示土 評平

分工合作顯優勢金融創科比翼飛

Collaboration among GBA Cities can Boost Financial, Innovation and Technology Development



澳洲會計師公會早前發表調查報告, 表示61%的受訪會計和金融專業人士預 測,粵港澳大灣區將在5年內成為世界 領先的科技中心,這將提升大灣區全球

金融中心地位。粵港澳大灣區將成全球最具競爭力 創科中心,並由此帶動大灣區成為國際金融中心和 高科技人才中心,這是必然趨勢。香港是國際金融 中心、集資中心,又有以金融支持生物科技發展的 成功經驗,香港應與澳門特區,以及大灣區內地9 市緊密合作,做好分工定位、發揮各自優勢,令大 灣區金融和創科互促共進,搶佔全球創新經濟發展

澳洲會計師公會調查顯示,89%的受訪者預計其 所在企業將在未來12個月內增加對科技的投資或應 用;61%的受訪者相信,粵港澳大灣區已經成為或 將在未來5年內成為全球領先的科技中心;超過三 分之一的受訪者表示,人才短缺是企業推進科技應 用面對的最大挑戰。去年9月,世界知識產權組織 公布,深圳、香港和廣州的「創新集群」在全球創 新指數排名第二。多項世界權威調查均顯示,粵港 澳大灣區正與紐約灣區、舊金山灣區、東京灣區, 將成為全球科技創新中心。

目前世界各大灣區皆以最大力度打造科技創新中

心,粤港澳大灣區在這激烈競爭中,優勢雖明顯, 但角色仍是追趕者。以紐約、東京為例、紐約減税 降費、全力投資人工智能已形成「硅巷」,正成為 美國「新科技首都」;東京鼓勵和保護創新,灣內 築波科學城因此成為日本科創發動機、關鍵重要技 術輸出地。 粤港澳灣區在發展全球科技創新中心, 具有獨特優勢,如國家的舉國體制支持,香港國際 金融中心和大灣區各內地城市高新產業的互促共進 發展,以及雙循環廣闊市場的支撐等。因此,粤港 澳大灣區各城市緊密合作,推動制度創新,做好分 工定位、發揮各自優勢,將極大地增強其與世界幾 大灣區競爭獲勝的能力。

全球創科發展,更注重關鍵核心技術「以我為 主」和高端產業的產業鏈本地化,這帶給香港發揮 金融優勢、支持大灣區創科發展的新機遇。香港成 為全球生物科技企業上市集資中心,港交所主席史 美倫在港交所生物科技峰會表示,香港有諸多吸引 力,包括資金自由流動、強勁基建、法規完善、龐 大人才庫、為國際投資者熟悉等,加上政府支持, 完全可建設生物科技生態圈。在大灣區建設世界領 先的科技中心,香港應及早規劃、主動出擊,在大 灣區創新發展中壯大自己。

(摘錄自香港《文匯報》社評 2021-9-3)



● 粤港澳大灣區處於全球打造科技創新中心的競爭之中。圖為位於深圳前海的前海深港青年夢工場

資料圖片



According to a survey report published by Certified Practicing Accountant Australia (CPA Australia), 61

percent of the accounting and finance professionals interviewed predict that the Guangdong - Hong Kong - Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) will, within five years' time, become a world-leading technology hub, and that the role of the GBA as a global financial centre will be enhanced. It is an inevitable trend for the GBA to develop into the world's most competitive innovation and technology centre and become one of the international financial centres bringing together high-tech talents from around the globe. Hong Kong - a major international financial and capital formation centre with previous success in developing biotechnology through the support of investment financing - should work closely with the Macao Special Administrative Region and the nine Mainland cities in the

GBA to clearly define their roles and positioning to leverage their respective advantages, so as to facilitate the growth of the financial, innovation and technology sectors in the GBA, allowing the area to take possession of the commanding heights of the world's development of innovative economy.

The survey conducted by CPA Australia shows that 89 percent of respondents expect their business to increase investment in or the use of the technology in the next 12 months; 61 percent believe the GBA is already or will become a world-leading technology hub within the next five years; over one-third of respondents indicate that shortage of talent is a challenge to technology adoption in business. Last September, the Shenzhen - Hong Kong -Guangzhou region was ranked the second top cluster in the Global Innovation Index 2020 issued by the World Intellectual Property Organization. A number of surveys regarded as some of

the most authoritative in the world also show that the GBA will, along with the New York Bay Area, the San Francisco Bay Area and the Tokyo Bay Area, become the global innovation and technology hub.

Currently, major countries around the world are making every effort to develop their bay areas into an innovation and technology hub. While it has its clear advantage in this fierce global competition, the GBA still has a way to go in order to catch up with its competitors. Let's take New York and Tokyo as examples. Measures implemented to reduce tax rates and increase investment in artificial intelligence have led to the formation of 'Silicon Alley' in New York, which is now on the track of becoming the 'new tech capital' of the United States; efforts made to promote and protect innovation in Japan have facilitated the development of Tsukuba Science City into a core engine that drives innovation and technology

advancements and production of important technologies. The GBA has unique advantages to develop itself into an international innovation and technology hub, including the institutional support from the Chinese government, the synergy of the development of hi-tech industries in Hong Kong-a major international financial centre—and the Mainland cities in the GBA, as well as the dual circulation strategy that helps further open up the Mainland's economy. Therefore, all cities in the GBA should work closely together to promote institutional innovation and clearly define their roles and positioning to leverage their respective advantages. This will significantly boost the competitiveness of the GBA as it strives to win the race with the major bay areas in

With the trend of global innovation and technology development, it is also crucial to devote efforts to develop core technologies domestically and localise

the production chain of high-end manufacturing sectors. This will allow Hong Kong to leverage its financial advantages in the development of innovation and technology in the GBA and bring about new opportunities. Being one of the world's largest fundraising hub for biotechnology companies, Hong Kong has its attractiveness as an international financial centre. As noted by the chairperson of the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Laura Cha Shih May-lung at the HKEX Biotech Summit 2021, Hong Kong is completely capable of building a biotechnology ecosystem, with the free flow of capital, sophisticated infrastructure, laws and regulations, its rich pool of talent and reputation to international investors, as well as the support of the government. To establish a world-leading technology hub in the GBA, Hong Kong should plan ahead and make proactive efforts to strengthen itself in the innovation development in the GBA.

逢星期一見報

过大譯站

隔星期一見報

內地歌手黃霄雲演唱的《星辰大海》自今年發布 以來,火速佔據了各大排行榜的榜首,成為了抖音 神曲,亦出現了不同歌手和不同語種的翻唱版本, 比如英語、韓語、日語等。YouTube、Bilibili以及 騰訊視頻上可以搜索到這首歌曲的歌詞英文版以及 英文翻唱,將其做個對比,會發現其中有許多有趣 的翻譯話題。

YouTube上兩個版本的歌詞翻譯以及B站上的演 唱版本在主歌和副歌部分的處理如下:

· 我願變成一顆恒星,守護海底的蜂鳴

譯文一: I would like to become a stellar. The bee that guards the bottom of the sea.

譯文二: I wish to become a star, guarding the buzzing of the sea.

演唱版: I want to be a star shining. Guard the seafloor with bee humming. · 有多遠的距離, 穿過人海, 別停下來, 趁現在

譯文一: How far is the distance. Through the

crowd of people, don't stop. Look forward to it 譯文二: How far is it. Through the sea of peo-

ple, don't stop, while still looking forward to it. 演唱版: However far it goes. Through the crowd waves, never stop it. Since now we still have the

翻譯目的不同 歌詞譯文各異

信為先 的為導

嚴復提及翻譯之難時,提出了「信、達、雅」之 説,引發了眾多學者對於翻譯標準的探討。翻譯既然 是基於原文,毫無疑問,「信」是譯者首先要做到 的,也就是説要忠實於原文,譯文要準確。譯文一和 演唱版在處理「守護海底的蜂鳴」這一句時,意思顯 然偏離了原文,未能做到「信」。如果我們用回譯法 來檢驗,會發現譯文一這一句回譯成中文是「守護海 底的蜜蜂」,而譯文二則為「守護海底,蜜蜂蜂 鳴」。此外,譯文一在處理「恒星」時,亦有語法錯

漢語中有「有的放矢」一説,這同樣適用於翻譯。 簡而言之,在翻譯時,我們首先要考慮的是翻譯的目 的為何,目標讀者群為何。在不同的翻譯目的之下, 譯者會有不同的考量因素,翻譯策略和方法亦會有所 不同。比如譯文一和譯文二顯然是適合不能理解中文 的英文讀者,方便他們去理解原曲的含義。在這個方

面,這兩個版本並沒有太大的區別。 而演唱版顯然是有不同目的:翻譯是為了用英文 來演唱這首歌曲。因此,譯者有很多「唱」的因素 要考慮。也就是要從寫詞的角度出發,從創作的角 度出發。押韻對一首歌曲而言至關重要,此點有些 類似許淵沖先生所提出的詩歌翻譯的「三美」,即 「音美、形美、意美」。 我們可以看到B站的這一 演唱版本體現了押韻的要求,比如「shining」、 「humming」、「eyes」、「goes」、「tides」,具 有「可唱性」。

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Learn**English** Teens

Reading skills practice: On the Internet

1. Circle your understanding: ture or false

Circle True or False for these sentences.

1. ACE schools teach languages. False

2. ACE schools only have schools in the UK. True False

3. ACE schools teach mostly adults False True

4. There are more than 12 students in each class. True

5. Courses last between one week and two months.

6. Students have to stay in hotels when studying at ACE schools.

True 7. There is always a teacher or activity monitor to

support the students. True

8. In advert C, you need to contact the museum by telephone.

False

True

8 to 18 years old; 12 students; 1 week; 2 months; 20 hours 2. Check your understanding: gap fill 5. True; 6. False; 7. True; 8. True True;
False;
False;
False 1. Check your understanding: true or false

Answers

ACE Intensive language courses for children and teenagers (8-18) Where? We run residential courses abroad and in the UK. How many students are there? A maximum of 12 students per class. How many hours of lessons are there? 20 hours of lessons a week. When are the courses? All courses run during the summer and at Easter. How long are the courses? From 1 week to 2 months Who are the teachers? All teachers are qualified teachers of language Where do the students stay? In student residences with qualified teachers and activity monitors who are present 24 hours a day. What do the students do after class? Each language prog ACE have schools in Examine | Oxford | Hanchester | Brighton | and abroad 2. Circle your understanding: gap fill

Complete the gaps with the correct number from the top.

20 12 ACE schools teach young people from to _____ years old. There are no more than students in each class. Short courses last only _____ week but the longer courses are for _____ months. Students must study for ____ hours each week.

To find more English language activities visit www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglishteens

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