

漢

中文基本功

第271期

通識新世代

放眼天下

發行的行 粵語讀杭 這是古漢語的餘韻

一月卅一日晚上，有人打電話來問：發行的行，粵語讀行爲的行還是銀行的行？我反問：何以有此一問？他答：不論電台、電視，發行的行一般讀成行爲的行，但剛才聽商業電台潘姓主持人卻讀銀行的行，可謂與衆不同，因而有此一問。我爽脆地答：就粵語來說，一向讀銀行的行，也就是杭州的杭；只是近年有人要改粵音，才改讀行爲的行，亦即平衡的衡而已。改讀的根據有二：跟普通話，此其一；誤會了「行」字是指通行，此其二。

其實，粵語把發行的行，讀成銀行的行，亦即杭州的杭，既非無緣無故，而且歷史悠久。可以說，這是古漢語的餘韻。

原來，發行的行，亦即行列的行。古時發行一詞，用今天的話解釋那是發出一系列。換句話說，所發出的，不是一張半張，而是千百張，無數張。不妨說，發行與批發性質略同，所異者是，發行用於鈔票、書籍等用紙張製成的物品，而批發用於其他各種貨物。發行一詞

，歷宋、元、明、清以迄民國以來一直沿用而且讀法一貫，這種情形不限於粵語。

就香港來說，發行的行一直讀杭。遠的不說，我由一九四五年底來港後，經歷五、六、七十年代相沿未改。改讀是八十年代以後的事，原因如上。從粵語正音或古漢語源流的角度出發，我認為冚台潘姓主持人讀杭是正確的。

粵語和普通話，各有讀音標準，強求劃一固然是錯誤的，而且不容混淆。就粵語讀音來說，把發行的行讀成衡，就像把姓甄的甄讀成真，都是脫離實際的。雲南出產的參三七，人們簡稱滇七，寫成田七，這是因為滇、田同音。所以粵語讀成田，是不錯的，而且早已約定俗成。有人以爲滇在普通話讀顯，因而改讀顯，這就混淆了粵語和普通話的標準。一服藥的服，是入聲字，普通話無入聲，讀成一付藥，貪簡貪便的更寫成「一付藥」，難道粵語也要依樣葫蘆？

容若

五星級英文



How to write a ghost story (5)

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Let's talk about light. Why is light so important? Do ghosts like light?

The room was neither dim nor bright and I could not tell where the sources of light were. It was glowing. The glass was not tainted, yet it managed to filter the light and keep the blue and green ray. The quilt on the bed was bathing in the sleeping sunlight, giving a warmth that was inviting.

What kind of story would I end up writing if I stay in this suite? The question should be reshaped as: what kind of story will the suite tell me?

Many newlyweds choose to stay here. You can see the Cathedral from here, the young woman said.

There was the spire, the elongated triangle. I saw it on Elm Hill on my way to the hotel. Why is there a hotel right at the entrance of the Cathedral? The question came to my mind when I was at Maid's Head.

At twilight, the homebound traffic kept the roundabout right in front of it so busy, creating a live-and-die light show against the backdrop of a seemingly unreal building. It stood there like a temporary structure in a film studio.

No activity at the reception. I wanted to have dinner there but my feet started walking towards the exit. In a few minutes, I was in the Cathedral. The choir was singing.

My mind flashed back again.

Here in Greenland, even people know there is a ghost in the house, they won't move out. They live with the ghost in the house, Little Sister said.

We were then sitting in front of a window. There were two pieces of glass on the window frame, with a little space in between to keep the heating, and the scene outside was a bit distorted and surreal.

Can I go to that house and have a look? I asked.

世「數」社經

CPI PPI 齊升 通脹埋隱憂

根據國家統計局最新的居民消費價格CPI數據顯示，2月份同比（和去年同期比較）上升2.7%；另比1月份擴大了1.2%。2月份CPI上漲幅度高於市場預期，引起物價上漲的憂慮。倘CPI升勢持續，令到通脹加劇，可能要緊縮貨幣政策，以加息抑制經濟過快增長，再進一步是間接抑制國家對大量原油的需求，產生連鎖的經濟效應。

由CPI到油價的關係雖三言兩語說得明白，惟CPI是反映尋常百姓一般購買消費產品和服務價格水平變動的情況指標；價格持續向上或向下，通常會被利用來反映通脹或通縮的指標。

國家統計局同時公布2月份工業品出廠價格（Producer Price

Index，PPI），同比上升5.4%，比1月擴大1.1%。

PPI是衡量生產商出廠價的平均變化指數，生產物價指數比預期高同樣反映有通脹的風險。

兩個數據均顯示有通脹的趨勢，倘不對症下藥，會成為經濟不穩的因素。似乎國家在另一「保八」的目標下，要採取穩健的財政政策，增加生產、平抑物價；是否以加息、緊縮銀根作為手段，大概是後話。較為樂觀的說法是國家3月份的CPI同比漲幅預計會回落，加上工業產品供求變化不大，在適度調控下，應該可以穩定預期的通脹趨勢。是耶非耶，但願如此。

專業教育培訓顧問 呂康

Central Government's expectations for Hong Kong and Macao

Editorial

Premier Wen Jiabao's Government Work Report to the annual session of the National People's Congress (NPC) covers Hong Kong and Macao's economic development and cooperation with the Mainland, especially with the Pearl River Delta in Guangdong Province. This shows the Motherland's care and support for the two SARs. Under "one country, two systems", it is inevitable and natural for Hong Kong and Macao to become increasingly integrated with the Mainland, particularly with the neighbouring regions. Therefore, they should make use of such a unique system and environment to promote their development in creative and innovative ways, so that they can **keep pace with** the rapid modernization on the Mainland. In this way can they contribute more to help the Motherland become more prosperous, while maintaining their own prosperity.

The Report says the Central Government will give support to Macao to develop its tourism and leisure industry. It expends more words on Hong Kong, saying the Central Government will support Hong Kong (1) to consolidate and elevate its position as an international financial hub and (2) to develop advantageous industries and foster new areas of economic growth. The first has been talked about for a while but the second point is quite new. This suggests that the Central Government, as it does for Macao, hopes Hong Kong could diversify its economy so as to expand the foundation for development and enhance its strength against risks. Naturally, how to diversify and what industries and new areas should be developed are matters to be decided by Hong Kong and Macao in accordance with their own conditions. Under "one country two systems", the Central Government cannot tell Hong Kong and Macao how to handle their own affairs, big or small. But in order not to **let down** the Central Government with its high expectations and to grasp the opportunities, Hong Kong and Macao must devote efforts to explore areas for new industries.

What is noteworthy is that the Central Government hopes Hong Kong will consolidate its status as an international financial hub rather than a national hub. **Nowadays** there is a lot of talk on the Mainland about how to make good use of resources in both domestic and overseas markets? In the case of Hong Kong, the SAR should make good use of resources of the Mainland and overseas markets so as to continue playing the role of a window for the opening up of the Mainland by coordinating the resources of both. For this purpose, even right now when the international environment remains poor and external demand sluggish, Hong Kong must still make greater efforts to develop overseas businesses and expand the network of its overseas connections, instead of just focusing on cultivating the Mainland market alone. Financially, while striving for more renminbi (RMB) businesses, Hong Kong should also lure more overseas businesses. In tourism, while continuing to attract Mainland visitors, Hong Kong should also lure more foreign tourists. Only when Hong Kong maintains or, better, expand its international connections, can it fully play its role as a window for the opening up of the Mainland.

The Motherland's support surely is an important and favourable factor, but **in the final analysis** Hong Kong and Macao must rely on their own efforts to boost their development. If they fail to **live up to** expectations, they would become a liability for the country. On this, Vice President Xi Jinping has pointed out that development is of overriding importance and thus must be pursued unwaveringly as the primary task, and stability is an exacting task as well as a primary responsibility. Hong Kong and Macao governments must take this as an instruction of overriding importance and a basic yardstick to measure their administrations. Without stability, nothing can be achieved. In its governance, Hong Kong SAR Government must be fully aware of what people think and want, take care of citizens' legal interests and

中央對香港澳門的期盼

社評

溫總在人大政府工作報告中，提到了港澳特區的經濟發展方向，和港澳與內地尤其廣東珠三角加強合作等事宜，反映了祖國對港澳的關心和支持。在「一國兩制」下，港澳與內地尤其毗鄰地區聯繫日益緊密乃必然和自然者，故必須利用好這些獨特的體制及環境來推動發展，為此還要不斷推陳出新，以配合內地的迅猛的現代化步伐，使能在維持特區繁榮的同時，對祖國的走向興盛多作貢獻。

報告表示支持澳門發展旅遊休閒產業和促進經濟多元化；對香港着墨更多，表示支持兩點：一是鞏固並提升金融、貿易、航運等國際中心的地位，二是發展優勢產業，培育新經濟增長點，前者早已有了，後者則較新鮮，亦如對澳門一樣，希望本港經濟能更多元化，擴闊發展基礎和增強抗禦風險能力。當然，如何多元化，發展那些產業及新增長點，必須由港澳按本地具體情況來決定，在「兩制」下中央不能也不宜巨細無遺地指導港澳辦事。但爲了不辜負中央期望和把握機遇，港澳務必努力探索找出開發新興產業之路。

值得注意的是，中央希望香港發展其國際中心角色而非成為內地中心。內地常談到要用好國內外兩個市場兩種資源，香港則應用好內地及海外兩個市場兩種資源，由內外配合來發揮本港的內地開放窗戶作用。因此即使現時國際環境仍差而外需不振，香港仍須大力發展海外業務擴闊聯繫網，不能只顧轉向開拓內地市場。在金融上既要爭取辦人民幣業務，也要招徠海外業務。在旅遊上既要繼續吸引內地人士，也要廣招外國遊客。香港只有保持甚至提升國際化程度，才可充分發揮作為內地開放窗戶的功能。

珠三角發展綱要爲粵港澳合作定調

國務院總理溫家寶3月5日在十一屆全國人大三次會議上發表工作報告，被列爲《珠三角發展規劃綱要》重要內容的「粵港澳合作」首次列入其中。報告內容包括「不斷拓展粵港澳三地合作的深度和廣度」，「加快推動港珠澳大橋、港深機場鐵路、廣深港高速鐵路等基礎設施建設」，以及「加快推進內地與港澳貿易的人民幣結算試點」、「採取有效措施支持港澳在內地企業特別是中小企業發展，緩解經營困難」。

粵港合作由來已久，30年前「前店後廠」模式，令粵港賺得各自第一桶金。30年間，香港成為廣東最大經濟夥伴和「百貨公司」，廣東也成為香港人力、原材料、土地資源的主要供應者，

reasonable demands, so as to build consensus. At the same time, the government must deal with a few people who deliberately make trouble or instigate antagonism, in accordance with the law or make new laws to deal with them, so as to ensure the authority of its governance. Such trouble-makers must absolutely not be allowed to do what they like; their wrongdoings must not be winked at and the rule of law must not be infringed.

In regard to development, the Hong Kong government earlier made proposals on how to improve the existing pillar industries and cultivate six new areas. The proposal on the six new industries has caused much controversy in society. But this is a good beginning. Right now questions such as what adjustments should be made or whether the number of new industries be increased or decreased could be put aside, leaving them to be answered in practice. What is more important is that authorities should not be content with offering proposals but must devote efforts to follow up and carry them out. This requires the establishment of a special institution to work out an overall plan for cultivation and development. Sufficient resources must be allocated for this purpose. New industries often face the risk of market failure and thus must be started by a "big government". To develop new industry in Hong Kong, we must be aware of both our own advantages and the mainstream trends in the world and on the Mainland. Therefore priority must be given to cultivate and develop new-and-high-technology industries. On this, Premier Wen's Report has made an important point that the financial crisis is hastening the birth of new technologies and triggering off an industrial revolution. Therefore new strategic industries must be developed, racing to control a post-crisis vantage point ahead of others. Former Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa in his term laid the cornerstone for Hong Kong's development of high-tech industries, planting some seedlings. Failure to let these seedlings grow healthily and keep pace with development in the Motherland means failing to carry on the "primary task" of development. Then history will judge us accordingly.

08 March 2010

WORDS AND USAGE:

① **Keep pace** (with sth/sb) (idiom) - Move, progress or develop at the same speed or rate as something/somebody.

Examples: 1. Can you slow down a bit? I can't keep pace with you. 2. In this business we have to keep pace with our overseas competitors.

② **Let sb down** (phrasal verb) - To disappoint somebody by failing to do what you are expected to do.

Examples: 1. Don't let me down! 2. He let the team down by not trying hard enough.

③ **Nowadays** (adv.) - At the present time; in comparison to the past.

Examples: 1. Trains go very fast nowadays. 2. I get along with him well nowadays.

④ **In the final/last analysis** (idiom) - Used to say what is most important after everything has been discussed or considered.

Examples: 1. In the final analysis, political independence and economic independence are inseparable. 2. In the last analysis, humour is a matter of individual interpretation.

⑤ **Live up to sth** (phrasal verb) - To behave as well as or be as successful as people expect.

Examples: 1. We will continue to live up to our promises. 2. They did not loyally live up to the principles they professed.



3月5日，溫家寶總理發表政府工作報告

得到祖國支持固屬重要的有利因素，但最終港澳仍須靠自身努力推動發展，以免爛泥扶不上壁而反成負累。對此習近平副主席緊接指出：發展是硬道理，是第一要務，穩定是硬任務，是第一責任。對此港澳政府應視為硬指示，管治成績如何就憑此作為評估的最基本標準。沒有穩定將一事無成。港府在施政中必須充分體察民情民意，照顧市民的合法權益及合理訴求，以能使凝聚共識。但同時對少數故意搞事存心對抗的，則須依法或立法辦以保管治權威，絕不能放任自流縱容枉法。

在發展上，港府曾提出了一些改進現有支柱產業的路向和開發六大產業。六大產業的建議在社會上不無爭議，但這是個好開始，如何調整增減可先不爭論，而由實踐效果來作決定。最重要者是當局不止於提出，而要認真跟進大力推動。這便要求設置專門機構，制訂全盤的具體開發規劃，並撥付足夠資源以成其事。新興產業每面對市場失效情況，故必須有「大政府」來啟動。香港發展新興產業，既要靠本身優勢，也要看世界及內地的主流趨向，因此不能着重開發高新科技產業。溫總報告中便對此有重要的陳述，認為金融危機正催生新的科技及產業革命，故必須發展戰略性新興產業，搶佔後危機時期經濟制高點。前特首董建華先生任內，便爲本港在高科技產業發展方面奠下基石，培育了一些幼苗。如果未能讓這些幼苗茁壯成長和跟上祖國發展，便是未完成發展是硬道理的第一要務，將難逃歷史責任。

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通識記憶體

