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那坡壮族民歌

（汉英对照）

Zhuang's Folk Songs of Napo

(Chinese-English Version)

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国家级非物质文化遗产保护名录

《那坡壮族民歌》

主　编：　梁必政

《名花风情歌》

收　集：岑隆恩 / 汉　译：黄　峰

《浪花歌》

收　集：方国弟 / 汉　译：黄建忠　方国弟

英译组

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前 言

中越边境线上的边陲小城广西壮族自治区百色市那坡县生活着壮族的一个特殊群体。他们以黑为美，以全黑的服饰作为族群的标志，因此，人们习惯以“黑衣壮”来称呼他们。他们保留着原始的生活方式和习俗以及古朴而独特的传统文化，被誉为壮族的“活化石”。

在历史的发展长河中，那坡壮族祖先创造了非常丰富灿烂的民族文化，尤其是他们那远古而精彩的歌谣艺术，可谓是壮族文化宝库里一颗璀璨的明珠，中华民族民间文学园圃里一朵奇丽的花朵，值得当今的人们去挖掘、收集、整理、研究、传承、保护和推介。2006 年，由那坡县人民政府申报，那坡壮族民歌被列入第一批国家非物质文化遗产名录。2015 年，那坡县文化和体育广电局在编撰《那坡县民族文化丛书》时把《那坡壮族民歌》排在丛书之首。2016 年 5 月，《那坡壮族民歌（第一、二卷）》由广西人民出版社正式出版发行。也正是在《那坡壮族民歌（第一、二卷）》出版之际，我们与那坡县文化馆签订了《那坡壮族民歌》英译的合作协议书。

本书选取了《那坡壮族民歌（第一、二卷）》中最精彩、最能体现那坡壮族民歌特色的两套长歌《名花风情歌》和《浪花歌》进行英文翻译。《名花风情歌》通过男女对唱的形式，贯穿以青年男女别致的恋情彩线，围绕买花种、求雨、育种、砍树围园、种花、养花、赏花、修花、收花的对唱，既对种花的劳动过程和相关习俗风情进行了详细的描述，又以花为载体暗喻了爱情的发展过程。歌词中的各种比喻往往令人忍俊不禁、拍案叫绝又回味无穷。《浪花歌》是走亲访友时必唱的歌，整套歌由邀请歌、对浪花歌、请宵夜、禁鸡鸣歌、瞌睡歌、褒家里歌、吩咐歌、送下楼梯歌、分别歌、叮咛歌等组成，既再现了壮族通宵达旦、难舍难分的对歌场景，也是壮乡待客礼仪的生动教材。这两套长歌都是直接采自民间、活态的民歌，风格各异，都是那坡壮族“以歌代言、以歌取乐、以歌会友、以歌传情”的真实表达。

需要特别说明的是，第一，本书是国家社科基金项目“中越跨境民族民间歌

谣比较研究”（项目编号：17XZW016）的阶段性研究成果之一，也是广西高校人文社科重点研究基地“桂西民族语言文化与译介研究基地”和百色学院特色研究团队“桂西民族典籍译介研究团队”的研究成果。第二，本书得到了广西一流学科（培育）建设项目（桂教科研〔2018〕12号）：百色学院马克思主义理论一流学科（培育）资助。第三，本英文翻译团队的四名成员中，覃丹和李涵负责翻译《浪花歌》，苏虎典和曾湘云负责翻译《名花风情歌》。在长达三年的翻译过程中，四人始终同心同德，为那坡壮族民歌的英译和传播竭尽全力。两次闭关集中翻译，数次集中研讨，几易其稿，使译稿得到了一步步完善。第四，为了便于读者赏析，我们征得了《那坡壮族民歌》主编梁必政的同意，把《那坡壮族民歌（第一、二卷）》中《名花风情歌》和《浪花歌》两套歌的汉语原版也编排进来，进行汉英对照，使读者能够更好地感受那坡壮族民歌的魅力。

在付梓之际，我们首先要感谢广西大学外国语学院原院长祝远德教授。本英文译稿自始至终都得到了他的指导，并由他帮我们进行了最后的修改和审稿，从每个文化负载词的翻译、英译策略的选择到翻译风格的确定，无不浸润着他的心血。祝教授严谨的治学态度、敏锐的学术眼光、独到的学术视角、厚实的翻译功底是我们学习的榜样，也是我们努力的方向。

我们还要感谢那坡县文化和体育广电局局长梁必政，正是他的远见卓识和对那坡壮族民歌的热爱使得《那坡壮族民歌》得以面世，也是在他的大力支持和帮助下，我们对《那坡壮族民歌》的英译研究才成为可能。感谢那坡县文化馆馆长李冲、副馆长黄克日的大力协助，感谢《那坡壮族民歌》编辑部，特别是执行主编黄峰老师、编者之一方国弟老师，他们总能在我们需要的时候提供及时、无私的帮助，使我们能够更好、更深入地理解民歌。他们几十年如一日地热爱、保护和传承那坡壮族民歌的精神使我们由衷钦佩。

感谢百色学院校领导，我们的翻译工作自始至终得到了他们的支持和帮助。感谢外国语学院的同人们，他们的关注和鼓励给予了我们莫大的鼓舞。最后，还要感谢我们的家人，这三年中，他们一直支持我们、鼓励我们，任劳任怨，无怨无悔，为我们解除了后顾之忧。

翻译没有最好，只有更好。我们的译文从初稿到终稿，几经修改，但由于才疏学浅，倘有需要完善的地方，敬请各位专家、学者和广大读者批评指正。

译 者

2019 年 6 月 30 日

Preface

There is a special group of Zhuang people living in Napo County, Guangxi, a border county between China and Vietnam. They regard black as beauty and black clothing as the symbol of their ethnic group, therefore, people usually call them "Black Clothing Zhuang"; and for their primitive way of life and customs and unique traditional culture, they are also known as the "Living Fossils" of Zhuang people.

In the long history of development, the ancestors of Zhuang in Napo created very rich and splendid national culture, especially their ancient and wonderful art of ballads, which is a shining pearl in the treasure house of the Zhuang culture, and a magnificent flower in the garden of Chinese folk literature. They are worth digging, collecting, sorting, researching, inheriting, protecting and promoting. In 2006, thanks to the application by Napo County People's Government to related authorities, Zhuang's Folk Songs of Napo were approved in the first list of the national intangible cultural heritage. In 2015, Napo County Bureau of Culture, Sports, Radio and Television listed Zhuang's Folk Songs of Napo in the first part when compiling the Napo county Ethnic Culture Series. In May 2016, *Zhuang's Folk Songs of Napo* (Volumes I and II) were formally published by Guangxi People's Publishing House. Just at the same time, we have signed a cooperation agreement with Napo County Cultural Center to translate *Zhuang's Folk Songs of Napo* into English.

This translated text is a selection of two chief songs from *Zhuang's Folk Songs of Napo* (Volumes I and II), namely, *Song of Love Flowers* and *Romantic Lyrics*, which are the most exciting parts and can best reflect the characteristics of Napo Zhuang's folk songs. *Song of Love Flowers* is a form of male and female antiphonal singing, the unique love between young men and women are

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embodied in the detailed description of the labor process and related customs such as in buying flower seeds, praying for rain, breeding seeds, chopping trees, planting flowers, cultivating flowers, enjoying flowers, trimming flowers, and collecting flowers. With flowers as the carrier metaphor for the development of love, the various lyrics often make people laugh, feel amazed and memorable. *Romantic Lyrics* are the songs that must be sung when visiting relatives and friends, which are composed of Songs of Invitation, Song of Romance, Inviting for Night Snacks, *Alternative Songs*, Overwhelming Cock's Crow, Farewell to Sleepiness, Song of Household Affairs, Song of Lingering, Down the Stairs, Song for Departure, Wish and Response, etc. These songs not only reproduce the scene of Zhuang people singing songs all night long, but also vividly describe the hospitality etiquette of Zhuang people. Though the two songs directly collected from the folk life are of different styles, they are the real expressions of the Napo Zhuang people that "singing for endorsement, singing for fun, singing for friends and singing for love".

What needs to be specially stated is that, firstly, this translation is one of the phased research results of the national social science fund project "Comparative Study of Cross-Bordered Ethnic Ballads between China and Vietnam" (project number: 17XZW016). Secondly, it receives publication funding from "The Construction (Cultivation) Project of First-class Discipline in Guangxi Province (Project Number: GuiJiao Keyan No. [2018]12): The Project of First-class Discipline of Marxist Theory of Baise University". Thirdly, in our four-membered translation group, Ms. Qin Dan and Ms. Li Han are responsible for translating *Romantic Lyrics*, while Mr. Su Hudian and Ms. Zeng Xiangyun are translators of *Song of Love Flowers*. During the three-year translation periods, we have been working hard together for the translation and dissemination of Napo Zhuang's folk songs, with twice closed-door concentrated translation and several times discussions, many drafts were made and the translation was improved. Fourthly, in order to make the reader comprehend the songs better, we had gained the permission of Mr. Liang Bizheng, the chief editor of *Zhuang's Folk Songs of Napo*, to put the Chinese version of *Song of Love Flowers* and *Romantic Lyrics* together with our English translation.

At the time of publishing, we must first thank Professor Zhu Yuande,

former Dean of the School of Foreign Languages in Guangxi University, for his guidance from the very beginning to the end. He helped us with the review and final proof of the manuscript. The translation of culturally-loaded words, the choice of translation strategies, and the determination of translation style all witness his painstaking efforts. Professor Zhu's rigorous academic attitude, keen and unique academic perspective, and solid translation skills are examples of our learning and the direction of our efforts.

We also wish to thank Mr. Liang Bizheng, Director of Napo County Bureau of Culture, Sports, Radio and Television and the chief editor of *Zhuang's Folk Songs of Napo*. It is his vision and dedications to the folk songs that make "Zhuang's Folk Songs of Napo" come into being. It is also due to his strong support and help that make this English translation possible. We would like to thank Mr. Li Chong and Mr. Huang Keri, the Directors of Napo County Cultural Center. We should also thank Editorial Department of Zhuang's Folk Songs of Napo, in particular, the executive editor Mr. Huang Feng and one members of the editors Mr. Fang Guodi, for their timely and selfless help so that we can better understand the songs. We highly appreciate their spirit of loving, protecting and inheriting Napo Zhuagn's folk songs for decades.

Our thanks would also go to the leaders of Baise University for their support and help during the entire translation publication process. We also wish to thank the colleagues of Foreign Languages School for their attention and encouragement. Finally, we also want to thank our family members who have been supporting us for the past three years, they have always supported us and encouraged us to work hard without complaint or regret, thus relieving us of worries.

There is no best translation, only better translation. This version has been revised several times from the first draft to the final. However, due to our limited knowledge, there are still rooms to be improved. We would highly appreciate criticism and suggestion from experts, scholars and readers.

Translators
June 30th, 2019

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名花风情歌
Song of Love Flowers

收集：岑隆恩
汉译：黄　峰
英译：苏虎典　曾湘云



一、赶圩买花种

Ⅰ Buying Flower Seeds in Village Fair

1

男：
来啊，妹，来啊，
既然得相会。

女：
随哥一起来，
既然得相会。

M:
Come on, come with me,
Since here we meet.

F:
I'll go with you,
As by chance I meet you.

2

男：
既然我俩得相见，
人情难接拢。

女：
既然来接异地哥，
既然接上一枝花。

M:
Though we meet together,
I still dare not to venture.

F:
I come to meet you from afar,
A flower ideal to my heart.

3

男：
心想栽朵名贵花，
不知合意不合意。

女：
若哥有意就起步，
妹也好心随哥行。

M:
I want to grow a rare flower,
Desirable or not I wonder.

F:
Go forward if you are sincere,
So I can be the follower.

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4

男：
可惜墙脚四方木，
欲来流连栽花朵。

M:
As clumsy as a square timber,
How could I grow the flower?

女：
可惜墙角四方木，
若哥念起就栽花。

F:
As clumsy as a square timber,
You can grow it if you desire.

5

男：
哥命属柑树，
哥属恩桃木。

M:
I am orange tree,
I am cherry tree.

女：
妹命属橙树，
妹属柠檬木。

F:
I am lemon tree,
We're trees of the same family.

6

男：
栽花不吐芽，
哪天长出苗？

M:
No bud is yet to show,
When can the shoots grow?

女：
栽花要吐芽，
哪天长也得。

F:
Buds will sprout if you grow,
Soon enough they will show.

7

男：
栽花不吐芽，
哪天长出苗？

M:
No bud is yet to show,
When can the shoots grow?

女：
哥属路上金樱花，
来往人爱瞧。

F:
You're Cherokee rose by the road,
Attracting the people come and go.

8

男：
栽花不乱生，
种花不乱长。

M:
So hard to grow flowers that can live,
So hard to grow flowers that can flourish.

女：
哥命去栽花才生，
郎命去种花才长。

F:
You're to grow flowers that can live,
You're to grow flowers that can flourish.

9

男：
正月降寒霜，
腊月降雪花，
我俩怎么办？

M:
There would be frosts in January,
In December there'd be snow,
What should we do with the flower?

女：
正月不乱降寒霜，
腊月不乱有大雪，
郎哥会盘算。

F:
It doesn't have frosts in January,
It doesn't snow in December,
You'll always be reliable.

10

男：
正月天风沙，
二月天多旱，
种花很难长。

M:
It's windy and dusty in January,
And it's draught in February,
Flowers can't grow easily.



女：
正月立春送吉利，
二月树木吐苗多，
种花长得乖。

F:
Spring comes with good fortune,
Trees sprout out in February,
Flowers can grow lively.

11

男：
栽花还缺种，
到哪天得栽？

M:
I wanna plant but no seeds,
When can I grow the flowers?

女：
花种共去寻，
花种共去买。

F:
We'll look for the seeds together,
We'll buy the seeds together.

12

男：
若妹有种去撒播，
若娘有种想去育。

M:
If you have seeds you can sow,
If you have seeds you can grow.

女：
没种一起找，
没种一起寻。

F:
We'll look for the seeds together,
We'll seek the seeds together.

13

男：
想撒没有种，
想栽没有苗。

M:
I wanna sow but no seeds,
I wanna plant but no seedlings.

女：
花种汉人处有卖，
花种摆摊有很多。

F:
Han people sell flower seeds,
The seeds on stalls are plenty.

14

男：
花种在远方，
晓妹是否能前去？

女：
大凡买得好花种，
路程多远妹也愿。

M:
Flowers seeds are far away,
Would you come along all the way?

F:
If good seeds can be obtained,
No matter how far is the way.

15

男：
指望妹愿行，
我俩讲好一起赶。

女：
唯重花朵愿前行，
路途多远愿启步。

M:
Thanks for coming along,
Together we'll go on.

F:
I wanna go for flowers,
No matter how far is the road.

16

男：
京城路途遥，
闹市路途远。

女：
京城本路遥，
好花在平川。

M:
It's far away to the fair,
It's far away to downtown.

F:
It's so far to the fair,
Good flowers are in the plains.

17

男：
一路没有中午饭，
随身携带晌午饭。

女：
一路没有中午餐，
随身携带晌午饭。

M:
No lunch on our trip,
We take some food along to eat.

F:
No lunch on our trip,
We need to take some food to eat.



18

男：
俩童来听道，
俩丁来听讲，
我们有话说。

女：
俩童听哥唤，
俩丁来听讲，
蠢仔听哥说。

M:
You kids please come over,
I have errands for you both,
I'm telling you what to do.

F:
Two kids thus come over,
Listen carefully together,
And run away for the errands.

19

男：
一丁去找柴，
一伊去找水。

女：
一丁去路上找柴，
一伊去泉井取水。

M:
The boy may go for firewood,
The girl may go for some water.

F:
He gets firewood on the way,
She fetches water from the well.

20

男：
一丁去取水也来，
一伊去找柴也到。

女：
孩童去取水也来，
俩伊去找柴也到。

M:
The boy brings back the water,
The girl returns with firewood.

F:
They bring back the water,
They return with the firewood.



21

男：
细柴来引火，
栗木来架上，
柑橘木来烧。

女：
一丁灶上架顶锅，
一伊锅底来烧火。

M:
Twigs are used to start fire,
Chestnut wood to enlarge the fire,
And citrus wood as the main fuel.

F:
The boy places the pot on stove,
The girl fires the wood under the pot.

22

男：
一丁舀水装下来，
一伊淘米放下锅。

女：
米要煮几多？
午饭煮几筒？

M:
The boy scoops the water,
The girl washes the rice.

F:
How much rice shall we cook?
How many tubes of rice do we need?

23

男：
米煮一筒多，
午饭煮筒半。

女：
煮筒米够吃，
煮筒多够餐。

M:
Over one tube of rice to cook,
One and a half tube for lunch.

F:
One tube is enough to eat,
Over one tube is plenty for lunch.

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