恒



摘錄自2月28日香港《文匯 報》:長期以來,賣地收入是政 2021年賣地收入佔政府財政

20.6%。以往地產市道好景,每年賣地收入輕 易過千億元,但地價租金高企,亦增加市民生 活壓力,更窒礙產業發展,擴大貧富差距,加 劇深層次矛盾。

近年地產市道疲軟, 2023/2024年度及 2024/2025年度政府賣地收入僅為二百億元左 右,導致整體收入大降,政府只能嚴控開支, 例如今年預算案提出「強化版」的財政整合計 劃,難免影響政府服務,更引發社會對香港財 政穩健的關注。

事實反映,土地市場飄忽,靠高地價支撐運 作的模式難以為繼。當今世界以創新驅動發 展,香港是時候加快進入經濟轉型的新賽道。

香港文匯報推出的「香港經濟結構調整探 索」系列評論,就有不少專家學者明確指出, 過去香港經濟高度依賴金融和房地產等服務 業,這種單一發展模式在當前全球經濟格局變 化和區域競爭加劇的背景下面臨較大壓力。

為了應對這些挑戰,香港必須破除路徑依 賴,加快產業結構轉型升級,推動經濟多元化 和高質量發展

香港正承受財赤壓力, 一向被視為香港發

展參照對象的新加坡,庫房卻「水浸」。 新 加坡2024財政年税收預計實現64億新加坡元 (約371億港元)的盈餘。新加坡總理兼財政 部長黃循財早前指,2024財年的盈餘遠高於 最初預計的8億新加坡元,並成功扭轉了2023 財年26億新加坡元的赤字。盈餘主要來自企 業利得税過去兩年的顯著增長,該項税收從 3.2%增至 2024 財年預計的 4.1%, 並超越了 「國家儲備淨投資回報貢獻」(NIRC),成 為政府經常收入的最大來源

新加坡企業利得税增長「超出預期」,主要 是為應對日益增加的全球政經不確定性,新加 坡政府將國家定位為創新和研發中心,積極支 持本地企業實現此目標

2021年,新加坡政府宣布為期十年的「製 造業2030」願景計劃,旨在促進新加坡製造 業增長達50%,並維持20%的GDP份額。即 使在疫情期間,新加坡的生物醫藥製造、電子 和精密工程行業、半導體等先進製造業仍穩步

新加坡主動調整經濟結構,增強應對挑戰的 抗逆力,令庫房更殷實

香港近年也認識到加快經濟結構轉型的必要 和迫切。 2022年,特區政府發表《香港創新 科技發展藍圖》,推動實現香港「新型工業 化1;去年推出100億元「新型工業加速計



劃」,日前計劃下首個項目已啟動

此次預算案圍繞強化經濟新動能推出一系列 政策措施,包括提出將預留10億元成立香港 人工智能(AI)研發院,將透過100億元的 「創科產業引導基金」加強引導市場投資新興 產業,以及在生命健康、虛擬資產、數碼債 券、綠色科技、低空經濟等創科領域都有着 墨;特區政府亦計劃發債投資北部都會區等重

大基建工程。

中央大力支持香港振興經濟,特區政府展現 勇於改革、敢於破局、不斷創新的決心,提供 土地税收優惠、簡化註冊審批流程,持續優化 政策環境,積極吸引創科企業落戶,深化與大 灣區其他城市產業協同合作,構建創新產業蓬 勃成長生態,一定能釋放香港持續繁榮發展的 強勁動能。

## Proactively restructure the economy to unleash Hong Kong's momentum



For a long time, revenue from land sales has been a major pillar of the government's coffers, for instance, 20.6 percent of government

revenue in the 2020/2021 fiscal year. In the past, when the property market was booming, annual land sale income easily exceeded HK \$100 billion. However, high land prices and rents have also piled pressure on residents, stifled industrial growth, widened the wealth gap, and deepened underlying social tensions. In recent years, with the property market weakening, government revenue from land sales in the 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 fiscal years has plummeted to around HK\$20 billion, dragging down overall income. This has forced the government to tighten its belt, as seen in this year's budget, which unveiled an "reinforced" Fiscal Consolidation Programme. Such measures inevitably affect public services and have sparked concerns about Hong Kong's financial stability.

The reality is clear: the land market is unpredictable, and a model reliant on sky-high land prices is no longer sustainable. In today's world, innovation drives progress, and it's time for Hong Kong to pick up the pace and shift onto a new track of economic transformation. In the series of commentaries on "Exploring Hong

Kong's Economic Restructuring" published by the Hong Kong Wen Wei Po, numerous experts and scholars have argued that Hong Kong's economy has been highly dependent on service industries such as the finance and property, and that such a unitary mode of development is facing greater pressure in the context of the current changes in the global economic landscape and intensified regional competition. To tackle these challenges, Hong Kong must break free from its old habits, accelerate the transformation and upgrading of its industrial structure, and promote a more diverse, high-quality economy.

Hong Kong is currently grappling with the budgetary pressure, while Singapore, often seen as a benchmark for Hong Kong's development, enjoys a treasury "flooded with cash". Singapore's projected tax surplus for the 2024 fiscal year is S\$6.4 billion (roughly HK\$37.1 billion). Earlier, Singapore's Prime Minister and Finance Minister Lawrence Wong noted that this surplus far exceeds the initial forecast of S\$800 million, and successfully reverses the deficit of S\$2.6 billion from the 2023 fiscal year. The windfall stems largely from a sharp rise in corporate income tax over the past two years, climbing from 3.2% to an estimated 4.1% in 2024, overtaking the "Net Investment Returns Contribution" (NIRC) as the government's largest recurring revenue source.

Singapore's "higher-than-expected" corporate tax growth reflects its response to rising global political and economic uncertainty. The government has positioned the nation as a hub for innovation and R&D, proactively supporting local firms to achieve this goal. In 2021, Singapore launched its decade-long "Manufacturing 2030" vision, aiming to boost manufacturing growth by 50% and maintain its 20% share of GDP. Even during the pandemic, advanced sectors like biomedical manufacturing, electronics, precision engineering, and semiconductors continued to grow steadily. By proactively reshaping its economic structure, Singapore has bolstered its resilience against challenges, leaving its treasury in rude health.

Hong Kong, too, has recognised the need and urgency of accelerating its economic transformation. In 2022, the Government released the Hong Kong Innovation and Technology Development Blueprint, pushing for "new industrialisation". Last year, it rolled out a HK\$10 billion "New Industrialisation Acceleration Scheme", and the first project under this initiative has recently launched. This year's budget

introduced a raft of measures to bolster new economic momentum, including plans to earmark HK\$1 billion to establish Hong Kong AI Research and Development Institute, to steer market investment into emerging sectors through the HK \$10 billion "Innovation and Technology Industry-Oriented Fund", and to focus on areas like life sciences, virtual assets, digital bonds, green tech, and low-altitude economy. The Government also plans to issue bonds to fund major infrastructure projects like the Northern Metropolis.

With strong backing from the central government to revitalise its economy, the Government is showing bold determination to reform, break new ground, and innovate relentlessly. By offering land and tax incentives, streamlining registration and approval processes, and continuously refining the policy environment, Hong Kong is working to attract tech and innovation firms, deepen industrial synergy and co-operation with other cities in the Greater Bay Area, and foster a thriving ecosystem for innovative industries. These efforts will surely unlock the powerful momentum for the sustained and prosperous development of Hong Kong.

Tiffany

不論機器翻譯還是人工翻譯,把when一 律譯作「當……時」十分普遍,尤其現時 機器翻譯愈見盛行,這個情況也愈見統一。

這不是近期的語言現象,早在二十多年 前便有翻譯界前輩論及這個問題, 「當……時」是when的唯一譯法嗎?更重 要的是,這能否反映when在不同情境的語 義邏輯?

下文主要引用《紅樓夢》和霍克思(David Hawkes) 與閔福德 (John Minford) 合 譯的英譯本説明when的其他譯法。

當、時、之時、之際,這些是與 「當……時」意義相近的詞語,都是最常 見的譯法,但很多時候當、時並用其實大 可不必,二擇其一便可。

用當時、當日、那時、屆時這些詞語代 替最常見的譯法可算是一種翻譯技巧,就 是把when這個概念由英文的從句移至中文 的主句,例如:

原文: When he decided to establish a school, he negotiated with the government.

譯文:他決定建立一所學校,當時他積 極聯絡政府。

**時序關係:**後、之後、只見、只聽、見 得、聽得、忽見、忽聽,或不直接翻譯。 這類例子其實很多,小説翻譯尤其常見。 當when用作連接兩件接續發生的事件,連 詞不直接翻譯出來很多時候並無不可。以 下列舉擇自《紅樓夢》的三例,首兩例是 對聯:

原文:假作真時真亦假,無為有處有還

譯文: Truth becomes fiction when the fiction's true; Real becomes not-real where the unreal's real.

原文:身後有餘忘縮手,眼前無路想回 頭。

譯文: As long as there is a sufficiency be-

# 勤思邏輯意義 提升翻譯能力

hind you, you press greedily forward. It is only when there is no road in front of you that you think of turning back.

原文:來至峰下,坐於石邊,高談快

譯文: When they arrived at the foot of Greensickness Peak, they sat down on the ground and began to talk.

條件關係: 待、等、等到、一到、及

用when來表達條件關係也很常見,尤其 是充分條件。這時便可以用中文表達條件 關係的方式,例如:

原文:該部文書一到,本府官員無不喜

譯文: The officials at the Prefecture, when notice that he was to be cashiered arrived from the Ministry, rejoiced to a man.

原文:我見了女兒,我便清爽;見了男 子,便覺濁臭逼人。

譯文: When I am with girls I feel fresh and clean, but when I am with boys I feel stupid and nasty.

因果關係:因為、所以、故、故此 when 也可用來表達因果關係,例如:

原文: 半夜中, 霍啟因要小解, 便將英 蓮放在一家門檻上坐着。

譯文: It was near midnight when Calamity, feeling an urgent need to relieve his bladder, put Ying-lian down on someone's doorstep while he went about his business.

由此可見,把when一概翻譯作「當…… 時 」往往只是譯者但求方便之故,而不是 唯一的譯法。若要翻譯能力有進步,勤於 思考邏輯意義或是一途。



香港恒生大學 THE HANG SENG UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

翻譯及外語學院高級講師

香港恒生大學

支,現代人注重飲食、運動、養生,都 是希望遠離痛症疾病,保持身體健康、 體魄強壯。形容一個人健康強壯,英文 最常用的是 healthy、strong、fit等的形 容詞,如果要多一點變化,語氣有趣一 點,可以使用不同的用語和説法。

醫療是個

人和政府的

一項重大開

其中一句,比較舊式但簡單的是in fine/good fettle, fettle是狀態,多指身 體狀況,亦可指情緒,所以in fine/ good fettle 是指身體強健、狀態良好的 意思。

Don't worry. I'm in good fettle today. 不要擔心,我今天的狀態很好。

It seems that the boy is back in fine fettle. He should have fully recovered.

看來那男孩已經恢復良好狀態,應該 已是完全康復。

另一詞組是 hale and hearty, hale 和 hearty 都是形容詞, hale 是健壯、沒有 病痛,而 hearty 意思近似,是熱情、精 神飽滿, hale and hearty一起使用,順 口之餘,亦加強了語氣,形容某些人精 力充沛、精神奕奕,特別是指年紀較大 的長者身壯力健。

Her grandmother is still hale and hearty, very energetic and talkative.

她的祖母健壯依然,充滿活力又健

The old priest, hale and hearty at 88, is going to give another sermon next Sun-

那年長的教牧雖然已經88歲,但依然身體健 康、精神奕奕,正在準備下星期再作布道。

另一用語強調某人非常強壯的是 fighting fit, fight 是打架、作戰的意思, fighting fit 是指某人很 健康,身體精神狀態都很好,不是真的去打鬥作 戰,只是表示很硬朗,足以面對挑戰,應付困難 的工作。

Everyone in the team feels fighting fit for the coming match.

隊裏每個人都覺得自己有最佳狀態應付下一場 比賽。

The secretary has been sick for weeks. She is sure-

ly not fighting fit. 那秘書病了數個星期,她肯定不在狀態。

The president is now fighting fit. He is deter-

mined to resolve this long-standing problem.

總統現在鬥志高昂,有決心解決這長期存在的

形容人健康強壯,亦可以用上比喻 fit as a fiddle, fiddle是violin小提琴較為口語化的稱呼。健 壯如小提琴,似乎有點奇怪,據一些猜測,原來 説的是fiddler小提琴手,他們需要足夠體力方可完 成一整場表演

另一個猜想是fit解作合適、恰當的意思,原本 説的是小提琴外形、聲音都很漂亮,切合用途, 是理想的樂器,後來fit as a fiddle不再指效用,用 作指體力,是體魄強健的意思。

### 如跳蚤般生機勃勃

此外,亦可以説fit as a flea, flea是跳蚤,是經 常跳躍、生命力強的生物,所以fit as a flea亦是身 體強壯健康、生機勃勃的意思。

He is young and fit as a fiddle. He won the marathon quite easily last Sunday.

他很年輕,體魄強健,上星期相當輕易地勝出 馬拉松賽跑。

Take a good rest and you'll soon be fit as a flea

好好休息一下吧,很快你便會恢復強健體魄。

He is nearly 80 but is still as fit as a flea. He is going to run another election.

他已年近八旬,但仍然壯健非常,準備參與下 一次選舉。

The supervisor is fit as a flea. He never takes sick leaves and works hard all the time.

那個監督人活力充沛,從不因病休假,一直勤 力工作。

這些慣用語in fine fettle、hale and hearty、fighting fit、fit as a fiddle、fit as a flea 都是形容身體健 康、體力充沛、精神飽滿,而且都用了一組發音 相同的字母開頭,讀起來有韻律,順口而易記。

Lina CHU (linachu88@gmail.com)