



放眼天下 第310期

I ♥ LIBERAL STUDIES

中文基本功

誤信《紅樓夢》用北京話寫成 宜弄清漢語本質細讀這部小說

九月十一日晚，收聽香港電台選講小說的節目，主持人正講《紅樓夢》。我聽了半個鐘頭，覺其分析細緻，還能舉出第四十回示範。但聽到他說「《紅樓夢》用純粹的北京話寫成」，又覺得他對這部小說了解不深。

認真研究中國小說的，大都不相信會有一部小說用「純粹」的某一種話寫成。但也不必就這一點怪責港台主持人誤選誤區。

話說八十年前，北洋政府時期恢復清末用北京話為國語的舊制，且聲音靠它來逐步統一各種方言；同時又以《紅樓夢》為白話文的典範。所謂《紅樓夢》用北京話寫成的說法由此而傳開。這一說法，頗有拾日本人牙慧之嫌。因為日本在較早已提出「言文一致」與寫小說用東京話（日本國語）。當時的中國，由高官到知識界（包括文學革命派），有一股崇日仿日之風。《紅樓夢》用北京話寫成的說法是一個例子。這種說法影響深遠，直到今天。

可是，漢語由古至今一直維持着言文分離的傳統。言不能成文，必待修飾加工才能成文。所以明清小說如《西遊記》、《金瓶梅》、《儒林外史》、《紅樓夢》，無不是白話、文言、方言三結合，以白話文為主，文言次之，方言最少。說《紅樓夢》用一種方言（北京話）寫成，既無可能，也非事實。

就拿主持人所學第四十回為例，所用方言就不只一種：「家去」就是揚州話而非北京話；「僂」和「僂們」，山東、河南等許多地方都用，今天寫成「咱」和「咱們」，用者更多。「一齊」、「鄉下」、「越發」、「齊整」之類廣東人常用，而北京人不用；而這類詞，在古書也可以找到。

不少朋友讀完一百二十回《紅樓夢》發現「廣東俗語」數以百計，雖然不會懷疑曹雪芹、高鶚是廣東人，同時也否定了「《紅樓夢》由北京話寫成」之說。

容若



A good policy address with ideals and commitments

Chief Executive Donald Tsang Yam-kuen yesterday delivered his sixth policy address, entitled *Sharing Prosperity for A Caring Society*.

This is a good policy address in that it dedicatedly, energetically and properly attends to major problems and major public concerns in Hong Kong society. In the past, some policy addresses were short of their own characteristics and aimed at tackling no specific issues. As such, each could have been delivered in one year and literally repeated in the following year. The title of this year's policy address, *Sharing Prosperity for A Caring Society*, may look quite "rustic", but its content is absolutely not "rustic" but rather creative. More importantly, it has taken into consideration of current social concerns and public opinions to propose feasible solutions and measures. In this way, it has truly followed the ideals of "governance for the people" and "advancing with the times".

In today's Hong Kong society, housing is a major concern of a large majority of people. Many members of the middle class and "post-1980s generation" are full of grievance for unable to buying housing. Some individuals seize the opportunity to instigate "hatred of officials" and "hatred of the rich". In today's Hong Kong society, what is the most unnerving is the widening of the wealth gap. The poor becomes poorer and the rich richer. Social mobility becomes increasingly horizontal. Senior citizens are worried they cannot have a place to rest in peace after death... It is glad to see that the policy address the CE delivered yesterday is explicitly dedicated to tackling these two major issues concerning people's livelihood. Even if it cannot solve all problems at once, at least it shows that the government "thinks what people think and cares what people care", and that the CE and SAR Government really want to do some good and practical things for people.

In regard to these two issues concerning people's livelihood, the policy address respectively proposes the launch of My Home Purchase Plan to help the middle class and the establishment of a \$10 billion Community Care Fund to help the grassroots, with the government and business sector contributing \$5 billion each. Accordingly, it also proposes a series of supporting measures.

The effectiveness of these two measures will have to be seen in practice. But the government's ideals behind these measures are clear, its judgments being correct and decisions practical and feasible. Taking the launch of the My Home Purchase Plan for example, the government has made it clear that its housing policy is based on three principles: the first is to help the low-income people by providing public rental housing (PRH), the second to minimise government intervention in the property market and the third to ensure sufficient land supply. Following such principles and ideals, long-, mid- and short-term measures are proposed. The long-term measure is to increase land supply, the mid-term measure is to launch the My Home Purchase Plan and the short-term measure it to eradicate the problem of "shrunk flats" and regulate the sale of first-hand flats by using saleable floor area as the only basis for listing the price per square foot. Still taking My Home Purchase Plan as an example, how come the CE's policy address could propose such a creative and practical scheme? It has taken a process of "scientific decision making".

On the issue about the "post-1980s generation" being unable to afford owning their own flats, there have been different opinions. Some people have insisted that the government should help the middle-class and the "post-1980s generation" buy housing. Others have opposed using public funds to help them buying housing, pointing out that buying housing is a personal matter and "your fathers" and "your grandfathers" had also to rely on their own to own property. Still others have even questioned whether the government intends to "openly benefit" property developers with officials colluding with business people?... Therefore, the Transport and Housing Bureau has held public consultations and forums to listen to various opinions from lawmakers from various political parties, professionals and citizens from various sectors. After careful considerations and studies, it has finally worked out this My Home Purchase Plan which emphasises on personal responsibility and commitment with limited support from the government. An eligible person can buy a flat he has rented for five years, receiving a subsidy equivalent to half of the net rental he has paid during the tenancy period and use it for part of the down payment. This is indeed an excellent idea.

Those who govern must "think what people think". People in all sectors are in the same boat and must help each other. The poor and the rich can "share prosperity". We hope this policy address, which has been worked out after truly listening to public opinions and careful considerations, can play a positive role in safeguarding prosperity and stability to help the building of a harmonious society.

14 October 2010

WORDS AND USAGE :

- 1. Attend to sth/sb (phrasal verb) - To deal with something or help someone (處理; 照料)
Examples: 1. I have some urgent business to attend to. 2. Doctors tried to attend to the worst injured first.
2. Be/run short of sth (idiom) - Not having enough of something (缺乏)
Examples: 1. I'm a bit short of money at the moment. 2. They are running short of food.
3. Rustic (adj) - Typical of the countryside; simple and rough compared to (that of) the town (鄉村的, 鄉土氣的)
Examples: 1. She looks very rustic in those big boots. 2. The house has a certain rustic charm.
4. At once (idiom) - Immediately (馬上, 一下子)
Examples: 1. I must ask you to leave this building at once. 2. I knew at once that I'd like it here.
5. In/with regard to (idiom) - In respect of; concerning (關於, 就...而言)
Examples: 1. In regard to the test tomorrow, it is postponed. 2. I am writing to you with regard to your letter dated 15 March.



觸景立畫

題目：青藏鐵路——偉大的外交家 地點：青藏鐵路那曲站



聖公會靈愛小學 戴洪芳 老師

Soho Diary



More about Cheongsam

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Cheongsam (長衫) was originally an outdoors wear designed for horse-riding. The inventors of it were nomads who were "chasing water and grass to make a living" (逐水草而居) around the Central Kingdom. Those nomads were strong and tough. Naturally, they had to keep themselves warm in cold days. The costume developed by them was a long gown with opening on both sides, for mounting onto the horseback and riding comfortably. A pair of trousers were worn inside. The upper part of the gown was designed in a way that one would have better protection while falling off the horse by accident. Thus, the buttons, made of soft fabrics, were on the side. Those nomads of the north succeeded in becoming the master of the Central Kingdom and found the Qing Dynasty (清朝). After they moved into the central part of China, they started a more settled life,

and their costumes became more decorative. As the Qing Dynasty came to an end, Cheongsam for women, also known as Qipao (旗袍), became a product of fashion. The high openings on both sides were still there, but the garment was no longer accompanied by a pair of trousers, thus showing the legs and thighs of those who wore it. The lower part of it became tighter, as there were no horses to ride. And the upper part, with no buttons in the front, was specially shaped to fit the body. Women wearing Cheongsam were usually on high heels and they walked like models on cat-walks. People watching behind them probably would be amazed to see their movements highlighted by the tight gowns. The collars, stiff and round, were designed to draw the attention to the neck and to show the art of the tailor.

一份有理念有承擔的好施政報告

特首曾蔭權昨日發表題為《民心我心，同舟共濟，繁榮共享》的施政報告。

這是一份好的施政報告，好就好在「報告」能夠鮮明、有力、準確地回應了當前本港社會面對的主要問題和民意關注的焦點所在。過去有些施政報告，今年用可以，明年「照本宣科」也可以，沒有什麼變化特色，也缺少針對性；但昨日發表的《民心我心，同舟共濟，繁榮共享》，名字是夠「老土」的了，但內容卻並不「老土」，而且頗具創意，更重要的是能夠結合當前本港的社情民意，提出一系列具體解決辦法和應對措施，切實做到施政為民、體現與時俱進。

當前港人社會，最多人關心的是置業安居問題，不少中產階層和「八十後」因「望樓興嘆」而產生怨氣，亦有人乘機挑唆「仇官」、「仇富」情緒；今日港人社會，最令人不安的是貧富懸殊加劇，貧者愈貧、富者愈富，社會流動層身階梯減少，長者可能「臨老唔過得世」……而值得高興的是，這兩大社會民生焦點，在昨日發表的特首施政報告中都有所闡釋、有所回應，而且回應清晰有力，即使不能夠一下子解決所有問題，最少也是「想民之所想、急民之所急」，說明特首和政府確實是在「辦好事」、「辦實事」。

針對當前民生兩大焦點，「報告」分別提出了「置安心資助房屋計劃」協助中產，成立政府與商界各出資五十億的一百億「關愛基金」支援基層，此外還有一系列相關配套的措施。

兩大新猷，日後成效如何，有待檢驗，但重要的是這些措施的背後，政府的理念是清晰的，判斷是正確的，作出的決定也是切實可行的。如「置安心資助房屋計劃」，政府明確其房屋政策建基於三點：一是為低收入人士提供公屋，二是減少干預市場，三是確保土地供應；這是原則和理念，而具體措施也有長、中、短三點，長期是增加土地供應、中期是推出「置安心」計劃、短期則是限制「發水」樓以及立法規管以實用面積計價賣樓。同樣以「置安心」為例，特首「報告」為什麼能夠提出這樣一個具有創意而又切實可行的計劃呢？這裡面又反映了一個「科學決策」轉變的過程。

事實是，前一階段，圍繞中產、「八十後」買不起樓的問題，各方眾說紛紛，有人認為政府應該出手幫助中產和「八十後」置業，但也有人指出買樓是個人的事，「你老豆」、「你阿爺」也是靠自己的



行政長官曾蔭權在2010-2011年度施政報告倡設「關愛基金」

能力買樓，反對直接以公帑補助置業；更有人質疑政府是否又來「明益」地產商，「官商勾結」？……為此，房屋及運輸局舉行了多場諮詢會和公眾論壇，廣泛聽取了政界議員、專業人士和各階層市民的意見，並經過反覆「琢磨」，才最終得出了這個既體現政府一定程度的支援、同時又強調個人責任承擔的「置安心」資助房屋計劃，五年先租後買，一半租金回饋作首期，確屬「妙着」。

為政者必須「民心我心」，各階層應「同舟共濟」，貧富之間可「繁榮共享」，希望這份經過用心研究、並切實聽取民意的施政報告能夠對維護繁榮穩定、構建和諧社會起到積極作用。

2010/10/14 大公報社評

本港窮人佔兩成 數達126萬

香港社會服務聯會的調查顯示，2010年上半年香港貧困人口達到126萬，佔全港總人口的18.1%，為有史以來最高。老年貧困人口問題尤為嚴重，全港大約有29萬名長者生活在低收入及貧困家庭，接近香港貧困人口的30%。本港貧富差距也進一步擴大。2010年上半年的統計顯示，高收入群體的中間數字為月薪3.3萬元，而低收入群體的中間數字為月薪9000元，前者為後者的3.6倍。

針對香港貧富差距問題，特首曾蔭權在本月13日發表其任內第6份《施政報告》，提出一系列措施扶助弱勢社群，重點是首次推出官商合作、由港府與商界各出資50億港元設立的百億元「關愛基金」。基金以資助綜援網以外人士為目標，包

括清貧學生、新來港人士、少數族裔及需自費購藥的長期病患者。

消息一公布，城中巨富紛紛響應。長和系集團主席李嘉誠，宣布會以其個人基金會及長和系集團公司名義共捐出5億元，恒基地產主席李兆基及新鴻基地產郭氏基金分別答應各捐出4億元，連同華人置業的劉鑾鴻捐2億，不到一星期商界所承諾捐款已達15億元。

面對高齡人口劇增，《施政報告》建議放寬高齡津貼（俗稱生果金）的離港期限延長至305天，以及預留10億港元延續或加強長者醫療券試驗計劃。

通識記憶體

