

增兩地資訊暢通 振港青創業信心

社評
雙語道

Promote smooth information flow between the two regions to boost confidence of HK youths in entrepreneurship

原文

摘錄自6月21日香港《文匯報》：香港再出發大聯盟與團結香港基金聯合發表《香港青年於廣州創業的機遇與挑戰》報告，顯示港青對內地行業運作、創業模式，以至兩地政府的資助形式和補貼政策並不熟悉，申請政府資助時遇困難，又認為內地創業政策轉變快。

大灣區內地城市基建硬件配套充足，加上腹地廣闊，港青有一大片施展抱負的舞台，惟資訊分散，令他們在北上發展遇到挑戰。香港特區政府應加強與內地政府合作，積極構建暢通資訊的協助機制，令港青可以放下顧慮，全力書寫精彩人生。

目前，在大灣區內地城市創業的港人眾多，廣州等地設有多個專門面向港澳人士的創業園區以及孵化基地，涵蓋創科、文化藝術等。以廣州南沙為例，截至2021年，當地累計落戶港資企業2,747家，累計投資總額1,137.27億美元，發展漸趨成熟。當地創業青年和企業已形成一定規模的群體，所需要的支援也相應變得多元紛繁。

有關報告指出，北上創業港青遇上困難，其中最主要是缺乏人脈和推廣渠道，無法精準營銷、融入當地的市場、推廣生意。有

港青就反映，他們對廣州創業環境仍然陌生，對各種創業補貼政策缺乏認識，也有人認為孵化基地發展同質化。

大灣區內地城市擁有8,000多萬人口的市場，創業成本較香港低，兩地政府近年都對北上發展的港青提供更多優惠政策。不論特區和中央政府、省、市，以至一個區，都各自有針對北上創業港青的措施。例如，廣州市有「五計劃一平台」15項措施，廣州轄下的黃埔區政府聯同廣州開發區管理委員會也出台「港澳青創10條」，補貼和支援涵蓋面甚廣。

不過，各種優惠措施的資訊比較零散，容易令北上港青錯過。對於使用微信、小紅書等內地時興的營商推廣平台進行產品介紹，不少港青對這方面的實際操作，仍然有待進一步協助，兩地政府宜施以援手。

有意見認為，特區政府應提供短期就業技能培訓，以「先就業，後創業」模式協助港青北上創業。要持續燃起港青創業的雄心壯志，及時到位的支援更為需要重視。

去年4月特區政府駐粵辦設立粵港澳大灣區發展推廣中心，旨在協助港人及港企把握大灣區發展機遇。既然駐粵辦新增了機構



◆廣州南沙

資料圖片

和資源，應及早傳惠港政策資訊、援助港青創業所需發揮更大作用，以利打破資訊障礙，讓有意北上探索的港青更好把握灣區機遇。特區政府宜與內地政府深入研究，整合優惠措施資訊，為港青提供更貼身扶助，為他們北上就業創業增強信心。

譯文

The Hong Kong Coalition and the Our Hong Kong Foundation jointly released a report titled "Opportunities and Challenges for Hong Kong Youths on their Entrepreneurial Journey in Guangzhou". The report shows that Hong Kong youths are not familiar with the operations of mainland industries, the mode of business start-ups, as well as the funding forms and subsidy policies provided by the governments of both regions. They encounter difficulties when applying for government funding and think that mainland policies on starting up businesses change rapidly.

With adequate infrastructure and hardware support in the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area, coupled with the vast hinterland, Hong Kong youths have a large stage to fulfil their ambitions. However, the scattered information poses challenges for them to go northward for development. The Government should strengthen co-operation with the Mainland authorities and actively establish an information-accessible assistance mechanism, so that Hong Kong young people can put aside their worries and write a wonderful life.

At present, many Hong Kong people have start-up businesses in the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area. Guangzhou and other places have set up a number of entrepreneurship parks and incubation bases dedicated to Hong Kong and Macao citizens, covering innovation and technology, culture and arts, etc. Taking Guangzhou's Nansha as an example, as of 2021, 2,747 Hong Kong-funded enterprises have registered there, with a total investment amount of US \$113.727 billion, and the development is gradually maturing. The local entrepreneurial youth and enterprises have formed a certain scale of groups, and the support they need has become diversified

and complicated accordingly.

The report points out that Hong Kong youth who have gone north to start up businesses have encountered difficulties, the most important of which is the lack of personal connections and promotion channels, which makes it impossible for them to accurately market their businesses, integrate into the local market and promote their businesses. Some Hong Kong youths have reflected that they are still unfamiliar with the entrepreneurial environment in Guangzhou, and they lack knowledge of the various policies on entrepreneurial subsidies, while some think that the development of incubation bases has become homogeneous.

The mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area have a market of more than 80 million people, and the costs of starting a business are lower than those in Hong Kong. In recent years, the governments of both regions have provided more preferential policies for Hong Kong youths who have gone northward for development. Whether it is the HKSAR, the Central Government, or the governments of provinces, cities, or even a district, they all have measures for Hong Kong youth who start businesses in the north. For example, Guangzhou has put in place 15 measures under the "Five Programmes and One Platform", and the Huangpu District Government of Guangzhou, together with the Guangzhou Development District Management Committee, has also introduced the "10 Rules for Hong Kong and Macao Youth Entrepreneurs", which cover a wide range of subsidies and support.

However, information on the various incentives and measures is fragmented and easily missed by Hong Kong youth travelling to the north. Many Hong Kong youths still need further assistance in the

practical operation of using WeChat, Xiaohongshu and other popular business promotion platforms in the Mainland to introduce their products, and it would be appropriate for the governments of the two places to give them a helping hand.

Some opinions believe that the Government should provide short-term employment skills training and adopt the "employment first, business start-up later" mode to assist Hong Kong youths to go northward to start up their own businesses. Timely and effective support is all the more important if we are to sustain the ambition of Hong Kong youths to start up their own businesses.

In April last year, the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Guangdong set up the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development Promotion Centre, with the aim of assisting Hong Kong people and Hong Kong enterprises to seize the opportunities arising from the development of the Greater Bay Area. With the addition of new organisations and resources, the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Guangdong should play a greater role in disseminating information on policies that are beneficial to Hong Kong and providing assistance to Hong Kong youths in starting up their businesses, so as to break down the information barrier and enable Hong Kong youths who intend to explore the Greater Bay Area to better grasp the opportunities in the area. The Government should conduct in-depth research with the mainland government, integrate preferential measure information, provide more intimate assistance for Hong Kong youth, and enhance their confidence in employment and entrepreneurship in the north.

◆ Tiffany

品茗安撫心靈 更能聯絡感情

英語世界

一些事情絕對不做，無論如何都不做，要強調這份決心，英文有句用語 not for all the tea in China (就算得到全部中國的茶，也不會……) 即是無論多麼優厚的條件、多麼大的誘惑，也不為所動。

I won't take the job, not for all the tea in China.
我不會當這份差事，條件多麼好也不會。

He is not going to give up singing, not for all the tea in China.
他不會放棄唱歌，無論如何，他都不會放棄。

喝茶在十八世紀時在英國盛行，當時茶葉來自中國，大都相信中國出產不同品種的茶葉，中國茶代表了財富和利益，所以 not for all the tea in China 就用作比喻不論報酬多豐厚，有多大的好處，都不願意接受。

茶起源於中國，傳說喝茶始於神農氏，但無從稽考，可以肯定的是茶在公元前已在中國流行，有藥用價值，是有益的飲料。至今，喝茶仍是中國人的重要文化，有客人到訪，中國人喜歡泡茶款待。社交場合、朋友聚會，品茗令人舒暢，也有助於人與人之間聯絡感情。

大約在十七世紀，茶被帶到歐洲，傳到英國，只在貴族富人之間流傳，到了十八世紀，茶便成為英國流行飲品。現在飲茶文化風靡世界各地，不同地方有不同的飲茶文化和禮儀，文化雖不同，但一樣公認喝茶不僅有助舒緩身心，還可以用來傳達一些情誼，把人聯繫起來。

中西文化有相似之處，英國人亦會用茶招呼親人朋友，表示親切，品茗令氣氛輕鬆一點，親友遇上不愉快的事情，一起喝茶，聆聽和安慰，是表示關懷。因此，茶和同情、關愛經常連在一起。後來出現了用語 tea and sympathy (茶與同情心)，是聊表寸心的意思，說的是關懷、好意、對別人的不快或不幸表示出的同情和支持。

We can't do much to help, but at least we can offer him some tea and sympathy at the time of his grief.

我們沒有什麼可以幫助他，不過在他這個憂傷時刻，我們至少可以表示一點關懷。

Only tea and sympathy is not enough. It's time to take some actions.



◆不同地方有不同的茗茶文化和禮儀。 資料圖片

表達心意並不足夠，現在是付諸行動的時候。

What these victims want is not tea and sympathy but justice and a future environment free from danger.

這些受害者要的是一點點同情，而是公義，以及一個免於危險的將來。

泡茶首先要燒水，把水煮沸，通常會把水放在水壺/ kettle，放在火上煮，英國人說 put the kettle on (把壺放上爐頭)，即是開始燒水，準備泡茶的意思。

茶不時與同情扯上關係，所以某些時候 put the kettle on 也引申理解為表達慰問的用語，大概意思是去燒水泡茶，讓大家可以坐下慢慢傾談，可以是對人表示親切、歡迎，或者是在別人難過傷心的時候，表示關心、願意聆聽，又或者是在討論開始激烈的時候，示意停下來，舒緩一下，也許這些都是飲茶文化的內涵。

I'll put the kettle on for tea. You can tell me what actually happened.

我這去泡茶，你慢慢說，實際發生什麼事。

Let's put the kettle on and have a break. We can talk about the details later.

先喝杯茶，歇一歇吧。遲些再討論細節。

到了今天，茶已經是全球廣為流行的飲品。茶可以鎮靜神經，安撫心靈，亦包含了善意，拉近了人與人的距離，中西文化都一樣。

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恒|大譯站

筆者教中英文翻譯，特別留意中英文的語病，因為翻譯牽涉用譯文語言表達，學生能寫出沒有語病的中英文是基本要求 (至於有多少學生能達到這個基本要求又是另一回事)。

按理來說，跟英文相比，中文語病在本地學生筆下應該比較少，可惜事實並非如此。中文是我們的語言，認清中文語病更為迫切，何況談英文語病的文章、書籍甚至 YouTube 頻道已有不少，所以我特別喜歡討論中文語病。這次的題目是——褒貶不分。

首先談最多人濫用、錯用的「機會」一詞。請先看這個「新鮮熱辣」的例句：「中電必須找出問題所在，從根本改善，減少未來發生事故的機會」，再看這個醫學節目中常見的句式：「這樣做會增加患上×××症的機會。」這兩句話大大不妥，因為機會本來是褒義詞，所指的事是說話人希望發生的。在以前的大富翁遊戲裏，「機會」和「命運」分得清清楚楚，「機會」必定是好事，「命運」則有好有壞。(據學生說，現在的大富翁連「機會」也是有好有壞的，真令人唏噓。)從前連遊戲製造商都懂的語言常識，現在連官員和醫生都不知道了。

上述兩個病句，可以改為「……未來發生事故的可能性/幾率」和「……患上×××症的風險」。(「性」字可刪則刪，但「可能性」和名詞的「可能」不同；「可能」指可能出現的情況。)

請大家看看以下三個詞組：「各位來賓」「一位前輩」「一位小朋友」。有沒有感到其中有一個不對勁？有另外兩例對比，相信很多人都覺得「一位小朋友」不對。不對的原因在於，「位」其實帶有敬意，用來表示尊敬所指的人。小朋友應該尊重，卻恐怕談不上要尊而敬之吧？用「個」字就夠了。最後請看這句：「我是一位魔術師。」短短一句便有兩個語病：濫用「一」(這個現象是硬譯英文的不定冠詞「a/an」而造成的)；「位」令說話人向自己表示敬意，豈不荒謬？簡單改為「我是魔術師」便行了。

有個詞語我以前也不知道是褒義詞，後來幸得一位教中文的高手指教才曉得，那詞就是「洗禮」。這詞源自基督教，作比喻用時指鍛煉或考驗。其實，「洗禮」的用法有點微妙，所指的事本非好事，但後來對所涉人或物有益，例如：「經過炮火的洗禮，她變得更成熟、更能勇敢的面對各種逆境與挑戰。」(「勇敢」後其實應為「地」，「挑戰」則是濫用詞。)若說「經過炮火的洗禮，這座教堂已經面目全非」便是褒貶不分了。

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認識中文語病 分清褒貶詞義