

社評  
雙語道

原文

# 港創科揭新章 群英匯聚贈錦囊

譯文

摘錄自6月5日香港《文匯報》：早前，首次於本港舉辦的博鰲亞洲論壇國際科技與創新論壇以「科技引領未來 創新驅動轉型」為主題，探討如何善用香港內聯外通的獨特優勢，開拓環球創科合作，預計將匯聚800多名海內外的頂尖專家、學者及政經領袖。在當前全球科技競爭加劇、美國不斷對華實施技術封鎖與限制的背景，這場國際盛會的舉行正當其時，不僅體現了國家與國際社會對香港的重視和支持，也彰顯了香港內聯外通的獨特優勢，為促進與深化國際創科交流合作提供重要平台，順應合作共贏的國際創科發展潮流大勢，向全球創科發展注入新動能，展現出非凡的時代意義。

博鰲亞洲論壇國際科技與創新論壇聚焦全球創科議題，是全球其中一個高水平的重要創科交流合作平台，今屆落戶香港不僅是對本港國際化優勢的充分肯定，更是對「超級聯繫人」角色的高度認可。其間，不同領域的知名專家及政商領袖參與以「發揮內聯外通優勢 拓展環球創科合作」為主題的香港專場，共同探討香港如何充分發揮其內聯外通的獨特優勢；前外國元首和領導人、國際組織高級代表、本地和海內外知名科學家和大學學者、企業和初創公司創辦人以及各國青年領袖等，亦於多場分論

壇、前沿對話及圓桌會議就目前最熱門的創科議題分享真知灼見。這種高規格的國際交流，進一步提升了香港在國際創科領域的地位與影響力。

當前，全球科技競爭日趨激烈，美國削減國內科研經費並對中國科技實施歧視性限制，使得國際科技合作面臨重大挑戰，在此背景下，論壇在香港舉行別具意義。香港憑藉「一國兩制」的獨特優勢，既可聯通內地龐大的創科資源與市場，又能對接國際先進技術與資本，成為促進全球創科合作的關鍵橋樑。論壇的舉辦突顯了科學無國界的精神，除了可以促進環球創科人才、理念、研究、技術和應用等交流互鑒，深化區域及國際的創科合作，推動共同進步、突破與發展，更可讓國際創科人才、企業與投資者認識了解到香港的創科實力、優勢和機遇以及自由、開放、包容的科研環境，從而吸引他們落戶、投資香港，為本港創科生態注入新動力。

特區政府近年大力推動本港創科發展，在「有為政府」與「高效市場」有機結合的正確道路上建立了良好開局且不斷向前邁進，其努力與工作值得充分肯定。例如，2022年公布的《香港創新科技發展藍圖》明確了重點發展生命健康科技、人工智能、先進製造等領域的方向；「InnoHK 創新香港研發平台」推動國際



●圖為嘉賓在博鰲亞洲論壇國際科技與創新論壇2025年香港會議中交流。  
資料圖片

科研交流合作；「產學研1+」計劃和「新型工業加速計劃」等推動科研成果轉化與產業化。創新科技及工業局局長孫東5月5日表示，目前香港初創企業已超過4,700家，引進具潛力或代表性的創科企業超過200家，許多已陸續成功在港上市。

這些成績顯示，香港創科發展已從「布局」邁向「破局」的新階段，將為推動經濟轉型和高質量發展注入新新活力。

未來，香港應於創科發揮香港所長，加快在

生命健康、人工智能（AI）和微電子等自身優勢領域的發展，提升相關前沿科技領域的科研及轉化能力，以創科驅動產業，以及促進政、產、學、研、投的高效協作，推動香港創科生態的蓬勃發展，以加快國際創科中心的建設；同時也應對接國家發展戰略、服務國家所需，助力國家在加強全球科技治理、推動國際科技創新與合作、引領新技術規則的制訂，以及加快落實聯合國2030可持續發展目標，貢獻中國智慧與力量。

## Hong Kong's Technology and Innovation Development Enters a New Phase

The International Science, Technology and Innovation Forum (ISTIF) of the Boao Forum for Asia, held in Hong Kong for the first time, adopted the theme of "Transitioning Towards the Future: Powered by Science, Technology and Innovation". The forum explored how to capitalise on Hong Kong's unique advantage of connecting Chinese Mainland with the global community, fostering international cooperation in innovation and technology (I&T). It is expected to bring together over 800 leading experts, scholars, and political and business leaders from around the world. Against the backdrop of intensifying global technological competition and ongoing U.S. restrictions on Chinese technology, the timing of this international summit is highly significant. It not only reflects the confidence in and support for Hong Kong from the nation and the international community, but also underscores the city's unique role as a global connector, providing a vital platform for promoting and deepening international cooperation in science and technology. This aligns with the prevailing trend of collaborative, mutually beneficial innovation, injecting fresh momentum into global technological progress and demonstrating profound contemporary relevance.

The ISTIF of the Boao Forum for Asia focuses on global innovation topics, establishing itself as one of the world's premier platforms for high-level collaboration. Its decision to be hosted in Hong

Kong not only affirms the city's international advantages but also acknowledges its role as a "super-connector." The Hong Kong Forum, themed "Leveraging the Advantages of Connecting with Both the Mainland and the World to Foster Global Innovation and Technology Collaboration", brought together renowned experts as well as political and business leaders from various fields, to explore how Hong Kong can fully leverage its unique advantages of internal and external connectivity. Former foreign heads of state, senior representatives from international organisations, prominent local and international academics, founders of enterprises and startups, and youth leaders from various countries also participated in sub-forums, cutting-edge dialogues, and roundtable discussions, sharing insights on the most pressing innovation topics. Such high-calibre international exchanges have further elevated Hong Kong's status and influence in the global innovation landscape.

Amid escalating global competition in science and technology, with the U.S. reducing domestic research funding and imposing discriminatory restrictions on Chinese technology, international collaboration faces significant challenges. In this context, hosting the forum in Hong Kong carries particular significance. Leveraging the unique advantages of the "One Country, Two Systems" framework, Hong Kong can connect with both the Mainland's vast innovation resources and markets

while engaging with international advanced technologies and capital, serving as a critical bridge for global innovation cooperation. The forum embodies the principle that science knows no borders, fostering exchanges of talent, ideas, research, technologies, and applications, deepening regional and international collaboration, and driving collective progress and breakthroughs. It also showcases Hong Kong's strengths, opportunities, and open, inclusive research ecosystem to global talent, businesses, and investors, attracting them to establish a presence or invest in the city, thereby invigorating Hong Kong's innovation ecosystem.

In recent years, the Government has vigorously advanced its innovation and technology development, achieving a strong foundation and making steady progress through the synergy of an "capable government" and an "efficient market." These efforts deserve recognition. For instance, the Hong Kong Innovation and Technology Development Blueprint, unveiled in 2022, outlined key focus areas such as life and health sciences, artificial intelligence (AI), and advanced manufacturing. InnoHK's research clusters foster international research exchange, Research, Academic and Industry Sectors One-plus Scheme (RAISE+) and New Industrialisation Acceleration Scheme (NIAS) drive the commercialisation of research and industrialisation. Sun Dong, Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry Bureau, stated on 5 May that Hong Kong now hosts over 4,700 start-

ups and has attracted more than 200 high-potential or representative technology firms, many of which have successfully listed in Hong Kong. These achievements indicate that Hong Kong's innovation ecosystem has transitioned from "laying the groundwork" to "breaking new ground" in a new phase, injecting fresh vitality into economic transformation and high-quality development.

Looking forward, Hong Kong should continue to leverage its strengths in science and technology, accelerating development in areas of competitive advantage such as life and health sciences, AI, and microelectronics. By enhancing research and commercialisation capabilities in these cutting-edge fields, Hong Kong can drive industrial growth through innovation and foster efficient collaboration among government, industry, academia, research, and investment sectors, cultivating a thriving innovation ecosystem. This will expedite the city's development as an international innovation hub. Simultaneously, Hong Kong should align with national development strategies, contributing to the nation's needs by supporting efforts to strengthen global technology governance, promote international innovation and cooperation, lead the formulation of new technology standards, and accelerate the achievement of the United Nations' 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, offering Chinese wisdom and strength to these global endeavours.

●Tiffany

## 對比《壇經》隱喻翻譯 有助理解禪機佛理

恒 大譯站

「教外別傳，不立文字。直指人心，見性成佛。」是中國禪宗的主要特點。六祖慧能所傳的禪法也不例外。

「不立文字」並不是代表沒有文字，不需要經論典籍，相反，在禪宗中同樣存在大量的典籍。《六祖壇經》（以下簡稱《壇經》）就是禪宗中極為重要的典籍之一。《壇經》的思想廣博，文化價值斐然，且語言表述別具一格。經文中大量採用隱喻的手法，對佛法禪意中那些深奧難解的部分進行解讀。因此，為了推動中國佛禪文化，特別是《壇經》為典範的文化精髓在全球範圍內的傳播，需助力國外讀者透徹理解其禪機佛理，領悟隱喻所傳達的深遠意義。我們來看幾個例子。

**「身」與「心」的翻譯**

**神秀原文：**身是菩提樹，心如明鏡台；時時勤拂拭，勿使惹塵埃。

**恒賢比丘尼譯本：**The body is a Bodhi tree, The soul is like a bright mirror. Brush it clean again and again, Don't let the dust fall off.

**John R. McRae 譯本：**Body drive is like a Bodhi tree; The brain is like a bright mirror. You must rub it frequently——Don't let it get dirty.

恒賢比丘尼譯法意味着「身」與菩提樹有等同之意，含有「身」和菩提樹都是靜態之物。事實上，神秀所修的是漸悟法門，以「菩提樹」的茁壯成長為比喻，常為其澆水、施肥、修除旁枝，以此來引導人們應像照顧菩提樹，常以「持戒」來修正我們的一言一行。這是本句形象上的比喻，含有「菩提樹」不是一個靜態之物，而有不斷成長之意。更重要的是，這首偈頌還存在一個隱喻，即以菩提樹能成長成參天大樹來引導人們：我們的內心有一顆菩提種子，一旦通過「修定」啟動它，我們的菩提心便會覺醒，引導我們走上成佛之路。

John R. McRae 將「心」譯為"brain"應是受到科學的影響，而恒賢比丘尼把「心」譯為"soul"，應是受到基督教、天主教的影響。從上下文來看，神秀「心如明鏡台」中的「心」應指第八識阿賴耶識，具有「貯藏、積集」的含意，即通過「現行熏種子、種子生現行」的因果循環，產生污、淨種子，保存於第八識阿賴耶識。神秀的修行方法是，通過修定，「時時勤拂拭」清除我們心靈深處私心、雜念等塵埃，轉染成淨，轉識成知，第八阿賴耶識便成為大圓鏡智，如同明鏡，照見事物的本來面目，明心見性，成佛作主。所

以這首偈頌中的「心」應譯為"mind"。基於以上理解，這首偈頌的譯文筆者建議譯為：

The body is like a Bodhi-tree, The mind is like a bright mirror stand. Constantly we sweep and wipe it with diligence, Do not let it attract any dust.

**須彌山的翻譯**

**原文：**世界虛空，能含萬物色像，日月星宿，山河大地，泉源溪澗……一切大海，須彌諸山，總在空中。

**恒賢比丘尼譯本：**The void of the world, it can contain the colors and images of all things, Sun, moon, and stars, Mountains, rivers, and land, Quanyuan Creek, .....All oceans and land; Mount Sumeru and other mountain ranges - these are all in the void of the universe.

**Thomas Cleary 譯本：**The void of material space encompasses the colors and forms of countless things, including the sun, moon, and stars, mountains, rivers, land, springs, valleys, streams, ..... the oceans and the mountains—all are within space.

佛教宇宙觀主張宇宙係由無數個世界所構成，一千個一個世界稱為一小千世界，一千個小千世界稱為一中千世界，一千個中千世界為一大千世界，合小千、中千、大千總稱為三千大千世界，此即一佛之化境。每一世界最下層係一層氣，稱為風輪；風輪之上為一層水，稱為水輪；水輪之上為一層金，或謂硬石，稱為金輪；金輪之上即為山、海洋、大洲等所構成之地；而須彌山即位於此世界之中央。

由此可知，須彌山具有隱喻的作用，代表一個小世界。根據《長阿含經》的說法，須彌山北為北俱盧洲、東為東勝神洲、西為西牛賀洲、南為南瞻部洲。Thomas Cleary 將「須彌諸山」譯為"the mountains"，抹殺了須彌山在佛教中的特殊含義，而恒賢比丘尼將之譯為"Mount Sumeru and other mountain ranges"，把須彌山和一般的山脈等同，忽略了須彌山為世界之中央的事實，對於此句，筆者建議譯為：Oceans and Mount Sumeru with its ranges are all in the nature of true emptiness.

在翻譯《壇經》時，其中的隱喻如何翻譯成為一個重要問題。因此，可以通過以上方法，進一步分析《壇經》中更多富含隱喻的句子，然後比較不同譯本中這些隱喻的翻譯方式，找出它們的翻譯規律和原則，有助於構建起一個關於《壇經》英譯本的知識框架。

## 與親朋常聯繫 切勿擅斷音訊

英語世界

劇集故事的男主角與家人關係不怎樣好，女兒多年前突然 "upped and left"（離家出走），父親 "came round after more than ten years' radio silence"（失聯十多年卻突然來訪）。今次說一下對白中的兩個用語 up and leave 和 radio silence。

短語動詞 up and leave 中的 leave 是動詞，離開的意思，而 up 亦是動詞，up and leave 說的是突然離開、不辭而別。通常 up 是副詞或介詞，例如 stand up（站起來）、go up（往上走）；其實 up 也可用作動詞，解作增加，例如：inflation has upped（通脹上升了），prices are upping（物價正在上升）。up and leave 中，用 up and 加上另一動詞，前面是增強語氣，用以強調動作的突然性、沒有跡象可尋、在預料外，可以是 up and leave/go/vanish（不辭而別、遽然離去、突然消失），說的都是事出突然，令人意外。過去式是 upped and left，即是當時忽然地就走了，沒說再見，亦無解釋。不過，亦有認為這裏的 up 是把 pick up/stand up 中的 pick 或 stand 省略了，up 是副詞，因此過去式會寫成 up-and-left，意思仍是一樣的。

Someone must have said something offensive. That's why he upped and left in the middle of the meeting.

一定是有人說了些冒犯的話，所以他才在會議中途拂袖而去。

She just upped and went without saying goodbye, and afterwards broke off all contacts with the family.

她遽然走了，沒有說再見，嗣後也與家人斷絕聯絡。

The whole team up-and disappeared soon after the match. Obviously fans were very disappointed.

賽後不久，整支球隊一聲不響便跑光了，球迷顯然非常失望。

He had always taken his wife for grant-

ed until one day she up and left him.

他一直把妻子視為理所當然，不懂珍惜，直到一天妻子毫無預警地捨他而去。

經常聽到英文單詞 radio 都解作收音機（廣播），不過，原來 radio 是無線電，或者是發放無線電信號的通訊系統。radio silence 的中文是無線電靜默，或者電波靜默，一般指在特定的時間或地區，由於軍事、安全、天文等原因，所有無線電系統都停止發送信號。

例如，戰爭中不時會有 radio silence，停止無線電運作。無線電台不廣播任何信息的時段稱為 radio silence，後來引申指某個人或某團體不與其他人溝通的情況，指某段時間，忽然失去了某些人的消息或資訊。形容某些人突然銷聲匿跡，音訊全無，就可以說他們 radio silent。

The singer announced his comeback after a radio silence of nearly three years.

那歌手銷聲匿跡將近三年，再宣布復出。

It is radio silence. He hasn't written, texted or phoned anyone in the family.

真的是音訊全無。他沒有給任何一個家人寫信、發訊息或打電話。

The company can't just go radio silent after the accident. They have to make a public statement.

那公司不可以在發生意外後一直保持沉默，他們必須發表公開聲明。

Her friends and colleagues have kept sending her messages but she is still radio silent.

她的朋友和同事一直傳送訊息給她，可是她依然音訊杳然，沒有一點消息。

一走了之、不辭而別、拒絕溝通、音訊全無……都不是解決問題的好辦法，人際關係不是理所當然存在的，所以最好不要 up and leave 或者 go radio silent 令家人朋友傷感，這亦是劇集要傳遞的其中一個訊息。

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