การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบสำนวนจีนและไทยที่สะท้อนภาพสตรี

นาย ภัทรพงศ์ พื้นงาม

สถาบันวิทยบริการ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาภาษาจีนเป็นภาษาต่างประเทศ ภาควิชาภาษาตะวันออก คณะอักษรศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ปีการศึกษา 2550 ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Mr. Pattarapong Purnngam

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> 此論文為朱拉隆功大學文學院東語系漢語專業中文(作為外語教學)碩士國際課程研修內容之一部分 二〇〇七學年度 版權所有者:朱拉隆功大學

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對漢泰反映婦女話題的成語之比較研究 Mr. Pattarapong Purnngam 中文(作為外語教學)碩士國際課程 Sasarux Petcherdchoo, Ph.D.

此論文獲朱拉隆功大學文學院核准為碩士研修内容的一部分

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ภัทรพงศ์ พื้นงาม : การศึกษาเปรียบเทียบสำนวนจีนและไทยที่สะท้อนภาพสครี. (對漢泰反映婦女話題的成語之比較研究) อ. ที่ปรึกษา : คร. ศศรักษ์ เพชรเชิคชู, 145 หน้า.

การศึกษาวิจัยครั้งนี้ มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาเปรียบเทียบสำนวนจีนและสำนวนไทยที่ สะท้อนภาพสตรี รวมถึงศึกษาภาพสะท้อนวัฒนธรรมประเพณีของประเทศจีนและไทยที่ปรากฏอยู่ ในสำนวนที่เกี่ยวกับสตรี จากการเก็บข้อมูลสำนวนในภาษาจีนจากหนังสือพจนานุกรมสำนวนจีน จำนวน 34 เล่ม และเก็บข้อมูลสำนวนไทยจากหนังสือที่รวบรวมสำนวนภาษาไทยจำนวน 31 เล่ม และนำข้อมูลมาจัดกลุ่มวิเคราะห์ 6 กลุ่ม ได้แก่ รูปลักษณ์ภายนอกของสตรี อุปนิสัยใจคอ ความสัมพันธ์ในครอบครัว ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างเพศชาย-หญิง วิถีชีวิตความเป็นอยู่ และแนวคิด ค่านิยมเกี่ยวกับสตรี โดยพิจารณา 3 ด้าน คือ ด้านบวก ด้านลบ และด้านที่เป็นกลาง โดยพิจารณา ความหมายของสำนวนจีนและไทยเป็นเกณฑ์

เนื่องจากความแตกต่างทางลักษณะการคำเนินชีวิตความเป็นอยู่ สภาพแวคล้อม ภูมิประเทศ และพัฒนาการทางวัฒนธรรมของประเทศจีนและไทย ทำให้แนวคิดค่านิยมที่เกี่ยวกับสตรีของคน จีนและคนไทยมีความแตกต่างกัน ผลจากการวิเคราะห์พบว่า สำนวนจีนที่พบมากจะเป็นกลุ่ม รูปลักษณ์ภายนอกของสตรี คือร้อยละ 25.44 แต่ สำนวนไทยที่พบมากกลับเป็นสำนวนในกลุ่ม แนวคิดค่านิยมเกี่ยวกับสตรี คือร้อยละ29.16 นอกจากนี้ยังพบว่าสำนวนในภาษาจีนที่เกี่ยวกับสตรีมี ความหมายค้านบวกมากกว่าค้านลบ คือร้อยละ64.69 ขณะที่ความหมายของสำนวนในภาษาไทย ปรากฏความหมายค้านอนมากกว่าค้านบวก คือร้อยละ56.25 ผลจากการวิจัยพบว่า ถึงแม้สำนวนที่ เกี่ยวกับสตรีระหว่างประเทศจีนและไทยจะมีความแตกต่างกัน แต่ต่างก็ให้ความสำคัญกับสตรีใน ค้านต่างๆเหมือนกัน อาทิเช่น ค้านบุคคลิกลักษณะ กริยามารยาท ความประพฤติตน การรักนวล สงวนตัว เป็นค้น

สถาบันวิทยบริการ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ภาควิชาภาษาตะวันออก สาขาวิชาภาษาจีนเป็นภาษาต่างประเทศ	ลายมือชื่อนิสิต	Posta	mpmg I	umngam
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ปีการศึกษา2550				

PATTARAPONG PURNNGAM: 對漢泰反映婦女話題的成語之比較研究 (A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHINESE AND THAI IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS AS REFLECTING IMAGES OF WOMEN) 導節: SASARUX PETCHERDCHOO, Ph.D., 145 頁.

本論文的研究目的是對漢泰語中有關婦女話題的成語作比較研究,同時 還研究探討出現於漢泰成語的有關婦女的傳統文化價值觀。本論文以三十四本 漢語成語大辭典和三十一本泰語成語書籍中所能收集到的有關婦女話題的成語 作為比較研究的材料基礎。本文將有關婦女話題的成語分為六種類別:一、用 來形容容貌體態的成語;二、用來形容情態品德的成語;三、用來形容家庭關 係的成語;四、用來形容男女關係的成語;五、用來形容生活境遇的成語; 六、用來形容對婦女觀念的成語。此外,本論文還對有關婦女話題的成語進行 意義分類,即褒義、中性和貶義。

由於漢泰兩個民族不同的生活習慣、地域環境和文化發展,產生了漢泰兩個民族對婦女的價值觀念的差異。分析結果顯示,此類漢語成語中數量最多的是用來形容婦女容貌體態的,佔百分之 25.44,泰語成語數量最多的卻是用來形容婦女觀念的,佔百分之 29.16。從成語的內涵上看,有關婦女話題的漢語成語褒義居首位,佔百分之 64.69,而有關婦女話題的泰語成語居第一位的卻是貶義的,佔百分之 56.25。研究結果發現,雖然中泰兩國對來形容有關婦女話題的成語不同,但是都很重視婦女的品德,如遵守社會的規範、守貞節、重儀表、善持家等方面。

ัลถาบนวทยบรการ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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第一章

引言

1.1 問題的提出

成語是各民族文化的遺產,它是民族的天賦、智慧、風俗習慣、歷史事件、倫理道德等等的一面鏡子。不同民族語言也會有相同或相近意義的成語,而成語中的細節部分是由民族特徵包括民族思維、環境條件等方面來決定的。

目前已有不少人做過漢泰成語比較分析研究,但是還沒有對漢泰有關婦女 話題的成語進行比較研究。而研究有關婦女話題的成語或者所反映的文化含義 可以促進兩個民族更加了解兩個民族各方面的文化,如人民的天賦、智慧、風 俗習慣等,並幫助漢語學習者掌握更多的漢語成語及文化。

1.2 研究目的

- 1. 將對漢泰有關婦女話題的成語進行比較研究。
- 2. 研究探討漢泰成語中所反映出的有關婦女的傳統文化價值觀。

1.3 假設條件

漢泰成語中都有大量反映婦女的社會地位及角色的成語,同時也反映出中 泰兩個民族的社會倫理道德關。

1.4 研究範圍

本論文以三十四本漢語成語大辭典和三十一本泰語成語書籍中所能收集到的有關婦女話題的成語作為比較研究的材料基礎。

1.5 研究方法

- 1. 文獻研究:探討前人所提供的與本論文相關的漢泰文獻。
- 2. 資料收集: 收集漢泰有關婦女話題的成語。
- 3. 材料分析:根據以上所收集的有關婦女話題的漢泰成語進行分析。
- 4. 總結:總結本研究的結果並提出一些建議。

1.6 研究的意義和作用

- 1. 使讀者了解反映婦女的社會地位及角色的漢泰成語。
- 2. 使讀者了解漢泰成語反映出的漢泰傳統文化及文化價值觀。

1.7 研究説明

- 1. 本文附錄的中文例句按照漢語拼音系統標音,泰文例句按照國際音標系統 (International Phonetic Alphabet System) 標音。
- 2. 褒義詞是情感詞語的一種。凡含有贊賞、嘉許、褒揚、獎掖、喜愛、尊 崇、美好、吉祥等感情色彩意義上的詞。與貶義詞或中性詞相對,褒義詞的感 性意義總是表示肯定的評價。
- 3. 貶義詞是情感詞語的一種。凡含有貶斥、詆毀、批評、嘲諷、厭惡、歧 視、丑惡、凶險等感情色彩意義的詞。與褒義詞或中性詞相對,貶義詞的感性 意義總是表示否定的評價。
- 4. 中性詞是不帶褒貶感情色彩的詞,根據語言表達的需要可以用於好的方面,也可以用於壞的方面。



第二章

文獻研究

通過收集和閱讀與成語和民族傳統文化有關的書籍和資料,發現已經有不少學家對此做過研究。本文將前人研究的所有資料作爲參考材料。

2.1 成語與民族文化的關係

對語言與文化關係的解釋,語言是文化的符號,文化是語言的管軌。好比 鏡子或影集,不同民族的語言反映和記錄了不同民族特定的文化風貌;猶如管 道或軌道,不同民族的特定文化,對不同民族的語言的發展,在某種程度、某 個側面、某一層次上起著制約作用。成語是語言文化的一個組成部分,是文化 信息的載體。

2.1.1 楊薇《漢語成語與民族文化》

楊薇(2004: 65-66) 指出,成語是漢語言文化的精華,只要認真仔細地 品味每條成語的含義,就會發現其中蘊藏著中華民族豐富的文化內涵。同一般 詞匯相比,漢語成語同文化的關系表現得更為明顯、突出,也極富個性。

在成語語詞中,可以了解到中華民族文化的各個方面:從天文、歷法、地理、歷史、文學、藝術、軍事、宗教、道德倫理、思想觀念,到飲食、服飾、器具、建筑、禮俗、樂律等。以服飾為例,有披發左衽、峨冠博帶、鳳冠霞披、蟒袍玉帶、象簡鳥紗、褒衣博帶、方領圓冠、方巾闊服、方巾長袍、布衣黔首、冬裘夏葛、綾羅綢緞、葛巾布袍、短褐穿結、葛巾野服、顛倒衣裳等一連串的成語。

成語之所以歷久不衰地受到人們的喜愛,與其特有的文化內涵是分不開的,了解和熟悉民族語言中這份寶貴的文化遺產,不僅對豐富民族傳統文化知識有所幫助,而且對提高自身的文化修養和審稿質量也大有裨益。

2.1.2 李大農《成語與中國文化》

李大農(1994: 68)在研究后,強調說,研究語言不能不研究文化。因為語言是一個社會集體共同的歷史遺產,是約定俗成的社會習慣的產物。在語言的諸多要素中,語匯又是最能反映文化的一部分。成語是語匯不可缺少的組成部分,和一般語詞相比,漢語成語本身又有兩個非常顯著的特點。

第一、成語是人們長期沿用、有某種歷史源流的古老詞語,一條成語從產生到定型,要走過一段漫長的歷史道路,要經過語言歷史上多次的篩選與錘煉。這些能存活在現代漢語詞匯中的成語,就像語言中的活化石,為我們研究語言事實上蘊含的文化內涵提供了寶貴而豐富的素材。

第二、成語具有固定的結構形式與組成成分,有特定的語義內涵,在語法功能上相當於一個定型的詞組甚至短句,這就使得一條成語比一條普通的詞語包容更大的信息量。因此,整個成語系統也就比一般語匯更能完整地表現出漢民族的文化內涵。因為語匯的信息量越大,其文化的負載量也就越大。

2.1.3 王化鵬《漢語成語中的歷史文化積澱》

王化鵬(2001: 82-85)指出,漢語成語是一份寶貴的文化遺產。其中保留著深厚的歷史文化積澱和富於傳統韻味的民族特色。諸如古代朴素唯物論哲學思想和富於傳統色彩的古代教育思想、倫理道德等精神財富等都在成語中有所體現。此外,成語中有關地名、人名以及動植物名稱方面的國俗語義特征和語言對稱機制在漢語成語中也都有集中表現。

漢語具有悠久的歷史,漢語是漢民族社會發展進步的必不可少的最重要的 交際工具。中國的先民以漢語為工具、為載體,創造了光輝燦爛的古代文化, 同時也在漢語中留下了深厚的漢民族歷史文化積澱,在漢語詞庫中造就了大量 的別具民族色彩和傳統韻味的成語。

2.1.4 姚鵬慈《"成語與文化"札記》

姚鵬慈(2000:84-87)指出,漢語言是漢文化的表征,中華民族幾千年來在認識自然和社會中所創造的燦爛文化——物質文化和精神文化無不在漢語

中得到廣泛而深刻的反映,而且首先體現在漢語詞匯平面上。作為詞匯重要組成成員之一的漢語成語,更是漢民族文化的精華,最富有漢民族的文化特征。

2.1.5 劉皓月《淺談成語對文化的體現》

劉皓月(2005: 46-49)指出,成語與文化的聯系是客觀存在的。成語中 蘊含著豐富的文化底蘊,而豐富的文化又對成語的產生起著決定性的影響。二 者"你中有我,我中有你",實在是無法將兩者分開來討論。他的文章僅從 "成語對文化的體現"方面進行了研究。

他還指出"成語是人們長期沿用的,結構穩定、形式簡潔、意義完整的定性短語。它是漢語詞匯的一個重要組成部分,主要運用於書面語中。"

劉皓月對文化的觀念是,從廣義上講,是指人類在社會歷史實踐中所創造的物質財富和精神財富的總和。從狹義上說,它特指精神財富,如意識形態、價值觀念、文學、藝術、教育、科學等。他的論文所提及的主要是狹義上的文化概念。

漢語成語中蘊含著中華民族豐富的文化底蘊, 體現著中華民族悠久的文明 史。有些學者稱其為"成語文化"。

2.1.6 鄭曉《漢語成語與漢民族文化》

鄭曉(2002: 35-38)指出,成語是民族文化的沉澱和結晶,包藏著深厚的文化底蘊。他的論文通過例証分析,從漢民族的精神文化、制度文化和物質文化三個層次出發,探討漢語成語中的文化內涵。

他的論文從漢民族的精神文化、制度文化和物質文化這三個方面出發, 探 討漢語成語中的文化內涵。

第一、漢語成語與漢民族的精神文化

漢民族的精神文化通常指的是以社會意識形態為主要內容的觀念體系。而 觀念體系是指漢民族在長期的歷史發展過程中逐步形成的特有的心理結構、思 維方式和價值觀念。漢民族的精神文化覆蓋了漢民族宗教、政治、道德、藝 術、哲學等意識形態領域。

第二、漢語成語與漢民族的制度文化

鄭曉在論文中分析説,如果說漢民族的精神文化對應著的是漢族人追求理 想渴望永恆的精神需要,那麼漢民族的制度文化則對應著漢族人的社會分工與合 作的需要,體現著漢民族社會和結構規范中的文化內容。在歷史的長期發展中, 漢民族形成了完整系統的制度,這些制度包括宮廷及民間交往中的禮儀和習俗 制度、官制、外交制度、家庭宗法制度、婚姻制度、兵制、教育科舉制度、法 律制度、喪葬制度、典籍制度、天文歷法制度等等。其中還包括民間的一些風 俗、迷信、禁忌等。

第三、漢語成語與漢民族的物質文化

同精神文化、制度文化相比,物質文化則比較具體直觀。在這三個文化層次中,物質文化屬於表層(淺層)文化,對應著的是人類的物質生活需要。漢民族的物質文化在漢語成語中同樣有著直接的反映,不少成語折射著漢族人的生活方式與生活內容,成語的選材集中於漢族人所熟悉的事物,山川地理與園林、宮廷建筑、服飾飲食,以及各種各樣的器物、動物、植物等等,這些都是漢民族文化中所固有的,它們反映了漢民族物質文化的發展水平。

2.2 漢泰成語反映文化的比較研究

成語文化內涵的比較,是成語文化比較研究的一個十分重要的方面。因爲 各種語言的成語本身十分豐富,而成語的文化蘊含也十分豐富,所以成語文化 蘊含的比較研究可以從各個不同的角度、全方位地進行。

目前有關漢泰成語比較的論文也有多篇,其中有 Piriya Surakajohn 《有關動物的中國成語及泰國成語比較研究》、Kannika Kowitkun 《漢諺與泰成諺語比較》、Sumalee Sripanngoen《漢泰"心"族成語對比研究》等。

Piriya Surakajohn (2001) 的論文目的是將有關動物的中國成語及泰國成語作比較研究,而且研究這些動物成語文化現象。本論文指出中泰成語的分類都可分爲許多類,其中最重要的有十大類,即:政治類、軍事類、工作類、學習類、學問類、語言類、文章類、藝術類、婚姻類、迷信類。通過他的研究得出的結論是中國動物成語與泰國動物成語反映的文化現象,都可反映出中國和泰國相同與不同的自然環境、文化、觀點及其他價值。Kannika Kowitkun (2001)

的論文目的是比較語義相似或相近的漢諺與泰成、諺語,更好地理解兩個國家成語的異同。他的論文研究結果可以反映中國和泰國的地理、動植物、生活方式、價值觀以及其他的觀念的共同點與不同點。而 Sumalee Sripanngoen (2000)的論文目的是探討和挖掘有關含有"心"族的漢語成語,並把它與泰語成語作比較研究。

以上論文指出漢泰兩個民族各有自己的語言、文化和不同的環境。可是通過對漢泰成語的研究,發現漢泰民族有相同的想法,禮儀制度、風俗習慣也很相似。在漢泰成語的字裏行間充滿著民族生活時代的氣息,包含著豐富而深刻的內容,反映了漢泰民族的深厚的文化意蘊。有些漢泰成語反映了民族的宗教信仰,漢泰民族都是佛教信徒,不少的成語就豐富了佛教主教的意味;況且,漢成語還受到儒家和道家的影響。有些漢泰成語反映了漢泰民族對有凶猛動物像:蛇、老虎、狼等等,有同樣觀念,而用它們來代表邪惡的喻體。有些漢泰成語反映了漢泰民族對數詞的吉凶的褒貶義,數詞不僅是用於計數、表示事物的數量,還能帶給人們幸福或災難。有些成語還反映了漢泰民族對人體器官的普遍認識。有些成語反映了漢泰民族的智慧、才能、利用周圍得能觸知的事物來表達抽象事物的意思,例如:利用堅硬的鐵石表示堅強的意志等。而且,我們還可以發現漢泰成語反映了民族的凜然正氣、愛國主義精神、有益於社會的習俗和倫理道德。

2.3 本章小結

2.3.1 漢泰有關成語與民族文化關係的結論

通過上述前人研究成果,我們可知道中國成語與泰國成語有著豐富的文化 內涵,都可反映出中國和泰國相同與差異的文化現象。如果我們將漢泰所有反 映婦女話題的成語來進行研究探討,就會深入了解兩個民族文化對婦女的價值 觀念,我們可以更好地互相理解對方各個方面的生活,有利於促進兩個民族友 好的關係。

根據成語可反映文化,可以從不同的角度或不同的層次去考察。因爲文化 概念本身,就有廣義與狹義之分。文化也確實具有不同的層面。民族文化的基 本内容是人與自然,人與人,人與社會此三种基本關係的反映。成語作爲民族 文化的載體,準確而生動地表現了民族文化的基本內容,漢泰民族獨特的心理結構、思維方式、审美情趣和價值體系。

2.3.2 對前人研究的看法

本文所謂文化的内容就從人與自然,人與人,人與社會此三种關係去探討 漢泰成語中反映妇女話題的文化內涵。此外,從上述三种基本關係還可進行細 分成以下 6 种文化話題:

- 1) 用來形容容貌體態的成語,即對婦女的讚美成語。
- 2) 用來形容情態品德的成語,即與婦女的語言,氣質、性格,智慧、思想,態度有關的成語。
- 3) 用來形容家庭關係的成語,即有關母親與子女,母親教養子女,母親 的勞作,忠貞丈夫,原配、非正式夫妻,夫妻關係,妻子的勞作和妻子節儉的 成語。
- 4) 用來形容男女關係的成語,即有關戀愛,思念,男女交往,調情,戲弄、欺負婦女和男性看不起婦女的成語。
- 5) 用來形容生活境遇的成語,即與婦女的生活,家庭狀況,職業和童貞有關的成語。
- 6) 用來形容婦女觀念的成語,即有關婦女的品德,婦女打扮、服裝,婦女的年齡,真烈及婚姻的成語。
- 1) 與2) 反映婦女與自然屬性,3) 與4) 反映婦女與人的關係,5) 與6) 反映婦女與社會的境遇。

第三章

漢語有關婦女話題的成語研究

上述所指出的文化話題(參看 2.3),本章將把從 34本所有的漢語成語大辭典中所收集到的 558條成語分爲 6 种文化話題:1)用來形容容貌體態的成語;2)用來形容情態品德的成語;3)用來形容家庭關係的成語;4)用來形容男女關係的成語;5)用來形容生活境遇的成語;6)用來形容婦女觀念的成語。此外還將分析每條成語的內涵:褒義、貶義及中性。

3.1 用來形容容貌體態的成語

有關婦女話題的漢語成語大部分是描寫婦女容貌體態的,一共收集到 142 條。描寫婦女容貌體態的成語可再分成兩大類:總體相貌讚美和分體相貌讚 美,其內涵都是褒義性的。

3.1.1 總體相貌讚美

總體相貌讚美的成語可分爲直接描寫和比喻描寫兩种。直接描寫的有如下 例子:

綽約多姿

綽約: 姿態優美的樣子。形容婦女體

chuò yuē duō zī

態的美。

婀娜多姿

形容姿態柔和而美好。

ē nuó duō zī

豐姿綽約

fēng zī chuò yuē

豐姿:風姿,風度姿態。綽約:柔美的樣子。形容婦女體態柔美,神採飄逸。同"豐神綽約"。

嬌小玲瓏

jiāo xiǎo líng lóng

玲瓏:伶俐可愛。形容身材小巧、伶 俐可愛的樣子。 亭亭玉立 tíng tíng yù lì 亭:高聳直立的樣子。形容婦女身 材細長。也形容花木等形體挺拔。

比喻描寫的有如下例子:

閉月羞花

bì yuè xiū huā

閉:藏。使月亮躲藏,使花兒羞慚。 形容女容貌美麗。

沉魚落雁

chén yú luò yàn

魚見之沉入水底, 雁見之降落沙洲。

形容婦女容貌美麗。

國色天香

guó sè tiān xiāng

原形容顏色和香氣不同於一般花卉的

牡丹花。后也形容婦女的美麗。

花容月貌

huā róng yuè mào

如花似月的容貌。形容婦女美貌。

傾城傾國

q īng chéng qīng guó

傾: 傾覆; 城: 國。原指因女色而亡

國。后多形容婦女容貌極美。

有關婦女話題的漢語成語中描寫婦女容貌體態的成語可再分成兩大類:總體相貌讚美和分體相貌讚美。漢語成語直接描寫婦女總體相貌體態的美,指出婦女需要婀娜多姿,姿態柔和而美好。婦女身材小巧、伶俐可愛,身材細長如高聳直立的花木。另外,還用比喻描寫婦女的美,如月亮因婦女的美而躲藏,花兒羞慚,魚見之沉入水底。並以容顏色和香氣不同於一般花卉的牡丹花來比喻婦女的美麗,如花似月的容貌。以歷史上的美女能亡國來突出強調婦女容貌極美。

3.1.2 分體相貌讚美

分體相貌讚美的成語可以分成10個部位,如下:

3.1.2.1 臉面

玉面朱唇

形容婦女面貌美麗, 裝束入時。

yù miàn zhū chún

桃腮粉臉

形容婦女粉紅色的面頰。

táo sāi fěn liăn

朱唇粉面

形容女子貌美。亦指美女。

zhū chún fěn miàn

芙蓉如面

比喻婦女的面貌如芙蓉一樣的美麗。

fú róng rú miàn

人面桃花

比喻婦女的面貌如桃花一樣的美麗。

rén miàn táo huā

3.1.2.2 頭髮

雲鬟霧鬢

頭髮像飄浮縈繞的雲霧。形容婦女髮

yún huán wù bìn

美。

霧鬢風鬟

頭髮像飄浮縈繞的雲霧。形容婦女髮

美

q

wù bìn fēng huán

fēng róng shèng jiǎn

豐容盛鬋

顔面豐潤, 髮黑而多。極言少婦姿容

之美。

梳雲掠月

指婦女梳妝。"雲"指發髻之形,

shū yún luě yuè

"月"喻婦女容貌。

3.1.2.3 眉毛

娥眉皓齒

é méi hào chǐ

修長的眉毛,潔白的牙齒。形容婦女 容貌美麗。

蛾眉螓首

é méi qín shǒu

彎彎的眉毛,方廣的前額。形容婦女

容貌的美艷。

粉白黛黑

fěn bái dài hēi

粉白:在臉上搽粉,使臉更白;黛 黑: 畫眉毛, 使眉毛更黑。泛指婦女 的妝飾。

jīng zhào méi wǔ

用以稱婦女眉樣美好。

楊柳宮眉

京兆眉嫵

yáng liǔ gōng méi

細長秀美如柳葉的宮妝畫眉。借指美 女。

3.1.2.4 眼睛

柳眉星眼

形容婦女細長的眉和明亮的眼。

liŭ méi xīng yăn

明眸善睞

形容婦女的眼睛明亮而靈活。

míng móu shàn lài

山眉水眼

比喻為了突出丑的,而貶低了美的。

shān méi shuĭ yăn

眼如秋水

形容美女的眼晴如秋水一樣明朗。

yăn rú qiū shuĭ

雙瞳剪水

形容婦女的眼晴如水一般的明亮。

shuāng tóng jiǎn shuǐ

3.1.2.5 嘴唇

唇紅齒白

嘴唇紅, 牙齒白。形容人容貌俊美。

chún hóng chỉ bái

朱唇粉面

白面紅唇。有時形容面顏姣美。

zhū chún fěn miàn

朱唇玉面

白面紅唇。形容婦女美麗。

zhū chún yù miàn

3.1.2.6 牙齒

皓齒蛾眉

潔白的牙齒, 修美的眉毛。形容婦女

容貌美麗。

hào chǐ é méi

齒白唇紅

嘴唇紅,牙齒白。形容人容貌俊美。

chỉ bái chún hóng

朱唇皓齒

鮮紅的雙唇, 雪白的牙齒。形容容貌

美麗。

zhū chún hào chǐ

9 3.1.2.7 腰

鶴勢螂形

指腰肢纖嫋,體態輕盈。

hè shì láng xíng

蜂腰削背

細腰窄背。形容輕盈俊俏。同"蜂腰

fēng yāo xuē bèi

猿背"。

楚腰蠐領 chǔyāoqílǐng 指腰肢纖細,頸項潔白如蝤蠐。形容 婦女體態之美。

3.1.2.8 手指

玉指素臂 yù zhǐ sù bèi 指出手指纖細而柔軟,素臂便是指白皙的手臂。

3.1.2.9腳

鞋弓襪淺

xié gōng wà qiăn

鞋弓襪小

xié gōng wà xiǎo

指舊時婦女小腳。

指舊時婦女小腳。

3.1.2.10 皮膚

冰肌玉骨

bīng jī yù gǔ

冰: 晶瑩。肌骨如同冰玉一般。形容 婦女肌膚瑩潔光滑。

光可鑒人

guāng kě jiàn rén

光:光亮;鑒:照。閃閃的光亮可以 照見人影。形容頭髮烏黑,肌膚潤澤 豔麗或器物光滑明亮。

豐肌弱骨

fēng jī ruò gǔ

豐潤的肌膚,柔嫩的骨骼。形容婦女或花朵嬌嫩豔麗而有豐韻。

嬌皮嫩肉

jiāo pí nèn ròu

指肌膚細嫩。

分體相貌讚美的漢語成語可以分成 10 個部位,如臉面美如玉,粉紅色的面頰,面貌如芙蓉花、桃花一樣的美。頭髮像飄浮縈繞的雲霧,髮黑而多。修長彎彎而美的眉毛,畫黑眉毛而美,細長秀美如柳葉的宮妝畫眉。眼睛要明亮靈活,如秋水一樣明朗。紅唇而潔白的牙齒而美麗。腰肢纖嫋如鶴,體態輕盈如螳螂,腰肢纖細如蜜蜂、如羯鼓。手指纖細而柔軟,白皙的手臂。小腳而美,能穿上弓鞋小襪的美女。肌骨如冰玉一樣瑩潔光滑,肌膚細嫩閃閃的光亮可以照見人影等。

3.2 用來形容情態品德的成語

有關婦女話題的漢語成語中有56條成語是用來形容婦女的情態品德。其內涵可分爲褒義性和貶義性兩類。

3.2.1 褒義性的, 例如:

慧心巧思

huì xīn qiǎo sī

聰明的心地,精巧的構思。多用以形容婦女某種技藝精巧,別出心裁。

慧心蘭質

比喻婦女心地純潔,性格高雅。

huì xīn lán zhì

林下風度

lín xià fēng dù

稱頌婦女嫻雅飄逸的風採。

捧心西子

形容美女嬌弱之態。

pěng xīn xī zi

儀靜體閉

形容婦女態度文靜, 體貌素雅。

yí jìng tǐ xián

3.2.2 貶義性的, 例如:

河東獅吼

比喻悍妒的妻子對丈夫大吵大鬧。

hé dōng shī hǒu

潑婦罵街

pō fù mà jiē

多指大肆攻擊、謾罵別人的厲害女

人。

誨盜誨淫

huì dào huì yín

原意是財物不仔細保管,招致別人來偷盜,婦女打扮得十分妖艷,也是引誘別人來調戲。現指引誘人做奸淫盜

竊的事。

冶容誨淫

yě róng huì yín

指婦女裝飾妖艷,容易招致奸淫的

事。

牝雞晨鳴

pìn jī chén míng

牝雞:母雞;司晨:報曉。母雞報

曉。比喻婦女竊權亂政。

有關婦女話題的漢語成語中描寫婦女情態品德的成語,指出婦女應有慧心巧思、聰明的心地、精巧的構思、心地純潔,性格高雅。此外還稱頌婦女嫻雅飄逸的風採。婦女應有嬌弱之態,態度文靜,體貌素雅。另外還指出婦女不高雅的情態品德,如悍妒的妻子對丈夫大吵大鬧,大肆攻擊、謾罵別人的婦女。不讚美愛打扮得十分妖艷的婦女,因可引誘別人來調戲,容易招致奸淫。

3.3 用來形容家庭關係的成語

有關婦女話題的漢語成語中有122條成語是用來形容婦女與家庭的關係。 其內涵可分爲褒義性、貶義性和中性三類。

3.3.1 褒義性的, 例如:

含辛茹苦

hán xīn rú kǔ

辛:辣;茹:吃。形容忍受辛苦或吃盡辛苦。

偎干就濕

wēi gàn jiù shī

形容母親撫育幼兒之辛苦。指幼兒溺 床,母親寧可以身就濕,使小兒臥處 常干。

畫荻教子

huà dí jiào zǐ

荻: 蘆葦。用蘆葦在地上書畫教育兒子讀書。用以稱贊母親教子有方。

殺彘教子

shā zhì jiào zĭ

彘:豬。父母說話算數,教子誠實無

欺。

咽苦吐甘

yān kǔ tǔ gān

指母親自己吃粗劣食物,而以甘美之 物哺育嬰兒。形容母愛之深。

3.3.2 貶義性的, 例如:

分釵破鏡

fēn chāi pò jìng

比喻夫妻失散或分離。

貌合神離

mào hé shén lí

貌:外表;神:內心。表面上關系很密切,實際上是兩條心。

牝雞司晨

pìn jī sī chén

母雞報曉。舊時比喻婦女竊權亂政。

花殘月缺

huā cán yuè quē

形容衰敗零落的景象。也比喻感情破裂,兩相離異。

夫妻反目

fū qī făn mù

反目:翻眼相看,不和睦。指夫妻不 和、吵架。

3.3.3 中性的, 例如:

嫁雞逐雞

jià jī zhú jī

比喻婦女出嫁后只能順從丈夫。

嫁狗逐狗

jià gǒu zhú gǒu

比喻婦女只能順從丈夫。

嫁犬逐犬

jià quăn zhú quăn

指出嫁婦女唯夫是從。

嫁狗隨狗

比喻婦女只能順從丈夫。

jià gǒu suí gǒu

嫁雞隨雞, 嫁狗隨狗

比喻婦女只能順從丈夫。

jià jī suí jī, jià gǒu suí gǒu

有關婦女話題的漢語成語中描寫婦女與家庭的關係的成語,指出婦女應該忍受辛苦。身為母親撫育幼兒之辛苦,稱贊母親教子有方,母親自己要吃粗劣食物,而以甘美之物哺育嬰兒。另外還指出管理不好家庭關係的婦女,如:夫妻失散或分離;夫妻表面上關系很密切,實際上是兩條心;與丈夫感情破裂;夫妻不和、吵架,兩相離異;在家庭中竊權亂政等。

3.4 用來形容男女關係的成語

有關婦女話題的漢語成語中有120條成語是用來形容男女關係的。其內涵可分爲褒義性、貶義性和中性三類。

3.4.1 褒義性的, 例如:

調風弄月

比喻男女間的談情說愛。

tiáo fēng nòng yuè

春風一度

比喻領略一番美妙的生活情趣。亦借

指男女合歡。

chūn fēng yí dù

形容同婦女親熱昵愛。

倚玉偎香

yĭ yù wēi xiāng

倚翠偎紅

接近婦女。形容同婦女親熱昵愛。

yǐ cuì wēi hóng

雙宿雙飛

宿在一起, 飛在一起。比喻相愛的男

shuāng sù shuāng fēi 女形影不離。

3.4.2 貶義性的, 例如:

密約偷期

指相愛的男女秘密相會。

mì yuē tōu qī

桑中之喜

指男女不依禮法的結合。

sāng zhōng zhī xǐ

撥雲撩雨

比喻男女間的挑逗。

bō yún liáo yǔ

3.4.3 中性的, 例如:

桑中之約

指男女幽會的的密約。

sāng zhōng zhī yuē

情竇初開

指剛剛懂得愛情(多指少女)。

qíng dòu chū kāi

兒女之情

特指男女之間纏綿的戀情。

ér nữ zhī qí ng

有關婦女話題的漢語成語中描寫男女關係的成語,大部分都與愛情有關,如,男女間的談情說愛、男女合歡,男女親熱昵愛形影不離,男女之間纏綿的戀情,剛剛懂得愛情的少女等。也有不可與相愛的男人秘密相會,男女不可不依禮法的結合,男女不該幽會密約,男女間不可有挑逗行爲,男女不可私通等内容。

3.5 用來形容生活境遇的成語

有關婦女話題的漢語成語中有53條成語是用來形容婦女的生活境遇的。 其內涵都是貶義性的,例如:

為人作嫁

wéi rén zuò jià

原意是說窮苦人家的女兒沒有錢置備 嫁衣,卻每年辛辛苦苦地用金線刺 鄉,給別人做嫁衣。比喻空為別人辛

苦。

賣兒貼婦

指因生活所迫,把妻子兒女賣給別

人。

mài ér tiē fù

壓良為賤

舊指強買平民婦女為奴婢。

yā liáng wéi jiàn

逼良為娼

一、指強迫良家婦女賣淫。

bī liáng wéi chāng

二、比喻被迫做某件壞事。

有關婦女話題的漢語成語中描寫婦女的生活境遇的成語,全是貶義性的,如"為人作嫁"指出原意是說窮苦人家的女兒沒有錢置備嫁衣,卻每年辛辛苦苦地用金線刺鄉,給別人做嫁衣,比喻空為別人辛苦。此外從這些成語中還反映出以前的中國婦女的困難生活,如因家庭生活所迫,把妻子兒女賣給別人,因生活無依,被迫賣掉自己的女兒,舊社會可強買平民婦女為奴婢,強迫良家婦女賣淫等。

3.6 用來形容婦女觀念的成語

有關婦女話題的漢語成語中有65條成語是用來形容婦女觀念的。其內涵可分爲褒義性、貶義性和中性三類。

3.6.1 褒義性的, 例如:

七貞九烈

舊時形容婦女無比貞節剛烈, 寧死不

qī zhēn jiŭ liè

失身。

德容兼備

指婦女的品德和容貌都非常好。

dé róng jiān bèi

仙姿玉貌

形宏力子次太宏貃知主

xiān zī yù mào

3.6.2 貶義性的, 比如:

粉面油頭

臉上扑粉, 頭上抹油。形容婦女的化

fěn miàn yóu tóu

妝。

涂脂抹粉 tú zhī mǒ fěn 搽胭脂抹粉。指婦女打扮。也比喻為遮掩丑惡的本質而粉飾打扮。

鬢亂釵橫 bìn luàn chāi héng 耳邊的頭髮散亂,首飾橫在一邊。形容婦女睡眠初醒時未梳妝的樣子。

3.6.3 中性的, 比如:

三從四德

sān cóng sì dé

封建禮教束縛婦女的道德標准之一。

女大不中留

nữ dà bù zhōng liú

指婦女成年, 須及時出嫁, 不宜久留

在家。

女大當嫁

nữ dà dāng jià

指婦女成年后須及時出嫁。

綠女紅男

lù nữ hóng nán

服裝艷麗的青年男女。

有關婦女話題的漢語成語中描寫社會對婦女的觀念的成語,指出婦女妝飾 打扮可艷麗,也可淡雅,不同之美。婦女化妝時臉上扑粉,頭上抹油,穿著各 種顏色的漂亮衣服。婦女頭髮要美麗,蓬鬆散亂不好看,睡眠初醒時未梳妝的 樣子不好看,髮髻散亂的樣子不好看。舊時的婦女無比貞節剛烈,寧死不失 身。婦女必有三從四德的道德標准。婦女成年須及時出嫁,不宜久留在家等。

另外有很多成語雖然沒有用來比喻婦女,但成語本身是從婦女角度而造成的,如"品頭論足"指社會上無聊人隨意議論婦女的容貌體態,比喻在小節上一味挑剔,"涂脂抹粉"指婦女搽胭脂抹粉,比喻遮掩丑惡的本質而粉飾打扮。

3.7 本章小結

上述以558條漢語成語分爲6种話題: 1) 用來形容容貌體態的成語; 2) 用來形容情態品德的成語; 3) 用來形容家庭關係的成語; 4) 用來形容男女關係的成語; 5) 用來形容生活境遇的成語; 6) 用來形容婦女觀念的成語。此外還對每條成語的內涵: 褒義、貶義及中性進行了研究分析,分析結果可有如下小結:

類型		漢語成語		
		成語(條)	百分比%	
	褒義	142	25. 45	
1) 用來形容容貌體態	貶義	-	_	
的成語	中性		-	
	總計	142	25. 45	
	褒義	31	5. 56	
2) 用來形容情態品德	貶義	25	4. 48	
的成語	中性	- 3	-	
Ū	總計	56	10.04	
	褒義	79	14. 16	
3) 用來形容家庭關係	貶義	38	6. 81	
的成語	中性	5	0.90	
9 101 11	總計	122	21.87	
	褒義	66	11.83	
4) 用來形容男女關係	貶義	52	9. 32	
的成語	中性	2	0.36	
	總計	120	21. 51	

	褒義	-	-
5) 用來形容生活境遇	貶義	53	9. 50
的成語	中性	-	-
	總計	53	9. 50
	褒義	43	7. 71
6) 用來形容婦女觀念	貶義	7	1. 25
的成語	中性	15	2. 69
	總計	65	11. 65
總共		558	100

表 3.1 有關婦女話題的漢語成語分類表

從表 3.1 可看出:

- 1) 漢語成語中反映婦女話題最多的是用來形容容貌體態的成語,有 142 條 (佔 25. 45%); 其次是用來形容家庭關係的成語,有 122 條 (佔 21.87%); 再次是用來形容男女關係的成語,有 120 條 (佔 21.51%); 另有用來形容婦女觀念的成語,有 65 條 (佔 11.65%); 還有就是用來形容情態品德的成語,有 56 條 (佔 10.04%); 最少的是用來形容生活境遇的成語,只有 53 條 (佔 9.50%)。
- 2) 從成語的意義來看,漢語成語有關婦女的內涵絕大部分是褒義性的,有361條(佔64.71%); 其次是貶義性的,有175條(佔31.36%); 中性是最少的,只有22條(佔3.93%)。

第四章

泰語有關婦女話題的成語研究

本章將 31 本泰語成語資料從泰語成語的書籍及泰語成語詞典收集帶有反映婦女話題的成語,收到的 96 條成語分爲 6 個文化話題: 1) 用來形容容貌體態的成語; 2) 用來形容情態品德的成語; 3) 用來形容家庭關係的成語; 4) 用來形容男女關係的成語; 5) 用來形容生活境遇的成語; 6) 用來形容婦女觀念的成語。此外還將分析每條成語的內涵: 褒義、貶義及中性。

4.1 用來形容容貌體態的成語

有關婦女話題的泰語成語中有 19 條是描寫婦女容貌體態,而描寫婦女容 貌體態的成語可再分成兩大類:總體相貌讚美和分體相貌讚美,其內涵都是褒 義性的。

4.1.1 總體相貌讚美

總體相貌讚美的成語只有直接描寫,如下例子:

สวยคั่งนางฟ้า

指婦女如仙女一樣美麗。

suai daŋ naːŋ faː 美如仙女

สวยเหมือนหยาดฟ้ามาดิน

指婦女如仙女一樣美麗。

suai mwan ja:t fa: ma: din 美如仙露落地

สวยเหมือนกุหลาบแรกแย้ม

形容婦女面貌如玫瑰初開一樣美麗。

suai mwan ku la:p re:k je:m

美如玫瑰初開

有關婦女話題的泰語成語中描寫婦女容貌體態的成語可再分成兩大類:總體相貌讚美和分體相貌讚美。泰語成語一般直接描寫婦女總體相貌體態的美,如,婦女如仙女一樣美麗,美如仙露落地,婦女面貌如玫瑰花初開一樣美麗。

4.1.2 分體相貌讚美

分體相貌讚美的泰語成語也可以分成 10 個部位,而泰國分體相貌讚美的成語最多就是有關皮膚的,其他的部位只發現一兩條成語。

4.1.2.1 臉面

ใบหน้างามผ่องราวกับดวงจันทร์

形容婦女面貌清白如月的光亮。

bai naː ŋaːm pʰɔːŋ raːu kap duaŋ can 面美如月

4.1.2.2 頭髮

ผมนุ่มคั่งใยใหม

形容婦女髮美。

phom-num dan jai mai

髮軟如絲

4.1.2.3 眉毛

คิ้วโก่งคั่งคันศร

像弓一樣彎彎的眉毛。

kʰiu koːŋ daŋ kʰan son 彎眉如弓

คิ้วโก่งดั่งวงจันทร์

像月牙一樣的眉毛。

kʰiu daŋ woŋ can 彎眉如月

4.1.2.4 眼睛

ตางามราวกับตากวาง ta: ŋa:m ra:u kap ta: kwa:ŋ 目美如鹿瞳 形容婦女的眼睛如鹿的眼睛一樣的光 亮。

4.1.2.5 嘴唇

ปากงามเหมือนกระจับ
pa:k ŋa:m mwan kra-cap
口美如菱角

形容婦女嘴唇像菱角的曲綫那樣漂 亮。

4.1.2.6 牙齒

ฟันขาวราวไข่มุก

fan kʰaːu raːu kʰai-muk 齒白如珠 形容牙齒潔白得如珍珠一樣。

4.1.2.7 腰

เอวบางเหมือนนางรำ

指腰肢纖嫋,體態輕盈。

e:u ba:ŋ mwan na:ŋ ram 細腰如舞女

เอวบางร่างน้อย

指腰肢纖嫋,體態輕盈。

eːu baːŋ raːŋ nɔːi

細腰苗條

4.1.2.8 手指

นิ้วเรียวดั่งลำเทียน

手指像蠟燭一樣纖細漂亮。

niu riau daŋ lam tʰian 手指纖如蠟燭

4.1.2.9 脖頸

คอระหง

指婦女的脖子長得細長而漂亮。

kho: ra-hon

脖頸挺秀

4.1.2.10 皮膚

ผิวขาวเหมือนสำลี

指婦女的肌膚像棉絮一樣潔白美麗。

phiu-kha:u mwan sam-li:

膚白如絮

ผิวขาวเหมือนใยใหม

指婦女的肌膚潔白得像絲一樣光滑美

phiu-kha:u mwan jai mai

麗。

膚白如絲。

ผิวขาวเหมือนคอกมะถิ่

指婦女的肌膚像茉莉花一樣潔白美

phiu-khazu mwan dozk-ma-li

麗。

肌膚白如茉莉

แตงร่มใบ

形容婦女肌膚瑩潔光滑如瓜蔭葉子。

tɛːŋ rom bai 瓜蔭葉子 分體相貌讚美的成語可以分成 10 個部位,如婦女臉面清白如月亮的光; 頭發像飄浮縈繞的絲棉;像月牙、像弓一樣彎彎的眉毛;眼睛如鹿一樣的光 亮;嘴唇如菱角一樣漂亮;牙齒潔白得如白珠一樣;腰肢如舞女纖嫋,體態輕 盈;手指像蠟燭一樣細長漂亮;脖子長得細長而漂亮;肌膚如絲、如絮、如茉 莉一樣潔白美麗,肌膚瑩潔光滑如瓜蔭葉子等。

4.2 用來形容情態品德的成語

有關婦女話題的泰語成語中只收集到 11 條用來形容婦女的情態品德的成語,其內涵可分爲褒義性和貶義性兩類。

4.2.1 褒義性的, 例如:

นางแก้ว

naːŋ kεːw

玉女

按照泰國「本生經」(Jataka tales)的 紀錄,皇帝必有七種寶物,其中之一 是"na:ŋ kɛ:w",它指示具有美德、

有福氣、美麗、單純、善良、修養

好、尊重丈夫、氣質佳的婦女。

ผ้าพับไว้

比喻端莊的女子, 彬彬有禮之態。

phaː phap wai

疊錦

ใจดีเป็นแม่พระ

指慈悲的女子。

cai di: pen me: phra

慈如菩薩

4.2.2 貶義性的, 例如:

งอนอย่าให้เกินงาม

ŋɔːn jaː hai kəːn ŋaːm

撒嬌勿過

ตอหลดตอแหล

to:-lot-to:-le:

謊話連篇

น้ำใจหญิงเหมือนน้ำกลิ้งบนใบบอน

na:m cai jiŋ mwan na:m kliŋ bon bai bo:n

婦人心如芋葉上滾動之水

มารยาหญิงมีห้าร้อยเล่มเกวียน

ma:n ja: jiŋ mi: ha: ro:i le:m kwian

婦人有五百牛車的花招

แม่กระชังหน้าใหญ่

mεː kra-chaŋ naː jai

大浮水竹簍般的女人

แม่ตูดตะกั่ว

mε: tu:t ta-ku:a

鉛屁股女人

意義為適當地撒嬌才顯得美麗、可

愛,過分地撒嬌顯得不美,但若完全

不撒嬌便顯得不太像個婦女。

意義為説謊、說假話,多用于婦女,

男性不使用該詞。

意義為善變的心,總變來變去,猶如 芋葉上的水滾動,水常常凝固成小水 球順著芋葉的斜坡度滾動,居無定 所,常用來罵女人。

意義為女人有的是花招。

意義為敢挺身應戰的潑辣女人。

比喻一個喜歡在別人家裏久坐而口若

懸河的女人。

แม่รีแม่แรด

me: ri: me: re:t

愛管閒事的女人

意義為喜歡管閒事、愛出風頭的女

人,任何事她都非管不可。

สามวันจากนารีเป็นอื่น

saːm wan caːk naː riː pen wːn

離三日婦心變

意義為女人的心容易變,對於愛情與 情欲非常容易動心,或比喻因相隔兩 地使另一方容易忘情,不如天天形影 不離的戀人感情永固。

有關婦女話題的泰語成語中描寫婦女情態品德的成語,指出婦女應有志向高遠,有所作爲,性格高雅端莊,彬彬有禮之態,心地慈悲。另外還指出婦女不高雅的情態品德,如過分地撒嬌顯得不美,但若完全不撒嬌便顯得不太像個婦女。雖然女人有的是花招,但説謊、說假話的婦女,善變的心,總變來變去,猶如芋葉上的水滾動,用水常常凝固成水滴來形容婦人心如芋葉上滾動之水球順著芋葉的斜坡度滾動而居無定所,好女人不該在別人家裹久坐而口若懸河,好女人還不該管閒事等。

4.3 用來形容家庭關係的成語

有關婦女話題的泰語成語中有19條成語是用來形容婦女與家庭的關係。 其內涵可分爲褒義性和貶義性兩類。

4.3.1 褒義性的, 例如:

ซื่อสัตย์เหมือนนางสีดา

sue sat mwan na:n si: da:

忠貞如*悉達娘*1

意義為比喻妻子對丈夫的愛情今生永 不渝,不會移情別戀。

¹ 悉達是印度文學《儸摩衍那》中的人物。

ตื่นก่อนนอนที่หลัง

tw:n ko:n no:n thi: lan

先起後睡

意義為好的妻子要做到的事, 要比

意義為婦女照顧家庭, 做個賢妻良

丈夫晚睡,早上要先起來。

母。

แม่เหย้าแม่เรือน

mɛː-jau-mɛː-rwan

家庭主婦

เสน่ห์ปลายจวัก

seːn plaːi ca-wak

烹飪巧手

意義為用於一個烹飪巧手的妻子。

ร้อยชู้ไม่เท่าเมียเคียว

roːi chuː mai thau miːa diau

百婦不如一妻

意義為妻子好過情人。

4.3.2 貶義性的, 例如:

นางกากี

意義為一個棄夫隨情人私奔的女人,

naːŋ kaː-kiː

淫蕩的女人,用來表示蔑視之意。

卡奇女2

กินน้ำใต้ศอก

吃別人的餕餘,指給人做妾。

kin na:m tai so:k

食人餕餘

² 卡奇是泰國文學《卡奇》中的人物。

ช้างเท้าหลัง

指在旁伺候丈夫、聽從丈夫的妻子。

chaːŋ thau laŋ

象的後腿

ช้างสาร งูเห่า ข้าเก่า เมียรัก

chain sain nui hau khai kau miia rak

大象、眼鏡蛇、舊僕、愛妻

意義為不應信任所有在身邊或貼身

的,有著警戒意義。

วันทองสองใจ

意義為譴責感情不一的女人

wan thoin soin cai

兩心的挽通女3

有關婦女話題的泰語成語中描寫婦女與家庭的關係的成語,指出妻子要對 丈夫的愛情今生永不渝,不會移情別戀。好的妻子要做到的是晚上自己要比丈 夫晚睡、早上先起來,善於烹飪。婦女要照顧家庭,做賢妻良母,做在旁伺候 丈夫、聽從丈夫的妻子。社會會蔑視棄夫隨情人私奔的女人,淫蕩的女人,給 人做妾的女人,並譴責感情不一的女人等。

4.4 用來形容男女關係的成語

有關婦女話題的漢語成語中有 15 條成語是用來形容男女關係的。其內涵可分爲褒義性、貶義性和中性三類。

4.4.1 褒義性的, 例如:

กระดังงาลนไฟ

意義為比喻已婚婦女比未婚少女懂事

kra-daŋ-ŋaː lon fai

明理。

烤過的鷹爪蘭

³ 挽通是泰國文學《昆昌·昆盤》中的人物。

ดอกฟ้ากับหมาวัด

比喻女人的地位比男方高贵,

do:k fa: kap ma: wat

門不當戶不對。

天上之花與寺犬

4.4.2 貶義性的,例如:

ไก่หลง

指出深夜獨行的女人會變成男人的獵

kai loŋ

物。

迷路雞

คอกทอง

指出喜歡做別人的情婦的女人。

do:k tho:ŋ

金花

ดอกไม้ริมทาง

意義為輕易失身的婦女,來者不拒的

do:k ma:i rim-tha:ŋ

女人。

路邊花

ชิงสุกก่อนห่าม

比喻著手過早,操之過急。多用於偷

cʰiŋ suk kɔːn haːm 情之事。

採之尚青

4.4.3 中性的, 例如:

เข้าตามตรอก ออกตามประตู

意義為年輕的男女應遵循傳統規矩的

kʰau taː ม trɔːk ɔːk taːm pra-tuː

正確做法。

循規蹈矩、照規矩辦

有關婦女話題的泰語成語中描寫男女關係的成語,指出已婚婦女比未婚少女懂事明理,女人的地位比男方的高貴是不合适的,深夜獨行的女人會變成男人的獵物,好女人不該做別人的情婦,輕易失身,不該與男人偷情,而應遵循傳統規矩的正確做法,年紀頗大但仍未找到丈夫的婦女會被人諷刺等。

4.5 用來形容生活境遇的成語

有關婦女話題的漢語成語中有7條成語是用來形容生活境遇的。其內涵可分爲褒義性、貶義性兩類。

仗。

4.5.1 褒義性的, 例如:

เปลกีไกว ดาบก็แกว่ง

pezu koz kwai dazp koz kwezŋ

籃也搖 劍也舞

แม่ม่ายทรงเครื่อง

mεː-maːi soŋ kʰrwaŋ

有錢的寡婦

หัวกระไดไม่แห้ง

hu:a kra-dai mai hε:η

梯腳不乾

指出泰國婦女的才力,除了在家養孩子之外,有戰爭的時候還幫男人去打

意義為有財產的寡婦。

以前泰國房子都是傳統木造的房子,

蓋得高高的,需要爬樓梯。爬樓梯進 房之前必須先洗腳,哪一個家庭有漂 亮的女兒就會有很多男生追求,而梯 腳就整天濕淋不乾。比喻那個家庭有 漂亮的女孩。

指女孩出嫁。

ออกเรือน

o:k rwan

出閣

4.5.2 貶義性的, 例如:

แม่เถ้า

指妓女老闆娘的稱呼。

mε: lau

老鴇子

ลูกเมียน้อย

比喻低人一等的意思。

luːk miːa nɔːi

小老婆的孩子

ใส่ตระกร้าล้างน้ำ

sai tra-kra: la:ŋ na:m

入籃洗滌

比喻做過不好事情,後來洗心革面。

多用於指不清白的女子, 爲了可

以嫁給別人,父母親就幫她轉變態

度、性格。

有關婦女話題的泰語成語中描寫婦女的生活境遇的成語,指出泰國婦女的才力,除了在家養孩子之外,有戰爭的時候還幫男人去打仗。家裹有漂亮的女孩就會有人來人往,女孩到年齡就該出嫁。不清白的女子,可入籃洗滌,比喻父母親可幫她轉變態度、性格等以便再嫁。有錢的寡婦,還是有男人要娶親。另外有很多成語雖然沒有用來比喻婦女,但成語本身是從婦女角度而造成的,如"ฐกเมียน์อย lu:k mi:a no:i 小老婆的孩子"用來比喻低人一等的意思。

4.6 用來形容婦女觀念的成語

有關婦女話題的泰語成語中有25條成語是用來形容婦女觀念的。其內涵可分爲褒義性和貶義性兩類。

4.6.1 褒義性的, 例如:

ไก่งามเพราะขน คนงามเพราะแต่ง

意義為女人因打扮而美觀。

kai ŋaːm pʰrɔ kʰon kʰon ŋaːm pʰrɔ tεːŋ

雞因羽毛而美,人因打扮而俏

นารีมีรูปเป็นทรัพย์

指出女人擁有美麗容貌為財寶。

na: ri: mi: ru:p pen sap

女以貌為財

พอไปวัดไปวาได้

pho: pai wat pai wa:-dai

可帶去寺廟

意義為看得過,還可以,不很醜陋。

用於長相還可以的女人。

ข้างนอกขรุขระ ข้างในตะติ้งโหน่ง

意義為外表不美觀, 裏面好看。

kha:ŋ no:k kha-ruk-ra kha:ŋ nai ta tiŋ no:ŋ

敗絮其外, 金玉其中

4.6.2 貶義性的, 比如:

ผีเสื้อสมุทร

常用來諷刺或蔑視某女外貌醜陋不

堪。

pʰiː sɯːa sa-mut

海妖

ม้าดีดกะ โหลก

指出舉止不文雅的女人, 樣子像踢椰

ma: di:t ka-lo:k

子殼的馬一樣。

踢椰殼之馬

แม่สามเปก

mε: sa:m pe:k

潑婦

指出無論去哪兒都愛大吵大鬧的女

人,聽到的群衆都驚跑。

ไม้เลื้อย

用來比喻婦女的行爲水性楊花。

maːi lwai

攀緣藤

มีลูกสาวเหมือนมีส้วมอยู่หน้าบ้าน

miː luːk saːu mwan miː suam juː naː baːn 有女兒如同在家門前設廁所 指出生女兒不如生兒子,因爲女兒若 教養無方,行爲不檢,就會傳出讓人 丟臉的事。

有關婦女話題的泰語成語中描寫社會對婦女的觀念的成語,指出女人因打扮而美麗,女人擁有美麗容貌為財寶,婦女不必漂亮,長得還可以就行,女人外表不美觀,裏面卻好看,長得像海妖一樣外貌醜陋不堪。另外還諷刺不文雅的女人,樣子像踢椰殼之馬,諷刺無論去哪兒都愛大吵大鬧的潑婦,聽到的都會嚇跑,譴責婦女善於變心的行爲如攀緣藤植一樣,生女兒不如生兒子,女兒若教養無方,行爲不檢,就會傳出去,讓人產生有女兒如同在家門前設廁所一樣丟臉的感覺。

4.7 本章小結

上述以 96 條泰語成語分爲 6 种話題: 1) 用來形容容貌體態的成語; 2) 用來形容情態品德的成語; 3) 用來形容家庭關係的成語; 4) 用來形容男女關係的成語; 5) 用來形容生活境遇的成語; 6) 用來形容婦女觀念的成語。此外還對每條成語的內涵: 褒義、貶義及中性進行了研究分析,分析結果可有如下小結:

類型		泰語成語				
,,, <u></u>		成語(條)	百分比 %			
	褒義	19	19. 79			
1) 用來形容容貌體態	貶義	_	_			
的成語	中性	_	_			
	總計	19	19. 79			
	褒義	3	3. 13			
2) 用來形容情態品德	貶義	8	8. 33			
的成語	中性	_	_			
	總計	11	11.46			
	褒義	5	5. 21			
3) 用來形容家庭關係	貶義	12	12.50			
的成語	中性	2	2. 08			
	總計	19	19. 79			
	褒義	2	2. 08			
4) 用來形容男女關係	貶義	12	12.50			
的成語	中性	1	1. 04			
	總計	15	15. 62			
	褒義	4	4. 17			
5) 用來形容生活境遇	貶義	3	3. 13			
的成語	中性	_	-			
	總計	7	7.3			
192	褒義	6	6. 25			
6) 用來形容婦女觀念	貶義	19	19. 79			
的成語	中性	-	_			
	總計	25	26. 04			
總共		96	100			

表 4.1 有關婦女話題的泰語成語分類表

從表 4.1 可以看出:

1) 泰語成語中反映婦女話題最多的是用來形容 [婦女觀念] 的成語,有 25 條(佔 26.04%); 其次是用來形容容貌體態的成語和用來形容家庭關係的成語,有 19 條(佔 19.79%); 再次是用來形容男女關係的成語,有 15 條(佔

15.62%);還有就是用來形容情態品德的成語,有 11 條(佔 11.46%);最少的是用來形容生活境遇的成語,只有 7 條(佔 7.30%)。

2) 在成語的意義方面來看,泰語有關婦女的成語絕大部分是貶義性的,有54條(佔56.25%);其次是褒義性的,有39條(佔40.63%);中性是最少的,只有3條(佔3.12%)。



第五章

漢泰有關婦女話題的成語之比較研究

漢泰兩個民族皆有自己的成語,不同的成語可表示不同的文化思想。漢泰語言中皆有反映妇女話題的成語。前文已分類而分析了漢泰反映妇女話題的成語,其結果可有如下比較:

類型		漢語	成語	泰語成語		
规空		數量 (條)	百分比 (%)	數量 (條)	百分比 (%)	
	褒義	142	25.45	19	19.79	
1) 用來形容容貌體態的	貶義	-	-	-	-	
成語	中性	_	-	-	-	
	總計	142	25.45	19	19.79	
	褒義	31	5.56	3	3.13	
2) 用來形容情態品德的	貶義	25	4.48	8	8.33	
成語	中性	-	-	-	-	
//	總計	56	10.04	11	11.46	
	褒義	79	14.16	5	5.21	
3) 用來形容家庭關係的	貶義	38	6.81	12	12.50	
成語	中性	5	0.90	2	2.08	
	總計	122	21.87	19	19.79	
	褒義	66	11.83	2	2.08	
4) 用來形容男女關係的	貶義	52	9.32	12	12.50	
成語	中性	2	0.36	1	1.04	
สกาย	總計	120	21.51	15	15.62	
040110	褒義	5 J'	1 1 0	4	4.17	
5) 用來形容生活境遇的	貶義	53	9.50	3	3.13	
成語	中性	N -1 3	712	95	-	
9	總計	53	9.50	7	7.3	
	褒義	43	7.71	6	6.25	
6) 用來形容婦女觀念的	貶義	7	1.25	19	19.79	
成語	中性	15	2.69	-	-	
	總計	65	11.65	25	26.04	
總共		558	100	96	100	

表 5.1 有關婦女話題總數比較的漢泰成語表

從表上的統計:

- 1) 用來形容婦女的容貌體態的漢語成語有 142 條(佔 25.45%),而用來 形容婦女的容貌體態的泰語成語有 19 條(佔 19.79%)。
- 2) 用來形容婦女的情態品德的漢語成語有 56 條(佔 10.04%),用來形容婦女的情態品德的泰語成語有 11 條(佔 11.46%)。
- 3) 用來形容婦女與家庭的關係的漢語成語有 122 條(佔 21.87%),用來 形容婦女與家庭的關係的泰語成語有 19 條(佔 19.79%)。
- 4) 用來形容男女關係的漢語成語有 120 條(佔 21.51%), 用來形容男女關係的泰語成語有 15 條(佔 15.62%)。
- 5) 用來形容婦女的生活境遇的漢語成語有 53 條(佔 9.50%),用來形容婦女的生活境遇的泰語成語有 7條(佔 7.30%)。
- 6) 用來形容婦女觀念的漢語成語有 65 條(佔 11.65%),用來形容婦女觀念的泰語成語有 25 條(佔 26.04%)。
- 7) 在漢泰成語的內涵上,漢語褒義成語比貶義詞成語多有 361 條(佔 64.71%),但是泰語貶義成語卻比褒義成語多有 54 條(佔 56.25%)。漢語貶義成語有 175 條(佔 31.36%),泰語褒義成語有 39 條(佔 40.63%)。此外,漢語中性成語有 22 條(佔 3.93%),而泰語中性成語只有 3 條(佔 3.12%)。

5.1 反映婦女容貌體態的漢泰成語比較

有關婦女話題的漢泰語成語中描寫婦女容貌體態的成語可再分成兩大類: 總體貌相讚美和分體貌相讚美,將其進行比較之後有如下表;

婦女容貌體態的	漢語	泰語		
1)總體讚美		$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	
_	臉面	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	
	頭髮	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	
	眉毛	√	√	
2) 分體貌相讚美	眼睛	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	
	嘴唇	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	
	牙齒	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	
	腰	√	√	
	手指	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$	
	皮膚	√	$\sqrt{}$	
	腳	V		
	脖子			

表 5.2 有關讚美女的漢泰成語比較表

5.1.1 總體讚美 如:

(漢)嬌小玲瓏

jiāo xiǎo ling long

玲瓏: 伶俐可愛。形容身材小巧、伶俐可愛的樣子。

(泰) สวยเหมือนกุหลาบแรกแย้ม

suai mwan ku la:p rɛ:k jɛ:m

美如玫瑰初開

形容婦女面貌如玫瑰花初開一樣美麗。

以上的例子,漢泰兩個民族都有一樣的總體讚美婦女的成語,而漢泰語常把漂亮的物體比喻美女。

5.1.2 分體貌相讚美

5.1.2.1 臉面 如:

(漢) 桃腮粉臉

táo sāi fěn liăn

形容婦女粉紅色的面頰。

(泰) ใบหน้างามผ่องราวกับควงจันทร์

bai na: na:m pho:n ra:u kap duan can

面美如月

形容婦女面貌潔白如月的光亮。

以上的例子,表達婦女臉面貌美,漢語成語指出女的面貌應該是粉紅色的,泰語成語指出女的面貌應該潔白光亮。

5.1.2.2 頭髮 如:

(漢) 雲鬟霧鬢

yún huán wù bì n

頭髮像飄浮縈繞的雲霧。形容婦女髮美。

(泰) ผมนุ่มคั่งใยใหม

phom-num dan jai mai

髮軟如絲

頭髮像飄浮縈繞的絲。形容婦女髮美。

以上的例子,兩個民族都喜歡婦女的頭髮飄浮縈繞的。漢語借用"鬟"是 環形髮髻的意思,髻則指束在頭頂的髮結,所謂云髻霧鬟,便是美女所梳的髮 髻狀如云霧,給人朦朧美的感覺。泰語用"絲棉"來形容婦女的頭髮挺美,飄 浮縈繞若絲。

5.1.2.3 眉毛 如:

(漢)楊柳宮眉

yang liù gōng méi

細長秀美如柳葉的宮妝畫眉。借指美女。

(泰) คิ้วโก่งคังคันศร

khiu koːŋ daŋ khan son

彎眉如弓

像弓一樣彎彎的眉毛。

以上的例子,漢語用"柳葉"表示眉毛細細長秀是漂亮的。泰語用"弓"來比喻女的眉毛該是彎彎的形式,才漂亮的。

5.1.2.4 眼睛 如:

(漢)雙瞳剪水

shuāng tóng jiǎn shuǐ 形容婦女的眼睛如水一般的明亮。

(泰) ตางามราวกับตากวาง

ta: ŋa:m ra:u kap ta: kwa:ŋ

目美如鹿瞳

形容婦女的眼睛如鹿的眼睛一樣的光亮。

以上的例子,兩個民族都喜愛婦女的明亮眼睛,有靈活的;像"水"和"鹿眼"。

5.1.2.5 嘴唇如:

(漢)唇紅齒白

chún hóng chỉ bái

嘴唇紅, 牙齒白。形容人容貌俊美。

(泰) ปากงามเหมือนกระจับ

pa:k ŋa:m mwan kra-cap

口美如菱角

形容婦女嘴唇像菱角的曲綫那樣漂亮。

以上的例子,可以看出漢成語表示嘴唇美應該是紅紅的顔色(紅色喜慶, 而三笑含情,色澤誘人),泰成語指出嘴唇美應該像菱角的形狀。

5.1.2.6 牙齒 如:

(漢) 朱唇皓齒

zhū chún hào chǐ

鮮紅的雙唇, 雪白的牙齒。形容容貌美麗。

(泰) ฟันขาวราวไข่มูก

fan kha:u ra:u khai-muk

齒白如珠

形容潔白牙齒如白珠一樣。

以上的例子,可以看出漢泰兩個民族都喜歡婦女的牙齒雪白。漢語的皓齒 是雪白的牙齒。泰語用"珍珠"來形容女子的雪白牙齒。

5.1.2.7 腰如:

(漢) 鶴勢螂形

hè shì láng xíng

指腰肢纖嫋,體態輕盈。

(泰) เอวบางเหมือนนางรำ

eːu baːŋ mwan naːŋ ram

細腰如舞女

指腰肢纖嫋,體態輕盈。

以上的例子,漢語用"鶴和螂"形容美女的腰部形式,喜歡腰部細細的。 泰語用"舞蹈的婦女"形容美女的腰部,因爲舞女的腰肢纖嫋,體態輕盈而漂 亮。

5.1.2.8 手指 如:

(漢) 玉指素臂

yù zhĭ sù bèi

手指必須纖細而柔軟,素臂便是指白皙的手臂,手臂不但要白,還要圓潤 及充滿彈性,這樣方為美女。

(泰) นิ้วเรียวคั่งลำเทียน

niu riau dan lam thian

手指纖如蠟燭

手指像蠟燭一樣漂亮。

以上的例子, 説明漢成語古人對女性的纖纖玉指非常重視, 美女的手指必須纖細而柔軟。泰成語説明古人喜歡婦女的挺長手指, 用"蠟燭的形體"表示手指挺長是漂亮的。

5.1.2.9 皮膚 如:

(漢) 光可鑒人

guāng kě jiàn rén

光:光亮;鑒:照。閃閃的光亮可以照見人影。形容頭髮烏黑,肌膚潤澤 豔麗或器物光滑明亮。

(泰) ผิวขาวเหมือนสำลี

phiu-khalu mwan sam-lil

膚白如絮

指婦女的肌膚潔白, 形容美麗的婦女。

以上的例子,指出兩個民族都喜歡婦女肌膚潔白的。漢語用直接描寫的成語來讚譽婦女的肌膚光滑明亮。泰語用白顏色的"絮"來形容婦女的潔白皮膚。

此外,反映婦女話題的漢泰成語中所表示體態容貌的成語還有不同的,即 漢語成語有讚美"腳部"的,而泰語成語沒有,泰語成語有讚美"脖頸"的, 而漢語成語 沒有。如:

(漢) 蓮步小襪

lián bù xiǎo wà

蓮步是指美女的腳步, 更指纏過的小腳。

以上的例子,指出中國古代傳統文化中婦女的纏足風俗。婦女纏過的小腳不分東西南北,人不分貧富貴賤,婦女纏過的小腳被稱為"三寸金蓮"⁴,腳越小越值得贊美的價值觀念。

(泰) คอระหง

kho: ra-hoŋ

脖頸挺秀

指婦女的脖頸長得細長而漂亮。

以上的例子,泰語成語用直接描寫的方法來形容婦女的脖頸長美。

另外, 漢泰成語中所用來形容婦女容貌體態的事物也有異同, 如下表:

⁴ 三寸金蓮就是套在那雙成"三角形"的腳掌上的小鞋。三寸金蓮通常比一般的鞋更加 華麗奪目,小鞋上面編制牡丹、金魚、福祿壽等中國民族傳統圖案,鞋頭微向上翹。年輕女子 穿的金蓮,通常是鮮艷的紅色的;老婦所穿的,是黑色或深色的。

用來形容婦女容貌體態的事物	漢語	泰語
1) 動物	V	$\sqrt{}$
2) 植物、樹木、花	$\sqrt{}$	V
3) 自然現象	\checkmark	$\sqrt{}$
4)器具、器物	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
5) 女神、舞女		V

表 5.3 有關事物來形容婦女容貌體態的漢泰成語比較表

第一、動物,如:

(漢) 沉魚落雁

chén yú luò yàn

魚見之沉入水底, 雁見之降落沙洲。形容婦女容貌美麗。

(泰) ตางามราวกับตากวาง

ta: ŋa:m ra:u kap ta: kwa:ŋ

目美如鹿瞳

形容婦女的眼睛如鹿的眼睛一樣的光亮。

以上的例子,可以看出漢語用間接描寫比喻魚見之沉入水底,雁見之降落沙洲,來形容婦女的美貌,泰語用"鹿的眼睛"來表示婦女的眼睛美麗。

第二、植物、樹木、花,如:

(漢)人面桃花

rén miàn táo huā

比喻婦女的面貌如桃花一樣的美麗。

(泰) แตงรุ่มใบ

teːŋ rom bai

瓜 蔭 葉子

形容婦女肌膚瑩潔光滑如瓜蔭葉子。

以上的例子,可以看出漢語用"桃花"來形容婦女的面貌如桃花一樣的美麗,泰語用"白淨的瓜膚色"來比喻婦女的雪白肌膚。

第三、自然現象,如:

(漢) 閉月羞花

bì yuè xiū huā

閉:藏。使月亮躲藏,使花兒羞慚。形容女容貌美麗。

(泰) ใบหน้างามผ่องราวกับควงจันทร์

bai na: ŋa:m pho:ŋ ra:u kap duaŋ can

面美如月

形容婦女面貌清白如月的光亮。

以上的例子,可以看出漢語用間接描寫,用月亮躲藏來形容婦女的容貌漂 亮。泰成語用"月亮"來比喻形容婦女容貌美麗。

第四、器具、器物,如:

(漢) 鞋弓襪小

xié gōng wà xiǎo

指舊時婦女小腳。

(泰) นิ้วเรียวคั่งลำเทียน

niu riau daŋ lam thian

手指 纖纖 如 蠟燭

手指像蠟燭長小漂亮。

以上的例子,可以看出漢語用"弓"比喻婦女的小腳,泰語用"蠟燭"比喻婦女的手指細長而美。

此外,漢泰成語中所用來形容婦女容貌體態的事物還有差異,即泰語成語 有用女神、舞女來比喻讚美女人,而漢語成語沒有。如:

(泰) สวยคังนางฟ้า

suai daŋ naːŋ faː

美如仙女

指婦女如仙女一樣美麗。

5.2 反映婦女情態品德的漢泰成語比較

反映婦女情態品德的漢泰成語可有如下比較結果:

情態品德	漢語			泰語		
	褒義	中性	貶義	褒義	中性	貶義
1) 語言			V			√
2) 氣質、性格	V		√			√
3)智慧、思想	V	814				
4) 態度	V	07993	V	$\sqrt{}$		√

表 5.4 有關婦女情態品德意的漢泰成語比較表

5.2.1 語言

漢泰語成語中反映婦女有關語言方面的成語, 只發現貶義性的, 如:

(漢) 潑婦罵街

pō fù mà jiē

多指大肆攻擊、謾罵別人的厲害女人。

(泰) ตอหลดตอแหล

ta:-tot-ta:-le:

謊話連篇

意義為説謊、說假話,多用于婦女,男性不使用該詞。

5.2.2 氣質、性格

漢泰語中反映婦女有關氣質、性格方面的成語,可發現兩個民族的成語都 有褒義性跟貶義性,如:

褒義:

(漢) 慧心蘭質

huì xīn lán zhì

比喻婦女心地純潔, 性格高雅。

(泰) นางแก้ว

naːη kɛːw

玉女

指示具有美德、有福氣、美麗、單純、善良、修養好、尊重丈夫、氣質 佳的婦女。

貶義:

(漢) 河東獅吼

hé dōng shī hǒu

舊指妒悍的婦女, 像吼叫的獅子。

(泰) แม่ตูดตะกั่ว

mε: tu:t ta-ku:a

鉛屁股女人

意義為女人因屁股像鉛一樣重,因此在哪兒坐都坐得很久,比喻一個喜 歡在別人家裹久坐而口若懸河的女人。

5.2.3 態度

漢語成語和泰語成語反映婦女有關態度的方面,發現兩個民族的成語都有 褒義性跟貶義性,如:

褒義:

(漢) 儀靜體閑

yí jìng tī xián

形容婦女態度文靜, 體貌素雅。

(泰) ใจดีเป็นแม่พระ

cai di: pen me: phra

慈如菩薩

指慈悲的女子。

貶義:

(漢)云心水性

yún xīn shuĭ xìng

指女子作風輕浮, 愛情不專一。

(泰) น้ำใจหญิงเหมือนน้ำกลิ้งบนใบบอน

na:m cai jiŋ mwan na:m kliŋ bon bai bo:n

婦人心如芋葉上滾動之水

意義為善變的心,總變來變去,猶如芋葉上的水滾動,水常常凝固成小 水球順著芋葉的斜坡度滾動,居無定所,常用來罵女人。

此外, 漢語還有與智慧、思想有關的褒義成語, 可泰成語沒有的, 如:

(漢) 慧心巧思

huì xīn qiǎo sī

聰明的心地, 精巧的構思。多用以形容婦女某種技藝精巧, 別出心裁。

5.3 反映婦女與家庭關係的漢泰成語比較

反映婦女婦女與家庭的漢泰成語可有如下比較結果;

序號	₹號 女婦女與家庭的關係		漢語		泰語			
		褒義	中性	貶義	褒義	中性	貶義	
1	母親教養子女	$\sqrt{}$			$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$	
2	母親的勞作	√						
3	忠貞丈夫	V		√	√		V	
4	原配、非正式夫妻	V		√				
5	夫妻的關係	V	√	√				
6	妻子的勞作	$\sqrt{}$			√		V	
7	妻子節省						V	

表 5.5 有關婦女與家庭關係的漢泰成語比較表

5.3.1 母親教養子女

有關母親教養子女的成語,漢成語只有發現褒義性的,而泰語成語有發現 褒義性跟貶義性的兩個方面,如:

褒義:

(漢) 孟母三遷

mèng mǔ sān qiān

孟軻的母親為選擇良好的環境教育孩子,三次遷居。

(泰) ดูช้างให้ดูหาง ดูนางให้ดูแม่

du: chain hai du: hain du: nain hai du: me:

看象要看尾,看女要看母

意義為教我們懂得如何選擇好的配偶,要了解自己所愛的女人的性格, 須看其母親。母親的一舉一動、一言一語都能顯示出(影響到)其女兒的個 性。至於該成語拿象來作比喻,我們要挑選一頭象,應該看其尾巴的末端,是 白色或是黑色。好的象或白象其尾巴的末端應是白色。 以上的例子,可以説明兩個民族成語反映母親教養子女的責任,表達孩子 好壞是對母親教育他們的影響。

貶義:

(泰) ฝนตกอย่าเชื่อคาว มีเมียสาวอย่าไว้ใจแม่ยาย

fon tok ja: chu:a da:u mi: mi:a sa:u ja: wai cai mɛ: ja:i

看下雨別信星星,有少妻別信岳母

意義為一種座右銘,教育人們要謹慎,不要輕易信任或相信任何人,否則將來可能帶來許多壞事。年輕的妻子可能會再嫁,或岳母會逼她去嫁給一位比現任丈夫的地位好的人。夜間的自然現象,我們可能觀察天上群星以判斷是否下雨,據説哪天晚上如果星光燦爛,將不會下雨,相反之,如哪天晚上烏雲密布恐怕大雨會來臨。但這種現象沒有科學根據,屬於迷信。

以上的例子,可以看出指出岳母(妻子的母親)對妻子有很大的影響,表示母親跟女孩很密切的關係,但是這個關係是不好的方面。

5.3.2 忠貞丈夫

漢語成語和泰語成語反映婦女有關忠貞丈夫的方面,可發現漢泰語成語有 褒義成語和貶義性的成語,如:

褒義:

(漢) 白首不渝

bái shǒu bù yú

渝:改變。白頭到老也不變。形容婦人一生忠誠、堅定。

(泰) ซื่อสัตย์เหมือนนางสีดา

sue sat mwan na:ŋ si: da:

忠貞如悉達女 5

意義為比喻妻子對丈夫的愛情今生永不渝,如同悉達王妃一樣不會移情別戀。

⁵ 悉達是印度文學《儸摩衍那》中的人物。

貶義:

(漢) 水性楊花

shuĭ xìng yang huā

像流水那樣易變,像楊花那樣輕飄。比喻婦女在感情上不專一。

(泰) นางกากี

na:ŋ ka:-ki:

卡奇女6

意義為一個棄夫隨情人私奔的女人,淫蕩的女人,用來表示蔑視之意。

以上的例子,表明泰成語借用婦女在古代文學的氣質、態度來比喻忠貞 丈夫的妻子。漢語說明妻子在感情上不專一。

5.3.3 妻子的勞作

漢語成語和泰語成語反映婦女有關妻子的勞作的方面,分析發現漢語成語 只有褒義成語,而泰語成語有褒義性和貶義性的成語,如:

褒義:

(漢) 相夫教子

xiāng fū jiào zĭ

輔助丈夫,教養子女。

(泰) ตื่นก่อนนอนที่หลัง

tw:n ko:n no:n thi: lan

先起 後睡

意義為好的妻子要做到的事,晚上自己要比丈夫晚睡、早上先起來。

6 卡奇是泰國文學《卡奇》中的人物。

_

貶義:

(泰) แม่ย่างม้าเหาะ

me: ja:ŋ ma: hɔ

行走如馬飛的女人

意義為一個在家待不住的家庭主婦。

以上的例子,反映兩個民族夫妻分工的觀念,丈夫在外面工作,妻子在 家裏做家務。

此外漢語成語有母親的勞作、原配和非正式夫妻、以及夫妻的關係來反映 中國婦女話題的褒義成語,但泰語沒有,如:

母親的勞作:

(漢) 偎干就濕

wēi gàn jiù shī

形容母親撫育幼兒之辛苦。指幼兒溺床,母親寧可以身就濕,也要使小 兒臥處常干。

以上的例子, 説明為了孩子, 不管什麼事情母親都會做。指出母親對子女的責任。

原配夫妻及非正配夫妻:

褒義:

(漢) 明媒正娶

míng méi zhèng qǔ

舊時指經媒人說合,父母同意並以傳統儀式迎娶的正式婚姻。

貶義:

(漢)露水夫妻

lù shui fū qī

指暫時結合的非正式夫妻; 亦指不正當的男女關系。

從以上的"明媒正娶"和"露水夫妻",可以表明中國傳統文化中有關夫妻的合適關係很有嚴肅,原配夫妻才能是理想的家庭。此外,漢語還有有關夫妻關係有關的褒義成語,如:

(漢) 夫唱婦隨

fū chàng fù suí

原指封建社會認爲妻子必須服從丈夫,后比喻夫妻和好相處。

以上的例子,表示讚賞夫妻的良好關係。

其次,有關夫妻關係有關的中性成語,如:

(漢) 嫁雞隨雞, 嫁狗隨狗

jià jī suí jī , jià gǒu suí gǒu 比喻婦女隻能順從丈夫。

心则师女支配原使文八。

以上的例子,指出勸誡儅妻子的責任,不管丈夫是怎麽樣,妻子該服從丈夫。

最後,有關夫妻關係有關的貶義成語,如:

(漢) 夫妻反目

fū qī fǎn mù

反目: 翻眼相看,不和睦。指夫妻不和、吵架。

以上的例子,可反映古代中國有的夫妻關係不太好,一見面就要吵架。

另外, 泰語成語中有與節省有關的貶義成語, 但漢語沒有, 如:

(泰) กระเชอกันรั่ว

kra-chə: kon ru:a

漏底竹籮

意義為大手大腳,揮霍無度,不懂得節省。尤其是已婚婦女,雖有了丈夫仍舊揮金如土,不節儉,使得家庭越來越窮困。這條成語來自于泰國一部小說《漏底竹簍女人》,書中提到的是有人采了青菜後放入漏底竹簍,青菜都從竹簍的底下掉下來。

以上的例子,指出泰國古人把家務及錢給妻子管理,要是哪家的妻子不會節省就會讓那家越來越貧困。

5.4 反映男女關係的漢泰成語比較

反映婦男女關係的漢泰成語可有如下比較結果:

男女的關係	漢語			泰語		
	褒義	中性	貶義	褒義	中性	貶義
1) 戀愛						
2)想念、思念						
3) 男女交往		√	√		$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
4) 調情	79/	1919	1	ากร		$\sqrt{}$
5) 戲弄、欺負婦女	0 1		√		6	V
6) 男性看不起婦女	กมา	JW	חחי	131	าล	

表 5.6 有關男女關係的漢泰成語比較表

5.4.1 戀愛

漢語成語和泰語成語反映婦女有關戀愛的方面,只發現褒義成語,如:

(漢)雙宿雙飛

shuāng xiù shuāng fēi

宿在一起, 飛在一起。比喻相愛的男女形影不離。

(泰) ดอกฟ้ากับหมาวัด

do:k fa: kap ma: wat

天上之花與寺犬

意義為比喻一個高貴女人的地位比男方的高,這裡拿天上之花來比喻高 貴女人因爲在天上高不可攀。

以上的例子,漢語用"鳥"的生活來比喻男女雙方的愛情,泰語用"天上之花"跟"寺犬"來比喻雙方的關係。雖然地位有關,可不能停止雙方的戀愛,與漢成語的"癩蛤蟆想吃天鵝肉"相同的意義。

5.4.2 男女交往

漢語成語和泰語成語反映婦女有關男女交往的方面,可發現兩個民族的成語都有涉及到中性的和貶義性的方面,如:

中性:

(漢) 兒女之情

ér nữ zhī qíng

特指男女之間纏綿的戀情。

(泰) เข้าตามตรอก ออกตามประตู

khau ta: ม tro:k o:k ta:m pra-tu:

循規蹈矩、照規矩辦

意義為年輕少男少女應遵循傳統規矩的正確做法。

以上的例子,説明男女交往除了戀愛關係以外,朋友的關係還出現在漢成語中。泰成語這方面指出勸誡男女交往應該遵循傳統的交往規矩。

貶義:

(漢) 偷香竊玉

tōu xiāng qiè yù

比喻引誘婦女,也比喻男女私通。

(泰) ชิงสุกก่อนห่าม

chin suk ko:n ha:m

採之尚青

意義為比喻著手過早,操之過急。比如還沒結婚就先發生親密的關係。 這條成語用來警戒熱門不要著手過早,條件未成熟千萬別下手。這條成語拿水 果來作比喻,水果還未成熟就先拿青的去吃,這是違反自然現象。如果是人們 的行爲也是違反了傳統美德。

以上的例子, 漢成語表示男女私情的交往, 泰成語也指出男女的偷情、私情的交往。

5.4.3 調情

漢語成語和泰語成語反映婦女有關調情的方面, 只發現貶義成語, 如:

(漢) 打情賣笑

dă qí ng mài xiào

打情罵俏, 指男女調情

(泰) หมาหยอกไก่

ma: hoj ok kai

狗戲弄雞

意義為半認真半開玩笑,趁其不注意就玩兒真的。一般指的是男人戲弄女人,待到機會就玩兒真的。這條成語來源於以前農村裹每戶人家都養著雞和狗,一般狗不敢吃雞,因怕被主人狠打。但江山易改,本性難移,狗每天在跟雞假裝戲弄雞,最終的目的還是想把它吃進肚子裹。

以上的例子,表明漢泰成語都有關調情婦女,泰語借用"狗"的性格來比喻男人戲弄婦女。

5.4.4 戲弄、欺負婦女

漢語成語和泰語成語反映婦女有關戲弄、欺負婦女的方面,只發現貶義成語,如:

(漢) 閑花野草

xián huā yě cǎo

野生的花草。比喻男子在妻子以外所玩弄的婦女。

(泰) ดอกไม้ริมทาง

do:k ma:i rim-tha:ŋ

路邊花

意義為輕易失身的婦女,來者不拒的女人。

以上的例子, 漢泰成語指出男人跟女人來往, 只是要玩弄而已, 看女人像沒有價值的野生花草那樣。

其次,還有與想念、思念有關的褒義漢語成語,而泰語沒有的,如:

(漢)風情月意

fēng qíng yuè yì

指男女相互愛戀的情思。

以上的例子, 漢成語用"風"和"月亮"來比喻想念愛人。

最後,與男性看不起婦女有關的貶義泰語成語,而漢語沒有的,如:

(泰) คอกทอง

do:k tho:n

金花

意義為泰文的"金花"的意思是淫婦,喜歡做別人的情婦的女人。

以上泰成語的例子,反映男人不喜歡愛調情的女人,男人可以,但不許女人有這種行爲。

5.5 反映生活境遇的漢泰成語比較

反映生活境遇的漢泰成語可有如下比較結果;

婦女的生活境遇	漢語			泰語		
7,172 (1,172,171)	褒義	中性	貶義	褒義	中性	貶義
1) 生活			√	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$
2) 家庭狀況	1		√	√		
3) 職業			√			$\sqrt{}$
4) 童貞	/b .6			V		V

表 5.7 有關生活境遇的漢泰成語比較表

5.5.1 生活

漢語成語和泰語成語反映婦女有關生活的方面,漢語成語只發現貶義的成語,但是泰語成語有發現褒義性和貶義性的成語,如:

貶義:

(漢) 壓良為賤

yā liáng wéi jiàn

舊指強買平民婦女為奴婢。

(泰) ลูกเมียน้อย

luːk miːa noːi

小老婆的孩子

比喻低人一等的意思。

以上的例子,漢語成語指出中國古代的婦女的社會地位比男人低,泰語成語指出妾的生活比不上妻子。

褒義:

(泰) ออกเรือน

o:k rwan

出閣

指出嫁, 多用於婦女的。

以上的例子,反映了泰國傳統文化,有的婦女結婚后在丈夫家過生活。

5.5.2 家庭狀況

漢語成語和泰語成語反映婦女有關家庭狀況的方面,漢語成語有褒義性和 貶義性之分,泰語成語只有褒義成語,如:

褒義:

(漢) 男耕女織

nán gēng nữ zhī

表現中國封建社會中的小農經濟,一家一戶經營,男的種田,女的織布。指全家分工勞動。

(泰) เปลก็ไกว คาบก็แกว่ง

pezu koz kwai dazp koz kwezŋ

籃也搖 劍也舞

表示泰國婦女的才力,除了在家養孩子之外,有戰爭的時候還幫男人去打仗。

以上的例子, 説明兩個民族都有表示婦女在家庭過生活的成語, 但是泰國成語還指出泰國婦女也可以當兵。

貶義:

(漢) 賣兒貼婦

mài ér tiē fù

指因生活所迫,把妻子兒女賣給別人。

以上的例子,指出家庭的生活很貧窮丈夫可以賣自己的妻子兒子給別人。

5.5.3 職業

漢語成語和泰語成語反映婦女有關職業的方面,只發現貶義的成語,如:

(漢)牆花路柳

qiáng huā lù liǔ

比喻不被人尊重的婦女。舊時指妓女。

(泰) แม่เถ้า

mε: lau

老鴇子

指妓女老闆娘的稱呼。

以上的例子,可以説明漢語成語反映中國古代妓女的生活境遇,妓女是有 錢人的玩物。泰語成語也反映泰國古代有妓女的職業。

此外,泰語還有與童貞有關的褒義和貶義成語反映婦女的生活境遇,可漢語成語沒有的,如:

褒義:

(泰) แม่ม่ายทรงเครื่อง

mε:-ma:i soŋ kʰrwaŋ

有錢的寡婦

意義為有財產的寡婦。

貶義:

(泰) ใส่ตะกร้าถ้างน้ำ

sai tra-kra: la:ŋ na:m

入籃洗滌

比喻做過不好事情,後來洗心革面。多用於指沒清白的女子,爲了可以 嫁給別人,父母親就要轉變她的態度、性格。

以上的例子,可以説明泰國古代男人不只以婦女的貞潔爲重,他們還重視女子的性格、態度以及有無財產等其他條件,這一點反映了泰國古代的婦女沒有貞潔還可能嫁給別人的狀況。

5.6 反映婦女觀念的漢泰成語比較

反映婦女觀念的漢泰成語可有如下比較結果;

成語的涵義	漢語			泰語		
	褒義	中性	貶義	褒義	中性	貶義
1) 品德		$\sqrt{}$		\checkmark		$\sqrt{}$
2) 婦女打扮、服裝			$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark		
3)婦女的年齡	V					$\sqrt{}$
4) 貞烈、貞節	√					
5)婚姻	21/	e√ 9	151	175		$\sqrt{}$
6) 社會地位	6		$\sqrt{}$		9	$\sqrt{}$

表 5.8 有關婦女觀念的漢泰成語比較表

5.6.1 婦女打扮、服裝

漢語成語和泰語成語都有表現婦女有關婦女打扮、服裝的方面成語,漢語 成語有發現褒義跟貶義的,泰語成語只發現褒義的,如:

褒義:

(漢) 濃裝艷抹

nóng zhuāng yàn mǒ 形容婦女妝飾打扮得十分艷麗。

(泰) นารีมีรูปเป็นทรัพย์

na: ri: mi: ru:p pen sap

女以貌為財

意義為長得美貌可人的女人,可以自由選擇跟一個富裕的男人結婚,因 貌美而運氣好。因此女人擁有美麗容貌為財寶。

以上的例子, 説明漢語用濃妝指婦女盛妝, 就如今天在腮上涂上胭脂。另外粉飾便是在臉上涂抹白粉。簡單的說便是讚譽婦女化妝得美。泰成語解釋讚賞婦女漂亮為財富, 支持婦女打扮。

貶義:

(漢)雨鬢風鬟

yǔ bìn fēng huán

婦女髮髻散亂的樣子。

以上的例子,説明漢語成語有批評婦女不注意打扮自己,沒打扮好不該外出。

5.6.2 婦女的年齡

漢語成語和泰語成語反映婦女有關婦女的年齡的方面,漢語成語只發現褒 義性的,泰語成語有發現褒義性和貶義性的,如:

褒義:

(漢) 小姑獨處

xiǎo gū dú chǔ

指少女還没有出嫁。

(泰) ขบเผาะ

khop-pho

嘎巴

指情竇初開的少女,這條成語來自于青芒果。青芒果我們咬一口,因爲 鮮脆而咬破時發出聲音。因此將這種芒果來比喻情竇初開的少女。

以上的例子,表明漢泰語都有説到年輕的女孩,可以看出漢泰兩個民族男人喜愛年輕少女的觀念。

貶義:

(泰) สาวทึนทึก

saːu thwn-thwk

老處女, 老姑娘

意義為年紀很大的未婚女人。

以上的例子,用來諷刺年紀已大尚未結婚的婦女,由於泰國的傳統文化中存在者婦女到了適婚年齡必須出嫁的傳統觀念,因此產生了該泰成語。相反, 漢成語則沒有與其相對應的成語,但仍有些用來諷刺婦女年紀已大尚未結婚的詞,如"老處女"等等。

5.6.3 婦女的社會地位

漢語成語和泰語成語反映婦女的社會地位的方面,只發現貶義的,如:

(漢) 重男輕女

zhòng nán qīng nử

重視男子,輕視婦女。指輕視婦女的封建思想。

(泰) ผู้หญิงเป็นควาย ผู้ชายเป็นคน

phuː jiŋ pen khwaːi phuː chaːi pen khon

女是水牛, 男是人

意義為女人要伺候丈夫,為丈夫勞累,因此比喻為水牛。相反之,男人 的地位或受人對待會好過女人,這説明社會上男女有別的現象,女人被視爲低 价物。

以上的例子,反映了古代社會中泰兩個民族輕視女人的觀念。

此外,漢語成語有,而泰語成語沒有的,即:與品德有關的中義性,與貞 烈、貞節有關的褒義性,與婚姻有關的中義性。 與品德有關的中性成語,如:

(漢) 三從四德

san cóng sì dé

封建禮教束縛、壓迫婦女的道德標准之一。三從 ⁷是 "未嫁從父,既嫁從夫,夫死從子"。四德 ⁸是 "婦德、婦言、婦容、婦功"。

以上的例子,"三從四德"是為適應父權制家庭穩定、維護父權一夫權家庭(族)利益需要,根據"內外有別"、"男尊女卑"的原則,由儒家禮教對婦女的一生在道德、行為、修養的進行的規范要求。

⁷所謂的"三從",是指:未嫁從父,既嫁從夫,夫死從子。意思是說女孩子在未出嫁之前要聽從家長的教誨,不要胡亂地反駁長輩的訓導,因為長輩們的社會見識豐富,有根本性的指導意義;出嫁之后要禮從夫君,與丈夫一同持家執業、孝敬長輩、教育幼小;如果夫君不幸先己而去,就要堅持好自己的本分,想辦法扶養小孩長大成人,並尊重自己子女的生活理念。這裡的"從"並不是表面上的"跟從"之意,而是有工作性質的"從事"之本質。(《儀禮、喪服、自夏傳》)

⁸ 所謂的"四德"是指:德、容、言、工,就是說做婦女的,第一重要的是品德,能正身立本;然后是相貌(指出入要端庄穩重持禮,不要輕浮隨便,)、言語(指與人交談要會隨意附義,能理解別人所言,並知道自己該言與不該言的語句)和治家之道(治家之道包括相夫教子、尊老愛幼、勤儉節約等生活方面的細節)。(《周禮、天官、九嬪》)

與貞烈、貞節有關的褒義成語,如:

(漢) 七貞九烈

qī zhēn jiǔ liè

舊時形容婦女無比貞節剛烈, 寧死不失身。

以上的例子,漢語用"貞"就是貞操; "烈"就是節烈。反映了中國的封建社會用來教訓婦女守節的觀念。

與婚姻有關的中性成語,如:

(漢) 女大當嫁

nử dà dāng jià

指婦女成年后須及時出嫁。

以上的例子,表明中國封建社會的女子長大后應該嫁給別人。

另外,還有反映對婦女觀念的泰語成語有,而漢語成語沒有的,即:有關品德的褒義性和貶義性,有關婚姻的貶義性。

與品德有關的成語,如:

褒義的:

(泰) ข้างนอกขรุขระ ข้างในตะติ้งโหน่ง

kha:ŋ no:k kha-ruk-ra kha:ŋ nai ta tiŋ no:ŋ

敗絮其外, 金玉其中

意義為外表不美麗, 裏面好看, 舉止文雅, 與金玉其外, 敗絮其中相反。

以上的例子, 説明泰成語有讚賞婦女的品質高雅, 不管她長得漂亮不漂亮, 如果她的品行好就可以視爲好女人。

貶義:

(泰) สวยแต่รูปจูบไม่หอม

suai te: ru:p cu:p mai ho:m

貌美而吻不香

貌美而品質差,徒有其貌。外表美觀,但舉止不像具有美德的女人。該 成語只適用于婦女。有些鮮花外表漂亮,五顏六色,但是沒有香味。這裡用的 "香"指的是女人好的品性、舉止、矜持等。這條成語的"吻不香"意思是女 人缺少了上述的女人該擁有的特性。有些女孩子長得眉清目秀但行爲不檢,如 晚上常和男人一起出去玩兒、喝酒、跳舞等。

以上的例子,指出泰成語除了有讚賞好女人的品質高雅之外,還有些成語 諷刺婦女的品德不好。

與婚姻有關的貶義成語,如:

(泰) ขึ้นคาน

khun kha:n

拉船上船台

比喻一個年紀頗大但仍未找到丈夫的婦女,結婚時機已過。這條成語來自于船。船是一種交通工具,須長期浸泡在水裏,容易損壞。船使用時間久了要搬到岸上做修補工作,如上油等。如何將船拉上岸,這裡就要用到一種小的建築,那就是"船台"。把船拉上船台,不讓船浸泡在水裏,後來形成一條泰文的成語,形容一個婦女年紀大了但還沒找到對像,沒有結婚的老姑娘。

以上的例子,泰成語用"船"來比喻女人,像船沒有用就被放在船臺上,沒有價值的意義。反映泰國人婦女長大必須嫁人的觀念。

5.7 本章小結

從有關婦女話題的漢泰成語比較分析中,把所收集到的成語分爲 6 種文化話題: 1) 用來形容容貌體態的成語; 2) 用來形容情態品德的成語; 3) 用來形容處關係的成語; 4) 用來形容男女關係的成語; 5) 用來形容生活境遇的成語; 6) 用來形容婦女觀念的成語。進行比較后發現,漢泰成語中差異最大的是用來形容婦女觀念的成語,這方面泰語成語的數量明顯高於漢語。這可說明,雖然中泰兩個民族語言有不少讚美婦女的容貌,欣賞美女的成語,但是都很重視婦女的品德,看輕不守社會軌距的婦女,因此用來形容[婦女觀念]的成語,即有關婦女的品德,婦女打扮、服飾,婦女的年齡,貞烈,婚姻及看輕婦女的成語數量比較高。

此外從分析漢泰成語的內涵:褒義、貶義及中性,還可發現反映婦女話題的漢語的褒義成語佔第一,而反映婦女話題的泰語成語最多卻是貶義成語。眾所周知,成語一般來自生活中的某一現象,來自生活中的經驗,來自個人的人生感悟,來自個人對某事、某現象的愛憎,還有些來自典故。因爲如此,泰國反映婦女話題的泰語的貶義成語居首位,有可能的是爲了提醒婦女遵守社會規範,守貞節,重儀表,持家。雖然有些泰語褒義成語也有表示結過婚的婦女,如 แม่ม่ายทรงเครื่อง (me:-ma:i son kʰrwan, 有錢的寡婦,意義為有財產的寡婦) 。但它不表示泰國傳統文化不重視婦女的貞節,而表示婦女的價值不只在貞節,並還可以有其他條件。

สถาบันวิทยบริการ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

第六章

結論

本論文研究分四部分,一、分析漢泰中所反映婦女話題的成語;二、研究 漢泰成語中所反映婦女話題之比較;三、研究分析漢泰成語的統計比較;四、 研究漢泰中反映婦女話題的文化現象。以下對上述的研究所得到的結果及結 論,以及本論文的局限和對將來研究的建議。

6.1 有關婦女話題的漢泰成語意義

第一部分的研究結果表明, 漢泰成語中反映婦女話題具有多姿多彩的意義。如下:

6.1.1 漢語成語

漢語成語反映婦女的容貌體態,可分爲 2 大類: 1)總體相貌讚美和 2)分體相貌讚美。分體相貌讚美的成語可以分成 10 個部位,即: 1)與臉面有關, 2)與頭髮有關,3)與眉毛有關,4)與眼睛有關,5)與嘴唇有關,6)與牙齒有關,7)與腰部有關,8)與手、手指有關,9)與皮膚有關,10)與腳有關。漢成語中所用來形容婦女容貌體態的事物可分爲 4 大類,即:1)與動物有關,2)與植物有關,3)與自然現象有關,4)與器物有關。

漢語成語反映婦女的情態品德,可分爲 6 類,即: 1)與語言有關的貶義成語,2)與氣質、性格有關的褒義成語,3)與氣質、性格有關的貶義成語,4)與智慧、思想有關的褒義成語,5)與態度有關的褒義成語,6)與態度有關的貶義成語。

漢語成語反映婦女與家庭有關,可分爲10類,即:1)與教養子女有關的褒義成語,2)與母親勞作有關的褒義成語,3)與忠貞丈夫有關的褒義成語,4)與忠貞丈夫有關的褒義成語,5)與原配、非正式夫妻有關的褒義成語,6)與原配、非正式夫妻有關的聚義成語,7)與夫妻關係有關的褒義成語,8)與

夫妻關係有關的中性成語, 9) 與夫妻關係有關的貶義成語, 10) 與妻子勞作有關的褒義成語。

漢語成語反映男女關係,可分爲 6 類,即: 1)與戀愛有關的褒義成語, 2)與想念、思想有關的褒義成語,3)與男女交往有關的中性成語,4)與男女 交往有關的貶義成語,5)與調情有關的貶義成語,6)與男人輕視女人有關的 貶義成語。

漢語成語反映婦女的生活境遇,可分爲 4 類,即: 1)與生活有關的貶義成語,2)與家庭狀況有關的褒義成語,3)與家庭狀況有關的貶義成語,4)與職業有關的貶義成語。

漢語成語反映婦女觀念,可分爲7類,即: 1)與品德有關的中性成語, 2)與婦女打扮、服裝有關的褒義成語,3)與婦女打扮、服裝有關的貶義成 語,4)與女子年齡有關的褒義成語,5)與貞烈、貞節有關的褒義成語,6)與 婚姻有關的中性成語,7)與婦女社會地位有關的貶義成語。

6.1.2 泰語成語

泰語成語反映婦女的容貌體態,可分爲 2 大類: 1)總體相貌讚美和 2)分體相貌讚美。分體相貌讚美的成語可以分成 10 個部位,即: 1)與臉面有關, 2)與頭髮有關,3)與眉毛有關,4)與眼睛有關,5)與嘴唇有關,6)與牙齒有關,7)與腰部有關,8)與手、手指有關,9)與皮膚有關,10)與脖子有關。泰成語中所用來形容婦女容貌體態的事物可分爲 5 大類,即:1)與動物有關,2)與植物有關,3)與自然現象有關,4)與器物有關,5)與女神、無女有關。

泰語成語反映婦女的情態品德,可分爲 5 類,即: 1)與語言有關的貶義成語,2)與氣質、性格有關的褒義成語,3)與氣質、性格有關的貶義成語,4)與態度有關的褒義成語,5)與態度有關的貶義成語。

泰語成語反映婦女與家庭有關,可分爲7類,即:1)與教養子女有關的 褒義成語,2)與教養子女有關的貶義成語,3)與忠貞丈夫有關的褒義成語, 4)與忠貞丈夫有關的貶義成語,5)與妻子勞作有關的褒義成語,6)與妻子勞 作有關的貶義成語,7)與妻子節省有關的貶義成語。

泰語成語反映男女關係,可分爲 6 類,即: 1)與戀愛有關的褒義成語, 2)與男女交往有關的中性成語,3)與男女交往有關的貶義成語,4)與調情有 關的貶義成語,5)與男人輕視婦女有關的貶義成語,6)與男人看不起婦女有 關的貶義成語。

泰語成語反映婦女的生活境遇,可分爲 6 類,即: 1)與生活有關的褒義成語,2)與生活有關的貶義成語,3)與家庭狀況有關的褒義成語,4)與職業有關的貶義成語,5)與童貞有關的褒義成語,6)與童貞有關的貶義成語。

泰語成語反映婦女觀念,可分爲7類,即:1)與品德有關的褒義成語, 2)與品德有關的貶義成語,3)與婦女打扮、服裝有關的褒義成語,4)與女 子年齡有關的褒義成語,5)與女子年齡有關的貶義成語,6)與婚姻有關的貶 義成語,7)與婦女的社會地位有關的貶義成語。

6.2 有關婦女話題的漢泰成語意義之異同

	婦女話題	意義相同	意義	不同	
	01011		漢語成語	泰語成語	
	容貌體態	14 項	1項	2 項	
9	情態品德	5項	1項	0項	
	家庭關係	4項	6項	3 項	
	男女關係	5項	1項	1項	
	生活境遇	3項	1項	3 項	
	婦女觀念	3項	4項	4項	

表 6.1 有關婦女話題的漢泰成語意義之異同表

第二部分的研究結果表明, 漢泰成語反映婦女話題的意義中有的相同, 有的不同如下:

6.2.1 反映婦女的容貌體態

漢泰成語反映婦女的容貌體態有 10 類相同的運用,即: 1)總體相貌讚美,2) 與臉面有關的分體相貌讚美,3) 與頭髮有關,4) 與眉毛有關,5) 與眼睛有關,6) 與嘴唇有關,7) 與牙齒有關,8) 與腰部有關,9) 與手指有關,10) 與皮膚有關。用事物來形容婦女的容貌體態有 4 類相同,即:1) 與動物有關,2) 與植物有關,3) 與自然現象有關,4) 與器物有關。漢語成語反映婦女的容貌體態還有 1 類是泰語成語沒有的,即:與腳有關。泰語成語反映婦女的容貌體態還有 1 類是漢語成語沒有的,即:1) 與脖子有關。用事物來形容婦女的容貌體態泰成語還有 1 類是漢語成語沒有的,即:1) 與脖子有關。用事物來形容婦女的容貌體態泰成語還有 1 類是漢語成語沒有的,即:1) 與女神、舞女有關。

6.2.2 反映婦女的情態品德

漢泰成語反映婦女的情態品德有 5 類相同的意義,即: 1)與語言有關的 貶義成語,2)與氣質、性格有關的褒義成語,3)與氣質、性格有關的貶義成 語,4)與態度有關的褒義成語,5)與態度有關的貶義成語。漢語成語反映婦 女的情態品德還有 1 類是泰語成語沒有的,即:與智慧、思想有關的褒義成 語。

6.2.3 反映婦女與家庭的關係

漢泰成語反映婦女與家庭的關係有 4 類相同的意義,即: 1)與教養子女有關的褒義成語,2)與忠貞丈夫有關的褒義成語,3)與忠貞丈夫有關的貶義成語,4)與妻子勞作有關的褒義成語。

漢語成語反映婦女與家庭的關係還有 6 類是泰語成語沒有的,即: 1)與母親勞作有關的褒義成語,2)與原配、非正式夫妻有關的褒義成語,3)與原配、非正式夫妻有關的貶義成語,4)與夫妻關係有關的褒義成語,5)與夫妻關係有關的中性成語,6)與夫妻關係有關的貶義成語。泰語成語反映婦女與家

庭的關係還有3類是漢語成語沒有的,即:1)與教養子女有關的貶義成語,2)與妻子勞作有關的貶義成語,3)與妻子節儉有關的貶義成語。

6.2.4 反映男女關係

漢泰成語反映男女關係有 5 類相同的意義,即: 1)與戀愛有關的褒義成語,2)與男女交往有關的中性成語,3)與男女交往有關的貶義成語,4)與調情有關的貶義成語,5)與戲弄、欺負婦女有關的貶義成語。

漢語成語反映男女關係還有1類是泰語成語沒有的,即:與想念、思念有關的褒義成語。泰語成語反映男女關係還有1類是漢語成語沒有的,即:與男人看不起婦女有關的貶義成語。

6.2.5 反映婦女的生活境遇

漢泰成語反映婦女的生活境遇有 3 類相同的意義,即: 1)與生活有關的 貶義成語,2)與家庭狀況有關的褒義成語,3)與職業有關的貶義成語。

漢語成語反映婦女的生活境遇還有1類是泰語成語沒有的,即:與家庭狀況有關的貶義成語。泰語成語反映婦女的生活境遇還有3類是漢語成語沒有的,即:1)與生活有關的褒義成語,2)與童貞有關的褒義成語,3)與童貞有關的貶義成語。

6.2.6 反映婦女觀念

漢泰成語反映婦女觀念有 3 類相同的意義,即: 1) 與婦女打扮、服裝有關的褒義成語,2) 與女子年齡有關的褒義成語,3) 與婦女社會地位有關的貶義成語。

漢語成語反映婦女觀念還有4類是泰語成語沒有的,即:1)與品德有關的中性成語,2)與婦女打扮、服裝有關的貶義成語,3)與貞烈、貞節有關的褒義成語,4)與婚姻有關的中性成語。泰語成語反映婦女觀念還有4類是漢語成語沒有的,即:1)與品德有關的褒義成語,2)與品德有關的貶義成語,3)與女子年齡有關的貶義成語,4)與婚姻有關的貶義成語。

6.3 有關婦女話題的漢泰成語的統計比較

在研究第三部分,將漢泰成語中反映婦女話題的數量來比較研究,雖然反映婦女話題的漢語成語比泰語成語的數量多,但是可以用統計來看它們的頻率,結果如下:

6.3.1 漢泰成語反映婦女話題的分類比較

据分爲 6 大類的反映婦女話題的意義上,即:1)形容容貌體態,2)形容情態品德,3)形容家庭關係,4)形容男女關係,5)形容生活境遇,和6)形容婦女觀念。漢泰成語的統計上,發現如下面的圖表:

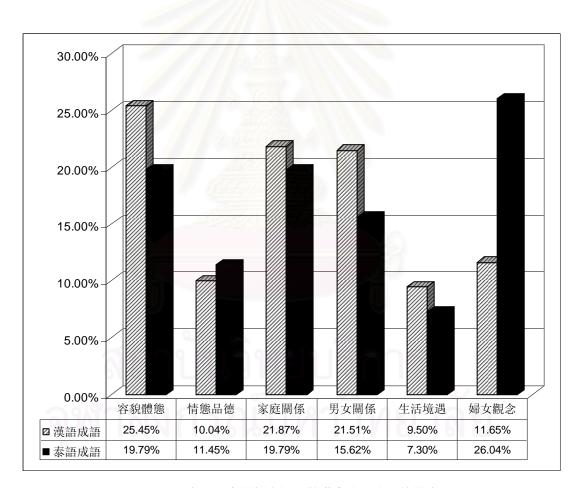


表 6.2 有關婦女話題的漢泰成語分類統計表

從圖表上, 漢泰成語的比率指出:

漢語成語最多的是用來形容婦女的容貌體態佔 25.44%,可是泰語成語最多 卻是用來形容婦女觀念佔 26.04%。

漢語成語中居第二位的是用來形容婦女與家庭的關係的佔 21.87%, 泰語成語中居第二位的有兩個話題是用來形容婦女的容貌體態和用來形容婦女與家庭的關係的佔 19.79%。

漢語成語中居第三位的是用來形容男女關係佔 21.51%, 泰語成語中居第三位的是用來形容男女關係佔 15.62%。

漢語成語中居第四位的是用來形容婦女觀念的佔 11.65%, 泰語成語中居第四位的是用來形容婦女的情態品德佔 11.45%。

漢語成語中居第五位的是用來形容婦女的情態品德佔 10.04%, 泰語成語中居第五位的是用來形容婦女的生活境遇佔 7.30%。

漢語成語最少的是用來形容婦女的生活境遇佔9.50%。

6.3.2 漢泰成語反映婦女話題的内涵比較

漢泰成語的內涵可分爲褒義性,貶義性和中性此三种,經過比較分析后,可有如下結果:

สถาบันวิทยบริการ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

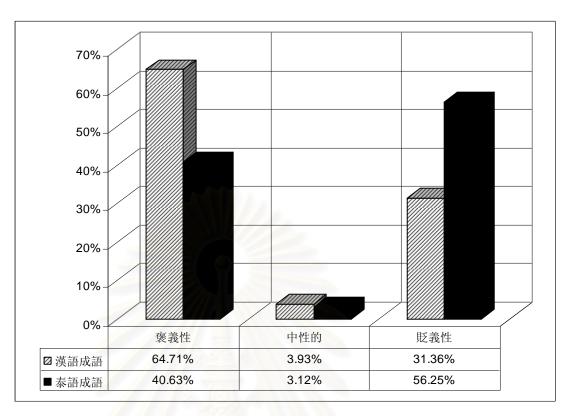


表 6.3 有關婦女話題的漢泰成語内涵比較表

從圖表上,顯出漢泰成語的內涵是比較相反的:

漢語中的褒義成語數量最多,佔 64.71%,但泰語的最多的卻是貶義成語,佔 56.25%。

漢語成語中居第二位的是貶義性,佔 31.36%,泰語成語居第二位的是褒義詞,佔 40.63%。

最少的漢語成語是中性的成語,佔 3.93%,泰語最少也是中性的成語,佔 3.12%。

6.4 有關婦女話題的漢泰成語所反映的文化現象

漢泰成語能夠反映婦女的社會地位、角色,傳統文化以及文化價值觀念。 民族文化的基本內容是人與自然,人與人,人與社會此三种基本關係。漢泰成 語比較后能反映了兩個民族的基本文化,如下:

6.4.1人與自然的關係

人與自然的關係很密切,人始於自然,從於自然,終於自然,本為自然。 據此婦女話題的成語,指出了中泰古代的婦女美文化是外在美和内在美。外在 美是指人的外表、容貌的美,內在美是指人的內心的美,是人的思想、品德、 情操、性格等內在素質的具體體現。內在美反映人的本質,也體現社會美的本 質。通過有關婦女與自然的關係的漢泰成語來進行比較研究后,可以如下結 論:

6.4.1.1 婦女的容貌體態

首先,漢語成語直接描寫婦女總體相貌體態的美,指出婦女需要婀娜多姿,姿態柔和而美好,婦女身材小巧、伶俐可愛,身材細長如高聳直立的花木,另外,還用比喻描寫婦女的美,如月亮因婦女的美而躲藏,花兒羞慚,魚見之沉入水底,並以容顏色和香氣不同於一般花卉的牡丹花來比喻婦女的美麗,如花似月的容貌,以歷史上的美女能亡國來突出強調婦女容貌極美。而有關婦女話題的泰語成語中描寫婦女總體相貌讚美的美,比喻婦女如仙女一樣美麗,美如仙露落地。婦女面貌如玫瑰花初開一樣美麗。

其次,漢語成語直接描寫婦女分體相貌讚美的成語可以分成 10 個部位,如臉面美如玉,粉紅色的面頰,面貌如芙蓉花、桃花一樣的美。頭髮像飄浮縈繞的雲霧,髮黑而多。修長彎彎而美的眉毛,畫黑眉毛而美,細長秀美如柳葉的宮妝畫眉。眼睛要明亮靈活,如秋水一樣明朗。紅唇而潔白的牙齒而美麗。腰肢纖嫋如鶴,體態輕盈如螳螂,腰肢纖細如蜜蜂、如羯鼓。手指纖細而柔軟,白皙的手臂。小腳而美,能穿上弓鞋小襪的美女。肌骨如冰玉一樣瑩潔光滑,肌膚細嫩閃閃的光亮可以照見人影等。泰語分體相貌讚美的成語也可以分成 10 個部位,如婦女臉面清白如月亮的光;頭發像飄浮縈繞的絲棉;像月牙、像弓一樣彎彎的眉毛;眼睛如鹿一樣的光亮;嘴唇如菱角一樣漂亮;牙齒潔白得如白珠一樣;腰肢如舞女纖嫋,體態輕盈;手指像蠟燭一樣細長漂亮;脖子長得細長而漂亮;肌膚如絲、如絮、如茉莉一樣潔白美麗,肌膚瑩潔光滑如瓜蔭葉子等。有關婦女話題的漢泰成語中所表示體態容貌的成語還有不同的,即

漢語成語有讚美"腳部",而泰語成語沒有。泰語成語有讚美"脖頸",而漢語成語沒有。

最後,通過比較研究得出的結論是漢泰成語反映的文化內容,都可反映出中國和泰國相同跟不同的自然環境、文化、觀點及其他價值,如漢成語拿來比喻婦女的美時都有以"花、月"來做喻体。但漢成語也有以中國自然環境中有而泰國少有的"芙蓉花"、"桃花"、"羯鼓"等來做喻體。此外有關"美"的觀點也有所不同,如一樣頭髮的美是飄浮縈繞,腰肢纖細等。不同的是中國以"小腳"為美,古時候從小要纏腳,皇家閨女應有小腳,而泰國不以爲然,泰國喜歡細細長長的形狀,如手指像蠟燭一樣細長漂亮;脖頸長得細長而漂亮,而中國卻不以爲然。

6.4.1.2 婦女的情態品德

描寫婦女情態品德的漢泰成語有所不同,一樣的是婦女性格要高雅端莊、心地純潔、心地慈悲、聰明的心地、態度文靜、彬彬有禮之態。不同的是,中國婦女不好的情態品德是著重于悍妒的妻子對丈夫大吵大鬧,大肆攻擊、謾罵別人,不讚美愛打扮得十分妖艷的婦女,容易招致奸淫。而泰國婦女不高雅的情態品德是過分地撒嬌、説謊、說假話、善變心、管閒事、愛在別人家裹久坐而同時口若懸河等。

6.4.2 人與人的關係

人與人之間的關係主要表現為相互需要和相互依存的關係。通過本研究有關婦女這個話題的成語來進行研究,可以説明了兩种關係:

6.4.2.1 婦女與家庭

與婦女有關的家庭文化,漢泰成語發現有三大類:與母親有關,與妻子有關,夫妻的關係。

6.4.2.1.1 與母親有關

漢泰成語都指出,母親的角色是很重要,母親對子女有很大的影響,中泰國古代母親的責任是教養子女,子女好壞也是母親的責任。

6.4.2.1.2 與妻子有關

通過研究漢泰有關妻子的成語,發現很多是指要求妻子在家裏做家務,妻 子是家庭的主婦,不管大小事都由妻子處理,所以兩個民族的成語中就出現了 有關要求妻子儅好家庭主婦的成語。

6.4.2.1.3 夫妻的關係

所謂夫妻的關係是指男女兩人通過了合法的結婚手續在性生活、社會生活 及經濟等方面過著共同生活的關係。對研究這個話題,漢泰成語指出了中泰傳 統文化要求妻子必須服從丈夫,協助工作,伺候丈夫,但是還有了不少表示夫 妻的關係不好的成語。有的夫妻不同居,有的諷刺妻子的家務不好,這些本身 對夫妻關係影響就很大。

反映婦女與家庭的關係的漢泰成語經過比較后可有如下結論:

描寫婦女與家庭的關係的漢泰成語有所不同。中國重視忍受辛苦的婦女,管理不好家庭關係的婦女,以及夫妻的和睦。而泰國重視的是妻子的專一、善於烹飪、伺候丈夫。泰國成語蔑視棄夫隨情人私奔的女人,淫蕩的女人,給人做妾的女人。

6.4.2.2 女人與男人

中泰古代傳統文化對男女有不平等的觀念,不許男女公開來往,在兩個民族的成語中有很多表現了這個話題,比如:與戀愛有關,與想念、思念有關,與男女交往有關,與調情有關,與戲弄、欺負婦女有關和與男性輕視婦女有關的成語。

反映男女關係的漢泰成語經過比較后可有如下結論:

描寫男女關係的漢泰成語有所不同。漢語成語大部分都與愛情有關,指出 男女間的談情說愛、男女合歡,男女親熱昵愛形影不離,男女之間纏綿的戀情。女人不可與相愛的男人秘密相會,男女不可不依禮法的結合,男女不該幽會密約,男女間不可有挑逗行爲,男女不可私通。而泰成語重視描寫婦女的地位,如女人的地位比男方的高貴是不合适的,年紀頗大但仍未找到丈夫的婦女 會被人諷刺。好女人不該做別人的情婦,輕易失身。相同的是不該與男人偷情,而應遵循的正確做法的傳統規矩。不同的是泰愚成語有讚美已婚婦女比未婚少女懂事明理,離婚的有錢婦女或寡婦是沒有關係等等。

6.4.3 人與社會的關係

人是社會的一個部分,社會與人的關係密切,兩者息息相關,互不可分。 婦女是人類就肯定與社會的關係密切。通過兩個民族的成語反映婦女這個話題 指出了婦女在古代社會的生活方式以及社會對婦女的價值觀。

6.4.3.1 婦女的生活方式

分析所有漢泰成語,不管是直接描寫而間接描寫,都出現了有關婦女生活方式的內容,比如:漢語成語指出了中國古代婦女的社會地位低,女人是男人的玩物,被男人輕視的,泰語成語指出了妾和寡婦的生活以及婦女結婚后必須在丈夫家庭過生活等。

反映婦女的生活境遇的漢泰成語經過比較后可有如下結論:

描寫婦女的生活境遇的漢泰成語有所不同,漢語全是貶義性的,如因家庭生活所迫,把妻子兒女賣給別人,因生活無依,被迫賣掉自己的女兒。舊社會可強買平民婦女為奴婢,強迫良家婦女賣淫。而泰語反映的是古代婦女的地位及潛能,除了在家養孩子之外,有戰爭的時候還幫男人去打仗,不清白的女子,可入籃洗滌,而變得清白以便再嫁,有錢的寡婦可以再嫁等。

6.4.3.2 社會對婦女的價值觀

反映婦女觀念的成語指的是反映社會對婦女的價值觀。所謂價值觀是社會 成員從評價行爲、事物以及從各種可能的目標中選擇自己認可的目標的準則。 價值觀通過人們的行為取向及對事物的評價、態度反映出來,是世界觀的核 心,是驅使人們行為的內在動力。它支配和調動一切社會行為,涉及社會生活 的各個領域。 價值觀是人們對社會存在的反映。人們所處的自然環境和社會環境,包括 人的社會地位和物質生活條件,決定著人們的價值觀念。漢泰成語也反映了社 會對婦女價值觀的幾項問題,即:有關婦女的品德,婦女打扮、服裝,婦女的 年齡,貞節,婚姻及輕視婦女的方面。

反映婦女觀念的漢泰成語經過比較后可有如下結論:

描寫社會對婦女的觀念的漢泰成語有所不同,漢語成語指出婦女妝飾打扮可艷麗,也可淡雅,不同之美;婦女化妝時臉上扑粉,頭上抹油,穿著各種顏色的漂亮衣服;婦女頭發要美麗,蓬鬆散亂不好看,睡眠初醒時未梳妝的樣子不好看,發髻散亂的樣子不好看;舊時的婦女無比貞節剛烈,寧死不失身;婦女必有三從四德的道德標准,婦女成年須及時出嫁,不宜久留在家。而泰語成語指出女人因打扮而美觀。女人擁有美麗容貌為財寶。但泰語成語也有表示婦女不必漂亮,長得還可以就行,女人外表不美觀,裏面卻好看。此外泰語還有諷刺長得像海妖一樣外貌醜陋不堪的婦女,諷刺不文雅的女人,樣子像踢椰殼之馬,諷刺無論去哪兒都愛大吵大鬧的潑婦,聽到的群衆都驚跑,譴責婦女善於變心的行爲如攀緣藤一樣的婦女。

6.5 局限與未來研究的課題

本文只把所有的有關女性的中國成語及泰國成語進行比較研究,而且研究 這些女性成語反映的文化內涵。要是學習者想要了解中國和泰國傳統的女性文 化,應該互相學習其他的方面,這就讓讀者更了解古代女性的文化。

在中國與泰國成語作比較研究的基礎上又發現新的問題,這一些是值得我們進行研究,例如:中國成語與泰國成語中的食、衣、住、行的比較研究,中國成語與泰國成語中有關植物的比較研究,還有其他,如:成語中的藝術、成語中的科學、成語中的禮俗、成語文藝、成語廣告、成語遊戲等等。此外,我們還可以研究性文化,如:同性戀、男人與女人等方面的中國成語與泰國成語比較研究。通過以上考察,這些問題有待人們今後進一步研究。

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附錄 此附錄為本論文之英文簡略版

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHINESE AND THAI IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS REFLECTING IMAGES OF WOMEN

I.INTRODUCTION

1.1 Motivation

Idiom reflect the cultural heritage of nations and are a mirror for taking a glance at their talents, wisdoms, customs and habits, historical events and moral principles and ethics. Difference nations have idioms which sometimes have the same or similar meanings while particular idioms are determined by the local thoughts and circumstances.

Until present, there have been a number of researches comparing Chinese and Thai idioms, but without those concerning women. The cultural meaning of the idioms concerning women should help more understanding of different cultures for the two nations, i.e. talents, wisdoms, customs and habits, etc.

1.2 Objective

- 1. To compare Chinese and Thai idiomatic expressions those reflect images of women.
- 2. To explore traditional and cultural values related to women as appearing in Chinese and Thai idiomatic expressions.

1.3 Hypothesis

There are many idioms in Chinese and Thai languages which reflect the roles and social status of women. Meanwhile these idioms also represent the moral value and ethics of these cultures.

1.4 Scope of study

The study investigated female-related phrases based on terms found in 34 Chinese lexicons and 31 Thai books of idioms.

1.5 Research Methodology

- 1. Literature review: Chinese and Thai literatures, relating to the thesis.
- 2. Information collection: collection of the idioms in Chinese and Thai languages concerning with the women.
- 3. Information analysis: analysis of those idioms mentioned above.
- 4. Conclusion: summing-up of researches and offering of suggestions.

1.6 Significance and Potential Benefits

- 1. To gain a better understanding of Chinese and Thai idiomatic expressions reflecting images of women.
- 2. To gain a better understanding of traditional and cultural values reflecting images of women as appearing in Chinese and Thai idiomatic expressions.

1.7 Definitions of terms

- 1. The example of Chinese idioms in the research use Chinese Pinyin Romanization to facilitate pronunciation, and the examples of Thai idioms use the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) system to facilitate pronunciation.
- 2. Commendatory idioms: This category of idioms includes words that convey positive nations or images of woman. In the other words, commendatory idioms carry the connotation of praising, respecting, appraising the roles of woman or compliment the worthiness, the beauty and value of women to the society.
- 3. Derogatory idioms: This set of idioms consists of expressions and idioms that aim for degrading, mocking, disgracing, discriminating against and hating or vicious feeling toward women.
- 4. Neutral words: Neutral words do no indicate any personal preference or disfavor. Nonetheless, they may express either preference or disfavor according to the context they are in.

II. Literature review

Many scholars have investigated in this topic. By studying written literature, idiom books and lexicons in Chinese and Thai, the author will conclude the findings and provide evidence that supports the author's point of view.

2.1 Idioms and culture

Literature review revealed that there is a strong connection between language and culture. Language reflects the culture whilst culture nourishes the language. Languages record and manifest the culture and customs. The culture shape peoples' language to certain extent in certain ways. Idioms play a part in a language and they are the carrier of cultural messages.

2.1.1 Yang Wei "Chinese Idioms and Culture of Nationality"

Yang Wei (2004, 65-66) stated that idioms are the essence of Chinese language. By carefully analyzing each of them, he encouraged readers to discover the cultural contents. In addition, he postulated that Chinese idioms communicate more cultural information and customs than idiom in other languages.

He found, that Chinese idioms cover all aspects in Chinese society such as astronomy, calendar, geography, history, literature, art, military, religions, ethics, moral, values, diet, clothing, tools, architecture, customs and music.

His analyses found that idioms are used everywhere by the speakers throughout the year. The cultural contents diffuse into the language. He stated that to study and explore a language does not only empower the knowledge of the culture but also promotes the edification of humanistic accomplishment as well as the quality of proofreading.

2.1.2 Li Da-nong "Idioms and the Chinese Culture"

In a similar study, Li Da-nong (1994, 68) stated that cultural elements cannot be separated from language study. Language is the inheritance of history which records the customs of the speakers. Among all components, lexicons honestly reflect the culture. Idioms are indivisible from language. He categorized two significant features in Chinese idioms: historical record and specific syntactic constructs.

A. Idioms have been used throughout history so they also pass down the history and the sense of heritage with them. The formation of an idiom takes centuries after centuries. Idioms may survive through time and generations of use and then enrich the modern language with a touch of nostalgia which provides abundant ingredients for cultural in depth studies.

B. Idioms usually possess fixed constructions and components as well as specific semantics. The syntactic function of an idiom is equivalent to a set phrase or even a short sentence or sometimes explicates an idea in a greater extent and depth. Therefore the idioms may better illustrate the culture of the speakers. The greater the extent or depth an idiom contains, the greater cultural content the idiom bears.

2.1.3 Wang Hua-peng "Chinese idioms and with historical and cultural contents"

Wang Hua-peng (2001, 82-85) extended the historical value of Chinese idioms in his study. He emphasized how idioms pass down the history and culture of the language and carry the ethnicity of culture. Some philosophies of naive materialism, classic education, morality and ethics are found in a lot of idiomatic context. In addition, the characteristics of national culture semantic related to the places, people, plants and animals in idioms all have a concentrated performance.

He again emphasized that Chinese language has a long history. Throughout this history the language was used as a tool and media to record, but also creates, the grandeur of Chinese culture. Being the brilliant elements of language, Chinese idioms have prospered and prevailed.

2.1.4 Yao Peng-ci "A note on Idioms and Culture"

Yao Peng-ci (2000, 84-87) stated that language is the symbol of culture. The Chinese created magnificent culture in the past thousands of years. The material as well as spiritual culture is reflected through the Chinese language and lexicons. Chinese idioms, being the key role in Chinese lexicons, enrich the ethnic contents and represent its culture.

2.1.5 Liu Hao-yue "An overview of the relationship between idioms and culture"

Liu Hao-yue (2005, 46-49) pointed out that the connection between culture and idioms is an objective existence. The idioms contain cultural contents of depths and the culture plays a critical role in producing new idiomatic use. Two are virtually inseparable.

He also found that idioms are passed down over generations. The grammatical construction of them is simple and effective; idioms convey a solid idea through only a few words. It plays an important role in Chinese lexicon and is usually used in written documents.

Liu believed that culture is, in a broader scope, a sum of materialistic and philosophical properties throughout human history and experiences; to narrow it down

to philosophies like ideology, values, literature, arts, education, science etc. In his paper, he mostly focused on culture as in the latter sense.

Chinese idioms carry rich cultural contents and the essence which represents the civilization of the culture. Some scholars call it idiomatic culture or culture at idiomatic level.

2.1.6 Zheng Xiao "Chinese idioms and Chinese culture"

Zheng Xiao (2002, 35-38) said that idioms are the essence and precipitation of culture. By analyzing idioms in three different levels: philosophy, system/customs, and substances, he can then explore the depths of culture.

A. Chinese idioms and Chinese Philosophy

He explained that Chinese philosophy usually refers to the ideology of people's system of values and beliefs. A system of values and beliefs are formed through Chinese culture and history and are shaped by people's mindset, logic and beliefs. Chinese philosophy covers the religions, politics, ethics and morality, arts, and other aspects of ideology.

B. Chinese idioms and Chinese customs

Zheng Xiao analyzed that Chinese philosophy follows what Chinese people wish to convey for eternity. Chinese customs may change based on the division of labor and needs of cooperation to implement the cultural contents in Chinese society and customs. He found that throughout the history, Chinese have constructed a sound system of customs and regulations which include aristocratic and vernacular systems in customs, tradition, marriage, military service, education, laws, funerals and burial services, astronomy, calendars, and even superstitions and taboos.

C. Chinese idioms and tangible culture

He furthermore found that Tangible culture, when compared with philosophy and systems of values, is more objective and perceivable. Tangible culture is on top of other topics. It reflects people's basic needs for survival. A lot of idioms provide information of life and culture of Chinese. Such idioms illustrate the local geography, plantations, architecture, diet and apparels, tools, animals and so on. They also depict the civilization of Chinese at that time.

2.2 The comparison of cultural contents in Chinese and Thai idioms

The comparison of cultural contents in Chinese and Thai idioms is considered essential. Idioms offer rich information of cultural elements and contents. So they can be analyzed with different perspectives.

A lot of comparative literature between Chinese and Thai languages are found such as "Chinese and Thai idiomatic expressions as related to animals: a comparative study" written by Piriya Surakajohn, "A comparison of Chinese idioms and Thai idioms-idiomatic expressions" by Kannika Kowitkun and "A comparative study of Chinese idiomatic expressions containing the word "xin" with their Thai equivalents" by Sumalee Sripanngoen et al.

The thesis by Piriya Surakajohn (2001) focused on the Chinese and Thai idioms on animals. The paper investigated the cultural elements these animals had conveyed. The paper divided Thai idioms into ten categories of politics, military, career, learning, academics, language, literature, arts, marriage and superstitions. Surakajohn found that the idioms originated from different environments, cultures and views, based on people's beliefs. The thesis of Kowitkun (2001) compared synonyms or idioms with similar semantic senses in Chinese and Thai. It helped Kowitkun gain a better view of differences of Chinese and Thai idioms. Her paper projects the

similarities and differences in geography, animals, plantations, life styles, and values of two countries.

The thesis by Sumalee Sripanngoen (2000) focused on the Chinese idioms containing the text "xin" and compared them with Thai idioms.

The thesis indicated that two cultures have their own languages, cultures and environments. Through further study of their idioms, some similarities in customs, habits or tradition are found shared by the two cultures. Their idioms vividly convey their ways of life and the historic backgrounds in depths which depict the cultural elements in each country. Some idioms portray the religion, Buddhism, which is shared by two cultures. Chinese idioms are influenced by Confucianism and Taoism. Some idioms in the two languages reflect that both people relate the image of evilness with ferocious beasts such as snakes, tigers, wolves. Some idioms reflect a preference in numbers. Some numbers are believed to bring good fortune; some bad luck and bad fortune. Another group of class idioms depict general knowledge of body parts; some depict wisdom, capabilities and perception towards abstract ideas. For example, they use a hard rock to describe strong will. Some idioms present appreciation in justice, patriotism, customs and morality in both languages.

2.3 Summary

2.3.1 Chinese and Thai idioms reflecting ethnicity

As seen from the previous studies, it is safe to conclude that both Chinese and Thai idioms contain rich cultural contents and reflect similarities and differences of each culture. In the following chapters, Women related idioms are compared and studied for better knowledge of the two cultures and understand the daily lives. It is the author hope that this paper may help to improve the friendship between China and Thailand.

Idioms reflect culture from different angles and levels. Culture may be defined in a broader sense and a narrower sense. However, it can be said that the fundamental aspects of culture relate man and nature, man and man, and man and society. Idioms are used as a media of culture and vividly convey the cultural contents of a language which reveals the psychology, mindset, humor, and systems of values and beliefs.

2.3.2 Previous findings

The definition of cultural content in this paper refers to the relations between man and nature, man and man, and man and society found in female-related Chinese and Thai idioms. They can be divided into 3 major categories:

A. Woman and nature

- i. Idioms describing appearances and physique, i.e. commendatory expressions.
- ii. Idioms describing virtues and characters such as manner of speech, temperament, characters, wittiness, ingenuity, ideology and attitudes.

B. Woman and people

i. Idioms describing family relationship including mother and child, discipline of mother, mother's hard work, loyal husband, lawful wife/husband, unwed relationships, marriage, wife's hard work and prudence of wife.

ii. Idioms describing relationship between man and woman including romantic involvement, lovesickness, dating and courtship, flirtation, philanderers, and women's status.

C. Woman and society

- i. Idioms describing life in general including women's life, family status, career and virginity.
- ii. Idioms describing perceptions of the society toward the women including her virtues, apparels, age, chastity, marriage and disrespect towards women.

III. The Study of Woman-related Chinese idioms

In this chapter, 558 idioms related to culture will be discussed. The author divided the idioms into the six previously discussed categories: idioms describing 1) appearances and physique; 2) virtue and characters; 3) family relationship; 4) relationship between man and woman; 5) life in general; 6) perceptions of the society toward the women. In addition, the paper will discuss the literal meaning of each idiom, as well as its attribution towards women. The author defined this attribution as commendatory, derogatory and neutral.

3.1 Idioms used to describe physical appearances

Having examined 34 major Chinese dictionaries, the author could distinguish 142 Chinese idioms. They depict the physical appearances of women and can be divided into commendatory expressions describing general appearances and more specifically body parts.

3.1.1 Idioms used to describe Ideal Beauty

The idioms used to describe ideal beauty can be categorized into direct descriptions and metaphoric descriptions. It seems this group contains only commendatory idiom. For instance:

綽約多姿

chuò yuē duō zī

chuò yuē(beautiful) duō(much) zī (appearance)

It is used to describe elegance seen in a woman.

婀娜多姿

ē nuó duō zī

ē nuó(graceful) duō(much) zī (appearance)

This idiom is used to describe femininity and beauty of female physique.

Some metaphoric descriptions. For example:

閉月羞花

bì yuè xiū huā

bì (hide) yuè (Moon) xiū (Shame) huā (Flower)

The idiom means the beauty of a woman abashes the flowers and causes the moon to hide.

沉魚落雁

chén yú luò yàn

chén (sink) yú (Fish) luò (lower) yàn (wild geese)

It is used to describe that the beauty of a woman makes fish (swimming in the water) rove at the bottom of the lake and wild geese (flying in the air) fall on the land.

3.1.2 Commendatory idioms describing different body parts

The author could divide commendatory idioms of body parts into 10 groups based on the parts they describe:

3.1.2.1 Face

玉面朱唇

yù miàn zhū chún

yù(jade) miàn(face) zhū(red) chún(lips)

This is to describe a woman with beautiful make-up.

桃腮粉臉

táo sāi fěn liǎn

táo(peach) sāi(cheek) fěn(powder) liăn(face)

It is used to describe rosy cheeks of a woman.

3.1.2.2 Hair

雲鬟霧鬢

yún huán wù bìn

yún(cloud) huán(hair) wù(fog) bìn(hair)

This idiom describes a woman's hair that floats in the air like clouds.

豐容盛髷

fēng róng shèng jiǎn

fēng(robust) róng(face) shèng(ample) jiǎn(forelock)

It is to describe a woman of plump cheeks and thick black hair; especially, the beauty of a young woman.

3.1.2.3 Eyebrow

京兆眉嫵

jīng zhào méi wǔ

jīng zhào(city name) méi(eyebrow) wǔ(charming)

It is used to describe the soft and beautiful shape of eyebrows.

楊柳宮眉

yáng liǔ gōng méi

yáng liǔ(willow) gōng(maid) méi(eyebrow)

It is used to describe long and thin eyebrows that resemble the willow; it refers to the long curved eyebrows for beautiful woman.

3.1.2.4Eye

柳眉星眼

liǔ méi xīng yǎn

liŭ(willow) méi(eyebrow) xīng(star) yăn(eye)

It is used to describe thin, long eyebrows and twinkling eyes.

眼如秋水

yăn rú qiū shuĭ

yǎn(eye) rú(as) qiū(autumn) shuǐ(water)

It refers to the beauty of the eyes as clear as the water in autumn.

3.1.2.5 Lips

唇紅齒白

chún hóng chỉ bái

chún(lip) hóng(red) chǐ(tooth) bái(white)

It literally means "red lips and white teeth"; it refers to the facial beauty of a woman.

朱唇粉面

zhū chún fěn miàn

zhū(red) chún(lip) fěn(smooth) miàn(face)

It refers to a good looking face with red lips and alabaster face.

3.1.2.6 Tooth

皓齒蛾眉

hào chỉ é méi

hào(bright) chǐ(tooth) é'méi(delicate eyebrows)

The idiom refers to white teeth and soft eyebrows and is used to describe female beauty.

齒白唇紅

chỉ bái chún hóng

chǐ(tooth) bái(white) chún(lip) hóng(red)

It literally means "white teeth and red lips". It refers to the facial beauty of a woman.

3.1.2.7 腰 waist

鶴勢螂形

hè shì láng xíng

hè(crane) shì(pose) láng(praying mantis) xíng(shape)

The idiom describes a woman's thin waist and svelte build.

蜂腰削背

fēng yāo xuē bèi

fēng(hornet) yāo(waist) xuē(slim) bèi(back)

It refers to a woman's small waist and slim back and who looks slender and beautiful.

3.1.2.8 Finger

玉指素臂

yù zhǐ sù bèi

yù(jade) zhǐ(finger) sù(bare) bèi(arm)

This idiom describes a woman's delicate fingers and her bare porcelain white arms.

3.1.2.9 Foot

鞋弓襪淺

xié gōng wà qiǎn

xié(shoe) gōng(bow) wà(sock) qiǎn(shallow)

It is used to describe a woman's small bound feet. (considered beautiful at the time)

3.1.2.10 Complexion

冰肌玉骨

bīng jī yù gǔ

bīng(ice) jī(flesh) yù(jade) gǔ(bone)

"Bing" (ice) resembles clear crystal. The idiom refers to a woman with smooth and clear complexion.

光可鑒人

guāng kě jiàn rén

guāng(light) kě(be able) jiàn(shine) rén(people)

This term is used to describe the radiance of a woman's healthy hair or skin. It may also be used to describe shiny materials.

3.2 Idioms used to describe virtue or characters

Having examined 34 major Chinese dictionaries, the author could distinguish 56 Chinese idioms are found describing a woman's virtue and characters. In this group the author could distinguish between commendatory and derogatory expressions.

3.2.1 Commendatory expressions. For example:

慧心巧思

huì xīn qiǎo sī

huì xīn (cleverness) qiǎo(ingenious) sī(thought)

It is used to describe a woman's talents and cleverness.

慧心蘭質

huì xīn lán zhì

huì xīn (cleverness) lán(orchid) zhì(temperament)

This term is used to describe a woman of a kind heart paired with a sharp intellect.

3.2.2 Derogatory expressions. For example:

河東獅吼

hé dōng shī hǒu

hé(river) dōng(east) shī(lion) hǒu(roar)

The idiom is used to describe a termagant who hen-pecks her husband.

潑婦罵街

pō fù mà jiē

pō(tough) fù(woman) mà(yell) jiē(street)

This idiom is used to describe a tough woman who attacks or criticizes at a high pitch.

3.3 Idioms used to describe family relationships

Having examined 34 major Chinese dictionaries, the author could distinguish 122 Chinese idioms are found describing the relationship between a woman and her family. In this group of idioms the author was able to distinguish the three categories of commendatory, derogatory, and neutral.

3.3.1 Commendatory expressions. For example:

畫荻教子

huà dí jiào zǐ

huà (draw)dí(reed) jiào(teach) zǐ(child)

Di (荻) is a kind of reed. The people in ancient time used reed stem to draw on ground in order to teach their children writing. This idiom is used to compliment a dedicated mother who knows how to properly educate her child.

殺彘教子

shā zhì jiào zĭ

shā(kill) zhì(pig) jiào(teach) zǐ(child)

This idiom refers to parents who keep their promises to their children without deception. This idiom is based on a folk tale.

3.3.2 Derogatory expressions. For example:

分釵破鏡

fēn chāi pò jìng

fēn(separate) chāi(hairpin) pò(broken) jìng(mirror)

This expression speaks of couples who separate and part because of unexpected reasons.

花殘月缺

huā cán yuè quē

huā(flower) cán(wither) yuè(moon) quē(broken)

It means people who fall apart and the situation cannot be mended.

3.3.3 Neutral expressions. For example:

嫁狗逐狗

jià gǒu zhú gǒu

jià(to marry) gǒu(dog) zhú(follow) gǒu(dog)

A woman, once married, follows her husband wherever he goes. The idiom is about the obedience of a woman.

3.4 Idioms describing relationships between male and female

Having examined 34 major Chinese dictionaries, the author could distinguish 120 Chinese idioms are found related to male and female relationships. In this group of idioms the author was able to distinguish the three categories of commendatory, derogatory, and neutral.

3.4.1 Commendatory expressions. For example:

倚玉偎香

yĭ yù wēi xiāng

yǐ(to lean) yù(jade) wēi(cuddle) xiāng(fragrance)

It refers to the support a couple can give each others.

雙宿雙飛

shuāng sù shuāng fēi

shuāng(two/a pair) sù(rest) shuāng(a pair) fēi(fly)

A couple rests and fly together. It depicts an inseparable couple.

3.4.2 Derogatory expressions. For example:

密約偷期

mì yuē tōu qī

mì(secret) yuē(date) tōu(discreet) qī(date)

It refers to lovers who secretly arrange rendezvous.

桑中之喜

sāng zhōng zhī xǐ

sāng(mulberry) zhōng(in) zhī(of) xǐ(pleasure)

Man and woman get united not according rite or law

3.4.3 Neutral expressions. For example:

情竇初開

qíng dòu chū kāi

qíng dòu(stirrings of sex) chū(first) kāi(start/initiate)

This idiom refers to a person who just becomes aware of love and affection and is usually used to describe a young girl's first awakening of affection.

兒女之情

ér nữ zhī qíng

ér(boy) nǚ(girl) zhī(of) qíng(love and affection)

Love and affection between a young man and a young woman.

3.5 Idioms describing life in general

Having examined 34 major Chinese dictionaries, the author could distinguish 53 Chinese idioms are found depicting women's life in general. In this group the author could find only derogatory idioms.

賣兒貼婦

mài ér tiē fù

mài(sell) ér(child) tiē(allowance) fù(wife)

One has to sell his wife and children for food in order to survive

壓良為賤

yā liáng wéi jiàn

yā(force) liáng(good) wéi(to be) jiàn(worthless)

One forces a young girl to become a handmaid.

3.6 Idioms describing the perceptions of the society toward the women

Having examined 34 major Chinese dictionaries, the author could distinguish 65 Chinese idioms were found describing the perceptions of the society toward the

women in Chinese. In this group of idioms the author was able to distinguish the three categories of commendatory, derogatory, and neutral.

3.6.1 Commendatory expressions. For example:

德容兼備

dé róng jiān bèi

dé(virtue) róng(beauty) jiān(both) bèi(to hold)

It refers to a woman with good virtue and beauty.

七貞九烈

qī zhēn jiǔ liè

qī(seven) zhēn(chastity) jiǔ(nine) liè(being virtuous)

This idiom is used to describe virtuous women who believe chastity is the most important virtue and they would rather die to protect it.

3.6.2 Derogatory expressions. For example:

粉面油頭

fěn miàn yóu tóu

fěn(powder) miàn(face) yóu(oil) tóu(head)

It literally means powered face and oiled hair (to keep the hair in order) and is used to describe an excessively made-up woman.

涂脂抹粉

tú zhī mŏ fěn

tú(Paint) zhī(blusher) mŏ(apply) fěn(powder)

A woman applies blusher and powder on her face. The expression also carries the implication of covering up the flaws and ugly facts.

3.6.3 Neutral expressions. For example:

女大當嫁

nữ dà dāng jià

nů(girl) dà(mature) dāng(ought to) jià(marry)

It implicates that a woman must get married right after she becomes full-grown.

綠女紅男

lù nữ hóng nán

lù(green) nǔ(female/woman) hóng(red) nán(male/man)

It refers to young man and woman in bright-colored dress appropriate to gender and age.

3.7 Summary

The fore-mentioned 558 woman-related Chinese idioms are first categorized into six groups: idioms used to describe 1) general appearance and beauty; 2) virtue and characters; 3) family relationship; 4) relationship between man and woman; 5) life in general; 6) perceptions of the society toward the women. Within these groups they are further categorized according to their attributions (commendatory, derogatory and neutral). Having made these distinctions the following conclusion may be drawn:

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Function	,	Chines	e Idioms
1 unction		Idiom entries	Percentage %
1) Idioms describing	Commendatory	142	25.45
physiques and	Derogatory	-	-
appearances	Neutral	-	-
Tr	Subtotal	142	25.45
	Commendatory	31	5.56
2) Idioms describing	Derogatory	25	4.48
virtue and characters	Neutral	-	-
	Subtotal	56	10.04
	Commendatory	79	14.16
3) Idioms describing family relationships	Derogatory	38	6.81
	Neutral	5	0.90
	Subtotal	122	21.87
	Commendatory	66	11.83
4) Idioms describing	Derogatory	52	9.32
relationship between man and woman	Neutral	2	0.36
	Subtotal	120	21.51
	Commendatory) - III - III	-
5) Idioms describing	Derogatory	53	9.50
life in general	Neutral		-
	Subtotal	53	9.50
6) Idioms describing	Commendatory	43	7.71
perceptions of the society toward the	Derogatory	7	1.25
	Neutral	15	2.69
women	Subtotal	65	11.65
Total		558	100

Table 3.1 Analysis of Woman-related Chinese Idioms

From Table 3.1, a few conclusions may be drawn:

- 1) Woman-related Chinese idioms centering on general appearances take the highest percentage of 25.45%; 142 entries in total. Next, the idioms centering on family relationship takes 21.87%; 122 entries in total; idioms describing relationship between man and woman takes 21.51%; 120 entries in total; idioms focusing on women's virtues and characters takes 11.65%; 65 entries; idioms focusing on perceptions of the society toward the women takes 10.04%; 56 entries in total; the idioms focalizing on life in general takes 9.50% and 53 entries are found.
- 2) The semantic analysis showed that woman-related Chinese idioms are usually found commendatory. 361 entries of these are found and take up to 64.71 percent; 175 derogatory terms are found (31.36%); only 22 terms are found neutral (3.93%).

IV. The Study of Woman-related Thai idioms

From the study the author selected 96 idioms related to women. These were divided into six categories: idioms describing 1) appearances and physique; 2) virtue and characters; 3) family relationship; 4) man and woman relationship; 5) life in general; 6) describing perceptions of the society toward the women. In addition, the paper will discuss the meaning of each idiom and its attribution: commendatory, derogatory and neutral.

4.1 Idioms describing physiques and appearances

In this category 19 Thai idioms have been found in Thai. Most of them depict the physical appearances of women and they can be divided into commendatory expressions describing general appearances and commendatory expressions describing body parts.

4.1.1 Idioms used to describe Ideal Beauty

Thai idioms to describe ideal beauty are used by direct description. For example:

สวยดั่งบางฟ้า

suai dan na:n fa:

suai(beautiful) dan(as) na:n fa: (angel)

It refers to a woman who is beautiful like a fairy maiden.

สวยเหมือนกุหลาบแรกแย้ม

suai mwan ku la:p re:k je:m

suai(beautiful) mwan(like) ku la:p(rose) rɛ:k jɛ:m (blossom)

It is used to compare the beautiful appearance of woman with a blossoming rose.

4.1.2 Commendatory idioms describing different body parts

Idioms praising the appearance in detail can be divided into ten categories based on the parts of the human body. After analysis, we found that among Thai idioms used for praising the appearance in detail, most of them are used for praising the beauty of the skin. For other parts of human body, we just found one or two idioms for each.

4.1.2.1 Face

ใบหน้างามผ่องราวกับดวงจันทร์

bai na: ŋa:m pho:ŋ ra:u kap duaŋ can

bai na:(face) na:m(beautiful) pho:n(bright) ra:u kap(like) duan can(moon)

It is used to describe a woman who has a beautiful face as bright as moonlight.

4.1.2.2 Hair

ผมนุ่มคั่งใยใหม

phom-num dan jai mai

phom(hair) num(soft) dan(as) jai mai(silk)

It is used to describe a woman who has beautiful hair.

4.1.2.3 Eyebrows

คิ้วโก่งดั่งคับศร

khiu koːŋ daŋ khan son

khiu(eyebrows) ko:ŋ(curve) daŋ(as) khan son(bow)

It is used to describe a woman who has bend or curved eyebrows like a bow.

4.1.2.4 Eyes

ตางามราวกับตากวาง

ta: ŋa:m ra:u kap ta: kwa:ŋ

ta: (eyes) na:m(beautiful) ra:u kap(like) ta: kwa:n(deer's eyes)

It is used to describe a woman who has beautiful bright eyes like a deer's eyes.

4.1.2.5 Lips

ปากงามเหมือนกระจับ

pa:k na:m mwan kra-cap

pa:k(lip) na:m(beautiful) mwan(like) kra-cap(horn chestnut)

It is used to describe a woman who has beautiful lips like horn chestnut - shaped.

4.1.2.6 Teeth

ฟันขาวราวไข่มูก

fan khazu razu khai-muk

fan(teeth) kha:u(white) ra:u(as) khai-muk (pearl)

It is used to describe a woman who has write teeth like a pearl.

4.1.2.7 Waist

เอวบางเหมือนนางรำ

eːu baːŋ mwan naːŋ ram

e:u(waist) ba:ŋ(slim) mwan(like) na:ŋ ram(dancing girl)

It refers to a woman who has a slender waist like a dancing girl.

4.1.2.8 Fingers

นิ้วเรียวดั่งลำเทียน

niu riau dan lam thian

niu(fingers) riau(tapering) dan(like) lam thian(candle)

It refers to a woman who has thin and long candle-shaped fingers.

4.1.2.9 Neck

คอระหง

kho: ra-hoŋ

kho:(neck) ra-hon(long)

It refers to a woman who has long beautiful neck.

4.1.2.10 Complexion

ผิวขาวเหมือนสำลี

phiu-kha:u mwan sam-li:

phiu(skin) kha:u(white) mwan(as) sam-li:(cotton)

It refers to a woman who has white skin the color of cotton.

4.2 Idioms describing virtue and characters

Among Thai idioms which are about woman's topic, we only found 11 idioms referring to virtue and characters. These can be divided into two types: commendatory and derogatory expressions.

4.2.1 Commendatory expressions. For example:

นางแก้ว

na:η kε:w

na:n ke:w (proper name, woman of the Jataka tales)

It refers to a woman who has idealistic aspiration and an elegant disposition.

ใจดีเป็นแม่พระ

cai di: pen me: phra

cai di:(kind-hearted) pen(as) mɛ: pʰra (a merciful woman)

It refers to a merciful woman.

4.2.2 Derogatory expressions. For example:

ตอหลดตอแหล

to:-lot-to:-le:

to:-lot-to:-le: (Liar)

It mostly refers to a woman who tells a lie.

น้ำใจหญิงเหมือนน้ำกลิ้งบนใบบอน

na:m cai jin mwan na:m klin bon bai bo:n

na:m cai jin(woman heart) mwan(like) na:m(water) klin(rolling) bon(on) bai

bo:n(the taro leave)

It refers to a woman who always changes her mind. It is like a drop of water rolling on a taro leave, water will scatter into little drops and roll in the same direction following the slope of the taro leave. It is mainly used for cursing a woman.

4.3 Idioms describing family relationships

Among Thai idioms which are about woman's topic, the author discerned 19 idioms describing the relationship with family. These can be divided into two types: commendatory and derogatory expressions.

4.3.1 Commendatory expressions. For example:

ตื่นก่อนนอนทีหลัง

tw:n ko:n no:n thi: lan

tw:n(get up) ko:n(before) no:n(sleep) thi: lan(after)

It refers to the affair which a good wife should do. To be a good wife, she should go to bed later than her husband, but get up earlier than her husband.

แม่เหย้าแม่เรือน

mɛː-jau-mɛː-rwan

mεː-jau-mεː-rwan (Housewife)

It refers to a woman who can take good care of her family; being a good wife and loving mother.

4.3.2 Derogatory expressions. For example:

นางกากี

naːŋ kaː-kiː

na:n ka:-ki: (proper name, the main character of the Kaki-Folk tale)

It refers to a lascivious woman who leaves her husband and elope with a lover, used to express one's despitefulness.

กินน้ำใต้ศอก

kin na:m tai so:k

kin(drink) na:m(water) tai(below) so:k(elbow)

It refers to a woman who becomes a concubine because of some circumstance in her life.

4.4 Idioms describing the relation between man and woman

Among woman related Thai idioms, the author could distinguish 15 idioms describing the relationship between man and woman. These can be divided into three types: commendatory, derogatory and neutral expressions.

4.4.1 Commendatory expressions. For example:

กระดังงาลนไฟ

kra-daŋ-ŋaː lon fai

kra-dan-na:(a fragrant flower) lon(burn) fai(fire)

It refers to a married woman know things better than an unmarried woman.

ดอกฟ้ากับหมาวัด

do:k fa: kap ma: wat

do:k fa:(heaven flower) kap(and) ma: wat(temple dog)

It refers to an unsuitable couple, normally it refers to a woman with a higher social and economic status than the man.

4.4.2 Derogatory expressions. For example:

ไก่หลง

kai loŋ

kai(chicken) lon(losing way)

It refers to a woman who hangs around alone in the late at night, she will become the victim of a man.

ดอกทอง

do:k tho:n

(blog)n:c^d (rewolf)

It refers to a woman who likes to be an illicit lover of a married man.

4.4.3 Neutral expressions. For example:

เข้าตามตรอก ออกตามประตู

khau ta:m tro:k o:k ta:m pra-tu:

khau(entrance) ta:m(follow) tro:k(lane) o:k(exit) ta:m(follow) pra-tu:(door)

It refers to traditional rules about the correct behaviors which young man and young people should follow.

4.5 Idioms describing life in general

Among all the Thai woman related idiom, the author could only find 7 idioms describing the daily life. These can be divided into two types: commendatory and derogatory expressions.

4.5.1 Commendatory expressions. For example:

เปลกีไกว ดาบก็แกว่ง

pezu koz kwai dazp koz kwezn

pe:u(cradle) ko:(as a result) kwai(rock) da:p(sword) ko:(as a result) kwe:n(sway)

It refers to a Thai woman's ability; she not only has to bring up her children in the house, but also has to help the man combat the enemies when a war happens.

หัวกระไดไม่แห้ง

huːa kra-dai mai hεːŋ

hu:a(head) kra-dai(stairs) mai(no) he:n (dry)

It refers to a family with a beautiful girl in the house.

4.5.2 Derogatory expressions. For example:

แม่เล้า

mε: lau

me: lau (ma-ma san)

It refers to a woman who runs a brothel.

ลูกเมียน้อย

lu:k mi:a no:i

lu:k(kid) mi:a no:i(minor wife)

It refers to one who has a lower class, status or position than the others.

4.6 Idioms describing perceptions of the society toward the women

Among woman related Thai idioms, the author could distinguish 25 idioms describing woman's value. These can divide into two types: commendatory and derogatory expressions.

4.6.1 Commendatory expressions. For example:

ไก่งามเพราะขน คนงามเพราะแต่ง

kai na:m phro khon khon na:m phro te:n

kai(chicken) na:m(beautiful) phro(because) khon(feathers) khon(human)

ŋaːm(beautiful) pʰrɔ(because) tεːŋ(dress)

It refers to the dressing up which will make a woman beautiful.

นารีมีรูปเป็นทรัพย์

na: ri: mi: ru:p pen sap

na: ri:(woman) mi:(have) ru:p(appearance) pen(be) sap(an asset)

It refers to a woman who has a beautiful appearance as an asset.

4.6.2 Derogatory expressions. For example:

ผีเสื้อสมุทร

phi: sw:a sa-mut

p^hi: sw:a sa-mut (proper name, a character of the Phra Apaimanee poetry (Ogress))

It is often used for stirring or despising the woman who has an ugly, fat appearance

ม้าดีดกะ โหลก

ma: di:t ka-lo:k

ma:(horse) di:t(flick) ka-lo:k(coconut shell)

It refers to a woman who has an unrefined manner like a horse.

4.7 Summary

From the above 96 Thai idioms, we found that they can be divided into six topics:1)Idioms for describing physiques and appearances; 2) Idioms describing virtue and characters; 3) Idioms describing family relationships; 4) The relation between man and woman; 5) Idioms describing life in general; 6) Idioms describing perceptions of the society toward women. In addition, we also analyzed the connotations of these idioms. The connotations are commendatory, derogatory and neutral expressions. The results can be summarized as follows:

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Categories		Thai id	ioms
		Idioms(numbers)	Percentage
	Commendatory	19	19.79
1) Idioms describing	Derogatory	-	-
physiques and appearances	Neutral	-	-
	Subtotal	19	19.79
	Commendatory	3	3.13
2) Idioms describing virtue	Derogatory	8	8.33
and characters	Neutral	-	-
	Subtotal	11	11.46
	Commendatory	5	5.21
3) Idioms describing family relationships	Derogatory	12	12.50
	Neutral	2	2.08
	Subtotal	19	19.79
	Commendatory	2	2.08
4)The relation between man	Derogatory	12	12.50
and woman	Neutral	1	1.04
	Subtotal	15	15.62
	Commendatory	4	4.17
5) Idioms describing life in	Derogatory	3	3.13
general	Neutral	-	-
//	Subtotal	7	7.3
	Commendatory	6	6.25
6)Idioms describing	Derogatory	19	19.79
perceptions of the society toward the women	Neutral		-
toward the women	Subtotal	25	26.04
Total		96	100

Table4.1 Categories of the Thai Idioms Concerning with Woman Topics

From the table 4.1, it can be seen that:

- 1) Among the Thai idioms which are about the woman's topic, those describing "perceptions of the society toward the women" take as much as 25 idioms (accounting for 26.04%). The second is those describing "the physiques and appearances" and "family relationships" as counting 19 idioms (accounting for 19.79%). The third is those describing "the relation between man and woman" with 15 idioms (accounting for 15.62%). The fourth is those describing "virtue and characters" with 11 idioms (accounting for 11.46%). The last is those describing "life in general" counting only 7 idioms (accounting for 7.30%).
- 2) Considering the meaning of these idioms, the author found that the majority of these Thai idioms about women are derogatory, accounting 54 idioms or 56.25%. Commendatory and neutral idioms account for 39 (40.63%) and 3 (3.12%)

V. Comparison of woman-related idioms in Chinese and Thai

Idioms are an integral part of both, the Chinese and the Thai languages. Different idioms represent a different cultural ideology. The woman-related idioms in both languages reflect the values and preferences in their culture. In the previous section, the idioms of both languages were dissected and analyzed. The comparison is listed below:

Catego	vios	Chine	ese idioms	Tha	i idioms
Categories		entries	percentage (%)	entries	percentage (%)
1) Idioms	Commendatory	142	25.45	19	19.79
describing	Derogatory	m -	-	-	_
appearances and	Neutral	/	-	-	-
physique	Subtotal	142	25.45	19	19.79
2) 11:	Commendatory	31	5.56	3	3.13
2) Idioms	Derogatory	25	4.48	8	8.33
describing virtue and characters	Neutral	(C)-	<u>-</u>	-	-
and characters	Subtotal	56	10.04	11	11.46
2) 11'	Commendatory	79	14.16	5	5.21
3) Idioms	Derogatory	38	6.81	12	12.50
describing family	Neutral	5	0.90	2	2.08
relationships	Subtotal	122	21.87	19	19.79
4) Idioms	Commendatory	66	11.83	2	2.08
describing	Derogatory	52	9.32	12	12.50
relationship	Neutral	2	0.36	1	1.04
between man and woman	subtotal	120	21.51	15	15.62
->	Commendatory	-	_ 32	4	4.17
5) Idioms	Derogatory	53	9.50	3	3.13
describing life in	Neutral	0.00	16.00	@-	-
general	Subtotal	53	9.50	7	7.3
6) Idioms	Commendatory	43	7.71	6	6.25
describing	Derogatory	0710	1.25	19	19.79
perceptions of the	Neutral	15	2.69	J 16/	
society toward the women	Subtotal	65	11.65	25	26.04
Total		558	100	96	100

Table 5.1 The numbers of woman-related Chinese and Thai idioms

From the figures listed in the table 5.1: we have found:

- 1) 142 Chinese idioms (25.45%) and 19 Thai idioms (19.79%) are used to describe general physique and appearances;
- 2) 56 Chinese idioms (10.04%) and 11 Thai idioms (11.46%) are used to describe women's virtues and characters;

- 3) 122 Chinese idioms (21.87%) and 19 Thai idioms (19.79%) are used to describe women and their family relationship;
- 4) 120 Chinese idioms (21.51%) and 15 Thai idioms (15.62%) are used to describe the relationships between man and woman.
- 5) 53 Chinese idioms (9.50%) and 7 Thai idioms (7.30%) are used to describe women's life in general;
- 6) 65 Chinese idioms (11.65%) and 25 Thai idioms (26.04%) are used to describe perceptions of the society toward the women;
- 7) In terms of semantics, as much as 361 commendatory idioms (64.71%) are found in Chinese; whereas 54 more derogatory idioms (56.25%) are found in Thai. Among all idioms, there are 175 derogatory idioms (31.36%) in Chinese but only 39 (40.63%) commendatory idioms in Thai. The least number of idiom belongs to the neutral expression, with 22 neutral idioms (3.93%) in Chinese and a mere 3 neutral idioms (3.12%) in Thai.

5.1 Comparison of Chinese and Thai idioms describing women's appearances and physique

Woman-related Chinese and Thai commendatory idioms in the "womennature" frame may be grouped into two categories: terms describing general appearance and separate body parts. The result is listed in table 5.2:

Commendatory idioms women's appearances	Chinese	Thai	
1) Appearances and physic		$\sqrt{}$	
	Face		
	Hair	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
9	Eyebrow	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
	Eye	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
2) Commendatory terms	Lip	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
on different body	Tooth	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
parts	Waist	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
	Finger		$\sqrt{}$
ลถาเ	Complexion	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
	Foot	$\sqrt{}$	0.7
0000000	Neck		$\sqrt{}$

Table 5.2 The Comparison of woman related Chinese and Thai idioms

5.1.1 Commendatory expressions of women's general appearances

(Chinese) 嬌小玲瓏

jiāo xiǎo ling long

jiāo xiǎo(petit) ling long (exquisite)

This idiom is to describe a petit woman who looks delicate and cute.

(Thai) สวยเหมือนกุหลาบแรกแย้ม

suai mwan ku la:p re:k je:m

suai(beautiful) mwan(like) ku la:p(rose) rɛ:k jɛ:m (blossom)

It is used to describing the beautiful appearance of woman which is like blossoming rose

The examples above convey the beauty of a woman in a general sense (overall appearances). In both languages, beautiful objects usually are used to describe the beauty of a woman.

5.1.2 Commendatory expressions on body parts

5.1.2.1 Face:

(Chinese) 桃腮粉臉

táo sāi fěn liăn

táo(peach) sāi(cheek) fěn(powder) liǎn(face) It is used to describe rosy cheeks of a woman.

(Thai) ใบหน้างานผ่องราวกับดวงจันทร์

bai na: na:m pho:n ra:u kap duan can

bai na:(face) ŋa:m(beautiful) pʰɔ:ŋ(bright) ra:u kap(like) duaŋ can(moon) It is used to describe a woman who has a beautiful face as bright as moonlight.

In Chinese culture, a beautiful face should be rosy whereas in Thai culture the complexion of porcelain is considered standard beauty.

5.1.2.2 Hair

(Chinese) 雲鬟霧鬢

yún huán wù bìn

yún(cloud) huán(hair) wù(fog) bìn(hair)

It is to describe a woman's hair that floats in the air like clouds.

(Thai) ผมนุ่มคั่งใยใหม

phom-num dan jai mai

phom(hair) num(soft) dan(as) jai mai(silk)

It is used to describe a woman who has beautiful hair.

The examples above show that both cultures prefer women with long and soft hair. In Chinese, "寰"(huán; a bun resembling a ring) and 鬢(bìn; a bun on top of one's head) refer to the hair pulled up into a bun. The images of these terms convey the ethereal beauty of women with the way they dress their hair. In Thai, soft and delicate silk is borrowed to relate to women's long silky hair.

5.1.2.3 Eyebrow

(Chinese) 楊柳宮眉

yang liǔ gōng méi

yang liǔ(willow) gōng(maid) méi(eyebrow)

It is used to describe long and thin eyebrows that resemble the willow; it refers to the long curved eyebrows for beautiful woman.

(Thai) คิ้วโก่งดั่งคันศร

khiu koːŋ daŋ khan son

khiu(eyebrows) ko:n(curve) dan(as) khan son(bow)

It is used to describe a woman who has bend or curved eyebrows like a bow.

The example shows that Chinese consider a high arched willow-like eyebrow as standard beauty; while a bow-shaped eyebrow is considered beautiful by Thai people.

5.1.2.4 Eye

(Chinese) 雙瞳剪水

shuāng tóng jiǎn shuǐ

shuāng(two) tong(pupil) jiǎn(cut) shuǐ(water)

The idioms refers to a woman's eyes are as clear as water.

(Thai) ตางามราวกับตากวาง

ta: ŋa:m ra:u kap ta: kwa:ŋ

ta: (eyes) na:m(beautiful) ra:u kap(like) ta: kwa:n(deer's eyes)

It is used to describe a woman who has beautiful bright eyes like a

deer's eyes.

Both examples present their preference for bright and clear eyes that resemble clear water or a deer's eyes.

5.1.2.5 Lip

(Chinese) 唇紅齒白

chún hóng chỉ bái

chún(lip) hóng(red) chǐ(tooth) bái(white)

It literally means "red lips and white teeth"; it refers to the facial beauty of a woman.

(Thai) ปากงามเหมือนกระจับ

pa:k ŋa:m mwan kra-cap

pa:k(lip) na:m(beautiful) mwan(like) kra-cap(horn chestnut)

It is used to describe a woman who has beautiful lips like horn chestnut

-shaped.

It seems that Chinese put preference on red lips (Chinese prefer red lip because red is considered good fortune and attractive in Chinese culture. Red lips are a symbol of youth and considered quite attractive) whereas Thai are concerned with the shape of the mouth.

5.1.2.6 Teeth

(Chinese) 朱唇皓齒

zhū chún hào chǐ

zhū(red) chún(lip) fěn(smooth) miàn(face)

Red lips and white teeth; it refers to the beautiful face of a woman.

(Thai) ฟันขาวราวไข่มูก

fan khazu razu khai-muk

fan(teeth) kha:u(white) ra:u(as) khai-muk (pearl)

It is used to describe a woman who has write teeth like pearl.

Both cultures prefer white teeth. Thai compare the teeth with pearls.

5.1.2.7 Waist

(Chinese) 鶴勢螂形

hè shì láng xíng

hè(crane) shì(pose) láng(praying mantis) xíng(shape)

The idiom describes a woman's small waist and svelte build.

(Thai) เอวบางเหมือนนางรำ

e:u ba:ŋ mwan na:ŋ ram

e:u(waist) ba:ŋ(slim) mwan(like) na:ŋ ram(dancing girl)

It refers to a woman who has a slender waist like a dancing girl.

Chinese prefer slim waistline like a crane's neck or a praying mantis; Thai prefer a dancer's curvaceous waistline that looks fragile and delicate.

5.1.2.8 手指 如:

(Chinese) 玉指素臂

yù zhǐ sù bèi

yù(jade) zhǐ(finger) sù(bare) bèi(arm)

This idiom describes a woman's delicate fingers that are soft to touch and her bare porcelain arms.

(Thai) นิ้วเรียวคั่งลำเทียน

niu riau daŋ lam thian

niu(fingers) riau(tapering) dan(like) lam thian(candle)

It refers to a woman who has thin and long candle-shaped fingers.

Chinese idioms depict their preferences for delicate and soft fingers. Thai prefer long and thin fingers resembling candles.

5.1.2.9 Complexion

(Chinese) 光可鑒人

guāng kě jiàn rén

guāng(light) kĕ(be able to) jiàn(shine) rén(people)

This term is used to describe the glow of a woman's healthy hair or

skin.

(Thai) ผิวขาวเหมือนสำลื

phiu-kha:u mwan sam-li:

phiu(skin) kha:u(white) mwan(as) sam-li:(cotton)

It refers to a woman who has white skin the color of cotton.

Both cultures prefer women with white and flawless skin. Chinese directly describe the brightness and softness of the skin. Thai uses 'cotton' to praise women's complexion.

In contrast to Thai, Chinese also refer to feet as a body part that can be related to as a feature of beauty; whereas in Thai, neck is used to project the image of feminine beauty. For instance,

(Chinese) 蓮步小襪

lián bù xiǎo wà

lián(Lotus) bù(step) xiǎo(small) wà(sock)

Lian-bu refers to the walk of a beautiful woman, especially if she has small bound feet. Centuries ago foot-bounding was encouraged and considered a symbol of womanly beauty in China. The smaller her feet were, the more prestige she possesses. The bound feet are called "San Cun Jin Lian" (three inch gold lotus) and were believed to be attractive at that time.

(Thai) คอระหง

kho: ra-hon

kho:(neck) ra-hon(long)

It refers to a woman who has long beautiful neck.

This Thai idiom directly depicts the long and slender neck of a woman to refer to the feminine beauty.

The comparison of Chinese and Thai idioms describing different aspects of feminine beauty is listed in table 5.3:

Objects used to describe women's physique and appearances in Chinese idioms	Chinese	Thai
1) Animals	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
2) Plants, trees, and flowers	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
3) Natural phenomenon	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
4) Tools	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
5) Goddess, dancers	0	

Table 5.3 Comparison of things used to describe womanly beauty in Chinese and Thai

A. Animals

(Chinese) 沉魚落雁

chén yú luò yàn

chén(sink) yú(fish) luò(lower) yàn(wild geese)

It is used to describe the beauty of a woman that makes fish (swimming in the water) rove at the bottom of the lake and wild geese (flying in the air) fall on the land.

(Thai) ตางามราวกับตากวาง

ta: ŋa:m ra:u kap ta: kwa:ŋ

ta: (eyes) na:m(beautiful) ra:u kap(like) ta: kwa:n(deer's eyes)

It is used to describe a woman who has beautiful bright eyes like deer's

Chinese apply metaphoric descriptions to depict the beauty of a woman. Thai language uses simile to depict the bright and beautiful eyes of a woman.

B. Plants, trees and flowers

(Chinese) 人面桃花

eyes.

rén miàn táo huā

rén(person) miàn(face) táo(peach) huā(blossom)

This term is used to describe a woman's face as beautiful as blossoming peach flower

(Thai) แตงร่มใบ

tεːη rom bai

te:n(melon) rom(shady) bai(leave)

This term is used to describe smooth and clear complexion of a woman that resembles the pale melon shaded by the leaves which protect the melon from the damaging sun.

Chinese believe that a blossoming peach flower is a symbol of beauty whereas Thai believe porcelain white skin is beautiful.

C. Natural phenomenon

(Chinese) 閉月羞花

bì yuè xiū huā

bì(hide) yuè(moon) xiū(shame) huā(flower)

The idiom means the beauty abashes the flowers and causes the moon

to hide.

(Thai) ใบหน้างามผ่องราวกับดวงจันทร์

bai naː ŋaːm pʰɔːŋ raːu kap duaŋ can

bai na:(face) na:m(beautiful) pho:n(bright) ra:u kap(like) duan can(moon)

It is used to describe a woman who has a beautiful face as bright as

moonlight.

The examples show that Chinese use metaphors to depict the beauty of a woman and Thai compare the moon with the beauty of a woman.

D. Tools

(Chinese) 鞋弓襪小

xié gōng wà xiǎo

xié(shoe) gōng(bow) wà(sock) xiǎo(small)

It is used to describe a woman's small bound feet. (considered

beautiful at the time)

(Thai) นิ้วเรียวคั่งลำเทียน

niu riau daŋ lam thian

niu(fingers) riau(tapering) dan(like) lam thian(candle)

It refers to a woman who has thin and long candle-shaped fingers.

Chinese like small bound feet like a bow while Thai prefer long and slender fingers like a candle. The Chinese idiom again emphasizes the contrast with Thai culture where no reference to feet can be found.

Another difference observed in comparison of the two languages is that Thai language use goddesses or dancers to compliment the womanly beauty.

(Thai) สวยคั่งนางฟ้า

suai daŋ naːŋ faː

suai(beautiful) dan(as) na:n fa: (angel)

It refers to the woman who is beautiful like a fairy maiden.

5.2 Comparison of women's virtues and characters in Chinese and Thai idioms

Comparison of women's virtues and characters in Chinese and Thai idioms is shown in the table below:

Virtues and	Chinese					
Characters	commendatory	neutral	derogatory	commendatory	neutral	derogatory
1) Manner of			V			V
speech			*			•
2)	,		,	,		,
Temperament,	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$
characters						
3) Wittiness,						
ingenuity,	$\sqrt{}$					
ideology						
4) Attitude						

Table 5.4 The Comparison of women's virtues and characters in Chinese and Thai idioms

5.2.1Manner of speech

Only derogatory expressions are found in the manner of speech in both Chinese and Thai:

(Chinese) 潑婦罵街

pō fù mà jiē

pō(tough) fù(woman) mà(yell) jiē(street)

This idiom is used to describe a tough woman who attacks or criticizes at a high pitch.

(Thai) ตอหลดตอแหล

ta:-lot-ta:-le:

to:-lot-to:-le: (Liar)

It mostly refers to a woman who tells a lie.

5.2.2 Temperament and Characters

The idioms describing temperament and characters include both commendatory and derogatory expressions:

Commendatory:

(Chinese) 慧心蘭質

huì xīn lán zhì

huì xīn (cleverness) lán(orchid) zhì(temperament)

This term is used to describe a woman of a kind heart paired with a sharp intellect.

(Thai) ๆ นางแก้ว

naːŋ kɛːw

na:n ke:w (proper name, woman of the Jataka tales)

It refers to a woman who has idealistic aspiration and an elegant

disposition.

Derogatory:

(Chinese) 河東獅吼

hé dōng shī hǒu

hé(river) dōng(east) shī(lion) hŏu(roar)

The idiom is used to describe a termagant who hen-pecks her husband.

(Thai) แม่ตูดตะกั่ว

mε: tu:t ta-ku:a

me:(mother) tu:t(anus) ta-ku:a(lead)

A woman with a heavy bottom (made of lead) which means she tends to stay and chat for an extended period of time and then sometimes wears out the welcome.

5.2.3 Attitude

Both Chinese and Thai idioms describing women's attitude include commendatory and derogatory expressions:

Commendatory:

(Chinese) 儀靜體閑

yí jìng tī xián

yí(attitude) jìng(quiet) tī(manner) xián(clean)

It describes the quietness and refinement of a woman

(Thai) ใจดีเป็นแม่พระ

cai di: pen me: phra

cai di:(kind-hearted) pen(as) ms: phra (a merciful woman)

It refers to a merciful woman.

Derogatory:

(Chinese) 云心水性

yún xīn shuĭ xìng

yún(clouds) xīn(heart) shuǐ(water) xìng(character)

It refers to a flirtatious woman who seems unable to stay monogamous.

(Thai) น้ำใจหญิงเหมือนน้ำกลิ้งบนใบบอน

na:m cai jin mwan na:m klin bon bai bo:n

na:m cai jin(woman heart) mwan(like) na:m(water) klin(rolling) bon(on)

bai bo:n(the taro leave)

It refers to the woman who always changes her mind. It is like a drop of water rolling on the taro leave, water will scatter into little drops and roll in the same direction as the slope of the taro leave. It is mainly used for cursing a woman.

It seems that a woman's intellect is appreciated in Chinese culture. So some commendatory idioms of women's wittiness and ingenuity were found in Chinese but none are found in Thai.

(Chinese) 慧心巧思

huì xīn qiǎo sī

huì xīn (cleverness) qiǎo(ingenious) sī(thought)

It is used to describe a woman's talents and cleverness.

5. 3 Comparison of Women's family relationships in Chinese and Thai idioms

Comparison of Women's family relationships in Chinese and Thai idioms is listed as follows:

Women and	(Chinese			Thai	
their family relationships	Commendatory	neutral	derogatory	commendatory	neutral	derogatory
Mother and Child	$\sqrt{}$		9	V		$\sqrt{}$
Hardworking Mother	$\sqrt{}$					
Faithful Husband	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$	V		$\sqrt{}$
Wed relationship of man and woman; unwed relationship of man and woman	V		V			
Man and Wife	√	1				
Hardworking Wife	$\sqrt{}$			V		$\sqrt{}$
Prudent Wife		(J. 114)				$\sqrt{}$

Table 5.5 Comparison of Women's family relationships in Chinese and Thai idioms

5.3.1 Mother and Child

Only commendatory idioms describing mother and child relationship are found in Chinese; both commendatory and derogatory idioms are found in Thai.

Commendatory:

(Chinese) 孟母三遷

mèng mǔ sān qiān

mèng(proper name, Meng-ke is the given name of Mencius.)

mǔ(mother) sān(three) qiān(move)

Meng-ke's mother moved three times in the cause of proper upbringing of her child.

(Thai) คูช้างให้คูหาง คูนางให้คูแม่

duː chaːŋ hai duː haːŋ duː naːŋ hai duː mɛː

du:(look) cha:n(elephant) hai(should) du:(look) ha:n(tail) du:(look)

na:n(woman) hai(should) du:(look) me:(mother)

This is to image the demeanors of the mother having great influence on her children. In Thailand, one picks a good elephant by checking its tail whether the tail is black or white. A white tail (of an elephant) is considered superior in Thailand.

The examples imply that both Chinese and Thai believe that a mother may influence a child's behavior in every way. A mother should give her child proper education and discipline.

Derogatory:

(Thai) ฝนตกอย่าเชื่อคาว มีเมียสาวอย่าไว้ใจแม่ยาย

fon tok ja: chu:a da:u mi: mi:a sa:u ja: wai cai mɛ: ja:i

fon tok(rain) ja:(don't) chu:a(believe) da:u(star) mi:(have) mi:a sa:u

(young wife) ja:(don't) wai cai(trust) ms: ja:i(mother-in-law)

To compare a young wife with the rain, although there are stars in the sky, it can rain. It shows the high influence a mother-in-law can have on her young married daughter.

The examples imply that the wife's mother may influence her greatly in a close but bad way.

5.3.2 Loyal husband

Both Chinese and Thai idioms on loyal husbands contain commendatory and derogatory expressions.

Commendatory:

(Chinese) 白首不渝

bái shǒu bù yú

bái(white) shǒu(head) bù(not) yú(change)

One never changes his/her love until death. A faithful wife stays loyal to her husband all her life.

(Thai) ซื่อสัตย์เหมือนนางสีดา

sue sat mwan na:n si: da:

sue sat(loyal) muan(like) na:ŋ si: da: (proper name, Rama's lover, a character from the Ramayana epic)

The idiom is to describe the wife's love never changes just like Princess Sida.

Derogatory:

(Chinese) 水性楊花

shuĭ xìng yang huā

shuǐ(water) xìng(character) yang(poplar) huā(flower)

A woman is unpredictable like flowers and water. It is a derogatory term that refers to a coquette.

(Thai) นางกากี

naːŋ kaː-kiː

na:n ka:-ki: (proper name, the main character of the Kaki-Folk tale)

It refers to a lascivious woman who leaves her husband and elope with a lover, used to express one's despitefulness.

The examples show that Thai language borrows the description of proper attitude of mythological women to strengthen the image of a faithful wife. Chinese idioms directly depict the unfaithfulness of a wife.

5.3.3 Hard work of wife

Both Chinese and Thai idioms comment on a wife's hard work. Only commendatory idioms are found in Chinese, while both commendatory and derogatory idioms are found in Thai.

Commendatory:

(Chinese) 相夫教子

xiāng fū jiào zĭ

xiāng(assist) fū(husband) jiào(teach) zǐ(child) To assist the husband and discipline the child

(Thai) ตื่นก่อนนอนทีหลัง

tw:n ko:n no:n thi: lan

tw:n(get up) ko:n(before) no:n(sleep) thi: lan(after)

It refers to the affair which a good wife should follow. A good wife should go to bed later than her husband, but get up earlier than her husband.

Derogatory:

(Thai) แม่ย่างม้าเหาะ

me: ja:n ma: ho

me: ja:n(walking woman) ma: ho(flying horse)

The expression depicts a wife who does not want to stay home and take care of the house.

These examples reflect that both Chinese and Thai culture expect that a husband should work and a wife should stay home and take care of the house.

Chinese idioms on mother's hard work, the lawful wife, unwed relationship between man and woman and a spouse are commendatory terms which are not found in Thai language.

Mother's Hard work

(Chinese) 偎干就濕

wēi gàn jiù shī

wēi(sleep) gàn(dry) jiù(rest) shī(wet)

It refers to a mother who is willing to sacrifice herself in order to keep her child dry and comfortable.

A mother would do anything to protect her child. It describes the responsibility of a mother.

Lawful wife and unwed relationship between man and woman:

Commendatory:

(Chinese) 明媒正娶

míng méi zhèng qǔ

míng(in public) méi(matchmaking) zhèng(formal)qǔ(marry)

In the past, the marriage was arranged by the parents and a

matchmaker.

Derogatory:

(Chinese) 露水夫妻

lù shui fū qī

lù (dew) shui (water) fū (husband) qī (wife)

It describes the illegitimate relationships between man and woman.

These two idioms show that Chinese culture considers a family through marriage union an ideal family. Another commendatory Chinese idiom on husband and wife are:

(Chinese) 夫唱婦隨

fū chàng fù suí

fū(husband) chàng(sing) fù(wife) suí(follow)

In old feudal society, wives were expected to obey their husbands. Now it refers to the harmonious relationship between man and his wife.

The example complimented the good relationship between a man and his wife.

Another idioms describing marital relationship is neutral. For example:

(Chinese) 嫁雞隨雞,嫁狗隨狗

jià jī suí jī, jià gǒu suí gǒu

jià(marry) jī(chicken) suí(follow) jī(chicken),

jià(marry) gŏu(dog) suí(follow) gŏu(dog)

This describes an obedient wife who follows her husband.

This idiom advises women that they should fulfill their responsibilities as a wife. It also means wives should obey their husbands no matter what his wishes might be.

An idiom that carries derogatory tone is:

(Chinese) 夫妻反目

fū qī fǎn mù

fū qī(a couple) făn(fight against) mù(eyes)

"反目" (fǎn mù) literally means "not see eye to eye" and it means "to disagree" or "to argue" with each other. The husband and wife disagree with each other and they are not on good terms.

The idioms depict the quarrelsome relationship between a man and his wife.

In addition, some derogatory idioms are found in Thai which are not found in Chinese.

(Thai) กระเชอกันรั่ว

kra-chə: kon ru:a

kra-chə:(bamboo basket) kon(anus) ru:a (leak)

It describes a married woman who seems to waste her money and resources without any control which brings her and her family into poverty. Thai idioms also convey some ideas of lack of frugality. Some of them are derogatory terms. This term first appeared in a Thai novel "na:ŋ kra-cʰə: kon ru:a". The lady in the book put the vegetables into a bottomless container which was not able to hold anything inside.

In ancient Thailand, people expected wives to manage the money and housework. If a wife failed to accomplish this, she would bring the whole family down.

5.4 Comparison of relationship between man and woman in Chinese and Thai Idioms

A comparison of relationships between man and woman in Chinese and Thai idioms is shown in table 5.6:

Relationship		Chinese	MIMING	Thai		
between man and woman	commendatory	neutral	derogatory	commendatory	neutral	derogatory
1) romance	$\sqrt{}$			$\sqrt{}$		
2) lovesickness	V					
3) courtship and dating		$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
4) flirtation			V	711		
5) man toys with woman's feelings			V	0		V
6) male treats female with scorn	ลถาเ	JU	MEI	ารการ		V

Table 5.6 The Comparison of relationship between man and woman in Chinese and Thai Idioms

5.4.1 Romance

Some Chinese and Thai idioms of romance are listed here:

(Chinese) 雙宿雙飛

shuāng xiǔ shuāng fēi

shuāng(a pair) xiǔ(rest) shuāng(a pair) fēi(fly)

A couple rests and flys together. It depicts an inseparable couple.

(Thai) ดอกฟ้ากับหมาวัด

do:k fa: kap ma: wat

do:k fa:(heaven flower) kap(and) ma: wat(temple dog)

It refers to an unsuitable couple, normally to a woman who has a higher social and economic status than the man.

The Chinese use migrating birds to depict the union of a man and woman. That use the contrast of the flowers in heaven and a stray dog to emphasize on the difference between them. Due to this social difference, it is impossible for them to join hands. In Chinese, there is a similar expression---"癩蛤蟆想吃天鵝肉" (lài há ma xiǎng chī tiān é ròu, a toad dreams to eat some swan.)

5.4.2 Courtship and Dating

Chinese and Thai idioms describing courtship and dating can be found in both neutral and derogatory expressions.

Neutral:

(Chinese) 兒女之情

ér nữ zhī qíng

ér(boy) nǚ(girl) zhī(of) qíng(love and affection) The romantic involvement of a boy and a girl.

(Thai) เข้าตามตรอก ออกตามประตู

kʰau taː ม trɔːk ɔːk taːm pra-tuː

khau(entrance)ta:m(follow) tro:k(lane) o:k(exit) ta:m(follow) pra-tu:(door)

It refers to traditional rules about the correct behaviors which young man and women should follow.

Besides romantic involvement, man and woman may hold friendship as depicted in the context of Chinese idioms. Thai idioms, on the other hand, emphasize more on traditional appropriateness in relationships between man and woman.

Derogatory:

(Chinese) 偷香竊玉

tōu xiāng qiè yù

tōu(to steal) xiāng(fragrance) qiè(to sneak) yù(jade)

It refers to man and woman having sexual relationship in secrecy.

chin suk ko:n ha:m

chin(snatch) suk(ripe) ko:n(before) ha:m(unripe)

It implies that one does everything in haste especially having premarital sex. This idiom is used to warn people not to act on things before the conditions are set and prepared. It uses fruits to depict the situation. It is against the course of nature to pick the fruits before it ripens; just like people's behavior are against the general value and beliefs.

Both Chinese and Thai idioms talk in mostly negative terms about rendezvous and love affairs in secrecy.

5.4.3 Flirtation

It seems like flirtations relations are not appreciated in Chinese as well as Thai culture. So both Chinese and Thai idioms reflect their views on flirtation, and they are all derogatory terms.

(Chinese) 打情賣笑

dă qíng mài xiào

dă (hit) qíng (love) mài (sell) xiào (smile/ laugh)

One fires up sultry language and seductive smile in order to earn other's affection.

(Thai) หมาหยอกไก่

maː hoj ok kai

ma:(dog) hoj ok(tease) kai (chicken)

One does not commit to the other person entirely. It is used to describe a womanizer who enjoys playing with women's feelings while taking advantage of them. This expression originated from a farming village in the past. Every household kept chickens and dogs. Dogs dared not attack the chicken because of the keeper. The dogs always followed the chickens around in hope of finding a chance to put his paws on the chickens.

Both Chinese and Thai idioms talk about flirtatious women. Thai uses the negative term 'dog' to describe a womanizer.

5.4.4 Man toys with woman's feelings

Only derogatory idioms are found in both Chinese and Thai that describe men toying with women's feelings.

(Chinese) 閑花野草

xián huā yě cǎo

xián (unattended) huā (flowers) yě (wild) cǎo (grass)

Wild flowers and plants; it refers to the women a man has affairs with outside of his marriage.

(Thai) ดอกไม้ริมทาง

do:k ma:i rim-tha:ŋ

do:k ma:i(flower) rim-tha:n (roadside)

To compare woman with a roadside flower which easily gives her body to man

In both, Chinese and Thai idioms, some men are depicted as not taking relationship as seriously as women and therefore treat women like worthless wild flowers.

Some commendatory Chinese idioms on "lovesickness" are found, whereas no Thai idioms are appeared.

(Chinese) 風情月意

fēng qíng yuè yì

fēng(wind) qíng(affection) yuè(moon) yì(desire)

It depicts the lovesickness of a couple in love when they are apart.

Chinese idioms use the passing wind and fare-away moon to symbolize the beloved ones.

Some scornful expressions towards female are found in Thai idioms but not found in Chinese:

(Thai) ดอกทอง

do:k tho:n

do:k(flower) tho:n (gold)

It refers to a woman who likes to be an illicit lover of a married man.

In Thai culture, men put down flirtatious women. A male philanderer is acceptable in Thailand but a female is not expected to act this way.

5.5 Comparison of life in general in Chinese and Thai idioms:

The Comparison of idioms on life in general in Chinese and Thai idioms is shown as follows:

Woman's life	Chinese				Thai	
in General	commendatory	neutral	derogatory	commendatory	neutral	derogatory
1) Life			V	V		$\sqrt{}$
2) Family	$\sqrt{}$	100	$\sqrt{}$	V		
3) Career		Victoria.	$\sqrt{}$			$\sqrt{}$
4) Virginity		36349	13/13/12/12	V		

Table 5.7 The Comparison of life in general in Chinese and Thai idioms

5.5.1 Life

Chinese and Thai idiom portraying women's life in general, only derogatory idioms are found in Chinese and both commendatory as well as derogatory idioms are found in Thai.

Derogatory:

(Chinese) 壓良為賤

yā liáng wéi jiàn

yā(force) liáng(good) wéi(to be) jiàn(worthless) One forces a young girl to become a handmaid.

(Thai) ลูกเมียน้อย

lu:k mi:a no:i

lu:k(kid) mi:a no:i(minor wife)

It refers to the one who has a lower class, status or position than others.

The examples reflect that the social status of women is lower than men. The Thai idiom implies that a man's minor wife is inferior to wife.

Commendatory:

(Thai) ออกเรื่อน

o:k rwan

o:k(out) rwan(house)

Out of her house; a girl is getting married

In Thailand, women are expected to live with their husband after wedding.

5.5.2 Family

The idioms describing family cohesion can be divided into commendatory and derogatory terms in Chinese; only commendatory terms are found in Thai.

Commendatory:

(Chinese) 男耕女織

nán gēng nữ zhī

nán(man) gēng(farm) nǚ(woman) zhī(weave)

In the farming country of feudal China, every man farms and every woman weaves in each family. It means everyone shares the work load in a family.

(Thai) เปลก็ไกว ดาบก็แกว่ง

pezu koz kwai dazp koz kwezŋ

pe:u(cradle) ko:(as a result) kwai(rock) da:p(sword) ko:(as a result)

kwe:n(sway)

It refers to a Thai woman's ability; she not only has to bring up her children in the house, but also has to help the man combat the enemies when a war happens.

In both cultures the women work to sustain the family but Thai women need to fight for her country as well.

Derogatory:

(Chinese)

賣兒貼婦

mài ér tiē fù

mài(sell) ér(child) tiē(allowance) fù(wife)

One has to sell his wife and children for food in order to survive

If in dive need a man may trade his wife and child in order to support himself.

5.5.3 Work

Chinese and Thai idioms picturing women's career and work as prostitutes or related to prostitution are found derogatory.

(Chinese) 牆花路柳

qiáng huā lù liǔ

qiáng(wall) huā(flower) lù(road) liǔ(willow)

It refers to the disrespected women; the prostitutes in old time

(Thai) แม่เล้า

mεː lau

me: lau (ma-ma san)

It refers to a woman who runs a brothel.

These idioms reflect the tough life of prostitutes who are treated as the plaything of men.

However, these are some additional idioms. These commendatory and derogatory idioms concerning virginity are found in Thai but not found in Chinese.

Commendatory:

(Thai) แม่ม่ายทรงเครื่อง

mεː-maːi soŋ kʰrwaŋ

me:-ma:i(widow) son khruan (be decorated)

It is used to describe a wealthy widow.

Derogatory

(Thai) ใส่ตะกร้าล้างน้ำ

sai tra-kra: la:ŋ na:m

sai(put) tra-kra:(basket) la:n(wash) na:m (water)

One overcomes his shameful past and moves on. It refers to the girl with disreputable past who changes her way of life in order to marry a respectable.

Thai idioms reflect that men favor a woman of virginity, virtues, and refinements. Her financial condition is also taken into consideration. However, it is possible for a girl to remarry (after losing her virginity) in Thai culture.

5.6 Comparison of Chinese and Thai idioms reflecting the Perceptions of the society toward women.

The comparison of Chinese and Thai idioms reflecting the Perceptions of the society toward women and the result is shown in table 5.8:

Content of	Chinese			Thai		
Idioms	commendatory	neutral	Derogatory	commendatory	neutral	derogatory
1) virtue /ethics		$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$
2) apparel	$\sqrt{}$			$\sqrt{}$		
3) age of women	$\sqrt{}$			$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$
4) Chastity	$\sqrt{}$					
5) Marriage		V				V
6) Women's social status			√			V

Table 5.8 The comparison of Chinese and Thai idioms reflecting the Perceptions of the society toward women

5.6.1 Apparel

Idioms on apparel of women found in Chinese contain commendatory and derogatory terms; Thai only contains commendatory terms.

Commendatory:

(Chinese) 濃裝艷抹

nóng zhuāng yàn mŏ

nóng(much) zhuāng(make-up) yàn(color) mŏ(to apply)

A fully dressed up woman

(Thai) นารีมีรูปเป็นทรัพย์

na: ri: mi: ru:p pen sap

na: ri:(woman) mi:(have) ru:p(appearance) pen(be) sap(an asset)

It refers to a woman who has a beautiful appearance as an asset.

In the past, Chinese women applied blusher or powder unto their face to enhance their beauty; in Thai culture, women were encouraged to dress up and they believe beauty is power.

Derogatory:

(Chinese) 雨鬢風鬟

yǔ bìn fēng huán

yǔ(rain) bìn(hair) fēng(wind) huán(hair)

A woman's hair is left unkempt.

These idioms criticize women who do not take care of their looks. One should not go out without putting her make up on.

5.6.2 Woman's age

Chinese idioms on woman's age are found commendatory. Thai idioms on woman's age include both commendatory and derogatory expressions.

Commendatory:

(Chinese) 小姑獨處

xiǎo gū dú chǔ

xiǎo(young) gū(girl) dú chǔ (alone)

It refers to a single young girl.

(Thai) ขบเผาะ

khop-pho

khop-pho (pubescence)

It refers to a teenage girl. It originated from a green mango. When one takes a bite of a green mango, it will make a crunchy and crispy sound. It is borrowed to describe a young and inexperienced girl.

As the examples above indicate, men in both cultures prefer girls of youth.

Derogatory:

(Thai) สาวทีนทึก

saːu thwn-thwk

sa:u(woman) thun-thuk (old)

In Thai society, girls are expected to get married as soon as they come of age.

5.6.3 Woman's social status

Women's social status is found in both Chinese and Thai derogatory idioms.

(Chinese) 重男輕女

zhòng nán qīng nǚ

zhòng(appreciate) nán(man) qīng(less valued) nǚ(woman)

In feudal time, men hold much higher social status than women.

(Thai) ผู้หญิงเป็นควาย ผู้ชายเป็นคน

phu: jiŋ pen khwa:i phu: cha:i pen khon

phu: jin(woman) pen(be) khwa:i(buffalo) phu:cha:i(man) pen(be) khon(human)

It means that women should work hard to serve their husbands just like an industrious buffalo. On the other hand, men may treat their wives as properties. Men are of higher social status; women are of lower position.

Both Chinese and Thai women are treated with much less respect by society.

The author found some neutral Chinese idioms on characters, virtues, and marriage; commendatory idioms on chastity and loyalty. However, no equivalent was found in Thai.

(Chinese) 三從四德

sān cóng sì dé

sān(three) cóng(obediences) sì(four) dé(virtues)

It is to describe "the three obediences" (obey her father before marriage, her husband when married, and her sons in widowhood) and "the four virtues" (morality, proper speech, modest manner and diligent work) of women in ancient China; spiritual fetters of wifely submission and virtue imposed on women in feudal society.

Some commendatory idioms comment on chastity and loyalty:

(Chinese) 七貞九烈

qī zhēn jiǔ liè

qī(seven) zhēn(chastity) jiǔ(nine) liè(being virtuous)

It is used to describe a woman who believes chastity is the most important and they would rather die to protect it.

A neutral idiom on marriage is as follows:

(Chinese) 女大當嫁

nữ dà dāng jià

nǚ(girl) dà(mature) dāng(ought to) jià(marry)

It refers to a girl of age ought to get married.

In a feudal country, an adult Chinese woman was expected to get married.

Commendatory and derogatory idioms on woman's virtues and derogatory idioms on marriage exist in Thai but not in Chinese are listed as follows:

Idioms on woman's virtues

Commendatory:

(Thai) ข้างนอกขรบระ ข้างในตะติ้งโหน่ง

khaːŋ noːk kha-ruk-ra khaːŋ nai ta tiŋ noːŋ

kha:n no:k(outside) kha-ruk-ra(rough) kha:n nai(inside) ta tin no:n(cheerful)

One should pay more attention to other's inner beauty rather than just look at the outside appearance.

A plain looking appearance hides a beautiful soul. The opposite is reflected in a Chinese idiom "金玉其外,敗絮其中" (jīn yù qí wài,bài xù qí zhōng, A beautiful appearance holds an empty or rotten inside).

Thai idioms compliment women of elegance and sophistication but society may overlook her appearances if she has a kind heart.

Derogatory:

(Thai) สวยแต่รูปจูบไม่หอม

suai te: ru:p cu:p mai ho:m

suai(beautiful) te:(but) ru:p(appearance) cu:p(kiss) mai(no) ho:m(fragrance)

A girl has a beautiful face but lacks a beautiful soul. This idiom is used to describe a woman only. Fragrance is used to talk about women's virtues, manners and quietness. "It lacks fragrance when kissing that woman" refers to a girl who does not possess these womanly traits. Some beautiful girls do not act properly and might have casual relationships with many men.

Thai idioms compliment good women of elegance and virtues but criticize women without virtues and characters.

Some derogatory idioms on marriage are

(Thai) ขึ้นคาน

khun kha:n

khun(go up) kha:n (berth)

An older single woman passed the prime time for marriage. This term originates from boating. A boat needs to get on the shore for maintenance so it does not get damaged by the water. In order to get the boat onto the shore, one needs to build a small 'berth' to drag the boat up. This was borrowed to describe an older single woman who has no "berth" who has not yet been married.

A seldom used boat needs to park on the dock which accuses an unmarried woman being useless /worthless; in the old age in former times in Thailand every grown woman was expected to get married.

5.7 Summary

The collected woman related Chinese and Thai idioms may be divided into six cultural topics: idioms describing 1) appearances and physiques; 2) virtues and characters; 3) family relationships; 4) relationship between man and woman;

5) life in general; 6) perceptions of the society toward the women. The comparison and analysis have shown that Thai language has far more idioms on perceptions of the society toward women than Chinese. This explains, that even though Chinese and Thai cultures value beautiful women, they also value perceptions of the society toward women. Both cultures despise sexually promiscuous women. Therefore more idioms in this category concerning women's virtues, apparels, age, chastity, marriage and scorn against women are found.

Analysis of Chinese idioms contents in commendatory, derogatory and neutral senses shows that Chinese has more commendatory idioms than other categories; Thai has more derogatory idioms. However, idioms are built on people experiences or observations of life, They are derived from personal reflections, from one's love or hatred toward things. Thai language has more derogatory idioms on women related topics due to society high expectations on woman. Those expectations require woman to appreciate chastity, take care of appearances, and manage households. Also a commendatory idioms on widows exist (แม่ม่าของเกรื่อง (me:-ma:i son kʰrwan, a wealthy widow), we again should be careful to conclude that Thai society does not appreciate a woman's chastity, on the contrary, one might conclude that the values of woman doesn't only appear in the chastity, but they also appear in other conditions.

VI. Conclusions

This chapter is divided into four parts as: a) the analysis of idioms concerning women in the Chinese and the Thai languages; b) the idioms concerning woman topics in the Chinese and the Thai languages with similar and dissimilar meanings; c) the comparison of statistics of idioms concerning with women in Chinese and Thai languages; d) woman related Chinese and Thai idioms and their cultural contents. The results, the conclusions, the limits of the research, and the suggestions for research in the future will conclude this chapter.

6.1 The meaning of idioms in the two languages concerning with women

This research tried to illuminate the colorful meaning of idioms in both languages, Chinese and Thai.

6.1.1 The Chinese idioms

The author found two categories of idioms reflecting woman's appearances and physique in the Chinese language as: a) describing general appearance and b) describing body parts. Those were divided into 10 groups based on the parts they describe: face, hair, eyebrow, eye, lip, tooth, waist, finger, complexion and foot. And four kinds of things are used to describe different aspects of feminine beauty: animal, plant, natural phenomenon and tools.

The Chinese idioms describing virtue and characters were divided into six categories: a) derogatory related to manner of speech; b) commendatory related to temperament and characters; c) derogatory related to temperament and characters; d) commendatory related to wittiness, ingenuity and ideology; e) commendatory related to attitude; f) derogatory related to attitude.

The Chinese idioms describing family relationship could be divided into ten categories: a) commendatory concerning mother and child; b) commendatory

concerning hardworking mother; c) commendatory concerning faithful husband; d) derogatory concerning faithful husband; e) commendatory concerning wed relationship of man and woman; unwed relationship of man and woman; f) derogatory concerning wed relationship of man and woman; unwed relationship of man and woman; g) commendatory concerning the relationship between man and wife; h) neutral concerning the relationship between man and wife; i) derogatory concerning the relationship between man and wife; j) commendatory concerning hardworking wife.

Those describing the relationship between man and woman were divided into six categories: a) those commendatory about romance; b) commendatory about lovesickness; c) neutral about courtship and dating; d) derogatory about courtship and dating; e) derogatory about flirtation; f) derogatory about man toying with woman's feelings.

Those describing life in general could be divided into four categories: a) derogatory about life; b) commendatory about family; c) derogatory about family; d) derogatory about career.

Those describing perceptions of the society toward the women were divided into seven categories: a) neutral about virtue; b) commendatory about apparel; c) derogatory about apparel; d) commendatory about age of woman; e) commendatory about chastity; f) neutral about marriage; g) derogatory about women's social status.

6.1.2 The Thai idioms

The Thai idioms concerning woman's appearances and physique are divided into two general categories: a) describing general appearance and b) describing ten specific body parts: face, hair, eyebrows, eye, lip, tooth, waist, finger, complexion and neck. Five kinds of idioms using: animal, plant, natural phenomenon, tools and goddess and dancers to describe different aspects of feminine beauty.

The Thai idioms describing virtue and characters were divided into five categories: a) derogatory related to manner of speech; b) commendatory related to temperament and character; c) derogatory related to temperament and character; d) commendatory related to attitude and e) derogatory related to attitude.

Those describing family relationship could be divided into seven categories: a) commendatory about mother and child; b) derogatory about mother and child; c) commendatory about faithful husband; d) derogatory about faithful husband; e) commendatory about hardworking wife; f) derogatory about hardworking wife; g) derogatory about prudent wife.

Those describing relationship between man and woman were divided into six categories: a) commendatory about romance; b) neutral about courtship and dating; c) derogatory about courtship and dating; d) derogatory about flirtation; e) derogatory about a man toying with woman's feelings; f) derogatory about a male treating female with scorn.

Those describing life in general could be divided into six categories: a) commendatory about life; b) derogatory about life; c) commendatory about condition of family; d) derogatory about career; e) commendatory about virginity and f) derogatory about virginity.

Those describing perceptions of the society toward women were divided into seven categories: a) commendatory about virtue; b) derogatory about virtue; c) commendatory about apparel; d) commendatory about age of women; e) derogatory about age of women; f) derogatory about marriage and g) derogatory about women's social status.

6.2 The idioms concerning woman topics in the Chinese and the Thai languages with similar and dissimilar meanings

Woman topics	Similar meaning(in numbers)	Dissimilar meaning	
		Chinese idioms	Thai idioms
Appearances and physique	14	1	2
Virtue and characters	5	1	0
Family relationships	4	6	3
The relationship between man and woman	5	1	1
Life in general	3	1	3
Perceptions of the society toward the women	3	4	4

Table6.1 Comparison of idioms concerning with women

Furthermore, the author tried to show that there are idioms with similar and dissimilar meanings in the Chinese and the Thai languages:

6.2.1 The idioms reflecting appearances and physique

The similarity is reflected in 10 aspects of the idioms in the two languages, which are those describing general appearance and separate body parts as face, hair, eyebrows, eyes, lips, teeth, waist, hand and fingers, and skin, and 4 kinds describing different aspects of feminine beauty as compared with animals, plants, natural phenomena and tools.

However, only one kind of idioms describing appearances and physique was found in the Chinese language, but not in Thai: the praising of feet of a woman.

On the other hand, there is no praising of the neck or comparing to goddess or dancers found in Chinese.

6.2.2 Those reflecting virtue and characters

The similarity is reflected in five aspects of the idioms in the two languages, which are a) derogatory idioms about manner of speech; b) commendatory idioms about temperament and characters; c) derogatory idioms about temperament and characters; d) commendatory idioms about attitude; e) derogatory idioms about attitude.

There is one kind of idioms describing virtue and characters in the Chinese language, which is not shown in Thai: the commendatory idioms about wittiness or ingenuity or ideology.

6.2.3 Those reflecting family relationships

There are four aspects for the similarity, which are a) commendatory idioms about mother and child; b) commendatory idioms about faithful husband; c) derogatory idioms about faithful husband and d) commendatory idioms about hardworking wife.

There are six kinds of idioms for the relationship between woman and family in the Chinese language, which are not appearance in Thai: a) commendatory idioms about hardworking mother; b) commendatory idioms about wed relationship of man and woman; unwed relationship of man and woman; c) derogatory idioms about wed relationship of man and woman; unwed relationship of man and woman; d) commendatory idioms about man and wife; e) neutral idioms about man and wife; f) derogatory idioms about man and wife.

On the other hand, there are three kinds in the Thai language but not in the Chinese, which are a) derogatory idioms about mother and child; b) derogatory idioms about the hardworking wife; c) derogatory idioms about prudent wife.

6.2.4 Those reflecting the relationship between man and woman

There are five aspects for the similarity concerning the relationship between man and woman, which are a) commendatory idioms about romance; b) neutral idioms about courtship and dating; c) derogatory idioms about courtship and dating; d) derogatory idioms about flirtation; e) derogatory idioms about man toying with a woman's feelings.

There is only one kind of idioms in Chinese language which has no equivalent Thai, which is the commendatory idiom about lovesickness. Another kind However can be found in Thai but not in Chinese, which is derogatory idiom about male treats.

6.2.5 Those reflecting life in general

There are three aspects for the similarity describing life in general, which are a) derogatory idioms about life; b) commendatory idioms about condition of family; c) derogatory idioms about career.

The dissimilarity is displayed in one group, which is, in derogatory idioms, about family, in the Chinese language but not in Thai. However three other groups, which are a) life in commendatory idioms; b) virginity in commendatory idioms and c) virginity in derogatory idioms, can be found in the Thai language but not in Chinese.

6.2.6 Those reflecting perceptions of the society toward the women

The similarity is displayed in three groups, which are about a) apparel, in commendatory idioms; b) age of woman, in commendatory idioms and c) women's status, in derogatory idioms.

The dissimilarity is displayed in four groups, which are about a) virtue/ethics in neutral idioms; b) apparel in derogatory idioms; c) chastity in commendatory idioms; d) marriage in neutral idioms, in Chinese but not in Thai; and also in three other groups, which are a) virtue/ethics in commendatory idioms; b) virtue/ethics in derogatory idioms; c) age of woman in derogatory idioms and d) marriage in derogatory idioms, which can be located in Thai but not in Chinese.

6.3 The comparison of statistics of idioms concerning with women in Chinese and Thai languages

In the third part of the thesis, the author compared the frequency of idioms concerning women in the two languages. This comparison shows that there are more idioms in the Chinese language than in the Thai language, but the frequency of utilization may be different, as the statistic suggests in table 6.2:

6.3.1 The statistics of idioms concerning with woman topics

There are six categories for the idioms in terms of meaning concerning women, which are those used for describe: a) general appearance and beauty; b) virtue and characters; c) family relationship; d) relationship between man and woman; e) life in general; f) perceptions of the society toward the women.

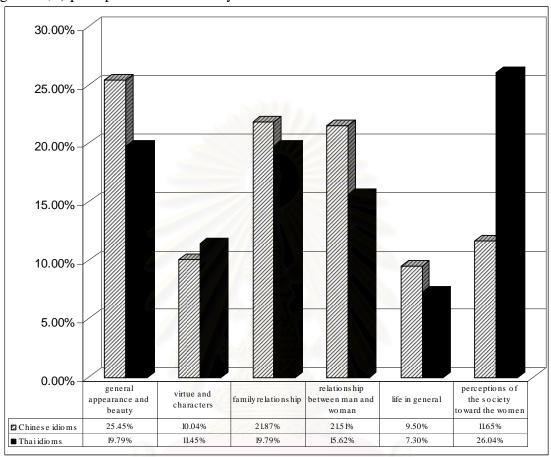
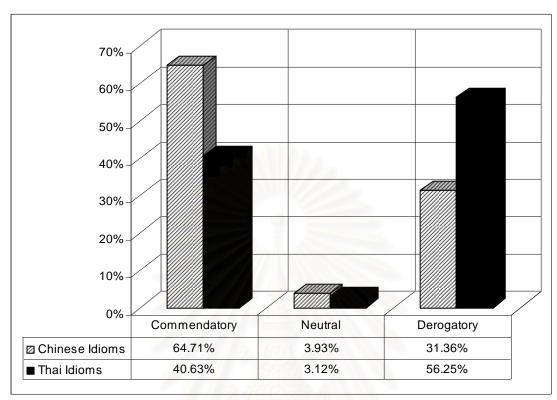


Table 6.2 The statistics of idioms concerning with woman topics

The frequencies of utilization of the idioms have shown that;

- a) The idioms used mostly in Chinese are to describe physiques and appearances, account for 25.45%, while those in Thai, account for 26.05% to describe perceptions of the society toward the women.
- b) The idioms in Chinese used less are to describe the relationship between woman and family, account for 21.87%; while those in Thai and account for 19.79% to describe physiques and appearances as well as the relationship between woman and family.
- c) In third place we find Chinese idioms describing the relationship between man and woman, which account for 21.51%, while Thai idioms account for 15.62%.
- d) In fourth rank belongs to Chinese idioms describing perceptions of the society toward women, account for 11.65%, while those in Thai describing virtue and characters, account for 11.45%.
- e) On the fifth place we find Chinese idioms describing virtue and characters, with account for 10.04%, while those in Thai are those describing life in general, and account for 7.30%.
- f) The idioms used least in Chinese are those for describing life in general, account for 9.50%.



6.3.2 The comparison of connotation of idioms in Chinese and Thai concerning with women

Table 6.3 The comparison of connotation of idioms concerning with women

The comparison (table 6.3) found that the connotation respectively for idioms in Chinese and Thai is opposite.

- a) Commendatory idioms are mostly used in Chinese, 64.71%, while derogatory ones are mostly used in Thai, 56.25%;
- b) Next are derogatory idioms in Chinese, 31.36%, while in Thai are commendatory ones, 40.63%;
- c) Neutral idioms both in Chinese and in Thai are used rarely only, 3.93% and 3.12% respectively.

6.4 Woman related Chinese and Thai idioms and their culture contents

Chinese and Thai idioms reflect the social status, role, traditional culture and culture value concept of women. The cultural contents include three aspects of people (human) and nature, people to people, and people and society. From the comparisons, some fundamental culture elements are found.

6.4.1 Relationships between Man and Nature

People and nature are closely related to each other. People come from nature, follow the course of nature and returns to nature. Both Chinese and Thai cultures favor beauty on the outside as well as inside. The beauty on the outside refers to a girl's appearance; the beauty on the inside refers to a kind heart, thoughts, virtues, characters and so forth. The inner beauty reflects a person's nature which serves as the ground of implementing social harmony. A few conclusions may be drawn from the comparisons and analyses:

6.4.1.1 Women's appearances and physique

Chinese idioms directly depict physical beauty. A beautiful woman should be curvaceous, gentle and lovely. One could be petit, cute, slender and svelte like healthy plants. Some objects are borrowed to describe the beauty of women. Beauty abashes the moon and sinks the fish; beauty that resembles the color and fragrance of blossoms of tree peony; beauty resembles the moon or flowers; beauty may destruct a country. Thai also compliments girls as being as beautiful as a fairy; as beautiful as divine creatures; as beautiful as blossoming roses.

Commendatory Chinese idioms include 10 body parts:

Face: A beautiful face like jade; pink face; face resembling confederate roses or

blossoming peach flowers

Hair: Cloud-like hair, thick and black hair.

Eyebrow: bow-like eyebrows, willow-like eyebrows, slender and thin eyebrows

Eye: bright and lively; as clear as water in autumn.

Lip and Teeth: red lips and white teeth;

Waist: small waist resembling a crane; as light weight as a praying mantis; as

curvaceous as a hornet.

Fingers: thin and soft fingers, blond and smooth hands Feet: small and delicate (bounded to fit in small shoes)

Complexion: Skin should be smooth as ice or jade and so bright it shines.

Thai idioms on body parts can also be divided into 10 parts:

Face: as pale as bright moonlight

Hair: as soft as silk

Eyebrows: resembling a crescent or a bow

Eye: as bright as a deer's eyes; Lips: shaped like a water chestnut; Tooth: should be as white as pearls;

Waist: as curvaceous as a dancer's waist, as delicate as a dancer;

Fingers: long and thin fingers resembling candles;

Neck: long and slender;

Complexion: smooth as silk or cotton, as white as jasmine; as clear as the pale melon

shaded by the leaves.

Chinese idioms appreciate women's feet while Thai idioms do not. Thai idioms value the beauty of a woman's neck whereas Chinese idioms do not.

From the analysis of idioms in the two languages, different natural environments, cultures, point of views and other values are observed. Chinese idioms use natural objects like moon and flowers to describe women's beauty. They also use confederate roses, blossoming peach flowers that are less common in Thailand to depict the beauty of women. These idioms also give views on varied aesthetic in different cultures such as hair or waistline. Ancient Chinese appreciated small feet and promoted foot-bounding because they believed only the rich or girls from prestigious family may have small and delicate feet. In Thai culture, long and slender hands and fingers resembling candles are valued; neck should be long and slender which is not true in Chinese culture.

6.4.1.2 Women's virtues and characters

Even though Chinese and Thai idioms describe different virtues and characters, both value elegance, kind heart, mercy, good-manners, wittiness, and etiquette. Chinese women were expected not to yell at or raise their voice to their husbands, or dress up excessively because it might call forth some bad things. In Thai culture, a woman of the following traits as being arrogant, deceiving, unpredictable, unstable, nosy and loquacious is deemed as unpleasant and ignoble.

6.4.2 Relationship between men (humankind)

The relationship between people is built on 'necessity' and 'dependency'. The idiom analysis may categorize the relationship into these two categories.

6.4.2.1 Woman and family

Idioms on relationship between women and family are divided into three groups: mother, wife and husband and wife

6.4.2.1.1 Mother

In both cultures, mother plays an irreplaceable role and influences her children greatly. The responsibility of Chinese and Thai mothers is to educate the children; the children's achievement is also a mother's achievement.

6.4.2.1.2 Wife

The analyses of Chinese and Thai idioms show, that wives are expected to stay home and manage household chores. Therefore, both languages demand wives to fulfill their duties as a perfect housewife.

6.4.2.1.3 Man and wife

This relationship is specified as the marital relationship between man and woman who join hands through legal process and share their lives and properties in the same household. Both cultures demand wives to obey, assist and serve their husbands. But derogatory terms are found to describe quarrelsome relationships between husbands and wives, such as couple on separation, and wives failing to comply with her responsibilities which affect the family relationships.

The comparison of differences in Chinese and Thai idioms on family relationships is shown as follows:

Chinese cherish an industrious woman who endures all pain and difficulties and manages to improve relationships of family or between couples; Thai culture appreciates a faithful wife who is good at cooking and humbly serves her husband. Thai despise a wife who leaves her husband for another man, a promiscuous woman or a minor wife.

6.4.2.2 Women and Men

In Thailand and China, women were treated unequally in old times. Men and women were not allowed to socialize freely. A lot of idioms express this idea, such as idioms describing romance, lovesickness, dating and courtship, flirtation, , philandering and the scornful attitudes towards women.

The comparison of idioms on man and woman's relationships in Chinese and Thai cultures is shown as follows:

Chinese idioms mostly describe romance between man and woman, and inseparable couples or passionate love. A single girl is not supposed to go on a rendezvous with a man or see her lover in secrecy because this is considered unacceptable. Thai idioms depict the status of a woman and a woman of the high

society should not date any one lesser. A woman of age but failing to find a spouse may face criticisms. A good woman is not supposed to be a minor wife or casual with sex and she should follow the tradition or customs. Both cultures dissuade women to rendezvous with any men. In Thai language, a married woman gains more compliments than a single young maid for her sophistication and worldliness; a divorced woman or widow of wealth is not inferior to anyone.

6.4.3 Man and Social Relationship

Men and women are essential members of society. Both Chinese and Thai idioms express women's way of life and how women were viewed in old times.

6.4.3.1 Women's Life in General

Chinese idioms depict, directly or indirectly, women's life in general. Chinese women were regarded inferior to men, were considered the property of men and being put down by men. Thai idioms describe the tough life of a mistress and a widow. A Thai woman should live with her husband after matrimony.

The comparison of women's life in general in Chinese and Thai idioms is listed as follows:

Chinese idioms on women's life in general are derogatory in terms. In order to survive, a wife, sons or daughters might be traded for money. It was possible for men to buy girls as their slaves or force the girls to trade their bodies for money. Thai idioms reflect the social position or potential of a woman. Women are expected to take care of the family and, if needed, they also need to go to the battlefront to fight against the enemies. A woman of ill reputation was possible to find a spouse if she would clean up her act of the past; a rich widow was also eligible to remarry.

6.4.3.2 How women were viewed in different cultures

The value of women reflects how women are viewed and judged by the members in the society. The social members find their standards through their judgment and past experiences. A value is reflected through people's behaviors, attitudes, and evaluations. It is the core of world view which provides on innate drive within people. It also dominates all social behaviors and is related to every aspect of life.

A value is a reflection of social existence of mankind. People's environment, natural as well as social environment, plays a critical part in shaping their values. Chinese and Thai idioms express the social expectation of women in the following aspects: women's virtues and characters, apparels, age, chastity, marriage, and discriminations against them.

The comparison of Chinese and Thai idioms on how women are valued is listed as follows:

Chinese cherish simple beauty as well as extravagance. Women are expected to dress and act properly at all times: dressed in colorful clothes; hair combed. A woman should stay faithful and loyal. One would die to protect her chastity. Women should follow the three obediences and four virtues. When she becomes old enough, she should get married and move out. Thai idioms depict that women's beauty which comes from constant care and attention. A woman's beauty is her asset. Thai believe that a woman needs not to be breathtakingly beautiful, instead, she should focus on her inner beauty that may shine through. In Thai, old age and ugliness are used to depict the ugliness of an unkind and promiscuous woman. A girl that looks like a

horse kicking coconuts is to describe a loud woman who criticizes everything; wrought vines that resemble the unpredictable heart of a woman.

6.5 Limitation and suggestions for further studies

The paper only discussed and compared women-related idioms in Chinese and Thai and their cultural contents. If one tries to get a closer look at the female culture in a certain country in a certain time frame, he may want to look further into the female roles in the target culture in order to get to the core of it.

New inquiries were uncovered during the investigation of Chinese and Thai idioms and some topics are worth studying, such as the diet, apparels, housing, and transportation in both cultures; idioms of plants found in Chinese and Thai idioms; art, science, customs, literature, games and sex culture (i.e. homosexuality, bisexuality) found in idioms and idioms used in advertisements or commercials. The topics above may, hopefully, illicit the further investigation in related fields.



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