

社評 雙語道

野豬擾民勿輕視 堅決捕殺增巡查

Decisive Measures Should be Taken to Hunt Down Wild Boars Causing Nuisance

原文

11月27日晚，一頭大野豬闖入北角天后多座大廈及酒店，另有野豬在香港仔田灣咬傷外賣員。野豬傷人擾民問題發展到今天這麼嚴重的程度，是過往放任違法餵飼的惡果，政府不可輕視野豬擾民危害，要與社區基層組織多合作、多巡查，對進入市區擾民的野豬要堅決捕殺，不能因為有人反對就畏手畏腳、放任野豬擾民傷人。

本港野豬傷人個案與日俱增，今年已出現20宗，而11月更多達7宗。野豬擾民傷人問題愈演愈烈，與本港對違法餵飼野豬問題掉以輕心、放任自流有極大關係，違法餵飼野豬越來越普遍之下，本來怕人的野豬，現在根本不怕人，越來越頻繁地大搖大擺進入市區覓食。接連發生的野豬擾民、傷人個案，已對市民造成很大困擾和心理陰影，對此政府切勿輕視，應認真解決。

本港漁護署負責野生及流浪動物滋擾的監管工作，目前漁護署解決野豬問題主要有三種手段：一是以絕育方

法希望控制野豬數量；二是捕殺野豬，如11月12日漁護署公布實施「滅豬行動」，定期捕捉在市區出沒的野豬及把捕獲的野豬人道毀滅；三是加強宣傳禁止餵飼野豬。這些措施也是目前世界上應對野豬問題的慣常做法，只要切實做好、做到位，是可以有效管控野豬擾民問題的。

本港實施這些措施，卻不斷遇到反對聲音，如愛護動物組織及獸醫學生以聲明或聯署形式，反對政府捕殺野豬。

野豬繁殖力強且在本港無天敵，而目前國際上對絕對控制野豬數量的成效存疑。因此，本港是否重啟野豬絕育計劃，可再觀察研究，但當務之急，是漁護署對進入市區擾民傷人的野豬，要堅決予以捕殺，決不能畏首畏尾，半途而廢。

環看世界，野豬滋擾問題已成「野豬炸彈」，如美國現有約600萬頭野豬，每年造成多達15億美元損失，歐洲多國皆出現野豬擾民問題。對待野豬滋擾，多國皆加強了捕殺野豬工作，如美國前

年共人道毀滅8.4萬隻野豬。科學研究也證實，野豬並非溫馴、無破壞力動物，研究指野豬身上攜帶至少30種病毒和細菌、近40種寄生蟲，可傳給人類、寵物、野生動物，野豬有時更會直接攻擊人類。夏威夷大學一項研究顯示，野豬威脅國際自然保護聯盟瀕危物種紅色名錄中672個物種生存，覆蓋全球54個國家。因此，人類若不能採取果斷措施管控，野豬數目勢持續激增，入侵社區及破壞生態情況將愈演愈烈。

目前漁護署實施「滅豬行動」已捕捉約10頭野豬進行人道毀滅，但野豬擾民傷人個案仍在持續增加，對此漁護署「滅豬行動」要加大力度，更果斷、更堅決。另外政府正研究修訂法例，擴大野豬「禁餵區」範圍，相關立法須加快進度，同時政府要加強與各類基層組織的溝通合作，加強巡查、加大打擊違法餵飼野豬行為，切實保護市民，免受野豬滋擾傷害。

(摘錄自香港《文匯報》社評 2021-11-29)



●香港的野豬問題愈來愈嚴重。圖為野豬在香港仔海濱公園「逛街」。 資料圖片

譯文

There were reports of a wild boar intruding into a number of buildings and hotels in North Point and Tin Hau, and another one assaulting a delivery man in Tin Wan, Aberdeen. The injuries and nuisance caused by wild boars have developed into a serious issue in Hong Kong due to a lack of regulation on illegal feeding. The Government should not underestimate the harm and trouble caused by wild boars. It should work frequently with community-based grassroots organisations, conduct more patrols, and have the determination to capture and put down wild boars causing nuisance in the urban areas. It should not fear just because there are opposing views, and allow wild boars to continue to pose threats to the public.

The number of injury cases caused by wild boars in Hong Kong has continued to rise. There have been 20 such cases this year - 7 last month alone. The problem has intensified

largely due to the slack enforcement of laws that prohibit feeding of wild boars. As illegal feeding becomes increasingly common, wild boars are no longer afraid of humans, and have become bold enough to forage for food in urban areas. The recent spate of wild boar incidents has caused a great nuisance and trauma to the citizens in Hong Kong. The Government must not take the problem lightly but tackle it in a serious manner.

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) is responsible for the control of wild and stray animal nuisances. Currently, three major approaches are adopted by AFCD to tackle the wild boar problem. The first one is to manage the wild boar population by sterilisation; the second one is to hunt and kill wild boars, for instance, AFCD announced on 12 November 2021 that it would regularly capture wild boars in urban areas for humane dispatch; the third one is to step up publicity to educate the public not to feed wild boars.

These measures are commonly adopted by countries around the world to cope with wild boar issues. As long as these measures are carried out well, it is believed that wild boar nuisance can be effectively controlled.

Nevertheless, these measures have been met with repeated criticism in Hong Kong. For example, local animal concern groups and veterinary students have objected to the killing of wild boars by issuing a joint statement and petition. Given that wild boars reproduce quickly with no natural predator in Hong Kong, and that the effectiveness of controlling wild boar population by sterilisation is questionable internationally, whether the city should resume its boar sterilisation programme is an issue to be studied and monitored. The urgent task of AFCD now is to hunt down the wild boars causing nuisance and injuries in the urban areas with determination. The Government must not fear to take actions or give up on implementing its measures.

The threat of the "feral swine bomb" has caused trouble to countries around the world. For example, the population of wild boars in the United States has currently reached about 6 million, causing the country to lose 1.5 billion US dollars per year. Wild boars have also been a recent public nuisance in different parts of Europe. To cope with the problem, countries have stepped up their catch-and-kill strategies. For instance, in 2019, 84,000 wild boars were caught and euthanised in the United States. Scientific studies have also shown that wild boars aren't gentle and non-destructive. Studies have pointed out that wild boars carry at least 30 types of virus and bacteria, and nearly 40 kinds of parasites, which are transmissible to humans, pets and wildlife animals. Wild boars also attack humans sometimes. A study conducted by the University of Hawaii System reveals that 672 species listed on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species, inhab-

iting in 54 countries, are threatened by the presence of wild boars. Therefore, if human beings do not take bold and decisive measures, the population of wild boars will continue to surge, and the problem of wild boar invasion in local communities and the damage to the ecology will intensify.

Currently, 10 wild boars have been capture for human euthanasia in the operations of AFCD against the species. However, the number of reports on wild boar nuisance and attacks continues to rise. For this reason, AFCD needs to step up operations against wild boars and act more boldly and decisively. Moreover, while the Government considers amending relevant legislations to expand the feeding ban area, it should expedite the progress and strengthen its communication and co-operation with various grassroots organisations to step up patrols and efforts in combatting illegal feeding of wild boars, in order to effectively protect citizens from nuisance and harm caused by wild boars.

擁抱科技發明 結合翻譯創造

恒 大譯站

隨着科技的日益進步，翻譯工作正面臨一次不大不小的挑戰，相繼出現的打擊來自機器翻譯、神經機器翻譯(neural machine translation)和人工智能翻譯(AI translation)等。科技改善我們的生活，我們不應該，也不能抗拒。相反，我們反而要推廣和擁抱科技，所以我們香港恒生大學翻譯及外語學院也進行大規模尖端的科技翻譯研究。在這種情況下，翻譯教育和工作要如何面對科技的挑戰？其中一個可行的方向就是創譯(Transcreation)，亦即翻譯(translation)與創造(creation)合一。它容許改動和增減，但保留原文的精粹和目的。

在人類文化史上，也曾發生過不少科技興起的挑戰，促使原本存在的事物產生演變和求新的動力，其中一個例子就是現代繪畫藝術的誕生。從希臘時代開始，無論是繪畫抑或雕像，都是以客體(object)為本，例如人像、風景或想像中的神像等，或盡量逼真寫實，或風格化的描繪，都離不開作為對象的客體。

到了十九世紀出現了攝影，所謂客體可以纖毫畢現地展現照片上，從所謂寫真的角度來看，對繪畫可說是一次不小的衝擊。因為社會和政治條件的緣故，現實主義在十九世紀還不斷發展和流行，在世紀末甚至產生了比現實主義更寫實的自然主義。大概出於一種反動，到了二十世紀前後，就出現了印象派的繪畫，引發後來的表現派、立體派、野獸派、達達主義和至上主義(Suprematism)、建構主義(Constructivism)等，逐漸脫離寫實風格的繪畫，也越來越抽象，甚至發展成單純以圖形和色彩作為繪畫藝術的主流。

我們不能簡單地相信這去客體的趨勢完全是出於對攝

影出現的反動，其中政治、經濟、社會和文化的客觀存在，複雜錯綜，各家說法不一，但我們也不能斷然否認這種趨勢直接或間接地催生了現代藝術，為二十世紀帶來了很多我們耳熟能詳的大師，例如梵高(van Gogh)、塞尚(Cézanne)、莫奈(Monet)、畢加索(Picasso)、康定斯基(Kandinsky)和達利(Dali)等，現代藝術也因為他們的出現而大放異彩。

和繪畫一樣，翻譯也有一個作為本體的客體，我們叫做原文(source text)。從傳統的翻譯理論來看，譯文(target text)一直被原文束縛到動彈不得，這就是「譯事三難，信、達、雅」的信，西方理論談到的等值(equivalence)也就接近這個意思。假若單獨以「信」或等值作為標準，機器翻譯的譯文會是最佳選擇，其準確與一字不漏就好像攝影機，可以說是翻譯的寫實主義。

我們不能抹殺機器翻譯帶來的好處，正如我們沒法摒棄攝影機為造像帶來的貢獻。然而，所謂客體，尤其是客體的真實，其實是不可能完全客觀地了解的。哲學家康德(Kant)認為對真實的懷疑是生活所必須的，因為客體的事物只存在於我們的思維。他並不完全否認外在的世界，但他強調我們感受事物是通過時間和空間的感覺，而二者都存在於我們的思維之中，因為外在世界是沒有時間和空間的。所有的事物都只存在於人的思維，我們的直覺感知(intuition perception)強加結構去安排和過濾，把事物組織成為具有意義的東西。

按照康德所言，既然現實不可客觀地經驗和理解，摹繪所謂存在客體的真實也難以準確進行，也就無所謂真實性，一切都是以人的思維為準則，解放客體的壟斷，帶來相對地自由和開放的局面。我們不必自囿於康德的超越唯心論(Transcendental Idealism)，但不能否認客體是現代思想發展的趨勢，引發出現代主義藝術的崛起。(下文再續)

趣談英語

BRITISH COUNCIL

LearnEnglish Teens

Writing skills practice: Summer jobs

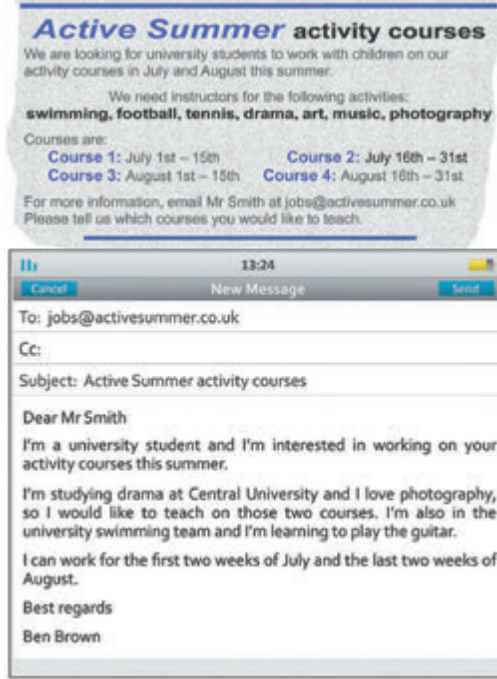
1. Check your understanding: information transfer

Read the email from Ben Brown and complete the application form for him.

Application Form	
1. First Name:	_____
2. Surname:	_____
3. University:	_____
4. Courses he wants to teach (circle):	swimming football tennis drama art music photography
5. Courses he can work on (circle):	Course 1 Course 2 Course 3 Course 4

Writing practice

You are a university student and you've seen the advertisement for Active Summer activity courses. Write an email to apply for a job there. Think about these things:
Paragraph 1: Introduce yourself.
Paragraph 2: Write about your skills.
Paragraph 3: When can you work?



1. Check your understanding: information transfer
2. Brown
3. Central University
4. drama and photography
5. Course 1 and Course 4