

日逢重五 節序天中

——一切從屈原說起

在香港，我國傳統的節日，總還是生活的一部分。不是嗎？聽到龍舟競渡的喧天鑼鼓、聞到糉子散發的撲鼻米香，誰都知道，端午節又到了。

端午又稱“端陽”、“重午”、“重五”。端午原是月初午日的儀式，因“五”與“午”同音，農曆五月五日遂成端午節。據傳，愛國詩人屈原在五月五日投汨羅江而死，後人為了紀念他，把這天定為節日。

屈原忠而被逐，投水自盡，人們以吃糉子、賽龍舟等來悼念他，這是有關端午節起源的傳統說法。楚國百姓怕江中的魚蝦吃掉屈大夫的屍首，於是紛紛用葉包米飯，投進江中去餵這些水族，又派船艇到江中打撈，在艇上打鑼鼓，希望可以把魚蝦嚇跑。

據南朝梁吳均《續齊諧記》記載，屈原投江死後，人們每年這一天用竹筒裝米投入江中祭奠他。到東漢建武年間，長沙有個叫區曲的人，一天遇到個自稱是屈原的讀書人。那人對區曲說：“人們祭我的米，都給江中蛟龍所奪取，

你們要是再祭我的話，就該用棟樹葉塞住竹筒口，以五色彩絲縛好，因為龍很怕棟葉和五彩絲這兩種東西。”以葉裹糉，繫以彩絲，遂成端午節的習俗。

端午節還有喝雄黃酒、掛香袋、在門上插菖蒲和艾草等風習。這與農曆五月天氣漸熱，癟疫多生不無關係。雄黃可以驅蛇解毒，菖蒲和艾草是天然的驅蟲劑，香囊則可以辟臭生香，這都是有驅邪禳災的用意。端午這個紀念節日於是滲入了避鬼止瘟的民俗內容。

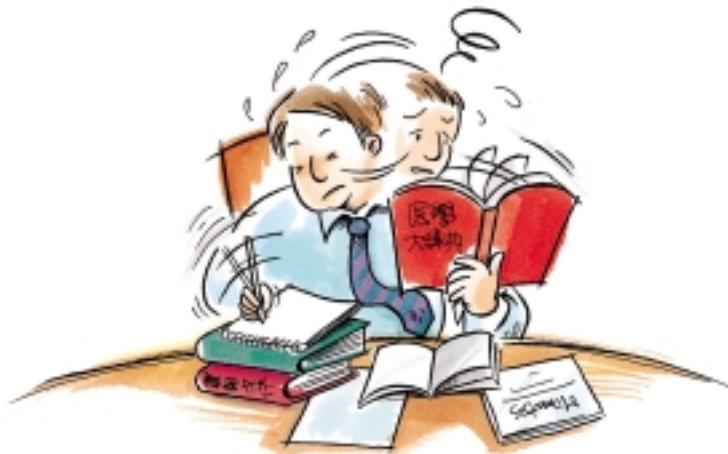
屈原是愛國詩人的典範，歷來頌讚或弔贓他的詩文為數不少，端午也為騷人墨客提供抒情寓物的題材。只是，同樣是以節日入題，不論是中唐劉禹錫的《競渡曲》、北宋張耒的《和端午》，還是南宋劉克莊的《賀新郎(端午)》，總不及晚唐杜牧題詠清明節的《清明》、北宋蘇軾在中秋醉後所寫的《水調歌頭》那樣膾炙人口。

千百年來，龍舟競渡依舊鼓急浪飛，喧聲震天。寂寞，也許只有愛國詩人在汨羅江畔踽踽獨行的身影。



In the last issue of *Word Power*, the veil over the mystical Voice was finally lifted. Now you know that the Simultaneous Interpretation Section of the OLA is responsible for providing simultaneous interpretation to the two tiers of representative government, all government bureaux and departments and certain statutory bodies. What do the interpreters do? What makes them tick? Let's find out straight from the horse's mouth.

The Invisible Link (Part II)



The Simultaneous Interpretation Section (SI Section) works primarily in English and Cantonese. In anticipation of the growing use of Putonghua in the run-up to the Handover and beyond, a Putonghua Pool was set up within the Section over 10 years ago. To join the Pool, serving interpreters must sit and pass a Putonghua SI test. At present, 9 out of the 15 full-time interpreters of the Section are members of the Pool. And for the statistics buff, of the 1 700 or so meetings the interpreters serve in a year, 95% of them require Cantonese and English SI and the remaining 5% involve Putonghua SI.

On a typical day, an interpreter spends half a day at the office, preparing for assignments and attending to other Section duties, and the other half trotting to various venues to perform SI. When assignments are bunched up, interpreters may have to do double assignments on a day, playing social workers in one assignment and computer engineers in the next.

Interpretation is perceived to be an arduous and mentally-draining task. And it is. As messages stream through speeches of all styles and accents and at any speed, time is never on the side of the interpreter. All at once, the interpreter has to process the original message in a source language, decipher it and put it across in the target language while trying to catch the next message coming through. As for the subject under discussion, it could be anything under the sun and more often than not, it is technical and specialised. In one meeting, a gynaecologist may be explaining the medical significance of a certain clinical procedure and in another, an engineer may enthuse over the latest vehicle emission technology which promises to relegate smoky vehicles to a thing of the past. And of course, with Hong Kong being a leading trade and financial centre, meetings on global trade issues and the financial market are regular fare.

How do interpreters rise to the challenge? What qualities do they possess? Myth has it that interpreters possess supernatural power. Of course, nothing could be farther removed from the truth. While linguistic prowess, intelligence and unflappability are the essential ingredients in the making of an interpreter, diligence, perseverance and an insatiable appetite for knowledge are what would make an interpreter excel in his/her work.

Interpreters have to maintain a high level of preparedness at all times to cater to emergency assignments and the random nature by which diverse subjects are brought up in a meeting. They study relevant papers and background materials and compile glossaries to prepare for specific assignments. They must also keep themselves abreast of current affairs and actively mount self-enhancement efforts to brush up their languages and general knowledge. For though interpreters always work in teams of at least two, interpretation is still very much a solo show. When the chips are down, it is one's skills and knowledge that carry one through. There is simply no room for complacency for any interpreters who take pride in their profession.

In a nutshell, an interpreter's life is hectic and nerve-wrecking but it is also fun and highly rewarding. It is not some people's idea of a regular job but the beauty of it is that it forces one to reach deep down and come up with one's very best. And along the way, life is never, never dull. So if being the best that one can be and getting richly rewarded for it is your idea of a good way to live your life, there are still vacancies in the Section for those who aspire to become full-time interpreters or those who prefer to do interpretation on the side.



英漢《醫療衛生》辭彙修訂本已經出版

《醫療衛生》辭彙修訂本已在月前出版。這是法定語文事務署編輯的《政府部門常用英漢辭彙》系列中第九輯的修訂版，收錄政府公文中有關醫療衛生事務的中英對照常用語六千多條。

修訂本可分成兩部分，第一部分為辭彙正文，每個詞條都標注漢語拼音，部分更附連普通話對照語詞，方便參考。第二部分包含六個附錄，載錄資料包括各項醫學專業資格的名稱、全港醫院和政府診所名稱，以及與醫療衛生事務有關的團體和組織名稱等。

新版《醫療衛生》辭彙在政府刊物銷售處有售。



Revised Edition of the English-Chinese Glossary of Medical and Health Terms

The second edition of the *Medical and Health Glossary* (Volume 9 of the *English-Chinese Glossaries of Terms Commonly Used in Government Departments*) is now on sale at the Government Publications Centre.

The revised edition, published in March, is the latest addition to the series of glossaries compiled by the Official Languages Agency. It features a total of over 6 000 terms commonly used in government departments engaging in medical and health services.

The glossary consists of two parts. The first part contains bilingual glossary terms matched with pinyin romanization. In some cases, equivalent terms used in the mainland are also provided for easy reference. The second part is made up of six appendices which provide useful information like titles of medical qualifications, names of local clinics and hospitals as well as other medical and health bodies and organisations.

《政府部門常用辭彙》上載數碼政府合署



從四月十七日起，公務員同事可透過數碼政府合署(<http://portal.ccgov.hksarg>)，使用法定語文事務署編制的《政府部門常用辭彙》電子版。只要進入數碼政府合署的主頁，點選“政府部門常用辭彙”(Glossaries of Terms Commonly Used in Government Departments)，開啓程式，鍵入中文或英文字詞，便可搜尋相應的辭彙。

Glossaries of Terms Commonly Used in Government Departments Now on CCGO

Starting from 17.4.2001, colleagues in the civil service may use the electronic version of the *Glossaries of Terms Commonly Used in Government Departments* published by the Official Languages Agency on the Central Cyber Government Office (CCGO) at <http://portal.ccgov.hksarg>. By clicking the “Glossaries of Terms Commonly Used in Government Departments” box on the CCGO front page, you will get into the glossaries. Just key in the English or Chinese term you require.



避諱

古人重禮儀，在名、字、號用法上很講究。名一般用於謙稱、卑稱，或上對下、長對少的稱呼；字、號則用於尊稱，或下對上的稱呼。平輩之間，只有很稔熟的朋友才以名互稱。在多數情況下，提到對方或別人時直呼其名，是頗不禮貌的做法；對於君主、父母長輩的名，更是諸多“避諱”。

避諱是中國特有的歷史現象。所謂“諱”，指帝王、祖宗和尊長之名。古人在言談或書寫時，不得直稱君主或尊長之名；遇上與這些人物名字相同的字，則須設法迴避，這就叫避諱。一些名字是眾人共諱的，如帝王及聖人之名，是為公諱。此外，古人也會避稱宗父之名，這叫家諱。

避諱的方法主要有三種。第一種是改字法，即改用意義相同或相近的字。《史記索隱》曰：“二世二年正月也。秦諱正，故云端月也。”由於秦始皇名嬴政，“政”與正月的“正”同音，因此“正月”須改為“端月”。又如孔子名丘，故姓名及地名中的“丘”須改為“邱”，以避賢者諱。

第二種是空字法，即留空避諱的字，或索性寫作“某”或“諱”。南朝著名史學家沈約修《宋書》，為了避宋武帝劉裕之諱，把劉裕寫作“劉諱”或“劉□”。佛教菩薩觀世音，縱是慈悲的化身，救苦救難，在唐代也因避太宗李世民諱，省稱“觀音”。

第三種是缺筆法，即不寫所避之字的最後一筆。如避唐太宗李世民之諱，“世”字一概寫成“卅”。

避諱已成史。但研究避諱，不獨是探討古代思想、制度的課題，也有助考證歷史和古書真偽、版本等。因此，研究避諱又是史料考證和古籍整理中的一門工具學科。



含英 咀華

All's well that ends well

Amy : The past few years with my ex-supervisor were really hard.

Mary : But now you've got promotion, and a new office too. Just put those memories behind you. All's well that ends well, you know.

Amy had a difficult time with her former supervisor. However, they have now parted and in addition, Amy got promoted. Amy should be happy again, so Mary told her to let bygones be bygones and stop complaining. Any previous failures or frustrations are no longer significant. What Amy achieved in the end has sufficiently made up for them.

It is always the result that matters most. We use “all's well that ends well” when a difficult situation has ended in a happy or satisfactory way.

終成眷屬

陸谷孫《英漢大詞典》把“ All's well that ends well ”譯成“結果好就是好”，這是實話實說的譯法。英國大文豪莎士比亞(William Shakespeare)一齣喜劇以這句英諺為名，取意大概在此。情事波瀾，哭笑悲歡，有幸的是大團圓結局。以翻譯莎劇稱譽的朱生豪把劇名譯為《終成眷屬》，實在是點睛手筆。這句諺語在劇中第四幕第四場出現，且看翻譯名家如何處理該段文字：

*All's well that ends well; still the fine's the crown;
萬事吉凶成敗，須看後場結局；
Whate'er the course, the end is renown.
倘能如願以償，何患路途迂曲。*

由來好事多磨，波折重重縱是難奈，畢竟結局才最重要。苦盡甘來，修成的正果彌足珍貴。情花愛果如此，人生歷練也該作如是觀。“道路是曲折的”倒不打緊，只要“前途是光明的”(毛澤東語)就行了。“All's well that ends well”就有點這樣的味道。





《文訊》連續四期載列了人民文學出版社所選百年百種優秀中國文學圖書的書目，並簡介部分作品。這百部作品之中，部分也同時入選《亞洲週刊》二十世紀中文小說一百強，足見優秀的文學作品，受歡迎程度絕不為地域空間所限。這些入選佳作展示中國文學近百年的豐碩成果，我們往後會陸續加以介紹。

舊時王謝堂前燕 — 白先勇《臺北人》

白先勇是中國當代傑出的小說家。他十多歲移居臺灣，父親是抗日名將白崇禧。這樣的家
庭背景和社會地位，使他深切體會和了解一九四九年後從祖國大陸遷臺各階層人物的心境。《臺北人》便是通過不同的角色，縷述多段迥異的心路歷程，道出絲絲共通的歷史情懷。

《臺北人》所收的二十三篇短篇小說，內容圍繞臺北社會各階層的人物，包括知識分子、退役老兵、商人、舞女等。這些人都來自祖國大陸，雖然地位不同、經歷各異，但都心繫故園，

緬懷昨日年華。白先勇借今昔之比，描繪了這些人物的滄桑和漂泊，映照動盪年代中諸色人物的人生理念。

白先勇素有“描劃人物大師”的美譽。《臺北人》一書，語言精練，筆觸細膩，布局鋪排無不體現大師級的高超技巧，能夠成為兩岸三地愛書人共同鍾愛的好書，殊非倖至。



有問
有答

致內地公函

問

致函內地政府機關人員時，在上款前面加上敬語(如“尊敬的 部長”)是否合適？

答

政府公函一般較少在上款前加上敬語。不過，據坊間應用文書籍所述，如要對上級或有身分的人表示尊敬之意，可在名字的前面加一些形容詞，例如：“尊敬的校長”、“敬愛的省長”等。發信人可視乎情況自行決定。

問

去信內地機構，信中提及發信部門時，應稱為“本署”、“我署”還是“署方”？

答

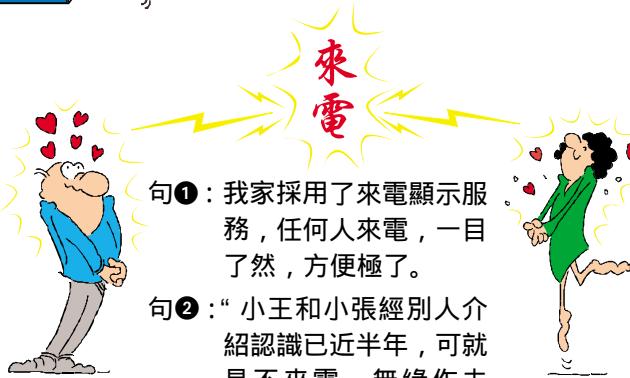
可使用“本署”或“我署”。前者在內地和本港都適用，而後者只在內地通行。至於“署方”，則只適用於本港。

問

致函內地機構，下款應如何處理？

答

為公務致函內地，函件必須以發文機關首長的名義發出，並宜具列機關全名，如“香港特別行政區政府 局局長”。假如函件並非由機關首長本人簽署，便須以“代行”形式簽發，先具列機關首長的職銜，然後在下一行顯示代行人的姓名及/或簽名/蓋章，首尾加上括號。如要在下款加蓋發文機關的印章，印章部分不得遮蓋發文人的簽名。某些酬酢函件則可酌情處理，例如某處副處長到內地探訪，受到禮待，回港後擬謝函一封，當然宜以他本人名義簽發。



句①：我家採用了來電顯示服務，任何人來電，一目了然，方便極了。

句②：“小王和小張經別人介紹認識已近半年，可就是不來電，無緣作夫妻，只能當朋友。”

(《重慶晚報》1995年9月28日)

在香港，差不多家家戶戶都有電話。什麼“來電顯示”、“來電轉駁”、“來電待接”等，大家一點都不陌生。我們說的“來電”，顧名思義，是指有人給自己打電話(如句①)。在內地，人們借用了“來電”的字面意義，用以指男女間心靈溝通，互生情愫，猶如電流通過，令人震撼(如句②)。

不知是湊巧還是人同此心，本地廣東口語也有“過電”的說法，同樣多指男女間眉目傳情、心意相通，涵義與內地的“來電”不謀而合。

兩情相悅，能“來電”當然最好不過。許是如此，內地有人把這份喜悅的感覺“擴而充之”，也把“來電”一詞用來形容事情順利，心情暢快。“來電”不再只是男女感情的專用語了。



形似字辨識



漢字 有不少形似字，偏旁相近，容易混淆。歷來有不少方法和口訣，教人如何分辨這些字。下面的兩組形似字，大家知道它們的字義嗎？懂得怎樣辨識嗎？

一、贏、羸、羸

贏：音“盈”[用於“贏輸”時，粵口語又讀“jeng⁴”(移鰥切)]，解賺錢或勝利，如“贏錢”、“贏了比賽”；也可引申為獲得或博得，如“贏得全場掌聲”。

羸：音“仍”，姓氏，如秦始皇的名字叫嬴政。

羸：音“雷”，瘦的意思，如

“身體羸弱”。

辨識方法：

三字的區別在於下半部的中間部分不同，分別從“貝”、從“女”、從“羊”。“羸”與獲利、金錢有關，所以從“貝”(古人用貝殼作貨幣)；“羸”只用作姓，記“姓”字偏旁為“女”，就能記住“羸”從“女”。至於“羸”字，羊是溫馴的動物，象徵柔弱，“羸”便順理成章地從“羊”了。

二、戌、戊、戊

戌：音“恤”，地支第十一位，十二時辰之一。“戌時”，

閉門羹

今人稱拒絕客人進門曰讓人吃“閉門羹”。大家可有想過，這碗羹是怎樣來的呢？究其由來，原來與青樓有關。

唐代馮贊《雲仙雜記 迷香洞》：

“史鳳，宣城妓也。待客以等差……下列不相見，以閉門羹待之。使人致語曰：‘請公夢中來。’”

史鳳是宣城名妓，貌美才高，慕名而至者自不勝數。她於是把客人分等對待，凡看不上眼的，一概不與相見，只送送上湯羹，供客人門外享用。客人明其所以，縱未如願，想也總算一嚐佳人的湯羹，用後便自動告辭。看來這位古代名妓也善於揣摩顧客心理，且深諳婉拒的藝術呢！

“閉門羹”後來引申為對某事拒絕相談，多用於向人有所要求而遭拒絕。例如：

他竟天真得向那個守財奴借錢，結果當然要吃閉門羹了。



即晚上七時至九時。

戌：音“怒”，會意字，像一人持戈，本義是守邊，指軍隊駐防，如“戌守邊疆”。

戊：音“冒”，天干第五位，可與地支連用以紀年或紀日，如一八九八年康有為、梁超的“戊戌政變”，便是用天干地支來表示年份。

口訣：橫“戌”，點“戊”，“戊”中空。

上述方法和口訣有趣易懂，牢記於心，就不會錯讀或誤用這些形似字了。

The screenshot shows a vintage-style web browser window. The title bar says "Net Guide". The main content area features a cartoon illustration of a brain with a computer monitor and network cables. Below the illustration, the text "yourDictionary" is displayed in a large, stylized red font. To the right of the text is a screenshot of the "yourdictionary.com" website, which has a yellow banner with the text "KNOWLEDGE IS POWER". The browser's toolbar at the top includes icons for Back, Forward, Reload, Home, Search, Netscape, Images, Print, Security, and Stop.

Ever come across a foreign word, be it French, Spanish, or Japanese, that hinders your understanding of a sentence, so much so that you cannot wait to go down to a library or bookshop and check it out in a dictionary? Those times are gone.

[yourdictionary.com](http://www.yourdictionary.com) is a useful tool for all readers. It is a gateway to language and language-related products and services on the Internet. It provides users with the widest selection of dictionaries on the web. By "widest", we mean over 1 500 dictionaries covering more than 230 languages. It embodies the most comprehensive information about virtually any language in the world.

Even more powerful is that it introduces users to specialty dictionaries such as law, medicine, computing or even sports dictionaries. Of course, you can expect that such basic linguistic research tools as thesauruses, or dictionaries of synonyms and pronunciation will not be excluded from this most helpful website.

Just type any word of your choice in the search box and you will be shown a home, or link to all the creditable dictionaries available on the Internet. Ask why it has been selected as the "Best of the Web for Reference" by *Forbes* magazine: [yourdictionary.com](http://www.yourdictionary.com) simply speaks for itself.

牛刀小試

1. 惆 <u>帳</u>	惆 () 帳
2. 緝 <u>聞</u>	() 緝聞
3. 猝死	() 猝死
4. 鏽打	() 鏽打
5. 遏止	() 遏止
6. 眇 <u>唁</u>	眇 () 唉
7. 馬__	馬 ()
8. 褒奪	() 褒奪
9. 虛與委蛇	虛與()() 委蛇
10. 言詞閃爍	言詞閃()
11. 重蹈覆轍	重() 蹤覆轍
12. 千里迢迢	千里()()

詞語正讀

左列左欄的詞語，間線部分常有誤讀。試在右欄括號內填上對應的同音字，看看你的讀音是否正確。

讀者只需填妥答案和個人資料，於二零零一年七月十五日前寄回“香港金鐘道政府合署22樓法定語文事務署《文訊》編委會”，便有機會獲得精美禮品一份，名額5個。參加者的個人資料只用於本遊戲，抽獎後即予銷毀。答案及得獎名單下期公布。

姓名：_____

部門／職位：_____

電話：_____

地址：_____

文房四寶 - 筆

中國的毛筆，歷史悠久，一般人認為是秦代蒙恬所發明，但查考更早的古物上殘留的硯書與墨，都是毛筆所寫，可知毛筆源起於殷商之前，蒙恬不過是毛筆的改良者。

毛筆在長期的應用過程中，品種日多，製作越來越精良。毛筆的主要製作原料有紫兔毫、狼(黃鼠狼)毫和羊(山羊)毫三類。紫毫最硬，耐磨性差，易散禿；狼毫硬度介於紫毫和羊毫之間，故宜書宜畫；羊毫軟健耐用，易貯墨，宜書寫。也有把幾種不同性質的筆毫配合一起，製成種種名目的“兼毫”筆。每種筆毫特性不同，作書作畫，各擅勝場。

此外，還有用鹿毛、猩猩毛、熊毛、貂毛、雞毛、鴨毛、鼠鬚，以至人鬚、胎髮(幼兒第一次剪下的頭髮)等製筆，可謂別具意趣。相傳王羲之寫《蘭亭序》，用的就是罕見的鼠鬚筆。

以產地名於時的有宣筆、湖筆和湘筆。

宣筆指宣州所製的兔毫筆，在唐末已享負盛名。由於兔毛難得，汰選嚴格，李白詩就有“每年宣城進筆時，紫毫之價貴如金”之句。宣筆中以“諸葛筆”最著名。湖筆則產於湖州，主要分紫毫筆、狼毫筆和羊毫筆，其中筆性柔和的羊毫筆堪稱珍品。至於產於湖南長沙的湘筆，筆種繁多，有狼毫、羊毫、兼毫與花兔紫毫等，其中的兼毫配製精緻，備受推崇。

近年出土的古代毛筆，皆見筆桿的尾部削成尖形，這是因為古人有“簪筆”的需要。古代的官員為了奏對時記錄之便，常把毛筆插於髮際，以備隨時取用。

今日毛筆的形制，經過不斷改良。傳統對筆的要求，有“尖、齊、圓、健”“筆之四德”的說法。“尖”就是筆聚攏起來筆穎尖銳；“齊”就是筆頭潤開捏扁後，修削整齊；“圓”就是筆頭圓聚飽滿，寫起來四面如意；“健”就是勁健有力，彈性的幅度合宜。購買毛筆時，依“四德”的標準挑選，就不愁買不到好筆了。



不同形制的毛筆

編者的話

上期《文訊》夾附了讀者問卷，截稿時只收回二百多份。這與每期萬多份的印行量相比，當然不成比例。不過，交回問卷的讀者包括了不同職系的各級公務員同事，從執行實務的前線員工到制定政策的公務主任，從一般職系到專業職系，覆蓋面不可謂不廣。他們閱讀口味各異，提出的意見，有褒有貶，都給編委很大的發，在這謹致衷心的謝意。

讀者的回應，哪怕是隻言片語，多少反映了大家的需要和期望。《補闕拾遺》、《Word for Word/談文說字》、《典問》等，是較多人喜愛閱讀的專欄，這些

都是與用字遣詞或文化有關的；《南腔北調》、《牛刀小試》、《有問有答》等也有不少人捧場，這些都是與廣普用語或公文寫作、格式有關的。於此可見，不少讀者都志切學好語文。

以輕鬆手法引發讀者對語文的興趣，甚至為語文正本清源，是《文訊》的刊行宗旨。喜愛這份小刊物的讀者，希望你們繼續支持，多提意見，讓《文訊》更上層樓；認為這份刊物水平不足的讀者，也請不吝賜教，指陳缺失，讓我們多加改進。《文訊》編委定會參考大家的意見，努力辦好這份刊物。