

漢

中文基本功

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通識新世代

放眼天下

## 種字粵語讀沖源遠流長 有人讀蟲查出兩個原因

二月十六日晚上，收聽香港電台《講東講西》講「靖康恥」。是晚嘉賓對宋史嫻熟。我留意的是他的粵語讀音。他講金將幹離不（完顏宗望）率軍攻宋，攻陷汴京（開封），宋徽宗（太上皇）、宋欽宗（皇帝）父子被俘北去，北宋滅亡。這就是岳飛《滿江紅》詞說的「靖康恥」了。嘉賓對於幹離不的幹字，不像一般人讀挖，而讀作管。我認為這才是粵語正音。

他講宋室南渡，提到杭州（當時叫臨安），提到五代時已在杭州稱吳越王的錢鏐。對於鏐字，他也不像一般人讀流，而讀作球，我也認為是粵語正音。這個字的讀音，去年十一月十三日我已講過，當時也提到錢鏐，也提到名叫江譽鏐的南海十三郎，相信有人記得，不再補充了。

嘉賓講「靖康恥」，提到抗金將領神師道、种師中兄弟。我得特別聲明种是正字，不是簡體。五十年前种字在大陸被當作種字的簡體引起混亂。其實，種、种二字形、音、義都不同，將其混為一談，厚此薄彼，強行取捨，何止於亂？不談也罷！回頭再說嘉賓講种氏兄弟，把他們的姓讀成蟲。據我所知，种字粵語正音讀沖。

原來，种由中分出，本讀中，讀法由不送氣變送氣，就讀沖了。种字讀沖，起碼在唐朝已經固定，有《音義》為證。宋、元受北方民族語言影響，聲調又未分陰陽，有人連沖也誤讀成蟲，而竟編韻書，於是造成混亂。粵語聲調嚴分陰陽，沖（陰平聲）蟲（陽平聲）楚河漢界不得逾越。上世紀三十年代黃錫凌正粵音，要跟國語，种字派讀蟲音。近年香港正音派，私淑黃氏，故亦讀蟲。

由此可知，粵人將种字改讀蟲音，一受宋元韻書影響，二來與普通話看齊。不知种字在粵語讀沖，源遠流長。

容若

五星級英文



## Writing about Museums (3) The Strangers' Hall

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Inside the museum, outside the museum.

Once inside the Strangers' Hall, I saw a big party. There was a big table with a lot of plastic food under a high ceiling. It was like walking right into a Christmas card that came to me three decades ago. Nostalgia came. I felt I was not much older than the school children sitting on the floor of one of the rooms and I stopped looking at the cupboards and pictures with the eyes of an art critic. The rooms were leading to one another, as if the inhabitants were on a train.

A man in a costume said, you are in a Georgian room and would be in a Victorian room. Everything in this room came from that period...

The Mayor of Norwich in 1539, while living in this hall, added a large oriel window. Natural light activated the exhibits and made them look less like display items. It added an extra element of time to the Hall: the role skylight has become more and more important in museums in the past decade.

The day I visited the Strangers' Hall, the sky was high and cheerful. I took photos on a bridge over River Wensum, near the Art School. The building next to the bridge darkened into a frame, supporting the willows and little houses further away as well as their reflections in the water. A tall young man on a bike going through the bridge gave a bending profile, like a couching mystic animal in front of a cliff: a modern city in the foreground and a 17th or 18th century painting at the background. I had been taking photos on that spot. When I reviewed the images, the pictures were so postcard-like that several times I decided to delete them. They were what I had seen in galleries in Paris, Florence, Prague, Leningrad, and Budapest... On my way to the Strangers' Hall, I took one image and let it live.

世「數」社經

## 每千瓦成本便宜七成 美投入4000億開發太陽能

再生能源是環保事業的最重要元素。根據國際能源總署指出，再生能源是從持續不斷地補充的、自然過程得到能量的來源，譬如太陽能、風力能、水力能、生物能、地熱能等等；至於石油、石化等有限的能源不能作為再生能源。

太陽是再生能源的基本成分，因為透過光與植物的光合作用，產生人類活動的基本生活條件；太陽是熱能的來源之一，可透過不同技術將之化為能量，提供光和熱的資源，以備日常生活及生產所需。

最佳例子莫如歐洲首座商業性的太陽能發電塔，它位於西班牙的塞維爾（Seville），利用624個日光移動鏡片反射器收集陽光，產生11MW電力。鏡片、陽光收集器以及發電塔由不同的專門公司負責；據悉這座發電塔在2013年總裝置容量將達3億瓦。

世界各國現時開始發展太陽能發電，但成本高昂，相當於燃煤發電成本的3倍，不過去年全球太陽能電池生產卻增加40%，而預計今年再會增加60%。原來太陽能的潛力驚人，只要運用得宜，其實是最好的再生能源。

美國在未來40年會投入4000億美元完成太陽能發電計劃，可滿足七成的電力以及三成半的總能源需求，而每千瓦成本為5美仙，比現在18美仙便宜70%。

專業教育培訓顧問 呂康



Liberal Studies

Editorial

## The door to universal suffrage now opens

The SAR Government yesterday published a package of proposals on the methods for selecting the Chief Executive (CE) and for forming the Legislative Council (Legco) in 2012, setting out detailed proposals for the two electoral methods. At the same time, Qiao Xiaoyang, Deputy Secretary-General of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met Hong Kong reporters in Beijing to talk the political reform proposals.

It may be said that, the just-unveiled Proposals and Qiao Xiaoyang's comments have affirmed and clarified certain points in controversy, demands and opinions in Hong Kong society about political development. Qiao Xiaoyang made it clear in his talk that the "authority and legal effect" of the universal suffrage timetable for selecting the CE in 2017 and forming the Legco in 2020 "is **beyond a shadow of doubt**". He also made a clear explanation about the use of the word "may" (in the NPC Standing Committee's decision on the universal suffrage timetable). Having followed correct opinions, the SAR Government has proposed that the five additional Legco seats, as well as the existing one, for the District Council constituency will all be elected by proportional representation. This may **allay** some people's suspicion that the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong (DAB) may benefit from the reform to get more seats.

Therefore, **in view of** either the ultimate goal of universal suffrage or of the revised methods for selecting the CE and forming the Legco, the Proposals and Qiao Xiaoyang's remarks have further increased people's knowledge and confidence in political development toward ultimate universal suffrage in the SAR.

If the spirit of Qiao's speech is followed and measures in the SAR Government's Proposals are implemented, and various sectors could narrow their differences to build mutual trust, establish tolerance and join their efforts to promote political development, instead of stubbornly **adhering to** one's own position and let the proposed reform die in pregnancy once again, then it can be absolutely certain that political development in the SAR is bound to progress in an unprecedented high-speed, like on board a train on the Wuhan-Guangzhou Express Rail, and arrive safely at the terminus of universal suffrage.

Today, it seems quite worthwhile doing a review of the history of the SAR Government and of the ultimate goal of universal suffrage. In recent years, some members of the opposition camp and a couple of trouble-making media outlets have deliberately **played up** the issue to make democracy in the SAR seem as if their "patented invention". And it is as if they who have brought this right to Hong Kong people. This is of course a great distortion and misleading. The fact is, the goal of universal suffrage is written in black and white on the Basic Law. This is the most powerful constitutional guarantee which shows the total political trust in Hong Kong people by the Central Government and the NPC Standing Committee. Democracy is by no means the patent of the self-proclaimed democrats. Universal suffrage is not alms bestowed by the opposition camp. Hong Kong people today must be fully aware of this and cherish it. Therefore, in regard to political development in the SAR, the Central Government is by no means an "obstruction". On the contrary, it is the Central Government, the Basic Law and the decision made by the NPC Standing Committee which point out the feasible route toward the ultimate goal of universal suffrage and provide the absolute guarantee.

### WORDS AND USAGE :

① **Beyond/without a shadow of (a) doubt** (idiom) - There is no doubt at all; absolutely certainly.

Examples: 1. He is guilty beyond a shadow of a doubt. 2. The safety of the new system is without a shadow of doubt.

② **Allay** (verb) - To make someone feel less worried or frightened.

Examples: 1. The government is trying the allay public concern about the spread of the disease. 2. He allayed her fears.

③ **In view of sth** (idiom) - Taking something into consideration; or because of something.

Examples: 1. In view of what you tell me about that place, I shall not go there. 2. In view of you've said, I think we should consider taking legal actions.

④ **Adhere to sth** (phrasal verb) - To continue to obey a rule or maintain a belief.

Examples: 1. How many people in fact adhere to this view? 2. They failed to adhere to the terms of the contract.

⑤ **Play sth up** (phrasal verb) - To try to make something appear more important than it really is, usually for one's own advantage.

Examples: 1. The official report plays up the likely benefits of the scheme, but glosses over the costs. 2. She played up her achievements in an attempt to impress us.

## 普選大門已打開 政改邁步勿蹉跎

社評

特

區政府昨日發表「二〇一二年行政長官及立法會產生辦法建議方案」，就二〇一二兩個產生辦法的修改提出了明確的做法；而與此同時，全國人大常委會副秘書長喬曉陽則在北京人民大會堂會見了香港記者，就「方案」內容發表了講話。

方案的發表和喬曉陽的講話，可以說，本港社會前一階段圍繞政制發展的一些爭論、要求和意見，都已經基本得到確認和釐清：喬曉陽在講話中明確二〇一七可以普選特首、二〇二〇可以普選立法會這一特區普選時間表的「權威性和法律效力毋庸置疑」，而且就「可以」二字的提法作出了清楚的解釋；而特區政府提出的方案則從善如流，立法會功能界別新增的區議會五個議席、連同已有一席均由比例代表名單制選舉產生，消除了一些人認為民建聯可以得到較多議席的疑慮。

因此，無論是從普選終極目標，以至二〇一二兩個產生辦法的修改，方案和講話都使人對特區的政制民主化發展和普選的最終到來更增添了認識和信心。

完全可以確信，只要秉持喬曉陽講話的精神，落實特區政府方案提出的做法，各方消除政見、互信包容、共同推動，而不再是固圍己見，令政改方案又一次胎死腹中，則特區政制必將如「武廣高鐵」一樣，可以以前所未有的速度向前邁進，最終安全抵達普選的彼岸。

今天，回顧一下特區政府或普選目標的由來，大有必要。近年在反對派一些人和個別亂港傳媒的肆意渲染下，特區民主似乎成了他們的「發明」和「專利」，是他們把普選這一政治權利帶

政務司司長唐英年（中）、律政司司長黃仁龍（左）和政制及內地事務局局長林瑞麟出席「2012年行政長官及立法會產生辦法建議方案」新聞發布會



給港人的，這當然是天大的歪曲和誤導；事實是，普選目標是基本法白紙黑字的明文規定，是中央、全國人大常委會對港人政治上的最大信任和憲制上的最有力保證。民主非口稱民主者的專利、普選更非反對派所「恩賜」，這一點，港人今天必須十分明確和予以珍惜。因此，在特區政制發展問題上，中央非但不是什麼普選的「阻力」，而且恰恰相反，只有中央、只有遵循基本法和全國人大常委會已經作出的「決定」，才是特區政制發展可以最終達至普選目標的必由之路和根本保證。

對此一基本點，喬曉陽昨日在京的一番講話，是十分有誠意、而且感動人心的。喬曉陽在回應有關二〇一七可以普選特首、二〇二〇可以普選立法會的問題時指出：定出這一個普選時間表是十分嚴肅和深思熟慮的，因為二〇一七是回歸二十年、二〇二〇是回歸二十三年，正是「五十年不變」的中線，到了那時，政制發展已積累一定經驗、社會也已凝聚更多共識，普選條件已具備。他還將此一普選時間表形容為特區與中央「共同努力的目標」。

在這種就再一次清楚展示，中央考慮特區的政制發展、考慮普選，可以說是存心不存私心，而是一切從港人社會實際出發、從港人繁榮穩定的利益出發而作出考慮的。如果如此還要鼓吹什麼「還港人普選」，那就只有如唐英年司長昨日在立法會上反對派議員劉慧卿所說：「不信中央、你要信誰」？

特區普選大門已經打開，只要港人社會加強團結、凝聚共識，議員顧全大局，投票支持方案，特區政制發展就會向前邁出可喜的一大步。

2010/04/15 大公報社評

## 全球逾50國議會採兩院制

世界上幾乎沒有多少國家的議會實現完全普及而平等的選舉權。以美國參議院為例，共有100名議員，每個州可選出2個議員，但美國每個州的人口密度不同，人口最多的加利福尼亞州有3300萬多人口，人口最少的新罕布什爾州只得120萬人口。加州參議員代表1600多萬人，新州參議員代表的只有60萬人，相差27倍。根據美國選舉和產生制度，按此推算，可以說沒有實現聯合國「政治與人權公約」有關普選的要求。

香港立法會目前有28個功能組別，產生30名議員。其中教育、法律、會計、醫學、衛生服務、工程、建築測量及都市規劃界、社會福利8個界別都是個人票；資訊科技界基本是個人票，

有少量團體票。功能組別和分區直選產生的議席各佔半數，立法會對法案、議案的表決程式需經由直選及功能組別各過半數通過，有着世界許多議會實行兩院或兩院混合制的影子。

目前世界上採取兩院制的國家共有50多個，發達國家佔70%以上，英國、美國、法國、德國、日本等國皆採用兩院制。挪威、丹麥、瑞典、冰島等國家的議會是兩院混合制。可見，香港實行功能組別的議會選舉，符合普世原則。偏偏香港有政團發起所謂「爭取真普選，廢除功能組別」運動，5名立法會議員辭職再參選，特區政府為此要耗資1.5億元舉行補選。

通識記憶體

