



社評
雙語道

把握機遇促轉型 開源節流治財赤

原文

摘錄自12月4日《文匯報》：特區政府估算本年度財政赤字逾1,000億元。行政長官李家超日前表示，政府將採取開源節流雙管齊下策略，力求在減少對市民影響的同時，刺激經濟，增加政府收入。面對財赤，特區政府固然應透過簡化行政程序、提升效率節省開支，更要用好中央的挺港政策，積極搶企業、搶人才、吸資本、吸遊客，不斷開拓新的經濟增長點，投資未來增強競爭力，為財政穩健打下堅實基礎。

據初步估算，特區政府2024/2025年度的綜合赤字約達千億元，高於今年預算案時預計的481億元，財政司司長陳茂波指，有信心財政「大概在三數年內」恢復平衡。

陳茂波分析，財政收入減少有三大原因，分別是資產市場疲弱致賣地收入和補地價收入大幅下滑；房地產市場交投萎縮令印花稅收入減少；以及企業經營環境不理想導致企業利得稅收入減少。

前兩項原因其實與樓市低迷有關。賣地收入一直是特區政府主要的收入來源，但本財政年度原本預期賣地收入有330億元，結果暫時只有37億元，單單此項已令特區政府少

收近300億元。賣地收入與樓市氣氛密切相關，且波動性高，隨着減息周期開始和人才持續流入，香港樓市已經止跌回穩，未來更有望復甦，賣地收入亦會水漲船高。因此對目前的財赤，社會應該理性看待，集思廣益尋求解決辦法，無須過分擔憂。

應對財赤離不開「開源節流」兩大途徑。短期而言，節流較快見效。特區政府表示會將公務員編制維持在2021年水平，並進一步檢視其他削減開支的空間。特區政府的精簡行政程序，提升審批效率，不僅能加快社會發展速度，更為政府節省開支，應循此方向加大節流力度。

解決財赤的治本之策，在於開源。李家超強調，國家是香港最大機遇和最強大後盾，國家經濟保持增長，推出多項惠港措施，包括上星期恢復及擴大深圳「一簽多行」，加上機場三跑系統已經啟用，明年啟德體育園開幕，大量盛事及國際會議會在港舉行，都將提振經濟，增加企業收入及財政收入。

特區政府近年採取多種途徑，增強經濟發展動力，包括持續搶企業、搶人才。今年上半年，投資推廣署共協助322間企業來港開設公司或開展業務，帶來382億元的總投資



●周杰倫將於啟德體育園開騷。圖為周杰倫台北演唱會。資料圖片

額；各項人才入境計劃批出接近24萬宗，共有約16萬名人才攜同家人抵港；新一份施政報告提出優化「新資本投資者入境計劃」，吸引高淨值人士來港。

另外，特區政府大力發展家族辦公室，壯大金融市場以及財富管理業務。這些新增優質企業和人才在港幹事興業，為香港經濟提供增量，特區政府應加大力度推進這一系列政策措施，增加財政收入，以利降低財赤。

長遠而言，香港需要加快經濟結構轉型升級，培育新的經濟增長點，保障財政穩健有源活水。建設北部都會區、發展創科產業，事關香港提升核心競爭力，不能因為暫時的財赤而放慢發展腳步，相反應該着眼長遠，特區政府和工商界攜手合作，加大投資，香港經濟才能持續健康增長，為未來的財政收入提供增量來源，香港實現可持續發展，讓市民共享更多發展成果。

Addressing the fiscal deficit and seizing opportunities to promote transformation

譯文

The SAR Government estimates that the fiscal deficit for the current year will exceed HK \$100 billion.

The Chief Executive, Mr John Lee, said the other day that the Government would adopt a two-pronged strategy of opening up new sources of income and cutting down on expenditure, with a view to stimulating the economy and increasing government revenue while minimising the impact on the public. In the face of the fiscal deficit, the Government should certainly streamline administrative procedures and enhance efficiency to save money. Additionally, it should make good use of the Central Government's policies to support Hong Kong, actively compete for enterprises, talents, capital and tourists, and continue to explore new economic growth points, so as to invest in the future to enhance competitiveness and lay a solid foundation for fiscal stability.

According to preliminary estimates, the Government's consolidated deficit for the 2024/2025 financial year is expected to reach approximately HK \$100 billion, higher than the HK \$48.1 billion projected in this year's budget. The Financial Secretary Paul Chan indicated confidence that the fiscal balance will be restored to a balanced position "probably within a few years." Chan analysed that there are three main reasons for the reduction in fiscal revenue, namely, a significant drop in land sales and land premium income due to the weak asset market,

a drop in stamp duty revenue due to the shrinking property market, and a drop in corporate profits tax revenue due to the unfavourable business environment for enterprises. The first two reasons are in fact related to the sluggish property market. Land sales income has always been a major source of revenue for the Government, but this fiscal year, the expected income from land sales was HK \$33 billion, while the actual income so far is only HK \$3.7 billion, resulting in nearly HK \$30 billion less revenue for the Government. Land sales income is closely related to the property market sentiment and is highly volatile. With the start of the interest rate reduction cycle and the continuous inflow of talents, the Hong Kong property market has stabilised and is expected to recover in the future, which will also boost land sales income. Therefore, the community should take a rational view of the current fiscal deficit and put our heads together to find a solution without worrying too much about it.

There are two major ways to tackle the deficit, namely, "opening up new sources of income and cutting down on expenditure". In the short term, cutting expenditure will yield quicker results. The Government has indicated that it will maintain the civil service establishment at the 2021 level, and further review other areas where spending can be reduced. Streamlining administrative procedures and enhancing the efficiency of vetting and approving applications will not

only speed up social development, but also save the government's expenditure. Efforts should be intensified in this direction to increase the effectiveness of expenditure cuts.

The fundamental solution to resolving the fiscal deficit lies in generating revenue. Mr Lee emphasised that our country is Hong Kong's greatest opportunity and strongest backing. The sustained growth of the national economy and the introduction of a number of measures to benefit Hong Kong, including the resumption and expansion of the "multiple-entry permits" in Shenzhen last week, coupled with the commissioning of the airport's "three-runway" system, the opening of the Kai Tak Stadium next year, and the large number of mega-events and international conferences and meetings to be held in Hong Kong, will boost the economy and increase corporate and fiscal revenues.

In recent years, the Government has adopted various approaches to enhance the momentum of economic development, including continuing to compete for enterprises and talents. In the first half of this year, Invest Hong Kong assisted a total of 322 enterprises to set up or expanding their businesses in Hong Kong, bringing in a total investment of \$38.2 billion; close to 240,000 applications have been approved under the various talent admission schemes, and a total of 160,000 talents have arrived in Hong Kong with their family members; the new Policy Address proposes to en-

hance the New Capital Investment Entrant Scheme to attract high-net-worth individuals to come to Hong Kong; and the HKSAR Government has been vigorously developing the family office sector, strengthening the financial market and wealth management services. These new quality enterprises and talents are working and developing their businesses in Hong Kong, providing incremental growth for the Hong Kong economy. The Government should step up its efforts in advancing this series of policy initiatives to increase fiscal revenue, so as to help reduce the fiscal deficit.

In the long run, Hong Kong needs to accelerate the transformation and upgrading of its economic structure, nurturing new growth drivers to ensure sustainable fiscal health. The construction of the Northern Metropolis and the development of innovation and technology industries are crucial for enhancing Hong Kong's core competitiveness. These efforts should not be slowed down due to a temporary fiscal deficit. On the contrary, we should adopt a long-term perspective, and the Government and the business sector should join hands to increase investment. Only then can Hong Kong's economy achieve sustained and healthy growth, providing additional sources of future fiscal revenue. This will enable Hong Kong to achieve sustainable development and allow its residents to share more in the benefits of growth.

● Tiffany

「戲曲」翻譯難題 揭香港文化複雜性

恒|大譯站

上一期談到如何介紹中國傳統藝術的名稱和概念，這是一個超出語言的考慮，涵蓋藝術理念、身份認同、文化政治的問題。香港戲曲中心開幕時，其英文命名引發熱議，重點在於「戲曲」一詞的翻譯，究竟是Xiqu還是Chinese Opera？出於對西方歌劇與中國戲曲藝術特性、形式上差異的考慮，許多行家都不贊同將中國戲曲譯作Chinese Opera。

不過，有論者認為戲曲與西方歌劇其實屬於同一類型的表演藝術，縱使西方歌劇沒有戲曲的打躬斗動作，但有雜技及吊威咗等元素。

此外，若從文字分析，戲曲及歌劇是同義或接近的，因為「戲」等同「劇」，而「歌」則等同「曲」，兩者皆有極重的音樂元素。

粵劇學者陳守仁亦指出，當今Opera的定義廣泛，不一定是局限於一般西方歌劇的模式。近代粵劇及革新京劇在舞台表演上，頗多採用西洋歌劇和音樂劇的技巧，故此在舞台表演用Chinese Opera也是無妨。戲曲踏入民國之後已經現代化和西化，也在現代舞台表演。戰後香港的粵劇大量採用西洋技巧：編劇、主題曲式、旋律、人物角色布局，甚至電影編劇及鏡頭（粵劇電影而言）。將現代化的戲曲表演，堅持翻譯為Xiqu，是「不知今日何日」。

本地化、國家化還是國際化？

翻譯可分為音譯和意譯，音譯往往是在意譯不恰當的情況下的折衷辦法，如果是中譯英，以中文拼音作為人名或地方名的做法大致已得到國際認可。美國翻譯理論學家Lawrence Venuti以歸化(Domestication)及異化(Forcignisation)來描述兩種翻譯策略，歸化是要把語言、文字本土化，歸化翻譯要求譯者處於目的語讀者角度，譯者須以本國作者的方式說



●圖為粵劇代表劇目《帝女花》。資料圖片

話；異化則是保持譯者盡可能不去打擾原文的原則。歸化強調的不是準確描述藝術本身，而是着重找到外國人容易明白的翻譯，而Chinese Opera正是歸化的好例子。

歸化翻譯的拼音只是將文字拉丁化，若按照使用拼音能保存文化的邏輯，那麼整個知識體系都要改變，例如哲學及中文等學科，基於中西文化的差別，或許都要改以拼音作為名稱。在全球一體化下，異化的翻譯較能保存不同文化的特徵，免得各自的特質或精髓被曲解。雖然歸化翻譯驟眼較順暢，但長遠不利於推動文化藝術。

譯音的混淆也引起有關地區口音的爭議，較極端的是Xiqu Centre曾被挪揄為「西曲中心」。香港既屬嶺南地區，以粵語為日常生活語言，如果要依循採用Xiqu拼音的原則，粵劇的英文應改用Yuet Kuk（粵曲）或Kwong Tung Tai Hei（廣東大戲）。至於Xiqu用了漢語拼音的x和q，在大部分歐洲語言都是不熟悉的輔音字母，用英文發音，並不便利。這就涉及文化主體、身份認同和文化價值觀的問題，揭示了香港文化何等複雜。

(二之二)

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英語世界

看偵探小說或懸疑電影劇集，其中一個樂趣就是最後揭開謎底，發現真相。這類故事離不開秘密、偽裝、隱藏、陰謀等元素，都是離奇詭秘。形容這些事情，英文有形容詞mysterious、secretive、clandestine、hush-hush等等，都是神秘、鬼鬼祟祟、偷偷摸摸的意思。

It was suspicious because he died in a mysterious circumstance.
事件很可疑，因為他在一個離奇的情況下死去。
She is very secretive about her whereabouts after work.
她總是神神秘秘的，從不透露下班後的行蹤或所在處。
He was doing some clandestine work for that organisation.
他正在為那個組織幹些不可告人的事。
She was fired by her boss all of a sudden. It was hush-hush.
她忽然被上司辭退，事出突然，不明原委，很奇怪。

除此之外，亦有一些比較特別的用語可用，其中之一是cloak and dagger。當中的cloak是斗篷、長袍，而dagger是匕首、短劍。據說斗篷和匕首是文藝復興時期歐洲的一種打鬥方式，斗篷是掩護，匕首才是武器，武士一手拿着斗篷，遮蓋另一手藏着的匕首。

當時一些地方，如西班牙和法國，流行間諜、密探一類的戲劇，裏面的主角亦經常帶着斗篷和匕首出現，後來這一類涉及詭計、暗算、窺探、間諜的戲劇和小說，都稱為cloak and dagger。

現在cloak and dagger已用作比喻一些神秘離奇、不明所以，或者暗中進行的情況或行動，可以有眾數cloaks and daggers。用連字號串起來的cloak-and-dagger可用作形容詞，形容一些行為神秘莫測，似乎隱藏了一些事情或幕後動機，不是表面所見的，令人聯想到一些人或團體行動可疑，處事詭異，似在密謀詭

計，掩埋秘密或隱瞞事實。
He resigned because he hated the cloaks and daggers within the board of directors.
他很討厭董事會內部在幕後搞鬼，所以辭職了。
There seem to be some cloak-and-dagger operations going on in the school. That's why the parents are worried.
學校似乎正在進行一些秘而不宣的事，因此家長們都很擔心。
The selection process should be done fairly and openly, rather than in a cloak-and-dagger way.
遴選過程應該公平公開，不應該暗箱操作。
There must be some cloak-and-dagger business between the two companies. Last week, the two heads met in a remote golf course.
那兩間公司肯定暗地裏進行一些秘密交易。上星期，兩家的頭兒在偏僻的高爾夫球場會面。
另一個類似cloak-and-dagger的形容詞用語是hole-and-corner，hole就是洞、孔，而corner是角落，都是隱蔽的地方，而角落裏的洞就更難看見，所以hole-and-corner或者hole-in-the-corner也用作比喻，形容神秘、可疑的事情，暗中進行，掩人耳目，似是不誠實、見不得光的事情。
Politics is always full of hole-and-corner intrigues.
政治常常充滿陰謀詭計。
Some members suspect that there are some hole-in-the-corner activities in the organization when they can't get their money back.
一些成員無法拿回金錢，懷疑組織內有見不得光的活動。
They have been dating for nearly a year. Really, they don't have to be that hole-and-corner.
他們交往將近一年，其實他們不用這樣偷偷摸摸的。
這些cloak-and-dagger或hole-and-corner的背後密謀、隱藏真相的事情，都不會是什麼好事，希望只會在小說或戲劇中出現，現實生活中凡事都可以透明公開、光明磊落。

斗篷匕首喻暗流湧動

現在cloak and dagger已用作比喻一些神秘離奇、不明所以，或者暗中進行的情況或行動，可以有眾數cloaks and daggers。用連字號串起來的cloak-and-dagger可用作形容詞，形容一些行為神秘莫測，似乎隱藏了一些事情或幕後動機，不是表面所見的，令人聯想到一些人或團體行動可疑，處事詭異，似在密謀詭

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