助理教授兼天主教學術研究院助

理研究員,中華民國

廖詩文|文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩士班副教授,中華民國

蕭旻政|文藻外語大學翻譯系碩士,獨立學者,中華民國

鍾金芬|文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩士班研究生,中華民國

研討會圓桌論壇主持人及與談人名單(按姓名筆畫排列) Moderator and Panelists (Sort by

Name Strokes)

吳碩禹|中原大學應用外語系助理教授,中華民國

李姿儀|中原大學應用外語系副教授,中華民國

林虹秀|文藻外語大學翻譯系暨碩士班助理教授,中華民國

林素卉周來西亞新紀元大學學院中國語文學系助理教授,馬來西亞

黃渼婷|天主教輔仁大學進修部大眾傳播進修學士學位學程助理教授、西洋古典兼中世紀文化

學程主任、輔仁大學天主教學術研究院助理研究員,中華民國