

论文题目 《水浒传》泰文译本对比研究

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摘要

《水浒传》作为中国古典文学四大名著之一，隐含着中国古代深厚的民族文化、历史背景和社会思想。在翻译过程中，译者在遇到巨大文化差异的挑战时，有时难以找到中泰两种语言意思对等的表达。因此，不同译者对原文中含有文化因素词语的处理方法是值得进行对比分析的课题，通过系统性的分析，能看出译者采取各种翻译策略和方法，对其译文质量做出评析。如今针对《水浒传》泰文译本的研究数量很少，只有原著跟第一版译本的对比分析和对其中思想、价值观进行分析，没有采取西方和中方的理论相结合对《水浒传》泰文译本进行系统化、科学化研究的文献。因此，笔者就采取西方翻译理论家和中国翻译理论家所提出的翻译理论对《水浒传》两版泰文译本进行对比分析。

笔者以中国翻译理论家王宏印所提出的翻译批评六个步骤为框架，从彼得·纽马克（Peter Newmark）所提出的语义翻译和交际翻译的角度，针对《水浒传》两版泰文译本，即由 Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Si Suriyawongse (สมเด็จพระญาณบรมมหาศรีสุริยวงศ์) 主持翻译的 *ซ้องกั๋ง* 与第二译本 Charatchai Chiaoyut (จรัสชัยเชี่ยวชาญ) 翻译的 *ซ้องกั๋ง วีรบุรุษเขาเหลียงซาน*，对其中的文化词语——人名与地名、人物绰号、自我称谓词、中国古代官吏称呼语、成语和其他文化词语为译文分析文本，进行了描述性对比分析。透视两版泰文译本的译者在翻译中如何对译文进行调整或者改变。

本文发现，两位译者在处理译文时有自己独特的视角与方法。第一版译本 ชองกั๊ว 的译文倾向于以交际翻译的翻译方法为主，译者更考虑到泰国读者的接受度。他对带着深层文化因素词语进行有所改变的翻译或者直接删除，以及使用符合当时泰国人所用语言和社会表达法替换涉及敏感的词语；而新版译本采取的翻译方法倾向于语义翻译的翻译方法。译者为了保留原文所包含的文化成分，大幅度采用直译与意译两种翻译方法，并且有时加以尾注。况且，译者仍然保留原文所有的叙事方法，这种翻译方法不仅使泰国读者能了解到中国古代的文化内容和气息，也能体会其独特的写作特色。

本论文共分五章。第一章为概述，主要阐述研究目的、研究范围、研究方法和笔者所使用翻译理论的背景；第二章为《水浒传》在泰国的翻译历史，笔者将从 1867 年至今所出版的《水浒传》泰文译本按时间排列，并且选取几版具有代表性的泰文译本做出简介；第三章为《水浒传》在泰国的传播与影响，阐述《水浒传》在泰国的传播状况和其得以广泛的原因，并且综述其对泰国文学与表演艺术的影响；第四章从纽马克语义翻译与交际翻译角度对《水浒传》两版泰文译本进行分析，探究译者所采取的翻译方法倾向于语义翻译还是交际翻译。笔者还对两版泰文译本的译者所采用的翻译方法与策略做出总结，并且借鉴王宏印所提出的译者价值判断标准对两版泰文译本进行分析；第五章为结论。笔者希望本论文能为其他有关《水浒传》泰文译本研究，以及对中国古典文学泰译作品的相关研究提供借鉴。

关键词：《水浒传》/文化词语/语义翻译/交际翻译

Independent Study Title	A Comparative Study of Thai Translation of “Shui Hu Zhuan”
Author	Natthanya Anantachote
Degree	Master of Arts (Chinese-Thai Translation and Interpretation)
Advisor	Assoc. Prof. Chen Li

ABSTRACT

Shui Hu Zhuan is one of the four most famous works of Chinese classical literature. It contains profound Chinese ethnic culture, historical background and social thinking. In the translating process of *Shui Hu Zhuan*, when translators were confronted with challenges causing by tremendous cultural differences; sometimes, it was hard for them to find total meaning and equivalence in translation from the source language (Chinese) to the target language (Thai). Therefore, the study of translation methods conducted by different translators in dealing with those cultural factors is a worthy subject to perform comparative analysis. By performing a systematic research, we can see the translation methods and strategies each translator chose, and evaluate, as well as analyze quality of the translation. Nowadays, there is only a small amount of research work on the Thai translation of *Shui Hu Zhuan*. There are only a comparative analysis of the original work and the first edition of the translation work and an analysis of its idea and values. However, no research is systematically and scientifically conducted both western and Chinese theories in researching the Thai translation of *Shui Hu Zhuan*. Thus, this thesis adopts translation theories, all of which proposed by Western and Chinese translation theorists, to comparatively analyze the two Thai-translated versions of *Shui Hu Zhuan*.

This thesis follows the pattern of six-step translation criticism proposed by Wang Hongyin, a Chinese translation theorist. From Peter Newmark's semantic and communicative translation perspectives, this thesis performs a comparative and descriptive analysis of cultural terms, including characters' name, place name, characters' nickname, personal pronoun, ancient official-title words, idioms. These words are selected from the two Thai translated versions---Somdet Chao Phraya Borom Maha Si Suriyawongse and Charatchai Chiaoyut. This thesis also examines how the translators of these two versions made their own adjustment and adaptation in translation. This thesis finds that the two translators have their own unique styles of, and distinctive perspectives on translation. The former Thai translated version of *Shui Hu Zhuan* is mainly inclined to the communicative translation method, the translators specifically considered acceptability of the target language readers. In translating the terms with profound cultural factors, the translators either adapted or simply deleted the terms. Moreover, he also replaced sensitive words with either alternative words which were generally used in that era, or other social expression ways.

Meanwhile the translation method in the later version is inclined to semantic translation. In order to preserve cultural components in the source language, the translator mostly adopted literal translation and free translation, and sometimes described in endnotes. Besides, the translator also maintained the narrative style of the source language. This kind of methods not only makes Thai readers understand Chinese historical and cultural contents and styles, but also understand the distinctive writing characteristics of the work.

This thesis consists of five chapters. Chapter One is the thesis overview which mainly elaborates the background of the research goals, research area, and research methods and selected translation methods. Chapter Two depicts the translation history of *Shui Hu Zhuan* in Thai society, by arranging in chronological order from 1867 to present. It also provides a brief introduction of Thai translation by selecting some representative translated versions. Chapter Three elaborates the influence and dissemination of the Thai translation of *Shui Hu Zhuan*. The study elaborates its disseminating situation of the work in Thailand, causes of its popularity, and summarizes its impact on Thai culture and performing art. Chapter Four analyzes the two Thai translated versions of *Shui Hu Zhuan* from the perspective of Newmark's semantic and

communicative translation methods. It also investigates each translator whether preferred semantic translation or communicative translation methods. The author of this thesis also provides a summary of translation methods and strategies, which each translator conducted in their work. Furthermore, this chapter also analyses these two versions of Thai translation by applying Wang Hongyin's standard of value judgment. Chapter Five serves as the thesis conclusion. The author of this thesis wishes that her research outcome will be a paragon for the other related studies of *Shui Hu Zhuan* Thai translation and Chinese classical literary works.

Keywords: *Shui Hu Zhuan*/Chinese cultural words/Semantic translation/Communicative translation

