

CONTENTS

■ Message from the President 會長的話	1
■ Society Affairs 會務	
• Financial Report 財政報告	3
■ Events & Activities 活動	
• Oxford University Press Translation Luncheon Talks 牛津大學出版社午餐演講	4
• Second Tsinghua-Lingnan Translation Symposium 第二屆清華-嶺南翻譯論壇	5
• Hong Kong Youth Translation Competition 2004 全港青年翻譯比賽 2004	7
• Hong Kong Translation Society Lu's Scholarships 2003/4 香港翻譯學會陸氏獎學金 2003/4	8
• 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 翻譯研究獎學金 2004/5	9
■ Interview 專訪	10
■ Obituary 訃聞	15
■ Members' Publications 會員近期著作	19
■ Notice 通告	20

Message from the President

會長的話

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。

與共，深感欣慰，但是，擔當這麼一個龐大學會的會長，卻也令我體會到身負重任，因而感觸良多。也許，十多年前不眠不休的堅苦奮鬥，迄今仍然記憶猶新吧！



會長金聖華教授

能夠擔當香港翻譯學會的會長，當然是我的榮幸。HKTS 乃本港翻譯界獨一無二的學會，歷史悠久，自成立迄今，邁入了第三十三個年頭，不但已過而立之年，且發展迅速，欣欣向榮。學會的榮譽會士，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，可說是精英匯集，人才濟濟。學會多年來籌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，並與各有關機構合辦學術活動等，對推動本港翻譯事業及提高社會雙語水準，不遺餘力。身為香港翻譯學會的一份子，多年來與之同步成長、休戚

整整十三年前，也就是一九九一年，香港翻譯學會慶祝成立二十週年紀念，那一年，我正好出任會長，為了拓展會務，籌募經費，決定舉辦一場籌款音樂會，邀請音樂大師傅聰蒞港義演一場，籌款所得，創設「傅雷翻譯基金」，也為日後學會所有的學術活動，奠下經濟支援的基石。音樂會在全體會員的共同努力下，獲得空前成功，香港文化中心演奏廳中兩千一百張門票，到了演奏當天，已銷售一空，當時的義務秘書何信勤、票務主任區劍龍以及其他難以盡錄的熱心會員，大家齊心合力，在盛暑烈日之下，為推銷門票奔波勞碌而流的每一點汗，總算沒有白費。同年，我們還在劉靖之的統籌下，與夏威夷大學合辦了大型國際翻譯研討會。此外，我們又與商務印書館合辦了「傅雷逝世二十五週年紀念回顧展」，舉行了廣邀榮譽會士及社會名流的盛大晚宴，出版了專書，以及創設了翻譯獎學金等。學會共籌辦了十項大型活動，以當時微薄的財力，要辦這許多活動，不啻是強為「無米之炊」，難度可想而知，若非全體會員及各方好友的拔刀相助、鼎力支持，根本難竟全功。經

此一役，使我身心俱疲，再也不肯續任會長之職了。

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。社會在變遷，時代在進步，十多年來，翻譯學會經過歷屆會長的努力推動，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，新的局面已經形成。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「重作馮婦」。其實，外子姓馮，故我一直是「馮婦」，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，正好象徵着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，像我這般的會友，大有人在。最使人敬佩的是我們的榮譽顧問賴恬昌先生，他是學會創辦人之一，三十三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，賴先生的睿智與忠言，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。劉靖之教授是學會任期最長的會長，曾為學會付出無窮的精力與心血，對促進會務並使之聲譽日隆，居功至偉。羅志雄先生工作繁忙，日理萬機，但是對翻譯學會的事務，卻悉力以赴，往往由外地返港，甫下飛機即出席會議，又為學會募集獎學金、專題演講贊助費等，其熱心與魄力，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。

黃紹顏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，學會的財務或有關法律的事務都穩健妥當，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，對會務耳熟能詳。今年六月香港嶺南大學與北京清華大學合辦大型翻譯研討會，就是由陳博士策劃統籌，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，可謂深慶得人。新一屆的義務秘書是城市大學的陳潔瑩博士，陳博士年輕有為，但在理事會中卻會齡甚長，多年來熱心參與會務，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。

理事之中的劉勇強先生任職於牛津大學出版社字典部，最近出版的《牛津高階英漢雙解詞典》第六版即由他任策劃編輯。劉先生即將負責為學會設計全新的推廣資料，使學會形象更充滿活力，與時並進。理工大學的朱志瑜博士及香港大學的潘漢光先生一向對《翻譯季刊》的編務貢獻良多，季刊有兩位學者悉心把關、審閱，可說是素質的保證。浸會大學的黎翠珍教授在翻譯界素享盛譽，經驗豐富，對會務不時提供寶貴意見。同屬浸大的楊慧儀博士是剛加入理事會的新血，負責主編《譯訊》。楊博士心思敏慧，名如其人，《譯訊》的新形象，大家當可拭目以待。最後要介紹的是另一位年輕的理事譚錦麟先生。他畢業於中大翻譯碩士課程，為人幹勁沖天，活力充沛，由他來處理會員的聯絡事務，的確不作第二人想。近年來由於新會員不斷加入，香港翻譯學會有逐漸年輕化的趨勢，這是一個可喜的現象。我們在此呼籲大家踴躍參加學會的各種活動，不要空擁名銜，而要成為這個大家庭真正的一份子，唯有悉心投入，方能體會箇中樂趣。

在未來的日子，本屆理事會將會推出以下的活動。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，我們會繼續出版《翻譯季刊》，為翻譯界維繫一個百花齊放的園地；第四，我們希望邀約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，並舉行頒贈儀式。

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 財務報告

Candy Wong

	Notes	2003 HK\$	2002 HK\$
Members' subscription	1	54,200	10,200
Interest income	2	32	430
Donations	3	40,000	50,000
Sale of publications		15,030	11,527
Surplus from Third Asian Translators' Forum		0	18,790
Surplus on revaluation of marketable securities	4	43,890	0
Receipts		153,152	90,947
Meeting expenses		1,000	2,114
Publication expenses	5	127,059	42,516
Obsolete inventories written off	5	99,998	0
Scholarship awards	6	30,000	30,000
Donation		0	10,000
Postage		17,449	8,354
Printing and stationery		1,594	631
Bank charges		903	449
Net Luncheon meeting expenses		9,395	4,324
Provision for diminution in value of marketable securities	4	0	17,316
Sundry expenses		5,643	6,074
Expenses		293,041	121,778
Deficit for the year		-139,889	-30,831
General Fund, beginning balance		365,321	396,152
General Fund, ending balance		225,432	365,321
		31-Dec-03	31-Dec-02
Cash and bank balances		18,779	44,655
Marketable securities	4	172,501	128,611
Fixed deposit	2	0	102,417
Accounts receivable		6,775	0
Inventories	5	65,121	99,999
Current Assets		263,176	375,682
Accounts payable		-37,744	-10,361
General Fund		225,432	365,321

Notes:

- 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.
- The decrease in interest income was due to a drop in interest rate and decreased amount of fixed deposit.
- Oxford University Press (China) Limited donated HK\$10,000 for one year of OUP translation luncheon meetings organised by HKTS. Mr Eddie Lu donated HK\$30,000 for scholarships 2003/2004.
- The market values 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 13.75%.
- 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.
- Six Eddie Lu Translation Scholarships were presented on 15 February 2003.

Oxford University Press Translation Luncheon Talks 牛津大學出版社午餐演講

DATE

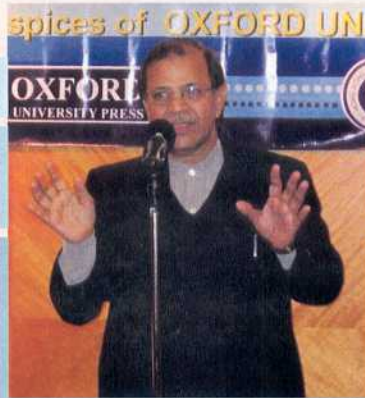
7 February 2004

TOPIC

Language of the Law:
Interpreting and Translation

SPEAKER

Prof Vijay Bhatia
Professor of English at the City University
of Hong Kong



Prof Vijay Bhatia



Dr Julie Chiu



DATE

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

DATE

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



Mr Simon Li



Prof Serena Jin



Mr Lau Yung-keung

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



Guests of honour in the opening session: (from right) Prof Edward Chan, Prof Serena Jin, Prof Yu Kwang-chung and Prof Laurence Wong



Leo Chan of Lingnan University delivering a paper with Luo Xuanmin of Tsinghua University chairing the session

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.



Nigel Reeves delivering a key-note speech with Liu Ching-chih chairing the session

Hong Kong Youth Translation Competition 2004

全港青年翻譯比賽 2004

陳潔瑩

2004年度全港青年翻譯比賽(Hong Kong Youth Translation Competition)經已圓滿結束。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



頒獎禮上陳潔瑩博士(後中)與得獎者

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



陳潔瑩博士接受紀念狀

於1974年，現已昂然進入第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，比賽當天幸得天公做美，考生可以順利赴考。他們大多自備重型字典，並得到出版商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，手腦交戰，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年起由陳潔瑩博士出任，除擔當主席評判外，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臚列如下：

公開組	
參加人數	79
評判：	香港中文大學翻譯系童元方博士 香港浸會大學翻譯課程周兆祥博士
學生組	
參加人數	57
評判：	香港大學中文系潘漢光先生 香港城市大學中文、翻譯及語言學系區劍龍先生

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，邀請總評判陳潔瑩博士出席頒獎，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鏞先生).



Mr Eddie Lu (front centre) with Hong Kong Translation Society Executive Committee and scholarship recipients

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:

Award Winner	University
Tso Wai-sze 曹慧思	The University of Hong Kong
Li Na, Lena 李娜	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Mak Ka-wai 麥嘉慧	City University of Hong Kong
Chiu Ching-wai 趙正偉	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Lam Hing-kwan 林慶群	Hong Kong Baptist University
Lee Man-hin 李敏軒	Lingnan University

Mr Eddie Lu (right) and Prof Liu Ching-chih (left)

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

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獎學金 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 HKD10,000 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., FIL., Hon M.L., Hon F.H.K.T.S., 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.

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,



• **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

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.



Leo Tak-hung Chan

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".



Liu Ching-chi

當代聖方濟

悼思果先生

黃國彬



思果(左二)、黃國彬(左一)與友人

思果(蔡濯堂)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，只能聽我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緩跑、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、通向真福的唯一途徑，相信天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訃聞期間，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，對升天之旅比許多人都更有準備。聽了新民兄的描敘，我想起《神曲·煉獄篇》的結尾：「[蔡先生]飲完聖水後重返河岸，/已經脫胎換骨，像新苗新青，/全部換上了新嫩的葉子，美善/而純潔，能夠隨時飄舉向群星。」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，聽我說幾句心中話，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淇(筆名林以亮)先生之邀，到該中心任高級訪問研究員。同一年，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，醫生發現他的胰臟有一個腫瘤，不過是良性的，諒無大礙。儘管如此，我得知消息後，給他電話的頻率開始增加。後來知道他接受過化療，容易疲倦，心中感到難過，可是又愛莫能助。當時我有點奇怪：既然是良性瘤，為甚麼需要化療呢？是蔡先生不想我們操心，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，說喝了胖大海，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，啣著鑽石匙出生，以為天下的人來到凡間，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蚯蚓般從睡泥中劃起。蔡先生待人，和這位富家子相反：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，以免吃飯較遲的朋友吐哺，睡眠較早的朋友從床上驚起。對於勢利眼中的「卑下」階層，蔡先生總懷著淵明「彼亦人子也」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，有資格賤視他人。蔡先生的這種品質，流行的英語叫empathy(代入感)，是上帝給智者、仁者的厚賜。

我認識蔡先生二十八年，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」慮後「果」。光從這個平凡的筆名，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，大概因為他們不知道，在天主之下，凱撒、項羽、思果都是亞當、夏娃的子孫，完全平等；既然完全平等，有甚麼不可以比較的？

說到亞當、夏娃，我還有一個想法：當年，我們這兩位元祖如果懂得「思」慮吃禁果的後「果」，我們今日就無須背著原罪，在塵世受盡凌遲了。善泳者溺，善躋崖者殞身。蔡先生知道凡人的局限，多年前已悟出似淺實深的道理：戰勝懸崖之道，是遠離懸崖。這有名的「懸崖論」，早有梁錫華（梁佳蘿）為文頌之；其智慧級數，可以直追老莊。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。一個黃昏，我約了他在中環地鐵站見面，然後跟他吃晚飯。中環地鐵站是香港的輻輳之地，位於金融和財經中心；置身其中，舉目盡是衣服麗都的紳士淑女。蔡先生出現時，清癯瘦削，道骨仙風，穿一條普通的灰色長褲、一件在時髦人眼中頗為「老土」的藍色短袖圓領汗衫（即香港人所謂的「T恤」）。那件藍汗衫，大概穿了多年，久經洗濯，幾乎變成了白色，在Chanel、YSL、Prada、Versace、Armani、Ferragamo的服飾林中顯得極不協調，簡直是時代舛訛(anachronism)。剎那間，我竟覺時空易位，眼前所見，不再是散文家兼翻譯家思果，而是聖方濟走進了現代，在俊男叢、美女叢中發出聖者的光華。詩人龐德，當年在巴黎陰暗濕黑的地鐵站裏眼前一驚，突然見幾個美女出現，寫下了膾炙人口的名詩："The apparition of these faces in the crowd; / Petals on a wet, black bough."（「這些容顏在人群中顯現——/ 幾片花瓣，顯現在濕黑的枝幹上」）我在中環地鐵站見到蔡先生，感覺可以用竄改的龐德名句來形容："The apparition of this gaunt, jarring face in the crowd; / St. Francis on a bright,

gorgeous bough."（「這張清癯而不協調的容顏在人群中顯現——/ 聖方濟顯現在明亮絢爛的枝幹上。」）

蔡先生會成為當代聖方濟，除了性情使然，也因為他一向景仰這位天主教聖者，在散文中一再稱頌；結果見賢思齊，升到了俗人難以企及的境界。聖方濟以自苦為極；蔡先生一生，未至於自苦；酒逢知己，也會享受一下杯中物，與深覺人生苦短而苦中作樂的教外朋友暢敘。蔡先生對朋友慷慨，本身卻愛物惜物，十分儉樸。在散文裏，他告訴讀者，他的西服（香港人叫「西裝」）穿了幾十年仍完好如新，在流行-落伍-流行……的大循環中過了時又時髦，時髦了再過時……。

類似的經驗，女性讀者知之最詳。以耳環為例，今年小如芥子，明年卻大得可以讓小孩子坐在上面盪鞦韆；到了第三年，鞦韆再縮成芥子，幾乎在耳珠內遯隱。

一九九四年，蔡先生從美國來港，跟余光中、李歐梵、梁錫華、黃維樑幾位學者朋友到蘇州大學出席國際散文研討會。當時我住在香港半山區的一家賓館。蔡先生留港期間，在我的房間暫住。我跟蔡先生既然是老相識，自然請他不必客氣，冰箱、浴室的食物、用品可以自便。蔡先生居港期間，每天都比我早起。第一天，他梳洗完畢就出外訪友。到我起床走進浴室，發覺他所用的玻璃杯緣掛著一截牙線。咦，蔡先生忘了刷牙嗎？我有點奇怪。後來發覺牙線有點濕，而且不像未用前那麼完好，才恍然大悟：是蔡先生愛物惜物，在我那卷牙線中只扯出一小截，用完了還掛在杯緣上，打算下次再用！蔡先生的聖方濟舉動，嚇了我一跳，因為牙線像牙籤，用後就要丟掉，否則等於開口揖菌。當天晚上，我只好提醒蔡先生，作客期間不必當聖方濟：用過的牙線不宜再用，因為不管他怎樣為我省錢，我也不會因省了一卷牙線而致富。

像古代的聖方濟一樣，蔡先生也悲天憫人，居港期間一再對我說：「坐地車，發覺對面的一排人總是滿臉愁苦的。唉，香港人並不快樂呀！」說時難過之情溢於言表。塵世本來不完美，是「死亡之峽」、「眼淚之谷」；眾生都是煉獄的亡魂在修煉正果。在「搵食艱難」的香港，我的感覺尤其如此。心懷悲憫的蔡先生舊



思果（左二）、黃維樑（右一）與友人

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，在這裏再舉一例。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，要立刻把敗類「槍斃」。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，並發而為文，從來不鳴謝半句。蔡先生的經驗，我也有過。多年前，我的一些愚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，說一切是自己的發明，足以在退休後感到自豪云云；然後還以之開宗，拿來做自己的招牌和救生衣，也沒有鳴謝半句。當時我只覺好笑，也懶得把他的西洋鏡拆穿。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，從牙縫裏剔出的肉屑，如果能成為螞蟻的三年糧，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，而且常涉荒誕，嘻哈大笑到凌晨兩三點仍毫無倦意。在不經的談話中，我建議蔡先生寫兩本書。這兩本書一出版，必定洛陽紙貴。第一本叫《思果談性》。這樣的一本書，由港、台、海外任何一位男作家寫，效果都不會太彰；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《思果長壽秘訣》。由於作者是活樣板，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，唸書時水中的成績遠勝於陸上的學業，就對我說：「哪一天該找你教游水了。」我當時聽了，不知道蔡先生說的是客氣話，竟認真起來，約他到中大泳池當我的徒弟。起先，蔡先生有點支吾；後來見我好為人師，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，蔡先生不再熱烈。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，游泳對身體的好處，又比他的太極拳、八段錦有過之而無不及，他怎會畏葸不前呢？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，對幾位女同事說：「光天化日，男子怎可以跟女子共浴呢？」經蔡先生一提，我才瞿然驚覺，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

編按

思果，本名蔡濯堂，筆名方紀谷、蔡思果等。一九一八年六月生，原籍江蘇鎮江。小時念過私塾，後於南京中央大學實驗學校小學部就讀，初一輟學，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、香港中文大學校外進修部（即現

在香港中文大學校外進修學院）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，在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。

抗戰時，思果便開始在江西《正氣日報》投稿，勝利後陸續在上海《申報》、《宇宙風》發表文章。他的創作主要為散文，余光中先生認為他的散文小品有白話節奏，透明自然而流

暢，形容他的文風為「迷人的嘮叨」。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。思果的譯作包括克羅寧的《西泰子來華記》等二十餘種，其中以多年時間譯成狄更斯的《大衛·考勃非爾》，是翻譯界深為推崇之一大成就。

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

《浮世管窺》

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

功夫在詩外



《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

《翻譯新究》

臺北大地出版社

《林園漫筆》

臺北大地出版社

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臺北大地出版社

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臺北大地出版社

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《霜葉乍紅時》

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臺北大地出版社

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臺北大地出版社

《看花集》

臺北大地出版社

《遠山一抹》

臺北三民書局

《橡溪雜拾》

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》

瀋陽遼寧教育出版社

《如此人間》

瀋陽遼寧教育出版社

《塵網內外》

昆明雲南人民出版社



1. 《牛津高階英漢雙解辭典》 第六版

劉勇強策劃，金聖華等參與編審，牛津大學出版社出版。現為香港翻譯學會會員提供折扣優惠。



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2. 《最新通俗美語詞典》

高克毅（喬志高）、高克永編著，中文大學出版社出版。現為會員提供折扣優惠。

《最新通俗美語詞典》
A New Dictionary of Idiomatic American English
(Revised edition)

高克毅（喬志高）、高克永 編著
Edited by George Kao and Irving K.Y. Kao

出版日期：2004 年 7 月
國際統一書號：962-996-084-2
書度：229 x 152 mm
頁數：700

精裝本 **230 元**
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內容簡介
本書並非一般翻譯詞典，而為學習英美語言文化的一種別出心裁、獨創一格的工具書，共收詞條二千左右。

本書特色如下：

- 專門解說美國人每天習用的詞語及俚語
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- 根據作者旅居美國多年的經驗，以個人的觀點和隨筆體裁編寫成

譯／編／作者簡介

高克毅（筆名喬志高），祖籍南京，生於美國密西根州。燕京大學畢業，美國米蘇里大學新聞學院碩士、哥倫比亞大學國際關係碩士。名翻譯家、雙語記者及散文作家。曾在報社、通訊社工作，後為香港中文大學客座高級研究員，創編《譯叢》。譯著中英文書刊二十餘種，包括《大亨小傳》、《一言難盡》、及《恍如昨日》。高氏中英雙語造詣之高，為近世稀有。

高克永，畢業於上海聖約翰大學，並先後獲得美國米蘇里大學新聞學碩士、密西根大學資訊及圖書館學碩士。歷任美國「亞洲基金會」編輯、紐約州亞爾佛大學公共資訊主任、及密西根大學圖書館報刊採購主任。

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3. 《譯經》

李國寶著，Forecast 出版。

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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：

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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



週年大會上去屆主席與常務秘書發表年度報告



理事會成員：（後排右起）譚錦麟、潘漢光、朱志瑜、劉勇強（前排右起）黃紹顏、陳潔瑩、羅志雄、劉靖之、金聖華、賴恬昌、楊慧儀

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