# Compilation and Translation Review

# 編譯論叢

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# 國家教育研究院

# 編譯論叢

# Compilation and Translation Review

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#### 第十六卷第二期

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#### 研究論文

- 1 現代中譯解剖學骨名的詞源研究賴昆城
- 51 雙層贊助、內部發行與錯位詩學——《麥田裡的守望者》在 1960 年代 大陸 張欣
- 75 以自動音韻判讀與統計分析再探英譯《唐詩三百首》 吳怡萍 馮蕙嫻 毛柏仁
- 111 從翻譯理論及副文本研究探討李奭學《重讀石頭記》中譯 陳佳伶
- 135 補回遺失的拼塊——從語域觀點重新檢視籤詩翻譯 史宗玲
- 177 阿拉伯語諺語翻譯成英語:障礙與策略 Ekrema Shehab

# Compilation and Translation Review

#### Volume 16 Number 2

First Issue: September 2008 Current Issue: September 2023

	Studies
1	Etymology of Chinese Bone Names Used in Contemporary Anatomy Education in Taiwan Kuen-Cherng Lai
51	The Catcher in the Rye in the Mainland During the 1960s: Double-Deck Patrons, Internal Circulation, and Discordant Poetics Xin Zhang
75	Revisiting the Method of Analyzing Poetic Rhyme in English Translation Yi-Ping Wu Hui-Hsien Feng Bo-Ren Mau
111	Analysis of Chinese Translation of <i>Rereading the Stone</i> by Sher-shiueh Li Based on Translation Theory and Paratexts Chia-Ling Charlene Chen
135	Recovering Lost Pieces: A Reexamination of <i>Qianshi</i> Translation From the Register Perspective Chung-Ling Shih
177	Translation of Arabic Proverbs Into English: Obstacles and Strategies Ekrema Shehab

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# 現代中譯解剖學骨名的詞源研究

#### 賴昆城

現代中譯解剖學骨名大部分是民初的醫學名詞審查會所決定,後續在1940年代初又經國立編譯館負責的修訂審查程序而定型。本文所探討的48個現代中譯骨名當中,16個源自日譯名詞,七個源自1900年代以前的傳教士譯詞,19個同時源自日譯及傳教士譯詞,五個由醫學名詞審查會所制定,最後一個是「髂骨」,據推測可能源自1921年的第一版《孔氏實地解剖學》(羅賓森,1927/1934)。與中國固有詞彙的關係方面,48個解剖學骨名當中有18個與中國固有詞彙相同,至少有八個是由傳統中醫詞彙所衍生。

關鍵詞:解剖學骨名、日譯名詞、傳教士譯詞、醫學名詞審查會

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本文得以完成,承蒙匿名審查委員惠賜許多重要增修建議,以及期刊編輯的仔細校勘內文,在此一併致謝。

# **Etymology of Chinese Bone Names Used in Contemporary Anatomy Education in Taiwan**

#### **Kuen-Cherng Lai**

In medical education, the names of bones are often used to name adjacent anatomical structures. Most of the Chinese bone names used in contemporary medical education in Taiwan were selected by the Joint Committee on Medical Terminology when the Republic of China was established. The bone names that are used today come from a subsequent revision of the terminology in the early 1940s by the National Institute for Translation and Compilation. This study investigated the origin of the Chinese names of 48 bones. A total of 16 of the bones were translated from Japanese, seven were based on foreign missionaries' translations from before 1900, 19 were based on both Japanese and missionaries' translations, and five were created by the Joint Committee on Medical Terminology. The last of the 48 names is *qiagu* 髂骨 (ilium); it appeared for the first time in 1921 in the first Chinese version of *Cunningham's Manual of Practical Anatomy*. A total of 18 of the 48 names are derived from Chinese inherent vocabulary, and at least eight appeared to be derived from words in traditional Chinese medicine.

*Keywords*: Chinese human bone name, Japanese translation, missionary translation, the Joint Committee on Medical Terminology of the Republic of China

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# 膏、前言

解剖學骨名就是人體各個骨骼的名稱,屬於解剖學的「專門名詞」。解 剖學源自西方,因此中文解剖學骨名其實是從西方文字(包括拉丁文、英文 等)翻譯而來,許多依附於骨骼的肌肉、神經、血管,其名稱往往由骨名衍 生,例如鎖骨下方的「鎖骨下動脈」、「鎖骨下肌」,所以骨名可說是解剖 學名詞的基礎之一,探討中文骨名的詞源,有助於我們理解西方解剖學在中 國發展的歷史。

編譯西學著作是從明清之際,陸續來華的西方傳教十推廣西學的重要方 式,而解剖學正是當時他們優先譯介的西學之一(張哲嘉,2013,頁22), 所以早期的中譯解剖學名詞多由西方傳教士翻譯。「從明末中國最早的解剖學 譯著《泰西人身說概》到 1900 年前後,中譯解剖學相關著作,譯者多為西方 傳教士(張哲嘉,2013,頁 28),早期由於他們對中譯名詞缺乏共識,各自 為政,因此隨著譯書愈增,西方傳教士的譯詞(以下簡稱「西譯名詞」)彼 此不一致的情形愈形明顯,以骨名 "Os sacrum" (現代譯名「薦骨」) 為例, 19世紀末的西譯名詞就有「尾骶骨」、「鉤骨」、「方骨」三種之多,這種 名詞的不一致對傳教十在中國推展西方醫學諸多不便。在華傳教十所組織的 中國博醫會(China Medical Missionary Association)(以下簡稱博醫會),為 制定統一的醫學名詞而成立名詞委員會,他們於1901年編訂了包括解剖學、 牛理學等名詞(張大慶,1994b)。1908年名詞委員會主要成員高似蘭(Philip B. Cousland) 將委員會所定的一系列譯名編輯出版了《醫學辭彙》(高似蘭, 1908), <sup>2</sup> 而惠亨誦 (Henry T. Whitney) 1904 年的《體學新編》 (皮科, 1893/1913)就是首部依據博醫會名詞所編譯的解剖學專書。

<sup>1</sup> 限於來華傳教士的中文能力,實際翻譯時通常有華人協助(張哲嘉,2013,頁28)。

<sup>2</sup> 本辭典自 1908 年出版後,平均每四年修訂再版一次,為表彰高似蘭的貢獻,本辭典之後更名為《高 氏醫學辭彙》(張大慶,2001)。

二十世紀初的清末民初時期,除傳教士的譯著外,翻譯(及改編)自日本的解剖書、3生理書、4中學生理衛生教科書的出版,5讓日本的解剖學名詞(以下簡稱「日譯名詞」)大量傳入中國(沈國威,2012,頁 273-274)。日本從17世紀晚期開始接觸西方解剖學,至20世紀初,其解剖學發展已達西方先進國家水準(牛亞華,2005,頁167),而且日譯名詞幾乎都是漢字詞,中國譯家可直接挪用而無須「翻譯」。因此清末民初編譯日本醫書近百種的丁福保就認為,透過日本醫書學習西方醫學「省時高效」(牛亞華、馮立升,2004)。

一九〇一年博醫會名詞委員會編訂的解剖學名詞(以下簡稱「博醫會名詞」),本意是導正此前「西譯名詞」缺乏統一的亂象,但因他們編訂的許多名詞未獲華人普遍認同,6所以博醫會名詞不僅未達預期效果,再加上日譯名詞的出現,使得20世紀初期的中譯解剖學名詞,出現西譯名詞、博醫會名詞、日譯名詞三種派別,混亂情況不減反增(張哲嘉,2013,頁31),之後經由醫學名詞審查會的努力才逐漸獲得改善。醫學名詞審查會最初由中華醫學會、中華民國醫藥學會等四個中國本地學術團體,聯合中國博醫會於1916年成立,1918年更名為科學名詞審查會。從1916年審查母學名詞開始,至1918年他們共召開四次會議將全部解剖學名詞審查完畢(溫昌斌,2006),這些名詞於1924年經北洋政府教育部審定後,在1927年以《解剖學名詞彙編》(以下簡稱《彙編》)(鄒恩潤,1927)之名出版,對中譯名詞的標準化深具貢獻(張哲嘉,2013,頁31)。此書共4,822個詞條,每個詞條依拉丁、德、英、日本、舊譯名(即西譯或博醫會名詞)、本國舊名、決定等七個欄位的順序,收錄這七種名詞,對於追索現代解剖學名詞的詞源,有一定的參

<sup>3</sup> 例如錢稻孫 1915-1916 年譯自石川喜直的同名譯著《人體解剖學》(石川喜直,1903/1915)。

<sup>4</sup> 例如胡鵬翥等湖北師範生 1905 年以安東伊三次郎的《教授觀察實驗》為基礎,再參考坪井次郎等五位日本學者的生理學教科書編譯而成的《師範教科叢編——生理學》(湖北師範生,1905,頁1)。

<sup>5</sup> 當時中學校用的生理衛生類教科書,內容通常包含解剖學內容。據付罄悅等人的調查,從1902至 1912年為止,譯自日本的中學生理衛生教科書至少有九部之多(付罄悅、張大慶,2021)。

<sup>6</sup> 原因包括博醫會名詞採用冷僻的古漢字(例如將現稱「尾骨」的"coccyx"譯為「體」),以及編造新字(例如將現稱「肱骨」的"humerus"譯為「骷」)等等(沈國威,2010)。

考價值。首欄拉丁名是 1895 年國際解剖學會(Anatomische Gesellschaft)在 瑞士巴賽爾(Basel)開會所決定的拉丁名詞(即BNA);<sup>7</sup>末欄決定名是委 員會審查後,8再經教育部審定的名詞,因此是帶官方色彩的名詞版本,91931 年,參與審查會議的魯德馨(1940)將歷次會議審查通過的各科醫學名詞集合 編輯成《拉英德漢對照——醫學名詞彙編》(以下簡稱《醫學名詞彙編》)。 1935年國際解剖學會修訂出新的拉丁名詞系統 Jenaer Nomina Anatomica (JNA),<sup>10</sup>於是教育部國立編譯館也於 1940年據 JNA 而提出新的譯名草案, 草案經教育部聘請的多位專家審查後於1943年公布,國立編譯館(1987)將 這批名詞以《人體解剖學名詞》之名出版,是官方的正式名詞版本。距今最 近一次修訂的解剖學名詞版本,是中華民國解剖學會於 1998 年出版的《解剖 學辭彙:中英對照表》(以下簡稱《解剖學辭彙》),其名詞藍本是第 11 屆 國際解剖學大會所通過的第五版 Nomina Anatomica (中華民國解剖學學會, 1998) •

本文以《解剖學辭彙》(中華民國解剖學會,1998)內容作為現代中譯 解剖學骨名,在總共約65個骨名當中,取其中48個為探討標的。"初步與《彙 編》「決定」欄的名詞核對後發現,其中有 41 個骨名已收錄其中,如此可初 步推估,代表醫學名詞審查會成果的《彙編》,對決定現代骨名的重要性。 筆者先將 41 個《彙編》「決定」欄的骨名,根據它們與「日本」及「舊譯名」 兩欄名詞的異同,分成「與日譯名詞相同者」、「與西譯/博醫會名詞相同 者」、「與日譯及西譯/博醫會名詞皆相同者」、「由醫學名詞審查會所議定 者」四大詞群;另七個不在《彙編》之列的骨名則另外獨立成一群。以下筆者 將就這五大詞群,分別依照各個譯名首見時間先後,依序探討它們的詞源。

<sup>7</sup> BNA 全名為 Basle Nomina Anatomica, 意指當年在巴賽爾開會時, 大會所通過的拉丁名詞系統。

<sup>8</sup> 醫學名詞審查會當年的審查程序為「會前專家起草、會上公同審查、會後徵集意見」(鄒恩潤, 1927) •

<sup>9</sup> 審查解剖學名詞的四次會議,北洋政府教育部皆有派代表參加。

<sup>10</sup> JNA 全名為 Jenaer Nomina Anatomica,是國際解剖學會 1935 年於德國的耶拿 (Jena) 集會,將 BNA 修訂而成的新標準拉丁名詞系統。

<sup>11</sup> 全身骨名共約 65 個,限於篇幅本文不討論腕部八塊小骨骼,三對聽小骨的骨名;足跗部七塊骨,只 取其中的「跟骨」與「距骨」。

# 貳、研究方法

本文對於解剖學骨名的考察,主要查閱的是過往中國及日本解剖學方面 的著作,查索這些古籍所用的骨名。中國書方面,筆者是參考《近代生理學 在中國(1851-1926)》(袁媛,2010a)及〈辛亥革命までに刊行された中 国語解剖学書・生理学書について〉(松本秀士、坂井建雄,2011), 兩者 系統性介紹了從明末至 20 世紀初的解剖生理學專著,包括明末的《泰西人身 說概》(鄧玉承、畢拱辰,2009)、《人身圖說》(帕雷,1561/1575),<sup>12</sup> 19世紀後半葉的《全體新論》(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967)、《全體闡微》 (格雷,1858/1881)、《全體通考》(格雷,1858/1886)、《體用十章》 (赫胥黎,1872/1884)、《省身指掌》(史砥爾,1872/1891)、《身理 啟蒙》(福斯特,1874/1886)等六部,20世紀初的《江蘇師範講義——生 理》(江蘇師節,1906)、《新靈樞》(丁福保,1908)、《新撰解剖學講義》 (森田齊次,1906/1912)、《體學新編》(皮科,1893/1913)、《體功學》 (哈勒柏頓,1896/1904)、《赫氏解剖學講義》、《解剖學圖譜》等七部。13 總共15部著作當中,《人身圖說》與《體功學》沒有骨名的介紹,《赫氏解 剖學講義》與《解剖學圖譜》用的是博醫會名詞,可用較早出版的《體學新編》 取代;其他11部當中,扣除筆者目前尋覓不著的《體用十章》與《新靈樞》 兩部後,剩餘九部中的六部是中央研究院及國立臺灣大學圖書館藏書,九部 中的《體學新編》可在「臺灣華文電子資料庫」(https://taiwanebook.ncl.edu. tw/zh-tw) 查閱,九部中的《江蘇師範講義——生理》與《新撰解剖學講義》 則是筆者藏書。《體用十章》及《新靈樞》是筆者沒有查閱的兩部著作,後 者是根據 1900 年代日本科普類的解剖牛理衛牛類書籍改編而成,反映的是當

<sup>12</sup> 此書譯者開始是鄧玉函、龍華民,後來由羅雅谷完成,具體成書年分不詳(牛亞華,2005,頁 47-48);據內容、插圖分析,本書可能是帕雷(Ambroise Pare) 1561年的《人體之一般解剖學》(Anatomie universelle du Corps humain)的節譯本(牛亞華,2005,頁 54-55)。本書目前所見均為抄本,藏於中國大陸北京大學圖書館、中國國家圖書館等處。

<sup>13 《</sup>赫氏解剖學講義》、《解剖學圖譜》二部譯著,原著出版資訊不詳。

時傳入中國的日譯名詞,這方面筆者用出版更早,而且也是採用日譯名詞的 《師範教科叢編——生理學》(湖北師範生,1905)及《新爾雅》(汪榮寶、 葉瀾,2016)來補足;¼前者的缺少,筆者以《近現代漢語辭源》(黃河清, 2020)檢索是否有源自《體用十章》的骨名。進入民國後,從醫學名詞審查 會制定解剖學骨名的 1916 年至《彙編》出版後的 1930 年代,這時期的解剖 學專著筆者則是參考〈中國近代解剖學史略〉(張大慶,1994a)所提的四部 著作,其中的《格氏系統解剖學》(浩登,1926/1932)、《解剖學提綱》(給 根寶耳等,1899/1934)、《孔氏實地解剖學》(羅賓森,1927/1934)是 筆者藏書,《解剖學》可在「台灣華文電子資料庫」查閱。15此外,筆者也查 閱了〈近代醫學術語的創立——以合信及其《醫學英華字釋》為中心〉(孫琢, 2010)所提到的《中國語啟蒙》(The Beginner's First Book)(德萬,1847/ 1861), 16 及《醫學英華字釋》(合信, 1858)。

日本書的查閱方面,筆者參考《中日接受西方解剖學之比較研究》(牛 亞華,2005),此文介紹了幕府開國(1854年)前的六部、幕末至明治初期 (1854-1887年)約17部解剖學著作。開國前的六部包括《和蘭全驅內外 分合圖》( 雷梅林, 1667/1772)、《藏志》( 山脇東洋, 1759)、《解體 新書》(庫爾穆斯,1734/1774)、《重訂解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1798/ 1826)、《醫範提綱》(宇田川玄真,1805)、《解體則》(布歛吉,1804/ 1858) , 這些書可在早稻田大學的「古典籍総合データベース」(古籍綜合 資料庫),及京都大學的「貴重資料デジタルアーカイブ」(貴重資料數位 檔案館)逐頁閱覽,另外,筆者以「解剖」、「解體」為關鍵字,也在上述 資料庫找到《把介翕湮解剖圖譜》(把介翕湮,1724/1822)、《解屍編》(河 口信任,1772)、《解體瑣言》(柚木太淳,1799)等三部江戶時代的解剖 著作。幕末明治初的 17 部當中,扣除四部來自中國的《全體新論》翻刻本及

<sup>14</sup> 前者是筆者藏書,後者可在網際網路檔案館 (Internet Archive) 找到 1906 年版。有關《新爾雅》的 介紹,可參閱李孝悌(2010,頁669-673)。

<sup>15</sup> 該文共列出 1920 至 1930 年代五部解剖學專著,其中湯肇虞與李定的《局部解剖學》筆者沒有找到。 16 此書其中一個編章 (頁 110-115) 標題是 "Anatomy", 專門列出解剖學術語的中譯名。

和譯本,其他 13 部包括《虞列伊氏解剖訓蒙圖》(虞列伊,1862/1872)、 《解剖訓蒙》(列第,1861/1873)、《解剖摘要》(尼児、司密斯,1876)、 《解體說略》(乞治呵喻等,1869/1873)、《解剖攬要》(田口和美, 1877)、《海都滿氏解剖書》(海都滿,1870/1886)、17《解剖必擕》(阿 格紐,1868/1874) 等七部可在日本的「国立国会図書館デジタルコレクシ ョン」(National Diet Library Digital Collection) 逐頁閱讀,《解體學語箋》(大 野九十九,1871)可在前述早稻田大學的綜合資料庫找到。18鳥田和幸(1999) 〈明治初期の系統解剖学書〉共介紹九部著作,當中有六部與牛亞華(2005) 中所述相同,也就是前述可在國會圖書館數位館藏資料庫尋得的前六部。19為 補足考察密度,筆者在國會圖書館的數位資料庫,以「解剖」為關鍵字,找到 《解剖辭書》(金武良哲,1875)、《解剖符號》(鸚瑞烏,1857/1879)、 《解剖全論——前編》(木脇良,1882)、20《改訂醫科全書——解剖篇》(東 京大學醫學部,1879)等十部明治初期解剖書,以及 1887 之後至 1917 年包括 《解剖學名彙》(鈴木文太郎,1905)等十部著作,1930年的《近世解剖學 ——前編》(二村領次郎,1930)和 1947 年的《解剖學用語》(日本解剖學 會,1947)。

此外,為調查現代中譯骨名與中國固有詞彙(特別是傳統中醫用語)的淵源。在中醫典籍方面,筆者是參考路世才等(2004a,2004b,2004c,2004d,2004e,2004f)中引用包括《釋骨》(沈彤,1833)、《律例館校正洗冤錄》(律例館,1742)、《傷科補要》(錢秀昌,1977)、《張氏類經圖翼》(張介賓,1976)、《正骨心法要旨》(吳謙,1985)等多部描述骨骼的傳統著作。其他典籍方面,筆者是經由「中國哲學書電子化計劃」(https://ctext.org/zh)

<sup>17</sup> 據牛亞華(2005)所載,書名是《海都滿氏解剖圖》,疑是《海都滿氏解剖書》的誤寫,前者是山崎元脩模仿原作者海都滿(Kar Heitzman)著作中的解剖圖,繪製而成(頁163);後者筆者在國會圖書館找到的書名是《海朱滿人解剖書》,今田束校閱,鈴木規矩治等四人依海都滿的原作翻譯。

<sup>18</sup> 筆者沒有找到的五部是《華氏解剖摘要》、《幻燈用解剖略說》、《實用解剖學》、《四民須知解 剖生理淺說》、《解剖新圖》。

<sup>19</sup> 島田和幸(1999)所談到的另三部是《初學人身窮理》、《華氏解剖學摘要圖》、《海都滿氏解剖圖》, 其中的《初學人身窮理》可在國會圖書館尋得。

<sup>20</sup> 本書原著出版資訊不詳。

資料庫,以現代骨名為關鍵詞,搜尋是否曾是中國典籍的用語。

# **參、與日譯名詞相同的骨名**

本節探討《彙編》「決定」欄與「日本」欄相同而與「舊譯名」欄不同 的 17 個骨名。

肋骨(Costae)21一詞在乾隆年間頒發的《律例館校正洗冤錄》(律例館, 1742)已有「左右肋骨,男子各十二條」(卷一,頁 30 下)的記載。最早以 「肋骨」為解剖學骨名的譯著是明朝末年的《泰西人身說概》(鄧玉函、畢 拱辰, 2009, 頁 365), 此書由歐洲傳教士鄧玉函(Johann Schreck)譯述, 進士畢拱辰潤定(鄧玉函、畢拱辰,2009,頁360)。22 19世紀後半葉傳教 士所翻譯的《全體通考》(格雷,1858/1886)、《省身指掌》(史砥爾, 1872/1891)也以「肋骨」為譯詞。日本最初以「肋骨」為解剖學骨名的譯著 可能是約於 1682 年完成的《和蘭全驅內外分合圖》(雷梅林,1667/1772, 頁 2 下 ) ,此書是日本首部解剖學譯著,譯者是本木庄太夫。此外,山脇東洋 (1759)的人體解剖觀察紀錄《藏志》(乾之卷,頁3上),以及杉田玄白、 前野良澤等人翻譯的《解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1734/1774,卷一,頁19上) 也是早期以此為骨名的日本解剖書。民國初年的醫學名詞審查會以一肋骨(肋 硬骨)」為譯名(鄒恩潤,1927,頁141),之後1943年教育部公布的名詞 清單則只列「肋骨」(國立編譯館,1987,頁 112),從此確立它成為標準 中譯骨名而持續至今。此骨名是「同時源自日譯及西譯」的名詞。

掌骨(Ossa metacarpi)一詞在《律例館校正洗泵錄》中有「肢骨之前生 堂骨,堂骨上生堂肉」(律例館,1742,卷一,頁 35 上)的相關描述。史上

<sup>21</sup> 以下在探討每一骨名的段落開頭,在中譯骨名後會標註現代拉丁標準名,此拉丁名是以解剖學名詞聯 合委員會 (Federative Committee on Anatomical Terminology, 1998) 的《國際解剖學名詞》 (Terminologia Anatomica) 為準。

<sup>22</sup> 此譯著主要以抄本形式流傳,其底本尚未釐清,且譯述、潤定、刊行的具體年代,學者論點也不盡 相同(洪性烈,2013)。本書抄本附有畢拱辰所寫的〈泰西人身說概序〉,裡面提及,畢氏見到鄧 氏遺稿的年分為 1634 年 (鄧玉函、畢拱辰, 2009, 頁 350)。

最早將「掌骨」作為解剖學骨名的譯著應該是杉田玄白的《解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1734/1774,卷一,頁21上),此名後來在20世紀初,與「中手骨」同時成為日本通行的骨名。中國方面,從1858年英國傳教士合信(Benjamin Hobson)編譯的《醫學英華字釋》(合信,1858,頁4)開始,至20世紀初,「掌骨」就一直是傳教士們所用的譯詞,之後民初的醫學名詞審查會也將其定為譯名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁142)。此骨名是「同時源自日譯及西譯」的名詞。

淚骨(Os lacrimale)一詞初見於《解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1734/1774,卷一,頁16下),此名為後續日本解剖書沿用而成為日本現代骨名。中國方面,「淚骨」首見於1886年英國傳教士德貞(John Dudgeon)的《全體通考》(格雷,1858/1886,卷一,頁28上),之後1904年的《體學新編》(皮科,1893/1913,卷一,頁59)也以此為譯名。後續「淚骨」一詞由醫學名詞審查會採納而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁142)。此骨名是「同時源自日譯、西譯及博醫會」的名詞。

指骨(Phalanges)一詞在嘉慶年間的《傷科補要》(錢秀昌,1977)中有「指骨者,手指之骨也」(頁55)的簡單解釋。江戶時代的眼科醫師柚木太淳(1799)的人體解剖觀察記錄《解體瑣言》是早期以「指骨」為名的解剖書(頁24下)。基本上,從19世紀起的日本解剖書、辭典大部分是使用「指骨」。23中國方面,從1851年合信與陳修堂(1851/1967)的《全體新論》開始(卷一,頁11下),包括《全體闡微》(格雷,1858/1881)、《體學新編》(皮科,1893/1913)等傳教士的主要譯著也以「指骨」為譯詞。在中、日兩方一致的情形下,民初的醫學名詞審查會也以它為譯名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁151)。此骨名是「同時源自日譯、西譯及博醫會」的名詞。

鎖骨(Clavicula)一詞成為解剖學骨名初見於大槻玄澤的《重訂解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之一,頁28下)。24本書是玄澤針對他的

<sup>23</sup> 現代日本亦以「指骨」稱腳趾之骨,即「足の指骨」,而以「手の指骨」將兩者區別。

<sup>24 《</sup>重訂解體新書》1798 年完成,1826 年刊行。

老師杉田玄白《解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1734/1774)的內容,重新校訂、 改善譯名而撰成。「鎖骨」是按荷蘭文 "sleutel-beenderen" 所譯,25 依玄澤在 書中〈翻譯新定名義解〉的說明,"sleutel" 意為「鎖匙」,且它所在位置與 中醫「缺盆骨」相當,玄澤進一步參考中醫典籍「缺盆疽即鎖骨疽」的說明, 而取「鎖」作為骨名(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之六,頁28下)。<sup>26</sup>此後「鎖 骨」一直受到沿用而成為日本現代骨名。20世紀初,「鎖骨」以日譯名詞身 分進入中國,27後經民初醫學名詞審查會以此名與「髃」兩者並列(鄒恩潤, 1927, 頁 40), 1943 年教育部公布的名詞清單則單以「鎖骨」為唯一譯名而 沿用至今(國立編譯館,1987,頁 29)。此骨名源自日譯名詞。

腰椎(Vertebrae lumbales)共五塊,即第一至第五腰椎。清代《御纂醫 宗金鑒・正骨心法要旨》(以下簡稱《正骨心法要旨》)(吳謙,1985)有「腰 骨,即脊骨十四椎、十五椎、十六椎間骨也」( 卷八十九,頁48)類似的敘述。 史上最初以「腰椎」作為解剖學骨名的譯著是《重訂解體新書》(庫爾穆斯, 1798/1826,卷之一,頁 27 上)。「腰椎」是大槻玄澤對荷蘭文 "lendenwervelen"的譯詞,他雖知中國傳統醫學所謂的「腰」是泛稱,28 與 "lenden" 涵義不能準確對應,但玄澤仍將此部位的椎骨也冠上「腰」之名(庫爾穆斯, 1798/1826, 卷之五, 頁 11 上-11 下)。後續日本的解剖書、辭典基本沿 用這個名詞。20世紀初此名傳入中國,29後經醫學名詞審查會定為譯名而 沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁224)。此骨名源自日譯名詞。

跗骨(Ossa tarsi)是足踝七塊骨的統稱。依明代張介賓(1976)《張氏 類經圖翼》的說明,「跗」本指「足面」(頁64),《解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> 此譯著的底本是德國解剖學家庫爾穆斯 (Johann Adam Kulmus) 《解剖學圖譜》 (Anatomische Tabellen)的荷蘭文譯本 Ontleedkundige Tafelen (牛亞華, 2005, 頁 75)。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> 早先,清代醫家高士宗(2011)的《素問直解》中,已將「缺盆<sub>」</sub>的骨骼直稱「鎖骨」(頁 384)。

<sup>27</sup> 事實上,合信 1857 年的《西醫略論》也曾一度以「鎖骨」稱呼此骨(黃河清,2020,頁 1443)。但 合信早先1851年的《全體新論》(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967)用的是「鎖子骨」,之後合信(1858) 《醫學英華字釋》又改稱「鎮柱骨」,而「鎖柱骨」後來成為20世紀前,傳教士普遍沿用的譯名。

<sup>28</sup> 例如中醫的「腰俞」穴雖在臀部,但有「腰」之名。

<sup>29</sup> 中國首部以「腰椎」為解剖學骨名的書是 1903 年清末留日學生汪榮寶與葉瀾 (2016) 參考日本的教 科書、辭典等資料所編纂的小型百科全書《新爾雅》(頁150)。

1734/1774)以「跗有七骨,各異其名」(卷一,頁 22 上)描述足部這七塊骨,之後大槻玄澤可能據此而創譯「跗骨」一詞(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之一,頁 33 上)。後續從 1870 年代起,「跗骨」幾乎就已成為日本的通用骨名。<sup>30</sup>中國方面,「跗骨」首見於《體學新編》(皮科,1893/1913,卷一,頁 121),後續此名經醫學名詞審查會定為譯名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 143)。此骨名是「同時源自日譯及博醫會」的名詞。

跟骨(Calcaneus)一詞在《張氏類經圖翼》(張介賓,1976)中可見(頁64)。它最初作為解剖學骨名是在《重訂解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之一,頁33上),後續「跟骨」在1870年代幾乎就已成為日本通用骨名。20世紀初,「跟骨」以日譯名詞的身分傳回中國,<sup>31</sup>之後經醫學名詞審查會定為中譯骨名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁31)。此骨名源自日譯名詞。

薦骨(Os sacrum)是腰椎以下的五塊椎骨癒合而成。此名初見於《重訂解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之一,頁27上),是荷蘭文"Heilig-been"的對譯詞,玄澤對此譯名的思考是,"Heilig-been"位置靠近生殖器官,而生殖器是「生生化化之神靈」,故此骨彷彿擁護著神靈一般,因此將"Heilig"釋為「薦羞」,並進一步說:「蓋『薦羞』則貢獻物於鬼神之謂,故假『薦』字也」(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之六,頁25下-26下)。此後「薦骨」在日本一直沿用至1940年代。20世紀初,「薦骨」傳入中國,32之後民初的醫學名詞審查會(鄒恩潤,1927,頁143),以及1943年教育部公布的名詞(國立編譯館,1987,頁113),都將它與「骶骨」並列為譯名。影響所及,1900-1990年代出版的解剖學相關教科書,這兩種名詞皆有使用。中華民國解剖學會(1998)為統一中文名詞,《解剖學辭彙》僅列「薦骨」(頁123),

<sup>30</sup> 日本在1940年代將「跗骨」、「跟骨」分別改成「足根骨」與「踵骨」(尾持昌次,1976)。

<sup>31</sup> 合信在其 1851 年《全體新論》的插圖中,曾一度以「跟骨」標示此骨(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967,卷二,頁9下)。但內文的正式用語為「踭骨」,並加註「又名腳跟骨」(卷二,頁3上)。後續在《醫學英華字釋》只收錄「腳跟骨」(合信,1858,頁4)。

<sup>32</sup> 最早以「薦骨」為解剖學骨名的中文書,可能是 1903 年的《新爾雅》 (汪榮寶、葉瀾,2016,頁 150)。

但直到現代,有些中文解剖書仍會使用「骶骨」一詞。33 此骨名源自日譯名詞。

「尺骨」(Ulna)、「橈骨」(Radius)、「距骨」(Talus)三骨名皆 初見於《重訂解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之一,頁30下-31上, 33 上),這三者後續為明治時代解剖書普遍沿用而成為現代日本的骨名。20 世紀初,這三個名詞傳入中國,34並於1916年經醫學名詞審查會定為譯名而 沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 142,201,209)。值得一提的是,玄澤在其 譯著中有提及「尺骨」、「橈骨」兩譯名的由來。「尺骨」是依荷蘭文 "ellebeen"所譯,玄澤認為"elle"是長度單位名稱,古羅馬時期將此骨所在的手肘 長定為一個 "elle"。周朝時期也以人體作為度量標準,並訂出寸、尺、咫等長 度單位,又因中醫的「尺澤穴」就在手肘部位,有「尺」之名,因此玄澤便 將 "elle-been" 譯為「尺骨」(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之六,頁 29 上-29下)。「橈骨」則是依 "speek-beenderen" 所譯,玄澤釋 "speek" 為「檝、 橈」,35「蓋以其狀相似名焉,故假橈字」(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之六, 頁 29 下)。據醫史學家小川鼎三(1990)考察, "speek" 即為現代荷蘭文 "spaak",意指「車輪輻條、舵輪把柄」,但在字典中找不到「檝、橈」的解 釋,因此玄澤對於荷蘭文 "speek" 的理解正確與否,小川鼎三(1990)持保留 態度(頁174-175)。因此上述三骨名皆源自日譯名詞。

腕骨(Ossa carpi)是腕部八塊骨的統稱,此名出自《黃帝內經·靈樞》 (以下簡稱《靈樞》) (張新渝、馬烈光,2010,頁23)。首部以「腕骨」 為解剖學骨名的譯著是《重訂解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之一, 頁 31 下)。之後一直到 1940 年代以前,日本的解剖書、辭典大部分沿用此 名。20世紀初,「腕骨」以日譯名詞身分傳回中國,之後經民初醫學名詞審 查會定為譯名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁141)。實際上,合信(1858)

<sup>33</sup> 例如沈清良(2013)的《實用解剖學》就以「骶骨」為名(頁69)。值得一提的是,中國大陸是以「骶 骨」為標準名詞,這是少數兩岸解剖學骨名不同的例子(解剖學名詞審定委員會,1992,頁29)。

<sup>34 1905</sup> 年的《師範教科叢編——生理學》(湖北師範生,1905)可能是最早以「尺骨、橈骨」為名的 中文書 (頁10)。「距骨」在中文解剖書則最早可能見於1912年丁福保所譯的《新撰解剖學講義》 (森田齊次,1906/1912,頁157)。

<sup>35</sup> 檝、橈皆指船槳。

《醫學英華字釋》就以「腕骨」為譯名(頁4),<sup>36</sup>後續還有《全體通考》(格雷,1858/1886)、《省身指掌》(史砥爾,1872/1891)等傳教士譯著也用「腕骨」。此骨名是「同時源自日譯及西譯」的名詞。

恥骨(Pubis)一詞初見於 1822 年齋藤方策與中天遊合譯的《把介翕湮解剖圖譜》(把介翕湮,1724/1822,頁 8 下)。此名由來,或許可從大槻玄澤對該骨荷蘭名 "Schaam-been"的翻譯看出端倪,他將 "Schaam"釋為「耻也,羞也」(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之六,頁 29 上),因此譯為「羞骨」,而齋藤方策等人則取「耻」另一字體「恥」而譯為「恥骨」。後續日本的解剖書、辭典絕大多數便以「耻(恥)骨」為名。37 20 世紀初「恥骨」傳入中國,後由民初的醫學名詞審查會定為譯名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 142)。因骨名源自日譯名詞。

胸椎(Vertebrae thoracicae)一詞初見於田口和美(1877)的《解剖攬要》(卷一,頁11下),此名自1890年代起,成為日本主流解剖學用語而持續至今。20世紀初「胸椎」一詞傳入中國,<sup>38</sup>之後的醫學名詞審查會將其定為譯名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁225)。此骨名源自日譯名詞。

坐骨(Ischium)一詞初見於《全體新論》,合信在書中道:「凡坐之時,此骨乘於椅上,故名坐骨」(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967,卷二,頁1下)。此名可能經由《全體新論》在日本的風行(牛亞華,2005,頁159),而傳入日本,成為從明治時期至今的日本解剖學用語。20世紀初,「坐骨」以日譯名詞身分傳回中國,並經醫學名詞審查會定為譯名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁142)。此骨名是「同時源自日譯及西譯」的名詞。

樞椎(Axis)即第二頸椎,此名初見於石川喜直(1903)的《人體解剖學》 (頁19)。39事實上,此骨在當時的日本解剖書除「第二頸椎」之名外,大

<sup>36</sup> 合信的《醫學英華字釋》可能是中國首部採用「腕骨」為解剖學骨名的西醫書。在此之前,合信 1967年的《全體新論》及格雷 1881 年的《全體闡微》皆譯為「手腕骨」。

<sup>37 1940</sup> 年代日本解剖學會(1947)出版的《解剖學用語》已統一採用「恥骨」(頁21)。

<sup>38 1903</sup> 的《新爾雅》可能是最早出現「胸椎、恥骨」兩骨名的中文書(汪榮寶、葉瀾,2016,頁 147)。

<sup>39</sup> 此書 1915 年的中文版可能是最初以「樞椎」為名的中文書(石川喜直,1903/1915,頁27)。

部分是稱為「樞軸」。40 1916 年的醫學名詞審查會參考日譯名詞,而將此骨訂 有「樞椎(軸)、第二頸椎」三種譯名(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 56),1943 年教 育部公布的解剖學名詞清單則只留「樞椎」而沿用至今(國立編譯館,1987, 頁 42)。此骨名源自日譯名詞。

本節 17 個骨名考察結果, 11 個是源自日譯名詞, 六個是同時源自日譯、 西譯/博醫會名詞。41

# 肆、與西譯/博醫會名詞相同的骨名

本節探討《彙編》「決定」欄與「舊譯名」欄相同而與「日本」欄不同 的七個骨名。

枕骨(Os occipitale)一詞出自《黃帝內經》,42 將它作為解剖學骨名的 首部譯著是《泰西人身說概》(鄧玉函、畢拱辰,2009,頁 360),之後從 19世紀中葉至 20世紀前,西方傳教士的譯著也大都採用此名。日本書方面, 明治初期岡澤貞一郎所譯的《解剖必攜》(阿格紐,1868/1874,卷二,頁 3下)也使用此名,但其他日本書大多稱為「後頭骨」。民初的醫學名詞審查 會將「枕骨」與日譯名詞「後頭骨」並列為譯名(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 142), 之後 1943 年教育部公布的名詞則只列「枕骨」而沿用至今(國立編譯館, 1987,頁 113)。此骨名是「同時源自日譯及西譯」的名詞。

額骨(Os frontale)一詞是清代《正骨心法要旨》(吳謙,1985,卷八十 八,頁 27)的骨名。史上最初以「額骨」為解剖學骨名的譯著是日本的《和 蘭全軀內外分合圖》(雷梅林,1667/1772,頁9下)。之後 1774 年的《解 體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1734/1774,卷一,頁15上)也以它為骨名,但後續「額

<sup>40</sup> 現代日本已改稱「軸椎」。

<sup>41 「</sup>同時源自日譯、西譯/博醫會名詞」包括「同時源自日譯與西譯名詞」、「同時源自日譯與博醫 會名詞」、「同時源自日譯、西譯和博醫會名詞」三者。

<sup>42 《</sup>黃帝內經》的《素問・氣穴論》(高士宗,2011,頁377)、《靈樞・經筋》(張新渝、馬烈光, 2010,頁142)皆有「枕骨」一詞。

骨」在日本流通時間不長,約於 1880 年代之後就已被「前頭骨」取代。中國首部以「額骨」為解剖學骨名的是 1851 年的《全體新論》(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967,卷一,頁 3 上),之後整個 19 世紀後半葉的傳教士譯著,及 20 世紀初的博醫會名詞皆以它為名。1916 年醫學名詞審查會決定用「額骨」(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 141),後續此名又成為 1943 年教育部公布的名詞而逐漸固定下來成為現代中譯骨名(國立編譯館,1987,頁 112)。此骨名是「同時源自日譯、西譯及博醫會」的名詞。

骨盆(Pelvis)一詞初見於《全體新論》(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967,卷十,頁3下),書中卷頭標題名稱為「尻骨盤」(卷二,頁1上),但內文除了會改稱「骨盆」外,還用「胯骨盆」、「胯骨盤」等不同名稱(卷九,頁2上,卷十,頁6上)。之後,包括《全體闡微》(格雷,1858/1881,卷一,頁47上)及《省身指掌》(史砥爾,1872/1891,卷一,頁9上)等譯著則皆以「骨盆」為名。它後來經醫學名詞審查會及教育部定為譯名而逐漸取代日譯詞「骨盤」成為現代骨名(鄒恩潤,1927,頁150)。此骨名源自西譯名詞。

腭骨(Os palatinum)位於口腔上膛,此名初見於 1881 年美國公理會傳教 士柯為良(Dauphin W. Osgood)的《全體闡微》(格雷,1858/1881,卷一, 頁 28 下),43 之後的《省身指掌》(史砥爾,1872/1891)及《體學新編》(皮 科,1893/1913)也沿用此名。此外 1851年的《全體新論》曾以「上腭後吊 鐘骨」稱呼此骨,內文也簡稱「上腭骨」(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967,卷一, 頁 7上)。1916年醫學名詞審查會決定以「腭骨」為譯名(鄒恩潤,1927, 頁 142),但 1943年教育部公布的名詞是將日譯名詞「口蓋骨」與「腭骨」 並列(國立編譯館,1987,頁 113)。時隔 50 多年後,中華民國解剖學會 (1998)所編訂的《解剖學辭彙》則只收錄「腭骨」(頁 99),現今的中文 解剖學教科書已幾乎都用「腭骨」。此骨名是「同時源自西譯及博醫會」的 名詞。

<sup>43</sup> 在此之前,松村矩明 1872 年所譯的《虞列伊氏解剖訓蒙圖》曾以「上腭骨」、「下腭骨」指稱上、下牙床的骨骼(虞列伊,1862/1872)。

顱骨(Ossa cranii)是頭部眾骨的統稱,這與清代沈彤(1883)在《釋骨》 的「頭之骨曰顱」(頁1上)敘述些許相符。此外北宋年間的《太平御覽》(李 昉,977-984a)、《太平廣記》(李昉,977-984b)也可看到「顱骨」的 用例。44 19 世紀後半葉傳教士對 "Ossa cranii" (cranial bones) 的譯詞包括「頭 骨」、「頭顱骨」、「頭顱之骨」或「腦袋之骨」等等。最早正式以「顱骨」 作為 "cranial bones" 譯詞的是 1904 年的《體學新編》(皮科,1893/1913,頁 1),接著它於 1916 年經醫學名詞審查會定為譯名(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 141), 又於 1943 年成為教育部公布的名詞而在中國固定下來而沿用至今(國立編譯 館,1987,頁112)。此骨名源自博醫會名詞。

顳骨(Os temporale)所在位置明代《張氏類經圖翼》(張介賓,1976)稱 為「顳顬」(卷三,頁 63),1798 年的《重訂解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1798 **/1826**)可能據此譯該骨為「顳顬」(卷之一,頁 22 下),刊行於 1822 年 的《把尒翕湮解剖圖譜》(把尒翕湮,1724/1822)則進一步譯為「顳顬骨」 (頁4上),此後日本解剖書直到1930年代幾乎以此為通用骨名。45中國方 面,1904年的《體學新編》(皮科,1893/1913),應該是初次以「顳骨」 為名的譯著(卷一,頁44),民初的醫學名詞審查會也將「顳骨」定為譯名(鄒 恩潤, 1927, 頁 143),後續它又於 1943 年成為教育部公布的名詞而逐漸固 定下來成為現代中譯骨名(國立編譯館,1987,頁 113)。此骨名源自博醫會 名詞。

蝶骨(Os sphenoidale) —詞初見於《體學新編》(皮科,1893/1913, 卷一,頁 48)。事實上,此名最早可追溯到合信 1851 年所創譯的「蝴蝶骨」, 他在《全體新論》(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967)中描述此骨「形如飛蝶」, 故創此名(卷一,頁5上)。「蝴蝶骨」之名可能隨《全體新論》而傳入日本, 成為整個明治時期大部分解剖書的骨名。20世紀初,「蝴蝶骨」以日譯名詞 身分傳回中國,成為中國當時生理衛生相關教科書的主流用語。1916年的醫

<sup>44</sup> 中國哲學書電子化計劃。見 https://ctext.org/post-han/zh?searchu=%E9%A1%B1%E9%AA%A8。

<sup>45</sup> 日本在 1932 年將「顳顬骨」改成筆畫較少的「側頭骨」(尾持昌次,1976)。

學名詞審查會以博醫會名詞「蝶骨」為譯名(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 143),後續它也在教育部公布的名詞之列而逐漸固定下來成為現代骨名(國立編譯館,1987,頁 113)。此骨名源自博醫會名詞。

本節七個骨名考察結果,六個是源自西譯/博醫會名詞,<sup>46</sup>一個是同時源自日譯、西譯/博醫會名詞。

# 伍、與日譯名詞及西譯/博醫會名詞相同的骨名

本節探討《彙編》「決定」、「舊譯名」、「日本」三欄皆相同的八個骨名。

顴骨(Os zygomaticum)之名出自《黃帝內經》, <sup>47</sup> 史上最早以「顴骨」為解剖學骨名的是明末的《泰西人身說概》(鄧玉函、畢拱辰,2009,頁361-362),但此書是用以指稱從眼眶至下巴的眾多骨骼,與現代解剖學「顴骨」的意義不同。真正與現代意義相符用法的譯著,初見於1774年的《解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1734/1774,卷一,頁16下),之後整個明治時期的譯著也基本採用此名。中國的解剖書以「顴骨」為名者,可追溯至1851年的《全體新論》(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967,卷一,頁6下),此後整個19世紀後半的西譯名詞,及20世紀初的博醫會名詞皆以此為名。在中、日兩方一致的情形下,民初的醫學名詞審查會也以它為譯名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁143)。此骨名是「同時源自日譯、西譯及博醫會」的名詞。

胸骨(Sternum)一詞在東漢《說文解字》(許慎,100-121)即已出現,48 而且也是《正骨心法要旨》的骨名(吳謙,1985,卷八十九,頁42)。史上最早出現「胸骨」一詞的譯著是1774年的《解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1734/

<sup>46 「</sup>源自西譯/博醫會名詞」包括「源自西譯名詞」、「源自博醫會名詞」、「源自西譯和博醫會名詞」 三 去。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> 《黄帝內經》的《素問・刺熱》(高士宗,2011,頁234)、《靈樞・五變》(張新渝、馬烈光,2010,頁314)皆有「顴骨」的用例。

<sup>48</sup> 許慎(100-121)中說:「尼,胷骨也」(卷五)。見 https://ctext.org/shuo-wen-jie-zi/zh?searchu=%E 8%82%8A。

1774,卷一,頁18下),此名之後在明治時期的解剖書基本沿用並持續至今。 中國方面,最早以「胸骨」為名的是《全體新論》(合信、陳修堂,1851/ 1967,卷一,頁10上),此後整個19世紀後半葉的譯著,基本沿用此名, 民初的醫學名詞審查會也以它為譯名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁190)。 此骨名是「同時源自日譯及西譯」的名詞。

鼻骨(Os nasale)是鼻樑的成對小骨。《類經圖翼》(張介賓,1976)說: 「頞音『遏』,鼻樑……」(卷三,頁63),杉田玄白可能據此,在《解體 新書》中譯為「頞骨」(庫爾穆斯,1734/1774,卷一,頁16下)。此外 他可能又按《說文解字》(許慎,100-121)的「頞鼻莖也」,49而在〈鼻 篇第十一〉中又譯為「鼻莖骨」(庫爾穆斯,1734/1774,卷二,頁20上)。 特殊的是,玄白在書中它處還曾稱其為「鼻骨」(庫爾穆斯,1734/1774, 卷一,頁 16 下 )。後續,玄白的弟子大槻玄澤則在《重訂解體新書》中直接 以「鼻骨」為名(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之一,頁24上),此後日本 的解剖書、辭典大都沿用此名而持續至今。中國方面,從 19 世紀中葉至 20 世紀前的傳教士譯著普遍以「鼻樑骨」稱呼此骨。1904年的《體學新編》才 首度用「鼻骨」(皮科,1893/1913,卷一,頁54),成為中國首部以此為 名的譯著。民初的醫學名詞審查會最終也以「鼻骨」為譯名而沿用至今(鄒 恩潤,1927,頁142)。此骨名是「同時源自日譯及博醫會」的名詞。

舌骨(Os hyoideum)作為解剖學骨名,最早出現在《解體新書》(庫爾 穆斯,1734/1774,卷一,頁 17 下 ),對此譯名,大槻玄澤在其《重訂解 體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826)的〈翻譯新定名義解〉中說:「舌骨〔直 譯〕按漢說:牙之後橫舌本曰橫骨。又曰:橫骨,神氣所使主發舌。又曰: 横骨即喉上軟骨也。蓋皆似指此物」(卷之六,頁 24 下)。

這是玄澤引用三部中國典籍,50藉由「横骨與舌的密切關係」,強調以「舌 骨」作為荷蘭文 "Tonge-been" 直譯詞的適當性。此後日本的解剖書基本沿用

<sup>49</sup> 中國哲學書電子化計劃。見 https://ctext.org/shuo-wen-jie-zi/zh?searchu=%E9%A0%9E。

<sup>50</sup> 這三部依序為《釋骨》、《靈樞》及《類經》。

此名而持續至今。中國方面,19世紀後半葉的《全體闡微》(格雷,1858/1881,卷一,頁30上)、《全體通考》(格雷,1858/1886)、《省身指掌》(史砥爾,1872/1891)皆用「舌骨」,後續的醫學名詞審查會也以它為名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁142)。此骨名是「同時源自日譯及西譯」的名詞。

腓骨(Fibula)一詞初見於《重訂解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之一,頁32下),後續大致為明治時代日本的解剖書所沿用,20世紀初,此名傳入中國,51並由醫學名詞審查會定為譯名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁65)。此骨名源自日譯名詞。

篩骨(Os ethmoidale)一詞初見於《重訂解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之一,頁23下),大槻玄澤對於此譯名的思考是:「篩骨……左右各穿六孔,合十二孔……,其得篩之名者為之故」(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之六,頁22下)。此名為後續的解剖書沿用而成為現代日本骨名。中國方面,最早以「篩骨」為名的是德貞1886年的《全體通考》(格雷,1858/1886,卷一,頁23下),52之後的博醫會名詞也以它為名。「篩骨」後來由民初的的醫學名詞審查會定為譯名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁141)。此骨名是「同時源自日譯、西譯及博醫會」的名詞。

脛骨(Tibia)一詞出自《靈樞》(張新渝、馬烈光,2010,頁 106,125)。率先以「脛骨」為解剖學骨名的是 1822 年的《把介翕湮解剖圖譜》(把介翕湮,1724/1822,頁 11 上)。53 至 1880 年代「脛骨」基本已成日本通用骨名而持續至今。20 世紀初,「脛骨」以日譯名詞身分進入中國成為主流用語,54

<sup>51</sup> 謝洪賚編譯的《最新中學教科書——生理學》第八版當中就以日譯詞為名(史砥爾,1901/1907,頁32),據此推測,本書的初版(1904年)可能是最早以「腓骨」為骨名的中文書。

<sup>52</sup> 中國的解剖學譯著也曾出現「篩子骨」、「羅篩骨」等名,前者出自明末的《泰西人身說概》,後 者出自 1881 年的《全體闡微》。

<sup>53</sup> 此外,河口信任(1772)接觸西方醫學後進行人體解剖並寫成《解屍編》,書中對小腿兩骨分別稱以「骯骨」、「脛骨」,但不確定河口所謂的「脛骨」,是否等同於"tibia"(頁8下)。

<sup>54</sup> 中國最初以「脛骨」為解剖學正式骨名的是,1905年的《師範教科叢編——生理學》(湖北師範生,1905,頁10)。此外值得一提的是,德貞的《全體通考》譯註中曾出現脛骨一詞(格雷,1858/1886,卷二,頁21上),而德貞對此骨的正式譯名為「小腿骨」。

後來又經醫學名詞審查會定為譯名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 202)。此 骨名源自日譯名詞。

脊柱 (Columna vertebralis)的概念在《正骨心法要旨》的相關描述是:「背 骨……其骨一名脊骨,一名膂骨,俗呼脊樑骨,其形一條居中,共二十一節, 下盡尻骨之端……」(吳謙,1985,卷八十九,頁48)。1851年的《全體新 論》可能據此而譯為「脊骨」,但內文多達四處直接稱呼「脊柱」(合信、陳 修堂,1851/1967,卷一,頁10下,11上)。1881年的《全體闡微》也以「脊 骨」為正式譯名,但書中插圖名稱則標示「脊柱」(格雷,1858/1881,卷 一,頁 10 下,11 上),而且書末附錄的 Anatomical Vocabulary in English and Chinese 也以「脊柱」為 "vertebral column" 對譯詞(頁 5 上)。《省身指掌》 在章節開頭用「脊樑」,但內文則幾乎皆用「脊柱」(史砥爾,1872/1891, 卷一,頁6下,7上)。日本方面,最早以「脊柱」為解剖學骨名的是田口和 美(1877)的《解剖攬要》(卷一,頁11上),至1880年代中期以後,「脊 柱」逐漸成為日本主流解剖用語。此名後來也經民初的醫學名詞審查會定為 譯名而沿用至今(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 42 )。此骨名是「同時源自日譯及西譯 」 的名詞。

本節八個骨名考察結果,兩個是源自日譯名詞,六個是同時源自日譯、 西譯/博醫會名詞。

# 陸、醫學名詞審查會制定的骨名

本節探討《彙編》「決定」欄與「舊譯名」、「日本」兩欄皆不同的九 個骨名。

頂骨(Os parietale)一詞與清代沈彤(1833)所說:「頭之骨曰顱,其上曰 顛……,日腦頂,亦曰頂……」(頁1上)觀念相符。明末的《泰西人身說概》 (鄧玉函、畢拱辰,2009)最早以「頂骨」作為解剖學骨名(頁360),但 19世紀中葉至20世紀之前的譯著,普遍是用「顱頂骨」。日本方面,1822 年的《把介翕湮解剖圖譜》最早用「頂骨」(把介翕湮,1724/1822,頁4上),但之後的解剖書也大多用「顱頂骨」。1916年的醫學名詞審查會決議以「頂骨」為譯名(鄒恩潤,1927,頁142),551943年它又成為教育部公布的名詞而沿用至今(國立編譯館,1987,頁112)。此骨名是「同時源自日譯及西譯」的名詞。

趾骨(Phalanges)一詞在《正骨心法要旨》(吳謙,1985,卷八十九,頁 60)可見用例。率先以「趾骨」作為解剖學骨名的是 1798 年的《重訂解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷一,頁 33 下),之後日本解剖書、辭典大部分沿用此名。56 中國譯著最初以「趾骨」為名的是 1851 年的《全體新論》(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967,卷二,頁 3 下),後續還有《體學新編》(皮科,1893/1913),其他譯著的用語則有「足趾骨」、「足指骨」等。民初的醫學名詞審查會以 BNA 為本,他們將當中的"Phalanges digitorum pedis"定為「趾骨」,"Phalanx"則定為「趾節骨」(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 151)。1936年新修定的 JNA 公布,當中刪除"Phalanges digitorum pedis"及"Phalanges digitorum manus",只以"Phalanx"同時指稱手指及腳趾之骨。57 1943 年教育部也公布依 JNA 修訂的譯名,裡面將"Phalanx"訂為「指節骨、趾節骨」(國立編譯館,1987,頁 123)。中華民國解剖學學會(1998)編訂的《解剖學詞彙:中英對照表》又重新將"Phalanx"的譯名改成現今通行的「指骨」、「趾骨」(頁 105)。58 此骨名是「同時源自日譯、西譯及博醫會」的名詞。

肱骨(Humerus)是上臂大骨。清代《傷科補要》說:「臂者,上身兩大支之通稱也,一名曰肱……;肘上之骨曰臑骨;肘下之骨曰臂骨」(錢秀昌,1977,頁54-55)。合信的《全體新論》以「上臂骨」為譯名,其下補註「古名臑骨,又名肱骨」(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967,卷一,頁11上),事實

<sup>55</sup> 據《彙編》所載,本詞條日本欄登錄「顱頂骨」,舊譯名欄是「顖骨」,本國舊名欄是「頂心骨」、「顛頂骨」、「頭頂天」。筆者推測,審查會委員可能根據這些詞彙,而制定出「頂骨」一詞。

<sup>56</sup> 日本解剖學會(1947)於 1940 年代剔除漢字「趾」,將此骨更名為「(足の)指骨」。

<sup>57</sup> JNA 分別以拉丁名 "Phalanx proximalis"、"Phalanx media"、"Phalanx distalis"稱呼「近端趾(指)骨」、「中間趾(指)骨」、「遠端趾(指)骨」。

<sup>58</sup> 其中「趾骨」對照英文 "Phalanges of foot",「指骨」對照英文 "Phalanges of hand"。

上,《康熙字典》對「臑」的釋義中就有「肱骨」一詞(凌紹雯等,1979, 頁 1514)。1901 年博醫會名詞委員會立下以「骨」為偏旁的單一字命名原則, 依此他們以新製字「骷」命名此骨("Editorial," 1901, pp. 151-153)。民初的醫學 名詞審查會可能參考這個字決議以「肱骨」為名(鄒恩潤,1927,頁83)。 1943 年教育部也以「肱骨」為新修訂的名詞(國立編譯館,1987,頁 66), 至此更加確定「肱骨」取代流行一時的日譯詞「上膊骨」成為主流用語而持 續至今。此骨名源自西譯名詞。

犁骨(Vomer)早期寫成「犂骨」,59 此名初見於 1879 年東京大學醫學 部(1879)編輯的《改訂醫科全書》,書中以「鋤骨」為正式名,而「犂骨」 為補註用語(頁 15 下)。之後以「犂骨」為正式骨名的則是 1887 年鈴木規 矩治等人所譯的《海都滿氏解剖書》(海都滿,1870/1886,頁 31),∞事 實上,日本解剖書使用此名者很少,從明治初期開始大部分解剖書是以「鋤骨」 為名,持續至今仍是如此。中國方面,與此相關的譯名可追溯到《醫學英華 字釋》的「犂頭骨」(合信,1858,頁3),此名為後續傳教士的譯著普遍沿 用。進入民國後,醫學名詞審查會決議以「犂骨」為譯名(鄒恩潤,1927, 頁 226),接著此名也成為 1943 年教育部公布的名詞而固定下來(國立編譯館, 1987,頁195),中華民國解剖學學會(1998)所編訂的《解剖學辭彙》才 將「犂骨」改成現今通行的「犁骨」(頁 160)。此骨名源自日譯名詞。

尾骨(Os coccygis)一詞與《靈樞》的「尾骶」(張新渝、馬烈光,2010, 頁 156) 相似,明代《張氏類經圖翼》對「尾骶」論述是:「尻,尾骶骨也」 (張介賓,1976,卷三,頁 64),《正骨心法要旨》則說:「尾骶骨,即尻 骨也……其末節名曰尾閭,一名骶端……」(吳謙,1985,卷八十九,頁49, 50)。明末的《泰西人身說概》譯此骨為「尾脊骨」(鄧玉函、畢拱辰,2009, 頁 364) ,1851 年的《全體新論》則稱「尾閭骨」(合信、陳修堂,1851/ 1967,卷二,頁 1 上 ) ,之後包括《全體闡微》(格雷,1858/1881)、《省

<sup>59 「</sup>犂」為「犁」的異體字。

<sup>60</sup> 此書在日本國會圖書館所見的實際書名是《海朱滿人解剖書》。

身指掌》(史砥爾,1872 / 1891)也沿用此名。日本方面,從1880年代後期至1930年代也主要採用「尾閭骨」。後來中國在1916年的醫學名詞審查會將此骨名定為「尾骨」(鄒恩潤,1927,頁141),<sup>61</sup>之後它也成為教育部1943年公布的名詞(國立編譯館,1987,頁112),於是「尾骨」漸漸取代之前流行的日譯名詞「尾閭骨」成為現代骨名。此骨名是醫學名詞審查會所制定。

「上頜骨」(Maxilla)與「下頜骨」(Mandibula)構成上、下牙床,早期兩者的英文是 "superior maxillary bone"與 "inferior maxillary bone"。可能參考這種上(superior)、下(inferior)概念,早期的西譯和日譯名詞分別是「上、下牙床骨」和「上、下顎骨」。以「頜」作為解剖學骨名初見於 1904年的《體學新編》,書中以「頜骨」指稱下牙床之骨(皮科,1893/1913,卷一,頁64)。民初的醫學名詞審查會可能參考此名,而將這兩骨定名為「上、下頜骨」(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 108,110),兩者後續又成為 1943 年教育部公布的名詞(國立編譯館,1987,頁 86,89),使其逐漸取代流行一時的日譯詞「上、下顎骨」成為中文固定用語而持續至今。此二骨名是醫學名詞審查會所制定。

下鼻甲(Concha nasalis inferior)依《彙編》收錄的日譯詞「下鼻甲介」推測,醫學名詞審查會決定的「下鼻甲」明顯是參考日譯名詞(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 42)。「下鼻甲介」最早出現於日本 1880 年代,62 至 20 世紀初期以此為名的解剖書逐漸增多。63「下鼻甲」經醫學名詞審查會決定後,64 又在 1943 年教育部公布的名單之列(國立編譯館,1987,頁 31),使它在中國固定下來成為統一用語而持續至今。此骨名是醫學名詞審查會所制定。

<sup>61</sup> 近代最早以「尾骨」為解剖學骨名的中文書可能是1916年陶履恭的《人類文化的起源》(黃河清, 2020,頁1558)。

<sup>62</sup> 例如奈良坂源一郎(1883-1884)年的《解剖大全》,書中正式譯名是「貝殼骨」(卷一,頁174),「下鼻甲介」僅作為補註用語。

<sup>63</sup> 在此之前的日本解剖書大部分是用「下甲介骨」,此外還有「甲介骨」、「貝殼骨」等名稱。

<sup>64</sup> 最早用「下鼻甲」為骨名的解剖書,可能是 1924 年版的《解剖學提綱》(給根實耳等,1899/1934,頁 64)。本書 1924、1934 年版譯者都是湯爾和,他曾以教育部代表身分出席 1916—1918 年解剖學名詞的審查,應該熟悉「下鼻甲」一詞,因此推測此書 1924 年版最早使用此名。

寰椎(Atlas)即第一頸椎,此名在民初之前的傳教十譯著不曾出現,且 與 20 世紀初期的日譯名詞「載域」無關,65 是醫學名詞審查會所定之詞(鄒 恩潤,1927,頁 24)。「寰椎」後續也成為 1943 年教育部公布的名詞(國 立編譯館,1987,頁17),使其逐漸固定下來成為現代中譯骨名。此骨名是 醫學名詞審查會所制定。

本節九個骨名考察結果,一個源自日譯名詞,一個源自西譯名詞,兩個 同時源自日譯、西譯/博醫會名詞,五個直正是醫學名詞審查會所制定。

# 柒、非《解剖學名詞彙編》決定欄的七個骨名

股骨(Femur)<sup>66</sup>一詞在《釋骨》(沈彤,1833)的說明是:「自兩髂而下, 在膝以上者曰髀骨,曰股骨……」(頁6上)。史上最初以「股骨」為解剖 學骨名的是《和蘭全軀內外分合圖》(雷梅林,1667/1772,頁4下),之 後的《重訂解體新書》也譯「股骨」(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之一,頁 32 上)。明末的《泰西人身說概》(鄧玉承、畢拱辰,2009,頁 368)以「大 腿骨」稱呼此骨,而且從 1851 年的《全體新論》至 20 世紀之前的傳教士譯著 也普遍以此為名(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967,卷二,頁2上)。期間值得一 提的是《全體新論》雖用「大腿骨」,但內文也用「股骨」(合信、陳修堂, 1851/1967,卷二,頁4下)。民初的醫學名詞審查會將 "Femur" 譯名定為 「股」(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 64),直到 1943 年教育部修訂解剖學名詞,才將 "Femur"譯名改成「股骨」(國立編譯館,1987,頁 52),67 於是「股骨」逐 漸確定下來成為現代骨名。此骨名是「同時源自日譯及西譯」的名詞。

<sup>65</sup> 日本從明治初期開始,大部分解剖書以「載域」為骨名,直到 1940 年代才更名為「環椎」。

<sup>66</sup> 拉丁文 "femur" 原指大腿, 後來也用以稱呼「大腿之骨」。

<sup>67</sup> 事實上,1930 年代包括應樂仁、陳佐庭編譯的《格氏系統解剖學》(浩登,1926/1932,頁178) 及魯德馨第八版的《高氏醫學辭彙》(魯德馨、孟合理,1934,頁126)即已用「股骨」為"femur" 的中譯詞。

髋骨(Os coxae)的「髋」是中醫用語,出自《黃帝內經‧素問》(高士宗,2011,頁399)。它成為解剖學骨名是以「臗骨」之名出現於《解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1734/1774,卷一,頁19下),68而最初用「髖骨」的則可能是1822年的《把介翕湮解剖圖譜》(把介翕湮,1724/1822,頁13上)。69由於早期此骨有另一拉丁名"Os innominatum"(「無名骨」之意),因此20世紀之前的日本解剖書、辭典,流通著「髖骨」、「臗骨」、「無名骨」三種譯名。20世紀初,「髖骨」、「臗骨」、「無名骨」再各骨」由醫學名詞審查會定為譯名(鄒恩潤,1927,頁141),後續1931年魯德馨(1940)編輯的《醫學名詞彙編》改成「髖骨」(頁336),事實上1920-1930年代的中文解剖書、辭典,「臗骨」、「髖骨」兩者是普遍互用的,71943年教育部以「髖骨」為新修訂的名詞(國立編譯館,1987,頁112),至此「髖骨」逐漸固定下來,成為今日骨名。此骨名源自日譯名詞。

蹠骨(Ossa metatarsi)是腳掌五根骨的統稱,此名初見於《把介翕湮解剖圖譜》(把介翕湮,1724/1822,頁9上),之後從1890年代至1930年代它成為日本主流解剖學用語。20世紀初期「蹠骨」傳入中國,<sup>72</sup>再加上當時的博醫會名詞也以此為名("Editorial,"1901),因此在1940年以前它已是通行的譯名。<sup>73</sup>1943年教育部也以「蹠骨」為新修訂的名詞而沿用至今(國立編譯館,1987,頁113)。此骨名是「同時源自日譯及博醫會」的名詞。

肩胛骨(Scapula)的「肩胛」出自《黃帝內經》。74 史上最初以「肩胛」 為解剖學骨名的是《重訂解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826,卷之一,頁

<sup>68 「</sup>龐」是「龐」的異體字。

<sup>69</sup> 值得一提的是,柚木太淳(1799)在解剖男性刑屍後所寫成的解剖紀錄《解體瑣言》中,也以「髖骨」 為骨名(頁24下),但無法確定書中的「髖骨」與解剖學的"Os coxae"相符。

<sup>70</sup> 以「髖骨」而言,最早以它為解剖學骨名的是周樹人 1909 年為浙江兩級師範學堂所編寫的生理學教材《人生象數》(黃河清,2020,頁908)。

<sup>71</sup> 例如 1934年的《高氏醫學辭彙》就同時收錄「臗骨、髖骨」兩詞(魯德馨、孟合理,1934,頁241)。

<sup>72</sup> 例如丁福保編譯的《新撰解剖學講義》(森田齊次,1906/1912,卷一,頁161)。

<sup>73 1927</sup> 年出版的《解剖學名詞彙編》未收錄「蹠骨」的詞條,可能是遺漏了。

<sup>74 《</sup>黃帝內經》有多處「肩胛」的用例,例如《靈樞·經脈第十》(張新渝、馬烈光,2010,頁108)。

28 上),而日本以「肩胛骨」為名的譯著出現於 19 世紀中葉,75 之後日本解 剖書、辭典也多以「肩胛骨」為骨名,直到 1940 年代才更名為「肩甲骨」。 中國方面,合信的《全體新論》以「肩胛骨、飯匙骨」(合信、陳修堂,1851 **/1967**,卷一,頁 10 下)兩者為名,之後的《全體闡微》(格雷,1858/ 1881,卷一,頁35下,36上)及《省身指掌》(史砥爾,1872/1891)將 「髀」改成「胛」而稱「扃胛骨」。民初的醫學名詞審杳會以「扃胛、髆骨」 並列為名(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 184),後續 1931 年的《醫學名詞彙編》改成「扃 胛骨、髆」(魯德馨,1940,頁 423)。1943 年教育部公布的名詞則只列「扃 胛骨」(國立編譯館,1987,頁158),至此這個詞在中國固定下來而沿用 至今。此骨名是「同時源自日譯及西譯」的名詞。

頸椎(Vertebrae cervicales)一詞約略與中醫辭彙「項椎、項骨」(張介賓, 1976,頁 65,209),及「頸骨」相關(吳謙,1985,卷八十八,頁 40)。 明末的《泰西人身說概》稱頸部椎骨為「頸脊骨」(鄧玉函、畢拱辰,2009, 頁 364) ,19 世紀中葉以後包括《全體新論》(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967, 卷一,頁8下)、《全體闡微》(格雷,1858/1881)、《省身指掌》(史 砥爾,1872/1891),乃至20世紀初的《體學新編》則譯為「頸骨」。「頸 椎」作為解剖學骨名,最早可能出現於松村矩明 1872 年的《虞列伊氏解剖訓 蒙圖》(虞列伊,1862/1872),在此之前包括《醫範提綱》、《重訂解體 新書》(庫爾穆斯,1798/1826)等江戶時代的解剖書則多稱為「項椎」。 大約是從 1880 年代後期開始,「頸椎」才逐漸成為日本主流解剖學用語。 中國方面,1916年的醫學名詞審查會以「項椎」為譯名(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 224),但從 20 世紀初至 1930 年代,諸多解剖相關書籍仍是用日譯詞「頸 椎」。<sup>76</sup> 1943 年「頸椎」成為教育部公布的名詞(國立編譯館,1987,頁 194),至此「頸椎」一詞逐漸固定下來成為現代骨名。此骨名源自日譯名詞。

<sup>75</sup> 例如 1858 年新宮凉庭譯的《解體則》 (布斂吉,1804/1858,卷一,頁72下)。

<sup>76</sup> 中文相關書籍中,最早採用「頸椎」的可能是1903年的《新爾雅》(汪榮寶、葉瀾,2016,頁150)。

髂骨(Os ilium)的「髂」是中醫詞彙。"71904年的《體學新編》直接以「髂」為骨名(皮科,1893/1913,卷一,頁 104),民初的醫學名詞審查會以「髂」和日譯名詞「腸骨」並列為名(鄒恩潤,1927,頁 142)。78 在此之後的中譯解剖書,有些會將「髂」自行改成「髂骨」,例如魯德馨 1934年的《孔氏實地解剖學》(羅賓森,1927/1934,卷一,頁 192)。79 1943 年教育部公布的名詞仍將「髂、腸骨」並列(國立編譯館,1987,頁 112),影響所及,1990年代坊間出版的醫學辭典,除「髂骨」外,也有以「髂、腸骨」為名者;80 中華民國解剖學學會(1998)當中只以「髂骨」為名(頁 56)。現今的解剖學教科書已多用「髂骨」,但一些報章媒體仍會看到「腸骨」的名稱。按前述推測,「髂骨」一詞最早可能出現於《孔氏實地解剖學》1921年的第一版(羅賓森,1927/1934,卷一,頁 142)。

髕骨(Patella)即膝蓋骨,相關的中醫詞彙包括「膝髕」(高士宗,2011,頁350)、「臏骨」等,例如《正骨心法要旨》說:「膝蓋骨即連骸,亦名臏骨」(吳謙,1985,卷八十九,頁57)。河口信任(1772)的解剖觀察紀錄《解屍編》提到「髕骨即膝蓋」(頁7下),這可能是首部以「髕骨」為解剖學骨名的著作。中國方面,《全體新論》譯為「臏」並補註「俗名膝蓋骨」(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967,卷二,頁2下),數年後他編譯的《醫學英華字釋》只採用「膝蓋骨」(合信,1858,頁4),之後包括《全體闡微》、《全體通考》、《省身指掌》等幾部20世紀之前的譯著,皆以此為骨名。1901年的博醫會名詞委員會以「髕」為名("Editorial,"1901),1927年的《彙編》以「膝蓋、臏」並列(鄒恩潤,1927,頁150),1931年的《醫學名詞彙編》改成「膝蓋、髕」(魯德馨,1940,頁351)。之後除了遵循科學名

<sup>77</sup> 例如沈彤(1833)的《釋骨》說:「其旁臨兩股者,曰監骨,曰大骨,曰髂」(頁5上)。

<sup>78</sup> 日譯詞「腸骨」初見於杉田玄白 1774 年的《解體新書》(庫爾穆斯,1734/1774,卷一,頁 19下), 是依荷蘭文 "Darm-been" 創譯的新詞。「腸骨」為後續的日本解剖書沿用,持續至今也成為現代日本骨名。

<sup>79</sup> 值得一提的是,本書第一版於1921-1922年出版,據醫學名詞審查會審查解剖學名詞的年分(1916-1918)已數年,且譯者魯德馨本身也是審查會出席代表,故推測本譯著的第一版可能是最早採用「髂骨」的中文解剖書(「寰椎、上頜骨、下頜骨」三名,最早亦可能出現於此書)。

<sup>80</sup> 例:陳再晉等(1996,頁1157)。

詞審查會的解剖書之外,部分譯著會將「髕」自行改成「髕骨」,例如 1932 年的《格氏系統解剖學》(浩登,1926/1932,頁182)。<sup>81</sup> 1943 年教育部 公布的修訂名詞,仍列「髕、膝蓋」兩者(國立編譯館,1987,頁 122), 因此之後坊間的醫學辭典除「髕骨」外,用「髕」者也不少。中華民國解剖 學學會(1998)編訂的《解剖學辭彙》正式以「髕骨」為名(頁103),現 今臺灣出版的解剖學教科書已普遍使用此二字詞。此骨名源自日譯名詞。

本節七個骨名考察結果,三個源自日譯名詞,三個同時源自日譯、西譯 /博醫會名詞,「髂骨」一詞可能在 1921 年才出現,不屬於前述日譯或西譯 /博醫會名詞。這七個骨名自 1927 年《彙編》出版,至 1998 年的《解剖學 辭彙》為止,期間的名稱演變整理於表1。

表 1 非《解剖學名詞彙編》決定欄的七個骨名,1927-1998年名稱修訂變化表

出版品 出版年 負責機構	《解剖學名詞彙編》 1927 醫學名詞審查會	《醫學名詞彙編》 1931 科學名詞審查會	《人體解剖學名詞》 1987 國立編譯館	《解剖學辭彙》 1998 中華民國解剖學會
1	股	股	股骨	股骨
2	臗骨	<b></b> 電骨	<b>髖</b> 骨	寬骨
3	〔缺此骨名〕	〔缺此骨名〕	蹠骨	蹠骨
4	肩胛、髆骨	肩胛骨、髆	肩胛骨	肩胛骨
5	項椎	項椎	頸椎	頸椎
6	髂(腸骨)	髂 (腸骨)	髂、腸骨	髂骨
7	膝蓋、臏	膝蓋、髕	髕、膝蓋	寶骨

# 捌、綜合討論

依上述詞源考證,現代48個骨名可歸納為五個詞群(表2):第一群是「源 自日譯名詞」的16個,第二群是「源自西譯/博醫會名詞」的七個,第三群

<sup>81</sup> 按此推測,相同譯者 1929 年版《格氏系統解剖學》可能是率先以「髕骨」為名的中文譯著。

表 2 48 個骨名詞源分群以及與中國固有詞彙的關係表

詞源分群 與中國 固有詞彙關係	第一群: 源自日譯 名詞者	第二群: 源自西譯/ 博醫會 名詞者	第三群: 源自日譯及 西譯/ 博翻者	第四群: 醫學名詞 審查會 制定者	第五群: 非屬 前四群者
與中國固有詞彙相同	鎖骨、跟骨、 脛骨	枕骨、顱骨、 肱骨	顴骨、胸骨、 鼻骨、股骨、 肋骨、掌骨	尾骨	
			指骨、腕骨、 趾骨、頂骨、 額骨		
由中國固有 詞彙衍生	腰椎、髋骨、 頸椎、髕骨	顳骨	脊柱、肩胛 骨		髂骨
新骨名	薦骨、 、 、 、 、 、 野 、 、 、 、 胸 椎 骨 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、	骨盆、腭骨、蝶骨	舌骨、篩骨、 淚骨、坐骨、 蹠骨、跗骨	寰椎、上鼻甲、 上頜骨、下頜骨	
小計	16	7	19	5	1

是「同時源自日譯及西譯/博醫會的名詞」19個,第四群是「醫學名詞審查會制定的名詞」五個,第五群只含「髂骨」一詞。若依與中國固有詞彙淵源的關係(表 2),48個骨名中,有 18個與固有詞彙相同,八個是由固有詞彙衍生,其他 22個則是新名詞。五個詞群當中,以第三群的骨名數量最多,這點或許反映了解剖學傳入東方初期,中、日雙方解剖學譯著的交流。例如,本群的「脊柱」、「坐骨」、「肩胛骨」三詞皆首見於《全體新論》(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967,頁 14,10,8),此書於幕末明治初期在日本也流傳甚廣(牛亞華,2005,頁 159),三者可能因此而在日本落地生根成為日本名詞。此外本群的「跗骨」、「鼻骨」、「蹠骨」三詞,早在 19世紀中葉以前已是日譯名詞,此三詞在中國最早出現於博醫會名詞系統裡(參閱前文敘述),而充分代表博醫會名詞系統的《醫學辭彙》在前言中就標舉幾項委員

會制定名詞的原則,其中第一項就是使用中國固有名稱,而且搜尋範圍也應 包括日本的辭典及教科書(高似蘭,1908,頁5),因此不排除博醫會是參考 這三個日本骨名而將其納入博醫會名詞。類似的例子還有本群的「淚骨」、 「篩骨」二詞,二者在中國最早出現於 1886 年德貞的《全體通考》(格雷, 1858/1886, 卷一, 頁 23 下, 頁 28 上), 而德貞在此書裡, 曾就中國典籍 的骨名、「東洋人」骨名,多方比較、分析其中的優劣,以從中選最適合者(格 雷,1858/1886,卷一,頁 12 下 ),所以也不排除德貞的「淚骨」、「篩骨」 兩者也是參考日本骨名而來。第三群另一特色是含有很多「與中國固有詞彙 相同」的骨名(11個),是五個詞群中最多者,依前文敘述可知,這11個 骨名的首次出現年代,除了「鼻骨」(1904年首度在中國成為骨名),其他 十個在中、日雙方早在19世紀中葉以前,皆已成為解剖學骨名。82 這似乎意 味著解剖學在進入漢字文化圈的初期階段,借用中國傳統語彙的骨名(特別 是中醫用語)來稱呼解剖學骨骼,似乎是早期傳教十、日本學者雙方對譯名 的撰擇策略。

第一群的 16 個骨名當中,含新名詞九個,是五個詞群最多者,第三群的 六個次之,前述九個再加上第三群的五個(「坐骨」除外),此14個新名詞 都由日本人首創。這 14 個日本新骨名當中,有 12 個分別於幕府開國(1854 年)以前、幕末明治初(1854-1887年)期間出現後便陸續受到沿用,成為 20 世紀初期的日本通用骨名,這 12 個新骨名傳入中國後全部受到醫學名詞審 查會採納成為日後的標準名詞。事實上,清末民初的中國人對於當時的日譯 名詞,一般而言,接受度比較高,其原因包括它們大多是漢字詞,且與中文 語法比較接近,名詞比較統一、有一致性等等(溫昌斌,2005)。另外兩個 日本新骨名是「犁骨」與「樞椎」,筆者查閱的日本古籍中,僅有一至兩本 書使用這兩個新骨名,83事實上,日本20世紀初期對這兩骨的主流用語是「鋤

<sup>82</sup> 若單看日本的話,則早在19世紀以前已成為解剖學骨名。

<sup>83</sup> 筆者查閱的資料中,僅在《人體解剖學》(石川喜直,1903,頁19)出現「樞椎」:「犁骨」方面, 僅在《改訂醫科全書》(東京大學醫學部,1879,頁15下)、《海都滿氏解剖書》(海都滿,1870 /1886,頁31)少數書中出現。

骨」與「樞軸」,但醫學名詞審查會居然不採日本的主流用語,其原因筆者 推測,對「鋤骨」而言,相較於日本漢字「鋤」,審查會可能是認為用「犁 (犂)」指稱此骨對中國人來說,可能更為名實相符;對於「樞椎」、「樞軸」 的取捨,審查會的投票結果是兩名並列,84但「樞椎」列於前。「樞椎」一詞 較多委員支持的原因,推測可能是為了讓組成脊柱的各塊椎骨名稱,皆以「椎」 作為詞尾,例如「頸椎」、「胸椎」、「腰椎」、「寰椎」等,如此較有一 致性。相較之下,第二群「源自西譯/博醫會名詞」的新詞數量相對少,連同 第三群的「坐骨」、「舌骨」,西方人創譯的新詞有五個,其中的「坐骨」、 「骨盆」首見於合信的《全體新論》(合信、陳修堂,1851/1967,卷二, 頁1下,卷十,頁3下),其他「舌骨」、「腭骨」、「蝶骨」等三個也很 可能是依合信的譯詞修改而來;85 此外,與中國固有詞彙相同的「肱骨」以及 固有詞彙衍生詞「脊柱」、「肩胛骨」(卷一,頁8下,頁10下,頁11上) 也首見於此書,由此約略可看出該譯著以及合信的譯詞,在中國的解剖學發 展史上具有的特殊地位。86值得一提的是,第二群的「顱骨」(與中國固有詞 彙相同)、「顳骨」(由固有詞彙衍生)及前述的「蝶骨」(新詞)皆首見於 博醫會名詞,本文48個骨名當中,也就只有這三個出自他們的手筆。87

第四群「醫學名詞審查會制定」的五個骨名,合理推測應該是審查會對 既有的日譯、西譯/博醫會、固有詞彙皆不滿意,因此另立新名。此群的「上 領骨」、「下頜骨」、「下鼻甲」三者是全部骨名中少數的三字詞,「下鼻甲」 一詞的制定,請參看前文第陸節;在「上/下頜骨」方面,西譯名「上/下 牙床骨」名稱太長,88 博醫會名「頄骨」、「頜骨」的「頄」可能是字義與解

<sup>84</sup> 根據醫學名詞審查會的審查方法,經表決,到會代表不滿三分之二的名詞,取得票最多的兩種名詞再表決一次。如仍不滿三分之二,兩者並存,但以得票最多的名詞列在前面(溫昌斌,2006)。

<sup>85 「</sup>蝶骨」之名,與《全體新論》的淵源,可參看前文第肆節敘述。「舌骨」(參看第伍節)、「腭骨」 (參看前文第肆節)二者,在中國首見於柯為良1881年的《全體闡微》,據高晞(2009)的論述,《全 體闡微》採用的醫學術語「明顯有著合信《全體新論》的痕跡」(頁306),因此這兩個骨名,可能 是據全體新論的「舌根骨」、「上腭骨」修改而來。

<sup>86</sup> 合信譯著歷來備受醫史研究者的關注,相關研究不少,例如:袁媛(2010b)、陳萬成(2011)等。

<sup>87</sup> 博醫會名詞較少受到後續採用,原因包括選用冷僻的古漢字、編造新字等等(沈國威,2010)。

<sup>88</sup> 骨名太長,會造成相關的神經名、血管名太冗長,例如「上領動脈」必須稱為「上牙床動脈」,而「下領神經」則變成「下牙床神經」,筆者猜測就是基於這類理由,所以不選擇西譯名。

剖學不符,89 而日譯名「上/下顎骨」應該是合宜的,但筆者推測,可能是為 避免與「腭骨」的「腭」產生混淆,因此另選字義相符,而且是博醫會所制 定的「頜」作為標準骨名。第四群的「尾骨」一詞,可能是將日譯名「尾閭骨」 刪除成二字詞而成(參看前文第陸節),事實上,醫學名詞審查會決定的骨名, 大部分都是二字詞,只有少數拉丁或英文骨名因帶有 "superior"、"inferior" 之類 的方位術語,或"major"、"minor"的形容詞等等,其中譯名字數會多於兩個字 (例如,前述的「下」鼻甲、手腕的「大」多角骨)。此外,本群的「寰椎」 一詞,審查會捨日譯名「載域」及西譯/博醫會名「卯骨」、「扭環」,而 取此名,原因可能與前述「樞椎」的理由相同。

第五群只有「髂骨」一個骨名,它既非源自日譯、也非源自西譯/博醫 會名詞。此外,「髂骨」也非《彙編》決定欄的骨名,事實上48個骨名中, 有七個不在《彙編》之列(表1),這表示醫學名詞審查會決定的骨名裡面, 至少有七個在之後科學名詞審查會 1931 年出版的《醫學名詞彙編》、1943 年 由國立編譯館修訂、教育部公告的《解剖學名詞》當中,名稱發生變化(表1)。 審查會成立的宗旨是建立一套標準名詞,但是名詞能否被大眾普遍使用,須 經過所謂的「約定俗成」才能成為社會公認的名詞,所以推行過程難免部分 名詞有所變更。從表1可看出一些改變傾向,包括原先決定的一字詞骨名 「髂、臏、股」後來都加上「骨」而成為二字詞;將「臗、臏」等偏旁為「月」 的字,改成「髖、髕」等。這些變化或許反映了從 1916 至 1943 年約 30 年期 間,是中譯骨名邁向單一標準化的過渡時期,而本群的「髂骨」是遲至 1998 年才被中華民國解剖學會選定為唯一標準詞。

綜觀前述,從中譯骨名在中國發展的歷程,大致可分成四個階段。第一 階段是從《泰西人身說概》刊行的明末開始,至 20 世紀之前約 260 年,此階 段於中國出現的多為第二、三詞群的骨名;第二階段大約是從 1900 年至醫學 名詞審查會成立前的清末民初時期,此階段短短十餘年時間登場的多為第一

<sup>89 「</sup>頄」是顴骨之意。

詞群的骨名;第三階段是從 1916 年至 1943 年,也就是醫學名詞審查會成立,至國立編譯館修訂的解剖學名詞公告為止,登場的是第四詞群的骨名。此階段是中譯骨名邁向單一標準化名詞的過渡時期。1943 年教育部公告的 48 個骨名當中,除「髂骨」不在列,其他皆與現代骨名相同,因此 1943 年的名詞清單大致標識了中國解剖學的發展已趨向成熟。

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# 雙層贊助、內部發行與錯位詩學 《麥田裡的守望者》在1960年代大陸

#### 張欣

一九六〇年代,為滿足中蘇論戰間反資批修的需要,《麥田裡的守望者》(The Catcher in the Rye)(塞林格,1951/1963)在政府部門與出版單位的雙層贊助下被首度引入大陸並受到嚴格管控,其內部發行的漢語譯本也就此構成了社會主義現實主義這個本土主流詩學體系的負面參照。但在小說譯介的政治考量和詩學衝突背後,還潛藏有更加複雜的互動機制。從贊助角度看,正因為作家出版社取得了政府贊助人下放的文本選擇權,社內的編輯兼譯者施咸榮才能訴諸體制授權,合法地挑中了《麥田裡的守望者》作為譯介對象,不過譯者的擇取標準未必就呼應著反資批修的政治號召,而可能是源自對小說藝術價值的肯定與恢復美國真容的企望。在詩學意義上,社會主義現實主義從抒情到象徵的話語動態交替歷程,召喚出圍繞該翻譯小說的跨境批判,這些批判又轉而透過對集體象徵的鞏固介入了持續流變的本土詩學,並最終助力於社會主義現實主義遵循著某種克服與超越的現代性脈絡不斷地推展。本文透過對有關史料的抽絲剝繭,力圖廓清小說在1960年代大陸的贊助機制和錯位詩學,進而呈現出小說譯本、意識形態及主流詩學的相與交雜,由此為內部發行的文化現象鉤沉起曾被忽略的個案細節,同時就翻譯文學的歷史書寫展開了一定程度的理論反思。

關鍵詞:社會主義現實主義、內部發行、《麥田裡的守望者》、雙層贊助

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拙文承蒙匿名專家費心評閱,不勝感激。筆者寫作期間,王宏志教授悉心指導,查明建教授、崔峰博士亦提供了實貴的建議,謹致謝忱。

# The Catcher in the Rye in the Mainland During the 1960s: Double-Deck Patrons, Internal Circulation, and Discordant Poetics

#### Xin Zhang

To facilitate criticism of Western capitalism and Soviet revisionism during the 1960s Sino-Soviet dispute, The Catcher in the Rye was translated and published internally in the Mainland under the double-deck patronage of Chinese government agencies and the Writers Publishing House. The novel's strictly regimented translation constituted a text subversive to socialist realism, the highly politicized poetic ordinance that governed the Chinese literary system at the time. Behind the political motive for patronizing this translation and the ensuing poetic conflict, however, lie much more complex dynamics. Which foreign literature to translate was largely left to the discretion of the Writers Publishing House by Chinese government agencies, and the editor and translator Xianrong Shi was able to take advantage of institutional power and select The Catcher in the Rye for translation. Shi's personal motives to translate it had little to do with the widespread antirevisionist and anticapitalist sentiments in the 1960s; rather, they had much to do with his appreciation of the novel's artistic value and hopes for an undemonized view of the United States. By placing the novel's transcultural journey within the discursive transition of socialist realism from romantic to symbolic, moreover, it is seen that socialist realism's collective symbolism called forth the Chinese criticism of The Catcher in the Rye in translation, reinforcing this symbolism and ultimately promoting the incessant evolution of socialist realism along certain lines of modernity. Through a detailed analysis of historical sources, this research explores how the novel's first Chinese translation was patronized by a double-deck mechanism and interwoven into socialist realism, thus revealing the dynamics between literary translation, political ideology, and dominant poetics in the Mainland during the 1960s. The authors contribute to research on internally circulated renditions as a transcultural phenomenon and the historiography of translated literature in contemporary China.

Keywords: socialist realism, internal circulation, The Catcher in the Rye, double-deck patrons

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# 賣、引言

自 1951 年付梓以來,塞林格 (Jerome David Salinger) 的《麥田裡的守 望者》(Salinger, 1951)絕對算是美國文學出版史與譯介史上最受讀者歡迎 的長篇小說之一,早在1990年代,該小說的全球總銷量就突破了6,500萬冊, 並被翻譯成為德、西、漢、日等 30 種語言 (Blackstock, 1992, p. 1803; Whitefield, 1997, p. 568)。本文在這裡所關注的便是《麥田裡的守望者》首次被譯介到 大陸的情形, 這場特殊的跨境歷程讓我們有機會去管窺翻譯、政治和詩學間 錯綜複雜的纏繞關係。

一九六〇年代,全球冷戰下意識形態的嚴陣對峙統轄著大陸的社會經濟生 活與思想文化動態,為滿足中蘇論戰2間反資反修3的需求,源自於蘇聯和西方 的部分文藝創作及政治學術專著被引入新中國並受到了管控,僅供精英階層 用來批判研讀——這當中就包括《麥田裡的守望者》。小說透過青少年霍爾 頓(Holden Caulfield)的自敘視角,主要寫他遭學校開除後孑然浪跡於紐約 街頭的三天兩夜,重點刻畫其蔑倫悖理的言行舉止和焦躁難安的精神狀態, 由此表徵出工業文明下個體同自我、他人、社會的疏離。但彼時納入體制的 本十主流詩學——社會主義現實主義及其變種——卻绣過精心打造英雄楷模 並反覆渲染革命鬥爭,來鞏固無產階級文藝話語和社會主義國家政權。對於 社會主義現實主義而言,《麥田裡的守望者》中離經叛道的內心獨白、消解 集體的個人敘事、顛覆正統的小說母題等因素自然顯得古怪而又危險,由此 為文學/政治批判提供了有效話語資源。所以過往相關研究通常認為,該部 翻譯小說既是政治產物又是詩學異端(方長安,2009,頁 61-68;張欣,

<sup>1</sup> 為求行文方便,全篇的「大陸」均指涉中國大陸。

<sup>2 「</sup>中蘇論戰」(也作「雨黨論戰」)是 1960 年代初中國共產黨和蘇聯共產黨在兩國關係迅速惡化時圍 繞意識形態衝突所展開的一系列大辯論,涉及內容相當廣泛,包括史達林 (Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin) 問題、戰爭與和平、蘇聯修正主義、無產階級革命等等。中國共產黨中央委員會於 1963 年 9 月 6 日至 1964年7月14日在《人民日報》等機關刊物上連續發表九篇社論批駁蘇共1963年7月14日致中共的 公開信(史稱「九評蘇共」),標誌著論戰的高潮。論戰持續到1965年底,兩黨關係已完全破裂。

<sup>3 「</sup>反資反修」(也作「反資批修」)即反對西方資本主義、批判蘇聯修正主義,這是1960年代的冷 戰語境下大陸在國際關係上採取的基本路線,構成了彼時的官方意識形態。

2020;楊露,2015;Zhang,2021),這個共識也構成本文論述的基礎。儘管如此,我們卻不願籠統地簡化或靜態地處理小說譯介中的政治操縱以及詩學衝突,而想著力把握其間那些相與交雜的具體面向,譬如:在反資批修的政治號召下,選擇譯介《麥田裡的守望者》存有何種「非政治」甚或「去政治」考量?4此一選擇又怎樣表徵出贊助機構的體制高壓下,專業人士的主觀能動性?透過小說譯作同本土主流詩學錯位的表象,我們該如何去理解這衝突背後的深層邏輯?

在勒菲弗爾(André Lefevere)的概念框架下,本文透過對有關史料的抽 絲剝繭,力圖廓清小說在 1960 年代大陸的翻譯贊助模式和詩學錯位邏輯,進 而呈現出贊助機構與意識形態、小說譯本跟主流詩學的交相互動,由此為內 部發行的文化現象鉤沉起曾被忽略的個案細節,同時就翻譯文學的歷史書寫 提供了一定程度的理論反思。

### 貳、體制的縫隙:雙層贊助下的內部發行

新中國「十七年」<sup>5</sup>期間,政治意識形態湮沒了文藝審美建構,深刻地規訓著整個翻譯文學系統,這一點在當時有關翻譯的官方話語中已經表述得十分明確。無論是 1950 年編譯局所發出的要使全國翻譯工作「逐漸走上有組織有計畫的道路」(沈志遠,1950,頁 2-3)的號召,抑或是 1966 年《世界文學》雜誌對外國文學翻譯旨在「揭露所謂『自由世界』腐朽的文化生活和醜惡的精神面貌」(馮至,1966,頁 193)的定位,都表明翻譯文學曾經被納入了體制化的軌道,並隨時準備要服務於意識形態鬥爭。作為翻譯文學系統的重要組成部分,美國文學譯介的走向與訴求自然也打上了政治規訓的深刻烙印。除了如吐溫(Mark Twain)、倫敦(Jack London)這樣的經典作家

<sup>4</sup> 此處「非政治」或者「去政治」是個較狹義的概念,指涉一切偏離了60年代初期之官方意識形態的思想政治傾向。當時所謂的「官方意識形態」主要包括了反西方資本主義、反蘇聯修正主義、反帝國殖民主義等革命理念。

<sup>5</sup> 新中國「十七年」指建國後至「文革」前的這段歷史時期,即1949至1966年間。

因其反壓迫的「人民性」而獲譯介之外,便只有一批徘徊在源語文學系統邊緣 的無產階級革命文學取得了政治意識形態的認可,而被允許進入當代文學系 統,6但20世紀美國文學史上那些享譽盛名的現代主義文學,卻大都被排斥在 譯介視野之外。7 有趣的是,《麥田裡的守望者》作為一部文學形式與思想內 容均脫離了社會主義話語體系的美國當代長篇小說,竟在全球冷戰和中蘇論 戰的歷史條件下,意外獲得了譯介合法性,成為彼時翻譯文學系統中內部發 行的反面教材,並與其他受到管制的翻譯文學一起被後世統稱為「黃皮書」。8

蔣華傑與劉陽(2013)把「內部發行」界定為「在一定範圍內可控制地 出版和流通内容具有潛在危害性但又有參考價值的出版物」(頁 35),其中 黄皮書印數非常少,在1960年代初「嚴格控制在500冊至2,000冊,內容敏 **感的黃皮書印數極少」(頁 38)。更重要的問題是,誰在決定哪些書目內容** 有潛在危害卻又有參考價值?又由誰來參與管制這批書籍的流通範圍與發行 對象? Lefevere (1992) 在他經典的《翻譯、改寫以及對文學名聲的控制》

(Translation, Rewriting, and the Manipulation of Literary Fame) 一書中,為我

<sup>6</sup> 如薩克斯頓(A. Saxton)、馬爾茲(Albert Maltz)、奧達茨(Clifford Odets)、法斯特(Howard Fast)、勃朗(L. L. Brown)、鮑諾斯基(Philip Bonosky)、希爾德烈斯(Richard Hildreth)、雷特 (Richard Wright)、季洛姆(V. J. Jerome)、威爾士(W. R. Wells)等無產階級文學運動的代表被大 量地譯介。

<sup>7</sup> 值得注意的是,也有少數帶有現代主義特徵的西方作家作品在1960年代前後獲得公開譯介,如「迷 惘的一代」(The Lost Generation)和波特萊爾(Charles Baudelaire)的《惡之花》(Les Fleurs du mal)(方長安,2009,頁45-56)。與此對照,上條註釋中提到的進步作家法斯特後來脫離了美 國共產黨,不僅導致法氏本人被大陸官方斥為叛徒(曹禺,1958),而且還使黃雨石重譯好的《斯 巴達克斯》(Spartacus) 最終無法付梓(蘇福忠,2000,頁103)。這便提醒我們,整個「十七年」 期間的政治規訓並非從始至終都是鐵板一塊,在某些語境下,意識形態話語依然為其他類型話語 (譬 如文學審美話語)留出了有限的自我表述空間。唯有牢牢把握彼時大陸社會文化空間的多質性及政 治意識形態的動態性,才能真正理解《麥田裡的守望者》首部中譯本誕生的具體語境。

<sup>8 「</sup>黃皮書」概指 1960 年代至 1980 年代間譯自蘇聯和歐美、並受到嚴格管制的修正主義、資產階級 文藝圖書,此外,還有一批外國政治社科書籍同樣當作反面教材獲得譯介,被稱為「灰皮書」。皮 書發行計畫的前身是 1954 年在出版總署統籌下逐漸形成規模的內部發行網絡,後於 1960 年代正式 參與反修,這也迎來了皮書出版的首個高峰(蔣華傑、劉陽,2013,頁36-39)。因1966年爆發的「文 革」而中斷了五年後,內部發行計畫又於1971年在周恩來指示下得以重新啟動,一直持續到1980 年代(張福生,2006,版98)。我們所關注的1960年代階段曾祕密地譯介了《局外人》(L'Étranger, 1961 年)、《在路上》(On the Road, 1962 年)、《麥田裡的守望者》(1963 年)、《帶星星的火 車票》(Звёздный билет, 1963年)等一批黃皮書,主要的譯者有曹蘇玲、程代熙、馮南江、黃雨 石、秦順新、施咸榮、孫廣英、謝素台等。值得注意的是,黃皮書與灰皮書雖然裝幀設計非常簡樸, 卻未必都以黃皮或灰皮作為封面,有時也見白皮、綠皮和紅皮,我們研究的《麥田裡的守望者》首 部中譯本就以白皮作封。

們指出了文學系統之上懸置著的那個贊助人系統。Lefevere(1992)發現,不 同於從內部對文學系統進行操縱的專業人士,個體化或群體化的贊助人往往 在文學系統外運作,他們通常以意識形態為旨歸來推動或阻礙文學的創作、 閱讀和改寫(pp. 14-15)。據此,王友貴(2015)進一步提出,伴隨著大陸 出版行業在 1956 年完成了社會主義改造,贊助人系統從建國前不同贊助人並 存的多元格局,演化成為一種「雙層贊助結構」——底層的出版社贊助人附 置於上層的政府贊助人,9前者始終受到後者的指導、支配與控制(頁59)。 對於我們的課題而言,這一觀察基本準確。表面上看,是作家出版社直接地 贊助了《麥田裡的守望者》的翻譯和出版,但作為中央國營出版社即人民文 學出版社的副牌,作家出版社在意識形態上緊緊地追隨著官方意識形態,在 經濟資助上並不能脫離政府有關部門,在社會地位上也無法獨力將受贊助的 原創者或改寫者推往經典之列。首先,國有化出版社對意識形態的緊密追隨 部分地體現在翻譯出版撰目上,政府有關部門常常以文件形式自上而下地發 出指示,劃定能合法譯介的作品範疇——即便出版社在譯介哪本書、聘請哪 些人、時間怎麼排、宣傳如何作等細節性事務上具有決策權,但所有的選擇 與行動都很難超越政策框架。10此外,國有化出版社並不按商業機構模式來運 作,而是按事業單位模式來運作,這便意味著作家出版社盈虧不自負且靠政 府補貼——就算出版社能決定作者和譯者的具體稿酬等級,但整個稿酬等級 標準乃至於是否取消稿酬,都由政府部門拍板(當代中國叢書編輯部,1993, 頁 509-511)。 1 至此我們發現, Lefevere (1992) 所總結的三種贊助成分 ——意識形態、經濟資助和社會地位(p. 16)——幾乎不受作家出版社自由 支配,而更多地被把控在政府贊助人手中,這樣看來,前者只是「初級的、

<sup>9</sup> 在王友貴(2015)的界定中,「政府贊助人」依次涵蓋了「中共中央宣傳部、國務院文化部和文化 部出版事業管理局」(頁8)。

<sup>10</sup> 縱觀 1960 年代的大陸出版史料,不難發現官方通常自上而下地劃定了選材的範圍,大量題名為《……通知》、《……決定》、《……辦法》的政策文件能很好地說明這一點(文化部出版事業管理局辦公室, 1982)。

當然,著譯者及其作品的經典化也無法僅靠出版社推動,權威媒體所發表的評論、官方組織所授予的表彰等因素構成了提升文藝工作者地位的關鍵。

一線的、顯在的贊助人」,後者才是「高級的、指導的、隱形的贊助方」(王 友貴,2015,頁59)。

一項更直接的證據是 1962 年 4 月中共中央(1997) 批轉的〈文化部黨組 和文學藝術界聯合會黨組關於當前文學藝術工作若干問題的意見(草案)〉 (又稱〈文藝八條〉),這份官方文件規定:

對於西方資產階級的反動文學藝術流派和現代修正主義的文藝思潮, 要注意了解和研究,並且有力地加以揭露和批判。應該有計書地向專 業文學藝術工作者介紹這方面的作品,讓他們經常看看這方面的電影 和繪書等等,作為教育文學藝術工作者的反面材料。(頁 373)

此外,1963年7月,中共中央「在原則上明確而嚴格地規定了這些材料的發 行範圍和辦法」,「其發行對象由中宣部直接審批和管理」(蔣華傑、劉陽, 2013,頁38)。12一切似乎都在表明,《麥田裡的守望者》等黃皮書的譯介、 出版與流涌本質上是一項嚴肅、機密的政治任務,握有終決權的政府贊助人 以自上而下的行政指令來把控整個內部發行計畫的定位、方向和走勢,而作 家出版社最好被視為完成任務的工具機構——這便是我們基於相關政策文件 並按「雙層贊助」說所能推導出的結論。

儘管承認這一觀察基本準確,但我們有理由認為,它太強調政府贊助人 對作家出版社的規訓與控制,卻忽視了後者自身雖壓縮至極可依然存在的操 縱空間——此一空間主要源於人民文學出版社的編輯兼譯者施咸榮,13他曾向 出版人李景端绣露了自己在撰譯《麥田裡的守望者》過程中扮演的關鍵角色。 李景端(2006)回憶道:

<sup>12</sup> 詳見中共中央(2009)。當時至少有兩種購書的正規渠道:一是出版社先按花名冊聯繫合資格的政 府官員及知識分子,再透過郵寄來完成交易(楊露,2015,頁159);二是基層新華書店的內部發行 門店直接賣書給那些有介紹信或購書證的顧客,並將銷售紀錄入檔備案(蔣華傑、劉陽,2013,頁 37)。顯然,上述各種憑證——花名冊、介紹信與購書證——都要經主管部門審批後才會生效,這 便意味著政府贊助人大力管控了內部圖書的流通範圍和發行對象,儘管遠非滴水不漏。

<sup>13</sup> 施咸榮,浙江省鄞縣人,資深編輯、著名學者和翻譯專家。曾任中國社會科學院美國研究所美國文化 研究室主任、研究員、副所長,中華美國學會秘書長,中國作家協會會員,中國翻譯家協會理事,全 國美國文學研究會常務理事、副秘書長。1953年畢業於北京大學英語專業,畢業後分配到人民文學出 版社外國文學編輯室,負責英美文學的審定和編輯等工作,直至1981年被調往中國社科院美國研究 所擔任社會文化室主任。1985年被評為美國所研究員。1990年起擔任副所長及《美國研究》副主編。

1960年代初期,他(施咸榮)參與了供內部發行的西方當代作品「黃皮書」的翻譯工作。那時大家對西方文壇所知極少,譯什麼書,主要由譯者自己選。他平時很注意學習,經常上北京圖書館借書看書,對英美當代社會和文化情況「還算了解一些」。(頁13-14)

另外,根據施亮(2006)所言,是他父親施咸榮與其同事黃雨石共同「主持編輯」了《麥田裡的守望者》等一批黃皮書(頁 89)。由此能夠看出施咸榮作為體制內編輯兼譯者在文本選擇上的主觀能動性,可以說他就是《麥田裡的守望者》第一次漢譯的直接發起人,其政治合法性牢牢地根植於 1959年 12 月到 1960年 1 月中宣部領導人周揚在北京新僑飯店召開的文化工作會議。

為求遏制在史達林逝世後抬頭、在蘇共二十大後勃興的解凍思潮,<sup>14</sup> 赫魯曉夫(Nikita Khrushchev)於 1957 年 5 月在蘇聯文壇掀起了一場反修鬥爭,並透過將這場鬥爭置放在全球冷戰的格局下催發了大陸文壇的反右運動,<sup>15</sup> 而在反修鬥爭宣告結束之際,蘇聯文壇卻迅速邁入了學習資產階級人道主義、借鑑西方當代文藝作品的嶄新時期。蘇聯文藝界的這一新動態引起了大陸的警惕,新僑會議就是對它的回應。這場探討批判資本主義和修正主義文藝思想的會議結束後,周揚立刻找陳冰夷、姜椿芳等專家座談,要求出版反面教材用以配合即將爆發的兩黨論戰,防止高級幹部與文藝領導像周揚在會上所說的那樣——對蘇聯「一知半解」,對歐美「一片漆黑」(張福生,2006)。此後的 1960 年,考慮到大陸文壇對西方所知極少,作家協會召開了兩三次外國文學情況交流會,與會的羅大岡、楊憲益、曹靖華等專家同《世界文學》編輯部和人民文學出版社的代表探討了西方文學的最新潮流,其中就涉及到一些反映歐美國家內青年群體對社會不滿的文學書寫,決定要選譯幾部並交

<sup>14 「</sup>解凍思潮」指涉 1950 年代中期以愛倫堡 (Ilya Grigoryevich Ehrenburg) 的《解凍》 (Оттепель) 為發端的蘇聯新興文藝潮流,它要求一種「人性本位」以及「批判現實」的創作立場。

<sup>15 1957</sup> 年 5 月,赫魯曉夫面向蘇聯文壇作了題名為《文學藝術要同人民生活保持密切的聯繫》的講話,嚴厲批判了杜金采夫(Vladimir Dmitrievich Dudintsev)的《不是單靠麵包》(Not by Bread Alone)等解凍文藝,並且將國內的反蘇傾向提升到國際上反社會主義陣營的高度。根據方長安(2009)考證,這篇講話對一個月後大陸文壇的反右運動「起到了推波助瀾的作用」(頁 103)。

由人民文學出版社——其副牌之一即作家出版社——作為黃皮書發行(孫繩 武,2006)。

由此可以推斷,政府贊助人出於學習批判以配合中蘇論戰之需,祕密開 啟了翻譯出版異端文學的合法通道,卻在很大程度上把具體文本的選擇權下 放給了專業人士——也包括出版社內部的編輯和譯者,這些專業人士轉而訴 諸體制力量合法地譯介了自己按某種標準選定的異端文學,但他們的標準未 必就隸屬於官方意識形態,很可能代表著另一種文學品味或學術觀點。根據 施亮(2010) 同憶:

1962 年底,父親動手翻譯《麥田裡的守望者》。次年9月,此書亦作 為「內部參考書」出版。他較偏愛此書,認為塞林格無論塑造人物性 格、描寫手法及語言文字,均具有精湛的文學修養。所以,他譯書時 字斟句酌,十分下功夫。(頁61)

另外,施咸榮曾向李景端坦白,他選譯《麥田裡的守望者》時認為:

對美國的認識,不能老停留在「紙老虎」這種印象上,有必要讓領導 和更多的人了解更加真實的美國。而《麥田裡的守望者》,正是當時 美國社會思潮的一種反映。(李景端,2006,頁14)

因此,我們儘管承認翻譯出版行業在社會主義改造中逐漸被體制化,卻又不 能斷定底層的作家出版社絕對地受制於上層的政府贊助人。其實,考慮到政 府贊助人主動下放了選擇權,再加上文本選擇的私人性和隱蔽性,施咸榮等 編輯與譯者也具有了容易被雙層贊助結構忽略的表述空間,而「雙層贊助」 這一概念所產生的偏誤或許要追溯到勒菲弗爾那裡。

Lefevere (1992)雖然敏銳地觀察到贊助人透過操控專業人十從而規訓文 學系統並使之服務於某種意識形態,但卻把專業人士置放在文學系統的內部, 將其同外圍的贊助人系統截然分開,似乎相互作用的兩大系統之間彼此獨立 且缺乏交集(pp. 14-16)。然而,諸如施咸榮這類扮演了編輯、譯者、學者 等多重角色的專業人士明顯身處在兩個系統的中間地帶,他們不僅是以文學 為本位並出於某種非政治性考量來挑選作品,還利用贊助機構的體制授權使 譯介選擇合法化。王友貴因為沒有去關注置身系統交界的那些具體個人,所以在一個高度精簡的雙層贊助結構裡,只見代表著意識形態的上層贊助對底層贊助的絕對控制,而不見後者內部的專業人士有可能在政治與詩學的夾縫中隱蔽地張揚了自身的主體性。其實,赫曼斯(Theo Hermans)早在將社會系統理論引入到描寫翻譯研究時,就強調要關注翻譯系統的「外部參照」,即系統與系統間水乳交融的那些面向(Hermans, 2009, p. 145)。此外,皮姆(Anthony Pym)也曾藉文化翻譯範式批判了系統間邊界的合理性,呼籲對「中間地帶」或「第三空間」的重視(Pym, 2014, pp. 375-377)。儘管勒氏及其形式主義和結構主義的文論前輩反覆談到不同系統間的相互影響,但他們也同時在強調(文學)系統的自我指涉與內在角度。16 這便提醒我們不妨跨越系統分野而關注系統間可能存有的交界地帶。

# 參、詩學的錯位:象徵話語中的異端文本

如前所述,大陸文壇自 1960 年開始留意歐美國家內青年群體的不滿情緒及與之相關的文學書寫,美國「垮掉派」文學便引來了戈哈(1960)、余彪(1961)、黎之(1963)等論者的批判,他們的文章在《世界文學》、《新華月報》、《文藝報》等權威刊物上公開發表,傳達著官方的意識形態立場和文藝審美規範。就在這場全面批判「垮掉的一代」的文學運動中,《麥田裡的守望者》以「垮掉先聲」的作品形象現身於董衡巽(1964)撰寫的〈文學藝術的墮落——評美國「垮掉的一代」〉一文。考慮到 1990 年代後的大陸學者更多把這部作品闡釋為心理小說或成長小說(張桂霞,2004,頁158-159),且當今的「垮掉派」研究著述也鮮有談到塞林格及其代表作,

<sup>16</sup> 勒菲弗爾的系統理論牢牢地根植於特尼亞諾夫(Yury Tynjanov)、穆卡洛夫斯基(Jan Mukařovský)、 洛特曼(Yury Lotman)、伊萬·佐哈爾(Itamar Even-Zohar)等形式主義及結構主義者提出的文論。 他們普遍強調系統的獨立自主和邊界劃分。赫曼斯總結了學者的論點,譬如,特尼亞諾夫認為「就 算文學系統並非完全獨立,它也肯定被賦予了某種程度的自主特性,無需與另外的系統共時演進」, 而洛特曼亦呼籲要「從系統內視角去觀察該系統的內外分界」(Hermans, 2009, p. 105)。

這便同董文形成了對照,「垮掉先聲」解讀背後的建構性和話語性亦昭然若 揭。『縱觀全文,董衡巽(1964)遵循著馬列主義與階級鬥爭的理論尺度,訴 諸於「社會主義」、「資本主義」、「無產階級」、「資產階級」等相互參 照的現代概念,從而將世界組織進一種按「我們/他們」劃分的二元結構。 在這個基礎上,董衡巽(1964)展開對《麥田裡的守望者》內資本主義母題 的批判,由此張揚了自己和國家反西方的政治意識形態立場,又因為該小說 被貶斥為「擅於偽裝的浮亂之作」,主角霍爾頓被定性為「思想隨落的少年 罪犯」,而小說所展現的美國亦被指責為「帝國主義的警察國家」(頁 221-227),文學批評中的政治話語便同時取得了倫理道德與民族意識的合 法支持。官方表述中的《麥田裡的守望者》就這樣淪落成政治的異端——它 自然也就是詩學的異端。

事實上,即便在私人的閱讀與闡述中,《麥田裡的守望者》也很有可能 被理解成為一個異端文本。18 儘管難以全面考察彼時大陸對這部禁書的私人閱 讀,我們卻還是從施亮(2010)的回憶中尋得了線索:

記得,那時有一位從部隊轉業的幹部,也愛好業餘創作,常向父親借 書看。他借去《麥田裡的守望者》,認真地讀一遍,卻對父親困惑地說: 「我讀不大懂。原來看『麥田』兩字,還以為是寫美國農民題材呢! 寫的卻是一個少年胡思亂想,搞不清楚是怎麼回事兒! 「父親只是淡 淡一笑,也未向他解釋什麼。(頁62)

《麥田裡的守望者》被簡化概括成「一個少年的胡思亂想」並不令人意外, 在社會主義現實主義的革命閱讀體系薰陶下,有機會接觸到這部小說的少數 讀者大都希望看見土地改革中的貧農鬥地主、改造舊農民的農業合作化、準

<sup>17</sup> 有關於董衡巽強行在這部小說與「垮掉」文學間確立的聯繫, Zhang (2021) 開展過細緻的分析 (pp. 20-24),因此不再赘述。

<sup>18</sup> 這裡所謂的「私人閱讀」僅作一般概念,而非是要特指在學界廣受關注的地下文藝沙龍等非法閱讀 形式。但據張國慶(2006,頁 160-162)和沈展雲(2007,頁 18-20)考證,無論是 1960年代初 由北京高幹子弟組成的「X詩社」與「太陽縱隊」,抑或是「文革」中周旋在趙一凡沙龍和徐浩淵 沙龍之間的「白洋淀詩群」,其成員大都對《麥田裡的守望者》持欣賞、肯定的態度。考慮到這些 社員反權威的政治立場與文化身分,他們對小說的認同進一步確證了其異端性和顛覆性。

共產主義的農村新生活這類農民敘事,19包括與之匹配的典型人物塑造、革命浪漫主義等文學表現手法,他們對《麥田裡的守望者》內容、形式與功能的期待通常會顯露出一種政治化乃至政策化傾向。20但小說中,霍爾頓只為逃離那個物欲橫流又虛偽保守的成人世界,才構想出這片地處懸崖卻笑語歡聲的兒童麥田,可見他對麥田的想像實則是個體同自我、他人和社會相疏離的精神危機,張揚著反中產階級價值與工業資本主義的文化立場,對於社會主義現實主義來說,《麥田裡的守望者》中此類反體制的母題及霍爾頓非理性的獨白自然是顯得莫名其妙而又令人不安,無論這位出身中產階級的反英雄主角怎樣抨擊社會主義的歷史大敵。至此我們看到,一部與體制抗衡的小說如若遭遇一個同政治合謀的詩學,其下場多是被當作異端。21

社會主義現實主義中詩學與政治的合謀根本不是什麼祕密,它早期的徵兆可追溯到1949年第一次文代會上「文藝服務政治」這項總體方針的確立,<sup>22</sup> 甚或七年前(1942年)毛澤東(1991)有關「無產階級文藝隸屬於無產階級革命」的提法。<sup>23</sup>不過歸根結底,此類政治化乃至政策化傾向源自於蘇聯對社會主義現實主義的界說,如蘇聯作家協會(1934/1953):

<sup>19</sup> 當時大陸比較經典的農村敘事作品包括趙樹理的《小二黑結婚》、《李有才板話》、周立波的《暴風驟雨》、《山那面人家》及柳青的《創業史》等。

<sup>20</sup> 此處的「期待」類似於諾德(Christiane Nord)在研究翻譯時區分開來的「構成規範」和「制約規範」(Nord, 1991, p. 100),換用到當前的語境下,前者指社群中有關「什麼算文學」的判定標準,後者指社群中有關「寫得好不好」的判定標準。可見「期待」絕非「推測」——即便當時的讀者能夠事先從封面裝幀、內部發行等線索推測出小說的異端性與顛覆性,但文本中裏挾的另類詩學仍很有可能會衝擊他們對優秀文學甚或文學本身的期待,儘管不無例外(見註釋18)。

<sup>21</sup> 必須指出,《麥田裡的守望者》抗衡的資產階級意識形態不同於社會主義現實主義服務的社會主義意識形態,甚至兩者在冷戰語境下截然對立。儘管如此,對於一向習慣高唱讚歌、塑造楷模的社會主義現實主義而言,小說對體制的鞭撻仍顧得很陌生,以至被人簡化概括成「一個少年胡思亂想」(施豪,2010,頁62)。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>「第一次文代會」全稱為「中華全國文學藝術工作者代表大會」,於1949年6月30日至7月19日間召開。

<sup>23</sup> 毛澤東(1991)曾指出:「無產階級的文學藝術是無產階級整個革命事業的一部分,如同列寧所說, 是整個革命機器中的『齒輪和螺絲釘』」(頁865)。1949年,周揚(1995)在題名為〈新的人民 的文藝〉的報告中要求作家「將政策作為他觀察與描寫生活的立場、方法和觀點」(頁30),一年 後邵荃麟(1950)又再次強調了掌握政策對文藝創作的重要性與必要性。但直到1953年,社會主義 現實主義才在第二次文代會上被正式地確立為創作和批評的最高準則,不過這一主流詩學基本上貫 穿了「延安文學」、「十七年文學」、「文革文學」等不同時期裡社會主義的文學書寫,無論其名 稱與內涵發生了怎樣的變化,被叫作「兩結合」抑或是「三突出」。

從現實的革命發展中真實地、歷史地和具體地去描寫現實……藝術描 寫的真實性和歷史具體性必須與用社會主義精神從思想上改造和教育 勞動人民的任務結合起來。(頁13)

可見社會主義現實主義本質如蔡翔(2010)所概括的那樣是某種「『觀念+ 真實』的主觀產物」(頁 192),而「觀念」則明確地蘊含了政治性因素。 當蘇聯定義中反覆強調的「藝術真實」及理論占據的政策地位伴隨著概念本 身同時被引入大陸並就此紮根,24 這樣一個與意識形態水乳交融的主流詩學 自然會和《麥田裡的守望者》發生錯位。坦白地講,我們希望避免對「翻譯 文學是否屬於民族文學」的問題蓋棺定論,因為它不單涉及到翻譯文學的研 究思路,而且更涉及到翻譯倫理與版權爭奪。但或許可以換個提問的方式, 譬如,該怎樣去理解《麥田裡的守望者》走入 1960 年代大陸詩學體系背後 的邏輯?為了回答這個問題,就不能僅僅將社會主義現實主義處理成對立 於《麥田裡的守望者》的某種本質化概念,而要把小說放置在此一本土詩學 的動態演進過程當中來觀察和理解。顯然,其間的邏輯既是詩學的,也是政 治的。

李楊(1993)曾考察過社會主義現實主義中三種經典話語組成的「話語 系列」及其發生機制,這條作者概括為「敘事-抒情-象徵」的話語推展邏 輯將會是我們論析的起點。在當代文學的創作實踐中,社會主義現實主義最 初是以集體敘事的話語形態登場的: 1950 年代前後,長篇小說等敘事體裁占 據了文學系統的中心,一批像《青春之歌》這樣的敘事文本反覆訴說著中國 作為民族共同體和階級共同體在黨政領導與他者參照下締結而成的革命故 事,但由於敘事話語洩漏了「民族/階級」的組織過程和營建屬性,如此獲 取的國家本質並不夠牢固——按李楊的說法,敘事的中國僅具有「形式的意 義」,更多地是某種缺乏堅實內容的政治經濟制度(頁 284)。不過,也只

<sup>24</sup> 不過,史達林逝世一年後日趨興盛的解凍思潮促成了蘇聯官方對原初定義的修正,這個新動態也讓 大陸文壇開始重新審視社會主義現實主義。1956年,秦兆陽等一批理論家在「雙百」運動的民主浪 潮中質疑並挑戰了定義對「客觀真實」的忽略及其對「政治真實」的迷信,但隨著1957年反右運動 不斷擴大,此類觀點迅速地遭到了猛烈批判。

有從敘事話語中構築起民族國家這一共同主體,其間的個人才可能在歷史內確定他自身的位置並開始對現代的創造,而創造就意味著抒情。伴隨著社會主義改造運動的開展,一種對「人民性」的信任——亦即相信群眾能夠自覺主動、不受剝削且充滿尊嚴地投身於勞動和生產——逐步為政黨政治所確立,這時「國家/人民」內部取消了他者的存在,無論工農階層還是知識分子都被其主體意識凝聚進「我們」當中。因此,自從1950年代中期以來,浪漫主義抒情話語充盈著大陸的社會主義文化想像:杜鵬程、周立波、王汶石等作家的短篇小說直接把歌頌對象瞄準為工人與生俱來或農民後天爭取的無產階級本質,而這種對抽象本質的抒情也同樣出現在楊朔、秦牧、劉白羽等散文家及賀敬之、郭小川等詩人的筆下,儘管郭小川前期詩歌《望星空》因誠實地記錄了敘事到抒情的話語交替進程而招致嚴厲批駁。25總之,一切都表明抒情時期「人民性」的客觀化和自然化——「我們」與「我們」的本質,被銘刻入歷史最深處,並由此成為了不證自明的超驗存在,「我們」中每個人也都是共同本質的天然化身,誠如李楊(1993)所言,「當作家歌頌『個人』的時候,他實際上是在歌頌本質」(頁 211)。

在抒情時期裡空前繁榮的不只有本土文學創作,還包括外國文學譯介。 自 1950 年代中至 1960 年代初,大陸文壇意外秉持著相對公正的審美立場先 後引介了少數所謂修正主義和資本主義的作家作品,如積極干預生活的蘇聯 解凍文藝、法國象徵主義的鼻祖波特萊爾、「迷惘的一代」的大部分成員等, 這在某種程度上是因為抒情中集結的「我們」短暫地壓抑或內化了敘事要鬥 爭的他者。然而,社會主義現實主義卻不願止步於抒情,隨著人們發覺曾歌 頌的「人民性」未能完全實現,甚至還遭受到工業國家形態的威脅與消解, 便出現了一種推展思想意識而非經濟生產的焦躁和渴望——也即是要搗毀故 步自封的官僚結構,揚棄方才確立的共同本質,並代之以更純粹、更抽象的 「無產階級意識」(李楊,1993,頁 273)。結果,到了 1960 年代,「人民性」

<sup>25</sup> 有關於郭小川抒情詩歌的成熟過程,李楊(1993)開展過細緻的分析(頁237-251),因此不再贅述。

逐步為新本質所頂替,共同的「我們」又一次分裂出他者,而《麥田裡的守 望者》就在抒情話語式微之際登上了象徵話語的歷史舞台。

據李楊(1993)的觀察,社會主義現實主義在 1960 年代中國演化為一種 「現代集體象徵」,它絕不類同於法國象徵主義裡能指和所指隨性拼湊的個 人象徵,恰恰相反,其具體形象與超驗理念之間的關係是文化社群約定俗成 的, 並帶有二元對立的現代性底層邏輯(頁 255-259)。因此, 在「革命現 代京劇」等象徵時期的經典作品中,所有人事物都被納入進我們姑且概括為 「無產階級」與「剝削階級」的二元對立框架,每個形象天生就代表了某類 本質,並主動地同對立的本質展開激烈抗爭——象徵話語要求一種極度客觀、 極度自然的抽象本質和抗爭意識,它們被當作先驗的存在而演繹到具體的形 象上,任何洩漏了本質建構性的敘說都無法為象徵所接受。透過象徵話語, 我們終於看到《麥田裡的守望者》在本土詩學推展過程內的位置及功能。當 周揚(1958)公開譴責歐美帝國主義、殖民主義陣營給東方人民送來「大批 充滿頹廢、色情和野蠻主義的黃色文化」(六版),作為符碼的「黃色」背 後是「帝國主義」、「殖民主義」、「資本主義」這些與「我們」對立的本質, 在某種程度上,《麥田裡的守望者》等黃皮書自然也就承襲了黃色的象徵意 義,而此前論及的〈文藝八條〉和批判文章則進一步地演繹出了該小說所指 涉的超驗理念,有時它被籠統地概括為「反動/垮掉」的思想情緒,有時又 被具體地表述成「資產階級」、「修正主義」。但重要的不在於某個確切的 本質命名,更在於象徵話語的運作模式——必須先樹立並對抗《麥田裡的守 望者》的「非無產階級意識」,才能夠真正地獲取作為嶄新本質的「無產階 級意識」,繼而社會主義現實主義便可訴諸於這類本質來進行自我確證,結 果,其中的意象、人物、情節、母題、手法、體裁等因素都將演化成李楊 (1993)所說的「抽象理念的感性體現」(頁 258)。倘若理念與理念及表 象與理念之間的這種二元對立架構是象徵話語的底層邏輯,那麼「無產階級 意識」和「資產階級意識」根本就不可能實現對彼此的克服或超越,無論董衡 巽(1964)如何猛烈地批判《麥田裡的守望者》中的「非無產階級意識」,

其後果只會是鞏固了二元對立架構,這最終也就是鞏固了象徵話語本身。 Lefevere (1992) 曾敏銳地指出:

系統內後來的主導詩學通常有別於系統最開始的主導詩學,其功能成分 與形式成分可能都發生了很大改變,但每種詩學又千方百計地貶斥前 身、否認交替,只為把自己置放在演化歷程中的絕對頂點。(p. 35)<sup>26</sup> 正因如此,一個經鞏固強化的共同象徵必然會更急進地踐行對敘事和抒情的 揚棄,也就是說,社會主義現實主義從抒情到象徵的話語動態交替過程召喚 出跨境的《麥田裡的守望者》及有關該翻譯小說的全部公開表述,這些又轉 而透過對象徵的鞏固介入了本土詩學的話語流變,並由此助力於社會主義現 實主義遵循著某種克服與超越的現代性邏輯不斷地推展。

## 肆、結語

透過鉤沉相關史料,本文以贊助結構、發行機制和詩學衝突為視點,宏觀地考察了《麥田裡的守望者》第一部漢譯本在1960年代大陸的產生與接受,並由此廓清其跨境歷程同意識形態及本土詩學間,或明或暗的纏繞關係。出於兩黨論戰時的學習批判之需,《麥田裡的守望者》在1963年被譯入新中國並淪為內部書,僅供符合資格的高官學者傳閱,而決定該項譯介選目的贊助人呈現出王友貴(2015)所謂的雙層結構(頁59):底層的作家出版社附置於頂層的政府贊助方,在意識形態、經濟資助和著譯人士的社會地位上,前者似乎始終遵從後者的指導、支配與控制。儘管這樣,政府贊助方卻將具體文本的選擇權利交予作家出版社,社內的編輯兼譯者施咸榮轉而訴諸體制授權,合法地挑中了《麥田裡的守望者》作為譯介對象,但其擇取標準未必就呼應著反資批修的政治號召,很可能是源自對小說藝術價值的欣賞及恢復美國真容的企學。如此看來,翻譯出版行業在社會主義改造中逐步形成的「雙

<sup>26</sup> 筆者自譯。

層贊助」遠非鐵板一塊,27考慮到譯介選目權利下放給出版社,又加上擇取標 準的私人性和隱蔽性,作家出版社這個底層贊助方便有了脫離政治規訓的特 定操縱空間,而它正是「雙層贊助」及其理論根源容易忽略的縫隙或盲點。 在位處贊助系統和文學系統交界的專業人士身上,我們得以管窺歷史同理論 劃出的裂痕。

除卻小說的贊助出版,它與1960年代本土詩學之間的纏繞也構成其跨境 命運的重要面向。無論在公開批判抑或是私人閱讀的領域,《麥田裡的守望 者》似乎都被看作一個同社會主義現實主義水火不容的顛覆文本,但這種表 面的詩學錯位確有其自洽的底層邏輯。在社會主義現實主義的話語動態交替 進程中,小說的翻譯就誕生於李楊(1993)指認的象徵階段(頁 255 – 259)。 作為對締結現代民族國家的敘事話語和張揚群眾主體意識的抒情話語之超 越,社會主義現實主義的象徵話語透過抗衡《麥田裡的守望者》中的「非無 產階級意識」,從而樹立「無產階級意識」並借助於這個嶄新本質來實現自 我確證。既然象徵話語底層的運行邏輯為二元對立,那麼不論《麥田裡的守 望者》的「非無產階級意識」被如何批判,它同「無產階級意識」之間都難 以真正地消滅彼此,其後果反倒是鞏固了二元對立結構,這最終也就是鞏固 了象徵話語本身。一個經鞏固強化的共同象徵轉而會更急進地踐行對敘事與 抒情的揚棄,社會主義現實主義由此能遵循著克服或超越的現代性邏輯不斷 地推展。綜上所述,透過剖析小說在1960年代大陸的贊助出版機制和詩學衝 突邏輯,這項課題不僅為內部發行的文化現象鉤沉起曾被忽略的個案細節, 更是給翻譯文學的歷史書寫提供了一定程度的理論啟迪。我們希望,此前對 贊助系統與文學系統間專業人士的反思,以及在動態流變的詩學脈絡下考察 譯本的嘗試,最終能助力於勒菲弗爾系統理論乃至當代翻譯文學研究的開拓 和進展。

<sup>27</sup> 當然,該說法僅針對《麥田裡的守望者》的贊助與發行,我們無意將範圍擴大到全體內部書。更何 况這種所謂的「文化偷渡」原本就不太可能構成一種常規現象,正如本文第二部分在標題中暗示的 那樣,體制化贊助人留給專業人士的只能是「縫隙」。

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# 以自動音韻判讀與統計分析再探英譯《唐詩三百首》

#### 吳怡萍 馮蕙嫻 毛柏仁

目前唐詩英譯研究以翻譯策略的評析與不同詩歌譯文版本的比較為主軸,鮮少關注「音韻」翻譯的層面,本研究建置了唐詩的五言與七言的絕句和律詩(共 209 首,絕句 79 首與律詩 130 首)之英譯語料庫,並以 Python 開發自動音韻判讀系統,判別英文譯本之押韻方式,包括:頭韻、諧元韻、輔音韻、視韻及尾韻之韻法,以剖析 Bynner(1929)、Herdan(1973)與 Xu et al.(1987)在唐詩英譯過程中的音韻轉移現象。為確保此系統開發之正確性,隨機對 32 首(15%)唐詩以人工進行語音標記,以進行系統評估,也就是以人工標記作為正確答案,計算精確率、召回率及調和均值三個指標。另外以統計分析進行音韻轉移與押韻方式的比較。分析結果顯示,Bynner 譯本與 Herdan 譯本使用諧元韻及輔音韻為主,Xu et al. 之譯本則大量使用了全韻,其尾韻韻法多為兩行轉韻(AABB)及隔行交互押韻(ABAB),然而三位譯者皆鮮少使用頭韻與視韻的押韻方式。本文所提出之分析方法不僅打破過往音韻翻譯只以尾韻進行分析,未來此方法可協助翻譯學者針對不同時期所出版之諸多唐詩譯本用韻方式進行共時與歷時分析。

關鍵詞:《唐詩三百首》英譯、音韻翻譯、音韻分析方法、自然語言處理技術

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# Revisiting the Method of Analyzing Poetic Rhyme in English Translation

#### Yi-Ping Wu Hui-Hsien Feng Bo-Ren Mau

Research on the English translation of Tang poems has focused on the evaluation of translation strategies and the comparison of different translations of poems, with little attention paid to the aural aspects of translation. In this preliminary study, a corpus of English translations of five- and seven-character quatrains and octaves of Tang poems (209 poems in total, 79 quatrains and 130 octaves) was constructed. An automated rhyme identification system was developed, and natural language processing technology was utilized to identify alliteration, assonance, consonance, eye rhyme, and perfect rhyme. This system was then employed to explore the rhyme shifting phenomenon in Bynner's (1929), Herdan's (1973), and Xu et al.'s (1987) English translations of Three Hundred Tang Poems. To ensure the performance of the system, we randomly selected and manually labeled 32 (15% of the corpus) Tang poems as the correct answer and applied three evaluation indices, namely precision, recall, and F1 score, to evaluate the performance of the automated rhyme identification. Further, statistical analysis was conducted to explore the differences in rhyme shifting and rhyme schema between Chinese and Western translators. According to our preliminary findings, Bynner's and Herdan's translations mainly use assonance and consonance, whereas Xu et al.'s translations extensively use full rhymes. The end rhymes of Xu et al.'s translations mostly comprise two-line transitions (AABB) and interlinear rhythms (ABAB). Alliteration and eye rhyme are rarely used by these three translators. The new method proposed in this paper not only breaks from previous studies that have only discussed end rhyme in rhyme-related translations but also enables translation scholars to analyze the use of rhyme in a large number of translations. Future research on the diachronic and synchronic analysis of poetic rhymes that occur in English translations is made possible by statistical methods and the automated rhyme identification system.

*Keywords*: *Three Hundred Tang Poems* translation, English translation of rhyme, poetic rhyme analysis, natural language processing techniques

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## 膏、前言

十九世紀末期至今,唐詩的英譯版本眾多,收錄方式可分為全譯本和選 譯本(full and partial translations), 20世紀的《唐詩三百首》全譯本均以清 乾隆年間(1763年)孫洙(2018)(衡塘退士)所編纂的《唐詩三百首》為本, 此版本共收錄 310 首唐詩,均為膾炙人口之作,著名的英全譯本包括:20 世 紀初期在美國出版由 Witter Bynner (1929) 所譯的 The Jade Mountain: A Chinese Anthology, Being Three Hundred Poems of the T'ang Dynasty, 618-906, 1 40年之後,則有臺灣遠東圖書公司於 1973年出版 Innes Herdan (1973)的譯 本 The Three Hundred Tang Poems,以及 20 世紀末期 Yuanchong Xu、Peixian Lu、Juntao Wu 於 1987 年所編譯之 300 Tang Poems: A New Translation (《唐詩 三百首新譯》)(Xu et al., 1987),由香港商務印書館出版。目前除了 Bynner 的英譯本電子檔廣為流傳之外,大部分唐詩英譯本仍以紙本書籍為 主,至今唐詩英譯的初本仍不斷在西方國家推陳出新,但唐詩英譯實證研究 仍局限於以人工考據方式進行,然而此分析模式之深度與廣度其實有限。

隨著數位人文研究(digital humanities)的開展,自然語言處理技術的應 用對於翻譯研究有莫大的助力,數量龐大的英譯本作為知識礦場的探勘可擴 大翻譯學研究與翻譯現象的視野,故本文擬以《唐詩三百首》中有嚴謹格律 的五言與七言的絕句和律詩共 209 首(絕句 79 首與律詩 130 首)英譯為例進 行初探,並以詩歌押韻為主題,探討中國與西方譯者之英譯版本的音韻翻譯 轉移現象(translation shift),本研究之研究問題如下:

- 一、如何運用數據分析進行詩歌押韻翻譯研究?
- 二、唐詩英譯後音韻如何轉移?
- 三、中國與西方譯者押韻方式有何異同?

<sup>1</sup> 目前維吉尼亞大學 (University of Virginia) 古籍電子資料庫 (http://search.lib.virginia.edu/catalog/uva-lib: 476610) 中收錄的英譯本《唐詩三百首》共收錄 320 首唐詩,其中 310 首採用陶友白 (Witter Bynner) 的譯文。

有鑑於中英文詩歌均注重聲律,近體詩韻律的組成要素常見有對偶、押韻、雙聲疊韻等,因中文獨體單音的特性,容易構成對偶形式,不僅每句字數相同,詞類亦可相對應,而英詩韻腳落在詩行末尾,以相同或相近的元音結尾,但由於英詩是複音系統,每句的字數不等於音節數,押韻有時不一定在句尾,句子太長時甚至可跨行及換行押韻。為能突破以往翻譯轉移現象進行描述性研究時所能觀察之譯文版本數量有限,並呈現譯文中所有押韻方式,本研究將針對唐詩英譯語料進行音標判讀,運用 Python 及自然語言處理(Natural Language Processing, NLP)技術進行音韻自動偵測系統開發,後續則透過統計分析進行中國與西方譯者英譯唐詩作品之音韻轉移分析與押韻方式的比較。

# 貳、文獻探討

從已出版文獻之中,大致可觀察到學者對於唐詩英譯本的主要兩個研究 主軸:翻譯策略的探討與不同版本的比較評析,評析模式也以語言符碼之間 語音差異甚大為討論範疇,以下針對唐詩英譯相關研究進行文獻討論和評析, 並指出英譯的困境與研究方法的局限。

## 一、唐詩英譯與音韻呈現的困境

唐代之後出現的古體詩與近體詩(又稱格律詩,分為「律詩」、「絕句」、「排律」三種)為例,對於押韻、字數、平仄、對偶有嚴謹的規定,如:詩的雙數句或第一句要押韻,押韻必須一韻到底且須用平聲韻,韻腳的字不可重複,但礙於語言符碼之間語音差異甚大,故中國與西方譯者處理音韻時,常會出現翻譯轉移(translation shift)現象,即譯詩背離原唐詩中鮮明的音韻呈現。基於中英文兩種語言的差異以及唐詩特殊的文體風格,唐詩英譯有相當程度上的困難,以中國詩為例,中文字同音意異的字數量偏高,押韻看似容易,但如前所述,漢語四聲可決定詩歌的平仄,且押韻有既定的格式,因此翻譯成另一種語言時,難以保有原詩既定之格律與押韻模式;此外,中文

字的圖像特性,每字各有其意涵,可以很簡潔地刻劃出不同的意象,給予讀 者無比的想像空間。

詩歌翻譯主要有兩種方式:移植原文本的固有模式,亦或使用具有譯入 語特徵的轉換方式取而代之(陳淩,2013,頁3),倘若要追求翻譯的相似 性(exactitude),往往在譯成另一種語言時,譯文通常無法顧及語形(McCraw, 1992, p. 69)。有鑑於唐詩語意壓縮凝練,透過逐字翻譯來保留原詩形式,毫 無任何實質意義,故詩歌翻譯的困境在於需針對原詩的內容意義、形式上的 音樂性或是意象的保留作出選擇(Pellatt & Liu, 2010, p. 159), 換言之, 詩 體特徵很容易在翻譯過程中呈現與原詩完全不同的風貌,McCraw(1992)也 歸納整理出三種譯者風格: (1) 逐字翻譯(metaphrase); (2) 照字面翻譯 (literalness); (3) 創譯(free spirits),並以四首杜甫詩英譯為例,探討 東西方不同譯者翻譯手法的差異,但也認為唐詩詩體與語意難以同時兼顧。

Jones (2011)以〈玉階怨〉為例,比較艾茲拉·龐德(Ezra Pound)、 亞瑟·庫柏(Arthur Cooper)及許淵沖(Yuanchong Xu)等東西方三位譯者 的作品,發現外國譯者的翻譯鮮少遵循原詩格律特色(如:句長、段句、押 韻等),然而中國譯者的翻譯則忠實呈現,並提出若譯者無法同時兼顧形式 與內容,該以何者作為翻譯重心? Moffett (1989) 也強調詩歌翻譯形式對等 (formal translation)的必要性,但她不諱言表示,即使盡力保全,譯文中詩 歌音樂性的呈現有時會與原作有些許差異(p. 146),而 Owen (1985)也持 雷同看法,基於中英文語法的差異,他認為:

如果我們選擇移植詩歌〔形式〕作為翻譯的方式,我們必須犧牲中文 詩學〔的特色〕……儘管如此,我們會從目的語的文學作品中挑選最 好的類比作為其〔移植〕的形式。(pp. 124-125)

可見唐詩英譯最大的問題為顧此失彼,亦即做到形式對等卻犧牲原文語 意,譯出原詩深奧的語意,形式卻無法兼顧,無論是哪種作法都無法在語意 與形式上兩者得兼,難怪譯者試圖尋求更有彈性的做法,以便跳脫形式與內 容二元對等關係的桎梏。

基於語言差異的考量,目前針對唐詩音韻翻譯與呈現的討論也以語言符碼之間語音差異甚大為討論範疇(Jiang, 2010; Xie, 2014),指出中西方譯者處理聲韻對偶、音節對仗及語法結構常會出現翻譯轉移,即譯詩背離原唐詩中鮮明的音韻節奏與詞類/意義相呼應的對偶結構,有些譯者將詩歌譯成特定的格律(如:把漢詩譯成抑揚四步格),限於格律,有時需透過置換或甚至犧牲原文的典故或意象,此法卻是能再現原作音韻效果的補償方式之一;另有譯者選擇犧牲音韻的呈現只作語意上的翻譯詮釋,此法易造成音韻與意義聯繫上的流失,可見唐詩英譯最大的問題為顧此失彼,亦即做到形式對等卻犧牲原文語意,譯出原詩深奧的語意,形式卻無法兼顧。無論是哪種作法都無法在語意與形式上兩者得兼,因此評論者常各執一詞,難有共識。

## 二、結合運算技術與統計方法進行詩歌翻譯研究

Nänny(1999)在〈音韻的像似性運用〉("Iconic Uses of Rhyme")一文中,從語言臨摹性角度將詩歌音韻視為一種像似性的表達(iconic or diagrammatic expression)(p. 197),更精確地說是一種擬像像似(diagrammatic icons)(p. 195),強調「其音韻之間的關係反映了語意之間的關係」(phonetic relationships reflect semantic relationships)(p. 195),以全韻而言,其表演性(performative)的本質相當高,因於句尾或句中押的是同義字或是近似韻(off rhyme/pararhyme),較容易引起讀者注意。以半韻而言,其不協調(dissonance)的像似性音韻效果可與詩中表達的意思相互共鳴,若與押全韻的詩節混雜,可造成音韻從協調變成不協調的狀況,易產生負面意象的效果。Nänny(1999)強調音韻作為擬像像似的手法,證明了詩歌押韻的功能並非只是讓詩歌容易琅琅上口,更重要的是音韻與語意方面的聯繫。有鑑於此,譯者如何運用英文音素的語音特徵展現唐詩獨特的音韻形式值得探究。

時至今日,音韻翻譯實證研究僅透過人工觀察尾韻的押韻方式作為評比, 研究方法主要以比對少數幾篇知名譯者的英譯作品後研究者再提出個人主觀 的評價,無法針對大量譯文文本進行翻譯轉移現象的分析,故本文提出從數 位人文視角,即結合數位運算技術與統計方法,進行詩歌音韻翻譯研究之革 新方法。然從數位人文視角進行的翻譯相關研究目前並不多見,本文以語料 庫翻譯研究結合演算法開發為主,語料庫語言學(corpus linguistics)可算是 「人文計算」(human computing)的先導,運用大量真實的語料由計算機或 數位技術進行語法和句法分析,而語料庫在翻譯層面的運用則是探討翻譯的 語體風格或譯者風格。

以詩歌風格分析為例,Kaplan 與 Blei (2007)以主成分分析法 (principle components analysis) 進行美國詩歌風格的計量文體分析,分析特徵包括:拼 寫特徵(orthographpic)、語法特徵(syntactic)與語音特徵(phonemic), 從詩歌的多層潛在結構發掘這些特徵的風格差異,並透過計算詩歌之間的距 離,成功區隔出不同詩人風格的異同,數據則透過可視化呈現。另以詩歌翻 譯為例,Pan et al. (2018) 一文中挑選威廉·莎士比亞(William Shakespeare) 的 20 首十四行詩,四個譯者的作品,比較詩人兼譯者與專業譯者在翻譯風格 及遣詞用字上的差異,結合數位技術與統計方法(如: A-index Graph, ANOVA test, cluster analysis),透過量化分析歸納出詩人兼譯者與專業譯者的最大的 差異在於詞頻分布(word frequency distribution)與詞類分布(POS frequency distribution) •

為能使研究者系統性地探究譯者押韻的手法,全面性探討音韻轉移現象, 以及譯者如何運用英文音素的語音特徵展現唐詩獨特的音韻形式,以下介紹 本研究如何運用唐詩英譯平行語料庫的建置、演算法開發與統計分析來突破 詩歌翻譯研究困境,達成革新的目標。

## **參、研究方法**

有鑑於以人工方式進行音韻之判讀曠日廢時,演算法之開發有其必要性, 為能開發自動音韻特徵擷取程式,本研究建置絕句與律詩及其英文全譯本之 平行語料庫,以 Python 及自然語言處理技術開發演算法,並針對 15% 的全 譯本語料進行人工斷詞與國際音標判讀,以進行演算法驗證,並利用統計方法觀察譯者處理音韻方式有何異同,以下說明各項作法與進行方式。

## 一、建置英譯唐詩三百首平行語料庫

本研究選定了三本唐詩全譯本,並且挑選三本都有的 209 首五言與七言 的絕句和律詩(絕句 79 首與律詩 130 首,如附錄一),編纂成本研究用的英 譯語料庫,詳細語料庫之內容如表 1。

表 1 全譯本英文語料一覽

年分	譯者	國籍	書名	出版社	字數	句數
1929	Witter Bynner	美國	The Jade Mountain: A Chinese Anthology, Being Three Hundred Poems of the T'ang Dynasty, 618-906	Anchor	11,455	1,354
1973	Innes Herdan	英國	The Three Hundred Tang Poems	Far East	12,848	1,356
1987	許淵沖 陸佩弦 吳鈞陶	中國	《唐詩三百首新譯》(300 Tang Poems: A New Translation)	Bookman	12,403	1,361

文本電子化的過程是先將紙本文本掃描,經過人工校閱後,將各篇以文字檔(.\*txt)儲存,編碼為UTF-8,以維持文字內容讀取穩定性,避免亂碼產生。全譯本語料庫建置後,則隨機選擇15%的絕句12首與律詩20首(詳附錄二)之英譯文成為測試樣本,作為接下來自動判讀之驗證使用。

## 二、自動音韻判讀演算法開發

為了判斷唐詩之英譯本在音韻上的轉移,本研究以自然語言處理技術自動判讀音韻,以 Python 為程式語言,利用 Natural language Toolkit (NLTK) 工具包中卡內基美隆大學 (Carnegie Mellon University) 所提供的發音字典

The CMU Pronunciation Dictionary (http://www.nltk.org/modules/nltk/corpus/ reader/cmudict.html) (以下簡稱 CMU 字典) ,以 ARPABET 標記每個單字 的音標。用此字典是因為其已收錄超過 13 萬 4,000 個現代英文字的音標,並 附有 ARPABET 與國際音標(International Phonetic Alphabet, IPA)完整的對 照表,且 ARPABET 以羅馬字母呈現不易產生亂碼,較適合接下來撰寫程式 自動判別「頭韻」(alliteration)、「諧元韻」(assonance)、「輔音韻」 (consonance)、「尾韻」(perfect rhyme)及「視韻」(eye rhyme)。此外, CMU 字典亦被多篇開發發音或自動語音辨識系統作為標準及音標標註工具 (Cui et al., 2021; Mehra & Susan, 2020; Nandal et al., 2021)

由於唐詩中常有地名或是音譯的部分,因此當遇到系統無法自行判別發 音的字,則由人工的方式輸入音標後儲存於系統,以供接下來的音韻判讀。 至於多音字,經由初步觀察資料後,因此狀況較為少見,故為提升效率,本 研究皆採用字典表上提供的第一組發音。

除此之外,該系統之核心算法是基於音韻規則所開發的,其因為音韻是 有規則可循。例如,頭韻之辨別方法為,每句每字的字首若為子音,看發音 是否相同,若至少兩字有同樣的發音開頭,即為頭韻。

## 三、統計方法

為了瞭解中國與西方譯者之譯文押韻方式有何異同,三本唐詩英譯本之 五種押韻方式分別判別完成之後,我們使用不同的統計方式比較每種音韻在 這三本唐詩英譯本間的表現。首先要了解「押尾韻與否」與中國或西方譯者 是否有關係,屬於類別變項,因此選用卡方檢定(Chi-Square Test)來檢驗其 關係是否存在。而其他押韻方式,則是看中國與西方譯者在使用數量上是否 有差異,同時必須考慮平均每一個句子的字數,因此採用多變量共變數分析 (Multivariate Analysis of Covariance, MANCOVA) •

## 肆、研究結果

## 一、自動音韻判讀與系統開發及驗證

為確保自動音韻系統判別之正確度,我們隨機取32首(15%) 唐詩進行人工音韻標記,並以人工標記作為正確答案,計算系統判別音韻的精確率(Precision)、召回率(Recall)及調和均值(F1 Score)等指標。

此外,人工評估的部分,我們先進行人工標註音標,然後再標音韻。隨 後,將音韻標註結果與電腦所判別的音韻相比,若得到的結果準確率高,藉 由音標正確才會得到正確的音韻之假設,除確認自動音韻判讀之準確性,亦 可驗證 CMU 字典之正確性。

本研究共招募三位標記者,皆為應用英語系大學生。這 32 首唐詩會以人工進行發音標註後,再標註音韻。在正式對 32 首唐詩標註前,為了訓練三位標註者音標,我們提供 ARPABET 標註訓練及提供一份音韻介紹、標註方法、範例的指南,並挑選十首詩(非從正式的 32 首挑選)實施音韻判讀測試以作為訓練的方式。其中,本研究延請一位英詩專家協助確認標記者於測驗標註的正確性,並對有疑慮之處與標記者進行討論以達共識。

表 2 為系統評估之結果,精確率表示系統自動判別之音韻高達 97% 是正確的,而召回率說明了在所有正確的音韻裡,系統準確地判別了 96.6%,且調和精確率和召回率後的 FI Score 為 97%。其中,系統對視韻的判別表現,於 FI Score 更是達到 100%,因此該音韻評估系統是非常準確且媲美人類表現的。此外,由此可見,多音字之現象並未對系統表現造成太大的影響,在系統誤差值可以接受之範圍。

表 2 自動音韻偵測評估

	頭韻 alliteration	諧元韻 assonance	輔音韻 consonance	尾韻 perfect rhyme	視韻 eye rhyme	平均
精確率 Precision (%)	100	97	91	97	100	97
召回率 Recall (%)	97	96	94	96	100	96.6
調和均值 F1 Score (%)	98	97	93	97	100	97

## 二、各式音韻轉移現象

為了瞭解押尾韻與譯者為中國或西方是否有關係(是為類別變數,請見 參之三),以卡方檢定來檢驗其關係是否存在。其結果由下表 3 所示, χ 2 (2) = 189.779, p< .0001,可見押韻與否與譯者是有關係的,且中國譯者比西方 譯者更注重原本唐詩押尾韻的形式,試著在英譯唐詩中表現出來。以賀知章 〈回鄉偶書〉為例,在尾韻的呈現上,僅有東方譯者將韻尾為"back"、"black"、 "way" 及 "say" 兩兩押韻, 而西方譯者則沒有做到押韻。此外, 如表 3 所示, 藉由自動音韻判別系統的結果得知,相較於西方譯者,東方譯者所使用之尾 韻押韻結構多以兩行轉韻(AABB)及隔行交互押韻(ABAB)為主。

表3 尾韻與譯者之關係

	Bynner (1929)	Herdan (1973)	Xu et al. (1987)
押尾韻之詩數	39 (19%)	39 (19%)	202 (97%)
雨行轉韻法(AABB) 占總押尾韻詩之比率(%)	5.1	10.3	47.5

表3 尾韻與譯者之關係(續)

	Bynner (1929)	Herdan (1973)	Xu et al. (1987)
隔行交互押韻法(ABAB) 占總押尾韻詩之比率(%)	0	2.6	16.3
一韻到底押韻法(AAAA) 占總押尾韻詩之比率(%)	94.9	87.2	36.1

註: $\chi^2$  (2) = 189.779, p<.0001

為解譯者使用頭韻、諧元韻及輔音韻這三個韻的押韻方式是否有差異,首先必須先以單因子相依變異數分析(One-way repeated ANOVA)檢驗英譯詩的每句平均字數是否有差異。結果由下表 4 所示,F(2,416)=28.75,p<.001,表示三本英譯本之每句平均字數有顯著差異,因此在接下來的比較需要將每句字數列入考量。

表 4 三本唐詩英譯本字數之敘述統計

譯者	字數	平均字數	字數標準差	句數	平均句數	句數標準差	平均句長
Bynner (1929)	11,455	8.46	1.45	1354	6.48	1.96	8.46
Herdan (1973)	12,848	9.35	1.43	1356	6.49	1.94	9.47
Xu et al. (1987)	12,403	9.04	1.86	1361	6.51	1.94	9.11

針對中國譯者與西方譯者在使用頭韻、諧元韻、輔音韻、視韻的數量上是否有差異(是為量性變數,請見參之三),必須考慮每首詩翻譯的每句平均字數,因此採用多變量共變異數分析(依變數為音韻數,自變數為譯者),先了解譯者在這四種韻整體的表現。從 MANCOVA 結果得知,譯者在整體音韻上的表現是有顯著差異的,Pillai's trace = .032, F (8, 1242) = 2.51, p< .01,

partial  $\eta^2 = .016$ 。因此接下來我們分別使用共變異數分析,檢驗這三種不同 的音韻於這三本全譯本之間是否有顯著差異。

表 5 為頭韻、諧元韻、輔音韻及視韻於詩句之敘述統計,即各句於各音 韻的使用平均數及標準差。從 ANCOVA 分析的結果發現(表 6),三本譯本 於整體頭韻的使用上僅接近顯著差異,但尚未達到 (F(1,623) = 136.42, p = $.052, \, n^2 = 0.009$ )。此外,我們亦從 ANCOVA 的結果發現,三本譯本於諧元 韻及視韻的使用皆無達到顯著差異(諧元韻:F(1,623) = 341.41, p = .051, $\eta^2 = .01$  ;視韻: $F(1,623) = .61, p = .412, \eta^2 = .003$  )。

表 5 三本唐詩英譯本頭韻、諧元韻、輔音韻及視韻於每句之敘述統計(N=209)

		頭	韻	諧え	亡韻	輔音	音韻	視	韻
譯本	句數	每平使比	每使之準	每平使比	每使之準	每平使比	每使之準	每平使比	每使之準
Bynner ( 1929 )	1,354	0.73	0.37	1.46	0.51	1.83	0.77	0.009	0.094
Herdan ( 1973 )	1,356	0.84	0.38	1.63	0.52	2.22	0.85	0.013	0.111
Xu et al. (1987)	1,361	0.87	0.43	1.62	0.64	2.17	1.02	0.011	0.104

表 6 三本唐詩英譯本於頭韻、諧元韻及輔音韻之 ANCOVA 分析

音韻	來源	平方和	自由度	均方和	F	顯著性
頭韻	譯者	.584	2	.292	2.971	.052
諧元韻	譯者	.735	2	.376	2.992	.051
輔音韻	譯者	4.431	2	2.261	3.578	.029*
視韻	譯者	.003	2	.001	.889	.412

註:\*p 值顯著性 p≤.05

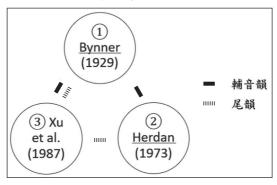
簡言之,如圖 1 所示,中國與兩位西方譯者在尾韻的使用上有顯著差異,而西方譯者 Bynner (1929)與中國譯者 Xu et al. (1987)於輔音韻的使用亦有差異。此外,西方譯者間的音韻使用亦有顯著差異。因此,研究結果更進一步說明了譯者風格亦會影響音韻呈現。

表 7 三本唐詩英譯本以輔音韻為依變數之事後比較檢定

依變數	:輔音韻	平均值差異	標準誤	顯著性
Bynner (1929)	Herdan (1973)	-1.456	.343	.000***
	Xu et al. (1987)	-1.361	.342	.000***
Hardan (1072)	Bynner (1929)	1.456	.343	.000***
Herdan (1973)	Xu et al. (1987)	.095	.341	.78
Xu et al. (1987)	Bynner (1929)	1.361	.342	.000***
	Herdan (1973)	095	.341	.78

註:\*p 值顯著性 $p \le .05$ ;\*\*p 值顯著性 $p \le .01$ ;\*\*\*p 值顯著性 $p \le .001$ 

圖 1 三本唐詩英譯本於音韻使用之差異關係圖



## 三、中國與西方譯者押韻方式之差異比較

對於近體詩的格律而言,押尾韻是最基本的要素之一。藉由程式自動判 讀音韻數量,使研究者可以更有效率之方式,觀察譯文文本的押何韻、押韻 位置與轉韻方式。承前所提出的研究方法,首先透過統計分析中國與西方譯 者於唐詩譯作之押韻差異,接著研究者可再藉助自動音韻判讀程式之分析結 果,觀察個別詩作的音韻在英譯後的差異,以李商隱的〈嫦娥〉為例,譯文 於韻差異表現較為突出,進一步比對押方式與位置,發現 Xu et al. 譯本依舊 保留尾韻,而兩位西方譯者則將唐詩七言絕句尾韻二、四句押韻方式轉移成 頭韻。

雲母屏風燭影深,長河漸落曉星沈。 嫦娥應悔偷靈藥,碧海青天夜夜心。

Xu et al. (1987) 之譯文(粗體為尾韻押韻字):

Upon the marble screen the candle-light is **winking**, (A)

The Milky Way is slanting and morning stars **sinking**. (A)

You'd regret to have stolen the miraculous **potion**, (B)

Night after night you brood o'er the celestial **ocean**. (B) (p. 359)

Bynner (1929) 之譯文 ( 粗體為頭韻 s 押韻字 ) :

Now that a candle-shadow **stands** on the **screen** of carven marble And the River of Heaven **slants** and the morning **stars** are low,

Are you **sorry** for having **stolen** the potion that has **set** you Over purple **seas** and blue **skies**, to brood through the long nights? (p. 75)

Herdan(1973)之譯文(粗體為頭韻押韻字,以bmmb押韻):

Candles burn low behind a mother-of-pearl screen,

The **Milky** Way is shrinking, the **morning** stars drown.

Chang'e must regret having stolen the mystic drug

As she **broods** night after night **between** the emerald sea and the **blue** sky. (p. 746)

此外,三位譯者在使用音韻上程度不一,西方譯者主要使用諧元韻及輔音韻。以王灣的〈次北固山下〉為例,相對於 Xu et al. 譯本,西方譯者使用較多的諧元韻,如表 8 所示。

表 8 三本唐詩英譯本於〈次北固山下〉一詩中,諧元韻使用之比較

历文	譯文					
原文	Bynner (1929)	Herdan (1973)	Xu et al. (1987)			
客路青山外	Under blue mountains we wound our way	A traveller's track leads down the leafy mountain	I wind my way along the blue hill-side			
押韻字	mountains 及 our	traveller、track 及 mountain leads 及 leafy	wind 及 side			
行舟綠水前	My boat and I, along green water	A passing boat pushes up the green river	Upon the river green my ship is drifting			
押韻字	my 及 l	無	river、ship、is 及 drifting			
潮平雨岸闊	Until the banks at low tide widened	The tide is running highwide the expanse from shore to shore	From shore to shore it seems wide at high tide			
押韻字	tide 及 widened	tide、high 及 wide	wide、high 及 tide			

表8 三本唐詩英譯本於〈次北固山下〉一詩中, 諧元韻使用之比較 (續)

<b>万</b> 之		譯文		
原文	Bynner (1929)	Herdan (1973)	Xu et al. (1987)	
風正一帆懸	With no wind stirring my lone sail	In the face of the wind a single sail bellies	Before fair wind a single sail is lifting	
押韻字	with、wind 及 stirring no 及 lone	in、wind、single 及 bellies face 及 sail	wind、single、is 及 lifting	
海日生殘夜	Night now yields to a sea of sun	Sunlight on the sea rises from night's traces	Towards the close of night fair looms the sun	
押韻字	yields 及 sea	rises 及 night's	無	
江春入舊年	And the old year melts in freshets	Spring touches the river as in all the past years	The passing year invaded by riverside spring	
押韻字	melts 及 freshets	spring、river、in 及 years	passing、year、invaded、 riverside 及 spring	
鄉書何處達	At last I can send my messengers	Letters from home where will they reach me now	Who will send the message to my dear one	
押韻字	at 及 last I 及 my send 及 messengers	letters、where 及 they	send 及 message	
歸雁洛陽邊	Wildgeese, homing to Loyang	Perhaps the wild geese making for Luoyang will carry a message	Perhaps the home-going wild geese on the wing	
押韻字	無	無	無	
押韻組數	10	8	6	
平均每字 押韻組數 %*	19	11	9	

註:\*組數/總字數

相較之下, Xu et al. 譯本則大量使用了全韻, 其尾韻韻法多為兩行轉韻 (AABB) 及隔行交互押韻(ABAB)。例如於秦韜玉的〈貧女〉一詩中,便 使用兩行轉韻,第一、二句的句尾為 "know" 與 "low",三四句為 "admire" 與 "attire",五六句為"display"與"day",七八句為"sigh"與"buy"。西方譯者則沒有使用尾韻。〈貧女〉:

蓬門未識綺羅香,擬託良媒益自傷。

誰愛風流高格調,共憐時世儉梳妝。

敢將十指誇針巧,不把雙眉鬥畫長。

苦恨年年壓金線,為他人作嫁衣裳。

Xu et al. (1987) 之譯文:

In my thatched hut the feel of silk I never **know**. (A)

At the very thought of marriage my heart sinks **low**. (A)

Who would my bearing wasy and erect **admire** (B)

Or care to value the plainness of my attire? (B)

My skill at embroid'ry would I gladly **display**; (C)

Yet I vie not with girls who paint their brows each day. (C)

Year after year I sew my golden thread in sigh (D)

On bridal robes the rich for wedding daughters **buy**. (D) (p. 375)

Herdan (1973) 之譯文:

In her thatched hut, she knows nothing of scented silks;

She longs to emply a go-between, wistful in her loneliness.

"Who am I to love the fashionable and gifted?

All of them pity me, too pinched for powder and paint."

She may dare to vaunt her wizardry with the needle,

But not vie with the girls who paint their eyebrows long.

In bitter resentment, year after year, she stitches ther gold thread,

Making wedding-gowns for other girls. (p. 552)

承前之統計與案例分析,明顯可見中國譯者注重原本唐詩押尾韻的形式,而西方譯者則使用其他押韻技巧來轉移近體詩既有的格律,故本文對於 音韻分析所提出之研究方法,證實能拓展研究者對於唐詩英譯後音韻轉移分 析的視野,不僅能針對大量詩歌譯作進行分析,更能觀察除了尾韻之外的押 韻方式。

## 伍、結語

近幾年來,「數位人文」在臺灣已成為一個新興的研究領域,其主要使 命則是要透過數位科技來轉換甚至擴大人文研究的視野,以文本分析為例, 有別於傳統搜尋與逐筆解讀資料的方式,當今研究者藉由網路即可閱覽不少 建置相當完備的資料庫(如:Google Books, digital archives, etc.) 或是研究型 數據庫(如:「中國近現代思想史專業數據庫 1830-1930」),針對研究型數 據庫,學者鄭文惠(2014)指出:

「數據庫方法」是指研究者在進行研究時處理電腦數據的新方法,它 有助於研究者思考如何從數據庫提取數據,並通過分析發現研究對象 中易被忽略的關係和向度……結合數位運算技術與統計方法新興的數 位人文學領域。(頁 170-171)

隨著數位 人文研究的開展,目前唐詩已進入古籍數位化時期,但尚未有 人針對其眾多的英譯本建置雙語平行語料庫,因此翻譯評析的研究仍未能與 大數據時代接軌。唐詩英譯的眾多譯本進行語料庫建置具有重大意義,數量 龐大的英譯本作為知識礦場的探勘應用,可擴大翻譯學領域研究者觀察翻譯 現象的視野。有鑑於數位時代科技的應用對於翻譯研究有莫大的助力,為能 突破過去翻譯轉移分析以人工觀察方式進行,分析版本其實有限,因此開發 演算法有其必要性,本文提出開發演算法建置自動音韻判讀系統,以上一世 紀三個唐詩英全譯本的律詩與絕句進行雙語語料庫之建置,以押韻方式作為 初探之主要語言特徵,並運用統計分析觀察唐詩英譯之音韻轉移現象,針對 中國與西方譯者處理音韻方式的異同進行比較分析,未來將運用本研究所開 發之自動音韻判讀系統,佐以統計分析,針對不同時期所出版之諸多唐詩譯 本用韻方式進行共時與歷時分析。

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# 附錄一

# 五言與七言的絕句和律詩共 209 首

表一之一 五言律詩

編號	中文題名	作者
1	蜀先主廟	劉禹錫
2	闕題	劉脊虛
3	尋南溪常道士	劉長卿
4	新年作	劉長卿
5	秋日登吳公臺上寺遠眺	劉長卿
6	送李中丞歸漢陽別業	劉長卿
7	餞別王十一南遊	劉長卿
8	喜外弟盧綸見宿	司空曙
9	賊平後送人北歸	司空曙
10	雲陽館與韓紳宿別	司空曙
11	經鄒魯祭孔子而歎之	唐玄宗
12	宴梅道士山房	孟浩然
13	宿桐廬江寄廣陵舊遊	孟浩然
14	早寒有懷	孟浩然
15	歲暮歸南山	孟浩然
16	留別王侍御維	孟浩然
17	秦中寄遠上人	孟浩然
18	臨洞庭上張丞相	孟浩然
19	與諸子登峴山	孟浩然

表一之一 五言律詩(續)

編號	中文題名	作者
20	過故人莊	孟浩然
21	題大庾嶺北驛	宋之問
22	寄左省杜拾遺	岑參
22	孤雁	崔塗
24	除夜有懷	崔塗
25	題破山寺後禪院	常建
26	望月懷遠	張九齡
27	書邊事	張喬
28	沒蕃故人	張籍
29	江鄉故人偶集客舍	戴叔倫
30	北青蘿	李商隱
31	涼思	李商隱
32	落花	李商隱
33	蟬	李商隱
34	風雨	李商隱
35	夜泊牛渚懷古	李白
36	渡荊門送別	李白
37	聽蜀僧濬彈琴	李白
38	贈孟浩然	李白
39	送友人	李白
40	喜見外弟又言別	李益
41	和晉陵陸丞早春遊望	杜審言
42	旅宿	杜牧

表一之一 五言律詩 (續)

編號	中文題名	作者
43	別房太尉墓	杜甫
44	天末懷李白	杜甫
45	奉濟驛重送嚴公四韻	杜甫
46	旅夜書懷	杜甫
47	春宿左省	杜甫
48	春望	杜甫
49	月夜	杜甫
50	月夜憶舍弟	杜甫
51	登岳陽樓	杜甫
52	春宮怨	杜荀鶴
53	雜詩	沈佺期
54	送人東遊	温庭筠
55	送杜少府之任蜀州	王勃
56	次北固山下	王灣
57	山居秋暝	王維
58	歸嵩山作	王維
59	漢江臨眺	王維
60	終南別業	王維
61	終南山	王維
62	輞川閒居贈裴秀才迪	王維
63	送梓州李使君	王維
64	過香積寺	王維
65	酬張少府	王維

表一之一 五言律詩(續)

編號	中文題名	作者
66	草	白居易
67	尋陸鴻漸不遇	皎然
68	送李端	盧綸
69	早秋	許渾
70	秋日赴闕題潼關驛樓	許渾
71	谷口書齋寄楊補闕	錢起
72	送僧歸日本	錢起
73	淮上喜會樑川故人	韋應物
74	賦得暮雨送李曹	韋應物
75	章臺夜思	幸莊
76	酬程延秋夜即事見贈	韓翃
77	楚江懷古	馬戴
78	灞上秋居	馬戴
79	在獄詠蟬	駱賓王
80	至二德載甫自京金光門出間道歸鳳翔乾元初 從左拾遺移華州掾與親故別因出此門有悲往事	杜甫

表一之二 七言律詩

編號	中文題名	作者
1	遣悲懷	元稹
2	遣悲懷其三	元稹
3	遣悲懷其二	元稹

表一之二 七言律詩(續)

編號	中文題名	作者
4	西塞山懷古	劉禹錫
5	江州重別薛六柳八二員外	劉長卿
6	自夏口至鹦鹉洲夕望岳陽寄源中丞	劉長卿
7	長沙過賈誼宅	劉長卿
8	奉和中書舍人賈至早朝大明宮	岑参
9	九日登望仙台呈劉明府容	崔曙
10	行經華陰	崔颢
11	黄鹤樓	崔颢
12	春雨	李商隱
13	無題(編號43首)	李商隱
14	無題(編號 46 號)	李商隱
15	無題(編號 48 號)	李商隱
16	無題	李商隱
17	無題其二(編號 44 首)	李商隱
18	無題其二(編號 49號)	李商隱
19	籌筆驛	李商隱
20	錦瑟	李商隱
21	隋宮	李商隱
22	登金陵鳳凰臺	李白
23	送魏萬之京	李頎
24	客至	杜甫
25	宿府	杜甫
26	登樓	杜甫

表一之二 七言律詩(續)

編號	中文題名	作者
27	登高	杜甫
28	聞官軍收河南河北	杜甫
29	蜀相	杜甫
30	詠懷古蹟其三	杜甫
31	詠懷古蹟其五	杜甫
32	野望	杜甫
33	閣夜	杜甫
34	登柳州城樓寄漳汀封連四州刺史	柳宗元
35	利州南渡	温庭鈺
36	蘇武廟	温庭筠
37	和賈舍人早朝大明宮之作	王維
38	奉和聖制從蓬萊向興慶關道中留春雨中春望之作應制	王維
39	積雨輞川莊作	王維
40	酬郭給事	王維
41	春思	皇甫邦
42	晚次鄂州	盧綸
43	望薊門	祖詠
44	貧女	秦韜日
45	宮詞	薛逢
46	贈闕下裴舍人	錢起
47	寄李儋元錫	韋應生
48	同題仙遊觀	韓翃
49	送李少府貶峽中王少府貶長沙	高適
50	自河南經亂	白居易

表一之三 五言絕句

编號	中文題名	作者	
1	彈琴	劉長卿	
2	送上人	劉長卿	
3	送靈澈上人	劉長卿	
4	宿建德江	孟浩然	
5	春曉	孟浩然	
6	渡漢江	李頻	
7	何滿子	張祜	
8	登樂遊原	李商隱	
9	怨情	李白	
10	静夜思	李白	
11	聽箏	李端	
12	八陣圖	杜甫	
13	江雪	柳宗元	
14	玉臺體	權德輿	
15	登鹳雀樓	王之渙	
16	新嫁娘詞	王建	
17	相思	王維	
18	竹里館	王維	
19	送別	王維	
20	雜詩	王維	
21	鹿柴	王維	
22	問劉十九	白居易	
23	終南望餘雪	祖詠	

表一之三 五言絕句(續)

編號	中文題名	
24	送崔九	裴迪
25	哥舒歌	西鄙人
26	尋隱者不遇	賈島
27	春怨	金昌緒
28	秋夜寄邱員外	韋應物

表一之四 七言絕句

編號	中文題名	作者
1	春怨	劉方平
2	月夜	劉方平
3	春詞	劉禹錫
4	烏衣巷	劉禹錫
5	逢入京使	岑參
6	桃花溪	張旭
7	寄人	張泌
8	贈內人	張祜
9	集靈臺	張祜
10	集靈臺其二	張祜
11	題金陵渡	張祜
12	楓橋夜泊	張繼
13	宮訶	朱慶餘
14	近試上張水部	朱慶餘

表一之四 七言絕句(續)

編號	中文題名	作者
15	夜雨寄北	李商隱
16	嫦娥	李商隱
17	寄令狐郎中	李商隱
18	為有	李商隱
19	瑤池	李商隱
20	賈生	李商隱
21	隋宮	李商隱
22	下江陵(早發白帝城)	李白
23	送孟浩然之廣陵	李白
24	夜上受降城聞笛	李益
25	寄揚州韓綽判官	杜牧
26	將赴吳興登樂遊原	杜牧
27	泊秦淮	杜牧
28	秋夕	杜牧
29	贈別	杜牧
30	贈別其二	杜牧
31	赤壁	杜牧
32	遣懷	杜牧
33	金谷園	杜牧
34	江南逢李龜年	杜甫
35	征人怨	柳中庸
36	瑤瑟怨	温庭筠
37	雜詩	無名氏

表一之四 七言絕句(續)

編號	中文題名	作者
38	春宮曲	王昌龄
39	芙蓉樓送辛漸	王昌齡
40	<b>閏</b> 怨	王昌龄
41	九月九日憶山東兄弟	王維
42	涼州詞	王翰
43	後宮詞	白居易
45	馬嵬坡	鄭畋
46	隴西行	陳陶
47	滁州西澗	韋應物
48	金陵圖	韋莊
49	已涼	韓偓
50	寒食	韓翃
51	宮訶	顧況

# 附錄二

# 律詩與絕句 32 首中英文篇名對照表

表二之一 五言律詩

<b>#</b> 5 79	-4				
編號	題名	作者	Bynner (1929)	Herdan (1973)	Xu et al. (1987)
1	贈孟浩然	李白	A Message to Mêng Hao-Jan	For Meng Haoran	To Meng Haoran
2	送友人	李白	A Farewell to a Friend	Taking Leave of a Friend	Farewell to a Friend
3	春望	杜甫	A Spring View	Spring Prospect	A Spring View
4	月夜憶舍弟	杜甫	Remembering my Brothers on a Moonlight Night	Thinking of My Brothers on a Night of Moonlight	Thinking of My Brothers on a Moonlit Night
5	旅夜書懷	杜甫	A Night Abroad	Thoughts While Travelling at Night	Nocturnal Reflections While Travelling
6	山居秋暝	王維	An Autumn Evening in the Mountains	Autumn Evening in a Mountain Hut	My Mountain Villa in an Autumn Evening
7	終南山	王維	Mount Chung-Nan	The Zhongnan Range	Mount Zhongnan
8	過故人莊	孟浩然	Stopping at a Friend's Far-house	On Stopping at an Old Friend's Homestead	Visiting an Old Friend's Cottage
9	餞別王 十一南遊	劉長卿	On Seeing Wang Leave for the South	On Seeing Wang the Eleventh Leave for the South	At a Farewell Dinner for Wang the Eleventh Setting Out on Travels to the South
10	淮上喜會 梓川故人	韋應物	A Greeting on the Huai River to My Old Friends from Liang- Ch'üan	A Lucky Meeting on the River Huai With an Old Friend from Liangzhou	Happy Meeting on the Huai with an Old Friend from Liangzhou
11	蟬	李商隱	The Cicada	The Cicada	The Cicada
12	草	白居易	Grasses	Grass	Grass

表二之二 七言律詩

編號	題名	作者	Bynner (1929)	Herdan (1973)	Xu et al. (1987)
1	黃鶴樓	崔颢	The Yellow Crane Terrace	Yellow Crane Pavilion	Yellow Crane Tower
2	望薊門	祖詠	Looking toward an Inner Gate of the Great Wall	Looking toward Jimen Pass	A Distant View of Ji Gate
3	登金陵 鳳凰臺	李白	On Climbing in Nan- King to the Terrace of Phoenixes	On Climbing Phoenix Tower at Jinling	On Phoenix Terrace at Jinling
4	蜀相	杜甫	The Temple of the Premier of Shu	A Premier of Shu	The Temple of the Prime Minister of Shu
5	開官軍 收河南河北	杜甫	Both Sides of the Yellow River Recaptured by the Imperial Army	On Hearing of the Recovery of Henan and Hebei by Government Troops	Recapture of the Regions North and South of the Yellow River
6	錦瑟	李商隱	The Inlaid Harp	The Inlaid Zither	The Sad Zither
7	無題	李商隱	To One Unnamed	То	To One Unnamed I
7	無題	李商隱	To One Unnamed	То	Poem Without a Title
7	無題	李商隱	To One Unnamed	То	Untitled Poems I
8	貧女	秦韜玉	A Poor Girl	The Poor Girl	Soliloquy of a Poor Girl

表二之三 五言絕句

編號	題名	作者	Bynner (1929)	Herdan (1973)	Xu et al. (1987)
1	竹里館	王維	In a Retreat among Bamboos	Hut among the Bamboos	Hut Among the Bamboos
2	春曉	孟浩然	A Spring Morning	Spring Dawn	A Spring Morning
3	静夜思	李白	In the Quiet Night	Night Thoughts	A Tranquil Night

表二之三

# 五言絕句 (續)

編號	題名	作者	Bynner (1929)	Herdan (1973)	Xu et al. (1987)
4	登鸛雀樓	王之渙	At Heron Lodge	Climbing the Crane Pagoda	On the Stork Tower

# 表二之四

# 七言絕句

· ·	C -7				
編號	題名	作者	Bynner (1929)	Herdan (1973)	Xu et al. (1987)
1	回鄉偶書	賀知章	Coming Home	Returning Home Unexpectedly	Coming Home
2	九月九日 憶山東兄弟	王維	On the Mountain Holiday Thinking of My Brothers in Shan- Tung	Thinking of My Brothers in Shadong on the Ninth Day of the Ninth Moon	Thinking of My Brothers on Mountain- Climbing Day
3	涼州詞	王翰	A Song of Liang-Chou	Song of Liangzhou	Starting for the Front
4	送孟浩然之 廣陵	李白	A Farewell to Mêng Hao-Jan on His Way to Yang-Chou	Farewell to Meng Haoran, Leaving for Yangzhou	Seeing Meng Haoran Off at Yellow Crane Tower
5	楓橋夜泊	張繼	A Night-mooring near Maple Bridge	Anchored at Night by Maple Bridge	Mooring at Night by Maple Bridge
6	烏衣巷	劉禹錫	Blacktail Row	Black Gown Lane	The Street of Mansions
7	夜雨寄北	李商隱	A Note on a Rainy Night to a Friend in the North	For Someone in the North on a Rainy Night	Written on a Rainy Night to My Wife in the North
8	閨怨	王昌龄	In Her Quiet Window	Love-sickness	Sorrow of a Young Bride in Her Boudoir

# 從翻譯理論及副文本研究探討 李奭學《重讀石頭記》中譯

#### 陳佳伶

《紅樓夢》與《西遊記》並列中國清代四大小說之譜,其重要性不下莎士比亞(Shakespeare), 是所有中國知識分子的必讀之作。余國藩教授費時 13 載光陰英譯《西遊記》,名貫中西, 以深厚學養寫就兩部鉅著之英文文論集:《余國藩西遊記論集》(余國藩,1989),以及《重 讀石頭記:《紅樓夢》裡的情慾與虛構》(余國藩,1997/2004; Yu,1997),奠定了他在 中國古典文學研究領域的學術權威地位。李奭學是這兩部論著的中文編譯者和翻譯者,亦耗 時多年方完成翻譯,譯筆精妙高深,考證翔實,堪稱學術領域翻譯者的典範。本文以嚴復 (1898)在〈譯例言〉中提出的「信、達、雅」原則等翻譯理論和「副文本」分析來探討與 兩部書相關的翻譯策略和理念,目的是對李奭學此一學術翻譯成就進行探祕,以提供不同的 研究視角,並為譯者養成注入實用的概念。

關鍵詞:嚴復、譯例言、副文本、譯序、翻譯策略

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# Analysis of Chinese Translation of *Rereading the Stone*by Sher-shiueh Li Based on Translation Theory and Paratexts

# **Chia-Ling Charlene Chen**

Dream of the Red Chamber and Journey to the West are classic works in Chinese literature, of importance no less than that of Shakespeare's plays in world literature. Professor Anthony C. Yu, a scholar of religion and comparative literature at the University of Chicago, spent 13 years translating Journey to the West in English and wrote two great volumes of critical research of the two novels; one is a collection of essays on Journey to the West, and the other is a monograph, Rereading the Stone: Desire and the Making of Fiction in Dream of the Red Chamber. These works have established Professor Yu as an authority in Chinese classical studies. Professor Sher-shiueh Li edited and translated Yu's Chinese books; his translations are masterpieces in intellectual virtuosity and illustrative of thorough research. This paper explored the translation of these two books based on the three principles of translation proposed by Yan Fu in "Illustratory Notes," namely faithfulness, expressiveness, and elegance, and analyzed the two books' paratexts to investigate the translation strategies and characteristics of Rereading the Stone. The results are expected to provide a new practical perspective that can facilitate the development of academic translators.

Keywords: Yan Fu, illustratory notes, paratext, translator's preface, translation strategy

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# 膏、前言

《紅樓夢》與《西遊記》並列中國清代四大小說之譜,其重要性不下莎 士比亞(Shakespeare),是華人知識分子皆知的必讀作品。余國藩教授出身 芝加哥大學(University of Chicago) 宗教與比較文學學者,曾任教於芝大神 學院、比較文學系、英文系、東亞系,為中央研究院院士。余國藩窮盡 13 載 光陰英譯《西遊記》,名貫中西,以深厚學養寫就兩部鉅著之文論集:《余國 藩西遊記論集》(余國藩,1989)(以下略稱《西論》)與《重讀石頭記:《紅 樓夢》裡的情煞與虛構》(Rereading the Stone: Desire and the Making of Fiction in Dream of the Red Chamber,以下略稱《重讀》) (余國藩,1997/2004;Yu, 1997),其中前者為《西遊記》英文專論集結,後者為《紅樓夢》研究專書, 樹立了中文經典研究的學術權威地位。中研院李奭學教授分別擔任此兩本文 論之中文編譯及譯者,亦耗時多年方完成翻譯,譯筆精妙高深,考證翔實, 自出版20至30年來恐無人能出其右。本文前半部為《重讀》的翻譯特色分析, 後半部再以翻譯理論及副文本(paratext)資料切入,探討此兩本文論集相關 的翻譯策略與特點。

# 貳、《重讀石頭記》的學術地位

《重讀》為余國藩費時十年,在芝大授課之餘完成的鉅著,於1997年由 普林斯頓大學(Princeton University)出版,中文版於2004年由麥田出版社 發行。余國藩在中西方比較文學、漢學和宗教研究領域的成就斐然,1984年 英譯《西遊記》已享譽國際,《重讀》是其學術巔峰的另一力作。2005年, 余國藩教授榮退,中研院與輔仁大學合辦榮退學術會議,題為:「重讀石頭記: 余國藩對紅學的貢獻」,集結港臺學者對《重讀》的評論,會議發言稿輯成中 國文哲研究所《中國文哲研究通訊》第15卷第4期之余國藩教授榮退專輯, 由李奭學主編,同年,芝加哥大學齊奧科夫斯基(Ziolkowski)等學者亦推出 榮退論文集《文學、宗教、與東西之比較》(Literature, Religion, and East/West Comparison: Essays in Honor of Anthony C. Yu)(Ziolkowski, 2005),足見中西學界對此專論之重視。

《重讀》的問世令學界大開眼界,原因除了余國藩精闢的析論、深厚的學養和新穎的觀點之外,最令人驚喜的,則是李奭學在譯本中所呈現的高度中文/漢學造詣。這位譯者筆下功力的展現和文學與文字「素養」有絕對的關聯,但是從「素養」到落實於譯作上還有一段距離,此即為滿足「翻譯」這件任務的種種條件。而這所謂翻譯的「過程」,是現代描述翻譯理論試圖捕捉,卻經常迂迴而不可得的一種「境界」,除了抽象概念與實務策略上的描繪探討,還包括各種研究方法如眼動儀、腦波測量等科技度量法,放聲思考的觀察法,以及翻譯批評等等。然而,對於廓清翻譯這項「任務」的理路,若非進行譯者訪談,讓譯者現身說法能收直接效果之外,和翻譯文本相關的「副文本」,包括序言、譯序、導讀、訪談、評論等之分析,即能提供研究譯本更深入的資料。目前關於《重讀》翻譯評論的資料並不多,因此本文嘗試以書中相關「副文本」提及的「信、達、雅」原則及翻譯理論的觀點切入,探討《重讀》的翻譯策略及理念,與譯者如何將之呈現及落實。

# 參、譯者的素養:失之毫釐,差以千里

先從《重讀》一書的翻譯策略談起。這本譯作是余國藩、李奭學兩人自《西論》後第二度合作,兩書都是「嚴肅的論述之作」(李奭學,1989,頁27)。在後者的作者與譯者序言和後記中,兩人均明確提及李的翻譯是遵循嚴復的「信、達、雅」原則,例如,在《西論》編譯序中,李奭學(1989)提及其翻譯的旨要:「沒有不信而能求得達、雅,其理甚明」(頁25),以及余國藩(1989)評李奭學的翻譯:「信達雅的高貴理想,他都一一躬行實踐」(頁298),足見嚴復(1898)在《天演論》的譯序〈譯例言〉中提出的「信、達、雅」準則為譯者最主要的策略綱領,亦為作者與譯者共同參酌的審稿及

修改標準。《天演論》為 19 世紀末進化論西學初屆中國的學術著作,因此嚴復提出的譯事三難,除反映自身引介西學時在語言及文化上面臨的挑戰,也適合同為學術論著之《重讀》的翻譯批評標準,亦可與其他翻譯理論家互相參照。比對《重讀》的原文和譯文,精確的用語糅合國學典故,予人鮮明的印象,譯者高規格的用語和語域(register)、語旨(tenor)、語式(mode)的設定,使全書具有既優雅古典又現代的文論風格,這樣的語言特性在《西論》的譯文中亦是,兩者作為文學評論專書,適合具有相當學術知識背景的讀者。「以功能論學派(functionalist approach)Vermeer(1989)所提出目的論(Skopos)之「譯文的語言形式取決於其欲達成的目的」觀之,翻譯的行為是由其目的所決定,兩書的譯本完全符合此論點(Baker & Saldanha, 2011, p. 115)。2 Vermeer(1987)主張:「翻譯是在目標環境下為目標目的和目標情況中的目標受眾生產文本」(p. 29),3 因此設定翻譯的方法及策略,必須在翻譯中遵守「連貫性」(coherence)和「忠實性」(fidelity)兩項規則,前者指目標文本(即譯文)必須具有能為讀者所理解的連貫性,後者指目標文本必須具備相對於原文的忠實性(p. 29)。《重讀》顯見有此明確的功能性操作。

翻譯語域(或說風格)的設定關係譯文的成敗,落實在語言層次上,則全書的每一句譯文都必須服從此原則,方能竟其功;若無此起首的設定,後續翻譯的進行就恐參差;所謂「毫厘千里」(嚴復,1898,第3段),亦為此策略提出完美的詮釋。法國翻譯理論家 Berman(1995/2009)在《朝向翻譯批評之路:約翰·多恩》(Toward a Translation Criticism: John Donne)一書中提出,翻譯策略係根據譯者的「翻譯視域」(translation horizon)所決定,其定義為:「決定譯者感受、行動、思考方式的一套語言、文學、文化和歷史參數」

 <sup>-</sup> 英國系統功能語言學者韓禮德 (M. A. K. Halliday) 之理論。語域 (register) =語場 (field of discourse)
 + 語旨 (tenor of discourse, the role of relationship in the situation in question) + 語式 (mode of discourse, the means of communication) (Halliday & Hasan, 1985, pp. 29, 38)。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Skopos 即功能論,此派將學者將翻譯定義為: "a purposeful transcultural activity...the linguistic form of the target text is determined by the purpose it is meant to fulfill" (Baker & Saldanha, 2011, p. 115)。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 原文為: "To translate means to produce a text in a target setting for a target purpose and target addressees in target circumstances" (Vermeer, 1987, p. 29) 。

(p. 63)。「視域」(horizon)這個詞借自哲學家胡塞爾(Husserl)、海德格(Heideggar),由伽達默爾(Gadamar)、利科(Ricoeur)等人發展成文學闡釋論(hermeneutics)的概念,Berman(1995/2009)認為現代的詮釋學同時涉及詩學、倫理學、和歷史,翻譯理論因與闡釋學的軌道交錯,因此亦有相同淵源。「視域」也就是譯者翻譯時的位置和出發點。李奭學在翻譯該書時已為芝加哥大學博士生,具備高度中英文(學)素養,譯筆與編譯的角度自然超越一般譯者,譯作古雅,與現代白話文保持一段距離。此風格設定,如〈譯例言〉中所提:「實則精理微言,用漢以前字法、句法,則為達易;用近世利俗文字,則求達難,往往抑義就詞,毫厘千里」(嚴復,1898,第3段)。

嚴復在此說明翻譯《天演論》時的古文風格設定,因他認為精微的道理 用漢以前的文字可以清楚表達,用白話文則非常困難,此概念也能說明李奭 學採用趨近古典、古雅的風格,以嫻熟深厚的譯筆完成翻譯。縱觀《重讀》 全書,高度中文化的學術文化語域,貫徹始終,並遵循翻譯中「各個成分必 須服從整體,低層次的語言單位要服從高層次的語言單位」(許鈞,1992, 頁 39)的一致性原則,從字詞到句子到段落到篇章,到整本書的經營,成就了 不僅在學術上精準、也在美學上精湛的翻譯(巴爾胡達羅夫,1975/1985, 頁 10)。此為實踐嚴復的第三個翻譯標準:「雅」。以下舉例探討《重讀》 高度中文化且純熟的翻譯特色。

作者〈前言〉開頭幾句已令人驚豔,對照原/譯文如下: 原文:

This study attempts to go beyond the customary verdict on the virtue of the eighteenth-century Chinese masterpiece of prose fiction, *Hongloumeng* (*Dream of the Red Chamber*, or alternatively, *Dream of Red Mansions* and *The Story of the Stone*), as that of the most vivid and comprehensive reflection of late imperial culture and social institutions. Instead, *Rereading the Stone* argues a thesis that has hitherto received little systematic treatment." (Yu, 1997, p. xi)

#### 譯文:

《紅樓夢》一稱石頭記,乃清代說部中的偉構。由於此書包羅萬象, 歷來學者都以是時社會的縮影視之,不論就文化或就典章制度而言, 無不生動反映,鉅細靡遺。不過本書不想在這方面多費筆墨。我想談 的,反而是學者迄今甚少一顧的一個問題。(余國藩,1997/2004, 頁 15)

中譯行文自然流暢,讀起來像以中文寫成,毫無翻譯痕跡,充滿中文文 史書籍慣見的表達方式,如四字成語,和「一稱」、「說部」、「乃」、「歷 來」、「是時」等接近古文的詞彙。觀其原文,發現原作多個帶有西方意味 的詞彙皆被「歸化」為中文慣用語法,例如:"eighteenth-century"中文直接 譯成清代,而不說 18 世紀;"prose fiction"譯成「說部」,而非散文類小說, 也是因為中文無這樣的說法,而逕寫「小說」層次又太過一般。句構方面, 原文的第一句為一個完整句,在翻譯時拆解成數句,以順暢無縫地銜接下一 句:「我想談的,反而是學者……」。原文第一句的第一個動詞 "go beyond" 則被乾坤大挪移到中文第一句完全結束後,第二句的開頭譯為「不想在這方 面多費筆墨」, "the customary verdict of the virtue" 完全不見對應中文句構, 而是分散融入在「說部中的偉構……歷來學者」這段話中,手法相當靈活, 與嚴復所謂之「信」和「達」標準若合符節:「譯文取明深義,故詞句之間, 時有所值到(顛倒)附益」,求其「達恉(旨)」,將原文意思融會貫通, 再以中文表達,時而需調動句子前後順序,或增加內容以求明確達意,此為 □信□;□譯者將全文神理,融會於心,則下筆抒詞,自然互備□(嚴復, 1898, 第2段), 寫出中文化的譯文, 此為「達」。此概念亦符合身兼散文 大家、詩人、及歷史學者的貝洛克 (Hilaire Belloc ) 所倡議的散文翻譯原則: 整段處理(block out),亦即將原文分成意思完整的段落(integral unit)作為 翻譯單位,而非逐字逐句翻譯,並且瞭解整段或整篇文字與前後段落及全文 的(辯證)關係、其歷史及時空脈絡後再進行翻譯(Bassnett, 2002, p. 116)。

再舉一例,第一章第52頁中表現《重讀》的翻譯風格大致如下:

## 原文:

Even Jin Shengtan,...is unhesitant in referring to it as a work of prose fiction (Item 4 in "Dufa").<sup>4</sup> By contrast, *Hongloumeng* exults in the persistent and proud affirmation of its fictive being, but readers seem to have been led constantly to turn aside from the text's internal drama to look elsewhere for its "true" historical referent. Such has been the irony dogging the reception of *Sanguo* and *Hongloumeng*. (Yu, 1997, p. 28)

#### 譯文:

即使對金氏而言,《三國》無疑也是「說部」之一。相形之下,《紅樓夢》的小說成分重,一向也因此而洋洋自得,備受讚譽。然而諷刺的是,《紅樓夢》的論者不但無睹於其中的戲劇,反而自此轉向,一意在他處尋找歷史的「真相」。《三國》與《紅樓》的接受史上,這種對比性的諷刺如影隨形,揮之不去。(余國藩,1997/2004,頁52)

原文中"Even Jin Shengtan"這個主詞,與其動詞"is"中間隔了三行,將金聖嘆此人和其對《水滸》、《西遊》的文學觀感簡介一番,內容在此為刪節號所省略,然後才接到"referring to it [Sanguo] as a work of prose fiction"。5然而在譯文中,金氏的文學意見卻是先搬到「即使對金氏而言」這句話的前面說完了,讓金氏這前半句直接接到「《三國》無疑也是『說部』」。因此這段話也是整段順序大重組,這個方法在整本書中俯拾皆是,達意而不悖離原文,「為達即所以為信也」,兩個原則相輔相成(嚴復,1898,第2段)。另外,"exults in the persistent and proud affirmation of..."譯成「一向也因此而洋洋自得,備受讚譽」非常道地中文化,也多使用四字成語,和接下來"dogging"翻成「如影隨形,揮之不去」都是兩組四字成語,風格一致,以文意為單位,每一個段落完整連貫,讀起來一氣呵成,實踐「雅」的要求,亦體現 Berman

<sup>4 &</sup>quot;Dufa"為金聖嘆《讀三國志法》英譯,參考《重讀石頭記》第一章註解50(余國藩,1997/2004, 頁88)。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 刪節號省略之內文為:"a commentator who gave the book unstinting praise for 'narrating established events' and thus considered it superior to both *Outlaws of the Marshes* and *The Journey to the West*"(Yu, 1997, p. 28)。

(1995/2009)所述之「意譯」(free translation)的翻譯方法,超脫原文的限制(p. 17),因此譯文自成一格,正如 Pasternak(1976)所言,理想的譯文成為藝術品,因其獨特性而與原文站到了相同的層次(pp. 96-97)。

《重讀》中內文的翻譯主要可分為三種類別:作者的論述、作者引用的中文/古文論述、作者引用的外文論述及闡釋,除了古文論述多有現成文本以外,其他皆屬於翻譯的範圍。以下為書中翻譯保羅·德曼(Paul de Man)論美國符號學家皮爾斯(Charles Sanders Pierce)的例子。原文:"[T]he interpretation of the sign is not, for Pierce, a meaning but another sign; it is a reading, not a decodage, and this reading has, in its turn, to be interpreted into another sign, and so on ad infinitum"(Yu, 1997, p. 25)。

#### 譯文:

對皮爾氏而言,符號的詮釋不是在求得意義,所顯現者反而是另一個符號。所以符號的詮釋是閱讀,不是解碼。這種閱讀本身隨之也可視同另一種符號,如是者反覆,永無止境。(余國藩,1997/2004,頁49)

此譯文遵循一貫的信達雅原則,譯者把順序重新組織,先將 "for Pierce" 提到句首,讓句子更簡潔,後半句中的虛主詞 "it" 以增補譯法寫出理解原句中代稱的內容,將意思表達得更為明確:"it is a reading" 譯為「符號的詮釋是閱讀」,"to be interpreted into"則翻成「也可視同」而非「詮釋為」,不重覆用詞也讓語意清晰。另外就是英文句常出現以逗號分隔的插入句 "in its turn",譯文以中文語法改寫成「隨之」,行文更流暢,讓意譯取代形式,也顯古雅。但中譯句尾的「如是者反覆,永無止境」也是典型的使用成語的中文化書寫,並保留了原文 "and so on ad infinitum" 的韻律感,整句符合歸化譯法。承接上句為作者的闡釋:

#### 原文:

This process by which "one sign gives birth to another" constitutes the very historicity of reading. Because it exists only on the treadmill of hermeneutical labor, no reading of a text can claim to be definitive for all time. (Yu, 1997, p.

25)

#### 譯文:

符號衍生的過程所建構者,便是閱讀的歷史性,由於符號的衍生僅見 於詮釋這種重複者再的工作上,所以沒有人敢說文本可以在讀後就意 義確定、一勞永固了。(余國藩,1997/2004,頁49)

這句一開始最明顯的是,原文"one sign gives birth to"的引號被刪除,直接併入「符號衍生的過程所建構者」句中;"treadmill"一詞從具象轉換為抽象的「重複者再的工作」,體現「達」的原則。末句中,以事物為主詞的"no reading of a text..."轉換為以人為主詞「沒有人敢說文本·····」,"definitive for all time"用兩個四字結構「意義確定、一勞永固」代替,而不以白話文翻譯。讀者應該都能辨識出「一勞永固」為成語「一勞永逸」的變形,這個修辭技巧在整本書中屢見不鮮,類似者諸如:「疑竇頻起」、「時移代遷」、「衍發」、「從茲以還」、「體大而思慮未精」等,都是在中文讀者熟悉的詞語上做變換,以發揮譯文的創意,就算是翻譯西方論者的文字,也能道地中文化,兼顧「信、達、雅」。

翻譯即創作,按照班雅明(Walter Benjamin)的說法,譯作是原作的「重生」(Überleben),是改頭換面之後生命的延續(胡功澤,2007,頁 220)。 綜觀李奭學的翻譯,最大的特色就是傳神而且靈活,不拘泥於原文形式而用 高規格的中文創作出全新的作品,如他在論〈新譯喬叟〉一文中之見解:「語 言等體如果求而不得,則譯者非得心裁別出,另創語境等體不可。……不泥原 文,懂得意譯往往勝過直譯的象寄妙道」(李奭學,2007,頁 42)。

不但是循序推進,有層次地演繹了「信、達、雅」理念,亦可以 Berman(1995/2009)對墨西哥詩人帕斯(Octavio Paz)翻譯多恩(John Donne)詩作譯筆的讚賞比擬之:其巧妙運用翻譯手法如「抽離」(spacing)、「濃縮」(compacting)與「簡化」(simplifying),因掌握原作「本質」(essence)、「核心」(core),即「所言之物」(said),或說「意向性」(intentionality),而體現了翻譯上的「自由」(freedom),成就獨特的譯作(p. 150)。林語

堂(1967)提出的「忠、順、美」翻譯原則,在意義上與「信、達、雅」有 異曲同工之妙,對於評論李的翻譯策略亦適用:(一)非字譯:忠實於語意, 但不是字字對譯,是句譯,以該句的總「意象」翻譯;(二)非絕對:絕對 忠實之不可能,無法在文字形式、意義、傳神、聲音上每一個條件都達到忠實; (三)須傳神:達意之外,還需傳達「字神」(feeling-tone),就是文字的 邏輯意義之外的情感色彩,使讀者有動於中;(四)須通順:根據中文心理, 寫出有意義的中國話,即講求歸化。並且須注意文字之美,當作藝術一樣地 工作(頁325-342)。這些原則,在《重讀》一書的翻譯中亦大致實踐,然 而無法在此將文本全盤分析比對,僅能徵諸以上幾例說明。

# 肆、從譯者的隱身到作者的隱身

閱讀《重讀》的過程,發現此書最大的特色,是譯作展現的語言高度和 純熟度,讓整本書讀來像由中文寫成,倘若不知其為譯本者,多半應也會有 同樣的看法。由 Toury (1995) 所謂的「起始規範」 (initial norms) 來看, 李奭學想必在翻譯之初已將道地的學術中文書籍設為翻譯形式規範,將讀者 的「可接受性」(acceptability)納入考量,以完全融入中文語境作為出發點 (pp. 56-57)。《重讀》和一般翻譯書籍不同的是,譯本與原文之間並無源 語文化和譯入語文化的差異,因為主題《紅樓夢》為所有華人皆知的共同文 化淵源,若要細究翻譯是否完整傳達,只能從原文是否帶有作者在英語文化 下的思想或價值影響切入,去探究影響翻譯對等性的指稱之物(referent)經 過翻譯之異同,這就屬於詮釋的範疇了。讀者只能相信,在治學嚴謹的李奭 學與原作者的雙重把關下,這一點疑慮應可排除在外。芝大神學院羅森加登 (2005) (Richard A. Rosengarten) 在〈跋語:翻譯的行動和藝術——論余國 藩在西方學術界的宗教和文學志業〉中談到:

詮釋 (hermeneia) 一字含括者不只是闡釋,而且也是翻譯。……余國 藩在西方古典文本的論述中,其核心皆保有一貫意識,認為詮釋和翻

# 譯這兩個語彙實為互補,而非爭鋒。 (頁77)

他也承認譯者介於文本於讀者之間,無可避免「至少有部分的偏頗扭曲」,但也就在此譯者與「詮釋的力道和侷限親密互動」,其價值在於「精準明確」(羅森加登,2005,頁77)。對於要兼顧忠實性和創造性的翻譯,《重讀》做了最特出的示範,一方面毫無疑義在翻譯上絕對地中文化,由於原作除了語言上,確無意義和文化上他者性(alterity)的問題,作者隱身於優美精緻的中文的同時,彷彿譯者的角色取代了作者,傳達同樣的文化意涵和語義,成為了新的作者。

而另一方面,譯者的筆鋒個性躍然於字句間,不論用字、句構、詮釋都展現其創意和獨特性,也因此《重讀》的譯文仍與讀者有一些距離,在於其語域設定為高階(或說最高級?)中文學術著作,但用字遣詞的難度恐怕連中文系畢業生也會備受挑戰。例如:湊追、淹有、並刻、著錄、鑿枘、牴牾、忠悃、美人香草等等,就算一般知識分子讀來可能也需要字典輔助,顯見譯者的國學素養深厚,根本沒有要討好一般讀者的意圖。引經據典、特殊用語以及千錘百鍊的書寫風格,使李奭學的《重讀》掛起的招牌與時下一般學術書籍有所區隔,加上出版至今將近20年,這段時間差也足以讓這本譯作成為經典,且帶出更多值得探討的議題,例如現今讀者對譯本語言的接受度等。

翻譯如創作,根據史萊馬赫(Schleiermacher)對翻譯的分類,《重讀》屬於真正的"eigentliche"翻譯,即科學和藝術文本類的翻譯。"德文中"Übersetzung"(翻譯)這個字的原文字首"Über-"就有「超越」的意思。余國藩的原著經過李奭學的譯筆改頭換面,宛如新生,經過他的詮釋,如班雅明所謂「把原文移植到一個更確定的語言範圍」(胡功澤,2007,頁231),而不僅是功能性的範圍,如 Berman(1995/2009)讚賞的墨西哥詩人帕斯,自稱其翻譯策略為「自由改寫」(free adaptation),採用「意譯」,與李奭學的翻譯策略頗為相近(p. 17)。原作的意向透過浸潤在中文文學典故和文化語境的譯

<sup>6</sup> 史萊馬赫認為相對於口譯,科學和藝術的領域才算是真正的翻譯,原文為:"der eigentliche Uebersetzer vornaemlich in dem Gebiet der Wissenshaft und kunst" (轉引自 Stoerig, 1973, p. 42)。

筆清楚地傳達出來,理路清晰而詮釋準確,加上創新的語法,達成如史萊馬 赫所謂「讓作者接近讀者」的效果,於是讀者能像閱讀中文經典一樣完全沉 浸在書中,分不清誰是作者誰是譯者。就譯者「隱身」的議題,在《重讀》 中具有雙重性,一是歸化譯法的譯文高度中文化,意義透明與讀者沒有隔閡, 但同時卻又不隱身,因為譯者的主體性明顯表現在譯作中。羅森加登(2005) 在文中結論道:「余國藩的學術著作全然擁抱,也明確誦揚翻譯在詮釋性工 作中的地位」(頁77),可見余國藩對於詮釋和翻譯的接受度,也讓李奭學 的譯筆更能揮灑白如。

# 伍、序言、譯序、導讀中呈現的翻譯觀點

從 1997 年吉奈特(Genette)提出副文本(paratext)的概念以來,書的 序言、導言、跋、譯作者的诵信、訪談等譯作的相關文本已廣泛運用在翻譯 研究上。7副文本的形式因時因地各有不同,但是對於書本的譯介均扮演重要 的角色。Genette(1997)認為:「副文本是一個過渡和交易的中介地區,是 搬演實務和策略的特權地帶……目的是為了影響大眾,讓他們更易於接納譯 作,也更方便閱讀」(p.2)。

他提到副文本多少受到作者的指示或授權,但另一方面他也認為翻譯亦 屬於原作的副文本,具有評論並展現原作的功能(p. 12)。多數學者大致同 意他的概念,但對於翻譯是副文本的說法則較為保留,普遍認為副文本是從 譯作所衍生,必須獨立看待,並非只屈從於原文或作者,而是能讓譯者介入 評論原作和說服讀者的所在(Batchelor, 2018, pp. 28-30)。韋努蒂(Venuti, 1986)提及譯者常常是自願隱身,連序言都不作,然而要解謎翻譯過程,常 常是「從譯者偶爾附錄於作品的序言開始」,因其中交代了「讓文本變身的

<sup>7</sup> Genette (1997) 提出的副文本為構成一本書的元素,包括書名、獻詞、序、跋、注釋等文字,以及 非文字如插畫、封面、封底、書本樣式等,更廣包括與文本相關的訪談、評論、書信等外部副文本 (peritext) •

勞作」(p. 181)。Munday(2001)也為文強調,因為前言的相對缺乏,使得翻譯產製過程的大部分工作都隨之遺失(p. 152)。論者 Dimitriu(2009)認為,譯序普遍的缺稀代表譯者比以往更為隱身,並提出譯者序具有解釋性功能(explanatory function)、規範性功能(normative/prescriptive function)、訊息/描述性功能(informative/descriptive function),能作為翻譯研究的學習和訓練上極有益的文獻資料來源,可縮小翻譯實務和理論研究上的差距,並提供可資其他譯者學習的模式和翻譯訣竅(translation tips)等(pp. 193-199)。Batchelor(2018)則分析整理出副文本研究的六個主題:作為歷史研究的文獻來源、處理翻譯可能性或譯者可見性的場域、交代翻譯的社會文化脈絡、凸顯性別議題、塑造文化形象、呈現文本代理商的運作方式(pp. 31-39)。Tahir-Gürçağlar(2011)同意吉奈特認為副文本具有中介協調的功能,且多半會呈現文本想要被呈現而其非真實的面貌,並提醒副文本研究不能取代翻譯的文本分析(p. 115)。因此本文從原文及譯文的內容對照分析起始,探討翻譯理論策略,再以副文本佐證,應該會是比較客觀的評論方式。

想一探李奭學的翻譯工程奧祕,取徑於書的前言、譯序、簡介和譯作者相關著作等,能夠提供豐富的素材。比較出版於1989年《余國藩西遊記論集》(余國藩,1989)與出版於2004年的《重讀石頭記》(余國藩,1997/2004),兩書都由李奭學擔任翻譯,於前者為譯者兼任編者,且為此書寫作一篇長達29頁的編譯序〈兩腳踏東西文化·一心評宇宙文章——《余國藩西遊記論集》編譯序〉,介紹作者余國藩的治學理念、比較研究的貢獻、簡介各章重點與《西遊記》相關評論,闡釋余的學術思想重心和成書來由,也談翻譯的題目(李奭學,1989)。〈後記〉為作者所寫,主要談《西遊記》英譯,亦可從中得知作者(包括譯者)的翻譯相關理念。《重讀石頭記》則有作者〈中文版序〉、原作〈序言〉、和簡短的〈譯者後記〉;原作〈序言〉多談及作者對《紅樓夢》之虛構與歷史的評論觀點,並未觸及翻譯議題,〈中文版序〉和〈譯者後記〉只賴談及譯本成書過程和感謝合作者。兩本書的作者序言都是為英語讀者而寫作,因此主要著重在引介評論的文本和論述重點,

讓讀者更了解文本的文化脈絡和論述角度。《重讀》的〈譯者後記〉篇幅只 有短短兩頁,但這些側面文字資料基本上已能就本文上述對《重讀》的翻譯 策略及評析提供相關印證。其餘外部副文本有前述《中國文哲研究通訊》第 15 卷第 4 期之余國藩教授榮退專輯,李奭學(2007)同期著作《得意忘言: 翻譯、文學與文化評論》,及其於 2015 年八月所作〈敬悼先師余國藩教授〉 (李奭學,2016)一文等。

學者 Newmark (1983) 認為,前言的重要性在於能夠促進讀者的知識理 解,並且透過解釋譯者對某些關鍵詞語所做的翻譯決定,縮短讀者與文本之 間文化的差距;只有在溝通是清楚、無疑義的情況下,譯者才是「隱身」 (invisible)的(p. 17)。《西論》數十頁的編譯序(李奭學, 1989),說明 了即使原作與譯作有相同源文化的優勢,但是讀者仍有一段「學術專業」的 鴻溝必須跨越,李奭學深入的編譯序善盡闡釋的功能,提升讀者對於著作的 理解。注重譯者主體性的 Berman (1995/2009) 提出評論譯作的三個節疇: 「翻譯立場」(translation position,指譯者對於翻譯活動的目的、意義、形 式的看法)、「翻譯計畫」(translation project,指譯者希望譯作的呈現方式, 包括封面、標題、序言、譯序等)、「翻譯視域」(translation horizon,指譯 文出現當時的語言、文學、文化與歷史背景),為翻譯的行動和經驗對世界 產生意義的過程,屬於闡釋論的範疇(pp. 62-65)。這三個範疇並無先後決 定的次序,以其對《西論》、《重讀》的副文本加以分析,可以更深入得知 譯者的翻譯脈絡和翻譯理念。

首先,李奭學在《西論》編譯序中較多提及翻譯的旨要,及他的翻譯立 場和計畫。例如:余的翻譯重「信」:

不代表他輕視嚴復的另外兩條翻譯標準:「達」與「雅」。事實上, 廣義的譯事之「信」,不僅要忠於原著「文意」,同時也要忠於原著 「文體」。沒有不信而能求得達、雅,其理甚明。(李奭學,1989, 頁 25)

這段話道出了李奭學自身遵循的翻譯準則。編譯序中亦談到師徒兩人開

## 始譯著的過程,記述余:

在繁忙的課餘公餘,為我查出引句,在單篇譯稿完竣後,又逐一審閱, 糾正疏失,補充不足。我不敢說我們的「合作」已到萬無一失的地步, 但是我們確實盡力在為一本書……負責。(李奭學,1989,頁28)

在《重讀》的前言中,余國藩(1997/2004)也再度提及兩人的合作關係, 指出《重讀》:「乃譯者和作者共同完成……李奭學博士可不僅是位譯者, 在本書製作的過程中,他也身兼編者、批評者和名如其實的合作者等身分」 (頁11-12)。

而李奭學(2016)談到《重讀》成書過程他正在芝加哥大學攻讀博士,因課業繁忙,只能陸續交稿:「老師一本書寫了十年,他也容忍我十年,讓我斷續中譯之」(第13段),並提到余曾對他說「翻譯是最深刻的細讀,他幾乎用『細讀』《西遊記》的方式『重讀』《紅樓夢》」(第13段)。此話在《西論》的譯者後記已出現過類似記述:

使用母語的人……每有一種困擾:他們由於罕能以批評態度反省自己的語言,因此便和母語保有某種距離,反而不易對之有透徹的認識。不過,嚴肅的翻譯工作可以轉變這種情況……以一種語言逐字逐句重製或再現一部作品的經驗,可能是我們「閱讀」作品最具啟發性的訓練方法。(余國藩,1989,頁293-294)

身為翻譯家的余現身說法,說明「細讀」是他的翻譯策略,而「翻譯」 是他的語言和閱讀策略,這是從翻譯的場域提出對語言和閱讀的立場。李奭 學(2016)再次呼應:「老師精通中西文學理論,但從不迷信之,發展出來 的觀看《紅樓夢》之道,我有幸也『細讀』了」(第13段)。

作者/譯者在序言或譯序中不免俗地,都會為自己「拙作」的不足之處 先行自謙或抱愧一番,雖然有論者分析,譯序裡的陳述與文本呈現的結果常 不盡相符。余國藩(1997/2004)在《重讀》中文版序中也提到,讀完後:

謙卑所學的第一課是企圖與所成之間的差異……我孜孜研究卻發現自己成果有限……就本書而言,只要時機允許,譯者或我自己也會予以

## --哪管再小-----訂正或補正。(頁 11)

言下或流露些許革命尚未完全成功之意。雖然前一句是說:「本書譯來高雅 異常」,文末也再次強調每次讀到譯稿:「常感本書已經脫胎換骨,把原文 的『豬耳朵』換成大家眼前可見的『絲荷包』了。這種改進,書中從思想到 語言都顯然可見」(余國藩,1997/2004,頁12)。

而所謂「改進」,呼應了班雅明說翻譯者的任務,「在於在原著當中找 出互補的表意的方式,把原著帶到一個更高,更純淨的語言的氛圍」(胡功 澤,2007,頁230)。原作經過翻譯而精煉昇華,就這一點的完成度而言, 原作者對譯者之功表達了高度的肯定。

再來是關於翻譯立場、計畫和視域,以及由視域決定翻譯策略的過程, 可以看出李奭學一方面堅持傳統語言文化的標準,同時也強調譯者展現創意 的主體性。如前述《重讀》的譯文特點,在於讀起來就像由中文寫成,彷彿 譯者就是作者。這也是出版社、評論者、讀者普遍抱持的信念,認為最佳的 翻譯就是讀來流暢——彷彿原文就是以譯入語寫作而成。雖然這個標準為韋 努蒂所詬病,8 但是就本書而言,因為譯作與原作有共同文化淵源,所以大致 無「異文化」被抹煞,或譯者完全「隱身」的問題,反而譯者的學養與文字 造詣,從頭至尾現身於文中,讓讀者在閱讀時,無法不意識到他的存在,充 分展現譯者的主體性。這是如何做到的?在序言或譯者後記裡沒有說明,但 是《西論》的編譯序中已提供了一些答案。譯者提到臺灣大學黃官範(1976)的 一段話:

從近百年的翻譯史來看,從事中譯英與英譯中兩種活動的人常常有不 同的價值取向。從事中譯英的人總是企圖把中國的東西苦心經營得合 平西洋人的胃口……但外國文化思想之引進中國……譯文的語法長得 不像一般的中文,許多表現方式直譯到中文裡,活生生叫我們吞了下

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Venuti (1995) 在《譯者的隱形:翻譯史論》 (The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation) 一書中的核心概念,說明歸化翻譯策略所主張的流利度(fluency)是為了服務目標語文化、經濟、 政治上的意圖,而對異文化的一種挪用 (appropriation) (pp. 18-19)。

去。(頁68)

## 接著譯者於編譯序中談到:

本書係英文漢學評論的中譯,就某一程度言,亦可歸入前引黃宣範文 所稱的第二種譯事活動。因此,我在翻譯本書的過程中,便無時不心 懸著該文中的警告,深怕生搬硬套,譯出一部「用中國字寫的英文書」。 (李奭學,1989,頁26-27)

李奭學翻譯的立場和計畫,是將中國古典文學評論的英文原作轉化成道 地、展現國學素養和語文根柢的文學專論,因此戒慎擔憂譯作會變成表裡不 一的英文書,這裡觸及的是文化層次。他接著說:「本書係嚴肅的論述之作, 代表作者的學術見解,生吞活剝的翻譯固然不可,以詞害意更是罪莫大焉」 (李奭學,1989,頁 27)。雖然有點戲謔的口吻,卻也顯出李謹遵嚴復所提 倡的「信」和「達」翻譯標準。之後便剖白他的翻譯策略和特點:「我只能 深自警惕,以我所能認識到的中文語法挑用習語,在不害原意的前提下,做 到劉紹銘所謂的『翻譯的傳統與個人才具』的殊死戰」(李奭學,1989,頁 27)。

劉紹銘(1993)鼓吹翻譯不應完全照搬傳統,傳統也不應墨守,他假設以《讀者文摘》的編輯原則為例,說成語「千呼萬喚」就不可寫成「萬喚千呼」(頁38)。,此見解對於偏好把成語移位變換的李奭學來說應該是深得其心。劉紹銘(1993)在結語寫道:「傳統如果沒有活潑的思想不時新陳代謝,日久必僵化成八股。創作『嚴禁』八股,翻譯也一樣」(頁38)。

創新可以說是李、劉兩位認同的翻譯標準,想要在「信」的基礎上做到「達」和「雅」,於是有了譯者站在傳統的題材和文字與全新的譯作中間,上述的天人交戰(「殊死戰」),以及最後呈現出作者所說「高雅異常」的面貌。李隨後在編譯序提到:

<sup>9</sup> 劉紹銘(1993)最初發表於聯合報副刊,後收入合輯《翻譯新論集》。是以 T. S.艾略特 (T. S. Eliot)論詩與文學作者與傳統的關係之 "Tradition and the Individual Talent"一文為基礎的延伸之作 (Eliot, 2009)。

余教授的英文……學界公認為一絕,流麗典雅又語意多端,是典型的 「不可譯」文體。我雖黽勉從事,是否能傳達神韻之八九,畢竟不可期, 甚或不免「譯者即逆者」(Traduttore traditore)之譏。(李奭學,1989, 頁 27)

這段話看出譯者對作者語言文體風格的理解,對譯者能否善盡職責傳神演譯, 透露出內心的焦慮,這裡觸及語言的最高層次,也就是美學,是對「雅」的焦 慮。李奭學全力一搏,堅持展現譯者的主體性。接著他談到另一方面的挑戰:

加以余學貫東西,旁徵博引的學者作風,使得譯者不時要出入於希臘、 拉丁、義、德、法,甚至是日文與梵文只中,稍一不慎,即有「拿錯 字典」的危險。我的挑戰之大,譯事之艱,可想而知。(李奭學, 1989, 頁 27)

這也點出了此學術論集的高度非同一般書籍,翻譯上的難度無需贅言。 前述 Batchelor (2018) 提及副文本研究可觸及譯者主體性和塑造譯本在接收 方文化的形象等議題,以及得知翻譯策略等功能,在《西論》的幾項副文本 分析中已得到充分印證;相對的,《重讀》的譯後記只有簡短兩頁,交代各 篇文章刊登出處及相關合作者,並未在翻譯上著墨,蓋此為余、李兩人第二 度合作,而翻譯的議題已在前述編譯序中詳述過了。

# 陸、結論

許鈞(1992) 在其著作中提到:

一個成功的翻譯,不再是原文與譯文之間的封閉性轉換,而應考慮到 文化因素、讀者審美習慣等諸因素對翻譯的制約與影響,譯者往往自 覺地跳出原文與譯文的語言邏輯意義等值這一層次要求的束縛,從文 化角度去追求更高層次的意義近似。(頁34)

就《重讀》而言,譯作的文本所呈現的,是從讀者的角度所創作出在意 義和形式及上能為之接受和欣賞的全新文本,既符合與原作的功能對等,又 開拓在藝術的層次上到達高品質的語言和文化翻譯,如 Pasternak(1976)所 謂與原著站在同樣的層次上。前文已分析過譯者個人才學、翻譯策略與副文 本中呈現的翻譯視域、翻譯立場等因素,使得語言和文學傳統在《重讀》中 顯而易見,這是此作令人折服的主因。《重讀》作為一本國學評論文集翻譯, 無疑是成功而可以作為獨立的中文作品欣賞,已經達到各種翻譯標準的要求, 這無非取決於譯者堅持發揮的主體性,而使譯作達到典範的高度。對《重讀》 著作內容的欣賞,是源於共同的文化背景脈絡,對翻譯的欣賞,是源於共同 的語言和文學傳統。李奭學(2007)提到德希達(Derrida)的看法:

文本的意義,說來並非由「原作」決定,而是由閱讀原作的讀者或是 由翻譯原作的譯者會決……我們也可以說 [羅蘭] 巴特簡直在暗示, 文本的意義非由「原作」決定,而是由「譯作」決行的。 (頁 23)

《重讀》或許沒有挑戰原著權威性的意圖,但是相信所有讀者應該都同意, 《重讀》在翻譯上是極為成功的。客觀而言,雖然《重讀》的譯文已經達到 難以超越的水平,但是也許如班雅明所言:「因為語言文字不斷地在變動, 我們無法獲得一個『永恆』的譯文」(胡功澤,2007,頁193)。時間性或 許是對譯作最大的考驗,《重讀》的歷史定位,也許要留待後世代的讀者去 評價了。

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# Recovering Lost Pieces: A Reexamination of *Qianshi* Translation From the Register Perspective

# **Chung-Ling Shih**

The widespread transmission of information on the web has resulted in the online circulation of the English translations of Taoist divination verses, or qianshi 籤詩, in Taiwan, making them easily accessible to international audiences. Due to this change in the location and language of the readership, qianshi translation must be examined. Drawing on two studies, namely a small quantitative analysis and register-based qualitative analysis, this study investigated the strategies used to translate idioms and metaphors in Matsu Qianshi 媽祖籤詩. The results of the quantitative analysis indicate that the current translations of metaphors and idioms involves only paraphrasing and omission, with omission being more frequent than paraphrasing. The qualitative analysis reveals that current translations fail to clearly transmit the thematic message at the field level, lack stylistic variation at the mode level, and do not meet the expectations of online audiences at the tenor level. Thus, the translations should be revised to make them more flexible for the intended audiences. This study proposes a set of translations that juxtaposes detailed and concise versions. Those aiming to learn about Chinese culture and appreciate the poetic beauty of the qianshi can select the detailed version, whereas those aiming to seek the instructions of the gods can read the concise version. In terms of register, the two-in-one translation set conveys the thematic messages more clearly with variation in the linguistic style that will better suit the needs of diverse online audiences than the current single version of translation. The set of translations provided by this study challenges the static, fixed form of current online qianshi translation and adds a dynamic dimension to enrich the originally religious purpose with literary, cultural, and educational functions. This paper concludes with a call to translate qianshi to suit purposes other than its conventional, religious ones and to satisfy a diverse range of audiences online who might read these verses.

Keywords: qianshi translation, idiom, metaphor, register, juxtaposed translation mode

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# 補回遺失的拼塊—— 從語域觀點重新檢視籤詩翻譯

## 史宗玲

近年來,由於網路資訊廣大流傳,英語籤詩翻譯也上傳至網站。當籤詩的語言及公布地點已經不同於以往,我們實有必要研究目前線上籤詩翻譯的策略是否合宜。本論文使用量化分析及語域為主的質化分析,探討媽祖籤詩中俚語及隱喻的翻譯策略。量化分析結果顯示目前俚語及隱喻翻譯僅使用改寫與省略策略,其中省略策略的使用次數遠高於改寫策略。若從語域理論觀點來檢視,則透露出目前籤詩翻譯在語場層面無法清楚傳遞主旨訊息、在語式層面缺乏風格的多樣性、在語旨層面無法滿足網路上各式各樣讀者群的期望。所以,本論文提出改進方法,並舉例說明。同時,為方便網路讀者有更彈性的選擇,本論文提倡使用詳細翻譯及精簡翻譯兩種版本組成的並列翻譯套組。若讀者欲從籤詩中習得中國文化知識,可以閱讀詳細翻譯版。若讀者只是想從籤詩中獲得神明指示,可以閱讀精簡翻譯版。置於語域理論的框架中,此二合一套組比現行翻譯更能清楚傳達旨意、更具有多樣語言風格、也更適合許多不同的讀者群。本論文挑戰了籤詩翻譯的靜態、固定形式,為其增添動態的維度,並加入文學、文化和教育功能。綜而言之,本論文倡導籤詩翻譯改革,以符合網路上新型態的溝通需求,不再拘泥於過去只能滿足廟宇抽籤者求神問卜的傳統形式。

關鍵詞: 籤詩翻譯、俚語、隱喻、語域、並列版本之翻譯模組

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# Introduction

We need to reexamine a translated text when its target audiences, access approaches, and practical functions undergo a change to a new socio-cultural context. Nowadays, Taiwan's divination verses, hereafter called *qianshi* 籤詩, are shifting their access location from temples to websites, so we need to reconsider whether their English translation meets the expectations of varied audiences who visit websites, not temples. *Qianshi* has a long history that can be traced back to the Five Dynasties of ancient China. It has been used to serve the function of fortune-telling and so has gained widespread popularity with the public in Chinese communities. Each piece of qianshi, consisting of four lines of either five or seven words, is written by poets and scholars and draws on the stories of Chinese historical figures and relevant allusions (Lin, 2012). Qianshi is therefore peppered with metaphors, idioms, and historical allusions. It has been passed down to present times and was transplanted from mainland China to Taiwan by Chinese immigrants. In recent years, to communicate qianshi to the world under the impact of globalization, English and Japanese versions of qianshi have been uploaded online in Taiwan. Because qianshi translation is attracting the international audience's interest and attention, maintaining the quality of the translation cannot be underestimated.

A host of theses in Taiwan have addressed the literary tradition and cultural elements of qianshi, with Chen (2006) exploring the value and multi-level meanings of the stories in *qianshi* and Wang (2000) probing different socio-cultural implications of qianshi accessible from different regions of Taiwan. Additionally, Teng (2012) discusses the metaphorical symbols of divination poetry from the perspective of Jungian interpretation of dreams; Chen (2008) investigates historical allusions and idioms, and Luo (2006) explores the literary features of divination poetry. The above theses have revealed scholarly insights into the literary and cultural aspects of

qianshi, but these scholars only use the Chinese texts of qianshi in their analyses. One article (Shih, 2011) has discussed qianshi translation by analyzing the translation strategies from the perspectives of normalization, explication, simplification, and explication. The present research, however, in a different vein, investigates the strategies used to translate idioms and metaphors in qianshi from the perspective of the register theory. This study of the current online English translation of 100 Matsu Qianshi 媽祖籤詩 finds that the translation is inadequate both functionally and stylistically. To improve the flawed translations of these texts, revisions are suggested in this paper and an alternative set of juxtaposing translations is proposed.

Matsu Qianshi was chosen because it has gained great popularity with people island-wide in Taiwan. Matsu is the Sea Goddess and is highly honored by Taiwanese people. In early times, many Taiwanese people lived by fishing and worshipped Matsu to protect them while on the sea. People believed that Matsu's guidance and advice helped them prevent danger or reduce their risk in life on fishing journeys. However, with advances in fishing technology in the modern era, people no longer merely rely on Matsu for advice in fishing. Moreover, driven by the globalization of local culture, an English translation of Matsu Qianshi has been posted on the web attracting the attention of a wider audience. It is open to different groups of audiences who have different expectations about *qianshi*, so the functions of *qianshi* translation are being expanded to different contexts. Since the poetic qianshi contains meaningful idioms and metaphors, it attracts Western internet users, who want to learn Chinese culture. Thus, qianshi can be used by religious audiences who ask for instructions from the gods and by non-religious audiences who wish to learn Mandarin and Chinese culture or have an appreciation of poetic aesthetics. In view of the expanding functions of English qianshi accessible on the web, the present research investigates whether the current English translation of Matsu Qianshi can achieve the multiple functions to meet the needs of varied groups of audiences. If not,

some revisions can be suggested to improve the status quo.

With this purpose, the present research examined the functional and stylistic presentation of the English translations of idioms and metaphors from the perspective of register to find out whether the translations of idioms and metaphors lack multiple functions and show an inadequate range of styles. It holds that the original idiomaticity and symbolic effect of the special expressions should be retained so that diverse audiences can use the qianshi translation for Chinese idiom learning, cultural knowledge acquisition and aesthetic appreciation. As a result of the investigation into whether the current translation method meets the needs of diverse groups of web audiences, the present paper proposes a new translation set that juxtaposes the concise rendering with a detailed translation. The detailed version explicates the content with annotations whereas the concise version delivers the core message. The two-in-one set provides two versions simultaneously, so the audience may make a flexible choice to meet their individual needs. Two research questions (RQs) were raised to frame the investigation:

- RQ 1: When explored from the register perspective, what functional inadequacies are shown in the current translations of idioms and metaphors in Matsu Qianshi without stylistic variation, and how can we revise them?
- RQ 2: What alternative mode of *qianshi* translation can be recommended to endow it with multi-functions and suit the needs of diverse groups of audiences when examined from the perspective of the register theory?

The answer to question one discloses functional and stylistic inadequacies in the current translations of idioms and metaphors. Thus, revisions are suggested using some examples. The answer to question two probes how the linguistic styles in the proposed alternative translation mode are more accommodating as they meet the pluralistic communication situations where web audiences read qianshi translation to achieve various purposes.

# Literature Review

In this section, the basic concepts of the register theory are introduced since the current online translation of idioms and metaphors retrieved from *Matsu Qianshi* are investigated from the register perspective. Additionally, the analysis focuses on the translation of idioms and metaphors, so the definitions and the appropriate translation strategies proposed by some scholars are discussed.

# **Idioms and Metaphors**

#### **Definitions of Idioms and Metaphors**

It is important to point out the differences between idioms and metaphors. Idioms are mostly common sayings or expressions that consist of some words that have a specific meaning but cannot be understood based on the meaning of each word. Metaphors are forms of comparisons that present one thing but symbolize another thing.

Specifically, an idiom is peculiar to a language, a region, or a people. For Seidl and McMordi (1988), an idiom is defined as "a number of words which, when taken together, have a different meaning from the individual meaning of each word" (pp. 12-13). An idiom is also defined as "two or more words together that, as a unit, have a special meaning that is different from the literal meaning of the words separately" (Brenner, 2003, pp. 4-5). Since idioms are formed through a long period of evolution, they carry well-known meanings easily understood by local people, but not by international audiences. In *qianshi*, some idioms, e.g., *guiren* 貴人 (benefactor) and *gaoren* 高人 (remarkable people), are used to add cultural value to the verse. Such idioms carry one type of cultural reference and are viewed as an important part of Chinese cultural heritage.

A metaphor, briefly defined, is a transfer of a noun from one object to another (Aristotle, 384-322 B.C.E./1996). In practice, a metaphor is "a transfer of a name of an object/phenomenon to another object/phenomenon on the basic similarity between them" (Shelestiuk, 2006, p. 334). For Black (1990), metaphors create similarity but do not state pre-existing similarities. Simply put, metaphors use a familiar concept to express another concept, so reinterpretations are involved in the process of comprehending metaphors. For example, "you are a plum tree" uses the symbol of the plum tree to suggest a person's noble character and unrelenting perseverance. There are allusion-based metaphors that are commonly understood as a reference to something presumably known to the interlocutor or reader. These are frequently extracted from literature and mythology, and show the similarity between a historical fact and the real fact (Shelestiuk, 2006). Metaphors in qianshi are used to help readers understand abstract concepts by means of concrete terms. Additionally, they may have an aesthetic effect on readers.

#### Strategies Used to Translate Idioms and Metaphors

Idioms and metaphors have culture-specific characteristics, so their translation is a challenging task. Baker (1992) proposed five strategies for idiomatic translation, including (a) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (b) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (c) translation by paraphrase, (d) translation by omission, and (e) strategy of compensation. In the corpus Baker (1992) analyzed, the first strategy was used to produce the best translations of idioms, but idiomatic equivalents were difficult to find in the target language (abbreviated as TL). The third strategy was the one most commonly used. Briefly, Baker's (1992) strategies considered the importance of recreating the original idiomatic form for stylistic reasons and adapting the original idiom for conceptual reproduction.

Newmark's (1988) seven procedures, listed in the order of preference, are often applied to the translation of metaphors. The procedures include: (a) reproducing the same image in the TL, (b) replacing a source language (abbreviated as SL) image with a standard TL image, (c) translating a metaphor into a simile, (d) translating a metaphor as a simile along with its sense, (e) converting the metaphor into sense, (f) deleting the metaphor, and (g) combining the same metaphor along with its sense. For Newmark (1988), retaining the original image was most preferable, and omission was risky as it removed the symbolic and aesthetic effect of metaphors. For AI-Hasnawl (2007), the translation of a metaphor could be handled using a simile, a paraphrase, a footnote, an explanation, or—as a last resort—omission.

Metaphors and idioms in qianshi draw their background information from Chinese culture, so their translations can use the strategies that are often used to address cultural references. For Baker (1992), the strategies used to render culture-specific items include (a) translation by a more general word/superordinate, (b) translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, (c) translation by cultural substitution, (d) translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, (e) translation by paraphrase using a related word, (f) translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, (g) translation by omission, and (h) translation by illustration. Jin (2003) proposed the strategies of the word-for-word translation, replacement, adding words, communicative translation, and use of equivalents to tackle the translation of cultural references. He prioritized the first strategy because it reflected the cultural characteristics and the rhetorical style of original cultural expressions. Zhou (1995) held a similar view that the best solution to the cultural translation problem was the use of the literal translation that made the translation from Chinese into English preserve the exotic flavor and original linguistic characteristics. In this paper, the author argues that if *qianshi* translation uses more strategies proposed by the above scholars, it can present varied linguistic styles and so is more suited for diverse communication situations on the web.

# The Register Theory

We cannot discuss the translations of metaphors and idioms independent of their communicative situations, so this paper analyzes translation strategies from the functional perspective of the register theory. The term "register" means "a variety of language, corresponding to a variety of situations" (Halliday, 1985, p. 29). In Halliday's (1978, 1985) view, register conveys a concept that different types of linguistic expressions should be used to communicate with people who are engaged in different activities that occur in different disciplinary domains. Register can be explored in the light of a change in the use of language due to the changed ways of communication. Different types of linguistic expressions should be chosen to keep in line with different communication situations in different contexts (Hatim & Mason, 1990). In brief, the concept of register suggests that "language use varies as its context varies" (Hatim & Munday, 2019, p. 75).

Register finds an equivalent of the restricted language in an appropriate style to achieve a type of speech function (Firth, 1957). For Halliday (1978), the theory of register identifies some principles that govern how the language we use varies according to the type of communication situation. Halliday and Hasan (1976) claimed that a register was connected to three important aspects of a speech situation: field, mode, and tenor. The three variables describe the relationships between language functions and linguistic forms. Field suggests the nature of a social action that is taking place in a specific situation; tenor indicates the participants in a transaction or their characteristics, statuses and social roles while mode refers to what participants expect a language to do for them in a certain situation or in a language activity (Halliday & Hasan, 1989). For Almurashi (2016), field means the topic or what is being talked about; tenor refers to those who are engaged in the communication, and mode is the role a language plays in a personto-person interaction along with its linguistic form (spoken or written). In Guazzieri and Taylor's (1998) view, field means the subject matter addressed while tenor indicates the social relation between participants in a speech situation, and mode, the rhetorical form, including expository, instructive, and persuasive languages.

In this paper set within the register-based research framework, field means specific themes that are addressed in *qianshi*; tenor, the international audiences who read *qianshi* translation; and mode, the linguistic style or the presentational way of *qianshi* translation. It is hard to know who will read online English *qianshi* translations. We surmise that the international audiences might include those who are curious about it, those who want to consult it for life guidance, those who want to learn Mandarin and Chinese culture from it and those who just want to appreciate its poetic beauty. The different types of audiences would have different feelings and expectations about the English *qianshi* translation. To meet the diverse expectations, it is suggested that various translation strategies be used to handle the translation. Overall, this paper examines whether or not the dominant thematic message in the official version of *qianshi* translation is clearly conveyed, and, if not, what recommendations can be suggested.

# Methodology

#### **Collected Data**

The present paper collected 32 idioms and 29 metaphors from 100 *Matsu Qianshi*, a text that is posted on the governmental website (The Ministry of the Interior of Taiwan Government, n.d.). This translated version released from the official website is more reliable than other versions posted on the websites of private religious facilities. The entire sentence that contains idioms or/and

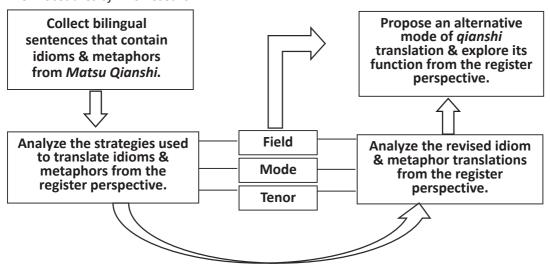
metaphors is shown as an analytical unit, so readers can understand the meanings of special expressions better. For example, gurou 骨肉 (lit. kinsfolk) is contained in a sentence Gurou yuanhe you yixin 骨肉緣何有異心 (lit. why the kinsfolk do not reach a consensus), so the translation of the entire sentence is shown. However, the analysis concern is how the idiom, gurou, is translated.

Many scholars (Cacciari & Glucksberg, 1991; Kovács, 2016; Kvetko, 2009; Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; Shelestiuk, 2006; Steen, 1999) have proposed ways of classifying idioms or metaphors. For example, Lakoff and Johnson (1980) classify metaphors into three categories: structural, orientational and ontological metaphors, based on the cognitive linguistic view. From a different perspective, the author here classifies the collected idioms and metaphors based on their thematic implications. The theme-based classification helps us easily probe whether the thematic implications of idioms and metaphors are adequately transferred from SL into TL. Notably, each *qianshi* might deal with more than one theme, so the classification in the present paper is based on the dominant theme of each *qianshi*. The thematic categories of collected idioms and metaphors encompass social relationships, careers, destiny, marriage, family, wealth, and fame, which represent the important aspects of daily human life. According to the dominant-theme-based classification of idioms, there are seven destiny-themed idioms, 11 social-relationship-themed idioms, five fame-themed idioms, three career-themed idioms, five conduct-themed idioms, and one family-themed idiom. In accordance with the same method of classification of metaphors, there are seven destiny-themed metaphors, seven career-themed metaphors, six conduct-themed metaphors, three wealth-themed metaphors, four fame-themed metaphors, one social-relationship-themed metaphor, and one marriage-themed metaphor. The sentences that contain the above 32 idioms and 29 metaphors with their online English translations were collected for strategy analysis from the register perspective.

#### **Research Methods and Procedures**

The present research draws on two studies—a small quantitative analysis and a register-based qualitative analysis, taking *Matsu Qianshi* translation as a case study. The quantitative analysis uses statistical results to gauge the frequencies of the strategies that are used to translate idioms and metaphors. The register-based qualitative analysis probes the factors that cause the stylistic and functional inadequacy in the current translations of idioms and metaphors in *Matsu Qianshi*. Figure 1 shows the procedures of the present research.

Figure 1
The Procedures of This Research



As shown above, the research procedures started with collecting the sentences that contain idioms and metaphors and their online English translations. This step was followed by an investigation of the frequencies of the strategies used to render idioms and metaphors. The third step was a probe into the reasons that had hindered the idiom and metaphor translations from meeting the expectations of

diverse groups of international audiences. To compensate for the stylistic flaw and functional inadequacy, revisions were recommended. The strength of effective communication in the revised translation was illustrated from the perspectives of field, tenor and mode. The final step was a proposal for an alternative style of qianshi translation consisting of concise and detailed versions.

In short, the present research was conducted to disclose the stylistic, thematic, and functional inadequacy of the current Matsu Qianshi translation posted on the web. The author has tried to compensate for this deficiency by recommending revisions and proposing a remedial measure.

# **Findings and Discussion**

# **Functional Inadequacy and Compensatory Strategies**

In response to RQ1 regarding the strategies used to render idioms and metaphors in the current online Matsu Qianshi translation, the findings showed that for 56.25% (18/32) of the idioms and 55.17% (16/29) of the metaphors, the omission strategy was used. For 43.75% (14/32) of the idioms, paraphrase was used, while for 44.83% (13/29) of the metaphors, conversion to sense was applied. In short, the current English translations of idioms used either omission or paraphrase, and those of metaphors used either omission or conversion to sense. To verify the findings, two appendixes are enclosed at the end of this paper, with one showing the strategies used to render the collected idioms in the official translated version and in the author's revisions, and the other showing the strategies used to render the collected metaphors in the official translated version and in the author's revisions.

The high frequency of using omission in idiom translation runs counter to Baker's (1992) claim, which argues that the idealistic strategy for translating idioms should be the use of an idiom of similar meaning and form in the target language, with one of the two least-used strategies being omission. Meanwhile, the omission strategy used with the highest frequency clashes with Newmark's (1988) proposal of retaining the original image as the most preferable strategy used to translate metaphors. Using the omission strategy also conflicts with AI-Hasnawl's (2007) claim that omission is a last resort for the translation of metaphors.

Omission overlooks the original styles and conceptual meanings of both idioms and metaphors. Additionally, the use of paraphrase or conversion to sense, shown in the current translations of idioms and metaphors, only delivers general meanings. The target audiences reading the paraphrased idioms and metaphors can only get the thematic message that is a conventional interpretation of the ethical instructions of the gods. This method of translation meets the expectations of those who are seeking the gods' advice. However, as Mandarin and Chinese culture are receiving increasing attention under the impact of globalization, there might be an increasing variety of international audiences who read *qianshi* translation on the web. The audiences include those who are curious about qianshi, those who want to appreciate the aesthetic effect of metaphors, and those who hope to learn about Chinese culture from the socio-historical origins of idiomatic expressions. The lack of stylistic and functional variations in the official version of translation might not satisfy the linguistic and cultural interests of the non-religious audiences. To boost the interest of a wider web audience, we can modify the present translations of idioms and metaphors in qianshi.

#### **Current Idiom Translations and Revision Suggestions**

To revise non-translated idioms through omission, four methods are suggested by consulting Baker's (1992) strategies used to translate idioms and cultural references. The methods include: (a) paraphrase and transliteration, (b) idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (c) transliteration and inserted explanation, (d) paraphrase and footnote. Regarding the revision of the current translations of metaphors, we may consult Newmark's (1988) and AI-Hasnawl's (2007) strategies, including (a) literal translation and footnote, and (b) an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. The six revision methods are illustrated using examples as follows. A stands for the current translation, and B, the revision. RA refers to religious audiences who read qianshi to get the instructions of the gods, and NRA, non-religious audiences who read qianshi to appreciate its literary aesthetics or/and learn the pronunciation of idioms and Chinese culture.

#### Non-Translated Idioms and Their Revisions With Paraphrase and Transliteration

Example one shows that two idioms *xiren* 細人 (lit. narrow-minded people) and koushe 口苦 (lit. verbal arguments) are omitted in the translation, so their thematic messages cannot be clearly conveyed. Revisions are suggested as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Non-Translated Idioms of Xiren and Koushe and Their Revisions

Source Text		Translation	Field	Tenor	Mode
莫近細人增 <u>口舌</u> [Mo jin xiren zeng	Α	None	None	None	Omission
koushe] (No. 43)	В	You should avoid arguing (koushe) with unreasonable people (xiren).	Social relationship	ra & nra	Paraphrase and transliteration

Due to the omission of idioms, their implicit social-relationship theme cannot be effectively conveyed. The revisions use the strategy of paraphrase to render *xiren* and koushe as "unreasonable people" and "arguing," so the meanings of the two idioms can be clearly presented. However, they do not preserve the original idiomatic forms.

To compensate for the loss, two transliterations—xiren and koushe—are added, helping some audiences to learn the pronunciation of the two Chinese idioms. Examined from the field perspective, the revisions help transfer the theme of social relationship clearly—"You should avoid arguing (koushe) with unreasonable people (xiren)." From the perspective of mode, use of literal translation and transliteration together shows stylistic variation, not only presenting the original meaning clearly but also replicating the original idiomatic form. Examined from the perspective of tenor, the revised translation could meet more audiences' needs—either to learn Chinese idioms or to understand the instructions of the gods.

# The Non-Translated Idiom and Its Revision With an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

In Example 2, the idiom *sunren zisun* 損人自損 (lit. harm others to harm self) is also omitted in the translation, resulting in the failed conveyance of the thematic implication. Thus, a revision is suggested as in Table 2.

**Table 2**Non-Translated Idiom of Sunren Zisun and Its Revision

Source Text		Translation	Field	Tenor	Mode
損人自損豈非癡 [Sunren zisun	Α	None	None	None	Omission
qifei chi] (No. 62)	В	It is silly to harm other people and so do yourself an injury.	Conduct	ra & nra	Use of an equivalent idiom in English

The revision (version B) is "It is silly to harm other people and so do yourself an injury," containing an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. The idiomatic match in English, "do yourself an injury," calls people's attention to the consequence of harming other people and clearly conveys the conduct-related thematic meaning to

audiences when examined from the perspective of field. Meanwhile, the use of the idiomatic counterpart in English helps re-produce the original idiomatic effect, so international audiences may appreciate the idiomatic aesthetics. The functional diversity meets different groups of audiences' expectations when examined from the perspective of tenor.

# The Non-Translated Idiom and Its Revision With Transliteration and Inserted **Explanation**

Like the two examples above, the idiom gurou is omitted in the translation. Its thematic implication of kinship is lost and needs to be revised as follows in Table 3.

Table 3 Non-Translated Idiom of Gurou and Its Revision

Source Text		Translation	Field	Tenor	Mode
骨肉緣何有異心 [Gurou yuanhe	Α	None	None	None	Omission
you yixin] (No. 37)	В	Why the kinsfolk (gurou) do not reach a consensus	Family	RA & NRA	Paraphrase and a transliteration

Due to the omission of the idiom *gurou* 骨肉 (lit. bone and flesh), the translation (version A) fails to convey its thematic meaning. To revise this, the idiom is paraphrased as "kinsfolk" to convey its semantic meaning clearly. Additionally, to allow some audiences to learn how to say the Chinese idiom, a transliteration gurou is added. The revision concurs with the functional theory of register as it communicates the thematic message clearly using a paraphrase and retains the original idiomatic feature using the transliteration. Thus, the revision meets the needs of those who seek fortune-telling and those who want to learn Chinese idioms and culture.

# The Paraphrased Idiom and Its Revision With an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

Without using omission, some idioms are paraphrased in the text of *Matsu Qianshi*. In this example, the idiom *delong wangshu* 得隴望蜀 (lit. looking to Shu while getting Long) is paraphrased as "Do not covet what you do not have." Although the paraphrased idiom can communicate the thematic message clearly, it fails to retain the idiomatic trait. This way of translation reduces its function to convey the moral message. To allow international audiences to appreciate or learn its idiomatic form, a revision is suggested as follows in Table 4.

**Table 4**The Paraphrased Idiom of Delong Wangsu and Its Revision

Source Text		Translation	Field	Tenor	Mode
勸君 <u>得隴</u> 莫 <u>望蜀</u> [Quan jun <u>de-long</u> mo wangshu.]	Α	Do not covet what you do not have.	Conduct	RA	Paraphrasing
(No. 24)	В	You are advised not to be as greedy as a wolf.	Conduct	RA & NRA	Use of an equivalent idiom in English

Although the conceptual translation of "Do not overt what you do not have" conveys its thematic meaning clearly from the perspective of field, it limits its function to the delivery of a moral message. To improve the situation, an idiomatic match in English—"You are advised not to be as greedy as a wolf" can be used. Not only does the revision communicate the original concept clearly, but it reproduces the original idiomatic form with an idiomatic equivalent in English. The revision makes the audience able to appreciate the idiomatic beauty and learn the idiom without misunderstanding the thematic message. The revision supports the importance of catering to varied needs of audiences from the perspective of tenor.

In a similar manner, when the idiom ren you qiansuan tian yisuan 人有千算 天一算 in No. 66 of Matsu Qianshi translation is paraphrased as "Good will be repaid with good, and bad repaid with bad," it only conveys the thematic message but disallows the audience to learn the original idiomatic form. To compensate for the loss, an idiomatic match in English-"Man proposes but God disposes" can be used so that its communication function can be diversified.

# The Paraphrased Idiom and Its Revision With Literal Translation, an Inserted Explanation and a Footnote

If an idiom is an historical allusion, its conversion to sense through paraphrase could ruin its cultural value, leading to a huge loss for the audience's cultural education. The idiom saiweng shima 塞鈴失馬 (lit. Mr. Sai lost a horse) is an example and can be revised using a hybrid strategy as suggested in Table 5.

Table 5 The Paraphrased Idiom of Saiweng Shima and Its Revision

Source Texts		Translations	Field	Tenor	Mode
塞翁失馬未為寄 [Saiweng shima wei wei ji] (No. 80)	A	Everything happens for a reason, and it might be a blessing in disguise.	Career	RA	Paraphrasing
	В	Mr. Sai lost a horse, but the loss was not certain. Note: In a Chinese legend, Mr. Sai lost a horse, but some days later, the horse brought back another horse.	Career	RA & NRA	Using a counterpart idiom and adding a footnote

The above example shows that the idiom *saiweng shima* is paraphrased as "Everything happens for a reason." The conceptualized translation does not preserve the original idiomatic property. The author's suggestion is the replication of the original idiomatic form using the literal rendering "Mr. Sai lost a horse." However, to increase the audience's comprehension, an explanation that "the loss was not certain" can be added. Meanwhile, a footnote can be supplemented to allow the audience to learn the allusion in Chinese culture. The revision using a hybrid strategy meets the register-based function to enrich its linguistic style by presenting the thematic, moral message clearly for religious audiences, and replicating the idiomatic form and supplementing allusion-relevant background information for non-religious audiences.

The above five examples justify that the overwhelming use of omission and paraphrase in the current translations of idioms in Matsu Qianshi leads to the inadequate conveyance of thematic messages and the failure to fulfill the functions of cultural and linguistic education or aesthetic appreciation. Such omission is perceived as an unwise action (Adelnia & Dastjerdi, 2011). Since linguistic presentations are stylistically inadequate and cannot meet diverse types of communication situations, revisions are proposed using Baker's (1992) and Jin's (2003) various strategies, including literal rendering, use of loan words plus explanations, replacement with idiomatic counterparts (cultural substitution), and compensation with inserted explanations and footnotes. The revisions use diversified strategies of translation and give diverse ways of presentation to meet diverse communication situations, so they concur with the register-based communication theory. They are also supported by Firth's (1975) argument that an appropriate style of language should be used to meet the type of speech function. When the online qianshi's audiences are diversified, its reading purpose has expanded and its linguistic style should also be diversified. This suggests that

language use should vary when its context and function change (Hatim & Munday, 2019). Revising the current translations of idioms in *qianshi* is needed as they are accessed by diverse groups of audiences on the Internet.

#### Current Metaphor Translation and Revision Suggestions

This subsection illustrates how the current translations of metaphors in *Matsu Qianshi* also fail to present diverse linguistic styles and cannot achieve multiple functions from the register perspective. Non-translated metaphors through omission can be revised using a hybrid strategy that combines Newmark's (1988) strategy of reproducing the same image in the TL plus adding its sense and AI-Hasnawl's (2007) footnote recommendation. As to the conversion-to-sense metaphors, their revisions can use two methods: (a) Nemark's (1988) strategy of reproducing the same image in the TL plus its sense, and (b) Newmark's (1988) strategy of translating the metaphor as simile plus its sense, coupled with AI-Hasnawl's (2007) footnote.

# The Non-Translated Metaphor and Its Revision With Literal Translation, an Inserted Explanation and a Footnote

The example below shows that the metaphor chixian qian 赤線牽 (lit. tie with a red ribbon) is omitted in the translation. It cannot communicate the metaphorical meaning clearly and needs to be revised.

The revision uses the strategy of reproducing the original image plus the sense, so the literal translation "are bound to each other with a red ribbon" is suggested. To transport its thematic meaning more clearly, an explanation of "marriage" is supplemented. Furthermore, a footnote that illustrates the sociohistorical allusion of the metaphor is added because non-Chinese audiences may not know about the Chinese cultural practice—to connect a married couple with a red ribbon in the traditional Chinese wedding ceremony. The use of a hybrid

strategy in the revision allows international audiences to understand the thematic meaning of the metaphor, appreciate the original image and learn Chinese culture. The revision is consistent with the register-based communication theory that linguistic presentation should consider its diversified audiences' needs and optimize its communication effect.

**Table 6**The Non-Translated Metaphor of Chixian Qian and Its Revision

Source Text		Translation	Field	Tenor	Mode
今日相逢 <u>赤線牽</u> [Jinri xiangfeng	Α	None	None	None	Omission
chixian qian] (No. 3)	В	You meet today and are bound to each other with a red ribbon (marriage) Note: In the traditional Chinese wedding ceremony, the marital couple need to hold a red ribbon.	Marriage	RA & NRA	Replication of the original image using literal translation, along with an inserted explanation and an added note

# The Conversion-To-Sense Metaphor and Its Revision With Literal Translation and Explanation

The current translations of some metaphors use the strategy of converting to sense to convey the thematic meanings clearly. However, these translations cannot reproduce the original images of metaphors vividly. To improve the translation, revision is suggested as in the example of Table 7.

Table 7
The Conversion-To-Sense Metaphor of Yishu Mei and Its Revision

Source Text		Translation	Field	Tenor	Mode
汝是懸崖 <u>一樹梅</u> [Ru shi xuanyai yishu mei]	Α	Persevere and be patient.	Conduct	RA	Being converted to sense
(No. 18)	В	You are like a plum tree showing perseverance by growing on a cliff.	Conduct	RA & NRA	Translating with a smile plus sense

The above example indicates that the metaphor, yishu mei 一樹梅 (lit. a plum tree), is converted to sense—"persevere and be patient." This translation completely damages the original metaphorical form. To compensate for the loss, the revision uses a simile—"like a plum tree growing on a cliff." However, the plum tree has its cultural association with "perseverance" in the Chinese community, but it does not have this connotation in Western cultures. To enhance foreign audiences' reading comprehension, "showing perseverance" is added to the literal translation. The revision expects to clearly deliver the metaphorical theme of human conduct, and meet the needs of diverse groups of audiences who might seek moral advice, may appreciate metaphorical beauty or desire to learn about Chinese culture.

# The Conversion-To-Sense Metaphor and Its Revision With a Hybrid Strategy

In addition to the above example, the conversion-to-sense metaphor can be revised using a hybrid strategy that presents the translation of the metaphor as a simile plus its sense and provides a footnote. The example below in Table 8 is one case.

**Table 8**The Conversion-To-Sense Metaphor of Sancun Su Zhang She and Its Revision

Source Text		Translation	Field	Tenor	Mode
憑將三寸蘇張舌 [Ping jiang sancun su zhang she]	Α	Apply your abilities to best effect	Career	RA	Being converted to sense
(No. 83)	В	You can use your three-inch-long tongue (special skills) like Su Qin and Zhang Yi. Note: In Chinese legend, Su Qin and Zhang Yi, famous politicians, were very articulated because each had a long tongue.	Career	RA & NRA	Replication of the original image using a simile plus its sense, and adding a note

In the above example, the metaphor *sancun Su Zhang she* 三寸蘇張舌 (lit. Su and Zhang; each has a three-inch tongue) has a historical allusion and embodies rich cultural significance. Its translation of "apply your ability" has reduced it to the general sense without any reference to two famous politicians in Chinese history. The translation fails to reproduce the original metaphorical image. The revision can be made by using a simile "use the three-inch-tongue like Su Qin 蘇秦 and Zhang Yi 張儀" to create the symbolic effect. Meanwhile, an added explanation, "special skills," is used to help the audience understand the thematic implication. Finally, a footnote is supplemented to explain the historical allusion. Strategic diversity in the linguistic presentation helps the translation meet the expectations of diverse groups of audiences and optimizes its communication effect when examined from the register perspective.

The above examples show that the metaphors are either omitted or converted to sense in their current online translations. The simplified translations cannot

answer to Jin's (2003) and Zhou's (1995) argument that omission and paraphrase are two inappropriate strategies to handle the translation of Chinese cultural metaphors. Such translations conceal original linguistic features and downplay the importance of the original cultural significance. To improve the situation, revisions are suggested using Newmark's (1988) various strategies, including literal translation, inserted explanation, and footnotes. The revisions show various ways of linguistic presentation so that the translations accommodate different audiences in different communication situations (Hatim & Mason, 1990). The revised metaphor translations are supported by the register theory.

# A Suggested Set of *Qianshi* Translation

Although the above revisions meet diverse types of communication situations, we still worry that inserted explanations and footnotes might disrupt the natural flow of the ideas and affect the audiences' reading. Not all audiences who want to learn Chinese culture love the added notes, not to mention those who are not particularly interested in culture. Thus, to modify the entire piece of qianshi translation, the author proposes an alternative style of translation in place of the current one. The innovative set juxtaposes two versions—both detailed and concise translations, presented in the form of a twin translation. In other words, contrary to the current official translation on the web, the suggested translation set offers a combination of versions A and B, serving as a two-in-one solution to address a wider international audience. Table 9 shows the difference between the current online qianshi translation of No. 66 and its proposed set of juxtaposed translations.

Linguistic variation of the suggested translation set is created because versions A and B together use a variety of strategies, including the use of idiomatic counterparts ("Man proposes but God disposes" and "you do yourself an injury"), literal translation ("Your tricky thoughts have increased over time"), use of a simile plus sense ("thunder-and-lightening-like eyes are frightening"), paraphrase ("You will be punished by God") and conversion to sense ("God can easily see through your tricks").

**Table 9**A Suggested Set of Translations and Its Current Online Translation

Source Text	Translation
 陰謀詭計日益精	The Juxtaposed Set
[Yinmou guiji riyi jing]	Version A
神目如電雷霆驚	Your tricky thoughts have increased over time.
[Shenmu ru dian leiting jing]	The thunder-and-lightening-like eyes of the gods are frightening.
人有千算天一算	You know that man proposes but God disposes.
[Ren you qiansuan tian yisuan]	You should be aware that you are doing yourself an injury.
自作自受最分明	Version B
[Zizuozishou zui fenming]	You become increasingly tricky.
	The gods can easily see through your tricks.
	You propose plans, but the gods have their own plans.
	You will be punished by the gods.
	The Current Online Version Crisis awareness is a must for you. Take precautions against the occurrence of sudden emergencies.

The presentational styles of the suggested set are informative and so increase the communication effect of the translations. It can meet the expectations of different groups of audiences. Those who want to learn Chinese culture from idioms and metaphors or appreciate their literary beauty and special linguistic expression can read version A. Those who want to get the thematic messages clearly or try to guess the implicit moral advice given by the gods can read version B. The diverse linguistic presentations using different translation strategies create the favorable conditions to meet pluralistic communication situations. In contrast, the current online translation version shows only three sentences using free translation that totally eradicates idiomatic features and the metaphorical force.

This way of presentation is stylistically weak and functionally inadequate.

Stylistic inadequacy is disadvantageous. Explored from the perspective of tenor, the audiences who expect to learn Chinese culture cannot be attracted by the oversimplified style of the current translated version that contains only two sentences. The juxtaposed translation set is expected to suit the interest of diverse audiences who will understand the thematic message quickly by reading the concise version or appreciate the literary form of idioms and metaphors and learn about Chinese culture by reading the detailed version. When examined from the perspective of field in terms of the clear and full conveyance of thematic messages, the juxtaposed translation set surpasses the current essay-like translations because it does not leave crucial information unrendered. When explored from the perspective of mode, the juxtaposed translation set shows a more diversified form of linguistic presentation. The detailed version is rendered with idiomatic equivalents, and the concise translation is handled with adequate contextual information, so both contribute to the rich style of linguistic presentation and meet diverse communication situations. The register-based analysis justifies the advantage of effective communication by means of the juxtaposed translation set. Table 10 shows how another translation example, No. 86 of Matsu Qianshi, can be revised.

The above example shows that the current translated version has only two sentences, reducing the entire verse to a warning. At the contextual level, the situation causing a human being's life crisis is not described in the translation. The contextual information is incomplete, so the thematic implication is not clearly conveyed. Furthermore, the two metaphors, "green dragon" and "white tiger," are omitted, so the translation fails to create any metaphorical effect. The linguistic presentation, limited to the use of the persuasive, instructive language, only meets the need of religious people who seek the guidance of the gods. The translation does not meet the register-based communicative function.

**Table 10**A Suggested Translation Set and Its Current Online Translation

Source Text	Translation			
生長江河慣御船	The Juxtaposed Set			
[Shengzhang jianghe guan	Version A			
yuchuan]	Your home near the river makes you skilled in sailing.			
誰知翻覆有多端	However, a boat could be capsized at any time.			
[Shui zhi fanfu you duoduan]	You will be safe when encountering a green dragon. <sup>1</sup>			
青龍若遇當無恙	You will be scared when encountering a white tiger. <sup>2</sup>			
[Qinglong ruo yu dang wuyang] 白虎相冲心膽寒	Note 1: In Chinese culture, "green dragon" represents good luck, health, and strength.			
[Baihu xiangchong xin danhan]	Note 2: In Chinese culture, "white tiger" is a symbol of misfortune and disaster.			
	Version B			
	Your family has helped you develop a specialized skill			
	Despite it, you still need to overcome some difficulties			
	You can be successful using this skill if you are lucky			
	You might fail using this skill if your life is to be unlucky.			
	The Current Online Version			
	Crisis awareness is a must for you. Take precautions against the occurrence of sudden emergencies.			

In contrast, the juxtaposed set of translation with versions A and B together gives not only the literal translation of the situation in detail but presents the thematic implication of humans' unpredictable destiny clearly—"to succeed with good luck and to fail with bad luck in human life." Additionally, the thematic meanings are explicated with two footnotes that explain the folk belief in Chinese culture—humans can be safe when meeting a green dragon (a symbol of good luck) and will be in danger when meeting a white tiger (a symbol of bad luck). No matter if versions A and B are combined or separated, their thematic information is presented more clearly than the current online version. The juxtaposed set meets the register-specific function when examined from the perspective of field.

Regarding the translation of the two animal metaphors, version A uses two methods. One is the literal translation that reproduces the original metaphorical forms to create the aesthetic effect of the rhetorical language, and the other is the compensatory explanation of the socio-cultural meanings of the two metaphors with the expository language to facilitate the audience's learning of Chinese culture. In a different manner, version B paraphrases the two metaphors and adapts all verse lines while retaining the original form of a verse. Through adaptation, the communicative translation allows the thematic message to be presented using an explicit and understandable way—"Good destiny brings one a success and bad destiny, a failure." When versions A and B are combined, the set shows its varied ways of presentation using diverse translation strategies, including literal rendering, paraphrase, compensation, and communicative translation. The linguistic variation—the wordy style of version A and the concise style of version B contributes to the stylistic richness. Thus, when examined from the perspective of mode, the juxtaposed set of qianshi translations presents the rich linguistic styles to suit diverse communication situations.

When explored from the tenor perspective, the current translated version only satisfies the religious groups' quest for the advice of the gods as life guidance. By contrast, the proposed mode meets the needs of diverse types of audiences who, as mentioned earlier, might want to learn Mandarin language and Chinese culture, want to appreciate the literary aesthetics of qianshi or want to acquire the instructions of the gods. The juxtaposed translation set allows web audiences to make a flexible choice when reading qianshi—to choose the more concise version to get the core message or choose the detailed version to acquire some linguistic and cultural knowledge. The audiences can also make a cross-reference between two parallel versions to enjoy a comparative reading.

At this point, we may reach a conclusion that the juxtaposed translation set meets the register function—to adequately convey the thematic message (field) to the audiences who can freely utilize the two versions of translation to meet their different needs (tenor) when diverse translation strategies have been used to present the rich linguistic style (mode). The suggested set of translation attends to "who is communicating with whom, what is being communicated and how this is communicated" (Hatim & Munday, 2019, p. 76).

# **Conclusion**

Idioms are of culturally immeasurable importance, and metaphors are of rhetorically emotive value in *qianshi* translation. However, the current online *qianshi* translation overlooks the literary and cultural values of idioms and metaphors. Additionally, each verse is handled as a piece of advisory statement that may be used only as the moral instructions of the gods. To recover the lost idiomatic and metaphorical value, this paper, taking *Matsu Qianshi* translation as a case study, has recommended some revisions. Since some audiences might not be pleased with footnotes and explanations in the detailed translation, a concise version is included in the proposed mode of translation. The present paper suggests the need to innovate the conventional way of *qianshi* translation when its access location and target audiences have made a change to a new socio-cultural context. Some research significance is brought into light as follows.

- 1. *Qianshi* translation in print has been provided at Taiwan's temples for decades. Its new location on the web requires a new way of linguistic presentation to expand its functions and reach a wider web audience.
- 2. No research of *qianshi* translation has been conducted from the register perspective; this paper thus opens up a new direction.
- 3. The register-based analysis unveils the flaws of stylistic, thematic and audience limitations in the current translations of metaphors and idioms in *Matsu Qianshi*, so revisions are suggested.

4. A new set composed of detailed and concise translation versions can replace the existing oversimplified *qianshi* translation. Thus, web audiences will be able to access flexible choices in their reading.

In conclusion, this paper underscores the importance of presenting the stylistic variation using various translation strategies to render idioms and metaphors in qianshi so the translation can suit the needs of diverse groups of international audiences. It challenges the static, fixed form of qianshi translation, adds a dynamic dimension, and enriches the original religious purpose with cultural, literary, and educational functions. It also calls for keeping *qianshi* translation on the web constantly evolving to allow international audiences to read the translation as a literary text, a cultural text or a religious text, whatever they want it to be. The suggested set of parallel versions looks to a future reform in qianshi translation as the beginning step toward a more communicative translation.

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# Appendix A

# 32 Idioms, Their Official Translations, and the Author's Revisions

## Appendix A

Official Translations/OT	Strategies Used in OT	The Author's Revisions
after what seems like an extended holding pattern.	Omission	Five types of human relations (wulun)*are smooth and touch the gods.  Note: They mean monarch-subject, parents-children, sister-brother, wife-husband, and friend-friend relationships.
Do not decide and act alone.	Omission	You may meet some bosom friends (zhiji) on a golden stage.
If you stay good in heart,	Paraphrase	You need to be benevolent about everything.
with good becoming bad.	Paraphrase	You do not know that <u>after a calm comes a storm</u> .
so that you can make a fresh start.	Omission	The gods tell us when one door shuts, another opens, but you yourself ruin your life.
look forward to an all-bright future.	Omission	You may not become a famous person if you cannot reach Penglai*. Note: "Penglai" means the residence of the gods, suggesting a high goal.
Do not covet what you do not have.	Paraphrase	You are advised not to be as greedy as a wolf*.  Note: The Chinese idiom literally means when one gets Long-you but look to West-shu.
	after what seems like an extended holding pattern.  Do not decide and act alone.  If you stay good in heart, with good becoming bad. so that you can make a fresh start. look forward to an all-bright future.	after what seems like an extended holding pattern.  Do not decide and act alone.  Omission  If you stay good in heart, with good becoming bad.  Paraphrase so that you can make a fresh start. look forward to an all-bright future.  Do not covet what you do not Paraphrase

(continued)

## Appendix A (continued)

Idioms (Qianshi No.)Official Translations/OTStrategies Used in OTThe Author's Revisions公子王孫作主人 (No. 27)You should be just and respect the law in all matters.Omission prominent people.You may get help from prominent people.甜言巧語似開懷 (No. 33)You need to beware of the small people who surround you with fawning and coaxing.Paraphrase Paraphrase pleases your heart.酒色財氣宜早戒 (No. 33)be straight of mind, and heed earnest. adviceOmission drinking and pursuing wome	Appendix A (contin	luea)		
(No. 27) the law in all matters. prominent people. <u>甜言巧語似開懷</u> You need to beware of the small people who surround you with fawning and coaxing. <u>酒色財氣宜早</u> be straight of mind, and heed Omission You should put a stop to		Official Translations/OT	_	The Author's Revisions
(No. 33)       small people who surround you with fawning and coaxing.       pleases your heart.         酒色財氣宜早戒      be straight of mind, and heed Omission       You should put a stop to			Omission	
		small people who surround	Paraphrase	
		_	Omission	You should put a stop to drinking and pursuing women.
(No. 34) assured determined by your <u>karma</u> (dingye).* Note: "Karma", a Buddhist term, means a force produce			Omission	(dingye).* Note: "Karma", a Buddhist term, means a force produced by a person's actions that can
骨肉緣何有異心You are currently beset by illOmissionWhy the kinfolk (gurou) do r(No. 37)fortune.reach a consensus.		-	Omission	Why the kinfolk (gurou) do not reach a consensus.
			Omission	You should avoid arguing with unreasonable people (xiren).
莫近細人增口舌 (No. 43)you will be able to avoid incurring and provoking calamity.Paraphrase (koushe) people.You should avoid arguing (koushe) with unreasonable people.		incurring and provoking	Paraphrase	(koushe) with unreasonable
		to make more of your life	Omission	You will meet a good person (guiren) and feel close to him.
生平冷淡 <u>知音</u> 少 Your luck is at a medium level. Omission You are an ordinary person, and do not have many <u>faithf</u> <u>friends (zhiyin)</u> .		Your luck is at a medium level.	Omission	and do not have many faithful
(No. 58) conscience. instruction of the gods (tianl			Paraphrase	You should act following the instruction of the gods (tianli).

(continued)

## Appendix A (continued)

Appendix A (contin	iacaj		
Idioms ( <i>Qianshi</i> No.)	Official Translations/OT	Strategies Used in OT	The Author's Revisions
看汝飛星上 <u>九天</u> (No. 61)	can you keep good fortune to last.	Paraphrase	You can fly through the starry sky and reach Jiutian* safely. Note: "Jiutian" means heaven and so suggests a high-ranking official position.
損人自損 豈非癡 (No. 62)	you ought not to use guile to handle any matter, or else it will have an impact on your future prospects.	Paraphrase	It is silly to harm other people and so do yourself an injury.
褻瀆 <u>三光</u> 造孽多 (No. 65)	thoroughly reflect on yourself	Omission	You do not respect the gods (sanguang) and do many bad things.
<u>自作自受</u> 最分明 (No. 66)	reverse a decline in your fortune.	Omission	It is obvious that <u>as you make</u> your bed so you must lie on it.
從此 <u>五風</u> 兼 <u>十雨</u> (No. 69)	You should grasp this opportunity	Paraphrase	Rain and wind (wufeng shiyu) come in the right way under the gods' command.
<u>同舟共濟</u> 勝周親 (No. 74)	to cultivate your temperament	Omission	You support each other in hard times and your friendship surpasses your kinship.
<u>安如磐石</u> 自夷猶 (No. 76)	do good deeds to accumulate merit	Omission	You worry about it although the boat is as safe as a rock.
<u>別開生面</u> 與君看 (No. 77)	turn bad luck into good fortune.	Paraphrase	You can <u>start a new life</u> after you overcome all difficulties.
<u>塞翁失馬</u> 未為寄 (No. 80)	Everything happens for a reason, and it might be a blessing in disguise.	Paraphrase	Mr. Sai lost a horse, but it might be a blessing in disguise.  Note: According to Chinese legend, Mr. Sai lost a horse, but some day later, the horse brought back another horse.
<u>唾手功成</u> 獨讓君 (No. 83)	apply your abilities to best effect, and your day of triumph will come.	Paraphrase	You can win something with hands down and make a success.
			(continued)

(continued)

## Appendix A (continued)

Idioms ( <i>Qianshi</i> No.)	Official Translations/OT	Strategies Used in OT	The Author's Revisions
<u>長舌之言</u> 不可聽 (No. 87)	other people's groundless allegations.	Paraphrase	You cannot listen to the words from those who are fond of gossip.
上天感應憑 <u>方寸</u> (No. 89)	be attentive to all people	Omission	The gods respond to a prayer's requests based on one's sincere heart (fangcun).
養家糊口足盤餐 (No. 90)	Do not have unrealistic ideas	Omission	You bring home the bacon to feed your family.
勸君三覆細尋 <u>思</u> (No. 92)	Consider very carefully	Paraphrase	You should think twice (sansi).
昔日漁父入 <u>桃源</u> (No. 94)	You had a great opportunity	Omission	Once a fisherman accidently ran into the Peach Blossom Spring (taoyuan)*. Note: "taoyuan" is a symbol of paradise on earth.

# Appendix B

# 29 Metaphors, Their Official Translations and the Author's Revisions

### Appendix B

Metaphors/ ( <i>Qianshi</i> No.)	Official Translations/OT	Strategies Used in OT	The Author's Revisions
今日相逢赤線牽 (No. 3)	Everything is ready to fall into your hands.	Omission	Both of you are connected through a red ribbon in a marriage.
汝是懸崖一樹梅 (No. 18)	Persevere and be patient.	Conversion to sense	You are a gentleman like a plum tree growing on a cliff.
結子滿枝調鼎來 (No. 18)	eventually be able to turn bad luck into good fortune.	Conversion to sense	Fruits grow and you are asked to be a high-ranking official.
渭川頭白一漁翁 (No. 19)	Bide your time, bear with everything at the beginning.	Omission	Like Jiang Taigong, you are still working hard even though you are aging.
即把紫鞭鞭紫馬 (No. 26)	When all of the conditions are in place, you can go ahead with a free hand,	Omission	You can use the good tools, including a purple whip and a purple horse, to achieve your objective.
春風看編上林花 (No. 42)	All of your plans can progress smoothly and safely.	Omission	You enjoy viewing flowers at a royal-family garden.
孤蹤漂泊等浮萍 (No. 46)	You need to self-reflect	Omission	You are losing your direction in life.
直待雪消紅日上 (No. 48)	You shouldawait the opportune time when your luck will naturally turn.	Conversion to sense	You can be lucky until snow melts and the sun rises.
取坎填離成大業 (No. 50)	Youas that alone is your path to success.	Omission	You take water to fight fire and make a success.
實鏡塵埋久未磨 (No. 52)	Jump at opportunity when it presents itself to you.	Omission	A mirror (a symbol of one's talent) is not cleaned and gets dusty over time.

(continued)

## Appendix B (continued)

Metaphors/ ( <i>Qianshi</i> No.)	Official Translations/OT	Strategies Used in OT	The Author's Revisions
千倉米粟積如山 (No. 55)	If capable, you should do good and accumulate merit.	Omission	Your warehouse has accumulated much millet and rice (a symbol of riches).
試看龍虎與風雲 (No. 59)	You should strive to cultivate yourself, and get ready for what lies ahead.	Conversion to sense	You can be successful when dragons and tigers meet and spark a storm.
看汝飛星上九天 (No. 61)	Youas only thus can you keep good fortune to last.	Conversion to sense	You can fly through the starry sky and reach the heaven.
鏡裡看花總是虛 (No. 64)	You are advised to keep in mind that happiness consists in contentment.	Omission	Like the flowers you see in the mirror, you can never touch them.
神目如電雷霆驚 (No. 66)	Whether your fortune is good or bad depends on your own conduct and deeds.	Omission	With his thunder-like eyes, Go can easily see your tricks.
人有千算天一算 (No. 66)	Good will be repaid with good, and bad repaid with bad.	Conversion to sense	Man proposes but God disposes.
閉門靜守度秋春 (No. 72)	wait for the right time to arrive.	Omission	You need to spend spring and autumn (a symbol of the wholeyear) examining your misconductions.
財積如山人共羨 (No. 78)	Everything should go well for you.	Conversion to sense	You stockpiled riches are like a hill, envied by people.
海若咸懷效順心 (No. 79)	You must, in particular, show gratitude for favor, treat people with sincerity, and not have your head turned by success.	Conversion to sense	You can get everyone's suppor if your heart is as wide as the sea.
季子歸來意氣驕 (No. 81)	Do not put on airs and look down on others because of a momentary triumph.	Conversion to sense	Su Qin returned home with pride and glory due to his success. Note: Su was an eloquent politician and was designated as the prime minister of six states during the Warring States Period in Chinese history. He waarrogant and so dies a hard death

## Appendix B (continued)

Metaphors/	Official Translations/OT	Strategies	The Author's Revisions
(Qianshi No.)		Used in OT	
一似朝潮與暮潮 (No. 81)	lest later on the law of karma causes you to reap as you have sown.	Omission	Like sea tides, they come in the morning and leave in the evening.
吳頭越尾好從容 (No. 82)	Do not be impetuous, but wait until your fortune takes a turn.	Omission	No matter where you go, you are carefree and safe.
憑將三寸蘇張舌 (No. 83)	Though there may be hardship at the outset, you just need to surmount the difficulties.	Omission	Like Su Qin and Zhang Yi (talented politicians in ancient China), you are articulate and eloquent.
青蚨盈萬積如邱 (No. 84)	You have plenty of money.	Conversion to sense	Your qingfus (a symbol of money) are piled up like a small hill.
鴛鴦兩下遂溪流 (No. 85)	nothing is working out well.	Conversion to sense	Two mandarin ducks (a symbol of a couple) are seen leaving each other in the stream.
青龍若遇當無恙 (No. 86)	Crisis awareness is a must for you.	Omission	You will be safe when meeting a green dragon (a symbol of good luck).
白虎相冲心膽寒 (No. 86)	Take precautions against the occurrence of sudden emergencies.	Conversion to sense	You will be scared when encountering a white tiger (a symbol of misfortune).
須學留侯進履時 (No. 92)	Do not act impetuously.	Conversion to sense	You should follow Zhang Liang's way by handling things patiently. Note: Zhang Liang was a good and humble person in ancient China. He picked up an old man's shoes and helped the man wear the shoes three times. Finally, the old man gifted him with a military book.
簷前忽聽鵲聲喧 (No. 99)	Your benefactor is out there waiting for you.	Conversion to sense	You suddenly hear the voice of magpies (a symbol of good luck) in front of your home.

# Translation of Arabic Proverbs Into English: Obstacles and Strategies

#### Ekrema Shehab

The common assumption among translators of Arabic proverbs into English is that methods of literal translation should be avoided because Arabic and English proverbs are always culture-specific. This paper, however, contends that formal translation methods can be effectively applied because the thematic content of Arabic and English proverbs does not always diverge; in fact, the content converges in many cases. Methodologically, the English translations of observational and truthful Arabic proverbs, which make use of tautology, metaphor, and irony in their phraseologies, were examined. The study samples were drawn from two internationally renowned novels *Zuqaq al-Midaq* (Mahfouz, 1947) and *Awlad Haretna* (Mahfouz, 1959), written by Naguib Mahfouz, a renowned Egyptian novelist and Noble Prize winner. The study also examined Stewart's translation of Mahfouz's *Awlad Haretna* as the *Children of Gebelawi* (Mahfouz, 1959/1981) and Le Gassick's translation of Mahfouz's *Zuqa al-Midaq* as *Midaq Alley* (Mahfouz, 1947/1975). The paper argues that Arabic proverbs that encapsulate shared themes in English and Arabic culture lend themselves to literal translation, whereas those that are culturally specific can be translated through the use of various translation strategies, ranging from those capturing the function to those independently capturing the communicative sense in the text.

Keywords: proverb translation, truthful Arabic proverbs, functional translation

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# 阿拉伯語諺語翻譯成英語:障礙與策略

#### Ekrema Shehab

一般認為,英譯阿拉伯語諺語時應當排除直譯法,因為這兩種語言的諺語之間一直存在著很大的文化差異。即便如此,這兩種語言諺語的主題內容在許多情況下也會趨同。因而,本研究試圖提出一種形式翻譯法,即透過使用同義反復、隱喻和反諷等修辭手法來驗證和討論阿拉伯語諺語的英文翻譯。研究資料來自埃及著名小說家、諾貝爾獎獲得者納吉布·邁哈福茲(Naguib Mahfouz)的兩部國際知名小說《梅達格胡同》(Zuqaq Al-Midaq)(Mahfouz,1947)和《我們街區的孩子們》(Awlad Haretna)(Mahfouz,1959),以及勒加西(Le Gassick)、斯圖爾特(Stewart)分別對此兩部小說的翻譯版本(Mahfouz,1947/1975,1959/1981)。本研究認為,包含英語和阿拉伯語文化中共同主題的阿拉伯語諺語很容易進行字面翻譯,而特定文化的諺語可以使用包括功能達意、交際達意等各種翻譯策略。

關鍵詞:諺語翻譯、真實的阿拉伯語諺語、功能翻譯

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## Introduction

A proverb is "the horse of conversation, when the conversation droops, a proverb revives it" (Ridout & Witting, 1967, p. 56). That is true as far as the understanding of a proverb is rightly secured among participants in a conversation; otherwise, a proverb will be of no value. This fact highlights the idea of shared knowledge or beliefs, which is quite important to the understanding of proverbial expressions on the part of a proverb user as well as an addressee. Indeed without such shared knowledge, proverbial expressions are hardly understood. Interestingly, the idea of shared beliefs suggests flexibility in the use of proverbial expressions in the sense that a proverb user may allude to a certain proverb by quoting part of it or by introducing minor changes into its form/wording but this slight change of the proverb's form does not affect the proverb's contextual meaning (Shehab & Daragmeh, 2014).

What adds to the problem is that most proverbial expressions appear as unconnected utterances in conversation, as an abrupt shift in subject matter (at the literal level) occurs once a proverb is used in a certain context. This feature of proverbs is explained by Seitel (1976) who points out that proverbs may be "provisionally defined as short, traditionally out-of-context statements used to further some social end" (p. 145). Ehineni (2016) asserts that proverbs are deployed for multidimensional purposes in interactions: for illustrating a point, negating or supporting arguments, for instruction, information, and inspiration (p. 83). They are used to facilitate effective communication and interaction. Similarly, AbūṢūfah (2017) points out that Arabic proverbs have their cultural implications as they can reveal and reflect the character of society; they are a mirror that reflects the culture, beliefs, philosophy, ethics, customs and traditions of any nation and they have an educational effect because they intend to teach the listener; they advise, warn, or threaten him (p. 90). AbūṢūfah (2017) gives this definition which summarizes four features of Arabic proverbs: "Yajtame' fi 'almathāl 'arba' la tajtame' fi ghayreh: ejāzun fi al lafth wa esābatunfi al ma'na wa husnu 'altashbeih wa jawdatu alkitaba' (p. 16), (A proverb has four distinguishing features: brevity in words, conciseness of meaning, soundness of likening and soundness of writing).

Based on on their themes, proverbs can be duly classified into three main types (Farghal, 1995): truthful proverbs which express general truths, observational proverbs which show generalizations about everyday experience and traditional wisdom, and folklore proverbs which offer classical maxims in various areas. To illustrate these three types, consider the examples below along with their English equivalents:

- a. mā fīh dukhān bidūn nar
  - There is no smoke without fire
- b. 'il-gird be'ein'ummu ghazālBeauty is in the eye of the beholder
- c. 'itghada w-itmadda w-it'asha w-itmasha

After dinner rest a while, after supper walk a mile. (Farghal, 1995, p. 197)

Another important point about observational and truthful Arabic proverbs is that they may have the potential to mean more than one thing when they are used in their immediate context of use. Proverbs, Kirshenblatt-Gimblett (1973) argues, operate at two levels of meaning: the performance and base. The proverb's performance meaning arises from the integration of proverbial (base meaning) and situational meaning (participant evaluation of meaning) (p. 821). Kirshenblatt-Gimblett (1973) goes on to contrast this performance meaning with a proverb's base meaning which, according to him, provides the investigator with a foundation for examining the understanding that emerges when base meanings are socially situated. In other words, the performance meaning is the effect of a proverb on its receiver; it teaches, warns,

threatens or advises him. Accordingly, it is the proverb's base meaning which is held constant and the proverb's performance meaning which keeps changing in light of the context of situation. This feature of multiple meanings and usages of proverbs forces translators to evaluate situations in more than one way. Alternative proverbs and alternative ways of using one proverb provide options for evaluating and responding to a situation. The choice of which alternative to use is based on a combination of (a) the participants' perception of the situation; (b) the repertoire of proverbs available to the participants and their perception of the meaning and usage possibilities of them; and (c) what it is they want to accomplish in the situation (p. 823).

In the literature, several methods are proposed to translate proverbs from Arabic into English and vice versa. Baker (2011) treats proverbs like idioms and fixed expressions and proposes "total equivalence" (finding a correspondent target language [TL] proverb that matches the source language [SL] proverb in meaning and form), "partial equivalence" (looking for a TL proverb of similar meaning but dissimilar form), translation by paraphrasing, translation by omission, and translation by compensation (p. 130). In the same manner, Ghazala (2014) offers three methods: "Absolute equivalence," which is the easiest since translators need to find a ready-made proverb in the TL with the same meaning and the same form (p. 143). If the translator fails, she/he can resort to "similar equivalence" by offering a proverb in the TL with a similar meaning and a similar form, and the "different equivalence" by giving a TL proverb with a similar meaning but a different form. Similarly, Gorjian's (2008) model for proverb translation suggests "exact equivalence," which is similar to Baker's total equivalence and Ghazala's absolute equivalence, "near-equivalents," which is the same as Baker's partial equivalence and Ghazala's similar equivalence, and "literal translation," which corresponds to Baker's paraphrasing strategy and Ghazala's different equivalence.

It can be concluded from the above exposition that the translation of proverbs is

either form-based, content-based or both. Optimal translation is obtained when a SL proverb matches its TL counterpart in form and meaning. If that match is not possible, translators are inclined to use form-based or content-based methods. Formoriented translation would succeed as long as the SL proverb encapsulates a universal thematic content, and content-oriented translation is apparently used when SL proverbs are culture-specific. Form-based methods could include literal transition or formal equivalence while content-based methods involve communicative translation, functional or ideational equivalence. Briefly, formal equivalence "attempts to reproduce as literally and meaningfully as possible the form and content of the original" (Nida, 1964, p. 159). Functional equivalence, however, is "the closest natural equivalent to the source-language message" (Nida, 1964, p. 166). To the dichotomy of formal versus functional equivalence, Farghal (1994) adds "ideational equivalence," which captures the idea independently of formal and functional constraints and stresses the communicative sense of an utterance rather than its formal and/or functional correspondence in the TL (p. 57). While analyzing our data below, if formal translation methods fail, we will consider functional translation methods and vice versa. However, I argue in this article that translators can opt for other options before they paraphrase the meaning/content of a SL proverb and give a plain prose translation when they fail to find a comparable TL proverb with a similar meaning and form. First, they can make use of available proverbs in the TL by introducing some changes into their wording. Second, translators have the option of inventing new proverbs in the TL by using literal translation provided that the SL proverb captures a universally relevant concept that resonates with both Arabic and English cultures, thus encouraging proverbial borrowing between the two cultures. Finally, translators can paraphrase the meaning of the SL proverb but they should do so in a proverbial manner to avoid prose translation and keep the proverb's proverbial status. To illustrate, I examine a number of observational and truthful Arabic proverbs

whose phraseologies use tautology, irony and metaphor in their immediate context of use to show how the (social) context along with other discoursal factors may affect the proverb's meaning and translation. More specifically, I will address three main questions: (a) Where does the problem of translating Arabic observational and truthful proverbs lie? (b) How should translators of Arabic proverbs into English handle such problems, and (c) What choices do translators have to translate Arabic proverbs into English while preserving their contextual meaning and proverbial significance/status?

Finally, this study's significance arises from the limited research available in the realm of translating cultural expressions from one language to another. It stands as one of the pioneering investigations that delve into the translation of proverbial expressions within their social and cultural contexts. The purpose of this study extends beyond proposing model translations for ten proverbial expressions; we also provide strategies that translators can employ to deal with the challenge of translating Arabic proverbs into English. These ten examples serve as a representative sample, guiding translators in understanding the core issue at hand. It is unnecessary to present additional examples as they may render any further discussion redundant.

For a better presentation, this article is structured in this way: In the introduction, an explanation of the nature of proverbs, their definition, review of main transtion strategies and methods and the importance of the study have been given. In the following section, the problem of the study is fully described and readers are urged to consider other choices if they fail to find a straightforward TL equivalent for a SL proverb. A brief information showing the importance of the two novels used in the study is also given. In the analysis section, the data of the study are fully analyzed and discussed and some solutions to the problem of translating proverbsare suggested; the article concludes with practical steps translators should follow to be able to translate Arabic proverbs into English in a competent manner.

# **The Present Study**

In this article, I focus on strategies translators of Arabic proverbs into English can use to avoid prose translation as much as they can when they fail to find a direct ready-made TL proverb for a SL proverb. To illustrate, consider the following example:

'adhuniki tufaḍlīna rājulan mutaqadim fīssin

lam tadri 'al'ukhra bimādhā tujīb lam takun taṭmaḥ fī 'alzawaj min shāb wala kāna 'alshāb bizzawj 'aladhi yunasibuhā wa lākinaha lam tartaḥ 'ila "mutaqadim f īssin" hadhehi wa kana tadaruj 'alḥadīth qad khalaṭahā bi umm ḥamida fa'ānasat 'ilayhā wastaṭā'at an taqūl wa hiya taḍhak litudāri 'irtibākuhā 'assūm wa 'aftir 'ala baṣali. (Mahfouz, 1947, p. 25)

I think you prefer a man stricken in years

The other woman did not know what to say,

She never thought of getting married to a young man,

And a young husband wasn't appropriate for her.

But she felt uneasy about the expression"stricken in years."

The progress of talk made her complain to Um Hamida, and she said while she was laughing to hide her confusion:

"What break a fast by eating an onion." (Mahfouz, 1947/1975, p. 30)

The difficulty of translating the Arabic observational proverb above stems from the metaphorical meaning aroused by the word "ṣāwm" (lit. fasting), which is not easily understood by an English/TL reader. The fasting and onion-eating metaphors used in the proverb imply "waiting for a long time and getting nothing in the end." In Ramadan, the holy month of fasting, Muslims usually break their fasting by eating a balnced, fatty meal that may include items from all food groups such as fruits and vegetables, nuts, beans/meat, grains and dairy. So breaking a fast

by eating an onion connotes bad things. Referring to the context, the woman in question is old but she is unhappy with the idea of marrying a "stricken in years" man and she expresses her resentment by uttering the proverb above. Her life without marriage is likened to "fasting" and her accepting to marry an old man after being unmarried for a long time is likened to "breaking her fasting by eating an onion" (i.e., she waited for a long time without marriage and in the end she is proposed to marry a man who is stricken in years).

Translationwise, literal translation would falter because the proverb is culturespecific and peculiar to Arabic culture. Usually, translators of proverbs would be satisfied if they could find a parallel equivalent in the TL. If they do not find a straightforward TL correspondence, they rush to translate the proverb's intended meaning and they sacrifice its proverbial status. This is a long translational tradition practised by translators of Arabic proverbs into English (Shehab & Daragmeh, 2014). Since we are dealing with cultural and subtle issues like proverbs, translators should learn that there are other possible choices for them to consider before they translate the proverb's communicative meaning. Translators can, first, make use of already available proverbs in the TL by introducing some changes into the TL proverb's wording. By way of illustration, the existing English proverb: (The longer the wait the better the reward) is the opposite in meaning of the Arabic proverb. To translate the Arabic proverb about fasting, translators can modify this ready-made TL proverb in a way that makes it reflect the meaning of the Arabic proverb like in the following translation: "The longer the wait the worse the reward." By changing the wording of the existing TL English proverb (better into worse) to accommodate the intended meaning of the SL proverb, translators can keep its proverbial status and at the same time convey its meaning in a proverbial manner.

Prior to sacrificing the form of the proverb and conveying its meaning in English, translators have an alternative option: They can endeavor to create their own

proverb in the TL. That is, they can come up with a new proverb in the TL that was never used before or does not even exist in the TL. This practice encourages proverbial borrowing between cultures and enriches TL proverbs. However, it should be noted that such a practice of inventing new TL proverbs would succeed as long as we consider proverbs with similar thematic content whose themes are shared by most cultures. By way of illustration, see the Arabic truthful proverb: "'almawt kās dāyir 'ala kul'alnās" (lit. death is a glass circulating among all people).

In this proverb, the fact that everyone will ultimately experience death is likened to a glass (of water) circulating among all people. Given the proverb's underlying universal theme, specifically centered around death, it is reasonable to assume that it lends itself well to literal translation. It can be argued that the more universally relevant the thematic content of a proverb, the easier it becomes to translate. Therefore, the aforementioned proverb can be appropriately rendered as "death is a glass circulating among all people" through a literal translation. Despite the complexity involved in this invented translation, I assert that it can be comprehensible to readers of the target language as it encapsulates a universally resonant theme: the inevitability of death for all living beings. The introduction of this proverb into the TL would enrich its repertoire of proverbs and promote crosscultural and cross-linguistic proverbial borrowing. However, its functional equivalent in the TL could be "Death is a great leveller."

If all possible available means of translating proverbs in a proverbial manner are exhausted, translators can resort to translating the communicative meaning of the proverb but they should first attempt to do so while preserving the proverb's proverbial status. So, instead of translating the proverb's meaning about fasting above into plain prose, "you wait for a long time and then you get nothing," they can do so by maintaining its proverbial status like in this translation: "long you wait little you get."

In the same manner, ample examples derived from Mahfouz's (1947, 1959) Zuqaq al-Midag and Awlad Haretna will be analyzed and discussed below to give translators insights into how to deal with the translation of Arabic proverbs into English. The examples are taken from these two novels in particular because they are Mahfouz's best masterpieces and they duly make use of Arabic proverbs in their social and cultural context of use. In his Midag Alley (Mahfouz, 1947/1975), the Nobel Prize-winning author predicted how Western imperialism affected Egypt. Mahfouz is well renowned for exposing the shame culture that permeates many facets of Egyptian society and is not afraid to make direct and harsh societal criticism. Midag Alley (Mahfouz, 1947/1975) is one of his most widely praised works that depicts the lives of several characters and how they respond to the ongoing war in a remote, dreary, little alley in Cairo during World War II. The story is set in the 1940s and depicts Cairo and the rest of Egypt as the nation is entering the modern era. Two houses with three flats each and a number of shops make up the alley. The Arabic culture, with all of its peculiarities, is reflected in the street. On the other hand, Awlad Haretna is Mahfouz's most controversial novel which was banned from publication in Egypt for 20 years until 1981. It allegorically depicts the interconnected histories of the three monotheistic Abrahamic religions—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam—against the backdrop of an imagined Cairo alley from the 19th century. The "futuwwat" (strongmen), who rule the alley and demand protection money from people, are central to the plot. The heroes of each generation overthrow the strongmen of their era, but in the succeeding one, new strongmen arise and the situation remains dire.

# **Research Methodology**

The data of the study consists of ten proverbial expressions in their immediate context of use. They were selected from two well-known novels: Zuqaq al-Midaq (Mahfouz, 1947) and *Awlad Haretna* (Mahfouz, 1959), by the late Egyptian Novelist and Noble Prize Winner Naguib Mahfouz. The two novels were translated by two professional translators: Le Gassick as *Midaq Alley* (Mahfouz, 1947/1975) and Stewart as *Children of Gebelawi* (Mahfouz, 1959/1981).

The selected data were identified as featuring difficulties to translators of Arabic texts into English. A few of these proverbial expressions were colloquial and others were standard. This diversity was done on purpose to benefit translators and scholars in the field. It should be noted that the purpose of this study is not only to propose model translations for ten Arabic proverbs; the author believes that addressing the problem as a whole would be of more theoretical and practical value. Thus, the ten chosen proverbs would serve as a representative sample, largely used to explain the difficulties and challenges involved in translating Arabic proverbs into English. The study takes into account the readers' response and their comprehensibility of the reproduced text when searching for the best translation since these are the ultimate goals that serve as the rationale behind translation. For this purpose, the translation of the proverbial expressions in their original context by Le Gassick and by Stewart are carefully analyzed and discussed. The proverb, first, is given in its context in Arabic and boldtyped for ease of reference; then, the whole English translation of the extract by Stewrat or Le Gassick is given and the proverb's translation is also highlighted in bold. In some cases, where Le Gassick's and Stewart's translations falter, I suggest my own translation in light of the proverb's social context. For convenience's sake, the data of the study is classified into two main categories: observational and truthful proverbs.

# **Analysis of Data and Discussion**

In what follows, the data of the study which are grouped under two main categories are examined alongside their renderings as given by the aforementioned translators (Le Gassick, and Stewart). Each proverb from each category is explained and analyzed in its context and their meanings are then compared with the translations as given by those professional translators. The wider Arabic context of each proverb is given followed by its English translation as suggested by the professional translators. For ease of reference, each proverb and its rendering are bold typed in both the Arabic and English versions.

#### **Observational Proverbs**

Observational proverbs, in essence, encompass generalizations derived from everyday experiences and serve as instructive guides for human behavior. These proverbs often employ metaphorical imagery, which can pose a significant challenge for translators who may struggle to decipher the underlying meaning of the metaphors embedded within the phraseology of the proverb. To illustrate this point, let us consider the following proverbial expression:

1. wa lam takun murtāḥa liziyārati biṭabī'at al ḥal li'ana ziyāratan ṭaqūmu biha ṣaḥibat 'al mulk 'amrun qad tasū'u 'awāqibuhu wa qad yundhiru bilkhaṭar. Wa lā kinaha watanat al nafs 'ala 'an talbisa likuli hālin lubūsaha 'in khāyran fakhayr wa 'in sharran fashar. (Mahfouz, 1947, p. 16) She was, of course, not at all pleased with the visit, as any visit from the landlady could have unfortunate consequences and might even spell real trouble. However, she had accustomed herself to be ready at all times for any eventuality, whether good or bad. (Mahfouz, 1947/1975, p. 14)

The difficulty of translating the above saying lies in the use of the metaphoric images in its wording. Taken literally (lit. she prepared the soul to wear an attire for each circumstance), the proverb seems odd since it contradicts our factual background information as one might ask how a soul can wear an attire. Considering its context, the intended metaphorical meaning is that the woman in question (Mrs. Afify) is so

experienced that she can cope with every circumstance. The metaphoric implicature stems from the fact that the speaker does not tell the truth and she is being uninformative; it is not true that the soul can wear attire and the speaker could have been more informative by saying that the concerned woman has wide experience and she can easily adapt to new situations.

It is of great importance to point out that the translation of metaphorical images depends on the job the image does in the text; that is, whether the image is creatively used (an essential part of the text) or decoratively (just to add to the beauty of the text) (Broeck, 1981). Thus if the image is creatively used as is often the case in a work of art, a formal/literal translation is required though it sometimes renders the image less natural to the target language readers. As for Le Gassick, he apparently attempted to convey the proverb's intended meaning by paraphrasing its metaphorical images and converting them into sense. Since we are dealing with a literary work where images are usually used creatively, our translation should preserve the metaphorical image which is found in the proverbial expression. Thus, I suggest a more appropriate rendering of the above saying into: "She accustomed herself to wearing attire for every circumstance."

Some observational proverbs are used to show people's bad habits and at the same time alert or warn them against enemies who appear to be friends and lovable. By way of clarification, consider the following proverb:

2. wa dabbat alḥyāt maratan ukhra fī al sheikh darwīsh fa 'adara ra'sahu naḥwa 'aljeha 'alati 'ikhtafa fīha aldhāhiban. wa qad jalasa 'ilā maktabehi murakizan 'intibāhahu kuluhu fī kalāmi simsār yahūdi mustajmi 'an yaqadhatuhu, mustaḥḍerān ḥadharahu, y 'ajabu liriqati muḥadithihi wa luṭfihi, ḥata liyaḥsabuhu 'aljāhilu ṣadīqan wadūdan, wahuwa fī 'alḥaqīqa nimrun yatawathab, yatamāskan wa yatamāskan ḥata yatamākan. (Mahfouz, 1947, p. 58)

Life stirred once again in Sheikh Darwish and he turned his head towards the direction in which they had disappeared. He could, for example, be seated at his desk giving his entire attention to a Jewish broker, so that a stranger would have thought Alwan a close friend of the man. He was, in fact, a veritable crouching tiger, willing to cringe and fawn until he mastered his adversary. (Mahfouz, 1947/1975, p. 57)

In this proverb, a habit of some brokers is displayed, mainly that they seem to be hypocrite and they usually try to show others the bright side of them. In its context, the above proverb warns people against those who appear too friendly to others. It gives them the message that they should not be deceived by mere politeness, as some people are often polite to those they intend to harm.

The challenge in translating this proverb lies in its linguistic rhythm, a characteristic that surpasses the boundaries and possibilities of translation. This linguistic tone is obtained through a functional repetition of "yatamāskan" (pretend to be naive) and "yatamākan" (defeat one's enemies). This tautology which is present in the wording of the Arabic proverb is problematic to translators. In simple words, tautology is "the saying of the same thing again in a seemingly redundant, uninformative way" (Shehab, 2016, p. 26). In Brown and Levinson's (1987) terms, a tautology is looking for the informative out of the uninformative. In our example above, the repetition of "yatamāskan wa yatamākan" in the proverb above seems a needless repetition, but, deeply, it is used to convey a significant communicative meaning that people usually show intimacy and friendliness towards those whom they wish to harm and therefore we should beware of such people. In fact, proverbial expressions which employ such tautologies pose a challenge to translators since they convey meanings which are not readily transparent from their literal meanings. Wierzbicka (1987) notes that certain tautological utterances that are possible in English are simply not available in other languages and those that are available are used with different communicative meanings. This very fact complicates the task of translators when they embark on translating proverbial expressions which make use of tautology.

Le Gassick's rendering is inadequate communicative translation as he fails to convey the proverb's implied meaning, namely that the person in question behaves too humbly towards Mr. Alwan, who is more powerful and he tries to win his approval in an obsequious manner. Moreover, Le Gassick's rendering does not maintain the proverbial status of the original Arabic proverb as he only offers an explanation of the proverb's meaning. In order to convey more or less the same function and at the same time to preserve the proverbial meaning of the original proverb, the above saying can be best translated into the following: "Many kiss the hand they wish to cut off." I should, however, mention that this suggested translation does not convey the linguistic rhythm of the original proverb which is shown by the use of the tautological words. This is because such linguistic features are sometimes hard to relay in translation.

To shed more light on the difficulty of translating proverbial expressions which make use of tautology and display linguistic rhythm, let us consider the following example:

khayr wa-btasamat umm hamida 'inda thak wa qālat:

3. thuma tadaraja 'alhadīth 'ilā 'abās alhilu, fa 'athnat 'alayhi qā 'ilatan:
 'an 'im behi min shāben ṭayib sayaftaḥ allāh 'alayhi wa yarzuqhu, wa
 yumakin mintahyia 'at 'alhayāt 'alsaeeda li 'arūsihi 'alati tasta'hil kul

'alshāy'u bishāy'I yuthkar 'i'lami 'ani ḥāḍira 'alyawm li'akhṭubiki yā'rūs. (Mahfouz, 1947, p. 58)

Then she drew the conversation around to Abbas and praised him highly: he really is a nice young man. I am sure God will be good to him and allow him to provide a happy life for his bride who is worthy of nothing but the best. Umm Hamida smiled at this and replied:

First things first! I have come to see you today to tell you of your engagement, my bride! (Mahfouz, 1947/1975, p. 116)

In the literature, scholars have discussed three distinct approaches that aim to explain the interpretation of tautological utterances. These approaches are the radical pragmatic approach, the radical semantic approach, and the non-radical approach (Wierzbicka, 1987). According to the radical pragmatic approach, the interpretation of tautological expressions is governed by universally applicable conversational principles. In this view, such expressions are considered devoid of independent informative content, but acquire meaning within specific contextual situations (Okamoto, 1993, p. 434). Conversely, the second approach posits that the meaning of tautological utterances cannot be entirely predicted through the application of universal pragmatic representations (p. 435). On the other hand, the non-radical approach serves as a compromise, arguing that the interpretation of tautological utterances involves a combination of both pragmatic and semantic factors. For instance, the second example cited above falls under the second type, as it possesses semantic informativeness and it can be comprehended without reliance on context. In contrast, the third example aligns with the first type, the radical pragmatic approach, as it lacks inherent informativeness but aquires meaning through its contextual usage. It is uninformative in the sense that one cannot infer the intended meaning unless a context is used; context in this particular example is crucial to show what kind of an earlier (mentioned) subject draws another subject to be talked about. We have seen in the context above that the mentioning of the subject of marriage by the first speaker (called Saniya) brought the same subject to the mind of the second speaker (called Umm Hamida). The use of the tautological words "'alshāy'u bishāy'i" (lit. the thing by the thing) makes it difficult to translate.

Apparently, Le Gassick fails to figure out the meaning of the tautology in the above proverb which is peculiar to the Arabic culture. He tries to convey the linguistic rhythm which is present in the original by repeating the word "first" twice, but his translation does not reflect the proverb's intended meaning. "First things first" indicates that important matters should be dealt with before other things, while the Arabic proverb means that an earlier mentioned topic could invoke the talk about another similar topic. The proverb thus can be translated into: "A subject drives/invokes another subject." This is a translation of the proverb's communicative meaning and to a certain extent it preserves its tautology by repeating the word "subject" twice in a proverbial manner.

Now let us consider ironical proverbs in their context of use. There is no doubt that translators should pay special attention to context when they attempt to translate proverbial expressions which are used ironically. To shed more light on ironical proverbial expressions, see the following example:

4. Waqtarib fī 'ishfaq min rūwād al maqāhi thuma qif fī ḥaya' wa muda yadaka duna 'an tanbisa bikalimatin wa takalam bi'aynika 'ala t'arif lughatal'ayun? Satuhadiq feeka 'al 'uyun bidahsha wa sayaqūlūn 'azeezu qāwmin thāl. Wa yaqūlūn muḥala 'an yakūna thālika min 'ulāeka al shaḥdhein al muḥtarefīn. 'afahimta mā 'urīd? satarbaḥ biwaqāraq 'adā'f ma yarbahahu al 'ākharūn. (Mahfouz, 1947, p. 106)

Casually approach people in coffeehouses and stand aside humbly. Extend your palm without saying a word. Speak only with your eyes. Don't you know the language of the eyes? People will look at you in amazement. They will say that surely you are someone **from a noble family who has fallen on hard times**. They say it's impossible for this to be from those professional beggars. Do you understand now what I want? You will earn with your dignity multiples of what others earn. (Mahfouz, 1947/1975, p. 109)

The irony in the above Arabic proverb works in this way: What the speaker (called Zeita who is good at deforming people) says is the opposite of what he

really means. After a thorough investigation of the context, we can realize that the speaker is mocking the addressee (a beggar) and is teaching him how to be a skillful beggar. He also gives him some pieces of advice on how to invoke people's sympathy and then be able to collect a good amount of money from begging or entreating people. The use of the proverbial expression "azeezu qāwmin thāl" (lit. a noble man is humiliated) by the speaker is unrealistic and highly sarcastic. In Arabic, the proverb is uttered to refer to noble (rich) people who fall on hardships throughout their life and as a result they lose their wealth or fortune and they are forced to continue their life in poverty. They are humiliated as a result of that and people around them feel sorry for their unlucky new, bad situation or life. A close look at the context reveals that the addressee who is originally a beggar is never of a noble family. So, the speaker (Zeita) is mocking the addressee in a hidden way and he is being impolite in a seemingly polite way (Leech, 1983).

When we translate this proverb, we should convey this ironical meaning in our translation. In ironical usages "what the speaker means is not identical with what the sentence means" (Searle, 1979, p. 77). Hence, the translator is usually faced with a double interpretation (the literal and the ironic), and he/she has to choose between these two interpretations depending on three parameters which collectively activate the ironic situation: namely, speaker, addressee and the broader context. Norrick (1985) notes that "irony requires that the recipient reject the literal meaning and infer something like its negation" (p. 411).

When translators encounter difficulty in locating a suitable proverbial equivalent in the TL that effectively conveys both the formal and functional aspects, they are compelled to convey it in a manner that accurately reflects its intended meaning. Better still if translators use inverted commas to enclose their translation or an exclamation mark to alert the readership that an ironic meaning is intended by the speaker of the proverb. Le Gassick realizes what is meant by the

use of this proverb and he paraphrases it. The problem with his translation is that it does not signal the ironic meaning which is present in the original proverb and it strips the SL proverb of its proverbial status. A possible translation of the above proverb which keeps its ironical meaning in a proverbial manner could be: "A man of noble birth knocked off his perch!"

Some Arabic observational proverbs exhibit optimal correspondence between Arabic and English cultures. Their form and function coincide between proverbs in the SL and TL. This means that both languages employ the same phraseology or image to carry out an identical function. To illustrate this point, let us consider the following proverb:

5. Kana yanzur 'la zalām allayl al kathīf lākina ra'sahu al masghūl lam yastajib lahu fa qāl: lā fāeda turja min al 'ihtimam lākina 'akhaka al nadim yasa'luka alraḥma. Yajib 'an tuḥasina a'lāqatika bi 'khwatika. ṭaradtani 'ikrāman li'aḥqar man 'anjabt 'ar'ayta kayfa kāna sulūkahu naḥwuka hā 'anta tarmīhi binafsika 'ilā alturāb 'uqābun bi-'uqāb wal bādi 'adhlam. (Mahfouz, 1959, p. 361)

He gazed at the thick darkness of the night, but his preoccupied mind did not respond to it. He said, "There is no benefit to be gained from indifference, but your regretful brother asks for mercy. You must improve your relationship with your brothers. For the sake of your most despicable child you threw me out and you see how he treated you? And now you have thrown him out. **Tit for tat! And the one who started it is the loser.** This is so that you know that Idris can't be beaten. Now you can stay alone with your useless, spineless sons. (Mahfouz, 1959/1981, p. 232)

First, it should be noted that the Arabic proverb has undergone drastic changes in its original form. The original proverb in Arabic reads as: 'al'aynu bil'ayn wa-ssinu

bissin walbādi 'adhlām (lit. an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth and the one who started it is the oppressor). In the above context, the first part of the original proverb which reads as "'al'aynu bil'ayn wa-ssinu bissin" (lit. an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth) is replaced by "'uqābun bi'uqāb" (lit. punishment is for punishment) to suit the context and accommodate the speaker's meaning. In English, an equivalent proverb in both form and meaning reads as "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." It is true that "an eye for an eye" is a good translation but it does not correspond to the proverb in its specific context and it does not take into account the intentional change of form of the original SL proverb by the speaker. The proverb in Arabic is said when we want to deter people from doing injustice to other people. It warns them that they will be punished the same way they punish others. Stewart offers an optimal translation "Tit for tat and the one who started is the loser." His translation captures the meaning of the original and partially maintains the form. In fact his translation bears witness to the fact that translation is a matter of what may be called "equivalence emphasis." That is, in the translation of the proverb, Stewart (Mahfouz, 1959/1981) uses a functional translation (Tit for tat) for the first part of the SL proverb "'uqābun bi'uqāb" and a semantic translation (the one who started is the loser) for its second part "wal badi 'adhlam." However, I may assume that Stewart's rendition is functional because it is emphasizing communicative over semantic translation. In any translation segment (i.e., a unit of discourse to be translated), we may exercise more than one translation type at the same time, but we usually assume that a translation segment is communicatively or semantically rendered depending on emphasis. In other words, if semantic translation is prevailing in the translation of a text, we say that this text is rendered semantically but this by no means excludes the use of communicative translation in the same text. Based on Stewart's (Mahfouz, 1959/1981) rendition, another suggested translation of the above proverb might be: "Tit for tat! And the beginner is the loser."

I argue that literal translation strategies work when a proverb's thematic content is shared by both the English and Arabic cultures and they falter in the translation of culture-specific observational proverbial expressions as in the following example:

### 6. wa qaṭaba qāsim ghaḍbān wa qāl:

ya m'alim 'weis 'anta fī wād wa naḥnu fī wād 'ana la 'arumu musāwama wa la naṣīban fī 'alray' wa lakinī 'aqaddtu 'al'azma 'ala taḥqīq 'irādat jaduna kama 'ablaghtuha. wa ḍaqa di 'bis bita'dub Hamdan fa qāl: naḥnu 'usratan wāḥida. jmīa'n 'abnā' adham wa 'umayma. Fa qāla al a'fandi bimti'āḍ. Dhālika ta'rīkhun maḍa wa raḥima allah 'imri'un a'rafa qadra nafsehi. (Mahfouz, 1959, p. 616)

### Kassem scowled:

Mr. Owayss, **you are in another world from us**. I don't want any bargain or any share of the revenue. I have set my heart on carrying out our ancestor's wishes as I told them. Daabas was annoyed by Hamdan's politeness and said: We are one family, were are all children of Adham and Omayma. Effendi said angrily: That's ancient history. Thank God some people know their proper place. (Mahfouz, 1959/1981, p. 232)

This proverb is an example where the utterance meaning and the sentence meaning are at variance. The difficulty of translating this proverbial expression is due to the use of the metaphor "wād" (lit. valley) which stands for an image or meaning that cannot be easily understood by English readers. In Arabic, the proverb is usually said to a person who thinks about something different from the subject matter under discussion. To convey this metaphorical meaning in Arabic, we use "wād" but we cannot use the word "valley" to reflect a similar image or meaning in English. Moreover, the proverb above exhibits a neat linguistic tone which can be easily noticed from the repetition of the word "wād." Such usage

adds to the emotiveness of the proverb and makes it more proverbial. The intended implicature which can be derived from the repetition of wad is that the addressee is not following the progress of talk and he is thinking of a completely different topic and direction.

It could be appropriate to just render the meaning of the proverb without worrying about preserving its proverbial quality or its linguistic rhythm as it is suggested by Stewart, but since we are dealing with a literary piece of work where subtle use of words makes a difference, it is recommended to make every possible effort to provide a translation which keeps the emotiveness of the original proverb. Stewart gives a reasonable translation and uses the word "world" as an equivalent to "wad." In English the word "world" in the above context could convey a similar function which is present in the Arabic original proverb. Thus, Stewart's rendition above "you are in another world" may be acceptable. With the lack of a parallel equivalence in English since the Arabic proverb is culture-specific, some observational proverbial expressions may lend themselves to translating communicatively. While the renderings of such proverbs may not be found in English, they nevertheless make a lot of sense and can be readily interpreted. Such renderings have also the advantage of transferring culture alongside sense, thus promoting inter-cultural understanding and, in the long run, encouraging languages to borrow proverbial expressions of general interest from one another. Accordingly, the proverb above can be translated into: "You are in one world and we are in another."

We have seen in this section that the adequate translation of Arabic proverbs into English depends on whether the proverb is culture-specific or encapsulates a universal thematic content. The former can be translated by the use of communicative translation methods, while the latter can be simply translated by using formal translation strategies.

### Truthful Proverbial Expressions

Truthful proverbs play a significant role in conveying profound and timeless truths. These proverbs encapsulate distilled wisdom gained from collective human experiences, observations, and reflections, serving as concise and memorable expressions of universal truths. By way of clarification, consider the following proverb:

7. fa shada hātha al kalām 'ala watar ḥasās fī qalb alfata wa qāla bitabarum: ṣadaqt ya sīdi ma 'akthar 'al'amilīn 'almathlumīn fī hāthehi 'aldunya 'alṣabr muftāḥ 'alfaraj mā 'akthar 'almathlumīn. 'ajal mā 'akthar 'almathlumīn. Wa ma'na hātha fi al ḥarf al wāḥid mā 'akthar athalemīn. wa lākin min luṭf allah 'anna al dunya la takhlu min ruḥamā' kathā lik . fatasā'ala alfata 'ayna hāulā' alruḥamā'? wa kāda yujībuhu "hā a'natha wāḥid minhum wa lākinahu 'amsaka 'an thālik." (Mahfouz, 1947, p. 47)

This statement struck a responsive chord in the boy and with conviction he agreed. You are right, Sir. What a lot of exploited workers there are in this world. Patience is the key to joy. Indeed, how numerous are the oppressed. Yet, by God's grace, the world is not devoid of the compassionate as well. So, the young man wondered, 'Where are these compassionate souls? "And he was about to answer, here I am, one of them," but he refrained from doing so. (Mahfouz, 1947/1975, p. 42)

This proverb is said in Arabic to encourage people to be patient whatever misfortune befalls them, for relief will ultimately come to them and they will achieve satisfying results in the end. In Arabic culture, patience is a crucial feature described in the Holy Quran and Muslims believe that those who are patient with God's decree will be rewarded. This theme of interest (the result of patience is relief and joy) seems to be universal and shared by several cultures. "Everything comes to him who waits" is a parallel proverb in English and it can serve as an

optimal translation of the proverb in Arabic although it does not preserve its form. Since the Arabic proverb's theme is universal and shared by both the Arabic and English cultures, translators can consider other available choices for them. Literal translation can work well in this particular context and hence other translations of the proverb can be suggested: "Patience is the key to joy" (Le Gassick's rendering), "Patience is the key to relief" (My translation). These invented proverbial expressions which do not exist in English are transparent to TL readers since their thematic content is familiar to them and they enrich TL proverbs.

Some truthful proverbial expressions touch upon themes of general interest and refer to common human principles and values. To clarify, let us consider the following proverb:

### 8. fa qāla bireqa:

'anta 'ibn nās tayibīn kamā yabdu lī 'al'inā' 'altayib yandah mā'an tayiban wa yanbaghi 'an tar'ah mustaqbalak bi'ayn al 'ihtimām eth la yajoz 'an tabqā madā 'al 'umur 'amilan basītan fī dukān...

falāha 'al 'ihtimām wa altumūh fi 'alwajh 'aljamīl wa tasā'ala 'alshāb fi khubth:

wa hal lemithli 'an yaṭm'a fī 'akthar min hātha?! (Mahfouz, 1947, p. 54)

# 8. Kirsha commented politely:

You seem to come from a good family. I can tell. A good jug pours forthgood water. You must take great care to look after your future. You must not remain a shop salesman all your life.

A look of anxiety crossed the boy's handsome face as he asked: Can someone like me hope for anything better? (Mahfouz, 1947/1975, p. 43)

The Arabic proverbial expression above is a different version of the original Arabic proverb which reads as: "kulu 'inā'in bima fīhi yandaḥ" (lit. each vessel pours

forth what liquid it has). It seems that the original proverb's form has undergone some changes to suit its context. The proverb is mainly said to refer to people who come from good origin and the way they behave reflects upon their family and surrounding social environment; it also tells a lot about their qualities and values. This theme or meaning can be understood from the image exhibited in the use of the proverb: A jug pours forth what it has inside it whether good or bad. This image is compared to a human being who spells out what he/she has inside himself/herself. The metaphor in this example works in this way: The good jug is compared to the boy and as the jug pours out good water, the boy spells out good things.

Considering the proverb's larger context, we can realize that the speaker (Kirsha) has changed the proverb's wording on purpose. He describes the word "'al'inā'" (lit. jug) with the word "'alṭāyib" (lit. good and kind-hearted), thus acknowledging that the addressee (a handsome boy) is a good person and of a good origin. The proverb user (Kirsha) is homosexual and he tries to get to know the boy in depth to tempt and drive him into a sexual relation; he is lying to the boy to win his friendship and he is being ironic i.e., what Kirsha says to the boy is polite but not true and what he really means is impolite and true. So, the implied meaning conveyed by the aforementioned proverbial expression suggests that, within Arabic culture where homosexuality is religiously and socially condemned, the addressee is regarded as lacking virtuous character, a respectable background and adherence to moral principles. The problem for translators is how to maintain the ironic meaning in their translation when there seems to be two conflicting images in both cultures as homosexuality is apparently a kind of a personal liberty in the West.

Le Gassick offers a literal translation which does not seem to fit in the context because it does not account for the proverb's ironic meaning. The proverb's image is peculiar to Arabic culture and rendering it literally could sound awkward. In this case, translators are urged to look for a functional correspondent translation in the TL that

is transparent to TL readers. Another source of difficulty for translators here is maintaining the proverb's ironic meaning. It is important for translators to know that, in ironic usages, the intended meaning is quite opposite to what is literally said. Gibbs and O'Brien (1991) maintain that "people can really detect ironic meaning by assuming the opposite of an utterance's literal meaning once the literal meaning is seen as being contextually inappropriate" (p. 524). The interpretation of proverbial expressions with ironic meaning is greatly dependent on context as well as on various assumptions shared by the speaker and addressee. Mateo (1995) argues that ironical interpretation "depends on context since it springs from the relationships of a word, expression or action with the whole text or situation" (p. 172). Notice the following functional proverb which is from a French origin. It is the French for "birth compels it," which means noble birth imposes the obligation of noble actions: "Noblesse oblige?!" A final point to be mentioned is that this suggested translation is enclosed in inverted commas and a question and an exclamation mark are used to alert TL readers that an ironic meaning is intended by the use of the proverb.

Another truthful proverbial expression that presents some difficulties to translators is:

9. fatathāhara Zeita bi'adam almubālāt wa qāla mutathāhiran bilmalal fī mithli hāthehi 'alsā'a ya duktor ?!

fawada'a 'al duktor yadahu 'ala katfihi wa qala lahu :

'alāyl satār wa-rabna 'amar bisetir. fa qāla zeita wa huwa yanfukh wa lākeni mut'ab 'alān. fa qāla albūshi biraja' lāradadta lī yadan. warāḥa alrajulāni yadra'āni wa yad'uwani lahu. (Mahfouz, 1947, p. 52)

Zaita, feigning boredom and complete disinterest, replied:

At a time like this, doctor?

The doctor placed his hand on Zaita's shoulder and said:

The night is a veil, and our Lord ordained the veil! So, Zeita said

while sighing, "But I am tired now." Then Al-Bushi pleaded, "Please, fix my hand." The two men lowered themselves and started praying for him earnestly. (Mahfouz, 1947/1975, p. 50)

The above Arabic proverbial expression can be said as a caution against backbiting and an invitation to the fear of God through keeping a secret. It is an indirect polite expression in the sense that the proverb user indirectly tells the addressee (Zeita) to work on deforming the man's body at late night to qualify him for begging. He wants Zeita to do the illegal job late night so that no one would see them or probably report that to the police. To convey that meaning, the speaker utters "'alāyl satār" (lit. night is a veil). He also uses the second part of the proverb "rabna 'amar bisetir" (lit. God ordained a veil) to imply an ironic meaning simply because Allah (God) does ordain a veil but not for doing illegal acts. The speaker apparently uses the expression as a caution against revealing one's shortcomings and/or misdeeds. According to Arabic culture and Islam, people should avoid backbiting because it could lead to bad consequences. This same (religious) theme does not exist in the same way in the target language culture since the practice of backbiting or revealing one's faults may not be condemned in Western culture because of religion, but rather because of social values or principles. I adopt Le Gassick's literal translation above which makes sense to TL readers since the proverb's theme "night is a veil" is common in both cultures.

To shed more light on such types of proverbs, let us consider the following proverbial expression:

10. Fa natharat 'ilayha bitaḥadin wa qālat bighayz:
bal rafaḍtu shābān wakhtārtu shaykhā. faḍahikat Umm Hamida
ḍihkatan mujāljilah wa tamtamat: "'aldihn fī 'al 'atāqi." watarba'at
'ala alkanaba fī surūr wa qad tanāsat mu'āraḍatiha alkāthiba wa
stakhrajat sijaratan min 'ulbat sajā'iriha wa 'ash'alatha wa rāḥat

tudakhin bilathatin lam tash'ur biha min qabl. Fanatharat Hamida 'ilayha bighayz wa qālat: tallāhi laqad fariḥtu bil'arūs aljadīd 'aḍāf surūri. (Mahfouz, 1947, p. 123)

She looked at her defiantly and said with irritation: On the contrary, I have refused a young man and chosen an old one. There is plenty of fat on an old rooster! Roared her foster mother. And she settled comfortably on the couch in delight, having forgotten her false opposition. She took a cigarette from her cigarette case, lit it, and began to smoke with pleasure, saying, By God, I have rejoiced in the new bride's happiness twice as much as my own joy. (Mahfouz, 1947/1975, p. 140)

The above proverbial expression is said of a very old man who is, contrary to what people believe, is still in good health, powerful and has real strength. In Arabic, when people think about an old man whose health is deteriorating, they may utter this proverb to ironically convey the opposite. More often than not, the proverb in its context refers to a girl (called Umm Hamida) who prefers a rich old man to a young one as a husband. Her teasing foster mother uses the proverb ironically to relay the meaning that the old man in question is physically strong and consequently seems to have the sexual ability needed for a successful marriage. It is clear from the context that her foster mother is being impolite in a seemingly polite manner. This is what Leech (1983) calls being offensive in an apparently friendly way, i.e., being ironic. The intended meaning derived from the above example works as follows: What the speaker says to the addressee (her prospective old man husband is still in good health and strong) is polite but is not true; thus, what the speaker really means (her prospective husband's health is deteriorating) is impolite but true.

The above proverb is hard to render into English as its message or image (an old hen's fat is likened to an old man's strength) is opaque to TL readers. In Arabic culture, the word "'al'atāqi" literally implies an old hen which usually preserves its "fat." The image is that the word "'al'atāqi" figuratively refers to a very old man, and the preservation of "fat" metaphorically refers to the man's strength and good health which may ensure successful sexual activity. In terms of translation, Le Gassick's literal translation does not seem successful and may not be understood by TL readers. In English, the proverb "old is gold" can be accepted as a functional equivalence although it does not connote the ability to perform sex by the prospective old husband which is ironically referred to in the SL proverb. If we choose to translate the proverb communicatively, we may suggest this translation: "Old man's skills hides incredible strength."

## **Conclusion**

This study has analyzed the translation into English of ten observational and truthful Arabic proverbs which make use of tautology, irony and metaphor in their phraseologies. The study has shown that the professional translators (Stewart and Le Gassick) often use literal translation methods when they face a difficulty in translating culture-specific proverbs. By doing so, they are inclined to preserve the propositional content of the proverb regardless of its pragmatic import, thus offering TL readers opaque and, mostly, confusing translations. In some other cases, those translators opt for paraphrasing the intended meaning of the proverb, thus sacrificing its proverbial quality. While handling a culture-specific proverb's implied meaning through paraphrasing may appear a practical solution when compared to literal translation, it seriously impairs the expression's proverbial status.

The study has also revealed that some proverbial expressions are used ironically in their context and others make use of tautological words. In dealing with ironical proverbs, translators should know that in the case of ironic usages, the speaker's implied meaning and the proverb's surface meaning are at variance. Translators may

render ironical proverbs with similar thematic content using literal translation, provided that they use inverted commas and/or exclamation marks in order to alert the reader for the proverb's ironic meaning. With regard to proverbs which make use of tautology, translators should know that Arabic proverbs tolerate the use of tautology more than their English counterparts. As for metaphorical proverbial expressions, they are doubly problematic in translation: While keeping their proverbial status, translators should convey their metaphoric meaning in translation.

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# Appendix A

## **UNGEGN/Transliteration Table**

Appendix A	
b = ب	ţ = ط
ت = t	z = ظ
th = ث	* = '
j = j	gh = غ
<b>σ</b> = <b>ψ</b>	f = ف
. → = kh	p = ق
٥ = d	ے = k
ڬ = dh	J = 1
) = r	e = m
j = z	n = ن
s = س	h = ه
sh = ش	9 = W
9 = ص ض = d ع' =	<i>ي</i> = y
long vowel a	ā
long vowel i	ī
long vowel u	ū

## 國家教育研究院編譯論叢徵稿辦法

100年1月17日第1次編輯委員會議修正 100年5月9日第1次諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正 101年7月3日第1次諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正 103年6月13日諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正 104年5月18日諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正 105年5月26日諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正 107年5月18日諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正 107年5月18日諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正 108年5月22日諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正 109年7月3日109年第2次編輯會修正 110年6月2日諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正 111年6月2日諮詢委員與編輯委員聯席會議修正 111年12月2日111年第2次編輯會修正

- 一、本刊為一結合理論與實務之學術性半年刊,以促進國內編譯研究之發展 為宗旨,於每年三月、九月中旬出刊,隨到隨審,歡迎各界賜稿。
- 二、本刊接受中文及英文稿件,主要收稿範圍如下:

稿件類別	文章性質	主題	建議字數(註1)
研究論文	具原創性或發展性之學術論 文,目的、方法、結論明確 具體		中文以不超過20,000字、 英文以不超過12,000字為 原則
評論	以既有研究之評介及分析比較為主,有助於實務推廣或學術研究,例如:編譯及語文教育政策評論、翻譯教學心得、審稿或編輯之經驗交流、翻譯流派之介紹、編譯產業之發展、專有名詞譯名討論等	編譯研究、翻譯培訓、翻譯產業、翻譯與文化及其他與編譯相關之研究 (如語文教育政策等)	3,000-5,000字
書評(註2)	評論、引介	三年內出版之翻譯 學領域重要著作	3,000-5,000字
譯評	翻譯評論	各專業領域之譯著	3,000-5,000字

特殊稿件	如:譯註、人物專訪、 論壇 <sub>(註3)</sub> 等	以上相關主題	中文以不超過20,000字、 英文以不超過12,000字為 原則
------	------------------------------------	--------	--

註 1:本刊編輯會得依需要調整建議字數,中文篇名最多 30 字,英文篇名最多 12 字為原則; 請作者提供欄外標題(Running head),中文 20 字/英文 50 字元以內。

註 2:本類型文章僅由編輯會邀稿。 註 3:論壇文章僅由編輯會提供。

- 三、來稿請用中文正體字,所引用之外國人名、地名、書名等,請用中文譯名,並於第一次出現時附上原文,學術名詞譯成中文時,請參據本院樂詞網(https://terms.naer.edu.tw/),稿件如有插圖或特別符號,敬請繪製清晰,或附上數位檔案;如有彩色圖片或照片,請儘量附上高解析度的數位檔案。
- 四、來稿以未在其他刊物發表過之內容為限,其內容物若涉及第三者之著作權(如圖、表及長引文等),作者應依著作權法相關規定向原著作權人取得授權。
- 五、來稿凡有違反學術倫理情事或一稿多投者,將予以退稿,一年內不再接 受投稿。
- 六、來稿請以 Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association 最新版格式撰寫,未符格式稿件將逕退請調整格式。同時務請自留底稿資料一份。符合本刊主題之稿件須送請相關領域學者專家匿名審查(double-blind review),再經本刊編輯會決定通過後,始得刊登,本刊編輯會對稿件有刪改權,如作者不願刪改內容,請事先聲明。

#### 七、來稿請備齊:

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  - (1) 首頁:
    - a. 篇名(中、英文);
    - b. 作者姓名(中、英文);
    - c. 譯評之書名、原書名;
    - d. 譯者、原作者(編者);
    - e. 書籍出版資料(含出版地、出版社與出版日期);
    - f. 總頁數;
    - g. ISBN;
    - h. 售價;
    - i. 其他:可提供該著作之相關說明。

- (2) 正文。
- (3)參考書目及附錄。
- 4.「特殊稿件」,含:
  - (1) 首頁:
    - a. 篇名(中、英文);
    - b. 作者姓名(中、英文);
    - c. 其他:可提供該著作之相關說明。
  - (2) 正文。
  - (3)參考書目及附錄。
- (四)稿件之全文電子檔案(以電子郵件附加檔案)及相關圖表照片等。 八、來稿請寄:

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本刊撰稿格式除依照一般學術文章撰寫注意事項和格式外,內文、 註腳和參考文獻一律採用 APA 格式第七版手冊 (Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 7th edition, 2020) ,其他西洋語文引用或 參考文獻比照英文格式。

## 一、摘要

中文摘要字數以500字為限,英文摘要則以300字為限。關鍵詞皆為三一 万組、中英關鍵詞互相對應。

## 二、正文文字

(一)中文使用 Word「新細明體」12 號字體,英文則使用 Times New Roman 12 號字體。中文之括號、引號等標點符號須以全形呈現, 英文則以半 形的格式為之,如下:

	中文稿件	英文稿件
括號	( )	()
引號	٦ ا	<i>"</i> "
刪節號	•••••	• • •
破折號		_

## 中文稿件範例:

……老人打算以租賃的方式,於是說:「我亦不欲買此童子,請定每年 十圓之契約,賃我可耳……(頁40),……

#### 英文稿件範例:

... This subtle shift is evident in the broadening scope of reference of the word "we": In the sentence that begins "In China, we bribe . . .," the pronoun "we" plainly refers only to Chinese people.

- (二)字詞的使用一律依據「教育部頒布之《國字標準字體》」之規定為之。如公「布」(非「佈」)、「教」師(非「老」師,除非冠上姓氏)、「占」20%(非「佔」)、「了」解(非「瞭」解)以及「臺」灣(非「台」灣)。
- (三)正文文字出現數目時,十以下使用國字(一、二、三、……十),英文使用文字(one, two, three, ... ten),數目超過十(ten)則使用阿拉伯數字,特殊情形則視情況處理。圖、表的編號都使用阿拉伯數字。如以下範例:

……有效問卷 16 份(全班 20 位同學)。表 7、8、9 乃是該三個領域之意見統計。……毫無疑問的是多數學生(87.5%)皆同意翻譯語料庫可提供一個反思及認知學習的平臺。……

(四)英文稿件中出現中文時,原則如下:字、詞需以先漢語拼音(需斜體)後中文呈現,必要時再以括弧解釋;句子或段落則視情況處理。

## 三、文中段落標號格式

壹、(置中,不用空位元,粗體,前後行距一行)

- 一、 (置左,不用空位元,前後行距為 0.5 行)
- (一)(置左,不用空位元)

- 1. (置左,不用空位元)
- (1) (置左,不用空位元)

## 四、文中使用之表、圖

表、圖之標號及標題須置於上方且靠左對齊。表、圖與正文前後各空一 行,如為引用須於下方註明如參考文獻般詳細的資料來源(含篇名、作者、 年代、書名、頁碼等)。表格若跨頁須在跨頁前註明「續下頁」,跨頁表標 題需再註明「表標題(續)」。中英文表、圖之格式如下:

	表	回
中文稿件	<ul> <li>表標號及標題之中文文字使用標楷體 10號字、粗體;表標題另起一行。</li> <li>表標號及標題之英文文字及數字使用 Calibri、粗體。</li> <li>表內中文文字使用標楷體;表內英文 文字及數字用Calibri。</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>圖標號及標題之中文文字使用標楷體 11號字、粗體;圖標題另起一行。</li> <li>圖標號及標題之英文文字及數字使用 Calibri、粗體。</li> <li>圖內中文文字用標楷體;圖內英文文 字及數字使用Calibri。</li> </ul>
英文稿件	<ul> <li>表標號用Calibri 10號字、粗體;表標題另起一行,Calibri 10號字且須斜體。</li> <li>表內文字用Calibri。表下方若有說明文字用Calibri 10號字。</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>圖標號用Calibri 11號字、粗體;圖標題另起一行,Calibri 11號字且須斜體。</li> <li>圖內文字用Calibri。圖下方若有說明文字用Calibri 10號字。</li> </ul>

#### 中文稿件範例:

### 表範例

表 1 日治初期出版的臺語教本

	編著者	書名	發行或經銷所	發行日期
<b>1</b> (	吴野保和	《臺灣語集》或 《臺灣日用土語集》	民友社	1895年7月18日
2 ½	岩永六一	《臺灣言語集》	中村鍾美堂	1895年8月29日

表 1 日治初期出版的臺語教本 (續)

	編著者	書名	發行或經銷所	發行日期
3	坂井釟五郎	《臺灣會話編》	嵩山房	1895年9月15日
4	加藤由太郎	《大日本新領地臺灣語學案內》	東洋堂書店	1895年9月22日
5	田內八百久萬	《臺灣語》	太田組事務所	1895年12月5日
6	佐野直記	《臺灣土語》	中西虎彦	1895年12月28日
7	水上梅彦	《日臺會話大全》	民友社	1896年2月17日
8	木原千楯	《獨習自在臺灣語全集》	松村九兵衛	1896年3月2日
9	辻清藏、三矢重松	《臺灣會話篇》	明法堂	1896年3月15日
10	御幡雅文	《警務必攜臺灣散語集》	總督府民政局 警保課	1896年3月下旬

## 圖範例

#### 圖 2

## 學術名詞審譯委員會加開之作法



## 英文稿件範例:

## 表範例

**Table 4**Summary of the Participants' Listening Difficulties

Statements	Yes (%)	No (%)
(1) I feel very nervous.	42.86	57.14
(2) I am not familiar with grammar.	54.29	45.71
(3) I have insufficient vocabulary.	97.14	2.86

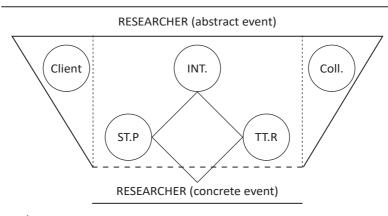
(continued)

Table 4 Summary of the Participants' Listening Difficulties (continued)

Statements	Yes (%)	No (%)
(4) I cannot make a distinction between words.	14.29	85.71
(5) I cannot recognize the stress of words.	31.43	68.57
(6) I can make a distinction between words, but fail to chunk them meaningfully.	60.00	40.00
(7) I am familiar with the words, but fail to recall them.	94.29	5.71
(8) I have difficulty concentrating.	35.71	64.29
(9) I have difficulty concentrating at first, so I miss the first listening section.	51.43	48.57
(10) I concentrate too much on the first listening section, so I miss the listening later.	55.71	44.29
(11) I cannot understand the first section, so I miss the listening later.	41.43	58.57
(12) I cannot keep in mind what I have just heard.	30.00	70.00
(13) I feel that the listening text is too long.	74.29	25.71
(14) I feel that the listening text has no sufficient pause.	72.86	27.14
(15) I feel that the listening text is too short to develop main ideas.	28.57	71.43
(16) I am not familiar with the listening subject.	78.57	21.43
(17) I am not interested in the listening subject.	45.71	54.29
(18) I fail to keep up with the speech rate.	70.00	30.00
(19) I am not used to the speaker's enunciation.	62.86	37.14
(20) I am not used to the speaker's intonation.	30.00	70.00
(21) I am not used to the speaker's accent.	62.86	
(22) I have no chance to listen again.	42.86	57.14
(23) I count on listening only, without any visual aids.	41.43	58.57
(24) I have limited exposure to English listening.	68.57	31.43

#### 圖範例

**Figure 11**Perspectives on Quality Assessment in Interpretation



( = communicative event. ST.P = source-text producer. TT.R = target-text receiver)

*Note*. From "Quality Assessment in Conference and Community Interpreting," by F. Pöchhacker, 2001, *Meta*, 46(2), p. 412 (https://doi.org/10.7202/003847ar).

## 五、文中引用其他說明

佐證或直接引用超過中文 65 字、英文 40 字時,均須將引文內縮六個位元,中文以「標楷體」11 號字體呈現。中文年代後用逗號「,」,以「頁」帶出頁碼;英文年分後用逗點「,」,以「p.」帶出頁碼。年分一律統一以西元呈現。

## 中文稿件範例:

## ……《紅樓夢大辭典》詞條:

抱廈廳:在房屋正面或背面接出有獨立屋頂的建築稱抱廈。廳是指用 於居住以外的接待、集會或是其他公共活動的房屋。抱廈廳即為用作 廳房的抱廈。(馮其庸、李希凡,1990,頁190)

#### 英文稿件範例:

#### . . . Vermeer states:

Any form of translational action, including therefore translation itself, may be conceived as an action, as the name implies. Any action has an aim, a purpose. ... The word skopos, then, is a technical term to represent the aim or purpose of a translation. (Nord, 1997, p. 12)

## 六、附註

需於標點之後,並以上標為之;附註之說明請於同一頁下方區隔線下說 明,說明文字第二行起應和第一行的文字對齊。簡而言之,附註應以「當頁 註」之方式呈現,亦即 Word 中「插入註腳」之功能。註腳第二行以下文字 須縮排,註腳所使用之中文字體為標楷體。

## 七、正文引註

(一)正文引註之作者為一個人時,格式為:

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謝天振(2002)或(謝天振,2002)

Author (Year) 或 (Author, Year)

英文 範例

Chern (2002) 或 (Chern, 2002)

(二)正文引註之作者為兩個人時,作者的姓名(中文)或姓氏(英文)於 文中以「與」(中文)和「and」(英文)連接,括弧中則以「、」(中 文)和「&」(英文)連接:

作者一與作者二(年代)或(作者一、作者二,年代)

範例一

中文 莫言與王堯(2003)或(莫言、王堯,2003)

範例二(中文論文引用英文文獻)

Wassertein 與 Rosen (1994) 或 (Wassertein & Rosen, 1994)

Author 1 and Author 2 (Year) 或 (Author 1 & Author 2, Year)

英文 範例

Hayati and Jalilifar (2009) 或 (Hayati & Jalilifar, 2009)

(三)正文引註之作者為三人以上時,寫出第一位作者並加「等」(中文) 和「et al.」(英文)即可。

作者一等(年代)或(作者一等,年代)

中文 範例

謝文全等(1985)或(謝文全等,1985)

Author 1 et al. (Year) 或 (Author 1 et al., Year)

英文 範例

Piolat et al. (2005) 或 (Piolat et al., 2005)

(四)括弧內同時包含多筆文獻時,依筆畫(中文)/姓氏字母(英文)及 年代優先順序排列,不同作者間以分號分開,相同作者不同年代之文 獻則以逗號分開。

中文 (吳清山、林天祐,1994,1995a,1995b;劉春榮,1995)

英文 (Pautler, 1992; Razik & Swanson, 1993a, 1993b)

(五)部分引用文獻時,要逐一標明特定出處,若引用原文獻語句40字以內, 所引用文字需加雙引號(「」或"")並加註頁碼。

中文

- 1. (陳明終,1994,第八章)
- 2.「……」(徐鑄成,2009,頁302)
- 1. (Shujaa, 1992, Chapter 8)

英文

- 2. "..." (Bourdieu, 1990, p. 54)
- (六)正文引註翻譯書,年代請列明:原著出版年/譯本出版年。

## 八、參考文獻

「參考文獻」之括號,中文以全形()、英文以半形()為之:第二行起 縮排四個半形位元。此外,中文文獻應與外文文獻分開,中文文獻在前,外 文文獻在後。不同類型文獻之所求格式如下:

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## 中文期刊格式:

作者一、作者二、作者三(年)。(文章名稱)。《期刊名稱》,卷別(期別), 頁碼。DOI或 URL

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林慶隆、劉欣官、吳培若、丁彥平(2011)。〈臺灣翻譯發展相關議題之探 討〉。《編譯論叢》,4(2),181-200。https://doi.org/10.29912/CTR. 201109.0007

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#### 範例

- Aspy, D. J., & Proeve, M. (2017). Mindfulness and loving-kindness meditation: Effects on connectedness to humanity and to the natural world. *Psychological Reports*, *120*(1), 102-117. https://doi.org/10.1177/0033294116685867
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#### 中文書籍格式:

作者(年代)。《書名》(版別)。出版單位。

#### 範例

宋新娟(2005)。《書籍裝幀設計》(第二版)。武漢大學。

## 英文書籍格式:

Author, A. A. (Year). Book title. Publisher.

## 範例

- Jauss, H. R. (1982). *Toward an aesthetic of reception*. University of Minnesota Press.
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單德興(2019)。〈冷戰時代的美國文學中譯:今日世界出版社之文學翻譯 與文化政治〉。載於賴慈芸(主編),《臺灣翻譯史:殖民、國族與認同》 (頁 467-514)。聯經。

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- [Liu, C. K. (2011). Ganliuxing de liuxingxing ganmao. In S. C. Lo (Ed.), Liugan bingdu, bianbian bian (pp. 20-29). Commercial Press.
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- [Pan, N. H. (2020, June 10). Mingzi meiyou gui ye zhide qu! Jiaobu guli deng Guishandao renshi haiyang. United Daily News. https://udn.com/news/story/6885/4625731?from=udn-catebreaknews\_ch2]

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雙層贊助、內部發行與錯位詩學——《麥田裡的守望者》在 1960 年代大陸 張欣

The Catcher in the Rye in the Mainland During the 1960s: Double-Deck Patrons, Internal Circulation, and Discordant Poetics

Xin Zhang

#### 以自動音韻判讀與統計分析再探英譯《唐詩三百首》 吳怡萍 馮蕙嫻 毛柏仁

Revisiting the Method of Analyzing Poetic Rhyme in English Translation Yi-Ping Wu Hui-Hsien Feng Bo-Ren Mau

從翻譯理論及副文本研究探討李奭學《重讀石頭記》中譯 陳佳伶

Analysis of Chinese Translation of *Rereading the Stone* by Sher-shiueh Li Based on Translation Theory and Paratexts

Chia-Ling Charlene Chen

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