

GLOSSARY OF APPLIED LEGAL TERMS
(English - Chinese)

英
漢
法
律
應
用
詞
彙

nav.	n avigation, aviation, land t ransportation	(航) 海陸空運輸
phr.	p hrase	(詞) 複辭, 慣用辭
pol.	p olice, public security, anti-narcotics	(警) 警察, 公安, 反毒
pris.	p rison, reformatory	(監) 監獄, 感化院
prop.	p roperty, ownership	(產) 財產, 所有權
pub.	p ublishing, publications, broadcasting, journalism	(印) 出版, 刊物, 廣播, 新聞
p.w.	p ublic works	(工) 工務
rel.	r eligion	(宗) 宗教
serv.	s ervices, fire, essential, civic aid	(助) 服務, 輔助
soc.	s ocial welfare, societies & associations	(社) 社會福利, 社團
std.	s tandards, weights, measures	(準) 標準, 度量衡
tax	t ax, taxation, custom tariff	(稅) 稅捐, 課稅, 關稅
util.	p ublic utilities	(共) 公用事業
v.	v erb	(動) 動詞

英漢法律應用詞彙

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FOREWORD

I am indeed proud to be associated with this fine work of research undertaken by the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

When the Hong Kong Government decided in 1972 to encourage wider use of the Chinese language for official business, it was only too conscious of the dearth of suitable reference works. It was also mindful of a warning sounded by Confucius himself:—

“If names be not correct, language is not in accordance with the truth of things. If language be not in accordance with the truth of things, affairs cannot be carried on to success”.

When I first wrote to Dr. LI Choh Ming, in May 1972, asking him if the Chinese University would be able to undertake the compilation of an English-Chinese Glossary of Legal Terms, I did not really expect that it would be possible to produce more than a short dictionary, containing translations of a few hundred of the most common legal terms used in legal documents, in Ordinances and Regulations, and in the Courts.

I certainly had not imagined that the very distinguished team assembled by the University would produce such a comprehensive work, which must contain virtually every legal term which is likely to be used.

I have no doubt that the glossary will become indispensable to all those directly or indirectly concerned with the administration of the law, in any of its forms. After a few months we shall all wonder how we could ever have managed without it.

On behalf of the Hong Kong Government and of the Legal Profession in general, I should like to offer our sincere thanks to Dr. LI for his vigorous support of the undertaking, and to express to the project staff, and to all those who gave advice or help to them, our deepest appreciation of a superb work of scholarship of which the Chinese University of Hong Kong may justly feel proud.

D. T. E. Roberts
Colonial Secretary

前 言

香港中文大學編纂之「英漢法律應用詞彙」已告完成。本人得倡議此一具有學術價值之工作並得樂觀其成，至感欣幸。

一九七二年，香港政府決定提倡公事上使用中文時，即深感適當參考書籍之難得。孔子有言：「名不正則言不順，言不順則事不成。」亦使政府知所警覺。

本人旋於同年五月致書李卓敏博士，商請香港中文大學從事編纂一英漢法律詞彙。當時本人心目中所期不過一簡畧詞彙，內容包括香港法例、規例及法庭常用詞語之漢譯數百條而已。斷不料中文大學竟能延聘專家學者多人，合力編就如此廣博詳盡之鉅著，凡習用之法律詞語，實已無所闕遺。本人深信此詞彙必成為法律界人手一冊之要籍，且必久而彌覺其可珍。

茲值此書付梓，本人謹代表香港政府暨法律界人士，向李博士誠懇致謝其熱烈支持。中文大學完成此一學術鉅著實應引以自豪。吾人對編彙此書之全體編譯人員及顧問，更致深切感佩之忱。

布政司
羅弼時

INTRODUCTION

The Chinese University of Hong Kong is pledged to the promotion of effective bilingualism as an aid to the inter-flow of Chinese and Western cultures. All its teaching and research efforts are conducted with an eye to this requirement. One evidence of equal emphasis on the two languages, Chinese and English, is the encouragement that has been given to translation which functions as a bridge between the two cultures and a catalyst in society's progress toward modernization.

In 1972, the Government of Hong Kong enlisted the help of The Chinese University in the compilation of the **English-Chinese Glossary of Applied Legal Terms**, and the University undertook this important task with alacrity. Since the majority of the population of Hong Kong is Chinese, this **Glossary** will bring the Government and the people yet closer together, thus rendering a great service to the community. It is most gratifying that support has come to us from all circles, and experts and scholars have taken an active part in the compilation.

In this first edition there will inevitably be errors and omissions. We would appreciate any suggestions for revision and improvement, and sincerely hope that these will be forthcoming.

Choh-Ming Li
Vice-Chancellor
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

序

香港中文大學成立以來，即抱定中英文並重的宗旨，因此多年來在教學和研究方面的發展，竭力與這方針相配合，務期能負起溝通中西文化和服務社會的使命。中英文並重在中文大學的具體表現之一就是注重和提倡翻譯，因為翻譯一方面有助於溝通中西文化，另一方面有促進社會現代化的功能。

一九七二年，香港政府要求中文大學編纂英漢法律應用詞彙，中文大學欣然接受此一具有重大意義之工作，因香港居民以中國人佔絕大多數，此一詞彙之完成，政府與居民間多一津梁，其溝通作用無疑對本港居民有極大的貢獻。中文大學所引以為慰者，為各界人士對我們的編纂任務無條件的支持，尤以各專家學者的熱誠參與實際工作，使我們得以如期完成任務。

現在付印的詞彙只是初版，錯漏在所難免，今後增訂工作，更須獲得各方面的協助。敬祈各界人士不吝指正。

香港中文大學校長

李卓敏

EDITOR'S NOTE

- 1) The idea of a glossary of legal terms emanated from Paragraph 26 of the Legal Sub-Committee's Report of May, 1971, incorporated in the Third Report of the Chinese Language Committee, "Court Proceedings and the Language of the Law", June, 1971. To quote:

"Glossary of Legal Terms found in Hong Kong Ordinances and subsidiary legislation -- Paragraph 26 (ii)

"We note our Sub-Committee's recommendation that in the course of translating the ordinances and subsidiary legislation of Hong Kong, the translators should compile a glossary in Chinese and English of all legal terms contained therein. However, the production of a glossary by this method would necessarily be a long process. Therefore, for the greater convenience of the public, we recommend independently of the aforementioned exercise, a comprehensive glossary of legal terms found in the ordinances and subsidiary legislation should be compiled."

"Immediate translation of the titles of all existing ordinances and subsidiary legislation -- Paragraph 26 (iii)

"We agree with our Sub-Committee's recommendation here. However, we consider that such translation should include a brief description (in not more than one or two sentences) of each ordinance or subsidiary legislation. The list of such titles (which would have to be kept up-to-date regularly) should also contain a note indicating whether there is a corresponding explanatory booklet in Chinese".

- 2) Consequent upon an exchange of letters between Mr. D.T.E. Roberts, former Attorney General, and Dr. Choh-Ming Li, Vice-Chancellor of the Chinese University of Hong Kong in May-June, 1972, Mr. Christopher K. K. Wong, then Commissioner for Chinese Language, confirmed with the University on June 30 the undertaking by the University of compiling an English-Chinese Glossary of Applied Legal Terms, known as the Special Translation Project. For this purpose, the Finance Committee of the Hong Kong Government approved in November, 1972, a grant of HK \$120,000.00 to the University. The work was estimated to require approximately one year.

- (3) Subsequently, under the leadership of the Commissioner for Chinese Language, a Steering Committee of five members was appointed on November 24 and had its first meeting on December 14, 1972. The formation of a Board of 12 technical advisors was completed in February, 1973.
- 4) In order to achieve a logical and practical limitation of entries to the Glossary, the Steering Committee recommended that in addition to the legal terms and titles of government ordinances, relevant subject categories, contextual words and certain frequently used phrases in Government business should also be included. This basic philosophy was agreed to and approved by both the Vice-Chancellor of the Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Attorney General in February, 1973.

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編 譯 附 言

- (一) 英漢法律應用詞彙之編譯計劃乃採取一九七一年六月份公事上使用中文問題研究委員會第三次報告書(法庭審訊及法律上所用語文問題)內之一九七一年五月份法律小組委員會報告書第二六段所提供之意見,現將意見節錄如下:

「香港的條例及附屬法例的法律詞彙——第二六段第(二)節」

「小組委員會建議在翻譯香港的條例及附屬法例時,翻譯員應將所遇到的法律用語,編成中英對照詞彙。但本委員會認為如按照此方法編訂詞彙,必然需時甚久。因此,為盡量方便市民起見,本委員會建議,除翻譯上述法例外,另行倩人將各條例及附屬法例中的法律用語,編成一本詳盡的詞彙。」

「即行將所有現行條例及附屬法例之名稱譯成中文——第二六段第(三)節」

「本委員會贊同小組委員會在該段的建議,但認為在譯文之後,應用一二句話將每一條例或附屬法例的內容簡述。此名稱表除應經常修訂以保持準確外,並應於有關項下註明是否備有中文說明書。」

- (二) 一九七二年五月至六月間律政司羅弼時先生與香港中文大學校長李卓敏博士交換有關編譯該詞彙之意見。隨後於同年六月三十日政府中文專員黃劍琴先生證實中文大學接受邀請代為編纂一部香港法律用語及政府公事上用語之英漢對照法律詞彙。一九七二年十一月香港政府財務委員會正式通過撥款十二萬元作為中大法律詞彙工作組編譯該詞彙之全年經費。

- (三) 在政府中文專員黃劍琴先生領導下，一個五人策劃委員會於一九七二年十一月廿四日成立，並於同年十二月十四日舉行第一次會議。於一九七三年二月由十二人組成之顧問委員會亦相繼誕生。
- (四) 爲了充實此詞彙之內容，使之具備實用之性能，策劃委員會建議除法律用語、政府條例及附屬法例外，一些有關之用語及政府公事之常用語亦應一併納入。而香港中文大學校長李卓敏博士及律政司羅弼時先生亦於一九七三年二月先後通過此建議。

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TECHNICAL NOTES

- (1) The Glossary of Applied Legal Terms contains over 19,000 entries in English and 27,000 entries in Chinese translation, compiled initially from a reading of the 470 Hong Kong Government Ordinances and subsequent legislation up to 1972. Acts relating to Hong Kong and legal vocabulary of basic nature are also incorporated. Together they form the core of the Text. The major technical terms under relevant subject categories form the first radius. The practical and contextual terms and phrases form the second radius. In the Appendices there are a list of English and Chinese titles of Hong Kong Government Ordinances, Civil & Miscellaneous Lists and Geographical Names.
- (2) The above concept of coverage has for its primary consideration the use of this Glossary by English-Chinese translators. The knowledge of the legal terms and technical vocabulary would be impractical without a familiarization with the frequently used words and phrases. Thus the triple coverage aims to give the translators an added dimension of choice and facility. The admission of these words and phrases follows studies made by lexicographical and language experts.
- (3) In view of the fact that the Chinese translations of English terms vary with category and usage, the Glossary has adopted a system of classification and abbreviations. (See List following the Technical Notes). All Latin terms are in italics. All entries follow the English alphabetical sequence. Most of the entries are noun-oriented followed by adjectives and verbs. Wherever the noun form and the verb form are of the same spelling, the entry is indicated by (v.). Prepositions and adverbs are not included as a rule. Cross-references are omitted and corresponding entries are limited to a minimum.
- 4) The translation of the titles of Hong Kong Government Ordinances, Regulations and Orders appears as Appendix I and of the Civil & Miscellaneous Lists, Appendix II. The latter represents, under the second column, a compilation of the Chinese translations in current use. In the third column, an attempt was made to suggest a number of new translations. The result is not entirely satisfactory in view of the fact that

the suggested translations might not have been accorded a necessary indepth research of the functions and terms of the respective offices. Furthermore, many translations are rendered difficult on account of the frequently expedient and supernumerary nature of the posts for which Chinese counterparts are practically non-existent. The implementation in progress of McKinsey's Report on the Machinery of Government has also invoked a transitory or temporary status to a number of offices. Therefore, a final translation and revision of the Lists in Chinese will have to be undertaken at a future date. Appendix III on Geographical Names and Appendix IV on Weights & Measures are included for the convenience of the users.

- (5) One of the major problems in compiling and editing a glossary is scope limitation without jeopardizing a systematic and pragmatic treatment. Moreoften, it is a problem of exclusion rather than inclusion. Departmental and specialized users may find the renditions and even omissions contrary to their wishes. This is unavoidable and it must be pointed out therefore that for working purposes, they may develop an auxiliary glossary of their own to deal with an extremely technical or amplified coverage. The Editors are grateful for the excellent lexical data received from these sources but for reasons given they regret that they cannot incorporate all the entries in the Text.
- (6) The source books from which the Glossary draws its reference are many, suffice to mention the principal titles in the Bibliography. The Glossary in its present form is yet the first product of its kind. There are errors and inadequacies to be sure. The problem is not with accepted translations but with translations either being controversial or being unavailable. The co-operation of scholars and specialists is therefore earnestly invited. The Glossary, completed in a relatively short time of 12 months, does not claim to have exhausted all admissible entries. With an ever-changing and increasing vocabulary in law and related fields, the Glossary looks forward to updating and revision from time to time.

凡 例

- (一) 本書共收英文詞彙一萬九千餘條，譯文二萬七千餘款。內容計有取自香港法例及附屬條例（一九七二年止），英國法律及一般法律之基本詞彙及有關用語，以及政府公事上用語；此外，更附附錄四種，以便翻檢。
- (二) 本書所收詞彙及譯文主要為方便翻譯工作者而設。惟譯者須對慣用詞句熟悉，方能有效運用法律名詞及專門名詞。本書亦列入應用語、術語及連用詞等，藉以提供譯者更佳表達方式，其取捨準則均參考專家、顧問及各政府部門之意見而定。
- (三) 英文名詞之中譯往往隨類別及用法而異，故本書譯文皆冠以分類及簡稱（見表）。拉丁文均為斜體字。所有英文詞彙均按英文字母次序排列，以名詞為主，形容詞及動詞次之。遇有名詞及動詞拼法相同，則於該詞後加上(v.)符號。前置詞及助動詞則不包括在內。除必須互相參照外，相通之名詞盡量減少。
- (四) 附錄一乃香港政府法例、規例及法令之漢譯名稱。附錄二乃政府各部門及各主要職位名稱之英漢對照表。此表第二欄詳列目前通用之中文譯

名，第三欄則爲建議更改之譯名。但由於對有關職位之工作性質及職權範圍未能作深入之研究，並且有等職位乃屬權宜或臨時設置者，實際上並無現成相稱之中文譯名，故在翻譯上倍覺困難。加以政府機關現正根據麥建時報告書之建議進行改組，引致若干職位僅屬過渡性或臨時性質。因此，該表仍須於日後再予修訂，始能定名。本書更附有附錄三地名表及附錄四度量衡表，用供參考。

(五) 編纂詞彙之最大困難，厥爲適當劃定搜集詞彙之範圍，同時予以系統化及決斷性之處理。本書取材限於搜集範圍，自不能包括所有詞彙；其有未列入者，及若干譯文，當難盡合各部門、專家及一般讀者之需要。譯者如能參考本書，並就其部門之需要或特別性詳納科技化之專門名詞等，另編纂一輔助性詞彙，參酌運用，庶易收指掌之效。

(六) 編纂本詞彙之參考書甚多，其主要者列於書後。本詞彙之編譯工作尙屬創舉，且僅於一年內即行付梓，錯漏之處有待改善，深盼各界人士加以指正。至於有關法律新名詞之出現，自宜隨時增補。本書工作人員荷蒙各界人士及政府各部門之指導與合作，致編纂工作得以順利進行，謹在此敬致謝忱。

CLASSIFICATION AND ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE GLOSSARY

a.	adjective	(形) 形容詞
agr.	agriculture, forestry, mining, fishery, livestock	(農) 農, 林, 礦, 漁, 畜
bkpt.	bankruptcy	(破) 破產
civ.	Civil Law, Civil Procedure	(民) 民事法, 民事訴訟程序
co.	Company Law, Company Ordinance	(公) 公司法, 公司條例
com.	commerce, trade, industry	(商) 商業, 貿易, 工業
con.	Constitutional Law, government organization	(憲) 憲法, 政府組織
cri.	Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure	(刑) 刑事法, 刑事訴訟程序
ct.	court	(庭) 法院
debt	debt	(債) 債務
def.	naval, military, air force, defence	(軍) 海、陸、空軍, 防衛
educ.	education	(教) 教育
Eng.	English Law	(英) 英國法
exe.	executive, administrative	(政) 行政
fam.	family, marriage, inheritance	(家) 家庭, 婚姻, 繼承
fin.	banking, investment, bills, currency	(經) 銀行, 投資, 票據, 貨幣
gen.	general	(普) 一般的
hth.	health, medicine, medical services	(衛) 衛生, 醫藥, 醫療服務
imm.	immigration	(移) 移民, 出入境事務
ins.	insurance	(保) 保險
Intl.	International Law, treaties, foreign relations	(際) 國際公法, 條約, 國際關係
lab.	labour	(勞) 勞工
land	land, land reform	(土) 土地, 土地改革
leg.	legislative	(立) 立法
LL.	laws in general, jurisprudence, legal systems	(法) 法律概論, 法理學, 法律制度

CONTENTS

Foreword	iv
前 言	v
Introduction	vi
序	vii
Editor's Note	viii
編譯附言	x
Technical Notes	xii
凡 例	xiv
Classification & Abbreviations	xvi
分類及簡稱表	
Acknowledgements	xviii
致 謝	xix
ENGLISH-CHINESE GLOSSARY OF APPLIED LEGAL TERMS	
英漢法律應用詞彙	1
Appendices:	
附 錄	
I : Titles of Ordinances, Regulations, By-laws, Rules & Orders	
條例、規例、附例、規則及法令名稱	556
II : Civil & Miscellaneous Lists	
政府機構及公務員職稱	638
III : Geographical Names	
地 名	878
IV : Weights & Measures	
度 量 衡	884
Bibliography (Partial List)	
主要參考書目	889