

明晰化视阈下《红楼梦》视觉行为动词的人机翻译对比研究

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摘 要

本研究以《红楼梦》中与林黛玉相关的“看”“见”类视觉行为动词为研究对象,在明晰化视阈下,对比分析杨宪益、戴乃迭译本,霍克斯、闵福德译本,以及ChatGPT和DeepSeek生成的AI译文所采用的英译策略。研究发现,在本文所选例句中,人工译本在处理心理层面视觉行为动词时,更倾向于结合完整语境进行语用与情感明晰化,从而强化林黛玉敏感、多思等人物特征;相比之下,在相同提示词与孤立句输入条件下,两组AI译文更侧重于形式对应与表层语义传递,在人物心理信息的深度显化方面相对有限。研究揭示了在林黛玉相关“看”“见”类视觉行为动词翻译中,人工译本与AI译文在明晰化策略及人物心理信息呈现方式上的差异,可为相关人机翻译研究提供参考。

关键词

语料库,《红楼梦》,明晰化,视觉行为动词,翻译,人机对比

A Human-Machine Translation Comparative Study of Visual Behavior Verbs in *A Dream of Red Mansions* from the Perspective of Explicitation

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Abstract

This study examines the visual behavior verbs “kan” and “jian” associated with Lin Daiyu in *A Dream of Red Mansions*. From the perspective of explicitation, it compares the English translation strategies adopted in the versions by Yang Xianyi and Gladys Yang, David Hawkes and John Minford, as well as the AI-generated translations produced by ChatGPT and DeepSeek. The findings show that, in the selected examples, the human translations are more inclined to draw on the full context to achieve pragmatic and affective explicitation when rendering psychologically oriented visual behavior verbs, thereby reinforcing such character traits of Lin Daiyu as sensitivity and thoughtfulness. By contrast, under the same prompt and isolated-sentence input conditions, the two sets of AI-generated translations place greater emphasis on formal correspondence and the transmission of surface meaning, and are relatively limited in the deeper explicitation of psychological information. The study reveals differences between human and AI translations in their explicitation strategies and in their representation of psychological information when translating the “kan”- and “jian”-type visual behavior verbs associated with Lin Daiyu, and provides a reference for related research on human-AI translation.

Keywords

Corpus, *A Dream of Red Mansions*, Explicitation, Visual Behavior Verbs, Translation, Human-Machine Translation Comparison

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1. 引言

《红楼梦》作为中国古典四大名著之一，其对空间、情境的细致描摹堪称中国古典小说的典范[1][2]。视觉不仅是“空间叙事的重要视角”，更是塑造人物、刻画环境的关键手段[3]。视觉行为动词既描写人物外在的观看动作，亦映射其内在的情感与认知过程[4]。作为小说的核心人物，林黛玉孤傲聪慧的个性常在细致的视觉行为中流露，使其“目之所及”成为解读该人物形象塑造的重要线索。在翻译实践中，译者如何对这些视觉行为动词进行明晰化处理，直接影响着目的语读者对人物心理与关系的理解。

当前，《红楼梦》翻译研究主要集中于翻译技巧与理论探讨、译者风格与译本对比等方面，对林黛玉视觉表达与人物形象刻画的讨论相对较少。同时，当前的人机翻译对比研究多聚焦于机器翻译整体质量评估，对视觉行为动词在人工译本与 AI 译本中的处理方式及其与文学人物塑造之间的关联仍待深入挖掘。尽管 AI 翻译在效率上不断提升，但学界普遍认为，其在传递情感、文化内涵及深层语义等文学性表达方面仍存在局限[5]。

鉴于此，本研究基于绍兴文理学院汉英平行语料库(<http://corpus.usx.edu.cn>)，以《红楼梦》一百二十回全译本中，林黛玉相关频率最高的视觉行为动词“看”、“见”及相关表达为研究对象，在翻译明晰化视域下，系统考察霍克斯、闵福德译本(简称霍译本)、杨宪益、戴乃迭译本(简称杨译本)两种人工译本，以及 ChatGPT(5.1)、DeepSeek(V-3.2)两种 AI 译本在处理该类动词时的明晰化差异及其对人物形象再现的影响，以期人工智能在人物视觉行为动词翻译中的表现与应用提供参考。本研究主要围绕以下两个问

题展开：1) 《红楼梦》中林黛玉的视觉行为动词具有怎样的使用特征？2) 人工译本与 AI 译本在翻译这类动词时呈现何种差异？这些差异又如何影响林黛玉人物形象的再现？

2. 文献综述

2.1. 明晰化

明晰化(explicitness/explicitation), 亦称显化、明示等[6] (p. 303), 最早由 Vinay & Darbelnet (1958)提出, 指在翻译中将源语内隐含、但可根据语境推断的信息在译文中予以明确表达[7]。Blum-Kulka (1986: p. 19)在此基础上提出“明晰化假设”, 认为译文往往比原文更具显性特征[8]。Klaudy (1998: p. 82)进一步指出, 明晰化不应局限于语言形式的显性转换, 更应包括对原文隐含信息的清晰表达[9]。因此, 作为一种翻译现象, 明晰化既涉及语言表层衔接手段的外显, 也包含意义上的转换, 即通过添加解释性内容, 使原文隐含的信息在译文中更加清晰、逻辑更为连贯[6]。

当前, 国内相关研究主要围绕以下方向展开: 其一, 基于语料库的实证研究, 通过量化手段系统考察翻译文本中的显化趋势及其呈现模式[10]-[12]; 其二, 具体词汇的显化策略研究, 聚焦于报道动词、政治军事词汇、视觉行为动词等特定类别词汇, 深入分析其在翻译中被明晰化的具体策略与动因[13]-[15]; 其三, 明晰化的应用与关联研究, 关注明晰化与译者风格之间的联系, 并探索其在字幕翻译、机器翻译等实践领域中的运用与启示[16]-[18]。

2.2. 视觉行为动词与人机翻译对比

视觉行为动词是描述人类视觉行为状态、过程及结果的动词, 其使用有助于揭示视觉行为的发生条件、内部环境与认知机制[15] [19]。在分类上, 学界存在不同划分方式, 例如赵秋荣、蔡梦涵(2024)从语义功能出发, 将其分为物理与心理两个层面, 前者描述外部有形视觉行为, 后者则关联主体与客体之间的情感关系[15]。当前国内相关研究数量仍较为有限, 主要围绕以下三个方向展开: 其一, 聚焦动词本体的概念界定、语义类型及语法化演变[19]; 其二, 开展跨语言对比分析, 如俄汉视觉动词的话语标记功能比较[20] [21]; 其三, 探讨其在翻译中的处理策略及其对文学人物形象塑造的影响[15]。

随着人工智能与大数据技术的迅速发展, 机器翻译逐步形成以计算模拟人脑翻译认知特征的技术路径[22]。目前, 国内相关研究除对机器翻译质量进行评估外[23]-[25], 亦关注人工译文与机器译文的对比, 旨在揭示机器翻译的局限及其与人工翻译在语言特征上的差异[26]-[28]。

3. 研究结果与分析

3.1. 视觉行为动词的词类及使用频率

本研究以“黛玉 | 看”和“黛玉 | 见”为检索词, 在《红楼梦》一百二十回全译本中提取与林黛玉相关, 含视觉行为动词“看”和“见”及相关表达的句子。经人工筛选后, 获得霍译本与杨译本两种人工译本的对应语料; 同时将筛选出的原文分别输入 DeepSeek(V-3.2)及 ChatGPT(5.1), 生成相应的两种 AI 译本语料。本研究选取 ChatGPT 和 DeepSeek 作为 AI 翻译工具, 主要是因为二者分别是研究开展时国内和国外具有较高知名度的生成式人工智能工具, 具有一定的研究观察价值。为尽可能反映当时生成式人工智能的最新翻译表现, 本文采用了译文生成时两个平台可使用的最新版本, 即 DeepSeek(V-3.2)和 ChatGPT(5.1)。为保证两组 AI 译文生成条件的一致性, 本文对两个模型使用了相同的中文提示词, 完整提示词为: “请在不改变原意的前提下, 将下列句子翻译为英文。”除该提示词和待译原句外, 未向模型提供相关章回内容、前后文、人物关系说明、翻译风格要求或人工译本作为参考。在动词分类上, 本文

参照张丹丹、刘泽权(2016)、赵秋荣、郭旭(2019)及赵秋荣、蔡梦涵(2024)的分类框架[13][15][29],依据动词的组合特征,将“看”和“见”类视觉行为动词划分为动型、动动型、副动型和形动型四类。由于霍、杨译本所依据的中文底本不同,为确保分析的一致性,仅选取在两底本中均出现视觉行为动词的例句进行分析,其余情况予以排除。具体词类与频次统计结果见表 1,表中未标注数字频次的动词,在语料中均仅出现 1 次。

统计表明,《红楼梦》一百二十回全译本中,与林黛玉相关的视觉行为动词“看”和“见”及其相关表达共出现 145 次,涵盖 43 种不同形式。从出现频次看,动型视觉动词占比最高(77 次,约 53.1%),其中“见”(39 次)与“看”(17 次)为主要动词,多为物理层面的视觉行为。从动词种类丰富程度来看,动动型视觉动词表达种类最多(17 种),如“看见”“回头看”等,副动型视觉动词(15 种)次之,如“只见”“一看”等,两者均以物理动词为主;形动型视觉动词虽出现频次最低(5 次),但借助“细看”“呆呆的看”等形容词修饰,生动刻画了视觉行为的状态与人物心理,在形象塑造中起到关键作用。

Table 1. Word-class and frequency of visual behavior verbs in *A Dream of Red Mansions*
表 1. 《红楼梦》视觉行为动词词类及频次统计

词类	词/频次	表达方式/种 总频次	
动型	见(39)、看(17)、见了(9)、看了(6)、见过、又见、又看了、又看、看着、看过	10	77
动动型	看见(11)、回头看(2)、不见(2)、未见(2)、打开看(2)、不看(2)、没见(2)、看了一眼、睁眼看了、回头见、看到、抬眼看、仰头看见、没见过、看毕、回头看见、没有见过	17	33
副动型	只见(13)、一看(2)、忽见(2)、一见(2)、只看、从……看去、往里一看、看……面上、翻弄……看、拿给……看、递与……看、指……给……看、拿……看、带……过去看、约着……看	15	30
形动型	细看(2)、呆呆的自看、呆呆的看、呆呆的呆看	4	5
总计	\	43	145

3.2. 视觉行为动词的词汇丰富度

为考察不同译本的词汇选择差异,本研究对四个译本中相应的英译表达及出现频次进行了统计(见表 2)。整体来看,四个译本均展现出一定的表达多样性,其中霍译本译法最为丰富(91 种),DeepSeek 译本次之(84 种),ChatGPT 译本与杨译本则分别为 79 种和 74 种。

为考察各译本的用词独特性,本研究进一步统计了其独特词数量(见表 3)。独特词指在一个文本中词频达到一定水准而在另一个类似文本或其他多个类似文本中词频为零的词语[30]。结果显示,DeepSeek 译本独特词数量最多(42 种),ChatGPT 译本(38 种)与霍译本(36 种)次之,杨译本(26 种)最少。两个 AI 译本独特词较多,可能与其基于大规模语料训练的学习机制有关。AI 模型通过海量人类译作进行学习与再创造,因而更倾向于在结构或措辞上生成新颖的表达。

此外,值得注意的是,人工译本的省译频率显著高于 AI 译本。霍译本与杨译本分别为 21 次和 33 次,而 GPT 与 DeepSeek 译本仅为 7 次和 18 次。省译有助于实现译文的简洁与流畅,其高频使用反映出人类译者凭借对语境的深入理解,能够对原文信息进行有效概括与整合;相比之下,当前阶段的 AI 翻译对语境及隐含意义的理解和判断仍显不足,因而更倾向于采取保守策略,注重表层语言形式的对应再现,以规避信息疏漏的风险。总之,就整体译法数量而言,霍译本选词较为丰富,而 AI 译本在独

特词产出上表现更为突出。

Table 2. English translation expressions of visual behavior verbs in *A Dream of Red Mansions*

表 2. 《红楼梦》视觉行为动词英译译文

译本	词/频次	总计/种
霍译本	absence/admiring/at this point/began/before setting eyes on/catching sight of/caught sight of/came round herself to have a look/could see/during his absence/drew her attention to/examine/examine...more closely/find/found (3)/gazed in the direction of/glanced over/goggled incredulously at/had always been/had been like/had never seen/had seen (2)/had spotted/had not come/handed/have been looking at/have never before seen/having observed/hear/her eye was drawn to/invite...to watch/intercourse with/it might affect/for/knew/know/lifted her head up to look/look (2)/looked again at/looked at (4)/looked in unexpectedly/looked round with/looked up/looking up she saw/may be/must have seen/mustn't go reading/never having seen/not deigning so much as a glance in his direction/noticed (5)/observing/opened/opened her eyes and saw/palpable evidence of her own eyes/passed...to/peeped through/pointed to/poring over/pick up...to read/read(6)/reading(3)/reading through/realized/reawakened her suspicions/saw (11)/see (4)/seeing/staring at ..., lost in thought/staring into/stared out at/stared at/stared up/taking/the sight of (4)/the look of/the mere sight of/the spectacle of/think/took...and looked at/took her up eagerly on/turned to look/turned and saw/...turned, saw/turning over/was delivered with/was impressed by/was reading/was very much taken with/watched/watching/省译(21)	91
杨译本	assumed/at sight of (2)/at the sight of/being used to/discovered/engrossed in reading/find out/finding (2)/found (5)/gazed blankly/glanced briefly/glanced up/greeted...with/have never seen (2)/have read of/have seen of/had been watching/had made/had never read/had read/had seen (2)/handed (2)/it would make/learn/look/look at/look at...carefully/look carefully at/look around/looked/looked to/looked round (2)/looked through/looking/looking at/looking round/meet/mustn't on any account read/noticed through/noticed/obviously/observing on/opening/opened her eyes to look at/peeped through/pointed at (2)/raised her head and read/read (9)/reading/realizing/realized (2)/saw (12)/saw...and cried/see (3)/seeing (3)/seeing...was not there/showed/staring at...as though entranced/stared blankly/stared at...blankly/still looking up/taken in/the sight of (3)/took...along to watch/touched by/turned and saw/turning to/turned to look (2)/urged...to watch/was reading (2)/was taken aback by/when it came to the scene/without/省译(33)	74
ChatGPT 译本	accustomed to/at first sight/at the sight of/brought...for...to see/caught sight of (2)/check on/emerged to greet/examined...carefully/espied/found/found no trace of/gaze upon/gazed blankly/glanced about/glanced at/had already finished/had caught sight of/had never before seen/have never even seen/had seen/handed/have seen (3)/hearing (2)/heard (2)/ignorant of/it would only/leafing through/lifted her eyes to look at/look at (2)/looked/looked at/looked on/looked over/looked up and saw (2)/looking/looking up and seeing/looking inside through/meet/meeting/merely glanced at/must not be read/never have I seen/not looked closely at/not seeing/not so much as glance at/noticed (2)/observing/opened her eyes/opened... and found/only gazed at/pay her respects to/pointing out...to/pointed to/read (5)/reading(3)/saw (20)/see (2)/seeing (26)/seemed/should go together to watch/showed...to/staring at...in a daze/stared blankly, lost in thought/starting from/suddenly/suddenly saw/take up.../took...over to watch/turned and, seeing/turned back for a glance/turned to see/turning her head, saw/turning over to look, she saw/unfolded/was reading/was seen/watched (2)/wonder/省译(7)	79
DeepSeek 译本	admire/at first sight/at this sight/brought...for...to see/can't you even recognize/catching sight of/caught sight of/couldn't help noticing/during the scene/examine...closely/finding/for fear/found (2)/gaze at...in rapt silence/gazed vacantly at/glanced at/glanced through/had finished/had never seen (2)/have seen/had seen/handed...to...read/have read/hear (2)/heard/hearing/her eye fell on/ignorant/invite...to go watch/looked/looked around/looked at/looked over/lifted her head and saw/look over/looking up and seeing/meet (3)/merely gazed at/moved by/must absolutely not read/must have seen/noticing (3)/noticed (3)/noticed...was absent/noticing ...'s absence/observing (2)/observed/opened...found/opened her eyes/opened (2)/opening/peering through/perused/pointed at/pointed smilingly at...to/raised her eyes to look at/read (7)/reading (4)/recognizing/saw (11)/see (3)/seeing(11)/set eyes on/showed/sight/stared blankly at/starting from/suddenly noticed/taking/the sight of (3)/think/took...to watch/turned and, seeing/turned to look/turning over to look, she indeed saw/turning to look, saw/turned, saw/watching/were distressed by/were used to/witnessing/witnessed/without looking closely/省译(18)	84

Table 3. Unique words in translated versions of visual behavior verbs in *A Dream of Red Mansions*
表 3. 《红楼梦》视觉行为动词译文独特词

译本	独特词/频次	总计/种
霍译本	admiring/at this point/began/came round herself to have a look/during his absence/drew her attention to/examine...more closely/find/goggled incredulously at/had been like/have been looking at/having observed/her eye was drawn to/intercourse with/it might affect/for/knew/look (2)/looked again	36
	at/looked in unexpectedly/looked round with/looking up she saw/may be/mustn't go reading/not deigning so much as a glance in his direction/palpable evidence of her own eyes/poring over/pick up...to read/reading through/staring into/stared out at/took...and looked at/took her up eagerly on/turning over/was delivered with/was very much taken with	
杨译本	assumed/being used to/find out/glanced briefly/greeted...with/have read of/have seen of/had made/had never read/it would make/learn/looked to/observing on/peeped through/raised her head and read/realizing/saw...and cried/seeing...was not there/staring at...as though entranced/still looking up/taken in/touched by/turning to/urged...to watch/when it came to the scene/without accustomed to/check on/emerged to greet/espied/found no trace of/gaze upon/glanced about/had already finished/have never even seen/hearing/heard/ignorant of/it would only/leafing through/looked on/looking inside through/meeting/never have I seen/not looked closely at/not seeing/not so much as glance at/opened... and found/only gazed at/pay her respects to/pointing out...to/seemed/should go together to watch/staring at...in a daze/stared blankly, lost in thought/starting from/suddenly/take up.../turned back for a glance/turning her head, saw/turning over to look, she saw/unfolded/was seen/wonder	26
	admire/at this sight/can't you even recognize/couldn't help noticing/during the scene/finding/for fear/gaze at...in rapt silence/gazed vacantly at/glanced through/had finished/handed...to...read/have read/her eye fell on/ignorant/invite...to go watch/look over/merely gazed at/moved by/must absolutely not read/noticing/noticed...was absent/noticing...s absence/observed/opened...found/peering through/perused/pointed smilingly at...to/raised her eyes to look at/recognizing/set eyes on/sight/stared blankly at/suddenly noticed/turning over to look, she indeed saw/turning to look, saw/turned, saw/were distressed by/were used to/witnessing/witnessed/without looking closely	
ChatGPT 译本		38
DeepSeek 译本		42

3.3. 视觉行为动词译法对人物形象塑造的影响对比

为系统考察《红楼梦》四个译本中视觉行为动词的翻译如何影响林黛玉的人物形象塑造，本研究对其译法进行了分类与量化统计，具体结果如表 4 所示。

Table 4. Translation method of visual behavior verbs in *A Dream of Red Mansions*
表 4. 《红楼梦》视觉行为动词译法统计

文本	翻译方法	物理视觉动词/频次	占比/%	心理视觉动词/频次	占比/%
原文	\	117	80.69%	28	19.31%
	直译	72	61.54%	7	25%
	省译	19	16.24%	2	7.14%
	其他	26	22.22%	19	67.86%
霍译本	直译	65	55.56%	6	21.43%
	省译	30	25.64%	3	10.71%
	其他	22	18.8%	19	67.86%
杨译本	直译	102	87.18%	9	32.14%
	省译	4	3.42%	3	10.71%
	其他	11	9.4%	16	57.14%
ChatGPT 译本	直译	88	75.21%	18	64.29%
	省译	16	13.68%	2	7.14%
	其他	13	11.11%	8	28.57%

从表 4 可以看出, 各译本在处理心理层面视觉行为动词时, 其明晰化策略存在显著差异。霍译本与杨译本中, 均有 67.86% 的心理视觉动词被归为“其他”译法, 表明两译本均倾向于通过意译或增译等方式, 根据具体语境, 对人物的内在感知与情绪状态进行明晰化处理, 从而使林黛玉敏感、多思的形象更加外显。

相比之下, AI 译本在心理视觉动词的明晰化程度上总体偏低, DeepSeek 译本仅有 28.57% 的心理视觉动词采用“其他”译法, 而直译比例高达 64.29%; ChatGPT 译本虽在“其他”类占比上接近人工译本 (57.14%), 但其整体仍呈现出较强的形式对应倾向。这说明 AI 翻译在捕捉并显化文学文本中隐含的心理信息方面, 仍与人类译者存在一定距离。人类译者更主动地依据语境进行情感明示, 而 AI 译本则相对保守, 更多依赖表层的语义对应, 在人物心理与情感阐释上尚有提升空间。

3.3.1. 物理层面视觉行为动词明晰化与人物形象塑造

在处理物理层面视觉行为动词时, 四个译本措辞的差异, 微妙地展现了其对人物关系与场景氛围的不同诠释。例(1)描绘了黛玉来到窗外, 隔窗看见室内宝玉与宝钗独处的情景。四个译本对此的处理各有侧重, 霍译与杨译均选用“peeped through”, 该词含有“窥视、偷看”之意, 较为生动地还原了黛玉的关切、好奇与不安, 暗示了她对宝玉的倾心与在意; ChatGPT 译本选用中性的“looking inside through”, 侧重于描述“朝内看”这一动作, 保持了相对客观的观察视角; DeepSeek 译本则选用“peering through”, 根据《柯林斯 COBUILD 高阶英汉双解学习词典》的释义, “peer”表示“(通常因难以清楚而)盯着看, 凝视, 端详”, 展现出黛玉试图看清二人互动细节的模样[31] (p. 1931)。这些不同的表达方式, 为同一视觉动作赋予了差异化的情感色彩, 引导读者对三人关系与黛玉的内心活动产生更丰富的解读。

例(1) 那黛玉却来至窗外, 隔着窗纱往里一看, 只见宝玉穿着银红纱衫子, 随便睡着在床上, 宝钗坐在身旁做针线, 旁边放着蝇刷子。

霍译本 Dai-yu went up to the main building and peeped through the gauze window into Bao-yu's bedroom. She saw Bao-yu, clothed in little else but a thin, rose-coloured shirt, sprawled out asleep on the bed and Bao-chai sitting beside him sewing, with a fly-whisk in readiness at her side.

杨译本 but Daiyu peeped through the gauze of Baoyu's window. She saw him lying fast asleep in a pink linen shirt while Baochai sat next to him sewing, a whisk beside her.

ChatGPT 译本 Daiyu then came to the window. Looking inside through the gauze screen, she saw Baoyu, dressed in a silver-red gauze jacket, lying casually asleep on the bed, while Baochai sat beside him doing needlework, with a fly whisk placed at her side.

DeepSeek 译本 Daiyu then moved to the window and, peering through the gauze, saw Baoyu lying casually on his bed in a silver-red silk shirt, with Baochai seated beside him doing needlework. A fly-whisk rested nearby.

例(2)中, 黛玉“只看天”这一回避动作则为译者刻画其性格与情绪提供了切入点。霍译本选用“stared up”, 突出其凝视的专注与固执; 杨译本通过“still”一词强调动作的持续性; ChatGPT 译本与 DeepSeek 译本则采用“only”与“merely”明确传达她刻意不理睬的意图。相比之下, 霍译本更具直接的情绪张力, 强化了她此刻的抵触情绪; 杨译本则更突出其冷淡的持久; 而两个 AI 译本则通过副词, 将其故意无视的意图表达得尤为清晰, 这些处理从不同角度刻画了黛玉在特定情境下孤傲、疏离而又情感鲜明的性格特质。

例(2) 黛玉只看天, 不理他……

霍译本 Dai-yu stared up at the sky, ignoring her.

杨译本 Daiyu still looking up at the sky ignored her.

ChatGPT 译本 Daiyu only gazed at the sky, paying him no heed.

DeepSeek 译本 Daiyu merely gazed at the sky, ignoring him.

3.3.2. 心理层面视觉行为动词明晰化与人物形象塑造

在翻译心理层面视觉行为动词时，四译本的差异体现得更加明显。在黛玉初入贾府的情节中，贾母吩咐嬷嬷带她去见两个舅舅。这一“见”并非单纯的视觉接触，而是在大家族的环境中，晚辈对长辈的一次正式拜见。在例(3)中，四译本对“见”的翻译呈现不同的明晰化取向。两个人工译本直译为“see”，保留原文视觉行为的直接性，DeepSeek 译作“meet”，隐含双方会面的互动感。而 ChatGPT 译为“pay her respects to”，则将该动作明确转化为表达敬意的社交行为，不仅突显黛玉作为外甥女对舅舅的尊敬，也强化其在家族伦理中恪守礼教、身份意识鲜明的一面。

例(3) 当下茶果已撤，贾母命两个老嬷嬷带黛玉去见两个舅舅去。

霍译本 The tea things and dishes were now cleared away, and Grandmother Jia ordered two old nurses to take Dai-yu round to see her uncles.

杨译本 Now the refreshments were cleared away and the Lady Dowager ordered two nurses to take Daiyu to see her two uncles.

ChatGPT 译本 By this time the tea and fruit had been removed, and Grandmother Jia ordered two old nursemaids to lead Daiyu to pay her respects to her two uncles.

DeepSeek 译本 After the tea and refreshments were cleared away, Lady Jia ordered two elderly nannies to take Daiyu to meet her two uncles.

在例(4)中，黛玉见供瓶内兰花，这一景象直接触发了她对自己身世的联想与悲叹。她由花的“鲜叶茂”反观自身如“三秋蒲柳”，恐将似“花柳残春”般难禁风雨，正是这种深刻的自伤与对未来的忧惧，使她陷入“呆呆的呆看”。霍译本直接译为“stared at them blankly”，贴近原文对发呆神态的字面描绘；杨译本与 ChatGPT 译本均通过增译“lost in thought”对林黛玉的心理进行了明晰化的处理，将黛玉内心的思考表达了出来，但 ChatGPT 译本通过叠加“blankly”与“lost in thought”，在点明沉思的同时仍保留了茫然的神态细节，其明晰化策略更具层次感；DeepSeek 译本翻译成“gazed at them in rapt silence”（一声不响地盯着），通过“in rapt silence”这一状语，将凝视描绘为一种专注、安静乃至沉浸的状态，削弱了原文中因自伤而发呆的被动与消极色彩。

例(4) 黛玉看时，却有几枝双朵儿的，心中忽然一动，也不知是喜是悲，便呆呆的呆看。

霍译本 Daiyu saw that a few sprays had double blooms. The sight stirred her, but whether with joy or with grief she did not know as she stared at them blankly.

杨译本 Dai-yu looked at the orchids. Among them were some of the double-headed kind, and looking at these, she had a strange sensation that they meant something. Whether it was joy or sorrow that they portended, she could not tell. But it was something of importance. She stood staring at them, lost in thought.

ChatGPT 译本 As she looked, she noticed a few branches with double blossoms. Her heart stirred suddenly, and she could not tell whether it was joy or sorrow; she stared blankly, lost in thought.

DeepSeek 译本 When Daiyu looked, there were several with double blossoms. Her heart gave a sudden flutter, though she could not tell whether of joy or sorrow, and she gazed at them in rapt silence.

在例(5)中，黛玉于病中整理旧物，见宝玉昔日所赠、自己题诗于上的旧手帕，顿时触物伤情，感怀

旧事，陷入了对往昔的追忆。霍译本与 ChatGPT 译本均译为“gazed blankly”，侧重于描绘视觉上的空茫状态；DeepSeek 译本以“stare”强化了注视的静止状态。而杨译本在此基础上增译了“as though entranced”（仿佛被迷住），这一增补使黛玉的心理明晰化，它不仅描写神态，更主动揭示出黛玉的凝视是一种被往昔情感强烈吸引、近乎迷失的沉浸状态，强化了其情感执念。

例(5) 这黛玉不看则已，看了时，也不说穿那一件衣裳，手里只拿着那两方手帕，呆呆的看那旧诗。

霍译本 The sight of these things made Daiyu forget about putting on something warmer. She picked up the two handkerchiefs and gazed blankly at her old poems,

杨译本 Dai-yu seemed to have forgotten Snowgoose and the clothes entirely. She stood with the handkerchiefs in her hands and stared at them as though entranced.

ChatGPT 译本 did not comment on the matter of the clothing; holding only the two handkerchiefs in her hands, she gazed blankly at the old poems.

DeepSeek 译本 She looked at it, unable to name the garments, and could only stare blankly at the old poems on the two handkerchiefs.

结合上文对比分析，四译本在处理视觉行为动词时呈现的差异，可能与翻译主体、文化背景、翻译目标以及 AI 译文的生成条件有关。就翻译主体而言，人工译本与 AI 译本的根本区别在于明晰化的主动性。人类译者凭借其对文学语境、人物心理与文化背景的深入理解，能够主动进行阐释性转换，以直接揭示人物内在情感与社交意图。这使林黛玉形象中的知礼、敏感、深情与执着等特质得到强化与外显。相较之下，在本文采用的相同提示词与孤立句输入条件下，AI 译本更侧重于语言形式的对应与语义的准确传递，因此在处理心理层面视觉行为动词时更常采用直译或较为中性的译法，在人物心理深度与情感复杂性的呈现上较为含蓄。需要指出的是，这种差异不仅可能与模型自身的翻译特点有关，也可能受到上下文信息不足的影响。

不同文化背景与翻译目的可能使两个人工译本呈现出细微的风格差异。杨宪益、戴乃迭长期从事中国文学英译，其翻译更注重忠实传达原文语义与文化内涵，心理视觉动词处理以准确刻画为主；霍克斯、闵福德作为英语母语汉学家，其译本则更注重译文的流畅性与生动性，选词常更具画面感。这反映了译者基于自身文化与目标读者期待所作的不同抉择。此外，两个 AI 译本之间亦存在细微差别，这可能与模型的训练数据、优化目标及具体生成条件有关。就本文所选例句而言，DeepSeek 译本整体上更倾向于贴近原文的字面意义与结构，而 ChatGPT 译本则更倾向于在局部采用符合英语表达习惯的复合明晰化处理。

4. 结语

本研究以《红楼梦》四个英译本中林黛玉的视觉行为动词为研究对象，对比考察了杨宪益、戴乃迭译本，霍克斯、闵福德译本，以及 ChatGPT(5.1)和 DeepSeek(V-3.2)生成的 AI 译文在明晰化策略上的运用及其对林黛玉人物形象再现的影响。分析发现，在本文所选例句中，处理蕴含丰富心理与文化内涵的视觉动词时，人工译本展现出更强的主动性，常通过意译、增译等手段显化人物的情感与关系，使黛玉形象更为饱满立体；相比之下，在相同提示词与孤立句输入条件下，两个 AI 译本则更侧重于表层语义的准确传递与形式对应，在心理维度的深度显化上较为含蓄。

需要指出的是，本文属于针对特定人物和特定动词类型的个案研究。上述结论仅适用于本文所考察的林黛玉相关“看”“见”类视觉行为动词，以及 ChatGPT(5.1)和 DeepSeek(V-3.2)在特定提示词和输入条件下生成的译文。与此同时，两个人工译本是在完整作品语境中完成的，而 AI 译文则由孤立句生成，模型未获得相关章回内容、人物关系及上下文信息。这种输入条件的差异可能影响 AI 对人物心理、情感

逻辑和交际意图的识别,因此,本文所呈现的差异不能完全归因于人工译者与 AI 模型自身翻译能力的不同。未来研究可进一步扩大研究范围,将其他人物、文体或动词类型纳入考察。同时,还可通过调整提示词以及比较不同模型和版本,进一步检验生成式人工智能处理人物心理与情感信息的稳定性及其适用范围。

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