



中文基本功

締字讀替也是送氣的結果 這結果也有分工的作用

取締的締，也像真諦的諦一樣，由不送氣到送氣的結果，在粵語讀成替。這個締字，也被人有邊讀邊，讀成皇帝的帝。但也有人絕不隨波逐流。

也在「歇暑」前，六月廿四日的立法會會議上，一位姓梁的議員，多次用取締一詞，締字就讀成替。

締字比諦字複雜一些，字義也多一些，現拿其較主要的一談。締，原指綜合（結而不可解），常用詞有締結、締造、締交等。後兩個古已有之；其中締交見於漢人賈誼《過秦論》；締造見於宋人楊億《君可思賦》。締，又可比喻約束、限制，取締一詞，由此引伸出來。依六書分法，締也是形聲字，也是左形右聲，古時讀替，並不奇怪。帶字讀音不送氣，發展到送氣，就讀成替了。上次談諦字，已舉過幾個由不送氣到送氣的例子，今天談締字也不妨再舉一些。如許古讀結，今已讀揭，讓古讀素，今已讀讀，疵古讀丈，

今已讀癡，確古讀殼，今已讀涸，禡古讀子，今已讀始。可知締字由不送氣到送氣，由讀帶改而讀替，是很自然的。

上次我也提過，由不送氣到送氣的結果，也是文字的音、義兩分工的結果。所謂「正音」人士教人有邊讀邊，說得嚴肅一點，是違背文字發展規律，說得通俗一點，是「一部通書睇到老」，因而脫離實際。有邊讀邊，令讀音重新混淆，而且有鼓勵懶風之嫌，對學習和應用文字都有害處。

順便一提根蒂的蒂。這個字，古時寫成抵，一般辭典都可以查到根抵一詞。香港的「正音」人士，習慣於懶去追查文字的來龍去脈，但求有邊讀邊，這個抵字就教人讀抵；還自作聰明，把人家根底一詞改成根抵，以為自己博古，殊不知改錯了。根抵、根底音義兩不相同。抵一變為蒂，再變為蒂，只因辭典有根抵一詞，令他們目眩，終於犯了錯而不自覺！ 容若



Moon Festival a reminder of reunification (Part I)

Congratulations on the opening of the Overseas Chinese World Conference for Promoting Peaceful Reunification of China in Hong Kong!

On the occasion of the Moon Festival that is traditionally for family reunion, Hong Kong greets an unprecedented grand gathering of descendants of Emperors Yan and Huang. Over 1,500 overseas Chinese representatives from the Mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and more than 60 countries and regions all over the world now gather in Hong Kong's AsiaWorld-Expo to attend the two-day Overseas Chinese World Conference for Promoting Peaceful Reunification of China.

"How happy we are to meet friends coming from afar." Hong Kong feels excited and proud for being able to host this global conference on promoting peaceful reunification of China. Ten years ago, the first Overseas Chinese World Conference for Promoting Peaceful Reunification of China kicked off in Berlin, Germany. From then on, overseas Chinese all over the world, upholding the banner of "peaceful reunification", have marched through over 10 countries and cities - from Berlin to Tokyo, Sydney, Moscow, Bangkok, Vienna, Budapest, Macao and Los Angeles - to arrive in Hong Kong yesterday. The number of participants in the Hong Kong meeting sets a record high. At the centre of attention are the 600 representatives from Taiwan. Not only that the number of Taiwanese representatives is the largest this time, but also that they come from a greater variety of places in both north and south Taiwan with many of them being younger and with higher academic degrees. In the past, Taiwanese representatives were mainly from central and north Taiwan and in their middle and old ages. This time, they represent 36 different organisations and institutions, with many young representatives from 24 universities in various places in north, central and south Taiwan. The greater representativeness of Taiwanese participants means more Taiwanese compatriots have been joining the pursuit of "peaceful reunification".

leader Lee Teng-hui in late 1990s, and to call on all Chinese people in the world to say No to Taiwan independence. By now, while the Treasure Island of Taiwan has yet to be reunified with the Motherland, with efforts devoted by compatriots in all sectors on both sides across the Taiwan Strait, relations between the Mainland and Taiwan have been progressing remarkably. The Mainland's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS) and Taiwan's Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) have resumed their negotiations on cross-Strait routine businesses on the common political basis of opposing Taiwan independence and upholding the "1992 Consensus". As a result, both sides have strengthened political mutual trust. Economic cooperation and trade between the two sides now are fruitful. Not only that the "three major direct links (of mail, transportation and trade)" across the Strait have been established, but the two sides have also signed 14 agreements including the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA), which mark a further upgrade of cross-Strait economic ties. With Taiwan opening its doors for Mainland students to pursue further studies on the island, cultural and educational exchanges between the two sides have further deepened. People-to-people exchanges also have become more frequent. Especially in face of the global financial crisis and severe natural disasters, compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Strait have helped and supported each other, showing their "blood-thicker-than-water" kinship and brotherly affection toward each other in times of hardship. Cross-Strait relations have entered a new stage of more frequent exchange, closer cooperation and faster development.

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WORDS AND USAGE :

- 1 All over (idiom) - Everywhere. Examples: 1. The table cloth is embroidered all over with roses. 2. The news was all over the office within minutes.
2 Not only... but (also)... (idiom) - Used to say that two related things are true or happened, especially when this is surprising or shocking. Examples: 1. Not only did he turn up late, but he also forgot his books. 2. He not only read the book, but also remembered what he had read.
3 Come from (phrasal verb) - To be born or live in a particular place. (This phrase cannot be used in progressive tense.) Examples: 1. Where do you come from? 2. Shenzhen comes from Shanghai.
4 The past (noun) - The period before and until, but not including, the present time. Examples: 1. The theory of evolution can explain the past, but it can never predict the future. 2. In the past, this sort of work was all done by hand.
5 Take sth up (phrasal verb) - To start doing a particularly job or activity. Examples: 1. She took up a post at Hong Kong University. 2. Have you ever thought of taking up acting?

Some people have viewed this pursuit to promote peaceful reunification and oppose Taiwan independence taken up spontaneously by overseas Chinese as "the third upsurge of the overseas Chinese's patriotic movement after the supports for the 1911 Revolution and the anti-Japanese war." Such evaluation is not an exaggeration. Overseas Chinese World Conference for Promoting Peaceful Reunification of China is an important link which embodies the patriotic sentiments of Chinese people home and abroad. It is also an exchange platform for overseas Chinese all over the world to build consensus on promoting peaceful reunification of China. As a saying has it that "People who have common ideals and aspirations can never be separated by mountains and oceans," overseas Chinese who take safeguarding the motherland's reunification as their own mission gather together each year to discuss how to promote peaceful reunification of the Motherland. This pursuit is of great significance and its influence is far-reaching.

The first Overseas Chinese World Conference for Promoting Peaceful Reunification of China was held years ago with its original aim to counterattack the so-called "Two States Theory" (the relationship between China and Taiwan is state to state) put forward by the Taiwanese

月到中秋圓 心向統一歸(上)

祝賀全球華僑華人促進中國和平統一一大會在港舉行。

在中秋節這個寓意團圓的日子，香港迎來了一場盛況空前的炎黃子孫團圓聚會。來自兩岸四地及全球六十多個國家和地區的逾一千五百位華人華僑代表，這兩天齊聚香港亞洲國際博覽館，出席了「全球華僑華人促進中國和平統一大會」。

「有朋自遠方來，不亦樂乎」，香港作為東道主，對於能舉辦這場以「促進中國和平統一」為主題的全球性大會，既興奮又自豪。自首屆大會於二零零零年八月在德國柏林召開至今，已有十年，全球華僑華人高舉「和平統一」大旗，一路走來，足跡遍及東京、悉尼、莫斯科、曼谷、維也納、布達佩斯、澳門、洛杉磯等十多個國家及城市，昨日移師香港。與會者總數創下歷次之最，當中最引人矚目的是六百位台灣代表，不僅人數超過往屆，而且呈現出年輕化、高學歷化、島內南北地區分布均勻化的新趨勢。往年台灣代表主要來自島內中北部，以中老年人為主，此次則來自島內三十六個不同社團和機構，其中不少青年代表來自島內北、中、南不同地區的二十四所大學。台灣與會者的代表性之廣泛，意味著有更多的台灣同胞匯入「和平統一」洪流。

對於由華僑華人自發組織的促統反獨運動，曾有人認為是「繼辛亥革命、支持抗日戰爭後，海外華僑華人掀起的第三次愛國運動的高潮」。此評價並不為過。華人促統大會是凝聚海內外中華兒女愛國情感的重要紐帶，也是全球華僑華人為促進中國和平統一搭建共識的交流平台。正所謂「志同道合



「全球華僑華人促進中國和平統一大會」出席者包括600位台灣代表

者，不以山海遠」，以維護祖國統一為己任的華僑華人每年都相聚一堂，共謀祖國和平統一之良策，意義重大，影響深遠。

當初海外華僑舉行首屆促統大會，是為了反擊上世紀九十年代末台灣地區領導人李登輝提出的所謂「兩國論」，號召全球華人「向台獨說不」。至今，寶島台灣雖尚未與祖國統一，但在海峽兩岸各界同胞的努力下，雙方的關係突飛猛進。大陸海協會和台灣海基會在反對「台獨」、堅持「九二共識」的共同政治基礎上，恢復了中斷近十年的事務性協商，增強了兩岸的政治互信。兩岸經貿合作成果豐碩，不僅實現了「大三通」、開放赴台遊，還簽署了經濟合作框架協議等十四項協議，標誌著兩岸經濟關係更上一層樓。隨著島內開放陸生赴台深造，兩岸文教交流亦更加深入。雙方民間交往亦日益密切，特別是在應對國際金融危機衝擊和抗擊重大自然災害過程中，兩岸同胞同舟共濟、相互扶持，體現了血濃於水的同胞之愛，彰顯了患難與共的手足之情。兩岸關係進入大交流、大合作、大發展的新階段。（未完待續）

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Soho Diary



Crabs

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The Chinese doctors can always give their patients a list of food to be avoided if they have certain medical conditions. The list is particularly long if the case in question is eczema. Usually seafood is top on the list although fish is allowed. Crabs are considered no good.

Many Chinese doctors tend to cast doubt on crabs. They say crabs carry certain toxic substance and are 'wet' by nature. Even healthy people have to be careful and eat less crabs.

When I last visited the UK, I ate a lot of crabs. While staying at a place where crabs were caught, I ate three in one day. Yet when I was there, my eczema did not come. Later I read a book written by a Chinese doctor, in which he claims that crabs can help clear away the bad substance in our blood. That was the first time I read something good about crabs. I told a friend who was very health conscious and she was surprised too.

What is the link between the bad substance in our blood and eczema?

According to Chinese doctors, most of our health problems are caused by the poor circulation of blood or the lack of balance inside our body. If we have bad

substance in our blood, of course that means poor circulation.

Although nobody tells me that crabs are good for eczema, it is possible that they help in one way or another.

That is good news for me because I like eating crabs very much. However, I don't like the idea of spending money to buy the freshwater hairy crabs (commonly known as the 'big-gate crabs'). It is because they are from lakes that are not well protected against pollution. Also, they are too expensive. What's more, I don't enjoy seeing them being tied up and kept in the refrigerator for sale.

Just think about it: all creatures treated that way in a strange environment would sense danger. They would generate all sorts of bad substances inside their bodies because they are under undesirable stress. It is certainly not healthy to eat those crabs.

As for the crabs I ate in the UK, they were processed in a very different manner. They were caught from the sea and put into a box. Then they were sent to the factory and boiled shortly after the fishing boats were back. They were never tied up and given a few days to contemplate their fate.

中國和平統一促進會 全球組織逾180個 通識記憶體

中國和平統一促進會1988年9月22日在北京成立。現任會長是中共政治局常委、中國人民政治協商會議主席賈慶林。

由海外華僑華人成立的中國和平統一促進會在全球已有180多個組織，分布在世界80多個國家和地區。該組織的宗旨是實現中國的和平統一、維護中國領土主權完整。首屆中國和平統一促進會組織全球大會於2000年在德國柏林召開，此後相繼在東京、悉尼、莫斯科、曼谷、維也納、布達佩斯、澳門等地召開。

9月21日於香港首次舉行的「促進中國和平統一」全球大會，是歷來同主題大會中規模最大一次，有來自兩岸四地及全球

60多個國家和地區的逾1500位人士與會。是次大會共收到各類論文150多篇，總量超過歷屆，其中論述兩岸和平發展的文章最多，達70多篇，佔總量的六成。

台灣自古就是中國領土。1895年台灣被日本佔領後，開始了半個世紀的殖民統治，台灣與祖國大陸的經貿往來受到嚴重影響。1945年10月日本投降後，台灣回到祖國懷抱，台灣與大陸之間恢復了正常的通商、通郵、通航與人員交流。但在1949年，國民黨政權在國共內戰中敗北，退居台灣，從此開始了兩岸數十年的軍事對峙，兩岸的通商、通郵、通航與人員交流全部中斷，直至2008年底才恢復三通。

