



日方以零散數據混淆視聽不可接受

Japan's confusing the public with fragmented data is unacceptable

原文

下文摘錄自2023年8月28日香港《文匯報》：

日本環境大臣西村明宏於8月27日表示，福島核電站周邊海水檢測樣本中，放射性物質「氚」的濃度，都低於可檢測水平的下限，結果顯示對人類健康或環境沒有負面影響。日本排海核污水中，含有60多種放射性元素，日方只公布多嗎水最短7天就可排出體外的氚的濃度，但卻不公布核污水中殘留人體時間以多年計、毒性更強的放射性元素鈾、鈾、鈾等的含量，明顯是避重就輕，且數據採集不透明、不許別國科學家直接取樣，數據科學性成疑。日方以零散、殘缺數據，編造核污水「目前安全」的話語陷阱，轉移視線、混淆視聽，不可接受。

日本核污水排放入海後，只公布了放射性物質「氚」的濃度，想給外界造成一個印象，即氚濃度低於檢測水平下限，就等於核污水是安全的。日方急不可待地接連公布氚濃度「安全」的消息，圖以此淡化核污水的危害性、更希望以「目前安全」就等於「永久安全」的等式，來消除世界各國對日本悍然排核污水入海的憤怒，可謂刻意誤導。

不過，科學事實是，日本排海的核污水中，包括了至少62種放射性元素，除氚、碳14外，更有許多「超鈾」放射性物質，如鈾、鈾、鈾等。香港核學會主席陸炳林指出，氚殘留人體內的時間較短，多嗎水最短7天就能透過尿液及出汗排出，最長也只需14天排走；但鈾、鈾、鈾等超鈾元素，殘留人體的時間以年計，對人類健康的威脅遠比氚高，故日本排放核污水所帶來的影響實難以估計。日方避重就輕的「公布」，有什麼科學意義？

日方只公布自己選擇、對己有利的數據，但這些數據的採集，也完全由日方自己採集，很多數據採集更由肇事者東電提供，科學性更加存疑。美國伍茲霍爾海洋研究所海洋放射化學家布塞勒近日指出，日本提供的數據並不透明和全面，無法證明其核污水排海安全性的說法，日方並未公布所有儲液罐的數據，只分析了目前千個儲液罐中的約40%，且不是對所有需要關注的放射性同位素都進行了分析。另有韓媒指出，核污水是否安全，需要多國科學家多次取樣，但日本一直反對韓國等相關國家直接取樣，並在排海後也堅持這一立場。

更嚴重的是，日方刻意淡化甚至掩蓋核污水對



◆8月底，日方罔顧國際社會反對，把核污水排放至海洋。圖為福島核電站。

資料圖片

人類及生物鏈的長遠影響。綠色和平發表報告指，日方核污水中包含的放射性物質鈾137、碘129、鈾60等，會在海洋食物鏈中長期積累，可嚴重損害生物組織細胞存留長達千年以上，而相關污染更可能通過食物鏈回到陸地上的人類社區，為人類帶來潛在的健康風險。日方不論如何編造「話語陷阱」，都改變不了排海將對海洋環境、食品安全和人類健康帶來的巨大風險。

譯文

Japan's Minister of Environment Akihiro Nishimura said on 27 August that tests of seawater samples around the Fukushima nuclear power plant showed that the concentration of Tritium, a radioactive material, was below the lower limit of the detectable level, showing that there would be no adverse impact on human health and the environment. The contaminated wastewater discharged into the sea contains more than sixty radioactive elements, but Japan only released the concentration of Tritium, which can be excreted from the body in as short as seven days by drinking plenty of water and did not disclose the concentration of Plutonium, Strontium and Caesium, some more toxic radioactive elements in the wastewater that would remain in the body for many years. This is obviously an evasive approach to avoid significant issues. In addition, the data collection lacks transparency and foreign scientists are not allowed to take samples directly, which casts doubt on the scientific validity of the data. With fragmentary and incomplete data, Japan has set the discourse trap that nuclear wastewater is "currently safe", to divert attention and con-

fuse the public, which is unacceptable.

Japan only announced the concentration of Tritium after the discharge of contaminated wastewater into the sea, in an attempt to give the public the impression that the wastewater is safe as the Tritium concentration is below the lower limit of the detectable level. Japan hastened to announce in a succession that the Tritium concentration was at a safe level, in an attempt to play down the harmful effects of the wastewater, and even to dispel the anger of the world over Japan's blatant discharge of contaminated wastewater into the sea, by claiming that "safety for the time being" equals to "safety for good", which was a deliberate attempt to mislead the world.

However, the scientific fact is that the wastewater discharged into the sea by Japan contains at least 62 radioactive elements, including many transuranium radioactive substances such as Plutonium, Strontium and Caesium, in addition to Tritium and Carbon 14. Dr Luk Bing-lam, Chairman of the Hong Kong Nuclear Society, pointed out that Tritium remained in the human body for a relatively short period, and could be excreted through urine and sweat with plenty of water intake in as

short as 7 days or as long as 14 days. However, transuranium elements, such as Plutonium, Strontium, and Caesium, can remain in the human body for years, causing far more threats to human health than Tritium. Therefore, it is difficult to estimate the impact of the discharge of wastewater by Japan. What is the scientific significance of Japan's evasive "announcements"?

Japan only released data of their own choice and to their advantage, but the data was entirely collected by Japan, and many of them were even provided by the perpetrator, Tokyo Electric Power Company, which made the scientific validity of the data all the more questionable. Ken Buesseler, a senior scientist at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in the United States, pointed out recently that the data released by Japan was partially transparent and not comprehensive, and could not substantiate its claim on the safety of the discharged wastewater. He also pointed out that Japan did not release data from all the tanks, and they have only analysed about 40% of those 1,000 tanks and not for all of the radioisotopes of concern. One Korean media also said that it needed multiple sampling by scientists from different countries to confirm if the

wastewater was safe to be discharged, but Japan has always opposed direct sampling by other countries such as Korea, and has insisted on the position even after the discharge of wastewater into the sea.

Worse still, Japan has deliberately played down or even covered up the long-term impact of contaminated wastewater on human beings and the biological chain. According to the report released by Greenpeace, radioactive elements such as Caesium-137, Iodine-129 and Cobalt-60 contained in the wastewater will accumulate in the marine food chain for a long time, which can seriously damage the cells of living organisms and tissues for more than a thousand years, and the contamination may even be passed back to the human community through the food chain, thus posing a potential health risk to human beings. No matter what the "discourse trap" set by Japan is, it cannot change the fact that wastewater discharge will bring huge risks to the marine environment, food safety and human health.

◆Tiffany

帶着「翻譯老友」旅英遊意

恒 大譯站

疫情過後，各地已展開了復常之路。筆者趁着暑假，旅英遊意，淺嘗異國文化，更不忘帶着我「翻譯」這個老朋友去旅行，體會深層次的歷史文化、風土人情。

英國人公餘常到酒吧消遣，「酒吧」究竟是Pub還是Bar呢？鍾情文字的人，決不會馬馬虎虎地互用Pub及Bar。Pub通常提供大量不同種類啤酒、葡萄酒及蘋果酒，以及各款小吃，一般由中午營業至晚上10時。至於Bar，就是提供各類酒精飲料，除各種種子的啤酒外，還提供白酒、紅酒、雞尾酒，以及烈酒，食物通常是欠奉的，一般就由下午起營業至午夜。在倫敦蘇豪區跟當地人一起「蒲酒吧（Bar）」，認識了酒保

(bartender) 占士，他談及bar/pub crawl一詞，就是中譯為「喝通關」或「蒲吧黨」，是指酒客走到一家又一家酒吧，喝酒跳舞，認識新朋友，最後，「蒲吧黨」就「愈喝愈大」。臨別前，他笑容滿面地問我：「Do you go bar-hopping?」（你會去蒲其他吧嗎？）我則入鄉隨俗，回答說：「當然囉！」

遊歷英倫，不忘到著名大學參觀一下。我跟一位畢業於劍橋大學的朋友走訪其母校。他為我站在方頭平底船(punt)的前方，在康河中為我撐船(punting)，一邊介紹沿途兩岸的旖旎風光，一邊看着河上浮草便吟誦着：「軟泥上的青荇，油油的水底招搖，在康河的柔波裏，我甘心做一條水草！」我記起唸翻譯時，就認識了翻譯家許淵沖，他對《再別康橋》的英譯，實在唯美：See the green grass swing at sway, As if on underway clay! I would like to be a leaf green, Wafting on your waves serene.夕陽斜照，踏上歸途，心中便泛起了徐志摩詩人的佳句：「我悄悄的走了，正如我悄悄的來，我揮一揮衣袖，不帶走一片雲彩。」（許淵沖譯：Mutely I go away, As mutely as I came to stay, I wave my sleeve, But no cloud will take leave.）感謝許老師，為我打開了賞析詩譯的大門。

歐洲文化歷史悠久，除了遊走英倫，是次更遊覽了意



◆每逢節日，意大利羅馬的特萊維噴泉（即「許願池」）吸引來自世界各地的遊客前來遊覽。

資料圖片

大利羅馬及佛羅倫斯，細味異國風情。遊走羅馬，當然要到「特萊維噴泉（即「許願池」）Fontana di Trevi」打卡，追憶1953年經典名片《羅馬假期》(Roman Holiday)。片末，公主失蹤後在記者會出現，被問及：「公主殿下，旅途中哪一個城市妳最喜歡呢？」她腴腆地說：「羅馬，當然是，羅馬。我會窮我的一生，將我的造訪，珍藏在記憶中。」(Rome, by all means, Rome. I will cherish my visit here in memory as long as I live!) 情人跑到「許願池」，背着水池，拋下錢幣，可能是祈求那童話式的戀愛呢！

獨愛徐志摩譯 Florence 為「翡冷翠」

學習翻譯，給了我開闢跨語言、跨文化知識大門之鑰匙。末了，我獨愛徐志摩對 Florence 的中譯，那是「翡冷翠」，插入了「冷」字，既破格，又能表現他對那地方懷涼的感覺。或許，要留待下次再訪翡冷翠，在漫天風雪之中，親身感受徐志摩那份「冷感」！

◆香港恒生大學 翻譯及外語學院 講師 關育健



無用的物品 應將之撕碎棄掉？

英語世界

新學年開始，大家或會把去年已經沒有用的筆記、草稿、文件等的紙張棄掉，環保一點就送入回收箱。一些文件可能會先放進碎紙機切成小條狀，然後才棄掉。碎紙機英文是 shredder，來自動詞 shred，意思是把東西切或撕成小條或小塊，例如說 shred the important documents (切碎那些重要文件)，shred the vegetables for the salad (切碎蔬菜用作沙律)。

除了動詞，shred亦可作名詞，可想而知，即是小塊、細片、碎條，可以指實物的碎粒或小條狀物件，例如說：ginger shreds for cooking (用作烹調的薑絲)，然而亦可以作為一個抽象概念，指東西或事物微不足道，渺小而起不了作用。

She hasn't got a shred of evidence to support her claims.

她沒有一點兒證據證明她的說法屬實。

Without a shred of doubt, the two nations will not come to an agreement.

毫無疑問，兩國不會達成協議。

His son was badly injured in the accident, but he holds on to a shred of hope that he will fully recover.

他的兒子在意外中嚴重受傷，但他懷着一絲希望，相信兒子會完全康復。

碎片 shred 是已經破壞了的殘留物，亦可以引申開來，指十分差劣的狀態或是嚴重受損的情況，多是眾數，會出現在不同的常用語。其中 in shreds (破碎、殘缺) 用來形容物件狀況不佳，例如說 the jeans are in shreds (那牛仔褲殘破不全)，又可以形容事情、行業受到重大打擊或破壞。

After the pandemic, economies of many countries are in shreds. Governments have to try different ways to deal with the recession.

經歷全球大疫情後，多個國家經濟嚴重受損。多國政府須嘗試不同方法以應對經濟衰退局面。

With the widespread use of computers and mobile phones, printed newspapers will be in shreds. 隨着電腦和流動電話的應用普及，紙媒市場將會衰落，被撕個粉碎。

The chairman's reputation is in shreds because of his inappropriate behavior in the public.

主席在公開場合作出出不當行為，因此聲名破損。

可用作對某人嚴厲批評譴責

另一句用到 shreds 的用語是 tear something or somebody to shreds (把某事或某人撕個粉碎)，其中的動詞 tear 是撕裂，可以用 rip 代替，shreds 是碎片，亦可以用 pieces 或 bits 代替。這句話的意思是嚴重損害某事或某人，亦可以指嚴厲無情地批評和譴責某些人的行為、說話或想法。作為動詞時 shred 亦有類似意思。

The earthquake tore the city to shreds. A lot of residents were affected.

地震重創了那個城市。很多居民都受到影響。

The author's new book is not as successful as expected. Many critics rip it into pieces.

那個作者的新書並未如預期般成功，很多評論將之評得體無完膚。

My proposal was ripped to shreds by the boss. Well, it was no big surprise.

我的建議書被上司全盤否定。呃，這也不太意外吧。

Media shredded him to bits for the mistake he made in his speech.

他發言時犯了錯誤，被傳媒嚴厲抨擊。

說某些人或事 in shreds 或 torn to shreds 都不是什麼好言好語，意思是衰敗了、破落了。雖說除舊迎新，但是有價值的東西，有意義的事物，即使舊了還是要好好保留、保護的。

◆ Lina CHU (linachu88@gmail.com)