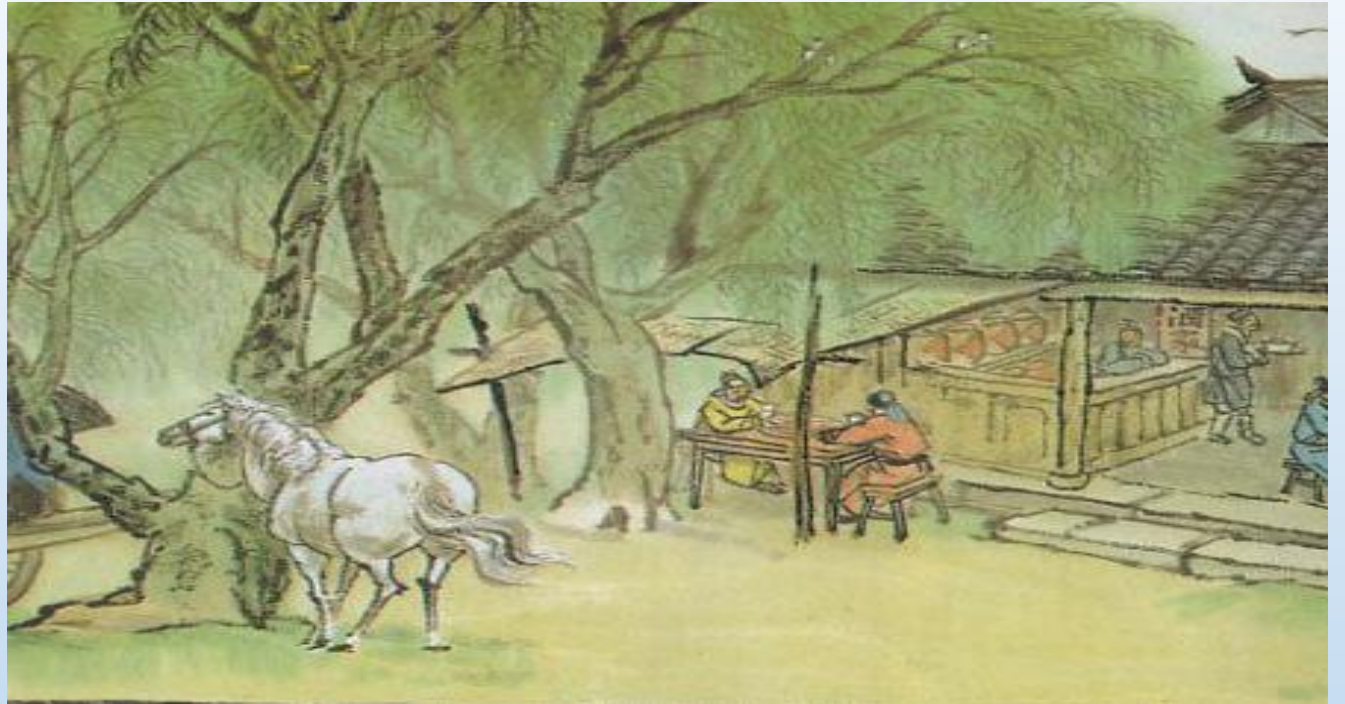


送元二使安西

【唐】王维



《送元二使安西》

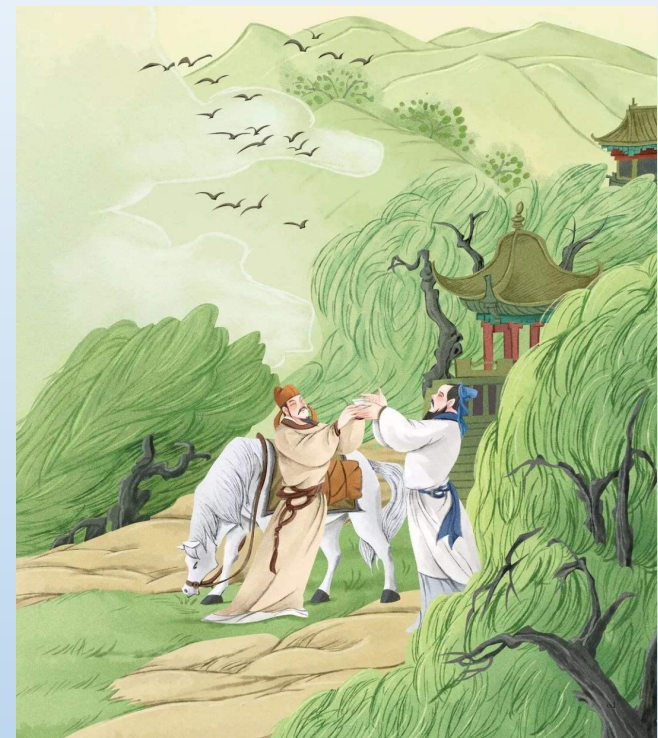


《送元二使安西》

- 唐代：王维
- 渭城朝雨浥轻尘，客舍青青柳色新。
- 劝君更尽一杯酒，西出阳关无故人。
- 译文：
 - 清晨的微雨湿润了渭城地面的灰尘，馆驿青堂瓦舍柳树的枝叶翠嫩一新。真诚地奉劝我的朋友再干一杯美酒，向西出了阳关就难以遇到故旧亲人。
- 注释：
 - 1、渭城曲：另题作《送元二使安西》，或名《阳关曲》或《阳关三叠》。
 - 2、渭城：在今陕西省西安市西北，即秦代咸阳古城。浥（yì）：润湿。
 - 3、客舍：旅馆。柳色：柳树象征离别。
 - 4、阳关：在今甘肃省敦煌西南，为自古赴西北边疆的要道。

Background introduction

- 此诗是王维送朋友去西北边疆时作的诗，后有乐人谱曲，名为“阳关三叠”。诗题又名“送元二使安西”。
- This poem was composed by Wang Wei when he sent his friend to the northwest border area. Later, a musician composed music and named it "Yangguan Trifold". Poem title also known as "send yuan two make Anxi"
- 安西，是唐中央政府为统辖西域地区而设的安西都护府的简称，治所在龟兹城（今新疆库车）。元二奉朝廷之命出使安西都护府，王维到渭城为之饯行，因作这首七绝。
- Anxi was the abbreviation of Anxi Capital Fufu established by the Tang Central Government for the purpose of administering the Western Regions. It was administered in Qiuci City (today's Kuqa, Xinjiang Province). Under the orders of the imperial court, Wang Wei went to Wei City to give a farewell dinner for him, because of the Seven Magicality.



Poem Appreciation

- 此诗前两句写渭城驿馆风景，交待送别的时间、地点、环境气氛；后二句转入伤别，却不着伤字，只用举杯劝酒来表达内心强烈深沉的惜别之情。
- The first two lines of this poem write the scenery of the Weicheng Post House, and explain the time, place and environment of the farewell. The last two sentences turned into the wound, but did not hurt the word, only to raise a glass to persuade the wine to express the deep feelings of farewell heart.
- 全诗以洗尽雕饰、明朗自然语言抒发别情，写得情景交融，韵味深永，具有很强的艺术感染力，落成之后便被人披以管弦，殷勤传唱，并成为流传千古的名曲。
- The whole poem is written with a blend of scenes and lasting charm to express special feelings in clear and natural language. It has a strong artistic appeal. After its completion, it was wrapped in an orchestra and sung gallantly, and has become a famous song handed down through the ages.

Translation Version I

- 《送元二使安西》 王维
- 渭城朝雨浥轻尘，客舍青青柳色新。
- 劝君更尽一杯酒，西出阳关无故人。
- Farewell to an Envoy on His Mission to Anxi
- By Wang Wei
- (郭著章译, AABB韵)
- What's got Weicheng's path dust wet is the morning rain,
- The willows near the Hotel become green again.
- I urge you to empty another cup of wine,
- West of the Yangguan Pass you'll see no more of mine.



Translation Version II

- Farewell to Yuan II on his mission to Anxi
- (蜉蝣译, AABA韵)
- Road dust has been dampened down by the morning rain,
- Willows by the hotel are so green and lush, they remain.
- Have another glass of wine ... Bottom's up, my friend.
- West of the Yang Pass, I'm unsure we can meet again.

Translation Version III

- An Envoy to Anxi
- In the morning rain the drifting dust does wetted sink,
- And before the inn the willows are flesh and green.
- Take another cup, my friend, to the last drop do thou drink,
- For beyond the Sunshine Pass no old friend can be seen.
- (万昌盛, 王翳中译)

Translation Version VI

- A Farewell Song
- A morning rain has kept the town's roads clean,
- The inn's bright blue 'mong willows' fresh-washed green.
- And here, dear friend, dry up this other cup!
- Why, west of Sunpass none will cheer you up.
- (王宝童译)



Translation Version V

- A Farewell Song
- The Little town is quiet after morning rain;
- No dust has dulled the tavern willows fresh and green.
- I would ask you to drink a cup of wine again;
- West of the Sunny Pass no more friends will be seen.
- 渭城在今天的陕西省长安西北，而阳关在今天的甘肃省敦煌市，其实二地相距甚远。若把渭城从译文中点出来，外国人未必能领略其中意思。
- 另原诗是AABA韵，参考两译用的韵未能与原诗的韵一致，只因英诗的韵较讲究对称，唐诗英译则不必拘泥于此。

Translation Version IV

- A Farewell Song
- (许渊冲、许明译, ABAB韵)
- No dust is raised on the road wet with morning rain,
- The willows by the hotel look so fresh and green.
- I invite you to drink a cup of wine again;
- West of the Sunny Pass no more friends will be seen.



此部分从又译字用度出发，分析许先生所译《送元二使安西》的“三美”。译诗名为“A Farewell Song”^[2]，译诗为“No dust is raised on pathways wet with morning rain; The willows by the tavern look so fresh and green. I would ask you to drink a cup of wine again; West of the sunny pass no more friends will be seen.”^[2]

1、诗的音美

诗的节奏韵律被称为诗的音乐性。“所谓音乐性，是指诗歌在形式和语言上所具有的与音乐相同或相近的艺术特征”^[1]。欣赏诗歌便包括享受其节奏和韵律。所以译诗就得保留原诗音韵。语音可象征语义，完美语音可唤起人们的遐想。因此，要体味诗歌的婉转曲还之美，必须分析其音律规则。不同的音位组合使得音质有长短、大小、刚柔之分。如流音/l/、/r/、/m/、/n/常

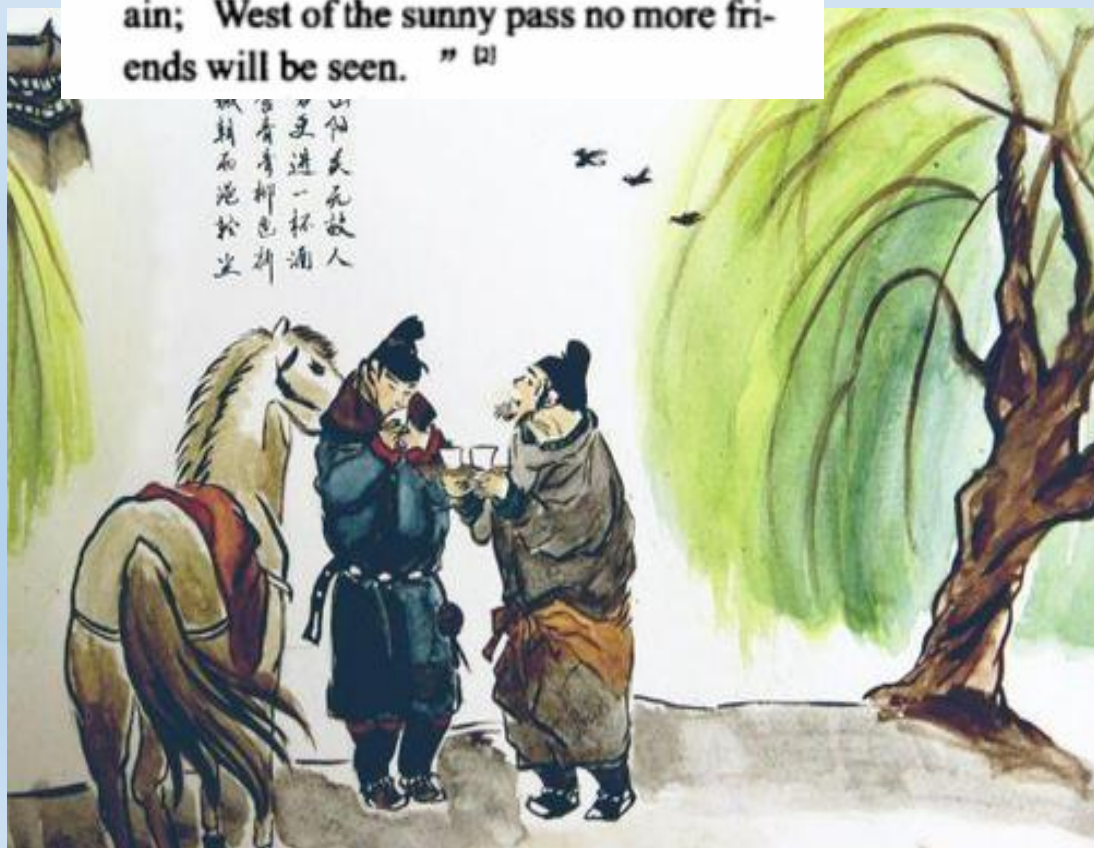
Analysis of Xu' Version

暗示和谐、宁静、低沉的氛围。译诗中的“raised”和“morning rain”使用了/r/、/m/、/n/三个流音，整个译诗的基调宁静、低沉，这与原诗的宁静和谐呼应。音长也能影响诗歌节奏，长元音和双元音放慢节奏，短元音可加快节奏。译诗选用 [ein] 和 [i: n] 押韵。[ein] 音余音缭绕，绵延婉转的离别之情跃然纸上。相较之，而 [i: n] 音显得短促，表现了友人离别在即。谈到诗的音长、节奏和格律，译诗与原诗都是四行，每行长短均匀，平均词数约为 10 词。原诗首尾句押韵，译诗隔行押韵，采用了抑扬格，译文每行字数约为 10 词，每行音节均为 12 个，与原诗的节奏基本一致。



Analysis of Xu' Version

此部分从文体学角度出发，赏析许先生所译《送元二使安西》的“三美”。译诗名为“A Farewell Song”^[1]，译诗为“No dust is raised on pathways wet with morning rain; The willows by the tavern look so fresh and green. I would ask you to drink a cup of wine again; West of the sunny pass no more friends will be seen.”^[2]



2、诗的形美

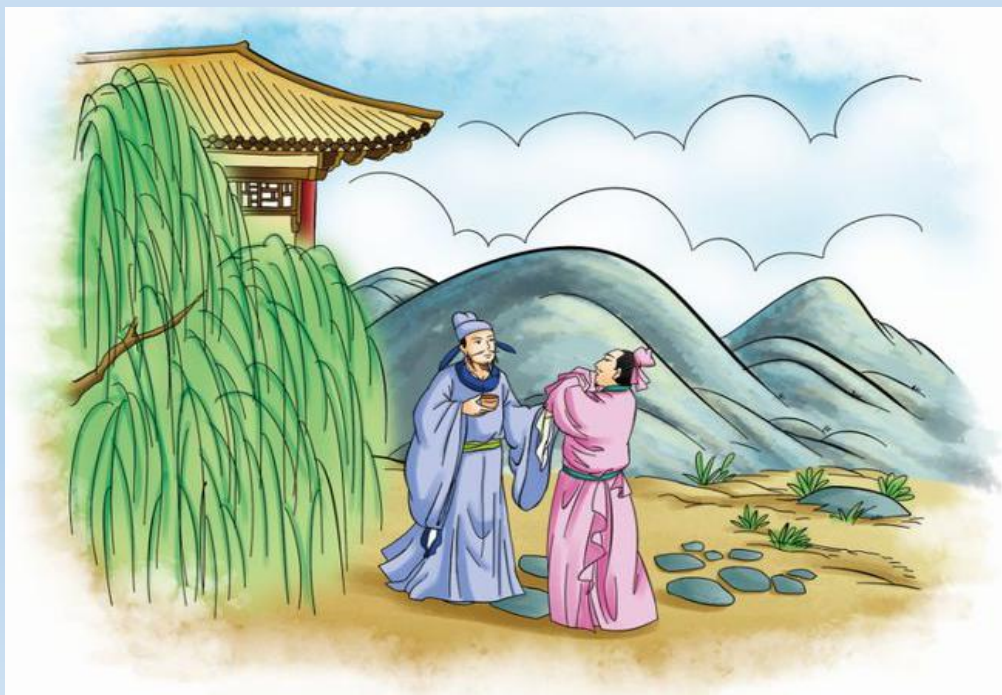
除了韵律，内容和形式也是诗的重要要素。诗之所以为诗，完全由其形式决定。因此，在诗歌翻译中，如何再现原诗形美特征关乎译诗成败。在译诗中，将诗名译为“A Farewell Song”。“farewell”暗示读者诗人将与友人惜别，形式简洁优美，语轻而意重。首句“wet with morning rain”利用了头韵，视角新颖，从中可看出译者精心建构的形式之美。“The willows by the tavern”中一个介词“by”便显示了“willows”和“tavern”的空间位置，陈述了事情发生的地点、时令，营造出青青杨柳绕酒舍的场景，为后面叙事做下铺垫。第三句译诗中“again”与首句的“rain”押韵，将其放在句末，更表现诗人对友人的不舍，此处译诗与原诗取得了同样效果。“West of the sunny pass no more friends will be seen”的句式与原文基本一致。“阳关”的翻译不仅保留了原诗意象，也使译诗保留了形式美。

Analysis of Xu' Version

此部分从文体学角度出发，赏析许先生所译《送元二使安西》的“三美”。译诗名为“A Farewell Song”^[2]，译诗为“No dust is raised on pathways wet with morning rain; The willows by the tavern look so fresh and green. I would ask you to drink a cup of wine again; West of the sunny pass no more friends will be seen.”^[2]

3、诗的意美

“意美”是“传达了原诗意美而没有传达音美和形美的翻译，虽然不是译得好的诗，还不失为译得好的散文，



如果只有音美和形美而没有意美，那就根本算不上是好翻译了”^[1]。在译《送元二使安西》时，译诗第一句意境就很优美，“wet with morning rain”给人一种清冷的感觉。第二句使诗人与友人离别的场景具体化。“willows”在古诗词中常用来抒发与亲友的离愁别绪。“fresh”和“green”使得青青杨柳的形象更为立体。“I would ask you to drink a cup of wine again”中的意象是诗人与友人分别在即，二人在酒舍里小酌，以叙离别之情。最后一句的“阳关”不仅是个地名，而且是被赋予了特定文化含义的意象。读者见到“阳关”，即能联想到朋友离别的场景。为了达到同样的表现效果，许先生并未直译，而是译出了它的深层含意。该句中的“more”在整首诗的结尾平添了友人即将离别、依依不舍的韵味。

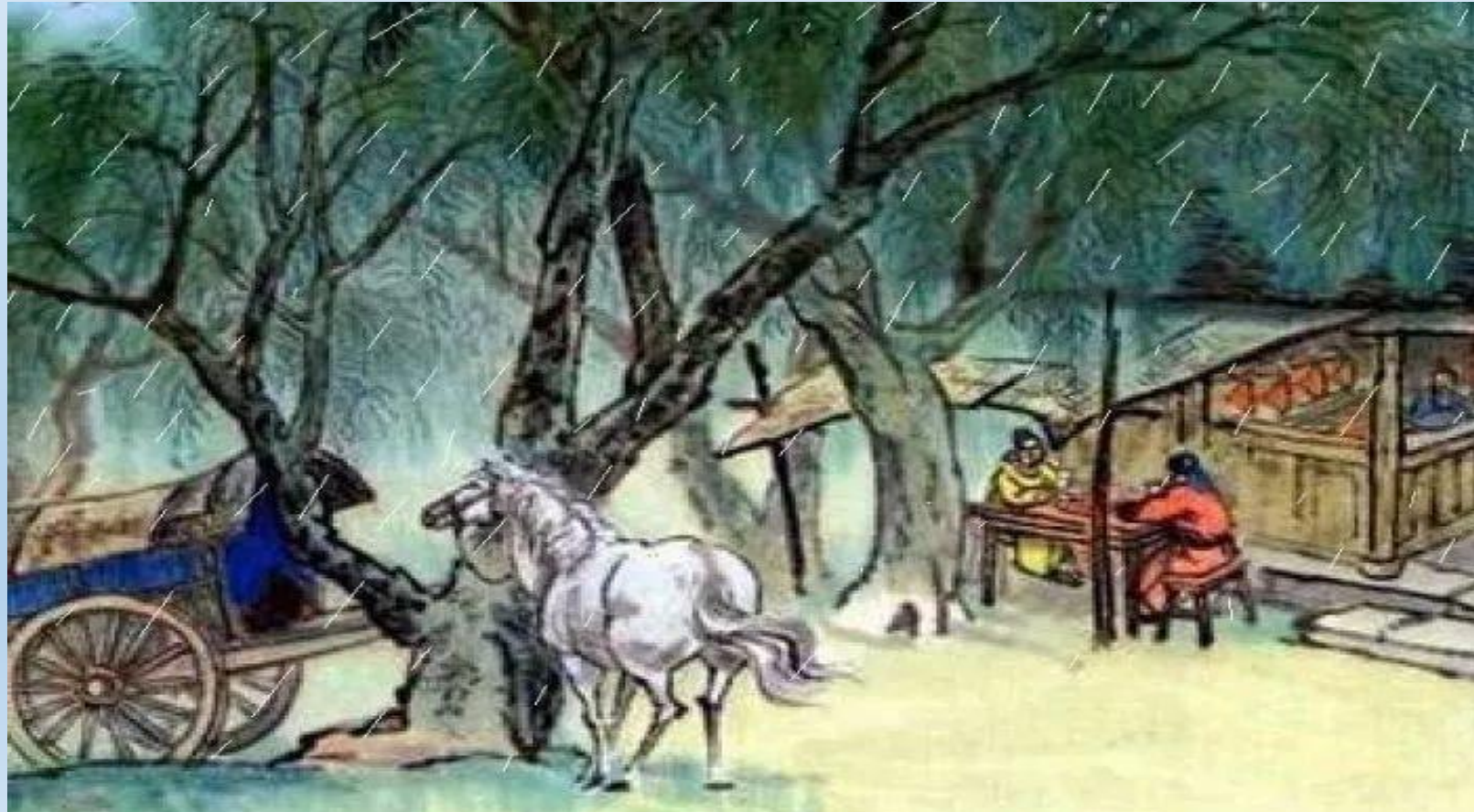
Parting Poems in Ancient China----symbol meaning of willow

- The custom of giving the branch of a willow tree to departing friends presumably comes from the Qin Dynasty (221B.C.-206B.C.), and it became a fixed tradition through later dynasties. People chose a willow branch as a gift for several reasons.
- **Firstly**, the willow in Chinese is called “柳树” (liǔshù), because “柳” (liǔ) shares a similar pronunciation with “留” (liú, “to stay”), an expression of unwillingness to part.
- **Secondly**, the willow has vitality and takes root wherever it is planted, so giving friends a branch of willow conveys good wishes.
- **Lastly**, the willow was believed to be able to protect people from evil ghosts, a way of wishing them a safe journey.



Parting Poems in Ancient China

- Time is also a factor. In ancient China the best time to see friends off was early morning, which provided convenience for the departing friend. Dusk was also a popular time.



Homework

- list some poems concerning willows