余 功

斌仔活出「生命鬥士」頑強精神

Ah Bun lived up to the spirit of an unyielding "life fighter"



曾經公開要求安樂死的「斌仔」鄧紹斌 昨日(12月9日)病逝。斌仔一生命途多 舛,但他以頑強的**生命力**闖過一個又一個

的難關,克服了身體殘障的痛苦。斌仔在短暫的一生中,活出了「生命 鬥士 | 的崇高精神,為我們樹立了熱愛生命、活於當下的榜樣。斌仔的 去世也令社會對於安樂死有更多的反思及討論。當局應加強對全身癱瘓 病人的支援及照顧,讓病人能夠感受到社會的溫暖。

斌仔23歲那年在練習空翻時不慎跌傷,最終導致全身癱瘓。憑着堅毅 的耐力,他逐步克服了身體上的殘障,學會以口含着筷子按電腦鍵盤, 一點一擊地打字。打的第一封信卻是寄給時任特首的董建華,信的內容 是要求安樂死。

斌仔的事跡很快便觸動了全港社會,市民紛紛以不同方式為斌仔打氣 鼓勁,加上家人鼓勵,斌仔再次克服了身體缺陷,在去年更離開居住了 19年的醫院,重返社區生活。斌仔的經歷讓我們了解到,在面對殘酷的 命運時,人總是需要以堅強的決心去戰勝困難,克服挫折。就如斌仔生 前寄語青少年要珍惜生命,以及愛惜身邊的人。這也是我們悼念斌仔的 最好方式。

Tang Siu Bun, also known as Ah Bun, who had openly requested euthanasia, died of illness yesterday. Ah Bun had suffered a great deal of misfortune in his life but with unceasing life force, he managed to get over difficulty after difficulty and overcome the torment caused by his physical disability. He had lived his rather short life to demonstrate the great spirit of a "life fighter", and

to perform for us a role model who had loved life and lived for today. The departure of Ah Bun has caused more thoughts and discussions on euthanasia in society. It is necessary that the government give greater support and care to patients who suffer from paralysis from the neck down and let them feel the warmth in our community.

At the age of 23, Ah Bun accidentally fell and was injured when he was practising somersault. The accident eventually left him paralysed from the neck. With tremendous stamina of his mind, he gradually overcame the disability of his body. He learnt to input characters stroke by stroke by tapping the computer keyboard with a chopstick he held in his mouth. Alas, the first letter he had so written was addressed to the then Chief Executive Mr Tung Chee-hwa, making a plea for euthanasia.

Ah Bun's story soon shook the entire community. Many people gave him moral support in different ways and, together with the encouragement of his family, Ah Bun once again got over his physical disability. Last year, he moved out of the hospital where he had spent 19 years of his life and returned to the community. The footsteps of Ah Bun tell us that in front of a cruel fate, great determination is what we need to triumph over adversity and recover from setbacks. Ah Bun had also during his lifetime advised the youth to treasure their lives and to cherish the people close to them. The best way to remember him is really for us to practise what he preached.

(節自12月10日香港《文匯報》)



各位讀者,本欄從下學期(1/1/2013)起會由現時星期五刊登轉為星期 三刊登,敬希垂注。

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中西方文化交流系列

中國是強國嗎?(十) Is China a Power?(10)

<u>逢周五見報</u>

在牛津學聯的演講;牛津,2009年4月29日

講到中國,就不能不提到中國的民主政治建設。西方世界往往 高估中國的經濟成就,而低估中國在政治體制改革和發展社會主義 民主上取得的顯著進步。來這裡演講前,我在中文搜索引擎百度上 搜索「中國政治體制改革和民主發展」,不到一秒鐘就找到139萬條 搜索結果。不少人對這一主題提出了各種各樣的意見,有見地的分 析和建議也很多。

我本人經歷過上世紀六十年代至七十年代「文化大革命」期間的無政 府狀態,也見證了改革開放帶來的進步,對中國在民主決策、推行法 治上所走過的漫長道路深有體會。

I can't talk about China without mentioning its political and democratic development. The Western world tends to over-estimate the economic progress in China and overlook China's pronounced progress in political restructuring and socialist democratic development. Before coming here, I searched on Baidu, a Chinese search engine, for "China's political restructuring and democratic development" and I got 1.39 million results in less than a second. There are diverse opinions on this subject and many insightful analysis and suggestions.

For me, having seen the anarchy of the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s and then witnessing the progress of reform, I can see China has come a long way in the development of democratic decision making and the rule of law..

1	over-estimate	verb	高估
2	diverse	adjective	各種各樣的
3	anarchy	noun	無政府狀態



書本間介:傅瑩,現任中國外交部副部 長,2003年至2009年間,先後任中國駐澳洲 和英國大使,在西方被認為是有巨大影響力 的外交官之一。本書是她擔任駐兩國大使期 間所作的重要演講,聽眾均是西方政商學界 的有影響力人士,內容圍繞如何了解當代 中國、中國是一個甚麼樣的國家、金融危 機下的中國與西方的關係等。

■資料提供:



高奇峰 白馬(原名:霜光馬色) 1931年前 香港藝術館藏品 Gao Qifeng White horse Before 1931 Collection of Hong Kong Museum of Art 香港文化博物館 展期:2012.4.18-2013.8.26

细味哲學A-Z

在哲學上,一個極重要的字眼是objectivity, 即「客觀」。甚麼叫objectivity,或它的形容詞 objective (客觀的) 呢?而objective的反義詞 subjective (主觀的) 又是甚麼意思呢?

説到objective和subjective,通常都與兩樣東西

1. a perceiving subject, normally a person (一個 可以感知其他東西的主體,通常是一個人);

2. a perceived or unperceived object (一個被感 知或沒有被感知的客體)。

舉個簡單例子:小明看見一道彩虹,小明便 是a perceiving subject,而一道彩虹便是a 主觀地見到的,便與客觀的彩虹有所分別了。 perceived object °

Object 與能否感知無關

我們通常會假設 object (客體) 是怎麼樣的 呢?我們會假設它exists independent of the

O for Objectivity

subject's perception of it(獨立存在,跟主體是否 感知它無關)。換句話,即使上述的彩虹沒有給 小明感知到,甚至沒有給其他人以至動物感知 到,它依然是存在的。由無數這樣的object所組 成的「外在」世界,便是我們所謂的 objectivity。因此,objectivity通常都與reality(現 實)和truth (真理)有關

Subjective 人皆有之

那麼 subjective (主觀)又怎麼理解?假設小 明自出娘胎便無法分辨顏色,眼中只有黑、 白,和不同程度的灰。那麼,他所見到的所謂 彩虹便沒有紅至紫等色彩,而只有黑白灰。他 這便大致是objective和subjective的分別。換句 話,除了一個客觀世界外,我們每個人都有一 個主觀的「內在」世界。

問題是:我們怎樣證明的確有客觀世界存

哲學上有一個很著名的有趣問題: If a tree falls in a forest and no one is around to hear it, does it make a sound (假若一棵樹在森林中倒 下,而沒有人在附近聽見,它有否發出任何聲 音)?我們的直覺自然會認為有,但怎麼去證 明呢?唯一的證明方法,不是要有人去聽見這 棵樹倒下的聲音嗎?但這便違反了問題的要 求。但若不准聽見聲音,又尚有甚麼方式可以 證明倒下的樹的確發出了聲音呢?這令我們開 始懷疑:究竟是否真的有一個客觀世界存在? 還是一切其實都只是我們的主觀感受,即離不 開我們的感官。而一旦離開感官,離開主觀, 根本便沒有甚麼存在?這,便是質疑objectivity 的一個有趣方式。

不止在感官世界,還有道德(morality)和美學 (aesthetics)的世界,都有這種 objective和 subjective的爭論。例如究竟世界上是否真的有客 觀的對與錯?還是所謂對錯只不過是我們的主觀 感受和判斷而已?這些問題至今依然爭論不休。

本年度至今為大家句譯的比喻詞,總是由 「as…as…」引入,猶記得此類以物喻物的屬甚

Simile:記得了吧!是「直喻、明喻」哩。 再讀句譯,望有助應用活化文章或語言。

The cabin in the woods was discarded and the place as silent as the grave.

墓地。 He is as silly as a goose and does not seem to be

森林裡的小屋被棄置,而周邊環境則寂靜如

他很<u>愚笨</u>,似乎為人很不認真。

We Can never pin him down for he is as slippery as an eel.

我們從來不能取得他的承諾,他真難以捉

He is always the last to finish: he is as slow as a

他經常「包尾」:説是<u>慢如蝸牛</u>。

His tongue is as smooth as silk. 他口胡古滑<u>柔如絲</u>

We should exercise daily to be healthy and to

stay as sound as a bell.

我們要每天運動,以保持身體健康,<u>狀態完</u>

He never relaxes and is as stiff as a poker.

他從不放鬆,時常態度生硬不自然。

The weight lifters is as strong as an ox. 舉重健兒強壯如公生。

It is impossible to persuade him. He is as

stubborn as a mule.

他極之<u>頑固、固執</u>,因此難以説服他。

No one can move him, he is as sturdy as an oak.

沒有人可以動搖他的,他穩固有如橡樹。

He is always punctual and arrives on the dot as

他很準時,往往<u>準確無誤抵</u>埗。

His fiancee is docile and sweet as honey.

賞李義山《即日》

他的未婚妻很溫順,甜美如蜜 In the race he ran as swift as lightning 在比賽中,他飛跑得<u>快如閃電</u>

Many basketball players seem to be as tall as a giraffe.

很多籃球運動員身材高大有如長頸鹿

People suffering starvation are thin as a sake. 缺糧饑餓者瘦削如藤。

She is as tough as nails and does not yield to

她堅韌不屈,不向壓力低頭。

The poor lady was so frightened that she turned

as white as sheet.

可憐的女士驚慌至臉色蒼白。 After years of experience, the old man is as wise as

an owl.

酒精滄桑,老伯伯極具智慧。 以物比物,取材無限怎不妙筆生花,生色不少?

各位讀者,本欄從下學期(1/1/2013)起會由 現時星期五刊登轉為星期三刊登,敬希垂注。

逢周五見報

李商隱(公元813-約858年),字義山,號 安頓自己才好。「淹留」是長時間停留之意, 玉谿生。為晚唐最具成就的詩人之一,其詩 白、杜甫相提並論,稱為「小李杜」。他的詩 的矛盾 歌,多為含蓄而不直露,詩文往往包含斷斷 續續的意象,頗有現代朦朧詩的味道。

李商隱本有濟世之懷,卻不幸捲入「牛李黨 爭」的漩渦,終其一生未能施展抱負。他的文 字表現了纖細而憂傷的情感,即使春色盎然, 在詩人眼中,也成了寂寥且落寞的畫面:

《即日》

一歲林花即日休,江間亭下悵淹留。 重吟細把真無奈,已落猶開未放愁。 山色正來銜小苑,春陰只欲傍高樓。 金鞍忽散銀壺漏,更醉誰家白玉鉤。

「一歲」之長與「一日」之短

「一歲林花即日休」, 開篇點明春天的終 結。「一歲」之長跟「即日」之短形成時間 上的對比:在一瞬間即要結束經歷一載的生 命、美好之景行將歸零,如此情境,令晚春 更形感傷。「江間亭下悵淹留」,詩人在江間 亭下,感到無所適從、惆悵徘徊,不知如何

意謂詩人在傷春的同時,未忘惜春,隱隱對 與杜牧齊名。後世把他們與盛唐時期的李 眼前之景懷有希望和期待,細微刻畫了心中

人之「無奈」與花之「放愁」

「重吟細把」所表現的,是詩人在亭下反覆 低吟、嘀嘀咕咕、心事重重的樣子,同時把 手裡的花枝把玩品味,透過外物以抒發情 緒,似是一種不忍捨棄花落的眷戀。「真無 奈」彷彿道出世事無法重來、人生不由自主的 感慨。「已落猶開」展示了交疊的畫面: 既見 還在綻放,亦有散落飄零的林花;而「未放 愁」則是在説:這些猶開之花,恰似未放之 愁,未能懂得詩人的愁緒

「金鞍」四散與人無所依

除了近景,詩人當未忽略遠處:青綠的山 色,沿着坡度接續小苑,而暮春的陰暗雲 層,剛好靠倚着高樓邊上。詩人透過「只欲」 二字,為「春陰」添上人性的描述,訴説其 只想接近高處,像是有意表達詩人對自身際

詩歌的最後一聯,流露出熱鬧過後的悵

惘:表面寫遊人一下子四散,借「金鞍」表 示富貴人家,於玩樂過後匆匆歸去;細味之 下,實則似乎為詩人自況,意指春去不返, 自忖不知何處才是落腳之地。銀壺滴漏不 住、數算春夜流逝,詩人實在不知何去何 從,不知要哪家哪戶可以讓他醉於藏鉤之 戲、藉此排遣自己的愁情跟無奈。尾聯的意 象,讀來籠統,不一定是物有所指;然而, 我們若結合李氏的際遇來看,也可料想一種 日暮途窮、無所依傍之感慨。

這首《即日》寫得傷感處處,充分表現出詩 人的憂傷之情。詩人以傷春作為書寫的起點, 同時道出內心的難耐。此詩所勾畫的情感細緻 入微,但全詩未見典故,跟義山詩的「主流風 格」頗有不同;但到結尾之處,即見「金 鞍」、「銀壺」、「白玉鉤」這樣的富麗之詞, 可見李氏著詩,總不離工筆雕砌的本色

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各位讀者,本欄從下學期(1/1/2013)起會 由現時逢星期五刊登轉為逢星期三刊登,敬