



社評
雙語道

加強監管提供支援 推動旅業穩健復甦

Strengthen regulation and support to drive healthy recovery of travel industry

原文

下文摘錄自2023年3月28日香港《文匯報》：

復常後，土瓜灣、紅磡多了內地旅行團聚集，大量遊客在區內購物、用餐，各方關注對當區居民構成滋擾，亦給旅客帶來不好的體驗。本港旅遊業剛從疫後復甦，遊客重臨對重振旅遊業、刺激本港消費都是好事，特區政府需高度重視維護旅遊業復甦的勢頭，一方面給予必要支援，協助業界重啟經營，提升接待遊客能力；另一方面密切監察市場發展，遏止損害遊客利益、影響本港市民的亂象，尤其要防範廉價團、強迫購物等問題重演，以有為政府與高效市場相結合，推動本港旅遊業重回正軌。

本港旅業經歷3年疫情重創，不少旅行社倒閉結業，導遊、領隊和旅遊巴士司機轉行。如今本港與內地復常通關，再有大量遊客來港，但本港旅遊業尚未重整足夠資源。有業界人士反映，疫情爆發至今，業界流失約9萬人，要填補空缺要超過半年。

為提升旅遊業接待能力，更有效帶動本港經濟，文化體育及旅遊局、旅監局等專責部門及機構，有必要主動與業界接觸，了解業界重啟經營的需要和困難，提供對症下藥的支援。

業界要增聘人手、要為近千輛停泊3年的旅遊巴續

牌、維修，涉及巨額資金，業界呼籲政府提供補貼。本港旅遊業如大病初癒、元氣未復，在重啟初期，除提供貸款擔保外，給予業界復業更直接有效的支援，值得政府認真研究、作出必要承擔，以助業界迅速復原，保持本港優質旅遊服務。

在土瓜灣、紅磡等遊客集中住宿、購物的地區，人流車流大增，難免對地區居民造成一定影響，特區政府也要調派人手包括安排警員協助，專責在遊客集中地區維持秩序、疏導交通和人流，減少混亂和對地區居民的不便。

遊客重臨對本港旅遊業乃至整體經濟谷底反彈都是重要推動，本港更要珍惜、愛護遊客，避免出現待客不周的情況。對於曾經備受詬病的廉價團、強迫購物等旅遊亂象，特區政府更要加強規管，杜絕亂象死灰復燃。有業界反映，近期有內地旅遊團在街頭吃「兩餸飯盒」，甚至有些旅遊景點提供不到團餐，團員要吃杯麵。箇中原因是接待的餐廳能力不足，還是旅遊團團費太低造成，特區政府必須調查清楚、及時處置。

港澳遊目前仍是內地遊客外遊的主要目的地，「五一黃金週」本港將迎來疫後首個旅遊旺季，特區政府、旅遊業責無旁貸攜手合作，把好旅遊業服務的質量關，進一步提升接待能力，擦亮本港旅遊城市的金漆招牌。



◆復常後大批旅客來到香港，但購物、用餐等安排仍有待改善。圖為旅客在土瓜灣內的酒樓用膳。

譯文

Many tour groups from Chinese mainland have gathered, shopping and dining, in To Kwa Wan and Hung Hom since the full resumption of normal travel, which concerns all parties that it is not only unpleasant experience for tourists, but also a nuisance to the residents. As Hong Kong's travel industry recovers in the wake of the pandemic, the return of tourists helps revive the industry and stimulate local consumption; therefore, the Government needs to highly value the importance of maintaining the momentum of the recovery: it should provide the necessary support to help the industry restart its business and enhance its ability to receive tourists, and closely monitor the market development to curb the chaotic situation that jeopardises the interests of tourists and disturbs the citizens. In particular, the Government should prevent the recurrence of such problems as low-cost tours and forced shopping, and get the travel industry back on track by integrating a proactive government with an efficient market.

Hong Kong's tourism industry was hard hit by the 3-year pandemic, and many travel agencies closed down and tour guides, tour escorts and coach drivers changed their jobs. A large number of mainland tourists are travelling to Hong Kong with the full resumption of normal travel, but the local travel industry has not yet re-organised sufficient resources. According to some industry players, 90,000 people have left the industry since the outbreak of the pandemic and it will take more than six months to fill the vacancies.

To enhance the tourist receiving capacity and boost the economy of Hong Kong more effectively, dedicated departments and authorities such as Culture, Sports and Tourism Bureau and Travel Industry Authority should proactively reach out to the industry to learn their needs and difficulties in restarting their operations and provide them with appropriate support.

The industry needs to hire additional staff, renew the licences of and maintain nearly 1,000 coaches that have been parked for three years, which incurs

a huge amount of money; therefore, it has called on the Government to provide subsidies. As Hong Kong's travel industry is still recovering, the Government should, in addition to providing loan guarantees at the early stage of restarting the operations, seriously study the situation and make the necessary commitment to provide more direct and effective support to facilitate the speedy recovery of the industry and maintain the quality of tourism services.

In areas such as To Kwa Wan and Hung Hom where a concentrated number of tourists get accommodation and shop, the flow of people and vehicles will increase considerably, inevitably impacting the residents. The Government should also deploy manpower, including arranging police officers to assist in maintaining order and diverting traffic and pedestrian flow in areas in which crowds of tourists packed, so as to reduce chaos and inconvenience to residents.

The return of tourists is an important impetus for the upturn of Hong Kong's travel industry and of its economy as a whole; therefore, it is all the more

important for Hong Kong to cherish and care for the visitors and to avoid any poor hospitality. The Government should also step up its regulation to prevent the resurgence of such chaos as the much-criticised low-cost tours and forced shopping. According to some members of the industry, some mainland tourists had "rice with two dishes" on the street recently, and some had to eat cup noodles because they were not provided with meals in the tourist attraction. Whether these are caused by insufficient capacity of the restaurants receiving the tourists, or by the super low tour fares, the Government should investigate and handle the problem timely.

Hong Kong and Macau are still the main destinations for mainland tourists, and the "Golden Week" in early May will bring Hong Kong its first post-pandemic peak season of tourism. The Government and the travel industry are duty-bound to work shoulder to shoulder to ensure the quality of travel services and to further enhance the receiving capacity of the industry, so as to polish Hong Kong's gilded signboard as a tourist city.

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詞典與時並進 收錄中式英語

恒 大英萃

隔星期二見報

Chinglish (中式英語) 是由 Chinese (中文) 和 English (英文) 兩字組成的混合詞 (portmanteau word)。當「人山人海」被戲言為「people mountain people sea」時，另一邊廂 add oil (加油) 在 2018 年被英國牛津大學出版社旗下的《牛津英語詞典》收錄。究竟這些權威詞典是如何評審哪些是可接受的「中國血統」詞匯呢？

語言體系日新月異，在社會、文化和歷史等因素影響下，詞典亦要與時並進。例如《牛津英語詞典》自 1928 年以來不斷增補，從 2000 年起更每隔三個月更新一次。

中式英語打入英語市場其實亦並非近事。《牛津英語詞典》目前共收錄超過 250 個中式英語詞匯，其中約 50 個更是在過去半個世紀裏收錄。

民以食為天，不少被「正名」的中式英語都和飲食文化有關，例如 moo shu pork (木須肉)、shu-mai (燒賣) 和 wok (炒鑊)。

另外亦有一些中國傳統文化獨有的。衫褲襪當然各有其英語，但單以 Chinese dress 表達中式裙子，或 Chinese suit 代表中式套裝，又好像欠缺了一點味道。因此詞典亦載有 qipao (女士多穿的旗袍) 和 samfu (高領上衣、寬褲組成的男士唐裝)。

Guanxi 又是什麼？嘗試以普通話讀出：答案自有分曉：關係。那和 relationship 有何不同？相信這中式英語指的是華人社會中獨特的人際關係，特別是利用人際網絡尋求利益或資源以便利行事。



◆ 旗袍是有中國特色的女子服裝。資料圖片

還在乖乖排隊盼望投入正式詞典的中式英語候選名單亦不少！大家試試猜猜看？

• No zuo no die (不作不死)

此乃近年在內地流行的網絡俚語，大概意思是不行動就不會死。這俚語通常用來形容不作蠢事，蠢事就不會來找你哦。與近年的躺平文化 (lie flat) 不就是異曲同工嗎？

• Good good study, day day up (好好學習，天天向上)

此乃毛澤東名句，在內地家喻戶曉，在外國也頗有知名度。中式英語保留了原句對偶精髓，以 good good 對偶 day day。比較接近英語的說法可以是：Study hard and make progress every day!

準備超級挑戰沒有？You can you up, no can no BB! 此叫人摸不着頭腦的說法已登錄英國在線俚語詞典《Urban Dictionary (城市詞典)》！You can you up 尚可照字面理解：你行你上啊！No can no BB 原來是「不行別逼逼！」整句意思就是你自己都做不了，就不要挑剔別人做的事。(If you can't do it yourself, let's not nippick the way others do so.)

不滿足於現在 推動人類進步

英語世界

隔星期二見報

人總是不斷有訴求和希冀，所以不會安於現狀，不時聽到有人投訴埋怨：居住環境不夠好、工作條件不理想、學校支援不足夠、社區設施不完善等，其實都是人之常情。英文有句俗話：「No man is content with his lot. (沒有人會對自己的現況感到滿意。)」說的就是人總不會滿足於當前的生活。

句中的 lot 是很普通的英文字，有很多解釋，在這句子中解作生活質素或經驗，跟 quality of life (生活質素) 或 way of life (生活方式) 相似，指的是一般的生活狀況，尤其是現況不是很好、生活質素不太理想時，都會簡單地用 lot 形容日常生活或經歷，帶有命運的意思。

We should do something to improve the lot of the underprivileged families.

我們應該做些事情去改善弱勢家庭的生活。

Perhaps you need just to accept your lot in life.

也許你需要的是接受現狀。

另一個英文字 content 在句子中是形容詞，含有快樂、滿足的意思，表示對目前的狀況感到滿意，沒有覺得有不足或者需要改善，類似 happy、satisfied。

No man is content with his lot 是指一般而言，沒有人會滿足於自己的命運，沒有人會安於現狀，人總是對自己所擁有的感到不滿，覺得不足，渴望得到其他或是更多。某些時候亦可能暗示人永不知足，不懂知足常樂。

She has been offered a better position in another bigger company. So she is going to leave her present job. No man is content with his lot.

她獲另一間規模更大的公司聘請，出任更好的職位，所以她會辭去現職。沒有人會安於其位。

知足常樂固然好，但亦不要忘記人類文明進步和科學發明都是源於對現狀的不滿，因為想要更多更好，所以不斷努力改進，才有了更多更好的創意和建設。另一句常見的諺語 Discontent is the first step in progress. (不滿足是前進的第一步) 就說出了這個道理。

19 世紀英國的著名文學家和劇作家王爾德 (Oscar Wilde) 曾經在劇作中提過：「Discontent is the first step in the progress of a man or a nation. (不滿足是驅使一個人或一個國家前進的第一步。)」差不多同時，美國的著名科學家發明家愛迪生 (Thomas Edison) 亦講過：「Discontent is the first necessity of progress. (不滿足是驅使人進步的第一個必須條件。)」

句子當中的 discontent 是名詞，指不滿意。Content 可以用作形容詞，但 discontent 不可作形容詞，progress 則是進展的意思。Discontent is the first step in progress，意思是很多發展都是因為不知足，覺得現狀不夠好，對自己表現不滿意，所以努力求進步，故此不可以自滿，要把目標訂高一點。

He spent a lot of efforts in improving his skills because he was not satisfied with his results in the competitions. Now he is world number one. Discontent is the first step in progress.

他不滿意自己在比賽中的成績，因此盡很大努力增進自己的技術。現在他是世界第一。不滿足是驅使人進步的第一步。

這兩句諺語並不一定互相矛盾，雖是說人不安分，看似負面卻有正面意義。認識多一些諺語和名人引言可以啟發思考，也可運用於論述或議論中。

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