

WORD POWER

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琴棋書畫,古稱四藝,是個人文化修養的象徵。自古以來,文人雅士多與之結下不解之緣;歷代帝王也不乏熱中者,唐太宗、南唐後主、宋徽宗、清高宗等縱非四藝皆擅,也精通一二。琴有琴德,棋有棋道,書有書法,畫有畫理,各有精深學問,非一般小技可比。

漢代蔡邕《琴操》載:"昔 伏羲作琴,以禦邪僻,防心 淫,以修身理性,反其天 真。"可見操琴自古已被視為 修身養性之道。漢代桓譚在 《新論·琴道》也説:"昔神農 氏繼伏羲而王天下,亦上觀法 於天,下取法於地,近取諸身, 遠取諸物,於是始削桐為琴,繩絲 為弦,以通神明之德,合天地之和

焉。"此說進一步提升琴樂可臻之境。古人撫琴,往往遠離塵俗,置身林泉山石間,以求心手相應、天人合一。奏琴前,每每先行整理衣冠、淨手焚香,盡見對撫弦之重視。彈琴使人內心澄明,渾然忘我。據三國魏人嵇康在《答難養生論》所載,西漢竇公之所以能享壽一百八十歲,皆因懂得奏琴養生。

無窮的變幻。常言世事 如棋,棋局蘊含奧妙 的人生哲理,陶冶性 情之餘,更可讓弈者 從中多所啓悟。 書法是文字書寫的藝術。上古的 甲骨文與金文,造形變化多端,當 為後世書法的濫觴。書法藝術的演 變可與歷史發展一併觀之。秦以後 產生"以書為工"的概念,人們開始 講求字體的造形美,書法逐漸發展 成為一門獨立的藝術,文人墨客均 醉心此道。元代劉因《荊川裨編》載:

"魏晉以來,其學始盛,自天子、大臣至處士,往往以能書為名",王羲之便是魏晉書法藝術的代表人物。唐代名家輩出,書風大盛,帖學、碑學應運而生。歷代書法大家都是滿腹詩書的文人,可見文人與書法兩者的關係密不可分。書法有其審美法則,造詣的高低更能反映出書者學養的深淺。揮筆用墨時摒除雜念,心神合一,也是修煉身心之法。

中國繪畫可追溯至原始社會 彩陶器物的紋飾,以及岩壁的 動物圖象,其後絹帛、宣紙廣 泛應用,畫作得以傳世。北齊 顏之推《顏氏家訓·雜藝》曰: "畫繪之工,亦為妙矣;自古名 士,多或能之。"文人畫在中國繪 畫史上地位崇高,能展現文人意 趣,較諸其他畫作更富"書卷氣"。文 人畫家非以賣畫為生,作畫只為自娛,不求取悅 他人,故可把個人情感、理想等融入其中,或抒 發性靈,或寄寓抱負。北宋的蘇軾、米芾都是典 型人物。近代學者陳衡恪認為文人畫能結合人 品、學問、才情和思想,即堪稱上品。不重主題 畫工,以才情意境為尚,畫如其人,正是文人畫 的特色。

琴棋書畫是古代的高雅玩意,故篤好者以顯貴 人家或世外的僧人隱士居多。在《紅樓夢》中,賈府 四千金元春、迎春、探春、惜春的大丫鬟分別以抱 琴、司棋、侍書、入畫為名,盡顯書香世代的風 範。時至今日,儘管流風有所減退,但四藝依然是 不少人消閒遺興的選擇。



Chess in Life 生活供談

New products are launched onto the market every day. To make a noise, the manufacturers may plan "an opening gambit" and sell them at cost price. Chess lovers are certainly familiar with this strategy, because the term "opening gambit" has its origin in chess. It refers to an opening step in which a minor piece, usually a pawn, is risked or even sacrificed to obtain a positional or tactical advantage. By extension, "an opening gambit" means a favourable manoeuvre at an initial stage, whether or not a sacrifice is involved.

A chess player should be no stranger to the phrase "only a pawn in the game". Pawns are the weakest of all pieces, and are often sacrificed in mounting attacks. When someone is said to be "only a pawn", we mean he or she is a person of little importance who is being manipulated.

It seems that a pawn is not a desirable role to play, either in chess or in real life. But what about the king, the most important chessman? It will share the fate of a pawn if it is "checkmated". "Checkmate" is a chess term meaning a winning attack on the opponent's king, which brings the game to an end. In the everyday context, "to checkmate someone" is to put that person in a position where he or she can no longer move.

A game ends as soon as the king of either side is "checkmated". However, there may not necessarily be a winner in every game. This is the case if "stalemate" occurs — a drawn

position in which neither player can make a legal move or win the game. Metaphorically, when something "ends in a stalemate", further progress is impossible because the parties concerned fail to come to an agreement.

Played by millions worldwide at home, in clubs, on the net, and in tournaments, chess remains a popular board game. No wonder that a number of chess terms have found their way into our vocabulary.

中國象棋與國際象棋相似之處甚多,像走法、規則、 戰術等。不少國際象棋術語已融入日常語彙,中國象棋術 語也不例外。我們平日説的"過河卒子"、"丢卒保車"、"將 軍"等,皆與象棋有關。

"過河卒子"原指下象棋時,"兵"和"卒"只可進不可退的走法,後借指毫無退路的處境,也喻作只能向前衝,不能向後退的人。現代學者胡適曾自稱"過河卒子",在贈予友人的照片上題詩曰:"偶有幾莖白髮,心情微近中年。做了過河卒子,只能拚命向前。"自此,"做了過河卒子,只能拚命向前"便成為這位五四運動軸心人物的名句。

顧名思義,"丢卒保車"是指為保"車"而棄掉"兵"或 "卒",現今也用於保全整體利益而放棄部分利益的一種策 略。施政營商,有時也會採取"丢卒保車"這對策。京劇《龍 江頌》第一場便提到:"為了堵江救旱,我們是會損失一 些,這照我們下棋的說法,就叫做'丢卒保車'。"

下象棋要取勝,就必須吃掉對方的"將"或"帥"。在將死對方之前,要先有"將軍"的舉動,即用己方的棋子直接攻擊對方的"將"或"帥"。"將軍"簡稱"將",又稱"照將", 通常進攻的一方會喊一聲"將軍"、"將"或"照將",另一方

> 如無法把受攻擊的"將"或"帥"移開,或用其他 棋子抵擋,這就輸了棋局。在日常生活

中,提出難題,使人陷於窘迫的境地, 也可稱為"將軍",例如:"冷不防司儀 在聯歡會將我一軍,要我當眾高歌,尷 尬不已。"

才三十二枚棋子,弈者也好,觀者 也好,無不樂在其中。象棋早已融入老 百姓的生活,而象棋術語也悄然進入我 們的日常用語,為語言增添姿采。





俚句四首 詠琴棋書畫四技兼以自嘲

香港電台 二級法定語文主任趙重言

綠綺家家奉,求凰處處聞。 昔年師曠藝,今以逗文君。

魍魎摧吾腕,難將八法工。 蟲蛇毫外竄,笑殺過庭翁。 十九縱橫道,爭雄尺寸間。 差池無足慮,敗將每生還。

墨華分五彩,鎌素括千嵐。 勾勒還皴染,時賢未出藍。 4



夫子好樂

孔子是傑出的政治家、思想家、教育家,人 所共知;不過未必人人都知道,孔夫子原來還是 個音樂愛好者。

孔子既愛歌唱也愛操琴。據《論語•述而》所 記,"子與人歌而善,必使反之,而後和之"。孔 子遇到擅歌者,必會請他重複吟唱,自己在旁唱 和。《論語•述而》又載:"子在齊聞韶,三月不 知肉味,曰:'不圖為樂之至於斯也。'"孔子在 齊國聽到韶樂,沉醉其中,有一段很長的日子, **竟渾然不知肉味。夫子好樂之深**,可見一斑。

《史記·孔子世家》記有孔子隨魯國樂師師襄 子學琴的故事。某天,師襄子教孔子彈奏一曲, 但十天後發現孔子還在反覆練習,於是鼓勵他另 習新曲,孔子卻答曰:"未得其數也",意謂還沒 有掌握曲中韻律。隔了一段日子,師襄子認為孔 子已熟悉樂曲韻律,再次鼓勵他試奏他曲,不料 孔子答曰:"未得其志也",意謂還沒有領會樂曲 **內涵。孔子繼續反覆練習,一段日子後,師襄子** 覺得孔子已領悟曲中旨趣,便再催促他學習新 曲。這次孔子答曰:"未得其為人也",意謂還沒 有了解寫曲者的為人。過了一段日子,孔子終於 恍然醒悟,跟師襄子説:"丘得其為人,黯然而 黑,幾然而長,眼如望羊,如王四國,非文王其 誰能為此也!"孔子反覆練習,沉浸其中,終於 悟出寫曲者是一個神情肅穆、身材頎偉、目光慈 祥、氣度不凡的人,而且非周文王莫屬。於是師 襄子告訴孔子,寫曲人正是周文王,而他一直彈 奏的樂曲就是《文王操》。

《文王操》為樂府曲目,相傳為周文王所作。 紂王無道,為文王所滅;諸侯歸順後,文王便譜 此曲。文王是商周時期仁義的典範,萬人仰望, 也是孔子十分崇敬的聖賢。《文王操》象徵文王所 謳歌的理想國度,當中蘊藏天地間的浩然正氣。

音樂能喚醒人心,有如春風拂面;以樂化人 是孔子畢生努力貫徹的思想。《論語•泰伯》記載 了夫子的話: "興於詩,立於禮,成於樂"。詩篇 有助提高修養、禮儀能夠規範言行、音樂則可使 性靈昇華至更高境界,從而造就完人。故此,孔 子除了着重詩教和禮教之外,也十分注重樂教。

《莊子·漁父》描述孔子在林間授 徒的情況:"弟子讀書,孔子弦 歌鼓琴"。弟子專注於書本之 際,何以孔子猶奏樂於杏壇 之上? 這是因為他相信音樂 有潛移默化的薰陶作用。優 雅的音樂能夠潔淨心靈,恰情 養性。

另《論語·陽貨》載,孔子在子 游擔任縣長的武城"聞弦歌之聲",於是試探子游 説:"割雞焉用牛刀?"意謂治理一個小地方,也 得大費周章,用音樂去教化百姓嗎?子游聽後, 立刻以夫子從前的教誨來對答:"君子學道則愛 人,小人學道則易使也",意思是為官者受教化 後會以仁愛治民,百姓受教化後會易於管理。雅 樂能化民易俗,不失為治民的良好工具。

除了啓迪人心之外,樂曲也有助宣泄情緒。 顏回是孔子的得意門生,在眾弟子中以德行見 稱,可惜英年早逝。顏回之死令孔子悲不自勝, 徒歎曰: "天喪予!天喪予!"據《孔子家語》所 載,顏回的喪事辦好後,其父顏路"饋祥肉*於孔 子,孔子自出而受之,入彈琴以散情,而後乃食 之"。孔子接過顏路的祥肉後,不禁撫弦奏樂, 排遣心中悲慟之情。琴音切切,寄託了孔子對弟 子無限的思念。

孔子也爱以音樂闡明道理。《莊子•讓王》 載,孔子曾受困陳蔡之間,無粒食七天之久。儘 管飢餓疲乏,孔子依然歌樂自娛,"弦歌鼓琴, 未嘗絕音",弟子均感驚訝。歌聲琴音仿佛可作 食糧充飢,令夫子不至於困乏。莊子借此事説 明,"古之得道者,窮亦樂,通亦樂"。立身處 世,無論順逆,都要處之泰然,"窮"和"通"不過 是寒暑風雨的交替而已;困境非但不足懼,更可 彰顯個人的高尚品德。

雅樂於己,能陶冶性情;雅樂於世,能敎化 天下。力量之廣,意義之大,由此可見。無怪乎 在孔夫子的教育理念中,樂教如斯重要。

* 親喪滿十三月祭祀時所供之肉。





Drawing a Line

Apart from artists and certain professionals, people might think that drawing has nothing to do with their lives once they have bidden farewell to their school days. They are wrong, because "drawing" is there in our everyday language.

We often hear people say they need to go "back to the drawing board". What does that mean? A drawing board is a table that draughtsmen and architects work on when they do sketches. So it follows that something still "on the drawing board" is a plan not yet implemented. If a plan is proven to be impractical and another has to be conceived, then one must go "back to the drawing board", that is go back to the planning stage and start all over again. A similar meaning can be conveyed by the idiom "to be back to square one", which is derived from board games. When an attempt fails, one must go "back to square one" and start afresh.

Pen drawings are mainly composed of dots and lines. In daily life, there are situations in which it is necessary to draw a line. For example, if a colleague abuses your

kindness by habitually shifting duties onto you, you must decide where to "draw the line", because persistent tolerance does no good to either party. Any requests beyond that line should be considered unreasonable and unacceptable. "To draw the line at something" is to decide where a limit has been reached. In this case, it is essential to "draw the line between" being helpful and being exploited, where "drawing the line between something and something else" means separating two things, or distinguishing one thing from another.

What about "drawing a line in the sand"? This is a figure of speech meaning to create or declare an artificial boundary. For example, a couple at odds with each other but still living under the same roof might "draw a line in the sand" by insisting that each observe a list of do's and don'ts. They have declared their own "territories" and trespassing on the other's is bound to stir up trouble. After a cooling-off period, peace is finally restored because heart-to-heart talks have enabled the couple to "draw a line under" their cold war, that is to put an end to it.







君臨天下

樓宇命名,從"樓"、"邨"、"大廈"、 "中心"、"花園"到"苑"、"閣"、"居"、 "庭"、"軒",百花齊放。但取名"君臨天 下",則可謂別具一格。

"君臨天下"中的"君",當然是指君主; "臨"本義是俯視眾物,引伸為臨下察視。一 國之君居高臨下,傲視天下,氣度何等恢 宏,氣勢何等磅礴。

宋太宗曾謂:"朕君臨天下,亦有何事?於筆硯特中心好耳。"太宗是北宋開國君主宋太祖的胞弟,不擅武功,卻酷愛詩書。他向臣子坦然表達心中所想:自己貴為

一國之君,至高無上,別無所求,唯對書法藝術有所嚮往。其實君王也是常人,問政之餘,閒來總有愛好。太宗雖以九五之尊臨視天下,但沉醉書法時,卻又顯出高尚風雅的文人本質。



太宗精於不同書體,造詣甚高,位列宋代書法大家。他對書法之鍾愛,可見於《淳化閣帖》的集成。"淳化"是太宗在位期間的年號之一。太宗一心蒐集歷代墨寶,於是命人遍尋夏商周三代以來帝王名臣及諸家的墨迹,刻於木板上拓印出來,再標為"法帖"賜予眾卿。這就是後人奉為"法帖之祖"的《淳化閣帖》,當中包括王羲之、王獻之父子的墨迹,佔十卷之半數,另有鍾繇、柳公權、歐陽詢等百人的名帖。《淳化閣帖》問世後,刻帖之風大盛,解決了孤本難傳的問題,大大有助推動書法藝術的發展。

《淳化閣帖》是中國最早的叢帖,雖然鑑識未臻完善,以致真偽並存,良莠兼收,但在歷史上依然享有重要地位,加上拓印時所用的原帖後因宮中失火而化為灰燼,這套法帖就更顯得彌足珍貴。



高山流水遇知音

中國有一句老話: "人生得一知己,死而無憾",文學大師魯迅也說: "人生得一知己足矣,斯世當以同懷視之",可見知音自古難求,一生中能交上一兩個知心朋友,已屬難能可貴。相知互賞,不止於熟知彼此的容貌和個性,還要洞悉對方心裏所想、舉手投足的用意,甚至操琴作畫所寄寓的情懷。春秋時代,彈琴能手伯牙便憑藉高超的琴藝,竟得人生知己——鍾子期。

伯牙的琴技出神入化,高妙之至。《荀子·勸學》如是說:"伯牙鼓琴而六馬仰秣",意謂琴聲優美動聽,連馬兒也停食仰首傾聽。雖然琴技為人讚譽,但伯牙卻認為無人能懂其琴意,直至遇上鍾子期,這個想法才改變過來。

據《列子·湯問》記載,有一次,伯牙在岸邊撥弄琴弦,琤琤琮琮地彈奏起來。他彈到讚美高山的曲調時,岸上有一樵夫說:"善哉!峨峨兮若泰山!"彈到形容流水的曲調時,那個樵夫又說:"善哉!洋洋兮若江河!"曲中旨趣,樵夫完全心領神會,仿佛眼前是巍峨的高山、澎湃的江河。伯牙驚

喜萬分,心想終於遇到知音了。這個能領會伯牙曲 中高山流水意境的樵夫,就是鍾子期。

伯牙與鍾子期結成知音好友,並相約翌年重聚。第二年,伯牙如期赴約,可惜鍾子期已不在人世。伯牙頓失知音,悲痛欲絕,在鍾子期墳前以一曲訣別後,便摔琴絕弦,終生不再彈奏,因為世上已沒有人理解他的琴音,也沒有人值得他送上樂韻了。

後世以"知音"形容最了解自己的人,而"高山流水"既可指樂曲高妙,也可作為知音難覓之喻。歷來借用"高山流水"一典的文學名著不少,如《董解元西廂記》卷四:"不是秦箏合眾聽,高山流水少知音";又如《紅樓夢》第八十六回:"孔聖人尚學琴於師襄,一操便知其為文王;高山流水,得遇知音"。

知音難遇是不爭的事實。劉勰《文心雕龍·知音》曰: "知音其難哉!音實難知,知實難逢,逢其知音,千載其一乎!"儘管如此,要是能多與身邊的人溝通,坦誠相向,說不定知音就近在咫尺。

一波三折

"一波三折"現今多比喻事情在發展過程中曲折重 重。追本溯源,這個成語最初是用來形容書法的。

"波"指書法中的捺筆,"折"指轉換筆鋒方向, "一波三折"就是每一捺都要轉換筆鋒方向三次,意 謂字體的筆畫曲折多姿。宋翼是三國時期著名書法 家,尤擅草書。晉代書法大家王羲之在《題衞夫人筆 陣圖後》中如此描述宋翼的草書:"每作一波,常三 過折筆"。另唐代韋續也在《書訣墨藪》中以"每畫一 波三折筆"來形容宋翼的書法。

除用於書法外,"一波三折"也可喻指文章結構 跌宕有致,波瀾起伏。清代王韜《淞隱漫錄·嚴萼仙》 曰:"詞既淒清,聲亦纏綿跌宕,有一波三折之 致",便是一例。

入木三分

王羲之以"一波三折"論宋翼的草書,後世則有人以趣聞一則,談王羲之的書法。相傳王羲之在木板上寫字,墨迹滲入木板三分之深,"入木三分"遂用以形容筆法遒勁有力。唐代張懷瓘《書斷》載:"晉帝時祭北郊,更祝版,工人削之,筆入木三分"。東晉元帝時,王羲之在一次祭祀儀式中負責把祝文書寫在木板上,事後工人清理祝版,削去表面,方發現墨迹已深深透進祝版之內。

跟"一波三折"一樣,"入木三分"的含義也可加以 引伸,喻指見解、議論等深刻透闢。清代趙翼《楊雪 珊自長垣歸來出示近作歎賞不足詩以志愛》曰:"入木 三分詩思鋭,散霞五色物華新",當中"入木三分"所 描述的不是書法的力度,而是詩歌的效果。

咫尺之圖,寫百千里之景。

東西南北,宛爾目前; 春夏秋冬, 生於筆下。

王約



Treachery of Images

René Magritte (1898-1967) is probably the most famous modern Belgian painter. Despite his reluctance to be categorised as a surrealist artist, his works do share certain

similarities with those of Salvador Dalí (1904-1989), the godfather of surrealism, in that the paintings of both conjure an incomprehensible world of bizarre objects and intriguing scenes. Among Magritte's most recognisable masterpieces are *The Red Model*, which depicts a pair of leather boots transforming

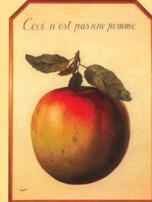
into human feet, and *The Listening Room*, which shows a gigantic green apple filling an entire room. Nonetheless, Magritte considered his works to be far more meaningful than simply surreal.





Apart from their dreamlike absurdities, Magritte's works are also known for their novel concepts. Though the wave of conceptual art did not come until Magritte's later years, his influence on this art movement is not to be overlooked. Magritte may not have been a pioneer in adopting texts in paintings, but his juxtaposition of images and texts is remarkably thought-provoking. "In a painting the words are of the same substance as the images", he asserted. The idea goes like this: words are not descriptions of pictures, but they form part of a picture.

Magritte's paintings are meant not only to be viewed but also to be read. When is a pipe not a pipe? When is an apple not an apple? These sound like riddles. Setting out to





challenge preconceived ideas, the painter suggested that a pipe or an apple appearing on canvas could not be equated with the object being depicted. Rather, it should be regarded as a visual representation, in other words, a replicated image. That explains why in *The Treachery of Images*, Magritte wrote underneath the pipe he had painted "Ceci n'est pas une pipe" (French, meaning "This is not a pipe"), and in *This is Not an Apple*, he put above the painted apple "Ceci n'est pas une pomme" (French, meaning "This is not an apple"). As the titles suggest, it was the creator's intention to encourage viewers to ponder the philosophical question of the relationship between reality and illusion. While the visible images of tangible objects deceive the human eye, the contradictory descriptions bewilder the viewers.

Magritte was a prolific painter. His legacy includes a series of works that recurrently dealt with the meanings of words. In *The Literal Meaning*, for example, he replaced images with words to call into question the predetermined meanings of words. The association between words and their meanings is established through learning, yet this correspondence is arbitrary. To Magritte, linguistic and iconographic representations were two different things. Do we make something a "rideau" (French, meaning "curtain") by labelling it "rideau"? By the same token, is an object marked "cheval" (French, meaning "horse") essentially a "cheval"? In our vocabulary, "curtain" is a piece of fabric covering a window and "horse" a large animal that people ride — because our teachers or

dictionaries say so. Viewers might be puzzled when they find that what they see does not match their expectation. Stressing the disparity between name and object, the playful painter attempted to defy the sense of the familiar, and invited



viewers to think about whether "literal meanings" were open to alternative interpretations. To this, viewers are free to offer their own answers.

Opening a window to incongruous images and unconventional concepts, Magritte's extraordinary and inspiring works made him a renowned figure in the history of art. Admirers are keen to decipher the meanings beneath the brushstrokes and to read the mind of the painter, while designers and advertisers continue to borrow ideas from Magritte for promotional materials we come across every day.

Calligraphy is a kind of music not for the ears, but for the eyes.

Vadim Lazursky



藝術何價?

地政總署 一級法定語文主任杜國豪

如果在"藝術"與"美好的事物"之間劃上等號,不知大家會有幾分認同?其實我們不必為此而跟形而上學糾纏,因為藝術不應該是令人傷腦筋的精神負累。相反,藝術應該讓人在彼此相遇相知的過程中得到啓迪和歡樂。簡言之,藝術之於我,是一椿純粹的美事,是抗衡枯燥生活的一種解脱,是洗滌蒙塵心靈的妙方。

當然,想享受藝術,必須付出代價。這代價難免牽涉金錢;不過,較此重要百倍的,是你是否願意騰出寶貴的時間。如果你是個大忙人,往往只能撥出零碎的時間,那麼藝術恐怕與君無緣。如果你認同藝術是種享受,那就必須否定"即食"藝術。碰上闊別多年的摯友,你巴不得跟他談個三天三夜,總不會只給對方三分鐘時間交代近況,便即分道揚鑣吧?對待藝術,也要懷着同樣的冀待心情,才不至於牛嚼牡丹,囫圇吞棗,徒然將之糟蹋。

對人固然要厚道,對藝術也輕慢不得。倘若藝術 是個通儒,我們就應該是求才若渴的君主,要禮賢下 士,才可得濟於其睿智;倘若藝術是天上的梵音,我 們就應該是心如止水的僧尼,才能感悟當中的奧理; 倘若藝術是一條活潑的海豚,我們就應該是朵朵浪 花,輕快靈活地隨之暢泳海中。我要說的,是當人遇 上藝術時,要有設法配合的準備,才可真正體會藝 術,享受藝術帶來的喜悦和滿足。

藝術是多元的,也是個人的。甲某認為不可多得的一尊藝術雕塑,在乙某眼中可能只是毫無意義的堆砌品。其實這也是藝術可愛之處:正因為對藝術的欣賞發自內心,其好壞優劣,必須由你那獨一無二的腦袋去分析、判斷和評價,從而汲取當中的菁華,成為你自身的一部分,成為你跟人類文明甚至是偉大宇宙的一種心靈交流。情況就如同你獨個兒站在畫廊惠的一種心靈交流。情況就如同你獨個兒站在畫廊惠大。」 駐足某幅畫作面前,其他人好像都對此畫不感興趣,唯獨你深深被畫中景物和傳遞的訊息所籠罩和牽引。你與畫之間的契合,未必獲得他人認同,但此畫對你卻是不折不扣的"好"藝術。因為它,你開闊了視野;因為它,你的心靈得到滋潤;因為它,你度過了一段愉悦的時光……這就是藝術與個人在特定的時間和空間裏所能擦出的火花。只消你願意,你就可擁有藝術;如斯價廉,如斯輕易,又如斯值得玩味。



是"贋"?是"膺"?

出自大師手筆的書畫賞心悦目,收藏家往往不惜千金,以求真迹。一幅佳作價值連城,正因如此,每有貪財者以贋本魚目混珠,圖取厚利。贋本指偽冒名人手筆的書畫,目的是以假亂真。有些人把"贋"誤寫作"膺",相信是兩者字形相似所致。

"贋"讀如"雁",從"貝",可見與財貨、價值有關。"贋"是形容詞,解作假的、偽造的,如"贋本"、 "贋品"、"贋幣"。

"膺"從"肉",讀若"鷹",可作名詞或動詞。用作名詞時,"膺"指胸腔,是該字的本義,如"拳拳服膺"表示衷心信服,"義憤填膺"表示滿腔怒憤,"拊膺頓

足"表示悲痛不能自制。"膺"可引伸指挺胸承當,並作動詞之用,意謂承受、擔當,如"膺任"和"膺薦"是接受任命和薦舉,而"膺賞"則是領受獎賞。另外,"膺"也可解作討伐、打擊,"膺懲"便是一例。

"膺"字偶爾出現在日常公文中。政府每年均會頒授勳章予社會上有傑出貢獻的人士,此時"榮膺勳章"四字便派上用場。區議會換屆,某君當選主席,可用"榮膺區議會主席"來表達。"榮膺"是光榮地接受、光榮地擔當的意思,如不慎寫成"榮贋"就不知所云了。因此下筆要留神,千萬不要"膺""贋"不分。

無論琴棋書畫,都是在乎妙發靈機的作用, 由蒙昧無知,變為知趣的人。

林語堂



多就其侵

琴棋書畫自古以來皆為文人雅士所鍾愛,流傳下來的趣聞軼事也多不勝數。下面有三十個習語,其 中二十四個與奏樂、對弈、書法或繪畫有關,餘下六個則與琴棋書畫毫不相干。你能分門別類,使合適 的用語井然歸位嗎?

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成竹在胸	橘中雅戲	聲東擊西	游魚出聽	顏筋柳骨	顛張醉素
尺幅千里	舉手不回	鐵畫銀鈎	韓馬戴牛	手談取樂	引商刻羽
紋枰對坐	六馬仰秣	振聾發聵	舞文弄墨	青藤白陽	滿盤落索
輕描淡寫	曹衣出水	步履維艱	珠落玉盤	胡肥鍾瘦	繁弦急管









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1. forty	7. million
2. ten, ten	8. eighty
3. two, two	9. twelve
4. six	10. zero
5. nine	11. fifty, fifty
6 nineteen	12 one

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