

社評
雙語道

擦亮「金字招牌」 獻力教育強國

Reforging excellence: elevating higher education for HK's advancement

原文

摘錄自5月11日香港《文匯報》：國務院港澳辦主任夏寶龍5月10日上午在北京會見由特區政府教育局局長蔡若蓮率領的香港高校領導研習團一行。夏寶龍指出，高等教育是香港引以為傲的「金字招牌」，希望香港高校負責人擔起重任，堅守立德樹人根本，厚植家國情懷，唱響愛國愛港主旋律；堅定人才興校戰略，加大人才培養和引進力度，為青年學生成長成才提供有力支持；堅持發揮獨特優勢，在教育強國建設中貢獻香港智慧、香港力量。

在中央的全力支持下，特區政府應與教育界充分發揮「一國兩制」的制度優勢和香港的國際化優勢，共同把國際教育樞紐建設好，為香港由治及興、為中華民族偉大復興作出新的更大貢獻。

夏寶龍主任對香港高等教育提出了三點希望，第一是希望香港高校負責人擔起重任，堅

守立德樹人根本，厚植家國情懷，唱響愛國愛港主旋律。這是強調高校的教書育人責任。在修例風波期間，一些大學生被反對派利用，成為反中亂港的棋子。在香港邁向由治及興的新階段，香港高校尤其應加強對學生的思想引領，將愛國主義教育融入日常教學中，讓學生深入了解國家的歷史和文化，增強民族自豪感和歸屬感。同時，注重培養學生的社會責任感和公民意識，增強為國家和香港繁榮穩定貢獻力量的自覺性。

第二是堅定人才興校戰略，加大人才培養和引進力度，為青年學生成長成才提供有力支持。這是強調高校辦學興校責任。香港高校擁有國際聯繫廣、與內地合作實的雙重優勢。香港高校與全球眾多知名學府保持緊密交流，有利於引進國際先進的教學和科研資源，為學生提供國際化的教育環境。

同時，香港高校與內地的合作也日益加深，

通過合作專案、學術交流等方式，促進了人才、技術和資源的共用。這種環境有利於香港高校提質擴容增效，吸引更多非本地學生來港留學，將香港打造為國際高等教育樞紐。

第三是堅持發揮獨特優勢，在教育強國建設中貢獻香港智慧、香港力量。這是強調高校建設港強國的責任。基礎研究是創新的重要源泉，香港高校擁有一流的科研設施和優秀的科研團隊，應持續投入資源，加強跨學科研究，通過加強國際合作與交流，推動科研創新，多出科研成果。在國家發展新質生產力的歷程中，香港高校強大的基礎研究能力正好可以大派用場，應時刻把為國家發展作貢獻作為最大目標，為國家的科技進步和產業升級提供有力支持。

夏寶龍主任強調，中央全面準確、堅定不移貫徹「一國兩制」方針長期不變，全力支持香港在新階段實現新飛躍。這是香港建設國際教



◆圖為設於香港科技大學內的納米製造實驗所。資料圖片
育樞紐的最大底氣。特區社會各界應齊心協力，支持特區政府發揮好作為國際化橋樑與窗口的作用，充分展現香港高等教育的卓越優勢，為香港的未來描繪出更加輝煌的篇章。

譯文

Mr Xia Baolong, Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, met with a delegation of Hong Kong higher education institutions led by the Secretary for Education of the HKSAR Government, Dr Choi Yuk-lin, in Beijing in the morning of 10th May. Mr Xia pointed out that higher education is the "gilded signboard" that Hong Kong is proud of. He hoped that the leaders of Hong Kong's higher education institutions would shoulder their important responsibilities of adhering to the fundamentals of cultivating values and nurturing talent, strengthening their affection for and sense of belonging to the country, and enthusiastically promoting the key message of love for the country and Hong Kong; following firmly the strategy of developing their institutions with quality talent, reinforcing the cultivation and attraction of talent, and providing strong support for young students to become talent; persisting in giving full play to their unique advantages, and contributing Hong Kong's wisdom and strengths in the construction of a leading country in education.

With the full support of the Central Government, the HKSAR Government and the education sector should fully leverage Hong Kong's advantages under "one country, two systems" and as an international city, work together to build an international education hub, and contribute further to Hong Kong in its transition from stability

to prosperity and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Mr Xia expressed three hopes for higher education in Hong Kong. Firstly, he hoped the leaders of Hong Kong's higher education institutions would shoulder their important responsibilities of adhering to the fundamentals of cultivating values and nurturing talent, strengthening their affection for and sense of belonging to the country, and enthusiastically promoting the key message of love for the country and Hong Kong. This is to emphasise the responsibility of higher education institutions in educating and nurturing students. During anti-extradition law amendment bill protests, some university students were used by the opposition and became pawns in the chaos against Beijing and Hong Kong.

As Hong Kong enters a new stage of transition from stability to prosperity, Hong Kong higher education institutions should strengthen ideological guidance for students, integrate patriotic education into daily teaching, let students deeply understand the history and culture of the country, and enhance national pride and a sense of belonging. At the same time, they should focus on cultivating students' sense of social responsibility and civic awareness, and enhance their consciousness of contributing to the prosperity and stability of the country and Hong Kong.

Secondly, higher education institutions should follow firmly the strategy of developing them-

selves with quality talent, reinforce the cultivation and attraction of talent, and provide strong support for young students to become talent. This is to emphasise the responsibility of higher education institutions in their operation and development. Hong Kong universities have the dual advantages of wide international connections and practical cooperation with the mainland. Hong Kong universities maintain close exchanges with many well-known universities around the world, which is conducive to the introduction of advanced international teaching and research resources and provides students with an international educational environment.

At the same time, the cooperation between Hong Kong universities and the mainland is deepening, promoting the sharing of talent, technology, and resources through cooperative projects and academic exchanges. This environment is conducive to the improvement and expansion of Hong Kong universities, attracting more non-local students to study in Hong Kong, and making Hong Kong an international hub for higher education.

Thirdly, higher education institutions should persist in giving full play to their unique advantages and contribute Hong Kong's wisdom and strengths in the construction of a leading country in education. This underscores the pivotal role of higher education institutions in contributing to the development of Hong Kong and the strength-

ening of our nation. Basic research is an important source of innovation. Hong Kong's higher education institutions have first-class research facilities and excellent research teams, so they should continue to invest in resources, strengthen interdisciplinary research, and promote innovation in scientific research through enhanced international co-operation and exchanges, so as to produce more scientific research results. In the course of the country's development of new-quality productive forces, the strong basic research capability of Hong Kong's higher education institutions can be put to good use, and they should always consider contributing to the country's development as their greatest goal, and provide strong support to the country's technological advancement and industrial upgrading.

Mr Xia emphasised that the Central Government will fully, faithfully and unwaveringly ensure that the "one country, two systems" principle remains unchanged, and wholeheartedly support Hong Kong in achieving a leap forward at the new stage. This is the greatest strength of Hong Kong in building an international education hub. All sectors of the HKSAR community should work together to support the HKSAR Government in performing its role as a bridge and window to internationalisation, fully demonstrating Hong Kong's outstanding strengths in higher education, and painting a brighter chapter for the future of Hong Kong.

◆ Tiffany

倒楣如吃硬芝士 幸災樂禍傷人心

拿起相機替人拍照，會說say cheese，即是叫人說cheese，笑一下，因為說cheese的時候，嘴角會向上翹起，自然地露出微笑，因此對人說say cheese，亦是叫人不要愁眉苦臉，開心一點，表達一點開心。

大家都知道cheese其實是乳製品，音譯是芝士或者起士，亦有叫做乳酪，在歐洲是非常流行的食材。芝士有不同的製造方法和過程，所以芝士有很多品種。由於水分含量不同，芝士可以是堅硬的固體或是較柔軟的半固體，因此芝士其中一種分類是根據軟硬度分為軟芝士soft cheese和硬芝士hard cheese。製造硬芝士的時候，會加熱、加壓，抽出水分，硬芝士一般的水分含量在50%以下，質地較乾身和堅硬，難入口，沒有軟芝士好吃。

hard cheese有挖苦意味

硬芝士hard cheese除了指乾了、硬了、難入口、難消化的芝士，還可以有另一個含意。由於hard cheese不太討好，所以會用作比喻苦事、難事，不過，說出來帶有諷刺、挖苦的意味。日常對話，談到某些人遇上不幸或是難堪的情況，說hard cheese是表達不怎麼同情的態度，除了hard cheese，亦可以說tough cheese/stiff cheese，都是用硬芝士比喻倒楣的事，不幸運的遭遇，只不過是在說反話，對某些人的不幸不表同情，覺得是活該，無可奈何、或幫不了忙。

It is very difficult to find a place in an elderly home in this region. This one is the best you can get for your mother; if you don't like it, hard cheese.

在這地區很難找到老人院空位，這是你為母親找到的最好一間，如果你還是不合意，那也沒法子。

They have to stay late and work overtime these days. Hard cheese, but that's their job and they have to meet the deadline.

這些日子，他們要加班工作至很晚。太慘了，不過這是他們職責所在，他們一定不可以逾期交差。

He didn't get the promotion. Well, it's hard cheese. He should have worked harder and performed better.

他不獲升職了。那也是活該，只怪他沒有多加把勁，沒有提



◆芝士在歐洲是非常流行的食材。

資料圖片

升表現。

當別人遇上不走運、倒楣的事情，想要表達一些同情心、同理心，就不要說hard cheese了，可以用hard luck，或者bad luck/tough luck，意思是運氣不好，不走運。某人沒有成功，沒有達成目標，沒有運氣，說hard luck，是表示同情，覺得遺憾，也帶有安慰的意思，只是運氣不好，不是他犯錯或做得不好。

We failed to win the championship this time. Hard luck! We will try again next time.

這一次我們失落了錦標。欠一點運氣而已！我們下次再努力爭標。

"I didn't get the job." "Well, hard luck. Don't despair."

「我不獲錄用。」「噢，只是一時運氣不好，不要氣餒。」

It is hard luck on him. His shop can't survive the recession and has to close down.

他時運不濟，開的店熬不過衰退期，要倒閉了。

雖然hard luck說的不幸只是因為運氣不好，一般是表示同情，但是語調還是很重要，假如用了譏諷、尖酸的語氣，hard luck會跟hard cheese一樣，顯得沒有同情心，像在幸災樂禍。

當別人遭遇倒楣事，還是多一點同情心、同理心才好，可以說一下say cheese，叫人歡顏開心一點，或者以適當的語氣說hard luck，令人好過一點。

◆ Lina CHU [linachu88@gmail.com]

緩解工作焦慮 重在建立信心

恒 大譯站

焦慮是學

習、工作和生活

中的一種常

見的負面情緒。口譯作為一種需要面對無數未知情況挑戰的高強度、高壓力的語言活動，在工作過程中自然也會產生很多焦慮情緒。同步聽或或是同步聽和記筆記的多工能力(multi-tasking)，是構構口譯能力的核心。

不管是初出茅廬還是經驗豐富的口譯員，這種情緒都會或多或少在口譯活動中出現，如果任由該情緒放大，將會嚴重影響譯者的自信心和工作表現。

口譯工作出現焦慮的原因，基本涵蓋以下某一或者多個方面，比如：

一、需要面對令人難以理解的講者（口音，特殊專業背景等）；二、對個人語言能力的自信不足，自我認知存在差異性導致情緒低落，無法進入或者完成工作；三、聽眾人數、聽眾反應、聽眾的現場回饋導致緊張情緒的加劇；四、口譯的即時性特點、通識的匱乏、準備不足以及口譯策略尚不熟練；五、未事先告知主題的即席口譯以及指示不明確的相關任務等。可見許多口譯工作情境中的因素都會令譯者感到焦慮。

可適度焦慮 避免過度緊張

適度的口譯焦慮有益於口譯工作中的精力聚焦和增強工作動機，但如果太過緊張，則勢必影響口譯質量和工作效率。緩解口譯焦慮的最有效方法，應該是在於平時的積累和譯前的

認真準備。技巧與知識的準備可以指平常的有效練習以及事前閱讀資料，累積通識知識，向工作方提前獲取充分的主题信息等。

很多口譯員都表示，事前獲得的資料愈充分，能夠利用已經獲取資料猜測可能的演講內容與脈絡，表現就會比預期好，進而產生成就感與動力。

除了可預先溫習要去進行口譯的主题相關語言詞彙，累積背景知識之外，更重要的是建立信心，反之則都會產生不同程度的忐忑不安。

然而，能在每一次口譯工作前獲取主题信息和相關內容脈絡，僅僅是一種非常理想的情況。

「面對未知」亦是工作

對於專業譯員來說，「面對未知」本身就屬於工作的一部分，尤其對於聯絡口譯、陪同口譯而言，甲乙雙方的交談內容、臨時對話和相關反應，都會經常處在不可預測的範圍內。這一方面要求譯員優秀的專業能力，另一方面又需要譯員善用活用口譯技巧。

以聯絡口譯為例，交談雙方如果臨時加入很多成語、歇後語、雙關語、玩笑話等等內容，超出了譯員平時積累的知識庫。採用直譯、詮釋，外加說明達意等技巧的運用，一能體現譯員臨場應變的能力，二也可以從本質上緩解譯員工作中的焦慮現象。

◆方博先生
香港恒生大學
翻譯及外語學院兼任講師

