



中文基本功

湖南衛視出現家俱一詞 反映簡化字寫到亂糟糟

二零一一年一月七日晚上十一時五十分，湖南衛視連續劇《金枝玉葉》出現了「家俱」一詞，見者稱怪。當地用簡化字，第一個字寫成「家」是正常的，第二個字寫成「俱」就反常了。五十多年前漢字簡化，已把「傢具」一詞改成「家具」。

據我和一些關心文字問題者的回憶，上世紀八十年代，內地有所謂「繁體字回潮」，已經出現「家俱」一詞，懷疑當地

有人誤會「具」是「俱」的簡體，自作聰明替它「還原」。妙在「具」字加入旁而「家」字不加，令此詞變得非驢非馬。

不但如此，「家俱」一詞，還要出口——內地廣告來香港刊於報紙上，也有這個非驢非馬之詞。既是廣告，報館方面未敢擅改，不想竟「傳染」到其他廣告戶！

「家俱」的寫法，既然是出現於使用簡化字的地方，今天這個地方仍然繼續，說明二十多年未變。老實說並不只湖南一地也！「具」寫成「俱」，雖然化簡為繁，與化繁為簡的「蕭」寫成「肖」、「傳」寫成「付」，都反映了簡化字在當地已寫到亂糟糟，同國家提倡「規範」背道而馳！

建議亂簡亂繁的內地媒體，購備《簡化字總表》以資查考，並對自己違反文字規範進行深切檢查！

容若



Putting an end to bullying of Mainland tourists

A Hong Kong tour guide and a Mainland couple, who had a skirmish in the street on the third day of the Year of the Rabbit, appeared in Kowloon City Magistrates' Court yesterday. All three were bound over on a bond of HK \$1,000 each for 12 months for their improper behaviour in a public place.

From a legal perspective, it could be said that the incident has come to an end. But the necessary investigations have only just begun. More important, the scandal once again shows that problems, such as zero-fee, low-cost tours and tour guides having to collect commissions in lieu of salary, are far from being properly solved.

In fact it is a very shameful for a tour guide to get into a street brawl in the street with tourists. It was revealed in court yesterday that on Sunday, the female tour guide Ah-Yung (Lam Yue-yung) caught hold of the collar of a male tourist surnamed Zhang. On seeing this, Zhang's wife rushed to help her husband. The three then grappled with each other together, fighting and cursing.

The court ruling yesterday put the blame equally on all the parties involved. Obviously the three people involved should each take a share of the blame. For example, the male tourist Zhang boasted that he used to be a soldier so he could subdue his adversary with a single blow.

With regard to the incident, first of all, the investigation by the Travel Industry Council of Hong Kong (TIC) must be carried out seriously. From yesterday's court ruling and the descriptions of other tourists at the scene on Sunday, it is indisputable that Ah-Jung did raise her hand to strike the first blow.

More importantly, what has been clearly shown in the cases, that not long ago an Ah-Zhen had hurled curses at tourists on a bus and now an Ah-Jung struck a tourist in the street, it is that these are by no means because of certain individual's behavioral aberration or lack of quality.

In view of the numerous scandals exposed, there in fact exists a disgusting,

absurd "unusual loop", which is the zero-fee or low-cost tour. Mainland travel agencies use this to lure customers to earn service charges, while Hong Kong travel agencies pay no salaries to tour guides in order to reduce costs.

Of course, the tourism industries in other parts of the world also have the problem of collecting commissions and other problems. However, Hong Kong's tourism industry basically relies on exploitation at all levels and using commissions to support itself because of the zero-fee and zero-salary practices, which are rarely seen elsewhere.

Such an operational mode of tourism characterized by "bullying mainlanders" in fact is a shame on Hong Kong, and must no longer be allowed to go on. In this regard, the power, the responsibility and the blame do not fall on the TIC. It absolutely cannot be taken up by an industry organisation.

WORDS AND USAGE :

- 1 Bind sb over (phrasal verb) - To warn someone that they will have to appear in court if they break the law again.
2 A teacher who admitted to molesting a schoolgirl three years ago was bound over for two years on a US\$4,000 good behaviour bond.
3 Far from sth/doing sth (idiom) - Almost the opposite of something or of what is expected.
4 Catch/grab/take hold of sb/sth (idiom) - Have or take someone or something in your hands.
5 Strike at sb/sth (phrasal verb) - To hit at or toward someone or something.



Soho Diary



阿珍惡罵阿蓉狠打根源必須杜絕

發生在大年初三的本港女導遊與內地旅客夫婦毆鬥事件，昨日在九龍城裁判法院提堂，三人被控在公眾地方行為不檢，各被判罰款一千元及守行為十二個月，期間如再在港境使用暴力或威嚇他人，將會被判刑起訴。

事件至此，在司法程序上可以說已告一段落，但有關調查工作才剛告展開，而更重要的是，由此而再一次暴露出來的零團費、低團費以及導遊以回佣當薪金等問題並沒有得到有效解決，本港旅遊業界和當局的監管不力令本港形象再一次蒙羞。

事實是，旅行社導遊和客人之間發生這種當街毆鬥事件，是一件十分「羞家」的事情。昨日庭上案情透露，當時女導遊 Lam Yue-yung「阿蓉」抓住男遊客張某的衣領，張妻見狀衝上前護夫，三人扭作一團，邊打邊罵，最後張某將「阿蓉」推開……，其情景比俗話中的「潑婦罵街」還要不如，那裡還有一絲什麼優質旅遊、文明禮貌的影子？

從法庭昨日的判處結果看來，「各打五十大板」，三名涉案人顯然都有責任，如男遊客張某揚言曾經當兵，一掌就可以把對手怎樣怎樣；但說到底，所謂「以客為先」、「服務先行」，作為導遊動手毆客總是不可以、不應該，更何況動手之前還有連番惡罵。而事件經中央電視台一台全國新聞聯播的強大效應，香港導遊會「揍人」已成了大新聞，網上一片嘩然。

就有關事件，首先，旅遊業議會的調查工作必須認真進行，從法庭昨日判決及當日現場其他團員的描述看來，「阿蓉」動手打人乃是不爭的事實，對此必須根據導遊工作守則予以嚴懲，包括停牌以至吊銷牌照，以儆效尤。

更重要的是，前有「阿珍」車上惡罵、今有「阿蓉」當街狠毆，反映的絕不僅僅是個別人的行為或素質問題，而是業界經營體制上存在的流弊始終沒有得到正視和解決。事實是，「阿珍」的惡罵、「阿蓉」的狠毆，原因全在於所帶的內地團員不甘被「宰」、不肯購物，如此佣金全無，等於「白做」，遂「怒從心起、惡向膽邊生」，罵狗罵窮人、威脅不給吃飯之餘還要大打出手了。



惡導遊阿珍之後又出現阿蓉，本港旅遊業必須正視問題

而從無數已經公開揭露的事實看來，本港旅遊業界其實存在着一個十分惡劣、荒謬的「怪圈」，這個「怪圈」就是零團費或低團費，內地旅行社以此招徠，賺取組團費；本港旅行社則以不向導遊支付薪金來壓低成本；而導遊則靠百分之三至五的購物回佣來生存，如此整個行程根本不是什麼旅遊服務，而只是一筆買賣交易，而遊客就是交易的工具。

當然，世界各地的旅遊業也會存在回佣及其他服務上的問題，但像本港業界那樣，基本上是零團費、零工資，全靠層層壓榨和回佣來支撐，怕也是世所罕見。而此一「模式」之所以能夠存在，全是因為內地遊客善良可欺，他們之中一些人慣於接受低質服務，不懂得維護作為消費者的權益，被關在店內兩小時就兩小時，蛋花湯、蒸水蛋就叫做四菜一湯……

此種以「欺負內地人」為特徵的旅遊模式，其實是本港的羞恥，絕不能再繼續下去。而其權、其責、其咎，不在旅遊業議會，也非一個業界團體所能承擔；有關部門必須切實負責起杜絕「阿珍」、「阿蓉」現象的責任，包括立法規管。

旅遊業議會下轄 1400 旅行社

香港旅遊業議會成立於1978年，是負責監管本港旅行社、導遊和領隊的公共機構。其屬下會員旅行社計1400間，註冊導遊約7000人。

2003年起，國家開放內地同胞到香港自由行，目前每日平均有300至600個內地團抵港。內地遊客漸成香港主要客源，不料零團費、強迫購物等毒瘤也擴散到香港。資料顯示，本港約60間旅行社開設登記店舖，一年營業額高達200億元，收益集中在其中20多間。一些入境旅行社東主安排旅客到其開設的登記店舖購物以賺取豐厚利潤。

2010年「阿珍事件」後，國家旅遊局首度對香港發出旅遊服務警告。香港旅遊業議會今年元旦起推出「一團一導遊」等十大指引，受到入境旅行社和導遊界抵制，它們上月發起千人示威，有94間旅行社更聯署要求推翻「一團一導遊」等新措施。



旅遊業議會曾向會員發出公開信詳述加強監管內地團的因由，指出一些業界中人「始終不願改變以往接待內地團的不良手法，罔顧內地入境市場遠而健康的發展」。公開信指出，新措施下，導遊的平均工作時間並不再長，表明對其他循規蹈矩的導遊而言，今後不僅會有更多工作機會，而且收入也會更有保障。

不過，阿蓉打人事件後，傳媒訪問了16個內地團，發現有8個並非一團一導遊，其中2團共有3個導遊，餘下6個則在購物和觀光時換了導遊。旅遊業議會巡查也發現，有4個內地到港旅行團違反「一團一導遊」規定，另外2個團有旅客不滿行程安排。

The Language We Use (2)

Hark Yeung ( yeung@harkyeung.com )

Memorizing thousands of Chinese characters is already quite an experience. The fact that it has developed into two versions or systems made the task more difficult. The traditional or classical version is used mainly in Hong Kong and Taiwan; the simplified version was introduced on the mainland after 1954 and is used mainly in the PRC.

The simplified version does not carry most of the elements that are there helping a user to understand the logic or origin of the characters. An example is the Chinese name of a bank, HSBC. The tradition version of the two characters 滙豐 are made up of many little parts, like water, bean and others. The compound word is visually 'rich'!

making the characters more difficult to memorize.

Over the past five decades, the Chinese language in the PRC, Hong Kong and Taiwan have been evolving in different ways. Even if I know every character in the text, very often I still cannot understand the works of the writers in the PRC and in Taiwan. For example, on the mainland, XO brandy is often called 'cross zero' and a flyover is called a '3-D cross'.

Most second generation overseas Chinese can speak Cantonese or mandarin (putonghua), but few can read and write Chinese no matter it is the traditional version or the simplified version.