

港寵物友善餐廳首輪名單年中揭曉

From cats to canines: HK to expand pet-friendly dining with new dog license



原文摘錄自1月30日香港《文匯報》：

去年的施政報告提出寵物友善措施，包括讓餐飲業經營者申請容許狗隻進入的食肆牌照，特區政府環境及生態局局長謝展寰昨日（1月29日）在立法會上表示，政府的目標在今年年中批出首輪申請。

The 2025 Policy Address proposed pet-friendly measures, including allowing catering operators to apply for licenses to permit dogs on their premises. Secretary for Environment and Ecology Tse Chin-wan said at the Legislative Council (LegCo) yesterday (Jan. 29) that the SAR government aims to approve the first round of applications by mid-year.

謝展寰會上表示，未來其中一項工作重點是落實施政報告提出的寵物友善措施，讓經營者申請容許狗隻進入食肆的牌照，目標在今年中批出首輪申請，正式解除實施逾30年的法例禁令。

Tse stated that one of the key tasks moving forward is to implement the pet-friendly measures proposed in the Policy Address, allowing operators to apply for licenses permitting dogs in restaurants. "Our goal is to approve the first round of applications by mid-year, officially lifting the ban that has been in place for over 30 years."

他並表示，食環署今年上半年亦會聯同各政府部門開始採用新模式，加快審批食肆露天座位申請。

He added that the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, in collaboration with other government departments, will also adopt a new model in the first half of the year to expedite the approval process for outdoor seating applications at restaurants.

餐廳日後可申請容許狗隻進入的食肆牌照，而現時貓隻進入餐廳無須額外牌照，只需持有普通食肆牌照。

In the future, restaurants will be able to apply for licenses permitting dogs on their premises. Currently, cats can enter restaurants without an additional license—only a standard restaurant license is needed.

位於旺角的貓餐廳「火之神」的經營情況，則可作為日後食肆讓狗隻進入的參考。該餐廳負責人陳先生表示，店舖2024年6月開業時僅經營餐點服務，惟他因長時間工作引致情緒壓力，去年初開始輪流將家中飼養的貓隻帶到店內陪伴，結果顧客反應熱烈。

The operation of the cat café "QRF" in Mong Kok can serve as a reference for restaurants planning

to allow dogs in the future. The café's owner, Mr. Chan, shared that when the shop opened in June 2024, it offered only food services.

However, due to the emotional stress caused by long working hours, he began bringing his cats to the shop in rotation early last year to keep him company. Surprisingly, customers showed overwhelmingly positive feedback.

現時店內常駐13隻貓兒，而引入貓隻後，營業額上升約兩成，自己與客人互動亦有增加，「因為貓有了話題，大家像朋友一樣聊天，我自己工作也更開心。」

Currently, the shop has 13 resident cats, and since their introduction, turnover has increased by about 20%. His interactions with customers have also grown. "These cats became a topic of conversation... everyone chats like friends, and I feel happier at work," he said.

該食肆約半數顧客為路過用餐人士，另一半則特意為寵物而來，當中年輕人尤其偏好此類寵物餐廳，中午時段顧客多為學生及年輕上班族，晚市則以中年中產客為主。整體而言，本地市民對貓的接受度較高，反應普遍正面。

Approximately half of the café's customers are passersby, while the other half visit specifically for the pets. Young people, in particular, show a preference for such pet-friendly restaurants. During lunch hours, customers are mostly students and young professionals, while the evening crowd consists mainly of middle-aged, middle-class patrons. Overall, residents have shown high acceptance and generally positive reactions toward cats.

至於業界和消費者擔憂的食物衛生問題，他表示引入貓隻以來，僅有一兩位顧客表達疑慮，如擔心寵物毛髮飄入食物，但實際上未曾收到正式投訴，食環署曾在巡查時提醒禁止寵物進入食物製作區，店方則將該區全封閉，加裝遮擋設施，防止毛髮飄入，嚴格區分食物處理與用餐空間，並添置負離子空氣淨化器吸附氣味與毛髮，另每日增設一兩次清潔，所有改裝開支控制在一萬元內，設備無須頻繁更換，屬可持續經營開支。

Regarding food hygiene, Mr. Chan said that since introducing cats, only one or two customers have expressed concerns, such as pet hair floating into food. However, no formal complaints have been received.

During inspections, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department reminded the shop to prohibit pets from entering food preparation areas. In re-



▲圖為貓餐廳「火之神」負責人陳先生與店中的貓咪。

►翁小姐坦言自己愛貓卻無力飼養，餐廳的貓剛好填補心中遺憾。圖為翁小姐（右）及其女兒。

sponse, the shop fully enclosed the food preparation area, added barriers to prevent hair from entering, separated food preparation from dining areas, and installed air purifiers to capture odors and hair. Additionally, cleaning frequency was increased to once or twice daily. All renovation expenses were kept under HK\$10,000, and the equipment does not require frequent replacement, making it a sustainable operational expense.

貓餐廳食客李小姐直言：「去有寵物的地方，早就做好食到貓毛的準備。」不介意貓兒跳上餐桌，甚至能接受狗吠及其他寵物，但前提是「有人管好」，若有寵物主人任由寵物亂跑、偷吃他人食物，便難以接受，強調主人有責任看管寵物，這是保障其他顧客體驗的基礎。

Miss Lee, a customer at the cat café, remarked, "When visiting a place with pets, I'm already prepared to encounter cat hair." She does not mind cats jumping onto tables and can even accept dog barking and other pets, provided "they are properly managed."

However, she would still find it unacceptable if pet owners let their pets run around freely or steal food

from others. She emphasized that owners have a responsibility to supervise their pets, which is "fundamental" to ensuring a positive experience for other customers.

不少非飼養人士亦對寵物友善餐廳表示支持，翁小姐坦言自己愛貓卻無力飼養，餐廳的貓剛好填補心中遺憾，對於容許狗隻進入餐廳，她認為只要狗隻體型不大、性格溫馴便十分歡迎，不擔心狗叫等情況，而目前接觸到的寵物狗大多溫和，個人接受程度頗高。

Many non-pet owners also expressed support for pet-friendly restaurants. Miss Wong admitted that she loves cats but cannot keep one due to practical constraints, but the cats in the restaurant "fill this void for her."

Regarding allowing dogs in restaurants, she believes she would welcome it as long as the dogs are not too large and have a gentle temperament. She is not overly concerned about issues like barking, noting that most of the pet dogs she has encountered are well-behaved, and her acceptance level is quite high.

●DotDotNews Deepline

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大譯站

上期專欄說到本地文化發展的「拿來主義」策略，並列舉了一些外來食物如何成為本地飲食文化符號，今期繼續討論這一過程中香港文化如何發揮主動性。

這種挪用過程絕不僅止於語言層面，而是標誌著一種「吃下」與「棲居於」他者之中的行動：把原本陌生的食物轉化為熟悉的文化物件。西式料理從最初作為外來權力的象徵，逐步經由「消化性同化」的過程嵌入本地生活與語言，成為香港身份的一部分。

對外來食物名稱進行音譯、意譯或混合翻譯，本身就是一種文化改寫行動，同時是一種本土身份的宣示，以至文化批評的實踐。這些翻譯的名稱不僅公開保留了外來氣息，同時也融入本地語彙之中，典型地從未引起排斥或衝突。正如著名作家也斯所言：「……不是在喝什麼茶吃什麼餅，而是在把喝什麼茶和吃什麼餅書寫成一種入會儀式的浪漫書寫。」

此一過程揭示出香港如何透過飲食語言不斷協商身份：外來元素被吞食、挪用並重新表述，以此塑造出獨特的主體性。

港式翻譯接近「消化式挪用」

透過將西式菜餚重新命名並轉化為粵式或港式菜式，香港展現出一種文化駕馭與主體能動——對「外來」的吞食並非被動接受，而是主動挪用並轉化為本地符號。

不同於日本大量依賴片假名字以強調外來化，或法國強調捍衛本國文字純潔的嚴格意譯，香港的翻譯實踐更接近一種文化層面的「消化式挪用」，主動將外來影響轉化為混雜而具在地性的身份符號。

在此過程中亦存在某種拉開距離的姿態，即輸入的「食物」成為彰顯在地口味與身份的載體，甚至是一種對全球化同質化傾向的抵制。

食物的命名、翻譯與再挪用，遂成為一種「烹飪主權」的象徵，藉此消化殖民與全球影響，讓香港得以在全球化壓力之下維持一種流動而又獨特的文化形態，並不斷從外來影響中再創造，將他者轉化為具有內在意義的符號。

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學好藝術用語 博物館中覓知音



不同城市的博物館各自承載着獨特的文化記憶，讓走進其中的人得以與創作者、歷史，甚至與自己的感受產生連結。說到歐洲，當地匯聚了許多美輪美奐、富有特色的博物館，它們不僅展示彌足珍貴的藝術作品，更深入探討文化遺產。

芸芸之中，令筆者印象尤為深刻的是法國巴黎的奧賽博物館 (Musée d'Orsay) 和莫奈花園 (Monet's Gardens)，以及意大利博洛尼亞 (Bologna) 的國際音樂博物館暨圖書館 (Museo Internazionale e Biblioteca della Musica)，這幾所博物館所帶來的感動與啟發，至今仍歷歷在目。

從奧賽的印象派到博洛尼亞的古典鋼琴珍藏，每間博物館恍如訴說着自己的故事，尋覓知音人。英語中亦有不少與藝術相關的用語，反映我們如何欣賞和理解身邊的世界。

位於法國巴黎的奧賽博物館 (Musée d'Orsay) 坐落於塞納河畔 (the banks of the Seine River)，是19世紀至20世紀初藝術黃金時代的見證 (stands as a testament to the artistic era of the 19th and early 20th centuries)。

博物館由一座舊火車站改建而成，以其豐富的印象派和後印象派傑作收藏而聞名 (known for its extensive collection of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist masterpieces)。遊客可以欣賞到梵高 (Van Gogh)、莫奈 (Monet) 和德加 (Degas) 等著名藝術家的作品。在奧賽博物館獨特漂亮的展廳慢慢遊逛，細看每一件精巧的雕塑和畫作，讓人不但產生超越時空的感覺 (create a sensory experience that transcends time)，也驚嘆藝術家的偉大。

從巴黎市中心出發，只需大約短短1.5小時的車程，即可抵達吉維尼的莫內花園 (Monet's Gardens in Giverny)，向名畫家克勞德·莫奈致敬 (a living homage to the famed painter Claude Monet)。花園鬱鬱蔥蔥，由莫奈親自設計；睡蓮在不同時段 (times of day)、季節 (seasons) 和光線條件 (lighting conditions) 下流露的美麗，賦予了莫奈靈感去創作超過二百幅聞名世界的油畫 (served as his inspiration for his famous works)。

漫步花園，遊客彷彿置身於藝術家筆下的場景 (step into the scenes that captivated the artist's imagination)。大自然在生動的色彩 (vibrant colors) 和寧



●圖為莫奈花園。網上圖片

靜的氛圍下 (tranquil atmosphere)，展現了在藝術作品中所擔當的重要角色 (showcase nature's role in artistic expression)。

至於博洛尼亞 (Bologna)，除美食之都享負盛名外，博物館同樣出色。坐落於市中心的國際音樂博物館暨圖書館 (Museo Internazionale e Biblioteca della Musica)，致力展現音樂與視覺藝術的交融 (celebrates the intersection of music and visual art)。館內收藏了大量由十六至十九世紀珍貴的樂器、藝術品和音樂手稿 (houses an impressive collection of musical manuscripts, instruments, and artworks)，充分展現了音樂在歷史長河中的文化意義和價值 (highlight the cultural significance of music throughout history)。還記得多年前在這個博物館中，一邊欣賞稀有的古樂器，一邊聽着音樂家現場表演長笛，印象難忘。博物館以獨特的視角詮釋了視覺藝術與音樂的交織融合 (provides a unique perspective on how visual arts and music intertwine)，絕對是藝術愛好者不容錯過的地方 (a must-visit for lovers of both disciplines)。

關於藝術的短語和諺語往往與繪畫、色彩和樂器有關，例如：

"To colour outside the lines" 解作「打破常規」，意思是以非傳統或具創意的方式思考或行動。例如我們可以說："in his approach to problem-solving, he often colours outside the lines, finding innovative solutions that others overlook" (解決問題方法方面，他常常打破常規，找到被別人忽略的創新解決方案)。

"To have paint in one's veins" 有「對某事物充滿熱情」的意思，例如我們可以說 "growing up in a

family of chefs, she seems to have cooking in her veins; her dishes are always exceptional" (她成長於廚師世家，似乎具備烹飪天賦，做的菜總是非常出色)。

"The art of compromise" 解作「在分歧中找到適中合理的折衷方案之技巧」。我們可以這樣說："in negotiations, it's important to master the art of compromise to reach a beneficial agreement for both sides" (在談判中，掌握妥協的藝術相當重要，這樣才能達成對雙方都有利的協議)。

平時我們說的「開闢一片新天地」，英文是 "to carve out a niche"。例如，現今科技發展一日千里，為不少人創造了新商機，我們可以說："She carved out a niche in the tech industry by focusing on sustainable technologies, attracting a loyal clientele" (她專注於可持續技術，在科技行業開闢了一片新天地，吸引了一群忠實的客戶)。

其他用語有：

His speech about overcoming adversity struck a chord with many in the audience who had faced similar challenges. (他有關克服逆境的演講，令在場很多曾有類似經歷的聽眾產生共鳴)。

The new marketing campaign really hit the right note with our target audience, leading to increased sales. (新的行銷活動相當符合目標客群的喜好，因而提高了銷售額)。

I'm all ears for your updates about the meeting; I heard it went really well. (我十分期待聽你匯報會議的最新情況，聽說會議進行得非常順利)。

其實，藝術並不只存在於博物館之中，也體現在城市的規劃與公共空間設計。看看香港，中環新海濱在未來數年將會繼續有大型的宏偉商業發展，其中一個亮點是面積逾十六萬平方呎的空中花園。那我們可以用 "a work of art" 去形容，例如：the new park will be a work of art, with its stunning landscaping and thoughtful design. (這座新公園將成為藝術品，其景觀設計令人驚嘆，獨具匠心)。

●何雅文 嶺南大學英文系副教授，擁有逾十年的英語語言學教學經驗。曾榮獲嶺大傑出青年研究學者獎，並創辦本港首個數碼英語研究碩士課程。近年專注研究媒體語言與隱喻，分析傳統和社交媒體如何描述各種人物與事件。