



社評
雙語道

撐失業受助人就業 完善細節授人以漁

原文

摘錄自11月23日香港《文匯報》：社會福利署將於明年10月起以試驗形式推行「失業受助人支援計劃」，協助年齡介乎15歲至59歲的失業健全綜援受助人重返勞務市場。該計劃要求受助人每週參與至少一小時由非政府機構營辦的無償工作，直至他們找到有薪工作或重返主流教育。計劃有助於受助人獲得寶貴的技能及經驗，起到協助重返職場的作用。計劃執行的關鍵是要做好細節安排，設置不同的工種和模式，真正起到授人以漁的作用。

「失業受助人支援計劃」是特區政府協助健全失業綜援受助人重返勞務市場的一次新嘗試。據統計，現有失業健全綜援受助人中，約有一半年齡介乎50歲至59歲，不少人由於學歷及技術水平偏低，就業能力相對較弱。政府期望通過該計劃，提升他們受僱的競爭力，培養他們的工作習慣，從而促進他們更好地融入社會，最終實現從綜援依賴向自力更生的轉變。

從政策層面來看，該計劃無疑具有積極意義，亦符合社會對提升就業率、增強勞動力市場活力的普遍期待。該計劃提出了無償工作的要求，每週至少一小時，而違

反規定者及其家庭將被停發7天綜援金額。雖然時間看似不長，但對長期失業、缺乏工作習慣的受助人來說，有助於擴大其社交圈子，逐漸找回工作的感覺，更可能有效避免他們因長期與社會脫節而進一步邊緣化。然而，要讓這一計劃真正發揮其應有的作用，關鍵還在於細節的精心設計與執行。

首先，無償工作的種類應該多樣化。由於不同受助人的興趣、能力和需求各不相同，因此營辦機構應提供多種無償工作選項，如社區服務、環境保護、文化活動策劃、教育輔導等，讓受助人能根據自身特點選擇適合的工作。這樣既能增強他們的工作興趣，也有助於提高工作質量和效率，更好地與將來可能從事的有薪工作相銜。

其次，參與模式需靈活化。每週一小時的工作時間，對於某些技能提升項目來說可能過短，難以達到預期效果。政府應考慮設置不同的參與模式，如根據工作類型和難度調整工作時間，或允許受助人選擇集中時間段進行無償工作。這樣既能保證工作的連續性和有效性，也能更好地配合受助人的實際情況。

再者，營辦機構的選擇和監督也至關重



●圖為市民在招聘會填寫求職表格。資料圖片

要。政府應確保營辦機構具備專業性和公信力，能為受助人提供質量有保障的無償工作機會。同時，還應建立有效的監督機制，對營辦機構的工作進行定期評估和調整，確保計劃目標可以順利實現。

香港失業率長期處於低水平，受助人只要具備合適的技能，不難找到工作。因此社署一直努力協助健全的失業綜援受助人重返職場，但部分受助人仍然沒有動力參與工作，主要是主觀意願不足。因此在計

劃推廣初期，不排除部分受助人可能對無償工作表現出抵制和抗拒的態度。社署在計劃執行初期須加強與社會各界的溝通和宣傳，及時回應關切和質疑。

在執行過程中，社署應充分關注受助人的實際需求和反饋，及時調整計劃方案，以真正起到授人以漁的作用。期待政府能夠以務實的態度、細緻的工作，讓該計劃能夠真正幫助到健全的失業綜援受助人，為他們重新找到生活的方向和希望。

Empowering unemployed CSSA recipients with strategic support

譯文

The Social Welfare Department will launch a pilot scheme from October next year to support unemployed Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) recipients, helping able-bodied CSSA recipients aged between 15 and 59 re-enter the labour market. The scheme requires these recipients to participate in at least one hour of voluntary work organised by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) each week until they secure paid employment or return to mainstream education. The scheme helps recipients gain valuable skills and experience, thereby aiding their re-integration into the workforce. The key to the scheme's success lies in meticulous planning and offering various types of work and models, truly embodying the principle of "teaching a man how to fish."

The Support Scheme for Unemployed CSSA Recipients (The Scheme) is a new initiative by the Government to assist these able-bodied recipients in re-entering the labour market. According to statistics, about half of the current able-bodied unemployed CSSA recipients are aged between 50 and 59, and many of them have relatively weak employability due to their low educational and skill levels. The government hopes that through The Scheme, their employability will

be enhanced, their work habits will be cultivated, and they will be better integrated into society, ultimately achieving the transition from dependency on CSSA to self-reliance.

From a policy perspective, the Scheme undoubtedly has positive significance and aligns with society's general expectations for improving employment rates and enhancing the vibrancy of the labour market. The Scheme imposes the requirement of working without pay for at least one hour a week, and the CSSA payments for violators and their families will be suspended for seven days. Although the time may seem short, for long-term unemployed individuals who lack the habit of working, it helps to expand their social circles, gradually regain the feeling of working, and more effectively avoid further marginalisation due to prolonged social disconnection. However, the key to enabling this programme to fully play its due functions lies in the careful design and implementation of the details.

Firstly, the types of unpaid work should be diversified. As the interests, abilities, and needs of different CSSA recipients vary, the operating NGOs should offer a variety of unpaid work options, such as community service, environmental protection, cultural event planning, educational tutoring, and more. This would allow recipients to choose work

that suits their individual characteristics. Such an approach would not only enhance their interest in the work but also help improve the quality and efficiency of the work, better aligning with potential future paid employment.

Secondly, the participation model should be flexible. For some skill enhancement projects, one hour of work per week may be too short to achieve the desired results. The government should consider setting different participation models, such as adjusting the work hours based on the type and difficulty of the work, or allowing recipients to choose concentrated time periods for their unpaid work. This would ensure the continuity and effectiveness of the work, while also better accommodating the actual circumstances of the recipients.

Furthermore, the selection and supervision of operating NGOs are also crucial. The Government should ensure that the operators are professional and credible, and that they can provide the recipients with unpaid work opportunities of guaranteed quality. At the same time, an effective supervision mechanism should be established to conduct regular evaluations and adjustments of the work of the operators to ensure that the objectives of the programme can be achieved smoothly.

The unemployment rate in Hong Kong

has remained at a low level for a long time, and it is not difficult for recipients to find jobs as long as they possess suitable skills. The SWD has therefore been endeavouring to assist able-bodied unemployed CSSA recipients in rejoining the workplace. However, some recipients are still unmotivated to join the workforce, mainly due to a lack of subjective willingness.

Therefore, at the initial stage of the promotion of the Scheme, it cannot be ruled out that some recipients may show resistance and defiance to unpaid work. At the initial stage of implementation, the SWD needs to strengthen communication and publicity with various sectors of the community, and respond to concerns and queries in a timely manner. In the course of implementation, the SWD should pay due attention to the actual needs and feedback of the recipients and make timely adjustments to the programme, so as to genuinely serve the purpose of teaching people how to fish. It is expected that the Government can adopt a pragmatic attitude and work in a meticulous manner, so that the programme can really assist able-bodied unemployed CSSA recipients in finding a new direction and hope in their lives.

● Tiffany

發展文藝產業 翻譯不可忽視

恒 大譯站

文化、體育及旅遊局的

《文藝創意產業發展藍圖》本周出爐，提出香港文化「一本多元」，以中華文化為軸，承載非華裔社群的各種文化元素，促進中外文化交流，雅俗共融，兼收並蓄，發展出具有世界視野的香港文藝景觀，務求別出機杼。既要弘揚中華文化，翻譯自然加倍重要，尤其如何介紹中國傳統藝術的名稱和概念，超出語言的考慮，涵蓋藝術理念、身份認同、文化政治的問題。

回想15年前，香港戲曲中心開幕，是西九龍文化區首個表演藝術設施，惟英文命名就教人議論紛紛。最初有三個構思，分別為Xiqu Centre、Chinese Opera Centre及Chinese Traditional Theatre Centre。有部分人認為Xiqu Centre較能反映中國戲曲的內涵精髓，亦有部分人認為Chinese Opera Centre較能將戲曲推到國際舞台。經過超過十年的討論，戲曲中心的英文譯名最終定為Xiqu Centre。

爭議的重點在於「戲曲」一詞如何翻譯：究竟Xiqu抑或Chinese Opera方為正確？Xiqu是普通話拼音，最初源於香港藝術發展局在1990年代訂立了戲曲界別，包括粵劇、昆劇、京劇及地方戲等，當局認為以Chinese Opera來概括並不恰當，改以Xiqu Group作為內部文書使用的英文譯名。其後西九文化區管理局的諮詢文件（2006年及2008年）亦擬以Xiqu Centre為場地名稱。

歌劇戲曲有異有同

首先必須釐清西方歌劇及中國戲曲的定義。Opera的中文譯名一般為「歌劇」，音樂學（Musicology）學者大致認為歌劇是綜合詩歌、音樂、舞蹈等藝術，並以歌唱為主的戲劇。德國歌劇作曲家華格納（Richard Wagner）則認為理想的歌劇是要創造一種普遍的藝術，把音樂、詩歌、舞蹈、雕塑、建築等各門藝術熔於一爐。歐洲不同地區的歌劇各有獨特的風格、特點及曲式，這是歌劇區別於其他藝術形式的關鍵。至於



●戲曲中心 Xiqu Centre Exterior。

資料圖片

「戲曲」的定義，近代學者王國維將戲曲定義為以歌舞演故事，構成元素包括演員扮相表演、詩歌、舞蹈、代言、故事、雜技、音樂及說唱等。西方歌劇與中國戲曲無論藝術內涵、規則組合、呈現形式、曲種及意境上，的確有明顯的差異。

支持Xiqu的論者大多堅信中國戲曲的獨特，決非與西方歌劇同類。香港粵劇名伶阮兆輝認為，Chinese Opera不能完全及正確表達戲曲的藝術內涵，例如西方Opera不會有翻、騰、跌、撲的動作。中國功夫若譯為Chinese Boxing並不正確，正如點心現今一般譯成Dim Sum，而非Chinese Snacks，而日本的Kabuki亦不會被譯成Japanese Opera。香港樂評人周凡夫早於上世紀八十年代中已公開批評市政局將戲曲譯為Chinese Opera極不恰當：「Chinese Opera應該是指以西方歌劇形式，語法來創作中國題材的『中國歌劇』，如香港中樂團委約香港作曲家林聲翕創作全男班的《易水送別》、旅美華裔作曲家黃若創作的《中山逸仙》、去年香港歌劇院演出的《趙氏孤兒》……香港作曲家陳慶恩作曲的《瀟紅》等等都是Chinese Opera，所以如將中國戲曲亦譯為Chinese Opera，豈非亂轟大龍（產生混淆）」？



(二之一)

●陳嘉恩

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英語世界

提到酒桶，會想到木製的橢圓形大桶，底和頂都是平的，中間部分隆起，有點像一顆橄欖。這類大桶，英文叫barrel。以前歐洲的船隻在船上擺放了許多這類型的木桶，除了作為容器儲酒、儲油、儲糧之外，據說還有其他用途。

有人遇溺被從海上救起之後，為把水從肺部排出，便讓他頭向下俯伏在橫放的木桶上，來回推動木桶，人被擺在木桶上軟弱無力，只能任人擺布；有人犯了錯，觸犯了法規，要接受懲罰，也會把人攤在木桶上，再施加鞭打，俯伏木桶上的犯人不能反抗，只得忍受。

另外又有傳說，要逼人就範，就把人吊在注滿熱油的木桶上方，這人在上面看着木桶的油，無可奈何，只能順從。

這些不文不白、不人道的做法現今已不再存在，不過，在英文用語上還是遺留了一些痕跡。說have/get/put someone over a barrel（把人放在油桶上），就是說把人置於十分困難的環境，使他別無選擇，任人擺布，唯有聽從；以人在木桶上無助和痛苦的處境作為比喻，形容一個人over the barrel，就是說他處於弱勢，受人支配和擺布。

His employers knew that he had a criminal record and couldn't possibly find another job without their reference. So they had him over the barrel. If he complained, they could fire him.

他的僱主知道他沒有犯罪紀錄，沒有他們的推薦，不可能找到另一份工作，所以他們任意擺布他。如果他投訴，便會把他辭退。

It is difficult to find an apartment in this region. So the landlady gets the couple over a barrel on the rents. She knows that they don't have an option.

在這地區找一個公寓單位並不容易，女業主知道這對夫婦別無選擇，便任意收取昂貴租金。

The company was put over a barrel by its creditors. It needed the money and so had to agree to those very harsh terms.

那公司被債權人玩弄於股掌。公司需要那筆資金，逼於無奈同意那些十分苛刻的條件。

Mum has got me over a barrel. If I don't listen to her, she cuts my pocket money.

母親充分掌控了我，如果不聽話，她就扣減我的零用錢。

同一個字可以有不同的意思，barrel亦然，另一句提到barrel的用語是give someone both barrels，但說的不是送某人兩個酒桶，當中的barrel不是酒桶或大木桶，而是槍支的一部分，是裝子彈的槍管，普通的獵槍是單管的，強力的則有兩個槍管，同一時間可以發射大量子彈，give someone both barrels/let someone have it with both barrels（雙管齊射擊某人），不是真的向某人開槍，而是比喻猛烈地、狠狠地、強有力地攻擊、批評或懲罰某個人。

It was a serious mistake and his boss gave him both barrels.

這是嚴重錯誤，他的上司狠狠地斥責他。

The decision is very wrong. People should let the officer in charge have it with both barrels.

這個決定大錯特錯。人們應該強烈批評負責的官員。

When the team suffered a heavy defeat in the match, the fans gave the players both barrels.

球隊在賽事中大敗後，球迷痛罵球員。

兩句用語都提到barrel，一個指木桶，另一個指槍管，各有不同的比喻，have someone over a barrel意思是令某人陷入別無選擇、任人擺布的困境，而give someone both barrels意思是強烈地指責某人，兩者都不是好事吧。

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俯伏木桶喻受擺布 雙桶齊下猛烈抨擊