

社評  
雙語道

# 美國自毀學術招牌 港應積極「搶人才」

**原文** 摘錄自 5 月 24 日香港《文匯報》：美國政府早前宣布，取消哈佛大學獲得的學生和交流學者項目資質，禁止其招收國際學生，現正就讀的海外學生必須轉校或離境，預料多達四分之一學生受到影響，更指有可能會對其他大學採取同類措施。

特朗普當局此舉不僅嚴重侵害國際學生接受平等教育和進行自由學術研究的正當權利，更與美國高等教育向來標榜的學術自由與多元包容背道而馳。

香港正全力推進成為國際專上教育樞紐，特區政府與高等教育界可把握機遇，加強向世界推廣「留學香港」品牌，吸引非本地留學生與科研人才來港發展，打造香港成為國際高端人才集聚高地，助力國際創新科技中心的建設。

美國國土安全部以哈佛大學屢次違反聯邦法律、創造不安全校園環境及助長校園暴力等為由，即日起禁止校方招收非移民簽證的國際學生，雖然其後加利福尼亞州的聯邦法官發布禁令，阻止特朗普政府在案件審理期間終止包括哈佛大學在內各大學國際學生合法身份的措施生效。

然而，特朗普政府打壓學術自由、削弱美國軟實力的大錯業已鑄成，向世界明確傳遞出排外和不歡迎國際人才的信號，不但自毀留學品牌，更對美國標榜的學術自由高等教育體系造成嚴重破壞。

中國外交部發言人指出，中美教育合作是互利的，中方一貫反對將教育合作政治化，美方有關做法只會損害美國的形象和國際信譽，中方將堅定維護海外中國學生和學者的正當合法權益。



值此美國「自廢武功」之際，正是香港高等教育把握良機、廣納天下英才之時。香港特區政府教育局局長在社交媒體表示，局方已就哈佛大學被禁止招收國際學生一事即時與本港大學聯繫，呼籲他們積極行動，並為受美國政策影響的合資格者提供便利措施，維護學生和學者的正當合法權益；本港多所大學紛紛積極推出多元措施回應，包括向正在或將會就讀哈佛大學的國際本科生及研究生發出公開邀請，成立專責團隊協助處理入學申請、學分轉移、住宿及簽證等事宜，以及提供包括特別獎學金在內的多方面支援。

教育局和本港大學的迅速反應及積極作為，

值得充分肯定。香港作為全球唯一擁有所謂世界百強大學的城市，具備「背靠祖國、聯通世界」的獨特優勢，是留學和研究的理想之地。教育局和各大學應繼續努力主動「拼船出海」向世界宣傳「留學香港」品牌，吸納國際頂尖學生來港升學，亦應致力完善非本地學生來港後的「衣、食、住、行」等各方面生活和學習上的配套，特區政府長遠也應持續優化各項招納人才政策及推出優惠措施，吸引非本地學生畢業後留港發展。

此外，特朗普當局近期大規模削減經費及資助、大規模裁員及拘捕和吊銷科研人員合法簽證等，引發不少在美國工作的科研人員萌生去



▲美國政府突對哈佛出手，與其向來標榜的學術自由與多元包容背道而馳。圖為哈佛畢業生為國際生發聲。

資料圖片

◀香港是留學和研究的理想之地，深得國際肯定。圖為科大國際生。

資料圖片

## Hong Kong Capitalises on US Academic Woes to Attract Global Talent

**譯文** The U.S. government recently announced the revocation of Harvard University's eligibility for the Student and Exchange Visitor Programme, banning it from admitting international students. Current overseas students must transfer or leave the country, with up to a quarter of students expected to be affected.

The Trump administration has also indicated potential similar measures against other universities. This move not only severely violates international students' rights to equal education and free academic research but also starkly contradicts the academic freedom and diversity long championed by American higher education.

As Hong Kong strives to become an international hub for post-secondary education, the Government and academic sector can capitalise on this opportunity to promote the "Study in Hong Kong" brand, attracting non-local students and research talent to bolster Hong Kong's position as a global hub for high-calibre talent and support the development of an international innovation and technology centre.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security cited Harvard's repeated violations of federal law, creation of an unsafe campus environment,

and contribution to campus violence as reasons for prohibiting the university from admitting international students on non-immigrant visas. Although a California federal judge later issued an injunction to prevent the Trump administration from terminating the legal status of international students at Harvard and other universities during the case's review, the damage to academic freedom and America's soft power has already been done. The U.S. has sent a clear signal of xenophobia and hostility towards international talent, undermining its reputation as a study destination and severely damaging its vaunted academic freedom and higher education system. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson noted that China-U.S. educational cooperation is mutually beneficial, and China firmly opposes the politicisation of such cooperation. The U.S. actions will only harm its own image and international credibility, while China will steadfastly protect the legitimate rights of its overseas students and scholars.

Amid America's self-inflicted setbacks, Hong Kong's higher education sector has a prime opportunity to attract global talent. The Secretary for Education of Hong Kong announced on social media that the Education Bureau has

promptly contacted local universities regarding Harvard's ban on international student admissions, urging them to act swiftly and provide support measures for eligible students affected by U.S. policies to safeguard their legitimate rights. Several Hong Kong universities have responded proactively with diverse initiatives, including issuing open invitations to international undergraduate and postgraduate students currently or planning to study at Harvard, establishing dedicated teams to assist with applications, credit transfers, accommodation, and visas, and offering support such as special scholarships.

The swift and proactive response from the Education Bureau and local universities is highly commendable. As the only city globally with five universities ranked among the world's top 100, Hong Kong boasts the unique advantage of being "backed by the motherland, connected to the world," making it an ideal destination for study and research. The Education Bureau and universities should continue to actively promote the "Study in Hong Kong" brand globally, attracting top international students, while improving support for non-local students in areas such as clothing, food, housing, and transport. In the long

term, the Government should refine talent attraction policies and introduce incentives to encourage non-local graduates to stay and contribute to Hong Kong's development.

Furthermore, recent large-scale funding cuts, layoffs, arrests, and visa revocations by the Trump administration have prompted many researchers in the U.S. to consider leaving. A Nature survey in late March revealed that 75% of scientists are contemplating departing the U.S. Therefore, Hong Kong should not only focus on attracting students but also actively recruit talent, particularly in research fields aligned with development strategies of Hong Kong and the Nation. Hong Kong should strengthen collaboration with Chinese Mainland, especially universities, research institutions, and industries in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, to create superior conditions and environments for talent in areas such as academic posts, funding, equipment, data, and commercialisation of research outcomes. This will enable talent to fully realise their potential, positioning Hong Kong as a place to fulfil their aspirations and contribute to the innovation, technology, and new productive forces of the City and the Nation.

●Tiffany

## 翻譯忌生搬硬套「竟然」「果然」需取捨

**恒**大譯站

略有翻譯經驗的人會發覺，有些字詞看起來普通不過，翻譯起來卻異常困難。大家可能會猜想，翻譯成語熟語難度最高，這的確需要一些工夫與巧思，但往往翻譯的難點是不起眼的，還沒下筆難以察覺，所以有時候估算翻譯需時多久亦非易事。

筆者下文略談兩個字詞的常見翻譯方法：兩個詞語看似尋常簡單，但若要用中文解釋兩者的意思，可能也要定神細思。「竟然」和「果然」不是用以構建觀念，而是表達言者的期望與事情的結果是否一致。「竟然」表示結果與預期相反，用於好事壞事皆可，但效果迥異，而「果然」則指結果不出言者所料。

那「竟然」一般怎麼翻譯？若翻一下漢英詞典，一般會這樣建議：to one's surprise/unexpectedly。這樣處理在學生譯作中很常見，但這是否與實際環境出現的翻譯現象一致？筆者考察了一些語料，發覺很多時候這是不直接翻譯出來的，例如：

**描述天文氣球**  
中文：晚上放波時手機傳來聲響，可能和附近有鑽油台有關，竟然收到越南的訊號。

英文：The mobile phone rang at night, probably because there were oil-rigs nearby. It was signal from Vietnam.

**描述天星小輪**  
中文：香港竟然有多年不變的東西，真的很罕見。

英文：It's rare that anything in Hong Kong does not change in such a long time.

那算不算漏譯呢？學生一般為求穩妥，都會把相應詞彙加上，生怕老師扣分，其實也怪不了他們，想必很多學生覺得翻譯老師的心思

比氣象還要難捉摸，但翻譯有時候真的不是那麼直接的事。究竟把to one's surprise/unexpectedly加上有何不妥？文法上是可以的，但句子就變得不自然了。語言中不同的詞彙都有其用法的差異，把這些英文表達方式硬套進去，只會令句子變得礙眼。

在上述例子中，這會把一些原本不是焦點的意義放大，而且令其變得十分搶眼，反而會模糊了句子的重點，也打亂了句子的節奏。

### 翻譯沒有「唯一解」

翻譯就是一門要通盤考慮的藝術，不同文化、情境、文本有不同輕重的考慮，難以一概而論，往往沒有標準答案，但這不是說沒有好壞之分。

那「果然」呢？若要譯出來，選擇有很多：as expected/sure enough/certainly/indeed/no wonder，但不直接翻譯也很常見，例如《紅樓夢》有以下這一句，霍克思與閔福德的英譯本是這樣處理的：

原文：寶玉聽說，再看下首二櫺上，果然寫着「金陵十二釵副冊」，又一個寫着「金陵十二釵又副冊」。

譯文：Bao-yu glanced at the other two cupboards referred to by Disenchantment. One was labelled "Jinling, Twelve Beauties of; Supplementary Register No. 1"; the other was labelled "Jinling, Twelve Beauties of; Supplementary Register No. 2".

類似的詞語還有「難道」，下次碰到竟然、果然、難道時，不妨衝破詞彙對應的框架，小心考慮其他寫作時說話時應顧及的各種因素。



香港恒生大學翻譯及外語學院高級講師

●梁峻朗

## 身體反映喜怒哀樂 學會收斂利交往

**英語世界**

人的身體跟情緒息息相關，當人憤怒或者驚恐的時候，交感神經會受刺激，導致毛囊周圍的立毛肌收縮，令毛髮豎起。古人可能並未有這種知識，卻懂得觀察，經常將頭髮直豎與情緒掛鉤，如中文成語有怒髮衝冠，形容人非常憤怒，頭髮豎起來頂起帽子；亦有令人髮指，形容事物使人極度憤慨，連頭髮都豎起。

而在英文中，頭髮直豎可與恐懼有關，用語someone's hair stands on end (某人的毛髮直立起來)，表示這人十分害怕。形容事物令人恐懼，使人心慌，可以說這些事物make someone's hair stand on end使到某人的毛髮直豎，像中文說的汗毛直豎。

Our hair stood on end while we were watching this horror movie.

我們看這套恐怖片的時候，嚇得汗毛直豎。

Media descriptions on the murder case make people's hair stand on end.

傳媒對於那個謀殺案的描述，令人不寒而慄。

說到憤怒的情緒，英文亦有與毛髮有關的用語，不用hair，而用hackles作比喻，hackles是動物頸背的毛，或者是鳥類頸部的羽毛，即頸羽。動物和鳥類受到驚嚇、感到憤怒，準備作戰的時候，頸毛、頸羽會豎起，比喻在人類身上，形容某人憤怒、氣惱，可以說someone's hackles rise，即是怒火中燒、一些事物令人氣憤，激怒某人可以說這些事物make someone's hackles rise 或者 raise someone's hackles (激起怒火)。

The principal's hackles will rise if students come late or are absent during the morning assembly.

如果早會時有學生遲到或缺席，校長都會怒不可遏。

His hackles rose when he heard the negative comments. He thought they were unfair.

他聽到那些負面評語時怒火中燒，覺得評語不公平。

The rudeness of the restaurant staff made our hackles rise. We won't come again.

餐廳員工的粗魯態度令我們氣憤難平，我們不會再來。

The new tax policy will surely raise public hackles.

新的稅務政策肯定會激起公憤。

另一個類似的俚語用dander形容憤怒、激動。dander一般認為是dandruff 毛屑的簡稱，憤怒時毛屑會飛起，跟hackles差不多；亦有說dander是指發酵時出現翻滾的泡沫，用以比喻憤怒。someone gets his/her dander up即是說這人怒氣沖天，說某些事物get someone's dander up即是這些事物令人憤怒懊惱。

She got her dander up when her son failed the piano test.

兒子鋼琴考試失敗時，她怒氣沖天。

His brother's attitude got his dander up and the row started.

他兄弟的態度令他怒火中燒，隨即發生爭執。

憤怒懼怕的時候，身體髮膚會有反應，不過，有些人比較善於控制情緒，不輕易表現出來，這時會說他們not turn a hair (沒轉一根毛髮)，即是說他們遇到不快的事情或聽到壞消息時情緒都不形於色。

He didn't turn a hair when he heard the news. He seemed neither angry nor worried.

他聽這個消息時，色不變，容不動。他看起來並不憤怒亦不憂慮。

People were expecting her to be outraged, but she didn't turn a hair.

人們期待她暴跳如雷，可是她喜怒不形於色。

不同的情緒可以用不同的用詞形容，害怕是hair stands on end，憤怒是hackles rise、dander up，都是負面情緒；not turn a hair並不容易，情緒多少會顯露一點，但學會控制總是好的。

●Lina CHU [linachu88@gmail.com]