

WORD POWER

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載歌載麥

歌舞這種藝術形式除可傳情達意、娛人娛己外, 原來在古代也是一種娛神活動。遠古之時,民智未 啓,迷信之風大盛。當時,由於溫飽安危均受大自然 支配,人們不期然對大自然產生敬畏之心,以為山有 山鬼,河有河神。即使是野獸,也成為崇拜的對象, 各式器物上出現了具象徵意義的動物圖騰。

在原始社會,專事鬼神的官位是最早出現的專職之一,負責祭祀、祝禱、占卜、驅疫等,身分特殊, 地位重要。祭祀在古代極為隆重,名目繁多,例如慶祝豐收、勝仗,會酬鬼神或祭祖先;為免受水旱之困,會向上蒼祈求風調雨順。春秋戰國時代,以楚國巫風最盛。楚地風俗上承殷商文化,加上高山大川的自然環境孕育出不少神話傳說,助長了迷信之風。

《楚辭》是產自楚國的詩歌,與《詩經》同為中國古詩的源頭,一南一北,互相輝映。楚國大概是今天湘鄂一帶,即湖南、湖北兩地。《楚辭》記載了當地許多神話巫術,地方色彩鮮明。當地出土的青銅樂器,如銅鐃、銅鼓,為數甚多,是祭祀歌舞盛行的有力旁證。

《楚辭》的作者以屈原為代表,當中《九歌》相傳為其所作,可以合樂唱詠,集歌詞、音樂、舞蹈而成。 《九歌》之名源於夏朝,指當時祭神的樂歌。這些樂歌 其後流傳到巫風盛行的楚地,演變為民間祭祀的一環。由此可見,歌舞的源起與巫風關連很大。東漢王 逸《楚辭章句·九歌序》曰:"昔楚國南郢之邑,沅湘之間,其俗信鬼而好祠,其祠必作歌樂鼓舞以樂諸神。"

> 學者指出,《九歌》是屈原流放期間所 作,本為鄙俗的俚

, 平 為 剛 俗 的 俚 歌。放逐江南, 讓屈原有機

會深入民 間,了解 楚地的民 風民俗。他除了整理當地民謠,雅化歌謠內容之外, 又以瑰麗的文辭重新創作一組敬拜神靈的樂舞詩歌, 並寄寓忠君愛國的感情。

《九歌》合共十一篇,除《禮魂》和《國殤》外,每 篇各祭一神。《東皇太一》、《雲中君》、《大司命》、 《少司命》、《東君》祭天上之神,《湘君》、《湘夫 人》、《河伯》、《山鬼》則祭地上之神。

《九歌》可以說是巫師的祝詞,從內容和形式來看,已初具祭神歌舞的特色,是一套祭祀鬼神的舞曲。古人相信只有巫師才可通鬼神,甚至招神附體,因此祭祀儀式由巫師來主持,歌唱和舞蹈也由巫師負責。歌與舞相輔相成,以聲音和動作乞靈於神祇。女巫曰巫,男巫曰覡*。清代陳本禮在《屈辭精義》中指出:"《九歌》之樂,有男巫歌者,有女巫歌者;有巫覡並舞而歌者;有一巫倡而眾巫和者。"

以《東君》為例,由主巫扮演東君,羣巫負責中間的唱和部分,可謂獨唱和合唱形式兼而有之。東君即太陽神,詩歌描述太陽神"出兮東方",人們載歌載舞,奏樂相迎;太陽神"舉長矢兮射天狼",為民驅除災害,然後"杳冥冥兮以東行**",沒入黑暗之中。可以猜想,《九歌》的形式猶如近世的神廟戲,歌舞兼備,內涵之豐富,遠勝於單純的誦唱。

雖然《九歌》取材自民間的鬼神傳說,但詩歌的內容並不局限於歌頌神靈偉大。有學者認為,屈原以宗教題材作為表現手段,創作出富有浪漫主義色彩的詩歌,在禮讚神靈之餘,描寫人神之間的關係,繼而寄託詩人對國家、主子忠心不移的高尚情操。

- * 覡,粤音"瞎",普通話唸"xí"。
- ** 古人相信太陽白天西行,入黑後返回東方,翌晨又在東方升起。

舞人的身體是活動的雕刻。

聞一多《說舞》

聞雞起舞

"聞雞起舞"這個成語,單從字面來看,似乎是指大清早聽到雞啼便起來跳舞,但這是它真正的意思嗎?

原來"聞雞起舞"所說的是晉朝祖逖和劉琨的故事,典出《晉書·祖逖傳》:"中夜聞荒雞鳴,蹴琨覺,曰:'此非惡聲也',因起舞。"

西晉末年,外族入侵。祖逖與劉琨均為主管文書簿籍的官吏,意氣相投,共被同寢。某夜,祖逖睡夢中被雞鳴驚醒。當時人們迷信半夜雞啼乃不祥之兆,祖逖卻認為雞鳴是要勸勉他們抓緊時間,早起習武,遂把劉琨踢醒,一同起來練劍。自此,兩人堅持天天早起練功,希望一朝報效家邦。後來,祖逖和劉琨果能一展抱負,收復疆土。

"聞雞起舞"中的"舞"其實是指舞劍,不是舞蹈。這個成語比喻有志之士及時奮發,自勵自強,尤指興邦救國的雄心壯志。

後世不少詩詞文賦引用"聞雞起舞"這個典故,例如宋代愛國詩人陸游《松驥行》一詩:"士生抱才願少試,誓取燕趙歸君王。閉門高臥身欲老,聞雞相蹴涕數行",表達了有用之軀不可棄而不顧,應獻身家國的信念。"聞雞起舞"一典也見於清代康有為的《明夷閣與梁鐵君飲酒話舊事竟夕》:"冷吟狂醉到天明,舞劍聞雞意氣橫。海外九州久漂泊,強為歌嘯不成聲"。詩人胸懷壯志,滿腔赤誠,一生都為國家的前途四出奔走,心力交瘁;個人的力量畢竟有限,難成大業,詩中流露出悵惘無奈之情。

四面楚歌

"四面楚歌"這個成語也與歷史事件有關,典出《史記·項羽本紀》:"項王軍壁垓下,兵少食盡,漢軍及諸侯兵圍之數重。夜聞漢軍四面皆楚歌,項王乃大驚曰:'漢皆已得楚乎?是何楚人之多也!'"楚漢相爭,楚王項羽被困垓下,漢王劉邦用張良妙計,命漢軍高唱楚地歌謠,令項羽疑心漢軍已佔領楚地。項羽自知大勢已去,引吭悲歌:

力拔山兮氣蓋世,時不利兮雕不逝。 雕不逝兮可奈何,虞兮虞兮奈若何!

霸王末路,慷慨之音大有時不我與之嘆。虞姬在營中為項 羽和歌獻舞,歌曰:

> 漢兵已略地,四方楚歌聲。 大王意氣盡,賤妾何聊生!

最後,項羽率眾突圍而逃,至烏江邊自刎亡。

"四面楚歌"就是借楚霸王窮途被困的故事來比喻四面受敵、孤立無援的境況。楚漢之戰長達五年,其間互有勝敗,蓋世豪傑,最終走投無路。元曲大師馬致遠多首作品皆借楚霸王的悲壯故事詠懷,當中的《慶東原•嘆世》慨嘆世人常因功名利祿而作繭自縛:

帳前滴盡英雄淚,楚歌四起,烏騅漫嘶。 虞美人兮,不如醉還醒,醒還醉。

憑曲寄意, 道出成敗得失轉眼成空, 兩袖清風, 醉看人間, 倒逍遙自在多了。

Dancing Attendance On

When you *attend to* someone, you look after him or her, like the way a nurse

treats a patient in hospital. The phrase "in attendance on" also carries the same meaning. For example, a patient who has fully recovered no longer needs to keep the nurses in attendance on him or her. But what about "dancing attendance on someone"?

Meets West

We dance attendance on someone to please that person, usually one with authority over us. We are so anxious to offer assistance that we are always prepared to do odd jobs for him or her. Practically, "to dance attendance on someone" is to behave like a servant in an obsequious manner. For example, "The boss is so carried away by the feeling of having everyone dancing attendance on him that he can no longer make sensible judgements."

The same idea can be expressed by "to suck up to", which simply means to flatter. For example, "For fear that they would not get a pass, students who have been performing badly try every means to suck up to the professor."

阿諛逢迎

東晉詩人陶淵明淡薄名利,不為五斗米折腰,成千古 佳話。讀書人高風亮節,不屑為攀附高枝而卑躬屈膝、阿 諛逢迎。

"阿諛"是用言語去恭維別人,"逢迎"是指行為上刻意迎合別人的意旨。《孟子·告子下》曰:"長君之惡其罪小,逢君之惡其罪大"。君主有惡行,身為臣子的非但不阻止,還加以助長,固然不是侍君應有的態度;順從主子的心意,令其萌生作惡之心,則更加罪無可恕。"阿諛逢迎"多用於下對上的語境,即巴結、討好,又或俗語的"拍馬屁";意近的還有"阿諛奉承"和"阿諛諂媚"。

另外,《孟子·公孫丑上》曰:"宰我、子貢、有若,智足以知聖人,污不至阿其所好"。孟子與公孫丑談論孔子與一眾弟子的過人之處,特別談到宰我、子貢和有若三人。孟子認為三人的睿智都足以了解聖人,可以作出不偏不倚的評價。"阿其所好"就是指為了迎合人家的愛好而曲從其心意,也可作"投其所好"。



你會帶孩子去

看粤



媽

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公務員事務局 高級法定語文主任王引弟

姪兒今年七歲,就像很多同齡孩子一樣,從來沒有機會接觸粵劇。有一次,他在巴士上把老師所教的歌都唱完了,竟然纏着我要我唱歌。我説我不懂他們的歌,只懂粵曲,他問我什麼是粵曲。好一個"每事問",三言兩語如何給他解釋呢?他也不待我回答,就搶着説:"你唱一首,我不就明白了嗎?"他見我猶豫,又嚷着:"你唱吧!我想聽粵曲啊!"孩子想聽粵曲,實在機不可失。好!就給他唱一小段吧!但唱什麼呢?總不成在巴士上引吭高歌《帝女花》吧!不如就選一段南音,輕一點,慢一點,又能展現粵曲深情婉轉的一面。"人別後,一日甚三秋……"一句未完,姪兒已經掩着雙耳,扮着鬼臉跟我說:"不要再唱了,很難聽啊!"我看看坐在後面的弟弟和弟婦兩口兒,搖頭苦笑。

這次尷尬的遭遇,令我想起今年四月初在長洲看廣東 大戲的一幕。友人在香港大學教育學院負責統籌"粵劇小豆 苗"計劃,那天他安排了戲棚粵劇文化考察活動,帶領一羣 中學生到長洲看居民慶祝北帝誕的神功戲,我這個老戲迷 也跟着大伙兒去湊熱鬧。他們邀請了長洲老街坊跟同學講 解北帝誕上演神功戲的傳統,而我就跟其中十多個學生談 了一點從前看粵劇的經歷,回答了他們照着工作紙讀出的 一些問題。學校的老師實在設想周到,北帝廟前的這個大 戲棚,一下子就變成了上文化藝術課的教室。這樣上課真 有趣,好戲,還在後頭呢!

我們那天看的是日場,劇目為《獅吼記》。按照傳統,非神誕當天的日場由劇團的次要演員擔綱,台型功架都不能與大老倌相提並論。四月初天氣已經很熱,學生坐在竹枝和鐵皮搭建而成的簡陋戲棚裏,木無表情,頻頻擦汗,似乎無心欣賞台上的歌聲舞影。其他觀眾有些仍能專心看戲,也有一些看了一會兒就離開,反正日場不用買票,可以隨便進進出

出。就在這時候,兩個八九歲的小女孩 走進戲棚,似乎是尋找親人的模樣,在 通道來來回回,最後在我後面坐下。不 一會兒,前面有人離開,女孩立即上前佔 了空置的座位,然後目不轉睛地看戲。一 幕剛完,我忍不住問她們爸爸媽媽 在哪兒,才知道她們父母都在家裏。我再問她們就只她倆來看戲嗎,她們說是,而且昨晚也來過。原來兩人住在北帝廟附近,唸小學四年級,不是姐妹而是同學,都很喜歡粵劇,凡有大戲上演就結伴來看。坐在附近的學生聽了這兩個小戲迷的話,都嘖嘖稱奇,其中一個還笑着說:"她們才是真正的'粵劇小豆苗'呢!"

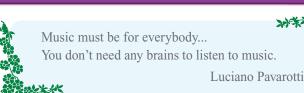
為什麼要帶孩子去看粵劇?為什麼要讓孩子認識粵劇? 原因很簡單,因為粵劇是我們廣東人的傳統戲曲藝術,也是 一個滿載中國文化、中國文學的寶藏。

自己對中國文學的興趣,就是從粵劇裏培養出來的。李煜的《破陣子》,我是從任劍輝、白雪仙的《李後主·去國歸降》裏學來的,還未上中學,已經倒背如流——"四十年來家國,三千里地山河……"。《紅樓夢》、《牡丹亭》、《西廂記》、《竇娥冤》、《柳毅傳》、《霍小玉傳》、《釵頭鳳》等等多不勝數的古典文學作品,也在粵劇的舞台上通過演員的扮相、唱腔、做功、身段,把文字蘊含的深情、詩意、夢幻和滄桑,一一展現出來,讓我們超越時空,走進戲劇的國度,去經歷不同人物的人生故事,細味樂曲、唱詞、說白、舞蹈、台步、扮相組合而成的美感經驗。若說文學藝術能陶冶性情,那麼我的性情,主要受到粵劇薰陶。

我不會強迫小姪兒去看粵劇、聽粵曲,只希望他日後像長洲那兩個小女孩,多接觸這種屬於我們廣東人的戲曲藝術,潛移默化,慢慢培養出興趣來。現今的孩子課餘都很忙,上補習班、興趣班的時間表編排得密密麻麻,很難有餘閑去探索他們完全不懂的粵劇。近年粵劇界和教育界都嘗試在學校裏有系統地推廣粵劇,把粵劇帶進孩子的校園生活;我希望學校和家長都會給予支持。

我小時候是由父母帶着去看大戲的, 希望將來也可以帶着子姪去看父祖輩喜 愛的粵劇,叫他們有機會成為戲迷, 讓這種優美的傳統劇藝弦歌不絕,薪 火相傳。

你會帶孩子去看粵劇嗎?





Be On Guard!

When a native speaker of English comments that you speak or write "Chinglish", would you feel at a loss? You might ask, "What's Chinglish anyway?" It might be a bit difficult to give a definition. Broadly speaking, Chinglish is unidiomatic English which contains characteristics of the Chinese language. In *The Translator's Guide to Chinglish* (《中式英語之鑑》), the author Joan Pinkham, with the collaboration of Jiang Guihua (姜桂華), sets out to give a full picture of Chinglish in its various aspects. The author has spent eight years in Beijing working with translators as an English polisher, first at the Foreign Languages Press and later at the Central Translation Bureau.

Pinkham's book is designed to enable readers to spot the Chinglish elements in their English and make corrections. Abundant real-life examples are extracted from translators' drafts and printed materials, such as newspapers and magazines. For each example, a suggested revision is offered. Chinglish features are grouped under two broad categories, namely unnecessary words and incorrect sentence structure.

The author calls unnecessary words "the hallmark of Chinglish". Words are considered redundant when their meanings are already included or implied in other parts of a phrase or sentence. Many unnecessary words are easy to identify. For example, in the phrases "actual fact", "serious chaos", "new innovation", "financial expenditure" and "final completion", the adjectives contribute nothing but clumsiness. By the same token, "blue in colour" says the same thing as "blue", and "accelerate the pace of reform" carries the same meaning as "accelerate the reform". Likewise, in "totally abolish", we may take away the intensifier "totally" because its meaning is already expressed by the verb. The same applies to "firmly ban", "thoroughly eliminate" and "successfully accomplish".

When the future tense of a verb has been used, it is pointless to specify "in the future". Similarly, when the verb is already in the past tense, reference to time like "in the past" or "previously" is generally superfluous.

To decide whether a word is necessary, we may just check if it has added any meaning to a sentence. "Make" and "have" are useful but they are "dangerous" words. In some cases, they overload the sentences. Instead of saying "make an investigation into" and "have an influence on", we may simply say "to investigate" and "to influence". Illustrations of word economy are indeed numerous.

In the second part of her book, Pinkham examines texts from a wider perspective, focusing on sentence structure. The problems with sentence structure are relatively complicated. As a basic principle, conciseness is preferable to long-windedness, and clarity to obscurity.

Sentences overloaded with abstract nouns should generally be avoided. Native speakers prefer verbs to abstract nouns as they are more direct and forceful. Take a look at this example: "This would not only be a hindrance to the people of different nationalities in exchanging experience with and learning from each other but also a great disadvantage to the development of culture." The presence of abstract nouns ("hindrance", "exchanging", "learning" and "disadvantage") renders interpretation of meaning difficult. Rephrasing the sentence by substituting abstract nouns with verbs can help, as you can see from the following: "This would not only make it difficult for people of different nationalities to exchange experience and learn from each other, but would also impede the development of culture."

The author also discusses the correct use of pronouns. Problems arise when the antecedent of a pronoun is ambiguous, too remote or even missing. Here is an example: "The price of one ton of crude oil is 1,300 yuan on the market, while it is only 800 yuan if it is sold to the government." The same pronoun appears twice, but it refers to two different things. To remove ambiguity, it is necessary to specify which pronoun refers to which antecedent. One possible solution would be: "The price of one ton of crude oil is 1,300 yuan if it is sold on the market but only 800 yuan if it is sold to the government." Relative pronouns are another area that often causes problems. Readers will surely find the following notice laughable — "Wanted: Man to take care of cow that does not smoke or drink". Common sense tells us that cow neither smokes nor drinks. To correct, we may put the relative pronoun immediately after its antecedent — "Wanted: Man that does not smoke or drink to take care of cow".

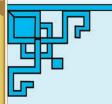
Ambiguity also stems from dangling sentences. Look at this example: "After gaining some experience, these measures will gradually be introduced in other regions." The problem is: who has gained some experience? The implied subject should be "we" (the administration), while grammatically "the measures" performs the function of the subject. The sentence could hence be rewritten as "After we have gained some experience, these measures will be gradually introduced in other regions."

The Translator's Guide to Chinglish is a handy aid for translators and English users. It helps increase our awareness

with regard to writing correct and idiomatic English. We ourselves can identify many of the language problems covered by this book, provided that we take a second but critical look at our drafts. Very often, it is a good idea to leave a text aside for some time, and then go back to it with a clear



mind later.



天顆之音

何謂歌聲動聽,其實十分抽象,用文字來描摹,也頗 費思量。以物象作喻,許是妙法,古人在這方面發揮了豐 富想象力。

餘韻猶在,教人再三回味,便是"餘音繞梁"的意思。 "餘音繞梁"也作"繞梁三日",語出《列子·湯問》:"既去而 餘音繞梁欐,三日不絕"。聲音無蹤無痕,只可靜聽細 賞,心領神會,哪有繞梁打轉的道理?這是古人想當然而 已。餘音裊裊,彷彿一直繞着屋梁,不絕於耳,足見歌聲 何等教人陶醉。

大自然的鳴禽數之不盡,當中以黃鶯為佼佼者,其叫聲婉轉動人,正因如此,歌聲甜美的女子常贏得"出谷黃鶯"的美譽。"流鶯出谷靜,春草閉門深",出自唐代釋泚《北原別業》一詩。詩人幽居山林,飛鳥出谷後,更覺四野俱寂。山谷之內相信啼鳥不止於黃鶯,不過鶯聲卻有百鳥和鳴的概括意義。

歌聲悠揚又可用珠玉來比喻。"一串驪珠"指歌聲猶如成串的驪珠,和諧悦耳。相傳驪珠來自驪龍領下,相當珍貴。驪龍是棲息於深淵之中的黑龍,領下有一顆價值連城的寶珠,典出《莊子·列御寇》。另外,"珠圓玉

潤"同樣指歌聲流暢美妙,意謂像 珍珠般渾圓,如美玉般光潤。 引吭高歌,歌聲嘹亮直入雲霄,連天際浮雲也因而止住了,便謂之"響遏行雲"。"響遏行雲"語出《列子·湯問》:"撫節悲歌,聲振林木,響遏行雲"。高唱入雲,固然高昂激越,更甚者還可用"穿雲裂石"來形容。能震裂山石者,氣勢之澎湃不難想見。聲音洪亮豪邁又可用"龍吟虎嘯"喻之。唐代李頎的《聽安萬善吹觱篥*歌》便是一例,詩云:"龍吟虎嘯一時發,萬籟百泉相與秋"。

動人肺腑、震撼心靈的歌聲又是另一番味道。歌聲如 泣如訴可動人心扉,蕩氣迴腸則教人五內翻騰。宋代蘇軾 《前赤壁賦》有以下一段描寫:"客有吹洞簫者,倚歌而和 之。其聲嗚嗚然,如怨、如慕、如泣、如訴"。如泣如訴 的樂聲,使蘇軾不禁聞音愀然。"蕩氣迴腸"則是激蕩意 氣,迴旋中腸的意思。三國時曹丕寫下《大牆上蒿行》,詩 云:"女娥長歌,聲協宮商。感心動耳,蕩氣迴腸"。詩人 滿腔鬱結,就連女娥的歌聲,也變成了哀音。

若把歌聲比作天籟之音,那就是更高的境界。天籟一詞見於《莊子·齊物論》:"女聞人籟而未聞地籟,女聞地籟而未聞天籟夫!"天籟是指自然界各種聲響,由雨聲松濤、風嘯浪吼,以至蟲鳴鳥囀、狼嚎狗吠,在在顯示造物者的神奇、自然界的奧妙。凡人的歌聲能與天地萬物的聲音融為一體,與之媲美,可說是渾然天成,無以復加。

* 觱篥,粤音"必律",普通話唸"bìlì",古代一種 竹製的管樂器。



一名?一位?

量詞使用廣泛,是漢語的特點之一。漢語名詞大都 有固定的量詞與之相配,約定俗成,不可張冠李戴。唱 片用"張",樂器用"件",扇子用"把",這些都是常見例 子。不過,有些名詞可視乎意思,跟不同的量詞搭配。

"名"和"位"都是常用的量詞,兩者同用於人,但分工明確。例如銀行劫匪、恐怖分子用"名"("一名銀行劫匪"、"一名恐怖分子"),太平紳士、立法會議員用"位"("一位太平紳士"、"一位立法會議員")。這是慣常用法,相信大家都可以準確掌握。但"名"和"位"在意義上究竟有何區別?

其實, "名"和"位"包含的詞義色彩並不相同。"名" 用於中性和貶抑的語境,如配以"求職者"、"運動員"、 "工作人員"等,便屬中性描述,配以"歹徒"、"犯人"、 "滋事者"等,便有明確貶義。

至於"位",則多含敬意,如"諸位"、"各位"。用作量詞時,與"學者"、"領導人"、"傑出青年"等相配,褒義明顯。

"名"與"位"如何取捨,也視乎使用者想表達哪種意思而定。舉例來說,"那名義工"屬中性描述,而"那位義工"就暗含敬意;同樣,"那名環保人士"不帶褒貶成分,而"那位環保人士"就顯示了説話人對他的尊重。不過,如在該用"位"的時候,一不留神把"位"説成"名",例如"這名區議員"如何如何,縱使言者無心,但對方聽在耳裏,或會疑竇暗生,以為話中有話。一字之差,已足以阻礙溝通。

差歎之不足,故詠歌之。詠歌之不足,不知手之舞之足之蹈之也。

《毛詩序》





稠稠鄉当

古人認為人離世後靈魂不滅,因此生前用過的東西 都與遺體一起下葬,供死後使用。家境愈富裕,地位愈 顯赫,陪葬物品便愈講究。

股代是奴隸社會,遇有奴隸主身故,會安排活人殉葬,供死者在冥世使役。不過,人們後來發覺用活人殉葬浪費勞動力,於是以偶人來取代活人。雖然風俗已改,但觀念不變,為了讓死者像生前一樣有婢僕侍奉,安葬時遂把各式人俑放進墓中。

清代段玉裁注《説文解字》曰:"偶者,寓也,寓於木之人也",意思是把木頭削成人形。東漢趙岐注《孟子》曰:"俑,偶人也,用之送死"。"俑"其實是"偶"的假借字。古時用來陪葬的偶人,一般為木製或陶製;"陶俑"專指陶製的偶人,自商代已有。

說到陶俑,最為人熟知者,莫過於陝西西安秦始皇陵墓出土的兵馬俑。有人認為秦始皇完成統一天下的霸業,卻深知生老病死乃人生定律,因此預先命人燒製陪葬用的人俑,希望死後可以重現地上千軍萬馬的偉大王朝。

西漢是歷史上國力強盛、經濟穩定的時 期。由於社會富庶,貴族王侯大多縱情享樂。 《漢書·成帝紀》便記載了這種奢華的風氣:"方今世俗 奢僭罔極,靡有厭足。公卿列侯,親屬近臣,四方所 則,未聞修身遵禮,同心憂國者也。或乃奢侈逸豫, 務廣第宅,治園池,多蓄奴婢,被服騎轂,設鐘鼓, 備女樂。"

古人視死如視生,公侯貴胄辦喪事,務必齊備各式明器,風光厚葬,把人間場景如實搬到黃土之下。"明器"是指陪葬物品,此詞早在《禮記》中有所記載,足證時人已有陪葬的觀念。

考古學家從漢墓中發掘出大量模擬現實的明器,包 括按照日常起居用品摹製的器物,如爐灶、水井,以及 仿照禽畜製造的動物俑,種類繁多,應有盡有,大概古 人都希望在冥府重現人間實貌。至於陪葬的人俑,則以 樂舞俑和雜技俑最為常見,另外還有宴飲俑、僕役俑 等。這與漢代的社會環境相當吻合,也反映當時普遍的 喪葬觀念,就是無論生前死後,除了滿足日常所需之 外,還要尋求精神上的享樂。把各種出土的陪葬品匯集 起來,大致上可見當時社會多姿多采的生活面貌,可算 是繁華世界的縮影。

漢俑外形較為拙樸,線條粗獷,不求細緻,只求傳神,但造型維肖維妙,姿態活靈活現。從不同漢墓中, 考古學家掘出數量不少的舞俑,有些更是成羣成組 的,以寫實方式把古老的形象保存下來。由於先 秦禮樂崩壞,嚴肅的廟堂歌舞已為形式活潑的民 間雜舞所取代,樂舞因而由雅趨俗。相信這是 舞俑大量出現的原因之一。

> 漢代舞俑中,較為人所知者要算西安 出土的"西漢拂袖舞俑"。舞俑頭髮中分, 身長腰細,右手高舉齊眉,左手自然後 擺,雙足一前一後,體態優雅,節奏有 致;長袖翻折,從袖端拂動的形態,可 見舞姿之輕盈,正是"長袖善舞"的生 動寫照。

談到漢代陶俑,不得不提四川成都出土的"東漢擊鼓説唱俑"。這個説唱俑頭戴小帽,額前有結,席地而坐,赤膊跣足,左手抱圓鼓,右手揚鼓槌,動作誇張,表情豐富。雖然無從得知説唱內容,但很容

易感染到當時的歡樂氣氛,從表演者得意忘形、樂在

其中的姿態可知,他的 演唱必定引人入勝。



東漢擊鼓說唱係

Dance is the hidden language of the soul.

Martha Graham



Song and Dance

Do you have the habit of singing in the bath, or dancing to the beat of a CD? Or the experience of singing your heart out in a karaoke box, or dancing the night away in a disco? When in good spirits, we sing and dance to express our joy, especially at celebrations and on festive occasions. But we also sing or dance for other reasons and on other occasions. When you were small, did your mother sing you to sleep? Do you still remember some of the sweet lullabies she sang by your bedside?

Songs are not the only things that we sing. For example, if we find someone admirable in one way or another, we sing his or her praises. "To sing someone's praises" is to speak highly of that person, or to praise him or her enthusiastically. However, if you sing the praises of your boss in a rather overt manner, chances are that you will be labelled as a "bootlicker" by your peers. If this, unfortunately, turns out to be the case, you might need to "dance to another tune" or "sing another tune" by keeping a low profile instead. These two idiomatic expressions have almost the same meaning. Both refer to a change in one's behaviour or attitude.

We *sing praises of* worthy people, like rescuers who brave all dangers to save lives in natural calamities. In such meaningful causes, there are also names that have sunk into oblivion. Volunteers who give on-site logistic support are one example. Those who have made their contribution but have not received any recognition are "*unsung heroes*".

Conversely, singing and dancing may carry bad connotations. For example, "to make a song and dance about". It is more or less the same as "making a fuss about". We use this expression when someone overreacts over trivial matters, like "There is no point in making a song and dance about a typo. It can be corrected in no time."

Similarly, you will not welcome the idea of being led a pretty or merry dance. "To lead someone a pretty/merry dance" means creating a lot of difficulties for that person, so that his or her goals cannot be achieved easily or quickly. Here is an example: "I suspect that Damien is leading you a pretty dance, because the research he asked you to do will get you nowhere. He is simply wasting your time."

For duo dances, we dance with a partner. But who are those that "dance with death"? An explorer who takes on the challenge of climbing vertical cliffs with bare hands is perhaps one of them. "To dance with death" means to attempt something very risky. For public officers, if you sing for your supper beyond office hours without seeking prior approval, then you run the risk of receiving disciplinary punishment, because "to sing for one's supper" means providing service in order to earn a benefit.

《易誤成語辨析》第二輯

成語是中國語言文字的精華,言簡意 賅,蘊含博大精深的智慧。由於成語背後多 有典源,使用前應先究其真義,以免不慎誤用而貽 笑大方。在以下三個例句中,底下有橫線的成語都 被誤用或誤寫了。究竟錯在哪裏?請看看能否一一 指出。

例句一:管理層牽頭推動環保,上行下效,

基層員工也紛紛響應。

例句二: 僱主砌辭推搪,拖欠工資;工人

怒不可竭,把僱主重重圍困。

例句三:青年人自資創業,必須按步就班,

勿存一步登天之念。

先看例句一。"上行下效"典出東漢班固《白虎通義•卷七•三教》:"上為之,下效之",指教化人民,就是讓下面的人有所效法,故上級怎樣做,下級就看着辦。不過,現今"上行下效"多含貶義,專指跟隨上級的壞榜樣。支持環保是美事,斷非陋習歪風,例句一顯然犯了貶詞褒用的毛病。

例句二和例句三都有成語誤寫的問題。例句二中的"怒不可竭"應寫作"怒不可遏"。"怒不可遏"典出《資治通鑑》,是怒憤無法抑制的意思。"竭"讀作"揭",解作用盡或乾涸,例如"竭誠服務";"遏"則讀作"壓",表示阻止、壓制,例如"遏抑通脹"。

例句三中的"按步就班"應寫作"按部就班"。"按部就班"典出西晉陸機《文賦》,原指寫文章要"選義按部,考辭就班"。"部"和"班"分別指門類和次序,現今"按部就班"泛指做事依循一定的條理和程序。雖然"步"可解作步驟,而且"按步就班"似乎也說得通,但成語是固定詞組,不宜隨意改動。

公務員事務局法定語文事務部在二零零七年推出《易誤成語辨析》第一輯,為不少同事解答了他們在成語運用上遇到的疑難。新編的《易誤成語辨析》第二輯,選取另外四十個容易誤用、誤寫或誤讀的成語,從讀音、出處、釋義、運用等各方面加以分析,並增設"文化多寶格",淺談相關的文化知識。《易誤成語辨析》第二輯現已上載法定語文事務部內聯網(http://ola.ccgo.hksarg/ola/ChiAbridge/ola_db_frame.htm)及公務員易學網,歡迎同事瀏覽。



Prick Up Your Ears

Usually people sing to amuse themselves when they are in a good mood. But there are also occasions when people sing to express their wishes, sympathies or other feelings, or to create a positive atmosphere, such as one that boosts morale at work. Certain songs are therefore only sung or heard on specific occasions, or in particular places. Do you have any idea what the songs in the left column below are all about? See if you can match them up with the descriptions in the right column, so that the right song is sung or heard at the right time or in the right place.

Shanty 🔎 when it is New Year's Eve Anthem 🎏 when someone has passed away Requiem 🎤 when you are on a ship Auld Lang Syne when you worship the Lord Alma Mater when it is Christmas when it is bedtime Carol 🎤 Hymn 🎤 when it is national day Lullaby 🍣 when you are in a gondola in Venice Serenade _ ~ when it is school anniversary Barcarole F when you are at a banquet Scolion 8 when someone celebrates a marriage Please send your entry to the Editorial Board of *Word Power*, Official Languages Division, Civil Service Bureau, Room 2310, High Block, Queensway Government Offices, 66 Queensway, Hong Kong before 16 February 2009. Watch out for our coming issue to see if you get all the answers right and if you are one of the lucky five to win a prize. The Editorial Board will have the final say on the answers.

Name:
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第三十三期答案

Epithalamium 🎤

1.周晬	嬰兒滿百日或整一歲。晬,粵音 "最",普通話唸"zuì"。
2.齠齔	兒童換牙之齡。粵音"條趁",普通 話唸"tiáochèn"。
3.舞勺	《禮記·內則》:"十有三年,學樂, 誦詩,舞勺。"勺,古代樂器。
4.弱冠	古代男子二十歲行冠禮,表示成 年,但體猶未壯。
5.而立	《論語·為政》:"子曰:'吾十有五而 志於學,三十而立。'"
6.強仕	《禮記·曲禮上》: "四十日強, 而仕。"

7.杖家	拄杖行於家,古代尊老禮制之一。《禮記·王制》:"五十杖於家,六十杖於鄉,七十杖於國,八十杖於朝。"
8.花甲	古代以干支紀年,十天干與十二地 支依次相配(如甲子、乙丑、丙 寅),統稱甲子。六十年周而復始, 故稱花甲。
9.古稀	杜甫《曲江》:"酒債尋常行處有,人 生七十古來稀。"
10.期頤	《禮記·曲禮上》:"百歲曰期,頤。" 頤,頤養之意。

when you are under the window of your beloved

以下得獎者將獲專函通知領獎:

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