

翻譯習作實習心得

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生平中第一次正式接觸翻譯的課程，雖然之前偶爾因為課堂的需要會做一些翻譯，卻沒有老師或教授指導兩種語言在轉換過程中可能會犯的錯誤。最初因為覺得翻譯似乎滿有趣的而選了這門課，老實說看到課程要求的時候有點嚇到，但之後開學加退選的時候竟然出乎意料的選到這門課（原本因為人數的關係，已經不抱任何希望了），於是也就硬著頭皮上下去了！

第一次寫課堂作業的時候，發現要寫出一手好中文實在有點難度，隨著之後每次回家作業的難度越來越高，自己開始意識到中文能力實有待加強。進入英文系後，一心只想到如何提高英文程度，所以除了偶爾閱讀中文課外書籍和修習大一國文的課程外，能有機會接觸一篇正統的中文佳作似乎不多。另外，因為這堂課的緣故，有幸能夠幫日日春做翻譯義工；這份經驗相當難得，除了第一次當義工以外，也很高興自己終於能為社會出一份心力。在作義工的同時，由於是為別人翻譯的稿子，加上不想重蹈一些翻譯家令人啼笑皆非的錯誤，於是幾乎只要有一丁點不確定的句子就會向人請教。不知不覺，也許是因為求好心切或是翻譯經驗不夠，甚或是中文能力不足，我發現自己平均一個句子花的時間似乎長的不合理。即使每一篇翻譯都應該力求完美，但翻譯的速度也應該要提升才對，免得日後若從事相關工作把自己餓死！漸漸我開始要求自己盡量不要花過多的時間完成一篇翻譯。

在課程中翻英告一段落時，為了提升自己的中文程度，我開始要求自己翻閱一些散文，甚至也想過應該重新閱讀古文觀止裡的文章，畢竟文言文有助於不讓句子太過冗長、累贅，可惜我這學期還沒有時間好好複習中文。在後半段的課程，老師讓我們做英翻中，我有時會覺得這比中翻英來得有趣多了。英翻中對我來說很容易遇到瓶頸，但卻可以學到優美的英文，也可以將平日所累積的英文能力好好發揮一下，免得擺在一旁，久了不僅生鏽之前的努力也隨著時間忘光了。「翻譯與習作」讓我對筆譯有了初步的認識，也讓我終於找到了人生的方向，果然當初修這門課是值得的！

”Prostitution in Europa – Nationale Gesetze und europapolitische Perspektiven”

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The “Swedish model” – arguments, consequences

Johannes Eriksson, ROSEA, Sweden, und

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1. Sweden – background:

- State feminism: Sweden sees itself as the most gender equal country in the world.
- Feminism has very much been absorbed from being a grass-roots movement into being the governments' responsibility. It is linked to the national identity. Few people in public discourse would openly admit to being non-feminist.
- Prostitution has been nearly invisible for many decades, compared to other European countries. Very few Swedish people have ever met or seen a prostitute (at least knowingly).

2. The “punter law” was passed in 1999.

- Criminalises the buyer of sexual services, but not the seller. Gender neutral.
- Very little debate before the law.
- Based on the idea that prostitution is a kind of structural violence against women. In the official Swedish language, the word prostitution has been exchanged to a new Swedish word that could be translated to “Geschlechtshandel”. In the official Swedish language, there is no distinction between ‘voluntary’ and ‘forced’ prostitution – all prostitution is understood as violence against women.
- The law was presented as a part of the struggle for gender equality. If you criticize it, you are generally perceived as anti-feminist.
- Sex workers were excluded from the debate, and were not consulted in the law making process.

3. The arguments in the promotion of the law:

- The criminalisation will empower women.
 - i. make them *think twice* before entering prostitution
 - ii. make it *easier to resist* if others try to force them into prostitution
 - iii. many of those already in prostitution *will quit* if it becomes illegal
- It will have a symbolic value: Make clear that in Sweden we *do not accept* prostitution.
- The last years a *new argument* has been used a lot: The law can be used against *trafficking*. The Swedish government has invested a lot of money in promoting the law to other European countries. The strategy seems to have been to mainly focus on the trafficking argument, and not so much on the *Geschlechtshandel* argument.

4. Counter arguments in the debate when the law was passed:

- Prostitution will not disappear but rather be driven *underground*.
- The buying and selling of sexual services doesn't have to be problematic, but the *stigma* in society against sex workers creates a lot of problems for women

and men in sex work.

- The law will not diminish the whore stigma and is therefore *not a solution* to the problem.

5. Outcomes:

(Sources: Norwegian government report, research by independent academics [Petra Östergren, Don Kulick], the personal experiences of sex workers I have talked to.)

- Good results:

i. Some social workers report that some women actually quit selling sex after the law was passed and are living “normal lives” today.

ii. 80 % of the Swedish population in favour of the law – this is often stressed to prove that the law changed the Swedish peoples’ morals and opinions about sex work.

- Not so good results:

i. A lot of women simply left the streets to start working on their own or in illegal brothels instead. That way they became dependent on pimps.

ii. Social workers report that the situation for the women who stayed in the streets became much worse.

1. In the first year, the police used video cameras to harass clients and to collect evidence. This meant that they had to film both the exchange of money and the sex. A lot of women felt that even if they weren’t performing a criminal act, the way the law was used by the police violated their integrity.

2. The street clients have become more stressed. The negotiation has to go very fast as they are afraid to get caught by the police. It is impossible for the sex worker to assess if this is a good client or not if she’s supposed to jump right in to the car without negotiating.

3. Many of the ‘good’ clients have turned to indoor sex workers instead, because they don’t want to risk getting caught. The clients that are left are the ones who don’t care about getting caught, because they already have a criminal record. Before the law, the sex workers could say no to these clients, but now they can’t afford to say no. It’s no surprise that street workers are exposed to *more violence* now.

4. The decrease of the number of clients have made the street workers more desperate. They are more likely to accept unsafe sex and to put their health at risk in other ways.

5. The police look for condoms as evidence of sex. This gives sex workers a strong *incentive not to carry condoms*. iii. Trafficking and pimping Before the law, the police often got *information* about pimps and traffickers from *clients*. But because of the law, the clients are afraid to go to the police as they will get caught themselves.

6. Rosea's view:

Rosea is not in favour of criminalisation as it is apparently making life worse for a lot of sex workers. Rosea has no official standpoint on the German or Dutch systems.

7. Final remarks

The Swedish view doesn't seem to be very concerned with sex workers as human beings, but more with abolishing *prostitution as an idea*. Personally I think *regulated* prostitution like in Germany and Netherlands also causes a lot of problems for sex workers. To me it is apparent that we can't solve the problems only with law-making and I would like to discuss how the problems of sex work can be addressed with *other measures* than legislation.

"Prostitution in Europa – Nationale Gesetze und europapolitische Perspektiven"

16/03/2005 柏林

「瑞典模範」 - 爭議、結果

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1. 瑞典的社會背景：

- 女性主義在瑞典的發展狀況：瑞典人認為他們是全世界最講究兩性平等的國家。
- 女性主義最早以民間運動為主，但現今已昇華為一種瑞典政府的社會責任；不僅如此，目前在瑞典，女性主義和國家認同兩者之間的關係甚至是不可分割了。鮮少有(瑞典)人敢在公開場合的談話中承認自己反對女性主義。
- 相較於其他歐洲國家，十幾年來性產業在瑞典幾乎已經絕跡了。只有極為少數的人有遇到或見過娼妓的經驗，大部分的人頂多只是對這個職業略有所聞罷了。

2. 1999 年瑞典通過「罰嫖不罰娼」的法律

- 召妓被視為非法，但賣淫則無罪。性別中立。
- 這條法律從成形到通過的期間幾乎沒有引發任何爭議或討論。
- 有人認為賣淫可視作是一種加諸在女人身上因為男女身體構造不同所形成的暴力，而這條法律就是在這樣的思想基礎上制定的。瑞典人甚至創造了一個新字 - 「Geschlechtshandel」來代替原本官方語言裡面的「賣淫」。因為以瑞典的官方語言來說，賣淫並沒有明顯的「自願」或「被迫」之分，

也就是說，賣淫通通被理解為一種加諸於女人的暴力。

- 這條法律被讀作一個為朝向兩性平等所作的努力。因此，如果你批評它，那你將逃不過被普羅大眾視為「一個反對女性主義者」的命運。
- 性工作者不在討論的範圍之內，且在制定法律的過程中，他們也沒有特別被考慮到。

3.關於贊同此次法律修改(「罰嫖不罰娼」)的論點：

- 召妓的非法化能夠增強女人的力量。
 - i. 女性會再三思考是否要從事賣淫這個行業。
 - ii. 這條法律使女性們更有能力去對抗那些逼迫她們賣淫的人。
 - iii. 一旦召妓非法化，許多娼妓可能會考慮退出賣淫這個行業。
- 這條法律具有象徵性的價值意義：清楚的聲明賣淫這個行業在瑞典境內是不被接受的。
- 過去幾年之中出現了一項新的論點且此論點數度被拿來使用：這條法律可用來抵制非法交易。瑞典政府投資了大筆金錢來推廣這條法律在其他歐洲國家境內通過，但這個策略似乎主要著重在非法交易而非性產業。

4.關於反對「罰嫖不罰娼」通過的論點：

- 「罰嫖不罰娼」不但不能使性產業從社會上消失，相反的，那只會迫使業者轉為地下化。
- 性交易本身並不複雜，事實上，這些我們所謂棘手的問題只是社會羞恥心作祟而對性工作者強烈反彈下的產物。
- 既然「罰嫖不罰娼」不能扭轉社會對於雛妓的偏見，那麼這條法律的制定根本無法對症下藥解決問題。

5.總結：

(資料來源：挪威官方報告、獨立學術協會研究成果 [Petra Östergren, Don Kulick]、以及我訪談性工作者所蒐集到的一些個人經驗。)

- 令人滿意的結果：
 - i. 根據一些社會福利工作人員的報告，部分女性在「罰嫖不罰娼」通過後已不再從事性工作並且恢復原本「正常的生活」。
 - ii. 百分之八十的瑞典人民表示支持「罰嫖不罰娼」 - 特別是這點常被引用來證明此項法律已經逐漸改變了瑞典人對於性工作的道德觀和看法。
- 不甚滿意的結果：
 - i. 許多女性則是選擇離開人來人往的大街並繼續從事性交易。他們藉著和皮條客合作來拉攏客人，這之中有一部分的雛妓自己招攬生意，但也

有人乾脆到非法妓院加入他們的行列。

ii. 社會福利工作者的報告指出那些在大街上拉客的雛妓並沒有因為「罰嫖不罰娼」而受惠，相反的，情況似乎對她們更不利。

1. 在「罰嫖不罰娼」通過正式實施的第一年，讓許多嫖客備感困擾的是警察利用攝影機來蒐集證據並加以取締。畢竟，警察要捕捉的鏡頭不單只有金錢交易，就連性愛的過程也必須入鏡。這樣的取締方式引起了相當多雛妓的反彈，她們認為即使這稱不上犯罪行為，但警察是為了要執法方便而採取的此種策略卻似乎違反了法律的公正性。

2. 「罰嫖不罰娼」對於專門找流鶯的嫖客來說，壓力自然不小。他們為了不要讓警察抓到，只好將談價碼的過程縮到最短。因此，如果流鶯先上車之後再議定價錢，她們根本無法判斷這是不是一個有良心的客人。

3. 為了減低被警察取締的風險，許多「有良心的」嫖客乾脆轉往找「非路邊拉客的娼妓」，至於剩下的大多數則是早就有前科嫖客，也就是說，他們根本不在乎是否會被警察抓到而因此多出一條犯罪紀錄。在「罰嫖不罰娼」實施之前，流鶯是有能力拒絕接客的，但現在的她們卻由於客人越來越少而不得不答應，所以，照這樣看來，「罰嫖不罰娼」只是讓流鶯暴露在更多的暴力陰影下罷了。

4. 嫖客流失造成流鶯的生活越來越艱困，於是，為了應變這種情況，流鶯開始願意拿自己的健康作賭注去接受一些不安全的性行為。

5. 由於警察在取締時往往拿保險套當作證據，為了避免不必要的麻煩，娼妓乾脆要求性交易時不要用保險套。

iii. 關於非法交易和皮條客的取締：「罰嫖不罰娼」實施之前，警方往往能從嫖客口中得知和皮條客或非法交易的有關的情報，但現在，嫖客因為考慮到自己會被取締，已經不敢再向警方檢舉。

6. 蘿西亞的觀點：

蘿西亞並不贊同「罰嫖不罰娼」的實施，畢竟，它很明顯地已經使大多數從事性工作的人深受其害 - 她們的生活及處境每下愈況。另外，蘿西亞本身也沒有出於官方立場而特別偏向德國或荷蘭的制度。

7. 結論：

瑞典制定「罰嫖不罰娼」與其說是因為關注娼妓並且希望社會大眾能將她們和一般人等同視之，還不如說是出於一種單純想要將性產業完全廢除的觀點罷了。在我看來，譬如德國和荷蘭，它們即使是採取有管制的性產業，但同樣給娼妓帶來很多困擾。我認為顯然我們不能光靠法律的制定來解決問題，事實上，比起採取立法的策略，我更傾向於討論其他的替代方案來處理性產業的問題。