

WORD POWER

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

規繩矩墨 訣竅在握

《政府公文實例——行政及人事》



手拈來便成。

要寫好公文,除了要有良好的語文能力, 更要嫻於體式行文的運用。有人以為,執筆為 文,不過表情達意,有何難處?坊間應 用文書籍也多的是,範文例句,信

談應用文寫作的書確有不少,但大多 重尺牘或商務文書,於政府公文 墨不多。況且,政府部門日常事務繁雜,這些著作固難盡予羅列,遑論廣舉示例,一一詳述。

一九九七年,法定 語文事務署編製了一 套六冊的《政府公文寫 作手冊》,介紹各類常 用公文的一般作法, 指陳竅要,讓公務員有所依循。最近,事務署 更把行政和人事這兩大管理範疇的公文實例 輯錄成冊,出版《政府公文實例——行政及人 事》一書,用意就是通過大量的示例,提供 參考。

《政府公文實例——行政及人事》所載的130個示例,取材自不同部門的實務公文。示例經增刪潤飾,按類排分,涵蓋不同類別的行政及人事工作,從日常辦公室管理、購置器材,以至招聘考試、升遷調職、津貼發放、假期安排等,都照應周到;體制方面,從公函、便箋、通告、布告到錄事,一應俱全。只要細為參研,當不難舉一反三,下筆就多幾分把握了。書中並載列了公文格式樣本和政府公文常見辭彙,方便查考應用。

得體的公文,用字遣詞固然務須恰如其

分,格式行款也要合乎規範。這 類示例編集,既可供借鑒,也有 助推廣公事上使用中文。日常公 務當然不止於行政、人事,法定 語文事務署會考慮把其他實務

範疇的公文示例彙輯,以資 實用之需。

註:《政府公文實例—行政及人事》於 政府刊物銷售處有售;政府部門也可 使用PR53表格向政府新聞處訂購。





《政府部門常用英漢辭彙》電子版

An Electronic Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in Government Departments

法定語文事務署編纂的《政府部門常用 英漢辭彙》已出版了二十輯,各輯搜羅不同 專題的辭彙,而所收詞條均按英文詞語的字 母順序排列,檢索方便。不過,假如只知道 中文詞語而要翻查英文,又或只知道詞條的 一部分,檢索就有困難了。

為此,我們借助電腦科技,為印行本辭彙開發電子版。電子辭彙基本上是一套附有檢索程式的資料庫檔案,內容涵蓋各輯印行本辭彙的中英文詞條。它的優點是能夠雙的檢索,只要輸入中文或英文字詞,轉瞬就能得出搜尋結果。使用者也可指定大小寫、全字符合和檢索範圍,令搜尋結果更為精確。電子辭彙還附有瀏覽、排序、列印、存檔、剪貼等功能,讓使用者可以靈活處理搜尋所得的資料。

現時,電子辭彙備有普通版及增強版,兩者內容大致相同,只是普通版不設列印及存檔功能,所佔用的電腦記憶體較少。電子辭彙暫時只供政府內部使用,不過,明年便會上載至法定語文事務署的網頁,開放給公眾人士查閱。我們希望辭彙能以不同的媒體製作,迎合不同人士的需要,成為大家行文提筆時的得力助手。

註:法定語文事務署出版的辭彙印行本於政府刊物銷售處 有售;政府部門也可使用PR53表格向政府新聞處訂購。



The Official Languages Agency has published 20 volumes of glossaries under the series An English-Chinese Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in Government Departments, with each volume covering a specific subject area. All entries are arranged in alphabetical order for easy searching. However, it will be difficult to find a term if you know it only in Chinese, or happen to know just a part of it.

This problem has now been resolved. We have developed an electronic version of the glossaries published, thanks to the development of information technology. This Electronic Glossary, equipped with a search program, is basically a set of databases which contains the English and Chinese terms in the printed copies. It features a fast bilingual search function whereby users need only input words or phrases in either English or Chinese. There are also functions like upper/lower case specification, whole word matching and selection of search range to make the search results more precise. The Electronic Glossary even allows users to process the search results in various ways by providing supplementary functions including browse, sort, print, save, and cut and paste.

The Electronic Glossary is currently available in a standard version and an enhanced version. Their basic features are the same, but the standard version occupies less memory space due to the removal of the print and save functions. At present, the Electronic Glossary is only for use within the government, but will become accessible to the public as well when uploaded to the homepage of OLA next year. We hope to release our glossaries in various media to better cater for your different needs as a versatile and handy reference on your desks.

Note: Printed copies of the glossaries published by OLA are available for sale at the Government Publications Centre. Departments may also place orders with the Information Services Department by using form PR53.



含英

咀華

Black Sheep

"We're little black sheep who've gone astray..." (Rudyard Kipling, Nobel Prize Laureate in Literature 1907)

We use "black sheep" to refer to somebody who is considered by his family or peer group as bad or worthless and thus a cause of embarrassment.

For hundreds of years, black sheep have been regarded as a disgusting or at least an undesirable class of animals. This is especially true with shepherds probably because of economic considerations. White sheep usually sell better than their black relatives and are therefore worth more. It goes without saying that black sheep are seen to be unwelcome. Meanwhile, people not engaged

in sheep rearing may still dislike black sheep, but simply because of their colour. To many of them, black symbolises devil, evil or bad omens which bring misfortune and disasters.

害羣之馬

英語 有所謂" black sheep", 乃指敗家子或危害團體的人。在漢語習語 , 卻只有"黑馬", 不見"黑羊"。然則, 如何用中文表達" black sheep"這個概念呢?

無巧不成話,兩種語言都借用了動物來 打譬喻。漢語 的"害 之馬",也有"black sheep"的意思。這句成語出自《莊子 徐無 鬼》:

> "小童曰:夫為天下者,亦奚以異 乎牧馬者哉?亦去其害馬者而已 矣!"

"害馬"指的就是那些有害於馬 的"壞馬",比喻危害集體的人。莊子拿牧馬來比喻治理國家,認為只要把對國家有害無益的

不良分子肅清,國家就不會有動亂。西方的牧羊人會用竿子責打搗亂的黑羊,同樣,中原的牧馬者也會教訓書 之馬,以收整治之效。在漢語 "馬"就成了"黑羊"的"代罪羔羊"。







Doubting Thomas

"I can assure the doubting Thomases that there is no question of me staying to slow down these changes." (Mrs. Anson Chan, Chief Secretary for Administration)

This statement was made by Mrs. Anson Chan at a luncheon meeting. In her speech, Mrs. Chan mentioned the public sector reform. There she reiterated the Government's determination to pursue a major programme of improvements to public services and, equally important, her commitment to get things done. But why did she choose to use the expression "doubting Thomases" in her statement?

This idiom came from the Bible. Thomas was one of the twelve disciples of Jesus. Jesus appeared before some of his followers on several occasions after his crucifixion. But Thomas, not

among them, had all along rejected their claim that Jesus had resurrected. It was not until he had seen the print of the nails in Jesus' hands and put his hand into Jesus' side that he believed. So Jesus taught this doubting Thomas a lesson in John 20:29: "Because you have seen me, you have believed. Blessed are those who have not seen, and have believed."

A doubting Thomas is one who refuses to believe anything before he can see the evidence with his own eyes. It is also used to refer to a sceptic who tends to have doubts about all things which are against his expectations.



百年百種優秀中國文學圖書的入選書目,已先後開列了五十本。本期繼續列出三十部:

路翎《財主底兒女們》 錢鍾書《圍城》 曹禺《曹禺劇本選》 金庸《射鵰英雄傳》 楊沫《青春之歌》 林海音《城南舊事》 羅廣斌、楊益言《紅岩》 姚雪垠《李自成》(第一卷) 陳映真《將軍族》

《解放區短篇小說選》(多人作品) 老舍《四世同堂》

師陀《果園城記》 蕭乾《人生採訪》 杜鵬程《保 延安》 老舍《茶館》 孫犁《白洋淀紀事》 李廣田、公劉整理《阿詩瑪》 馬南 《燕山夜話》 白先勇《臺北人》 郭小川《郭小川詩選》 李季《王貴與李香香》 梁實秋《雅舍小品》 梁斌《紅旗譜》 田漢《關漢卿》 茹志鵑《百合花》 柳青《創業史》

毛澤東《毛澤東詩詞選》

王文興《家變》

徐遲《哥德巴赫猜想》

巴金《隨想錄》

新月的繆思一

新詩是五四文學革命狂潮 下產生的文類。當時胡適、劉 半農等倡導詩體大解放,鼓吹 用白話來創作形式有別於舊體 詩詞的新詩。早期的新詩,內

容、形式卻不脫舊詩詞的影子,要到新月詩派的 出現,新詩才呈現耳目一新的風格體式。

新月詩派是一九二六年至三十年代初常在《晨報 詩鐫》和《新月》月刊發表詩作而風格相似的一 作家。《新月詩選》選錄了徐志摩、聞一多、朱湘、林徽音、卞之琳等十八位新月詩人的詩作八十首。這些作品,不論是寫愛情、友

-《新月詩選》淺說

情,還是寫生活、時事,都體現了新月 詩派講求音樂美、繪畫美和建築美的藝 術特色。徐志摩的《再別康橋》、《沙揚 娜拉》,聞一多的《死水》,朱湘的《美 麗》等,都是音節鏗鏘、字句精練的新

詩佳作。

《新月詩選》中的作品,在藝術構思、表現 手法等方面,繼承了中國詩歌的傳統,含蓄雋 永,而詩的分段、分行,以及節奏、韻律等方 面,則汲取了十九世紀歐美詩歌的成果,勻稱均 齊。《新月詩選》可說是五四時期新詩創作的一 本重要合集。

有問有答

問

答

公函上款和稱謂

問 同時向一大批人發出的公函,上款應怎樣處理?

◯ 可視乎受文對象,以" 各位住戶 "、" 各位家長 "、" 各位選民 "等統稱作為上款。

有夫婦二人聯署去信某部門查詢一般事項,部門回信時用什麼上款?可否稱" 伉儷"?

以查詢人為張氏夫婦而女方本姓黃為例,可稱他們為" 張 先生及張黃 女士 ", 覆函上 款用" 張先生、張太太 "。至於" 伉儷 "這個稱謂 , 一般用於酬酢書函或較隆重的場合。

不少政府高級官員同時擔任一些組織的名譽職位,在涉及組織事務的場合上, 、是否應該採用他們的官職職銜來表述他們的身分?

不少高級官員和知名人士皆"身兼多職",最好視乎場合,取較合適的職銜。例如某部門的 主管是某協會的名譽會長,假如他就會務致函會員,宜以名譽會長的名義發信。

向上司燒香

說起燒香,人們總想到求神問卜。內地說 燒香,對象卻不一定是鬼神,而可能是上司、 機關領導、院校師長等。

這些上司、領導、師長當然不是因"位列仙班"而受人供奉。那麼,為什麼要向他們燒香呢?中國人辦事,素來講關係、講情面。於是,考試前夕,家長向師長"燒香"送禮,期望老師手下留情,讓孩子順利過關;升職遴選時,下屬也向領導"燒香"餽贈,期邀賞識,多加提拔。





"信口雌黃"是句耳熟能詳的成語,相信大家都深明其意。"信口"即隨口,指人出言不加思索。"雌黃"則有評論之意。唐《顏氏家訓 序》有云:"北齊黃門侍郎顏之推,學優才贍,山高海深,常雌黃朝廷,品藻人物。 ""信口雌黃"就是指人不問事實,隨意亂說,妄下結論。

另一句意思相近的成語是"妄下雌黄",意謂亂改文字,妄加議論。"雌黄"何以與"評論"、"訂正文字"扯上關係?原來,"雌黃"本是一種礦物,色呈橙黃,略帶透明,可用於製造寫料色型。 古時的人多用黃紙書寫,與此黃相近,遇有筆誤,常以雌黃之。 從以雌黃表示改竄文字,或或則此,方便改寫。沈括《夢溪》 故事》:"館閣新書淨本有誤處,以此黃之。"後以雌黃表示改竄文字,或引申為"評說",是借事物代其作用而形成的借代義。

今日案頭必備的塗改液,原來我國 古代早已發明,而且大行其道呢!



"厲""勵"有別

有公務員同事向本署的電話查詢熱線提問,說"再接再厲"這句成語,有人寫作"再接再勵",究竟孰是孰非。其實,追本溯源,當以"厲"為正,"勵"為誤。

" 厲 "在古文中同" 礪 ",解作磨刀石;引申 為動詞時,解作" 磨利 "的意思。" 再接再厲 "語

本唐孟郊《鬥雞聯句》:"事爪深難解,嗔睛時未怠;一噴一醒然,再接再礪乃",意謂公雞相鬥,每次交鋒,都要把嘴磨利。"再接"就是"再戰","再礪"就是"再厲"。後來形成"再接再厲"這句成語,引申為繼續鼓足幹勁,努力不懈。

"勵"只是"鼓勵"、"獎勵"、"勉勵",沒有 "磨利"的意思。《漢語大詞典》有"勵"通"礪"和"厲"的義釋,但這並不表示這三個字在所有 情況下都可以任意互用。若以"勵"通"厲",而 "厲"又通"礪"為據,以為三字通用無誤,實 為不辨字義輾轉相生之變。"勵""厲"今義有

別,"鼓勵"之所以不能寫作"鼓厲"或"鼓礪","厲害"之所以不能寫作"勵害"或"礪害",道理甚明。

"再接再厲"這一成語,究 其本義,就知道不能寫作"再接 再勵"了。



A Close Encounter: Classical Chinese Literature in English



Chinese literature is among the richest in the literary world. Over the years, many scholars have ventured to translate Chinese literary gems into the English language. The 1171-page Classical Chinese Literature: An Anthology of Translations, represents a comprehensive collection of their efforts. It contains the works of Arthur Waley,

David Hawkes, James Legge, A.C. Graham, and many other luminaries of the field.

The one thousand plus selected writings are chronologically arranged by genre, from the Oracle Bone inscriptions to the poems and lyrics of the Tang Dynasty. Each section is introduced with quotes by pre-eminent observers of China across the ages. The editors have made a good attempt to encompass the classical Chinese literature in its various forms, including songs, poetry, biographies, drama, fiction, as well as works of early Chinese philosophy and history.

Bibliographies, explanatory notes, copious illustrations, a chronology of major dynasties, and two-way romanisation tables coordinating the Wade-

Giles and *pinyin* transliteration systems provide helpful tools to aid readers in exploring this rich tradition of world literature.

This collection has taken over 10 years to complete. Joseph S.M. Lau(劉紹銘), who has taught Chinese literature in the U.S. since 1964, initiated its publication in 1985. Lau is the co-editor of *The Columbia Anthology of Modern Chinese Literature* with Howard Goldblatt. He is currently Chair Professor of Translation and Head of the Department of Chinese at Lingnan University, Hong Kong.

Lau's partner in this project is John Minford, a world-renowned sinologist from the U.K. He has vast experience in teaching Chinese literature and literary translation in mainland China, Hong Kong and New Zealand. He is noted for his translation of the last 40 chapters of Cao Xueqin's The Story of the Stone(曹雪芹《紅樓夢》). His current projects include the Strange Tales of Pu Songling (蒲松齡《聊齋誌異》) and the martial arts fiction of Hong Kong novelist Louis Cha(金庸)

This landmark anthology is jointly published by the Chinese University Press and the Columbia University Press.





《文訊》創刊號跟大家談過名與字的問題。其實,古時的人,除名和字外,大多還有"號"。號是固定的別名,又稱"別號"。名和字多有意義上的聯繫,但名和號卻不盡然。名、字與號的根本區別是:名、字由父親或尊長取定,其中多體現長輩對子女的期望;號則由自己取定,可自由寄托或標榜自己的某種情操。

古人取號,多有獨特意思,如東晉詩人陶潛自號五柳先生,原因是"宅邊有五柳樹,因以為號焉"(《五柳先生傳》)。

另有別號是用以表達志趣,或抒發情懷,如 北宋歐陽修自號六一居士,就是以一萬卷書、一 千卷古金石文、一張琴、一局棋、一壺酒,加上





他本人一老翁,共六個"一"取號,暗寓自己寄情琴棋書畫,鄙棄功名利祿。又如明代畫家朱耷(音"答")取號八大山人,以"八大"兩字上下連寫似"哭"非哭,似"笑"非笑,借以抒發心中對故國的懷念。

中國古代不少名人因別號為後人所熟悉,其本名反而較少為人所知,如鄭板橋(本名燮)章太炎(本名炳麟)等都以號聞於世。《紅樓夢》作者曹雪芹,人所共識,但"雪芹"只是其號,而不是本名。曹雪芹本名霑,字夢阮,號更多達

三個,分別為雪芹、芹圃及芹溪。

古人以號寓志,以號表達處世心情,可見取 號並不只是為了附庸風雅。一個別號,說不定能 夠幫助我們認識某位歷史人物的性格和抱負。



下表右邊所列的十句成語,句首分別是"一"至"十"。試把答案填上,再在左邊找出相應的解釋配對。

/					
	1.	形容心意不專,反覆無常	A.	()曝十寒
	2.	比喻把壞人集中一處,以便一網打盡	B.	()面玲瓏
	3.	比喻多方受敵,孤立無援	C.	()內如焚
	4.	形容極度焦急或憂愁	D.	()畜不安
	5 .	猶言雞犬不寧	E.	()牛一毛
	6 .	比喻做事努力少,懈怠多,進展不快	F.	()人成虎
	7.	比喻謠言重複多次,就能使人信以為真	G.	()面楚歌
	8.	形容人世故圓滑,面面俱到	H.	()竅生煙
	9.	形容氣憤至極	I.	()鼠同穴
	10.	比喻微不足道	J.	()三其德

IT Snacks





Moving swiftly into the era of information technology, we can expect state-of-the-art technology to emerge and scientific talents to come up with new inventions almost every day. The result is that even with the richness of the language, the bank of English words cannot cope with such rapid explosions of new ideas. Not surprisingly, this "overdraft" is balanced out by the creation of new terms and expressions.

Among the 145 000 entries in the latest edition of the *Oxford Compact English Dictionary*, quite a number of the newly-coined words are related to IT or other modern technologies. See if you can tell what the following mean or simply match them with the definitions on the right.

- 1. sticky (n)
- 2. meatspace
- 3. cybersquatting
- 4. flexecutive
- 5. dotcom
- 6. screenager
- 7. frankenfood

- A. registering well-known names as Internet domain names, in the hope of selling them on to the owner
- B. internet- or computer-addicted teenager
- C. food with genetically modified ingredients
- D. physical world, as opposed to virtual
- E. worker who can choose hours and place of work due to the new IT
- F. a website attracting long or repeated visits from users
- G. company that conducts its business on the Internet

Answers: 1F, 2D, 3A, 4E, 5G, 6B, 7C

游藝

談印說篆

說到印章,就離不開漢字。漢字的產生可遠溯至六千年前新石器時代的仰韶文化。漢字的形體,隨 社會的需要而變化,刪繁就簡,從甲骨到大篆、小篆,繼而是隸書、楷書、行草等不同形態的發展,形成一門獨特的方塊造型藝術——書法。

印章基本源於書法,行刀需"刀筆相依",輕重依循筆勢,始有韻味。 中國歷代文字,如鐘鼎、甲骨、帛布、鏡銘、碑版等,皆可入印,風味 各殊。

秦始皇統一天下,"車同軌"、"書同文",命丞相李斯等廢除與秦國不同的文字,並把秦國文字中筆畫較繁複的加以刪減、整理,製成一套統一的文字,下令全國通用,這就是"秦篆",又稱"小篆"。秦以前的文字統稱為"大篆",包括甲骨文、金文、籀(音"就")文和通行於戰國時期六國的文字。



秦漢印章一方



唐宋官印一方 唐中書省之印

以篆書入印,是由於小篆擺脫了古文"圖成其物"的形態,筆畫均圓整齊,字體對稱,字形修長,上緊下鬆,卻又有縱向取勢的特點,伸縮的靈活性較大,用於印章,布局既疏放流暢,又緊密整齊。到了漢代,在小篆基礎上產生了一種形體方正、屈滿的"繆篆",線條平直,變化有致,成為摹印專用的文字。在印章章法上,繆篆能展現肥不臃腫、瘦不枯槁的特點,結構嚴謹,布局合理,深得虛實呼應之妙。

相對而言,隸書結體扁平,意態寬博,筆勢左右伸展,帶有波磔。"蠶頭雁尾"為其特色之一。楷書為符合刪繁就簡的趨勢,字形結構比篆隸多了鉤趯(音"惕",漢字一種筆形,即"挑"),"永"字八法就充分顯示了楷書的點畫、用筆和字形組織等方法。以兩者入印,不作挪移屈伸,難達勻稱的效果;若加以屈伸,卻容易失掉文字本來的面目,使人難以辨認。故歷代印章文字均以篆書為主。

文字不是任何人可以主 觀隨意編造的,刻印選字, 首先須識篆, 識篆應從《說文 解字》入手,循六書以了解文 字的變化與正誤,才不會錯 字百出, 貽笑方家。六書指 象形、指事、會意、形聲、 轉注、假借,為中國文字造 字的原則。文字的發展由大 篆、小篆以至隸、楷,循序 演變,每一個變化的過程, 多有增減,故小篆絕不可以 由隸書或楷書的偏旁拼凑合 成,《篆法皕韻歌》"皕"音 " 碧 ", 二百的意思)及《篆書 偏旁歌訣》等便是為糾正這個 俗而作的。

類灰鱎 W吾餅 攀片門 予美 世众世 晒鳟鳟 雅 輸學原 調施門 音外方 豫開原 夠分鋒 增餘 精精系 상불盟 影學 擅 源王 사 위 鶆 熊 東 **瘀** 贊 日瑣 間野命 矛 而 友 捐 発展 惡 顺唐 滲積殭 黔霧 龣 療業額 多禮音 た日暦 夾 囮 驫 鎍 筑业奇 識多質 雅 麗 酣 9 戡 易攤魚 日間了 邻暑粮 常王迦 議备市 太談日 以 因 置都 答 阿蜀翠 吾勞步 雅智

篆書四屏 清 楊沂孫