

論文の英文要旨	
論文題目	日越間ビジネス通訳における職業規範 PROFESSIONAL NORMS IN JAPANESE-VIETNAMESE BUSINESS INTERPRETING
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<p>This study aims to elucidate the professional norms in Japanese-Vietnamese business interpreting from interview data and simulation data within the framework of Andrew Chesterman’s theory of translation norms. The informants in this study were eleven interpreters with more than five years of experience in business interpreting. The findings from interview data demonstrate that seven categories of professional norm awareness are present in Japanese-Vietnamese business interpreting. They are the following accountability norms: (1) thorough performance, (2) self-restraint in power exercise, (3) position that does not betray the client; communication norms: (4) facilitation of communication flow, (5) promotion of mutual understanding, (6) development and maintenance of good interpersonal relationships; and relation norm: (7) prioritization of semantic similarity. The analysis of simulation data also confirms that Japanese-Vietnamese business interpreters conform to the aforementioned categories. Therefore, the seven categories above should not merely be regarded as norm awareness but as professional norms in Japanese-Vietnamese business interpreting. The seven professional norms are defined as follows.</p> <p>“Thorough performance” is one of the accountability norms, in which the interpreter should always be cautious and attentive in his/her work. This may include collecting information and confirming related terms in advance, note-taking as a memory aid, requesting the speaker for clarifications during interpretation, and creating or appending a glossary of new or unknown terms after the assignment.</p> <p>“Self-restraint in power exercise” is one of the accountability norms, in which the exercising of power unique to an interpreter should not impair the independence of the communicating parties. This may include setting the scope of coordinating, respecting the will of the communicating parties, and not reflecting the interpreter's own feelings in translation.</p> <p>“Position that does not betray the client” is one of the accountability norms, in which the interpreter should take a neutral position or a position closer to the client when interpreting. When assuming a position closer to the client, the interpreter may indicate that he/she is on the client’s side, make suggestions in order to maintain and expand the interests of the client, or devise expressions so that the client can achieve his/her purpose.</p> <p>“Facilitation of communication flow” is one of the communication norms, in which the interpreter should facilitate communication. This may include facilitating according to the situation, omitting the translation of redundant terms or utterances that can be understood with visual information, and serving as a spokesman for the communicating parties if the information has already appeared in</p>	

previous conversations.

“Promotion of mutual understanding” is one of the communication norms, in which the interpreter should encourage the communicating parties to gain mutual understanding, share awareness, and strive to avoid misunderstanding. This may include summarizing the original utterances, adding introductory remarks, providing a supplementary explanation, or making suggestions to the communicating parties.

“Development and maintenance of good interpersonal relationships” is one of the communication norms, in which the interpreter should seek to create and maintain a sense of trust, closeness, and harmony between the communicating parties, or between the interpreter himself/herself and the communicating parties. This may include suggesting to the speaker topics that the listener prefers, encouraging the speaker to correct or withdraw utterances that may offend the listener, adjusting the degree of insults or compliments and the length of the introductory remarks, using personal pronouns that make the communicating parties feel closer, and adding common expressions to demonstrate his/her abilities to the communicating parties.

“Prioritization of semantic similarity” is one of the relation norms, in which the interpreter should prioritize semantic similarity over formal similarity, stylistic similarity, and similarity of effect. This may include setting the scope so that the source text and target text do not become different due to various coordination by the interpreter, and correcting mistranslations.

The results of this study reveal that when there are circumstances in which norms contradict each other, the interpreter will decide which norms to prioritize and which norms to break according to the individual situation, and that the norms interact with each other.

In addition, the interview and simulation data from this study indicate that the 30 strategies proposed by Chesterman (1997: 92-112) alone are not enough to describe the interpreting processes and the norms acting on them. The results show that four strategies are adopted by the interpreter when interpreting dialogue: 1) request for explanation about contents of the source text, 2) suggestion, 3) facilitation, and 4) spokesman for communicating parties. These strategies can be classified as “Strategies in terms of Interpreters’ Roles Theory”. There are also three actions taken by the interpreter: 1) advance preparation, 2) post-work reflection, and 3) note-taking. These can be classified as “Works specific to interpreting”. It was also found that one strategy or action, may be used to conform to different norms, and multiple strategies or actions may be adopted to conform to one norm.

There are three main reasons why Japanese-Vietnamese interpreters do not adopt G1 (literal translation) when performing their duties: 1) the effect of norms on the interpreting process, 2) differences between the Japanese and Vietnamese language systems, and 3) the characteristics of the interpreting process.

One limitation of this study is the informant aspect. In particular, all eleven interpreters are limited

to native speakers of Vietnamese. There are also methodological limitations with respect to data sources and methods of performing simulations. In this study, in order to realistically recreate the business scene through a Japanese-Vietnamese interpreter, the present writer carefully considered five items: the method of interpreting, the employment style of the interpreter, the relationship between the interpreter and the client, the content of the conversation, and the situation of the conversation. However, from the viewpoint of the validity of data, conversations at business sites are more preferable than simulation data as a data source.

Furthermore, in order to minimize the carry-over effect caused by performing the simulation continuously, scene (2) was conducted at least two weeks after scene (1), and the figures in the scenarios were set to different values. However, this might not have prevented the effect completely.

A future issue to study would be the expectancy norms in Japanese-Vietnamese business interpreting. The translation norms model by Chesterman (1997) consists of expectancy norms and professional norms, but only the professional norms were addressed in this study. There may be a gap between the expectancy norms, which are the expectations of the speaker, the listener, the client etc., and the professional norms. In future research, the present writer will attempt to elucidate the expectancy norms in Japanese-Vietnamese business interpreting and examine how they differ from the professional norms.