

# LT Seminar on Translation Research, Practice and Pedagogy 2017

**Dates:** 29 June 2017 (Thu)

**Venue:** B7603 (LT Multi-purpose Room), Blue Zone, Level 7, Yeung Kin Man Academic Building (former Academic Building 1), City University of Hong Kong

## Detailed Schedule

Time	Session	Moderator
9:40 am – 9:50 am	Opening Ceremony	
9:50 am – 10:15 am	<p><b>Prof. CHAI Mingjiong</b> Shanghai International Studies University</p> <p><b>Biography</b> 柴明穎，教授、博士生導師，上海外國語大學高級翻譯學院創始人和榮譽院長、國際大學翻譯學院聯盟副主席、國務院學位委員會全國翻譯專業學位研究生教育指導委員會委員、教育部高等學校翻譯專業教學協作組副組長、上海市翻譯專業學位研究生教育指導委員會主任委員、上海市翻譯家協會副會長、上海市文學藝術界聯合會委員、上海口譯協會理事長、《東方翻譯》雜誌社副社長兼執行主編等職務。</p> <p>Chai Mingjiong, Professor and PhD Supervisor in Translation Studies, is the founder and now the Honorary Dean of the Graduate Institute of Interpretation and Translation, Shanghai International Studies University, Vice President of Conference Internationale Permanente d’Instituts Universitaires de Traducteurs et Interpretes (CIUTI), a member of China National Committee for MTI Education, Deputy Director of the Tertiary Level Education Committee for Translation and Interpretation Teaching of China under Ministry of Education, a member and Director General of Shanghai Committee for MTI Education, Vice-chairman of Shanghai Translators Association, a member of Shanghai Association of Literary and Art Circles, Chairman of Shanghai Interpreters Association, Executive Editor-in-chief of “East Journal of Translation”, etc.</p> <p><i>Topic:</i> 翻譯專業教學現狀與發展</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p>	Jackie Yan

<p>10:15 am – 10:25 am</p>	<p>翻譯專業教學自上個世紀 30 年代在歐洲興起以來，經歷了以語言教學為主要手段的起步階段，逐步發展到上個世紀五十年代的以巴黎高翻為主的職業化翻譯教學，直至今天的歐洲多語言政策引導下的，以各類翻譯職業特徵為培養目標的口筆譯專業人才培養在國際上的蓬勃發展，走過了將近一個世紀的發展道路。在中國專業翻譯人才培養進入了一個國家的人才培養體系。這樣就在國際上形成了，既有國際行業和教育合作形成的如歐洲的 EMT 和 EMCI，又有以中國的 MTI 為另一端的翻譯專業人才培養大格局。</p> <p>同樣，翻譯專業研究也從傳統的譯語研究逐漸拓展到集翻譯歷史、翻譯語境、翻譯文化、翻譯能力和翻譯環境等多元研究，從翻譯的學理性研究到應用性研究，從翻譯自身角度出發的研究到翻譯作為國際交往的工具性和政策性研究覆蓋的領域及其廣泛。</p> <p>本演講將從這兩個方面展開，並結合目前翻譯專業的新挑戰，講述這個專業未來可能的發展方向。</p> <p>Q &amp; A</p>	
<p>10:25 am – 10:50 am</p>	<p><b>Prof. PERNG Ching-Hsi</b> National Taiwan University and Catholic Fu Jen University</p> <p><b>Biography</b></p> <p>A visiting professor at Fu Jen Catholic University, Ching-Hsi PERNG is Professor Emeritus, National Taiwan University, where he retired as Distinguished Professor of English and Drama. Among some forty books to his credit are two books of translations of English poetry, four studies on Shakespeare, seven translations of Shakespeare’s plays. He has also co-authored (with Fang Chen) Chinese xiqu adaptations of Merchant, Measure, Lear, and Cardenio, and co-edited (with Biqi Beatrice Lei) Shakespeare in Culture.</p> <p><i>Topic: Then Versus Now: The Lesson of Two Intertextual Poems</i></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Dylan Thomas’s (1914 – 53) “Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night” and Linda Pastan’s (1932 - ) “Go Gentle,” written years apart, are fertile ground</p>	<p>Jackie Yan</p>

<p>10:50 am – 11:00 am</p>	<p>for contrastive studies. Both deal with the heart-rending situation in face of the dying of a loved one (in this case a father), yet the approach one takes seems just the opposite of the other. Besides the clear distinction in form— one is a piece of exemplary villanelle, the other a free verse—these two poems, showcasing various poetic devices, offer immensely different perspectives on how to deal with death, the ultimate loss. The multifariousness of the poems poses great challenges to the translator.</p> <p>Q &amp; A</p>	
<p>11:00 am – 11:20 am</p>	<p><b>Tea Break</b></p>	
<p>11:20 am – 11:45 am</p>	<p><b>Prof. LIU Heping</b> Beijing Language and Culture University</p> <p><b>Biography</b> 劉和平，巴黎高等翻譯學校翻譯學博士、北京語言大學教授、博士生導師、高級翻譯學院名譽院長、翻譯學研究所所長、中國翻譯資格（水平）考試委員會法語委員會副主任、中國翻譯協會翻譯理論與教學委員會委員、中國翻譯協會口譯委員會副主任委員；全國翻譯專業學位研究生教育指導委員會專家委；《中國翻譯》、《Forum》等雜誌編委；2001 年被法蘭西教育部授予教育棕櫚騎士勳章，2012 年被評為北京市教學名師。</p> <p>研究方向：口筆譯實踐、翻譯教學、翻譯理論和中法跨文化研究</p> <p><i>Topic: 中外語言服務人才培養基地：建設理念、問題與思考</i></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> 如何培養語言服務人才？其特質和培養目標需要何種途徑方能實現？中外語言服務人才培養基地（ICLS）是學校與社會間的一個橋樑，是融教學實踐、翻譯實習、科學研究為一體的資源共享平臺，試圖解決學校教育和社會、理論與實踐脫節、資源無法重複利用等問題，力爭實現學生與學生、學生與教師、學院師生、校內教學機構、校企之間、校際之間</p>	<p>Li Bo</p>



<p>1:45 pm – 2:10 pm</p>	<p>National Taiwan Normal University</p> <p><u>Research Areas</u>  Interpreting Pedagogy  Community Interpreting  Cognitive Process of Interpreting  T&amp;I as an Industry</p> <p><u>Education</u>  Ph.D. Cornell University  MA in Conference Interpretation Monterey Institute of International Studies</p> <p><u>Professional Association</u>  AICC  Taiwan Association of Translation and Interpretation</p> <p><i>Topic: The Cognitive Process of Sight Translation</i></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>What exactly is "read ahead" in sight translation? What is going through the interpreter's mind when there is a pause in interpretation? How is sight translation associated with silent reading in terms of cognitive processing? These questions remain questions because most interpreting researchers can only observe input and the final output but largely unable to probe into what happens in between.</p> <p>Interpreting studies researchers have been utilising cognitive psychology research tools and methods over the years. Results of such interdisciplinary exchanges have shed useful insights into various aspects of interpreting. As the technology progresses, more tools of cognitive psychology are now available for interpreting research. Technology is useful in advancing the body of knowledge by exploring the myths and fuzzy yet critical ideas in the fast-growing discipline of interpreting studies. It is so argued because these cognitive psychology research tools are capable of recording moment-to-moment cognitive activities; thus fulfills the gap found in traditional interpreting research methods.</p>	
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<p>2:10 pm – 2:20 pm</p>	<p>This presentation will focus on a series of on-going sight-translation studies that I am currently working on with eye-tracking technology. Eye-tracking technology allows researchers to trace real-time eye movements during sight translation. Combining eye movement data with the interpretation, researchers are able to answer, at least partially, questions mentioned above. Answers to these questions will enable us to gain better understanding of the cognitive process of sight translation.</p> <p>It is also possible to expand the research scope to include a wider range of questions by manipulating variables such as experience and text type. Results of these studies will be able to describe how experts differ from novice, if there is a difference, and draw a much clearer picture of what is the expertise of interpreting. Pedagogical implications will also be discussed.</p> <p>Q &amp; A</p>	
<p>2:20 pm – 2:45 pm</p>	<p><b>Prof. XIE Tianzhen</b> Shanghai International Studies University</p> <p><b>Biography</b> 謝天振，上海外國語大學高級翻譯學院教授，廣西民族大學相思湖講席教授，比較文學暨翻譯學博導，兼任《中國比較文學》主編，《東方翻譯》執行主編，著有專著《譯介學》、《翻譯研究新視野》、《隱身與現身—從傳統譯論到現代譯論》、《中西翻譯簡史》（合著），個人論文集《比較文學與翻譯研究》、《超越文本 超越翻譯》、《海上譯譚》，以及譯著《當代國外翻譯理論導讀》等。</p> <p><b>Topic:</b> 嚴復- 中國目的論翻譯思想的先驅 - 文化外譯理論探索之一</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> 本文擬通過對清末民初翻譯家嚴復的“信達雅”說進行新的解讀，指出一百多年來國內翻譯界對“信達雅”說的誤讀營造出了一個似是而非的</p>	<p>Kenneth Au</p>

<p>2:45 pm – 2:55 pm</p>	<p>翻譯標準，導致國內翻譯界的翻譯理念越來越偏離翻譯的跨文化交際的本質。本文力圖揭示“信達雅”說蘊含著的目的論翻譯思想因素，探索傅雷的“神似”說、錢鐘書的“化境”說與“信達雅”說之間內在的呼應關係，從而為構建當代中國的文化外譯理論尋找理論資源。</p> <p>Q &amp; A</p>	
<p>2:55 pm – 3:20 pm</p>	<p><b>Dr. SHEUNG Shing Yue Richard</b> City University of Hong Kong</p> <p><b>Biography</b></p> <p>Richard Sheung was a translator with the Hong Kong government before beginning his academic career with City Polytechnic of Hong Kong in 1987.</p> <p>His research interests are in political discourse, colonialism and postcolonialism, and the politics of translation.</p> <p>He teaches courses in practical translation and interpretation, as well as the GE course “Reading Colonialism and the Modern Experience”.</p> <p><i>Topic: Teaching Effective Translation: Naturalness vs Visibility?</i></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>There may be preference for translation to be literal, or natural, depending on the purpose of the translation. Neither approach is the guarantee of effective communication, which often requires bold, though not always visible, intervention by the translator. The translation of advertising is a case in point. Literal, and unreadable, translation does not usually work nor indeed does natural, but unremarkable, translation. This paper argues that bilingual advertising slogans are useful examples to sensitize students to the rich resources in English and Chinese for shaping the message. The “effective” translation is evocative and consequential---like the “visible” translation of Venuti—though its use apparently is not restricted to</p>	<p>Kenneth Au</p>

<p>3:20 pm – 3:30 pm</p>	<p>political activism. As many of these bilingual slogans already resonate with students, what is left to be done is to enable them to appreciate the skills of the translator in their production.</p> <p>Q &amp; A</p>	
<p>3:30 pm – 3:55 pm</p>	<p><b>Dr. YAN Xiu Jackie</b> City University of Hong Kong</p> <p><b>Biography</b> Jackie Xiu Yan received her PhD from the University of Texas at Austin, USA. She came to City University of Hong Kong in March 2000. Previously she taught at Shanghai Jiaotong University and worked as a Research Associate at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. She has conducted various funded research projects and published articles in international refereed journals.</p> <p><i>Topic: Translation of The Analects: Implications for research, practice and pedagogy</i></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> For more than 3 centuries since Jesuits had contacts with Chinese scholars in the 17th century, Confucius’s Analects has been translated into numerous versions in Western languages. Each rendition stands for an attempt to make this ancient Chinese classic accessible to Western readers. However, is it possible for Western readers to understand the essence of the Analects through translation? The difficulty of translating this work lies in the inherited ambiguities of the text, which lead to different and sometimes conflicting interpretations. Notwithstanding the long exegetical tradition with commentaries on the work, most English translations chose only to follow the orthodox interpretation by Zhu Xi of the twelfth century. This study reviews a wide variety of translations in an attempt to examine how the meaning of the source text can be best revealed and</p>	<p>Kenneth Au</p>



<p>3:55 pm – 4:05 pm</p>	<p>preserved. Through concrete examples, the author will discuss how research and translation practice can be applied in translator and interpreter training programmes.</p> <p>Q &amp; A</p>	
<p><b>4:05 pm – 4:25 pm</b></p>	<p><b>Tea Break</b></p>	
<p>4:25 pm – 4:50 pm</p>	<p><b>Mr. AU Kim Lung Kenneth</b> City University of Hong Kong</p> <p><b>Biography</b></p> <p>Mr. AU received his B.Soc.Sc. From University of Hong Kong and MA from the Chinese University of HK. He came to City University of Hong Kong in September 1987. He served on the editorial board of Translation Quarterly and the Translation Committee of Vocational Training Centre. He is currently Member of the Judging Panel for the Hong Kong Youth Translation and Interpretation Competition.</p> <p><i>Topic: Translating Cantonese idioms</i></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Idioms are a kind of culturally loaded language used by a group of people for idiomatic expression of ideas. They have the distinctive feature of having a fixed meaning not deducible from those of the individual words, and reflect the culture of that society at a particular time. On the other hand, proverbs are the phrases or sentences that give advice or reflect some truth. By analyzing the 81 Cantonese idioms and proverbs found in a comic called “The Great Canton and Hong Kong Proverbs” drawn by a graphic designer and part-time cartoonist Ah To, this paper compares the English translations of two levels: the surface literal level, and the underlying metaphorical level in order to shed light on their pedagogical and research implications.</p>	<p>Richard Sheung</p>

4:50 pm – 5:00 pm	Q & A	
5:00 pm – 5:25 pm	<p><b>Dr. LI Bo</b> City University of Hong Kong</p> <p><b>Biography</b> Dr Li received his PhD from Lingnan University, and joined City University in August, 2015. He has published research papers in Media History (Routledge), Norwich Papers (UK), Translation Quarterly (Hong Kong), and other journals in China. His research interests include literary translation, translation history, media translation, translation and gender, etc. He teaches a large variety of interpreting and translation courses at both B.A. and M.A. levels.</p> <p><i>Topic: USIS-Commissioned Translation in Hong Kong in the 1950s --- With Reference to Mae Soong's Chinese Translation of American Literature</i></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Substantial research has been carried out, mainly in the European scenario, on the relationship between censorship and translation (e.g. Seruya and Moniz, 2008; Woods, 2012; Loody, 2015; Chuilleanáin et al, 2009; Merkle et al, 2010; Billiani, 2006). Case studies concern not only of the usual totalitarian suspects (Fascist Italy, Francoist Spain, Nazi Germany, Communist East Germany) but also nationalist Greece and modern as well as Victorian Britain. Only a few studies, however, have addressed the Chinese context, mostly because of ideological restrictions (e.g. Chang, 2008; Chan, 2007; Tan, 2014). As Eva Hung (1998:151) observes in her study of the translation of detective stories in the late Qing period Translation Studies, especially when adopting a historical perspective, should “give texts a context”. In this respect, the historical and geographical context of Hong Kong in the</p>	Richard Sheung

<p>5:25 pm – 5:35 pm</p>	<p>1950s is of great significance. As writers and intellectuals from mainland China moved to Hong Kong after 1949, they contributed to the local cultural and social continuity and development out of political stance or for survival. In this British colony with a majority of Chinese population, the launch of the United States Information Service (USIS) made the ideological conflict more complicated. The central function of the USIS in Hong Kong was to produce print materials to influence and ‘win over’ the overseas Chinese audience. One major project was the commissioning or optioning of novels with a subtly anti-communist theme by Hong Kong authors, Eileen Chang being the most important representative. While the USIS-commissioned writings have received substantial academic attention, the USIS-commissioned translations have gone unregarded and merit further research. After a review of the critical literature, this paper will focus on literary translation practices in Hong Kong in the 1950s, with special reference to those commissioned by the USIS, trying to delineate how translators applied self-censorship and manipulated the texts during the translation process. This paper will try to reveal their effort to discredit the Soviet Communist Party and their attempt to picture the US as a beautiful paradise against the background of Cold War. I will focus in particular on the prominent translator Mae Soong. Mae graduated from a Shanghai University and moved to Hong Kong as a writer and translator in the late 1940s. She was an editor for USIS and was involved in literary translation. She translated literary works by Washington Irving, Henry James and George and Hellen Papashvily, etc.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Censorship and self-censorship; USIS, Mae Soong, Hong Kong, commissioned translation, ideological conflicts</p> <p>Q &amp; A</p>	
	<p><b>Dinner</b></p>	