
About the translation strategies of A Dream of Red Mansions from Chinese to Malay: The language is polysyllabic, with variations in syllables to convey changes in meaning. Words are pronounced as they are spelt. Malay grammar is the body of rules that describe the structure of expressions in the Malay language (known as Indonesian in Indonesia and Malaysian/Malay in Malaysia). As there are a few hundred characters in this novel, the first and second person pronouns are important. Malay language have a wide range of different pronouns, especially to refer to the addressee. These are used to differentiate several parameters of the person they are referred to, such as the social rank and the relationship between the addressee and the speaker: Saya and aku are the two major forms of "I"; saya (or its literary / archaic form sahaya) is the more formal form, whereas aku is used with close acquaintances like family and friends, and between lovers. Besides, also emphasized on: hamba (all extremely humble), beta (a royal addressing oneself), patik (addressing a royal) etcs.
《紅樓夢》馬來文譯本第一人稱代詞翻譯問題探研

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【論文摘要】

紅樓夢馬來文翻譯的工程自 2007 年啟動之後，耗了十年功夫，經已在去年（2017）年隆重出版。這項翻譯工作雖然不是一項簡單的任務，過程也曲曲折折，但在許多學生心人及前輩的提點與協助下，克服了不少困難與挑戰完成了 120 回全譯本。在實際的翻譯與修訂的過程中，也發現與解決了一些具體的翻譯問題，其中一項正是代詞的翻譯。漢語的第一人稱代詞，不管是單數與複數，基本上比較定型，變化不大。但是在馬來語中，第一人稱單數的“我”與複數的“我們”，則有不同的代詞作為選擇。必須根據禮貌原則，說話人與聽話人關係的親疏、包不包括聽話人、正式或非正式場合等影響文本語境與語用方式來作於決定。至於第一人稱代詞在談話中經常作為主語出現，因此對它們的準確與恰當的翻譯，將有助於馬來語的受眾從他們的語言習慣中正確的理解文本。