

新、热词英译漫谈 (21): 医闹

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“**医闹**”一词既可以指人，又可以指事件。指人时可译为 **hospital violator** 或 **hospital dispute profiteer**，前者强调闹事者对医院正常秩序的干扰和破坏，后者强调其目的是谋财；指事件时可译为 **hospital disturbance**，强调纷争与打闹时可用 **hospital brawl**，或 **hospital fracas**，而特指因病人对医院的愤怒或不满引发的“医闹”可译为 **hospital rage**。“医暴”是“医闹”中采用暴力，引起医护人员受伤甚至死亡的情形，可译作 **hospital violence**。

近年来，医患关系紧张成为我国社会的一个突出问题，由医疗纠纷引发的争端甚至是冲突层出不穷，“医闹”“医暴”也随之屡屡见诸报端。此类事件愈演愈烈，已经成为影响医患关系与社会稳定的重大因素，越来越引起社会的广泛关注。为此，最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、公安部、司法部、国家卫计委还联合公布了《关于依法惩处涉医违法犯罪维护正常医疗秩序的意见》，明确将对涉医违法犯罪行为依法惩处。

“医闹”、“医暴”事件毒瘤般的蔓延，也引起国外主流媒体的广泛关注，如：

Medics at the Sharp End of Patient Rage
(Waldmeir, 2012)

China Fears Rise in Doctor Attacks (Burkitt,
2012)

Female Doctor Axed to Death in Chinese
Hospital (Moore, 2012)

China Trying to Stop Patients from Killing
Doctors (MacLeod, 2013)

Chinese Doctor Stabbed to Death in Latest
Hospital Attack (Li, Blanchard, 2013)

Chinese Hospital Staff Stage Protest after
Patient Stabs Doctors, Killing 1 in Eastern China
(Wong, 2013)

Chinese Man Sentenced to Death for Hospital
Rampage (Blanchard, 2014)

如何将国内媒体对此类事件所做的报道、剖析与反思，以及政府有关部门出台的相关政策法规向外界做出恰如其分的说明，不仅考验包括译者在内的外宣工作者实事求是的勇气，更考验他们厘清事实、准确报道的智慧。当然，其中比较突出的就是“医闹”和“医暴”的翻译，只有恰当地把这两个关键词翻译成英文，才能准确传达此类事件的内涵和本质，恰如其分地表达民众和政府对于此类事件的态度，从而有利于国外读者的理解。

百度百科是这样定义医闹的：医闹是指受雇于医疗纠纷的患者方，与患者家属一起，采取各种方式，以严重妨碍医疗秩序，扩大事态，给医院造成负面影响的形式给医院施加压力并从中牟利的行为（百度百科，2015）。通常而言，“医闹”一词可分为两个层次来理解，一是指人，二是指事件。指人时，“医闹”一般是指借医疗纠纷获得非法利益的群体或个人。发起“医闹”事件的人可能是患者或患者亲属，也可能是受雇于患者方，以非法获利为目的的组织或个人，其中后者引发的事态往往更严重，影响也更恶劣，是政府部门治理和打击的重点。

(一) “医闹”指人时的翻译

“医闹”指人时的英文翻译，常见的有三种。第一种是解释性翻译，见下例：

A doctor in the intensive care unit at a Guangzhou hospital, who wished to only be identified by his surname Chen, echoed Sun's words.

“Many people, including the police, regard patients and their family members to be the more vulnerable side. Police often choose to communicate with troublesome patients or their families instead of detaining them, unless they turn out to be professionals whom the patient has hired to make a scene in the hospital,” he said. (Wang Qingyun, 2013)

这篇报道中的 professionals whom the patient has hired to make a scene in the hospital 就是“医闹”一词的解释。这种译法不够简洁，不符合新闻报道语言简洁的文体特点，所以只能作为找不到英文对应词的权宜之策。

第二种建议译为 hospital violators (21 世纪英文网, 2015)，其中 violator 的意思是 one who injures, disturbs or interrupts violently (The Compact Oxford English Dictionary, 1991: 2238)，即“粗暴地实施伤害或干扰的人”，这种翻译强调的是“医闹”往往会通过各种形式干扰医院的正常秩序，威胁医护人员生命安全，或妨碍其他患者就医。而对于“医闹”中的“职业医闹”，也就是在发生医疗纠纷时受患者所托到医院吵闹，甚至打、砸、抢以索取高额赔偿的社会群体或个人，可以翻译为 hired hospital violator。我们没有采用 professional 一词，是因为 professional 往往指需要特别培训或具有专门技巧的正当职业，特别是需要较高教育水平因而受人尊敬的职业，这与所谓的“职业医闹”有天壤之别。换言之，凡是蓄意违反和破坏医院正常秩序的人都可以叫做 hospital violator。而在医疗纠纷中受雇于患者或患者家属，蓄意煽动患者、患者家属或群众与医院或医生对抗，以从中渔利的社会闲散人员则被称作 hired hospital violator，我们用 hired 一词，表明他们的行为目的是钱。

第三种翻译是 medical dispute profiteer，意即从医疗纠纷中牟利的人。这种译法一针见血，指出“医

闹”在医疗纠纷中浑水摸鱼，从中牟利才是其真正目的。但由于这个词强调的是牟利的动机，所以不能用来指那些单纯以泄愤为目的的医闹。

(二) “医闹”指事件时的翻译

在翻译中我们还应意识到，“医闹”一词不仅指人，还常用来指“医闹事件”，即医患之间的医疗纠纷或冲突。国内某英文媒体将其翻译为 medical dispute 或 doctor-patient dispute，如以下两则摘自相关报道的实例：

Li Dongmei had not expected to settle her husband's medical dispute only two days after turning to the Hainan People's Medical Dispute Mediation Committee, an independent organization with no government affiliation. (Shan Juan, 2012)

Police nationwide have been told by the top public security body to crack down severely on crimes targeting medical workers, following a number of doctor-patient disputes resulting in death or injury to medical staff. (Wang Zhenghua, 2013)

《剑桥高级学习词典》给“dispute”做出的定义是：an argument or disagreement, especially an official one between, for example, workers and employers or two bordering countries (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2003: 352)，意即争论或分歧，因而它不能充分表达“医闹”所包含的混乱、暴力等含义。此外，这样翻译的话，还会产生搭配问题，因为汉语中经常说“打击医闹行为”“严惩医闹行为”等，但英文中 medical disputes 很难和 quell 或 punish 这样的动词搭配。

“医闹事件”的另外一种常见的译法是 medical disturbance，因为 disturbance 的一个义项是 an outbreak of disorder; a breach of public peace (Flexner, 1987: 573)，medical disturbance 似乎可以准确地表达“医闹”的含义，因此这种译法多见于国内学者撰写的关于“医闹”的学术论文。但我们通过搜索发现 medical disturbance 也常见于国外学术文献，如：

Obstructive Sleep Apnoea (OSA) is a medical disturbance in which blockage of the upper airway

occurs during sleep periodically. These are usually associated with a reduction in the level of blood oxygen saturation. (ABC, 2004)

Delirium, on the other hand, is a potentially preventable condition that often develops following a medical disturbance, surgery or infection, and is estimated to affect between 14 percent and 56 percent of all hospitalized elderly patients. (ANI, 2009)

通过以上两例不难看出, medical disturbance 表示“身体机能异常”, disturbance 在这里的意思是 abnormal variation from a mental or emotional norm (Gove, 1976: 661), 因此如果把“医闹”翻译为 medical disturbance 可能会引起误解。但是如果我们换用“hospital disturbance”这个表达, 就可以避免词义的混乱。试看如下几则新闻标题:

Man Charged in Fight, Hospital Disturbance
(The Morning Call, 2002)

Man Arrested Following Hospital Disturbance
(Summer, 2014)

Bruno Involved in Hospital Disturbance (Daily Mail, 2003)

2 Accused of Causing Hospital Disturbance
(Zheng Caixiong, 2014)

可见 hospital disturbance 是外文媒体报道“医闹事件”的常用词汇。当然, 如果刻意突出“医闹”中的吵嚷纷争, 甚至拳脚相加, 我们还可以寻找其他的表达。试看以下两例:

2,000 in Hospital Brawl after Woman Dies

Nearly 2,000 people were involved in a brawl yesterday after a woman died hours after getting an intravenous drip at a hospital in south China's Dongguan City in Guangdong Province. (Li Qian, 2012)

Tillman Guilty in Ala. Hospital Fracas

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- Former Chicago alderman Dorothy Tillman has been found guilty of criminal trespassing at a Montgomery hospital in a

dispute over her aunt's medical records. (Associated Press, 2008)

两则新闻的标题中分别出现了 hospital brawl 和 hospital fracas 这两个词组, 都是指发生在医院里的激烈争吵或打闹。通过阅读报道内容我们看到其所指代的事件, 就是我们所说的“医闹”, 而第一则新闻报道的就是国内发生的事情。

那么除了 hospital brawl 和 hospital fracas 以外, 医闹事件还有没有其他的译法呢? 我们不妨换个角度考虑。医闹事件的起源, 可能是由于医院或医生的过失或疏忽, 或医患双方由于缺乏沟通与理解而导致患者对医院的服务或治疗效果不满意, 并由此产生强烈的愤怒情绪, 甚至引发激烈的冲突行为, 所以从这个意义上讲, 患者的这种情绪或反应我们可以称之为 hospital rage。因为 rage 的常见用法之一就是跟在一些名词后面, 表示与这些场合相关或由其引发的暴怒, 详细解释可见《柯林斯高级英语学习词典第5版》:

You can refer to the strong anger that someone feels in a particular situation as a particular rage, especially when this results in violent or aggressive behaviour.^①

典型的例子如 road rage, 汉语中现译为“路怒症”, 指驾驶人由于交通拥堵或行人及其他驾驶人的不当行为而产生的愤怒情绪, 以及由此种情绪引发的攻击性或狂暴的行为。路怒症引发的冲突事件可以称为 road rage incidents。由 rage 构成的类似的词语还有 air rage, 汉语现译为“空怒行为”, 或“空中暴行”, 指的是旅客在飞机上的异常的、有违公序良俗的、或是暴力的行为。可见, rage 一词具有一定构词能力, 可以通过类比产生新词。《剑桥高级学习词典》直接把这种用法视为一种后缀:

-rage suffix describes situations where people become extremely angry or violent. (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1991: 1026)

比如, 近几年英语中还出现了一个有趣的词叫 wrap rage, 指因打不开物品包装而产生的挫败感和愤

① 本条英文释义引自灵格斯词霸软件集成的词典电子版, 版本号为 V2.8.1。

怒。而 hospital rage 国外媒体中也已早有先例：

Doctors Go on Strike against Hospital Rage

New Delhi: Doctors have gone on an indefinite strike in Delhi's Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan Hospital (LNJP) demanding security at the workplace. This came after family members of a patient attacked doctors allegedly protesting medical negligence. (Khan, 2008)

Hospital Rage in Benghazi

Benghazi experienced another incident of hospital rage when a would-be patient and his friends were told the facility he wanted was not available. They attacked hospital staff, smashed equipment, fired shots and tried to trash the reception and emergency department. (Libya Herald, 2012)

从以上两则新闻报道可以看出，hospital rage 一词的内涵正是指病人或病人家属因为愤怒而破坏医院的设备、谩骂攻击医生或护士、扰乱医疗秩序，这与国内的医闹乱象如出一辙，因此我们也不妨大胆使用 hospital rage (incident) 来翻译医闹事件。

(三) “医暴”的翻译

近年来“医闹”事件层出不穷，其中相当一部分已经远远超出了医疗纠纷的范畴，而演变成令人发指的伤人甚至杀人事件。“医暴”事件频发，引起了医疗工作者乃至全社会的震惊和愤慨。如果此类暴力事件仍用 hospital brawl，或 hospital fracas 或 hospital rage 来表示，则远远不能揭示其手段之残忍，影响之恶劣。试看国外媒体的几则新闻标题：

In Some Chinese Hospitals, Violence is out of Control and It's Doctors Who are at Risk (Jiang, 2011)

In Violent Hospitals, China's Doctors can Become Patients (Langfitt, 2013)

Violence Against Doctors on the Rise in China (Burkitt, 2013)

China Doctor Buried amid Wave of Hospital Violence (Phillips, 2013)

Two-Thirds of Chinese Don't Trust Doctors, amid Rising Hospital Violence (Business Week, 2013)

Appeal from Chinese Doctors to End Violence (Yang Tian et al., 2013)

Rising Violence Against Doctors in China (Yanzhong Huang, 2013)

显而易见，对于这种针对医护人员的伤害甚至杀戮，我们应当直接用 violence 一词，而此类事件发生的地点往往都是在医疗机构内，针对的是医护人员，所以可以译为 hospital violence，即发生在医院的暴力事件。我们在由微软公司出品的国际搜索引擎必应搜索的服务平台中检索 hospital violence 这个词串时，有 77, 200 条结果，其中不少都是关于“医暴”的新闻报道，清晰地表明这种暴力针对的是医护人员，这与汉语中的“医暴”语义吻合。兹举 3 例以资佐证：

(主标题) **Hospital Violence is on the Rise, Health Agency Warns**

(副标题) **Assault, Rape and Murder Pose a Growing Threat to Medical Caregivers** (Aleccia, 2010)

Hospital Violence: Alarming Figures Reveal Increase in Assaults on Staff

A 50 per cent increase in the number of assaults on staff at Barnet and Chase Farm hospitals has made them among the most dangerous places in London for mainstream hospital staff to work. (Galbinski, 2006)

China Vows to Curb Hospital Violence

Chinese Vice Premier Liu Yandong said the government will launch a year-long campaign to enhance security arrangements at hospitals and improve coordination between hospitals and police. (GBTIMES, 2013)

可见，“医暴”事件在国内外都有发生，而 hospital violence 这个表达也比较符合其核心语义。

综上所述，“医闹”虽已成为司空见惯的词语，在英译中却不能不对其用法及意义的侧重细加辨别，指人的时候，可以翻译为 (hired) hospital violator,

侧重其唯利是图的动机时可译为 *medical dispute profiteer*; “医闹事件” 一般情况下可译为 *hospital disturbance*, 强调在医疗机构的吵嚷打闹, 对医疗秩序的破坏可用 *hospital brawl*, 或 *hospital fracas*, 而强调患者 (或患者家属) 的愤怒情绪时则可译作 *hospital rage (incident)*。至于血腥的“医暴”, 性质更加严重, 应当翻译为 *hospital violence*。 □

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