



營救行動傳喜訊 詐騙園6港人獲救

原文

摘錄自3月8日香港《文匯報》：香港特區政府為協助被誘拐到東南亞國家禁錮及從事非法工作的香港居民的營救行動，在多方共同努力下再取得重大進展。特區政府保安局局長鄧炳強日前親赴泰國參與統籌營救行動，在緬甸詐騙園區救出6名香港居民，其中5人於3月7日晚由保安局專責小組人員陪同返港與家人團聚，餘下一人會留在泰國當地，以證人身份協助泰國警方調查被誘騙至緬甸從事非法工作的案件。保安局專責小組一名人員會繼續留在當地陪同該名人士。鄧炳強表示，今次營救6名港人的行動，不涉及支付贖金。目前仍有3名港人身處詐騙園區，特區政府會繼續全力營救。

譯文

最新獲救的6名港人包括3男3女，年齡介乎29歲至44歲，被禁錮在園區5個月至7個月不等。他們因為誤信網上一些「搵快錢」廣告，被人以協助帶貨或帶錢為由誘到泰國，再送到緬甸詐騙園區。

6人前晚在詐騙園區獲救後，7日凌晨時分由緬甸軍方護送至泰國湄索。特區政府保安局專責小組在泰國當局和中國駐泰王國大使館及駐清邁總領事館的人員協助下，昨日下午陪同6名港人抵達曼谷，晚上再陪同其中5人乘航班回港。餘下一人以證人身份協助泰國警方調查，8日返港。



●圖為緬甸妙瓦底電騙園區。 資料圖片

鄧炳強7日下午由泰國回港後在機場會見傳媒，他表示，曾在泰國與6名獲救港人進行視像聊天，了解到他們安全及健康狀況良好，而6名港人亦轉達了對協助營救者的感激，並非常期待返回香港與家人團聚。

他感謝參與聯合行動的所有單位，包括國家公安部和在泰緬邊境執勤的一線人員；外交部，特別是中國駐泰王國大使館及中國駐清邁總領事館；泰國司法部、國防部、警方和軍方；緬甸有關當局、特區政府保安局專責小組和香港駐曼谷經濟貿易辦事處。

鄧炳強表示，今次是一個營救行動，所以並不涉及贖金。資料顯示，由2024第二季起共



◀5名獲救港人由專責小組人員陪同到機場警署協助調查。 資料圖片

▼留泰助查港人在保安局專責小組成員陪同下抵港。 資料圖片

有28名港人被誘騙到東南亞求助個案，包括這次獲救的6人在內，至今已經有25人獲救，尚有3人被困。特區政府保安局專責小組會繼續積極跟進，全力爭取他們盡快返回香港。由於涉及很多不同國家和地區的部門，他不便進一步透露行動細節。

香港特區立法會保安事務委員會委員陳克勤表示，特區政府今次直接參與聯合營救行動，估計是與早前保安局副局長率領專責小組前往泰國協調有關，雙方建立了合作機制，令今次

特區政府的參與更實質和具體。對仍有3名港人待救，他坦言目前難以評估每宗個案獲營救的機會有多大，特別是每宗個案均性質複雜及有其獨特性，但相信特區政府會用盡一切可行辦法營救。

陳克勤相信，在中國、泰國以及多個東南亞國家政府的介入下，不少電騙園區已難再運作，加上特區政府在香港機場及多個離境口岸已加強宣傳，以及媒體廣泛報道，市民的警覺性已經提高，將有助減少受害者。

6 Hong Kong People Rescued from Myanmar Fraud Park

譯文

The Hong Kong SAR Government has made further significant progress in rescue operation for Hong Kong residents who have been abducted to Southeast Asian countries for detention and illegal employment, thanks to the concerted efforts of various parties. The Secretary for Security, Mr. Tang Ping-keung Chris, went to Thailand recently to coordinate the rescue operation and rescued 6 Hong Kong residents from a fraud park in Myanmar. 5 of them were accompanied by officers of the Security Bureau Task Force to return to Hong Kong for a family reunion on the evening of March 7, while the remaining one will stay in Thailand to assist the Thai Police in investigating the case of illegal employment in Myanmar in the capacity of a witness. An officer from the Security Bureau's Task Force will continue to stay in the country to accompany him. Chris said the rescue of the 6 Hong Kong residents did not involve ransom payment. 3 Hong Kong residents are still in the fraudulent zone, and the HKSAR Government will continue to make every effort to rescue them.

The 6 Hong Kong people rescued include 3 men and 3 women, aged between 29 and 44, who have been detained in the park for 5 to 7 months. They were lured to Thailand on the pretext of helping to bring goods or money to the fraud park in Myanmar because they had mistakenly believed in some "quick money" advertisements on the Internet.

After being rescued from the fraud park the night before, the Burmese military escorted the six to Mae Sot, Thailand, in the early hours of the 7th. With the assistance of the Thai authorities, the Chinese Embassy in Thailand and the Consulate General in Chiang Mai, the SAR Government's Security Bureau Task Force accompanied the 6 Hong Kong residents to Bangkok yesterday afternoon. Then, they accompanied 5 of them to return to Hong Kong on a flight in the evening. The remaining person, who assisted the Thai police in their investigation as a witness, returned to Hong Kong on the 8th.

Chris met the media at the airport on the afternoon of the 7th after returning to Hong Kong from Thailand. He said he had video chats with the 6 rescued Hong Kong people in Thailand and realized they were safe and in good health. The 6 Hong Kong people also expressed gratitude to those who had helped them and looked forward to returning to Hong Kong to reunite with their families.

He thanked all the units involved in the joint operation, including the Ministry of Public Security and frontline officers on duty at the Thai-Myanmar border; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in particular the Chinese Embassy in Thailand and the Chinese Consulate General in Chiang Mai; the Thai Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defense, police and military; the Burmese authorities, the Security Bureau of the SAR Government, and the Hong Kong Eco-

omic and Trade Office (HKETO) in Bangkok.

Chris said this was a rescue operation, and no ransom was involved. Information shows that since the second quarter of 2024, 28 Hong Kong people have been lured to Southeast Asia to seek help. Including the 6 rescued this time, 25 people have been rescued, and 3 are still trapped. The SAR Government's Security Bureau Task Force will continue to actively follow up on the cases and make every effort to ensure they return to Hong Kong as soon as possible. He is not able to disclose further details of the operation as it involves the departments of many different countries and regions.

Mr Chan Hak-kan Gary, a member of the Panel on Security of the Legislative Council of the HKSAR, said that the direct participation of the HKSAR Government in the joint rescue operation was probably related to the earlier co-ordination visit to Thailand by the Task Force led by the Under Secretary for Security. The cooperation mechanism between the two sides had been established, making the HKSAR Government's participation in the rescue operation more concrete and specific. Regarding the three Hong Kong people still waiting to be rescued, he admitted that assessing the chance of each case being rescued was difficult, especially as each case was complex and unique. Still, he believed the HKSAR Government would exhaust all possible means to rescue them.

Gary believes that fraud park can no longer operate with the intervention of the govern-

ments of China, Thailand, and many Southeast Asian countries.

In addition, the SAR Government has stepped up publicity at the Hong Kong airport and many departure points and extensive media coverage, which has heightened the public's alertness and will help to minimize the number of victims.

小測試

According to the reading material, determine whether the following statements are true.

- (1) The Hong Kong SAR Government successfully rescued 6 Hong Kong citizens from a scam compound in Myanmar during the joint rescue operation.
- (2) The Hong Kong SAR Government paid ransom to the scam compound to secure the hostages' safety during the rescue operation.
- (3) Gary stated that all scam compounds have completely ceased operations following interventions by governments of China, Thailand, and multiple Southeast Asian countries.

答案：A(1); A(2); L(1)

羹食文化反映古人治國理念

恒大清思

早前文章介紹了羹食在古代具有重要的地位，不僅作為主食，還與禮儀文化和治國理念有着密切的聯繫。羹在古代是不分等級的食物，其款式變化多樣，更與古代禮儀文化和國家治理有密切關係。

先秦時期的統治者實行等級制度，對於飲食禮儀有嚴格的規定，在吃羹上也有一些要求。先說羹的擺放位置，據《禮記·曲禮》記載，凡進食之禮，羹一定要放在人們的右面，而肉類則在左面。除了菜餚的擺放外，進食時規定「羹之有菜者用挾，其無菜者不用挾」，也就是說凡羹中含有菜的，都必須使用挾這種如筷子般的食具進食，而無菜的則可直接食用。

此外，吃羹時更要求「毋嚙羹，毋絮羹」，即不能不加咀嚼地連菜吞下，若覺得羹的味道不夠而須調味，不能在進餐中提出此一要求，因為這會被視為對主人大不敬。

吃羹在古代除了受到禮儀規範外，也常與國家治理之道相關。

古人烹製羹時，通常可區分為「大羹」與「和羹」，其區別在於是否調和五味。《禮記·樂記》中有云：「大饗之禮，尚玄酒而俎腥魚。大羹不和，有遺味者矣。」鄭玄對此註解，指出「大羹」乃是不加鹽菜調和之羹。前人據此普遍認為，周人在祭祀時選用大羹，意在表達對先祖艱苦創業、筚路藍縷之功的銘記。而「和羹」則是在烹煮完成後再添加調味品，故其味道自然遠超大羹，更為美味。《招魂》一文中便有「和酸若苦，陳吳羹些」的記載，描繪出以苦味調和而成的羹之獨特風味。

綜上可知，古人之所以不斷強調以五味來調和



●吃羹在古代受到禮儀規範，如「羹之有菜者用挾，其無菜者不用挾」等。圖為唐墓壁畫《宴飲圖》。 網上圖片

羹的重要性，並非僅僅出於對食物味道的追求，而是蘊含了對治國安邦、社稷長治久安的祈求。

《左傳》記載晏子向齊王談及君臣關係時，就舉出治羹之道要由廚師以「水火醯醢鹽梅」等調料和之，若味道太淡就要增添調料以「濟其不及」，若味道太濃就要「以洩其過」。晏子以此和羹之道來譬喻治國，認為君主治國施政若有過失，臣子應勇於進諫，提出改善，這樣才能達到「政平而不干，民無爭心」的境界。君臣之間若能互相調和，自然就能達到治理亂世、興盛國家的目的。

古人對羹食情有獨鍾，不但創造了眾多風味各異的羹品，還從中領悟出治國的道理。雖然現今我們已不再像古人那樣以羹為主食，也不再堅守特定的吃羹飲食禮儀，但我們依然可以從吃羹的飲食文化中，一窺古人的飲食風尚與禮儀，乃至他們治國平天下的理念。



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日常對話宜輕鬆 勿亂追究「文法罪」

貼地英文

當社交談話時，我們可能發現對方說的句子中出現文法問題，往往基於禮儀不會指正錯處，可是有些人卻樂此不疲，我們可稱這類人為「文法警察」（Grammar Police）。

飾演《哈利波特》系列中妙麗一角的愛瑪屈臣（Emma Watson）早前因為紋身鬧出一個小風波，對於年輕藝人來說紋身很普遍，且她的紋身是一個銅板字書法寫成的俚語，書法也很有古典美感。不過，這個詞原應是 Time's Up，卻漏紋了一個撇號，即使是俚語也不合文法。

後來愛瑪屈臣在社交平台表示，她留意到了這錯字（Typo），讓大家安心，這不是一個永久的紋身，並出了個「招聘訊息」：Fake tattoo proofreading position available, experience with apostrophes a must.（誠聘假紋身校對員，求職者須有使用撇號的經驗。）愛瑪真俏皮（quip）。

矯枉過正 反惹誤會

英國某位首相在訪問時用了片語動詞（phrasal verb）作為最後一句結尾，有記者指正，若句子以介詞放在最後，人們便不知你的話是否已經完結；之後的發言中他又說 I will keep. 他要 keep 什麼呢？原來要說是 keep up with，表示會對該事跟進。為了順應記者的要求，他便把 up 和 with 省略了。雖說句子應避免以 in, on, at, to 之類作結，但也要視乎情況。

在奧巴馬任期中，大法官監誓約翰·羅勃茲看到就職誓詞文法似乎出現了問題，羅勃茲心想 will 和 execute 之間不可插入任何文字，便「修正」了其中一句，將 I will faithfully execute 中的 faithfully 放到句子

最後，奧巴馬聽到後也停了一下，仍依羅勃茲的方法讀了誓詞。

為免日後有人提出就職的有效性，在典禮後奧巴馬用原文再一次宣誓，仍然由羅勃茲來監誓。該句原文是，I solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United State of America。

文法不可少 溝通更重要

學習和寫公函時文法必須要認真，同學之間交談卻不必打斷對方的話，即使要好言提醒也最好在對話完結後私下交流。文法是重要，可是也要理解文化，否則溝通也是無效的。

接電話問你找誰時有多少人用 whom？即使你會，相信你也不會勸告別人不應用 who；若聽到 I know no nothing，也知道說話人就是毫不知情，我們不會去追究其文法錯誤；若我對一位沒接觸過英國文學的朋友說："To be or not to be, that is the question." 朋友大可說沒有 What, When, Who, Why, How，怎能構成一個問題呢？

同樣，一些文法看似有問題的常用片語，背後可能有一段歷史，只是我們不知其出處。當我們要修正一句誤用逗號的錯誤（Comma Splice Error）時，有沒有看清楚可能是用上了軛式搭配法（Zeugma）？

日常交流如非必要，還是不要偵查別人的「文法罪」了。另外有些流行 Eggcorn（口誤詞），比如在某個搞笑美劇中，男主角告知女主角，她可做一集女主角。女主角不敢相信地問：Am I？男主角覆她：Yes, you am. 你不提出也就罷了，若被人發現你對流行一無所知，反倒會令人以為你是個古代穿越者，還是輕鬆點吧。

●康源 專業英語導師