

摘要

题目：泰国清莱府公共场所公示语泰汉翻译错误研究分析

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本文的研究目的是分析泰国清莱公共场所翻译中常见的错误类型，探讨泰国清莱公共场所翻译错误的原因，提出公共场所翻译的建议。本文以泰国清莱府公共场所收集到的 300 条公示语的翻译然后发现有 50 例错误，对这 50 例错误进行了分析。分析结果如下：

根据对这 50 例错误翻译进行分析，发现有 5 个错误类型。错误类型最多的是错译占 50%，其次是用词不当占 20%，第三是繁简共用占 12%，第四是语义不规范占 10%，第五是错别字占 10%。

根据对这 50 例错误翻译进行错误原因分析，发现有 5 个错误原因类型。错误原因最多的是直译占 36%，其次是英译占 24%，第三是翻译软件占 16%，第四是不理解词语意思占 14%，第五是发音翻译占 10%。

根据对泰国清莱府公共场所公示语泰汉翻译错误研究分析的结果，笔者从统一翻译字体标准；深入研究语言差异；文化背景调查；校对和审核；多领域专家合作（翻译机构）五个方面为泰国公共场

所公示语泰汉翻译提出了翻译建议和意见，以期望泰国公共场所公示语翻译能更好的掌握词语的意思和用法，提高他们的翻译正确率。

关键词：泰国清莱府公共场所公示语，翻译错误，错误类型，翻译错误的原因

Abstract

Title : A Research and Analysis on Thai – Chinese Translation Errors of Public Signs in Public Places in Chiang Rai Province, Thailand

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The purposes of this article were to analyze the common types of errors in the translation of public places in Chiang Rai, Thailand, explore the causes of translation errors in public places in Chiang Rai, Thailand, and put forward suggestions for the translation of public places in Chiang Rai, Thailand. This research used the translation of 300 public notices collected in public places in Chiang Rai Province, Thailand, and found 50 errors, and analyzed these 50 errors. The analysis results were as follows:

Based on the analysis of these 50 cases of incorrect translation, it was found that there were 5 error types. The most common type of error was mistranslation accounting for 50%, followed by improper use of words (20%), thirdly the use of both traditional and simplified Chinese accounting for 12%, fourthly semantic irregularities (10%), and typographical errors (10%).

Based on the error cause analysis of these 50 cases of incorrect translation, it was found that there were 5 error types. The most common cause of errors was a literal translation (36%), followed by an English translation (24%), the translation software (16%), not understanding the meaning of the word (14%), and pronunciation translation (10%).

Based on the results of the research and analysis of errors in the Thai-Chinese translation of public notices in public places in Chiang Rai Province, Thailand, the author focuses on five aspects: unifying translation font standards; in-depth study of

language differences; cultural background investigation; proofreading and review; and cooperation with experts in multiple fields including translation agencies. The researcher put forward translation suggestions and opinions for the Thai-Chinese translation of public signs in public places in Thailand, in the hope that the translators of public signs in Thai public places can better grasp the meaning and usage of words and improve their translation accuracy.

Keywords: Public signs in public places in Chiang Rai Province, Thailand, Translation errors, Error types, Reasons for translation errors