



EDITORIAL

大公社評

中文基本功

Congratulations to Leung Chun-ying on his election as next CE

Voting of the fourth-term Chief Executive (CE) of the Hong Kong SAR was held yesterday. Leung Chun-ying, one of the candidates, was elected with 689 votes.

This is a moment worthy of celebration. This is a moment full of aspirations and hopes. Furthermore, this is an important moment for Hong Kong society to get united for a new start.

That Leung was successfully elected as the fourth-term CE has its profound social background and causes. This merits a thorough discussion, which is of important significance for Leung to perform his administrative duties in future, and for citizens to know him better.

Since the CE election race kicked off, Leung's support had been rising quickly. In various opinion polls, his popularity quickly soared from 5% in the beginning to once near 50%.

Leung's own personal experience has helped him a lot to win popular support. Today, if a new Below the Lion Rock series is to be shot, perhaps little effort is needed to write the script.

What is more important is the performance of the SAR Government and social circumstances. Nearly 15 years have passed since Hong Kong's return to the Motherland.

shouldn't now be the time to "seek a change" of the chief of the SAR? Therefore, when a new page is to be turned, it can be predicted that Leung Chun-ying could possibly become the best CE hitherto.

Therefore, as long as Leung could, with his promise in his election statement yesterday, really serve Hong Kong and citizens with modesty and gratefulness, unite personages from various sectors including his defeated opponents in the election race to jointly reconstruct Hong Kong.

In this regard, Leung must pay attention to several aspects in his future governance, including two "stabilisations" and three "key links".

One of the two "stabilisations" is to stabilise the team of principal officials and the civil service with the faith that they are all willing to serve Hong Kong society, because governance requires stability and continuity.

As for the three "key links", the first is to strengthen the integration with the Mainland as the foothold of all economic works. This should be Leung's strong point.

As for another pro-establishment candidate Mr. Henry Tang Ying-jen, it is true that although he was defeated in the CE election, but "one flaw cannot obscure the splendor of the jade" and "a person must not be judged by his one-time success or failure."

Here we congratulate on Leung Chu-ying for his being elected as the fourth-term CE of the SAR, and quote President Hu Jintao's instruction as an encouragement for him: "To concentrate all energy and efforts on economic development, to practically and effectively improve people's livelihood, to orderly promote democracy step by step, and to promote harmony with (the spirit of) tolerance and coexistence."

夜以繼日雖為辭典所收 日以繼夜則是後來居上

三月九日正午十二時看無綫電視，看到有內地政界人士強調「打黑確實為民衆解決了不少問題，公安戰線無畏無私，日以繼夜地工作，令人感動……」這宗新聞，本來看過就算了；不料接二連三有人打電話來，指「日以繼夜」應該顛倒為「夜以繼日」才對。

我說過成語並非一成不變，並舉出「弋人何慕」改成「弋人何慕」與「每下愈況」改成「每況愈下」，都是後來居上，為大衆接受而取代前者，且以「點鐵成金」為喻。

「夜以繼日」改成「日以繼夜」，也經歷千年考驗，屬同一性質。但願不要誤會此一變化來自今天那位內地政界人士。六十年前，我用「日以繼夜」，就有人寫文章嘲笑，指為廣東人「不懂成語而亂寫」。可笑寫文

章罵人的，不知道這一改，在一千年以前，而且同廣東人無關。

坦白說，當初我見人用「日以繼夜」，同樣抱有懷疑態度。正因為辭典只收「夜以繼日」，而且說明出自《莊子》、《管子》等書，而不收「日以繼夜」；加以「夜以繼日」又是老儒生所慣用，「日以繼夜」只是一般文人用之。

後來，我讀了韓愈《為裴相公讓官表》，看到這麼一段話：「聖君難逢，重德宜報，苦心焦思，以日繼夜。苟利於國，知無不為。」恍然大悟：怪不得用「日以繼夜」的人不在少數！

「日以繼夜」正是「日以繼夜」一語本源。韓愈生存年代，至今超過一千年。用了這麼久，不是早已「約定俗成」了嗎？辭典未收，只是編者學有未逮。故曰：「盡書則不如無書」。容若

觸景立畫

蔓海蒂花繪手套



耀中國際學校小學部 五年級 Yubil Das

賀梁振英當選 期待穩中求變

香港特別行政區第四任行政長官選舉昨日舉行，候選人之一的梁振英以六百八十九票當選；未來特區政府管治工作將會掀開「行之正道」的新一頁，港人社會的政治、經濟、民生各方面也將出現「穩中求變」的新局面。

這是一個值得喜慶的時刻，這是一個充滿憧憬和希望的時刻，更是一個呼籲港人社會齊心一意再出發的重要時刻；此時此刻，值得高興和激動的並不僅僅是當選者梁振英和他的支持者及家人，而應當是全港市民；回歸十五載，特區又有了一位新的領路人，未來一切機遇如何掌握、困難如何克服、挑戰如何面對，都要靠特首、靠梁振英的堅強、正確領導，更要靠每一位香港市民包括十六萬公務員團隊的全力配合和支持。



▲候任特首梁振英可望為香港帶來「穩中求變」的新局面

梁振英的成功當選第四任特首，有其深刻的社會背景和原因，值得深入探討。這對梁振英未來如何做好管治工作，以及市民如何進一步認識這位新特首，都有重要意義。

自特首選戰打響以來，梁振英的選情迅速上升，在多次民意調查中，支持度由開始不起眼的百分之五迅速飆升到一度靠近百分之五十，幅度不可謂不驚人。這裡面其實存在兩個不同因素：

個人方面，梁振英能夠得人心，與他的成長經歷大有關係，如果今日要拍一齣新的《獅子山下》，大概不用編劇寫劇本，把梁振英的故事：「山東差」的兒子、母親穿膠花、童年啃白饅頭上學苦學成材、負笈英倫成為專業測量師，最終坐進了父親當年曾經「看門口」的那座「權力中心」的寶座……通通寫進去也就是了。再加上當年基本法的起草和諮詢工作為全港市民所關注，一個高瘦個子年輕人的身影總是出現在中央領導人和香港有錢佬之間，「梁振英」三個字自此進入了港人的視野之中。

而更重要的，是特區政府的管治工作和社會狀況。回歸快十五載，三任兩位特首：董建華和曾蔭權，都曾經給市民帶來憧憬、帶來和諧，帶來歡樂，但更多的時間，特區社會還是處於政治爭拗不息、經濟發展不前、民生改善不彰、管治效率不力的狀態之中，特別是近年始終揮之不去的樓價飆升和貧富懸殊加劇，更使市民感到無奈、不滿以至厭煩；船工之子「商人治港」施政困難、行政精英「公務員治港」做好呢份工，特區之首是不是也應該到了要「求變」的時刻？

兩個「穩住」，一是要穩住問責班子和公務員團隊，要相信他們都是願意為港人社會服務的，管治工作需要穩定和連貫性；二是要維護社會團結，特別是穩住建制派的愛國愛港大團結。

至於三個「點」，一是要以加強與內地融合作為經濟工作的立足點，此應為梁振英的強項；二是要以改善民生作為施政重點，包括拉近貧富差距及增加基層青年向上流動的機會，此亦應為其所熟悉；三是要以推動民主作為突破點，未來二〇一七可以普選特首、二〇二〇可以普選立法會，是梁振英推動、構建民主「大和解」的「天賦良機」。

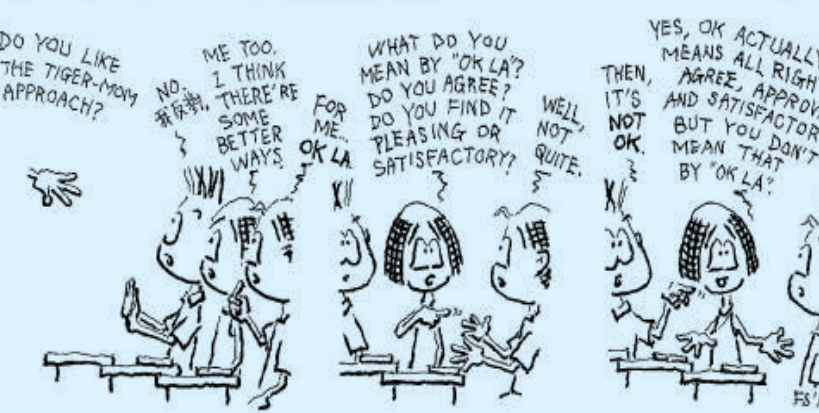
至於在今次特首選舉中落敗的另一位建制派候選人唐英年先生，瑕不掩瑜，成敗不足以論英雄，其一貫愛國愛港的立場和貢獻絕不容否定，就是今次參選過程在是非纏繞下堅持不退選的勇氣以及不斷有所改善的表現，也是有目共睹和贏得稱讚的。特首固然是重擔要職和莫大光榮，但貢獻社會、服務市民、報效家國又何必「一定要特首」？唐氏家族祖輩愛國、實幹的優良傳統一定不會在唐英年身上失去。

在此祝賀梁振英先生成功當選香港特別行政區第四任行政長官，更以胡錦濤主席四句訓示：「集中精力發展經濟、切實有效改善民生、循序漸進推進民主、包容共濟促進和諧」為贈為勉。

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編按：本期稿擠，「通識記憶體」暫停

SOHO DIARY



The Students' Speech

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After writing for two weeks in this column about the way people speak, I have several suggestions to make.

Speech is a very important method of communication. To train Hong Kong students to speak well in English, schools should give them lessons at least once a week to improve their language skill. During such lessons, the students should be encouraged to speak boldly. They should be told to avoid speaking empty words. In particular, they should avoid repeating the lines and paragraphs in their textbooks.

Some teachers like to use drama to teach English and they ask their students to memorize the lines in a play. Of course it helps if the students read a lot of plays. However, by just remembering the lines in a number of plays is hardly the way to ensure the students to acquire the necessary language skill in real life.

How about the grammar of the

students' speech? Well, it's good to speak grammatically correct. However, when we communicate by speech, grammar is not the most important thing. The most important elements are what to say and how to say it. Just listen to the conversations of most adults or the way public figures answer questions in press conferences, then you'll know that.

It is quite often that people speak in an unclear or ambiguous manner. That is what I have written about in this column. Do they want to make their points clear, or they just want ambiguities? Perhaps they prefer to avoid talking about the truth. Or, they have the habit of saying things in a "more or less" manner?

Here is a small example. Once, after visiting an exhibition, I asked a student if he had any comments. His reply was "OK la". I asked him what he meant by "OK la". He said, "that means there's nothing worth talking about."