

<<同声传译中的推理与预期>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<同声传译中的推理与预期>>

13位ISBN编号：9787544620390

10位ISBN编号：7544620395

出版时间：2011-1

出版时间：上海外语教育出版社

作者：切尔诺夫 主编，张爱玲 导读

页数：266

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

<<同声传译中的推理与预期>>

内容概要

本书首先从心理语言学的角度对同声传译的研究进行了解析，并得出了结论：同声传译是一种独特的极限认知条件下的人类语言活动，受制于短期的记忆。

然后作者又从语义学和语用学角度分析了语篇各个层面的冗余信息的产生，并提出了“同传的概率预期模型”。

《同声传译中的推理与预期》提供了一个全面、综合、跨学科的方法来描述同传的工作机制，用科学的方法对同声传译以及同传议员等相关议题进行了诠释。

<<同声传译中的推理与预期>>

作者简介

G.V.切尔诺夫曾任俄罗斯驻联合国的首席口译员，1991年起任莫斯科国际口译学院(MIIS)院长，1995年起任莫斯科国立语言学院口译理论、历史及实践研究教授。

<<同声传译中的推理与预期>>

书籍目录

Editors' critical foreword Foreword Abbreviations and symbols

CHAPTER 1 The psycholinguistic approach to SI research 1.SI and the linguistic theory of translation 2.The methodological basis of a psycholinguistic approach to SI 3.The object of SI psycholinguistic research

CHAPTER 2 Speed, memory and simultaneity: Speech processing under unusual constraints 4.Simultaneity in SI 5.Time constraints 6.Externally controlled pace of activity 7.Recited texts vs.improvised discourse

CHAPTER 3 The semantic and pragmatic structure of discourse 8.Word meaning 9.Polysemy and synonymy in discourse 10.Componential analysis of meaning 11.Semantic agreement: A combinatory law of discourse 12.Semantic redundancy in discourse 13.Semantic redundancy in discourse: An example

CHAPTER 4 Semantic structure and objective semantic redundancy 14.The concept of sense 15.Theme of communication, object of an utterance, and foregrounding 16.The semantic structure of discourse and its basic components 17.Semantic structure as the object and product of SI

CHAPTER 5 Communicative context and subjective redundancy 18.Implicit sense and inference 19.Linguistic inference 20.Cognitive inference 21.Situational inference 22.Pragmatic inference 23.The communicative situation of simultaneous interpretation 24.Discourse equivalent 25.Interdependence of situation and semantic structure in inferencing 26.Situational factors in comprehension: An illustration

CHAPTER 6 A probability anticipation model for SI 27.The principle of anticipatory reflection of reality 28.Message development probability anticipation 29.Multilevel redundancy and probability anticipation 30.Cumulative dynamic analysis (CDA) and the range of probability anticipation 31.Towards the internal programme for the TL utterance

CHAPTER 7 Theme and compression 32.The thematic (referential) component of discourse in SI 33.Redundancy in Spanish public speaking 34.Types of speech compression in SI

CHAPTER 8 Rheme and information density 35.Perception by information density peaks 36.Loss of information due to a missed rheme 37.Strong rheme, weak rheme, chain of referents 38.The dominant evaluative rheme in a political discourse 39.Rendering the evaluative component in SI

CHAPTER 9 Syntax and communicative word order 40.The internal programme for the TL utterance: Whole or broken? 41.Word order and communicative syntax 42.Syntactic complexity, logical sequence and working memory 43.Short and extended predicates

CHAPTER 10 SI and Anokhin's theory of activity 44.SI as a functional system 45.Probability anticipation as a multilevel mechanism 46.Self-monitoring or feedback 47.The efficiency of the SI communicative act and the SI invariant

CHAPTER 11 Anticipation and Sh An experiment

CHAPTER 12 Conclusion

Notes

References

TRANSCRIPTS

Appendix A Buenos Aires corpus - UN, 1978, Experiment in Remote Interpreting

Appendix B United Nations General Assembly sessions

Appendix C Texts with two types of test items used as input in an SI probability anticipation experiment (Chernov 1978)

Name index

Subject index

章节摘录

In addition , the act of speaking requires US to make physiological pauses to breathe in enough air for phonation . One would be tempted to assume that a pause for breath in speech would coincide with either a syntactic or hesitation pause , or both . Fodor , Bever and Garrett (1 974) found that in fluent speech breathing tends to occur at syntactic boundaries ; and that it does not coincide With hesitation pauses in non-fluent speech . The researchers explain these findings by the integration of respiration with sentence-planning , in a well-planned speech respiration patterns are also appropriately positioned . As Dejean le Ftal has shown , a prepared speech recited by a speaker at the rostrum is segmented quite differently from adlib or improvised delivery . In her French-to-German SI corpus , chunk length between pauses in the recited speech was usually seven words or more , rising to a maximum of 23 words , as compared to less than seven words and a maximum of nine in improvised speech . This created the impression of an abnormally high rate of speaking during recited speech when objectively there was no significant difference in delivery rates between reading and spontaneous speech as measured in wpm .

<<同声传译中的推理与预期>>

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>