

# 讓世界盃的快樂延續

## Let the joy of the World Cup go on



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卡塔爾世界盃圓滿落幕。在疫情困 擾、地緣政治衝突、經濟民生低迷等諸 多「寒流」困擾下,世界盃給全世界帶來歡樂、團 結、激勵。體育精神與文化,是所有人所需要的精 神滋養、向上動力,在香港動起來、重返世界舞台 之際,特區政府有必要增撥資源,辦更多體育賽事 盛事,推動全民運動,提振港人士氣,提升幸福指

本屆世界盃首次由中東阿拉伯國家主辦,並首次 在非夏季舉行,雖然在賽事期間出現一些非體育的 因素干擾,例如彩虹臂章風波等,但國際足協和各 國運動員理性處理,堅決將政治干擾排除在外,令 本屆世界盃順利推進,上演一場場精彩賽事。

本屆世界盃期間,出現不少以足球團結人心、消 **弭紛爭的場景。摩洛哥挺進四強,非洲大陸、阿拉** 伯世界一片歡呼;法國四強賽戰勝摩洛哥,但在法 國巴黎香榭麗舍大道賽後慶祝的人潮中,除揮舞法 國三色旗的球迷外,也有大批身披摩洛哥國旗的球 迷,法摩兩國具有深厚歷史淵源,法國境內北非裔 人口眾多,結果法摩大戰在大多數球迷眼中「超越 勝負」、誰贏都開心。事實證明,足球是不分國 籍、種族的全人類共同語言;純真的足球歡樂,可 以超越政治分歧、超越意識形態隔閡,成為人類團 結向上的共同精神財富。

本屆世界盃展現全球足球發展的新格局、新趨 勢。雖然歐美強隊依然強大,但非洲正崛起,摩洛 哥歷史性地殺進四強;亞洲在進步,首次有日韓澳3 支隊伍進入16強,日本逆轉勝德國、西班牙,韓國 絕殺葡萄牙,更成為球迷津津樂道的精彩戲碼。

體育運動帶給社會的精神滋養、向上力量,非同 一般。發展體育具有凝聚人心、促進民眾身心愉悦 的重要作用。去年本港復辦香港單車節,4.000多單 車選手和普通市民無懼寒風,快樂比賽,香港洋溢 歡笑,正是體育精神推動社會樂觀向上的直觀展

行政長官李家超在香港單車節致辭時表示,香港 逐步恢復舉辦多項大型活動,讓人們都看見香港已 重返世界舞台,2022年香港已充分「動起來、活起 來」,2023年的香港將會更加精彩、更加吸引。市 民希望特區政府增撥資源,一方面培養更多精英運 動員,在國際賽事力爭佳績;另一方面繼續大力推 廣社區體育運動,鼓勵市民積極參與運動,強身健 體,以更佳精神狀態和健康體魄,更好地投入工 作,提升生活質素。



◆ 2022年世界盃首次由中東阿拉伯國家主辦,並首次在非夏季舉行。圖為舉行開幕式的卡塔爾海灣 資料圖片



Having brought to the world joy, solidarity and inspiration in the midst of the pandemic, geopolitical conflicts and economic downturn, the Qatar World Cup

successfully concluded. The spirit and culture of sports are nourishing and motivating to all people, and the Government, while revitalising Hong Kong and expediting its return to the world stage, should allocate more resources to organise more sports events and promote sports for all, to boost the morale of local citizens and raise the happiness

For the first time, the World Cup was hosted by an Arab country in the Middle East and not held in summer in the northern hemisphere. Despite of the hotly contested issues such as multi-coloured "One Love" armbands, FIFA and football teams of various countries handled the issues rationally and prevented football from being dragged into political battle, thus ensuring the tournament to progress smoothly and put on a spectacular show.

Moments of football uniting people and resolving disputes were witnessed in the World Cup this year. Fans from Africa to Arab world cheered as Morocco reached the quarter-finals, while France's victory over Morocco in the quarter-finals was celebrated on the Champs-Élysées in Paris by a large number of fans draped in Flag of Morocco, alongside those waving French tricolour flags. Most fans considered the match result as "transcending victory and defeat" and praised play of both teams, thanks to the deep historic ties between France and Morocco and the large population of French with north African origin. It is a testament to the fact that football is a universal language of all mankind, regardless of nationality or ethnicity, and that the pure joy of football can transcend political differences and ideological divides to become a common spiritual treasure of human solidarity.

The World Cup this year has shown a new pattern and trend in the global development of football. Although the European and American teams are still strong, African ones are on the rise, with Morocco making history to reach the quarter-finals; Asian teams had their best ever, with Japan, South Korea and Australia all through to the last 16. Japan's stunning comeback win over Germany and Spain, and Korea's remarkable victory over Portugal have been the highlights that fans enjoy

The spiritual nourishment and motivation that sports bring to the society is extraordinary. Promoting sports development plays an important role in bringing people together and improving their physical and mental well-being. The Hong Kong Cyclothon made its return and drew nearly 4,000 cy-

cling enthusiasts and professional cyclists competing against the strong cold wind on exhilarating rides, which was a vivid demonstration of the spirit of sports as a driving force for social optimism. Speaking at the Hong Kong Cyclothon, the Chief Executive, Mr John Lee Ka-chiu, said that Hong Kong was back on the world stage under the gradual resumption of multiple major events, and that Hong Kong was revitalised in 2022 and would be even more exciting and attractive in 2023. The public hope that the Government will allocate more resources to nurture more elite athletes to achieve excellence in international competitions, and will continue to promote community sports and encourage citizens to actively participate in sports to improve their physical fitness so that they can better engage in their work and improve their quality of life with better physical and mental health.

Kevin Cheung (CUSCS Lecturer)

# 月份名義不相符 全因凱撒加兩月

### 其大英萃

隔星期二見報

説起十二個月份的英文名稱,相信大家都十 分熟悉,可是很多人也不知道它們的來歷。最 多人覺得困惑的,應該是 September (9 月) 、October (10月) 、November (11月) 和December (12月)。在拉丁文中,Septem 是7, Octo 是8, Novem 是9, Decem 明明是 10,那為什麼September至December會是9月 至12月呢?是搞錯了嗎?你知道箇中的原因

原來古羅馬時代的曆制,本來一年只有10 個月份,在舊曆制中,春季的 March 才是1

月,名稱源自羅馬戰神 Mars, 而march亦有向前邁進及出征之 意,春天就是備軍遠征的最好時 機。接下來的April是2月,來 自拉丁文 aperire 一字,有開啟 的意思,比喻春光明媚,百花盛 放,相關的英文詞彙有apert、 apertly \ aperture 等。而 May 本 是3月,是拉丁文 majores 的縮 寫,此時良材棟樑都茁壯成長 了。然後June是4月,名稱的由 來是眾神之神宙斯的正印皇后 Juno,她是婚姻的保護神,因此



資料圖片

不少人也會盡量安排.June wedding(現解作六 月婚禮),希望得到 Juno 女神的祝福,永享 甜蜜幸福的婚姻。

至於July,來頭可絕不簡單,它是以羅馬共 和國的凱撒大帝 (Julius Caesar) 封號命名 的,July這個月份亦坐落於公曆的正中央。根 據歷史記載,凱撒大帝在公元前46年1月1日 向全國人民頒布起用Julian Calendar,為西曆 帶來了翻天覆地的轉變。從公元前46年開 始,公曆就由10個月加至更為準確的12個 月,先以January為1月,寓意去舊迎新,再 以February為2月,象徵心靈潔淨,而 March、April、May和June就隨即變成3月、 4月、5月和6月了。如此類推,原本指7月至 10月的September至December亦順序推遲了 兩個月,變成了9月至12月,而這些「名不符 實」的月份名稱竟仍沿用至今。

> 緊接July 的 August 也來頭不 小,它是以凱撒大帝的繼子、羅 馬帝國的君王奧古斯都大帝 (Augustus Caesar) 命名的, August 是雙數月,在原本的Julian Calendar 中,本應只有30 天,不過因為奧古斯都大帝想與 繼父齊名,所以August 也被他 硬生生加至31天,往後的9月至 12月也得與之配合,大月與小 月互相對調。由此可見,現代的 西曆也非完全科學。

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#### 英語世界

隔星期二見報

都説英國常天陰多雨,但其實英國雨量不多,只是受海 洋氣候影響,經常潮濕有霧。英國清晨不時下雨,但通常 會在數小時後轉晴,所以當地有 rain before seven, fine before/by eleven (七時前下雨十一時前必放晴) 的説法。 當然,間中亦有一整天下雨的時候,這類民間天氣預測未 必一定可靠,不過應該有相當的準確性。這句諺語的要義 是雨天不會長時間維持,不久便會雨過天晴,套用在其他 環境,可以比喻事情開始時不順利,但很快會有轉好的機 會,用來勉勵人要樂觀,抱有希望,不要因開頭的挫折而 灰心。

Don't get frustrated. Remember rain before seven, fine before eleven. Hang on and things will improve.

不要沮喪。請記住,雨過後便是晴天,堅持下去,事態 將會好轉。

The economy has not been good these two years. Let's hope that rain before seven, fine by eleven. It will get better very soon.

這兩年的經濟不甚好景,但願雨後見晴天,很快便會好

雨過會天晴,撥開雲霧會見青天,鼓勵他人在逆境中抱 有希望,從壞處看到美好的一面,亦會常用到 every cloud has a silver lining(每朵雲都鑲着銀色的襯邊)。 雲層後面 是太陽,從烏雲後面透出來的銀邊其實是太陽的光芒,比 喻黑暗中總有一線光明,困境中總有一絲希望。句子用來 強調事情不順暢,日子不好過的時候,要樂觀面對,總會 有轉機,目前不明朗,但好景終會出現。

He was laid off by the company last year. But every cloud has a silver lining. Now he has found a much better

他去年被舊公司裁掉,不過烏雲後見到陽光,他現在找 到一份更好的工作。

# 烏雲鑲銀邊 雨後見天晴

Tough times do not last. Every cloud has a silver lining. If we try, we will find a way out.

艱難時刻不會長久。雲後有陽光。只要我們努力,我們 一定找到出路。

事情最壞的時候可能就是局勢轉好的開始,所以勸告別 人或自己保持樂觀的態度,積極面對困境,也可以用 the darkest hour is just before the dawn. (黎明前的時刻是最黑 暗的) 或者説 it's always darkest before the dawn. (黎明前 總是最黑暗)。最黑暗的時間 (darkest hour) 比喻最低 潮、最困難、最辛苦的日子,而黎明(dawn)即是曙光出 現的時候。在今日的地球,日落後有月亮、星星,也有人 工照明,日出破曉前未必是暗黑無光,不過句子的重點是 最黑暗的時候即將過去,光明就在眼前,是勉勵和安慰的 説話。

You may be experiencing the most difficult time in your life. But the darkest hour is just before the dawn. Don't give up hope.

你可能正經歷人生中最艱難的日子,不過最黑暗時刻之 後便是黎明,不要失去希望。

It's always darkest before the dawn. We have gone through the worst and better days are coming. Be optimistic.

黎明前總是最黑暗的。我們已經跨過最壞的時候,日子 將會轉好,請保持樂觀。

諺語、日常用語常出自對生活和自然的體會,雨天、雲 霧、黑暗代表了困難、挫折和阻滯,晴天、光明、黎明代 表了生機與希望。還有其他用了類似比喻的用語,例如: there is light at the end of the tunnel (隧道盡頭便有光) ; there is a rainbow after every storm (風雨過後會見彩 虹) ,都是叫人要樂觀面對逆境,不要輕言放棄希望。過 去兩年多受疫情困擾,我們都希望黑暗雲霧已過去,新一 年雨過天晴。

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• 知史知天下