



东南亚研究丛书
解放军外国语学院博士文库项目

泰语外来词 同化现象研究

A Study on Assimilation of Thai Loanwords

易朝晖 著



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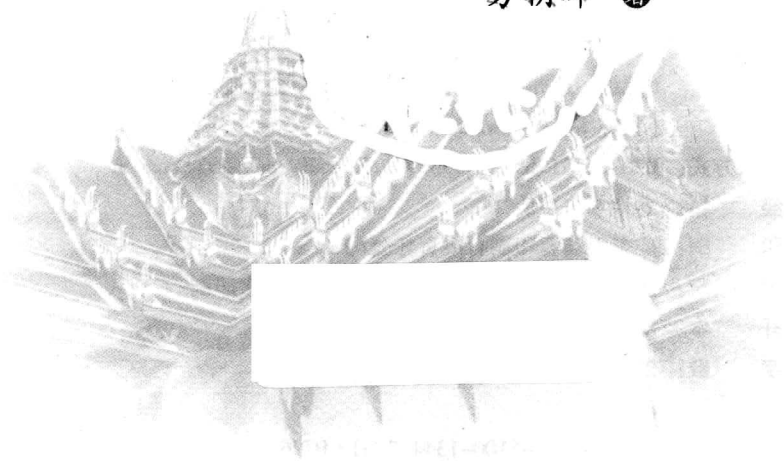




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序

易朝晖博士的心血之作《泰语外来词同化现象研究》即将付梓。作为同行，我为泰学研究领域又添硕果由衷地高兴；作为先学，我为后学成绩斐然、大有后浪逐前浪的气势而倍感欣慰。

语言是开放的、流动的、发展的。世界上的各种语言，因了人类接触、交流的关系，几乎都存在着不断吸纳外来词的现象。对外来词的研究一向是语言学界高度重视的课题，在跨语言接触日益密切的今天尤其凸显其重要性和实用性。

外来词在泰语词汇系统中占有特殊的重要地位。15 世纪以降的古代泰语中外来词已占有较大比重；现代泰语中的外来语词汇已然超过百分之五十，且仍在不断增加。国外学者（主要是泰国学者）对泰语外来词的关注和研究由来已久，论著不少；近年来，我国对泰语外来词也有从不同角度关注的研究成果出现。但作为泰语外来词同化现象的整体研究，易朝晖所做的工作令人耳目一新。它博采众长，另辟蹊径，既有坚实的理论依据和宏观的高度概括，又有扎实的定量分析和统计，两者互为支撑、理据相得益彰，论述逻辑清晰、言之有物。资料翔实丰富、引用得心应手，体现了作者熟练的专业知识和对相关文献、学术史的准确把握。

该项研究以当代语言学前沿理论为指导，对现代泰语中的多种源语外来词在语音、语义、语法和书面词形四个方面的同化现象做了深入细致的考察，通过大量的量化统计和分析，揭示了泰语外来词同化过程中的一般规律和特殊现象，以及外来词的同化原则。论文对每一

个结论性的观点都提供了令人信服的学理依据和分析基础，洋溢着学术创新和勇于挑战的精神：或提出新的研究框架（语义同化中量变、质变的概念）；或展示不同于主流理论的观点（泰语形译词包括单纯借形和形音兼借两类等）；或揭示同化的规律和发展机制（语法同化在形态、结构、功能同化方面的机制和特点）。尤其重要的是，泰语外来词同化现象研究的成果为普通语言学理论的外来词同化研究提供了有益的启示和重要补充，有利于当代语言学理论的不断丰富和发展。同时也是我国泰语教学和研究，特别是研究生教学所需的重要参考资料。

易朝晖博士为学认真、踏实，没有浮躁虚荣之气、夸夸其谈之风，本书的面貌就是明证，正所谓文如其人。

当然，任何研究都不会是完美无缺的。书中的观点和论据尽可引起更多的争论和探讨。这同样也是本书学术价值之所在。我本人寄予期望的是，作者能够对泰语中汉语借词的同化现象做更深入的扩展研究，这当然是一块相当硬的骨头，做得好，又一部力作的问世也许指日可待。

是为序。

裴晓睿

2012年9月9日 百望山麓

摘要

外来词作为管窥语言词汇系统的窗口，一直受到人们的广泛关注并得到了不断深入的研究。本书在前人研究的基础上，尝试以泰语外来词作为整体研究对象，重点探讨泰语外来词在语音、语义、语法和书面词形领域的同化过程和机制，分析它们在同化过程中表现出的一般规律和个性特征，以期对泰语外来词的整体面貌和发展历程有更加全面和深刻的认识，进一步深化泰语词汇系统的研究。

第一章首先对外来词、泰语外来词和外来词的同化等概念分别予以界定。认为外来词是从其他语言借入，并在本族语中至少部分同化的词语。外来词的同化指本族语通过对外来成分的适度改造和对自身的适度调整，从而使外来词融入本族语系统的过程。泰语外来词是从其他语言借入，并在泰语中至少部分同化的词语。泰语外来词有音译、意译、形译三大类型，这种类型划分对外来词的整体研究起着至关重要的作用，也为我们准确描写泰语外来词在不同领域的同化现象提供了合理可行的观察角度。

第二章讨论语音同化。泰语外来词语音同化的手段包括调整音节数量、音段音位改造和声调泰化。音节数量调整以缩减为主，以便适应泰语词语音节数量的特点。音段音位改造遵循语音差距最小原则。与此同时，元音同化受重音位置和音节结构制约，辅音同化过程中除了区别性特征起决定性作用外，听觉感知及本族语辅音的数量和类型也起重要作用。声调泰化受音节中元辅音的组合、词的音节数量和源词重音的位置等因素的影响和制约。在上述总体规律之外，借用方

式、文学创作中的语音改变、文化因素、方言因素、语音同化程度均会影响语音的规律性对应。语音同化建立在对源语和目标语之间语音相似性的积极控制基础之上,是多种因素相互作用的结果。

第三章以语义的量变和质变为切入点,以语义同化的动态过程——接触、接纳、接续三阶段为参照,勾勒出泰语外来词在进入泰语的全过程中语义同化的机制、途径和主要特点。接触阶段语义同化的基本机制是语义选择,以义项数量减少和语义使用范围窄化为主要特点。接纳阶段语义同化的基本机制是语义发展,有语义分析、语义渗透、语义竞争、语义扩展、语义引申和语义异变等主要实现途径,语义同化的量变和质变同时存在,以量变为主。接续阶段语义的量变和质变同时存在,以质变为主,基本机制是语义顺应,分语义再选择和语义再调整两个大的类别。

第四章分别从形态、结构和功能三个侧面考察泰语外来词的语法同化,认为语法同化的手段包括形态的消减、补偿和重塑,结构的变化、调整、再现和顺应以及功能的扩展与转化等。语法同化的各个侧面是相互影响、互为补充的。根据泰语外来词语法同化的具体情况,结合普通语言学关于语法同化的研究,我们认为各种语言的借词一般均以非屈折形式为基础,形态补偿、形态重塑、类别变化和结构调整与顺应是跨语言的普遍现象,外来词在词性上较难发生变化,由自由语素转变为粘着语素比词性转化更加频繁。

第五章讨论书面词形的同化现象,这是泰语外来词同化现象中最有特色的部分,主要涉及形译词和音译词。形译词的借形属于隐性借形,有明显的词形标记和符号标记,形译词中形音兼借词的词形同化受语音的影响很大,有减音减形、减音留形、固音补形以及形译读音与音译读音相博弈等特点。音译词的书面词形受记写方式和记写传统的影响,也有显著的词面特征。

第六章在前述各章的基础上分析概括了泰语外来词的同化原则。语音同化以替代优先于采纳为主要原则,在替代原则的控制下,采纳在音节数量、音素、声调和拼读规则方面有不同程度的表现。语义同化以指称补偿和语义分化为原则,在这两个原则的作用下,泰语词语的表现力更加丰富,语义关系表现出明显的结构性特征。语法同化以重新分析和形式类推为原则,重新分析将外来词纳入泰语主流语法体系,而形式类推则给泰语带来非主流的语法特征。书面词形的同化以音和形(字母)的联系为着眼点,其原则是既要尽量真实反映外语源词的书写面貌,还要在借用传统和拼读规则之间寻求平衡。

我们认为,泰语外来词各领域的同化具有自身的内部发展规律,同时各领域之间又相互影响相互制约。语音同化会受语义和书面词形因素的干扰,语义同化有语音因素和书面词形因素相呼应,语法同化的实现很大程度依赖语义认知的程度,还可以借助语音形式和书面词形的变化来完成,书面词形同化过程中往往是语音因素和语义因素起主导作用。

关键词: 泰语; 外来词; 同化; 语音; 语义; 语法; 书面词形

Abstract

As a window into lexical systems of various languages, loanwords have always received great attention and intensive research. Based on existing studies, the present book is a comprehensive study of loanwords in Thai. Its focus is on the processes and mechanism of assimilation in the areas of phonology, semantics, grammar and writing.

The first chapter is the introduction, which, among regular items, includes definitions of loanwords Thai loanwords and assimilation, concepts that are fundamental to the present study. A loanword is defined as a lexical item which is borrowed from another language and assimilated, at least partially, in the recipient language. Assimilation is viewed as a two-way process in which foreign elements are adapted and lexical system of the native language is adjusted, in order for loanwords to function properly. Moreover, we classify loanwords in Thai into three major groups: phonetic, semantic and graphic loanwords. Such a classification, though seemingly simple, provides a solid foundation for an accurate description of the assimilation of loanwords in Thai in different fields.

The second chapter discusses phonological assimilation. It consists of three major ways in Thai, i.e., adjustment of syllable numbers, adaptation of segmental and phonemes, and nativization of lexical tones. The syllables are often reduced to accord with the patterns in Thai. The adaptation of segmental phonemes follows the principle of minimum distance. Vowel

assimilation is subject to stress and syllable structure. Apart from distinctive features, which is the decisive factor, auditory perception and the number and types of consonants in native language also play an important role in consonant assimilation. As to loanwords' tones, decisive factors include the combination of vowels and consonants, the syllable number and places of stress. Besides the general rules above, ways of borrowing, phonological changes in literature, culture, dialects, and degrees of phonological assimilation can all influence the regular correspondence in phonology. Phonological assimilation is based on the active control of phonological similarity between the source language and the recipient language. It is the result of the interaction of multiple factors.

Taking the semantic quantitative and qualitative changes as the entry point, the third chapter depicts the mechanisms and main characteristics of semantic assimilation in the whole borrowing process. It is a dynamic process of semantic assimilation - the stage of language contact before loanwords being borrowed into target language (CS1), the stage of loanwords conjoining inside a language (CS2) and the stage of loanwords continuing to change, develop or disappear (CS3). In CS1 the mechanism of semantic assimilation is semantic selection, whose main features are reduction of senses and narrowing of application scope. In CS2 the mechanism is semantic development, which is realized through semantic analysis, percolation, competition, expansion, extension and variation. In this stage quantitative and qualitative changes coexist in semantic assimilation, while quantitative ones are dominant. In CS3 quantitative and qualitative changes also coexist, while qualitative ones are dominant. The mechanism in this stage is semantic adaptation, which can

further be classified into semantic reselection and readjustment.

The fourth chapter depicts grammatical assimilation of loanwords from perspectives of morphology, structure and function. It presents ideas such as the reduction, compensation and reshaping of morphology, the transformation, adjustment, reproduction and adaptation of structure, the expansion and conversion of function. The perspectives for grammatical assimilation are mutually influenced and supplemented. In light of the circumstances in Thai, we come to the conclusion on the basis of relevant researches in general linguistics that loanwords in each language are generally based on non-inflectional forms, and morphological compensation and reshaping, categorial variation, structural adjustment and adaptation are universal in languages. Changes in parts of speech are difficult for loanwords. Transformation from free to bound morpheme is more frequent than conversion in parts of speech.

The fifth chapter discusses assimilation related to writing, which is the most distinguishing feature for loanwords in Thai. It mainly involves graphic and phonological loanwords. Graphic loanwords are a type of covert borrowing, with obvious graphic marks and symbol tags. Loanwords which involve both morphological and phonological borrowing are influenced a lot by phonology. Sometimes both pronunciation and word form are reduced. In some other occasions pronunciation is reduced but word form remains. Some phonemes are added to repair the word forms. Pronunciations and word forms are interacted in the process of borrowing. The word forms of phonological loanwords also have obvious formal features under the influence of writing methods and traditions.

Based on previous chapters, the sixth chapter analyzes the

assimilation rules of loanwords in Thai as well as connections between each field. The rule for phonological assimilation is that substitution is prior to adoption. Under the control of substitution, more and more adoption can be seen in syllable numbers, phonemes, intonation and pronunciation rules. The principles for semantic assimilation are reference compensation and semantic differentiation. With these principles, words in Thai are more expressive. Semantic relations take obvious structural features. The principles for grammatical assimilation are reanalysis and formal analogy. Reanalysis brings loanwords into main grammatical system of Thai, while formal analogy brings non-mainstream grammatical features for Thai. Graphic assimilation focuses on the connections between pronunciation and word forms, to not only reflect written features of the original words, but also to seek balance between borrowing traditions and spelling rules.

On the one hand, the assimilation of loanwords in Thai in each field has its own development rules. On the other hand, there are also mutual influence and restriction between these fields. Phonological assimilation may be disturbed by semantic and morphological factors. Semantic assimilation is related to phonological and morphological factors. The realization of grammatical assimilation is largely dependent on that of semantic cognition. It can also find help from phonological and morphological changes. What play a leading role in graphic assimilation are often phonological and semantic factors.

Key words: Thai; loanwords; assimilation; phonology; semantics; grammar; graphic

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