

避諱

古人重禮儀,在名、字、號用法上很講究。名一般用於謙稱、卑稱,或上對下、長對少的稱呼;字、號則用於尊稱,或下對上的稱呼。平輩之間,只有很稔熟的朋輩友儕才以名互稱。在多數情況下,提到對方或別人時直呼其名,是頗不禮貌的做法;對於君主、父母長輩的名,更是諸多"避諱"。

避諱是中國特有的歷史現象。所謂'諱",指帝王、祖宗和尊長之名。古人在言談或書寫時,不得直稱君主或尊長之名:遇上與這些人物名字相同的字,則須設法迴避,這就叫避諱。一些名字是眾人共諱的,如帝王及聖人之名,是為公諱。此外,古人也會避稱宗父之名,這叫家諱。

避諱的方法主要有三種。第一種是改字法,即改用意義相同或相近的字。《史記索隱》曰: "二世二年正月也。秦諱正,故云端月也。"由於秦始皇名嬴政,"政"與正月的"正"同音,因此"正月"須改為"端月"。又如孔子名丘,故姓名及地名中的"丘"須改為"邱",以避賢者諱。



第三種是缺筆法,即不寫所避之字的最後一筆。如避唐太宗李世民之諱,"世"字一概寫成"卌"。

避諱已成史 。但研究避諱,不獨是探討古代思想、制度的課題,也有助考證歷史和古書真偽、版本等。因此,研究避諱又是史料考證和古籍整理中的一門工具學科。



含英

阻華

All's well that ends well

Amy: The past few years with my ex-supervisor were really hard.

Mary: But now you've got promotion, and a new office too. Just put those memories behind you. All's well that ends well, you know.

Amy had a difficult time with her former supervisor. However, they have now parted and in addition, Amy got promoted. Amy should be happy again, so Mary told her to let bygones be bygones and stop complaining. Any previous failures or frustrations are no longer significant. What Amy achieved in the end has

Amy achieved in the end has sufficiently made up for them.

It is always the result that matters most. We use "all's well that ends well" when a difficult situation has ended in a happy or satisfactory way.

終成着屬

陸谷孫《英漢大詞典》把"All's well that ends well "譯成"結果好就是好",這是實話實說的譯法。英國大文豪莎士比亞(William Shakespeare)一齣喜劇以這句英諺為名,取意大概在此。情事波瀾,哭笑悲歡,有幸的是大團圓結局。以翻譯莎劇稱譽的朱生豪把劇名譯為《終成眷屬》,實在是點睛手筆。這句諺語在劇中第四幕第四場出現,且看翻譯名家如何處理該段文字:

All's well that ends well; still the fine's the crown; 萬事吉凶成敗,須看後場結局; Whate'er the course, the end is renown.

倘能如願以償,何患路途迂曲。

由來好事多磨,波折重重縱 是難奈,畢竟結局才最重要。苦 盡甘來,修成的正果彌足珍貴。 情花愛果如此,人生歷練也該作 如是觀。"道路是曲折的"倒不打 緊,只要"前途是光明的"(毛澤東 語)就行了。"All's well that ends well '就有點這樣的味道。