

## 20 至 21 世紀漢詞彙語對越語詞彙的影響—— 以「東京義塾」漢文著作及中國共產黨全國代表大會政治報告為例

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越南是漢文化圈的國家之一。漢字在越南史上有著非常重要的地位，將近兩千年的越南封建政權中皆以漢字為正式文字。因此，漢語借詞在越南語裡不僅數量龐大、範圍廣泛、影響深遠，更是現代越南語不可缺少的組成部分和創造新詞的材料來源。本研究將由兩方面觀察 20-21 世紀漢語詞彙對越語詞彙的影響：

一、從 1907 年成立於河內的越南「東京義塾」運動中，越南學者的漢文著作看漢語對越南語的影響：1919 年越南廢止科舉制度，國家教育機關也不再以漢字為官方文字，將近兩千年牢不可破的漢字正統地位自此動搖。儘管如此，漢字仍是越南學者認識新知識、新事物、新思想的重要管道。因此，本文擬以越南「東京義塾」運動中的漢文著作為觀察對象，探索此一時期所使用的漢語語言對越南語的影響。

二、從 1982 年至今，現代中國改革開放對越南語的影響：中國經過 30 多年的改革開放，出現了許多文獻、主張和路線，從而出現大量社會和政治方面的術語。具有同樣政治意識形態的越南，也同時進行改革開放，雖然越南於 1945 年後使用拉丁字母，然而在國家革新的過程中，越語是否依舊以漢越音為橋樑吸收中國大量的政治、經濟、社會等詞彙呢？據此，我們將以中國共產黨第十二次到第十八次全國代表大會的報告為研究對象，觀察其中的術語對越語的影響。

### **The Influence of Chinese on Vietnamese in the 20th and 21st Centuries: A Study of the “Tonkin Free School” Movement and the Reports of Chinese Communist Party Congress**

The linguistic contact between the Vietnamese language and the Chinese language has a long history. Chinese has played an important role in the history of Vietnam, as Chinese was the administrative and national language of Vietnam for nearly 2000 years. As a result, Vietnamese

words and terminology that have a Chinese origin are numerous and can be found in various areas. They have become an inseparable part of the Vietnamese language and still contribute to the creation of new words even in contemporary Vietnamese.

In this essay I will explore the influence of Chinese on Vietnamese by closely examining two sources: The first consists of Chinese works produced at the Tonkin Free School, a short-lived but historically significant reformist school in Hanoi. The history of Chinese-Vietnamese contact entered a new phase in 1919, when Chinese ceased to be the administrative and national language of Vietnam in the wake of colonization by France. However, throughout the early 20th century, Chinese continued to be used in Vietnam as a tool to acquire knowledge from China, Japan, and the. By surveying the Chinese works of the Tonkin Free School Movement, I will analyze the impact of Chinese on Vietnamese in the early 20th century.

The second source I will examine consists of political reports of the 12th to 18th Chinese Communist Party Congress which corresponds to the year 1982 to 2012. As China has experienced a process of reform and opening for the past 30 years, it has launched many policies which were accompanied by a new socio-political terminology. Almost simultaneously, Vietnam began to implement its reforms. Although in 1945, Vietnam started to use the Latin script, Vietnam still continued to borrow socio-political terms from China and has continued to absorb them into modern Vietnamese.

## 主講人簡介：

杜翠蓉（DO Thuy Nhung），越南籍，現為越南河內國家大學人文社會科學院中國學專業副教授。杜教授曾留學俄羅斯，2007 年獲得越南胡志明市社會科學與人文大學語言學博士學位。研究專長領域為漢越語言對比研究、中國政治及外交等。杜教授本年獲得漢學研究中心「外籍學人來臺研究漢學獎助」，來臺灣研究主題為「20 至 21 世紀漢語詞彙對越南的影響」。