<<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

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页数：266

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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。

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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 adfib or improvised defivery. 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.

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