

News Buddy

亂拋垃圾罰款倡倍增至3000元

Littering fines proposed to be doubled to \$3,000

原文

下文摘錄自12月8日香港《文匯報》：特區政府早前向立法會提交文件表示，為更有效打擊亂拋垃圾、店舖阻街和棄置廢物等問題，建議提高《定額罰款（公眾地方潔淨及阻礙）條例》下表列罪行的定額罰款金額。其中，亂拋垃圾定額罰款建議由現時1,500元倍增至3,000元，店舖阻街及非法擺放廢物罰款更由1,500元提高3倍至6,000元。政府將展開為期一個月公眾諮詢，預計最快明年第二季向立法會提交有關修訂條例草案。

立法會食物安全及環境衛生事務委員會將討論提高定額罰款事宜。根據特區政府向委員會提交的文件表示，現時《定額罰款條例》9項表列罪行的定額罰款金額自2003年6月起未曾調整，一直維持1,500元，有需要提高罰則以增強阻嚇力，並強化市民守法意識。在各項表列罪行中以針對店舖阻街的「在公眾地方造成阻礙」最嚴重，由2019年的15,022宗投訴增至去年23,510宗，增幅約57%，反映店舖阻街問題日益嚴重。

據政府提交予立法會的文件指出，政府已對店舖阻街罪行加強執法，發出的罰款通知書數目由2019年約7,612張增至去年14,897張，但部分違例店舖經營者將罰款當作非法使用公眾地方的租金，故食環署今年10月起採取新執法策略，包括與警方採取聯合行動移除違法擺放的阻街貨物，並在短時間內重複發出多張定額罰款通知書。

政府認為，有需要對店舖阻街的罪行大幅增加罰款額，以收阻嚇作用，建議把相關的定額罰款由1,500元增至6,000元。執法人員可循簡易程序或可公訴程序提出檢控，政府建議修訂若提出檢控，可由第二級罰款即5,000元及監禁3個月，改為第四級罰款即2.5萬元和監禁3個月。

針對非法棄置大量建築或其他廢物的「非法擺放廢物」罪行，執法人員2019年至去年發出的定額罰款通知書由173張增至264張，上升逾50%，政府去年在公眾地方清理的非法棄置建築廢物超過2,000噸，部分違法承辦商把罰款當作棄置建築廢物的經營成本，故建議有關罪行的定額罰款金額亦大增三倍至6,000元。

至於「將扔棄物或廢物棄置在公眾地方」罪行，過去三年投訴亦有增加，去年就有關亂拋垃圾行為發出46,437張定額罰款通知書，為各表列罪行之冠，政府建議有關罪行與其他6項表列罪行如在公眾地方吐痰、犬隻糞便弄污街道等，定額罰款金額亦倍增至3,000元。

文件提到，政府曾考慮是否推行「累進式定額罰款」，即第二次及其後定額罰款要提高，但需要一個實時和完整的資料庫，預計會令現場執法程序更繁複，亦增加執法人員和市民爭拗機會，衡量利弊後認為提高定額罰款金額，並因應情況向短時間內重複違例者發出多張定額罰款通知書更有效和合乎成本效益。



◆政府建議亂拋垃圾定額罰款由現時1,500元倍增至3,000元。圖為香港海灘垃圾堆積的情況。資料圖片

譯文

The SAR Government has submitted a proposal to the Legislative Council to increase the fixed penalty for the offences listed under the Fixed Penalty (Public Cleanliness and Obstruction) Ordinance to combat littering, shop obstruction and waste disposal more effectively. Among them, the fixed penalty for littering is proposed to be doubled from the current \$1,500 to \$3,000, and the fine for shop obstruction and illegal depositing of waste is proposed to be tripled from \$1,500 to \$6,000. The Government will launch a one-month public consultation and is expected to introduce the amendment bill to the Legislative Council in the second quarter of next year at the earliest.

The Legislative Council Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene will discuss the increase in the fixed penalty. According to the paper submitted by the Government to the commit-

tee, the current fixed penalty for the nine scheduled offences under the Fixed Penalty Ordinance has not been adjusted since June 2003 and has remained at \$1,500. Among the listed offences, "causing obstruction in public places" against stores is the most serious, with an increase of 57% from 15,022 complaints in 2019 to 23,510 complaints last year, reflecting the growing problem of street obstruction by stores.

According to the Government's paper submitted to the Legislative Council, the Government has stepped up enforcement against street obstruction offences, with the number of penalty notices increasing from about 7,612 in 2019 to 14,897 last year. Still, some illegal store operators treat the fines as rent for unlawful use of public space. The Department has adopted a new enforcement strategy since October this year, including joint operations with the police to remove illegally placed goods and repeatedly issue a number of fixed penalty notices within a short period of time.

The Government considers it necessary to substantially increase the fines for store obstruction offences to achieve a deterrent effect and proposes to increase the relevant fixed penalty from \$1,500 to \$6,000. Law enforcement officers may prosecute either summarily or on indictment. The Government proposes to amend the penalty for prosecution from a fine at Level 2, i.e. \$5,000 and 3 months imprisonment, to a fine at Level 4, i.e. \$25,000 and 3 months imprisonment.

For the "unlawful depositing of waste" offence, the number of fixed penalty notices issued by enforcement officers has increased from 173 to 264 from 2019 to last year, an increase of over 50%. The Government cleared over 2,000 tons of fly-tipped construction waste in public places last year. Some contractors are using the fine as an operating cost to dispose of construction waste, so the proposed fixed penalty for the offence has tripled to \$6,000.

As for the offence of "littering or waste dispos-

al in public places", the number of complaints has also increased in the past three years. 46,437 fixed penalty notices were issued for littering last year, which is the highest among all listed offences. The Government proposes to double the fixed penalty to \$3,000 for these offences and six other scheduled offences, such as spitting in public places and fouling streets with dog faeces.

The paper mentioned that the Government had considered introducing a "progressive fixed penalty", i.e., increasing the fixed penalty on the second and subsequent occasions. Still, a real-time and complete database would be required, which is expected to make the enforcement process more complicated and increase the chance of disputes between enforcement officers and the public. On balance, it is considered more efficient and cost-effective to increase the fixed penalty amount and, where appropriate, issue multiple fixed penalty notices to repeat offenders within a short period.

克服一吋魔障 打入一個世界

恒 大譯站

隔星期二見報

韓國電影《上流寄生族》摘下2020年金球獎「最佳外語片」的桂冠，導演奉俊昊揚言：「只要克服了一吋的字幕魔障，一整個世界的好電影在等着你們！」過去二十年，華語電影《臥虎藏龍》(2000)以1.28億美元拿下美國票房最高的外語片榮銜，其後少有字幕電影打入荷里活的主流，比如《天使愛美麗》(2001)、《魔間迷宮》(2006)、《羅馬》(2018)，以至今年的《Drive My Car》(2022)，卻成績亮眼，叫好叫座。

隨着串流服務取代電視網和有線電視，字幕在手機和電視等小屏幕上腳步也站得更穩了。Netflix於2020年發布的數字，當中逾八成用戶每月使用字幕至少一次。這種轉變部分歸功於兩個因素：第一個原因是2016年美國聯邦通訊傳播委員會的一項規定，即為了播出而附上字幕的電視節目，在網絡或串流平台如Netflix或Hulu上發布時，亦須附上字幕。

第二個原因是Netflix本身，它是美國最受歡迎的串流媒體平台，擁有超過六千萬付費用戶，許多原創內容語言均非英語。Netflix德語節目《闇》以及葡萄牙語節目《3%》，國際觀眾超過一半。《毒梟》這部關於墨西哥和哥倫比亞毒販的連續劇裏，有西班牙語和英語兩種場景，西班牙語對話部分配有字幕，但並不會影響它受歡迎的程度；更不消說今年火紅的韓劇《魷魚遊戲》和日劇《初戀》了。

然而，外片迷和字幕譯者一直納悶：那一吋高

的字幕仍是一道障礙嗎？為什麼？

這要歸究於字幕的戲劇性(dramaticity)，能否做好說故事(storytelling)的功能。字幕要是「論盡盡」「木木獨獨」，絕對掃光觀賞的興致；銀幕上的愛侶談情若像彭博股票報價，黑幫老大如跟Siri吵鬧，劇情就會lost in translation，不如關機罷了。

字幕翻譯是限制更多的戲劇翻譯，譯者要兼顧字幕的空間(約37個至42個字母)和觀眾的讀速(成人每秒可閱15個至17個字母)，以及對白的邏輯和感情，字幕必須精簡易讀之餘，傳情達意的要求不減反增。

編劇和導演設計的機關和伏線，人物情感的千迴百轉，都都在那一吋高的橫行有效輸出，這對譯者的語言文化修養、電影語言的掌握，以及劇情理解的嫻熟，責任和要求可大了。

跟其他行業一樣，一旦涉及藝術，字幕譯者彷彿要有「清高」的義務和「捱窮」的準備，工作難，工資低，字幕質素難免遭到拖累。拍攝日益數碼化，製作過程更短更快，製片人直到最後一分鐘還在修改，精益求精，於是，給字幕譯者的死線壓得更急更低，時間趕，壓力大。

許多製片人把字幕當作雞肋般的afterthought(反正戲是以他們的語言拍的，不會看不懂)，甚或草率託付電腦翻譯，於是隨機生出呆板的機械式對白(電腦翻譯如何處理戲劇，潛能其實很大，本文暫且不論)；這個想法和做法也許應該改變。

字幕把電影的意念與情感傳達全世界，壞的字幕準會糟蹋電影人的心血和投資。如果同屬後期工作的剪接、調色或配樂不會馬虎了事，字幕翻譯同是技術，也是藝術，更要認真對待。

聖誕毛衣 醜者為王

貼地英文

隔星期二見報

聖誕節快到，衣服也開始變得充滿節日氣氛。無論是上班還是上學，身邊開始出現很多大紅大綠的「毛衣人」，毛衣的主流是「過頭笠」(pullover)，但也可以是有扣的開襟毛衣(button-up cardigan sweaters)。不過今年美國朋友即將要展露的，卻是遠超出聖誕原有主題的衣服，今期就從《今日美國(USA Today)》，看看今年美國人的聖誕衣着是什麼樣子。

"Looking to make a splash at your next holiday party? The ugly Christmas sweater is hotter than ever, with options for everyone in the family (including your furry friends) to get in on the fun. This year, bolder is better, so we suggest picking an ugly Christmas sweater that is festooned with tinsel, ornaments and all the festive spirit you can handle."

因為要在節日派對中成為眾人焦點？難看的聖誕毛衣被愈炒愈熱，每位家庭成員也可找到合心意的款式，同時也會照顧到你的「毛毛」，即是你的寵物，齊齊享樂吧。今年要誇，愈誇張愈出位，所以我們建議在毛衣上掛上閃光的金屬絲和聖誕掛飾，挑戰你的容忍底線。

原來美國人喜歡用衣着來表達他們的惡搞本色。《新聞周刊(Newsweek)》更為全國的「醜怪聖誕毛衣日」(National Ugly Christmas Sweater Day)點火：

"Celebrated on December 16, National Ugly Sweater Day is a chance for people across the U.S. to allow their tackiest, most hideous Christmas sweater to shine. But how are you supposed to stand out among a sea of equally awful outfits?"

「在12月16日慶祝的全國醜怪毛衣日中，全美每一個人藉此機會一展他們的土氣，最醜的毛衣將大放光芒。問題是你怎樣才能在一大堆同樣糟糕的『時裝』中脫穎而出呢？」

在早年的美國，毛衣是過冬必需品，沒有太過講究。

直至在上世紀中葉，過冬衣加入了聖誕主題。在2002年的溫哥華，一位加拿大人為朋友籌款治癌，想出了一個聖誕毛衣醜活動，由於充滿噱頭(gimmicks)，因此吸引了很多人參加，也達到了他的目的。後來每年12月的第三個星期五，便成為「全國醜怪聖誕毛衣日」(National Ugly Christmas Sweater Day)，醜者為王。

《紳士公報(Gentleman's Gazette)》在網上發了一條影片，名為「我們應否也穿上醜怪的聖誕毛衣嗎？節日風調小貼士(Should Men Wear Ugly Christmas Sweaters? Holiday Style Tips)」。這個網站教人如何穿著得像紳士，所以當他們表達不滿時，仍是文質彬彬。因為內容太豐富，我也只好節錄當中值得學習的佳句。我必須指出，他對聖誕毛衣陷阱(pitfalls of Christmas sweaters)的陳述，真的很有見地。

"Is the sweater purely a novelty item, or can these sweaters actually be stylish? Those sweaters are tacky and ugly. They are typically seen as fast fashion garments. When they wear out, you can throw them away. They are made in mass in order to be thrown out. This ultimately leads to is Christmas sweaters not being financially or environmentally friendly."

「這件毛衣究竟純粹是裝飾品，還是真的時尚？那些毛衣又俗又醜，通常被視為快速過期的服飾。當它們殘舊了丟了也不可惜，其平價量產的特質，早有用完即棄的準備，這對經濟或環境都不友善。」

主持提議穿著相近但較有品味的服裝(stylish outfits)，如北歐風針織(Nordic knits)就有精緻和均衡的設計(refined and well-balanced design)，另可考慮復古風格(vintage-inspired)。最後必須一提，西服背心或叫馬甲的英文是waistcoat，不是back-heart。祝各位過一個心情愜悅的聖誕。

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