

### **WORD POWER**

法 定 語 文 事 務 署 通 訊 OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AGENCY NEWSLETTER

# 地緣。文化

有地就有名。受到地理因素和人類活動的 影響,地名不但記錄了山川風物,也反映了鄉 土民情、人事變遷。

古代把地比作" 輿"。《易 說卦》:" 坤為 地……為大輿",所以地圖又稱為輿地圖。打開 地圖冊,觸目所見,不是海山河嶽,就是城鄉 縣市,盡是地名,翻着翻着,熟悉的地理、歷 史、詩詞,驟湧心頭。地名,原來不僅僅是語 文代號。

先從中國說起吧。"中國"一名,由來已久。文字學家說"國"的本義為城區,後來語義範圍擴大了。上古華夏民族在黃河中下游一帶壯大興盛,自以為居天下之中,即稱"中國"。隨着對外交通發展,"中國"又成了與異邦畛域區分的相對觀念。

中國地名的記錄和研究,源遠流長,從古代的《禹貢》、《山海經》,到元、明、清三代官撰的《一統志》,歷代都有專著記述地名沿革。要是說版圖大小映照了朝代的盛衰,那從地名就最能窺見朝代的興替。

北京古代稱薊(音"計"),春秋戰國時為燕國都城;遼代稱燕京,金代稱中都大興府,元代稱大都;明永樂起遷都至此,定名北京;清仍以北京為都。一九二七年,國民政府定都南

京,把北京改名為北平;一九四九年九月後又恢復北京舊稱。數易其名的古都,本身已是一部興亡實

錄。

掀起歷史 的簾櫳,走進 我們土生土長的香港。島以香名,輸出沉香的港口,經過鴉片煙火的洗禮,竟成了東方的明珠。不說南丫島灘頭新石器時代的遺物,不說宋帝昺落難逃亡的九龍掌故,也不說長洲張保仔洞的海盜傳說,傾城故事,老香港說也說不完。走過大街小巷,路牌上標示的,不是滿盛鄉情的省市名目,就是傳載絲絲麥秀黍離之意的洋味漢字。地名,就是城市的檔案館。

說舊事,誰記得調景嶺俗名吊頸嶺、秀茂坪舊稱掃墓坪、藍田前身叫做咸田、樂富就是從前的老虎岩?土言村語雅化,雖說與中國人事事講求吉利有關,卻也是文明日進的時代烙印。

別致的名字,總教人難忘,地名何嘗不是?英國的劍橋(Cambridge)聞名遐邇,但徐志摩筆下的康橋,卻更令人神往。詩人繆思清發,信手拈來,把意大利中部城市佛羅倫斯(Florence)譯作翡冷翠,音意俱美,惹人浮想聯翩,聲音尤貼近意大利原文Firenze,更屬神來

之筆。今人把美國加州 的Yosemite譯作優山 美地,單看名字, 已可想見該個國 家公園山川之 靈秀,名地 相襯,顯見 心思。

漢字為文化的

載體。文化,不只是見諸皇皇典籍。在廣闊的 華山夏水之間,一地之名,每每附着古老的故 事,見證不凡的歷史,蘊含豐富深刻的文化內 涵,負載之功,言之不盡。

# What's in a name?

Dr. John Milton

One of the most popular Shakespearean quotes is the rhetorical question:

What's in a name? That which we call a rose By any other name would smell as sweet...

Romeo and Juliet. Act ii, Scene 2

Romeo is tragically wrong of course, and names are of life-and-death importance to the lovers in this play.

It is dangerous in fact as well as in fiction to overlook the value that people assign to names. This has been especially true of the names of nations, which are often seen as literal or symbolic extensions of family names or cultural values. Wars are still fought over ethnic identities represented by place names: many thousands of people died recently in central Europe over the naming of newly formed states. This happened at the same time when Europeans were being urged to think of themselves as a single political entity (somewhat bizarrely named after a Phoenician princess of Greek mythology).

Apart from sometimes arbitrary badges of cultural or political identity, place names often record the history and describe the geography of a country. In doing so, they can be a sober reminder that land claimed by one people once belonged to others. One of the largest countries in the world, now mainly settled by the descendants of Europeans, probably gets its name from the native Iroquois word meaning simply 'village'.

Places have also been named for the people who 'discovered' them on behalf of migrating people and colonising powers. This is true throughout the Americas, where, beginning in the 17th century, one dispossessed people—the poor of Europe—replaced the inhabitants who had probably come from Mongolia and China across the Bering Strait many thousands of years earlier. America was named after an obscure Italian cartographer who seems to have been the first European to realise that the 'new' world was not merely the coast of Asia, as Columbus believed.

On some occasions the individual thus immortalised was not particularly pleased. For example, King Charles II of England repaid a debt to William Penn in 1681 by giving him a huge tract of land in America. The King knew that Penn, as a Quaker, was forbidden immodesty, and in what may have been spite, mortified Penn by giving the land a Latin name which means 'Penn's Woods'.

Even when the honour is posthumous, it is not always appropriate









or logical: the humble St. Francis of Assisi, who preached a life of abstinence, must be turning in his grave to have had the city of Golden Gate named after him. Francis, who lived during the 12th century Crusades, travelled to Egypt as an emissary for peace between the Christians and the Muslims. By a strange twist of fate, the American city of his name is located in a state named after the title traditionally given to the leader of the Muslim world.

In contrast to the variety of origins of American place names, those in the British Isles mainly come from a single set of Old English roots. There are only a few places that still bear the names given by the earliest people whose language is remembered in Britain (and whose descendants now live in Wales, Ireland, Scotland and Cornwall). The river associated with Shakespeare still has the name these ancient people gave it, and the capital city of England is named after one of their deities. These people had the misfortune to live on an island coveted for its agriculture and minerals by the Romans, and place names ending in 'chester' still record where the invading Roman legions made their camps.

The Anglo-Saxon tribes who, by means of slaughter, established themselves in the British Isles when the legions withdrew in the 5th century, did not bother to learn the language of the original inhabitants. So, almost all current place names in England date from this era and are utilitarian descriptions of natural or man-made features. For example, the Old English word 'tun' (town), originally meaning enclosure, is one of the most common elements of English place names. A 'beorg' was a hill (now 'borough' – or 'burg' in America); a 'stoc' (stoke) was a farm; 'ham' was a homestead.

Attempts to exorcise past peoples, languages and beliefs are often made by changing place names. However, some of the modern examples of this practice show how persistent old loyalties can be. The fall of the Berlin wall very quickly led, for example, to renaming a city honouring a 20th century Bolshevik hero to the original tribute for a 1st century Christian saint and his namesake, an 18th century czar.

Dr. John Milton is a team member of OLA's English Consultants.



### 全國推廣普通話活動

普普:小通,問你兩個問題,考考你。

小通:來吧。

普普:廣東話"碟頭飯"在普通話裏怎樣說?

小通:這個嘛.....

普普:再來。普通話的"熱銷"是什麼意思?

小通:嗯.....喂喂,這是幹啥?

普普:這是法定語文事務署在去年九月舉辦的"網上普通話常識問答比賽"的問題,我特意考

考你。

小通:挺有趣的,那是什麽活動呢?

普普:為響應國家教育部的"全國推廣普通話宣傳周",香港語文教育及研究常務委員會聯同香港電台普通話大聯盟,在二零零二年九月十五日至十月十三日期間,舉辦了"普通話月"活動,包括Q版普通話水平測試、名人

談學普通話和普通話購物優惠,鼓勵市民多

聽多講普通話。身為大聯盟的成員,法定語 文事務署也組織了一系列的活動,"網上普 通話常識問答比賽"就是其中之一。

小通:除了網上普通話問答比賽之外,法定語文事 務署還舉辦了什麼活動呢?

普普:為提高同事對普通話的興趣,法定語文事務 署特地舉辦了形形色色的活動,包括網上 普通話常識問答比賽、午間樂敍、歌曲填詞 比賽、綜藝表演、分享會和才藝比賽,包 羅萬有,鼓勵同事以輕鬆愉快的心情來學習

小通:不錯嘛,蠻有很吸引力呢!

普通話。

普普:對呀!各項活動之中以普通話綜藝表演的反應最為熱烈,法定語文事務署的同事踴躍參加,大家使出渾身解數,既力求普通話表達

準確,也極盡視聽之娛。



#### 《政府部門常用辭彙((第二十二輯)。消防》((電子版)

# An Electronic Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in Government Departments (Volume 22)-Fire Services

法定語文事務署的《政府部門常用辭彙(第二十二輯) 消防》(電子版)面世了。這輯新辭彙收錄了二千一百多個英漢對照的消防用語。由這輯辭彙開始,本署編纂的辭彙都會以電子形式發放。

這輯辭彙現已上載本署內聯網,供公務員同事下載,方法簡單。往數碼政府合署(http://portal.ccgo.hksarg)的法定語文事務署內聯網,以"非註冊用戶"身分登入,然後選取左邊的"下載"按鈕,到"電子辭彙修訂檔下載"網頁,選取"分發時間"為"12/2002"的"fire.exe"檔案旁的下載圖標,待"檔案下載"的對話框出現後,選擇"開啓",即時執行"fire.exe",便可使用。在執行該檔案前,必須確定電腦已安裝了電子辭彙程式。

不下載的話,也可以到數碼政府合署點選"政府部門常用辭彙",使用本署的網上電子版辭彙。

The Official Languages Agency (OLA) has recently compiled an *Electronic Glossary on Fire Services*. The new glossary, which contains some 2100 terms on subjects related to fire services, is the latest addition to OLA's glossary series. Starting with this glossary, OLA will publish all its forthcoming glossaries by electronic means.

Colleagues in the civil service can visit the OLA Intranet at the Central Cyber Government Office (CCGO) portal (http://portal.ccgo.hksarg) to download the Electronic Glossary on Fire Services. When the welcome page comes into view, just click "Guest" to enter, then click "Download" on the left to reach the page entitled "Download of Electronic Glossary Updating Files". On seeing the "fire.exe" file (issued in "12/2002"), click the download icon next to it. A download dialogue box will then pop up. Click "Open" to install the file. Please make sure that the electronic glossary program has been installed before downloading the file.

To get access to OLA's other on-line electronic glossaries without downloading the *Electronic Glossary* on Fire Services, just click the box "Glossaries of Terms Commonly Used in Government Departments" on the CCGO front page.

完成

我的電腦

# 地名談

差餉物業估價署 一級中文主任張家義

為何中國的英文名稱是" China", 而不是音譯為" Chungkuo"或" Zhongguo"呢?說謂"中國以創製及出產瓷器聞名於世, 而瓷器的英文是' china', 因此, 外國人便以' China'名之"。此說無疑倒果為因。瓷器所以稱為" china", 是因為中國( China )而得名的。根據《辭海》解說:"梵語謂中國為支那, 亦作脂那、震旦等。《宋史 天竺國傳》:"天竺表來,譯云伏願支那皇帝福壽圓滿'"。據此推論, " China"一詞應為" 支那"的英語譯音。

另一個例子是韓國。南韓的正式名稱是大韓民國,英文名稱是"the Republic of Korea",北韓的正式名稱是"朝鮮民主主義人民共和國(the Democratic People's Republic of Korea"。無論南、北韓,英文名稱都由"Korea"這個字組成。"Korea"源於"Koryo"(高麗),也間接源於"Koguryo"(高句麗),根據《辭海》:"高句麗:國名,亦作高句驪,簡稱高麗,朝鮮之古名"。這個解釋未免籠統。高句麗、高麗和朝鮮是韓國歷史上不同的朝代。韓國以出產人參馳名於世,"高麗參"一詞家喻戶曉,而高麗是政治文化鼎盛的朝代,這就是南、北韓的英文名字"Korea"的由來。

每個地名都有含意,現舉數例說明。新 加坡(Singapore)這個名字源於梵文, "Singa" 是獅子之意, "pore"由"pura"演變而來, 意 為"城市",所以新加坡又稱"獅城"。距離新 加坡不遠的吉隆坡(Kuala Lumpur), 其名為馬 來語。馬來語" Kuala "意為" 河口 ", " Lumpur " 意為"泥濘", 合在一起即是"泥濘的河口"。 原來吉隆坡最初位於兩條河的交匯處,每逢 大雨水漲,都會遍地泥濘。位於新加坡東南 方的澳洲,全名是澳大利亞,英文名稱為 "Australia",源於拉丁文"Australis",意思是 "南方的"。遠在公元二世紀,古埃及的地理 學家已推斷在南半球應有大塊陸地,於是在 地圖繪上一大片陸地,並名為"Terra Australis Incognita", 意為"未知的南方陸地"。到了 十九世紀初,澳洲總督在官方文件中採用 "Australia",作為這個大洲的名稱。

鄰近中國的國家,如日本、韓國、越南

等,文化深受中國影響,因此很多地名都與中文素有淵源,並非譯名,不能任意改動。 至於其他國家的中文地名,差不多全是譯名。主要是音譯,其次為意譯或音義結合翻譯。

音譯地名俯拾即是。雖然音譯似乎直截了當,但不同地域或不同時代,同一地名卻有不同譯法,主要涉及國音粵音的分別。例如Sydney以前譯作"雪梨",現在多譯為"悉尼","雪梨"的"雪"字,粵音近似"Syd",但"悉"字的發音更近似原音。不過,當初見到"悉尼"這個譯名時,感到頗為陌生。另一個例子更明顯,美國的Virginia,盛產煙葉,香港通常譯為"維珍尼亞州",但內地譯為"弗吉尼亞州",相信香港人大多對前者較熟悉,後者則較為陌生,讀起來也不上口。然而,如果某地名或人名在不同地區有不同譯名,確會引起混淆和誤會。

意譯的地名比音譯少得多,但也有不少為人熟悉的例子。英國Oxford(牛津)中的"ford",是指河溪水淺、可涉足或乘車渡過之處,而譯名"牛津"的"津"字解作渡口,兩者雖然並非對等,但都與渡過江河有關。其他例子如美國的鹽湖城(Salt Lake City)鳳凰城(Phoenix)黃石國家公園(Yellowstone National Park);澳洲的黃金海岸(Gold Coast);歐洲的冰島(Iceland),其意譯方式顯淺易明,無須贅述。

除了音譯、意譯外,還有音義結合的譯法。最為人熟悉的例子首推英國的劍橋(Cambridge)。Cambridge也譯為"康橋",這顯然得自徐志摩的《再別康橋》、《我所知道的康橋》一詩一文。其他音義結合的地名有南非(South Africa)新西蘭(New Zealand—也譯為紐西蘭)。三藩市(San Francisco)和費城(Philadelphia)。三藩市和費城是香港沿用多年的譯名,省略了英語叫法的大部分音節。至於"市"和"城",都是譯者為了使人易懂而添加的。至於用音義結合的方法翻譯的國名,例如美國(United States of America)法國(France)德國(Germany,譯名譯自德文Deutsche),更是大家耳熟能詳的例子。

#### 跟卡夫卡打招呼 法定語文專員鍾小玲

如果你想跟現代派文學宗師卡夫卡(Franz Kafka 1883-1924)打招呼,但又不懂德文的話, Joachim Neugroschel的英譯本 The Great Short Works of Franz Kafka 是一條不錯的捷徑。

卡夫卡的作品篇幅不長,但是作者的內心世界複雜,表達手法又迂迴 隱晦,所以不易解讀。不過,作品的 思想越吊詭反而越引人入勝。

卡夫卡生於十九世紀末的布拉格。他有猶太人的血統,卻在德語的環境中受教育。當時正值奧匈帝國土崩瓦解的前夕,社會動盪不安,老百姓生活愁苦。卡的父親專制嚴苛,致令父子疏離、關係緊張。他身處文化、民族和家庭的危機邊緣,對於種族的隔離、社會的衝突、個人的沮喪

與無助,體驗深刻。他對周遭不堪的現象不斷反 思,深受存在主義影響。

卡夫卡感情澎湃,滿腔怨憤無處抒發,終於 在寫作 找到一點慰藉。他公餘埋首創作,奮筆 疾書,作品不論是小說、隨想、偶拾,還是詩 歌、家書等,都瀰漫着焦慮、疑惑、落寞、徬徨, 甚至歇斯底里。

常理、荒謬矛盾的世界。

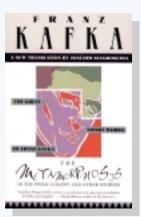
他的文字意象豐富,又喜用比 興,往往言有盡而意無窮,令人 迷。卡夫卡小說的有趣之處,是每 個人都可以憑自己的想像,在不同 的層次上詮釋他的故事。

讀卡夫卡的作品,很容易不由 自主的給他牽引。他在空寂的小鎮 街頭上躑躅,低迴嘆息,而你也輕 輕的挽著他的手,默默地踏着那細 碎的鵝卵石子小路,在昏淡的古老 街燈下,幽幽地走向那邈不可測的

生命的另一端。

就算他變成了嚇人的甲蟲,你也不會嫌棄 " 牠 ", 反而為牠可憐的遭遇而掩卷輕歎。

卡夫卡的篇章感人、耐讀,因為翰墨中情真 意切,思想深邃,而且文采斐然。難道這還不夠 打動你去跟他打個招呼?





## The Atlas of Literature

**Connecting Places and Literature** 

Austin, Dickens, James and the Brontes are all great names to literature aficionados and novel lovers alike. While poring over tantalising stories of love and hate, good and evil, have you ever wondered what the real London of Dickens or the rugged moorlands of the Brontes was like? If yes, take up *The Atlas of Literature*, and you will find the answer.

The Atlas of Literature presents a comprehensive picture of the impact of place on literature and vice versa. In particular, it explores the fascinating

connection between writers and places. It describes the places the writers came from, those they travelled to and made their own, the literary communities they formed, as well as the landscapes, cafes, theatres and other places which were immortalised in their work. This reference book will give you a much clearer idea of the mise-en-scène of the masterpieces of the world's greatest writers: Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Austin, Dickens, the Brontes, Pushkin, James, Miller, O'Neill.



to name just a few.

The Atlas of Literature comprises a full range of maps which locate key towns and cities, plot actual and imaginary journeys and places, and show the buildings and places that the writers lived in or visited. Well-annotated drawings, photographs and illustrations give the maps a sense of immediacy.

Compiled by an international team of literary biographers, novelists and scholars such as Roy Potter, Rupert

Christiansen and Arthur Miller, *The Atlas of Literature* is an important reference for those who want to venture a little further into the fascinating world of the works they cherish. The editor, Malcolm Bradbury, is a novelist, literary critic and television scriptwriter. He was the Professor of American Studies at the University of East Anglia until his retirement in 1995. Sir Malcolm is celebrated for his influence on a whole generation of aspiring novelists.

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### 獨特的香港街道 保安局監管釋囚委員會 二級中文主任鄧彦龍

香港大概有四千條街道,坊間有不少探索香港街道名稱掌故的書籍,大家可能也涉獵過。在地名學(toponymy)

中,一條街獨有的名字稱為"專名",是記錄每一處的地理、歷史和文化特色的語言符號。比方說,"德輔道"中的專名"德輔"就是一位前香港總督的名字,街名蘊含了獨特的歷史淵源。街道名稱除了專名外,還有通常置於名稱末處的"通名"。"德輔道"中的"道"就是通名了。通名的功能是給道路分類,顯示大路小徑的地理特徵。名稱中有"道"的街道是同一類別,通常指市區裏的康莊大道,有別於以"里"命名的小徑支路。

"Street"和"road"是香港英文街名中常見的通名。粗略的說,分別對應中文通名的"街"和"道"。除了"street"和"road"外,相信大家也見過"lane"和"path"。這兩個通名大約對應中文的"里"和"徑"。可是,各位有沒有見過用"circuit"作通名的街道呢?"Circuit"指包圍一個地域內某些地理實體(例如一羣房屋)的街道。荃灣區就有"圓墩圍",英文叫"Yuen Tun Circuit",儘管這條街不大像包圍着一堆房子。也許是當初為這街道命名的人取了"圍"的字面意義,於是用"circuit"直譯吧!

若說" circuit "還不算刁鑽古怪," quadrant "該教人嘖嘖稱奇吧! 全港獨一無二的一條" quadrant ",就是九龍塘附近的" 律倫街 "( Rutland Quadrant )。" Quadrant "是指四分之一個圓周。在地圖上," 律倫街 "的形狀的確是這樣,可見命名者多麼細心,觀察多麼準確!

更精彩的還有" praya"。港島西區有條街道叫" 堅彌地城海旁", 英文叫" Kennedy Town Praya"。用" 海旁"和" praya"作為街道通名,本已極不尋常,更不尋常的,是" praya"不是英語,而是葡萄牙語,所以一般英語辭典沒有收錄。" 海旁"和" praya"都是指海濱一塊條狀土地。前人觀察地理特徵的能力真教人佩服。

九龍飛鵝山有一條行車道名" 扎山道 "。中文 通名" 道 "大家慣見,平常不過,但是英文街名

"Jat's Incline "卻非常特別。全港就只有這條路以"incline"(斜坡)為名,而這的確是陡斜的車道。

提慣見,平常不過,但是英文街名 即非 就

Jat's Incline

外國有些街道通名更有趣,其中一例就是" mews "。根據陸谷孫主編的《英漢大詞典》,這個字原指建造在庭院周圍或小巷兩旁的馬廄或馬車房。也許因為這個緣故," mews "現在就用於一些從前是馬廄或馬車房的短街小巷。大家到英國旅遊,不妨留意附近有沒有什麼什麼" mews "。

上面談及的" 古怪"街道通名,在今天香港的街道命名制度中似乎已經銷聲匿迹了,這是挺可惜的。也許昔日的命名方法稍欠系統和規範,各師各法,但卻讓我們學到英語甚至其他外語十分有趣的詞彙。地政總署和其他部門的朋友,可會考慮給新填海區的街道添一點新意思,讓" circuit "、" quadrant "、" praya "等名字重現" 姿采 "?

# 南腔 北調

### 何事火爆?

在網上看到一則內地新聞,標題是:"學生放假醫院門診火爆"。

"門診"怎能"火爆"呢?又跟"學生放假"有什麼關係呢?真是摸不着頭腦。

再往下看,直到"各大醫院一些與孩子們有關的特色門診開始門庭若市。"才看出點苗頭。這段報道所說的"火爆",原來是指父母趁着暑假,帶孩

子到醫院專科門診看病,醫院因而"客似雲來"。

廣東話的"火爆",一般用以 形容某人脾氣暴躁、性格剛烈,或 形容某場合氣氛緊張,各人爭持不 下。可是,在普通話裏,詞義卻不 盡相同。根據《現代漢語詞典》的 解釋,"火爆"是方言詞,解作"暴躁","急躁",但 也可解作"旺盛","熱鬧"或"紅火",形容需求殷 切,廣受歡迎,不限於形容人,也可形容事物。

現時內地媒體非常流行以"火"或"火爆"來形容某事物受到公眾熱烈歡迎。例如"足球彩票在廣東銷售火爆",就是以"火爆"來形容足球彩票非常暢銷;而"哈爾濱市各主要景點繼續火爆"和"今年研究院的火爆出現在名牌大學",都是以"火爆"描繪人頭湧湧、需求殷切的

場面。

下一回大家留 意到有什麽產品是 很' 火爆 "的 , 可 要從速搶購了!





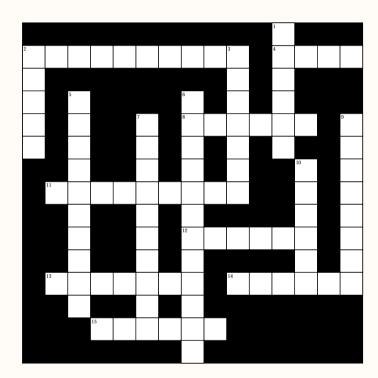
## P L A C E S A N D N A M E S

#### **Across**

- 2 The most populated state in the US.
- 4 A river well known by Shakespeare.
- 8 A Phoenician princess whom Zeus abducted by disguising himself as a white bull.
- 11 Å notoriously hedonistic city in America named after a humble Christian saint.
- 12 The capital of England.
- 13 The Dalmatian dog came from here.
- 14 Chinese people probably settled here thousands of years before it was discovered by the Europeans.
- 15 A city best known today for a fallen wall.

#### Down

- 1 A title given to Mohammed's successor.
- 2 One of the earliest peoples of the British Isles.
- 3 The Italian cartographer after whom America is named.
- 5 The city named after a saint by a cruel czar of the same name.
- 6 An American state meaning "Penn's woods".
- 7 A city whose name comes from the Celtic word for mother's breast and a Roman word for fort or camp.
- 9 One of the republics of the former Yugoslavia.
- 10 Another nation which was formerly part of Yugoslavia.



Name:
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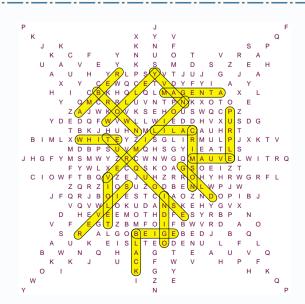
Finish the crossword puzzle, fill in the form and send it to the Word Power Editorial Board, Official Languages Agency, 23/F, Queensway Government Offices, 66 Queensway, Hong Kong on or before 31 March 2003.

Prizes will be awarded for the best five entries. Lots will be drawn if necessary. Results will be announced in the next issue of *Word Power*.

# Issue No.10 "Colour Crossword" Answers:

#### The winners are:

Name	Department	
CHAN Kam-cheung	Public Service Commission	
LEE Suet-mui	Planning Department	
LEE Suet-fun	Census and Statistics Department	
TAM Lai-siu Cara	Housing Department	
YIP Chung-hang	Education Department	
Winners will be not	ified individually by post.	





# 淺談國畫

#### 五代和宋朝的山水畫世界 高級中文主任陳

山水畫在唐代興起,至五代步入成熟期,而不少 學者都認為中國山水畫的成就在宋代達到頂峯。明代 王世貞在《藝苑巵言》中指出山水畫流變的轉捩點: "山水至大小李一變也,荊關董巨又一變也,李成范 寬又一變也,劉李馬夏又一變也。"

大小李是指唐代李思訓、李昭道父子,荊關董巨 則指五代後梁荊浩、關仝(音"同"),以及南唐董源、 巨然和尚。

五代十國政局動盪,文士隱遁山林,大自然成為 重要的繪畫題材。荊浩和關仝多寫氣勢浩大的危崖絕 嶺之景,開創北方全景式山水畫的風格。荊浩隱居太 行山洪谷,號洪谷子,著有《筆法記》,綜論唐以來山 水畫的格調。關仝是荊浩的弟子,有"出藍之譽",畫 作筆簡氣壯,景少意長,多畫關陝一帶山水。

董源和巨然生於南方,畫風跟荊、關二人迥異,多 寫平遠柔婉的江南山水,表現恬淡清幽的意境,而且 技法獨特多變,包括礬頭、淡墨掃、濃墨染、苔點等 等。荊關山水和董巨山水,在中國畫史上各領風騷。

有宋一代,繪畫備受重視。朝廷重文輕武,大力 倡導,宋代遂成為孕育名家名畫的沃土。宋代繪畫的 另一特色,是脫離政教,與文學結合,畫家的作品不 再為帝王和宗教服務,而是抒情寫意,表達所思所 感。董源和巨然因隨李後主降宋,因此也列作北宋畫 家。與董巨並稱北宋四大家的,是李成(919-967)和 范寬(約950-1027)。 李成師法荊浩、關仝,多寫北方 山水、雪景寒林,因勾勒皴擦不多,落墨精絕,有 " 惜墨如金 "之稱。

范寬,字中立(一說為仲立),據說因為性情寬 厚,人稱"范寬"。范寬原師法荊浩、李成,後來領悟 "與其師於人,未若師諸物也;與其師於物,未若師 諸心"的道理,於是移居終南山和太華山,悉心觀察 大自然四時變化,作品構圖嚴謹,氣勢磅礴,筆法雄 勁老練,多描繪峻拔的秦嶺景色。范寬名作包括 《溪山行旅圖》、《臨流獨釣圖》、《雪山蕭寺圖》和《雪 景寒林圖》。

《溪山行旅圖》(現存台北故宮博物院)正面是一 座高聳渾厚的主峯, 佔去大部分畫面, 峯頂摩天, 林 木蒼勁,一道飛泉直下深谷,直有天驚石破之勢。 山下林石之間的山道上,一隊旅人從右方入畫,大自

然的雄奇與人馬的生命力 , 躍然紙上。《溪山行旅圖》 充分顯示范寬畫作的質感和 空間感,不少畫評均視之為 中國山水畫的巔峯之作。







范寬《溪山行旅圖》

#### 編者的話 From the Editor

《文訊》快要踏入第三個年頭了。過去一年,苗學 禮先生(Mr Tony Miller)擔任《文訊》的英語顧問,

給我們提出了不少寶貴的意見,而從這期開始,香港中 文大學中國語言及文學系高級導師康寶文博士也惠允為我們 審稿,這實在是讀者之福。對於兩位顧問的襄助,我們至為 銘感,在這裏一併致謝。也希望讀者繼續賜教指正,讓我們 知所改進,把這份刊物辦得更好。

不敢說《文訊》對公務員同事提高語文水平大有裨益,但 也期望在這裏刊載的文章可以引發大家學習語文的興趣,讓 我們在深化語文推廣工作方面獻上一點綿薄的心力。

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