

社評
雙語道

加強執法完善制度 杜絕密閉空間工業意外

Strengthen enforcement and improve systems to eliminate industrial accidents in confined spaces

原文

摘錄自4月24日香港《文匯報》：沙田源禾路源禾遊樂場周一(4月22日)深宵時分發生工業意外，至少造成兩死兩傷。本港近年接連發生同類事故，再次敲響密閉空間工作的安全警鐘。雖然本港《工廠及工業經營(密閉空間)規例》(密閉空間規例)對密閉空間工作的環境評估、工作人員的防護裝備以及東主、承建商及持責者依法操作有明確規定，但當局執法未夠全面，部分工程安全保障不足，少數工人抱僥倖心理施工，導致悲劇屢見不鮮。勞工處、渠務署作為專責部門須更主動擔當監管執法責任，增設工程申報機制，提高相關責任方職業安全意識。

工業意外一宗也嫌多，但本港密閉空間工作的致命意外並不罕見，此次意外同一地點於2006年亦發生過同類意外，致兩名工人死亡；

包括此次意外在內，過去3年本港發生3宗同類意外，奪去7名工人寶貴生命。本港密閉空間規例訂明，東主或承建商須採取的安全預防措施，包括委任合資格人士對該密閉空間內的工作環境進行評估及就應採取的措施作出建議、提供有效的強制通風、當進行地底喉管工作時使用認可呼吸器具及安全帶、制訂和實施適當的程序處理緊急情況等；進入密閉空間工作的人員，必須是勞工處認可的「核准工人」，工作時必須佩戴安全帶連結沙井口三腳架，確保及時逃生；渠務署亦必須確保承辦商依足指引和法例施工。

本港已就密閉空間工作制訂法例規管，但相關工業意外屢禁不絕，反映執法未如理想。

2006年沙田源禾路源禾遊樂場發生密閉空間工業意外後，工聯會職業安全健康委員會及香港建造業總工會曾向當時的經濟發展及勞工局

和渠務署提出多項建議，要求政府加強對渠務工程的監管，有關建議不少已被採納並成為法例條文，但最大問題是執行仍有未到位的情況，更有建議至今未被採納，令工人安全保障埋下隱患。

有勞工界人士反映，近年勞工處的確有加強巡查進行密閉空間工作的地點，惜多數是在發生了工業意外後的特別行動，且時間只維持兩周左右，巡查結束後忽視安全工作的情况故態復萌；勞工處巡查集中在日間，夜間巡查甚少，夜間工作的安全監管有相當大缺失，此次意外就發生在深宵時分。

目前當局正修訂密閉空間工作相關工作守則，預期今年上半年完成修訂，工業傷亡權益會建議，進行相關工作前向勞工處呈報工程，包括工作內容、施工日期、安全施工方案等，確保處方得知工程及作出巡查，相信有助減少



◆勞工處人員在事發現場沙井調查意外原因。
資料圖片

意外，促請勞工處重新考慮將有關建議納入新指引。亡羊補牢，政府不僅要就單一意外進行全面深入調查，更應檢討監管、執法的不足，完善制度以更有效減少意外。

譯文

At least two people were killed and two injured in an industrial accident that occurred at the Yuen Wo Playground on Yuen Wo Road, Sha Tin, in the late hours of Monday (22nd April) Hong Kong has seen a series of similar incidents in recent years, sounding the alarm once again for the safety of work in confined spaces. Although the local "Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Confined Spaces) Regulation" (Confined Spaces Regulation) has clear provisions for environmental assessment of confined spaces, protective equipment for workers, and legal operations by owners, contractors, and responsible parties, the enforcement by authorities is not comprehensive enough, the safety protection for some works is inadequate, and a minority of workers take risks in their work, leading to tragedies that are all too common. The Labour Department and the Drainage Services Department, as the dedicated departments, should take a more proactive role in supervisory enforcement, establish a construction reporting mechanism, and raise the occupational safety awareness of the relevant responsible parties.

While one industrial accident is too many, fatal accidents in confined spaces are not uncommon

in Hong Kong. The same location saw a similar accident in 2006, which resulted in the death of two workers; including this accident, there have been three similar incidents in the past three years in Hong Kong, claiming the lives of seven workers.

The Confined Spaces Regulation stipulates that a proprietor or contractor shall take safety precautions, including appointing a competent person to carry out an assessment of the working conditions in the confined space and making recommendations on measures to be taken, shall ensure that effective forced ventilation has been provided, shall ensure that a person entering a confined space for underground pipework is properly wearing an approved breathing apparatus and a suitable safety harness, and shall formulate and implement appropriate procedures to deal with emergencies. The Confined Spaces Regulation also stipulates that only "certified workers" are allowed to enter or work in the confined space, and they should wear a safety harness connected to a tripod over the manhole to ensure timely escape. The Drainage Services Department should also ensure that contractors comply with guidelines and regulations.

Hong Kong has established regulations governing work in confined spaces, but the recurrence of related industrial accidents reflects that enforcement is not ideal.

After the industrial accident in the confined space at Yuen Wo Playground on Yuen Wo Road, Sha Tin, in 2006, the Occupational Safety and Health Association of the Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions and the Hong Kong Construction Industry Employees General Union made several recommendations to the then Economic Development and Labour Bureau and the Drainage Services Department, calling for the government to strengthen supervision of drainage works. Many of the recommendations have been adopted and enacted into law, but the biggest problem is that implementation is still not in place, and some recommendations have not yet been adopted, posing hidden dangers to the safety of workers.

Labour sector representatives have reported that in recent years the Labour Department has indeed stepped up inspections of locations where work is carried out in confined spaces, but regrettably, most are special operations after the occurrence of industrial accidents, and the duration of such operations lasts for about two weeks only.

The situation of neglecting safety work after the completion of the inspections has recurred; the inspections of the Labour Department focus on daytime, with very few at night, and there is a significant gap in safety supervision for night work, as this accident occurred in the late hours.

The authorities are currently revising the Code of Practice for work in confined spaces, and the revision is expected to be completed in the first half of this year. The Association for the Rights of Industrial Accident Victims suggests that before carrying out related work, a report should be submitted to the Labour Department, including the content of the work, construction dates, safety construction plans, etc., to ensure that the department is aware of the project and carries out inspections, which is believed to be conducive to the reduction of accidents, and urges the Labour Department to reconsider incorporating the relevant proposals into the new guidelines. The Government should not only conduct a comprehensive and in-depth investigation into a single accident, but also review the inadequacies in supervision and law enforcement, and improve the system to reduce accidents more effectively.

◆ Tiffany

熱門商品有如搶手煎餅

英語世界

很多人喜歡吃班戟，其實就是 pancake 音譯過來，pancake 亦可叫 hotcake，一些商店稱之為熱香餅。pancake 和 hotcake 仍有些微分別，不必深究了，反正都是用麵粉、雞蛋、牛奶做成麵糊，用烤盤或平底鍋烹飪的扁圓形鬆餅。

薄煎餅(又稱鬆餅) pancake 源於西方，是廣受歡迎的早餐和茶點食物。圓形的鬆餅狀似太陽，原來是跟宗教有淵源。傳統基督教有長達四十天的大齋期 Lent，就在復活節前的四十天，教徒需要懺悔反省自己的罪孽，苦行齋戒，每天只吃簡單的一餐。大齋節通常在星期三開始，而前一天的星期二稱為 Shrove Tuesday 懺悔星期二。由於齋戒期內不可進食含糖、蛋、奶類的食物，所以教徒會在懺悔星期二把剩餘的糖、蛋和奶混合麵粉，做成鬆餅，在這一天內盡情享用，所以這個星期二亦稱為 pancake day 鬆餅日或煎餅日，這天的鬆餅做得多亦去得快。

據說後來到了十七世紀的時候，歐美各地的教會在星期日崇拜之後會派發一些含有玉米粉的煎餅給信眾，非常受歡迎，派出去的餅都是剛從鍋上取出，拿到手上還是熱騰騰的，所以又叫 hotcake。這些與 pancake/hotcake 有關的傳統，成為了英文用語 go/sell like hotcakes 的源頭。當某些貨品受歡迎，銷售迅速，就會說這些物品 go/sell like hotcakes (像煎餅般搶手)。

一些貨品或物品熱賣、暢銷，賣得多、去得快，可以用 sell/go like hotcakes 來形容，表示這些是熱門貨品，有大量需求，很多人追捧購買。由於 hotcake 源自 pancake，自然亦有人會說 sell/go like pancakes。

His new book sells like hotcakes. Hurry up or you won't be able to get a copy.

他的新書十分暢銷，搶購者眾，趕快去買，否則你便買不到。

The concert was sold out very quickly. The tickets went like hotcakes.

這個音樂會大賣，銷情很好，門票飛快賣出。

This new mobile phone model is selling like pancakes, especially after heavy advertising.

這款新手機銷情熾熱，特別在大量廣告宣傳之

後。
飛出貨架 搶購一空

現在 hotcakes 已不是什麼熱銷食品，但這個說法仍沿用。如果覺得不合時宜，或許就用其他同義的短語，例如 fly off the shelves (飛出貨架)，又或者 be snapped up (被搶購)。商品沒有停留在貨架上，即是很快便售出，所以 fly off the shelves 亦表示產品熱賣，多人購買，貨如輪轉。而動詞 snap up 意思是搶快購買自己喜愛或者便宜的物品，所以說某些貨品 be snapped up，也是說貨品多人搶購，銷售快捷。

Egg tarts from this bakery shop are hot selling items. They fly off the shelves once they are out from the oven.

這家餅店的蛋撻是熱銷產品，一出爐便搶購一空。

The brand is introducing its new sneakers. They will probably fly off the shelves when on sale.

這品牌將推出新款運動鞋。很可能一開售便銷售一空。

He was a very popular singer in those years. His albums were often snapped up.

那些年他是非常受歡迎的歌手。唱片經常被搶購。

要說某些產品有人氣，賣得多、賣得快，可以說 be snapped up 被人搶購，意思直接易明，也可以用 fly off the shelves 形容，貨物從貨架飛一般被買走，十分形象化，亦不難理解；而說 go/like hotcakes，單看字面可能不明所以，但多了解一點文化歷史後，又會覺得很有趣。

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◆薄煎餅(鬆餅)是廣受歡迎的早餐和茶點食物。
資料圖片

恒 大譯站

江西省萍鄉市
有座名山武功山，是國家 5A

級旅遊景區，風景優美，主峰白鶴峰海拔 1,918.3 米，遊客絡繹不絕。山上播放的歌曲亦是豪邁、激昂。讓人不僅遐想連篇，武功山是不是與武功有些關聯呢？其實不然。

武功山原是武公山

看一下景區內的介紹以及官網我們發現，武功山的英文譯文為 Wugong Mountain 或者 Wugongshan 而非 Kung Fu Mountain。這其實和武功山的歷史有關。武功山並不是像我們想當然那樣是一座關於武功或功夫的山。

根據官網的介紹，武功山名稱的由來有很多的版本，原名叫「茲山」(草木茂盛)、「羅霄山」和「瀟瀟山」。晉朝時，一對姓武的夫婦去瀟瀟山修煉，由於武公道行高深，所以此山後來改名為武公山。南朝陳武帝時，大將軍歐陽頔討伐亂軍，被困於武公山，幸得山神「武公」託夢相助，平定了叛亂。陳武帝派人到此祭祀，改此山為武功山。所以武功山又和道教以及功勳有關。由此可見，我們不僅不能望文生義，更加不能望文生譯，而是要追本溯源，搞清楚歷史以及文化含義，才不會出現誤譯和亂譯。

Wugong Mountain 採用音意結合法，保留了武功的拼音，又加上 Mountain 一詞，表明是一座山。而 Wugongshan 則完全是採用音譯法，即按照拼音來譯。這兩種譯法在翻譯文化色彩較重的原文時，根據翻譯目的的不同，都會有採用。翻譯與文化其實是息息相關的。

下面再看武功山的另一個翻譯實例：福星岩 Fuxing Stone (Rock Wall)；福星 the God of Luck。

武功山景區裏有一段關於福星岩的介紹。上面是「福星岩」和那個段落裏「福星」的英文譯文。福星岩的翻譯除了採用音譯結合法之外，還有釋譯法，就是再加

上一個簡短的解釋。Fuxing Stone 融合拼音這種譯法有助於推廣中華文化，因為如果只是把福星岩翻譯成 Rock Wall 的話就完全沒有任何中文的元素在裏面，給人的感覺就是石牆而已；如果僅僅在譯文中採用 Fuxing，又會有一個缺點，就是對中國文化一無所知的人會完全沒法理解這個詞的含義，單獨的拼音對於西方人來說通常是沒有任何意義的。這也是為什麼在此段關於福星岩的介紹中，出現了「福星」的另一個譯法 the God of Luck——意譯法，即把意思講出來，從而彌補了直譯法的缺點。

上面的兩種譯文體現了直譯法與意譯法的結合，恰到好處。

由此可見，翻譯不僅僅是詞語之間的轉換，還涉及到文化的溝通和交流以及歷史的碰撞等等。此外，翻譯的目的，目標讀者群和翻譯的策略等等也是譯者需要考慮的因素。翻譯時要深思熟慮、反覆驗證、追本溯源。一言以蔽之，扎實的譯功既需要知識的擴充，又需要不斷實踐與積累。

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資料圖片