



EDITORIAL

大公社評

中文基本功

Hong Kong tolerates no challenge to the rule of law

At last the police began to take action yesterday. Seven persons including Leung Kwok-hung were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct and causing criminal damage. Pre-trial review of the cases was set for October 14. It is not an exaggeration to say that the police action is **to the great satisfaction of people**.

For the vast majority of Hong Kong citizens, **bringing to justice** the mobbers who deliberately caused disorder in a public place and violently besieged a public forum is no doubt a right move to safeguard public order and to fulfill the promises of the rule of law. Moreover, it is also a necessary move to respond to citizens' appeals and to safeguard the core values of Hong Kong society.

The violent scenes in a forum at Science Museum 20 days ago are still fresh in the memories of many people. To achieve their political purpose, a mob of opposition radicals led by Leung Kwok-hung of the League of Social Democrats (LSD) besieged the forum violently, holding a security guard by his neck, crashing a gate, assaulting participants. Not only was the forum disrupted and participants' right to free expression deprived, several staff workers were also assaulted and injured. The chaotic scenes worried all who cared about Hong Kong's future. On the **grotesque** V masks (from the *V for Vendetta* film) worn by some mobbers, what Hong Kong people perceived was a cold, shuddering smile.

What the mob led Leung Kwok-hung with the V masked guys attacked that day was not just the venue of a forum, but also the very foundation of core values for Hong Kong's success. What they hurt was not just the hundreds of citizens and government officials participating in the forum, but all seven million Hong Kong people who still believed Hong Kong was a safe place with democracy, liberty and the rule of law where everyone could freely express himself. Although they acted **in the name of** freedom of speech, they could never hide the fact that they were damaging Hong Kong.

The violent incident has provoked unprecedentedly strong reactions from various sectors in Hong Kong. Education organisations issues a joint statement to condemn the violent conduct of besieging a forum and causing disorder in a public place, and express the worry that the growing tendency toward violence would corrupt social morality. Some grass-roots organization launched a "Yellow Ribbon" campaign in protest of the increasingly violence. Four civil service organisations issued a joint statement to strongly condemn the opposition for using verbal abuses and physical violence against civil servants. The majority of citizens have held it that a "zero tolerance" policy should be taken toward the violent protests that have happened again and again. They have demanded the police to take action in accordance with the law and bring law breakers to justice.

Last week, when the Legislative Council's security panel was deliberating a motion condemning the violence "at Science Museum", lawmakers from various political parties pointed out that violent politics had already spread in society, which should no longer be covered up and tolerated but instead be counterchecked with real action. Otherwise, society would have to pay a heavy price. Citizens have the right to free expression, but they could not affect public security and order while this right.

Public opinions in past days have made it clear that Hong Kong citizens have had enough with the opposition's political culture of violent antagonism. Most recently, there were V-masked mobbers besieging the venue of a consultative forum. Before this, there was People Power lawmaker Raymond Wong Yuk Man throwing a T-shirt at Commissioner of Police Andy Tsang Wai-hung. Earlier than that, there were protestors blocking traffic to paralyse the Central. Still earlier on, there were protestors seizing microphone from a government official or hitting the Chief Executive. And, prior to this, there were some lawmakers throwing cups in the Legco hall... Such lawless acts to cause damages on public order and interrupt Legco meetings have frequently taken places. The police action yesterday clearly serves a warning to the opposition radicals who deliberately want to challenge the bottom line of the general public: Hong Kong absolutely tolerates no conduct trying to undermine the rule of law.

Hong Kong's success in the past has relied on stability, the rule of law, freedom and democracy, which are also core values firmly upheld by citizens. Allowing violent conduct of political antagonism to spread in society will inevitably gradually erode the foundation of Hong Kong's success. We don't want to see Hong Kong's legislature to become another "Colosseum", let alone to see society become full of violent conflicts. Bringing law-breaking mobbers to justice is a move to make manifest justice and the rule of law and to safeguard Hong Kong's core interests. It is **bound to** be endorsed and supported by citizens

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WORDS AND USAGE

- ① **To sb's satisfaction ; to the satisfaction of sb** (idiom) - To make somebody pleased or satisfied. (令人滿意)
Examples : 1.He won't get paid until he completes the job to my satisfaction. 2. The amount of compensation has been arranged to the satisfaction of all concerned.
- ② **Bring sb to justice** (idiom) - Arrest somebody for a crime and put him on trial in a court of law. (繩之以法, 捉拿歸案)
Examples : 1.It is his job to bring the murderer to justice. 2.Years later, the rapist was found out and finally brought to justice.
- ③ **Grotesque** (adj) - Strange and unpleasant, especially in a ridiculous or slightly frightening way. (怪誕的, 詭異的)
Examples : 1.By now she's had so much cosmetic surgery that she looks quite grotesque.
- ④ **In the name of sth ; in sth's name** (idiom) - Use something as a reason or an excuse for doing something - often something wrong or bad. (以……的名義)
Examples : 1.Much blood has been spilled in the name of religion. 2.Are we willing to be worked to death in the name of competition ?
- ⑤ **(Be) bound to do sth** (idiom) - Certain to do something ; destined to do something. (必定, 一定)
Examples : 1.This sort of thing is bound to happen. 2.Tom is bound to do a good job.

法治香港不容「V煞」逞兇

警方昨日終於採取行動，正式拘捕包括梁國雄在內的七名男子，指控以在公眾地方擾亂秩序以及刑事毀壞罪名，案件將於下月十四日正式開審。警方的這一行動，用大快人心來形容，一點也不為過。

對於廣大市民而言，將蓄意破壞公眾秩序、暴力衝擊會場的暴徒繩之以法，無疑是維護社會治安、彰顯香港法治的正確舉措，更是回應市民訴求、捍衛香港核心價值的必要之舉。

廿天前發生在科學館內諮詢論壇上的一幕，許多市民至今仍記憶猶新。以社民連梁國雄為首的大批激進反對派，為求達到政治目的，不惜動用暴力衝擊會場，叉頸、破門、衝撞等種種暴力行為輪番上場。論壇秩序不僅被打亂，與會者表達意見的權利被剝奪，多位工作人員更被襲受傷。一幕幕混亂場面，讓所有關心香港前途的人感到揪心。而從充斥現場的詭異「V煞」面具中，全港市民看到的是讓人不寒而慄的笑意。

當日梁國雄等夥同「V煞」衝擊的不僅僅是一次諮詢論壇會場，而是在衝擊香港賴以成功的核心價值基石；他們傷害的也不僅僅是與會的數百名市民以及政府官員，而是仍舊堅信香港是一個安全、民主、自由、法治、能自由表達意見的全體七百萬香港市民。儘管他們是以言論自由為名，實際上卻無法掩蓋在行傷害香港之實。

在暴力衝擊事件發生後，香港各界作了前所未有的強烈反應。教育團體聯合刊登聲明，強烈譴責這種罔顧公眾秩序、破壞會場的暴力行為，憂慮暴力歪風不斷滋長將敗壞社會風氣；民間基層團體則發起「黃絲帶」行動，抗議這種日益嚴重的暴力抗爭行為；四大公務員團體共同發表聯合聲明，強烈譴責反對派任何藉言論自由之名，以語言及肢體暴力來謾罵、威脅公務員的行為。更多的市民則認為，應「零容忍」這種一而再、再而三的暴力行徑，要求警方依法採取行動，將犯事者繩之以法。

上周立法會在通過譴責動議時，多個政黨的議員便已指出，暴力政治已蔓延社會，絕不能再包庇、縱容，應用實際行動予以回應，否則社會必將再付上沉重的代價。市民有表達自由的權利，但



▲ 不少社會團體示威反對暴力政治抗爭行為

行使權利不能影響公眾安全和秩序。

連日來的民意已說明了一切，香港市民早已經受夠了反對派這種暴力抗爭的政治文化。這次有「V煞」狙擊諮詢論壇，上次則是「人民力量」黃毓民向警務處處長曾偉雄投T恤，再上次是堵塞交通癱瘓中環，再上次是搶咪撞傷特首，再上次立法會擲杯……無視法紀、破壞社會秩序和議會秩序的行為屢屢上演。而警方昨日的決定，無疑是在用行動告訴那些蓄意挑戰公眾底線的激進反對派：香港絕不容忍肆意破壞法治的行為。

香港過去的成功，依賴的是安定、法治、自由、民主，這也是市民堅守的核心價值。任由暴力政治抗爭行為在社會蔓延，必然會逐步侵蝕香港成功的基石。我們不想看到未來香港的議會成為「鬥獸場」，更不願見到社會充斥着暴力衝突。將違法暴徒繩之以法，正是彰顯正義與法治、維護香港核心利益之舉，必然會受到市民的擁護和支持。

2011/09/22 大公報社評

儘誤讀盡有邊讀邊壞習慣也可能對簡化字一知半解

九月十七日上午十一時四十五分左右，香港電台《十萬八千里》節目，有人將儘管一詞誤讀盡管，一連多次，這是有邊讀邊的壞習慣之一。

香港電台以「正音」著稱，可惜錯音頻頻。大概有兩種情況：一種是受「正音」大師誤導，如糾正要讀夠正，擴大要讀確大之類；另一種就是有邊讀邊。後一種有時同「正音」有關，例如蒂、締、諦，在粵語來說，早已從不送氣發展到送氣，讀成替。但「正音」大師拿着古音做「令箭」，教人有邊讀邊，讀成皇帝之帝。不知今次《十萬八千里》的主持人（男性）一口氣把儘管讀成盡管的有多次，是「正音」大師教誨，還是其本人自作聰明？

儘誤讀盡，除了是有邊讀邊壞習慣，也可能對簡化字一知半解。比方，他看到大陸搞漢字簡化，廢除儘字，以盡代之，儘管都寫成盡管，以為形變音亦隨之。殊不知，簡

化雖將儘改成盡，但仍保持儘音不變。鬱字簡為郁，仍讀鬱音，幹字簡為干，仍讀幹音，適字簡為适，仍讀適音。儘字簡為盡，也是如此。諸如此類，例子舉之不盡。

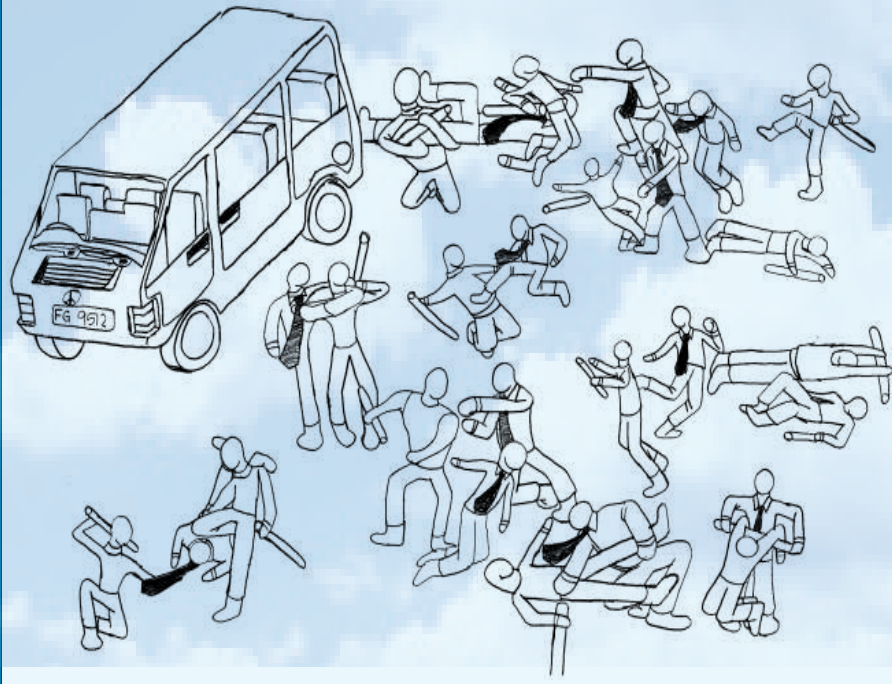
有個「正音」妙例，妙處是「先改其字，後正其音」，那是把根底改成根柢然後「正」音。禍延不少報刊，紛紛把根底改成根柢，甚至成語「尋根究底」也改成「尋根究柢」。其實「正音」人士不學無術，柢與底雖則形似，而音義都不同。柢是古蒂字，一改為蒂，再改成蒂。此字原來讀蒂，由不送氣發展到送氣的結果，早已跟蒂字一樣讀成替。讀底，無論如何是不可以的！「正音」者自作聰明，以為蒂是俗字，改成柢才夠雅，卻不知無形中把兩字混淆了。成語的字，不可亂改，明明是「尋根究底」，有典可查，你亂改為「尋根究柢」，犯了雙料錯誤，我勸這些人：獻醜不如藏拙吧！

容若

觸景立畫

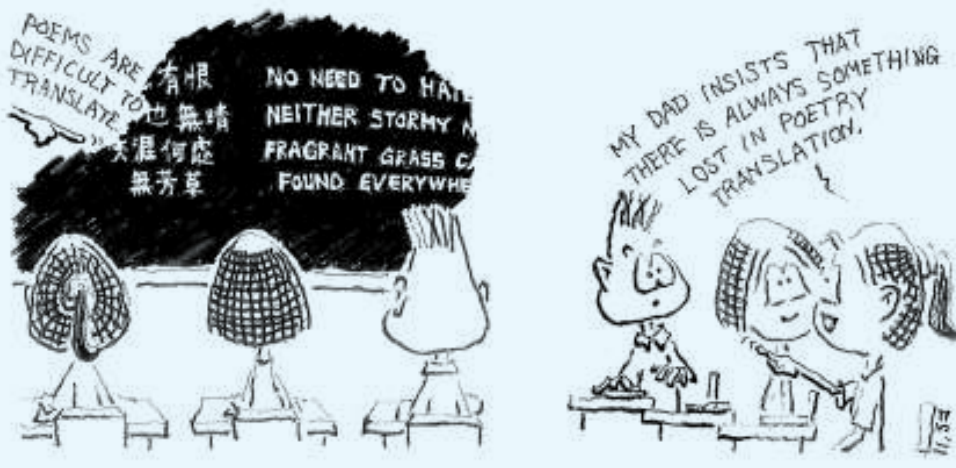
打架原來是這樣？

在新聞偶然聽到有大群青年打鬥，但新聞片段卻只拍攝到他們給警察扣上手扣的時候，打鬥場面就只有靠自己想像



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SOHO DIARY



Lines of Poems (1)

Hark Yeung (yeung@harkyeung.com)

A friend was leaving for the UK. There was a farewell dinner party. Some of the participants started to talk about classical Chinese poems. One of them talked about Su Shi (蘇軾). Two others started to recite (背誦) Su's ci-poems and had a discussion.

"Which line of Su Shi speaks his mind best?" one asked.

"I think it's the line: there is no need to hate (不應有恨, 水調歌頭)," another said.

"It should be another line: it was neither stormy nor sunny (也無風雨也無晴, 定風波)," a third one said.

"It should be this one," the fourth one said. He started to recite, ending at the line "fragrant grass can be found everywhere (天涯何處無芳草, 蝶戀花)."

"It is a poem written by him? I always hear

this line but I have never come across the poem in full," a participant listening to the discussion exclaimed.

In fact, the line could be translated in a more literal and "poetic" way: "within the edge of the sky, can you see a place that fragrant plants cannot grow?"

In Chinese, the line is made up of seven characters. The first two and the second two are compound words. They come together to form a meaning. When the line is read aloud, it is like singing.

The images are beautiful: the sky, the edge, places and fragrant plants. The meaning is also rich: good things and good people can be found everywhere under the heaven.

In modern terms, it is positive and it carries a sense of equality.

通識記憶體

長毛被控 14 次 罪成 11 次》》》

早於 90 年代，身為「四五行動」的成員，梁國雄（長毛）已先後有 14 次被檢控紀錄。其中 11 次罪名成立，最早一次是 1979 年聲援為油蔴地艇戶爭取上岸的人士時，被控行為不檢罪名成立判處罰款。

2000 年 5 月 25 日，當時身任「四五行動」成員的梁國雄，因與古思堯在 1999 年 10 月特首答問大會中高聲抗議，被判藐視立法會罪名成立。因其在此之前亦曾觸犯同一罪名被判緩刑，連同該次判罰，被判即時入獄 14 日。

2001 年 5 月他與古思堯抗議警方「濫用警權」時，展示塗污的區旗，在西區裁判法院分別被判罰款 6000 元和 3000 元；

2006 年 4 月 29 日，梁國雄連同區議員「阿牛」曾健成、陶君行等為抗議東隧加價，駕車堵塞東區海底隧道九龍入口，被東區法院裁判官林偉權裁定阻街罪成，判監 12 日。後來獲高院判全部上訴得直而推翻定罪。

2007 年 6 月 3 日，梁國雄衝擊前房屋及規劃地政局局長孫明揚（現任教育局局長）官邸。示威期間撞自衝入屋苑，其間有人毆打警員，3 名警員遇襲受傷，經審訊後裁定非法集結罪成、襲警罪脫，被判社會服務令 60 小時。梁國雄其後自爆自己被安排到天水圍小學修壁畫。

2007 年 12 月，梁國雄又因 06 年 12 月在全國人大常委會副秘書長喬曉陽到禮賓府演講時，在門外燒車胎抗議，涉嫌推撞警員而被控襲警。