

台灣美食文化德譯與跨文化溝通

謝碧娥

摘 要

本論文主要針對菜餚的譯法中所需注意之出發語與目的語的文化差異進行研究，如台灣宴客菜單上常出現的佳餚芙蓉炒蝦仁，易誤為芙蓉花炒蝦仁，實為蝦仁炒蛋，而另一美食螞蟻上樹，乍聽之下，可能以為螞蟻與樹也是饕客的美食，中文的食譜名稱，喜以文字優雅，豐富想像空間命名，易讓異國人士不敢輕易嚐試，甚恐吃到驚奇食物，故翻譯時，務必注意食物的內容，常須意譯而非直譯。除此之外，與味覺相關的日常慣用語，如中文的”吃醋”與德語”Ich bin sauer”(我生氣了!) 大異其趣，又如”Damit ist Essig”(事情泡湯了)。藉由認識與味覺相關的慣用語、意譯與直譯之間的差異，在翻譯過程與技巧中，進行文化溝通。

關鍵字: 美食文化、菜餚、跨文化溝通、味覺慣用語。

The German Translation of Gourmet Culture in Taiwan and the Cross-Culture Communication

Abstract

The study aims to discuss the cultural variations between source language and target language in menu translation. For instance, a banquet dish named fried hibiscus with shrimps is often misunderstood. Actually, it is fried shrimps with scrambled eggs. Another dish, named steamed cellophane noodles with minced pork, is frequently misunderstood as signifying ants climbing the trees. The menu description in Chinese reveals the love of elegant expression, and this kind of flowery explanation usually over-stimulates foreigners' imagination; and as a result, they do not dare to try these delicacies. Sometimes they are even afraid of trying food with strange names. When translating menus, we cannot directly translate word for word, but rather, concentrate on the meaning. In addition to the idioms of taste, there are significant variations between Chinese and German. For example, "chicu" can signify "to be jealous" or "love the taste of vinegar" and it is absolutely different from "Ich bin sauer" or "Damit ist Essig" in German. By studying the idioms of taste, literal translation and free translation in the translating process and skills, better cross-culture communication can be implemented.

Key words: gourmet culture, menu, cross-culture communication and idioms of taste.