

摘錄自9月14日香港《文匯 園送出815張禮卡與市民同

慶。一個月以來,香港市民持續關注大熊 貓寶寶的成長狀況,成為大家的共同牽

●責任編輯:李佩瑾

熊貓是瀕危動物,也是中華文化的一個 標記,香港首次有大熊貓出生,當然有必 要藉此契機加強科普教育,讓大眾認識人 和自然的關係,以及國家保育、繁殖熊貓 的歷程,同時進一步發揮好海洋公園作為 科普教育基地的角色

剛滿月的大熊貓寶寶是第一對在香港出 生的大熊貓,出生至今健康狀況良好,海 洋公園順利通過照顧初生熊貓的考驗。事 實上,海洋公園除了是主題樂園,也是一 個自然保育和教育基地,獲四川省政府機 關授予「四川省自然保育基地」的資格, 又與香港中文大學合作,進行生態研究 保育工作和環保教育工作。

歷年來,海洋公園對海洋生物以及野生 動物保護、研究,以及公眾教育作出重要 貢獻。現在熊貓寶寶出生引起的熱潮是一 個大好機遇,讓海洋公園可以在科普教育 上發揮更大作用,在更廣領域中提升大眾 愛護動物的意識

大熊貓出生一個月以來,海洋公園定時



■海洋公園 龍鳳胎寶 寶。圖為家 姐飲奶。 香港大熊貓 官網專頁IG



發布牠們的成長片段,獲媒體廣泛報道, 市民也廣為關注。海洋公園主席龐建貽透 露,考慮將來透過直播讓市民直擊龍鳳胎 成長。

過去香港有收費電視台設「熊貓台」頻 道,現時YouTube等社交媒體也設有直播 功能。如果海洋公園可以在條件可行下, 在社交平台直播大態貓生活,同時對熊貓 生活習性、心理變化作出介紹,相信可吸



●海洋公園護理團隊分享照顧大熊貓點滴

引各地觀眾關注,增加大家到訪海洋公園 的意慾。

海洋公園又可仿效澳洲等地的動物園, 在大熊貓住處附近設住宿設施,讓遊客日 夜觀察大熊貓的起居作息,以生動方式令 大眾特別是青少年與大自然互動共鳴。

中央向香港送贈大熊貓,讓市民通過親 身與大熊貓見面,樹立人與大自然和諧共 存的意識。同時關注到保護瀕危動物、促 進生物多樣性,是地球可持續發展的關

事實上,除了大熊貓,全球還有許多瀕 危物種值得人們關注,包括海洋公園有飼 養的企鵝、娃娃魚等。海洋公園可以大熊 貓寶寶作為起點,在更廣的範圍推行動物 科普,提升大眾保護動物的意識,進一步 發揮海洋公園在自然科普教育方面的作

Enhancing Natural Popular Science Education Through Baby Pandas



The twin panda cubs born to giant panda Ying Ying turned one month old on 14 September, and Ocean Park

distributed 815 gift cards to celebrate with the public. Over the past month, Hong Kong residents have been closely following the growth of the panda cubs which became a shared concern for everyone.

Pandas are endangered animals and a symbol of Chinese culture. As this is the first time that giant pandas have been born in Hong Kong, it is essential to seize this opportunity to strengthen popular science education, helping the public understand the relationship between humans and nature, as well as the country's efforts in panda conservation and breeding. At the same time, this enhances Ocean Park's role as a base for popular science education.

The panda cubs, who have just turned one month old, are the first pandas born in Hong Kong and have been in good health since birth. Ocean Park has successfully passed the test of caring for newborn pandas. In fact, Ocean Park is not only a theme park but also a base for nature conservation and education. It has been granted the qualification of "Sichuan Province Nature Conservation Base" by the Sichuan Provincial Government and has collaborated with the Chinese University of Hong Kong on ecological research, conservation work, and environmental education.

Over the years, Ocean Park has made significant contributions to the conservation, research, and public education of marine life and wildlife. The current excitement over the birth of the panda cubs is a great opportunity for Ocean Park to play a greater role in popular science education and to enhance public awareness of animal conservation in a broader context.

In the month since the birth of the giant

口

於思考嘗惡果

pandas, Ocean Park has regularly released footage of their growth, which has been widely reported by the media and closely followed by the public. Ocean Park Chairman, Mr Paulo Pong, revealed that the Park would consider live streaming the growth of the twins in the future.

In the past, a pay-TV channel in Hong Kong had a "Panda Channel", and now social media such as YouTube also have live-streaming capabilities. If Ocean Park can live stream the pandas' lives on social media, introducing their living habits and psychological changes, it is believed that it would attract viewers from around the world and increase their interest in visiting Ocean Park

Ocean Park could also follow the example of zoos in places like Australia by setting up accommodation facilities near the pandas' residence, allowing visitors to observe the pandas' routines day and night,

thus engaging the public, especially youngsters, with nature in an interactive and reso-

The Central Government's gift of giant pandas to Hong Kong has enabled the residents to meet the pandas in person and develop a sense of harmony between people and nature. At the same time, it highlights that protecting endangered animals and promoting biodiversity are key to the sustainable development of the planet.

In fact, besides pandas, there are many other endangered species worldwide that deserve attention, including penguins and Chinese giant salamanders housed at Ocean Park. Ocean Park can use the panda cubs as a starting point to promote animal science education on a broader scale, raise public awareness of animal protection and further advance Ocean Park's role in natural science education.

Tiffany

選詞用字不可忽略聯想意義

詞義看似明確,但其實並不簡單。下文列舉數例 説明遣詞用字時,顧及聯想意義相當重要。

先簡述一下**詞形變化的規律**,詞彙同根擴充一般 有兩個手段: derivational variation (派生變化) 和inflectional variation (屈折變

化)。 派生變化

> 派生變化大概可理解為詞根加上詞素而衍生詞性不同的變體,例如動詞變名 詞:write變writer、paint變painter,寫作變作者、繪畫變畫家。 屈折變化

> 屈折變化則一般是詞根加上語法意義而詞性相同的變體,例如名詞加上眾 數: writer變 writers、painter變 painters、作者變作者們、畫家變畫家們。從而可 略述一個中英語法差異,就是英語名詞表達 grammatical number (語法數) 是必 要的(就是單眾數之間的變體),而中文傳統上語法數則是不必要的。不必要 的意思是除非文意想強調眾數,否則一般「們」可略去,名詞用作泛稱指謂手 段時尤然。

> 詞義本身可大致分為denotation (字面意義) 和 connotation (內涵意義 / 聯想 意義)。

字面意義

字面意義相似的詞語可以有不同的聯想意義,例如充滿和充斥。兩者字面意 義雖近,但「充滿」的聯想意義較中性,「充斥」則屬負面。我們常見「市場 充滿信心」,但不會説「市場充斥信心」;相反地,我們會説「劣品充斥市 場」,不會講「良品充斥市場」。這就是兩個詞語本身基本意義外的差異,而 這也會令詞語有不同的搭配傾向 (collocation) 。

詞彙的聯想意義辭書往往是沒有記錄的(尤其是中文辭書),要靠語感或考 察語料才可得知。

這裏順帶一提「充滿」這個詞的濫用現象。「充滿」用作弱化動詞現在的確 充斥中文,用以替代程度副詞。例如現在都不説「感到十分內疚」而講「充滿 內疚感」。類似的講法還有「表示高度關注」、「令人高度擔心」、「表示高 度懷疑」,其實全部都可以用程度副詞「十分」代替。這些都是受英語影響的

再舉幾個聯想意義的例子,例如sit through。Someone sat through a meeting/ examination 不只是出席或參加的意思,還指那人覺得那個會議/考試太長或太 悶,總之是不大愉快的經驗,有負面的聯想意義。又例如in the face of,這不只 是「面對」的意思,後接的事件也必然負面,如 adversity、objection、opposition、competition等等。

最後談談「抽空」和「親自」,不留意箇中的聯想意義或會不自覺冒犯他 人。中國人用詞有自謙的傾向,一般只會感謝他人「抽空/親自出席某活 動」,但若説「本人會抽空/親自出席」,難免顯得有點自視過人,於禮不 合。



●梁峻朗 香港恒生大學翻譯及外語學院高級講師

英語世界

英文fruit一般指植物的果實,但是也 有更深的涵義,與中文的「果」字一 樣,也有結果、成果的意思,一般指經 過努力而得到的美好、成功的結果。

The peace treaty is the fruit of efforts made by various nations.

這個和平條約是各國努力的成果。

This trophy is the fruit of excellent team work.

這個獎盃是卓越團隊合作的成果。 常用語 the fruits of one's labor (勤勞

的果實),說的是某人努力不懈所得到 的成果和報酬, labor/labour是苦幹、勤力的意

思,所以亦等於 results of one's hard work (苦幹的 成績)。這從農耕體會出來的道理,聖經亦有提 到, 説明一分耕耘一分收穫, 無論是體能、腦 筋、言語、行為、都盡力做好、才可享受努力的 回報。

These students have worked very hard. Their outstanding exam results are the fruits of their labor. 這些學生孜孜不倦地學習,考試取得優良成績是

他們努力的成果。 Now that his company is on the right track, he can relax a bit and enjoys the fruits of his labor.

他的公司現在已上了軌道,他可以稍稍放鬆,享 受自己辛勞取得的成果。

Overcoming all kinds of difficulties, he eventually succeeded and tasted the fruits of his labour.

克服了各種困難,他終於成功了,嘗到了勤勞的 果實。

努力耕種結出果實,象徵美好的事情,所以 bear fruit (結出果子) 是正面的,用樹木結出果子 作比喻, 説事情成功了、奏效了, 雖然花了時間, 費了力氣終於有成果,是一件好事。而fruit衍生的 形容詞 fruitful (甚有收穫) 亦有類似意思,形容某 些工作或行動產生了效用、得到有建設性的成果, 有正面意義。

Their plan bore fruit and they were able to attract a large number of online viewers.

他們的計劃終於開花結果,吸引了大量網上觀

The policies do not seem to bear fruit. The economy is not improving.

這些政策看來沒有成果,經濟並沒有起色。

It was a fruitful discussion. Conflicts were resolved



● 努力耕種結出果實(bear fruit),象徵美好的事情。圖為果 園中的櫻桃 資料圖片

and a common consensus was reached.

那是一次很有收穫的討論。矛盾解決了,也達成 了共識。

有因才有果 關鍵在努力

這些與fruit有關的用語都是正面的,不過,果實 不一定是甜美的,也有苦澀的、令人難受的。中文 説苦果、惡果,英文就是bitter fruit/fruits, 説的不 只是植物的果實,也指一些行為或事件的惡果,不 好的結果,負面的影響。

The general public tasted the bitter fruits of the recession. Revenues of companies fell and unemployment rates rose.

大眾嘗到了經濟衰退的苦果。公司收益下跌,失 業率上升。

The students have to suffer from the bitter fruit of the teachers' negligence.

老師們的疏忽導致學生們承受惡果。

而且, bitter fruit/s亦用於諺語中,如 eat one's own bitter fruit/s,即是自食其果,自己承受自己 造成的惡果。

If you don't think carefully and act properly, you will one day eat your own bitter fruit.

如果你不深思熟慮、處事得宜,終有一日你會自 食其果。

這個 fruit 是日常吃的生果,或者樹上的果實, 但亦可以是行為的結果,大都是正面的,譬如 fruit of one's labor 是努力的成果, 說某些行動計劃 bear fruit是表示成功了、有了成果;而負面的bitter fruit,則由於有心或無意的不當行為造成的苦 果。這當中都説明了有因有果,關鍵在於作出的 努力。

Lina CHU [linachu88@gmail.com]