

建构主义翻译学视角下七十二物候名称英译研究



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摘要: 七十二物候是二十四节气的核心内容, 是中国古代农耕文化的重要组成部分, 对于二十四节气的传统文化传播具有重要意义, 然而, 目前七十二物候的英译研究还较为欠缺。从专业性和权威性的角度考虑, 本研究通过整理已有的七十二物候名称翻译, 选择了较为完整的《这就是24节气》(孙雷、邓迪译)、新华社、《礼记》(Legge, 1885)的三个翻译版本。在建构主义翻译学的三大标准下, 对这三个版本进行了批评性分析和吸收, 研究发现现有翻译版本尚有提升空间。在此基础上, 根据建构主义翻译学的标准, 本研究提供了较为完整的试译版本。研究旨在引起学界对七十二物候翻译和传播的重视, 为深入探讨和传承中国传统文化贡献微薄力量。

关键词: 建构主义翻译学三大标准; 七十二物候; 翻译版本

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A Study on the English Translation of 72 Pentads Names from the Perspective of Constructivist Translatology

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Abstract: The seventy-two pentads are the core content of the twenty-four solar terms and constitute an important component of ancient Chinese agricultural culture. They carry significant importance for the traditional cultural spread of the twenty-four solar terms. However, currently the research on the English translation of the seventy-two pentads is still not enough. Considering professionalism and authority, this study compiles existing translations of the seventy-two pentad names and selects relatively complete translations from three versions, "This is the 24 Solar Terms" (translated by Sun Lei and Deng Di), Xinhua News Agency, and "The Book of Rites" (Legge, 1885). Under the three standards of constructivist translatology, these three versions are critically analyzed and incorporated, revealing room for improvement in existing translation versions. Building upon this analysis and guided by the standards of constructivist translatology, this study provides a relatively complete trial translation version. The research aims to raise awareness in academia regarding the translation and dissemination of the seventy-two pentads, contributing modestly to the in-depth exploration and inheritance of Chinese traditional culture.

Keywords: Three Major Standards of Constructivist Translatology; Seventy-Two Pentads; Translation Version

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1 引言

七十二物候是中国最早的结合天文、气象、物候知识指导农事活动的历法，以五日为一候，三候为一气，六气为一时，四时为岁[11]，是中国的文化瑰宝。七十二物候是二十四节气的细分和补充，根据黄河流域的地理、气候、和自然景象编写而成。一年共七十二物候，反映了一年中的气候变化，是中国描述季节变化的一种分类系统。

七十二物候起源早，在众多古籍中皆有记载，如《逸周书》、《吕氏春秋》《礼记》、《淮南子》。现代学者主要从文化传播角度对物候展开研究。在文化方面《故宫知时节》，以图文并茂的方式向人们展示了故宫的七十二候[8]；《诗经》中的物候信息有可视化表达，可以将文字语言转化为符号语言传达，提升物候的知名度[1]；如果从物候的角度分析古诗中的四季，可以再现古典诗歌的魅力[6]。

由此可以看出，七十二物候的文化传播研究致力于提升物候文化的普及度，让国人进一步了解物候。其实，当今世界对于二十四节气文化的兴趣远远不只是国人，因此，二十四节气的英译研究显得尤为重要。然而如今，还少有学者讨论了二十四节气的名称英译，提供完善的翻译版本[16]。鉴于此，本文试图聚焦于七十二物候的名称英译问题，以期对七十二物候的名称英译有所启发，助力二十四节气的传播与传承。

首先，本文对流通可见的现有七十二物候名称英译版本展开了几乎穷尽的收集和整理，之后，确定了

《这就是 24 节气》（孙雷、邓迪译）[9]、新华社、《礼记》（Legge, 1885）[18]三个七十二物候翻译版本展开分析，以建构主义翻译学的三大标准为依据，分析、梳理了三个版本的异同、优劣，然后在此基础上尝试提出建议翻译版本。

2 现有七十二物候翻译版本

目前，关于七十二物候的翻译版本可见于部分网站与书籍之中。网站有 nippon.com, EKWING.com, 新华社官网。新华社是中国国家通讯社，如今已形成了较为完善的新闻发布体系，向世界各类用户提供新闻和信息产品，具有权威性。这个版本缺少三个物候的翻译，分别是“桐始华”、“田鼠化为鴽”和“虹始见”。

书籍有《这就是 24 节气》，孙雷和邓迪（2018）将其翻译成英文，该译本为我们提供了 69 个物候的翻译，缺少三个物候翻译：“水始冰”、“地始冻”、“雉入大水为蜃”。另外，《礼记》中的《月令》一章介绍了七十二物候。《礼记》的译本中仅 Legge（1885）的全译本包含《月令》一章。

从专业性和权威性考虑，本文选择了三个翻译版本，《这就是 24 节气》（孙雷、邓迪译）、新华社、《礼记》（Legge, 1885）。

表 1 七十二物候三个翻译版本

物候/译本	《这就是 24 节气》（孙雷、邓迪译）	新华社	《礼记》（Legge, 1885）
东风解冻	Ice thaws in the east wind	The spring breeze brings with us a rise in temperature, and the frozen surface of the ground begins to thaw, indicating the revival of hibernated creatures.	The east winds resolve the cold
蛰虫始振	Insects awaken	The second phase of lichun sees dormant insects awake in nests as the weather gets a little warmer.	Creatures that have been torpid during the winter begin to move
鱼陟负冰	Fish swim upwards to the frozen surface	Fish swims to the surface of water in the third phase, trying to break the melting ice to feel the warmth.	The fishes rise up to the ice
獭祭鱼	The otter displays its catch of fish	Otters arrange fish they hunt in a circle and go around it with paws cross over the chest, looking like a sacrificial rite for the harvest.	Otters sacrifices fish
候雁北	The wild geese return to the north	The wild geese begin to migrate northward, indicating the revival of flora and fauna.	The wild geese make their appearance
草木萌动	Plants burgeon	Trees and grass nourished by rain put forth shoots.	All plants bud and grow
桃始华	Peach trees blossom	Peach trees begin to come into flower.	The peach tree begins to blossom
仓庚鸣	Orioles chirp	Orioles start singing to attract mates.	The oriole sings
鹰化为鸠	Hawks turn into turtledoves	The third phase kicks off the breeding season for birds such as hawks.	Hawks are transformed into doves

物候/译本	《这就是 24 节气》(孙雷、邓迪译)	新华社	《礼记》(Legge, 1885)
玄鸟至	The swallow returns to the north	Swallows begin to migrate northward as the weather becomes warmer.	The swallow makes its appearance
雷乃发声	Thunder can be heard	There tends to be more thunder when it rains.	Thunder utters its voice
始电	Lightning flashes	Lighting starts to occur more frequently.	The lightening begins to be seen
桐始华	The Tung tree blossoms		The elaeococca begins to flower
田鼠化为鴽	Voles morph into birds		Moles are transformed into quails
虹始见	Rainbows appear		Rainbows begin to appear
萍始生	Common duck weed grows	Duckweeds start to grow rapidly, decorating ponds and lakes with emerald surfaces, as aquatic plants become dense in water in a few days with the infiltration of raindrops.	Duckweed begins to grow
鸣鸠拂其羽	The cuckoo call reminds farmers that the sowing season is at hand	The second phase of guyu hears the chirping of cuckoos.	The cooing doves clap their wings
戴胜降于桑	Hoopoes descend on the mulberry trees	Hoopoe birds fly over the branches of mulberry trees.	The created birds light on them
蝼蛄鸣	Mole crickets chirp	Insects begin chirping in the fields.	The green frogs croak
蚯蚓出	Earthworms come up to the surface	Earthworms are busy assisting farmers with soil turning and loosening.	Earth-worms come forth
王瓜生	Gourds bear fruits	All kinds of cucurbits and wild vegetables gradually grow out and race to prosper.	The royal melons grow
苦菜秀	Bitter herbs grow	A bitter herb called sowthistle is believed to help people prevent inflammation in the body, and it grows abundantly throughout China's verdant fields.	The sow-thistle is in seed
靡草死	Some shade loving grass die under blazing sunshine	Different from the thriving sowthistle, some vines and grasses which prefer cool weather will begin to wither under the intense sunlight.	Delicate herbs (now) die
麦秋至	The wheat ripens	It is the right time for summer crops to mature.	It is the harvest time of the wheat
螳螂生	Mantises are born	Mantises take in the yin energy and emerge from their cocoons.	The praying mantis is produced
鸛始鸣	Butcherbirds chirp	Shrikes appear on tree branches calling to the yin energy.	The shrike begins to give its notes
反舌无声	Thrushes are silent	Mockingbirds stop chirping as the yin energy wanes and flowers diminish.	The mocking-bird ceases to sing
鹿角解	Deer sheds its antlers	As the weather becomes warmer, antlers fall off.	Deer shed their horns
蜩始鸣	Cicadas start chirping	The temperature gradually rises, cicadas tweet by flapping their wings as they sense the arrival of summer.	Cicadas begin to sing
半夏生	Pinellia ternata grows	The third phase falls in the hot midsummer. Herbs such as pinellia ternate flourish in paddy fields and swamps. This phase witnesses exuberant growth of water plants.	The midsummer herb is produced
温风至	Warm wind comes	Winds go warmer.	Gentle winds begin to blow
蟋蟀居壁	Crickets come to the courtyard	Crickets hide from the heat.	The cricket takes its place in the walls
鹰始鸷	Hawks learn to prey	Eagles fly higher due to the high temperatures near the surface of the earth.	(young) hawks learn to practise (the ways of their parents)
腐草为萤	Glowworms are born from rotting grass	Fireflies rise from the ground, embellishing the night of countryside. /the heat and dampness create a friendly environment for bacteria, in which dead plants and leaves decay. Thus at night, fireflies can often be seen looking for food.	Decaying grass becomes fire-flies
土润溽暑	The soil turns damp as it becomes even hotter	Weather becomes sweltering and the earth gets damp. /the soil becomes warm and moist, which is suitable for moisture-loving plants like rice.	The ground lies steaming and wet beneath the heats
大雨时行	Heavy rain rages	Rain pours every now and then. /pouring rains can come at any moment because of the excessive humidity.	Great rains are (also) continually coming
凉风至	Cool breezes drift	In the first phase comes the cool wind.	Cool winds come

物候/译本	《这就是 24 节气》(孙雷、邓迪译)	新华社	《礼记》(Legge, 1885)
白露降	White dew falls	In the second phase falls the white dew.	The white dew descends
寒蝉鸣	The cicadas chirp	The third phase is dubbed "the lament of cicadas".	The cicada of the cold chirps
鹰乃祭鸟	Eagles prey on birds	Eagles hover in the sky, catching smaller birds and piling them on the ground.	(young) hawks at this time sacrifice birds
天地始肃	Everything starts to wither	The living creatures begin to wither away in the southing autumn wind, leaving the world a bleak atmosphere.	Heaven and earth begin to severe
禾乃登	A bountiful harvest of grain is expected	The third phase witnesses the ripening of crops.	The husbandmen present their grain
鸿雁来	Wild geese fly from the north	The swan goose, a migrant bird that is very sensitive to climate change, sets off on their southward journey.	The wild geese make their appearance/arrive
玄鸟归	Swallows wing their way to the south	Swallows punctually leave the place they have been perching since the spring equinox, the 4th solar term in spring, and head for the south.	The swallows return (whence they came)
群鸟养羞	Birds start hoarding food	Various species of birds feel the chill wind of autumn, and start to store food for the winter.	Tribes of birds store up provisions (for the future)
雷始收声	Thunder gradually stops	The thunder moves away.	The thunder begins to restrain its voice
蛰虫坏户	Insects retreat to their nests underground and seal the entrance with soil	Insects hibernate.	Insects stop up the entrances to their burrows
水始涸	The rainfall lessens	Rivers dry up.	The waters begin to dry up
鸿雁来宾	Wild geese fly south in formation	Flocks of wild goose migrate to the warmer south in a line or herringbone formation.	The wild geese come, (and abide) like guests
雀入大水为蛤	Small birds vanish from sight while clams in breeding season appear on the beach	Few birds can be found. However, there are many clams on the beach. Ancient Chinese even thought that these clams transformed from birds, giving that they had the similar color and stripe to those of the birds.	Small birds enter the great water and become mollusks
菊有黄华	The chrysanthemums bloom gold	Here comes the blossom season of chrysanthemums.	Chrysanthemums show their yellow flowers
豺乃祭兽	Wolves hunt and save food for winter	Wild animals begin to hunt and store food for winter.	The chai sacrifice larger animals, and kill (and devour) the smaller
草木黄落	Plants begin to wither and turn yellow	Leaves start to wither and fall.	The plants and trees become yellow and their leaves fall
蜇虫咸俯	Insects begin to hibernate	The insects begin to seclude themselves in caves and start their hibernation.	Insects in their burrows all try to push deeper and from within plaster up the entrances
水始冻		Water begins to freeze.	Water begins to congeal
地始冻		The second phase of Lidong brings frozen ground.	The earth begins to be penetrated by the cold
雉入大水为蜃		Birds are rarely seen in the third phase.	Pheasants enter the great water and become large mollusks
虹藏不见	There is no rainbow	The rainbow will hide and will not appear again.	Rainbows are hidden and do not appear
天腾地降	The yang energy rises, while yin energy falls	Lives lose energy due to the cold weather.	The airs of heaven are ascended on high, and those of earth have descended beneath
闭塞成冬	Bad weather causes inaccessibility	The whole world is turning into a closed and chilly winter.	All is shut up and winter is completely formed
鶡鴒不鸣	The Hedan birds do not sing	Birds enter into energy-conservation mode and limit their activity due to the freezing weather.	The night bird ceases to sing
虎始交	Tigers start to mate	The peak period of tiger mating starts as the temperature continues to drop.	Tigers begin to pair
荔挺出	Grass roots sprout	A cold season grass named liting starts to sprout, adding a hint of green to the winter view.	The broom-sedge rises up vigorously

物候/译本	《这就是 24 节气》(孙雷、邓迪译)	新华社	《礼记》(Legge, 1885)
蚯蚓结	Earthworms are still curled up	Earthworms curl up to escape the cold as it is still freezing out there.	Worms curl
麋角解	The milu sheds its antlers	Elk antlers fall off.	The moose-deer shed their horns
水泉动	Spring water starts to flow	Springs run down from mountains as the temperature gradually rises.	The springs of water are all in movement
雁北乡	Wild geese head north	Wild geese that winter in the south would leave the warmest habitat and migrate northward in groups.	The wild geese go northwards
鹊始巢	Magpies start nesting	The magpies that are commonly seen in northern china would begin building nests for new fledglings.	The magpie begins to build
雉始雊	Male pheasants begin to crow	Pheasants would crow in search of a mate.	The (cock) pheasant crows
鸡始乳	Broody hens incubate their eggs	Chicks are hatched from eggs.	Hens hatch
征鸟厉疾	Raptorial birds hunt for prey	Predatory birds such as hawks search for food to survive the winter.	Birds of prey fly high and rapidly
水泽腹坚	The river freezes solidly at the center	The surface of water in some parts of the country freezes to a solid mass.	The ice is now strong to the bottom of the waters and meres

3 建构主义翻译理论

吕俊、侯向群教授于 2006 年 7 月发表了《翻译学——一个建构主义的视角》(下文简称《视角》)[4], 将建构主义应用于翻译研究, 推动了中国翻译研究的发展。《视角》以哈贝马斯的交往行为理论的交往有效性为前提, 遵照波普尔的三个世界观, 提出了翻译的三大标准: 不违背知识的客观性, 理解的合理性和解释的普遍有效性, 符合原文文本的定向性。

标准一, 不违背知识的客观性。建构主义注重知识的客观性, 这是我们判断译文对与错的首要条件, 译者应该尊重人类社会的客观知识。标准二, 理解的合理性和解释的普遍有效性, 翻译应普遍传递出原文的含义, 让不同受众群体皆可理解。译者要理解并解释出原文的内在含义, 传达出作者的真正意图。标准三, 尊重原文作品的定向性, 文本对译者有制约性, 译者应当尊重原作者与原文, 不能够按自己的意志篡改原文, 必须尊重原文的框架结构。

4 建构主义翻译标准下七十二物候翻译分析

本节结合建构主义翻译学三大原则, 对《这就是 24 节气》(孙雷、邓迪译)、新华社、《礼记》(Legge, 1885) 翻译版本进行批判性分析。

4.1 不违背知识的客观性

七十二物候是用于指导农业的一般规律, 所以翻译必须正确客观。建构主义翻译学提出的标准之一是不可违背知识的客观性, 这本质上是对于错的问题, 即翻译是否符合事实情况。吕俊、侯向群(2006)认为, 知识的客观性是一切理解活动的基础, 是否尊重知识的客观性是评判翻译的首要基本条件。

七十二物候中提到多个物种, 但由于古代到现代部分物种称呼的演变, 以及作者与译者文化背景的差异, 三个版本都存在违背知识客观性的问题。

王瓜是葫芦科多年生藤本植物, 古籍中皆有记载, 《本草纲目》记载:“王瓜三月育苗, 蔓须多, 嫩可食。叶圆如马蹄而有尖, 面青背淡, 涩而不光。六七月开黄花, 成簇。结子累累, 熟时有红、黄两色。”[3]由此可见, 王瓜多藤蔓, 七月之后会结果。“王瓜生”《这就是 24 节气》译本为“Gourds bear fruits.”“王瓜生”属于立夏节气, 此时还没到结果的季节, 所以“bear fruit”翻译错误。《礼记》译本为“The royal melons grow.”“royal melon”意为“王室的瓜”, 只是机械翻译了“王瓜”二字, 并不能与原文相对应。半夏是天南星科多年生草本植物。古籍《神农本草经》有记载:“味辛平。主伤寒, 寒热, 心下坚。”[5]由此可见, 半夏并不是泛指所有药草。“Pinellia ternata”是半夏的学名, 《这就是 24 节气》与新华社译本都选择了学名。“半夏生”《礼记》翻译版本为“The midsummer herb is produced”, “midsummer herb”意为仲夏时节的药草, 是一种泛指, 与原文不符。韦氏词典解释“produce”为“to compose, create or bring out by intellectual or physical effort,”[10]由此可以看出,

“produce”更多强调的是人为的努力,而“半夏生”指的是植物自然的生长,所以采用“produce”翻译也违背了知识的客观性。蝼蛄是一种节肢动物,常称为“土狗”。

《中国药用动物志》的官方译名为“mole cricket” [17],“蝼蛄鸣”《这就是 24 节气》译本采用了官方版本,“新华社”将“蝼蛄”翻译为“insects”,泛指一切昆虫,《礼记》翻译为“green frogs”,意为“绿蛙”,是错误的翻译。寒蝉是一种生活在寒冷气候的蝉。蔡邕在《月令章句》写道,“寒蝉应阴而鸣,鸣则天凉,故谓之寒蝉也。” [15]由此可见,寒蝉与夏季的蝉不同。《这就是 24 节气》与新华社将“寒蝉”翻译为“cicada”,《礼记》将其翻译为“cicada of the cold”。前者虽意为“蝉”,但这是一种泛指,并不能特指“寒蝉”,后者字面意思为“寒冷的蝉”,与“寒蝉”的意思仍有所出入。以上翻译都违背了知识客观性。

除此之外,由于古代科技水平有限,古人对部分自然现象存在误解,导致物候本身不符合事实。多个物候提及物种转化,但事实上,这是由于温度的变化,导致某一物种退出人们的视线,而另一物种开始活跃起来,如“鹰化为鸠”、“田鼠化为鴽”、“雀入大水为蛤”、“雉入大水为蜃”、“腐草为萤”。对于“化”,除了《这就是 24 节气》的“雀入大水为蛤”,《这就是 24 节气》与《礼记》使用了“turn into”、“transform”、“morph into”、“born”、“become”,这些动词都意味着一种生物转变成了另一种,违背了现实情况。“鹰化为鸠”意味着鹰活动减少,鸠更为活跃,而新华社版本只提及了“鹰”,同样,“腐草为萤”的新华社版本只提及“萤”,违背了原文信息。多个物候提及物种祭祀,实际上指的是某种生物捕杀并展示另一种生物,如“獭祭鱼”、“鹰乃祭鸟”、“豺乃祭兽”。《这就是 24 节气》与新华社采用了解释的方法处理“祭”,《礼记》采用“sacrifice”翻译“祭”,虽然字面上一致,但与事实不符。

4.2 理解的合理性和解释的普遍有效性

建构主义翻译学提出的标准之一是理解的合理性和解释的普遍有效性。翻译不仅要满足“表层词义学”的要求,还要达到“深邃解释学”的标准,这条标准要求译者理解原文的真正含义,保证意义传达到位,能给读者合理的解释。

物候中有六个带有“鸣”的物候,包括“仓庚鸣”、“蝼蛄鸣”、“鸲始鸣”、“蜩始鸣”、“寒蝉鸣”、“鶉鸣不鸣”。三个版本对于“鸣”的翻译最常见的是“chirp”和“sing”。

柯林斯词典对 chirp 的解释是“short and

high-pitched sounds” [2],意为短而尖的叫声。柯林斯词典对 sing 的解释是“musical sounds with your voice” [2],意为发出优美的声音。“chirp”、“sing”可以代表“鸣”,但须与前面的生物叫声保持一致,否则翻译便失去了合理性。如“仓庚”指黄鹂,《禽经》记载:“仓鹪,鵯黄、黄鸟也。” [7]“chirp”不能表现出黄鹂叫声悠扬婉转的特点,“sing”更加合理。“蝼蛄”指蟋蟀,叫声短而尖,采用“chirp”翻译合理有效。鸲指伯劳鸟,《说文解字》记载:“(鸲)伯劳也。夏小正作百鸲。月令注作博劳。” [13]鸣声是刺耳尖叫和颤振的叫声,三个版本的动词都不能反映出鸣声特点。“蜩”和“寒蝉”分别指夏季和秋后的蝉。《庄子》记载:“蟋蟀不知春秋者是也。盖蟋蟀夏蝉,故不知春秋。鸣于秋者曰寒蜩。” [14]两者叫声有所不同,夏蝉叫声响亮喧闹,寒蝉的叫声尖锐而急促,由此可见,“chirp”可以表现出寒蝉的声音特点,“sing”可以表现出蜩响亮的声音特点,但还不足够表现出喧闹的特点,翻译不具有普遍有效性。《礼记·月令》记载:“(仲冬之月)鸲旦不鸣。”郑玄注解:“鸲旦,求旦之鸟也。” [12]这表明鸲旦是一种在夜晚啼叫,祈求天亮的鸟,但其声音特点与“sing”并不完全符合。

“反舌”是指“反舌鸟”或“百舌鸟”,《礼记·月令》孔颖达疏:“反舌鸟,春始鸣,至五月稍止,其声数转,故名反舌。” [12]这里的反舌鸟指的是“鸲”。新华社和《礼记》采用了“mockingbird”翻译反舌鸟,这个词在英文中用法单一,仅指代嘲鸲,而《这就是 24 节气》的翻译是“thrush”,该词虽然也有鸲的意思,但更多时候指代鹅口疮,容易让人误解,翻译没有普遍有效性。

由于中西方文化的差异,翻译时会出现空缺现象。在某一文化里存在的词,在另一文化里却是空白。有不少包含“阴阳”含义的物候,“阴阳”是空缺词,译者如果不对其进行补充解释,读者几乎不能理解含义。《这就是 24 节气》与新华社的翻译版本将“阴阳”翻译为“yin energy”和“yang energy”,《这就是 24 节气》对“天腾地降”的翻译提到“yin energy”和“yang energy”,新华社对“螳螂生”、“鸲始鸣”、“鸲始鸣”的翻译均有“yin energy”,但都没有对其进行具体的解释和补充,翻译没有达到“深邃解释学”的标准,不具有普遍有效性。

为了达到理解的合理性和解释的普遍有效性标准,译者需要透过语言表层深入语言内部,从中研究文本的主题,达到在理解和解释过程中文本所展示的可能世界,即从文本表层解释出文本的可能语境。综合上述分析,三个翻译版本在这条标准上存在提升空间。

4.3 符合原文文本的定向性

建构主义翻译学提出的标准之一是符合原文文本的定向性，翻译并不是完全自主性的活动，有文本的定向性和框架的制约性。所以这条标准强调文本对译者的制约性，翻译必须符合文本的定向性和框架，通过翻译去和作者、读者交流。

中华文化博大精深，源远流长，七十二物候是中华民族宝贵财富，是中华民族在农耕文化中发现的规律，闪烁着中华儿女的千年智慧。七十二物候用来指导农业生产，形成了脍炙人口的节气物候歌。其最大的特点就是简洁，便于理解，农民可以根据物候迅速了解时节特点，根据气候特点做出相应举措。

译文应当也符合简明易懂的特点。《这就是 24 节气》与《礼记》的翻译版本字数少，尤其是《这就是 24 节气》，最长的翻译为“雀入大水为蛤”，译文仅为 14 个字。新华社的部分翻译会点明节气和物候形成原因，并且会对物候的产生原因进行解释。因此，新华社的翻译版本也最长，更适合作为七十二物候科普补充材料。

定向功能和框架制是我们理解活动和解释活动的前提条件和基础，作为译者必须给予尊重。综合分析，三个版本都需要调整，契合七十二物候的特点。

5 建构主义翻译标准下七十二物候翻译建议

本节将提供一个完整的七十二物候的翻译建议版本。该翻译版本经由老师的指导，比较、分析和结合了已有的三个翻译版本，再与笔者自己的翻译进行结合而成。

5.1 不违背知识客观性

这条标准要求译者坚持以事实为依据，保证翻译的正确性。

经过仔细查证，笔者调整了物候中的生物翻译，“蝼蛄鸣”的“蝼蛄”翻译为“mole cricket”，意为蟋蟀。“寒蝉鸣”中的“寒蝉”翻译为“autumn cicada”。

对于涉及“祭祀”的物候，笔者并没有采用“sacrifice”，而是选择了描述事实，采用了“get its catch”、“catch and display”替代“sacrifice”，具体可见物候“獭祭鱼”、“鹰乃祭鸟”、“豺乃祭兽”。对于涉及物种转化的物候，包括“田鼠化为鴽”、“鹰化为鸠”、“雀入大水为

蛤”、“雉入大水为蜃”、笔者并没有翻译成两种物种之间实现了转变，而是换了一种表达方式，用“hide”和“appear”表达出一种物种出现，而另一种物种消失的现象。

5.2 理解的合理性和解释的普遍有效性

在理解的合理性和解释的普遍有效性标准下，笔者追求翻译与作者的真正意谓一致，同时达到“表层词义学”和“深邃解释学”的要求。

共有六个物候带有“鸣”，包括“仓庚鸣”、“蝼蛄鸣”、“鸛始鸣”、“蜩始鸣”、“寒蝉鸣”、“鶉鴂不鸣”，笔者采用了五种方式翻译“鸣”。“蝼蛄鸣”和“寒蝉鸣”依然保留了“chirp”的译法，因为蟋蟀和寒蝉的声音是短而尖的，所以使用“chirp”很恰当。但“蜩始鸣”中的夏蝉叫声更为喧闹，笔者选择了“buzz”翻译“鸣”。“仓庚鸣”中的黄鹂叫声优雅婉转，笔者采用“sing”。“鸛始鸣”的伯劳叫声是刺耳尖叫和颤振的叫声，笔者选择“squeak”。“鶉鴂不鸣”中，鶉鴂鸟叫声是啼叫声，笔者选择“crow”。同时，笔者在物候“天腾地降”中对“阴阳”进行了解释。

5.3 符合原文定向性

在符合原文定向性的标准下，笔者牢牢抓住七十二物候特点，将其体现在翻译中。

为了符合文本的定向性和框架的制约性，笔者提出的翻译版本字数少，符合原文特点。

表 2 七十二物候的翻译建议版本

节气	物候	翻译
立春	东风解冻	The east wind brings the thaw
	蛰虫始振	Hibernating insects awaken
	鱼陟负冰	Fish swimming towards the ice
雨水	獭祭鱼	The otter gets its catch of fish
	候雁北	Migrating wild geese return
	草木萌动	Green shoots (re)appear
惊蛰	桃始华	Peach blossom appears
	仓庚鸣	Orioles sing cheerfully
	鹰化为鸠	Hawks appear and turtledoves appear
春分	玄鸟至	Swallows fly back to the north
	雷乃发声	Thunder rumbles
	始电	Lightning flashes intensely
清明	桐始华	The Tung blossom appears
	田鼠化为鴽	Voles hide, birds appear
	虹始见	Rainbows appear
谷雨	萍始生	Duckweed flourish
	鸣鸠拂其羽	Cooing cuckoos flutter as a reminder of sowing

节气	物候	翻译
立夏	戴胜降于桑	Hoopoes perch on mulberry trees
	蝼蛄鸣	Mole crickets chirp
	蚯蚓出	Earthworms emerge from the soil
	王瓜生	Gourds grow vibrantly
小满	苦菜秀	Bitter herbs come into season
	靡草死	The sun scorches the spring grass
	麦秋至	Wheat harvest season arrives
芒种	螳螂生	Mantises are hatched
夏至	鸱始鸣	The butcherbirds start to squeak
	反舌无声	The sound of the mockingbird ceases
	鹿角解	Deer shed their antlers
	蜩始鸣	Cicadas buzz appear
小暑	半夏生	The pinellia ternata flourish
	温风至	Warm winds blow
	蟋蟀居壁	Crickets move from fields to courtyards
大暑	鹰始鸷	Young hawks learn to prey
	腐草化为萤	Rotting vegetation hatches fireflies
	土润溽暑	Weather becomes sweltering and the earth gets damp
立秋	大雨时行	Heavy rain pours
	凉风至	Cool breezes come
	白露降	White dew descends
处暑	寒蝉鸣	Autumn cicadas chirp
	鹰乃祭鸟	Hawks catch and display birds
	天地始肃	The world turns bleak
白露	禾乃登	Crops are harvested
	鸿雁来	Wild geese head south
	玄鸟归	Swallows, divine birds, return to the south
秋分	群鸟养羞	Birds store food ahead of winter
	雷始收声	Thunder ceases
	蛰虫坏户	Insects retreat to earth
寒露	水始涸	Water runs dry
	鸿雁来宾	Swan geese head south in formation
	雀入大水为蛤	Siskin hide, clams appear
霜降	菊有黄华	Gold chrysanthemums bloom
	豺乃祭兽	Jackals catch and display their prey
	草木黄落	Plants wither and fall
立冬	蜇虫咸俯	Insects hibernate
	水始冻	Water begins to freeze
	地始冻	The earth begins to harden
小雪	雉入大水为蜃	Pheasants hide, large clams appear
	虹藏不见	Rainbows hide
	天腾地降	Yang Qi waxes, Yin Qi wanes, the two opposing energy in nature and the ancient understanding of universe
大雪	闭塞成冬	The cold sets in and winter begins
	鶡鴒不鸣	Even Hedan birds ceases to crow
	虎始交	Tigers begin to mate
冬至	荔挺出	Chinese Iris starts to grow
	蚯蚓结	Earthworms are still curled up
	麋角解	Elk shed their antlers
小寒	水泉动	Spring water starts to flow
	雁北乡	Swan geese start to fly north to home

节气	物候	翻译
大寒	鹊始巢	Magpies begin to nest
	雉始雊	Pheasants begin to call
	鸡始乳	Hens incubate their eggs
	征鸟厉疾	Predatory birds forage
	水泽腹坚	Rivers and lakes are frozen solid

6 结论

本文从就建构主义翻译学提出的三个标准为基础,对七十二物候三个翻译版本进行了比较和分析。结果表明,三个翻译版本各有其特点,也都有提升空间。本文在此基础上,以建构主义翻译学标准为基础,提出了一个完整的七十二物候的建议版本。

本文也有局限性。所有的比较和分析都是基于笔者自身的理解。因为之前没有关于这个问题的翻译研究,也没有其他学者或译者的意见可以参考。此外,七十二物候的翻译版本选择也有局限,因为目前还没有比较权威的机构和书籍对七十二物候的翻译。

身为译者,笔者深感翻译好七十二物候的必要性与责任,希望这篇论文能成为更多专业人士研究这个项目的开端。

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