

社評
雙語道

加強裝備跨境合作 有效打擊海上走私

Strengthened Equipment and Cross-border Collaboration Key to Combat Sea Smuggling

原文

水警高級督察林婉儀日前在海上緝私工作時，遭遇走私快艇撞擊翻艇墮海，不幸英勇殉職，社會各界深切哀悼之餘，更強烈譴責冷血走私罪犯。近期海上走私活動猖獗，罪犯明目張膽挑戰法治，威脅執法人員的生命安全。本港應從海上執法人員人手、培訓及裝備等方面，切實提升執法人員的執法能力和安全保障，並進一步加強與廣東省警方的執法合作，包括打擊兩地在幕後操控的走私集團，對犯案者處以重罰，多管齊下壓制猖獗的海上走私活動。

有分析指，受疫情影響，本港與內地的陸路往來受限，水上走私活動明顯上升。資料顯示，水警總區針對海上走私執法的拘捕人數，由2017年至2019年疫情前平均每年拘捕26人，至2020年急增至拘捕66人，上升逾1倍。但在暴利驅使下，走私分子利用改裝的「超級大飛」鋌而走險，日以繼夜在海上穿梭往返走貨，由於走私的「超級大飛」速度快，機動性高，走私地點靠近內地水域，本港水警及海關執法船隻難以追截，令走私分子更有恃無恐，甚至不惜以撞擊執法船隻方式逃避追截，造成本港執法人員不幸傷亡。

據知情人透露，目前香港水警僅有十數艘快艇能追上走私「大飛」，但警方每日卻要應付數以百計的「大飛」活動，只能疲於奔命，若有亡命之徒以「大飛」衝撞拒查，警

方人員易陷險境。執法人員盡忠職守、捨身維護法治，令人肅然起敬，但執法人員殉職的事件不能再重演，當局有必要全面檢視、採取即時措施，提高執法人員海上執勤的安全保障。

隨著「愛國者治港」原則持續落實，行政立法關係積極好轉，行政、立法機關責無旁貸共同合作，盡快增撥資源，通過改善方案，為執法部門反走私的裝備、人手、培訓提供必要支援，加強保障執法人員的人身安全，更有力打擊走私活動。

走私活動涉及粵港兩地，背後少不了犯罪集團操控，要做徹底杜絕海上走私，除了靠粵港兩地執法部門加強前線堵截、緝捕行動外，兩地更要攜手合作，鏟除在幕後操控的走私集團，將走私團夥頭目繩之以法，粉碎橫跨兩地的走私網。另外，應進一步優化粵港合作打擊走私的恒常機制，保持情報暢順交流，共同制定、及時調整反走私策略，標本兼治制止走私活動。

本港作為法治之區，對挑戰法治的走私犯必須嚴懲不貸，執法部門應迅速緝拿導致執法人員殉職的肇事元兇，掃蕩涉案犯罪團夥，從速從嚴提出檢控，而司法機構要作出具阻嚇力的判刑，以有效震懾走私活動。

(摘錄自香港《文匯報》社評 2021-9-29)



● 受疫情影響，水上走私活動明顯上升。圖為運送走私貨物的快艇。

資料圖片

譯文

Marine police senior inspector Lam Yuen-ye, who was on board a police vessel to carry out an anti-smuggling operation, died at sea after the vessel was hit and capsized by a smuggler's speedboat. People from various sectors of the society condemned the cold-blooded smugglers while the city mourned. Recently, sea smuggling activities have been prevalent in Hong Kong. Smugglers blatantly challenge the rule of law, threatening the lives of law enforcement officers. The Government should increase the number of law enforcement officers at sea as well as improve their training and equipment in order to enhance their capabilities in law enforcement and better protect their safety. Law enforcement cooperation with the police of Guangdong should also be strengthened by, for example, stepping up enforcement actions against smuggling activities controlled by syndicates in Hong Kong and Guangdong, and those who break the law

should be given heavy penalties. A multi-pronged approach is needed to curb the rampant sea smuggling activities.

According to some analyses, due to the pandemic, travel across land borders has been restricted, leading to an obvious increase in sea smuggling activities. Information indicates that the average number of arrests made by the Marine Region of the Hong Kong Police in enforcement operations against sea smuggling activities before the pandemic was 26 a year between 2017 and 2019. The number grew more than double in 2020, surging to 66. In spite of that, smugglers who are driven by huge profits, are willing to take the risk of prosecution. They work day and night to transport goods across the sea border. The modified high-powered speedboats they use for smuggling goods are fast and highly mobile, and the places where the activities operate are close to mainland waters. This has not only made it hard for the Hong Kong Marine Police

and Customs to intercept the suspects, but also emboldened the smugglers - like those in the above mentioned incident - to go so far as to hit the police vessel in order to avoid interception and threaten the lives of the city's law enforcement officers.

Sources said the Hong Kong Marine Police currently have about only a dozen speedboats that are fast enough to catch the smugglers. However, there are hundreds of illegal operations every day that involve the use of speedboats by smugglers. The police are therefore overstretched. If smugglers dare to risk their lives by ramming their speedboats into police vessels in order to avoid investigation, the police would be in danger. The devotion to duty of the fallen police officer and the sacrifice made to maintain the rule of law have earned our deepest respect, but such fatal incident should not happen again. It is necessary for the authorities to make a comprehensive assessment and take immediate measures to enhance the safety

of law enforcement officers in marine operations.

As the principle of "patriots administering Hong Kong" is put into practice, the relationship between the Executive and the Legislature has been improving progressively. It is the responsibility of the executive and legislative authorities to work together to allocate additional resources and introduce improvement measures in order to provide the necessary support to the law enforcement agencies. This is to enhance the equipment, manpower and training necessary for carrying out their operations, as well as to strengthen the protection of the safety of law enforcement officers to ensure successful crackdowns on smuggling.

The smuggling activities, which were carried out in Hong Kong and Guangdong, must be controlled by syndicates. To eliminate sea smuggling, it requires the enforcement departments of Hong Kong and Guangdong to strengthen their arrest operations, interception efforts on the front

line, as well as collaboration, in order to eradicate the syndicates that control these smuggling activities, bring the masterminds to justice, and dismantle the smuggling network spanning Hong Kong and Guangdong. Moreover, the authorities of the two places should strengthen their ongoing mechanism for cooperation in the fight against smuggling to ensure smooth intelligence exchange, and work together to formulate and make timely adjustments to their anti-smuggling strategies, in order to address the problem comprehensively.

Hong Kong is a place ruled by law. Those smugglers who challenged the rule of law must receive severe punishment. Enforcement departments should quickly track down and apprehend the culprit causing the death of the police officer, take enforcement actions to stamp out the syndicates, and strictly prosecute the criminals involved in the case; and the court should impose a deterrent sentence to effectively prevent smuggling.

方言翻譯 是個謊言？

恒 大譯站

隔星期一見報

「語言是由海軍和陸軍把守的方言。」社會語言學家溫里克 (Max Weinreich) 如此區分何謂「語言」(language) 與「方言」(dialect)。換句話說，被稱為「語言」的說話方式通常有國家體制的支持，並且由官方宣告該語言是國家語言或官方語言。因此，被認為語言或方言的語言差異並非源自字彙或文法的重複數量，也並非源於相互可理解性，而是根植於地緣政治因素。政治、歷史、族群認同、文化及原住民權利的考慮，皆遠高於技術層面的語言考慮。

「方言」一詞也模糊不清且爭議不斷，事實上，每個人都說 (至少一種) 方言，然而，「標準方言」說話者——例如主流新聞播報員、受過高等教育的上流階層——通常認為他們沒有使用方言，但難免有「口音」(accent)。

舉例來說，瑞典語和挪威語被視為兩種語言 (分別為瑞典和挪威的官方語言)，這兩種語言的使用者卻完全可以理解對方。同樣，雖然印度語和烏爾都語的書寫文字不同，但是，口說語言有很高的重疊性；然而，由於這兩種語言分別屬於印度和巴基斯坦兩個國家，因此被視為兩種語言。另一方面，儘管作為中文「方言」的廣東話和普通話的書寫文字很類似，但是口說語言的相互可理解性很低。

英語差不多全球通行，不論在任何地方，人們驟耳聽來，英語不就是英語嗎？可是，美式英語跟英式英語，也可以差天共地。比方說：A geezer wearing pants going into a first-floor apartment carrying a casket, 美國人理解到的是：an old man wearing trousers going into the floor at street level carrying a coffin (老頭穿着褲子，抬着棺材走進底層)，英國人卻會以為是 a

tough guy wearing only his underwear going up the stairs to the floor above street level carrying a jewelry box (粗漢僅穿內褲，拿着首飾箱走上一樓)。此等句子，怎一種「英語」了得！

翻譯方言的時候怎麼辦？學者愛普斯坦 (BJ Epstein) 曾研究馬克·吐溫 (Mark Twain) 名著《頑童歷險記》(The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn) 的15個瑞典語譯本。此書於1884年在英國出版，翌年在美國面世。整部小說大部分以敘事者的家鄉話寫成，還夾雜許多形形色色的方言；馬克·吐溫曾說他煞費苦心，才把各種方言準確記錄下來。

既然書中主要語言並非標準的美式英語，瑞典語譯者自然不應翻成標準瑞典語；將之本地化，換成不同的瑞典方言，也一樣唐突，因為讀者顯然知道故事的背景設於十八世紀初的美國南部。嗚呼譯文，人物方言不復可知矣！可憐作者一番徒勞，研究中逾六成譯例終究翻成標準瑞典語；也可憐讀者，本來目不識丁的頑童忽然字正腔圓起來，原著的地方和感情色彩大為遜色。這個做法側重原文的字義，淡化了故事的氛圍。

愛普斯坦建議譯者採用非標準的拼寫和文法，以模仿原著人物的語誤。可是，許多時候，方言根本無關用者的智力和教養，跟標準語言的不同之處亦不宜看成語誤。書中唯一的黑人角色占姆 (Jim) 說的是「非洲裔美國人白話英語」，把他的說話強加錯誤，豈不使他顯得比其他白人角色愚蠢？

理論上，譯者應該處理不是語言變體本身，而是語言內部的差異，即是方言跟語言規範的相對偏離，要注意的是對方言的仿擬 (parody) 和真實性 (authenticity) 所作的調整，是否尊重兩者差異本身附帶的相對價值。若干譯法不過反映了社會在歷史進程中不同的價值觀，而此價值觀的形成又反映了翻譯政治下的權力關係。

趣談英語

逢星期一見報

BRITISH COUNCIL

LearnEnglish Teens

Reading skills practice: An email about sports

Look at the email and do the exercises to practise and improve your writing skills.

Preparation

Match the words or phrases.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. volleyball | 2. football / soccer |
| 3. ice hockey | 4. rugby |
| 5. hockey | 6. American football |
| 7. Australian rules football | 8. surfing |
| a. futebol Americano | b. futebol Australiano |
| c. futebol | d. hoquei |
| e. hoquei no gelo | f. raguebi |
| g. surf | h. voleibol |

1. Circle your understanding: true or false

Circle True or False for these sentences.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Rob is from Canada. | True | False |
| 2. Rob wants to try ice hockey. | True | False |
| 3. There is a swimming pool at Rob's school. | True | False |
| 4. Rob goes swimming on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. | True | False |
| 5. Rob thinks football in Australia and soccer are the same. | True | False |
| 6. Rob often goes to the beach. | True | False |

To: brett.walker149@mailme.ca
Cc:
Subject: Re: sports
Insert: Attachments Photos Video
Tabs: 10
1 Dear Brett
2 Thanks for your email. You do lots of sports at school in Canada. I'd love to play ice hockey one day.
3 We do lots of sports at our school too. We've got a swimming pool at school and our class go swimming every Wednesday. We also play tennis, volleyball and football, but football in Australia is different to soccer. You can touch the ball with your hands!
4 There are lots of after-school sports clubs in Australia too. I go to a surfing club after school on Tuesdays and Thursdays. We go to the beach and learn how to surf. It's great fun! Can you surf in your country?
5 Write soon
Rob
[Send] [Save] [Cancel]
Top Tips for writing
1. Begin your email Dear + name.
2. Begin your email with thanks or the reason you are writing.
3. This paragraph has got one idea.
4. This paragraph has got another idea.
5. End your email Write soon + your name.

- Answers
1. Preparation
1. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
2. Check your understanding: true or false
4. False; 2. True; 3. True
1. False; 5. False; 6. True

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