

社評  
雙語道

# 提升強制驗窗執行力 保護公眾生命安全

**原文** 摘錄自 5 月 17 日香港《文匯報》：審計報告早前發現，強制驗窗計劃自推出以來，截至去年有約 2.6 萬份通知未獲遵從，其中 43% 法定通知逾期 3 年至 11.6 年仍未遵辦。發展局局長甯漢豪 5 月 16 日在立法會回應指，會考慮簡化流程，加快進度。隨著樓宇日益老化，定期驗窗關係到市民的生命、財產安全，特區政府近年推動修例強化執行，值得肯定。

不過，當前的癥結在於強制驗窗的罰則阻嚇力不足，執行落實力度不夠。特區政府已就不遵辦驗窗通知的個案考慮引入新罰則，相關建議應盡快落實，同時進一步完善對弱勢社群的支援，推動全社會構建一個安全、宜居的居住環境。

過去 7 年中，本港共發生了 445 宗樓宇墜窗事故，導致 1 人死亡、7 人受傷。令人擔憂的是，這些事故中有 66% 的樓宇在事發時未被列為墜窗風險較高的樓宇。甯漢豪認同要完善揀選制度，同時善用科技加快發出定額罰款通知書的過程及推進檢控工作，然而實際數字反映，政府發出的驗窗通知書竟然近一半未遵辦，政府部門甚至因為發過通知書就不再催辦，暴露強制驗窗計劃在執行過程中存在漏洞，必須強化執法力度、加重罰則。

屋宇署自 2012 年 6 月全面實施強制驗窗計劃，規定業主必須定期檢驗其樓宇的窗戶，及早發現問題並適時補救；屋宇署可依據《建築物條例》，向樓齡達 10 年或以上的私樓業主發出法定通知，規定為其樓宇的窗戶委任合資格人士進行訂明檢驗。針對不遵從強制驗窗法



▲過去 7 年中，本港共發生了 445 宗樓宇墜窗事故。圖為筲箕灣東喜道飛墜的鋁窗。 資料圖片

◀當前強制驗窗的罰則阻嚇力不足，執行落實力度不夠，難讓市民生活安全放心。 資料圖片

定通知的業主或法團，屋宇署僅可發出 1,500 港元的定額罰款通知書，而屢犯者可被檢控，最高可處罰款 25,000 港元及監禁 3 個月。若發生墜窗意外，則可根據《簡易程治罪條例》第 4B(1) 條，處以罰款 10,000 港元及監禁 6 個月。罰則力度不足，部分業主抱僥倖心理，對驗窗通知置之不理。

政府已經採取補救措施，提出修訂《建築物條例》建議，希望加快樓宇檢驗和修葺，提高相關定額罰款。政府部門正整合收到的公眾意見，希望在明年上半年向立法會提交

修訂草案。發展局早前曾表示，計劃對不遵辦驗窗通知定額罰款提高一倍至 3,000 元，如持續不遵辦可被檢控，最高罰款增至 20 萬元，監禁維持一年。窗戶日久失修如同「定時炸彈」，政府在相關修例建議，甚至可考慮對故意不遵辦的業主實施「釘契」的處罰，以儆效尤。

本港存在很多「三無」大廈，業主大多數是長者，欠缺得力的業主立案法團，難以協調處理公共地方的窗戶驗窗事宜。

因此，政府應對此類大廈業主提供適當支

## Enhancing Enforcement of Mandatory Window Inspection to Protect Public Safety

**譯文** The latest Report of the Director of Audit revealed that approximately 26,000 notices remained non-compliant as of last year, among which 43% of statutory notices had remained outstanding for more than 3 years and up to 11.6 years, since the launch of the Mandatory Window Inspection Scheme (MWIS). In response at the Legislative Council on 16 May, the Secretary for Development, Bernadette Linn, stated that streamlining procedures and accelerating progress would be considered. As buildings age, regular window and building inspections are critical to safeguarding lives and property. The Government's recent efforts to strengthen enforcement through legislative amendments are commendable.

However, the current challenge lies in the insufficient deterrent effect of penalties for mandatory window inspections and the lack of robust enforcement. The Government has proposed introducing new penalties for non-compliance with window inspection notices, which should be implemented swiftly. Additionally, further support for vulnerable groups is needed to foster a safe and liveable residential environment across society.

Over the past seven years, Hong Kong

has recorded 445 incidents of windows falling from buildings, resulting in one death and seven injuries. Alarmingly, 66% of the buildings involved were not classified as high-risk for window falling at the time of the incidents. Linn acknowledged the need to improve the selection process for inspections and leverage technology to expedite the issuance of fixed penalty notices and advance prosecution efforts. However, the data reveals that nearly half of the window inspection notices issued by the Government remain non-compliant, with some departments failing to follow up after issuing notices, exposing flaws in the execution of the MWIS. Stronger enforcement and heavier penalties are essential.

Since June 2012, the Buildings Department has fully implemented the MWIS, requiring property owners to regularly inspect their building's windows to identify and address issues promptly. Under the Buildings Ordinance, the Buildings Department can issue statutory notices to owners of private buildings aged 10 years or older, mandating the appointment of qualified persons to conduct prescribed inspections. For non-compliant owners or owners' corporations, the Buildings Department may issue a

fixed penalty notice of HK \$1,500. Repeat offenders may face prosecution, with a maximum fine of HK \$25,000 and imprisonment for up to three months. In cases of window-falling incidents, penalties under section 4B(1) of the Summary Offences Ordinance may include a fine of HK \$10,000 and imprisonment for six months. The limited severity of these penalties has led some owners to ignore inspection notices, taking their chances.

The Government has taken remedial steps, proposing amendments to the Buildings Ordinance to expedite building inspections and repairs and increase related fixed penalties. The relevant departments are consolidating public feedback, aiming to submit the amendment bill to the Legislative Council in the first half of next year. The Development Bureau previously indicated plans to double the fixed penalty for non-compliance with window inspection notices to HK \$3,000, with prosecution for continued non-compliance carrying a maximum fine of HK \$200,000 and imprisonment for up to one year. Neglected windows are akin to "ticking time bombs," and the Government could even consider imposing "encumbrance registration" on the titles of deliberately non-compliant owners as

a deterrent.

Hong Kong has many "three-nil" buildings (those without owners' corporations, management committees, or property management), where owners, often elderly, struggle to coordinate window inspections for common areas. The Government should provide appropriate support to these building owners, including assistance in convening meetings and offering suitable subsidies for eligible owners to complete window inspection works.

Hong Kong introduced mandatory building and window inspection schemes years ago to enhance safety, but their implementation has been less than ideal. The Development Bureau submitted a document to the Legislative Council last year stating that since the schemes' inception, compliance rates for mandatory building and window inspections have been approximately 40% and 70%, respectively. To ensure these schemes are effective, enforcement challenges must be addressed through measures such as heavier penalties and stronger enforcement efforts, ensuring timely inspections and maintenance of buildings and windows to provide a safer and more secure living environment for the public.

●Tiffany

## 世壯運兩譯法 反映側重不同

**恒**大譯站

隨着人工智能 (AI) 浪潮一波又一波地襲來，大家對於翻譯的要求除了準確與通順之外，速度似乎也成為了 AI 的一大優勢和譯者的一大劣勢。然而，嚴復曾經提出「一名之立，旬月躊躇」。從另一角度而言，翻譯時選詞造句也是需要慢慢去斟酌的。那快與慢之間應該如何抉擇呢？我們且以下面一例來進行分析。

台灣地區今年 5 月下旬有一大型盛事：雙北世界壯年運動會 (World Masters Games 2025 Taipei & New Taipei City)，簡稱世壯運。世壯運每四年一屆，和國際壯年運動總會 (台灣世壯運官網使用的中文名) (International Masters Games Association, IMGA) 掛鉤。本應於 2021 年在日本關西舉辦的這一屆世界壯年運動會 (World Masters Games 2021 KANSAI) 已經延期至 2027 年。日本的官網上 IMGA 的中文為世界老將運動會協會。由此可見 IMGA 出現兩個中文譯法。

用 DeepSeek-V3 (DS) 和 ChatGpt 4o (CG) 翻譯上述三個詞線英文，結果顯示 DS 和 CG 對於雙北世壯運、關西世壯運的中文譯文基本一致。IMGA 的 DS 譯文為國際壯年運動總會，CG 譯文為國際壯年運動會協會。其他的區別則在於 DS 提供了較為詳盡的解釋以及其他譯法以供參考。

網絡上進行搜索會發現 2025 年之前有

很多關於世界老將運動會的報道。Masters Games 究竟應該譯為壯年還是老將，這兩個詞語的區別又在哪裏？漢語大詞典對壯年的在線解釋為壯盛之年，多指三四十歲；而老將的意思是從事某一行業較久，且有一定經驗的人。老將給人的整體感覺是有一定年紀的。

從 2025 雙北世壯運的報名條件看，只要年滿三十符合該運動種類規定就可以報名，無須選拔。雙北世壯運的願景第一為宣揚終身運動及全民運動價值理念，促進壯年運動發展，第二為推動高齡運動，實踐樂活國民。今年亦有老將和高齡人士參加。不難看出，主辦方的側重點在於壯年。

從 IMGA 官網的宣傳圖片以及口號來看 (Never too old. Never too late.)，總會是想突出「不老」「不遲」這兩個概念。從這個角度來看，似乎總會的名稱可以採用世界老將運動會協會或者世界老將運動總會。

### 翻譯離不開咬文嚼字

所以，由此可見，雖然都是 Masters Games，卻未嘗不可有兩個中文譯文。AI 在翻譯上固然可以給譯者提供參考，但是語言的藝術、語意的偏差、所涉及活動宣傳的宗旨、活動的側重等等文字和非文字方面這些細緻的考量還是離不開譯者的字斟句酌和反覆思量。

香港恒生大學 THE HANG SENG UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG 王紅華博士 香港恒生大學翻譯及外語學院副教授

## 麵包至關重要 衍生經濟用語

**英**語世界

東方人多以米飯為主食，西方人則多以麵包為主食。麵包 (bread) 是用麥子磨成粉，加水發酵而成的食品。據考古資料，麵包早於歐洲舊石器時代已出現，是人類最早期的烤製糧食之一，在西方文化中佔有重要地位。

麵包在歐洲的重要性可見於語文，由於麵包是主食，英文說掰開麵包 (break bread)，可以是進食、用餐的意思，跟中文的「開飯」差不多。英文用語亦經常用 bread 比喻基本生活需要或者生活水平，例如 breadwinner，不是贏得麵包的人，而是掙錢養家餬口的人，即家中的經濟支柱。而 breadline 原本指等待領取慈善機構派贈麵包的隊伍，後來亦指排隊領取免費食物或各樣救濟的行列，再後來引申至貧困、貧窮線 (poverty line)，是較為精確的技術字眼，亦可以用 breadline 代表貧窮線，即是維持基本生活的最低收入水平。

She is a single mum and the sole breadwinner of the family.

她是單親母親，家中唯一掙錢養家的人。

The workers severely injured in the accident are breadwinners of their respective families.

意外中嚴重受傷的幾名工人都是各自家中的經濟支柱。

They are not rich but definitely not on the breadline.

他們並不富裕，但肯定不是貧窮。

Many charitable organizations are working hard to help children who are living under the breadline.

許多慈善機構都致力幫助活在貧窮線下的兒童。

塗抹上牛油的面包更為美味，麵包和牛油 (bread and butter) 是歐洲人重要主食搭配，18 世紀後，bread and butter 就用作比喻基本生活要求，可以指生計、謀生的職業或活動、主要的收入來源，然後就有形容詞 bread-and-butter，描寫一些基本的、重要的、直接與大部分人的需要和利益有關的事情。

Accounting is his bread and butter; singing is just a sideline.

會計是他的日常謀生工作，唱歌只是他的閒來副業。

She enjoys cooking very much. Now she earns her bread and butter by operating a small restaurant.

她熱愛烹飪，現在經營一家小餐館作為收入來源。

Education is surely a bread-and-butter issue. We have to put in more resources.

教育肯定是最基本的民生事項，我們必須投放更多資源。

The bread-and-butter problem is that small businesses cannot afford the high rents.

根本的問題是小企業負擔不起高昂租金。

起初，人們買了麵包回家，要自己用刀切開麵包進食，1928 年美國人發明切麵包機後，首次有麵包店出售切片麵包 sliced bread，宣傳說這是烘焙業一大躍進 (the greatest forward step in the baking industry)。切片麵包大受歡迎，非常成功，自此之後，大多數麵包都以切片形式出售，更有用語 the best/greatest thing since sliced bread，意思是自切片麵包後最好/最偉大的發明，比喻一些非常好、十分有用的發明或事物，甚至引申指很棒的人，或者很有見地的意見。有些時候，以某種語氣說出來，也可能帶有諷刺成分。

This app is really the best thing since sliced bread. It makes our lives a lot easier.

這個應用程式真的是切片麵包以來最偉大的發明，令我們的生活輕鬆得多。

We do think that the new secretary is the greatest thing since sliced bread. He is efficient and helpful.

我們真的覺得新任秘書是劃時代的最棒的人，工作效率高，是很大助力。

The plan is not very practical but they think it is the greatest thing since sliced bread.

這個計劃不大實際，可是他們視之為曠古鑠今的偉大事物。

了解麵包在西方文化的重要性，自然就會明白 breadwinner、breadline、bread and butter 或者 the best thing since sliced bread 等等字詞，其實都是源自日常生活。

●Lina CHU [linachu88@gmail.com]