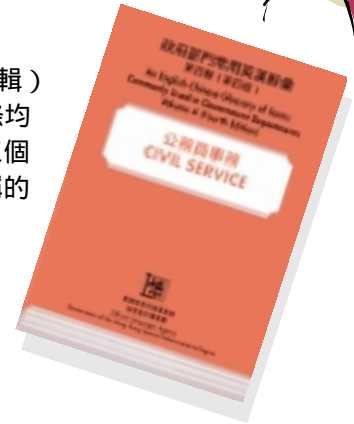




英漢《公務員事務》辭彙已經出版

法定語文事務署編印的《政府部門常用英漢辭彙 公務員事務》(第四輯)(第四版)現已出版。修訂版收錄約四千八百個英漢對照的詞條,每個詞條均標注漢語拼音,部分更附連普通話對照語詞,以供參考。除更新原有的三個附錄外,修訂版還新增了公務員事務局組織圖,以及臚列獎章、獎狀名稱的兩個附錄。

新版的《公務員事務》辭彙在政府刊物銷售處有售。



Fourth Edition of the English-Chinese Glossary of Civil Service Terms

The English-Chinese Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in Government on Civil Service (Volume 4) (Fourth Edition), compiled by the Official Languages Agency, has been published. The some 4 800 entries in this revised edition are listed bilingually and matched with *pinyin* romanization. In some cases, equivalent terms used in the Mainland are also provided for reference. The glossary contains five appendices, including two new ones, namely the Organization Chart of the Civil Service Bureau and Medals and Certificates of Merit.

The new edition is now available for sale at the Government Publications Centre.



含英
咀華

A Contented Mind is a Perpetual Feast

Among Confucius' some three thousand disciples, Yan Hui was his favourite. Yan lived in dire poverty but he never complained. He kept disciplining himself and followed the teachings of the great Master.

Yan led a simple and spartan way of life. Even Confucius could not but acclaim him as a man of virtue and integrity, upholding the highest moral standards. In fact, Confucius had such high regard for Yan that he challenged his other disciples to follow Yan's example. The Master said in *The Confucian Analects*, "Admirable indeed was the virtue of Hui! With a single bamboo dish of rice, a single gourd of drink, and living in his mean narrow lane, while others could not have endured the distress, he did not allow his joy to be affected by it. Admirable indeed was the virtue of Hui!" (Text translated by James Legge)

Many of us would find Yan's living conditions unbearable. But he is indeed a role model for life-long learning in this knowledge-based economy. In Yan, we can learn the lesson that happiness does not necessarily come from wealth. A contented mind is a perpetual feast. "A dish of rice, a gourd of drink" is no problem for a man who puts moral and intellectual pursuits above physical pleasures.

一簞一瓢

孔子弟子三千,最得他歡心的首推顏回。顏回家貧,生活艱苦,但他沒有半句怨言,只知遵守老師教誨,律己修身,秉持高尚的仁義道德標準。

孔子多次在學生面前稱許顏回,並要求學生以他為榜樣。《論語·雍也》記載:“子曰:‘賢哉,回也!一簞食,一瓢飲,在陋巷,人不堪其憂,回也不改其樂。賢哉,回也!’”“簞”(音“單”)是古代盛飯的器皿,多以竹編成;“瓢”(音“嫖”)則是以葫蘆對半剖開而成的勺(音“綽”)子,可作舀(音“繞”)水或飲器用。“一簞一瓢”意即少量飲食,後喻生活簡樸,解作安貧樂道。

顏回並非喜愛簞瓢陋巷,而是不會因為貧困累心而失其所樂。他知足常樂,好學如故,難怪萬世師表對他鍾愛有加。

