

Editorial



手肘的肘字既是肉旁非足旁 手睜的睜字自不能改寫成錚

四月廿九日下午六時亞洲電視 新聞報道,有關嬰兒被沸水灼傷的 醫院報告,重提負責的護士用手肘 測試水溫。由於是粵語新聞,主播 把手肘讀成手睜,這是對的;但字 幕打出「手踭」那就錯了。

我說足旁的踭字用錯,相信許 多人不服。時下所謂粵語(或廣州 話)詞典,都用「手踭」而不用 「手睜」,一般人聽了「正音」人 士的勸告,以字典爲準,於是不寫 手睜而寫手踭了。因此,亞洲電視 打字幕的用錯踭字,乃有這種「根 據一,不應負用錯的責任。錯在編 粤語(或廣州話)詞典的人讀書不 求甚解。此例亦足以警醒一些人, 字典可參考,但不應盲從;做字典 的奴隸,自己吃虧!

手肘在粵語用詞中,爲何不是 手踭而是手脬呢?答案簡單:手肘 在手部不在足部,用足旁的踭自然

常用詞,手肘的肘字從肉 (月),足跟的跟字從足,這應該 可以聯想到手睜應用睜,腳踭才用

手睜最初是用手掙的,因爲掙 字從手,適宜用於手的部位,猶如 踭字從足,適宜用於足的部位。後 來人們發覺, 掙字一般用作動詞, 寫成「手掙」,容易引起誤會,於 是參照手肘從肉(月),寫成手 **睜。我由一九五五年到一九八五年** 做了三十年編輯,我的報館統一用 手睜,始終不變,其他用錯手睜 的,也紛紛改正。只因八十年代中 期,粤港出的一批所謂粤語(廣州 話) 詞典,編者固執用手踭,才又 掀起傳媒在這個字的「錯字潮」!

自問重視中文的人,應嚴肅地 處理人體各部位的用字分工,不宜



The Legislative Council (Legco) by-elections have concluded. The [referendum] farce **dished up** by the Civic Party and the League of Social Democrats has ended in failure.

By now \[\text{referendum} \] is not worth mentioning. But for political reforms, the road ahead is still not smooth. The government's reform proposals, which will be presented to Legco, won't pass unless it has the support of two thirds of the lawmakers. If there are still a few pan-democratic lawmakers who fail to see the situation clearly, then the 17.1% turnout rate in yesterday's Legco by-election should serve as a [cooler] and useful reminder for them.

Having suffered a bitter defeat yesterday, the Civic Party, League of Social Democrats and a couple of trouble-making media outlets still put **up** a desperate struggle, asserting that 17.1% turnout rate is "not so low". They even **bared their teeth** to "warn" the SAR Government and the pro-establishment camp not to take it that the other 82.9% voters who did not turn out to vote in the by-elections supported their reform proposals, claiming that citizens did not vote simply because of the government "suppression".

Needless to say, the SAR Government and pro-establishment lawmakers have kept their cool. They would not be so shameless as the Civic Party and League of Social Democrats to claim that the 500,000 plus voters, who went to cast their votes yesterday out of various considerations, are all supporters of the "referendum". The government and pro-establishment lawmakers are also clearly aware that the 82.9% voters who did not turn out have different views on political reforms and who may not all agree on the government's proposals. But one

thing is certain and beyond doubt, that is the absolute majority of citizens and voters do not want to see political reforms die prematurely again. Instead, they hope the reforms can take a step forward, even if a small one, towards the goal of universal suffrage.

That would be better than to mark time. This wish of the public has been explicit. Now the 17.1% turnout rate speaks volumes, as it is said that "silence outweighs noise this time". All pro-democratic lawmakers should have learned something about the orientation of the popular will. More importantly, political developments in the SAR have arrived at a turning point. As members of the SAR legislative body, they should seriously reconsider how to fulfill their constitutional duties and responsibilities to citizens and society.

As a matter of fact, on political developments in the SAR, the society, legislative body and taxpayers have all paid a high price because of the Civic Party and League of Social Democrats' perverse acts against public's will. Antagonism continues in society, with the people divided. The image and dignity of the legislative body is damaged. Some \$150 million of taxpayers' money has been dumped into the sea and can never be recovered. The good relations and mutual trust between the SAR and Central Governments have also been hurt. To be frank, people find it hard to understand and feel outraged that some lawmakers in the SAR should ever have thought of creating such a "referendum" farce when the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee has already made the commitment that the SAR may have elections of the Chief Executive in 2017 and of the Legco in 2020 based on universal suffrage.

Therefore, the facts before our eyes are very clear. Political

和有益提醒

不要以爲不投票的百分之八十二點九選民

就是支持政改方案的,市民不投票只是因

清醒的,不會如「公」、「社」兩黨那樣

厚顏,把五十多萬出於各種不同原因前去

投票的選民都說成是「公投」的支持者;

政府和建制派議員淸楚知道,沒有投票的

百分之八十二點九選民,在政改問題上取

向也是多樣的,對政府提出的方案更未必

百分之百的認同,但至少有一點可以肯定

無疑的,就是絕大部分市民、選民都不願

意看到政改再一次「胎死腹中」,而是希

望看到政改向前行,向普選目標邁出一步

當然,特區政府和建制派議員頭腦是

爲政府「打壓」云云……

developments in the SAR must move a step forward. The political reform proposals need to be passed by the Legco. Whether this will be a success or failure depends on the "merciful thoughts" flashing through the minds of pro-democratic lawmakers. If they really have the heart to serve Hong Kong people and society, have the determination, commitment and courage to push forward political reforms in the SAR, they should know how to cast their votes on the day the reform proposals are to be voted upon.

Of course, before the proposals are presented for voting, the SAR Government must step up lobbying to solicit support. It should strengthen communications with lawmakers from various parties, and give further explanations to the whole society and people in all sectors. Whether political developments in the SAR can move a step forward, in the final analysis, the key is in the hands of citizens, though the proposals need to be passed by Legco. The 17.1% turnout rate this time is evident that people have fully played their role as the "real boss" (of society). Debates over political developments have lasted a very long time. Too much unnecessary political antagonism in the SAR has already affected stability and harmony in society. Now, political development must be brought back to the right track of "progressing step by step" as laid down in the Basic Law.

18 May 2010



1) Dish sth up (phrasal verb) - To produce something. Examples: 1. She keeps on dishing up the same old jokes in her shows. 2. The offer is better than anything other companies can dish up.

2 Put up sth (phrasal verb) - To resist strongly or fight hard in a game, a contest, an argument, etc.

Examples: 1. The other team didn't put up much of a fight. 2. She is unlikely to put up much resistance to the idea.

3 Bare/show one's teeth (idiom) - Act in an angry or threatening manner. (Alludes to what an angry wolf or dog

Examples: 1. The dog bared its teeth and growled. 2. We thought Tom was meek and mild, but he really showed his teeth when Henry insulted his girlfriend.

4 Take it (that) (idiom) - Think or suppose (that something is true, will happen, etc.)

Examples: 1. You speak Putonghua, I take it? 2. "I take it that you won't be back for lunch," she said as they left.

5 Turn out (phrasal verb) - To be present at an event; to attend something or to go somewhere. **Turnout** (noun) the number of people who are present at an event.

Examples: 1. The whole village turned out to welcome us. 2. Only a small number of voters turned out for the Sunday Legco by-election.



Wearing a laurel and a light shawl Walking with the medieval church

A Different Form of Writing (3)

Can you see the open market in your mind by reading this poem? Can you tell the smell

In Hong Kong, the government is trying to rebuild the open market in the Central

of food and the moods of visitors there? Can you guess a bit about the history of this

The Open Market

Watched by a mid-aged visitor in the sun

district. It is a beautiful market. Have you visited it?

English market?

Weavers' children touch a coming space

Coffee and coke next to egg and bacon Chips and fish near roasted hog and beef Corn and potato made by a beauty Cream and ice made in the city Morning market Mythic moment

Milky mist spreads strangely Modest dust settles slowly Shadows on the concrete pavement

Shadows on the covered panel Sky, as in the middle-ages, stays aloof Sentimental, smoothing, acting Enduring scene painted by J.S. Cotman Endearing, Norwich Market Place, a water colour Exhibited in 1807, when the city

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As big? No. As booming? No Aura there still, and the soul A newsagent, also offering fairytales, on the fringe

Exported fabrics to the Continent

Announcing City of Culture 2013 finalists



立法會補選當天,投票站比往屆冷清

——那怕只是一小步,也總比原地踏步為 好。民衆的這一意願,本來已經相當清 晰,百分之十七點一的投票率,就更是 「此時無聲勝有聲」了。而對所有泛民議 員來說,除了對投票率反映出的民意取向 要有所啓悟外,更重要的,是特區政制發 展到這一轉折關頭,作爲特區立法機關成 員,是否應該再認眞思考一下自己對市 民、對社會、對憲制的責任

事實是,在特區政制發展問題上,由 於「公民黨」、「社民連」的倒行逆施、 罔顧民意,已經令到社會、議會、公帑都 付出了沉重的代價,社會上爭拗不斷、人

五千萬公帑更加丟落鹹水海,「有去無 回」;而特區與中央的良好關係和互信也 因此受到衝擊,無庸諱言,對全國人大常 委會已經作出特區二〇一七年可以普選特 首、二〇二〇年可以普選立法會的承諾, 特區立法會議員竟還要搞出什麼「公投」 鬧劇,民衆是百思不得其解以及爲之感到 氣憤的。 因此,眼前事實已經很清楚,特區政

心分化;議會形象低落、尊嚴受損;一億

制發展需要邁開腳步,政改方案需要在立 法會得到通過,而成敗得失,端繫於泛民 議員的「慈悲一念」,如果真有服務港人 社會之心、眞有推動政改向前行的決心、 承擔和勇氣,那方案表決之日的一票就是 決不能含糊的。

當然,在方案提交表決之前,特區政 府也必須進一步做好爭取支持的工作,要 與各個不同黨派的議員加強溝通,而且還 要向全社會、向各階層市民多做說明,特 區政制最終是否能夠向前行,說到底,通 過在議會、關鍵在市民,就如此次百分之 十七點一的投票率,就充分發揮了「民衆 才是真老闆」的作用。特區政制爭議已經 曠日持久,過多不必要的政治爭拗已經影 響到特區社會的安定與和諧, 政制發展必 須回到依照基本法循序漸進的正軌上來。

2010/05/18 大公報社評

Google 誤侵私隱 網絡保安堪虞

最近谷歌 (Google) 自曝在拍 攝香港街景的過程中,意外地記錄 了大量個人信息,當然這些信息被 谷歌記錄到是因爲未經加密

在資訊網絡的年代,透過 wi-fi 瀏覽資訊,也可以將用戶的 個人信息暴露。當然,對個人而 言,除非閣下是知名人士,又或剛 利用wi-fi 調動銀行戶口資金,否 則損失有限;但對於個人私隱保護 制度,甚至國家經濟又或涉及軍事 安全上的調度,卻帶來一定程度的 挑戰

除了谷歌因開發Google Earth 要拍攝街景而觸及國家安全 外,其實還有其他供應商開發雲端 運算(Cloud Computing)而涉及 私隱及安全。雲端運算並非資訊科

技技術,而是方便用家摘取資訊的 一個運算組合概念,就是讓不同電 腦去幫用家運算,10台也好,10 萬台也好,只要你有一部電腦,就 可以利用主端運算概念互相溝通和 運算,做到用家目標的事情

現時各類新網絡技術和概念的 出現,影響到企業戰略甚至國家安 全層次,而相應的對策卻落後,政 府的監管總像龜兔賽跑般,可能最 終搞到像金融風暴般的失控,才會 令大家意識到資訊流通所帶來的陷 阱。早前社交網 Facebook 掀起的刪 除帳戶潮勉強可以令 Facebook 重新 調整私隱設定。現時 Facebook 的用 戶超過4億,能掌握4億個戶口, 還不可以爲所欲爲嗎?

專業教育培訓顧問 呂康

公社兩黨策動的所謂「五區請辭,變相公投」運動,總投票 率僅爲17.1%,比2008年立法會選舉45.29%的投票率足足低28.19 個百分點,比2007年香港島補選52.06%的投票率更低近35個百 分點,成爲回歸以來歷次立法會選舉的最低紀錄。競爭最激烈的 九龍西選區,雖然多達8位候選人混戰,全日投票率也只有 19.51%;最慘淡是新界西,只有13.41%。以政府舉辦補選耗資1.5 億元公帑計算,每張選票成本高達259元。

另據香港大學調查反映,在受訪的2300名已投票選民中,高 達五成人指,投票是爲盡公民責任;65%受訪者支持5區「變相公 投|運動;反對的有11%。至於對政府提出的2012年政改方案,

支持的有13%,反對的有58%。香港研究協會 票站調查顯示,5個選區中有二至四成選民是 投下白票或廢票,以表達對變相公投運動的不滿

單看數字,「5區公投」投票率不到兩成,創回歸以來新 低,比2000年港島區補選的三成還不如,遑論跟2007年陳方安生 與葉劉淑儀之爭超過五成投票率的港島區補選

是次補選的投票人數不夠 58 萬,支持公社兩黨的,約 46.4 萬,比2008年多10萬票,把「大專2012」候選人票數計算在 內,也只是50萬票,遠低於2008年「泛民」所獲的90萬總得票