

談《元朝秘史》的翻譯

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The Secret History of Mongols 中文譯名為《元朝秘史》，是 12 至 13 世紀以蒙古語書寫文學、歷史的傳世之作。被翻譯成 20 種不同語言，在 26 個不同國家流通。整部作品共 282 個段落，漢語翻譯有逐字對照版或節譯本。兩者皆有助於翻譯者轉譯為他國語言。《元朝秘史》中以蒙古語呈現的段落較受語言學家、歷史學家青睞，但除了學者 M. A. K. Halliday 的十分重要的語言學分析外，少有學者致力於漢語翻譯上。

正如吾人今日所知，12 至 13 世紀開拓版圖的蒙古帝國，語言是聯絡不同屬地之間的一大問題。特別是在朝廷中使用的語言就包括蒙古語、漢語、突厥語、斯拉夫語、波斯語等。直至晚近，蒙古統治下的語言並未受學界關注，但近來已有多位學者如洪金富(臺灣)、Thomas T. Allsen(美國)、G. Kara(匈牙利)對此發表引人入勝的成果。不同語言的使用者間相互溝通的可能性，是語言間彼此間接或直接接觸的先決條件。

從語言接觸 (linguistic contact) 的角度切入，《元朝秘史》從蒙古語被譯為漢語的過程是兩種截然不同語言間的交互激盪：前者有著強烈的黏著語 (agglutinating language) 性質；後者則具備孤立語 (isolating language) 之特點。翻譯者在這方面表現不俗，蒙古語的段落是邊聽邊寫的，從蒙古語翻譯為漢語的過程非關文學。

我的演講將討論以下幾個課題：

* 《元朝秘史》的漢語節譯版本及其史料運用。

* 漢語版的語彙及詞態特性

— 語法：詞序、格記號、數記號

— 從翻譯理論和對比語言學等兩種角度切入，對比文本重要性

On Chinese translation of *Secret History of Mongols*

The *Secret History of Mongols* (SH), known in Chinese as “Yuan Chao Bi-shi” is a unique monument of Mongolian language, literature and history of XII-XIII century. SH has been translated into 20 languages of 26 countries. The Chinese translation of the text is interlinear with translation of every word. In addition, there is also an abridged Chinese translation following each section of the original text. There are 282 sections all together in the text. Both Chinese interlinear and after section translations significantly facilitate the translation into other foreign languages. Whereas the Mongolian text is occupying the interest of linguists and historians, but Chinese translation has little studied., except the fundamental linguistic work of M. A. K. Halliday.

As we know, in XII-XIII centuries during the Mongol expansion, the problem of communication and ruling various nations, the language was crucial issue. Under the Mongolian ruling, specially, at the courts, there interacted several languages, Mongolian, Chinese, Turkic, Slavic and Persian. Until recently, scholars have paid little attention to the language situation under the Mongolian ruling. But last time have appeared several interesting works on this topic, as Hung Jing-fu (Taiwan), Thomas T.Allsen (USA) and G.Kara (Hungary) The possibility of communication between speakers of various languages is a precondition of direct and indirect contact of languages.

If we see from the concept of linguistic contact, in the translation of Mongolian text into Chinese there were interacted two very different language: Mongolian has strong typological status of agglutinating language, as well as Chinese also has same status of isolating language. The mediator- translator made his work successfully. The Mongolian text is written in spoken middle. Mongolian and language of Chinese translation is non literary.

In my presentation will draw attention to the following issues:

Editions of Chinese abridged translation and it's use as resource material for study of history

lexical and morphological peculiarities of Chinese translation

- Syntax: word order, case – markers
- Significance for contrastive studies of languages and translation theory

主講人介紹：

羅瑪娜 (Luvsanvandan Manaljav)，蒙古籍，現為蒙古人文大學語言文化學院教授兼外語系系主任。羅瑪娜教授專長領域為漢學、比較語言學、蒙古哲學等。著有專書《元朝秘史的音韻學結構》(The Phonological structure of the “Secret History of Mongols”)。本次獲漢學研究中心獎助來臺研究《元朝秘史》的翻譯。