

評《南島語言》

書評『オーストロネシア言語』
On *The Austronesian Languages*

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白樂思是於2021年1月5日在夏威夷逝世，享壽 81 歲。他是南島語語言學領域最著名、最多產的學者之一。將近50年的學術生涯裡，他發表了200多篇期刊論文和7本書，內容囊括多種不同主題（音韻學、構詞學、構擬、語言和文化）。他亦編輯了4本書，也編撰線上南島語比較詞典。他一生中進行了將近一百種南島語言的田野調查，蹤跡遍及砂拉越、巴布亞新幾內亞和台灣。其中調查的台灣語言包括噶瑪蘭語 (Blust 2003a)、巴宰語 (Blust 1999) 和邵語。他不僅撰寫了有關邵語的若干文章 (Blust 1996, 1998a-b, 2001)，也編輯了一部相當豐富的詞典 (Blust 2003b)。

《南島語言》

白樂思的專書《南島語言》第一版於2009年由澳洲國立大學出版；網路電子版於2013年經過修訂和補充原稿之後推出。

Robert Blust died on January 5, 2021, in Hawaii, at the age of 81. He was one of the most prominent and productive scholars in the Austronesian field. Over nearly fifty years, he published more than 200 journal papers and 7 books on numerous topics (phonology, morphology, reconstruction, language and culture). He also edited 4 books and compiled a large online Austronesian Comparative Dictionary, referred to as the ACD (<https://www.trussel2.com/ACD/>). During his lifetime, he carried fieldwork on nearly one hundred Austronesian languages spoken in Sarawak, Papua New Guinea, and Taiwan, including Kavalan (Blust 2003a), Pazeh (Blust 1999) and Thao, on which he not only wrote articles (Blust 1996, 1998a-b, 2001) but also a very large dictionary (Blust 2003b).

The Austronesian Languages

The first edition of his Austronesian Languages monograph was published in 2009. A second online-only revised edition was published in 2013. This momentous work consists of three major parts which also correspond to the three volumes of the book translated into Chinese: the first part gives a general background and presents the

這部重要著作分為三個主要部分，分別與中文譯本的三卷相對應：第一部分介紹南島語系世界（第一章）、南島語系語言及其地理分布（第二章），社會語言學方面之主題，包括語言階層、尊敬語、男女用語、侮辱語、秘密語、儀式語言和語言接觸（第三章）。第二部分由四個章節組成，分別討論音韻（第四章）、詞彙（第五章）、構詞（第六章）和句法（第七章）。第三部分則主要著重歷史語言學，深入討論構擬（第八章）、音變（第九章）和內／外部分類（第十章）。最後一個章節涵蓋「南島語研究學界」的討論，主要概述南島語言之研究社群、重要會議及出版里程碑。這本專書十分詳盡，學術廣泛，面面俱到，涵蓋近600種南島語言的討論及語料，提供了500多個句子，並有系統性地整理了250個表格。

《南島語言》的翻譯工程

本專書由李壬癸院士、中央研究院張永利研究員、黃慧娟副研究員、鄧芳青副研究員、國立東華大學李佩容教授以及國立清華大學葉美利教授（參考李壬癸等2022：77-78）合作翻譯。所有譯者都至少研究過一種台灣南島語言，並根據自己的專業以及研究興趣選擇負責翻譯的章節。

除了整本專書的翻譯之外，諸位譯者亦提供了69頁（包括參考文獻）的閱讀指南，不僅總結了每一章的重點，還提供了額外的訊息，指出白樂思（2013）可能忽略的議題：例如，第137-138頁提到白樂思（2013）並沒有討論動詞性的疑問詞，包括「如何」和「為什麼」的區分 (Tsai & M. Chang 2003, H. Chang 2020)、以及「在位」(in-situ) 和「分裂句」的差別 (蔡維天1997)。這個章節另外還強調了譯者感興趣的主題，但選擇討論的內容

Austronesian world (Chapter 1), the Austronesian languages and their geographical distribution (Chapter 2) as well as sociolinguistic aspects (Chapter 3), including speech levels and respect languages, male-female speech, vituperation and curses, secret languages, ritual languages and language contact (Chapter 3). The second part consists of four chapters which provide an overview of grammatical aspects, including phonology (Chapter 4), lexicon (Chapter 5), morphology (Chapter 6) and syntax (Chapter 7). The third part focuses mainly on historical linguistics, including in-depth discussions of reconstruction (Chapter 8), sound change (Chapter 9) and internal/external classification (Chapter 10). The very last chapter of the book covers “Austronesian scholarship” and provides an overview of the research community, important conferences and publication milestones. This monograph is a very detailed, scholarly thorough and comprehensive study that covers information on nearly 600 Austronesian languages and provides over 500 sentences and 250 tables in a systematic manner.

The Translation of *The Austronesian Language*

This is the work that has been translated by Paul J. Li (Academician), in collaboration with Henry Y. Chang (Research Fellow at Academia Sinica), Jennifer H. Huang (Research Fellow at Academia Sinica), Amy P. Lee (Professor at National Dong-Hwa University), Marie M. Yeh (Professor at National Tsing Hua University), and Stacy F. Teng (Research Fellow at Academia Sinica) (see Li et al. 2022:77-78). All the translators have worked on at least one Formosan language and chose the translation of Blust's (2013) chapters according to their own specialization and research interests.

Along with the translation of the whole original monograph, the translators also provide a reading guide of 69 pages (references included) that not only summarizes the main points of each chapter but also offers additional information highlighting issues that Blust (2013) may have overlooked. For instance, it is mentioned on pp. 137-138 that Blust (2013) failed to mention verbal interrogatives, with a dichotomy between

章節 Chapter	譯者 Translator
前言、譯者序 Introduction, Translators' preface	李壬癸 Paul J. Li
第一章：南島世界 Chapter 1: The Austronesian world	李佩容 Amy P. Lee
第二章：南島語系的鳥瞰 Chapter 2: A bird's eye view of the Austronesian language family	李壬癸 Paul J. Li (pp. 30-79) 黃慧娟 Hui-chuan J. Huang (pp. 80-124)
第三章：社會中的語言 Chapter 3: Language in society	李佩容 Amy P. Lee
第四章：語音系統 Chapter 4: Sound systems	黃慧娟 Hui-chuan J. Huang
第五章：詞彙 Chapter 5: The lexicon	李佩容 Amy P. Lee
第六章：構詞 Chapter 6: Morphology	葉美利 Marie M. Yeh
第七章：句法 Chapter 7: Syntax	張永利 Henry Y. Chang
第八章：構擬 Chapter 8: Reconstruction	鄧芳青 Stacy F. Teng
第九章：音變 Chapter 9: Sound change	李壬癸 Paul J. Li
第十章：分類 Chapter 10: Classification	鄧芳青 Stacy F. Teng (pp. 694-749) 張永利 Henry Y. Chang (pp. 749-758)
第十一章：南島語言研究學界 Chapter 11: The world of Austronesian scholarship	張永利 Henry Y. Chang
參考書目、索引 References and index	張永利 Henry Y. Chang

篇幅造成了些許不平衡，例如數字的討論佔了4頁（見113-116頁），重疊佔了4頁半（130-134頁）。白樂思（2013）的原稿包括了腳註，全數保留於譯本。除此之外，譯者增加了尾註，主要更正白樂思（2013）所寫的內容，以及解釋中文術語的翻譯方式，或提供額外資訊以及參考文獻。這些尾註將有助於讀者跟上最新的研究，畢竟白樂思2013年的修訂版距今已經10年了。

翻譯工作的挑戰

整本書的翻譯花費一年半的時間完成，翻譯期間想必遭遇許多困難，不僅因為原著涵蓋整個南島語系的討論，譯者可能對一些主題不見得熟悉；而且除了不為人所知的語言或主題外，還必須考慮許多語言的術語，例如：「輔音群」與「疊輔音」，「內爆音」與「前喉塞化塞音」。語言索引的翻譯（包括語言分類和地理分

'how' and 'why' (Tsai & M. Chang 2003, H. Chang 2020) and a distinction between in-situ and pseudo-cleft interrogative sentences, as previously shown in Tsai (1997). This additional chapter also puts some emphasis on topics the translators are interested in. However, there is some imbalance in the choice of topics dealt with. For example, numerals are discussed on four full pages (pp. 113-116), and reduplication on four pages and a half (pp. 130-134). The original monograph included footnotes that are preserved in the translation work. Endnotes have been added in the translation work. They correct what was written by Blust (2013) and/or provide explanations for the choice

of a certain term in Chinese (as opposed to English) or additional information and references. These endnotes will be useful to the reader to keep up with more recent studies, as the revised version of Blust (2013) goes back already 10 years.

Issues In Translation

It took one year and a half to complete the translation of the entire monograph and it is expected that the translation of such an impressive work must have been very difficult, not only because the original study covers the whole Austronesian language family, the translators might not be so familiar with but also because besides dealing with topics or languages which might not be well-known, there must have been many linguistic terms to consider, e.g., consonant clusters vs. consonant geminates, implosives vs. preglottalized stops. The difficulty of rendering everything in Chinese is also obvious when we look at the translation of the language index (including their classification and geographical distribution, pp. 42-75). Some languages are given with their translation in Chinese, e.g., 洪雅語,

布，第42-75頁）也顯示出翻譯的困難之處：有些語言名稱提供了中文翻譯，例如「洪雅語」，卻沒有提供英文對照（Hoanya）；有些語言名稱由中文及英文構成，例如，「西北 Marquesan」（Marquesan, Northwest）和「東南 Marquesan」（Marquesan, Southeast）（第60頁，基於 Blust 2013:219）；有些只有英語，例如 Merei（第61頁，基於 Blust 2013:xxxiii）。有點令人驚訝的是，有時表中提供的名稱僅重現了白樂思（2013）提供的名稱的一半，例如「Middle」（第61頁），原來是「Middle Malay」（Blust 2013:xxxiii）。有時，同一個語系提供兩種不同的翻譯，因為部分語名被歸於他處，例如「Ambae, Northwest」（Blust 2013:xiv）變成 Ambae（第43頁）。東北（Northeast）出現在「東北萬那杜」之前，如「東北東萬那杜」（Northeast East Vanuatu），而在下一行，同一個語系讀作「東萬那杜」（East Vanuatu）。如果將整個索引完全用英文輸入並附上（若是已知的）中文對應譯詞，對讀者來說可能會更清楚。

譯本中尚可修正的方向

翻譯中還有其他問題，但與翻譯本身無關，所以我在此只提出兩點：首先，譯者提到「在南島語系中，詞序不同於漢語和英語」（第88頁），但實際上所指的語言是台灣南島語言，而不是整個南島語系。其次，在閱讀指南中，缺少許多參考文獻，例如：Biggs (1965)、Blust (1992a)、Syahdan (2000)、Nivens (1998)（第107頁）。

上述列出的幾個問題並不影響本作的翻譯價值。這本重要著作將有助於專家和非專家加深對南島語的瞭解。◆

without any English counterpart given (cf. Hoanya), some with one part in Chinese and the other in English, e.g., 西北 Marquesan (Marquesan, Northwest) as opposed to 東南 Marquesan (Marquesan, Southeast) (p. 60, based on Blust 2013:219), and some only in English, e.g., Merei (p. 61, based on Blust 2013:xxxiii). What is a bit frustrating is that sometimes, the name given in the table only reproduces half of the name given by Blust (2013), e.g., 'Middle' (p. 61), instead of 'Middle Malay' (Blust 2013:xxxiii). Sometimes, it provides two different translations for the same language family, because part of the language name was displaced and moved to another column. For instance, Ambae, Northwest (Blust 2013:xiv) is rendered as Ambae (p. 43). 東北 'Northeast East Vanuatu' while in the next line, it reads 東萬那杜 'East Vanuatu'. It would perhaps have been clearer to the reader to type the whole index entirely in English with Chinese translation equivalents (when known).

Potential For Improvement

There are other problems in the translated work, unrelated to the translation itself, so I will only point two things. First, the translators mention that "in the Austronesian languages, word order is different from Chinese and English" (p. 88), but in fact what they refer to are the Austronesian languages of Taiwan, rather than all the Austronesian languages, in which word order may differ quite drastically. Second, in the reading guide, many references are missing, for example, Biggs (1965), Blust (1992a), Syahdan (2000), Nivens (1998) (p. 107).◆



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