一九七八—七九年度

# 香港翻譯學會會務報告

　　香港翻譯學會於三月廿四日在九龍尖沙咀國賓酒店頂樓舉行週年大會。會上，學會主席宋淇先生提呈一九七八—七九年度會務報告，全文如下。

　　去年三月正值香港翻譯學會雙週年度大會，本人做過詳盡的報告。現值週年大會，應向各位會員提出一年來的會務發展情形。

　　今年本會會員共一百五十人，與去年人數一百廿五人相較，略有增加。美中不足者，有少數會員既不參加聚會，同時事務太忙，也忘了到期繳交會費。

　　自去年雙週年大會以來，本會照章舉行執行委員會會議四次，每兩月舉行之聚餐會四次，其中三次請到高克毅先生、鍾玲博士、樹仁書院新聞系主任張同先生作專題演講，他們的講詞由本會編印的《譯訊》刊載。

## 《譯訊》

　　過去一年裏，《譯訊》共出版了三次四期（有兩期聯刊），內容和篇幅都大為增加，從原來的四頁增加到十二頁。編輯劉靖之先生在巧婦難為無米之炊情形下，能有此表現，勞苦功高，我們再度向他表示謝意。在執行委員會開會時，劉靖之先生曾多次表示編輯《譯訊》最大的困難在於稿源，而拉稿不易主要原因為《譯訊》本身性質所限。第一，它是非賣品，僅限於在會員中流傳，根本沒有向外發行，談不到有銷路和固定的讀者，而且偶然有一本到了外埠，還為人所轉載，連《譯訊》轉載的字眼都沒有。其次，大家同時也覺得，在初出版時，《譯訊》只是油印的兩張，登一點報導和消息，現在翻譯學會成立多年，會員之間往來極便，當初出版的目的已達，似有改絃易轍的必要，所以由劉靖之先生另行召集一專案小組，討論改組的可能。

## 《英文新詞彙編》

　　馮金聖華女士主持的《英文新詞彙編》已告完成，得到中文大學校外進修部賴恬昌先生的協助，不日即行出版。我們尤其感激的是馮金聖華女士等五人編輯委員會，自動將他們名下的應得版稅，全部捐給翻譯學會，

以作同樣性質工作的經費。這種精神值得我們欽佩，我們應該向他們致敬。

## 各種叢書

　　《讀者文摘中文叢書》、《時代─生活叢書》都繼續出版新書，銷路也打破了一般中文書的紀錄，給我們從事翻譯工作者極大的鼓舞。此外，異軍突起的，還有麒麟出版社，新出版的書籍，圖文並茂，與海洋公園合作的叢書令人耳目一新。負責出版的不是別人，就是本會的義務秘書劉治平先生，我們在此向他道賀。

## 中譯英高級文憑訓練班

　　由本會會員李達三博士、丁紹源先生主持的‘中譯英高級文憑訓練班’已告完滿結束，該班的學生現在都是本會的會員。我們向他們表示歡迎。由於社會上對翻譯人才有迫切的需要，中文大學的‘比較文學與翻譯中心’應各界人仕的要求，決定在今年五月再度開辦第四屆‘英譯中高級文憑訓練班’。據我個人所知，還有不少出版和訓練計劃正在籌劃中，因為時機尚未成熟，還沒有到宣佈的時期。簡而言之，這些計劃都和本會會員有關。在這一點說來，本會對香港社會翻譯界和推行中文運動中作出了相當具體的貢獻。

　　本會執行委員會以上屆職員工作尚稱順利，不再另行互選，即請全部職員留任一年，以資熟手。回溯自一九七一年成立以來，香港翻譯學會得目睹會務進行順利，社會人士對翻譯之重視日漸增高，而翻譯工作人員，不論在教學上、出版上、工作上之地位，亦因而得到應有之尊敬，超出八年前之想望，差可告慰。我在此向各執行委員合作無間表示由衷的謝意。

　　本會的法律顧問丁澤長先生和會計師黃振明先生均為義務性質，犧牲他們寶貴的時間為本會服務，特此致謝。■

# 出版消息

## 李達三博士新書

　　本會會員李達三博士最近出版兩本新著：《比較文學研究之新方向》（台北：聯經）及 *Style Manual and Transcription Tables for Mandarin*（台北：*Tamkang Review*，修訂再版）。前者是比較文學研究的重要著作，討論不少中外比較文學的問題，書末附有近百頁的《比較文學常用語彙》，對有關這門學科的翻譯和中文著述，都是不可少的參考資料。後者年前出版後，早已成了中譯英的經典參考書，現修訂重版，內容更爲豐富。

## 《辭海》新編本

　　香港中華書局今年整理出版國內一九六五年編成的新《辭海》，共收入單字和詞語八萬餘條，附圖二千八百多幅，另附表。新版《辭海》比一九三六年原版增添了不少條目，說明也較爲詳細，每套二册售價港幣三百元。

## 中國文學刊物

　　由美國各大學的中國文學研究學者編輯的 *Chinese Literature: Essays, Articles, and Reviews* 經已創刊，刊登研究中國文學的學術文章，內容豐富。另一份名爲 *Chinese Studies in Literature* 的刊物亦將創刊，宣稱是 *A new translation journal: Wide-ranging thematic issues selected by leading scholars.*

## 全文轉載《譯訊》文章

　　台北出版的《翻譯天地》月刊，創刊一周年後，於今年一月（第十三期）由報紙形式改爲二十五開本，每期出紙六十四頁，內容包括訪問、譯評、譯作、書介、讀者信箱、每月翻譯書目以及文章索引。此外，還轉載《譯訊》文章，包括：

（一）《英漢漢英翻譯書目》（第十三期全文轉載《譯訊》之編者按，第十四期選載部份書目）。

（二）《談翻譯〈蘭舟〉詩集之經驗和體會》（全文轉載，包括編者按之鍾玲小傳）。

　　在轉載《譯訊》文章時，《翻譯天地》並沒有註明出處，香港翻譯學會執行委員會及《譯訊》編者對此深感遺憾。

## 《譯叢》第九期出版

　　香港中文大學比較文學與翻譯中心出版的翻譯期刊《譯叢》*Renditions* 第九期經已出版，登載鄭德坤、夏志清、賴恬昌、高克毅等人的文章，英譯郁達夫、梁實秋等人的作品。此外，還有新譯《竇娥冤》。本期共一六〇頁，每本港幣十二元。

## 劉氏辭典出版

　　劉達人主編的《劉氏漢英辭典》經已出版，共收入單字約一萬個，條目十二萬。這本字典的特色是用新的'左上文部首'檢字，又每個主字下面列有索引。每册精裝港幣二百二十元，平裝港幣一百一十五元。■

# 《譯訊》 的七年

劉靖之

　　《譯訊》從一九七二年八月創刊迄今，已有七個年頭了。《譯訊》停刊之際，回顧過去七年來之種種，並向讀者告別。

　　香港翻譯學會於一九七一年十月成立。翌年八月，執行委員會決定出版一份刊物，作為會員的通訊、報導翻譯消息和活動、書籍出版、翻譯教育、翻譯職位等等。簡言之，編輯《譯訊》的目的在於‘通訊’，而不是一份學術刊物；讀者亦僅限於百餘位香港翻譯學會會員。由於不設稿酬，發行數量又微不足道，染上‘貧稿’絕症實在是意料之中。一般來講，寫稿者有三類：為稿酬、為發表、為興趣。可惜有興趣的撰稿人為數甚少，而且大都忙碌不堪，無暇兼顧。這些都屬《譯訊》這類刊物的先天缺陷。

　　在第一期《發刊說明》裏，第一任編輯孫述宇先生寫過這麼一段話：

> 本刊歡迎來稿。事實上，編者所知消息有限，各位會員若不協助供給，這通訊必定辦不好的。

　　話是這麼說，但翻一翻《譯訊》，撰稿者幾乎全部由歷任編輯包辦，相信孫述宇、宋淇與高克毅諸位曾擔任過《譯訊》編輯的先生們都會同意這種說法。筆者也曾多次在《編者的話》裏申訴‘缺稿之苦’、‘無米之炊’，並呼籲讀者慷慨惠稿、供應會員消息，可惜反應甚為冷淡。

　　筆者從一九七六年六月開始接任《譯訊》的編輯工作，從第十一期到這期第十九、廿期合刊，竭盡全力以期每年出版四期。除一九七六年下半年因赴歐而無法按‘季’出版外，一九七七年出版了四期；一九七八年出版了三期，第十九期（一九七八年十二月）因缺稿而與一九七九年三月的第廿期聯刊。

　　筆者擔任編輯工作最初幾期的內容仍然偏於翻譯活動、出版消息與會務簡訊這三個方面的報導。為了充實內容，第十四期增加了題為《新聞翻譯，水準要高》的‘意見’文章。從第十五期開始，學會每兩個月舉行的午餐例會的專題演講以及由筆者負責編寫的《譯壇簡訊》成為《譯訊》必登文章。第十七期我們更開始連載李達三和周兆祥合編的《英漢漢英翻譯書目》，使《譯訊》的內容大為充實。專題演講稿、《書目》以及其他的討論翻譯問題的文章使原意作為‘通訊’的刊物變了質，既有通訊，亦有學術文章。但缺稿的情況與發行數量依然如舊，每期出版，頗有‘難產’之感，十分困苦。有見如此，經過執委會一九七九年二月九日的討論，議決《譯訊》於三月份第十九、廿期聯刊出版後停刊。

　　這便是《譯訊》過去七年的略歷。筆者對《譯訊》因缺稿而被迫停刊深感遺憾；對‘腰斬’英漢漢英翻譯書目向李達三、周兆祥兩位先生致歉；向所有支持《譯訊》和惠賜稿件的朋友們、行家們致意，感謝他們的關懷和支持。

　　《譯訊》在短短的七年裏刊登了不少質素頗高、值得參考的文章。內容分為專題演講、文章、書目、報導、評介、詞彙、小品文等。現將全部目錄分類別、分期數刊登於後，供讀者參閱（括號內之數字依次為期數、出版年月）。

## 《譯訊》
## 第一至廿期分類目錄

　　除上述《專題演講》、《文章》、《書目》、《報導》、《評介》、《詞彙》、《小品》之外，幾乎每期均登載《出版消息》、《譯壇簡訊》、《會務簡訊》、《編者的話》等，有些是有時間性的，有些頗有參考價值，請參閱下列之分期目錄。

# 《譯訊》
# 第一至廿期目錄

**第一期 編輯：孫述宇（一九七二年八月一日出版）**

(一)《發刊說明》
(二) 翻譯學會《翻譯教學問題研討會》
(三) 出版消息

**第二期 編輯：孫述宇（一九七二年十一月一日出版）**

(一) 翻譯學會舉辦《翻譯教學問題研討會》
(二)《翻譯教材評介》
(三)《編後話》

**第三期 編輯：孫述宇（一九七三年四月一日出版）**

(一) 香港政府民政司署中文公事管理局擴大翻譯工作
(二) 中文大學翻譯系學生試譯書籍
(三) 出版消息

**第四期 編輯：宋淇（一九七三年九月一日出版）**

(一) 本會舉行第二次會員大會
(二) 推薦中英對照的書籍和雜誌
(三) 出版消息
(四) 教學消息
(五) Quotation
(六) 香港翻譯學會會員錄

**第五期 編輯：宋淇（一九七二年十一月十五日出版）**

(一) 美國翻譯者協會
(二) 香港大學校外課程部翻譯文憑課程簡介
(三) 港大中文系有關翻譯的學位論文
(四) 翻譯界的盛舉《源氏物語》
(五) 漢譯書目初編之一
(六) 會員錄

**第六期 編輯：孫述宇（一九七四年三月十五日出版）**

(一) 本會籌辦翻譯研討會
(二) 香港政府翻譯處的工作和使命
　　（中文公事管理局處長饒餘威先生例餐會演講摘要）
(三) 漢譯書目初編之二
(四) 中文大學翻譯系第二屆學生試譯書籍
(五) 出版消息
(六) 新會員錄

　　從上面的目錄我們可以看到，過去七年裡《譯訊》的內容和篇幅雖然有所增加，但仍然缺少本會會員的積極參與，使我們不得不'改絃易轍'，另想辦法。在二月九日舉行的執行委員會會議上，賴恬昌、李達三、金聖華與筆者被委任成立翻譯學會書刊出版工作小組，由筆者擔任工作小組的召集人，負責籌劃本會出版工作，並向執行委員會提出建議和方案。希望不久將來，我們將以另一種形式為各位報導譯壇消息、提供有關翻譯的文章和討論。

　　現在暫時向讀者告別。■

# 會務簡訊・通告

## 執委會議

一九七八──八〇年度執行委員會於一九七八年十一月三日舉行第三次會議，議決事項如下：

一、本年度第三次午餐例會定於十二月二日在九龍尖沙咀國賓酒店舉行，並邀請樹仁書院新聞系主任張同先生演講（張同先生之演講本期全文刊載）。

二、第四次午餐例會則定於一九七九年二月三日（農曆年初七）在九龍尖沙咀國賓酒店舉行，不設專題演講。

三、接納何偉傑、羅偉銘、鄭廣鈺三位先生之入會申請。

## 二月份午餐例會

本會於二月三日星期六在尖沙咀中間道國賓酒店頂樓舉行一九七九年第一次午餐例會。是次例會並無專題演講，故與會會員有充份時間進行交談、討論。

## 執行委員會議決事項

• 《譯訊》停刊。

• 《英文新字彙編》將由辰衝圖書公司發行。

本學會執行委員會於二月九日星期五舉行會議，商討會務。出席的執行委員有：宋淇（主席）、賴恬昌、蔡濯堂、孫述宇、劉靖之、金聖華、李勉民、劉治平（秘書）和梁寶生。李達三博士亦應邀參加了會議。

會議討論並議決下列事項：

一、批准下列十九位人士之申請，接納爲本會會員：

黃天翼先生、潘成逵先生、汪超先生、
張翰鑑先生、洪慧中女士、李元佑先生
嚴敬華先生、陽嘉驊先生、盧熾基先生、
潘靜嫻女士、梁慕玲女士、簡家熊先生、
楊建生先生、劉家儀女士、戴婉璋女士、
黃汝琬女士、何瑩珠女士、黃振華先生、
何古蘭芳女士

二、鑑於會員消息與稿件缺乏，決定《譯訊》於三月份出版後停刊。

# 譯壇簡訊

## 中國人名地名漢語拼音

中國國務院於一九七八年十二月宣佈，從一九七九年開始中國外交文件譯文裡的人名和地名，今部採用漢語拼音方案，例如華國鋒之漢語拼音爲 *Huo Guofeng*，葉劍英爲 *Ye Jianying*，鄧小平爲 *Deng Xiaoping*。據說聯合國中文翻譯部門也將緊跟照辦，一方面避免被誤做中國人，例如美國駐聯合國代表 *Andrew Young* 譯做安德魯・揚，不是安德魯・楊，另一方面也方便從中文譯文追溯原姓名。這次改革不管採用的原則是否完美，也肯定是中國翻譯史上劃時代的大事，結束長期以來的爭論和混淆。

　　編者按：讀者可參閱本刊上期李超源和本期周兆祥兩位先生的文章。

三、議決本學會應出版書刊，並委任下列四位爲本學會書刊出版工作小組，在下次執行委員會會議上提出建議和方案：

劉靖之（召集人）
賴恬昌
李達三
金聖華

四、《英文新字彙編》之編輯工作經已完畢，將由辰衝圖書公司出版發行。該《彙編》之五位編撰者已決定將所得之百分之十五版稅捐予本會，資助本會之出版計劃。執委會對此加以支持，並示謝意。

五、決定本年度之《會員週年大會》將於三月二十四日星期六下午十二時半在國賓酒店舉行。

## 會員週年大會

香港翻譯學會一九七九年度會員週年大會暨三月份午餐例會定於三月二十四日星期六下午十二時半假九龍尖沙咀彌敦道中間道口國賓酒店頂樓舉行，議程如下：

一、主席報告會務。

二、省覽及接納上年度財務報告書。

三、選聘核數師。

## 一九七九年會費

一、一九七九年度已屆，請會員繳交新年度會費（普通會員每年六十元），日前已發出通函，請各會員繳交，但仍有若干會員尚未繳交。本學會執行委員會曾通過決議案，如會員一年未繳會費，其會籍雖可保留，但會員權利喪失，本會即停寄一切文件通函及書刊，俟該會員繳費方可恢復權利。敬請各會員注意。

二、如有遷址、更改電話，請用電話通知本會義務秘書劉治平，電話：辦公時間5-636251內線251，晚間5-401828。

三、下列會員之信件退回，可能已遷址，如會員知其新址，請即與義務秘書聯絡。

陳智熴先生　　張吳福婉女士　　秦　羽女士

## 電腦激光中文排字機面世

世界第一部電腦激光中文排字機 *The Chinese Lasercomp* 於一九七八年十二月面世。這機是由英國蒙納公司 *Monotype International* 的電腦激光排版機和由中文大學樂秀章教授和同事經過五年多時間研究而製成的中文字鍵盤配合而成。這部新機器不僅加速中文排字，還節省地方。這項發明是電腦翻譯研究工作的新的突破。

# 翻譯和音樂

張　同

　　應本學會之邀請，張同先生於一九七八年十二月二日在本會的午餐例會上作題爲《翻譯和音樂》的專題演講，全文刊登於后。：

　　張同，復旦大學新聞系畢業，在校時開始翻譯工作，出版的有《希特拉如是說》、《我們的奮鬥》等；先後擔任重慶美國新聞處編輯、漢口美國新聞處中文部主任、文化專員及香港美國新聞處編輯工作。張先生除從事新聞編譯外，亦翻譯通俗科學作品，爲數甚多。退休後執教於香港樹仁學院。

　　宋琪會長要我談談翻譯經驗，我以爲談經驗嘛，做了那麼多年翻譯工作，總有得可談的。同時，各位也有不少寶貴的經驗，如果有人先硬着頭皮談談，豈不是可以拋磚引玉。因此，就一口應允下來了。

　　可是，要談也得先整理一下。這一整理，就發現千絲萬縷，不知該從什麼地方開始好。正在茫無頭緒時，樓上的‘音樂家’，又練起小提琴來了。那是一種聽了令人起雞皮疙瘩的嘈音——倒令我想起音樂和翻譯之間，頗有相似之處，不妨比較一下。

## 翻譯和音樂——技術與技巧

　　翻譯是技術，也是技巧，正像音樂演奏一樣，一定要有相當的技術，才能正確地照樂譜演奏。相當純熟的技術，加上美妙的技巧，才能確當起表現出樂譜的主題和感情。翻譯的原文，相當於樂譜。樂譜好，演奏得不好，是令人遺憾，覺得翻譯者的技巧欠佳，或者技術不夠熟練。但是，對作翻譯工作的人來說，最怕的是原文不成其文，但又不得不翻。這種情形，諸位大概也有遇到的。

　　假使演奏月光曲，聽來沒有絲毫月光的意思，那就像翻譯未能把原文的主題思想和感情傳送一樣。表達思想是會技術的人都能做到的，傳達感情則要相當的技巧。技術加上技巧，再加上能純熟運用，就是藝術。因此，我們說音樂演奏是藝術，翻譯也是藝術。創造樂譜和創作是藝術，演奏樂譜和翻譯創作作品也是藝術。

## 音調鏗鏘之譯文

　　好的文章，讀來音調鏗鏘，說明文字和音樂一樣。好的翻譯，朗誦一下，也很容易上口，聽來悅耳。上口而悅耳可以說是好翻譯的一個通俗的標準。

　　樂譜中採用的符號，究竟不如我們用的文字那麼多。因此，翻譯者首先遇到的解釋符號的工作，比演奏者困難。例如很簡單的 *multitude*，就有 *great number of*，*throng*，以及在 *The multitude* 中作‘大衆’，‘庶民’的不同的意思。在作 *great number of* 的意思中，聖經箴言書中有這樣一段：*In the multitude of counsellors there is safty*。（箴言11：14）

　　在作 *throng* 解時，聖經路加書中有這樣一句：

*There were gathered together an innumerab-le multitude of people*。（路加12：1）

我們看聖經公會的新舊約全書譯文，可以見到兩句話的翻譯是：

　　謀士多，人便安居。

　　這時有幾萬人聚集。

　　不說別的，先朗誦一下，就知道這是一流的譯文，因爲它們都是易上口而悅耳的。但更要注意的，是同一個符號 *multitude*，在原文中意思不同，要能確切譯出。如果做不到這一點，那就是基本功夫不夠。沒有基本功夫，當然談不上演奏。

　　在‘這時有幾萬人聚集’句中，用‘這時有’來表達原文的 *there were*，說明譯者很講究基本技術。而‘謀士多，人便安居。’更令人想起我們翻譯中帶用的‘四字組’，用四個字的現成成語來表達原文的意思。雖然我們說‘一燈如豆’、‘拂袖而起’和歐美實際生活有距離，但是如果燈光的確很暗，或者生氣時一擺手臂走了，用四字成語亦無不可。這類四字句，正說明我們在寫文章時，還受到我們固有的音樂節拍感的影響。我們的祖先，在用敲打樂器奏樂唱歌時，不全是用四字或者三字和四字的字句的嗎？

　　語言本身的音調，也代表它的意思以及說話者所要表示的感情。因此，我們在翻譯時往往覺得意思不錯，可是聲音總不如原文那樣傳神——也就是說音樂感未能譯出。例如美國青年開了一部老爺汽車，半途汽車拋錨，他生氣罵道：*What a klunky lemon!* 你如果譯成‘這隻廢物檸檬！’非但不能傳神，甚至不能達意。*Lemon* 在這裏指汽車中的次貨，是汽車工廠中用的行話。這話如用廣東話譯成：‘哩架衰錢七！’倒能達意，而且也可以從聲音中聽到語氣。

　　美國有位小提琴家，叫克萊斯勒，曾經譜了一支名爲‘中國花鼓’的樂曲，自行演奏，充分表演了他高明的小提琴技術技巧，但是他所聽到的中國花鼓，可能和我聽到的不盡相同。這就像一流翻譯在表演自己的技術技巧時一樣，令讀者讚賞不已，但是不免喧賓奪主。易上口而悅耳之外，不可自拉自唱，自說自話，也是很重要的。

　　拉雜談來，有很多辭不達意之處，請各位原諒，請各位指教，特別多謝糾正我廣東話的前輩。謝謝。■

# 《英漢漢英翻譯書目》

李達三・周兆祥

## ECCE
## ENGLISH-CHINESE CHINESE-ENGLISH:
### An Annotated Bibliography on Translation

This is the third instalment of the Bibliography on Translation which places considerable emphasis on outstanding English reference works that go beyond the dictionary. Similar reference works in Chinese will be included in future instalments. The discriminating translator will acquaint him/herself with the distinctive features of each reference work, in order to know when to consult them in perfecting a particular translation.

Comments and suggestions are most welcome. Please write to ECCE, Comparative Literature and Translation Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, NT, Hong Kong.

本期登載《書目》第三部份，其中包括爲數頗多的英文參考書籍和字典，供翻譯工作者參考。有關中文參考書和字典之書目，將逐步介紹。

歡迎讀者惠賜意見、提供資料，逕寄香港新界沙田中文大學比較文學與翻譯中心。

## I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND GENERAL REFERENCE WORKS

*A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WRITINGS ON THE PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF TRANSLATION WITH SELECTED TITLES OF TRANSLATED WORKS AND RELATED WRITTINGS.* Hong Kong: The Extramural Studies Dept, the Chinese Univ of Hong Kong, n.d.

Contains about 200 entries. Arrangement by author. Divided into two sections: English and Chinese. Uneven in quality.

**Bridgwater, William and Seymour Kurtz, eds**
*THE COLUMBIA ENCYCLOPEDIA.* 3rd ed. New York: Columbia Univ Pr 1963.

A compact work (2388 pp) suitable for home & official use, & for quick reference. Attempts to bring scientific, technical & economic articles up to date in its 4th ed entitled *THE NEW COLUMBIA ENCYCLOPEDIA* (New York: Columbia Univ Pr 1975). Particular attention has been given to Africa & Asia. Strong in place-names & in biography, including sketches of living persons.

**Buttrick, George Arthur, et al, eds**
*THE INTERPRETER'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.* 4 vols. New York: Abingdon Pr 1962.

A comprehensive illustrated encyclopedia which identifies and explains proper names and significant terms and subjects in the Bible. Helpful to the translator when he comes across doubtful biblical references and allusions.

**Chi Wen-shun** 紀文勛 ed
*CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY USAGE.* Berkeley: Univ of California Pr 1977.

A handy reference book intended as an aid to the reading of newspapers, periodicals and other materials published in the People's Republic of China, with 20,000 terms, all in simplified forms. Transcription in Wade-Giles system. Emphasis is on new terms & expressions not easily found translated or explained elsewhere. A useful supplement to the older, standard C-E dictionaries. 2 conversion tables: *pinyin* to Wade-Giles, Simplified to Complex Chinese forms, and vice versa. Index. 484 pp.

**Chi Ch'iu-lang and John J Deeney, eds**
*AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH, AMERICAN & COMPARATIVE LITERATURE FOR CHINESE SCHOLARS.* Taipei: Western Literature Research Institute, Tamkang College of Arts and Sciences 1975.

A useful bubliography of reference sources for students of foreign literature with 3500 entries. It contains sections on translation with special reference to Eastern countries (China, Japan, Korea, India, etc). Name and title indexes.

**The Chinese Language Pr Institute** 世界中文報業協會 ed
*JEN-K'OU CHI CHIA-T'ING CHI-HUA TS'U-HUI* 人口及家庭計劃詞彙 *(POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING VOCABULARY).* Hong Kong: The Chinese Language Pr Institute 1975.

One of the few "Vocabularies" compiled by the Institute; it is a pioneering work of its kind. Though not meant to be an authoritative work, it will certainly contribute to the standardization of the terms. About 700 entries.

**Chung-hua shu-chu p'ien-chi-pu** 中華書局編輯部 ed
*TS'U HAI* 辭海 *[THE CHINESE ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY].* Taipei: Chung-hwa 1967 (1st ed: 1936).

The most comprehensive and authoritative dictionary of the Chinese language published during the first half of this century, with over 100,000 entries. Several useful appendices, among which the 121pp English Index is itself an impressive English-Chinese glossary.

*COLLIER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.* 2nd ed. New York: Collier 1962. 24 vols.

Bibliography grouped together in the last volume, serving as reading lists in the various subject fields. Subdivided under broad subjects;

**The Editing Group of A New English-Chinese Dictionary**《新英漢詞典》編寫組 ed
*HSIN YING-HAN TS'U-TIEN* 新英漢詞典 *(A NEW ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY).* Hong Kong: Joint Publishing Co 1975.

A rpt of a 1974 ed compiled by groups of Chinese scholars, mainly from Shanghai. With 50,000 entries and 1710 pp, it is one of the most comprehensive and up-to-date E-C dictionaries. A prominent feature is its inclusion of large quantities of current vocabulary used in Communist China, as well as new Western scientific and technological terms. Particularly useful are the 8 appendices, such as the "List of Common British and American Names" with standardized romanizations & "Tables of Measures and Weights".

*ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA.* New York: Encyclopedia Americana. 30 vols.

A comprehensive encyclopedia for general use, with plentiful illustrations. For the most part, articles are short and on very special subjects, but many articles of some length and on broad topics are included. It is particularly strong in its information about American affairs. Now uses the continuous revision policy. The Index Vol (Vol 30) is in alphabetical order.

*ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.* 11th ed. New York: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1910-11. 20 vols.

The most famous encyclopedia in English. (The first few eds are only of historical interest). This 11th ed is the last "large subject essay" ed of the *BRITANNICA.* It compromises some of the long essays of the more authoritative 9th ed, while adding some short entries. It was not fully replaced until the 14th ed of 1929. This ed is most famous for its excellent humanities coverage, particularly literature. The 12th-13th were each 3-vol supplements to the 11th ed. Index.

*ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITTANNICA.* 14th ed. Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1967. 24 vols.

This edition abandoned the long essay entries of the older editions, in favor of short and precise, but still scholarly entries. Beginning with its first issue in 1929, this "edition" of the *BRITANNICA* follows the now standard practice for encyclopedias, by revising sections periodically, so that some portions are new in each year's issue. The last date when an effort was made to extensively re-edit the whole set was in 1967. With the 15th ed. the whole format was changed (1974). For beginners, it must be kept in mind that the language of the *BRITANNICA* is one of the most difficult and formal.

*ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRTTANNICA.* 15th ed. Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1974. 30 vols.

This edition completely breaks with the traditional format of the Britannica encyclopedias. The 1st vol ("Propaedia") is a comprehensive outline of all human knowledge (i.e., all information contained in the other volumes), with cross-references to the other volumes. The next 10 vols ("Micropaedia") contain relatively short entries and serve the functions of index (there is no other index). The last 19 vols ("Macropaedia") are filled with extensive articles, closely related to the principles of the early 9th and 11th eds. The lack of a separate, single-volume index hampers easy use.

**Gove, Philip Babcock, ed**
*WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED.* Springfield, Mass.: Merriam 1961.

A comprehensive dictionary of the English language, with 450,000 entries. Many obsolete & rare words of the 2nd ed (600,000 entries) have been dropped. Meanings are given chronologically, with early usage first. Presents the language as currently *used,* a new concept of acceptability of usage, construction & pronunciation.

**Himmelsbach, Carl J and Grace E Brociner, eds**
*A GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNALS IN TRANSLATION.* 2nd ed. New York: Special Libraries Assoc 1972.

Emphasizes cover-to-cover translations into English of foreign-language journals, but includes some translated selections and collections. Entry is by original title (transliterated as necessary) with index by original title. Each entry consists of the original language title, the translated title, the year and issue of the original which first appears in tr, and frequency.

**Howat, GMD, ed**
*DICTIONARY OF WORLD HISTORY.* London: Thomas Nelson & Sons 1973.

An alphabetical dictionary which contains 20,000 entries, average 100 words each. Emphasis on political, social & economic, military & diplomatic events, in that order. It is one of the translators' more important companions, providing just the right amount of information when a tr requires some historical annotation. Index.

**Kaiser, Frances E, ed**
*TRANSLATORS AND TRANSLATIONS: SERVICES AND SOURCES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.* 2nd ed. New York: Special Libraries Assoc 1965.

In four main parts: 1. free lance translators; 2. translating firms; 3. pools and information sources for translations; 4. bibliographies of translations. 214 pp. Language, subject, and geographical indexes.

**Library Branch, US National Institute of Health, ed**
*NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH LIBRARY TRANSLATIONS INDEX, 1954-1963.* Washington: Dept of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service 1964.

Lists items translated for or by the NIH Library's translating service, or received as gifts from other organizations. Entries are arranged alphabetically by title in English. *SUPPELEMENT,* No 1-4, 1964-67 (Washington 1965-68). Each suppl includes a subject index & a list of journal title abbreviations used.

*LITERATURES OF THE WORLD IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION.* New York: Ungar 1967-70, vols 1 – 3. (In progress).

The aim of this bibliog is to list for the first time the English tr of all works of foreign literatures. All trs of reasonable length are listed except for frequently retranslated authors of whom only the more important & recent trs are given. Vols compiled by regions, each prefaced by lists of books on the background, literary history and literature of the countries and periods under consideration. The literatures of Asia are to be included in later volumes.

*THE McGRAW-HILL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD BIOGRAPHY.* 12 vols. New York: McGraw-Hill 1973.

One of the most comprehensive as well as informative of its kind, containing the profiles of 5,000 famous figures, past and present. Lavishly illustrated. Each article ends with a substantial list of "Further Reading".

**Miao T'ien-hua 繆天華 ed**
*CH'ENG-YU TIEN 成語典 [A DICTIONARY OF IDIOMS.]* Taipei: Fu-hsing 1971.

One of the most comprehensive works of its kind, with over 11,000 entries. The story and ramifications behind each idiom are given in each entry. Index. 1,088 pp.

**Millard, Patricia, ed**
*DIRECTORY OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC TRANSLATORS AND SERVICES.* London: Crosby Lockwood 1968.

A directory of individual translators and translation services in Great Britain, entries arranged according to subject as well as languages of translators. 136 pp.

**Moritz, Charles, et al, eds**
*CURRENT BIOGRAPHY YEARBOOK, 1977.* New York: H.W. Wilson 1977.

Published yearly since 1940, this biography yearbook contains brief, objective, accurate and well-documented biographical articles about contemporary leaders in all fields of human accomplishment the world over. It is an important supplement to various biographical collections. Cumulative indexes.

**Morris, William, ed**
*AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.* New York: American Heritage 1969.

A new work of about 155,000 entries, somewhat larger in overall size than the usual desk dictionary. Vocabulary recorded is that of the educated adult. Emphasis has been placed on offering guidance to good usage, both through the employment of usage-context indicators & the "usage notes" which reflect the opinions of a usage panel in regard to controversial or dubious locations.

**Murrey, Sir James Augustus Henry, et al, eds**
*THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, BEING A CORRECTED REISSUE, WITH AN INTRODUCTION, SUPPLEMENT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY, OF A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.* Oxford: Claredon Pr 1933. 12 vol & suppl.

A reprint of the original ed (1888-1933) with accounts of the meaning, origin & history of English words now in general use or known to have been in use in the past 700 years. Main body contains 414,825 words & over 1,500,000 quotations. Under each word is given its identification,

etymological history & meanings in chronological order, many accompanied by examples illustrating the particular meaning. Four suppl volumes have been planned: to update: Vol 1–A-G, was published in 1972, and Vol 2 – H-N, in 1976. It is estimated that these 4 vols, when completed, will contain 50,000 main words with 130,000 illustrative quotations.

**National Translations Centre**
*CONSOLIDATED INDEX OF TRANSLATIONS INTO ENGLISH.* New York: Special Libraries Assoc 1969.

Brings together information on the availability of trs which have appeared in a number of different lists issued by different agencies at different times. Includes tr bibliographies, selective tr journals and collections of trs. Items included are restricted to trs in English of serially published originals such as journals, patents, standards, etc. In 2 sections: 1. Serial citation index; 2. Patent citation index. 948 pp.

**Onions C.T, ed**
*THE SHORTER OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.* 3rd ed. Oxford: Claredon Pr 1973.

An authorized abridgement of the *OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY,* with c 163,000 words, retaining the method & style of the original. Compression is achieved mainly by using abbreviations, reducing the number of illustrative quotations, & abbreviating etymologies. New Addenda.

**Partridge, E, ed**
*A DICTIONARY OF SLANG AND UNCONVENTIONAL ENGLISH: COLLOQUIALISMS AND CATCH-PHRASES, SOLECISMS AND CATACHRESES, NICKNAMES, VULGARISMS, AND SUCH AMERICANISMS AS HAVE BEEN NATURALIZED.* 7th ed. New York: Macmillan 1970. 2 vols in 1.

Vol 1, the Dictionary, is a rpt of the original ed of 1937; Vol 2, the Suppl, incorporates into 1 alphabet the Addenda from later eds, together with new material & revisions. About 65,000 items in all. Entry words have definition, derivation, date & source, & examples or quotations where considered necessary.

**Pond, Bob, ed**
*INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS.* London: Pond Pr 1967.

More than 2,100 translators throughout the world are listed, entries arranged according to subject as well as geographical distribution.

**Sheehy, Eugene P, comp**
*GUIDE TO REFERENCE BOOKS.* Chicago: American Library Assoc 1976 (9th ed).

This indispensible *American* reference manual is essentially a revised, expanded, and updated version of the 8th ed by Constances M. Winchell. There are 1015 pp of annotated items in various languages (mostly English) arranged according to subject. The work is an excellent source guide for the translator who has to probe in many areas searching for necessary background information, etc. There are sections on encyclopedias and language dictionaries. Index.

**Stein, J, ed**
*RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.* New York: Random 1966.

A new work, but bearing many of the characteristics of the same publisher's *AMERICAN COLLEGE DICTIONARY.* More than 260,000 entries, relatively up to date & encyclopedic scope of entries. Size (comparable to the *SHORTER OXFORD DICTIONARY)* as well as price make it suitable for home use.

**Walford, AJ, ed**
*GUIDE TO REFERENCE MATERIAL.* 3 vols. London: The Library Assoc 1973-77 (3rd ed).

One of the leading *British* reference manuals describing & annotating: Vol 1–Science & Technology; Vol 2–Philosophy & Psychology, Social Sciences, Geography, Biography & History; Vol 3–Generalities, Languages, the Arts and Literature. The set is one of the best prepared lists of leading world-wide reference books & bibliographies, with emphasis on current material, particularly about items published in Britain. Frequent references to reviews. Index.

## II. THEORY AND HISTORY

**Barik, Henri C**
*Interpreters Talk a Lot, Among Other Things,* in *BABEL,* Vol XVIII, No 1 (1972), pp 3-10.

A report on the findings of a study on simultaneous interpretation. Among the observations are statements like: "In the consideration of the temporal characteristics of the translated texts, there do not appear to be major differences whether tr is from the translator's weaker into his dominant language or vice-versa," and "the translator is found to lag behind the speaker by 2 to 3 seconds."

**Brouwer, Niels**
*Translators are Servants, but They Need Not be Servile,* in *BABEL,* Vol XVIII, No 2 (1972), pp 3-4.

A short discussion on the conscience of the translator. The writer argues that the politically conscious translator must judge each individual tr task on its political merits, and if necessary, refuse it: thus the advantage of practicing on a free-lance basis, for the translator can then choose or reject his master.

**Han Ti-hou** 韓迪厚
*CHIN-TAI FAN-YI SHIH-HUA* 近代翻譯史話 *(MODERN ENGLISH-CHINESE TRANSLATION: A CRITICAL SURVEY).* Hong Kong: Swindon 1969.

Originally a M.A. thesis submitted to the Chinese Dept of the Hong Kong Univ in 1966 under the title, *A CRITICAL SURVEY OF CHINESE TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH BY YEN FU, LIN SHU & FU TUNG HUA,* it describes the intellectual background in China between 1898 & 1919 against which tr of Western works was carried out, and assess the careers of the 3 men as translators.

**Huang Chia-teh** 黄嘉德 **ed**
*FAN-I LUN-TSA* 翻譯論集 *(SELECTED ESSAYS ON TRANSLATION).* Shanghai: West Wind Monthly 1940.

A rich collection (305 pp) of essays on tr by celebrated men of letters, mostly written in the 1930s. In 4 parts: Part I: General principles of Tr; Part II: Tr of names; Part III: Tr of Poetry; Part IV: History of Tr. A very important corpus of materials on tr theory during the years after the May Fourth Movement.

**Krollmann, Friedrich**
*Data Processing at the Translator's Service,* in *BABEL,* Vol XX, No 3 (1974), pp 121-29.

A description of the development of computational linguistics, explaining how this modern discipline can assist the technical translator. The feasibility of text-related glossaries and text-banks is dealt with in detail.

**Lefevere, Andre**
*TRANSLATING POETRY: SEVEN STRATEGIES AND A BLUEPRINT.* Assen, the Netherlands: Van Gorcum 1975.

An investigation of the problems & possibilities in literary tr, more particularly poetry. After analysing and evaluating several strategies for translating a classical poem by the Roman poet G. V. Catullus, the

author constructs a blueprint which might serve as a guideline for the tr of poetry & literature in general. Index.

**T'ien Ch'in** 田禽
CHUNG KUO HSI-CHU YUN-TUNG 中國戲劇運動 *[THE DRAMATIC MOVEMENT IN CHINA]*. Shanghai: Commercial Pr 1946.

Contains an essay (pp 105-43) entitled *San-shih-nien lai hsi-chu fan-i chih pi-chiao* 三十年來戲劇翻譯之比較 *[A Comparison of the Translation of Dramatic Works in the Past Thirty Years]*. Apart from a long list of translated dramatic works published in China from 1908 to 1938, there is an analysis of the background and problems of drama tr during this period.

**Wells, Henry W**
*Standards of Translation*, in THE ASIAN STUDENT, 27 March 1976.

Begins with a general survey of important works of tr in the West since the earliest days, followed by discussions on the aim of tr, the importance of sensitivity, the difference between translating prose and poetry, and ends with comments on the tr of some Chinese poems.

## III. METHOD, EVALUATION, AND PROBLEMS

**Chan, Mimi** 陳美美
*On Translating Chaucer into Chinese*, in RENDITIONS, No 8 (Autumn 1977), pp 39-51.

The writer explains from personal experience the problems faced by the translator when translating a classical foreign literary work into Chinese. Among the topics discussed are the choice of text, differences in thinking and custom, wordplay, etc.

**Chang Ch'i-ch'un** 張其春
FAN-I CHIH I-SHU 翻譯之藝術 *(THE ART OF TRANSLATION)*. Hong Kong: Chih-wen 1973.

A rpt of a classic (originally written in the 1950s) on the topic. The author quotes innumerable examples from the tr of literary works, E-C as well as C-E, to illustrate the various techniques of handling various problems in tr. The different trends and attitudes of translators are outlined. Informative and inspiring. 269 pp.

**Chen Lin** 陳林
YING-WEN FAN-I 英文翻譯 *(ENGLISH TRANSLATION)*. Hong Kong: Chin-hsiu 1962.

Divided into 2 parts: Tr E to C, and Tr C to E. Each part consists of chapters on Elementary Tr, Fable Tr, Story Tr, Letter Writing Tr, Poetry Tr, etc. Plentiful number of exercises.

**Chiang Ching-yao** 姜慶堯
HSIN-WEN YING-YÜ PIEN-I SHIH-WU 新聞英語編譯實務 *(THE PRACTICEBOOK OF JOURNALISTIC ENGLISH)*. Taipei: Buffalo 1969.

The first 22 pages contain discussions about the principles and methods of translating journalistic material, and the rest (pp 23-241) are examples of tr, including actual news clippings of military, political and economic events as well as the social sciences and the entertainment and sports world.

**Ch'ien Ch'ing-yun** 錢倩雲 ed
FAN-I CHI-PEN CHIH-SHIH 翻譯基本知識 *[BASIC KNOWLEDGE IN TRANSLATION]*. Hong Kong: Shih-tai 1974.

A whole book (147 pp) devoted to the discussion of the principles and methods of tr, covering topics like faithfulness, comprehensibility and elegance; literal and free tr; the traditional method of translating Buddhist scriptures; and pitfalls of tr. Concludes with brief evaluations of 6 pieces of translation (E-C).

**Chung Ling** 鍾玲
*Whose Mountain is This—Gary Snyder's Translation of Han Shan*, in *Renditions*, No 7 (Spring 1977), pp 93-102.

Apart from assessing the merits and shortcomings of Snyder's tr, the author describes and discusses the aspirations of this particular translator-poet living the life of the poet he imitates in a totally different background, while analyzing the translator's adaptations in actual life as well as in the translations.

**Citroen, IJ**
*Teamwork in Translation*, in BABEL, Vol XI, No 1 (1965), pp 32-36.

Emphasizes the importance and advantages of teamwork in technical tr, and describes the various forms in which tr teams may be constituted.

**Gold, David L**
*On Quality in Translation*, in BABEL, Vol XVIII, No 1 (1972), pp 10-12.

Concrete examples from specific translations, mostly from journalistic material, are quoted to illustrate the various types of problems faced by the translator and the best ways of tackling them.

**Hefzallah, Ibrahim M**
*The Art of Translation*, in BABEL, Vol XVI, No 4 (1970), pp 180-87.

Discussions the importance and methods of tr, covering topics like the lack of equivalence, transliteration, the coining of new words, the handling of idioms, machine tr, and the qualifications of a good translator.

**Huang Hsuan-fan** 黄宣範
Wu-tuan ti chih-chiao—lun fan-i Chia-t'e ti liang-tien ch'i-shihh 武斷的直覺——論翻譯卡特的兩點啟示 *[Arbitary Intuition—On Two Points of Revelation Obtained from Translating Carter]*, in CHUNG-WAI LITERARY MONTHLY 中外文學, Vol 5, No 11 (1 April 1977), pp 109-13.

**Hurvitz, Leon**
*The Problem of Translating Buddhist Canonical Texts into Chinese*, in BABEL, Vol IX, No 1 (1963), pp 48-52.

Examines the contrasts in languages and world views of Indian and Chinese cultures, describes the process of translating Buddhist scripts from the 4th to the 8th centuries, and discusses the features of a few translated texts.

**Jen Ch'ung** 任重
YING-YÜ HSIEN CHING 英語陷阱 *(PITFALLS FOR CHINESE STUDENTS LEARNING ENGLISH)*. Hong Kong: Ta-kuang 1977.

A collection of short articles on the problems & techniques of E-C tr. Examples are drawn from journalistic material.

**Lo Ssu** 羅斯
FAN-I CH'ANG-SHIH CHIEN-TAN 翻譯常識淺談 *(COMMON SENSE ABOUT ENGLISH TRANSLATION)*. Hong Kong: Ta-kuang 1976.

A collection of short articles on the method of tr. Examples are drawn from journalistic material, with emphasis on current American idiom & slang and their treatment.

**Li Hai** 李海
Hüan-yü jen, ti, ts'u-yü t'ung-i p'in fa wen-ti 關於人、地、詞語統一拼法問題 *[On the Problem of Standardizing the Spelling of Personal Names, Place Names and Other Terms]*, in DOUSOU 抖擻, Vol 10 (July 1975), pp 51-54.

An account of the history and details of the new plan for standardizing proper names (through the *pinyin* system) recently carried out by the Peking regime.

**Li Tse-in** 李志英
*CHUNG-WEN YING-I FA* 中文英譯法 *(METHOD OF TRANSLATION—FROM CHINESE INTO ENGLISH)*. Shanghai: World 1947. (1st ed: 1938?)

Discussions of the method of tr, C to E. Consists of 55 units, each followed by an exercise, under the categories of the tr of sentences, the tr of short stories, the tr of jokes, etc. A reprint ed appeared in Hong Kong (The English Language Printing Co) in 1973.

**Li Tse-in** 李志英
*YING-WEN CHUNG-I FA* 英文中譯法 *(METHOD OF TRANSLATION—FROM ENGLISH TO CHINESE)*. Shanghai: World 1947. (1st ed: 1938?)

Discussions on the method of tr, E to C. Consists of many units, each followed by an exercise, under the categories of the tr of idioms, the tr of sentences, the tr of prose, the tr of short stories, etc. A rpt ed appear in Hong Kong (The English Language Printing Co) in 1971.

**Lin I-liang** 林以亮（宋淇）
HUNG-LOU-MENG *HSI-YU CHI—HSI-P'ING* HUNG-LOU-MENG HSIN YING-I 紅樓夢西遊記—— 細評紅樓夢新英譯 *[THE RED CHAMBER DREAM'S JOURNEY TO THE WEST—A CRITIQUE OF THE NEW TRANSLATION OF THE RED CHAMBER DREAM]*. Taipei: Linking 1976.

A detailed evaluation and critical analysis of David Hawkes' new English version of *HUNG-LOU-MENG (THE STORY OF THE STONE*, Vol I Penguin Classics (1973), covering such topics as the choice of text, the tr of names, the treatment of wordplay, and mistakes, etc.

**Liu Chi-po** 劉季伯
*HSIN YI-YÜ MAN-T'AN* 新譯餘漫談 *[MORE REMARKS ON TRANSLATION]*. Hong Kong: Ta-kuang 1978.

A collection of 29 articles which discuss the practical tr of literary and journalistic writings, including reviews on dictionaries, comments on the adequacy of current news tr E to C, and remarks on the life and contribution of famous Chinese translators. 222 pp.

**Mou Chin-on** 繆錦安
*Jen ti ming p'in-fa kuei-fan-hua ti mu-ti ho fan-wei* 人地名拼法規範化的目的和範圍 *[The Aim and Limit of Enforcing the Standardization of the Spelling of Personal Names and Place Names]*, in *DOUSOU* 抖擻, No 10 (July 1975), pp 49-50.

A response to the adoption of the *pinyin* system in the People's Republic of China. The writer points out the advantages of standardizing the method of transcription, but stresses the need for flexibility and respect for the individual's choice.

**Needham, Joseph**
*The Translation of Old Chinese Scientific and Technical Texts*, in *BABEL*, Vol IV, No 1 (1958), pp 8-22.

The famous student of ancient Chinese scientific achievements discusses the characteristics of Chinese scientific and technical language and the subsequent difficulties of translating them. Many examples, particularly those taken from mathematics and metallurgy, are quoted to illustrate his points.

**Newmark, Peter**
*An Approach to Translation*, in *BABEL*, Vol XIX, No 1 (1973), pp 3-19.

Examines, from the semanticist's point of view, the various aspects of tr including interpretation, paraphrase, wordplay, the tr of plays, etc.

**Ng, Helen** 伍海倫
*YING-WEN FAN-I SHOU-TS'E* 英文翻譯手册 *(A HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION)*. Hong Kong: Wan-li 1966.

Discussions on the techniques and principles of tr, E to C. Ch 1: The 6 Principles of Tr; Ch 2: Tr of Words & Expressions; Ch 3: Tr of Idioms; Ch 4: Examples for Tr.

**Pinchuck, Isadore**
*SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRANSLATION*. London: Andre Deutch 1977.

A thorough examination of the theory and practice of translating scentific and technical materials, covering topics as varied as "The Nature of Language", "What is Translation?" "Technical Language" and "Competance and Performance". Examples confined to German to English. Bibliog. Index.

**Ray, Punya Sloka**
*A Philosophy of Translation*, in *BABEL*, Vol VIII, No 4 (1962), pp 182-88.

The difficulties of tr are analysed from a semantic viewpoint; points out the problem of choice between alternative directions of distortion of meaning, and proposes a few models for the tr process.
cess.

**Sha Feng** 沙楓
*LU HSUN CHU-TSO YING-I HSU-TANN* 魯迅著作英譯絮談 *(NOTES ON SOME ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF LU HSUN'S WORKS)*. Hong Kong: Ta-kuang 1976.

A collection of short articles on the tr of Lu Hsün's works. Evaluations and remarks on the performance of several translators.

**T'ao Ke-ch'ao** 涂克超
*FAN-I CHIH LI-LUN YU SHIH-CHI I* 翻譯之理論與實際 *(TRANSLATION IN THEORY AND IN PRACTICE)*. Hong Kong: Chih-wen 1972.

A collection of essays on the theory and practice of translation. The views of many famous translators & critics, including Yen Fu 嚴復, D.S. Carne-Ross, Jean Paris, Werner Winter and W. Arrowsmith, are introduced and discussed.

**Weis, Erich**
*Translation—a Profession*, in *BABEL*, Vol XIII, No 1 (1967), pp 14-22.

The author argues that while both literary and technical translation should both be regarded as art, there are great differences between the literary translator and the technical translator as far as status, credentials, training and working conditions are concerned, so much so that technical tr can be regarded as a profession, while literary tr cannot.

**Wu Hsien-shu** 吳獻書
*YING-WEN HAN-I TI LI-LUN YÜ SHIH-CHIH* 英文漢譯的理論與實際 *(THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO CHINESE)*. Taipei: K'ai-ming 1963. (1st ed: 1936).

One of the earliest works of its kind, with discussions on the training and ability of the translator, the theory, principles, tools, and planning of tr, and the comparison of different versions of tr of several pieces, as well as model translations of famous literary works.

**Wu Wen-ch'ao** 吳文超
*Ts'ung jen ti ming p'in-fa kuei-fan-hua kung-kao tan-chii* 從人地名法規範化公告談起 *[On the Announcement of the Standardization of the Spelling of Personal Names and Place Names]*, in *DOUSOU* 抖擻, No 10 (July 1975), pp 55-56.

A response to the adoptation of the *pinyin* system in the People's Republic of China. The writer urges that more Arabic numerals and Latin letters should be used in the Chinese text, and that complete latinization should be the ultimate goal of the language reform.

Yao Te-huai 姚德懷
*Wai-kuo jen-ming ti-ming ti Ching-i wen-ti* 外國人名地名的中譯問題 *[The Problem of Translating Foreign Names and Place Names into Chinese]*, in *DOUSOU* 抖擻, No 1 (January 1974), pp 28-35. The writer points out the problems of translating proper names into Chinese, and suggests that instead of transliterating them by employing Chinese characters, it is much better to retain the original Latin letters.

Yin Ying 殷穎 ed
*PIEN HSIEH I TI CHI-CH'IAO* 編寫譯的技巧 *(A GUIDE TO EDITING, WRITING, AND TRANSLATING)*. Taipei: Taosheng 1973.

A collection of essays, mostly lectures delivered in a summer writing forum in Taiwan, by celebrated writers, translators & editors. Included are two inspiring essays on the attitude and problems of tr by veteran translators.

## IV. STUDY AND TEACHING

Citroen, I J
*Training Technical Translators,* in *BABEL,* Vol 1, No 2 (1955), pp 61-65.

The author describes his experience of arranging "a course of instruction to enable young men to become technical translators." The article contains some insights and advice which are useful for curriculum designers in the field.

Pan Tai-hsiung 潘大雄 , tr
*CH'UAN-I SHOU-TS'E—YU-HE TSO HUI-I CH'UAN-I-YÜAN* 傳譯手册——如何做會議傳譯員 *(THE INTERPRETATOR'S HAND-BOOK—HOW TO BECOME A CONFERENCE INTERPRETER* by Jean Herbert). Taipei: Chung-hwa 1960.

Discussions on the aim, principles, procedures, problems and other aspects of conference interpretation, as well as the requirements and career of the interpretor.

## A. PERIODICALS AND SERIALS

European Translations Centre
*WORLD INDEX OF SCIENTIFIC TRANSLATIONS AND LIST OF TRANSLATIONS NOTIFIED TO ETC.*
Vol 6, 1972-            . Monthly. Supersedes *WORLD INDEX OF SCIENTIFIC TRANSLATIONS* (Vols 1-5, 1967-71) and assumes its numbering.
European Translations Centre, Delft.

Listing by name the periodical in which the material originally appeared, with indication of year, vol and page numbers of the article translated and of the source from which the tr is available.

National Translations Centre
*TRANSLATIONS REGISTER-INDEX*
Vol 1, no 1, 1967-            . Monthly, with semiannual and annual cumulated indexes.
The National Translations Centre, John Crerar Library, Chicago.

The NTC is a depository & information source for unpublished materials translated into English covering the whole range of natural, physical,

medical, and social sciences. This *INDEX* lists new acquisitions to the NTC, together with references to tr available from other sources. year;

Repertoire international des traductions
*INDEX TRANSLATIONUM.*
1,1948- Annual.

Repertoire international des traductions, Paris, UNESCO.

Entries are arranged by country, and under country name by the ten major headings .of the Universal Decimal Classification. Complete bibliographical information, including the original language and title, are given when available. Indexes of authors, publishers and translators. The number of countries covered varies from year to year, the 1961 issue includes 75.

## C. PROCEEDINGS

Caille, Pierre-Francois
*Translators and Translation—1974 Survey,* in *BABEL,* Vol XX, No 3 (1974), pp 130-41.

The report of a questionaire survey sponsored by UNESCO and carried out by the International Federation of Translators. The content includes: I.Changes in the legal status & material situation of translators since 1968; II. Ways of furthering the activities of translator's associations, or of encouraging their formation; III. Problems connected with translators training; IV. Ways of encouraging the tr of contemporary works.

National Physical Laboratory
*1961 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MACHINE TRANSLATION OF LANGUAGES AND APPLIED LANGUAGE ANALYSIS.* 2 vols. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office 1962.

Proceedings of the Conference held at the NPL, Teddington, Middlesex in Sept 1961, including papers like "A Preliminary Approach to Japanese-English Automatic Translation", "Human Translation and Translation by Machines", "Multiple Meaning in Machine Translation", and "Emphasis on Anglo-Russian Translation". Appendix.

## D. PREFACES AND INTRODUCTIONS

Turner, John
*Introduction* to *A GOLDEN TREASURY OF CHINESE POETRY.* Hong Kong: The Centre for Translation Projects, the Chinese Univ of Hong Kong 1976.

This *Introduction* (pp 9-22), together with John J. Deeney's *Preface* (pp 1-7), both discuss the characteristics of Chinese classical poetry and the method to be used as well as the problems involved in reproducing Chinese poems in English verse. The translator believes that a poem must be translated to read like a poem, and objects to the practice of translating Chinese poetry into prose or blank verse.

Waley, Arthur
*The Method of Translation,* in *A HUNDRED AND SEVENTY CHINESE POEMS.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf 1919, pp 33-34.

A discussion about the methods and problems involved in reproducing the formal features of Chinese poetry. The translator rejects the idea of adopting traditional English forms and fitting the Chinese contents into them; he also tries to justify his abandonment of rhyme. (Later, in the *Preface* to *CHINESE POEMS* (London: George Allen & Unwin 1946, pp 5-6), he explains how he developed, out of the Chinese 5-word regulated verse line, a metre based on Gerard Manley Hopkin's "sprung rhythm".)