



News Buddy 消防勇士逆風破浪 築浮橋救村民

原文

摘錄自10月20日香港《文匯報》：2023年9月7日，「世紀暴雨」襲港；9月8日凌晨，石澳道塌路；9月8日夜間，特區政府召開跨部門會議，消防處建議用水陸撤離被困居民；9月9日，行動開始。

三條村落逾千村民，斷電、斷水、斷聯，與世隔絕近72小時。暴雨肆虐，消防處高級消防隊長詹德峰、伍頌然及消防隊長袁家偉帶領一群「雷霆救兵」，用他們的勇敢與智慧，書寫了一段關於責任、愛與希望的傳奇。

石澳道完全封閉，在陸路撤離無望的情況下，浮橋成為了唯一的希望。在浮橋上，每一個細節都充滿了危險與挑戰：如何固定浮橋以確保其穩定？如何安全轉移受困村民？這些問題都在考驗着消防隊的智慧與勇氣。

「石澳沒有用來泊岸的設施，消防船不能靠岸。所以當時唯一的選擇，就是架設浮橋來幫助居民登船離開」，伍頌然解釋說。但惡劣的天氣和未知的風險，讓救援行動充滿變數。

然而，正是在這樣的逆境中，消防隊員們展現出了驚人的毅力和團隊協作能力。當浮橋到達石澳的時候，首先派出蛙人去找到海床比較平坦、深度足夠的地方，接着在兩邊固定浮橋，讓浮橋變得安全，不會在風浪中劇烈的晃動；當被困居民上橋的時候，派同事在兩邊攙扶，幫助居民登上快艇。至於輪

椅人士，消防員要合力抬起他們，才能確保他們安全撤離。

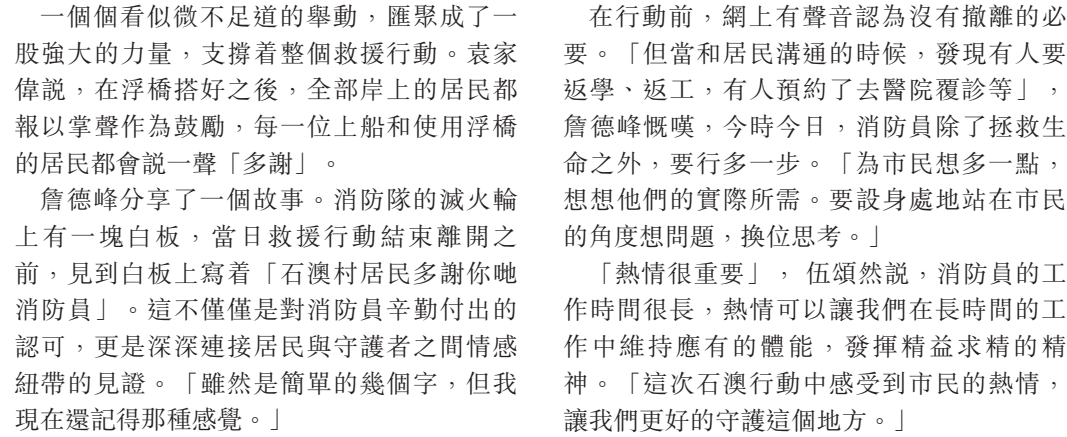
登上快艇，並非是全部救援行動的最後一步。在居民登上快艇之後，還要將他們再運到大型的滅火輪之上，才算走完撤離「最後一公里」。詹德峰提到，在風浪中，快艇和滅火輪之間不斷有上落的高低差，讓救援難度陡增。「老人和小孩登船的時候，一定要等一個時機，就是浪變小的時候。要將兩艘船綁得很緊，令兩艘船在同一個高低水平面。」

暴雨不僅考驗了香港這座城市的韌性，更見證了無數平凡英雄的光輝時刻。在陌生的海域中，詹德峰依靠團隊的力量，克服了重重困難。「事發的時候，我調到海務及潛水區只有半年的時間，對海防和船隻的一些情況不是很熟悉。很幸運的是，船上有很多有經驗的消防員，他們為我提供了很多協助。」只要團結一心，就沒有克服不了的難關。

無情的天災之下，人性的光輝永遠不會熄滅，溫情長明。在救援未至時，被困的居民沒有放棄希望，他們用自己的方式參與到了救援行動中來，「浮橋未來到之前，石澳居民會用自己的小艇幫手，運送被困居民到滅火輪之上」，伍頌然提到，在浮橋靠岸的時候只有10個消防員在沙灘上，居民會主動幫忙，用繩拉浮橋到岸邊。「大家都很關心消防員，主動給我們小食充饑。」



圖為參與「雷霆救兵」行動的高級消防隊長詹德峰(中)、伍頌然(右)及消防隊長袁家偉(左)。資料圖片



圖為正在撤離的石澳居民。資料圖片

一個個看似微不足道的舉動，匯聚成了一股強大的力量，支撐着整個救援行動。袁家偉說，在浮橋搭好之後，全部岸上的居民都報以掌聲作為鼓勵，每一位上船和使用浮橋的居民都會說一聲「多謝」。

詹德峰分享了一個故事。消防隊的滅火輪上有一塊白板，當日救援行動結束離開之前，見到白板上寫着「石澳村居民多謝你哋消防員」。這不僅僅是對消防員辛勤付出的認可，更是深深連接居民與守護者之間情感紐帶的見證。「雖然是簡單的幾個字，但我現在還記得那種感覺。」

在行動前，網上有聲音認為沒有撤離的必要。「但當和居民溝通的時候，發現有人要返學、返工，有人預約了去醫院復診等」，詹德峰慨嘆，今時今日，消防員除了拯救生命之外，要行多一步。「為市民想多一點，想想他們的實際所需。要設身處地站在市民的角度想問題，换位思考。」

「熱情很重要」，伍頌然說，消防員的工作時間很長，熱情可以讓我們在長時間的工作中維持應有的體能，發揮精益求精的精神。「這次石澳行動中感受到市民的热情，讓我們更好的守護這個地方。」

Firefighters Defy Waves, Build Bridge to Save Villagers

譯文

On 7 September 2023, the "rainstorm of the century" hit Hong Kong; in the early hours of 8 September, the road at Shek O Road collapsed; in the night of 8 September, the SAR Government convened an inter-departmental meeting, and the Fire Services Department suggested evacuating the stranded residents by water and land; on 9 September, the operation began.

Over 1,000 villagers from three villages were cut off from electricity, water, and communication and isolated for nearly 72 hours. As the rainstorm raged on, Senior Fireman Chim Tak-fung, Senior Fireman Ng Chung-yin, and Station Officer Yuen Ka-wai led a group of "Thunderbolt Rescuers" of the Fire Services Department, who, with their bravery and wisdom, wrote a saga of responsibility, love, and hope.

Shek O Road was closed entirely, and with no hope of evacuation by land, the pontoon bridge became the only hope. Every detail on the pontoon was full of dangers and challenges: how to fix it to ensure its stability? How to safely transfer the stranded villagers? All these problems tested the wisdom and courage of the fire brigade.

"Shek O has no berthing facilities, and the fireboat could not dock. So the only option was to build pontoons to help the residents board and leave," explained Ng Chung-yin.

However, the lousy weather and unknown risks made the rescue operation uncertain.

However, the firefighters demonstrated incredible perseverance and teamwork in the face of such adversity. When the pontoon reached Shek O, frogmen were first sent to find a place where the seabed was relatively flat and deep enough and then to fix the pontoon on both sides so that it would be safe and would not sway violently in the wind and waves; when the trapped residents boarded the pontoon, they sent their colleagues to help them board the speedboat by giving them a helping hand on both sides. As for the wheelchair-bound residents, the firefighters had to work together to lift them up to ensure their safe evacuation.

Boarding the speedboat was not the last step of the rescue operation. After the residents had boarded the speedboat, they had to be transported to a large fireboat to complete the "last kilometre" of the evacuation. Chim Tak-fung said that in the stormy sea, there was a constant difference in height between the speedboat and the fireboat, which made the rescue more difficult. "When the elderly and children boarded the boat, they had to wait until the waves became smaller. We must tie up the two boats very tightly so they are at the same level".

The rainstorm not only tested the resilience of the city of Hong Kong but also witnessed the glorious moments of countless ordinary he-

ros. In unfamiliar waters, Chim relied on the strength of his team to overcome many difficulties. "When the incident happened, I had only been transferred to the Marine and Diving Region for six months and was not very familiar with sea defences and the conditions of vessels. Luckily, many experienced firemen were on board, and they provided me with a lot of assistance. As long as we are united, there is no insurmountable difficulty."

Under the merciless natural disasters, the light of humanity will never be extinguished, and warmth will always shine. Before the rescue arrived, the stranded residents did not give up hope; they participated in the rescue operation in their own way. "Before the pontoon arrived, the Shek O residents would use their dinghies to help transport the stranded residents to the top of the fireboat," Ng Chung-yin said. When the pontoon docked, there were only ten firefighters on the beach, and the residents would take the initiative to help by pulling the pontoon with a rope to the shore. "They were so concerned about the firefighters that they offered to give us snacks to fill our stomachs."

These seemingly insignificant actions have become a powerful force that has supported the entire rescue operation," Yuen said. Yuen said that after the pontoon was set up, all the residents on the shore applauded as encouragement, and every resident who boarded the boat and used the pontoon would say, "Thank

you."

Chim shared a story. The fire brigade's fireboat had a whiteboard on it. Before leaving the boat at the end of the rescue operation that day, the whiteboard read, "Thank you, firemen, from Shek O Village." This was a recognition of the firefighters' hard work and a testimony of the emotional bond that profoundly connects the residents and the guardians. "Although it is just a few simple words, I still remember that feeling."

Before the operation, there were voices on the Internet that said there was no need to evacuate the building. "But when we communicated with the residents, we found out that some people had to go back to school or work, and some people had appointments to go to the hospital for follow-up appointments," Mr Chim lamented, adding that nowadays firefighters have to take one more step apart from saving lives. He said, "Think more for the public and consider their practical needs. We have to put ourselves in the public's shoes and think differently."

"Passion is essential," said Ng. "Firefighters work long hours, and passion can help us maintain our physical fitness and strive for excellence in our long work hours. The people's passion in this operation in Shek O has enabled us to guard this place better."

● 琬琰

花帶美觀實用 體現客家婦女智慧

恒
大
清
思

客家花帶是香港非物質文化遺產。據考證，其編織技藝始於明末清初，近日，筆者有幸跟花帶傳承人學習這門手藝，才領略到一點箇中奧妙。

客家先民歷經逃難，性格多勤儉刻苦。客家婦女持家有道、衣着樸素，未婚女孩大多穿淺藍或白色衣服，年長的婦女則穿上全黑衣服，外出時為抵擋猛烈陽光，會配上客家涼帽。

也許愛美是女人的天性，客家婦女怎樣為平淡的生活增添色彩？其中一個方法便是在農閒時，親手編織出七彩繽紛的花帶，用作涼帽、圍裙及包頭的飾帶。

這些飾帶既美觀又實用，織成的花帶除自用外，也可在出嫁前大量製作，送給前來道賀的女性親友。新娘編織花帶的數量愈多，代表她們愈勤勞；織出的花式愈複雜，則愈能反映新娘子智慧與手藝俱佳，因而會得到夫家妯娌賞識。也有些婦女會把花帶作為送贈新生嬰兒的禮物。

客家婦女一般對這些花帶珍而重之。除了手藝不外傳，她們收到花帶後也不會轉贈給別人，甚至入土為安時也會以之為陪葬品。

未有機器的年代，以人手作編織本是平常事，但織女們一般都會有一部手動的織布機。例如《木蘭辭》中寫的「不聞機杼聲，惟聞女嘆息」。《古詩十九首·迢迢牽牛星》也有「織織擢素手，札札弄機杼」等詩句，當中的「機杼」就是指織布機。

不過，客家婦女是沒有現成織布機的，那麼她



圖為「攬子花」圖案客家花帶。資料圖片

們怎樣編織？她們會以一張長木板凳，加上一截小圓柱（多用竹造）作帶線筒，再加上一支帶批（通常把竹或木削成匕首狀），加上幾撮彩線，便成了她們編織的器具與用料，一切取材於農村生活，既簡樸又環保，還要自行裝配。說到這裏，你不得不佩服客家婦女的智慧。

客家花帶上的花式，最容易織的是「麻子花」，因編織時底面的花樣是相同的，所以又稱盲帶，它有着「芝麻開花節節高」的意思，象徵百子千孫。

此外，較複雜的有菱形為主的「攬仔花」，由於與「攬仔」諧音，代表婚後可早生貴子或父毋攜手撫育子女。客家婦女更由單面的「攬仔花」，演變為可編織成雙面圖案的「含笑包攬仔」，底面的花樣相反又相成。

此外，還可見到有山、魚、龜、蜘蛛、樹枝、葡萄、蟠桃、心形等的織帶花式，花式一般取材於大自然，同時也帶着各種吉祥的寓意，甚有陰陽相生、道法自然的意趣，大家有興趣不妨到香港的吉澳故事館看看。

隨着香港已轉型至工商及服務業社會，這種在農業社會靠傳統口耳相傳的技藝，恐怕會成為絕響。欣慰近日有花帶傳承人於社區發展計劃中開班授徒，希望這些珍貴又漂亮的花帶製作方法得以傳承。

● 陳慰敏



香港恒生大學中文系講師

貼地英文

自身反義詞 理解看語境

我遇上一個煩惱，友人提出了一個荒謬的解決方案，我回答「唔該」，意思究竟是接受、多謝，還是表示請你閉嘴？這個謎是沒有答案的，有人說中文是秀麗及為藝術而生的語言，而英文語言以貿易和法律為重心，優點是不含糊。我相信了這個說法很多年後，才發現這個說法不盡不實。

有幾十個英文字含有兩個自相矛盾的意思，有些字甚至包括兩個完全相反的意思。這類字有學名為自身反義詞 contronym，還有別號為 Janus word。Janus 是古羅馬的一位兩面神，也是英語 1 月 January 的來源，一面回顧過去一年，另一面則展望來年。試看幾個自身反義詞：

Bill 是動詞的同時也是名詞。當時間差不多而要關食店，店主示意服務員列印付款單，向食客收錢，他會叫 Bill。若食客吃飽了要埋單，也叫 Bill。店主的 Bill 是動詞，而食客說的是名詞。Bill 要收錢，又要給錢。

Bound 後既可以接上美好的未來，也可以是被捆綁起來。The fastest men are bound to be the national relay race, 跑得最快的男子必然是國家接力賽的成員。The lunatic was bound to avoid hurting anyone, 這瘋子被捆綁起來，以免傷及任何人。

Cleave 既是分開，又可以是在堅守。The axe cleaved the log in halves, 斧頭把原木劈成兩份。New Zealand natives still cleave to the traditions of haka, 紐西蘭原住民仍然堅守哈卡戰舞的傳統。

提供服務的專業人士和接受專業建議的客人都可用 Consult。Doctor consulted me and gave me medicine, 醫生診了我的症，並開藥給我。I have consulted the lawyer, the claim is groundless, 我諮詢過律師，該指控是毫無根據。

Dust 用作動詞時有兩個完全相反的意思。John dusts the chandelier. Mary dusts the donut with sugar powder, 約翰抹走吊燈的灰塵，瑪莉在甜甜圈撒上糖粉。究竟是在做清潔，還是在惡作劇？

Finish。Anthony has just finished his master degree, 安東尼完成了碩士學位。With a life sentence, the mob boss is finish, 判了無期徒刑，這個黑幫老大完蛋了。成就和完蛋居然同出一轍！

Garnish。The cake was garnished with chocolate curls, 蛋糕上添加了裝飾的巧克力圈。The tax department has garnished his bank accounts for long overdue tax payment, 稅務局從他的銀行賬戶扣起了他逾期未繳的稅款。它是添加，又是扣減。

Left。A distance relative left the little Amy a huge estate, 一位遠親留下了一大筆遺產給小美。He was late for the buffets, there is virtually nothing left, 自助餐遲到了，食物也幾乎被清空。

Oversight 和 overlook 較為正面的含義是監察和看顧，在你失職時他們就是疏忽和忽略，或是口語的「看漏眼」。

Wear。Wear a jacket, so you don't get a cold, 穿外套，不然你會着涼。The boat don't any value, it wears, 這船一文不值，它磨損了。Wear 是穿上也是脫落。

我們接觸到自身反義詞要小心，例如誤以為 Consult 是單向使用，寫或講句子時也不能逐詞來理解，最好是結合整句話的情境。

● 康源 專業英語導師