



**FROM WRITTEN SOURCE TO RADIO SCRIPT TO
LIVE PERFORMANCE OF MANDARIN
CHINESE NARRATIVES**



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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes four texts from the Gospel of Mark in Mandarin Chinese, which were transferred from written source, to an aural translation representing a radio script, to an oral-performance in front of a live audience. The analysis describes the areas of contrast and overlap that occurred between the three media (written, aural, and oral-performance).

In this analysis the distribution of substantive lexical items (nouns and verbs) and functional lexemes (particles, time references, and conjunctions) was studied. The participant reference of each version was explicit reference (pronoun and noun phrase) in contrast with implicit reference (zero anaphora). Also the use and distribution of particles, time references, and conjunction words was analyzed, with focus on areas of contrast among the three versions. Lastly, each version was compared in relation to a tentative salience scheme, with special attention to areas of contrast in the oral-performance.

This study found that participants were more explicitly referenced in the aural and oral-performance versions. In addition, particles, time references, and conjunction words were used most often in the oral-performance version. The salience scheme in

the oral version had unique occurrence of Band 5 Teller Intrusion. However, the Band 1 Storyline remained mostly the same between all three versions.

The findings of this study contribute to the documentation of areas of overlap and contrast between written and oral forms of translation in Mandarin Chinese. This will add to the knowledge of orality and textuality in the field of translation.

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บทคัดย่อ

งานวิจัยนี้ศึกษาวิเคราะห์ดับท 4 ขึ้นจากพระกิตติคุณมาระโก (Gospel of Mark) ซึ่งแปลเป็นภาษาจีน โดยผู้วิจัยวิเคราะห์ดับทผ่านการถ่ายทอดเนื้อความจากตัวอักษรและแปลจากการฟังออกมาในรูปแบบของบทวิทยุ และจากนั้นจึงมีการนำเสนอโดยการแสดงสดด้วยปากเปล่าต่อหน้าผู้ฟัง กล่าวคือ ในงานวิจัยนี้จะทำการวิเคราะห์ทั้งในด้านความแตกต่างและความทับซ้อนที่เกิดขึ้นระหว่างรูปแบบการนำเสนอต่างกัน 3 ประเภท ซึ่งได้แก่ การเขียน การฟังและการพูด

งานวิจัยชิ้นนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ แสดงการวิเคราะห์ การกระจายตัวของ หน่วยแสดงความหมาย เนื้อความหลัก (คำนามและคำกริยา) และ หน่วยแสดงความหมายทางหน้าที่ไวยากรณ์ (คำอนุภาค คำบอกเวลา และคำเชื่อม) รวมถึงหน่วยคำแสดงการอ้างถึงตัวบุคคลที่ปรากฏในแต่ละรูปแบบการนำเสนอ ซึ่งได้แก่ การใช้คำแสดงการอ้างถึงตัวบุคคลอย่างชัดเจน (คำสรรพนามและนามวลี) เปรียบเทียบกับการใช้ คำแสดงการอ้างถึงตัวบุคคลอย่างไม่ชัดเจน (สิ่งอ้างอิงร่วมแบบสัญรูป) นอกจากนี้ ผู้วิจัยยังได้วิเคราะห์การกระจายตัวของคำอนุภาค คำบอกเวลา และคำเชื่อม โดยเน้นเฉพาะส่วนที่แตกต่างกันในแต่ละรูปแบบการนำเสนอดับท และลำดับสุดท้าย ผู้วิจัยแสดงการเปรียบเทียบที่เชื่อมโยงไปกับแนวคิดเรื่องแบบแผนที่โดดเด่น

ของการเล่าเรื่อง (tentative salience scheme) โดยให้ความสำคัญกับการเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างระหว่างรูปแบบการนำเสนอด้วยปากเปล่า กับรูปแบบอื่นๆ

ผลจากการวิจัยพบว่าการใช้คำแสดงการอ้างถึงบุคคลอย่างชัดเจนพบมากเมื่ออยู่ในรูปแบบของการนำเสนอที่ถ่ายทอดเสียงจากการฟังและการแสดงสดปากเปล่า นอกจากนี้ คำแสดงอนุภาค คำบอกเวลาและคำเชื่อมจะถูกใช้บ่อยขึ้นเมื่อเป็นรูปแบบของการแสดงสดปากเปล่า ผลการวิเคราะห์แสดงให้เห็นว่า ลักษณะแบบแผนที่เด่นชัดของรูปแบบการนำเสนอด้วยปากเปลาคือแบบแผนที่ 5 การกล่าวเล่าเนื้อเรื่องโดยผู้เล่าเรื่อง อย่างไรก็ตาม ผู้วิจัยพบว่า สิ่งทั้งหมดทั้ง 3 รูปแบบการนำเสนอตัวบทมีเหมือนกัน ได้แก่ แบบแผนที่ 1 การกำหนดเส้นทางการเดินทางเรื่อง

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

3TWT: Three fold three-layer contrastive text walk through

Abbr: Abbreviation

AT: Aural Translation

BPC: Biblical Performance Criticism

CLF: Classifier

CON: Conjunction

COMP: Completive aspect

DE: Grammatical tag for the often grammatically ambiguous grammatical particle 的
de.

IPA: International Phonetic Alphabet

LOP: Live Oral-performance

PART: Particle

PL: Pluralizer

NALS: National Adult Literacy Survey

RT: Relevance theory

TEMP: Temporal

VAD: Visual-Audio Drafting

GLOSSARY

Aural – a form of communication that is done in audible form and meant to be received by the ears.

Aural Translation – a translation specifically produced to be received in audio form. In this thesis aural translation will be defined in contrast to oral-performance. Aural translation is a translation which is produced without any written reference, and captured solely with audio recording without an immediate audience and delivered through audio waves.

Context – the whole cognitive environment that is likely to be shared by the speaker and addressee, including areas of worldview, culture, the immediate physical and social environment, the medium of the communication, and the content of what is said.

Crafting – a form of translation which allows more freedom than traditional translation. Also, in contrast to translation proper, this can include adapting something within the same language.

Functional illiteracy- the ability to read words and some simple phrases, but lacking the inability to understand literate discourse. It is also the inability engage in activities in which literacy is required.

Medium- the channel through which communication is presented.

Oral-performance – a form of communication which is done live in front of an audience. In this thesis, this will stand in contrast to written and aural translation, in that the oral-performance will use the aural translation as a way to learn and retell the story which will then be told live in front of an audience.

Orality – a summary of features of communication which is oral in nature, in contrast to literate communication which is focused on written texts.

Oral communicators – those who communicate orally out of necessity or preference

Primary Oral Learners- are oral by necessity, they may speak languages which have not yet been written down, or they may lack access to literate resources.

Secondary Oral Learners- are oral by choice, they have learned to read and write to a certain degree, but have chosen to interact with the world and new information primarily through non-print means.

Textuality- a summary of features of communication which are written in nature and utilize texts, in contrast to oral communication which is focused on spoken language.

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