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Legal Protection of Private Enterprises in Great West China Development

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Abstract: The gap in economic development between East China and West China is partly attributed to the gap in the private sectors of economy. It is of great significance in the great development of West China to strengthen legal protection of private enterprises. It conduces to attract investment, maintain stability, resolve conflicts and gear the western economy to high-speed development. Its basic idea is to create a fair competition environment, promote the sound growth of private economy, protect the legal right of private enterprises, and develop socialist market economy. In the legislation concerning private enterprises, the most obvious defect lies in property right and legal responsibility.

Key words: great development of West China; private enterprise; law

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● 文史札记

《江畔独步寻花》中“恰恰”二字辨义

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小学课本中收入的杜甫《江畔独步寻花》是一首写景诗,是诗人寓居成都时的作品。这首诗通过记叙在黄四娘家赏花的场面和感触,描写了春光烂漫的景象。但课本中对诗中“自在娇莺恰恰啼”中“恰恰”二字注释为“非常和谐,形容莺啼的声音”,许多注释分析文章多从此说,但对“恰恰”二字理解向来说法不一。《康熙字典》释“恰恰”为“鸟鸣”,《辞海》释为“和谐的声音”。但前人吴见思说“又有娇莺,恰客至而忽啼”,施鸿保《读杜诗说》指出“此言独步之时适当莺啼”。从诗的标题看,“恰恰”应解作“适逢其时”。《江畔独步寻花》是一组诗,而此诗是其中第六首,诗人一路行来,黄四娘家是寻花之最后一站。当诗人疲乏地独步到此,恰逢莺啼,自是意外欣喜,“恰恰”作此解更能表达出诗人的情感。事实上用“恰恰”二字形容莺声或鸟声在唐人是从没有的。而“恰恰”多用来表时间,如王绩《春日》“年光恰恰来,满瓷营春酒”。杜甫自己的诗中亦有“恰有三百青铜钱”、“恰似春风相欺得”、“恰似十五女儿腰”等句,都表示“刚巧”、“正好”的意思。从律诗的格律来看,此诗的三、四句“留连戏蝶时时舞,自在娇莺恰恰啼”对仗。“戏蝶”对“娇莺”,“舞”对“啼”,而“恰恰”只有释为“刚巧”、“正好”才能和上句的“时时”对上,因为“时时”不可能是形容蝴蝶舞姿的。因此,杜甫《江畔独步寻花》诗中“自在娇莺恰恰啼”中的“恰恰”二字宜释为时间副词,而不宜释为形容词。