OFFICIAL LANGUAGES DIVISION, CIVIL SERVICE BUREAU

樂在其中 令

古代休閑娛樂剪影

休閑娛樂,歷來是精神文化生活不可或缺的一環。中國疆域遼闊,加上多元民族長期共處,遂形成多采多姿、獨具特色的文化內涵。古代的消閑方式多種多樣,靜的有琴棋書畫、品茗聽戲等,動的有狩獵、蹴鞠*(踢球)、放風筝、蕩鞦韆等活動。

古代娛樂最常見的音樂和舞蹈,都是源自宮廷的重大慶典和祭祀活動。傳説中的"六么"**、西漢時的宮廷樂人李延年等,都是著名的舞蹈家和音樂家。從《濫竽充數》這則寓言故事中,可知春秋戰國時代的宮廷樂隊,已頗具規模。

傳統文人的休閑娛樂多半較為靜態,以追求雅趣 為尚。除了吟詩作畫,泛舟賞月以外,猜燈謎也是十 分普及的消閑方式。《紅樓夢》第五十回"暖香塢雅製 春燈謎",描述寶玉、寶釵、黛玉等人構思燈謎,謎 面文雅巧妙,具見才情。自宋以來,燈謎就是元宵一 個重要的娛樂節目。謎語都是貼在燈上,猜中者撕下 紙條,便可去領獎。謎面或高雅,或通俗,思致情趣 兼備。燈謎可謂雅俗共賞,老少皆宜。

至於動的一面,我國的體育活動歷史悠久,當中體現了中華民族的務實精神。許多項目均以練武強兵為目的,如蹴鞠、馬球、武藝等,多與軍事訓練密切相關。例如狩獵源於軍事演習,既可練習騎馬馳騁、挽弓射箭,又能操練刀劍之術。歷代王朝,上至帝王將相,下至文人逸士,都愛好狩獵。蘇軾在《江城子·密州出獵》一闋詞裏,生動描繪了"錦帽貂裘,千騎捲平崗"的壯觀場面。

蕩鞦韆是古人非常愛好的活動,男女皆宜,最初由北方少數民族傳進中原,用來練習身手矯健輕盈。"鞦韆"也作"秋千",最早稱為"千秋"。至漢武帝時,宮中以"千秋"為祝壽之詞,取"千秋萬壽"之意。以後為避忌諱,將"千秋"兩字倒轉為"秋千"。古人描寫蕩鞦

兩子倒轉為 秋十 。百人描為湯軟 韆的詩詞不少,王維《寒食城東即事》詩"蹴鞠屢過飛鳥上,秋千競 出垂楊裏";王建《鞦韆詞》"長長 絲繩紫復碧,嫋嫋橫枝高百尺,少年兒女重鞦韆…… 雙手向空如鳥翼"***,可見蕩鞦韆在唐代廣受少年人 喜愛。

古時蕩鞦韆較受婦女歡迎,蹴鞠則可說是男子的專利。"鞠"是一種皮球,"蹴"即用腳踢之意。"蹴鞠"就是今日所說的踢球,在戰國時代已開始流行。其時的鞠,用八塊兩頭尖、中間大的橄欖形皮子縫製而成,中間用毛塞滿,形狀就像今天的皮球,只是實心無彈性而已,玩的時候用腳踢或踏也可以。

唐代蹴鞠稱為"蹙鞠"或"擊球"。當時的球除了皮製,也可以木製,用棒擊打,故稱為"擊球"。這種 "擊球"有步球、馬球,其中最壯觀的當數馬球。馬球 場三面圍着矮牆,四面插着彩旗,場上兩端各有一球 門。騎士分為兩隊,以先將球擊入對方門中為勝者。 數十名壯士騎着高頭大馬,手持球杖,疾馳飛奔,在 場內角逐爭球,場外觀眾歡呼吶喊。唐代還有女子參加的"馬球"賽,不過坐騎換上跑得較慢的驢子。

蹴鞠不但在民間流行,在宫廷亦然。唐朝設有"打球官",宋朝設有"打球供奉",都是供帝王差遣的專業人員。宋徽宗非常喜歡蹴鞠,高俅深得徽宗寵信,並封為太尉(武官官階最高的一級),就是因為他"踢得好腳氣球"。唐朝韋應物《寒食後北樓作》中"遙聞擊鼓聲,蹴鞠軍中樂"的詩句,說明除了民間和宮廷,軍中也會踢球作樂。

中國古代球類活動有一大特色,就是以娛樂為主,競爭和運動程度為次。其實,在中國古代體育活動中,不少項會都是運動、競爭、娛樂、技巧融會一體,近似現代奧運,但與公元元異,機匹克競賽相比,則可謂大異,人也不可以表明,運動場與東獨與軍人。以表現勇武為主。。以表現勇武為主。戰功的支柱,表現於體育的就是帶有

唐代章懷太子墓道壁畫中的打馬球圖

強烈對抗與刺激色彩的競技運動。反觀中國古代體育活動,每帶文娛色彩。例如蹴鞠包括表演和競賽兩種形式,前者是在鼓樂伴奏下表演踢控球技,故可稱為"蹴鞠舞"。又如武藝中的器械演練,多以舞蹈形式表現,例如"劍舞"、"刀舞"、"戟舞"等。

中國傳統着重道德教化,並強調和諧共處,以禮相待。因此,古代傳統體育競技注重的是禮儀和實用。中國自古以禮樂興邦,司馬遷曾說:"治定功成,禮樂乃興……禮樂皆得,謂之有德"(《史記·樂

書》),強調禮樂的教化作用。傳統體育項目射箭中的 "射禮",既是比較規範的射箭競技,又是周朝禮儀道 德教育的一環,並形成了一套嚴格的禮儀程序。《論 語·八佾》****記孔子論及射禮:"揖讓而升,下而 飲",認為是"君子之爭"的典範。後世的體育競技, 講求在爭勝過程中不傷和氣,例如比拳必先作揖,勝 負既定,勝方須拱手致歉,或謙稱:"承讓"。古代中 西體育精神迥然不同,正是傳統文化差異的寫照。

- *"蹴鞠"粤音"促菊"
- ** "么"粤音"腰"
- *** "嫋" 粵音 "鳥"
- **** "佾" 粵音 "日"

正當的遊玩,是辛苦的安慰,是工作的預備。

豐子愷



术同?存異?

閑話諺語翻譯

不少人以為翻譯僅僅涉及兩種語言符號的轉換。實際上,翻譯不僅牽涉兩種不同的語言,更觸及兩種不同的文化。語言和文化不可分割,語言不單是資訊的載體,也是文化的載體。每一種語言都載負着民族的歷史和思想。成語、諺語是民族語言文化的結晶,蘊含思想文化的精髓。由於歷史社會背景迥異,英漢成語、諺語載負的文化內涵各具特色,大異其趣。

翻譯諺語,如有對應的地道英諺或漢諺,當然最好不過。例如:The walls have ears 隔牆有耳;To strike while the iron's hot 趁熱打鐵,字面含義完全對應,信手拈來,不費吹灰之力,讀者也感到親切易懂。可惜這類例子難求,直如鳳毛麟角。

翻譯文化色彩濃厚的諺語,常見的難題是字面與含義無法兼顧。譯者必須有所抉擇:求同還是存異?求同是指以譯語為依歸,照顧讀者的閱讀習慣;存異即保留原文的異域風情。兩種策略各有長短,並無高下優劣之分,是故同一諺語常有好幾個譯本。翻譯諺語應採取何種策略,取決於翻譯目的、讀者對象和具體的語境。一般而言,實用文體如新聞報道、宣傳資料、科普著作等,以介紹資訊為主,因此行文講求通順易懂。舉例來說,原文如有"The goalkeeper is the heel of Achilles"一句,採用釋義法譯為"那守門員太弱,是整隊致命的缺陷",比直譯為"那守門員如同阿基里斯的腳跟",相信會更易為一般讀者接受。

同一原則也可用於口頭表達。口譯必須在最快的時間內傳達準確的訊息。話音稍縱即逝,譯者得爭分奪秒,刻不容緩。碰上講者引用諺語,翻譯時宜簡潔明瞭。例如英諺to grow like mushrooms可用漢諺雨後春筍來表達,強如直譯為雨後蘑菇。同理,一說曹操,曹操就到如直譯為Talk of Cao Cao and he appears,英語聽眾多半不知所云,甚或誤會Cao Cao是大熊貓佳佳、安安的同類,反而引用英諺Speak/Talk of the devil,聽眾一聽就懂,即時掌握箇中訊息。

不過,諺語翻譯不可一味求同,就以英諺As wise as Solomon和 Carry coals to Newcastle為例。在漢諺中,智如諸葛的含義與前者對應,倒販檳榔到廣東則與後者同義。可是,

假設一本以英國社會為背景的小説,譯文出現智如諸 葛、倒販檳榔到廣東等語,讀者可能會以為英國也有一 個叫諸葛的聰明人,有一個盛產檳榔的廣東,此語如出 自小説人物之口,則更覺突兀。小説散文的讀者有時間 慢慢咀嚼,譯文不妨兼負文化傳真的任務,保留原文的 歷史地理文化特質,讓讀者體會一下異國文化。因此, Carry coals to Newcastle可譯作運煤到紐卡素,多此一 舉,保留原文的表達方式,再加注解。同理, As wise as Solomon可譯作智如所羅門,並扼要注述所羅門王其人 其事。又如巧婦難為無米之炊,在《紅樓夢》英譯本中, 一作"Even the cleverest housewife cannot make bread without flour"。譯文與原文含義相同,但問題出在《紅樓 夢》是中國著名的古典小説,求同的譯法會令英語讀者 誤以為古代中國人也是以麵粉為主食。為免誤導讀者, 倒不如譯成"Even the cleverest housewife cannot cook a meal without rice",讓英語讀者了解一下中國社會的生 活習慣。再以謀事在人,成事在天為例。《紅樓夢》英譯 本中,一作Man proposes, God disposes。譯者引用現成 的英諺,沒有改動,這對英美讀者來說,無疑更為自 然。不過,這樣一來,中國傳統"天命不可違"的思想消 失得無影無蹤,説話的人一下子變成了基督徒。另一譯 本譯作Man proposes, Heaven disposes,把英諺中的God 改成Heaven,從而保留了原文表達的傳統思想,也就是 原語中的文化精髓。

保留文化異質,有助不同語言的讀者了解異域文化,吸收外語的菁華,豐富本身的語言。例如英語中to lose face、A small boat turns easily分別由漢語的丢臉、船小好掉頭直譯而來,且已融入英語文化。譯無定法,諺語翻譯切忌生搬硬套,不同的譯法會產生不同的效果,求同還是存異,還得視乎具體的語境,酌情處理。



Dower of Dlay

The environmental programme is in the *home stretch*.

We shall continue to stress the need for transparency and *a level playing field* for all businesses.

The hotels and transport system are simply not *up to scratch* at the moment.



Any idea what the highlighted expressions have in common? A sports lover should know the answer at a glance: they are all derived from sports and games. Thanks to the extensive coverage of sporting events by the mass media, many sports terms have been incorporated into the English language as idiomatic expressions. The most popular sources of sports-related idioms are such games as sailing, horseback riding, cards and baseball, which have been played for many years.

Take the above expressions. The home stretch, or home straight, is the last part of a race where there is a straight line to the finish. It may also refer to the last part of any activity or journey. A level playing field has its origin in turf pitch sports like football, hockey and cricket. It has come to mean a situation in which different companies, countries, etc can all compete fairly because no one enjoys special treatment. This expression has become a household term in Hong Kong since a level playing field is a major factor contributing to the city's success as an international business hub. Up to scratch, a horseracing term meaning capable of winning, is used to refer to nearly anything that is good enough for a particular standard, such as lunch menu, video performance, one's English proficiency and the qualities of leaders (but it is more likely to occur in the negative form not up to scratch).

As the well-known American saying "work hard and play hard" tells us, people in the United States love to play. Since sports and games play such an important role in

American way of life, terms associated with play have been widely used in work and business situations. Team sports, like football and baseball, have captured the corporate imagination to

such a degree that people working on a project are called the *team* and a project *a ball*. A quality control team is composed of *team players* who do not want to *drop the ball*; their *goal* is to produce a superior product, to *score* in the marketing world by selling these products.

One is expected to *play fair*, not only in a game, but in every other day-to-day situation. Similarly, *the rules of the game* means more than the rules of a card game or a sporting event. It may refer to how business is transacted, how schools work, how life is played and the way many other everyday events should be.

Indeed, play is often associated with serious business in our work, the most common example being the close of play. While in sports the close of play simply means the end of say, a cricket or football match, in the office this simple idiomatic expression will, more often than not, make you sit up and take notice as it invariably refers to the deadline set for a task or an assignment. The close of play seems to be a favourite among civil servants in Hong Kong. For example, by close of play today means by the end of the working day. While it is vague enough to allow flexibility (no exact deadline is given), sometimes its exact meaning may not be readily grasped since the end of one's working day may vary from office to office, or from individual to individual. For example, how would you interpret by close of play today when you receive a request for urgent drafting at 7:00 pm?

Work while you work, play while you play.

Old Adage





去年香港推廣普通話大聯盟(以下簡稱"大聯盟")和語文教育及研究常務委員會(以下簡稱"語常會")合辦為期兩個月

的"普通話節2003",籌辦了一系列活動,以帶動學習和 多講普通話的風氣。各項活動備受社會各界支持,得到 熱烈回響。今年大聯盟和語常會再接再厲,舉辦"普通 話節2004",於九月九日至十一月二十八日期間,推出 多項精彩活動,包括"全港普通話歌唱大賽"、"全港家 庭親子普通話才藝大賽"和"全港精英名人流動普通話問 答比賽"等。 公務員事務局法定語文事務部是大聯盟的成員,除呼籲各政府部門積極響應外,更籌辦活動,鼓勵同事多聽多講普通話,協助宣揚"說好普通話,開創新天下"的訊息。今年,我們再度為全港公務員舉辦網上普通話常識問答比賽,以及在普通話節期間推出"普通話知多少",在公務員事務局網頁介紹日常用語的粵普對照。這些活動實用與趣味並重,同事可藉此練習地道的普通話,加深對普通話的認識。

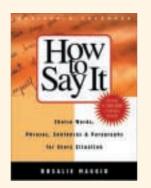


How to Say It

A Helpful Guide on Letter Writing

We all know the importance of saying the right thing at the right time. The question is how to say it. For occasional letter writers, it is nothing extraordinary for them to sit in front of the desk, wondering how to start a congratulatory letter or how to decline an invitation tactfully. For anyone who has trouble finding the right words to convey his message, *How to Say It* is a practical and useful guide.

The book covers 50 letter topics including letters of appreciation, congratulation, acceptance and refusal. Each chapter begins with general guidelines for writing a particular type of letter, followed by practical advice for special situations and tips on the content, such as what to say, and sometimes – more importantly – what not to say. For example, in the chapter on refusals, the author points out that writing a letter of refusal can be a challenge since most people hate to be rejected. The tips on writing include responding promptly (to allow the reader more time to find another solution or invitee) and giving your reason before your refusal (to prepare the reader for disappointment).



At the heart of each chapter are versatile lists of words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs relating to the topic. These lists provide readers with the terms that help them convey their message appropriately, whether they want to sound formal or casual, traditional or contemporary. Full sample letters are also included to give the readers a sense of what to look for in the final product. Appendix I touches on the mechanics of letter writing such as letter formats, whilst Appendix II deals with

the content of letters, in terms of grammar and usage, as well as frequently misspelled or confused words, and redundant phrases.

How to Say It is a user-friendly tool that tells you what to say and how to say it. The author, however, makes it clear that the ultimate aim of the book is not to offer readers a quick reference with ready-to-use samples. Since there is more than one right way to write a letter, readers may adapt the guidelines as they see fit in specific situations. What is important in letter writing is, after all, one's own voice and style.

There can be no high civilisation where there is not ample leisure.

Henry Ward Beecher



前高級法定語文主任黃宇亮

棋嗔



編按:

中國象棋相傳為唐代大臣牛僧孺創製。不少象棋術語以習語的形式流傳至今,如"馬後炮"、"過河卒子"、"棄車保帥"等,足見象棋的普及程度。圍棋與象棋都是變化繁複、益智怡情的遊戲,兩者都需要嚴密的邏輯思維,棋藝的探索更是無窮無盡。

南宋文人既醉心圍棋,又對象棋興趣濃厚,最著名的 棋迷有劉克莊和文天祥。集儒業武功於一身的王守仁,幼 年時沉迷象棋,並有詩云:"象棋終日樂悠悠"。今天好此 道者仍然大不乏人,以下一篇文章不但道出對弈之樂,更 論及棋藝之精微深奧。 日徂月往,軸轉流新。嗟乎!余之棋路歷程, 幾經轉折,竟亦有如是者。

余自少嗜弈,所醉心者,唯象棋而已。及而立 之年,眼界始大開焉!原來棋戲紛繁,各有特色, 招法互異。語云:

策馬飛車爭先 追星耀角求後

此語摘述象棋與黑白棋之要義,一在爭先取勢, 一在後發先至。餘若圍棋五子棋等等,弈法各自不同,無必勝之常道。余窮半生之力,博覽羣戲,感箇中優劣,仿如古之九品官制,上下高低有序。

閑時與友手談,其樂無窮。棋中真趣,非親歷 其境,恐未能領略一二。再如藝深且廣,即專注其 一,能入其堂奧者,鮮矣。於戲!棋海無涯,豈有 極乎!

國手下棋一着,便見得數十着以後之着。

4

《朱子語錄·卷一零九》



知茶識趣 淺談中國茶文化

財務委員會翻譯組 總法定語文主任 楊錦發

中國是世界上最早發現茶 樹、利用茶葉和栽培茶樹的國 家,是茶的原產地,也是茶文 化的發祥地。

"茶之為飲,發乎神農 氏,聞於魯周公。"*由此推 斷,茶在中國至少有數千年歷 史。相傳在四千多年前,先民 已懂得採摘茶樹鮮葉咀嚼解渴 或煎汁治病**,後來進一步發 展到以茶作餐菜。漢朝人以 薑、葱、棗、薄荷、茱萸、桔 皮混和茶葉煮成湯飲用,後發

現喝茶有益健康,茶逐步由藥料變為飲料,漸成風俗, 到唐宋大盛。

唐朝是茶文化的輝煌時代。上至帝王將相,下至鄉 閭庶民,莫不喝茶。茶之所以成為"舉國之飲",皇室嗜 茶當然有很大的推動作用,也與達官名士、騷人墨客、 高僧仙道在詩文中對茶的頌讚和倡導分不開。在唐以 前,關於茶的詩文很少。李唐之世,特別是中唐以後, 茶詩大增。這些詩文把茶傳頌為家家戶戶的流行飲料, 同時開拓並提高了茶文化的精神意義。當時,社會上興 起了茶宴和茶會,與會者一方面"茗愛傳花飲",一方面 "詩看卷素裁",互相賦詩言志,作畫抒情,從喝茶的單 純物質享受,提升到茶會的精神享受。唐代詩人元稹曾 以寶塔詩的體裁,寫下一首《茶》詩:

茶。

香葉,嫩芽。

慕詩客,愛僧家。

碾雕白玉,羅織紅紗。

鉳煎黃蕊色,碗轉麴塵花。

夜後邀陪明月,晨前命對朝霞。

洗盡古今人不倦,將知醉後豈堪誇。

詩中特別提到喜愛茶葉的"詩客"和"僧家",還概述 茶的特點(香葉、嫩芽)、加工(用茶碾把餅茶碾成粉 末,再用茶羅過篩)、烹煮(把茶末放入茶銚(粵音"掉") 煎煮,注入茶碗,茶湯泛起黃花"餑沫"("餑"粵音 "撥"),終成清香美茶)、飲用和功效(醒酒)。

到了宋代,茶不僅是"開門七件事——柴米油鹽醬醋茶"之一,而且躋身"琴棋書畫烟酒茶"的行列。"門茶"、"茗論"和茶館文化紛紛興起,成為"盛世之清



貯放茶葉用的鎏金銀龜盒



唐僖宗御用的鎏金壺 門座茶碾



篩細茶末的茶羅

陝西法門寺出土唐代茶具 (法門寺博物館藏) 尚"。同時,煮茶也開始演變為泡茶。元代茶文化受蒙古、新疆、西藏等民族喝茶方法的影響,時人把茶湯混和酥油、乳酪飲用,也有在茶湯加栗子、杏仁、松實、芝麻作"點心",點心之名沿用至今。

明代開始盛行炒青製茶,從此不再把茶碾成粉末,而是把散茶加入壺或盞 中沏泡飲用。這種泡茶方法 不僅簡便,而且保留了茶葉

的清香,方便品茗時察色、聞香、嘗味和觀形,因此大 行其道。由於散茶需以沸水浸泡,但過久則失去鮮味, 且略帶苦澀,故茶壺也由大變小。明清散茶蓬勃發展, 製茶技術不斷革新,茶類多種多樣***。明清文人雅士常 常品茶玩壺,不單講求泡茶技巧,還講究品茗的意境和 情趣。

品茶是一種生活享受,又是中國固有的文化傳統, 既能促進健康,又能陶冶性情。地域不同,品茶風俗也 各有特色:

廣東人,一日三頓,邊講邊飲,是為飲茶; 福建人,小壺小杯,小心品味,可謂品茶; 北方人,大壺大碗,大口吞食,稱之喝茶; 湖南人,五味俱全,和盤嚼食,正謂喫茶; 江蘇人,早晨皮泡水,晚上水泡皮,當曰泡茶; 四川人,一杯在手,大擺龍門陣,姑謂之擺茶。

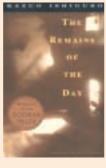
- * 出自唐代陸羽《茶經》。《茶經》是問世最早、內容最全面的茶 書,有系統地總結唐代和唐以前的茶文化發展。
- ** 漢代《神農本草經》:"神農嘗百草,日遇七十二毒,得茶而解之。"(古"荼"與"茶"通)
- *** 可根據茶葉湯色,分為白茶(壽眉、銀針白毫)、黄茶(君山銀針)、青茶(烏龍茶、武夷岩茶)、綠茶(龍井、碧螺春)、紅茶(祁紅、滇紅)、黑茶(六安、普洱)六大類。另一類是花茶(加工茶),用綠茶、紅茶和烏龍茶拌和玫瑰、白菊、茉莉薰製而成,茶味花香融為一體。





The Remains of the Day - "Quietly Devastating"

It is the summer of 1956. Stevens, an ageing butler, has embarked on a six-day motoring trip. The journey is interwoven with memories and reflections of his 35-year service to the late Lord Darlington. As he travels through the West Country of England, his life unfolds — a story of lost causes and sad waste.



The first question that we should consider is: Why is the protagonist Stevens, rather than his master? After all, it is Lord Darlington who has the crucial role in events of global significance in the run up to World War II. What makes Stevens the unheroic hero (in Dostoyevsky's words) of this story? The well-meaning Lord Darlington's story is also tragic: although he wants to see justice in this world, he is manipulated like a pawn by the Nazis. This might well have been the theme of an ancient Greek tragedy by Sophocles or Aeschylus.

I could not help wondering why the tragic tale of an English butler in the 1950s should evoke such a deep resonance in the modern reader.

The novel opens with a contrast between past and present. A mild sense of nostalgia and regret pervades throughout the book. The title reminds me of two famous lines from a Tang poem: *The setting sun appears sublime, But oh, 'tis near its dying time!* (夕陽無限好,只是近黃昏)

What is most poignant about this book is that Stevens, a devoted and accomplished butler, looks back on his lifelong service to his master with a sense of futility. This prompts me to re-think the meaning of professionalism (even just skimming the novel, one cannot miss the word *professional*). Stevens' lifelong aspiration is to be a great butler — one who serves with dignity (and by dignity he means emotional restraint). More importantly, a great butler should serve a

great gentleman, who plays a key role in furthering the progress of humanity, and thus make an indirect contribution to the creation of a better world. He sacrifices much to realise his aspiration. On two occasions he thought he had actually achieved it. Yet, his success is implicitly cast in doubt. His belief that a true professional should suppress his personal feelings in performing his duties is widely held in today's business world. However, viewed from an individualist perspective, this amounts to dehumanising oneself in the pursuit of career goals.

What is even more striking is Stevens' conviction that loyalty forms an integral part of professionalism. By loyalty he means unquestioning obedience with absolute trust in his master's judgement. Twice in the novel Stevens' belief is challenged. Mr Cardinal asks him if he has ever been curious about the perilous position of his master in his liaison with the Nazis. Later, Miss Kenton, the housekeeper, protests against his acquiescence when instructed by Lord Darlington to fire two Jewish maids, purely because of their ethnic background.

Even if you do not find the plot or the characters of this novel interesting, you will probably be charmed by the subtle and elegant language, in particular the vividly portrayed scenes. One can almost hear the voices of people from the different walks of life of this period: Stevens, Lord Darlington, Miss Kenton and the countryfolk in the pub. One can also vicariously enjoy the much more relaxed pace of life in this bygone era. What can be more gratifying than reading a beautifully written book with keen insights that bear relevance to today's world?

Note:

The Remains of the Day, Kazuo Ishiguro's third novel, was awarded the 1989 Booker Prize. It has been acclaimed as one of the most popular and most influential novels of recent years.

Kazuo Ishiguro was born in Nagasaki, Japan, in 1954 and moved to Britain with his parents in 1960. He grew up straddling two societies, the Japan of his parents and his adopted England.

He does not seem to me to be a free man who does not sometimes do nothing.

Marcus T. Cicero

一點一畫不放過



最近兩期《文訊》都刊載"別字辨正"小測試,看看大家對常見別字是否敏感。這一期搞搞新意思,改以常見錯字為題。以下一段文字有十個字不是多了一點,便是少了一畫,大家有沒有興趣把這十個錯字挑出來?

清樂棋社月初舉行棋藝觀摩大會,邀得棋壇泰斗趙仲凱主持大師班。趙老縱橫棋壇凡四十載,可謂獨領風騷,桃李滿門,七十大壽剛過,仍然精神矍鑠。大會為了隆重其事,特地舉行了盛大的開幕禮,冠蓋雲集,好不熱鬧。壓軸一場,趙老與素有"神童"之稱的李凌對弈,慕名觀戰的棋友擠滿會場。雙方各竭神思,運智門

巧,最終和局收場,不分勝負。李凌畢竟年少氣盛,賽 後出言不遜,幸而趙老寬宏大量,還稱讚李"睿智過 人,真是少年出英雄"。如此胸襟,實在值得我輩好好 學習。



遠近隨心一線牽 風筝漫話

秋高氣爽的時節,到西貢郊野公園走走,常會看到 一家老少郊遊野餐,大人小孩放着風箏,笑聲不絕,樂 也融融。

江南人民自古就有放風筝的習俗。"楊柳青,放風筝",在放風筝時,時而牽線奔跑,時而仰首遠望,既富情趣,又能強身健體。難怪散文家梁實秋對放風筝"有特殊的癖好",至不惑之年仍樂此不疲。

風箏源於中國,至今已有二千多年歷史。中國最早的風箏,相傳由墨子創製。據《韓非子·外儲說左上》記載,墨子鑽研了三年,終於製成了一隻"木鳶",可惜飛了一天就壞了。反觀魯班"削竹木以為鵲,成而飛之,三日不下"(《墨子·魯問》),不愧為我國建築工匠的祖師。

風箏在古代有實際的功用,例如用於軍事上的勘 測、偵察和通訊。我們今天所見的紙鳶,據說為漢朝大 將韓信所創,用作測量遠近。唐朝張丕遭敵軍圍困時, 也曾利用風箏傳信,結果求援成功,得以脱困。

唐朝以後,風箏逐漸變成玩具。五代後漢時,李鄴有見口吹竹笛可以發聲,遂在紙鳶上縛上竹哨,紙鳶升上半空,給風一吹,便發出像古箏一樣悦耳的聲響,所以紙鳶又稱"風箏"。晚唐的風箏不僅裝有弦和笛,有些還安裝了燈籠或小燈,晚上風箏升空,華光點點,煞是好看。至宋朝時,風箏在民間十分流行。北宋張擇端的《清明上河圖》和蘇漢臣的《百子圖》,都描繪了放風箏的場面。明清兩代,玩紙鳶之風更盛。"風鳶放出萬人看,千丈麻繩繫竹竿;天下太平新樣巧,一行飛上碧雲端";"試立御河橋上望,紙鳶無數夕陽中"。,可以想像當時盛況。

《紅樓夢》作者曹雪芹是風筝紮製的行家, 著有《南鷂北鳶考工志》,詳載數十種風筝的 紮、糊、繪、放的工藝。"好風憑借力,送我上 青天",就是他對風筝的精彩描寫,無怪乎《紅樓夢》描述 大觀園眾姐妹放螃蟹、美人、大魚、蝙蝠、沙燕等風筝 的情景如許生動傳神。

傳統風箏以竹木紮成各種形狀的骨架,再用紙或絹裱糊,形狀由早期的蝴蝶,發展到孔雀、大雁、仙鶴、蜈蚣、鳳凰、長龍等動物風箏,還有神話人物如嫦娥、哪吒等,外形千姿百態,色彩對比強烈,構圖布局鮮明,在空中隨風跌宕,格外生動逼真。

中國風箏的造型極其考究,不只注重形似,而且力求以形傳神和形神兼備,講究圖案美觀、色彩鮮艷和立體感強。具體來説,造型可分為硬翅、軟翅、桶子、串式等。硬翅是由兩根竹條相互交錯做成翅膀骨架,再按比例綁紮,糊上紙或絹,外形多為戲曲人物、民間故事等。軟翅是在硬翅的紮製基礎上,去掉翅膀下部骨架,放飛空中,輕巧玲瓏,外形多為飛燕、蝴蝶、蜻蜓等。桶形一般採用可以折疊的骨架,其中宮燈風箏裝飾獨特,色彩奪目,在民間廣受歡迎。串式是把形式相同的風箏幾個以至幾十個串連起來,飛舞空中,氣勢不凡。

中國是風箏的故鄉,各地風箏別具特色,自成一派,善製風箏的能工巧匠輩出,不少家庭更因製作風箏的技藝精湛而成為風箏世家。

- * 出自清代詩人潘榮陛詩作
- ** 清代李靜山在《增補都門紀略》中賦詩盛讚京城放風箏的熱鬧場面, 此為其中二句。

六藝

"六藝"一詞由來已久。六藝原為禮、樂、射、御、書、數(見《周禮·地官·大司徒》),以六經為六藝,乃後來之說*。

六藝乃古代教授學生的六種科目,始自周代官學。孔子繼承周朝傳統,教授弟子六藝。《史記·孔子世家》記載:"孔子以詩書禮樂教,弟子蓋三千焉,身通六藝者七十有二人"。六藝涵蓋禮儀、音樂、射箭、駕車、讀書寫字和算術,從中可見儒家的教育理想在於全人教育,並非單單要求學生埋首書本知識,而是德智體羣美並重。"禮"在今天可以理解為道德教育;"樂"用於陶冶性情;"射"雖然不再是學科之一,但就其性質而言,可以理解為體育課;"御"屬於戶外活動,與現今學校的課外活動相近;"書"則泛指語文科和其他人文科目;"數"包括數學和運用演算技巧的科目。

近代哲學大家唐君毅先生曾説:孔子"以六藝設教,即包含人類全部文化精神之品類於其中"。孔子不但傳道授

業,更以身作則,"學不厭而教不倦"(《孟子·公孫丑》第二章),好學而無所不學,對於人文各個層面,由經濟、政治、社會,以至倫理、道德、藝術、文學,皆予重視。孔子的確高瞻遠矚,在二千多年前已看到通才教育的重要。千多年後,歐洲在十四至十七世紀文藝復興時期提出的"理想完人"(the Renaissance man),即以博學多才為特徵。集藝術家、科學家、發明家於一身的達芬奇(Leonardo da Vinci)為其中的表表者,繪畫、建築、

今天我們如要讚賞某人博學或多才多藝,可以 "六藝精湛"或"六藝精通"稱之。

機械原理,以至人體構造,皆涉獵鑽研,卓然有成。

* 漢武帝罷黜百家,獨尊儒術之後,將 《詩》、《書》、《禮》、《易》、《樂》、 《春秋》六部儒家典籍定為《六藝》。



問

枕上詩書閑處好,門前風景雨來佳。

李清照《攤破浣溪沙》



普通話詞匯知多少?

"普通話節2004"已在九月初展開,這一期《牛刀小試》也來湊湊熱鬧,以 普通話為題,考考大家對普通話的詞匯,特別是新詞語的認識有多深。只要 按照以下括號內的漢語拼音符號,在空格內填上正確答案,就有機會獲獎。

大強	:	小弟,你在玩什麼?
小強	:	大哥,這足球遊戲(1) (ruǎntǐ) 可真了不起,是近來(2) (jùhuǒ) 的產品呢!
大強	:	這(3)(wányìr) 到底有什麼了不起?
小強	:	這遊戲(4)(jiàngòu) 在(5)(hùliánwǎng) 上,可以讓世界各地的(6)(wánjiā) 一起玩。遊戲(7) (guīzé) 簡單,還有(8)(duōméitǐ) 功能,邊玩邊發聲, 好像真的在球場上比賽一樣,挺刺激的!
大強	:	真的那麼厲害?
小強	:	對响,這個遊戲推出以來,一直是(9)(rèmài) 榜的冠軍, 簡直(10)(fēngmǐ) 全城,連最(11)(kù) 的視星 跟(12)(dàwànr) 也為之瘋狂呢!
大強	:	不過,小弟,天氣那麼好,整天關在屋子裏玩(13)(diànwán),不是很可惜嗎?你看,國家隊在奧運的表現多出色,你喜歡足球,更應學習(14)(kēngqiāng) 玫瑰的(15)(pīnbó)精神。來,咱們到外面去練球吧!
道政 會",	府即	把答案連同下列資料,在二零零四年十一月十五日前寄回"香港金鐘合署高座23樓2315室公務員事務局法定語文事務部《文訊》編輯委員 日有機會獲得書券一張,名額五個。答案及得獎名單下期公布(答案以公布的為準)。
姓名	: _	職位:
部門	: _	
地址	: _	
電話	: _	



Issue No. 16 'Not-a-Mindboggler' Answers

Edelweiss Mushroom Lavender Jasmine Cactus Violet Tulip Cinnamon Fir Rose Ginseng Coffee Bauhinia Pumpkin Cauliflower Poppy Mimosa Barley Carnation Butterwort



The winners are:

Hong Kong Housing Authority
Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Police Force 食物環境衞生署
Housing Department

Acknowledgements

We, the members of the Editorial Board, wish to convey our thanks to Mr Tony Miller, our Honorary Adviser, for his invaluable advice over the past three years. We wish him every success in his new post in Geneva. We would also like to extend our warm welcome to our new Honorary Adviser Dr Gillian M. Humphreys, Assistant Professor at the Department of English, Hong Kong Polytechnic University. We are honoured to have her expert advice on *Word Power* starting from this issue.

中文顧問 康寶文博士	英語顧問	Dr Gillian M.	Humphreys
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