

此中有深意

中國詩詞的花木意象

中國文化與大自然結緣甚深。遠在《詩經》、《楚辭》時代，山川草木已是詩歌吟詠的對象。文學藝術與自然界淵源深厚，從日常文字可窺一二。單以植物來說，我們稱頌大夫醫術高明，會說“譽滿杏林”；讚揚在逆境中堅守節操之士，會以“歲寒松柏”稱之；朋友間相互贈答，會說“投桃報李”。“歲寒松柏”出自《論語·子罕》， “投桃報李”典出《詩經·大雅·抑》， 算來已有二千多年歷史了。

歷來花木入詩入詞的作品多不勝數。詠花佳作固然映照歷代文苑，頌樹名篇也眾采紛呈，不遑多讓。唐朝杜牧的《山行》便是一篇詠楓的佳作。“停車坐愛楓林晚，霜葉紅於二月花”，展現一幅醉人的山林秋色圖。在夕暉晚照下，滿山楓紅，層林如染，比江南二月的春花還要艷麗。

在詩人詞人筆下，花木除了是描繪的對象，更是抒情言志的憑藉。中國古代文學，向以含蓄為尚。文人或表達一己志向，或抒發離愁別緒，少有直抒胸臆，而是通過比興寄託，借物言志，寓情於物，因而造就了詩詞中多采多姿、含意雋永的花木意象。

屈原在《橘頌》中，以橘樹深固難徙的特質象徵秉德無私的節操，流露擇善固執、絕不隨同流俗的胸懷。在《離騷》中，詩人更開創了“香草美人”的傳統。“善鳥香草以配忠貞”，“靈修美人以媲於君”（王逸《楚辭章句》），以香花美草比喻高潔的品行。後世陶淵明以不畏秋霜的菊花比喻孤標傲世的氣節，周敦頤以出淤泥而不染的蓮花比喻品格高尚的君子。

在抒發潔身自好、嚴持操守的作品裏，除了蓮、菊，尚有以梅、蘭、松、竹寄意；在感歎歲月流逝、

今非昔比的篇章中，除了夕陽殘照，也有以落英和衰草作喻。李煜《相見歡》的“林花謝了春紅，太匆匆”，亡國之音隱約可聞。杜甫《江南逢李龜年》“正是江南好風景，落花時節又逢君”二句，餘音裊裊，人事滄桑變幻，盡在不言中。



我們熟識的桃花，在《詩經》裏已是比興的對象。《桃夭》的“桃之夭夭，灼灼其華；之子于歸，宜其室家”，以鮮艷的桃花比喻年輕貌美的待嫁姑娘。在古代詩文中，桃花有多重意蘊。除了象徵明媚的春天、心中的理想國之外，還比喻珍貴的友情。黃庭堅的“桃李春風一杯酒，江湖夜雨十年燈”（《寄黃幾復》），緬懷昔日與好友在桃樹、李樹下開懷暢飲、促膝長談之餘，不無身世飄零的感慨。

與鮮艷的桃花相比，梅花以高潔清雅見著。王安石《梅花》詩中“凌寒獨自開”一句，點出梅花不畏苦寒，在嚴冬百花凋零之際，獨自盛開滿樹的芳華。歷來文人雅士愛以梅言志，借梅抒懷。陸游《卜算子·詠梅》的“無意苦爭春，一任羣芳妒”，就是借梅花的形象抒發報國無路的苦悶和寂寞。

在眾多詠梅詩中，最膾炙人口的要數宋代林和靖的《山園小梅》。“疏影橫斜水清淺，暗香浮動月黃昏”，二句透出梅花靈動的風韻，寫活了梅花的超逸與幽香。這首詩歷來公認為詠梅的絕唱，前此後此皆無出其右者。時至今日，傲雪寒梅已成為中華民族堅毅精神的象徵。

梅與竹的形態截然不同，但包含的文化意蘊有其共通之處。永遠青翠挺拔的竹子，深得蘇軾鍾愛。“無竹令人俗”一語，道出竹子在蘇軾心中，成



了超塵脫俗的象徵。蘇軾讚揚竹子具有“羣居不倚，獨立不懼”的特質（《墨君堂記》），表面寫竹，實則寫人。正是這種孤高正直的氣節，讓他能以灑脫恬適的心境，面對仕途失意的落寞。蘇軾在《定風波》這闕詞裏，以“竹杖芒鞋”作為風雨來襲時的良伴，也就不難理解了。

古代詩詞世界裏的香花異草、佳木美林，不獨令作品風格絢爛奇麗，洋溢大自然新鮮活潑的靈動氣息，更體現人與大自然心物感應的互動過程。即景生情，情蘊景中，既詠物象，又寫人言情，虛中有實，實中有虛，言有盡而意無窮。含蓄蘊藉，意在言外，既是中國古代文學突出的美學風格，也是古代中國民族精神特色之所在。



桂林一枝

Poet Laureate

“老虎伍茲雖然受腿傷困擾，但未有削弱他摘取美國高爾夫球大師賽**桂冠**的決心。”

“本大學數學系今年再創佳績，三位應屆畢業生在《第十屆大學生高等數學競賽》中再摘**桂冠**。”

競賽冠軍又稱“桂冠”，源自古希臘的傳統。當時傑出的詩人或競技的優勝者會獲授桂冠。

自此“桂冠”在西方成為光榮的象徵。

中國古代也有桂冠，只是象徵意義截然不同。中國的桂冠是用桂葉、桂花編成的帽子，取其清香高潔。三國時代，魏國繁欽的《弭愁賦》便有“整桂冠而自飾”句。

在中西文化裏，桂樹與文學的淵源同樣深厚。在古希臘時代，人們會把月桂葉放在枕下，以期在睡夢中得到作詩的靈感。中國的桂花則是文人榮譽的象徵。

桂花與文人學士的關係始於晉朝。《晉書·郗詵傳》記載，郗詵累遷雍州刺史，赴任前晉武帝為其餞行，問道：“卿自以為何如？”郗詵對曰：“臣舉賢良對策，為天下第一，猶桂林之一枝，崑山之片玉。”據說郗詵博學多才，為人剛正不阿，他以桂枝自比，原為自謙之詞，謂己只是羣才之一。後世以“桂林一枝”喻科舉考試中出類拔萃的人。

古代傳說月宮除了嫦娥，還有蟾精、丹桂和玉兔，故月宮又稱“蟾宮”、“桂宮”。自唐以來，人們將這個傳說與郗詵的典故牽合，遂以“蟾宮折桂”、“攀蟾折桂”喻指科舉及第或仕途得意。學子登科也稱“拾桂”、“折桂”、“攀桂”等。家人有折桂登科者，其家室雅稱為“桂堂”。

明清時代，科舉考試分為院試、鄉試、會試和殿試。第二級的鄉試供秀才、貢生、監生等應考。鄉試發榜在九月中旬，時值桂花盛放，所以鄉試俗稱“桂榜”，科場稱為“桂苑”。

桂花的形象深植文人心中，歷代文人皆曾以桂花入詩，當中不乏以桂花喻科考，如唐朝杜甫：“夢蘭他日應，折桂早年知”；唐朝杜荀鶴：“男兒三十尚蹉跎，未遂青雲一桂科”。

‘U.S. Poet Laureate Billy Collins has publicly declared his opposition to war and says he finds it increasingly difficult to keep politics out of his official job as literary advocate.’

‘Nobel Laureate Richard Smalley wants to bring out the best of nanotechnology.’

Any idea why a handful of poets and scholars are associated with ‘laureates’?

The word ‘laureate’ means ‘crowned with laurel’. In Ancient Rome, traditionally a successful person was crowned with a wreath of laurel leaves. The term ‘laureate’, however, originates from Greek mythology. Apollo, on his way home after slaying Python the giant snake, became enamoured of Daphne, the daughter of the river god Peneus. To flee Apollo’s embraces, the desperate nymph asked her father to destroy her baleful beauty. Her wish granted, she was metamorphosed into a laurel tree. From that time on, Apollo wore a laurel wreath.

After he returned to Delphi, Apollo instituted the Pythian games to commemorate his victory. The prizes awarded were chiefly laurel crowns. Apollo being the god of poetry and music, the laurel wreath became the favourite of poets and scholars as a symbol of success. Since then famous poets and learned men have been known as ‘laureates’.

In Britain, the position of Poet Laureate was informally created by Charles I for Ben Jonson in 1617. The title became a royal office when it was conferred by letters patent on John Dryden in 1670. As Britain’s official poet, the Poet Laureate is charged with writing verses for court and national occasions such as the monarch’s birthday, royal marriages and military victories.

Today Poets Laureate are found not only in Britain, but also in America, South Africa and Australia as well as in the United Nations. The American Poet Laureate, for example, is mainly responsible for promoting the nation’s appreciation of poetry. Edmund Spenser, William Wordsworth, Alfred Tennyson and Robert Frost are but a few examples of celebrated poets who were awarded the office.



Earth laughs in flowers.

Ralph Waldo Emerson





春天了！我可以想像你那邊姹紫嫣紅開遍，大街小巷、馬路兩旁、中央分隔石壁上，怒放著至今於我仍是不知名的花朵，大叢大叢的、傲然奔放地開著。你就是那麼四季分明，用似錦繁花、嫩綠樹梢來提醒我們，春天來了！寒冬已遠去。

在兩年多寄居的日子裏，我見識了你的風采。



房屋署
高級法定語文主任
魯潔華

春天是看花的好時節，就說我最喜愛的鬱金香吧。在這裏，鬱金香都是一束一束的嬌貴的供奉在花店裏，待價而沽；在你那邊，百色紛陳的她們，都給種成了花田、花海，那麼的自由自在，漫不經心，卻叫人看得心花怒放。靠近香山公園的植物園，是看花草樹木四時變化的好地方。一年四季，都有不同景色相迎。

夏天，你卻展現最無情的一面。火紅的大太陽放肆地烤炙著大地，我們只得鎮日躲在有空調的辦公室、商場、家裏避暑。回想那幾個夏天如何度過，腦海竟一片空白，只記得戶外活動幾乎完全停頓，周末外出往往要苦候至正午過後才敢出門。不過，話得說回來，夏天有我最愛吃的水蜜桃，好歹給炎炎夏日加了些分。那是種既好看又好吃的水果，現在提起來，仍教我回味不已。

一到秋天，你又回復嬌美可親的一面。舒爽的涼風，偶然展現的藍天白雲，叫人心神不定。縱然身處辦公室，百務纏身，但稍一停下來，心便飄走——飄到香山，那個經典的觀賞紅葉好去處；飄到慕田峪——我最喜愛的一段長城，只見滿山黃、紅、綠交疊，煞是好

看！還飄到釣魚台國賓館外大街兩旁聳立的銀杏樹前。最近聽說銀杏是國樹大熱之選，心裏直叫“英雄所見！”不知多少次，我叮囑秋季到你那裏觀賞紅葉的友人，切記也要好好的看看銀杏。試想像，金黃色茂密的葉子在陽光下閃閃發光，那種美態，錯過了要算罪過。我當然不會忘記在前往慕田峪路上的紅螺寺，廟前兩株參天銀杏。時值金秋，我和友人都看得傻了眼，方知何謂“百看不厭”。我如今也愛看樹，的確是由你啓蒙的。從來只知賞花，卻不知看樹也是賞心樂事。

你的千姿百態，恐怕不能一一盡錄，但不可不提的，是二零零一年一月那場漫天風雪。雪下了整整一個周末，趁皚皚白雪未被污染前，我趕快到頤和園的白色世界細看你的冬日銀裝。美極了！原來白雪真有淨化作用，雪中世界是那末澄明、那末空靈。再數下去的話，當然還有那閉日風沙，還有漫天飛絮下的浪漫淒迷……一幕一幕的，仍舊歷歷在目，如在昨天。

我的老朋友，我的第二故鄉，有說別離是為了重聚，那麼，請珍重，後會有期！

Plant Language

We may be so used to all those wonderful flowers and trees around us that we no longer stop to admire them on the road. For the same reason, few of us ever wonder at how plants have taken firm root in our language.

Plants have such a prominent position in people's daily lives that the use of terms and expressions related to the floral world has long gone far beyond the practical realms of farming and horticulture. We think it perfectly natural, for example, to compare the rise and fall of a nation to the growth process of a tree. Other references to plants crop up in our writing frequently, as you will see from the following passage which is dotted with plant metaphors. Imagine how lacklustre it would become if all those metaphors were weeded out:



'Over the past few years, traffic congestion has become a *thorny* issue in the city of Bauhinia. This *stems* from the rapidly *growing* population and the *flourishing* economy.

In an effort to *nip* the problem in the *bud*, the government introduced the Sky Train system. This was a great success. Demand increased so rapidly that Sky Train has *mushroomed* into a big business with retail outlets along the rail line also *blossoming*.

Sky Train has since *branched into* property development in order to diversify its business. At the same time, in order to stay competitive, Sky Train has cut back on costs by *shedding* jobs despite the huge profits it currently *reaps*. *Cultivating* the concept of doing more with less amongst staff takes time, and the management's downsizing efforts have inevitably created a *hothouse* atmosphere in the company. Nevertheless, the management maintains that *pruning* the workforce will result in enhanced efficiency and productivity and will *lay the ground* for the company's future growth.'

He that plants trees loves others beside himself.

Thomas Fuller



Under the Cambridge Sun

I bought a postcard in England five years ago. It shows two pictures with the same element: a sheep standing in the rain. The captions read ‘Summer in Britain’ and ‘Winter in Britain’ respectively.

Rain seems to be an inseparable part of life in Britain, regardless of the season. Preoccupied with my reminiscences of an inerasable grey sky and non-stop drizzle, I dared not leave my umbrella and raincoat behind when I went to Cambridge last summer. Surprisingly, I was greeted by streams of golden sunlight and a bright blue sky when I got off the bus at Cambridge. Hardly had I expected that the blue sky and sunny days would be with me throughout my two-week stay.

To me a sunny day is a day that smiles. Just like a smile that changes the face of a man, the sun works miracles in transforming the appearance of a place. The buildings and streets of Cambridge, most of them a few hundred years old, had seemed obscure and aloof when I first met them under a veil of rain five years ago. This time, under the warm summer sun, they looked like wise old men who were strong in mind and young at heart, ready to share with visitors the

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bygone days they had witnessed. Reading under the trees and walking on the green, I could almost hear the leaves and grass singing about the joy of sunbathing. Exploring the cobbled lanes that weave through the town, I was distracted by the rich colours of flowers on both sides of the lanes. Such richness could only be possible under an azure sky.

The River Cam had a different look under the perfect blue sky as well. From one point on the bank, you could see the clear reflection of the historical buildings. Another point would give you a view of the lush underwater world. Despite all the hustle and bustle of tourists attracted by her world-wide fame, the river remained calm and quiet. This reminded me of the image of a learned and cultured scholar. Embraced by the August sun and the breeze on the Backs*, I felt that I was getting closer to the reason why Mr Xu Zhimo (徐志摩) had called the River Cam the essence of Cambridge and why the river had inspired generations of brilliant minds.

* ‘The Backs’ is the name given to the stretch of riverbank running behind the colleges in central Cambridge.

Trees are poems that earth writes upon the sky.

Kahlil Gibran



夫人貴姓

公務員事務局公務員考試組
高級繙校員陳國基

“夫人”一詞，有古今義。《禮記·曲禮下》：“天子之妃曰‘后’，諸侯曰‘夫人’，大夫曰‘孺人’，士曰‘婦人’，庶人曰‘妻’”。

古時“夫人”是天子授予受賞婦女的封號，作為某一種身分的代稱。稱為“夫人”的女士可能是皇帝的妃子，例如漢武帝的衛夫人、李夫人，也可能是王侯的妻室，例如劉備的甘夫人、糜夫人、孫夫人。冠於“夫人”前面的，都是她們本人的姓氏。衛夫人本名衛子夫，李夫人是樂官李延年之妹，孫夫人是孫權之妹孫尚香。“夫人”這個身分代稱，就好比“貴妃”，像楊貴妃，猶如官場上的“大人”，像包大人。不過，“夫人”有時可能只是一個名號，例如“花蕊夫人”*、“拳夫人”**。



太”同義，但含有較重的尊敬意味（其實是尊重她的丈夫）。

冠於“夫人”前面的姓氏，也可以是夫姓，古代和現代都常見常用，例如尤德夫人、何東夫人等。金庸《神鵰俠侶》第四十回《華山之巔》：“黃藥師道：‘楊夫人小龍女是古墓派唯一傳人，玉女素心劍法出神入化，縱然是重陽真人，見了她也忌憚三分’”。“楊夫人”者，楊過的妻子，即“楊太太”也。

有一點必須注意，就是“夫人”前面不應加上女士本人的名字。舉例來說，“吳范△△夫人”是錯誤的用法，應稱呼“吳夫人”或“吳范△△女士”才對。

現代漢語仍保留“夫人”、“妻子”兩詞。“夫人”是對已婚婦女的尊稱，可以稱自己或他人的妻子。今天“夫人”多用於指稱國家領導人及有名望男士的妻子，與“太

* 五代前蜀高祖王建妃，徐姓，稱“小徐妃”，又號“花蕊夫人”。

** 傳說漢朝時有女名趙婕妤，天生兩手緊握如拳形，後遇武帝，將其手指分開，並得武帝寵幸，稱“拳夫人”。

Punting Is Not Easy As Pie

Andy Ng

Official Languages Officer II

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Cambridge is world-famous for a prestigious university and the breathtaking beauty of a river. For millions of tourists who flock to the town every year, punting on the Cam is something they must not miss during summer. No wonder I saw many boatmen touting for business near the Mathematical Bridge and Trinity College. While hiring a boatman to punt is easy, punting on your own is by no means a piece of cake.

I had an unforgettable experience of punting with two American friends, Kent and Richard. We tried our hand at punting after darkness fell. I thought there were street lamps along the riverside. I was wrong. So we had to punt in darkness. In the dim starry light, we could only see the outlines of buildings along the river. Surprisingly, some other people were punting in the dark too. Their companions lay on the candle-lit punts and some even sang Spanish ballads. I was supposed to enjoy such a romantic atmosphere. But I could not, because I was struggling with the punt.

I did not realise how extraordinarily difficult punting was till that moment. We tried to steer the punt with a 10-foot pole. It was exhausting to handle such a long and heavy wooden pole. To move forward, I had to plunge the pole right to the riverbed, and then push the pole backwards. Immediately after that, I must lift the pole out of the water slowly, and then submerge it into the river again. Lifting the pole is the most challenging job, because it will easily slip from your grasp and fall into the water. Also, the series of actions has to be as smooth as possible to keep the punt moving steadily forward.

Steering is another difficult task. My miserable steering technique made the punt bump into the riverbank several times. Most embarrassingly, I lost control of the punt again near the Bridge of Sighs. It went crashing into the riverbank under the bridge. Alarmed by the awful racket, the porters of St John's College literally brought us to light with their lamps. Wearing curious grins, they could not help asking, 'Oops! What are you all doing there? Are you alright?'

Thanks to my punting skill, it took us more than an hour to return to the Mathematical Bridge, a journey which normally takes just 15 minutes. I hope I can do better next time. Interestingly, my punting on that midsummer night has become my most memorable experience in Cambridge.



Where flowers bloom so does hope.



Lady Bird Johnson

別字辨正

希望上一期《文訊》的“別字辨正”小測試難不倒大家。有沒有興趣再考考自己的眼力，從以下一段文字挑出七個常見的別字？

香港近年興起了一股瘦身之風，纖體廣告矚目皆是，外敷內服的消脂產品林林種種，五花八門，標榜可以極速美化身段。可是，單靠節食、服藥或飲用減肥茶，同時胡亂以零食裹腹，只會令身體缺乏營養，精神不振，試問怎能持之以恆？歸根究底，運動和均衡飲食才是瘦身的不二法門。別再以“忙”為藉口了，勤造運動、注意飲食，相管齊下，體重自會減輕，人也會變得精神奕奕、活力充沛。



“矚目”應為“矚目”，解說詳見《文訊》第十四期《別字辨正》。“林林種種”應為“林林總總”；“總總”為眾多之貌，“林林總總”形容種類繁多。“五花八門”應為“五花八門”；“五花八門”比喻花樣繁多或變化多端。“裹腹”應為“果腹”；“果”有“飽滿”、“充實”之意，“果腹”意指“吃飽肚子”。“藉口”應為“藉口”也作“借口”，指“假託的理由”。“造運動”應為“做運動”，此處“做”是指“從事某種活動”。“相管齊下”應為“相管齊下”；“變管齊下”本指畫畫時兩管筆同時並用，比喻兩方面同時進行。



“雖由人作，宛自天開”

陳從周《說園》

公務員事務局
法定語文事務部
總法定語文主任鄭建華

中國造園有悠久的歷史，中國園林也有其獨特的風格。大江南北的名園多不勝數，要走遍天下名園已是難事，要懂得如何品味就更難了。坊間有關園林的書籍，不是偏於歷史流水帳式的引述，就是類似旅遊指南，真正從學理上闡發園林真趣的並不多見。陳從周教授的《說園》，讀來使人既得閒趣，又得理趣，最是難得。



無窮。五篇說園文章，展示的是豐富多彩的園林世界，而文章本身也像山水佳境，同樣美不勝收。

在《說園》諸篇裏，陳教授繪聲繪影地講解構園的理義，結合中國園林發展史，引領讀者由淺入深地學會欣賞中國園林。一般論著對現存的古典園林大多只褒不貶，但《說園》卻每有針砭流弊的卓見。例如說到曲橋：“有些曲橋，定要九曲，既不臨水面（園林橋一般要低於兩岸，有凌波之意），生硬屈曲，行橋宛若受刑，其因在於不明此理（上海豫園前九曲橋即壞例）”。對於現代建築破壞園林美態，陳老更深惡痛絕：“巨大山川，古迹名園，首重神氣……今規劃風景，不解神氣，必至庸俗低級……若大起華廈，暢開公路，空懸索道，高樹電塔，凡此種種，山水神氣之勁敵也”，說來感慨良多，一針見血，教人折服。

《說園》是介紹中國古典園林的著述。作者陳從周教授(1916-2000)，號梓翁，浙江紹興人，中國著名的古建築、古園林專家，也是知名的散文家和畫家。《說園》共收五篇文章，是陳老的代表作。不管是專業人士還是普通讀者，細讀這幾篇美文，都會不期然沉醉在字裏行間，感受到中國傳統文化藝術那份濃鬱芬香，也可從中領略到中國古代建築和園林景物的精妙神韻。

近現代文人也有描述建築的佳作，魯迅的《從百草園到三味書屋》、豐子愷的《告綠緣堂在天之靈》、朱自清的《松堂遊記》等，百讀不厭。陳教授的《說園》則另闢蹊徑，把園林的描述和造園手法結合，賞文之際，又有實際的知識得益，不可多得。

如果只是談論造園技術，《說園》不過是一部工程類的專著。但陳教授以寓理於敘、託物言情的語調細說園林，駢白兼採，筆底煙霞流瀉，俊逸清雅，韻味

明人陳眉公說過：“文章是案頭的山水”，《說園》正是這樣可以當作案頭山水的小品。五篇美文清麗可誦，引人入勝，談景言情，論虛說實，對造園理論、立意、組景、動觀、靜觀、疊山理水、建築栽植等諸方面都有獨到精闢的見解。葉聖陶先生評述《說園》“熔哲、文、美術於一爐，以論造園，臻此高境，欽悅無量”，誠非過譽。《說園》初版於八十年代；新版去年面世，增收了百多幅蘇州園林照片，相得益彰。

根生，葉安得不茂？

《論衡·虛第十八》

椿庭萱室

典問

每年母親節，什麼花特別搶手？當然是康乃馨。康乃馨象徵母愛，這是西方的傳統。其實，中國自古以來已有象徵母親的花草——萱草。

萱草，又稱諼草*，傳說可以使人忘憂，因而稱忘憂草。詩經《衛風·伯兮》：“焉得諼草，言樹之背。”詩中“背”指北堂，古時婦女的居室，後世遂以“北堂”借指母親。《伯兮》描述婦女思念遠行的丈夫，希望找到忘憂的萱草，種在北堂上，以解憂思。後世以“萱堂”指母親的居室，喻指母親。“萱堂”也作“萱室”和“萱闈”。

隋朝末年，李世民與父李淵征戰南北，其母思兒成疾，大夫以具有明目、安神之效的萱草煎湯給李母服用，並在北堂種植萱草，以解其憂。後世遊子在遠

行前，會植萱草於北堂。此後“北堂植萱”引申為母子之情。

萱草象徵慈母，椿樹則喻指父親。《莊子·逍遙游》：“上古有大椿者，以八千歲為春，八千歲為秋。”因椿樹高齡，後世用以比喻長壽。世稱父親為“椿庭”，其中“椿”即為壽考之徵，“庭”則是“趨庭”、“過庭”**，後人綜合兩者，以“椿庭”指代父親。

“椿萱”、“椿庭萱室”現已成為父母的代稱；“椿萱並茂”則喻父母健在。

* “諼”與“萱”粵音同讀作“園”。

**《論語·季氏》記孔子在庭中（猶廳堂），其子伯魚趨而過之，孔子教以學《詩》、《禮》，後世遂稱父教為庭訓。



花木有情 中國園林漫步



公務員事務局

法定語文事務部

高級法定語文主任陳慧思

園林藝術是中國文化重要的一環，最能表現國人崇尚自然美，追求天人合一的精神。中國園林最早的形式，據說是商殷時代的“囿”。“囿”是古代專供帝王貴族狩獵的園林，其後發展出皇家園林（例如北京頤和園及承德避暑山莊）、私家園林（例如蘇州拙政園）、寺廟園林（例如成都武侯祠）、風景名勝園林（例如杭州西湖和濟南大明湖）等類型。

中國園林融會了建築、文學、繪畫、書法、園藝和雕刻等多門藝術。每一園均自成一格，有些以山或水為主，有些則山水相輔。遊園時可以靜觀，也可以動觀，藉漫步、泛舟等細意賞覽，有着無盡的探索空間。

西方古代園林較注重工整的幾何美感。中國的造園藝術，則講求人工美與自然美互相結合。明代的造園名師計成所著《園冶》一書就有“雖由人作，宛自天開”之說。因此，中國園林在建造之時，一石一木的配置，都會力求順應自然，並會着眼於組合園外景物，把遠景納為園中一景，使人工點造融入四周自然風景之中。這正是中國自然式山水園林的獨特之處。

中國園林深受詩畫影響，與詩畫同樣追求意境。詩文可以是園林構景的一部分，園林的命名、園內的匾額楹聯便是明顯的例子。詩文運用的對比、襯托手法，也是造園常用的技巧。清人錢泳在《履園叢話》寫道：“造

園如作詩文，必使曲折有法，前後呼應，最忌堆砌，最忌錯雜，方稱佳構”，點出了中國造園的重要法則。

在我國園林中，建築物和山水自是不可缺少的造園要素，花木的作用也不容忽視。除了表現季節更替，植物由於受氣候地勢影響，也可以表現出園林的地方特色。花木入園，跟花木入畫一樣，注重疏密有致，高低有情，並與四周建築、山水的空間和形態渾然為一，締造視覺上的和諧美感。花木更可使賞園覽勝同時成為聽覺和嗅覺的享受。舉例來說，風雨本無聲，但風過林木，雨打芳草，就奏動了風聲雨聲的樂章。拙政園中的“留聽閣”，臨荷池而建，就是要體現“留得殘荷聽雨聲”的意境*。花香飄送，也造就了不少充滿情趣的園林景致。蘇州留園的“聞木樨香”因該處遍植桂花得名；拙政園的“香遠堂”，其名取自夏天荷香滿堂的情景。

中國園林的設計、建造歷史悠遠，與中國的哲學、美學思想有着千絲萬縷的關係。欣賞中國園林，不但是一趟感官上美的旅程，也是認識中國文化藝術的好開始。

* 出自李商隱《宿駱氏亭寄懷崔雍崔兗》，原詩作“留得枯荷聽雨聲”。



《政府部門常用辭彙》2004年版

《政府部門常用辭彙》電子版於一九九七年推出。為確保電子辭彙可配合新的視窗操作系統，公務員事務局法定語文事務部最近編纂了新版電子辭彙，並製成光碟，分送各政策局和部門，供公務員同事在日常工作中使用。

新版電子辭彙增添了多種功能：根據搜尋結果進一步搜尋；把搜尋結果匯出為Excel檔案，以及可用不

同方式為詞條排序等。至於辭彙內容，新版增闢了漢語拼音欄，大幅增刪“工業貿易”類別的詞條，並從其他類別刪除不合時宜的詞條。

《政府部門常用辭彙》2004年版已上載至法定語文事務部的內聯網（網址：<http://ola.ccgo.hksarg/ola/ChiAbridge/oladownload.htm>），歡迎公務員同事下載使用。

Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in Government Departments 2004

The electronic version of the *Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in Government Departments* was first issued in 1997. To ensure the compatibility of the *Electronic Glossary* with the new versions of the Windows operating systems, the Official Languages Division (OLD) of the Civil Service Bureau has recently released an updated version of the *Glossary* in CD-ROM to all the policy bureaux and government departments.

The updated *Electronic Glossary* features such new functions as conducting search within the search result,

exporting the search result in Excel format, and sorting the search result in different orders. In terms of content, Hanyu Pinyin is added to all entries, substantial addition and revision have been made to the ‘Trade and Industry’ category, and outdated entries have been deleted from all categories.

The *Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in Government Departments 2004* has also been uploaded to OLD’s Intranet (<http://ola.ccgo.hksarg/ola/EngAbridge/oladownload.htm>). Colleagues in the civil service are welcome to download the *Glossary*.

Concealed in this flower are names of plants. Each clue points to one name. Try and see if you can find and circle the names of all the plants. They may be spelled backwards or forwards, up or down, or even diagonally.

Clues

E + 8 letters A small alpine plant with woolly white flowers. Also the name of a song from the movie *The Sound of Music*.

J + 6 letters A climbing plant with small white or yellow fragrant flowers, used in making perfume and in flavouring tea.

T + 4 letters A garden plant with a large brightly-coloured cup-shaped flower on a tall stem.

R + 3 letters A symbol of love in Western culture.

B + 7 letters The city flower of Hong Kong.

P + 4 letters A wild or cultivated plant with showy flowers, one type of which is the source of opium.

C + 8 letters A garden plant with white, pink or red flowers, a symbol of motherhood in Western societies.

L + 7 letters A plant with sweet-smelling purple flowers, the extract of which is used in making perfume.

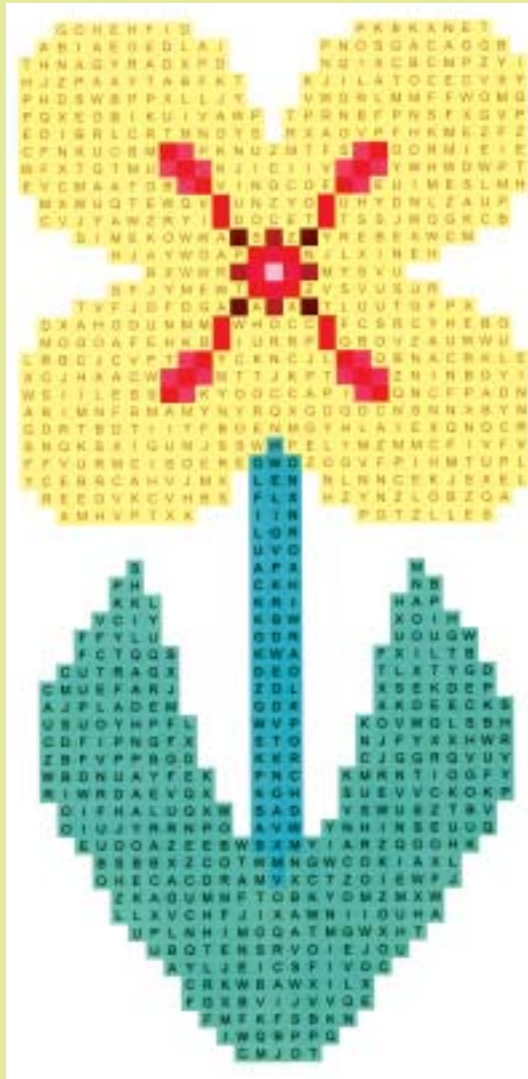
C + 5 letters A desert plant with thick fleshy stems and prickles.

C + 7 letters A tropical Asian tree, the spice from whose aromatic yellowish-brown bark is used in flavouring food.

G + 6 letters A plant whose root is credited, especially in the Far East, with valuable tonic properties.

P + 6 letters A plant with a large round orange-coloured fruit that grows on the ground and is used to make lanterns during Halloween.

M + 5 letters A sensitive herb whose leaves close up and droop upon slight touch.



B + 9 letters An insectivorous plant with purplish flowers and a rosette of leaves covered with a sticky substance that traps insects.

M + 7 letters A fast-growing fungus with a round top and a short stem, some kinds of which are edible.

V + 5 letters A small plant with sweet-smelling purple or white flowers.

F + 2 letters A type of evergreen tree with leaves like needles.

C + 5 letters A shrub or tree whose seeds are roasted and ground to make a drink.

C + 10 letters A garden vegetable with green leaves around a large firm white head of flowers.

B + 5 letters A grasslike plant whose grain is used for food and for making beer and whisky.

To participate, please fill in the information below and send it, with the circled answers on the puzzle, to the Word Power Editorial Board, Official Languages Division, Civil Service Bureau, Room 2315, Queensway Government Offices, 66 Queensway, Hong Kong before 15 August 2004.

Answers and names of the winners will be published in the next issue of *Word Power*. Five prizes will be awarded. Lots will be drawn if necessary.

Name : _____
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第十五期《牛刀小試》答案：

1. 舒暢
2. 寬舒
3. 舒展身心
4. 各抒己見
5. 步履舒徐
6. 舒筋活絡
7. 直抒胸臆
8. 舒一口氣
9. 抒發；解憂舒難
10. 舒適；抒情；舒緩

得獎名單：

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曹燕雲	建築署
陳榮光	中西區民政事務處
梁佩珊	社會福利署
黃敏暉	醫療輔助隊

各得獎者將獲專函通知領獎。

中文顧問 康寶文博士 英語顧問 苗學禮先生

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