Message from the President

会长的話

香港翻譯學會於二〇〇四年六月改選，劉靖之會長堅持功成身退。承蒙劉會長及其他委員的鼓勵與支持，我接任了會長一職。

能夠擔當香港翻譯學會的會長，當然是我的榮幸。HKTS乃香港翻譯行列中最具代表性的學會之一，歷史悠久，自成立至今，邁入了第三十三載。香港翻譯學會在歷屆會長的領導下，不斷邁進一步，翻譯學的發展迅速而欣欣向榮。學會的學術活動，包括「翻譯理論之父」尤金・奈達翻譯名家楊憲益、高克毅、余光中、林文月、齊邦媛、方平等數十人，會員共三百多，來自各大專院校及各行各業之中，涉及語言與翻譯的專業人士，因此，可說是精英集社、人才濟濟。

香港翻譯學會每年都會舉辦各種大型國際學術會議、出版翻譯學報書刊，定期舉辦午餐專題演講，並與各機構機合辦學術活動等，對推動香港翻譯事業以及提高社會對語言學的認識及水準有著不可忽視的影響力。還在香港翻譯學會的份子，多年來與之同步成長，休戚與共，深感欣慰。這也是香港翻譯學會所應有的功勞。我會盡力言行，以推動香港翻譯學會的發展，並盡力為香港翻譯學會服務，務求能夠更好地服務於社會，為香港翻譯學會的發展貢獻力量。
此役，使身心疲倦，再也不肯承任會長之職了。

也許，人是善忘的；也許，時間是最好的醫生。自一九九二年卸任至今，整整十二年過去了。社會在變，時代在進步，十多年來，翻譯學會經歷數屆會長的努力推動，發展一日千里。我們加入了國際譯聯FIT，我們也出版了受學界重視的學報《翻譯季刊》，而理事會之中，更增添了不少熱心會務、幹勁十足的新血，因此，新的局面已形成。在這種不同的形勢下，我終於改變了初衷。

重新擔任會長一職，有朋友戲曰此乃「重作浮屠」。其實，外子姓我，故我一直以為「僕僕」，並沒有「重作與否」的問題。然而，此說也可算是個比喻，不論做不做會長，正象復活三十多年來我對香港翻譯學會悉心投入，始終不渝的感情。我不過是其中的一個例子，像我這樣的會友，大有人在。最使人敬佩的是我們的榮譽顧問陸耀昌先生，他是學會創辦人之一，三十年來對學會始終鼎力支持，不離不棄。我們每次開會討論或有重大決定時，陸先生的睿智與直言，都是指路的明燈。我們仰仗他，敬重他，有他在，學會就有向心力與凝聚力。劉炳教授是學會歷任最長的會長，曾為學會付出無數的精力與心血，對促進學會並使之聲譽日隆，居功至偉。鐘志雄先生工作繁忙，日理萬機，但是對翻譯學會的熱忱卻絲毫不減，往往由外地返港，甫下飛機即出席會議，又為學會籌募獎學金、專題演講賙助費等，其熱忱與毅力，令人動容。這三位先生，可說是香港翻譯學會歷任會長之中鼎足而立的人物，對學會的成長與發展，不可或缺。

黃紹耀女士是學會歷屆的義務司庫，多年來為學會的事務盡心盡力，任勞任怨，雖事務繁忙，但永遠氣定神閒，遊刃有餘，有她在，學會的財務或有關業務的爭執都穩健妥當，讓人安心。新一屆的理事還有幸選出陳德鴻博士為副會長。陳博士是上一屆的義務秘書，對會務熟習能詳。今年一月香港嶺南大學與北京清華大學合辦大型翻譯研討會，就是由陳博士策劃組織，成績令人矚目。香港翻譯學會日後舉辦學術會議時，有陳博士負責，可謂深得人。新一屆的義務秘書是香港大學的陳嘉瑩博士，陳博士年輕有為，但在理事會中卻會齡甚長，六年來熱心參與會務，例如負責獎學金評審、翻譯比賽評判等，此屆剛上任不久，已顯出卓越的潛能，辦事幹練，效率奇高，令會務進展順利。

在未來的日子，本屆理事會將會推展出以下的活動。首先，我們希望舉辦籌款活動，為十多年逐漸乾涸的池塘，注入活水；第二，我們將會舉辦公開翻譯研討會，為香港社會大眾服務；第三，我們將會繼續出版《翻譯季刊》，為翻譯界結繫一個百花齊放的園地；第四，我們將會邀請名家舉辦各種有關翻譯或文化的專題午餐會，以期吸引更多會員來參加；第五，我們將會頒發榮譽會士銜予譯界傑出人士，並舉行頒獎儀式。

有了以上所述的團隊，我期許，也深信我們的計劃定可一一實現，但是最重要的當然是集思廣益，眾志成城。

等待着您的參與，您的支持！

金聖華
香港翻譯學會會長
二〇〇四年七月三十日
## Financial Report

### Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members' subscription</td>
<td>54,200</td>
<td>10,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of publications</td>
<td>15,030</td>
<td>11,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus from Third Asian Translators' Forum</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus on revaluation of marketable securities</td>
<td>43,890</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td>153,152</td>
<td>90,947</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting expenses</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication expenses</td>
<td>127,059</td>
<td>42,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obsolete inventories written off</td>
<td>99,998</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarship awards</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>17,449</td>
<td>8,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and stationery</td>
<td>1,594</td>
<td>631</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Luncheon meeting expenses</td>
<td>9,395</td>
<td>4,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for diminution in value of marketable securities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry expenses</td>
<td>5,643</td>
<td>6,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>293,041</td>
<td>121,778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Current Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>-37,744</td>
<td>-10,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>225,432</td>
<td>365,321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

1. Annual fees for full-time student members were HK$200. For ordinary, associate, and corresponding members, annual fees were HK$300. Ordinary members may switch to life membership by paying one-off fee of HK$3,000. Membership fees for existing members for years 2002 and 2003 were collected in 2003. There were 15 new members. 11 ordinary members switched to life membership.
2. The decrease in interest income was due to a drop in interest rate and decreased amount of fixed deposit.
4. The market value of the investment in funds had been increased due to improved market performance compared to the previous year, but the fund was still below cost by 13.79%.
5. The following publications were printed during the year: Translation Quarterly #23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, Birthday Book for Brother Stone, and Bulletin #42. TQ23 to TQ29 were special issues containing selected papers presented at the FIT-Third Asian Translators' Forum. TQ1 to TQ 21 & 22 stocks were fully written off in 2003. At end of 2003, inventories contained only TQ23 upto TQ29.
6. Six Eddie Lu Translation Scholarships were presented on 15 February 2003.
Oxford University Press Translation Luncheon Talks

**7 February 2004**

**Topic:** Language of the Law: Interpreting and Translation

**Speaker:** Prof. Vijay Bhatia
Professor of English at the City University of Hong Kong

**24 April 2004**

**Topic:** Translator's Rights and Stakes and Rights at Stake: From Harry Potter to International Patent Legislation

**Speaker:** Dr. Julie Chiu
Assistant Professor of Translation at Lingnan University

**12 June 2004**

**Topic:** On the Oxford Advanced Learner's English-Chinese Dictionary, the 6th Edition

**Speaker:**
- Mr. Simon Li
Regional Director, Oxford University Press (China) Ltd.
Prof. Serena Jin
Professor of Translation at the Chinese University of Hong Kong
Mr. Lau Yung-keung
Editorial Manager, Dictionaries, Oxford University Press
Second Tsinghua-Lingnan Translation Symposium
第二屆清華—嶺南翻譯論壇

Leo Tak-hung Chan

On 5-6 June 2004, the Hong Kong Translation Society co-sponsored the Second Tsinghua-Lingnan Translation Symposium; it was jointly organized by Tsinghua University’s Department of Foreign Languages and Lingnan University’s Department of Translation.

The second in a series of symposia hosted by the two universities, the Symposium capitalized on the success of the First Symposium held in Beijing in the summer of 2002. According to the Chairman of the Symposium’s Organizing Committee, Dr. Leo Tak-hung Chan, it is expected that the symposia “will help promote a three-way exchange of ideas among translation scholars from overseas, the Chinese Mainland and Hong Kong, and encourage future collaboration on an individual or institutional basis.”

The theme of the Second Symposium was “New Dimensions of Translation Studies”. Within this broad framework, 30 speakers addressed recent developments in the discipline, translation in theory and practice, and local and global trends in research on Translation Studies. Professor Yu Kwang-chung, an Honorary Fellow of the Hong Kong Translation Society, gave a keynote speech on “How to Translate ‘Solid’ and ‘Empty’ Words.” The other keynote speaker, Professor Nigel Reeves of Aston University, United Kingdom, talked about “Trade in Culture or Cultural Exchange? Reflections on Literary Translations in the Cultural...
Interchange between China and the West."

On the morning of 5 June, four plenary speakers — Professors Serena Jin, Chan Sin-wai, Chen Yongguo and Luo Xuanmin — addressed various topical issues in translation in their presentations. Twenty-three other papers were presented in six different panels ("Translating Literature", "The Chinese Tradition", "Crossing Cultures", "Translation Theory", "The Translator and the Reader/User" and "Macro- and Micro-Problems in Translation") by scholars of translation from the Chinese Mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau and Japan. They included Martha Cheung, Julie Chiu, Chu Chi-yu, Feng Zongxin, Yu Shiyi, Chan Man-sing, Elsie Chan, Gloria Lee, Rachel Lung, Chong Yau-yuk, Juan Xueyan, Mu Fengliang, Michael Watson, Laurence Wong, Li Yunxing, Qin Xuelan, Sun Yifeng, Leo Chan, Brian Holton, Mao Sihui, Robert Neather, Chang Nam-fung and He Honghua.

Professor Liu Ching-chih, former President of the Hong Kong Translation Society, gave the closing speech on the second day of the Symposium. It was appropriately entitled "Reflections on New Dimensions in Translation Studies".

The Symposium was attended by over a hundred people — among them some thirty members of the Translation Society who enjoyed special attendance rates. The other attendees included students from the various translation programmes at the universities, teachers and researchers, as well as translators working in the Civil Service Bureau, the Legislative Council and various private translation companies.

The Hong Kong Translation Society will consider publishing papers from the Symposium in several special issues of the Translation Quarterly in 2005, the year in which the journal celebrates its tenth anniversary.
Hong Kong Youth Translation Competition 2004
全港青年翻譯比賽 2004

2004年度全港青年翻譯比賽(Hong Kong Youth Translation Competition)已經圓滿結束。比賽由半島青年商會(Peninsular Junior Chamber)主辦，香港翻譯學會協辦，民政事務總署(Home Affairs Department)贊助，是全港社團聯合主辦的全港青年學藝比賽(Hong Kong Youth Cultural and Arts Competition)其中一個環節。學藝比賽的其他組別有：演講比賽、朗誦比賽、攝影比賽、中文寫作比賽、中文書法比賽、對聯比賽、象棋比賽、標語及海報設計比賽、繪畫比賽、網頁設計比賽、青年數學精英比賽、小學校際問答比賽、校際時事學術常識及資訊科技問答比賽等。翻譯及口譯比賽是當中最長壽及最受歡迎的項目之一，始於1974年，現已眾籌進入第29屆，多年來吸引了無數學生和青年參加，對提高社會人士對翻譯的重視、促進本港的翻譯水平起著積極作用。

比賽於4月18日舉行。由於去年非典型肺炎事件陰影猶在，主辦當局今年繼續取消口譯比賽，只舉行筆譯比賽。筆試前夕大雨滂沱，比賽當天幸得天公作美，考生可以順利應考。他們大多自備重型字典，並得到出版社借出雙語字典在場應用，可謂配備精良。翻譯比賽開幕儀式舉行過後，只見考生個個埋“手”查字典，手腳交戰，期望一顯身手，奪獎而回。

一直以來，翻譯學會均派代表協助統籌比賽的評審工作，邀請大學翻譯教員和資深翻譯員擔任比賽評判。學會代表1998年起由陳潔榮博士出任，除擔當主判評判外，亦協助推廣比賽活動，邀請嘉賓出席翻譯講座，藉此加強年輕人對翻譯技巧的掌握，以及加深社會人士對翻譯行業實況和前景的瞭解。現把今年筆譯比賽概況羅列如下:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>公開組</th>
<th>參加人數</th>
<th>79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>評判：香港中文大學翻譯系曾芳方博士</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>香港浸會大學翻譯課程周兆祥博士</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>學生組</th>
<th>參加人數</th>
<th>57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>評判：香港大學中文系潘漢光先生</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>香港城市大學中文、翻譯及語言學系葉劍龍先生</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

有賴各位評判鼎力襄助，歷屆比賽得以順利舉行，口碑載道。今年一如既往，翻譯比賽連同青年學藝比賽其他組別賽事舉行大型頒獎禮，得獎作品結集成冊，由民政事務總署刊行。另外，半島青年商會於7月8日假美利華酒店舉行的月會中，首次自行舉辦頒獎禮，邀請總評判陳潔榮博士出席頒獎，並就考生的表現和種種翻譯問題發表講話，為這饒有意義的比賽活動劃上圓滿的句號。
Hong Kong Translation Society Lu's Scholarships 2003/4
香港翻譯學會陸氏獎學金 2003/4
Elsie Chan

Established in 1992, the Hong Kong Translation Society Scholarships are awarded by the Hong Kong Translation Society with the purpose of recognizing outstanding academic achievement by students of translation in tertiary institutions in Hong Kong, and of promoting translation as a discipline in such institutions. From Year 2003/4 to 2004/5, the Scholarships are donated by Mr Eddie Lu, Vice Chairman of AFASIA Group of Companies (亞非紡織集團副主席陸增銳先生).

As in previous years, six scholarships were offered last year. Two nominations were invited from each UGC-funded tertiary institution offering a full-time undergraduate translation degree programme in Hong Kong. Nominees were final-year students with excellent academic results, especially in translation, in their previous years of study. They went through a selection interview conducted by three Executive Committee Members of the Society — Dr Elsie Chan, Mr Lau Yung-keung and Dr Holly Lo — who were impressed by the translation and overseas exchange experience of some of the interviewees. After much deliberation, the awards went to the following students:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Award Winner</th>
<th>University</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tso Wai-sze 賈慧思</td>
<td>The University of Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li Na, Lena 李娜</td>
<td>The Hong Kong Polytechnic University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mak Ka-wai 麥嘉慧</td>
<td>City University of Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiu Ching-wai 趙正偉</td>
<td>The Chinese University of Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lam Hing-kwan 林慶群</td>
<td>Hong Kong Baptist University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee Man-hin 李敏軒</td>
<td>Lingnan University</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The award-presentation ceremony was held on 24 April 2004 (Saturday) at World Trade Centre Club in Causeway Bay. Our donor Mr Eddie Lu was invited to present the awards. The award recipients were proud of their achievements and found the talk after the presentation ceremony reinforcing their translation practice.
Hong Kong Translation Society - Lion & Globe Educational Trust Translation Research Scholarship 2004/5
香港翻譯學會 - 獅球教育基金會翻譯研究奬學金 2004/5

Elsie Chan

The Hong Kong Translation Society Translation Research Scholarship is awarded by the Hong Kong Translation Society under the auspices of Lion & Globe Educational Trust (獅球教育基金會), with the purpose of recognizing outstanding achievement in translation research and promoting translation studies as a discipline in Hong Kong, Macau and the Chinese Mainland.

Provision of Award

One scholarship of HK$10,000 will be offered each year from 2004/5 to 2006/7. Persons registered with a full-time or part-time postgraduate programme offered by a tertiary institution in Hong Kong, Macau or the Chinese Mainland and researching on a translation-related topic are eligible to apply. (Persons who are still a graduand but not yet a graduate at the time of formal application may also apply.) Applicants shall submit one soft copy and three hard copies of their research paper of a length not exceeding 20,000 words in either Chinese or English on a translation-related topic, for instance, pure or applied translation theory, translation criticism, translation teaching, machine-aided translation, specialized translation, the translation profession, quantitative survey, corpus development. (Translation of a text into another language is not eligible.) Translated texts for illustration can be written in languages other than Chinese or English. References, supervision sought and/or any sources quoted must be duly acknowledged. All papers shall follow the style guidelines of Translation Quarterly, refereed journal published by the Hong Kong Translation Society (available at http://www.hkts.org.hk/cgi-bin/guidelines.pl). All submissions must be accompanied by the recommendation of one referee. One scholarship will be given to the winning paper irrespective of the number of co-researchers. The award panel reserves the right not to award and its decision shall be final. Award-winning papers and quality papers as adjudicated by the award panel may be considered for publication in Translation Quarterly.

Application and Inquiries

Completed application forms (available at http://www.hkts.org.hk) with the relevant documents attached should reach the Hong Kong Translation Society, P.O. Box 20186, Hennessy Road Post Office, Hong Kong (Attn: Dr Elsie Chan) by 30 December 2004. Results will be announced in 2005 and an award-giving ceremony will be held. Inquiries may be directed to Dr Elsie Chan at the above address or scholarship@hkts.org.hk.
Retiring for the Second Time: An Interview with Professor Liu Ching-chih

Leo Tak-hung Chan

In the Senior Common Room, K.K. Leung Building, University of Hong Kong, on 3 August, 2004.

Interview conducted in Cantonese.

Interviewer: Leo Tak-hung Chan, Head, Department of Translation, Lingnan University.

Interviewee: Ching-chih Liu, Ph.D., F.I.L., Hon M.I.L., Hon FHKTS., was a translator at the BBC, an administrator and researcher at the University of Hong Kong, and Professor and Honorary Professor at the Department of Translation, Lingnan University. Currently he is Honorary Professor and Research Fellow at the Centre of Asian Studies, University of Hong Kong. Recently nominated President Emeritus of the Hong Kong Translation Society, he was its President in 1986-1990, 1994-96, and 1997-2004. He has been Chief Editor of the Translation Quarterly since 1995.

• Chan: Leo Tak-hung Chan • Liu: Ching-chih Liu

• Chan:
What do you see are the reasons behind Hong Kong's success as a centre of translation study and research?

• Liu:
Hong Kong has had a rather unique history: having been a colonial city for over a century and a half, it has turned into "Asia's international city." Few places can provide such a congenial environment for translation to flourish. Notice, for instance, the availability of TV channels and newspapers in both Chinese and English; even advertisements and road-signs appear in the two languages. The negotiations between the Chinese and British governments in the lead-up to the handover of 1997 showed how substantial the need was for translation and interpreting, and how significant a part was played by languages in the political arena. The interest generated among the populace in those years was tremendous. I am inclined to believe that many students were attracted to this field of study in the past ten years or so because of their exposure to the political events in those years as covered by the media, especially by newspapers and television.

• Chan:
In what way can the Hong Kong experience in translation teaching and research be made use of in the Chinese Mainland?

Do you see ways in which this experience can be brought to bear on places like Shanghai, where you guest-taught last year?

• Liu:
I did have the opportunity of lecturing at four universities in Shanghai about a year ago — Tongji University, Shanghai International Studies University, East China Normal University and Shanghai Polytechnic University. I noticed that many students there wish to undertake Ph.D. studies in translation, if for no other reason than that it is just a fashionable thing to do. Many of them, however, are at a loss as to what subject area to investigate in their research, for they find most
topics quite uninteresting. My own suggestion to these translation scholars of the future is that they need to spend more time analyzing and criticizing existing translations to begin with. This will sharpen their critical faculties and prompt them to move in the right direction.

* Chan:
What role do you think the Hong Kong Translation Society can fulfill in the new century? Say what you would like to see, for instance, twenty years down the line.

* Liu:
I am convinced that the Hong Kong Translation Society is a most remarkable professional body that never, in the course of its 33 years of history, became politicized — or was made use of to advance political ends. Its survival was wholly attributable to the dedicated efforts made by its members. Led largely by academics who teach translation at tertiary institutions, it has sought to benefit all who are in the translating profession by raising the status of translation in the eyes of the local community. The Society has more than achieved its initial goal of promoting cultural exchange between East and West, as T.C. Lai, one of the Society’s founders who remains very active today, keeps reminding me.

I must add, nevertheless, that the successes of the Society have not been attained easily. Having served as its President for a total of 13 years, I must say that we have sailed through tough times. In this, the support of friends and colleagues has been indispensable, and in this connection I would like to thank T.C. Lai, Lo Chi-hong, Candy Wong, Ian Wong (now in Singapore) and the late Samuel Ding. I should also thank Executive Editors of the Translation Quarterly like yourself who have worked year in, year out, to ensure that the high quality of the journal is maintained. All our achievements, I think, bear witness to the farsightedness of the founders of the Society, who in the 70s went about establishing an organization meant for all the translators in Hong Kong.

* Chan:
These days we all bemoan the lowering of language standards, not just in Hong Kong but all over the world. In such a context how can translation standards be raised?

* Liu:
It is obvious that language education is terribly insufficient at the primary and secondary levels, and standards have to be improved at all levels of the educational system. To achieve this, structural changes to the educational system in Hong Kong are in order; otherwise all talk of raising translation standards is meaningless. In these days when there is such a great need for people with bilingual skills, we need to ask ourselves whether translation should be thought of as a means of enhancing facility in the two official languages, English and Chinese, rather than as an end in itself.

* Chan:
Perhaps there are institutional changes at the tertiary level that can be introduced in order to facilitate the training of better translators?

* Liu:
In my own view, translation should be made an independent graduate programme. Only students who have already acquired a broad-based education at the undergraduate level can qualify to do translation work or carry out translation research. To be a successful translator, one needs to have a great deal of commonsense and adequate knowledge in a special area (like law, medicine, or literature), plus facility in the two languages used in translation. It is impractical to expect undergraduate departments to be able to churn out proficient translators in the course of just three or four years.

* Chan:
Personally you have devoted
almost an entire lifetime to translation-related activities. Why have they been so attractive to you? What have you discovered through these activities?

- **Liu:**
  For six years I worked for the BBC after doing some teaching at the secondary level, and in that way I began my life-long career in translation. Even while pursuing my undergraduate studies, I was exposed to Western perspectives on the Chinese classics and Chinese culture. The cultivation that I had during my undergraduate years can most appropriately be described as "bi-cultural" or "sinological". Though I have written more extensively on music than on translation, I must say I have earned a living primarily as a translator. Music is my passion, but translating is my job, one I cannot have done without. Even with two music diplomas from the Royal School of Music and Trinity College of Music, London, I could not have earned a decent living. Naturally, the understanding of cultures I acquired at school, an understanding that is crucial to success in translation, has served me well in my music research. I have always adopted an East-West comparative approach when writing about Chinese music: I compared it with Western traditions like those of Germany and Austria. There are things that I have discovered as I translate which I could not have learned in any other way. I have never found a comparative approach more fruitful than when I started to write my Critical History of New Music in China, a voluminous work of some 1,100 pages that took me 16 years to complete.

- **Chan:**
  Which do you think is more crucial to the success of a translator/translation? Hard work or talent?

- **Liu:**
  Both are equally important in my view. Some people have a heightened sensitivity to languages, which gives them an ability to translate. That is talent. Much the same can be said of musicians: some of them respond better to rhythm than others. In the field of business, we can think of people who have a "sixth sense," who can turn crises into opportunities, and win fortunes overnight by making the right decisions. And then there are people who acquire wisdom through their experiences, be these pleasant or unpleasant. Those who are just not that gifted have no choice, therefore, but to work hard, though I believe diligence always pays — abundantly, I should add.

- **Chan:**
  In what way is translation today different from, say, that of the 60s and 70s, when you started out exploring the issues of translation?

- **Liu:**
  I must note first that I can speak only of literary translations. My view is that the translations of those earlier times are far superior, undoubtedly because in those days there was more opportunity of using the written language. Do we still write lengthy love letters or keep diaries? Times have changed, and written Chinese is outstripped in its use by spoken Chinese. One simply has to note how much time youngsters spend these days talking into their cellphones, or issuing truncated messages via email, to see the seismic change that has occurred. These observations of mine apply
equally well to the use of written English, as opposed to spoken English.

**Chan:**
What are some of the most memorable events in your long career as a translator and translation educator? Are there people who have been a source of inspiration for you? You mentioned the work of Joseph Needham to me some time ago, and noted how significantly you were influenced by him.

**Liu:**
I do not recall any momentous events in the history of our Society, but as for much admired personalities, I must mention Peter Newmark, Lin Wen-yueh, Yang Hsien-yi and David Hawkes. They all exude a kind of compelling dynamism. While I came to know each of them under different circumstances, I should say we have all been connected through a shared interest in — as well as a common dedication to — translation.

Joseph Needham was a great friend of mine. Though known the world over as a historian of science owing to his *Science and Civilization in China*, he must be considered a translator of sorts. I daresay he has done more to familiarize westerners with Chinese thinking on science than any sinologist. I cannot but feel amazed at the detailed glossary of terms appended to *Science and Civilization in China* every time I read it. I am equally impressed by his selfless devotion to work and his relentless efforts to advance research. He told me he took some books with him every time he went on vacation, so he could read them and write book reviews. He donated the honoraria he received from television appearances to research projects; he set up a research library — since named the Needham Research Library of Science and Technology — which has benefited younger scholars.

There is one other thing. I was inspired by him to inaugurate, through various publishing houses, book series like "Discourse on Translation" (four volumes have appeared so far), "Studies in Ethnomusicology" (eight volumes to date, with two more forthcoming) and "History of New Music in China" (seven volumes).

**Chan:**
Would you like to say something about the *Translation Quarterly*, the official publication of the Society and of which you have been Chief Editor for close to ten years?

**Liu:**
The *Translation Quarterly* is one of a small handful of academic journals in Hong Kong/China that address specifically the issues of Chinese-English translation. It provides a much-needed avenue for translation scholars to publish their research findings. The problem of a lack of funding that has pestered us for years might not admit of an easy solution, but I am of the opinion that, with better distribution, the situation can improve. We must also not lose sight of the importance of securing good articles for the journal; this is essential to enhancing its image and building up a good reputation.

**Chan:**
I once suggested to you that often the translator is looked down upon by society in general, and the best talents often pursue careers in law or medicine. How would you respond to such a derogatory view of the profession?

**Liu:**
Ours is a snobbish society that considers those who make a lot of money to be "the cream of the crop". By and far the universities are still more concerned about the training of professionals than the training of the mind. In the society as a whole, very often those who earn a living with their skills (like translating) are seen as belonging to a lower order. I would like to note two points. First,
the influence of translators has often been slighted, if not neglected. Think of those who translated the Buddhist sutras, the Bible, Jean Christophe and Das Kapital for us, and, more recently, Dream of the Red Chamber for the English-speaking world. What a service they have done to Chinese and Western civilizations! Second, the key role played by interpreters in international relations (in diplomatic negotiations between heads of states, for instance) is overlooked, simply because there are no records of what transpired orally. As far as I can see, there is currently a generation of translation professors in the universities who, through their publications and contributions to the community, are making a difference by persuading the general public that translation is, after all, not such a dishonorable profession.

Postscript:
In 1995, when he turned 60, Professor Liu retired from his position as senior administrator and Research Fellow at the University of Hong Kong. Some time earlier (1990) he had already stepped down from the Presidency of the Hong Kong Translation Society. To mark the occasion of his retirement, the Editor of the Society’s bulletin did an interview with him; it was published in Number 37 of the Bulletin in 1995. Borrowing an old Chinese adage, the Editor noted how Professor Liu was “happily released from all his official commitments” (wuguan yishen qing). As things turned out, however, a year later Professor Liu began a new phase of his career at Lingnan University – a “second spring” that was to last for more than five years. Not until June this year, when he formally announced his intention not to be nominated as President of the Society, was he finally absolved of all his official and semi-official duties. It appears more or less fitting, therefore, that I should refer to this delightful turn of events as “retiring for the second time”.

Leo Tak-hung Chan

Liu Ching-chi
當代聖方濟
悼思果先生

黃國彬

思果(蔡耀堂)先生六月八日去世的消息，從美國北卡羅來納州夏洛特彩虹森林路(Rainbow Forest Drive)
傳來，於我而言，不算突如其來，卻仍然叫我覺得，
他可以遲點走。說「不算突如其來」，是因為過去一
年，我一直跟他聯絡，知道他的身體狀況。最後一次
跟他通電話，知道他要坐輪椅，由家人推扶，花了五
六分鐘，才來到電話旁；來到了電話旁卻不能發聲，
只能聽他的問候之詞從香港越過太平洋傳入他的耳
郭。說「可以遲點走」，是因為蔡先生幾十年一直操
跑、做俯撐(push-up)、打太極拳、八段錦，身體一向
健康，寄居塵世的時間，應該超過八十六年才對。

不過蔡先生是虔誠的天主教徒，而天主教相信死亡
是通向永樂，邁向真福的唯一途徑，相信主的安排
是最佳的安排；那麼，我這個碌碌凡夫，是不該就深
不可測的天機發議論的。我在香港為蔡先生發讣聞期
間，他的四公子新民兄在長途電話中對我說，據神父
的觀察，蔡先生臨終時，對升天之旅比許人都更有
準備。聽了新民兄的講解，我想起《神曲·煉獄篇》
的結尾：「[蔡先生]飲完聖水後重返河岸，/ 已經褪骨
肉，像新割新青，/ 全部換上了新嫩的葉子，美善，/ 而
純潔，能夠隨時嶄舉向群星。」此刻，我可以確信，蔡
先生已經到了最高天，與無數光靈一起得睹天主的聖
顏，享受著永無止境的真福；並且樂意隔著天人的鴻
溝，聽我講幾句心中話，也說說他寄居塵世時喜歡
說，喜歡聽的俳諧之言。

一九七六年，蔡先生應香港中文大學翻譯中心主任
宋琪（筆名林以亮）先生之邀，到該中心任高級訪問
研究員。同年，我在余光中先生家裏認識蔡先生。
此後跟他共事，分別後一直跟他通信，在報刊上讀他的
文章，或打長途電話給他，向他問候……。大約兩
年前，他告訴我，醫生發現他的腫瘤有一個腫瘤，不
過是良性的，除無大礙。儘管如此，我得知這消息
後，給他電話的頻率開始增加。後來知道他接受化
療，容易疲倦，心中感到難過，可是又愛莫能助。當
時我有點奇怪：既然是良性腫瘤，為甚麼需要化療呢？
是蔡先生不願我們操心，故意淡化自己的病情嗎？根
據我認識的蔡先生判斷，我的猜測大概沒錯。他不能
發聲時，寫過短信給我，說喝了壯大海，相信嗓子會
逐漸好轉。

蔡先生設身處地，為別人著想的特點，我在《不設
防的城市——散文家兼翻譯家思果》一文裏已經談
過。現在稍加補充。

聽說香港有一個超級富豪的兒子，嚼著鑽石匙出
生，以為天下的人都來到凡間，唯一的使命是墊他的巴
利鞋底。深更半夜，不管是兩點或三點，心血來潮，
就會打電話把下屬像蚊蠅般從睡夢中叫醒。蔡先生待
人，和這位富家子弟相反：早上打電話給朋友，通常是
九點之後；晚上則在九點和十點之間，以免吃飯時光
的朋友吐嘈，睡覺較早的的朋友從床上驚起。對於勢
利眼中的「卑下」層階，蔡先生總懷著謙虛「彼亦人
也」的寬容和愛心，從不會因為自己是名作家、名翻
譯家就自覺高人一等，有資格藐視他人。蔡先生的這
種品質，流行的英語叫empathy（代入感），是上帝
授予智者、仁者的厚賜。

我認識蔡先生十八年，一直沒有問過，他的筆名
何以叫「思果」。不過據我個人的觀察，他大概鑒於人
生途中，任何一步都可以帶來無從預測的後果，因此
以「思果」為筆名，提醒自己：做任何事情，都先要
「思」後「果」。先從這個平凡的筆名，我們就可以
看出，蔡先生的智慧有多高。誠然，蔡先生不是凱撒
或項羽，沒有享受過渡河、沉舟的亢奮。可是蔡先生
的上壽和兩位大英雄的下壽一比，就叫我難以肯定
凱撒、項羽、思果三人，誰的智慧最高。

有些讀者見我拿凱撒、項羽和蔡先生比較，會認為
比擬不倫。這些讀者有這種想法，很大因為他們不知到，這位天主教聖者，是亞當、夏娃的子孫，完全平等；既然完全平等，有甚麼不可以比較的呢？

談到亞當、夏娃，我還有一個想法：當年，我們這兩位元元如果慣於「思」處知道的後「果」，我們今日就無須賣買原罪，便塵世受盡凌遲了。善泳者溺，善騎者顛覆。蔡先生知道凡人的局限，多年前已悟出似淺並深的道理。鐵懸崖之高，是遠離懸崖。這有名的「懸崖論」，早有梁錫華（梁佳龍）為文頌之；其智慧所至，可以直逼老莊，自覺渺小，自覺不足，是一切智慧的開端。基督教的《聖經》如是說：古希臘的史詩、悲劇也莫不如是說。熟讀《聖經》的蔡先生，焉有不知之理？

這樣說來，蔡先生豈非聖者？是的，蔡先生是當代的聖方濟。

先說外表。九十年代，蔡先生再度來港，在中文版《讀者文摘》工作，一箇黃昏，我約他在中環地鐵站見面，然後跟他吃晚餐。中環地鐵站是香港的輾轆之地，位於金融和財經中心；置身其中，舉目盡是衣服麗麗的紳士淑女，蔡先生出現時，清麗膩膩，道骨仙風，穿一件普通的灰色長衫，一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一件一...
地重來，看見愁苦的眾生而難過，實在是意料之內。

蔡先生為人，可敬而又可親。可敬，是因為他處處為人著想，是個聖者；可親，是因為他毫無架子，處處流露真性情，不介意別人知道他的「弱點」。蔡先生的真性情，我在《不設防的城市》已經談過，在這裡再舉一例。有一次，蔡先生跟我談到某學者的劣行，越說越氣；到了後來，幾乎又像梁錫華筆下的思果那樣：義憤填膺，要立刻把欺類「除罪」。原來這個「學者」，喜歡在蔡先生談話時記筆記，然後把他的創意據為己有，並發為新文，從來不署名半句。蔡先生的經驗，我也有過。多年前，我的一些意見被一個跑了幾十年江湖的「學者」據為己有，並且大言不慚。向學術界吹擂，說一切都是自己的發明，能夠在退休後感到自豪，今昔；然後還以之聞宗，拿來做自己的招牌和救生衣，也沒有謝謝半句。當時我只覺好笑，也懶得把他和《西洋鏡》拆穿。至於理由，我勸蔡先生息怒時說了出來：「創意嗎？我們多的是。我們飯後，從牙縫裡剝出的肉屑，如果能成為蟋蟬的三年糧，又有何妨？」蔡先生聽後，認為我的話有理，馬上轉怒為喜。

蔡先生在香港半山區賓館暫住的幾個晚上，都和我各據一床，無所不談，而且常談荒誕，哈哈大笑到凌晨兩三點仍毫無倦意。在「不設防的城市」中，我建議蔡先生寫兩本書。這兩本書是巨作，必定洛阳紙貴。第一本叫《思果談性》，這樣的一本書，由港台海外任何一位作家著寫，效果都不會太差；由當代的聖方濟寫，必定轟動中文出版界。蔡先生聽了我的建議，為之絕倒，大讚「好主意！好主意！」。第二本書，叫《思果長壽訣竅》。由於作者是活標本，這樣的一本書不必宣傳，就會給讀者信心。第一本書，蔡先生沒有寫。第二本書已經在台灣出版，書名有所改動，叫做《我八十二歲非常健康》，銷路不俗。裏面有第一本書的縮影。

蔡先生在中大時，知道我喜歡游泳，喚書時水中的成績遠勝於陸上的學業。就對我說：「哪一天你找我教游泳？」我當時聽了，不知道蔡先生說的是客氣話，竟認真起來，約他到大泳池當我的徒弟。起初，蔡先生有點脅手，後來見到新好為人師，只好穿上泳褲，跟我到泳池裏習泳。在水中，我發覺蔡先生有點矜持，不太放得開。上了第一課後，蔡先生不再紮手。我百思不得其解：中大的泳池是一流的泳池，我也不是二三流的教練，游水對身體的好處，又比他的大極拳、八段鍾有過之而無不及，他怎會畏難不前呢？不過，我見蔡先生習泳的興趣退減，也就不再勉強。

後來，偶爾聽到一位女同事複述蔡先生的「游泳觀」，才恍然大悟。原來蔡先生在泳池，跟我上了第一課後，大為緊張，對幾個女同事說：「光天化日，男子怎可以跟女子共浴呢？」經蔡先生一提，我才霍然驚覺，從小學到中學，從中學到大學到現在，我一直在光天化日之下，跟無數女子共浴而不自知。

二零零四年六月二十七日
思果小記

思果，本名蔡藻祥，筆名方紀谷、蔡思果等。一九一八年六月生，原籍江蘇鎮江。小時候過私塾，後於南京中央大學實驗學校小學部就讀，初中後因學，自學而成。先在中國銀行工作十六年，後於出入口公司工作，又曾任出版社會計、公司秘書、公司董事、《公教報》翻譯、工業總會及科學管理協會編輯、《讀者文摘》中文版編輯及翻譯。香港聖神修院中文教授。香港中文大學翻譯中心訪問研究員，香港中文大學外校外訪部（即現在北京中文大學外校外訪學院）高級翻譯文憑教授。一九七一年移居美國俄亥俄州辛辛那提市。退休後，於美國北卡羅來納州定居，從事翻譯及寫作。二零零四年六月八日在美國北卡羅來納州夏洛特市病逝。

思果著作包括：

- 《翻譯偶談》
  香港牛津大學出版社
- 《功夫在詩外》
  香港牛津大學出版社
- 《浮世間夢》
  香港香江出版有限公司
- 《文藝散文精選》
  香港基督教文藝出版社
- 《香港學生的作文》
  香港文化事業有限公司
- 《黎明的露水》
  臺北九歌出版社
- 《雪夜有佳趣》
  臺北九歌出版社
- 《怎樣自修英文》
  臺北洪範出版社
- 《沙田隨想》
  臺北洪範出版社
- 《私念》
  臺北洪範出版社
- 《曉霧裏隨筆》
  臺北大地出版社
- 《翻譯研究》
  臺北大地出版社
- 《翻譯新考》
  臺北大地出版社
- 《林園漫筆》
  臺北大地出版社
- 《想入非非》
  臺北大地出版社
- 《剪韭集》
  臺北大地出版社
- 《河漢集》
  臺北大地出版社
- 《霜葉紅繆》
  臺北大地出版社
- 《香港之秋》
  臺北大地出版社
- 《林居筆話》
  臺北大地出版社
- 《藝術家肖像》
  臺北大地出版社
- 《書花集》
  臺北大地出版社
- 《遠山一抹》
  臺北三民書局
- 《橡瀉雜拾》
  臺北三民書局
- 《啄木集》
  臺北遠東出版社
- 《思果人生小品》
  臺北文經出版社
- 《思果自選集》
  臺北黎明出版社
- 《思果散文集》
  臺北文星出版社
- 《沉思錄》
  臺北光啟出版社
- 《偷閒要緊》
  福陽遠寧教育出版社
- 《如此人間》
  福陽遠寧教育出版社
- 《塵箋內外》
  昆明雲南人民出版社

編按

在思果的文風為「遲遲的囑咐」。一九七九年思果以作品《林居筆話》獲臺灣中山文藝散文獎；一九八七年九月獲香港翻譯學會榮譽會士銜頭；一九九一年在香港中文大學任名譽訪問學人。思果的著作包括統羅寧的《西遊記》等二十餘種，其中以多年時間譯成的《大衛·考布非爾》，是翻譯界深為推崇之一大成就。
1. 《牛津高階英漢雙解辭典》
第六版

新高翔编著，金星出版社，牛津大学出版社出版。现为香港翻译学会会员提供折扣优惠。

香港翻译学会会员专享
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平装本: $285  $228
大字本: $390  $312
缩印本: $260  $208

附录英语发音光碟，教授国际音标和示范发音

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary是全球第一部专业为高阶英语学习者编写的辞典，1948年出版以来深受世界各地读者欢迎，至今已累计销售超过3,000万册。
《牛津高階英漢雙解辞典》为OALD的英语编译本，全新第六版于2004年四月出版，融合英美教学和词典编纂的最新研究成果，在提高读者英语理解和运用能力的同时，亦能切合翻译工作者的需要。

- 收词80,000条，深度与广度并重
- 增词9,000条，示例典型用法，言必有据
- 插图1,700幅，以组合形式阐明词义，扩充词汇
- 40页研究专章，全面介绍英语应用知识
- 大量语法、用法说明，提高语言运用准确性
- 较原文版增收2,500条新词，以反映最新语言动态
- 英美兼备，详列美国英语的拼法、读法和用法

2. 《最新通俗美语词典》

A New Dictionary of Idiomatic American English
(Revised edition)

高克毅(乔志高)、高克毅编著
Edited by George Kao and Irving K.Y. Kao
出版日期：2004年7月
国际统一书号：962-996-084-2
开本尺寸：229 x 152 mm
页数：700

内容简介
本书非为一般翻译词典，而为学习英美语言文化的书，可作为英语学习工具书，共收词条二千余条。

本书特色如下：
- 适用性广
- 范围全面
- 详列例句
- 书签附录
- 表格丰富
- 适当提示
- 附录实用

《最新通俗美语词典》

3. 《译经》

李国宝著，Forecast出版。

李国宝：《译经》是写给初级翻译的人看的。该翻译理论和方法的著作近年国内出版了不少，但翻译初学者面对茫茫学海，总是找不到入门之路。翻译专业著作往往晦涩难明，翻译初学者只能望而生畏，未能直接解决翻译的难题。但本书的初学者翻译时，面对不难解决，只要坚持不懈，总会找到出路。读者请参考此书为理想，领人翻译入门。
通告

本會週年大會已於二零零四年六月十二日下午三時假銅鑼灣世貿中心三十八樓舉行，通過週年報告及財政報告，並選出新一屆理事會成員如下：

榮譽顧問 賴恬昌
會長 金聖華
副會長 陳德鴻
常務秘書 陳潔瑩
常務司庫 黃紹顏
會員事務秘書 譚錦麟
《譯訊》編輯 楊慧儀
理事 朱志瑜、黎翠珍、
劉勇強、劉靖之、
羅志雄、潘漢光

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《譯訊》編輯：楊慧儀
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