

汉英对照 Chinese-English

THE MARSHES OF MOUNT LIANG 3

梁山聚义 THE GATHERING COMPANY
John and Alex Dent-Young 译

水滸傳

施耐庵 罗贯中 著

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The Tiger Killers

梁山聚义

The Gathering Company

铁牛

Iron Ox

鸟兽散

The Scattered Flock



The Gathering Company

Part Three of

The Marshes Of Mount Liang

A New Translation of
the *Shuihu Zhuan* or *Water Margin*
of Shi Nai'an and Luo Guanzhong

By

John and Alex Dent-Young

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The illustrations are from two series of old engravings from the Ming dynasty. One is known as the *Rongyutang* 容与堂本, and the other as *Yang Dingjian* 杨定见序本. These illustrations have been published in two different volumes respectively entitled *Rongyutang ben Shuihu Zhuan* 容与堂本水浒传 (Shanghai: Shanghai Chinese Classics Publishing House, 1988), and *Shuihu quanzhuan* 水浒全传 (Beijing: Zhong Hua Book Co., 1961). We are grateful to Shanghai Chinese Classics Publishing House for granting us free use of these illustrations.



Introduction

As we said in the introduction to Volume 2, this translation is aimed at the general reader. Comments from such readers have further convinced us of what we already knew — that for the English reader, Chinese names are a major obstacle. We have therefore done our best to anglicize names, using English nicknames for the heroes and somewhat fanciful inventions for place names that play an important part in the story. We have to hope that the result is not too confusing a mix of English and Chinese associations. In some cases where we feel a name has no importance to the action we omit it completely.

Since the action of the novel becomes increasingly involved with battles and political background, we have tried imperceptibly to reduce the amount of stylization in favour of a more modern, direct and idiomatic English, again hoping that the anachronism does not jar. The challenge for the translator in the later parts of the *Shuihu* is to keep the narrative going as smoothly and swiftly as possible. In some cases this will involve cutting out name lists, though we do not want to remove them completely because they are so much a part of the original text. The same goes for repetition. Some degree of repetition seems essential to the rhythm of the text, but in cases where it sounds too un-English we may cut or vary a phrase.

We repeat here our note on *pinyin* pronunciation for those who are completely unfamiliar with it. Those who do know it may wonder, incidentally, why we use Ho for the name which is properly spelt He in *pinyin*: the reason is that since names and pronouns can occur in the same position, it is awkward to have a name that looks like the English pronoun he.

A Note on *Pinyin* Pronunciation

Chinese names, except for a few like Tao already well-known in English, are given

here in the standard modern system of transliteration (known as *pinyin*). It is the system used nowadays in news reporting, but it presents a few major problems for the uninitiated, mainly with the use of consonants:

c = ts

z = dz

q = ch as in *cheap*

x = sh as in *sheep*

zh = j as in *judge*

If the reader should wonder about the reason for these outlandish spellings, it is basically because there are two different sets of consonants representing sounds that resemble the English *ch*, *sh* and *j*, so extra symbols are needed to distinguish them.

Vowels mostly resemble those in a European language like French or Spanish. Two vowels together represent a diphthong. But again the double set of consonants produces a problem:

Shi, Zhi Chi = sh etc. followed by a sound like English r — approximately the first syllable in *Shirley*, spoken with an American or West of England accent

Shi, Zhi, Chi = sh etc. followed by a sound like English r — approximately the first syllable in *Shirley*, spoken with an American or West of England accent

Zi, Ci = a similar vowel sound to the above

Xi, Ji, Qi = the sounds in *she*, *gee* and *chee(se)*

O (in Poxi) = the o in *for*, so that Poxi rhymes with *for she*

ü = the French sound in *tu*



译者序

正如我们在第二卷的引言中所说的，此译文旨在面向普通读者。他们的反应进一步证实了我们原先的想法：中国名字是英语读者的一大障碍。因此，我们尽量使译名英国化，给书中人物取英语译名，并且为对故事叙述重要的地名用相当具有想象力的创意加以表达。我们希望，这种做法的结果不至于是搅和在一起的过分杂乱的一堆英语与汉语联想。在某些情况下，我们认为名字对情节没有多大的作用，就干脆省略了。

小说的情节发展跟历史背景和战役越来越密切相关，我们不知不觉中使用了直截了当的、合乎英语习惯的更具有当代色彩的英语，减少了格式化表达，同时也再次希望由而产生的时代误植不那么令人难受。译者在翻译《水浒》的后半部分时，一大挑战是如何尽量使叙述保持流利和畅达。我们在列举一大串人物名字的时候作了精简，尽管我们不想把人名全部省略掉，因为这是原文品味的一部分。在重复的问题上我们采用了相同的做法。一定程度上的重复是叙事节奏的需要，但是在听起来不符合英语习惯的地方，我们还是做了删节和修改。

为适应完全不懂拼音的读者的需要，下面重复一下拼音的发音。懂得拼音的

读者也许会产生疑问，为什么有时候把名字中的 He 改成 Ho，原因在于名字和代词有时会在同一位置上出现，名字看起来跟代词 He 一样会显得别扭。

关于汉语拼音的小注

中文名字除少数为说英语者所熟悉（例如，道）者外，其余均使用汉语拼音。汉语拼音是一种标准的现代拼音系统。对于这种拼音一无所知的读者来说存在一些问题，主要是辅音的用法。

c = ts

z = dz

q = *cheap* 中的 ch

x = *sheep* 中的 sh

zh = *judge* 中的 j

读者也许想知道为什么要使用这些古怪的拼法，这主要是因为汉语有两套不同的辅音对应英语的 *ch*, *sh* 和 *j*，所以要用额外的符号来区分它们。

元音大多类似于法语和西班牙语等欧洲语言的元音，两个元音放在一起代表一个双元音，但是两个辅音放在一起会产生问题：

Shi, Zhi, Chi = sh 等后面跟一个英语的 r 音——大致相当于美国或英格兰西部的 *Shirley*

Zi, Ci = 类似前一条的元音

Xi, Ji, Qi = *she*, *gee* 和 *chee(se)* 的音

O (在 Poxi 中) = *for* 中的 o, Poxi 跟 *for she* 押韵

ü = 法语 tu 中的元音

汪榕培 译

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病关索长街遇石秀 002

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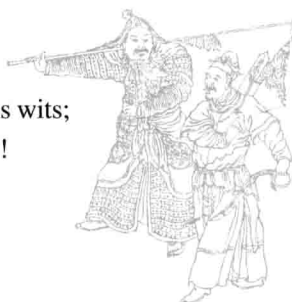
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