



韓推韓流簽證 吸幕前幕後人才

"Korean wave visa" promoted by Republic of Korea to attract arts and cultural talents

原文

下文摘錄自1月3日香港《文匯報》：

為吸引外籍科技及文化人才，韓國 (Republic of Korea) 法務部 (Ministry of Justice) 宣布，今年將推出多項申發簽證支援制度，並擴大吸納移民的多元性 (diversity)，包括為有意在韓國從事演藝活動者，以及「文化留學生」新設「韓流簽證」，一改以往只為補充高勞動力行業 (labour intensive industry) 人手而設的外勞簽證制度。

韓流風靡全球，吸引許多抱着明星夢，或是希望踏入相關產業的外國人赴韓逐夢，為維持文化內容產業的豐沛人才，韓國當局計劃新設「韓流簽證」，發給對象更為普遍，包括在韓國從事演藝活動者，或是為學習韓國大型經紀公司 (brokerage firm) 產業系統而來韓留學的「文化留學生」，希望藉此提升韓流在國際舞台上的競爭力 (competitiveness)。

除韓流簽證外，韓國法務部預計今年的移民政策將以引進外國技術、文化人才為核心，將強化外籍人士居留支援制度。韓國現行移民政策主要是針對較少韓國人願意從事的勞務工作，以及引進外籍勞工時所需簽證，今年起將擴大對可能進入高附加價值 (high-value-added) 產業的外國留學生提供的移民支援。

韓聯社 (Yonhap News Agency) 報道，在韓國居住的外籍人士數量從2016年起持續穩定上升，近兩年雖因疫情出現下降趨勢，但根據法務部出入境及外國人政策本部統計，截至2021年，在韓國居留的外籍人士仍有約197.5萬人，佔整體人口3.82%。

截至2021年12月底，韓國國內的外國留學生約有17萬人，其中半數以上攻讀語言以外的學位。韓國當局將在今年上半年實施「優秀人才永居 (permanent residence)、歸化 (naturalization) 快速通道」，讓在韓國取得碩、博士學位的科技人才在留學簽證期滿後仍可安心求職，不必擔心簽證問題。

此外，韓國當局亦計劃放寬對非法居留兒童的限制 (restriction)，將保障從小在韓國長大、具有「韓國人」意識的兒童保障受教權，目前正就從小在韓國長大、接受小學教育的兒童擬定居留制度。對身為兒童監護人的非法居留者父母，也將放寬居留限制，詳細規定將考量兒童教育年限與社會輿論 (public opinion) 意見等條件制訂。



韓流風靡全球，吸引不少人赴韓逐夢。圖為韓國首爾的學校。資料圖片

Q&A

1. 「Korean wave」的別稱是什麼？
2. 「韓流」一詞最初用來形容哪個男團所帶到中國的韓國潮流？
3. 韓流始於何時？
4. 韓流主要以什麼為中心展開？
5. 韓國流行音樂通稱為什麼？

Answer: 1. Hallyu 2. H.O.T. 3. 1990年代 4. 韓國電視劇 5. K-pop (Korean popular music)

譯文

In order to attract overseas technology and cultural talents, Republic of Korea's Ministry of Justice announced recently that several visa application assistance schemes would be launched this year, with the aim to enhance the diversity of immigrants, including setting up "Korean wave visa" for talents who intend to engage in Korean arts and cultural performance, as well as "cultural exchange students", bringing about a change of the previous foreign worker visa system designed mainly to increase manpower for the labour intensive industry.

The Korean wave has been internationally renowned and attracting people who want to be stars or engaging in the relevant industries to come over to Republic of Korea. To maintain

the talent pool of the cultural industry, the authority plans to establish a new "Korean wave visa" that targets talents who engage in performing arts activities in the country, or "cultural exchange students" who come over to study the industrial system of large Korean brokerage firms, hoping to further enhance the competitiveness of the Korean wave on the international stage.

In addition to the Korean wave visa, the Ministry of Justice expects that this year's immigration policy will focus on introducing foreign technical and cultural talents, and strengthening the residential support system for foreigners. The current immigration policy of the country mainly focuses on the jobs that local people are less willing to engage in, and the visa required for the introduction of foreign workers. While starting from this year, the authority will enhance the im-

migration support services for foreign students who contribute to high-value-added industries.

According to the Yonhap News Agency, the number of foreigners living in Republic of Korea has continued to rise steadily since 2016. Although there is a downward trend due to the pandemic over the past two years, the statistics of the Korea Immigration Service of the Ministry of Justice showed that there are still roughly 1.975 million foreigners residing in the country as of 2021, accounting for 3.82% of the total population.

As of the end of December 2021, there are approximately 170,000 foreign students in Korea, of which over half of them are enrolled in degree programmes irrelevant to language studies. The authority plans to launch a fast-track scheme for permanent residence and naturaliza-

tion of talents in the first half of this year, allowing IT talents who have obtained master and doctorate degrees in the country to hunt for jobs in the local market even after the expiry of their student visas without worrying about visa issues.

Additionally, the authority plans to relax the restrictions on children of illegally residents, and guarantee the right to education for those who have grown up in Republic of Korea and developed a sense of belonging to the country. Accordingly, a new residential system is being formulated for children who have grown up locally and received primary school education. For parents of illegal residents who are guardians of the children, residential restrictions will also be lifted with detailed regulations to be formulated in consideration of the children's years of study and public opinion.

疫出新術語 詞彙建文化

恒 大英萃

隔星期一見報

在這兩年間，新型冠狀病毒不斷變種，世界衛生組織 (WHO) 使用一套以希臘字母 α、β 與 δ 等命名方式為變種病毒命名，以防止任何發現到新變種病毒的國家被污名化。

在短短兩年間，我們也在不知不覺間學習到不少希臘字母，例如英國發現的變種病毒被命名為 Alpha、南非的是 Beta、印度的是 Delta、巴西的叫 Gamma，和最近流入香港已混合多種變種病毒的 Omicron，很多人笑言全部24個希臘字母符號也很快會用完。

冠疫情除了受到醫學界關注外，很多語言學家也開始研究這次疫情對語言的影響。研究發現，疫情期間衍生了很多新的流行術語，這些新詞彙與社交距離和物質生活的轉變有關，例如 quarantine and chill (在遵守社會隔離規則的同時，讓自己在家里放鬆)、coveideo party (利用網上通訊工具開派對)、spendemic (利用網上購物舒緩疫情期間的負面情緒)、Blursday (因為疫情在家而無法區分的日子)、Quarantinini (被隔離時製成飲用的烈性酒精)、Quaranstream (在隔離時盡情觀看幾部電視劇和電影) 和 Quarantine 15 (在家隔離時缺乏運動而增肥15磅)。

語言學家認為，那些新詞彙挑戰了對事物的「正常」看法，帶有幽默感甚至自嘲的作用，能幫助人

們舒緩情緒以應對和處理困難的情況，同時這些新詞彙可以建立集體文化，在缺乏定期社交接觸的情況下，分享共同語言及話題能幫助人們建立彼此聯繫。

另外，很多語言學家也研究政治人物怎樣用 metaphor (隱喻) 鼓勵人們齊心抗疫，最常見就是用打仗比喻人們對抗疫情，如英國首相 Boris Johnson 曾說：「This enemy can be deadly, but it is also beatable.」(這個敵人可能是致命的，但它也是可以打敗的。)

利用打仗作比喻能團結人們一起去對抗共同的敵人——冠狀病毒，呼籲公民有責任和義務在國家需要的時候為國家服務，而且可以凸顯重大政策的迫切性，如接種疫苗、實施健康碼和限聚令等。

不過，亦有語言學家認為把病毒比喻為戰爭中的敵人，可能令人們轉移目標，他們會只關心自己國家利益，甚至會仇視其他發現病毒的國家。

有些醫護人員亦曾指出他們並不想被形容為抗戰英雄，他們需要防護設備和有效的政策，而不是依靠自己的犧牲。所以語言學家提出，我們應該用一些與戰爭無關的詞彙，例如可以用 natural disaster (自然災害) 的術語代替可能帶有仇恨情緒的用語，亦令人感覺這場疫情是無可避免，全球所有人應該有責任攜手合作抗疫。

相信疫情過後，當大家再接觸到這些文字時，定必不期然地回憶起抗疫時曾經共同度過的艱難日子。我們不知道疫情何時結束，但願大家都可以無分國界，齊心抗疫。

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趣談英語

逢星期一見報



Learn English Teens

Work

Four different people talk about their jobs. Read the text and do the exercises.

JOAN: "I work on Saturdays and in the school holidays. Saturdays are busy because that's when everyone goes shopping. Our shop sells clothes and accessories for men, women and children. I work in the children's department. It can be crazy sometimes, but it's fun."

JUSTIN: "I work during my summer holidays when I'm not at university. Oxford has thousands of tourists in the summer, so it's easy to find a job as a tour guide. I take tourists to visit the university colleges and then we go down to the river. We go along the river on a boat. The tourists love the boat trip, but last summer one tourist fell in the river! I love meeting people from all over the world."

PAM: "I like my job, but lots of people don't like coming to see me because they hate dentists. Sometimes it's very hard work, but it's great to help people when they have a problem. It's so important to look after your teeth."

PAUL: "My job is very difficult, but I like it because I love flying. I fly planes that take people to different places on holiday. Most of the time I fly in Europe to places like Spain, Greece and Italy. The most difficult thing about my job is when the weather is bad. Snow and thunderstorms are the worst. The best thing is visiting different places."



Activity 1 - Check your understanding: gap fill Complete the gaps with a word from the box.

pilot	dentist
shop assistant	tour guide

1. Joan works as a _____.
2. Justin works as a _____.
3. Pam works as a _____.
4. Paul works as a _____.

Discussion

What job would you like when you are older?

Answers: Activity 1 1. shop assistant 2. tour guide 3. dentist 4. pilot

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

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