

LIBERAL STUDIES 通識天下



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EDITORIAL

大公社評

Civic Party has committed Seven Sins

It is common knowledge that all politicians would do anything, by hook or by crook, to achieve their aims. But right now, in terms of being shameless and heartless, the champion absolutely goes to the Civic Party.

Throughout this incident, the Civic Party has committed at least "Seven Sins".

The first sin is that they have incited a lawsuit to make trouble. Fully aware that Elderly Chu, a resident in public housing in Tung Chung, is basically an illiterate but pretending to care about her healthy, they pushed her to file the judicial review against the government while they themselves hid behind the scenes to commandeer her and manipulate the lawsuit.

The second sin is that they have buried their conscience to set up a good person. Throughout the lawsuit, the plaintiff had never showed up and the media only identified her as Elderly Chu. So much so that citizens had imagined as if she were a fierce and tough woman with "three heads and six arms".

The third sin is that they have inflicted conflict in a family to stir up antagonism between a mother and her children. After becoming the "plaintiff" of the lawsuit, Elderly Chu or Chu Yee-wah had become the talk of the town. Surely the Civic Party felt happy about it. But a poor Elderly Chu had become a target of accusation by her children who even threatened to stop talking to her if she went on with the lawsuit.

The fourth sin is that they have abandoned moral principles to con a person into doing injustice. The most touching words Elderly Chu said yesterday before video cameras were that she felt very uneasy and compunction because of the loss of job opportunities caused by the delay in the construction of the bridge (due to the lawsuit).

The fifth sin is that they have been irresponsible to talk big. When the lawsuit over the bridge was filed, the whole town immediately knew Elderly Chu

was just a pawn and there were some others behind the scenes. But the Civic Party "firmly denied" it. Alan Leong Kah-kit, Audrey Eu Yuet-mee and others swore before the media that the lawsuit had nothing to do with them, and the party even put an advertisement on newspapers in regard to this.

The sixth sin is that they have wasted taxpayers' money to set themselves against society. Secretary for Transport and Housing Eva Cheng Yu-wah yesterday revealed that the delay caused by the lawsuit could add a further \$6.5 billion to the bridge project.

The seventh sin is that they have relied on their legal knowledge to lord it over people and make trouble for Hong Kong. After the judicial review on the bridge project, tomorrow there will be a court ruling on the first judicial review of foreign domestic helpers seeking the right of abode.

Who knows how many "hooligan lawyers" there are in Hong Kong and when they would stop making trouble. In ancient times, a county magistrate would flog the "lawyers" first before hearing a lawsuit, regardless whether they would win or lose the case.

28 September 2011

WORDS AND USAGE

1 By hook or by crook (Idiom) - in whatever way is possible. (千方百計, 不擇手段)

Examples: 1. I want that motorcycle and I am going to make sure I get it, by hook or by crook. 2. I sure feel guilty about not getting home the last few years to spend Christmas with mother and dad. But this year I'll get home by hook or by crook, no matter what!

2 Bring sb/sth to light (idiom) - To present or reveal someone or something to the public. (揭露, 揭發)

Examples: 1. The newspaper story brought the problem to light. 2. I have brought some interesting facts to light in my article.

3 Set sb up (phrasal verb) - To trick someone, especially by making them appear to be guilty of something they have not done. (陷害, 誣告)

Examples: 1. Swindlers have set me up. 2. He claimed he had been set up by the police.

4 Hit the nail on the head (idiom) - To describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem. (一語中的, 一針見血)

Examples: 1. Tom doesn't say much, but every now and then he hits the nail right on the head. 2. Mary hit the nail on the head with her comment about the quality problem of the product.

5 Rack one's brains (idiom) - to try very hard to remember or think of something. (絞盡腦汁, 費盡心機, 想方設法)

Examples: 1. I've been racking my brains all day trying to remember his name. 2. She racked her brains for a subject they could discuss without an argument.

害阿婆阻建港 公民黨七宗罪

世人早知道政客做事不擇手段, 但眼前要論到無恥與無良, 相信「公民黨」認了第二、沒有人敢認第一: 港珠澳大橋環評官司主角「朱婆婆」朱綺華昨日首次曝光, 親自「踢爆」被利用、教唆狀告政府的經過, 而幕後黑手不是別人, 正是那批一貫道貌岸然、儼然以「法律化身」自居的「大狀黨」!

在有關事件上, 公民黨最少有「七宗罪」:

一是興風作浪、教唆訴訟。他們明知居住在東涌公屋的朱婆婆「大字唔識多個」, 遂使出花言巧語, 假意以關心健康為名, 把朱婆婆推到了法院的原告席上, 他們則躲在幕後發功, 指揮、操控一切。如此行徑, 與專門靠教人打官司混飯吃、打贏官司分受害人一半賠償金的「狀棍」有何分別?

二是埋沒良心、陷害善良。一直以來, 提出大橋環評官司的原告都沒有亮相, 傳媒只以「朱婆婆」稱之, 市民還以為是個什麼「三頭六臂」的兇婦; 但到昨日首度曝光, 原來這位朱婆婆「善良過善良」, 直認「根本不是有心搞事」、「我老人家懂什麼」? 只是「他們跟我說, 我又瞞查查」, 如此就被「媒人」捉了上轎, 成了原告。昨日, 朱婆婆在鏡頭前一句「影響政府不建大橋, 我怎有這個能力」? 可說一語道破被人利用的委屈與慘況。

三是害人家不和、母子反目。自從成了大橋「原告」之後, 朱婆婆、朱綺華三個字如巷間, 公民黨當然大為滿意, 但可憐朱婆婆卻引來子女的群起指責, 並「警告」若繼續鬧下去就不會再理她。顯然, 阻撓大橋興建, 與全港市民利益為敵, 為人子女者, 明知母親被人利用, 怎能不又氣又怒?

四是毫無道義、陷人不義。昨日, 朱婆婆在傳媒記者鏡頭前最令人動容的一句話, 就是說因為阻撓大橋興建而累到很多工人有工開, 她感到十分不安和內疚。一位基層的婆婆, 尚且知道要為別人着想、為工人「冇工開」而感到不安, 相反, 那班平日一副「尊貴」咀臉的大狀, 卻千方百計阻撓大橋開工, 完全置建業工人的死活於不顧, 試問這班人和披着羊皮的狼還有什麼分別?

五是不負責任、大話連篇。在大橋官司出現後, 「全世界」都



▲運輸及房屋局局長鄭汝樺(左)回應港府在港珠澳大橋訴訟勝訴

知道朱婆婆不過是「卒仔」, 幕後另有其人, 但公民黨一夥卻「打死不認」, 梁家傑、余若薇等人對着傳媒記者信誓旦旦, 說官司與他們無關, 甚至在報章上刊登廣告大力否認, 如此口是心非、大話連篇, 還有什麼人格、「黨格」可言? 相反, 那位朱婆婆明明已後悔受騙, 但還心存忠厚, 沒有直道其名, 「仗義多屬狗輩」, 朱婆婆的人格比那班大狀不知要高多少倍。

六是浪費公帑、與民為敵。據運輸及房屋局局長鄭汝樺昨日透露, 經過此一折騰, 大橋的造價最少增加六十多億, 如此納稅人又不見了大量「白花花」的銀子。

七是特法行兇、以法亂港。繼大橋官司之後, 明天又有外傭「居港權」官司要裁決, 台前幾名非傭、幕後又是那班大狀。

正是亂港何時了, 訟棍知多少? 古時「訟棍」不管官司輸贏, 縣太爺最少都要將他們拉去「打屁股」, 如今對這班禍港大狀又該如何處置? 2011/09/28 大公報社評

中文基本功

對聯雖多仄起平收 平起仄收亦有佳作

九月十八日晚上, 香港電台一個對聯節目, 其主持人教聽眾分辨上聯下聯, 認為末字仄聲的必是上聯, 末字平聲的必是下聯。我認為這是世俗的一種誤解, 不合對聯實情。

所謂上聯、下聯, 那是俗稱, 正確名稱是聯首、聯偶。聯首, 謂先出的, 又叫聯頭; 聯偶, 謂後應的, 又叫聯尾。由於上下兩句必須平仄互叶, 不能撞聲, 如果聯首(上聯)末字仄聲, 則聯偶(下聯)末字平聲; 反之, 聯首末字平聲, 聯偶末字必然仄聲。換句話說, 對聯之為物「仄起平收」或「平起仄收」都有。試舉幾個名對, 給大家參考。

對聯起於五代, 宋初即已流行。有人出了一聯, 久久未有對句。聯首曰: 「李陽生指李樹為姓, 生而知之。」有個名叫楊億(別號大年)的終於對通, 聯偶曰: 「馬援死以馬革裹屍, 死得其所。」人皆佩服。這是「平起仄收」。

宋元祐年間, 蘇軾(東坡)出使遼國, 當時遼國有絕對曰「三光日月星」, 也是久

未得偶, 遼人叫蘇對之。蘇應聲曰: 「四詩風雅頌。」遼人悅服。這也是「平起仄收」。

明朝季世, 高拱、張居正並稱名輔。嘉靖末年, 高已為首輔, 張尚未也, 而二人親如兄弟。一天早上, 旭日初升, 高拱出對戲曰: 「曉日斜薰學士頭。」張即回應曰: 「秋風正貫先生耳。」這也是「平起仄收」的名對。

清乾隆年間, 才子紀昀(曉嵐)常言: 「世間書籍中語, 無不可成為偶者!」有人擇句考之曰: 「孟子致為臣而歸」, 紀應聲對曰: 「伯夷非其君不仕。」也是「平起仄收」。

自己寫對聯, 也有「平起仄收」, 如清末何淡如之「五月黃梅天, 三星白蘭地」就很有名。

至於宋代遼人所出之「三光日月星」, 到清末仍有人對之者, 有曰「八旗蒙滿漢」。可見所謂「對聯無平起仄收」者, 孤陋寡聞耳。

容若

觸景立畫

爹哋媽咪



每朝早, 我很喜歡看爸爸剃鬚, 看媽媽整理自己, 例如, 畫眼眉、塗唇膏……然後才上班去。

滙江維多利亞學校 八年級 李善恆

SOHO DIARY



How to Say Thank You

Hark Yeung (yeung@harkyeung.com)

It seems easy: just say the word. Usually people will appreciate you say 'thank you' even they do not speak your language. For example, if you say 'thank you' to a South Korean or a Japanese in Cantonese and add a smile, they will understand.

Yet if one looks at the position the acknowledgements occupy, one will notice that they are regarded as something important. They are either right at the beginning or at the end of a book.

But how to say it in a 'nice' way? When I was studying in secondary school, I did not learn how to write acknowledgements (鳴謝). I can't remember how I did it in my university days either, though I had then written one.

About one year ago, I talked to a book designer about publishing a book. I said that I would like to have a well-designed page of acknowledgements. She suggested something that looked like a thank-you card: a big THANK YOU on the page. And I thought: perhaps I should print it on a piece of thick paper so that the readers can recycle it and use it to say 'thank you' to their friends.

In recent years, when I read books, I would go through the acknowledgements. They are the stories of how those books are produced. A lot of names are often mentioned. The last name mentioned is usually the most important and it stays in my mind a bit longer. However, by the time I turn to the first chapter, the author's acknowledgements are already out of my mind.

That is only the form. What I am interested is the content: how to thank those who have helped the making of my book properly so that the readers would understand that the book would not have appeared without those people.

通識記憶體

公民黨屢當「幕後黑手」

- 公民黨 (Civic Party) 是香港一個政黨, 成立於 2006 年 3 月 19 日。
2010 年 1 月, 公民黨立法會議員梁家傑、陳淑莊及另外 3 位議員遞交辭職信, 造成立法會席位空缺, 政府不得不舉行補選, 他們卻又於補選中再次當選。
是次補選耗費約 1.26 億元, 投票率 17%, 創下最低紀錄。不少市民及不同政黨認為這次補選是不必要的, 且大量耗用公共資源。
2010 年 6 月, 行政長官曾權權邀請公民黨立法會議員余若薇透過電視直播辯論政改方案, 余若薇抗拒方案, 辯稱「寧願原地踏步, 不要行差踏錯」。

- 近日輿論熱點——港珠澳大橋環境評估案及外傭居港權案, 代理兩案的都是公民黨成員, 社會普遍認為公民黨是兩案的「幕後黑手」。
港珠澳大橋環評報告司法覆核案中, 代表朱婆婆的律師是公民黨執委黃鶴鳴及郭榮鏗。
港珠澳大橋環境評估司法覆核案, 導致工程延誤, 趕工費將增多 65 億元。
該案亦連帶影響本港其他基建工程, 包括沙中線工程被延誤。
現時逾 10 萬外傭聲稱有資格申請居港權, 加上他們的親屬若連帶來港居留, 有學者擔心會加重社會各方面負擔。
高等法院近日就外傭申請居港權案判政府敗訴, 新民主黨收集約 3400 名市民的簽名, 當中大部分要求政府立即要求人大釋法。