

① 高等学校英语翻译系列教材

汉英同声

传译教程

主编 江晓梅

*Chinese-English
Simultaneous
Interpretation*



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汉英同声传译教程

Chinese-English Simultaneous Interpretation

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前 言

《汉英同声传译教程》和《英汉同声传译教程》是一套重点传授同声传译技能的口译教材,主要供高等学校翻译专业、英语专业和其他对同声传译感兴趣的 learners 使用。

《汉英同声传译教程》和《英汉同声传译教程》遵循同声传译教学的基本原则,即以突出同声传译技能训练为指导,以培养同声传译学习者的译员素质为基础,以提高同声传译学习者的同声传译能力为重心,帮助学习者掌握基本的同声传译技能,具备从事一般同声传译工作的基本能力。

《汉英同声传译教程》和《英汉同声传译教程》具有如下几个特点:

(1)突出同声传译训练的技能化特点。本套教材重点传授同声传译的基本技能,如跟读、注意力分配、重述、顺句驱动、简化、概述、综述、预测、等待等技能,以提高学习者的同传能力。

(2)突出同声传译训练的实战性特点。本套教材的选材主要为全真会议材料和最新时事专题材料,涉及政治、经济、文化、教育、环境保护、气候、卫生、医疗保险等热点专题,操作性强,有利于提高学习者的同声传译实战能力。

(3)原则与技巧有机结合。本套教材的每一课都由同声传译基本原则讲解和同声传译技巧训练组成,旨在帮助学习者较为深入地认识同声传译基本原则与技巧运用的关系,促进同声传译技能的习得。

(4)针对性强。本套教材每一课都配有难点分析,针对课文中训练难点提出建议,帮助学习者提高学习效率。

(5)自学材料丰富。本套教材每一课都配有课外补充练习材料,为学习者提供大量自学材料,以帮助学习者进一步巩固课堂所学知识。

(6)课外知识丰富。本套教材每两课配有同声传译相关知识介绍,重点介绍同声传译的发展历史、同声传译类型、同声传译黄金准则、同声传译团队合作原则等相关知识,以帮助学习者更加全面地认识同声传译,提高译员素质。

(7)《汉英同声传译教程》和《英汉同声传译教程》既有相似点,又各有侧重点,为教学提供多种选择。除了一些基本的同声传译技能相似外,两本教材各自针对英传汉和汉传英的特点,对不同的同声传译技能进行较为详细和全面的讲

解,有助于学习者提高同声传译能力。两本教材既可配套使用,也可单独使用,口译教师可根据具体教学实践灵活处理。

(8)本套教材配有 MP3 光盘,其中包括课文 MP3 和经典同声传译实录 MP3。

(9)本套教材配有参考译文。参考译文尽可能体现同声传译的特点,即以顺句驱动、切分、增补、重复等技巧翻译选文,因此,与笔译文本比较,在句式安排上存在较大差异,仅供学习者参考。

《汉英同声传译教程》和《英汉同声传译教程》分别由十六课组成,每一课主要包括“同声传译原则与技巧”、“同声传译技能课内训练”、“难点分析”和“课外补充练习”等内容。本套教材可供口译教师和学习者一学年使用,我们建议一周课堂教学时数不少于两课时,每周可完成一课内容。当然,口译教师应根据学习者在训练中的学习进度灵活处理。

江晓梅负责本套教材的框架设计、具体课文编写和修改定稿。在《汉英同声传译教程》中,江晓梅负责第一课、第二课、第三课、第四课、第五课、第八课、第十五课的编写工作,步婧负责第六课、第十二课、第十四课的编写工作,吴玥璠负责第十课、第十六课的编写工作,江晓梅、步婧共同参与第七课和第十一课的编写工作,江晓梅、吴玥璠共同参与第九课和第十三课的编写工作,江晓梅、步婧、吴玥璠共同参与“同声传译相关知识介绍”和附录部分的编写工作。杨月粉、张林、李发超参加了部分选文的翻译,在此表示感谢。

本教材选文大多出自编写者收集的会议或演讲录音材料,也有极少部分选文由于种种原因没有找到出处,教材编写者对于注明出处和没有注明出处的选文作者均表示感谢。

在本书的策划、写作和出版过程中,得到了武汉大学出版社叶玲利编辑的大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免出现疏漏和缺憾,诚望教材使用者批评指正,以帮助我们进一步改进。

江晓梅

2010年6月

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第一课 跟读训练(一)

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:跟读训练(一)

跟读训练,也被称为影子跟读练习(shadowing),是学习同声传译最基本的训练方式。其形式类似鹦鹉学舌式的跟读,学习者始终跟着讲话者或讲话录音进行跟读。与同声传译类似,影子跟读练习也存在理解与产出的同时性问题,因为跟读者在听信息的同时,还要同步跟读信息,必须实时加工源语信息并及时产出语言。跟读练习初期宜逐字跟读,稍后可进行延后跟读,逐步延长与发言者之间的跟读间隔距离,完整重复所听内容。跟读练习在一定程度上可帮助学习者重复并强化记忆痕迹,提高记忆能力。

跟读训练的基础阶段为源语跟读、源语跟读与源语概述两种主要形式。源语跟读的主要形式有逐字跟读和延后跟读。源语逐字跟读是指学习者用同样的语言几乎同步跟读讲话人,将讲话内容完整且准确地复述。源语延后跟读是指学习者稍落后于讲话者进行跟读,将讲话内容完整且准确地复述。延后的时间距离依据学习者个人的注意力分配能力而定,一般为7个字左右,也有的学习者可以延后12个字左右而不遗漏任何信息。通常以意群为延后的时间单位有利于准确复述源语内容。延后跟读训练中涉及一个关键的概念,即听说差(EVS, Ear Voice Span, 听和说的时间差距),学习者应根据自身的记忆能力和理解能力,随时调整听说差。有的学习者的听说时间差较长,有的学习者的听说时间差较短,一般来说,在跟读练习中,延长听说差有利于提高学习者的记忆和理解能力。例如,在跟读如下句子时,“自1949年新中国成立以来,//特别是20世纪70年代末实行改革开放以来,//随着中国经济持续增长和社会全面进步,//妇女与男子平等的权利和机会不断得到保障,//妇女发展获得了前所未有的机遇//”,应该尽可能以意群形式跟读源语文本(如文中意群标记所示)。这样,一方面可以适当延长听说时间差,提高语速,另一方面可更好地帮助学习者理解源语文本,促进跟读能力的提高。

源语跟读与源语概述是指学习者完成跟读后,即刻用源语概述所跟读的内

容。学习者的跟读练习不是漫无目的的机械练习,而必须在跟读的基础上,对跟读的源语内容进行分析和理解并概述所跟读的内容。这就要求学习者在跟读源语内容时,一心多用,要同时耳到、心到、嘴到。耳到是指学习者必须全神贯注地跟听源语内容。心到是指学习者必须对所跟听的内容在瞬间进行分析和归纳,准确理解所跟听的源语内容,同时记住这些内容。嘴到是指在听、理解和记忆的基础之上,学习者必须将源语内容用源语进行概述。例如,“中国是一个拥有 13 亿人口的发展中国家,// 中国人民和中国政府根据这一基本国情,// 把维护人民的生存权利,// 改善人民的生存条件,// 作为争取和维护人权的首要目标,// 在经济发展的基础上,// 促进社会的全面进步,// 不断提高人民的生活水平,// 保证人民共享发展成果。//”在对该句进行源语跟读和源语概述时,依据自己的理解,可将该句概述为“中国有 13 亿人口,中国政府首先把改善人民的生存条件作为最基本的维护人权目标,在发展经济的基础上,促进社会进步,提高人民生活质量,保证人人共享发展成果”。源语跟读和源语概述可有效培养同传学习者一心多用的能力,学会在瞬间对所跟听的内容进行分析和归纳,准确理解所跟听的源语内容,提高跟读质量。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1. 听录音,用源语跟读短文。第一遍逐字跟读,第二遍延后跟读。

🔊 词汇提示

非物质文化遗产 the Intangible Cultural Heritage

文化遗产日 the Cultural Heritage Day

古籍保护 protection of ancient books

中国昆曲艺术节 Kunqu Art Festival

文化软实力 soft power of culture, 指一国的文化、价值观念、社会制度、发展模式
的国际影响力与感召力

营造非物质文化遗产保护的良好氛围

——文化部副部长周和平讲话摘录

2009 年 6 月 13 日

近年来,我国的非物质文化遗产保护工作得到了党和政府的高度重视和人民群众的关心和支持。6 月 13 日“文化遗产日”系列活动的全面开展,进一步促进了全社会对非物质文化遗产保护的关注,对营造保护非物质文化遗产的良好

社会氛围,推动我国文化大发展、大繁荣,都将产生积极深远的影响。//

2005年12月,国务院决定设立“文化遗产日”。“文化遗产日”越来越受到全社会的广泛关注,每年6月的第二个星期六已成为宣传、展示非物质文化遗产保护成果,营造非物质文化遗产保护氛围的重要节日。今年是我国第四个“文化遗产日”,非物质文化遗产保护活动的主题是“弘扬民族文化,延续中华文脉”。//为迎接新中国成立60周年,从中央到地方都举办了一系列非物质文化遗产保护专题展览、展演、论坛、表彰和宣传活动。如文化部和四川省共同主办的第二届中国成都国际非物质文化遗产节;人力资源和社会保障部、文化部举办的全国非物质文化遗产保护、古籍保护事业杰出人物表彰、颁证、授牌仪式;文化部在京举办的中国非物质文化遗产展演——少数民族传统音乐舞蹈专场;北京市举办的空竹文化节;文化部和江苏省举办的第四届中国昆曲艺术节,都集中展示了近年来我国非物质文化遗产保护工作的成果,向社会全方位、多角度地宣传了我国丰富的非物质文化遗产。//

“文化遗产日”系列活动的全面开展,将进一步展示、宣传丰富多彩和博大精深的中华传统文化,丰富人民群众的文化生活,营造浓郁的节日氛围,增强全社会的非物质文化遗产保护意识,培育民族精神,弘扬中华文化,提高国家文化软实力,建设中华民族共有的精神家园,作出积极贡献。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

2. 听录音,用源语跟读短文,在停顿处用源语概述跟读内容。

📖 词汇提示

文化外交 cultural diplomacy

中华文化复兴 rejuvenation of the Chinese culture

项目统筹 project coordination

活动平台 platforms

文化外交

——文化部副部长赵少华讲话摘录

2009年3月23日

在和外交结合后,文化外交就具有其他外交形式所不具备的独特性:柔软似水、平和直观、易于接受。这种“柔”性和“软”性直抵人心,促进人与人之间思想、观念和情感的沟通,使得文化外交在国家对外宣传和传播中被广泛运用,其重要性日益突出,被誉为“外交中的外交”。//文化只有在对外传播、交流、融

合、激荡中才能保持最旺盛的创造力和生命力,所以从这个意义上讲,中国文化外交承担的不仅仅是向世界推介中国文化的责任,还担当着促进中华文化复兴的伟大使命,这也是新时期赋予我们的另一项伟大而艰巨的重任。// 只要通过我们不懈的努力,秉承中华优秀传统文化的优势,以德服人,以文化人,发挥文化柔性的作用,滴水穿石,在对外交往中就能探寻出一条具有中国特色的文化外交理念和实施途径。//

文化部发挥在对外文化交流方面的资源优势,全面整合中央和地方的文化资源,突出重点,集中力量办大事,通过对外交流的大型文化活动平台,在海外举办了中法文化年、美国中国文化节、中俄国家年等一系列重大综合性文化项目,促进了中国文化在世界上的影响,大大推动了中华文化“走出去”计划的实施。// 针对对外文化交流规模和数量不断增长的新趋势,文化部更加重视信息服务、项目统筹和资金扶持在促进中华文化走出去方面的重要作用,加强了海外文化阵地建设,目前已有7所中国文化中心分布在非洲、欧洲和亚洲,下一步,文化部将加大中国文化中心建设力度,为中华文化“走出去”提供更多的海外平台和基地。//

文化部将进一步加大激励民间社会力量参与对外文化工作的力度,通过制定相关法规,在继续坚持以政府为主导的同时,打破行政壁垒,努力调动各方面尤其是民间对外文化交流的积极性,鼓励社会广泛参与对外文化交流,以推动中华文化更好更快地走向世界。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

📖 难点分析

在进行源语跟读练习时,需掌握三个要点,即较快的语速、合适的听说差和意群跟读。较快的语速能保证同传学习者及时跟紧讲话人,适度的时间差能使同传学习者跟讲话人保持合适的节奏,以意群为跟读单位能促进学习者更准确地理解源语信息。在第一篇源语跟读练习中,学习者要重点训练延后跟读,即延长听说差训练,尽可能地延长跟读时间,学会一心二用,即要同时记忆讲话人的发言,同时还要用源语跟读讲话人的发言,并在训练的过程中发现最适合自己的听说时间差。在第二篇源语跟读及源语概述练习中,以意群为跟读单位成为练习重点,例如,“文化部发挥在对外文化交流方面的资源优势,// 全面整合中央和地方的文化资源,// 突出重点,// 集中力量办大事,// 通过对外交流的大型文化活动平台,// 在海外举办了中法文化年、美国中国文化节、中俄国家年等一系列重大综合性文化项目,// 促进了中国文化在世界上的影响,// 大大推动了

中华文化‘走出去’计划的实施”,学习者应该根据文中所标示的意群记号进行跟读训练,尽可能地延长听说差,但同时又不影响对下一句的跟读和理解。而后在完成跟读时,立刻进行源语概述,“文化部充分利用其资源优势,整合中央和地方文化资源,在国外举办多场大型文化交流活动,如中法文化年、中美文化节、中俄文化年等,促进了中华文化在世界上的影响”。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音,用源语跟读句子,在停顿处用源语概述跟读内容。

- 1) 新疆维吾尔自治区地处中国西北边陲,亚欧大陆腹地,面积为 166.49 万平方公里,占中国国土面积的 1/6,陆地边境线长 5 600 公里,周边与 8 个国家接壤,是古丝绸之路的重要通道。
- 2) 新疆自古以来就是一个多民族聚居和多种宗教并存的地区,从西汉(公元前 206—公元 24 年)开始,成为中国统一的多民族国家不可分割的组成部分。
- 3) 我们既要高度尊重传统的繁体字具有的文化遗产功能,也要尊重简化字的现实功能。在此基础上寻求对于这一问题的民意的“最大公约数”,是汉字文化发展的必要选择。
- 4) 中华民族悠远的历史,为我们留下了浩如烟海的文物,但完整且精美者总是有限,更多的文物在岁月流转中受到不同程度的损伤,其中不乏国宝级珍品。修复机构难以寻觅,修复人才严重匮乏,修复技术让人担忧,修复价格使人茫然,种种问题一直困扰着众多收藏家。
- 5) 中国传统文物修复技术源远流长、博大精深,目前正面临技术退步的危险。现在急需将传统文物修复技术申报非物质文化遗产,让它受到更好的保护。

2. 听录音,用源语跟读短文,在停顿处用源语概述跟读内容。

📖 词汇提示

维吾尔、哈萨克、回、柯尔克孜、蒙古、塔吉克、锡伯族 the Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Kirgiz, Mongolian, Tajik and Xibe ethnic minorities

广播/电视发射台及转播电台 radio/television transmission and relay stations

伊斯兰教 Muslim

清真食堂 Muslim canteens/Muslim catering

古尔邦节 Kurban Festival, 伊斯兰教历 12 月 10 日,“古尔邦”为阿拉伯语,指

“献牲”,该节日也叫“牺牲节”或“宰牲节”

肉孜节/开斋节/拉玛丹节 Fast-breaking Festival,伊斯兰教历 10 月 1 日,伊斯兰教历每年 9 月为斋戒月。凡成年健康的穆斯林都应全月封斋,即每日从拂晓前至日落禁止饮食等,共 30 日,其后第二日为开斋节,庆祝一个月的斋功圆满完成

新疆的历史与发展(节选)

新疆历史上曾是欧亚大陆交通和文明交往的通道,连接古代东西方文明的著名的“丝绸之路”从这里经过。特定的地理区位,使新疆历史发展呈现出鲜明的多民族并存与融合、多种文化兼容与并蓄的特色。自公元前 1 世纪起,新疆地区就是中国的重要组成部分,并在中国统一多民族国家的构建和发展中发挥了重要作用。//

新中国成立前,新疆没有一个专业的文艺团体,没有艺术研究机构和艺术学校。现在维吾尔、哈萨克、回、柯尔克孜、蒙古、塔吉克、锡伯等民族都有自己的专业文艺团体,涌现了一批杰出的民族艺术家。// 新中国成立前,新疆没有一座公共图书馆和博物馆,现自治区有公共图书馆 81 个,博物馆 23 个。近年来,广播电视事业得到快速发展,现有广播发射台及转播电台 41 座,电视发射台及转播台 826 座,全区广播人口覆盖率已达 91.3%,电视人口覆盖率达 90.93%。一批具有浓郁民族风格的文学艺术作品走出新疆,走向世界;图书、报纸、杂志出版的种类和数量成倍增长,报纸由 1952 年的 4 种发展至 2001 年的 98 种,其中少数民族文字报纸有 43 种。//

少数民族的风俗习惯受到充分尊重。少数民族的风俗习惯与群众生产生活息息相关,与宗教信仰密切相连。为尊重少数民族风俗习惯,中央和自治区人民政府颁布了一系列规定。为保证少数民族特别是信仰伊斯兰教民族特需食品的供应,人民政府颁布法规,采取了一系列具体措施,要求大中城市和有穆斯林群众的小城镇保持一定数量的清真饭馆;在交通要道以及有少数民族职工的单位,设立“清真食堂”或“清真灶”;供应穆斯林群众的牛羊肉,按照其习惯进行宰杀与处理,并单独储运和销售;// 各少数民族在自己的传统节日,如“古尔邦节”和“肉孜节”期间,都能享受到法定的节日假期和节日特殊食品的供应;在有土葬习俗的少数民族中,政府不推行火葬,并采取划拨专用土地、建立专用公墓等具体措施予以保障。//

少数民族使用和发展本民族语言文字的自由和权利得到充分尊重和保障。无论在司法、行政、教育等领域,还是在政治和社会生活中,少数民族语言文字都得到广泛使用。自治区机关执行公务时,同时使用两种以上语言文字;各自治

州、自治县机关在执行公务时,也同时使用自治民族的语言文字。少数民族有权使用本民族的语言文字进行选举或诉讼。新闻、出版、广播、电影、电视广泛使用民族语言文字。// 新疆人民广播电台用维吾尔、汉、哈萨克、蒙古、柯尔克孜五种语言广播,新疆电视台有维吾尔、汉、哈萨克三种语言的频道节目,维吾尔、汉、哈萨克、柯尔克孜、蒙古、锡伯等民族都有本民族文字的报纸和书刊。//

(摘自中国政府白皮书《新疆的历史与发展》2003)

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. Creating Supportive Environment for the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (excerpt) by Zhou Heping, Vice Minister of Ministry of Culture, P.R.China, June 13, 2009

In recent years, the protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage has attracted much attention from the Chinese government and the Party, and it has gained much support from the people as well. On June 13, the Cultural Heritage Day, a series of activities are being launched on all fronts, which make people from all walks of life become fully aware of the importance of protecting intangible cultural heritage. The Cultural Heritage Day has exerted positive and profound influence on creating a good social atmosphere for protecting intangible cultural heritage and promoting the greater development and prosperity of Chinese culture.

In December, 2005, the State Council decided to establish the Cultural Heritage Day. Since then, the Cultural Heritage Day has been gaining much importance from the society. Now, the second Saturday in June has become an important festival to publicize and demonstrate the fruits of Intangible Cultural Heritage protection and to create the atmosphere to protect the Intangible Cultural Heritage. This year marks the 4th anniversary of the Cultural Heritage Day in China, the theme of which is “carrying forward the national culture, continuing the cultural line of the Chinese nation”. In order to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China, the central government as well as the local ones, have held a series of special exhibitions, performances, forums, awarding and publicity activities of Intangible Cultural Heritage protection. For example, the 2nd International Festival of Intangible Cultural Heritage Chengdu China cosponsored by the Ministry of Culture and Sichuan Province; the National Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection, the

commending of, certificate conferring and plate award ceremony to outstanding people in the protection of ancient books held by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security and the Ministry of Culture; the China Intangible Cultural Heritage Performance, i. e. the special session of traditional music and dances of ethnic minorities held in Beijing organized by the Ministry of Culture; the Cultural Festival of Chinese Yo-yo held in Beijing; the 4th Chinese Kunqu Art Festival held by the Ministry of Culture and Jiangsu Province. All these intensively demonstrate the fruits of China's Intangible Cultural Heritage protection work, and comprehensively publicize China's rich Intangible Cultural Heritage from different perspectives to the society.

The launching of a series of activities of the Cultural Heritage Day on all fronts will greatly help to publicize the rich, colorful and profound traditional Chinese culture, enrich the cultural life of the people, create intense festival atmosphere, enhance the awareness to protect the Intangible Cultural Heritage, nurture national spirit, carry forward the culture of the Chinese nation, enhance the soft power of culture of China and build up the common spiritual home of the Chinese nation.

2. Cultural Diplomacy (excerpt) by Zhao Shaohua, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Culture, P.R. China, March 23, 2009

With the integration of culture and diplomacy, cultural diplomacy possesses unique features that other forms of diplomacy do not possess: soft and flexible, placid, intuitionistic and readily acceptable. Such softness and flexibility can straightly penetrate into people's heart, and promote the exchanges of thoughts, ideas and feelings among people. Thus, cultural diplomacy is extensively employed in foreign publicity and communication, and its importance is becoming increasingly prominent, and it is now reputed to be the "diplomacy of diplomacies".

Culture can retain its most vigorous creativity and vitality only through communication with, exchanges with, integration into and collision with foreign cultures. In this sense, Chinese cultural diplomacy shoulders not only the responsibility of introducing Chinese culture to the world, but is also endowed with the great mission of promoting the rejuvenation of the Chinese culture, which is also another great and arduous task bestowed on us by the new age. As long as we make unrelenting efforts, carry forward the strength of traditional Chinese culture, make others convinced through morality, cultivate people through culture, bring into play the role of softness of culture which is like the dripping water wearing away stones,

we will be able to work out principles of cultural diplomacy with Chinese characteristics and find out the best way to implement it.

Ministry of Culture has brought into play the resource advantages of foreign cultural exchanges, coordinated the central and local cultural resources on all rounds, highlighted the important ones and concentrated resources on great events. Ministry of Culture has successfully held a series of large-scale cultural activities such as Sino-French Culture Year, Festival of Chinese Culture in America, Sino-Russia Culture Year, etc. These important and comprehensive cultural programs enhance the influence of Chinese culture in the world and push forward the implementation of the “Going Global” plan of Chinese culture.

In order to cope with the new situation in which cultural exchanges are accelerating in terms of scale as well as frequency, Ministry of Culture begins to attach greater importance to the prominent role of information service, project coordination and financial support in promoting the “Going Global” of Chinese culture. Ministry of Culture has intensified its efforts in building overseas cultural centers. So far, there are altogether seven Chinese cultural centers in Africa, Europe and Asia. In the next step, Ministry of Culture will continue to intensify its efforts to build up Chinese cultural centers so as to provide more overseas platforms and bases for the “Going Global” of Chinese culture.

Ministry of Culture will further strengthen its efforts to encourage private sectors to participate in the cultural exchanges. By formulating relevant laws and regulations, under the leadership of the central government, Ministry of Culture will take great pains to break administrative barriers, mobilize the initiative of various sectors, in particular the initiative of private sectors in foreign cultural exchanges, encourage the society to extensively participate in foreign cultural exchanges so as to promote Chinese culture to the world at a faster pace.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, located in the border area of Northwest China and the hinterland of the Eurasian Continent, occupies an area of 1.6649 million square kilometers, accounting for one-sixth of Chinese territory. It has a land border of 5,600 kilometers bounded by eight countries. It was an important

section of the ancient Silk Road.

- 2) Since ancient times, Xinjiang has been inhabited by many ethnic groups believing in a number of religions. Since the Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-24 AD), it has been an inseparable part of the unitary multi-ethnic Chinese nation.
- 3) On the one hand, we should show great respect to the cultural inheritance function of traditional Chinese characters. On the other hand, we should also respect the realistic function of simplified Chinese characters. On the basis, we seek the “greatest common divisor” from people’s opinion on this issue, which is the necessary choice for the development of Chinese characters.
- 4) The long and profound history of the Chinese nation has left us tremendous amount of cultural relics, among which the intact and delicate ones are always the very few. Many cultural relics are damaged in varying degrees with the elapse of time, and some are even national treasures. The restoration agencies are hard to find. The shortage of restoration talents is severe. The restoration technology is worrying and the restoration price is prohibitively expensive. All these problems plague many collectors.
- 5) China used to boast a long and profound history of cultural relics restoration, but now the technology of restoring traditional cultural relics is facing the danger of regression. It is now very urgent to submit nomination proposals for this technology to be considered for inclusion in the UNESCO’s World Heritage List, so that it will receive better protection.

2. The History and Development of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (excerpt)

Historically, Xinjiang was the passage for land transport and civilizational contact between Asia and Europe. The famous Silk Road linking the ancient civilizations of the East and the West went through this vast land. Its geographical location has resulted in Xinjiang’s distinctive feature: coexistence and integration of diverse peoples and their cultures. Since the first century BC, the region has been an important part of China, and played a significant role in the construction and development of a unitary multiethnic country.

Before the founding of the People’s Republic of China, there was not a single professional theatrical troupe, artistic research organization or art school in Xinjiang. Now, the Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Kirgiz, Mongolian, Tajik and Xibe ethnic minorities all have their own professional theatrical troupes and have produced a galaxy of

outstanding artists. Before the founding of the People's Republic of China, Xinjiang had no public library or museum to speak of. Today, it boasts 81 public libraries and 23 museums. In recent years, radio and television have advanced in seven-league boots. Currently, there are 41 radio transmission and relay stations, and 826 television transmission and relay stations. Radio reaches 91.3% of Xinjiang's population, and 90.93% have access to television. A number of literary and artistic works with strong ethnic characteristics have been well received nationwide and even abroad. The genres and number of titles of books, newspapers and magazines have doubled or redoubled. The number of newspapers increased from 4 in 1952 to 98 in 2001, of which 43 were published in local ethnic minority languages.

Ethnic minorities' folkways and customs are fully respected. Ethnic minorities' folkways and customs are closely related to people's production and life, as well as religious beliefs. To respect ethnic minorities' folkways and customs, the central and regional people's governments have promulgated a number of regulations. To guarantee the supply of special food needed by ethnic minorities, Muslims in particular, the people's government has promulgated regulations and taken a sequence of specific measures, for instance by requiring large and medium-sized cities and small towns with sizable Muslim populations to have a definite number of Muslim restaurants. At the communication hubs and in units with Muslim employees, Muslim canteens or Muslim catering must be provided. Beef and mutton supplied to Muslims must be slaughtered and processed according to Islamic customs, and must be separately stored, transported and sold. On their respective traditional festivals, such as the Kurban Festival and Fast-breaking Festival, all ethnic minorities may enjoy statutory holidays and be supplied with special festive food. Ethnic minorities which traditionally practice inhumation are exempt from the government requirement of cremation, and are allotted special land for cemeteries.

Ethnic minorities' freedom and right to use and develop their own spoken and written languages are fully respected and protected. Whether in the fields of judicature, administration, education, etc., or in political and social life, the spoken and written languages of ethnic minorities are broadly used. Government organs of the autonomous region simultaneously use two or more spoken and written languages in handling public affairs. Government organs of autonomous prefectures and counties also simultaneously use the spoken and written languages of the ethnic group exercising regional autonomy in handling public affairs. Ethnic minorities have the

right to use their own spoken and written languages in election and litigation. Spoken and written languages of ethnic minorities are widely used in journalism, publications, radio, film and television. The Xinjiang People's Broadcasting Station uses five languages, namely, Uygur, Han, Kazak, Mongolian and Kirgiz, while the Xinjiang Television Station uses the Uygur, Han and Kazak languages. The Uygur, Han, Kazak, Kirgiz, Mongolian and Xibe have newspapers, books and magazines available to them in their own languages.

第二课 跟读训练(二)

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:跟读训练(二)

心理学研究成果表明跟读训练能有效地强化瞬间记忆和短时记忆的痕迹,提高学习者的有效记忆能力。跟读训练能够帮助学习者在接收信息的同时,完成跟读,并巩固稍纵即逝的在线记忆。在同传的训练过程中,学习者应该加强影子跟读训练,这样能养成边听边跟读的习惯,提高记忆能力。

跟读训练除了巩固短时记忆外,还能帮助学习者保持高度的注意力,提高听力理解能力,对同传输出有提高作用。由于跟读练习与同传结构上相似,即强调同时完成多项任务,按照学习自动化的理论,高强度的跟读练习能有效地帮助同声传译学习者适应并掌握一心多用的技巧。当边听边想边说内化为学习者的一种应用程序后,再边听边译,就相对容易了。

跟读训练还能帮助学习者强化语言训练,增强源语和目标语语感,提高语言能力。跟读训练是练习者紧跟讲话人或录音磁带进行复述,练习者在跟读训练的过程中,不仅仅是听和理解源语文本,还要注重对所听语言的相关语音特征进行模仿、分析、归纳和理解,提高自己的语言表现能力。在训练的过程中,尽可能利用标准语音的练习磁带进行跟读训练,以加强学习者在语音、语调、重音、节奏等方面的训练,提高语言的表现力。

跟读训练的提高阶段主要包括源语跟读与目标语概述、语音、语调、重音、节奏等训练。源语跟读与目标语概述是指学习者在跟读源语文本后,即刻用目标语准确概述所跟读的内容。该练习要求学习者在听和记的同时,必须理解所跟读的内容,同时还要在瞬间完成语言转换,用目标语概述所跟读的内容。提高阶段的练习初步涉及了源语与目标语的转换问题,难度加大。该阶段的练习是进入同声传译练习的最基本阶段,是双语即刻转换训练的重要组成部分。学习者要在多任务训练的同时,即在听、记、说进行的同时,还要重点加强对源语文本的理解,而后用目标语概述所跟读的内容。例如,“特别令我感到鼓舞的是,不论作为观众、主办人或表演者,年轻的新加坡人在繁荣文化方面成为最重要的力

量。随着形形色色的艺术团体纷纷出现,人们的艺术鉴赏能力也日益提高。”在完成跟读后,应该用目标语概述该段信息,“I am encouraged to witness many new changes, namely, younger people here are the mainstream of this cultural fermentation, either as audiences, organizers or artists. This has led to the formation of more diverse arts groups and rising standards of arts appreciation.”在跟读的同时,完成对源语文本的理解,并用目标语准确概述所跟读的内容。

加强语音、语调、重音、节奏等方面的训练是指学习者在跟读的同时,提高源语和目标语的语音质量。学习者在跟读的同时,注意对所跟读语言的单词发音、重音、节奏、语调等的模仿和学习,提高源语和目标语语音质量。练习材料最好为标准源语发音和目标语发音的录音资料,如中央电视台的《东方时空》、《高端访问》、《对话》、《国际周刊》、《时事短评》等节目,BBC、CNN 和 VOA 的新闻及“National Geographic”等节目,注意观摩主持人的语音、语调、重音、节奏、语速和声音控制等语音特点,提高学习者的双语语音质量。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1. 听录音,用源语跟读短文,在停顿处用目标语概述跟读内容,注意语音、语调、节奏、语速的变化。

📖 词汇提示

教师节 Teachers' Day

一个重大突破、一个重大步伐、一个确立 one great breakthrough, one big step,
one establishment

义务教育 compulsory education

人力资源 human resources

原教育部部长周济介绍新中国成立 60 年来教育事业的发展成就 (节选)

2009 年 9 月 11 日

昨天是我国第 25 个教师节,党和政府隆重表彰了全国模范教师,大力倡导尊师重教的良好社会风尚。百年大计,教育为本;教育大计,教师为本。我国有 1 600 万名教育工作者,有 1 200 万名中小学教师。长期以来,广大教师牢记使命,学为人师,行为世范,兢兢业业,默默耕耘,培养了一批又一批优秀人才,为我国教育事业和社会主义现代化建设作出了突出贡献。//

人民教育,奠基中国。新中国成立 60 年,教育与祖国共命运、与时代共进

步,教育发展成就巨大辉煌:培养了一代又一代有文化、有抱负的社会主义建设者。这些成就概括起来,可以描述为“两个跨越”,一个是实现了全面普及义务教育的历史性跨越,一个是实现了高等教育进入大众化发展阶段的历史性跨越;“一个重大突破”,就是职业教育加快发展,教育宏观结构调整取得重大突破;“一个重大步伐”,是坚持教育公益性,实现教育公平迈出了重大步伐;“一个确立”,就是确立了中国特色社会主义教育体制的基本框架,使教育更具鲜明的中国特色,更好地为社会主义建设服务。//

我国正举办着世界上规模最大的教育,现代化教育体系初步形成,完成了教育大国、人力资源大国的崛起。60年来,教育为社会主义现代化建设培养了数以亿计的高素质劳动者、数以千万计的各类专门人才和一大批拔尖创新人才。现在,我国15岁以上人口和新增劳动力平均受教育年限分别超过8.5年和11年,有高等教育学历的从业人数超过8200万,均处于发展中国家前列。这是一个根本性的变化,标志着中华民族科学文化素质大大提高,我国已经成为人力资源大国,正在加速向人力资源强国转变。//

当前,我国教育面临着新的发展机遇,同时也面临着严峻的挑战。尽管教育发展取得了巨大成就,但仍需要适应社会经济发展的新形势,适应国家对人才培养的新要求,适应人民群众的新期待,办好人民满意的教育仍然任重而道远。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

2.听录音,用源语跟读短文,在停顿处用目标语概述跟读内容,注意语音、语调、节奏、语速的变化。

📖 词汇提示

经典诵读 Reading Chinese Classics in Standard Chinese

陶冶情操 cultivate the mind

砥砺心志 temper the will

人文素养和道德情怀 liberal spirit and moral standard

教育部副部长郝平关于“经典诵读进校园”的讲话(节选)

2009年7月12日

中华文明源远流长,汉语言文化博大精深,千百年来流传下来的优秀诗词歌赋浓缩了汉语韵律、辞章之美,寄寓着中华民族传统的价值追求和审美理想,闪烁着以天下为己任的爱国主义光辉,展现出自强不息、团结奋进的高尚情怀。这些经典是我们民族文化的重要标志,是人类的共同财富,成为启迪一代又一代人

的智慧、丰富我们情感世界的精神源泉。用雅言也就是普通话诵读经典,体味、感悟人生哲理,陶冶情操,砥砺心志,是中国传统的治学、修身途径。//

今天,建设人力资源强国,弘扬中华文化,建设中华民族共有的精神家园,增强中华文化在世界的影响力,需要我们更加重视和发挥传统文化在提高人文素养、增强民族凝聚力、提高文化软实力方面的独特作用。通过诵读亲近、熟悉经典,理解、热爱经典,于潜移默化中提升语言文字和人文素养及审美情趣,进而把握我们优秀传统文化的精髓。//

高等学校担负着人才培养、科学研究、社会服务、引领文化的社会职责,诵读经典,弘扬主旋律,一是对大学生社会主义核心价值体系建设具有促进作用;二是诵读的形式和内容与高等学校的文化氛围和大学生心理需求高度契合,可以形成新的文化潮流,引领校园文化;三是通过诵读活动,能够提高大学生的语言文字应用水平,提升他们的人文素养和道德情怀,对大学生的成长成才有利。//

我们今天诵读的经典,应该包括从古至今中华的诗文精品,既要有经典的古诗古文,也要有与民族精神和中华传统美德一脉相承、脍炙人口的现当代经典名篇。我们诵读经典要注重展现、吸收经典中的精华,使之与当代社会相适应、与文明相协调。我们更期待在学习、吸收经典精华的基础上,提高大学生们的语言文字和文化功力,创造我们时代传诵千古的美文华章。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

📖 难点分析

- 1) “……‘两个跨越’,一个是实现了全面普及义务教育的历史性跨越,一个是实现了高等教育进入大众化发展阶段的历史性跨越;‘一个重大突破’,就是职业教育加快发展,教育宏观结构调整取得重大突破;‘一个重大步伐’,是坚持教育公益性,实现教育公平迈出了重大步伐;‘一个确立’,就是确立了中国特色社会主义教育体制的基本框架,使教育更具鲜明的中国特色,更好地为社会主义建设服务。”在跟读该源语信息时,除了以意群的形式理解和跟读,适当延长听说差外,还必须同时关注对信息点“两个跨越、一个重大突破、一个重大步伐、一个确立”的理解,完成跟读后,用目标语概述该段信息为“... ‘two strides’ refers to the historic strides in compulsory education and popularization of higher education; ‘one great breakthrough’ refers to the fast development of vocational education and restructuring of education system at macro level; ‘one big step’ is that we have made great improvements in realising education equity; ‘one establishment’ is that we have established the basic framework of educational

system with Chinese characteristics”。

- 2) “用雅言也就是普通话诵读经典,体味、感悟人生哲理,陶冶情操,砥砺心志,是中国传统的治学、修身途径。”该句包含四字格(“人生哲理,陶冶情操,砥砺心志”),在进行概述的时候,要重点加强对四字格的理解,用简洁的语言将源语信息转述。可将该句概述为“Reading classics aloud in standard Chinese is of significance in helping young people to develop philosophy of life and cultivate the mind. This is a traditional way for Chinese to develop themselves”。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音,用源语跟读句子,在停顿处用目标语概述跟读内容,注意语音、语调、节奏、语速的变化。
 - 1) 我们国家的中等职业教育在过去几年当中有了很大的发展,中等职业教育的规模已经和普通高中大体相当,实现了结构调整的战略意图。
 - 2) 职业教育的中心任务是提高质量,把职业教育人才培养质量提到一个更高的水平,适应社会的需要,同时也为每一个孩子、每一个学生提供更加广阔的人生发展空间。
 - 3) 中国政府清醒地认识到,中国人口与发展的矛盾依然尖锐,面临诸多困难和挑战:人口数量将在较长时期内继续增长,预计未来十几年每年平均净增1 000万人以上,给经济、社会、资源、环境和可持续发展带来巨大压力;人口总体素质较低的状况在短时期内难以根本改观,与科学技术迅猛发展的要求不相适应;劳动年龄人口大量增加,就业压力居高不下。
 - 4) 中国解决人口与发展问题的基本出发点:坚持立足于人口多、人均资源少、经济和科技水平都比较落后的基本国情,借鉴世界各国的管理经验和科学成果,结合中国实际解决人口与发展中不断出现的问题,走有中国特色的人口与发展道路。
 - 5) 到21世纪中叶,人口素质和健康水平全面提高,高中阶段教育和高等教育大众化。建立起完整高效的社会保障制度。人口分布和就业结构比较合理,人口城市化水平大幅度提高。人民生活富裕,人均收入达到中等发达国家水平,社会文明程度显著提高,基本实现人口与经济、社会、资源、环境协调发展和国家现代化。
2. 听录音,用源语跟读短文,在停顿处用目标语概述跟读内容,注意语音、语调、

节奏、语速的变化。

📖 词汇提示

健康水平 health quality level

国民生产总值 GNP, Gross National Product

正/负相关关系 positive/negative correlations

优生优育 prenatal and postnatal care

人口健康水平与社会发展

人口健康水平是衡量国家经济和社会文化发展程度的主要标志之一。这是因为,一个国家或一个地区人口群体的健康水平,归根结底是受该国或该地区人民生活水平的高低和文化、医疗、卫生、保健等项事业发展程度的制约的。由于社会经济、文化发展程度的不同,人口健康水平在国家与国家、地区与地区间往往呈现出明显的差异。世界人口数据资料表明,人均国民生产总值与衡量人口健康水平的主要标志之一——人口平均预期寿命呈正相关关系,与另一项重要指标——婴儿死亡率呈负相关关系。// 在我国,人口健康水平也是随着社会经济、文化发展水平的提高而日见增进的。据相关资料,现今我国人民的生活质量已高于发展中国家的平均水平,并大体相当于中等收入发展中国家的生活水平。与此发展趋势相适应,我国人口的平均预期寿命甚至已高于中等收入发展中国家的平均水平,而婴儿死亡率则已低于中等收入发展中国家的平均水平。//

一个社会人口健康水平的不断增进,意味着人口体质、人口平均预期寿命、婴儿死亡率、呆残低能人口占总人口的比重等项指标的变化和改进,这就相应增加了合格劳动力和生产者的数量,减少了宏观和微观人口投资的损失,从而促进社会生产力的发展,以人口平均寿命的延长来说,由于人作为生产者的劳动年限延长了,投资效益也就相应增加了,也就能创造出更多的社会财富。// 人口体质的增进,即意味着人口体力和智力素质的提高与进步,从而在相同生产条件下,可较过去体质较差的人口创造出更多的价值和获得更高的生产效率;也意味着总死亡率,主要是婴儿死亡率的下降,从而降低了国家和家庭的投资耗费,并最终促进社会经济的发展。//

我国在人口健康方面虽然取得了长足的进步,但也应看到,我国目前的人口健康水平同国家现代化建设的要求相比,同世界发达国家和地区的相应水平相比,还存在许多问题。主要表现在出生缺陷儿在出生婴儿中所占比重较大,残疾人口数量多,少儿人口在体质和健康状况方面还存在许多问题。我国人口在健康方面之所以存在以上问题,除了社会经济、文化尚不发达,人口文化教育程度

较低等根本因素之外,还与优生优育及人口的营养,包括食物消费结构方面目前存在的问题有关。我国政府将加大力度提高人口健康水平。//

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. The Achievement of Education since the Founding of P.R. China (excerpt) by Zhou Ji, Former Minister of Ministry of Education of P.R. China, September 11, 2009

Yesterday was the 25th Teachers' Day. The Party and government grandly commended the national model teachers with the aim to raise people's awareness of the importance of "respecting teachers and valuing education". Education is the cornerstone of our cause, which in turn depends on the quality of our teachers. There are 16,000,000 educational workers, including 12,000,000 primary school and middle school teachers. All teachers have long been faithful to their duty, and they study to teach and act to example. They do their jobs conscientiously and never ask for reward. They have been cultivating excellent talents from generation to generation and have made outstanding contributions to our education cause and socialist modernization drive.

People's education lays a solid foundation for China. Over the past six decades, development in Chinese education has been closely related to the development of China. China witnesses glorious achievements in education —countless well-educated and ambitious talents have been educated. These achievements can be summarized as follows: "two strides", that is, we have made historic strides in completely popularizing compulsory education nationwide and bringing higher education into the stage of popularization; "one great breakthrough", that is, vocational education develops rapidly and we have made great breakthroughs in restructuring of educational structure at macro level; "one big step" is that we have taken a big step to ensure that education is only for public good, which helps to realise education equity; "one establishment" is that we have established the basic framework of educational system with Chinese characteristics which will serve socialist construction to its greatest potential.

We have the most extensive education in the world, and the modernized educational system is beginning to take shape, by which China develops as a big

power in education and human resources. In the past 60 years, education has cultivated hundreds of millions of high-quality laborers, tens of millions of specialized personnel and a great number of top-notch innovative personnel who play vitally important role in the socialist modernization drive. Now, in China the population over 15 and newly added laborers have received education for more than 8.5 years and 11 years respectively. The laborers with higher education background are more than 82,000,000. These figures show that we are among the top list of developing countries. This is a fundamental change which shows that science and culture education of the Chinese people has been greatly improved. This fundamental change also reveals that China has become a big country rich in human resources and is accelerating its transition to a powerful country of human resources.

Currently, we are facing new opportunities as well as severe challenges. Despite the great achievement we have made in education, we still have much room for improvement. The development of education should be in accordance with the social and economic development, should cultivate the talents which meet the new criteria set by the society, and should live up to the new expectations of people. We still have a long way to go to improve our education system in the interest of people.

2. Reading Chinese Classics in Standard Chinese on Campus (excerpt) by Hao Pin, Vice Minister of Ministry of Education, July 12, 2009

The Chinese civilization has a long history and the Chinese language and culture are profound and sophisticated. The brilliant poetry handed down from the ancient times reflect the beauty of rhythm and diction of the Chinese language. The poetry embodies traditional Chinese morality and aesthetics, and they are the very symbols of patriotism characterized by the motto—"the world is our own responsibility", and they show the lofty spirit of ceaseless self-improvement and hard work. These classics are the symbols of our national culture and the wealth of the human beings, which have been inspiring generations after generations, and they are the inspirations of our spiritual world. Reading Chinese classics aloud in the standard language—Putonghua helps to cultivate the mind and temper the will, which is the traditional way for Chinese to study and develop themselves.

Currently, we are fully engaged in building China into a powerful nation of human resources, and we are carrying forward the traditional Chinese culture and establishing our spiritual home shared by the whole Chinese nation so as to strengthen the influence of Chinese culture in the world. All these require that we attach more

importance to the unique role of the traditional culture in improving people's moral standard, enhancing the national cohesiveness and improving the cultural soft power. Reading Chinese classics will help us get familiarized with classics, then understand them and finally develop deep love for classics. What's more, it helps to improve our linguistic proficiency, uplift liberal spirit and aesthetic taste, which might help us gain a better understanding of the essence of our brilliant traditional culture.

The higher institutions are not only responsible for talent cultivation, scientific researches and public services, but also are endowed with the responsibility of influencing the mass culture in a positive way. On the one hand, reading classics and highlighting the themes of the times are good for the establishment of socialist core value system of college students. On the other hand, reading classics helps to develop a new cultural trend and influence the campus culture in a positive way because reading classics is in line with campus life and psychological needs of college students. Third, reading classics can improve language proficiency of students, and uplift their liberal spirit and moral standard, which is of great help to their well-being.

The classics we read today should cover the Chinese great poetries and prose from the ancient time to the present. This reading list should include classical ancient poetries and prose as well as well-known contemporary ones which are the successors of national spirit and traditional Chinese virtues. While we are reading classics, we should remain clear-headed and take in the positive elements and bring their beauty to front, and we should make full use of the classics and make it be in tune with contemporary society and modern civilization. We hope that college students will spend time reading and studying Chinese classics, which will help to improve their language proficiency and cultural knowledge as well. We hope reading classics will help students write up glorious classics of our time to be passed down through the ages.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) China has made great improvements in the development of secondary vocational education in the past few years. The scale of secondary vocational education is approximately the same as that of general senior high schools. All these manifest

that we have successfully attained the strategic goal of educational restructuring.

- 2) The central task of vocational education is to improve the quality, that is to say, we should make advanced improvements in cultivating vocational talents so as to meet the needs of the society. In the meantime, we should also provide every child and every student with greater opportunities for personal development.
- 3) The Chinese government is fully aware that the contradiction between population and development in China has remained sharp, and that there exist many difficulties and challenges: population growth will continue for a prolonged period of time, with an estimated annual net increase of over 10 million in the next decade or so. This will exert great pressure on the economy, society, resources, the environment and development as a whole; it is difficult to improve the relatively low population quality in a short time, which is incompatible with the rapid development of science and technology; the sharp increase of the number of people in need of jobs has put great pressure upon the job market.
- 4) The main guidelines for tackling the population and development issue are to take into consideration its basic national conditions, including a big population, inadequate per capita resources and a low level of economic and scientific development. China will draw on other countries' managerial expertise and scientific achievements and tackle its population and development issue in accordance with its own specific conditions. China will persistently follow its own path of population and development.
- 5) By the mid-21st century, the population quality in general and people's health level will witness an overall improvement, with senior high school education and higher education being popularized nationwide. A comprehensive, highly efficient social security system will be in place. There will be a more rational population distribution and employment structure. Population urbanization will be greatly enhanced. The Chinese people will live a much better life with their per capita income equaling that of moderately developed nations. With marked social and cultural progress, China will have basically realized its modernization and made the coordinated development between the population and the economy, resources and environment.

2. The General Health Quality Level and Social Development

The general health quality level is one of the main markers that can manifest the level of the development of national economy and culture. That's because, in the final

analysis, the general health quality level of a country or a region is restricted by their living standard and the development of culture, medicare and health care. Due to the imbalanced development of social economy and culture, the general health quality level is showing significant differences. According to the world population statistics, per capita gross national product (GNP) is in positive correlation with the average life expectancy which is one of the main signs that manifest the general level of people's health. However, per capita gross national product is in negative correlation with infant mortality rate.

In China, the general health quality level of people has been pacing up with the development of society, economy and culture. According to recent reports, the living standard of the Chinese people is now higher than that of developing countries, roughly equal to that of middle-income developing countries. As a result, life expectancy of the Chinese people is longer than that of middle-income developing countries, while the infant mortality rate is lower than that of middle-income developing countries.

The continuous upgrading of the general health quality level in one society manifests the change and the improvement in population physique, average life expectancy, infant mortality rate and the proportion of population who are retarded and disabled. This improvement can correspondingly increase the number of qualified laborers and producers, decrease the loss of macro- and micro-investment in population, and promote the development of social productive force. Take the extension of average life expectancy for example, the extension of career life correspondingly results in the increase of investment benefit, which in turn produces more wealth for society. With population physique being improved, laborers upgrade their physical strength and intelligence, which would increase productivity compared with the poor physique under the same production condition. Improved population physique also brings down total mortality rate, in particular, infant mortality rate, which decreases country and family investment cost, eventually promotes the progress of society and economy.

China has achieved a lot in improving people's health. However, we should also remain clear about the current situation. There is still a huge gap between China and developed countries, and we still have a long way to go to meet the requirements of modernization. The major issues we are facing now are as follows: a fairly large proportion of infant birth defects among new births; large amount of the disabled population; problems in teenagers' physical and health conditions. What are behind

those issues? Problems including under-developed social economy, a fairly large amount of population of lower educational level, lack of prenatal and postnatal care together with imbalanced food consumption structure all contribute to the present situation. Hence, the government will strengthen its efforts to enhance the general health quality level of people.

同声传译相关知识介绍:什么是同声传译?

同声传译(Simultaneous Interpretation),简称同传,指的是译员以与讲话人几乎同步的速度用另一种语言把讲话人表达思想和情感以口头形式重新表述出来的翻译活动。在同声传译中,发言人连续不断地讲话,译员边听边译,译员与发言人的时间间隔平均为3~4秒,也有间隔时间达到十多秒的情况出现。同声传译具有极强的瞬时性,受时间严格限制,译员在接听源语信息的同时,需充分利用相关专题知识,即刻对源语信息进行预测、理解、记忆、转述,并对目标语输出进行监听。同声传译是翻译工作中难度最大的一种,但是它可以节省时间并可同时提供多语种的传译。因此,同声传译已经成为国际会议、学术研讨会或专题电视直播节目等场合中最为普遍使用的翻译方式。

同声传译最早始于1919年的巴黎和会(The Paris Peace Conference,1919年1月18日—6月28日)。巴黎和会的谈判借助英、法两种语言的翻译来进行,其中一部分谈判的翻译采用了同声传译,这也标志着同声传译作为一种职业翻译方式的开端。在此后1945—1946年的“二战”纽伦堡军事审判上(Nuremberg Trials,1945年11月20日—1946年10月1日),同声传译第一次被大规模使用。在法庭上借助同传来审判纳粹战犯,取得了良好的效果。在1946年的联合国大会上同声传译开始被正式地采用,有效地缩短了会议时间,节约了会议经费。其后,联合国开始招收专业的同声传译员,并开办译训班,培训各国各语种的同传译员。同声传译作为一门职业开始快速发展。1952年在北京召开的亚洲地区和平会议上中国首次使用同声传译。1979年,北京外国语大学受中国政府和联合国总部的委托,成立了联合国译员训练部,专门为联合国培养同声传译和笔译人才,成为中国第一所正式培养同声传译人才的高等院校。至今同声传译在中国已经有五十多年的发展历史,涌现出了不少专业素质优秀、业务能力突出的同传译员。

同传译员的具体工作环境及程序如下:

首先,大会会堂须配备基本的同传设备,如隔音的同传间(booth,也被称为同传厢,在规格较高的大型会议中心都装有专门的同传间,一个语种一间,设置在会场的后方或者两侧,有时候也可根据会议需要临时搭建同传间)、同声传译机(与会代表可以按旋钮选择自己想听的语言)、通畅的声像频道、高质量的接收机和话筒、良好的通风环境等,以保证译员的工作顺利进行。随着科学技术的进步,同传设备也在不断改进,为同传译员创造更为方便有利的工作环境。如现在很多同传间中配有电脑显示屏,译员可通过显示屏清楚看到讲话人或者讲

话人使用的幻灯片,通过文字和讲话人的肢体语言加深对讲话内容的理解,顺利完成同传任务。

其次,译员的具体操作务必到位。在进入同传厢后,译员首先需要调试设备,确定耳机、话筒能否正常运作,如果一切顺利,译员开始传译。在同传的过程中,译员通常坐在同传厢内,通过耳机收听发言人讲话,对着话筒以几乎同步的速度将讲话人所表达的全部信息准确、完整地传译成目标语。听众使用耳机收听译员的传译。

再次,译员之间须加强配合。由于同声传译难度高,压力大,因此在一个同传厢中,一般有两名译员一起协同作战,每人传译大概 10 ~ 15 分钟,以接力的方式共同完成传译任务。译员之间的密切配合主要表现在同传任务交接、记录数字、提供紧急背景知识、应对突然事件(如同事身体突感不适)等方面,译员间的密切配合是高质量完成同传任务的一个基本保证。

总之,同声传译作为各种翻译活动中难度最大的一种翻译形式,以其高效率和高时效的特性正成为国际交流活动中一种重要的沟通手段,同时也对从业者的素质提出了极高的要求。

第三课 注意力分配

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:注意力分配

“一心多用”是同声传译的一个基本认知特征和工作准则。同声传译要求译员与讲话人保持同步,在同一时间内完成多项任务,即同步完成听、理解、说并调控自己的输出。因此如何分配注意力是同声传译学习过程中的一个重要部分。“听”是指译员在同声传译过程中要听准、听全,尽可能不遗漏信息。“理解”是指译员在同声传译过程中要“边听边想”,调动一切逻辑思维系统对接收到的信息进行判断、推理、分类、归纳、综合,完成对源语文本的正确理解。“说”是指译员在正确听和理解源语文本的基础之上,用标准的目标语准确、清晰地将源语信息传递。“调控自己的输出”是指译员在同声传译的同时,还须监听自己的目标语文本表达,以确定输出文本的语法、语音、专业术语表达等是否正确,保证同声传译的质量。

注意力分配练习的基本方法。同声传译中的注意力分配练习主要有影子跟读+写数字、影子跟读+画图/写字母、双耳分听练习等方法。注意力分配练习的目的是帮助学习者适应“一心多用”的同传工作模式,初步具备能同时处理听辨、理解、记忆、复述、监听等多重任务的能力。影子跟读+写数字训练要求学习者在跟读源语内容的同时,在纸上不停地写出阿拉伯数字,完成跟读后,须即刻复述所跟读的内容。写数字时,不能停顿,数字的多少随源语跟读内容的长短而定。在练习中,教师应防止学习者为了写数字而写数字,忘记了跟读源语内容和理解源语内容,须时刻监控学习者的即时听、写、理解和输出。影子跟读+写数字练习大致有以下几种形式:

➤ 影子跟读+正/倒写数字 学习者在进行源语跟读时,在纸上正写或倒写阿拉伯数字,比如,从1至100或从100回至1。完成练习后,要求学习者相互对比数字的顺序或漏写的数字,同时统计学习者完成每篇练习所写数字的总数,以了解学习者如何平衡听、理解和输出的关系。

➤ 影子跟读+正/倒写数字+源语复述 学习者源语跟读讲话内容,同时在

纸上正/倒写数字,完成跟读后,即刻用源语复述所跟读的内容。

- 影子跟读+正/倒写数字+目标语复述 学习者源语跟读讲话内容,同时在纸上正/倒写数字,完成跟读后,即刻用目标语复述所跟读的内容。
- 影子跟读+正/倒写数字+源语/目标语概述/综述 学习者源语跟读讲话内容,同时在纸上正/倒写数字,完成跟读后,即刻用源语/目标语概述/综述所跟读的内容。
- 影子跟读+画图/写字母练习的操作原理与影子跟读+正/倒写数字的操作原理和步骤一致。只是将写数字改为画图/写字母。练习目的同样是为了训练学习者的注意力分配。

双耳分听练习要求学习者既要听取源语信息,同时又要监听目标语输出。学习者要充分使用双耳,合理分配双耳功能,尽可能平衡各自的重点,高质量地完成听辨信息和输出信息的任务。一般来讲,在同声传译学习中,可刻意训练双耳的功能分配,一只耳重点听辨源语信息,而另一只耳重点监听目标语输出。长此以往,让大脑形成两个较为固定的听辨指向,保证一定的听觉注意力分配。目标语监听,即在同传中同时监听自己的传译,要重点关注以下几个方面:

- 传译的内容是否正确,是否忠实地传译源语信息。
- 目标语语言表达应该尽可能简洁、准确,不拖泥带水。
- 目标语语言表达合乎语法规则,逻辑清晰。
- 须说完每一句话,切忌在中途戛然而止。

注意力分配训练需要持之以恒,长期坚持,才会有明显效果,才能有效促进同声传译学习能力的提高。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1. 第一遍,听教师朗读源语文本,用源语跟读短文,同时正/倒写数字。第二遍,听录音,用源语跟读短文,同时正/倒写数字。在停顿处,用源语概述跟读内容。

📖 词汇提示

金砖四国 BRICs, 指巴西 (Brazil)、俄罗斯 (Russia)、印度 (India) 和中国 (China) 四国,四个国家英文名称的首字母组合而成 BRICs,其发音等同于英文的“砖块”(bricks),故称为“金砖四国”。

公共卫生安全 public health security

大规模杀伤性武器 weapons of mass destruction

有组织跨国犯罪 organized transnational crimes

经济增长点 economic growth point

胡锦涛主席在“金砖四国”领导人会晤上的讲话(节选)

2009年6月16日

当今世界,世界多极化和经济全球化深入发展,科技进步日新月异,各国相互依存不断加深,加强对话、深化合作、实现共赢已成为处理国际事务的主旋律。然而,国际金融危机仍在蔓延深化,形形色色的保护主义抬头,世界经济陷入衰退,南北差距持续扩大。与此同时,气候变化、粮食安全、能源资源安全、公共卫生安全问题突出,恐怖主义、大规模杀伤性武器扩散、有组织跨国犯罪等全球性挑战依然严峻。//

作为主要新兴市场国家,“金砖四国”人口占世界总人口的42%,国内生产总值占世界总量的14.6%,贸易额占全球贸易额的12.8%,按购买力平价计算对世界经济增长的贡献率已超过50%。我们四国国情不同,但都肩负着维护世界和平、携手应对传统和非传统安全威胁的重大使命,都承载着加快经济社会发展、提高人民生活水平的重大责任,都面临着维护发展中国家权益、推动国际金融体系改革的重大课题。//

几年来,在我们的共同努力下,“金砖四国”已从一个经济学概念发展成为一个新的国际合作平台,引起世人广泛关注,成为国际社会一支重要的力量。在当前形势下,我们四国既面临新的发展机遇,也面临前所未有的挑战。我们应该把握历史机遇,加强团结合作,共同维护发展中国家的整体利益。对于我们四国下一步的合作,我愿提出以下建议://

第一,增强政治互信。我们四国都是对全球事务具有影响力的新兴国家,都是维护地区和国际和平稳定的重要力量。我们应该充分用好现有机制,通过对话和交流加深政治互信,成为国际上相互尊重、平等协商的典范。//

第二,深化经济合作。我们四国在资源、市场、劳动力、科技等方面各有优势,彼此互补性强。我们应该加大经济合作力度,丰富合作内涵,拓宽合作领域,创新合作方式,增强合作实效。除经贸合作外,还可以结合应对气候变化,建立科技合作伙伴关系,在新能源等高新技术领域开展联合研发,共同培育新的经济增长点。//

第三,推进人文交流。我们四国历史文化悠久、人文底蕴深厚,人民友谊源远流长。我们应该积极拓展文化、教育、卫生、旅游、体育等领域的交流合作,促进人民相互了解,推动各界成为好朋友、好伙伴,为深化全方位合作打下坚实的社会基础。//

第四,提倡经验互鉴。我们四国都在实践中摸索出适合自身特点的发展道路,这是人类社会的共同财富。我们应该尊重各自选择的发展道路,相互交流发展经验,彼此借鉴发展模式,在自愿基础上同其他发展中国家分享。我们还应该本着开放和透明原则,加强同其他各方的对话、交流、合作。//

各位同事,在纷繁复杂的国际挑战面前,让我们以强烈的责任感和使命感,共同努力,深化合作,致力于建设持久和平、共同繁荣的和谐世界。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

2.第一遍,听教师朗读源语文本,用源语跟读短文,同时正/倒写数字。第二遍,听录音,用源语跟读短文,同时正/倒写数字。在停顿处用目标语概述跟读内容。

📖 词汇提示

开放合作、互利共赢 opening up and cooperation for win-win progress

食品安全、能源资源安全、公共卫生安全 food, energy, resources and public health security

上海世博会 Shanghai World Expo

杨洁篪外长在外交部新年招待会上的祝酒词

2009年12月20日

尊敬的戴秉国国务委员,

尊敬的各位使节、代表和夫人,

尊敬的各位来宾,女士们、先生们、朋友们:

新年肇始,气象更新。在这辞旧迎新的美好夜晚,很高兴和新老朋友们欢聚畅谈,共迎新年。我代表中华人民共和国外交部,并以我个人名义,向各位来宾致以最美好的节日祝福。//

2009年,一场百年罕见的国际金融危机牵动国际形势发生深刻复杂的变化,全球性问题更加突出,国与国相互依存更加紧密,和平、发展、合作的时代潮流更加强劲,多边主义和国际关系民主化深入人心,开放合作、互利共赢成为国际社会的广泛共识。//

2009年对中国来说是极不平凡的一年。我们迎来了新中国成立60周年和新中国外交60周年。60年来,特别是改革开放30多年来,中国的面貌发生了历史性变化,中国同世界的前途命运更加紧密相连。中国通过争取国际和平环

境发展自己,又通过自己的发展来促进世界和平与发展。面对国际金融危机、气候变化、粮食安全、能源资源安全、公共卫生安全、恐怖主义等全球性挑战,中国积极参与有关国际合作,发挥了重要的建设性作用,我们与世界各国的友好关系也在共同应对危机和挑战的过程中得到巩固和加强。//

这些成就是在党中央、国务院的正确领导、全国人民的大力支持下取得的,也得益于各位使节和世界各国人民的理解和支持。我愿借此机会,对各位使节及夫人一年来的辛勤工作和宝贵支持表示衷心的感谢,对致力于促进中国人民与世界人民友好合作的朋友们表示诚挚的谢意!//

2010年将是世界经济企稳复苏和国际体系改革的关键之年,也是中国实现“保稳定、促发展”的关键之年。国际形势有望保持总体稳定,但各种风险和动荡因素依然存在。我们将把保持经济平稳较快发展和加快经济发展方式转变有机统一起来,在发展中促转变,在转变中谋发展,我们将始终不渝走和平发展的道路,始终不渝奉行互利共赢的开放战略,始终不渝谋求和平的发展、开放的发展、合作的发展。我们将继续与国际社会一道,坚定信心,通力合作,携手应对各种全球挑战,共同促进世界和平与发展。//

在这里我还想特别提及,明年我们将迎来上海世博会的召开。在各方大力支持和积极配合下,各项筹备工作正在紧锣密鼓地顺利开展。我们期待着各国在世博会的精彩展示,也热情欢迎各国领导人和人民利用这个难得的机会,到上海及中国各地多走走,多看看。为此,今晚上海交响乐团还将献给朋友们一台精彩纷呈的演出。//

岁月不居,天道酬勤。在新的一年里,我们期待着继续与各位使节和朋友保持良好合作,为世界和平、稳定和发展而共同努力!//

现在,我提议:

为中国与世界各国的互利友好合作关系的不断发展,

为各位来宾、朋友新年快乐,

干杯!//

(根据讲话录音整理)

☞ 难点分析

注意力分配训练的重点是多任务训练,即在同一时间内完成多项任务,“一心多用”是注意力分配训练的重心。在第一篇短文训练中,学习者一边跟读源语文本,一边写数字,如“1,2,3,4……30”,到录音停顿处,停止写数,开始用源

语概述跟读内容。概述任务完成后,继续跟读并写数字,此时的数字务必接续前面停顿处的数字,如“31,32,33,34……75”,录音停顿时,停止写数,开始用源语概述所跟读内容,如此反复直至完成整篇短文练习。在第二篇短文训练中,练习步骤与第一篇类似,只是需用目标语概述跟读内容,在跟读、记数、概述的同时,增加了双语转换的任务,跟读任务难度增加。记数字形式可以被写字母、画图等方式替代,教师和学习者可根据具体情况灵活处理。以第二篇练习为例,“2009年,一场百年罕见的国际金融危机牵动国际形势发生深刻复杂的变化,全球性问题更加突出,国与国相互依存更加紧密,和平、发展、合作的时代潮流更加强劲,多边主义和国际关系民主化深入人心,开放合作、互利共赢成为国际社会的广泛共识”,学习者在跟读的同时,记录字母“a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i...z”,完成跟读和字母记录后,需用目标语概述跟读内容,“In the year 2009, a severe financial crisis has brought profound and complex changes. Countries are all the more interdependent, and peace, development and cooperation are the trend of our times. Multilateralism and democracy in international relations have gained greater popular support.”概述要点,而非字字重复,学习者要学会关注信息点,并及时用目标语概述。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音,用源语跟读句子,同时写数字/字母/画图。在停顿处,用目标语概述跟读内容,并监听自己的输出。
- 1) 联合国气候变化峰会将于2009年9月22日在联合国总部举行,旨在为12月召开的哥本哈根会议凝聚政治共识,注入政治推动力。胡锦涛主席将在峰会上全面阐述中国在气候变化问题上的看法和主张,呼吁国际社会加强合作,应对气候变化带来的挑战,并介绍中国所做的努力,宣布中国将采取的进一步措施。
- 2) 第64届联合国大会将于2009年9月15日开幕,9月23日在联合国总部举行联大一般性辩论。届时将有140多个国家的领导人出席,就国际形势、联合国作用和重大国际和地区问题阐述看法。
- 3) 北京“中关村”闻名于世,始于1953年中科院研究所的进驻。北京的建设规划已大致形成了将高校较集中地安排在西北郊的共识。中科院领导认为,科学院的研究基地应靠近大学,这样可以充分利用已有交通和电力条件,使建

楼工程和日后科研工作得以迅速走上轨道。而更重要的是,科学院的发展必须注重与大学的合作,便于学术交流。

4)金融危机中,西方发达国家开始反思,反思的结果就是转型。美国政府提出以新能源作为新增长点,英国提出应更加重视科学技术。各国都意识到,经济转型的供给来源于科学技术,来源于科技的突破。

5)百姓身边的科技,是衣食住行。以“食”为例,中国用占世界8%的耕地,养活25%左右的人口,同时还能给其他国家以支持,没有科技的支撑是不可想象的。

2.第一遍,听录音,用源语跟读短文,同时写数字。在停顿处,用源语概述跟读内容,并监听自己的输出。第二遍,听录音,用源语跟读短文,同时写字母。在停顿处用目标语概述跟读内容,并监听自己的输出。

📖 词汇提示

英雄树 Tree of Hero

多难兴邦 Much distress regenerates a nation. / A country will emerge stronger from adversities.

坚韧不拔 persistent and dauntless

温家宝总理在英国剑桥大学的演讲(节选)

2009年2月2日

我年轻时曾长期工作在中国的西北地区。在那浩瀚的沙漠中,生长着一种稀有的树种,叫“胡杨”。它扎根地下50多米,抗干旱、斗风沙、耐盐碱,生命力极其顽强。它“生而一千年不死,死而一千年不倒,倒而一千年不朽”,世人称其为“英雄树”。我非常喜欢胡杨,它是中华民族坚韧不拔精神的象征。//

千百年来,中华民族一次次战胜了天灾人祸,渡过了急流险滩,昂首挺胸地走到今天。深重的灾难,铸就了她百折不挠、自强不息的品格。中华民族的历史证明了一个真理:一个民族在灾难中失去的,必将从民族的进步中得到补偿。//

此时此刻,我不禁想起在汶川地震灾区的亲身经历。去年5月,四川汶川发生震惊世界的特大地震,北川中学被夷为平地,孩子们伤亡惨重。可是,时隔10天,当我第二次来到这里时,乡亲们已在废墟上搭起了板房教室,校园里又回荡着孩子们朗朗的读书声。// 当时我在黑板上,给同学们写下了“多难兴邦”几个字。地震发生以来,我7次到汶川灾区,碰到这样感人的事迹不胜枚举。我为我们中华民族这种愈挫愈奋的精神深深感动。这种伟大的精神,正是我们的民族

饱经忧患而愈益坚强、生生不息的力量源泉。//

经过半个多世纪的艰苦奋斗,中国有了比较大的发展,经济总量跃居世界前列,但我们仍然是一个发展中国家,同发达国家相比还有很大的差距。人口多,底子薄,发展不平衡,这种基本国情还没有从根本上得到改变。中国的人均GDP水平,排在世界100位之后,仅为英国的1/16左右。到过中国旅游的朋友,你们所看到的城市是现代的,而我们的农村还比较落后。//

到本世纪中叶,中国要基本实现现代化,面临三大历史任务:既要努力实现欧洲早已完成的工业化,又要追赶新科技革命的浪潮;既要不断提高经济发展水平,又要实现社会公平正义;既要实现国内的可持续发展,又要承担相应的国际责任。// 中国要赶上发达国家水平,还有很长很长的路要走,还会遇到许多艰难险阻。但是,任何困难都阻挡不住中国人民前进的步伐,只要我们坚持不懈地努力奋斗,中国现代化的目标就一定能够实现。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. Remarks by President Hu Jintao at the BRIC Summit (excerpt), June 16, 2009

We live at a time when the trend toward a multi-polar world and economic globalization is gaining momentum. Science and technology are advancing by leaps and bounds, and countries are increasingly interdependent. Enhanced dialogue and deeper cooperation for win-win progress has become the main approach in handling international affairs. On the other hand, however, the international financial crisis is still spreading and deepening, protectionism of various kinds is on the rise, the world economy has slid into recession, and the North-South gap is widening. We are faced with such prominent issues as climate change, food security, energy and resource security, and public health security. Global challenges such as terrorism, the spread of weapons of mass destruction and organized transnational crime remain as severe as ever.

As major emerging markets, BRIC countries account for 42% of the world's population, 14.6% of the world's GDP and 12.8% of global trade. Our combined contribution in PPP terms to world economic growth exceeds 50%. The four countries have different national conditions, but we all shoulder the important mission of

maintaining world peace and jointly managing traditional and non-traditional security threats. We all have the heavy responsibility of accelerating economic and social development and improving people's livelihood. And we all face the major task of safeguarding the rights and interests of developing countries and advancing reform of the international financial system.

Within just a few years, we have, through our collective efforts, turned BRIC countries from an economic concept into a new platform for international cooperation. Today, BRIC countries have become an important force in the international community, receiving worldwide attention. The current situation has presented us with both new development opportunities and unprecedented challenges. We should seize the historical opportunities, strengthen unity and cooperation, and jointly safeguard the overall interests of developing countries. Let me in this connection make the following proposals for the future cooperation among us:

First, enhance political mutual trust. We are all emerging countries with influence on global affairs and important forces in maintaining regional and international peace and stability. We should make full use of the existing mechanisms and deepen political trust through dialogue and exchanges, so as to set in the world an example of mutual respect and consultation on an equal footing.

Second, deepen economic cooperation. Given our respective advantages in resources, market, labor force and science and technology, our four countries have much to offer one another. We should be innovative and make our economic cooperation stronger, broader and more fruitful. In addition to economic and trade cooperation, we may, in view of the need to tackle climate change, establish a partnership on scientific and technological cooperation and conduct joint research and development in new energy and other high-tech sectors, so that we can together cultivate new economic growth areas.

Third, intensify people-to-people and cultural exchanges. Our four countries are blessed with a long history and rich culture, and our four peoples enjoy a traditional friendship. We should actively expand exchanges and cooperation in culture, education, health, tourism and sports and promote mutual understanding among the people. We should forge close friendship and partnership among people of various sectors and foster strong public support for deeper and all-dimensional cooperation among the four countries.

Fourth, promote mutual learning of experience. Each of our four countries has

found a development path suited to its national circumstances. This represents a common asset of human society. We should respect each other's choice of development path, share development experience, learn from each other's development model and share our experience with other developing countries on a voluntary basis. We should also strengthen dialogue, exchanges and cooperation with other parties in an open and transparent manner.

Dear colleagues, in the face of the complex international challenges, let us enhance cooperation and work together, with a strong sense of responsibility and mission, for a harmonious world of lasting peace and common prosperity.

2.Foreign Minster Yang Jiechi's New Year Address, December 20, 2009

Your Excellency State Councilor Dai Bingguo,

Your Excellencies Diplomatic Envoys, Representatives of International Organizations and Your Spouses,

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dear Friends,

The New Year is a time of renewal and hope. I am delighted to join you, friends both old and new, on this beautiful evening to ring the old year out and the new year in. On behalf of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China and in my own name, I wish to extend warmest festive greetings to you all.

The year 2009 has witnessed profound and complex changes in the international scene, brought about by the extremely severe financial crisis. The ever pressing global issues have made countries all the more interdependent, and the call for peace, development and cooperation, which represent the trend of our times, has grown stronger. Multilateralism and democracy in international relations have gained greater popular support, while opening up and cooperation for win-win progress have become the shared aspirations of the international community.

For China, this has also been an eventful year. We celebrated the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and New China's diplomacy. Over the past six decades, particularly the past three decades or more since reform and opening up, historic changes have taken place in China, and China's destiny is now more than ever closely linked with that of the world. We are working hard to foster a peaceful international environment conducive to our development and contribute to world peace and development with our own progress.

China has played an active and constructive role in the international endeavor to tackle global challenges, ranging from the international financial crisis to climate change, and from food, energy, resources and public health security to terrorism. China's friendly ties with other countries have been further consolidated and strengthened through our joint response to challenges.

China's achievements would not have been possible without the support of you, diplomatic envoys and other friends present. I wish to take this opportunity to express heartfelt thanks to all the diplomatic envoys and your spouses for your hard work and valuable support over the past year. My sincere thanks also go to all the friends who have been committed to promoting the friendship and cooperation between the Chinese people and people of the whole world.

The year 2010 will be crucial for the recovery of the global economy and reform of the international system. It will also be crucial for China's effort to ensure stability and promote development. The international situation is expected to remain stable on the whole, yet various risks and factors of turbulence will persist. We will work to maintain steady and relatively fast economic growth, and at the same time speed up the transformation of the economic development pattern so that our effort on these two fronts will reinforce each other. We will remain committed to the path of peaceful development and the win-win strategy of opening up, and pursue development that is peaceful, open and cooperative. We will continue to work with the rest of the international community to tackle various global challenges with full confidence and jointly advance world peace and development.

I want to mention in particular here that the Shanghai World Expo will open next year. Thanks to the strong support and enthusiastic cooperation of all parties, preparations for the Expo are well on track. We warmly look forward to splendid exhibitions from the countries you represent and sincerely hope that your leaders and people will seize this rare opportunity to visit Shanghai and other parts of China and see more of the country. To this end, the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra will present you with a brilliant performance this evening.

Time and tide wait for no man, and only diligence and perseverance will be rewarded. We hope to continue our good cooperation with you in the coming year. Let us work together for world peace, stability and development.

I now propose a toast, to the steady progress of the mutually beneficial cooperation and friendly relations between China and other countries of the world,

and to a happy new year for all of you present this evening.

Cheers!

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) The UN Summit on Climate Change, to be held on September 22, 2009 in the UN Headquarters, aims to reach political consensus and provide political impetus to the Copenhagen Conference to be held in December. President Hu Jintao will expound comprehensively China's views and stance on climate change in the summit, and call on stronger cooperation in the international community to deal with challenges brought about by climate change. Meanwhile, President Hu Jintao will show China's effort in this regard and declare China's further measures to be taken.
- 2) The 64th Session of the UN General Assembly will be opened on September 15, 2009, and a general debate will be held in the UN Headquarters on September 23. Leaders from more than 140 countries will attend the Assembly and express their views on the international situation, role of the UN and important international and regional issues.
- 3) Zhong Guancun District in Beijing became famous in 1953 when the Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Science was located there. It was generally agreed that institutions of higher learning in Beijing should be situated in the western suburbs, according to the construction plan of Beijing. Leaders from Chinese Academy of Science thought that the research centers of the Academy should be close to universities, so that they can make full use of transportation and electricity advantages available and bring the construction projects and research on track quickly. Above all, the Academy must strengthen its cooperation with universities so as to enhance academic exchanges.
- 4) Financial crisis has made western developed countries reflect upon what they have done. Transformation is the answer they have come up with. The US government agreed that new energy should be the new economic growth point. Meanwhile, Britain proposed that science and technology be given the top priority. All countries are fully aware that the impetus of economic transformation comes from science and technology and from breakthroughs in science and technology.
- 5) Science and technology in daily life are nothing but food, clothing, sheltering and

means of transportation. Take food for example, China feeds about 25% of world population only with 8% of the world's arable land. What's more, China also provides other countries with grain, which is unimaginable without the support of science and technology.

2. Premier Wen Jiabao's Speech in Cambridge University (excerpt) , February 2, 2009

I had worked in Northwest China for many years. In vast desert, there grows a rare species of tree called "euphrates poplar". With roots going more than 50 meters down into the ground, they thrive in hostile environments, defying droughts, sandstorms and salinization. It is said that they will live 1,000 years once they take root, and they will not fall down even if they have been dead for more than 1,000 years, and if they fall down, they will not get rotten till 1,000 years. Therefore, people call it "Tree of Hero". I like euphrates poplar very much, for I think it is the very symbol of the resilience of the Chinese nation.

For hundreds of years, the Chinese nation has weathered one after another natural and man-made disasters, tided over torrents and dangerous shoals and strided proudly to this day. Very grave disasters forged her fortitude and perseverance. The history of the Chinese nation proves a truth that a nation in progress will surely be compensated for what it has lost in disasters.

At this moment, I could not help thinking of my experience in Wenchuan, the earthquake-stricken area. Last May, a mega-magnitude earthquake in Wenchuan shocked the world, which leveled the Beichuan Middle School and caused heavy casualties. But ten days later when I came back to Wenchuan again, I found local people had already set up new classrooms with planks and the children were sitting in the very plain classrooms reading aloud. I wrote on the blackboard four Chinese characters meaning "Much distress regenerates a nation". Since the quake hit that area, I have been there seven times and encountered countless such moving scenes. I was deeply moved by the unyielding spirit of the Chinese nation. This admirable inspiration is the very source of strength that the Chinese nation has drawn upon to thrive amid suffering and hardship.

Through more than half a century's severe struggle, China has made great development and its total economic output has been among the first in the world. But China is still a developing country and there still exists a big gap between China and developed countries. China has a large population, weak economic base and uneven

development and these situations have not fundamentally been changed. China's per capita GDP lags far behind 100th in the world list, and is only 1/16 that of Britain. Friends who have been to China might have possibly just visited some modern cities, to be frank, the countryside is rather backward.

By the middle of this century, China will have basically realized modernization. Currently, we are facing three great historical tasks: First, we will work hard to realize the industrialization that Europe has completed long before, and at the same time we will have to keep abreast of the tide of new revolution of science and technology. Second, we will constantly upgrade the economic level, and at the same time we will realize social fairness and justice. Third, we will attain sustainable development at home, and at the same time we should shoulder our due international responsibilities. China still has a long way to go to catch up with developed countries and will surely encounter many difficulties and risks. Whatever difficulties, we will never stop the progress. As long as we work and struggle incessantly, China will surely achieve its goal of modernization.

第四课 重 述

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:重述

重述是同声传译译员用目标语表述源语信息时使用的一种基本技能,它是指在忠实源语信息的基础之上对词汇、语句结构、文体等做适度的调整。灵活运用重述技能可以帮助同传译员解决目标语表达困难。但是,使用重述技能并不意味着译员可以随心所欲修改源语文本,对源语文本的忠实仍然是译员必须遵守的基本准则。重述技能一般在如下情况时使用:

- 源语文本中出现目标语文化中不存在的政治性概念词汇。由于语言之间的内在差异,加上不同的文化和政治环境,必然存在蕴含不同思想文化意义的词汇。比如,中国社会主义文化中的“五讲四美”、“八荣八耻”在英语中就找不到相对应的表达。此时,译员应根据具体文化背景,使用重述技能传译这些语词,可将其分别传译为“Socialist Moral Standards”和“Eight Honors and Disgraces”,并补充简洁的解释(“moral bottom line proposed by President Hu Jintao”)。
- 源语文本中出现时髦词汇,而目标语中没有此类新词。比如,在传译“躲猫猫”、“70 码”、“范跑跑”、“楼脆脆”、“贾君鹏”等新词汇时,可在这些新词后补加“incident/phenomenon”点明该词的特殊意义,传译为“Hide and Seek Incident”、“70 km Incident”、“Fan Paopao Incident”、“Lou Cuicui Incident”、“Jia Junpeng Phenomenon”,如果时间允许,可再补充相应的解释。
- 源语文本中出现较为特殊的文体形式。汉语属重意合的语言,语言结构简练,词汇含义丰富,四字格词语即是一个典型例子。通常情况下,中方发言人讲话时喜欢使用四字格,简洁、凝练,这就要求译员加强对四字格类语言形式的理解,掌握传译四字格的基本方法,用简洁、准确的语言传译源语信息。比如,“和平共处、平等对待、睦邻互信、互利合作、共同发展”可传译为“promoting peaceful coexistence, equal treatment to each

other, good-neighborliness and mutual trust, mutually beneficial cooperation and common development”。又比如,“殚精竭虑,鞠躬尽瘁,不负众望”可传译为“I will exert all my strength and wisdom and dedicate myself completely to the service of the country and do everything possible to live up to the people's expectations”。

重述技能训练的主要方式:

- 逻辑组织能力训练。首先,教师提供散乱的语言材料(教师讲话),要求学习者将听到的源语信息组织成逻辑关系清晰的源语文本。随后,教师再次刻意进行逻辑组织散乱的发言,并要求学习者重新将其组织成逻辑关系清晰的目标语文本。
- 新词翻译。教师有意识地提供包含新词或富于源语传统文化特色词汇的发言材料,要求学习者进行传译练习,训练他们学会根据上下文语境,瞬间推测词汇意义的能力,培养其储备语言外知识的学习习惯,提高推测能力。
- 不同文体文本翻译。在尊重目标语句法原则的基础之上,目标语文本应该尽可能清晰易懂,以最大限度减轻听众的听力压力,同时最大限度地实现发言人与听众的沟通。这就要求学习者应以传递信息为重点,尽可能避免使用复杂的句法结构,适度调整相关文体风格,准确、清晰、简洁地传译源语信息。

总之,重述技能是同声传译的一项基本技能,灵活运用重述技能能有效地提高同传质量。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1. 听录音,灵活运用重述技能传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

澳门特别行政区 Macao Special Administrative Region (Macao SAR)

一国两制 One Country, Two Systems

横琴岛 Hengqin Island

横琴岛问题

2009年3月两会记者招待会节选

记者:我是《澳门日报》的记者。今天我看到人大常委会授权澳门特别行政

区对设在横琴岛的澳门大学新校区实施管辖,感觉很振奋。想请李飞主任介绍一下,这个《决定》对于落实“一国两制”的政策,对于应对当前国际金融危机,对于促进澳门经济多元化的繁荣稳定,对于推进澳门人才培训和培养方面具有什么意义?谢谢。//

发言人:谢谢这位记者的提问。实际上刚才你已经把问题都回答得差不多了。全国人大常委会根据澳门特别行政区提出的请求,以及国务院提交的议案,在本次会议上顺利通过了《关于授权澳门特别行政区对设在横琴岛的澳门大学新校区实施管辖的决定》。//

大家知道,今年是澳门特别行政区成立 10 周年。澳门回归祖国这 10 年来,在行政长官何厚铨先生的带领下,澳门广大市民团结一心,按照“一国两制”、“澳人治澳”、高度自治的方针,依法全面推进澳门各方面的建设。回归 10 年来,澳门在实施“一国两制”方面获得了很大的胜利,与回归以前发生了翻天覆地的变化。这次在横琴岛设立澳门大学新校区,说明澳门要发展经济,特别是发展高等教育。澳门大学原来的地方比较狭小,在特区范围内也没有这么大的土地可供使用,遇到这种特殊的困难,中央政府给予了特别的支持,在珠海市横琴岛紧邻的一个地方提供一块土地,由澳门特别行政区办澳门大学,就是为了帮助澳门特别行政区发展教育,特别是发展高等教育,培养人才,推进澳门特别行政区的发展。这对于应对当前的金融危机,特别是从今后澳门的经济适度多元化发展长远的战略目标考虑,具有非常重要的现实意义。这可以说是“一国两制”的新举措。//

今天早上澳门基本法委员会的澳方副主任李成俊先生专门讲到了这个题目,我认为他讲得很深刻。我们也相信,经过有关方面的共同努力,澳门大学的建设一定能够如期完成。我们也希望看到澳门大学以崭新的面貌,为澳门的发展培养更多的人才。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

2. 听录音,灵活运用重述技能传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

联合国教科文组织 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

世界数字图书馆 The World Digital Library 于 2009 年 4 月 21 日在联合国教科文组织总部所在地巴黎正式启用,为全球读者免费提供使用珍贵的图书、地

图、手抄本、影片与照片等服务。

数字鸿沟 digital divide

浏览和搜索 browsing and searching

世界数字图书馆项目

2009年4月21日,联合国教科文组织和32个伙伴机构启动世界数字图书馆项目。该数字图书馆汇聚了各家图书馆独有的文化资料和世界各地的档案文件,其中包含各种手稿、地图、善本、电影、声音制品以及图片和照片。公众可不受限制地免费使用这些材料。//

创建世界数字图书馆旨在通过在一项全球性事业中颂扬不同文化的深刻含义和独特性而产生有益的影响,使人们团结起来。世界数字图书馆有助于弥补知识鸿沟,促进相互理解,培育文化和语言多样性。除增进国际间的相互理解之外,该项目的目标还包括扩大互联网上文化内容的范围和种类,为教育工作者、学者和普通公众提供资源,以及通过在伙伴国家开展能力建设缩小各国内部和国家之间的数字鸿沟。//

世界数字图书馆将以阿拉伯语、汉语、英语、法语、葡萄牙语、俄语和西班牙语7种语言运作。浏览和搜索功能将促进实现这一网站上的跨文化和跨时间研究。对每个条目的描述以及专家馆长们对特定条目进行讲解的视频将为用户提供背景知识,目的在于激发好奇心,鼓励学生和普通公众更多地了解各国的文化遗产。//

世界数字图书馆为信息的自由流动、世界团结、文化多样性,以及建立一个兼收并蓄的知识社会提供了宝贵平台。类似数字图书馆这样的项目促使数字技术发挥了应有的文化和社会潜能。数字图书馆应该有助于团结人类、加强相互了解,同时利用新兴媒体帮助注重电子技术的年轻人享受传统文化的精髓。//

(摘编自 www.mcprc.gov.cn)

📖 难点分析

- 1) “在行政长官何厚铨先生的带领下,澳门广大市民团结一心,按照‘一国两制’、‘澳人治澳’、高度自治的方针,依法全面推进澳门各方面的建设。”传译该句时,要把握对“一国两制”、“澳人治澳”、“高度自治”短语的传译,不拘泥于四字格结构,适度调整结构,用简洁、准确的语言传译源语信息。可将该句传译为“Under the leadership of Chief Executive He Houhua, the people of Macao

are united as one. Abiding by the principles of ‘One Country, Two Systems’, ‘Macao people governing Macao’ and a high degree of autonomy, Macao people have been promoting the development of Macao in every aspect”。

- 2) “世界数字图书馆为信息的自由流动、世界团结、文化多样性, 以及建立一个兼收并蓄的知识社会提供了宝贵平台。”传译该句时, 同样需关注对四字格结构“自由流动”、“世界团结”、“兼收并蓄”的理解和传译, 用简洁、准确的语言传译该句。可将该句传译为“The World Digital Library offers an invaluable platform for the free flow of information, international solidarity, the celebration of cultural diversity and for the building-up of all-embracing societies of knowledge”。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音, 灵活运用重述技能传译句子。

- 1) 长期以来, 由于市场运作和国内外读者的阅读差异等, 引进版图书总是存在慢热的现象。从 2004 年到 2008 年的数据来看, 引进版畅销书榜单中新书的比例总是低于整体市场。
- 2) 图书是各种文化产品中含氧量最高的, 在如今这个充满动荡和浮躁的变革时期, 出版业应该坚守以内容为核心的取向, 永远把出好书作为发展的最终目标。
- 3) 太阳微系统公司推出的新软件 Java 使用户能够直接进行联机交互操作。这意味着软件可以像数据一样驻留在网络上, 软件程序可以实时地执行。这是一个巨大的飞跃。使用 Java 软件只需编写一次程序, 然后将其输入环球网上即可。
- 4) 联合国在去年发表报告, 指出全球最重要的 15 个渔区中, 至少有 11 个是处于“严重超捕”的状态, 并使 70% 的鱼类生存受到不同程度的威胁。目前只有中国等为数不多的国家为了保护近海鱼群实行了“休渔”的政策。
- 5) 有些自然长成的棉花摘下时就是深褐色的。美国植物学家萨利·福克斯发现了这些棉花, 于 1989 年创立了天然棉花色彩公司, 销售各种颜色的棉花。目前公司销售的品种包括红褐色的“小狼”棉、黄褐色的“野牛”棉和橄榄绿的“绿树”棉。由于有色棉花不经传统棉花加工工艺中的染料处理, 福克斯的棉花几乎不带来任何环境污染。

2. 听录音,灵活运用重述技能传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

农民工 migrant farming workers

乡镇企业 local town enterprises

大众传媒 mass media

社会流动性 social mobility

1980 后农民工特点

根据 2006 年国务院政策研究办公室发布的《中国农民工调查报告》,中国现约有 1.2 亿农民工,如果包括当地乡镇企业中雇用的农民工,该数目将超过 2 亿。1980 年以后出生、被称为第二代农民工的数量超过 1 亿。他们已经成为农民工的主体。由于生活环境不同,1980 后农民工与 1980 年以前出生的农民工有明显的差异。//

首先,1980 后农民工受教育程度高于第一代农民工。他们几乎没有田间耕作经历,并且非常重视继续教育,强调提升自己的能力。与受教育程度很低的第一代农民工相比,大多数 1980 后农民工接受过初中教育——尽管他们受教育程度仍然很低。由于深受电视、因特网等大众传媒的影响,1980 后农民工的视野比第一代农民工更为宽阔。许多 1980 后农民工不满足于终身工作在流水作业线上,因此,他们非常重视继续教育,希望进一步提升自身的竞争能力。//

其次,1980 后农民工对城市生活表现出更大的兴趣,渴望成为城市的一部分。很显然,1980 后农民工既不眷恋乡村,对城市也不感到十分陌生。他们的梦想很明确,即在城市获得永久家庭住宅,拥有一套房子,享有退休金,希望他们的孩子能接受更好的教育等。所有这些“城市化”的外在象征对他们都充满了诱惑。//

根据“广东省青少年研究中心”对生活在广东、深圳、汕头、中山、佛山和东莞的年轻农民工的调查,超过一半的第二代农民工希望能够住在城市,尽管城市所能提供的管理和服 务远没有满足他们的实际需求,其中 27.4% 的农民工希望能够在 大城市永久定居。这表明第二代农民工更喜欢城市生活,渴望成为其中一员。虽然 1980 后农民工也处于身份认同困惑中,因为他们在城市生活和工作减少了他们在农村老家的社会认同感,但他们更喜欢过城市生活,享受城市的便利交通,“像城市人那样生活”是他们的终极目标。//

第三,1980 后农民工更加关心自己,追求安逸和享受。他们正在寻求“社会

流动性”,追求身份、社会地位和文化水平的提升。继续学习和掌握某些技术成为提升他们社会地位的基石。1980 后农民工的动机和期望与第一代农民工截然不同。他们来城市不仅是为了挣钱,更重要的是改变他们的生活方式,寻找更好的发展机遇。//

除此之外,1980 后农民工已经培养了更强的法律保护意识。重视劳工合同、购买各种保险已经成为新一代农民工的共识。以东莞为例,截至 2006 年年底,购买各类保险的人数超过 1 070 万人次,其中 75%是农民工。//

(摘编自 www.chinapop.gov.cn)

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. Hengqin Island Question, from 2009 Press Conferences of NCP and CPPCC

Journalist: I'm from *Macao Daily*. This morning, I am informed that the NPC Standing Committee has passed a bill to authorize the government of Macao SAR to have jurisdiction over the new campus of University of Macau on Hengqin Island. Now I have a question for Director Li Fei. What is the significance of this bill in implementing the “One Country, Two Systems” policy? What would it contribute to tackling the financial crisis, promoting Macao's economic diversification and stability and advancing Macao's personnel training? Thank you.

Spokesman: Thank you for your question. In fact, you have almost answered the question by yourself. The Standing Committee of the Eleventh National People's Congress have discussed the proposals made by the government of Macao SAR and the State Council, and have passed the bill to authorize Macao to exercise jurisdiction over the new campus in Hengqin.

As we know, this year is the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Macau Special Administrative Region. Over the past ten years, under the leadership of Chief Executive He Houhua, the people of Macao are united as one. Abiding by the principles of “One Country, Two Systems”, “Macao people governing Macao” and a high degree of autonomy, Macao people have been promoting the development of Macao in every aspect. Over the past ten years, the successful implementation of the policy of “One Country, Two Systems” has brought about great changes to Macao. The new campus on Hengqin Island shows the determination of Macao SAR to boost its economy, especially to develop higher education. The former campus of University

of Macao is rather small, and there is no large area of for the University's expansion in Macao SAR. Hence, the central government gave special support to the University by offering part of Hengqin Island to Macao SAR as the new site for University of Macao. This move aims to further support Macao to develop higher education and cultivate talents so as to promote a sound and fast development of Macao SAR. It is of great significance for Macao to encounter the financial crisis, and especially of great importance for the implementation of the long-term economic diversification strategy in Macao SAR. This new move is a significant innovation in implementation of "One Country, Two Systems" policy.

This morning, Li Chengjun, the Deputy Director of the Macao Basic Law Committee, gave an impressive speech on this topic. And we believe, with joint efforts, the new campus of University of Macao will be completed on time. We will be glad to see the new look of University of Macao and we hope it will cultivate more talents for the development of Macao SAR in future.

2.The World Digital Library Program

On April 21, 2009, UNESCO and 32 partner institutions launched the World Digital Library program. This digital library has collected unique cultural materials from libraries and archives from around the world, among which are manuscripts, maps, rare books, films, sound recordings, prints and photographs. The general public enjoys free online access to these materials without any restrictions.

The purpose to set up a World Digital Library is to celebrate the depth and uniqueness of different cultures in a single global undertaking so as to bring people together. World Digital Library helps to bridge knowledge gap, promote mutual understanding and increase cultural diversity and linguistic diversity as well. In addition to promoting international understanding, this program also aims to bring more varieties of books on culture studies into the online library in order to provide rich resources for educators, scholars and common readers. The World Digital Library also plans to build up capacity in partner countries so as to narrow the digital divide within and between countries.

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish will be the "official languages" of the World Digital Library. Browsing and searching will facilitate cross-cultural and cross-temporal exploration on this website. Descriptions of each item and videos with expert curators speaking about selected items will provide context for the library users, and are intended to spark curiosity and encourage both

students and the general public to learn more about the cultural heritage of all countries.

The World Digital Library promotes the free flow of information, international solidarity, cultural diversity, and it also accelerates the building-up of all-embracing societies of knowledge. Program like the World Digital Library brings the cultural and societal potentials of digital technology into full play. The World Digital Library helps to bring people together and deepen our understanding of each other. It also, with the help of new media, helps electronically-oriented young people enjoy what is best in traditional culture.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) For a long time, due to the market operations and different reading habits of readers from home and abroad, the imported books in Chinese book market are always slow to attract readers' attention. According to the statistics 2004-2008, the new books on the best-seller lists of the imported books always take up a small percentage of the whole market.
- 2) Books are of the greatest value among all the cultural products. It is now a time of change, filled with turbulence and impatience. The publishing industry should stick to the principle of valuing contents above everything and we should bear in mind that publishing books of good quality is our ultimate goal.
- 3) Sun Microsystems released a new software Java, which allows users to interact directly online. This means software can stay online, just like data, the software program can execute process in real-time. It is a significant improvement. When using Java, we just need to write program only once, then upload the program to the Internet.
- 4) According to an UN report last year, at least 11 of the world's 15 most important fishing areas were over-fishing, which endangered the existence of more than 70% fishes. Up till now, only China and other few countries imposed the fishing moratorium policy to protect the inshore fishes.
- 5) Some naturally grown cotton are brown. American botanist Sally Fox founded this kind of cotton, and in 1989, she established Natural Colour Cotton Company which sells several kinds of colour cotton. Currently, the company sells auburn

coyote cotton, tawny wild ox cotton and olive green tree cotton. Since colour cotton is processed without traditional dying crafts, Fox's cotton hardly brings out any environmental pollution.

2. The Characteristics of the “Post-1980” Migrant Farming Workers

According to a *Survey Report on the Migrant Farming Workers in China* issued by the Policy Research Office of the State Council in 2006, there were about 120 million migrant farming workers in China, and if those employed in local township/town enterprises were included, the number would approximately top 200 million. The number of those migrant farming workers born after 1980 who are called the second-generation migrant farming workers is over 100 million. They have become the principal part of the migrant farming workers. Owing to their different living environments, the “post-1980” migrant farming workers show obvious differences from their predecessors.

In the first place, the “post-1980” migrant farming workers' educational attainments are, by and large, higher than those of the first-generation migrant farming workers. They have little farming experience. They attach great importance to continuing education and highlight the enhancement of their own capacity. Compared to the first-generation migrant farming workers who have received very little education, most of the “post-1980” migrant farming workers have received junior high school education, though their educational attainments are still low. Deeply influenced by the mass media, such as TV and the Internet, the “post-1980” migrant farming workers have a wider perspective than their predecessors. Many of them are not content with working on the assembly line for the remaining years of their life. They pay special attention to continuing education in order to further enhance their competence.

Secondly, the “post-1980” migrant farming workers show more interest in being accepted by the city, and are eager to become part of it. Apparently, the “post-1980” migrant farming workers are neither so nostalgic towards the countryside nor so alien to the city. Their dream is quite clear, that is, to get a permanent household residence in the city, own a house there, enjoy a pension, and they hope their children can get better schooling, etc. In short, all these external symbols of “urbanization” are indeed attractive to them.

Guangdong Youth and Juvenile Research Center has carried out an investigation into the living conditions of young migrant farming workers in Guangzhou, Shenzhen,

Shantou, Zhongshan, Foshan and Dongguan, they find out that over half of the second-generation migrant farming workers are willing to stay in cities although the management and services the city can offer are far from meeting their actual needs and 27.4% of them hope they can settle down in the city. This indicates that the second-generation migrant farming workers are increasingly accepting the urban life and eager to become part of it. Although the “post-1980” migrant farming workers are also in a dilemma of identification, their experience in life and work in the city further reduces their sense of social identification at their rural hometowns. They prefer to live an urban life and the urban way of communication. “To behave like an urban resident” is their ultimate goal.

Thirdly, the “post-1980” migrant farming workers show more concern for themselves and pursue leisure and enjoyment. The second-generation migrant farming workers are seeking “social mobility”, and what they pursue is the enhancement of their identity, social standing and cultural attainments. And so, to continue to learn and master certain skills becomes the stepping stones for moving upwards socially. The motives and expectation of the second-generation migrant farming workers are also distinctively different from those of the first-generation migrant farming workers. They come to the cities not only to make money, but what is more important is to change their lifestyle and find better opportunities for development.

Apart from all of these, the “post-1980” migrant farming workers have cultivated a stronger sense of protection of their own legal rights. Paying attention to labor contracts and buying insurances have become an awareness and common concern of the new-generation migrant farming workers. Take Dongguan City for instance. By the end of 2006, there were more than 10.7 million person-times for buying various kinds of insurances, of which about 75% were migrant farming workers.

同声传译相关知识介绍:同声传译译员素养

同声传译要求译员同时听辨、分析、理解、记忆和转换源语信息,同传的多任务性质使其成为翻译工作中难度最大的一种口译形式,因此对译员的素养要求极高。一般来讲,同传译员应接受专门的职业训练并具备如下素质:

具有扎实的双语能力。同传译员在工作中需要快速游走于两种语言之间,因此必须对双语具有较强的敏感度,这需要译员平时加强语言积累,锻炼口头表达能力。在同传中,同传译员必须边听边讲,为了能紧跟发言者,同传译员的讲话速度一般应在 250 字/分钟左右,这就要求同传译员一定要“伶牙俐齿”,并且要做到言之有序,言之有物,吐字清晰,语调流畅、利落。这一切都与扎实的双语能力密切相关,同传译员须加强双语基本功训练,提高双语表达能力。

拥有丰富的百科知识。国际会议的主题涉及各行各业,同传内容涉及面广,涵盖社会生活的方方面面,如政治、经济、文化、教育、环境、卫生等。在口译实践中,如果译员对发言人讲话内容缺乏了解,不熟悉会议议题的基本原理和事件的来龙去脉,往往会导致译语质量不高和口译工作失误。(张吉良,2003)因此,同传译员应该有强烈的求知欲,不断积累各方面知识,做到“专”、“博”兼备,才能顺利和高质量地完成同传任务。

具备良好的心理素质。同声传译是一个现场性极强的工作,怯场、情绪不稳定都会影响译员的发挥,降低传译质量,有时甚至会使译员大脑出现空白或者失语,导致同传任务的彻底失败。因此同传译员须具备良好的心理素质,能在工作现场较好地掌控自己的情绪,具备在任何情况下都能处变不惊、镇定自若的心理和气魄。良好的心理素质来自平时的刻苦训练,自信来自扎实的基本功,有了自信心,心理状态也便容易调整了。

富于团队合作精神。同声传译工作一般由两名译员接力完成,一人做 10~15 分钟,另一人再接过来,轮流进行。这就要求译员之间互相配合,通力协作,共同完成任务。传译小组应该根据每个人的优势进行分工,在传译过程中做到取长补短。轮空休息的译员应帮助传译译员做好辅助工作,如记笔记、排除干扰、监视设备等。此外,在同传过程中,译员还需相互体谅、相互支持。

恪守口译职业道德。同声传译是一项高度职业化的行业,译员应该遵守会议译员职业道德规范。职业同传译员应该做到保守会议秘密,不将传译资料或者内容外泄(如果会议方有此要求);保持立场中立,不对会议发言人及发言内容进行任何评论;保证准确翻译,一旦接受了翻译任务,就要按时、按质完成,对超出自己能力范围的翻译任务不应该接受,即使报酬很高。

同声传译被认为是翻译工作的一颗明珠,要摘取这颗明珠需要付出极大的艰辛和勇气。同传译员须在长期的同传实践中,刻苦磨炼意志,掌握同传技能,加强双语基本功、百科知识、心理素质、团队合作精神、职业道德的修养,才有可能逐步接近同声传译的最高境界。

第五课 顺句驱动与切分技巧

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:顺句驱动与切分技巧

同声传译是一种复杂的信息处理活动,译员须在瞬间传译源语信息,译员受听、理解、输出、时间等多重压力的影响,必须选择最有效、简洁、准确的方式传译源语信息。顺句驱动(Source Language Oriented Principle)即是解决该问题的一种有效方法。顺句驱动即顺译,是指在忠实源语信息的基础上,依照源语语言的词序和语序进行翻译,以有效地维持译员与发言人之间的听说差(EVS),完成同传任务。但需要指出的是,顺译并不是指译语和源语词序、语序的一一对应,而是指译员须利用听说差,根据对源语文本的理解,切分意群,以意群出现的顺序进行传译。

顺句驱动的基本技巧主要包括切分、保留、移位、衔接、删除、重复等方法,其中最重要的技巧是切分技巧。切分技巧,英文称为“Salami Technique”,“Salami”原意是指意大利蒜味香肠,通常切成片后才能上桌,因此香肠切片的过程常被用来比喻用简单的方法解决复杂的事情。在同声传译中,切分技巧是指译员将发言人使用的冗长而复杂的句子切分为简短、意义完整的小句,而后再将这些短句连接,构成完整的意义。

运用切分技巧须掌握何时开始切分源语长句。一般说来,对源语中长句的切分应该依照一定的意群或概念单位,不能随心所欲地肆意切分。例如,“值得注意的是,有少数人把问题政治化,把非法入境者和所谓难民混为一谈,甚至打着人权的旗号,纵容一些非法入境者制造政治事件,比如说闯入一些国家驻中国的大使馆、总领事馆,这是不能接受的。”译员应在忠实源语文本的基础上,根据一定的意群和特定的概念,将源语文本中的长句切分为由六个简单句组成的句子,使得目标语语言结构清晰,层次分明,便于准确、简明地传译源语文本的信息。可将该句译为“We are fully aware that a small number of people are trying to politicize this issue. // They try to confuse the two concepts of illegal border crossers

and so-called refugees. // They even use the pretext of human rights concerns. // They encourage those illegal border crossers to create political incidents. // They even force their ways into foreign diplomatic or consular missions in China. // All this is not acceptable”。

要指出的是切分不是为切而切,而是为“接”而切,在忠实源语文本的基础上,要切得流畅、自然和合乎逻辑。为了避免切分的句子听起来生硬和突兀,这就要求在切分句子时灵活使用相关连词和重复等技巧,使目标语文本听起来较为连贯和自然。例如,“现在有少数人进入了一个人权误区,他们觉得中国好像不太重视人权,一谈到人权问题好像中国政府就会觉得心里有愧,这是天大的错误。”传译该句时,可将源语文本中的长句切分为四个句子,并用“so”、“but”连接句子,从而准确、简洁、忠实地传递源语文本的信息。可将该句传译为“Some people seem to have some misconceptions on the human rights issue when it comes to China. // They tend to think China does not pay enough attention to the human rights issue. // So whenever the human rights issue is mentioned, the Chinese government might become weak inside. // But this is the biggest mistake I have ever seen”。

简而言之,顺句驱动和切分技巧是同声传译的重要技能,灵活运用这两种技巧可以减轻译员、目标语听众的听力和理解压力,实现较高效率地传译源语信息。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1. 听录音,灵活运用顺句驱动和切分技巧传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

夏季达沃斯论坛 the Summer Davos Forum,与“冬季达沃斯年会”一起并称为世界经济论坛两大支柱,夏季达沃斯论坛参会者以全球成长型公司为主,所以被命名为“新领军者年会”。在中国举办的夏季达沃斯论坛,是由世界经济论坛主席施瓦布和中国总理温家宝共同提议设立的,目的是为“全球成长型公司”创造一个与成熟企业共同讨论、分享经验的平台。

体制性、结构性矛盾 institutional and structural contradictions

温室气体排放 emission of greenhouse gases

贸易和投资保护主义 trade and investment protectionism

温家宝总理在 2009 年夏季达沃斯论坛上的讲话(摘选)

2009 年 9 月 10 日

过去的一年,世界经济经受了 20 世纪大萧条以来最为严峻的挑战。这场百年罕见的国际金融危机对世界经济的影响是深远的,中国也不例外,应对国际金融危机将是一项长期而艰巨的任务。我们政策的着力点不仅在于克服短期困难,更要着眼于长远发展,从根本上解决制约中国经济健康发展的体制性、结构性矛盾,全面增强经济发展的内在动力,全面增强经济、社会的整体素质和可持续发展能力,为全面建成惠及十几亿人口的更高水平的小康社会打下更加牢固的基础。//

世界经济正在经历深刻的变革和转型,各国的前途和命运从未像今天这样紧密相连。我们要把眼光放得更长远一点,把胸怀放得更宽广一些,为推动世界的和谐与繁荣,我们应该共同完成以下目标。//

共同应对全球气候变化。气候变化是人类面临的共同挑战,需要每个国家、企业和个人承担起相应的责任。中国高度重视气候变化问题,制定了应对气候变化的国家方案,不断增加科研投入,大力调整产业结构,推动节能减排。发达国家应正视自己的历史责任和高人均排放现实,大幅度降低温室气体排放,并为发展中国家应对气候变化提供资金、技术和能力建设支持。发展中国家也应尽最大努力,为应对气候变化作出积极贡献。//

共同反对贸易和投资保护主义。保护主义只会拖累世界经济复苏,最终受害的是各国的企业和人民。国际金融危机的影响远未消除,全球反对保护主义的决心不能动摇,更不能说一套做一套。中国积极参与经济全球化进程,决不搞贸易和投资保护主义。//

共同促进全球经济的可持续复苏。国际金融危机的影响并没有减弱,短期内也很难消除。经济复苏的“绿芽”需要“阳光雨露”,需要悉心爱护。各国要增进共识,加强宏观政策协调,实施符合本国国情和负责任的财政货币政策,促进金融稳定和可持续的经济增长。

共同保护知识产权。保护知识产权是激励创新、推动发展的必然要求。保护知识产权,就是保护创新的原动力。中国保护知识产权的立场是坚定不移的。//

在国际金融危机爆发之初,我呼吁要坚定信心,信心比黄金和货币更重要。在应对危机最困难的时候,我呼吁要充满希望,希望会带来力量。在当前应对危机的关键时刻,我呼吁务必坚持,坚持到底就是胜利。国际金融危机的阴霾终将

散去,让我们共同开创更加光辉灿烂的美好明天! //

(根据讲话录音整理)

2. 听录音,灵活运用顺句驱动和切分技巧传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

“元月外交” diplomacy in the early beginning of the year

“闯关之年” a year of enormous challenge

地理区域外交 regions diplomacy

大国外交、周边外交 develop diplomatic relations with big countries, neighboring regions

经济外交、安全外交、人文外交、公共外交 economic diplomacy, security diplomacy, cultural diplomacy, public diplomacy

杨洁篪外长谈中国外交(节选)

2009年3月7日

今年年初,胡锦涛主席的“友好合作之旅”和温家宝总理的“信心之旅”都极大地推进了中国同非洲、同中东国家、同欧洲国家的关系。去年这一年对中国来讲,是不平凡的一年,同样对中国的外交来讲也是如此。//

去年这一年对中国的外交来讲,可以讲是“闯关之年”、“开拓之年”、“丰收之年”。所谓“闯关之年”,就是从抗击汶川大地震等自然灾害到排除各种干扰,举办奥运会,再来应对国际金融危机的冲击,我们的国家、我们的外交所受到的挑战之多、冲击之大、程度之严重是多年罕见的,我们闯过一道道难关,实属不易。//

在党中央、国务院的坚强领导下,在全国人民的积极支持下,在各部门、各地区的通力协作下,我们努力贯彻落实科学发展观,我们的外交工作取得了重大成绩。在许多方面确实有开拓创新。//

我这里要特别提一下,一年多来我们是在努力地统筹地理区域外交和具体领域的外交。地理区域外交大家都很清楚,比如说大国外交、周边外交,与广大发展中国家外交,乃至于相当程度的多边外交。但是具体领域的外交,我们现在需要更重视,比如说像经济外交、安全外交、人文外交、公共外交,等等。去年我们举办的奥运会,应该讲是一个大文化的盛会,也是人文外交。年初的时候,我和一些同事就谈到,如果把奥运会搞好,把人文外交搞好,2008年的中国外交就成功了至少一半。//

同时,我们也加强了外交工作体制和机制的完善,这一年来,中国的国际地位、作用、影响显著提高,我们为世界和地区的和平、稳定和发展作出了重要贡献。去年这一年,有多达 180 多位的国家元首、政府首脑和其他政要纷纷来到中国进行正式访问,或者参加奥运会、残奥会的开闭幕式和其他活动,或者参加亚欧首脑会议。来华的国家元首、政府首脑、其他政要人数之多、之重要,在中国外交史上是空前的。应该讲,去年这一年也的确是中国外交的“开拓之年”、“丰收之年”。//

(根据杨洁篪外长记者招待会整理)

📖 难点分析

- 1) “我们政策的着力点不仅在于克服短期困难,更要着眼于长远发展,从根本上解决制约中国经济健康发展的体制性、结构性矛盾,全面增强经济发展的内在动力,全面增强经济、社会的整体素质和可持续发展能力,为全面建成惠及十几亿人口的更高水平的小康社会打下更加牢固的基础。”传译该句时,首先应该根据句意进行切分:“我们政策的着力点不仅在于克服短期困难,更要着眼于长远发展,// 从根本上解决制约中国经济健康发展的体制性、结构性矛盾,// 全面增强经济发展的内在动力,// 全面增强经济、社会的整体素质和可持续发展能力,// 为全面建成惠及十几亿人口的更高水平的小康社会打下更加牢固的基础。//”根据逻辑关系给每句添加表示泛指的主语“we”,以确保每句句法完整,衔接流畅。为了避免重复并凸显出每个句子之间的逻辑关系可适当添加衔接词“also”、“so as to”并变换表达方式,运用“endeavor to”或者“strive to”、“make efforts to”等动词短语来替换“will do sth.”的结构。全句可译为“Tackling the international financial crisis will be a long-term arduous task. Our policy should not only focus on short-term difficulties but also aim for long-term development. We will fundamentally resolve restrictions on healthy development of China's economy in terms of institution and structure. We will also endeavor to comprehensively enhance internal driving force behind economic development and improve the the society. We will also upgrade the capacity of sustainable development. All these will help to lay a solid foundation for building a well-off society for more than 1 billion people”。
- 2) “所谓‘闯关之年’,就是从抗击汶川大地震等自然灾害到排除各种干扰,举办奥运会,再来应对国际金融危机的冲击,// 我们的国家、我们的外交所受到的挑战之多、冲击之大、程度之严重是多年罕见的,// 我们闯过一道道难关,实

属不易。//”在第一段意群切分中,最难处理的是“所谓……就是……”这一结构,在笔译中可通过改变句序的方式来处理,但是在同传中是无法这样操作的,因此要实现顺句驱动就必须打破原文的束缚,不拘泥于原文表达,以传达意义为基本原则,将其传译为“In the year of enormous challenges, we ...”。在第三段意群切分中,“……所受到的……是多年罕见的”也是传译难点,需要使用顺句驱动策略中提及的改变词性的方式,将“所受到的……”这一修饰语加中心词的结构变为动宾结构,并用最高级来表达“之”字结构,传译为“... have experienced the most challenges, the hugest impacts and the most severe tests”。可将该句传译为“In the year of enormous challenges, we fought against devastating earthquake in Wenchuan and got rid of unfavourable obstacles, and successfully held the Olympic Games, and then tackled the international financial crisis. All these have shown that our country and our diplomacy have experienced the most challenges, the hugest impacts and the most severe tests. We successfully coped with each challenge, which is by no means an easy task”。

三、课外补充练习

1.听录音,灵活运用顺句驱动和切分技巧传译句子。

- 1)世界正变得越来越小,国与国、人与人之间的距离越来越近,大家同处“地球村”,同乘一条船。
- 2)不管国际风云如何变幻,中国都将高举和平、发展、合作旗帜,奉行独立自主的和平外交政策,恪守维护世界和平、促进共同发展的外交宗旨。
- 3)在全球化深入发展的今天,各国利益相互渗透,相互关联。安全问题已不单只影响个别国家和局部地区,而是触一发而动全身,危及全人类的和平与发展。
- 4)非传统安全威胁因素正在迅速上升。恐怖主义、跨国犯罪、环境污染、人口爆炸、毒品走私、传染性疾病等已成为影响人类发展的重大问题。它们与传统安全问题相互交织并彼此转换,给国际安全环境带来新的挑战。
- 5)非传统安全问题产生的根源错综复杂,其表现形式也呈多样性发展。恐怖分子不惜以暴力实现其诉求,方式更加隐蔽,手段更为残忍,生化、网络及其他高科技手段被用于恐怖活动的危险与日俱增,安全问题已广泛涉及政治、经济、军事、金融、科技等领域。

2. 听录音,灵活运用顺句驱动和切分技巧传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

中非合作论坛 Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, 中非合作论坛是中国和非洲国家在南南合作范畴内的集体对话机制。中非合作论坛部长级会议每3年举行一届。部长级会议召开前一年举行一次高官会议,为部长级会议做准备。2000年10月10日至12日,中非合作论坛第一届部长级会议在北京召开。

科摩罗 Union of Comoros, 印度洋西部岛国,由大科摩罗、昂儒昂、莫埃利、马约特四岛组成,是阿拉伯国家之一,居民信仰伊斯兰教。

载人航天飞船 manned spacecraft

前外长李肇星谈中非关系(节选)

2006年11月5日

我永远难忘我对科摩罗进行的友好访问和在那儿受到的热情接待。请你转达中国人民对科摩罗朋友亲切的问候和谢意。科摩罗在当地话的意思是月亮。我记得科摩罗外长以前曾经告诉我说中国和科摩罗的合作可以说是全方位的,只有一点中国朋友还没有做到,那就是中国在发射载人航天飞船的时候没有想到我们科摩罗,没有把我们科摩罗的人带上太空。我当时的回答就是,我们特别羡慕科摩罗人民,你们已经在月亮上了。我们中国人在数千年前也幻想过登月,当时有一个女孩叫嫦娥,她当时去了,但是很可惜这是一个神话。我们和科摩罗的友谊是全方位的,合作也非常有成效。//

至于你所提到的5个国家还不是中非合作论坛这个大家庭的成员,我想说中国政府和人民对你所提的那5个国家和人民,也有友好的感情。我们从来也没有做过对不起他们的事情。相反,是他们的政府伤害了中国人民的感情,这5个国家到现在还把自己孤立于国际社会的绝大多数成员之外,他们还同中国的一个省、中国的一个地区——台湾保持着所谓的“外交关系”。实际上,你现在看,一个独立主权的国家同另外一个独立主权国家的一部分、一个省保持所谓的“外交关系”,我认为对自己国家的地位也是一种贬低,更不用说这直接违背联合国大会的有关决议,也构成了对中国内政的干涉。所以我们希望这些国家的政府能够回到正确的立场上来,就是说能够坚持一个中国的立场。现在,我们同全世界169个国家建立了外交关系,他们都奉行一个中国的政策。现在,中国还参与着包括联合国在内的130多个国际组织,所有这些组织也都坚持一个中国的立场,都承认台湾是中国的一部分。//

有埃及朋友说,自 15 世纪以来,中国的文化就已经到达了科摩罗那个地方。还有人说非洲的一个小村庄就是原来中国人到达的一个小村庄。埃及朋友的话又激起了我的一些想法。早在 1956 年,埃及这个伟大的文明古国就在非洲率先承认新中国。当时,我还是一个初中生,但是这样一个消息也使我永远难忘。中国永远不会忘记包括埃及在内的所有非洲国家和人民,在坚持一个中国问题上对我们的宝贵支持。我还要补充一个例子,就是现在中国孩子特别喜欢的美丽动物,比如长颈鹿、斑马,中国明朝以前是没有的。当年中国的郑和所率领的船队,把这种非常漂亮又象征着吉祥如意的动物介绍到中国来,我们要感谢非洲朋友。有句话说得很好,世界上没有无缘无故的爱,中国人民和非洲人民彼此喜欢,相互尊重,这不是偶然的。非洲有一种花,名字很奇怪,叫做“昨天、今天和明天”。它的英文是“Yesterday-Today-Tomorrow”。我觉得简单地讲,可以说是共同的昨天、今天和明天,把中非人民的心紧紧地联系在一起,也把我们共同的奋斗和努力紧紧地联系在一起。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. Primer Wen Jiabao's Speech at the Summer Davos Forum 2009 (excerpt), September 10, 2009

Last year, global economy experienced the most daunting challenge since the Great Depression of last century. This once-in-a-century financial crisis has imposed far reaching impacts on the world economy, and China is no exception. Tackling the international financial crisis will be a long-term arduous task. Our policy should not only focus on short-term difficulties but also aim for long-term development. We will fundamentally resolve restrictions on healthy development of China's economy in terms of institution and structure. We will also endeavor to comprehensively enhance internal driving force behind economic development and improve the society. We will also upgrade the capacity of sustainable development. All these will help to lay a solid foundation for building a well-off society for more than 1 billion people.

The global economy is experiencing profound reform and transformation, and the future and destiny of every country have been ever closer than before. We should be more far-sighted and open-minded. In order to promote global peace and prosperity, we should fulfill the following goals.

We should work together to address global climate change. Climate change is a global challenge, which calls for every country, enterprise and individual to take corresponding responsibility. The Chinese government attaches great importance to it and works out National Climate Change Program. We constantly increase investment in scientific research and vigorously adjust industrial structure so as to save energy and reduce emission. Developed countries should face up to their historical responsibility and high per capita emission. They should substantially reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and provide financial and technological support for developing countries to cope with climate change. They should also help to enhance development capacity of developing countries in this regard. What's more, developing countries should make greatest endeavors to cope with climate change and make positive contributions.

We should jointly oppose trade and investment protectionism. Protectionism will only become a drag on the recovery of global economy, and the ultimate victims are enterprises and people of every country. The influences of the global financial crisis are still lingering, and we should never shake our resolutions to fight against protectionism. We must be men of words and deeds. China will be actively involved in the economic globalization and never practice trade and investment protectionism.

We should make joint efforts to promote sustainable recovery of global economy. The impacts of international financial crisis have not been tempered and they will not disappear in a short time. "The tender shoots" of economic recovery should be nurtured with sun and rain as well as care. Every country should expand common ground, and enhance coordination in macro policies, and implement responsible fiscal and monetary policy suited to its own national conditions so as to achieve financial stability and sustainable economic growth.

We should work together to protect Intellectual Property Rights. Protecting IPR is a must for encouraging innovation and promoting development. Protecting IPR is in essence to protect the motivity of innovation. China's stance on IPR protection is unswerving.

At the beginning of the global financial crisis, I called for firm confidence, which is more important than gold and money. At the most difficult time of tackling the crisis, I called for more hope, which will bring us strength. At the crucial moment of tackling the crisis, I call for perseverance, which will lead us to ultimate victory. The haze of the crisis will definitely disappear and let us work hand in hand to create a brighter future.

2. Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi's View of China's Diplomacy (excerpt), March 7, 2009

At the beginning of this year, President Hu Jintao's Journey of Friendship and Cooperation and Premier Wen Jiabao's Journey of Confidence have given strong boost to China's relations with African countries, countries of Middle East and European countries. Last year was an eventful year for China. It was also an eventful year for China's diplomacy.

Last year, for China's diplomacy, is a year of enormous challenges, a year of progress and a year of harvest. In the year of enormous challenges, we fought against devastating earthquake in Wenchuan, got rid of unfavourable obstacles, and successfully held the Olympic Games, and then tackled the international financial crisis. All these have shown that our country and our diplomacy haven experienced the most challenges, the hugest impacts and the most severe tests. We successfully coped with each challenge, which is by no means an easy task.

Under the strong leadership of CPC Central Committee and the State Council, with active support of all Chinese people and with close cooperation among different governmental departments and regions, we earnestly implemented the scientific outlook on development and achieved remarkable progress on diplomatic front. We broke new ground in many areas.

I want to draw your attention to the point that over the past year we worked hard to coordinate regions diplomacy and diplomacy in specific areas. Regions diplomacy is a familiar concept. It is about developing diplomatic relations with big countries, neighboring regions and other developing countries and it also involves multilateral diplomacy. However, diplomacy in specific areas will attract more attention now. It includes economic diplomacy, security diplomacy, cultural diplomacy and public diplomacy. Last year, we held the Olympic Games, which was also a grand cultural feast and a good chance of cultural diplomacy. At the beginning of the year, I told my colleagues that if we successfully held the Olympic Games and made further progress in conducting cultural diplomacy, China's diplomatic work in 2008 would have a good beginning and achieved at least half of the success.

Meanwhile, we also improved systems and mechanism in our diplomatic work. Over the past year, China's international status and influence have increased remarkably. We made important contributions to world and regional peace, stability and development. Last year, over 180 foreign heads of state, heads of government

and other political leaders came to China on official visits or attended the opening and closing ceremonies of Beijing Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games and ASEM Summit. In terms of the number of foreign guests we received and the ranking of these foreign visitors, it is unprecedented in the history of China's diplomacy. In a word, last year was a year of progress and harvest for China's diplomacy.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) The world is becoming smaller and smaller. Different nations and peoples are getting closer to each other. We live together in the global village and move forward in the same boat.
- 2) No matter how the international situation changes, China will always hold high the banner of peace, development and cooperation, pursue the independent foreign policy of peace and follow the principle of maintaining world peace and promoting common development.
- 3) With the development of globalization, interests of different nations are interpenetrating and interdependent. Security problems do not just affect individual countries and regions but threaten peace and development of all people in the world.
- 4) Non-traditional threats to security are increasing rapidly. International terrorism, transnational crimes, environment pollution, population explosion, drug trafficking and infectious diseases have become major problems influencing human development. They are intertwined and interchanged, which pose new challenges to international security.
- 5) Non-traditional security problems are caused by complicated factors and they are presented in different forms. Terrorists use violence to achieve their goal in a more hidden and cruel way. Biochemical, Internet and other hi-tech tools are employed in terrorist activities which is a very dangerous tendency. Security problems are involved in politics, economy, military, finance, science and technology and other fields.

2. Former Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing Talking about China-Africa Relations (excerpt), November 5, 2006

I will never forget my visit to Comoros where I was received warmly. Please

convey our cordial greetings and sincere gratitude to Comorian people. Comoros in local language means the moon. I remember that Foreign Minister of Comoros once told me that China and Comoros had been cooperating in a comprehensive way, but Chinese friends overlooked one aspect, that is, when we launched manned spacecraft we forgot to share a seat with Comorian people and take them into space. I replied that we were so envious of Comorian people who were already on the moon. The Chinese people fancied landing on the moon even thousands years ago. At that time, a girl named Chang'e flew to the moon. Well, it is a pity that that is only a legend. We and Comorian people enjoy all-round friendship and effective cooperation.

As for the five countries which have not taken part in this Forum, I want to point out that the Chinese government and Chinese people are friendly to those countries. We never have done anything failing them. On the contrary, their governments have hurt the feelings of the Chinese people and have isolated themselves from large majority of countries in the international community. They maintain so-called diplomatic relations with Taiwan, one of provinces and regions in China. Actually, it is clear that an independent sovereign country maintain so-called diplomatic relations with a province or an inalienable part of another independent sovereign country, which, I think, downgrades itself and directly violates the UN's relevant resolutions. It also interferes in the internal affairs of China. So we hope those countries should readjust their policy and stick to One-China policy. Up till now, we have established diplomatic relations with 169 countries in the world. Those countries follow One-China policy. China is a member of over 130 international organizations including the UN. Those organizations also stick to One-China policy and recognize that Taiwan is a part of China.

Some Egyptian friends told me that since 15th century, Chinese culture had arrived in Comoros. It is also said that one small village in Africa is the place where the Chinese people once stayed. The Egyptian friend arouses new ideas in my mind. As early as 1956, Egypt, the great country with ancient civilization, was the first African country to recognize the People's Republic of China. At that time, I was still a junior middle school student, but the news was deeply craved in my memory. China will never forget Egypt and other African countries and people for what they have done for us. We will never forget your precious support for One-China principle. I want to cite another example. Many Chinese children love beautiful animals such as giraffe and zebra, actually, these animals were not seen in China before the Ming

Dynasty. In ancient times, Zheng He, a great Chinese navigator and his fleet introduced those beautiful and auspicious animals into China. We are grateful for our African friends. There is a good saying that there is no groundless love in the world. The Chinese people and African people appreciate and respect each other, which is by no means accidental. There is a special kind of flower with a very strange name “Yesterday-Today-Tomorrow”. Let me put it simply, it is our shared yesterday, today and tomorrow that hold us tightly together and connect our joint endeavor and efforts.

第六课 数字传译

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:数字传译

数字传译是同声传译中的难点,因为数字作为重要信息,其传译不允许有任何错误,而且数字不同于其他的语言信息,数字是客观确定的,无法用语言解释。要准确地传译数字可遵循以下的原则和技巧。

首先,数字传译在听的过程中,应兼顾三个方面——数字、单位和数字所指对象,三者缺一不可。数字本身是必须听懂的,这一点毋庸置疑。而在传译数字时,由于对数字过于关注,往往容易忽视数字的单位和所指对象。单位是数字大小至关重要的一部分,例如在说明价格的时候,200 美元和 200 日元的差异就非常大。如果仅仅记住了数字本身而没听懂到底这个数字所指对象为何物,那么单个数字传译出来是没有任何意义的。

其次,在汉英同传过程中,遇到带有数字的信息时,可灵活运用以下技巧予以应对:

缩短距离,数字先行。当发言中的数字不多或者是突然出现了数字来不及动手记录时,译员在听到数字后可利用短时记忆将其保存几秒钟,与此同时,调整语速,尽快结束目前正在说的内容,紧跟发言人,争取在听到数字后最短的时间内将其传译出来,以缓解短时记忆的压力,确保数字的正确。为了缩短反应的时间,译员须熟悉汉英计数单位的换算(1 万 = 10 thousand, 10 万 = 100 thousand, 100 万 = 1 million, 1 000 万 = 10 million, 1 亿 = 100 million, 10 亿 = 1 billion, 100 亿 = 10 billion, 1 000 亿 = 100 billion, 1 万亿 = 1 trillion)。当听到 562 万时,应立刻在大脑里转换为 5.62 million,这样比传译为 five million six hundred and twenty thousand 更为简洁,可以极大减轻记忆和表达的负担。

适度添加,动手记录。当发言中的数字较为密集,短时记忆无法承载时,译员就要开始动手用阿拉伯数字记录下来。由于动手记录会分散一部分精力,耗费一定的时间,所以为了平衡听、说和记录,译员可适度添加一些概括性的话,为数字记录争取时间,且分散数字之间的密集度。如听到“从 1978 年到 2004 年的

26 年间,中国国内生产总值从 1 473 亿美元增长到 16 494 亿美元,年均增长 9.4%;进出口总额从 206 亿美元增加到 11 548 亿美元,年均增长超过 16%,国家外汇储备从 1.67 亿美元增长到 6 099 亿美元”时可处理为“From 1978 to 2004, within 26 years, China's GDP has increased by a large margin from 147.3 billion US dollars to 1.6494 trillion US dollars ...”。在传译中增添了“increased by a large margin”这样的概括性表达,在没有改变或者曲解原意的基础上,为动手记录后面的数字争取了时间,保证了传译的流畅度。

团队合作,同伴协助。当发言中的数字极为密集且发言人讲话速度较快时,译员自己动手记录会耗费大量的精力,这个时候就需要同传厢中一起工作的同伴提供协助。同伴只需将听到的数字按顺序纵向依次用阿拉伯数字准确清晰地记录在纸上,数字可稍大一点,方便译员浏览。

数字传译不仅要求译员自身基本功扎实,能根据不同情况灵活采取各种策略,在实战中也需要同事间通力合作,以保证数字传译的准确性。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1. 听录音,灵活运用数字传译技巧传译短文。

词汇提示

国际金融危机 the international financial crisis

中美经贸合作 China-US economic and trade cooperation

消费市场 consumer market

双边贸易额 bilateral trade volume

技术引进合同 technology introduction contract

吴邦国在中美经贸合作论坛开幕式上致辞(摘选)

2009 年 9 月 8 日

国际金融危机给中美两国经济造成重大冲击,也严重影响了中美经贸合作。据统计,今年 1 至 7 月份,中美贸易额同比下降了 16.1%,美在华投资同比下降 19.1%。尽快遏制和扭转这一下滑势头,实现中美经贸合作的可持续发展,是摆在我们面前的共同任务。在当前困难的形势下,要完成这一共同任务,首先也是最重要的,就是要提振合作信心。朋友们也许会问,面对困难局面,信心从何而来。我想告诉朋友们的是,虽然世界经济复苏的迹象还不明显,国际金融危机的长远影响也不可忽视,但中美经贸合作前途光明。中美经贸合作的大势不会改

变。这里包括两个方面: //

一方面,中美经济互补优势没有改变。中国是世界上最大的发展中国家,发展是中国的第一要务。改革开放 30 年来,中国经济年均增长 9.8%,即使今年上半年也实现了 7.1% 的增长,全年有望实现 8% 左右的增长目标。中国正处在工业化、城镇化加速推进的过程中,有大量的投资需求,还有 13 亿人的消费市场。美国是世界上最大的发达国家,国内生产总值占世界总量的 18.3%,国民消费占世界消费品市场总额的 43%,对外贸易额居世界首位。中美经济这种互补优势并没有因为国际金融危机的影响而改变。 //

另一方面,中美经贸合作基础良好。2008 年双边贸易额达 3 337.4 亿美元,已互为第二大贸易伙伴。在过去的 5 年间,美对华出口年均增长 20%,去年中国从美国进口的大豆和棉花,分别占美出口总量的 49% 和 34%。今年 1 至 7 月份,中美签订技术引进合同 888 项,合同金额达 32.6 亿美元,同比增长 41.3%,占中国技术引进合同总额的 25.3%,在中国技术引进来源地中列第一位。这些数据足以说明,中美经贸关系已经形成合作共赢的基本格局,这一基本格局没有因为国际金融危机的影响而改变。 //

(根据讲话录音整理)

2. 听录音,灵活运用数字传译技巧传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

无线生活 wireless life

数字通信 digital communication

用户渗透率 user permeability

通信设备制造商 communication equipment manufacture

手机厂商 mobile phone producer

3G 通信

现在 3G 通信快要成为人们嘴上的口头禅了,那么什么是 3G 通信? 3G 的全称为“3rd Generation”,中文含义就是“第三代数字通信”。1995 年问世的第一代数字手机只能进行语音通话;而 1996 年到 1997 年出现的第二代数字手机便增加了接收数据的功能,如接收电子邮件或网页;第三代与前两代的主要区别是在传输声音和数据速度方面的提升,它能够处理图像、音乐、视频等多种媒体形式,提供包括网页浏览、电话会议、电子商务等多种信息服务。

截至 2008 年年底,全国 3G 客户数已达 41.9 万人。在从 2008 年到 2013 年

的6年中,移动互联网的用户量将增加69倍,每年的增量是135%。这些数据是对未来3G的买单人——消费者的最简单描述,而隐藏在此背后的是人们日益多元化、个性化的3G消费需求,以及对未来“无线生活”的无限憧憬,这才是3G未来潜力的真正蕴藏点,并足以让所有3G缔造者为之心跳。未来3年,3G用户总数有望达到8亿至8.5亿,用户渗透率达到30%以上,2011年用户数将超过2.5亿。

3G的到来给手机市场增加了新的推动力。据专家预测,未来3年,以3G手机平均价格1200元计算,2011年将为手机制造商带来销售收入1560亿元,3年累计达到3500亿元左右。

同时,中国企业已伸向海外的3G蛋糕。有预测称,国内3G通信设备制造商和手机厂商有可能在3年内占据世界市场20%以上的份额,初步估计3年累计将达到800亿元至1000亿元的出口额。

(摘编自 bbs.it.com.cn)

📖 难点分析

- 1)“今年1至7月份,中美签订技术引进合同888项,合同金额达32.6亿美元,同比增长41.3%,占中国技术引进合同总额的25.3%。”该句数字较为密集,为了减轻短时记忆负担,应尽量缩短数字之间的距离,因此在句式上要简洁,可省略从句,将“合同金额达32.6亿美元”直接译为“worthy of”,将后面的所占百分比处理为分词形式“representing”,可将该句传译为“During first 7 months of this year, China and the US signed 888 technology introduction contracts worthy of 3.26 billion US dollars, representing an increase of 41.3% compared to the same period of last year and accounting for 25.3% of total value of China's technology introduction contracts”。
- 2)“初步估计3年累计将达到800亿元至1000亿元的出口额。”本句中的数字较长且出现在中心词“出口额”之间,而在英语中,数字一般出现在中心词之后,这时应在笔记本上将数字记下,根据句式进行传译。可将该句传译为“It is roughly estimated that in 3 years the export volume will total 80 billion to 100 billion RMB yuan”。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音,灵活运用数字传译技巧传译句子。

- 1) 2009 年,处于长期饥饿状态的人口将从 8.5 亿飙升到 10 亿,超过 18% 的人口来自发展中国家。
- 2) 2009 年,发展中国家经济增长率将大幅下滑,新增 5 500~9 000 万赤贫人口。
- 3) 去年,中国进口价值 1.13 万亿美元的各国商品和设备,为相关国家和地区创造了约 2 000 万个就业岗位。
- 4) 今年,尽管受到国际金融危机冲击,但中国比利时双边贸易额仍实现 14.4% 的增长,达到 202 亿美元。
- 5) 2008 年,中国货物贸易进口为欧盟创造了约 270 万个工作岗位,2008 年欧盟对华服务贸易还产生了 57 亿美元顺差。

2. 听录音,灵活运用数字传译技巧传译短文。

词汇提示

一揽子计划 package plan

国民经济 the national economy

同比 year-on-year

增加值 value added

第一产业 the primary industry

第二产业 the secondary industry

第三产业 the tertiary industry

规模以上工业企业 industrial enterprises above designated size

固定资产投资 investment in fixed assets

社会消费品零售总额 the total retail sales of consumer goods

贸易顺差 trade surplus

中国 2009 年上半年国民经济运行公报(节选)

2009 年 7 月 16 日

今年以来,各地区、各部门认真贯彻落实中央关于应对国际金融危机、保持经济平稳较快发展的一揽子计划。目前,经济运行中积极因素不断增多,国民经济企稳回升。初步核算,上半年国内生产总值为 139 862 亿元,同比增长 7.1%,比一季度加快 1.0 个百分点。分产业看,第一产业增加值为 12 025 亿元,增长 3.8%;第二产业增加值为 70 070 亿元,增长 6.6%;第三产业增加值为 57 767 亿元,增长 8.3%。//

1~5 月份,固定资产投资快速增长,投资结构有所改善。全社会固定资产投资为 91 321 亿元,同比增长 33.5%。其中,城镇固定资产投资为 78 098 亿元,增长 33.6%;农村固定资产投资为 13 223 亿元,增长 32.7%。在城镇固定资产投资中,第一产业投资增长 68.9%,第二产业增长 29.0%,第三产业增长 36.6%。东部地区城镇投资增长 26.7%,中部地区增长 38.1%,西部地区增长 42.1%。//

国内市场销售平稳较快增长。上半年,社会消费品零售总额达到 58 711 亿元,同比增长 15.0%。其中,城市消费品零售额为 39 833 亿元,增长 14.4%;县及县以下消费品零售额为 18 878 亿元,增长 16.4%。//

对外贸易持续大幅下降,贸易顺差略有减少。上半年,进出口总额为 9 461 亿美元,同比下降 23.5%。贸易顺差为 969 亿美元,同比减少 21 亿美元。

(根据讲话录音整理)

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. Remarks by Wu Bangguo at the China-US Economic and Trade Cooperation Forum (excerpt), September 8, 2009

The global financial crisis has dealt a heavy blow to the economy of both the US and China and affected seriously China-US economic and trade cooperation. According to statistics, during first 7 months this year, China-US trade volume decreased by 16.1% compared with the same period of the previous year and the US investment in China decreased by 19.1%. To curb and reverse the trend of decline and achieve sustainable growth of China-US economic and trade cooperation is our common task. Under such a difficult circumstance, in order to fulfill the task, the first and foremost thing is to boost confidence in cooperation. You may ask in front of the difficulties how we can gain confidence. My answer is that although the world economy have not shown clear sign of recovery and the international financial crisis will exert far reaching effects which could not be neglected, China-US economic and trade cooperation boasts bright prospect. It will maintain good momentum of development which includes the following two aspects:

First of all, China and the US economies remain highly complementary to each other. China is the largest developing country in the world and gives top priority to development. During past 30 years since reform and opening up, China's economy has achieved average annual growth rate of 9.8%. Even in the first half of this year,

we also achieved growth rate of 7.1% and we aim at the growth rate of 8% for the whole year. China is accelerating progress of industrialization and urbanization, so we have large demand for investment and a huge consumer market of 1.3 billion people. The US is the largest developed country in the world. Its GDP accounts for 18.3% of the world economy. Its national consumption takes up 43% of the global consumer markets. Its foreign trade ranks the first place in the world. The fact that China and the US economies are highly complementary won't change because of financial crisis.

Secondly, China-US economic and trade cooperation has a solid foundation. In 2008, bilateral trade volume amounted to 333.74 billion US dollars. China and the United States are each other's second largest trading partner. During past 5 years, the US export to China maintained average annual growth rate of 20%. Last year, China's import of soybean and cotton from the US accounted for 49% and 34% respectively in total volume of the US export. During first 7 months this year, China and the US signed 888 technology introduction contracts worthy of 3.26 billion US dollars, representing an increase of 41.3% compared to the same period of last year and accounting for 25.3% of total value of China's technology introduction contracts. The US is our top source of technology introduction. Those statistics sufficiently illustrate that China-US economic and trade relations are featured by cooperation and win-win results. This basic framework will not change because of the impact of the global financial crisis.

2. 3G Communication

3G Communication is almost a pet phrase now. What is 3G Communication? 3G is short for 3rd Generation and in Chinese it means the third generation of digital communication. In 1995 the first generation of digital mobile phones came out which only supported audio calls. Between 1996 and 1997, the second generation came out and could receive data such as e-mail and websites. The third generation is different from previous two generations in that the speed of transmitting sound and data has been accelerated. It can process pictures, music, video and other forms of media, and provide different information services such as website browsing, telephone conference, e-commerce, etc.

By the end of 2008, the customers of 3G in China have reached 419,000. From 2008 to 2013, the number of mobile Internet users will increase by 69 times, with an annual increase of 135%. These figures are the simplest description of the future 3G payers — the future consumers. However, behind these figures is the diversified and

individualized consumption demand for 3G as well as the vision of the future “wireless life”, which embodies the potential of 3G and makes the creators of 3G crazy. In 3 years, the users of 3G may reach 800 million to 850 million, with over 30% user permeability. In 2011, the users will be more than 250 million.

The era of 3G brings about new driving force to the mobile market. According to some experts, with average price of 1,200 RMB yuan per 3G mobile phone (in 2011, the sales revenue for 3G mobile phone producers will amount to 156 billion RMB yuan) in 3 years, the total sales revenue will reach 350 billion RMB yuan.

Meanwhile, Chinese enterprises have already reached for the share of overseas 3G market. It is predicted that the domestic 3G communication equipment manufacturers and mobile phones producers may occupy above 20% share of the world market within 3 years. It is roughly estimated that in 3 years the export volume will total 80 billion to 100 billion RMB yuan.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) In 2009, people suffering from chronic hunger will increase sharply from 850 million to 1 billion, over 18% of whom are from developing countries.
- 2) In 2009, economic growth rate of developing countries has decreased by a large margin and 55 million to 90 million more people have fallen into extreme poverty.
- 3) Last year, China imported commodities and equipment worthy of 1.13 trillion US dollars from different countries and helped those countries and regions to create about 20 million new job opportunities.
- 4) This year, in spite of the influence of the international financial crisis, China-Belgium bilateral trade volume achieved an increase of 14.4% with the total value of 20.2 billion US dollars.
- 5) In 2008, China's export of goods helped the EU to create about 2.7 million new job opportunities and in the trade of service the EU gained the surplus of 5.7 billion US dollars.

2. Statistical Communiqué of P. R. China on the First Half of 2009 National Economic Development (excerpt), July 16, 2009

In the first half of 2009, all regions and departments effectively implemented package plan set by the central government on fighting against the global financial

crisis and promoting the sound and fast growth of national economy. Now, there are increasing positive changes, and the national economy stabilized to recovery. According to preliminary estimation, in the first half of this year, GDP was 13.9862 trillion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 7.1%, which was 1.0 percentage point higher than that in the first quarter. In terms of growth by sectors, the value added of the primary industry was 1.2025 trillion yuan, up by 3.8%; that of the secondary industry was 7.007 trillion yuan, up by 6.6%; and that of the tertiary industry was 5.7767 trillion yuan, up by 8.3%.

In the first five months of this year, investment in fixed assets enjoyed fast growth with improved investment structure. The investment in fixed assets of the country was 9.1321 trillion yuan, a year-on-year growth of 33.5%. The investment in urban areas reached 7.8098 trillion yuan, up by 33.6% while that in rural areas was 1.3223 trillion yuan, up by 32.7%. Of the total urban investment in fixed assets, that in the primary industry, secondary industry and the tertiary industry went up by 68.9%, 29.0% and 36.6% respectively. The investment in eastern regions grew by 26.7%, central regions by 38.1% and western regions by 42.1%.

Sales on domestic markets continued to accelerate. In the first half of this year, the total retail sales of consumer goods reached 5.8711 trillion yuan, a year-on-year rise of 15.0%. The retail sales in cities reached 3.9833 trillion yuan, up by 14.4%, and the retail sales at and below county level stood at 1.8878 trillion yuan, up by 16.4%.

The foreign trade continued to drop sharply with a slight decrease of trade surplus. The total value of imports and exports for the first half year was 946.1 billion US dollars, down by 23.5% year-on-year. The trade surplus was 96.9 billion US dollars, a decrease of 2.1 billion US dollars over the same period last year.

同声传译相关知识介绍:同声传译的黄金准则

在同声传译众多的基本原则中,如下原则可以看做是宏观层次上的指导性原则:

第一条 同传译员须始终牢记自己不是传声的机器,而是在与他人交流,是整个交流活动过程中的一个重要组成部分。

第二条 同传译员须充分利用同传厢内的技术设备,尽可能让所有设备为自己服务,高效率地完成同传任务。

第三条 同传译员须确定能在同传厢内听清发言人和自己的声音。在会议开始之前,务必逐一检查同传厢内的相关设备,确保接收频道能接收发言人的声音,输出频道能传递自己的声音。

第四条 永远不要尝试传译自己没有听清楚的内容或语音不详的内容。在同传过程中,如没有听清讲话人的发言或由于讲话人口音过重,无法听清所言内容,应该果断放弃,不要尝试传译自己没有听清的内容,忠实源语信息永远是同传最基本的准则。

第五条 同传译员须最大限度地提高注意力。同声传译需要译员全神贯注,高度集中,稍有松懈,即有可能造成失误,有些失误甚至会带来极为严重的消极后果,给译员的职业信誉造成不可弥补的不利影响。

第六条 同传译员不要过多地关注让你头疼的某个单词,而忽略了关键信息。同声传译要求译员瞬间完成信息传译,即使准备再充分的译员也有可能留下遗憾,因此同传译员应该学会举重若轻,努力具备“四两拨千斤”的心理素质,学会在杂乱的信息中识别关键信息,突出重点,准确传译源语信息。

第七条 同传译员须提高注意力分配能力,既要积极分析发言人的讲话,还要监控自己的传译输出。注意力分配能力是同传译员须具备的一个最为基本的同传能力,如同一位琴艺精湛的钢琴家,一边识读乐谱,一边弹奏钢琴,一边用右手弹奏主旋律,一边用左手弹奏和弦,一边要监听右手的主旋律弹奏效果,一边还要监听左手弹奏出的和弦效果,同时还有监听主旋律和和弦的配合是否完美,是否忠实地表达了乐曲的精髓。这样的注意力分配能力只有通过大量艰苦的练习,才能被练习者习得。

第八条 同传译员应尽可能使用简短和简洁的句子传译信息。同声传译具有极强的瞬时性,译员没有时间对源语句子进行最完美的句式调整和词语搭配,因此,用简洁、清晰的句子传译信息是同传译员可采用的最有效

策略。

第九条 同传译员应确保自己的目标语表达合乎语法要求。一个满口语法错误的译员很难让听众对其传译能力表示信任。译员必须时刻加强对目标语的学习,夯实目标语语言基础知识,提高在同声传译高强度下目标语输出的正确率。

第十条 同传译员应确保言之有物,言之有意。一个讲话空洞、答非所问的演讲者会让听众不知所云,好感全无。同样一个语言苍白、言之无物的传译片段也会让听众对译员失去信心,因此同传译员务必使自己译出的话语有明确的意义,否则,宁可不译。

第十一条 同传译员要始终记住应使话语完整,切忌在一段话中间突然停止。由于同传的瞬时性和高强度,译员稍有不慎(EVS 过长或稍微走神等),就可能丢失信息。因此,无论出现什么情况,讲完你口中的话语是同传译员必须遵循的规则。否则,会使听众如悬在半空中,上下都不是,对译员的传译能力产生极大的怀疑。

第七课 简化策略

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:简化策略

同声传译要求译员同步传译讲话人的发言,译员须在瞬间完成听、理解、转换和目标语输出的任务,信息的大量堆积易加重译员的记忆负荷,使信息流失,表达不连贯。如果译员灵活运用简化策略(simplification),则有助于减少信息负荷,提高记忆效率,提高信息输出质量。简化策略是指在同声传译中,译员根据具体情况,运用意译、缩略、仿音等翻译策略,简洁、准确、忠实地传译源语文本信息。简化策略一般在如下情况中使用:

- 发言人大量使用专业术语,而听众为非专业人士。比如,专业人员针对普通民众举办的科学知识普及讲座以及专业人员针对消费者举办的产品介绍会等。在此类场景中,传递关键信息和与听众交流是讲话人的主要目的。因此,译员可灵活采用简化策略,将关键信息传译,并最大化地实现讲话人与听众的交流,如介绍主要观点、基本内容和基本知识等,在尽可能忠实源语文本的基础上进行相应的简化。
- 发言人讲话包含高密度信息,如密集的专业术语、大量的排比句式、成串数字、中文成语、诗歌诗句、生僻词汇等。译员的短时记忆会因为高密度的信息产生负荷超重现象,记忆负担加重,影响译员对源语信息的理解、转换和输出。因此,译员应根据具体情况,灵活运用简化策略,将源语文本的关键信息传译,完成同传任务。

简化策略主要包括以下几种:

- 意译是指在准确理解源语文本的基础之上,用听众更能理解的语言风格,简洁、明晰、忠实地传译源语文本信息。意译一般用在文化差异相对较大的语境中,以弥补目标语文本可能丢失的信息。例如,“我在扬州看到了两句歌颂古代一位民族英雄的对联,叫做‘数点梅花亡国泪,二分明月故臣心’。”(李肇星 2004 年 3 月 6 日记者招待会)译员应在正确理解源语信息的基础上,充分顾及听众的听力需求,用简洁明了的目标语语

言准确地将源语文本的信息传递,可将该句传译为“In Yangzhou, I saw a couplet about a national hero in ancient China. ‘When I see the plum blossom, I seem to see the tears shed for the disappearance of my home country; and when I see the moonlight, the old ministers can still feel the strength of the country’”。

- 缩略,也称缩句翻译策略,是指根据源语文本中的逻辑关系和目的语的语言习惯,将源语文本中相对次要的句子紧缩成相对主要句子的组成部分。(冯庆华,2002)例如,“中日两国是一衣带水的邻邦,有2 000多年的友好交往。”译员可将短句(“中日有2 000多年的友好交往”)缩略为目标语文本中的介词短语,简洁、准确地传递主要信息,译为“China and Japan are close neighbors with 2,000 years of friendly exchanges”。
- 仿音是指在同声传译中用近似源语语词发音的方式,模仿其语音,保留其语音形式的策略。仿音策略主要用于传译目标语中没有对应的人名、产品名、商标名、地名等特殊专有名词。比如,“毛泽东”、“功夫”、“不折腾”、“豆腐”可翻译为“Mao Zedong”,“Kongfu”,“Buzheteng”,“Toufu”,译员在同传中灵活运用仿音策略,可在一定程度上减轻时间压力,解决记忆负荷问题,完成传译任务。需要指出的是,译员须在确定听众对会议主题或发言人发言主题有基本或较为深入地了解后(译员为此需做好译前准备),才可运用仿音策略,否则,要慎重使用该策略。

简化策略是同声传译中的常见策略,灵活运用简化策略有助于减轻时间压力,减少短时记忆负荷,帮助译员在忠实源语文本的基础上,完成同传任务。但在使用简化策略时,译员需时刻把握重要信息与次要信息的关系,切忌随心所欲简化源语信息。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1. 听录音,灵活运用简化策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

国境线 boundary line

原始森林 primitive forests

火山热地 volcanic mountains and lands

喀斯特地貌 karst landform

元谋人 Yuanmou men (Homo erectus yuanmouensis), 或称元谋猿人, 1965 年发

现于云南元谋上那蚌村附近,元谋人距今年代为 170 万年左右。

南诏国 Nanzhao State(738—937 年),中国唐朝时代西南部的奴隶制政权。

大理国 Dali State,公元 937 年,白族段思平灭大义宁建国,定都羊苴咩城,改国号曰大理。其政治中心在洱海一带,疆域大概是现在的云南省、贵州省、四川省西南部、缅甸北部地区以及老挝与越南的少数地区。

云南旅游简介

云南,位于中国西南部,总面积为 39.4 万平方公里,人口为 4 300 万,与缅甸、老挝、越南接壤,国境线长达 4 060 公里。全省辖 16 个地、州、市,省会为昆明市。复杂多样的地理环境、特殊的气候条件、悠久的历史文化和众多的少数民族聚居,造就了其神秘而丰富的旅游资源,成为国内外闻名遐迩的旅游胜地。//

云南山河壮丽,自然风光秀美。有终年积雪的冰川雪山、古老茂密的原始森林、险峻深邃的高山峡谷、奔腾澎湃的大江大河、宁静清新的高原湖泊、浑厚壮丽的火山热地、喀斯特地貌奇观等,云南可称得上是中国自然风光的缩影。//

云南的民族风情浓郁而独特。全省有 26 个民族,是中国少数民族最多的省份,素有“中国民俗大观园”的美誉。26 个民族、26 种语言、26 种习俗,构成了一幅幅多姿多彩的民俗风情画卷。//

云南是中华民族的发祥地之一。早在 170 万年前,元谋人就在这里繁衍生息。始于汉代的“古丝绸之路”曾使云南成为中国通往亚洲各国的重要通道和口岸。唐宋时期曾出现繁荣一时的南诏国和大理国,历史遗存众多,形成内涵独特的地方文化,使云南成为科考旅游、历史文化旅游的重要目的地。//

作为中国面向东南亚、南亚的重要口岸,云南便利的交通、良好的生态环境、丰富的旅游资源及产品、日趋完善的旅游接待设施,使其逐渐成为中国旅游的重要目的地之一。//

(摘编自 www.jlonline.com)

2. 听录音,灵活运用简化策略传译短文。

词汇提示

扩大内需 expand domestic demand

乡村旅游计划 Rural Tours Plan

旅游促就业行动计划 Action Plan on Improving Employment through Tourism Development

旅游消费券 tourism coupons

入境游 inbound tourism

出境游 outbound tourism

国内旅游 domestic tourism

发展旅游业 应对金融危机

——国家旅游局局长邵琪伟讲话摘录

2009年8月19日

改革开放以来,我国旅游业持续健康发展,目前已成为国民经济的重要产业。在当前国际金融危机的背景下,旅游业对扩大内需、保持经济社会又好又快发展具有重要的意义。从一定意义上说,大力发展旅游业是应对国际金融危机的重要一翼。//

旅游业兼具经济功能和社会功能,在国民经济和社会发展中发挥着日益重要的作用。旅游业综合性强、关联度高、拉动作用突出,囊括“行、游、住、食、购、娱”六大产业要素,涉及29个经济部门,直接和间接影响细分行业109个。作为国民经济和现代服务业中的重要产业,旅游业增加值已占我国GDP的4.05%。//

此外,旅游业具有抗冲击、易恢复的产业韧性,因此对化解国际金融危机影响和扩大内需具有特殊作用。2008年,我国旅游业遭受了南方雨雪冰冻、四川汶川大地震和国际金融危机的影响,但由于实施了“乡村旅游计划”、“旅游促就业行动计划”,引导有关城市发放旅游消费券等,到今年上半年,除入境游有所下降外,实现国内旅游10亿人次,增长10%,出境游也持续增长。旅游消费对相关产业产生了直接的拉动作用,对住宿业的贡献率超过90%,对民航和铁路客运业的贡献率超过80%,对文化娱乐业的贡献率超过50%,对餐饮业和商品零售业的贡献率超过40%。//

因此,要坚持发挥旅游产业功能,积极为全面建设小康社会作贡献。要抓住国家调整产业结构的机遇,做大做强旅游产业,更好地发挥旅游业对国民经济和社会发展的积极促进作用。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

📖 难点分析

- 1) “云南,位于中国西南部,总面积为39.4万平方公里,人口为4300万,与缅甸、老挝、越南接壤,国境线长达4060公里。”这句话体现了汉语的句式特点——流水短句,主语变换较为频繁,如果在同传中按照原句式结构不断变化主语会影响传译的流畅与连贯,因此要使用简化策略,灵活运用英语中的

分词、介词以及从句来连接。因此本句可传译为“Yunnan, located on the southwest of China, covers an area of 394 thousand square kilometers with a population of 43 million. It borders on Myanmar, Laos, and Vietnam with boundary line stretching 4,060 kilometers”。将“位于……”处理为分词“located in...”,用介词“with”连接第三个短句的主语“人口”,以及最后一个短句的主语“国境线”,这样处理便可使得传译更为简洁明了。

- 2) “有终年积雪的冰川雪山、古老茂密的原始森林、险峻深邃的高山峡谷、奔腾澎湃的大江大河、宁静清新的高原湖泊、浑厚壮丽的火山热地、喀斯特地貌奇观等,云南可称得上是中国自然风光的缩影。”本句体现了汉语的表达特点——四字结构,很多情况下采用四字结构是为了音律的和谐,其表达的意义集中体现在两个字上,所以在传译时一定要根据其核心意义简化表达,否则传译内容则会显得冗余,如本句中的“终年积雪的冰川雪山”,“终年积雪”与“冰川雪山”就存在重复,因此可直接传译为“snow-capped mountains”。
- 3) “旅游业综合性强、关联度高、拉动作用突出。”本句难点在于中文惯用的并列表达形式——“综合性强、关联度高、拉动作用突出”,在传译中我们要始终把握一点,即传达意义而不是形式,所以据其意义可将其简化为形容词,即“Tourism is highly comprehensive, influential and stimulative”。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音,灵活运用简化策略传译句子。

- 1) 中国是一个历史悠久的文明古国,也是一个充满时代生机的东方大国,拥有许多得天独厚的旅游资源。
- 2) 古代中国的风采和神韵与现代中国的蓬勃英姿交相辉映,为发展国内外旅游创造了优越的条件。
- 3) 旅游是一项集观光、娱乐、健身为一体的愉快而美好的活动,它随着时代的进步而不断发展,成为各国人民交流文化、增进友谊、扩大交往的重要渠道。
- 4) 20 世纪中叶以来,现代旅游在世界范围迅速兴起,旅游人数不断增加,旅游产业规模持续扩大,旅游经济地位显著提升。
- 5) 在应对国际金融危机时,加快发展旅游业,对于拉动经济增长,促进居民消费,扩大就业,具有特殊而重要的意义。

2. 听录音,灵活运用简化策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

三峡地区 the Three Gorges

“五一”黄金周 the golden week of May Day holiday

复合型、全天候 compound, all-weather

三峡地区旅游业发展

——湖北省省长罗清泉讲话摘录

2007年8月9日

旅游业是当今世界发展最快、前景广阔的新兴产业。随着城镇化、市场化、国际化进程的加快和人民生活水平的不断提高,旅游业在国民经济和社会发展中的地位越来越重要,加快发展旅游业已成为全社会的共识。今年“五一”黄金周,全国各地景区人山人海,既反映了旅游业发展的良好态势,也表明了人民群众生活水平提高后对旅游的需求。//

长江三峡是我省最具有代表性的国际化旅游目的地,已经具备了建成复合型、全天候、四季游的旅游目的地条件。围绕把“三峡坝库区建设成为世界知名、国内一流的旅游目的地”的目标,我们要认真处理好以下几个方面关系://

首先,正确处理三峡旅游发展与区域协作推进的关系。加强区域协作是三峡旅游发展的根本出路。三峡坝库各市、县、区要进一步强化开放协作的理念,要以重点景区为依托,以精品线路为纽带,大力推进跨地区、跨行业、跨景区合作。//

其次,正确处理发展三峡旅游与服务全省大局的关系。近年来,省委、省政府从湖北实际出发,做出了一系列重大战略部署,大力推进县域经济发展和社会主义新农村建设,加快产业调整和结构转型等。这些既为旅游业发展提供了广阔的空间,又对旅游业发展提出了更高的要求。//

再次,正确处理三峡旅游发展与生态环境保护的关系。良好的生态环境既是旅游业发展的前提条件,也是旅游业的一大特色和优势。在发展旅游业的过程中,牢固树立可持续发展的观念,坚持和谐发展的原则,正确处理好开发与保护的关系,实现人与自然的和谐发展。//

最后,正确处理三峡旅游发展与文化保护的关系。文化是旅游的魅力和特色之所在,只有充分挖掘文化内涵,旅游才有吸引力和生命力。三峡地区历史源远流长,文化灿烂辉煌,是旅游发展取之不尽的源泉,一定要尊重三峡地区的历史,尊重三峡地区的文化传统,尊重三峡地区的风俗习惯,并与之相协调。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. Tourism in Yunnan

Yunnan Province, located in the southwest of China, covers an area of 394,000 square kilometers with a population of 43 million. It borders on Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam with boundary line stretching 4,060 kilometers. Under the jurisdiction of Yunnan Province, there are 16 districts, prefectures and cities with Kunming as its capital city. Elements including complicated and varied geographical environment, special weather conditions, time-honored history and culture together with various ethnic minorities are the very essential parts of the mysterious and rich tourism resources of Yunnan Province — a well-known tourist resort.

Yunnan Province boasts magnificent landscape and beautiful natural scenery. There are snow-capped mountains, dense primitive forests, precipitous canyons, surging rivers, tranquil lakes on plateau, imposing volcanic mountains and lands, and magical karst landform, which represents all natural beauty in China.

Yunnan Province is also famous for its strong and unique ethnic flavor. There are 26 ethnic groups living in Yunnan Province, which makes it the province with the largest population of ethnic minorities. Yunnan Province enjoys the reputation of a grand garden of folk customs in China and 26 ethnic groups, 26 languages and 26 local practices constitute the essential parts of colorful pictures of folk customs.

Yunnan is claimed to be one of the birth places of the Chinese nation. As early as 1.7 million years ago, Yuanmou Men lived there. The Silk Road dated back to Han Dynasty makes Yunnan an important passage and port to other Asian countries. Prosperous Nanzhao State and Dali State which were located in Yunnan in Tang and Song dynasties left a lot of traces of historical events and contributed to the unique local culture of Yunnan Province. Owing to all these, Yunnan has gradually become an important travel destination of scientific explorations and historical and cultural explorations.

As an important port to Southeast Asia and South Asia, Yunnan Province enjoys convenient transportation, good ecological environment, rich tourism resources, gradually improved accommodation facilities, which makes it become one of the hot tourist destinations in China.

2. Tourism Development and Financial Crisis (excerpt) by Shao Weiqi, the Chairman of National Tourism Administration of P. R. China, August 19, 2009

Since reform and opening up, tourism industry in China has enjoyed sustainable and healthy development and has become one of the pillar industries in national economy. In the context of global financial crisis, tourism is of great significance for expanding domestic demand and maintaining sound and fast economic development. In a sense, we should boost development of tourism industry, which is an effective way to handle global financial crisis.

Tourism has both economic and social functions and plays a more and more important role in national economy and social development. Tourism is highly comprehensive, influential and simulative. It includes transportation, travel, housing, food, purchasing services and entertainment, involves 29 economic sectors, and exerts direct and indirect influence on 109 specific fields. As an important industry in national economy and modern service industry, the added value of tourism has accounted for 4.05% of China's GDP.

In addition, tourism industry is shock-resistant and flexible, hence, it plays an important role in coping with financial crisis and expanding domestic demand. In 2008, tourism in China was affected by snowstorm in South China, Wenchuan earthquake in Sichuan and global financial crisis. However, thanks to Rural Tours Plan, Action Plan on Improving Employment through Tourism and schemes of issuing tourism coupons in some cities, during the first half of this year, except decrease in the number of inbound tourists, domestic tourists have amounted to 1 billion, increasing by 10%. The number of outbound tourists has also been on the rise. Tourism consumption has directly stimulated related industries. Its contributions to hotel industry is over 90%, to passenger airline and railway industry, over 80%, to entertainment industry, over 50%, and to catering and retail industry, over 40%.

Therefore, we should bring the potential of tourism into full play and make it contribute to building a moderately well-off society in an all-round way. We must seize the opportunity of industrial restructuring to boost the development of tourism industry so as to play a proactive role in national economy and social development.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) China is a country with ancient civilization. It is a big oriental country full of modern vitality and rich in unique tourism resources.
- 2) The beauty of ancient China and vitality of modern China mingle together to form pictures of great charm, which creates favorable conditions for developing domestic and international tourism.
- 3) Tourism combines sightseeing, recreation and body-building together and develops along with the progress of time. It has become an important channel for furthering cultural exchanges and deepening friendship among peoples from around the world.
- 4) Since the middle of 20th century, modern tourism has been booming around the world with the number of tourists being on the rise, the scale of tourism industry being expanded and the role of tourism in the economy being enhanced.
- 5) In response to global financial crisis, boosting the development of tourism is contributive to developing economy, stimulating domestic consumption and expanding employment opportunities.

2. Tourism Development in the Three Gorges by Luo Qingquan, Governor of Hubei Province, August 9, 2007

Tourism is developing at the fastest pace and with a bright prospect. With the development of urbanization, marketization, internationalization and the rise of living standards of ordinary people, tourism has become more and more important in the national economy and social development. Accelerating the development of tourism industry has become the consensus of the society. In the golden week of May Day holiday this year, huge crowds of tourists swarmed into scenic spots, which not only showed good momentum of tourism development but also indicated great domestic demand for tourism after people's living standards have been improved.

The Three Gorges on the Yangtze River is the most representative tourist destination in Hubei Province. It boasts favorable conditions to become a compound, all-weather tourist destination. In order to make it a world-renowned and domestic first-rate tourist destination, we should attach great importance to the following aspects:

In the first place, we should appropriately handle the relationship between

tourism development and regional coordination. Enhancing regional coordination is the only way out for the tourism development of the Three Gorges. Cities as well as counties in the reservoir area should be more open and cooperative, and the local governments should focus more on key scenic spots and tour routes, and promote the cooperation across regions, industries and tourist areas.

Secondly, we should appropriately deal with the relationship between the development of tourism in the Three Gorges area and overall development of Hubei Province. In recent years, the provincial CPC and government have studied the situations in Hubei thoroughly and worked out important strategic plans so as to boost township economy, accelerate the construction of socialist countryside, and promote industrial restructuring and transformation. All these strategies not only widen the scope for tourism development but also pose more challenging tasks to tourism development.

Furthermore, we should appropriately coordinate tourism development and ecological environment protection. Good ecological environment is not only the precondition of tourism development but also one of the distinctive features and advantages of tourism. In the process of tourism development, we should focus on sustainable development, stick to the principle of harmonious development, properly handle the relationship between development and protection, and realize harmony between human and nature.

Last but not least, we should appropriately deal with the relationship between tourism development and protection of culture. Culture makes tourism attractive and distinctive. Only when we fully demonstrate cultural significance can we ensure the special charm and vitality of tourism. The Three Gorges boasts a profound history and brilliant culture which constitute inexhaustible sources of tourism development. We must develop tourism with due respect to history, culture, tradition and customs in the Three Gorges.

第八课 概述策略与略译策略

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:概述策略与略译策略

同声传译中的概述策略 (generalization) 指在忠实源语信息的基础上,以总结和概述方式传译源语文本信息的策略。当源语文本中出现较多重复信息、成串不重要的名称、艰涩难懂且对听众的理解没有具体帮助的技术术语时,可使用概述策略。同声传译增加译员短时记忆压力,密集的信息加重译员听、理解、转换和输出的压力,而灵活使用概述策略能有效地帮助同传译员减轻短时记忆压力,准确、及时、简洁地将源语信息传译。概述策略主要包括如下几种形式:

- 使用通称或通用术语 (generic terms)。当发言人语速过快,而且谈话所涉及的部分术语可用通用术语表达时,可采用概述策略。例如,当发言人谈及“电冰箱、洗碗机、洗衣机、热水器、电烤箱、电磁炉、电水壶”等在我们生活中的作用时,译员迫于时间和短时记忆压力,可以使用“家用电器”这一通称指代发言人提及的家用电器,可将源语信息传译为“Household appliances are playing an important role in people's life now”,既准确、简洁地传译了源语信息,同时又没有遗漏重要信息。
- 使用表达较长时段的词语替代表达零碎时间的词语。当发言人在谈论一个时间段内发生的一些事件,而且所讲述的事件相互关联密切,没有实质性变化时,可采用概述策略。例如,“自改革开放以来,人们的生活发生了很大的变化。1980年,黑白电视机进入普通家庭;1981年,彩色电视机能为普通人所拥有;1983年,双卡录音机也出现了;1985年,Walkman 随身听也开始流行;1988年,卡拉OK开始流行……”,可以将源语文本传译为“20世纪80年代电视机、录音机等家电娱乐产品进入人们的生活”。灵活运用概述策略有助于准确和简洁地传译源语信息,较高质量地完成同传任务。

但需指出的是,在同声传译中切忌滥用概述策略,如果发言人列举的每个条目或时间点都具有重要的意义,译员必须如实传译,忠实源语信息永远是同声传译最基本的准则。

同传中的略译策略(omission)主要包括两种形式:一种是用尽可能少的音节、最经济的表达形式(economy of expression)传译源语文本信息,如首写字母缩略形式;另一种是当遭遇发言速度异常快的发言人或十分艰深的术语时,在简化策略和概述策略都不能帮助完成同传任务时,译员用简洁的语言解释并传译源语信息。略译策略主要在如下情况中使用:

- 发言人使用的个别专业术语过于艰深,但听众基本为专业人员。在此种情况下,译员须充分调动相关背景知识,运用一切可以利用的材料,用简洁、清晰、准确的语言传译源语信息。例如,“年末广义货币供应量(M2)比上年增长16.9%;狭义货币供应量(M1)增长17.5%,流通中现金(M0)增长12.7%。”译员在明确“M2”指“广义货币供应量”,“M1”指“狭义货币供应量”,“M0”指“流通中现金”时,可将源语文本翻译为“By the end of the year, M2 was up by 16.9 percent. M1 was up by 17.5 percent. M0 was up by 12.7 percent”。
- 如果某种术语频繁出现在发言人的讲话中,译员可以不再翻译该术语的全称,而用首字母缩略语传译。如“该脑电位起初叫做诱发脑电位(Evoked Potentials),后来称为事件相关脑电位(Event-Related Potentials)”可翻译为“This potentials at first were called Evoked Potentials — EP, later on, they are being called Event-Related Potentials — ERP”,在之后的翻译中,可直接用“EP”代替“Evoked Potentials”,“ERP”代替“Event-Related Potentials”。

当然也有个别极端情况,发言人照稿发言,语速奇快,而同传译员没有纸质文本,在这种情况下,译员只有竭尽全力动用一切可以动用的资源听、理解和分析源语文本,尽可能准确地传译源语信息。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1. 听录音,灵活运用概述策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

知识产权保护 intellectual property rights protection

国家工商行政管理总局 State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC)

山寨文化 Shanzhai culture; simulated culture; copycatting culture

山寨手机 Shanzhai mobile phone; copycatting mobile phone

商标注册 registered trademark

外观设计专利权和商标专用权 design patents and trademark rights

中国知识产权保护(节选)

国家知识产权局、国家工商行政管理总局记者招待会摘选

2009年4月21日

我今天主要谈两件事,第一件是中国老字号“王致和”诉德国欧凯公司的侵权事件,这件事情耗时耗力,经历了三年的时间。第二件是“山寨文化”问题,“山寨文化”到底是靠抄袭起家的侵权文化呢,还是有个性的创新文化? //

“王致和”商标侵权案发生在2006年。“王致和”是我们国家的老字号,为了维护其商标权益,也为了更好地打开外销的渠道,它在很多国家已经注册了商标。2006年起,当“王致和”商标在德国申请注册的时候,发现已经被德国一家公司抢注。“王致和”这家企业的商标意识很强,根据国际有关条约,同时根据当地法律,向当地法院进行了起诉。德国一审法院已经作出判决,“王致和”胜诉。但德国这家公司已向二审法院提起了上诉。//

通过“‘王致和’商标侵权案”我们也发现,这家德国公司把我们中国的一些知名企业、一些老字号商标也在德国进行了注册。所以此案件应该引起我们的高度重视。我们应该明确商标注册在很多国家是注册在先的原则,在哪个国家注册才能享受商标的专用权。所以请我们的一些企业,特别是一些知名企业、一些老字号要有这个意识,要到我们外销产品比较多的国家进行商标注册。我们作为商标管理部门也有责任、有义务加强宣传和指导,做好这项工作。//

近一段时间以来,“山寨文化”炒得很热,在这方面我想说两点。第一点,中国是一个法治国家,在知识产权领域我们有完善的法律,任何生产商在市场上投放的产品都必须符合中国的法律,当然也包括知识产权法律。有报告指出,相当一部分山寨手机已经涉嫌侵犯他人的外观设计专利权和商标专用权。我认为这种现象不值得任何肯定,因为他们已经涉嫌违法,已经涉嫌侵犯他人的知识产权,要知道模仿、抄袭绝不是创新,所以在这方面我认为我们应该有一个明确的立场和态度。//

第二点,我认为如果一个企业,不管它是在山寨,还是在村里,还是在平原,它生产了一个产品,这个产品凝聚了创造和创新,而且质量好,功能更多,没有侵犯他人的权利,我认为实际上这就是一种创新。所以从知识产权的角度,我们可以得出这样一个结论:凡是创新的我们都赞赏、鼓励,凡是侵犯他人权利的我们都不支持、不赞成。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

2. 听录音,灵活运用略译策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

新农保 new rural old-age insurance system

人力资源和社会保障部 Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security

新型农村合作医疗 new rural cooperative medical care system

农村最低生活保障制度 a system that guarantees the minimum standard of living for rural residents

新型农村保险制度(节选)

人力资源和社会保障部记者招待会摘选

2009年9月9日

现在农民的生活真的比以前好得多,但是城市的发展比较快,这是一个很大的问题。归纳起来还是城乡之间发展不平衡的问题。我们现在深入贯彻科学发展观,其中一个重要的题目就是要统筹城乡发展,逐步缩小城乡之间的差别,完善社会保障体系。//

你所观察到的目前中国城乡生活水平的差异,是客观存在的。从本世纪以来,中国政府为了缩小这种差别,做了很多的努力,先后开展了新型农村合作医疗,解决农村居民病有所医的问题,实行农村最低生活保障制度,建立了农村医疗救助制度,还有其他一系列的惠农政策。//

国务院已着手建立针对农民的养老保障制度。在总体上实现农村居民“种地不交税、上学不付费、看病不太贵”的基础上,进一步实现“养老不犯愁”。//

到目前为止,据我们掌握的数据,全国农村 60 周岁以上的老年居民超过 1 亿人,即使按现在比较低的水平,每人每月 55 元钱,一年 660 元钱的基础养老金,如果全国覆盖的话,也要一下子支付将近 700 亿元的资金,而且老年人口是不断增长的。但是,这项制度是必须建立的,由此可见中央政府下了很大决心,进一步缩小城乡之间的差别。//

同时,国务院要求地方政府也要投入资金,最起码的标准就是给每个参加新农保的农民每年不低于 30 元钱的缴费补助,对重度残疾人这样的困难群体,还要多给补助。还要求有条件的村集体组织、社会公益组织和先富起来的那些个人,尽他们所能,为农民参加新农保提供资助、补助。//

当然,新农保制度并不是一项纯粹的福利补贴,还是要广大农民来参保,来交费,来实现自己的老年保障。我们把这几方面综合起来,叫做个人交费、集体补助、政府补贴相结合的制度。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

📖 难点分析

- 1) “在总体上实现农村居民‘种地不交税、上学不付费、看病不太贵’的基础上, 进一步实现‘养老不犯愁’。”在传译该句时, 要在准确理解源语信息的基础上, 尽可能保留其语言特色, 可将“种地不交税、上学不付费、看病不太贵、养老不犯愁”传译为“tax-free farming, free schooling, low-paid medical treatment and a comfortable old-age pension”, 简洁、准确地传译源语信息。
- 2) 在“即使按现在比较低的水平, 每人每月 55 元钱, 一年 660 元钱的基础养老金, 如果全国覆盖的话, 也要一下子支付将近 700 亿元的资金”一句中, “比较低的水平”、“每人每月 55 元钱”、“一年 660 元钱”所指的内容是一致的, 即“养老金为每人每月 55 元钱”(这个数字对任何听众都意味着较低的缴费), 因此可运用略译策略将该句传译为“Even if the basic old-age pension is paid by 55 yuan per person monthly (660 yuan per year), the total sum of old-age pension paid to all rural pensioners would amount to nearly 70 billion yuan yearly”。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音, 灵活运用概述策略和略译策略传译句子。

- 1) 中国在每年“4·26”世界知识产权日期间举行庆祝和宣传活动, 这是知识产权领域的一大盛事, 也是我们借以增强国人知识产权意识的良好契机。
- 2) 主题为“文化·战略·发展”的知识产权宣传活动将有力地促进全社会知识产权意识的提高, 进一步推进以“尊重知识、崇尚创新、诚信守法”为核心的知识产权文化建设, 为国家知识产权战略实施营造良好的氛围。
- 3) 中国政府高度重视就业工作, 应对国际金融危机对中国的影响, 采取了一系列积极的就业措施, 目前中国的就业局势基本上是稳定的。
- 4) 但是我们还应该清醒地看到, 国际金融危机还没有见底, 我国经济发展的不确定性、不稳定性因素还有很多, 我国经济企稳回升的基础还不稳固, 再加上就业形势的变化又滞后于经济形势发展的变化, 当前的就业形势依然严峻。
- 5) 乙肝病原携带者在我们国家是非常大的群体, 超过 1 亿人。这个群体在就业过程中遇到了一些困难和问题。依据相关法律法规, 不得有就业歧视, 要保证所有寻求就业的人都能够得到公平、公正的就业机会。

2. 听录音, 灵活运用概述策略和略译策略传译短文。

第七届“武汉·中国光谷”知识产权保护论坛

📖 词汇提示

光谷 Optical Valley

知识产权保护论坛 Intellectual Property Rights Protection Forum

创意及服务外包产业 creativity & service outsourcing industry

自主知识产权 independent intellectual property rights

非关税壁垒 non-tariff barriers

第七届“武汉·中国光谷”知识产权保护论坛于2008年4月25日在武汉开幕。此次论坛以“创意及服务外包产业发展与知识产权保护”为主题,来自美国、德国、澳大利亚的海内外知识产权专家、学者和国家知识产权管理部门有关高级官员云集江城,共商创意及服务外包产业的知识产权保护未来发展之路,并就当前创意及服务外包企业遇到的知识产权热点问题进行深入探讨。//

自2001年以来,国家知识产权局和武汉市人民政府在武汉东湖国家高新区已经成功举办了六届“武汉·中国光谷”知识产权保护论坛。论坛通过交流和探讨,促进了我国高新技术企业加强知识产权保护工作,提高了企业知识产权意识,对我国实施产权战略起到了非常好的作用。//

21世纪是知识经济时代,全球经济逐渐融为一体,创意和服务外包企业的核心竞争力主要看这个企业是否拥有自主知识产权,从某种程度上说,创意和服务外包未来的竞争就是知识产权的竞争。重视知识产权工作的目的是为了加快完善知识产权制度,提高自主知识产权的创造、实施、管理水平和能力,冲破发达国家设置的各种技术、专利等非关税壁垒。只有这样,创意和服务外包产业才能真正融入经济全球化的大潮,才能确保我国经济持续、快速、健康发展。//

此次论坛由国家知识产权局、武汉市人民政府联合主办,旨在切实提升东湖高新区创意和服务外包企业市场竞争能力和知识产权保护水平,大力发展拥有自主知识产权的高新技术产业。//

(摘编自 www.whipb.gov.cn)

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. Intellectual Property Rights Protection in China (excerpt), from Press

Conference of State Intellectual Property Office and State Administration for Industry and Commerce, April 21, 2009

Today, I will focus on two issues: first, China's time-honored company—Wangzhihe Food Group Co. Ltd. has filed a lawsuit against Germany's OKAY Import Export GmbH for trademark infringement. As we know, this case was time-consuming as well as painstaking for it has gone through three years. Second, what is “Shanzhai culture” or “copycatting culture”? Should it be called the culture of infringement or the culture of individuality and innovations?

The trademark infringement case on Wangzhihe happened in 2006. Wangzhihe is a time-honored brand in China. In order to protect its brand name and open the market abroad, Wangzhihe has registered its trademark in many countries. In 2006 when Wangzhihe Food Group Co. Ltd. registered its trademark in Germany, the company found out that one German company had already registered the trademark. Owing to its strong sense of corporate trademark protection, Wangzhihe studied the relevant international treaties as well as the local laws and filed a lawsuit against that German company. German Court of First Instance announced the verdict that Wangzhihe won the lawsuit. However, the German company submit an appeal to the Court of Second Instance.

Working on Wangzhihe trademark infringement case, we have also found that this German company has also registered some of China's well-known enterprises and old and famous trademarks in Germany. Therefore, this case should be given top priority. We should be fully aware that in many countries those who register first have the priority to enjoy the exclusive right of trademark in that country. So I strongly advise some Chinese enterprises, especially the well-known and time-honored shops and enterprises, should develop the awareness to register their brand names in the countries selling their products. We, as brand management departments, have the responsibility and obligation to step up publicity and guidance to improve the relevant work.

Recently, “copycatting culture” has been a very hot topic. And I want to make a few remarks on this issue. First, China is a country ruled by law, and we have perfect laws in intellectual property rights protection. Manufacturers who promote their products in the market must abide by relevant laws including IPR laws. Some reports say that a considerable number of copycatting mobile phone producers have been alleged to infringe on the design patent and trademark rights of other brands. I think

this phenomenon should not be encouraged, because they are already suspected of an offense of infringing on intellectual property rights of others. It is clear that imitation and plagiarism are by no means innovative. So in that respect, I think we should have a clear position and attitude.

Second, in my opinion, if an enterprise, no matter wherever it locates, in villiages or in the plain, produces a product which embodies creativity and innovation with good quality and features and does not infringe on the rights of others, its product should be acknowledged as an innovation. So from the perspective of intellectual property rights, we might draw such a conclusion that any innovation should be appreciated and encouraged, whereas any infringement must be unsupported and disapproved.

2.New Rural Old-Age Insurance System (excerpt) , from Press Conference of Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, September 9,2009

Now the living standard of the farmers has been greatly improved, but the development in urban areas goes relatively faster than that in rural areas. This is indeed a big problem. This is actually the problem of imbalance of development between rural and urban areas. We are now thoroughly implementing the scientific outlook on development, in which one of the important issues is to coordinate rural and urban development operations so as to gradually narrow down the gap between urban and rural areas and improve the social security system.

China's current urban-rural divide in living standards you have observed is an utter reality. Since this century, the Chinese government has made great endeavors in order to narrow the gap between the rural and urban areas. The government has launched a new rural cooperative medical care system to guarantee every rural resident can enjoy the medical service; what's more, the government has also implemented a system that guarantees the minimum standard of living for rural residents, established rural medical assistance system and other series of preferential agricultural policies.

The State Council has started to proceed with the establishment of endowment security system for the farmers. The government aims to ensure that farmers in China on the whole enjoy "tax-free farming, free schooling, low-paid medical treatment and a comfortable old-age pension" .

So far, according to the data available, the number of rural residents over 60 years old or beyond across the whole nation exceeds 100 million. Even if the basic

old-age pension is paid by 55 yuan per person monthly (660 yuan per year), the total sum of old-age pension paid to all rural pensioners would amount to nearly 70 billion yuan yearly. What's more, the elderly population is growing. However, this system must be established, which shows the central government's determination to further narrow the gap between the urban and rural areas.

At the same time, the State Council requires local governments put in investment so as to provide the minimum living allowances and subsidies of 30 yuan for each farmer participating in the new rural old-age insurance system. As for severely disadvantaged groups, the allowances and subsidies should be upgraded. Furthermore, it is required that well-off villages, social welfare organizations and individuals who have become rich first should do their utmost to provide financial assistance and subsidies for the farmers who want to participate in the new rural old-age insurance system.

It is necessary to point out that the new rural old-age insurance system is not a pure welfare subsidy and it requires the farmers participate in the new rural old-age insurance system and pay insurance fees so as to protect their rights and interests at old age. In a word, it is a system consisting of individual payments, collective benefits together with government subsidies.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) Every year on World Intellectual Property Day (April 26th), China holds a series of activities to celebrate and publicize the special day, which is a major event in the field of intellectual property rights and a great opportunity to enhance people's awareness of intellectual property rights.
- 2) "Culture Strategy Development" is the theme of the activities of advocating intellectual property rights. These activities will effectively enhance people's awareness of intellectual property rights in the whole society and further promote the idea of "respecting knowledge, advocating innovation, abiding by the law and being honest" to accelerate the cultural construction of intellectual property rights. All these aim to create a good atmosphere for the implementation of the national intellectual property rights strategy.
- 3) The Chinese government attached great importance to employment, faced bravely

the influence of international financial crisis on China, and adopted a series of active employment measures, and China's current employment situation is basically stable.

- 4) But we should also be fully aware that the international financial crisis has not bottomed out, there are still some uncertainties in China's economic development. China's economic rebound has not yet been stabilized, what's more, the employment situation fails to keep pace with the economic development, so the current employment situation remains grim.
- 5) Hepatitis B carriers in our country are a very large group, more than 100 million. This group encountered some difficulties in employment. In accordance with relevant laws and regulations, there should be no discrimination against hepatitis B carriers in employment, and all job hunters are entitled to fair and equitable employment opportunities.

2.The Seventh “Wuhan · China Optical Valley” Intellectual Property Rights Protection Forum

The seventh “Wuhan · China Optical Valley” Intellectual Property Rights Protection Forum was opened on April 25, 2008 in Wuhan. The forum took “creativity & service outsourcing industry development and their IPR protection” as its theme. The experts, academics and senior officials of national intellectual property management departments from China, the United States, Germany, Australia gathered here to discuss creativity & service outsourcing industry development and their IPR protection development and explore in depth the hot issues on intellectual property rights encountered by creativity and service outsourcing industries.

Since 2001, the State Intellectual Property Office and Wuhan Municipal Government have successfully held six rounds of “Wuhan · China Optical Valley” Intellectual Property Rights Protection Forum in the East Lake National High-Tech Zone in Wuhan. Through exchanges and discussions, the forum has encouraged high-tech enterprises to strengthen IPR protection and raise their awareness of intellectual property rights, which has played a significant role in the implementation of China's IPR strategy.

The 21st century is an era of knowledge economy and the global economy is gradually integrated, and the core competitiveness of creativity and service outsourcing enterprises is primarily focused on whether they have independent intellectual property rights or not. To some extent, the future competitiveness of

creativity and service outsourcing enterprises is intellectual property rights competition. We attach great importance to intellectual property rights with the aim to speed up the pace in improving the intellectual property system, promote the creation, implementation, management and capacity of our own intellectual property rights, and to break through non-tariff barriers of technologies and patents set by developed countries. Only in this way can creativity and service outsourcing industry be truly integrated into the tide of economic globalization to ensure the sustained, rapid and healthy development of China's economy.

This forum is jointly organized by the State Intellectual Property Office and Wuhan Municipal Government, aiming at upgrading the competitiveness of creativity and service outsourcing enterprises in the East Lake National High-Tech Zone and enhancing IPR protection and developing new and high-tech industries owning independent intellectual property rights.

同声传译相关知识介绍:同声传译的类型

同声传译大致可以分为以下几种类型:

隔音厢同传。译员坐在同传厢里,利用会议同传设备,经由耳机接收源语信息,几乎与讲话人同步通过话筒将源语译成目的语,这是现今国际会议惯常使用的同传形式。

耳语同传。译员直接坐在服务对象的旁边,与讲话人几乎同步,直接并轻声将讲话人的信息译成目的语给身边的听话对象。此种类型的同传主要适用于具有私密性的谈话。

接力同传。由一名同传译员先用几乎同步于讲话人的速度将源语信息译成中间语,再由其余译员用几乎同步于中间语译员的速度将中间语译成目的语。此类同传是由于某些语种没有合适水平的同传译员而采取的折中方式。

幻灯片同传。幻灯片同传打破传统的对着讲稿逐句传译的方式,借助电脑及幻灯片等先进科技手段,一边通过耳机接收信息,一边看幻灯片显示的内容,同时观察口译现场,确保观众能清晰地观看屏幕上的显示。在幻灯片同传中,讲话人的演讲方式会根据幻灯片上显示的要点、数据、图表等得到更大程度的发挥,同时也向同传译员提出了更为灵活的要求。

电视同传。顾名思义,指的是译员在演播室中正面接触电视现场画面,通过导播的耳机,用几乎同步于讲话人的速度,将源语转换成目的语的翻译形式。电视同传的难度较大,主要由于同传设备不专业、外界环境嘈杂、电视报道速度快和观众的期待高。电视同传是电视节目内容多样化的一个表现形式,它是强时效性类电视节目的必然要求。比如近年来直播的奥斯卡颁奖礼、诺贝尔颁奖、伊战新闻、方程式赛车等,都采用了电视同传的形式。

电话会议同传。它是会议同传的另一种形式,场合从现场会议场所转为两个空间,译员坐在服务对象身边,用几乎同步的速度,直接将讲话人的信息译成目的语,并通过电话或电脑视频传给另外一方。电话会议同传主要适用于商务会议场合。

第九课 综述策略

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧：综述策略

综述策略(summarizing)是指对源语信息进行综述或总结的策略。译员在忠实源语信息的基础之上,根据具体情况(如讲话人的语言异常繁琐、逻辑不十分清晰、语音混沌等),可灵活运用综述策略将发言人的讲话进行适度总结,以准确传译信息,尽可能确保听众理解讲话人拟传递的信息。

综述策略并不是弥补译员翻译缺陷的技巧,而是对发言人讲话缺陷的补充,它是顺利完成同传任务的保障。运用综述策略的重要前提是有充裕的时间作保证,发言人结束一段讲话之后,如果时间允许,译员可以在短时间内进行综述,传译源语信息。例如,发言人说道:“问题在于法律工具是否可以,当然我所谓的法律的意思是一种行政手段或者仅仅是一种规定,但无论如何就是指我们认为的法律,但你们之后不得不考虑该如何实施这项法律,谁来负责实施?或者我们是否应该让企业实行自我整顿,这正如他们所愿。但也许如愿了,却正是因为他们不愿被整顿,那就需要再次记住我们的国际竞争对手在这个领域是如何做的。我不知道大家是怎么认为的,想听听大家的想法。”该发言人的讲话缺乏层次,逻辑混乱,如果照实传译源语信息,将其译为“The question lies in whether a legal instrument could, of course what I mean is something that could be administrative, or just a rule, but anyway it means something which we would consider legal. But you'd have to think about how to enforce it afterwards and who would enforce it? Or should we leave it up to industry to exercise self-rectification as you'd wish, perhaps, it is their wish, precisely because they don't want to be rectified, we must bear in mind again what our international competitors are doing in this field. I don't know what you think. I'd be interested in hearing your ideas”,估计听众一定听得如同坠入云里雾里,不知所云。因此,译员应该及时筛选信息,果断删除逻辑模糊的词语,将发言人隐含在字里行间的信息准确、简洁地传译,可以在发言人结束当前讲话的空当,及时补充一句概述性的话语“你们是更欣赏

法律工具,还是自我整顿?”

综述策略是同声传译的一个有效策略,灵活运用综述策略能帮助化解紧急和尴尬的时刻,顺利完成同传任务。译员平时要加强逻辑理解能力和概述能力训练,学会在瞬间揣摩和把握讲话人凌乱信息背后的真实含义,做一个零散语言信息的整合者。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1. 听录音,灵活运用综述策略传译短文。

词汇提示

次贷危机 sub-prime mortgage crisis

外部需求 external demand

农民工返乡 migrant farming workers returning home

技术骨干 technical backbones

温家宝总理在北京航空航天大学上的讲话(节选)

2008年12月20日

我们确实处于一个比较困难的时期,这是由于美国次贷危机造成的国际金融危机而带来的,金融危机已经冲击到实体经济。对我们国家的影响,在今年下半年越来越明显,突出表现为外部需求减少,而我们国家的结构性矛盾就是出口比重大,现在国际市场订单少了、需求少了,许多工厂有设备、原料,却没市场,这是最重要的原因。现在金融危机还在扩散蔓延,甚至还在加剧,对实体经济的影响究竟有多大,还未见底。//

我们不断采取措施,几乎每天都出台措施,甚至我们还在研究,如果现在的支持力度不够,还可以加大力度,但是我们最担心的还是两件事情,这两件事情都跟就业有关:其一是农民工返乡问题,其二是大学生就业问题。//

大概明年有650万名大学生毕业,如果按照明年经济增长以8%的目标来计算,最多能解决900万人的就业问题。我们尽最大努力解决900万人,其中就有650万名大学生,因此我们政府必须把大学生就业问题摆在首位。//

我们要研究一整套措施:第一,一些重大的科研专项吸收研究生和优秀毕业生参加;第二,一些大型企业尽管有困难,一定还要吸收、留住大学生和研究生,留住有真才实学的技术干部;第三,学校的科研专项可以用于吸收学生参与研究,延长他们在学校学习和研究相结合的时间,这样既解决他们的工作问题,还

为今后的实践打下基础;第四,总还是有一部分同学,可能要从事与自己专业不完全相符的工作,但是这是暂时的现象,我们不希望这样做,因为岗位很紧,所以你们先找到工作,解决生活问题,然后,随着我们经济复苏再调整工作。公司裁员,对于大学生、对于技术人员、对于技术骨干,一定要留住。要记住一句话:留得青山在,不怕没柴烧。青山是什么,是有知识的人,当然也包括我们的重大装备。我们要有信心,不仅是针对当前应对金融危机困难的,而且要面向未来长远发展的。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

2.听录音,灵活运用综述策略传译短文。

词汇提示

助学贷款 loans for students

专科生、本科生、研究生 junior college students, undergraduates, postgraduates

服务外包 service outsourcing

试点城市 pilot cities

教育部高校学生司副司长张浩明谈促进 高校毕业生就业的政策措施(节选)

2009年8月18日

我们将出台引导毕业生到基层就业的政策。以往这个政策里面到基层指的是到西部县以下艰苦的行业和地区进行工作可以偿还贷款,今年把面积扩大到中部 22 个省、县以下和艰苦行业,助学贷款的代偿扩大到今年的学费补偿。这些政策对家里经济比较困难一些的高校毕业生是有积极意义的。同时还有后续政策,服务期满后符合条件的可以享受硕士研究生考试加 10 分的政策,如果是专科生可以免试入读成人本科,等等,在报考公务员时也有一些相应的优惠条件和政策。//

我们鼓励高校毕业生应征入伍。对加强军队国防现代化建设具有重大意义。国家鼓励高校学生应征入伍的最大政策就是全部代偿助学贷款或者补偿学费,当两年兵,本科四年的学费按照最高每年 6 000 元,共 24 000 元,专科三年 18 000 元,偿还给学生,相当于学生免费上大学。对退役后的高校毕业生还将给予一系列的优惠政策。//

教育部和商务部共同推动服务外包、吸纳人才的计划。在这项工作中,教育部今年和商务部共同召开会议,召集高校对接,在 20 个服务外包试点城市签约

建立了 20 个培训中心,建立了一大批见习就业基地,一方面能够吸纳毕业生,另一方面也为我们大学生的见习提供了一些场所。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

📖 难点分析

- 1) “第四,总还是有一部分同学,可能要从事与自己专业不完全相符的工作,但是这是暂时的现象,我们不希望这样做,因为岗位很紧,所以你们先找到工作,解决生活问题,然后,随着我们经济复苏再调整工作。”此句具备即兴讲话的特征,有个别没有重要意义的重复语词,因此译员在忠实源语信息的基础上,可灵活运用综述策略,准确传译源语信息。该句可传译为“Fourth, there are still a certain amount of students who may be engaged in professions not closely related to their majors, but this is temporary. First and foremost, you land a job to solve your living problems, and then, when economic recovery is coming, you might switch to other jobs which are in line with your majors”。
- 2) “公司裁员,对于大学生、对于技术人员、对于技术骨干,一定要留住。”该句具有典型的汉语口语特色,逻辑关联词不明晰,主语模糊,因此,在传译该句时,应准确理解原句的意义:“公司虽然要裁员,但一定要留住大学生、技术人员和技术骨干。”可将该句传译为“Even if layoffs are unavoidable, we must retain college students, the technical staff and technical backbones”。
- 3) “当两年兵,本科四年的学费按照最高每年 6 000 元,共 24 000 元,专科三年 18 000 元,偿还给学生,相当于学生免费上大学。”在传译该句时,应该把握主要信息(政府将代偿四年大学学费和三年专科学费),因此可以将该句传译为“Tuition fees for four-year undergraduate study amounts to 24,000 yuan, for three-year junior college study, 18,000 yuan, the state will pay students back, which is equivalent to free college education”。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音,灵活运用综述策略传译句子。

- 1) 湖北省劳动就业服务体系经过二十多年的建设和发展,已初具规模,日趋完善,为扩大城乡就业、支持企业改革、促进经济发展、维护社会稳定发挥了不可替代的重要作用。

- 2) 各地劳动保障服务机构不仅为农民工提供免费职业介绍、培训等公共就业服务,还不断改善农民工的工作和生活条件,提供各种社会保障,让更多农民工平等享受市民待遇。
- 3) 作为人口最多的发展中国家,中国也面临着最严重的就业困难。就业已成为我国确保经济增长、人民生活和社会稳定的重要举措。
- 4) 中国政府已采取一揽子刺激计划寻求稳定和快速的经济发展。6 800 亿美元经济刺激方案的一个重要目标就是就业,预计这一方案将在两年内创造2 200 万个就业机会。
- 5) 在国际金融危机的环境下,国际社会应加强合作、对话和经验交流,反对贸易保护主义,为所有国家的工人创造更多的就业机会。

2. 听录音,灵活运用综述策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

长三角、珠三角地区 Yangtze River Delta, Pearl River Delta regions

用工荒 labor shortage

登记失业率 registered unemployment rate

净增 net increase

一揽子就业政策 a package of employment policies

人力资源和社会保障部部长尹蔚民介绍劳动就业情况(节选)

2009年9月9日

记者:我有两个问题,第一个问题是,目前我国就业形势是怎么样的?应届大学毕业生的就业率现在能达到多少?下一步的走势是什么样的?年内还会推出什么样的措施来促进就业?第二个问题,长三角、珠三角地区都出现了用工荒的现象,能不能解读一下这个现象?会采取什么样的措施来解决这个问题? //

尹蔚民:中国政府高度重视就业工作,应对国际金融危机对中国的影响,采取了一系列积极的就业措施,目前中国就业的局势基本上是稳定的。//

这主要表现在三个方面:第一,城镇新增就业人数持续增加,今年1到8月,城镇新增就业人员是757万人,完成全年目标任务900万人的84%。城镇登记失业率保持在4.3%,应该说还是一个比较低的水平。第二,企业岗位流失的速度在趋缓。近三个月,也就是说6、7、8三个月,企业岗位已经出现净增,虽然净增的幅度还不是很大,但这是一种积极的变化,说明企业用工的形势在好转。第三,重点群体的就业比较平稳。你刚才问到大学生的就业情况,截止到7月1

日,大学生的就业率是 68%,与去年的就业情况相比基本上是持平的。农民工就业的形势也是平稳的,回到城里的农民工 97% 已经找到工作。困难群体的就业情况也比较好,下岗失业人员再就业,1 到 8 月已经完成了 357 万人,完成全年目标 500 万人的 71%。上述几组数字可以说明,我国当前的就业局势基本上是稳定的。//

至于你刚才讲到的长三角、珠三角部分企业出现的用工荒问题,我是这样看的,这从一个侧面反映出我们国家经济形势企稳回升、向好的方面发展的一个现象。也就是说,部分企业在上半年订单不足的情况下,下半年出现订单增加的情况,这样企业的用工需求就增大了。我认为,这还是一种局部的现象,当然这些用工难的问题,我们也会通过采取各种措施,来帮助这些企业尽快地找到合适的工人。//

但是我们还应该清醒地看到,国际金融危机还没有见底,我国经济发展的不确定性、不稳定性因素还有很多,下一步,我们仍然要贯彻落实一揽子积极的就业政策,来确保全年就业目标的完成。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. Premier Wen Jiabao's Speech in Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics (excerpt), December 20, 2008

We are indeed in a difficult period, for the US sub-prime mortgage crisis has led to the international financial crisis which has hit the real economy. Its negative influence on our country became more and more evident in the second half of this year, which was characterized by a prominent reduction in external demand. The structural contradictions in our economy is reflected in the disproportion between import and export volume with export taking up the bigger proportion. Now there is a decrease in international market order which means less demand from the market and this poses threats to many factories which boast equipment and raw materials in stock but have no markets. This is the most important reason. Now the financial crisis is still spreading and even intensifying, and the impact on the real economy has not yet bottomed out.

We are continuous to take measures to face the music, putting forward measures almost every day, and considering pushing ourselves even harder to work out a better

solution. But we are worried about two things most, one is the issue of migrant farming workers returning home, and the other is college students' employment.

Probably next year, there will be 6.5 million university graduates leaving schools. If the economic growth rate of next year maintains 8%, it will offer job opportunities to 9 million people. We will do our best to provide jobs for 9 million people of which 6.5 million are university graduates. The Chinese government must put the employment of college students in the first place.

A series of measures need to be worked out. First, major research projects should encourage postgraduate students and outstanding undergraduates to participate in the research. Second, large enterprises should employ undergraduate and postgraduate students who are the qualified technical talents. Third, university research projects should encourage students to be involved in research activities so as to extend their time of study and research on campus, which would not only solve the employment problem temporarily but also lay a solid foundation for their future career. Fourth, there are still a certain amount of students who may be engaged in professions not closely related to their majors, but this is temporary. First and foremost, you land a job to solve your living problems, and then, when economic recovery is coming, you might switch to other jobs which are in line with your majors. Even if layoffs are unavoidable, we must retain college students, the technical staff and technical backbones. We should always bear in mind this saying: As long as the green hills remain, there will always be enough firewood to burn. Here green hills refer to knowledgeable people, of course, our major equipment as well. We should have confidence in our response to the current difficulties in the financial crisis as well as in the future and long-term development.

2. Policies and Measures to Promote Employment of University Graduates (excerpt) by Zhang Haoming, Deputy Director of Department of College Student Affairs of Ministry of Education, August 18, 2009

We will issue a policy guiding graduates to work in units at the grass roots level. In the past, "to work in grass roots units" referred to working in backward industries and regions in counties and below in West China to pay off the student loan. This year, 22 counties and below and backward industries in central China are in the list to receive university graduates, and loans for students are extended to include this year's tuition compensation. These policies are beneficial to not well-off graduates in terms of releasing financial burdens to their families. What's more, a follow-up policy

is also issued, according to which those who have completed their services are eligible to enjoy 10 extra scores in national postgraduate entrance examination and exam-free admission to adult undergraduate study for junior college graduates and so on. A number of preferential policies will also be applied in the recruitment of civil servants.

We encourage college graduates to be drafted into the army which is of great significance to national defense modernization. The state encourages college students to be enlisted into the army on the condition that the state will pay their loans or compensate for their tuition fees. Tuition fees for four-year undergraduate study amounts to 24,000 yuan, for three-year junior college study, 18,000 yuan, the state will pay the students back, which is equivalent to free college education. Furthermore, the exservice college graduates will also enjoy a series of preferential policies.

Ministry of Education and Ministry of Commerce are working together to promote strategy of service outsourcing and absorbing talents. Ministry of Education and Ministry of Commerce have held conferences this year encouraging universities to cooperate with cities. Up till now, there have been 20 training centers in 20 service outsourcing pilot cities and a large number of internship bases in service outsourcing enterprises, which, on the one hand, can help employ the university graduates, on the other hand, can provide internship bases for university students.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) The employment service system in Hubei Province has begun to take shape and become perfect after more than two decades of development. It has helped to expand urban and rural employment, support enterprise reform, promote economic development and maintain social stability.
- 2) Service agencies of labor and social security throughout the country not only provide public employment services such as free employment introduction and training for migrant farming workers, but also improve their working and living conditions and provide social security services to ensure that more migrant farming workers could enjoy equal treatment as urban citizens.
- 3) As the most populous developing country, China is also faced with the most serious

employment difficulties. How to create more job opportunities has become a major task for the government in order to ensure economic growth, improve people's livelihood and maintain social stability.

4) The Chinese government has put forward economic stimulus package for steady and fast economic development. A 680 billion US dollar economic stimulus package is partly targeted at employment, which is expected to generate 22 million new jobs in two years.

5) In the context of international financial crisis, the international community should strengthen cooperation, dialogue and experience sharing and oppose trade protectionism so as to create more job opportunities for workers around the world.

2. Employment Situation by Yin Weimin, Minister of Human Resources and Social Security (excerpt), September 9, 2009

Journalist: I have two questions. First, what is the current employment situation? What is the employment rate of college graduates? What is the next step? And what measures will be introduced to promote employment this year? The second question concerning the labor shortage in the Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta regions, how do you interpret this phenomenon? What measures will be taken to solve this problem?

Yin Weimin: The Chinese government attaches great importance to ensuring employment in China. In order to cope with the impact of global financial crisis on China, the Chinese government has taken a series of proactive employment measures. Currently, the employment situation in China is basically stable.

The stability of employment situation in China can be reflected in the following three aspects. First, there are more people being newly employed in urban areas. In the first eight months of this year, 7.57 million people have been employed in urban areas, which fulfilled 84% of the annual goal of 9 million. And the registered unemployment rate has been kept at the rate of 4.3%, which is comparatively low. Second, job losses in enterprises are slowing down. In June, July and August this year, a net increase of job opportunities was seen in enterprises. Despite of a slight progress, it is a positive sign of change to show that the employment situation in enterprises is improving. Third, the employment of key groups goes steady. Just now you asked about the employment situation of college students, well, by July 1, the employment rate of college students has reached 68%, relatively equal to that of last year. The employment situation of migrant farming workers also remains stable, about

97% of migrant farming workers returning back to the cities have found jobs. The employment situation of groups who have difficulties in finding jobs is brightening up. The number of laid-off workers reemployed has reached 3.57 million within the first eight months, fulfilling 71% of the annual goal of 5 million. The above figures show that China's current employment situation is basically stable.

As for the labor shortage emerging in the Yangtze River Delta and Pearl River Delta regions, I think it shows that China's economy is stabilizing and beginning to rebound. In other words, in the first half of the year, some companies do not have enough orders from the market, while in the second half of the year, they have more orders, therefore, they need to hire more people. We believe that this is a local phenomenon and we will take various measures to help these companies find eligible workers as soon as possible.

However, we should also be fully aware that the global financial crisis has not bottomed out, there are still many uncertain and unstable factors in China's economic development. We will continue to implement a package of proactive employment promotion policies to ensure the accomplishment of the full-year employment objective.

第十课 解释策略

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:解释策略

同声传译中的解释策略是指译员在保证交流和沟通的基础上,针对源语文本中出现的文化理解障碍等问题,采取说明和诠释的方式传译源语文本信息的一种方法和技巧。汉语和英语分属两种不同的语系,两种不同的语言蕴含的文化特色和民族特点决定了它们表达方式的差异。汉语作为意合符号呈现的特色是竹式结构,句子结构不拘一格,表达空灵飘逸(如“西湖如镜面,千峰凝翠,洞壑幽深,风光绮丽”);英语则是典型的形合语言,句子是树式结构,按照严格的句法排列。在传译汉语的四字格时(湖如镜面,千峰凝翠,洞壑幽深,风光绮丽),需用英语中最为朴实的语言进行解释,方可达到沟通交际的目的,如“千峰凝翠”对应“green hills”(绿色的群山)、“洞壑幽深”对应“deep caves”(很深的洞穴)、“风光绮丽”对应“enchancing sceneries”(迷人的景色)。

汉语博大精深,往往可以用寥寥数字表达深刻的含义。成语自不必说,如“龙飞凤舞”(like dragon flying and phoenix dancing—a vivid description of the flamboyant style of Chinese calligraphy)、“闻鸡起舞”(get up at rooster's crow—diligent and self-disciplined),还包含隐喻、谚语等。除此之外,汉语中还包含大量精练的具有中国特色的政策词语,如“三个代表”(The Three Represents—the Party must always represent the development trend of China's advanced productive forces, the orientation of China's advanced culture and the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people)、“两个确保”(Two Guarantees—guaranteeing that the living allowances for workers laid off from state-owned enterprises and that the pensions of retirees are paid on time and in full)、“四有新人”(a new type of person who has revolutionary ideals, sound morals, good education and a strong sense of discipline)、“团结合作”(co-ordination and co-operation)。由此可以看出,对于此类具有中国特色的词语,需要采用解释策略进行传译。

在使用解释策略进行传译时,译员首先要确定会议听众了解相关背景知识(如“八荣八耻”是胡锦涛主席提倡的新社会主义道德风尚);其次,要具备深厚的中英文化修养,寻找中英表达的语意重合(如“船体俨如关公的青龙偃月刀”可译为“The boat is just like a knife”船体像西餐餐具中的刀);再次,要尽可能在短时间内传译源语信息,语言必须简洁、明晰,不要影响传译速度。如果某个词确实需要解释,译员可以礼貌地打断讲话人进行解释,或者及时予以补充说明。

总之,在忠实源语信息的基础之上,灵活运用解释策略能有效地提高传译质量,积极促进会议听众与发言者之间的沟通和交流。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1. 听录音,灵活运用解释策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

添加剂 additive

农药、兽药、重金属 pesticide, veterinary drugs, heavy metals

三聚氰胺 melamine

痢疾、伤寒、霍乱 diarrhea, typhoid, cholera

食品合格率 food pass rates

食品安全问题

今年以来,食品安全受到了极大的关注。食品安全问题的定义是什么?世界卫生组织的定义是,食品当中含有毒有害物质,对身体健康产生不良影响。这里有两个关键词:一、有毒有害物质;二、对消费者健康有危害。//

我们最关注的食品安全问题涉及下面三个问题。第一,食品添加剂滥用。第二,化学性的污染,包括农药、兽药、重金属以及这次三聚氰胺的污染奶粉。第三,致病性微生物污染的食品导致痢疾、伤寒、霍乱等传染性疾病。食品安全不仅仅是一个公共卫生层面上的问题,它影响到经济、贸易。食品安全问题还往往引起政治层面的问题。//

中国的食品安全问题,总体情况是好的。食品合格率逐年上升,从十五六年以前的50%、60%的合格率,已经增长到现在的90%左右,像北京这样的大城市都已经超过了90%。但是我们还存在很多食品安全问题。这些问题可通过风险分析来解决。风险分析这个框架由三个环节组成。第一个环节叫做风险评

估,是由专家经过严谨的科学实验得出风险评估的结果,并将结果及时地报告给政府。第二个环节是风险管理。风险管理是纯政府行为,政府需要根据专家风险评估的结果,作出决策。第三个环节叫做风险交流。也就是说要在第一时间将专家的评估结果以及政府的管理措施,以百分之百的透明度告诉所有跟食品安全相关的团体和个人,包括媒体、食品生产经营者、行业协会和消费者协会。//

消费者认清形势后,可以理性地对待食品安全,除此之外,学会一点自我保护措施很有必要。对消费者的建议,一是食物多样化,不要偏食,讲究膳食的平衡,均衡营养;二是购买质量有保证的品牌食品;三是学会一点科学常识。//

(根据中国工程院院士陈君石的访谈改编)

2. 听录音,灵活运用解释策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

消费凭证 consuming voucher

农村药品监督网和供应网 rural drug supervision network and supply network

暴饮暴食 crapulence and gluttony

合格率 pass rate

湖北省加强国庆、中秋期间食品、药品安全监管

为确保节日期间食品安全,湖北省已开展“迎国庆、保安全”食品安全活动,对与国庆活动有关的重要场所、旅游景区和农家乐旅游村(户)等进行全面检查,有效预防和控制食品安全事故。对蔬菜水果、熟肉制品、酒类、乳制品、保健食品等进行全面排查,确保上市月饼的质量和卫生安全。//

从目前监管来看,凡是有生产许可证的企业、商场、超市生产经营的月饼质量稳定,安全有保障。前不久武汉市进行了抽查,72家企业生产的月饼合格率达到98.5%。但也提醒广大消费者,尽量到正规商家购买月饼,在购买时要索取并保存好消费凭证,以便维护自身合法权益。//

自8月20日至10月20日,全省重点加强对中秋月饼、猪肉、禽蛋等副食品的质量监管。国庆、中秋期间,湖北省全面实施领导带班、24小时值班制度。针对双节出游探亲行人较多,湖北省进一步加强对防控甲型H1N1流感药品、医疗器械安全监督检查,密切关注疫情变化。//

黄金周期间,亲友聚会较多,有关部门提醒大家:注意饮食卫生、平衡膳食,切勿暴饮暴食。一旦发生事故,要积极组织救治并及时向有关部门报告。//

(摘编自 www.cjn.cn)

📖 难点分析

- 1) “对消费者的建议,一是食物多样化,不要偏食,讲究膳食的平衡,均衡营养。”
按照字面结构,句中“食物多样化”可处理成“food diversity”;“不要偏食”为此句中的否定结构,应处理成“have no preference for specific food”;“讲究膳食的平衡,均衡营养”译成“have a balanced diet”。可将源语文本译为“First, the consumers should pay attention to the diversity of food, and have no preference for specific food, and have a balanced diet”。
- 2) “黄金周期间,亲友聚会较多,有关部门提醒大家:注意饮食卫生、平衡膳食,切勿暴饮暴食。”该句为典型的汉语语句,用词简洁,含义丰富,信息传递简明扼要。在传译该句时,要充分理解源语信息蕴含的真实意义,用清晰明白的目标语表述源语信息,可将该句传译为“The golden week holiday is a great occasion for relatives and friends to get together for reunion parties, so the relevant departments advise people pay great attention to food hygiene, and keep a balanced diet and also try to avoid crapulence and gluttony”。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音,灵活运用解释策略传译句子。

- 1) 日本政府统计数据可以证明,去年有 99.42% 的中国进口食品通过了检查。相比之下,通过检查的欧盟进口食品为 99.38%, 美国食品为 98.13%。
- 2) 专家称食品安全松懈,可能导致消费者对“出口国乃至政府保护消费者健康的能力”信心大失。
- 3) 我们要防止少数媒体不顾事实、违背道德、以偏概全、蓄意炒作、制造事端。对食品安全的不实报道,各国都有义务采取有效的措施及时加以解决,保护生产者和消费者的合法权益。
- 4) 一些外国批评人士称,如果政府允许媒体在日渐复杂的经济关系中起到更为广泛的监督作用,食品安全报道将更有助于预防食品安全问题。

5) 中国政府已延聘国际公关公司帮助处理危机,很多官员指责外国媒体夸大问题,还有一位当地记者因涉嫌编造有关不安全食品的假新闻而入狱。为了提高透明度,国家食品药品监督管理局已建立了新闻发布会制度。

2. 听录音,灵活运用解释策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

营养不良 malnutrition

石油依赖 oil dependency

迫在眉睫的 looming

大规模用水紧张 mass water stress

饮食系统 diet and food system

统筹管理 co-ordinate and manage

食品的未来

食品的未来将充满竞争。总的来说,人类在为解决温饱而进行的长期斗争中取得了重大的进步。也有人认为,这些进步代价巨大,对其本身来说是一种倒退,特别是营养不良,食品供应方式的改变势在必行。//

随着人口越来越多,气候越来越暖,地球面临着一场关于食品供应的艰难争论。气候变化、石油依赖、迫在眉睫的大规模用水紧张、肥胖伴随着饥饿,诸如这些问题是结构性的问题。//

食品安全有了新的定义,已经不仅仅表示食物是否充足,而是更深入了一层。在考虑食品问题的时候,我们必须扫清营养与环境之间、安全和足够供应之间、数量与质量之间的障碍。我们必须考虑建立一个能够满足所有这些目标的饮食系统,并且不能为了给今天提供足够的供应而破坏资源,对明天造成损害。//

世界人口为 66 亿,预期到 2050 年将达到 91 亿。都市化似乎不可避免,城市人口日益超过农村人口。谁将成为农村劳动力?越来越多的城市人口对食品造成压力。//

当然,气候变化也对食品系统产生了严重的冲击。最为重要的是水,水对任何食品系统都是十分重要的。70%的淡水用于农业。现在 92% 的人的水供应是相对充足的,但是预计到 2025 年,这一数字将跌至 62%。//

所有这些需要多方努力。从政府方面来看,政府应该更加积极主动,宏观

上,应对食品行业及相关行业统筹管理,保证食品存在的环境没有被污染或将污染降到最低,大力保护水资源,做好水力循环技术和设备的投入。还要大力发展科技,平衡包含食品在内的各个领域的发展和环境保护的关系,保证食品在一个安全绿色的环境中造福人类。//

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. Food Safety

Food safety has drawn much attention from the public. And then what is food security? According to World Health Organization, when food contains toxic and harmful substances and affects public health, food security problem emerges. Two key elements should not be overlooked: toxic and harmful substances and damaging effects these foods bring to people.

We are greatly concerned about the following issues in food security: the abuse of food additives, chemical contaminants including pesticide, veterinary drugs, heavy metals and melamine in milk powder, microbial contamination which leads to pandemic diseases as diarrhea, typhoid, cholera, etc. Food safety does not just concern public health, it also affects the economy and trade, sometimes, even causes political problems.

The overall situation of China's food safety maintains good. Food pass rates have been increased annually from the previous 50%, 60% to about 90%, and big cities like Beijing have surpassed 90%. But there are still many food safety problems, which can be resolved through risk analysis. Risk analysis consists of three parts. The first part is called risk assessment in which the experts carry out scientific experiments to assess the risk and report their findings to the government timely. The second part is risk management. Risk management is a pure governmental action in which government makes decisions according to research findings from the experts. The third part is called risk communication. The government should release the findings given by the experts and the management measures taken by the government to food safety-related groups and individuals including media, food producers and sellers, industry associations and consumer organizations with 100% transparency.

After gaining some basic knowledge about the current situation of food security, the consumers should remain rational about food security. Besides, it would be wise

for consumers to learn some self-protection measures to protect them from contaminated food. First, the consumers should pay attention to the diversity of food, and have no preference for specific food, and have a balanced diet; second, they should buy brand food products of assured quality; third, they should learn some common knowledge of science.

2.Hubei Strengthening Supervision on Food and Drug Safety during National Day Holiday and Mid-Autumn Festival

In order to ensure food safety during the holiday, Hubei Province has launched a series of activities with the theme of “heralding the National Day and ensuring safety”. A comprehensive inspection has been conducted in important celebration places, tourist attractions and Nong Jia Le farmyards (which provide entertainments such as rural style cuisine, Ma Jiang or card playing, fishing) so as to prevent and control food safety incidents. Fruits and vegetables, cooked meat, alcohol, dairy products, health food, etc. are the major targets of the inspection with food quality and food hygiene being the top priority of this food inspection.

Current inspection shows that moon cakes produced and sold by enterprises, shopping malls and supermarkets with production licenses maintain good quality whose safety is guaranteed. The random sampling conducted recently in Wuhan shows the pass rate of moon cakes in 72 companies is 98.5%. But it is also pointed out that the consumers should buy moon cakes in authorized shops and ask for and keep vouchers in order to safeguard their own legitimate rights and interests.

From August 20 to October 20, the province has carried out food inspections to ensure good quality of moon cakes, pork, eggs and non-staple food, etc. During the holiday, Hubei Province implemented a 24-hour duty system with leaders being the commander-in-chief on a large scale. Given that many people tend to pay a visit to relatives or go out to travel during the holidays, the provincial government further strengthens the supervision and inspection on medicines, medical equipment safety to prevent H1N1 flu from outbreak and bring it under control and pays close attention to the epidemic situation.

The golden week holiday is a great occasion for relatives and friends to get together for reunion parties, so the relevant departments advise people pay great attention to food hygiene, and keep a balanced diet and also try to avoid crapulence and gluttony. If anything unhappy happens, people should organize rescue work immediately and promptly report the case to relevant authorities.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) According to statistics released by the Japanese government, 99.42 percent of imported food from China passed inspection last year, compared with 99.38 percent of food imported from the EU and 98.13 percent of food from the US.
- 2) Experts warned that lapses in food safety could lead to a severe loss of consumers' confidence in "an exporting country or even in the ability of a government to protect consumers' health".
- 3) We need to prevent false, immoral, biased and intentionally disruptive media reports from a minority of media outlets. It is the obligation of every country to take immediate and effective action on these untrue reports so as to protect the legal rights of producers and consumers.
- 4) Some foreign critics address that if the government attempts to allow the media a wider watchdog role in an increasingly complex economy, the reporting on safety issues could help prevent future problems.
- 5) While the government has enlisted the help of international public relations agencies to deal with the crisis, many officials have blamed the foreign media for exaggerating problems and one local journalist has been jailed for allegedly faking a story about unsafe food. SFDA administration had moved to improve its transparency by holding press conferences.

2. The Future of Food

The future of food is one of competing visions. In general, great advances are being made in the long struggle to feed people adequately. However, some people argue that these advances have come at a cost and are faltering in their own terms, notably malnutrition, and that a fundamental redirection of food supply is needed.

As a warming planet with an increasing population, the earth faces a difficult debate about its food supply. Issues such as climate change, oil dependency, looming mass water stress, obesity alongside hunger, are structural issues.

Food safety has a new and deeper definition besides the meaning of sufficient food. From this perspective, for food, we need to break down the barriers in thinking between nutrition and environment, safety and plentiful supply, quantity and quality. We need to think about a diet and food system which meets all these goals and does

not mine resources to give plentiful supply today to the detriment of tomorrow.

The world population stands at 6.6 billion, but is expected to reach 9.1 billion by 2050. Urbanization seems unstoppable, and increasingly exceeds rural numbers. Who will be the rural labor force? The growing number of urban population has laid great pressure on food.

Of course, climate change also has the severe impact on food system. Water, clearly, is fundamental to any food system, and 70% of freshwater is used for agriculture. Today, 92% of humanity is relatively sufficient in water, but the figure is expected to drop to 62% by 2025.

All these need various efforts. Governments should take more proactive steps. At the macro level, governments should take a general control on food industry and relative industries to ensure that food is far from environmental pollution or to minimize pollution. What's more, governments should do their utmost to protect water resources and do a good job in water recycling technology and equipment investment. Furthermore, science and technology should be developed to balance the relation between the development of various fields including food industry and environmental protection and to make sure food would benefit all peoples in the world in environment-friendly surroundings.

同声传译相关知识介绍:同声传译中的磁带小时练习

同声传译难度大,要求高,合格的同声传译员除了具备扎实的外语基础、充实的知识储备和良好的身体、心理素质外,还必须经过严格的训练。与其他形式的训练相比,同声传译的训练单位是以磁带小时量计算的。这同飞行员的训练相似,衡量飞行员驾驶技术的标准之一就是飞行小时。飞行小时数越高,表明飞行员训练量越大,技术越精湛。在同声传译中,磁带小时训练是指译员在语言实验室使用磁带进行同声传译现场模拟训练,一般以译员的录音磁带时长为计算单位。从目前的初步统计数据看,训练一名合格的同声传译员一般需要1 000到1 200 磁带小时的训练时间。(张载梁,1983)

磁带小时训练过程不仅包括边听、边译和录音,还要求译员完成任务后,仔细听辨和分析自己的传译录音并进行反思总结,因此对同传技能的提高大有裨益。首先,磁带小时训练能有效地促进译员的听力理解能力。同声传译的听包括理解、分析和综合,在听的过程中,译员须全神贯注于源语信息,学会在瞬间识别关键信息,迅速分析和综合信息,提高理解能力。大量的磁带小时训练有助于提高译员的瞬间理解、分析和综合能力。

其次,磁带小时训练还有助于提高译员的双语表达能力。扎实的双语语言知识是保证译员完成同声传译任务的基本条件,而良好的双语语音、语调、节奏、音质、音高等则能更好地促进发言人与听众之间的沟通和交流。磁带小时训练能在一定程度上帮助译员改进不足的语音特征,提高传译质量。在同传磁带小时训练中,译员可进行有针对性的训练,就自己的语音弱项(语调、音质、音高等)进行强化训练,改进相关语音不足之处;译员还可以进行专项训练,或专攻中传英,重点关目标语(英语)的表达,或专攻英传中,重点关目标语(中文)的表达,从语音、语调、节奏、音质、音高等方面进一步提高目标语的表达能力。

再次,磁带小时训练能在一定程度上帮助译员提高心理素质,增强信心。同传语言实验室的模拟环境可增强译员的现场感,提高译员解决临场问题的能力,从而锻炼译员的心理素质,以克服实战中的紧张心理。

还有就是,磁带小时训练录音给译员提供了反思的素材。译员在完成训练后,通过听自己的录音,反思传译中存在的问题,总结经验,在以后的训练中能有放矢,进一步提高训练效率。

目前,随着科技的日新月异,各种电子听音录音设备琳琅满目,有很多其他

更为方便的设备可供选择(电脑、MP3等)。但无论采用何种设备,磁带小时训练必须要达到一定的量,量变带来质变,只有保证训练量,方可取得较好的训练效果。

第十一课 预测策略

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:预测策略

同声传译是集听、分析、短时记忆及译语表达于一体的复杂的信息处理过程。Gile(1998)指出译员对信息的处理能力(processing capacity)是有限的。在同声传译的过程中,这种有限的信息处理能力要同时用于听力理解(L)、短时记忆(M)和语言产出(P)以及三者之间的协调(C)。如果译员在其中某一方面消耗精力过多,那么用于其他方面的精力就可能不足,从而导致传译失误。汉英在句子结构上差异较大,因此译员有时候要等待一定的时间,直到句子结构完整、含义清晰才能传译。但在等待的过程中译员需要记住大量信息,短时记忆负担由此加重。如果需要等待的时间过长,译员在短时记忆上要付出的精力就会过大,很可能导致信息丢失,影响对后继信息的听和理解。因此,译员应根据自己所具备的源语语言知识、所掌握的与会议及发言人有关的背景知识以及与发言主题相关的百科知识,对发言人的讲话进行预测。预测是同声传译中一个重要的常用技巧,采取预测策略可有效缓解短时记忆负担,从而保证较高的传译质量。

同声传译中的预测策略主要分为以下两种:

根据源语语言结构中的一般搭配进行预测。汉英句子结构中存在的较大差异是同声传译中的主要障碍之一,但任何一种语言中,词与词的组合都不是随机的,而是有一定规律的。(Gile,1998)词与词之间通过语法规则和意义衔接在一起,构成了语言中的某些较为固定的一般搭配,熟悉源语语言中的一般常见搭配可以有效地预测讲话人的发言,减轻由于语言结构差异而造成的短时记忆负荷。例如,“在这里,我代表商务部,向出席论坛的各位专家、企业家、政府部门及新闻界的朋友们,表示衷心的感谢,对论坛的成功召开表示热烈的祝贺。”如果译员按部就班等到核心词“感谢”、“祝贺”出现后再开始传译,就要将“出席论坛的各位专家、企业家、政府部门及新闻界的朋友们”以及“论坛的成功召开”储存在短时记忆中,这样记忆的负担必然加重,很容易出现漏译,因此,译员可根据汉

语常用句子结构的搭配来进行有效地预测。上例是汉语常用礼仪祝词套语,在听到“向某某人”之后,译员可推测到在开幕式上对人应该是表示欢迎,此时译员就可以将“表示欢迎”提前用英语表达出来,这样既符合英语的语言结构,也可以减轻短时记忆负担,避免漏译,保证传译质量。可将该句传译为“Hereby, I, on behalf of Ministry of Commerce, to extend sincere gratitude to experts, entrepreneurs, government officials and friends from the press present here today, and warm congratulations on the successful convening of the forum”。

需要指出的是,预测毕竟只是一种推测,译员推测出的词很可能与原词不是完全吻合的,但是只要意义相同或者相似,在同声传译中是可以接受的,这也正契合了口译的实质即传达意义而不是原词原句。为了提高意义传达的准确度,译员在预测后最好采用表示此类概念的词汇中概括性强的上义词进行译语表达。如在听“双方就双边关系、经贸合作以及能源安全、能源政策等方面交换了意见”,听到“双方就……”,译员根据汉语句子结构中的常用搭配,可以推测到句子的谓语是表示“讨论”、“探讨”、“交流”等概念的词,那么译员就可以在说完主语“双方”后,即刻根据英语的句子结构,马上将预测到的谓语用“discuss”译出,虽然没有“exchange views”精确,但是“discuss”已经涵盖了“交流”的意思,所以在意义的传达上是无误的。

通过把握发言的逻辑框架进行预测。词与词之间的衔接是有规律的,那么在一段发言中,句子与句子之间、段落与段落之间也是存在逻辑关系的,在同传中如能把握上下文的逻辑关系以及发言的大体脉络和走向,就能有效推断出发言人接下来将要讲什么,这可以帮助译员节省用于听和分析方面的时间,掌握主动权,顺利完成传译任务。例如,“近年来,随着全球环境问题的日益突出,国际社会在加强国际环境治理方面进行了努力,并取得一些进展。如成立全球环境部长论坛和联合国环境管理小组等机制,加强多边环境公约秘书处间的合作和整合等。但总体来说,国际环境管理体系仍存在职能不清、活动重叠、协调不足、管理混乱等欠缺。这些问题导致资源浪费、效率低下,为国际环境治理带来更多困难。”这段讲话包含四句话,其逻辑关系清晰。一二句谈进展,三四句说明不足,译员在听到逻辑关联词“但总体来说”后,就应该预测到后面的内容应与前面提到的进展存在逻辑上的转折关系,与“进展”相对的应该就是“问题与不足”。有了这样的预测,译员就基本掌握了发言的大致走向,通过把握上下文逻辑框架预测到该长句的中心词应该是表示“问题”、“不足”等概念的词,这样在处理这个句子时就较为主动和轻松了。

良好的预测能力首先要求译员具备扎实的双语功底,熟悉源语和目标语中语言结构常用搭配,确保听到后能够快速反应。其次,传译过程的积极预测要求

译员做好充分的译前准备。译员应对会议主题及相关内容有总体的了解和把握,熟悉发言的基本情况和立场观点,这样在传译的过程中才可调动所掌握的一切信息,结合发言人讲话的内容,把握发言的大致走向和逻辑框架,作出积极地预测。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1. 听录音,灵活运用预测策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

巴厘路线图 Bali Roadmap, 2007 年 12 月,在印度尼西亚巴厘岛举行的《联合国气候变化框架公约》第 13 次缔约方会议暨《京都议定书》第三次缔约方会议。会议着重讨论“后京都”问题,即《京都议定书》第一承诺期在 2012 年到期后如何进一步降低温室气体的排放。“巴厘路线图”的核心是促进公约和议定书全面、有效和持续实施。

《联合国气候变化框架公约》 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 即 1992 年 5 月 22 日联合国政府间谈判委员会就气候变化问题达成的公约。《联合国气候变化框架公约》是世界上第一个为全面控制二氧化碳等温室气体排放,以应对全球气候变暖给人类经济和社会带来不利影响的国际公约,也是国际社会在应对全球气候变化问题上进行国际合作的一个基本框架。

《京都议定书》 Kyoto Protocol, 全称为《联合国气候变化框架公约的京都议定书》,是《联合国气候变化框架公约》的补充条款。该议定书是 1997 年 12 月在日本京都由联合国气候变化框架公约参加国三次会议制定的。其目标是“将大气中的温室气体含量稳定在一个适当的水平,进而防止剧烈的气候改变对人类造成伤害”。

《中国应对气候变化国家方案》 China's National Climate Change Program, 2007 年 6 月 4 日,中国政府发布的首个关于气候变化问题的综合性政策文件,指出中国将把气候变化问题放在经济和能源政策的中心位置。

胡锦涛主席在经济大国能源安全和气候变化领导人会议上的讲话(节选)

2008 年 7 月 9 日

随着世界经济特别是各国工业化快速发展,全球能源、环境、气候变化问题

日益突出,成为各国面临的共同挑战。联合国气候变化会议通过了“巴厘路线图”,树立了国际社会携手应对气候变化的重要里程碑。我们今天的会议,既是国际社会为共同应对气候变化作出的新努力,也是为推动落实“巴厘路线图”采取的重要行动。希望会议能促进沟通、凝聚共识,为气候变化国际合作注入新的动力。//

气候变化问题,从根本上说是发展问题,应该在可持续发展框架内综合解决。气候变化国际合作,应该以处理好经济增长、社会发展、环境保护三者关系为出发点,以保障经济发展为核心,以增强可持续发展能力为目标,以节约能源、优化能源结构、加强生态保护为重点,以科技进步为支撑,不断提高国际社会减缓和适应气候变化的能力。//

中国是遭受气候变化不利影响较为严重的国家之一。观察中国的排放问题,要注意以下三个因素:一是中国属于发展中国家,正处于工业化、现代化的过程中,人民生活水平还不高,中国目前的中心任务是发展经济、改善民生;二是中国人均排放较低,人均累积排放更低,而且排放总量里很大一部分是保证人民基本生活的生存排放;三是由于国际分工变化和制造业转移,中国承受着越来越大的国际转移排放压力。//

中国政府一向本着对中国人民和各国人民负责的态度,高度重视气候变化问题。我们结合经济社会发展规划和可持续发展战略,制定了《中国应对气候变化国家方案》,成立了国家应对气候变化领导小组,颁布了一系列法律法规,并采取了一系列措施应对气候变化。//

中国将根据《联合国气候变化框架公约》及其《京都议定书》的要求,坚持共同但有区别的责任原则,积极推动落实“巴厘路线图”谈判,为气候变化国际合作作出更大贡献。中国愿同国际社会一道,为推动世界实现和谐发展、清洁发展、可持续发展而不懈努力。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

2. 听录音,灵活运用预测策略传译短文。

词汇提示

- 活动板房 pre-fabricated houses; portable shelters
 简易房 makeshift houses
 凭票供应 supply based on coupon; coupon-based supply

吴邦国委员长在美国友好团体联合举行的晚餐会上的演讲(节选)

2009年9月11日

我最近接触的外国朋友都关心中国的发展,并就中国的发展提出这样那样的问题。那我就先谈谈中国的发展问题。//

发展是中国战胜困难的一大法宝。这里我举几个例子,各位朋友印象会更深一些。一是上世纪60年代中叶到70年代中叶,中国发生了“文化大革命”十年内乱,国民经济几乎到了崩溃的边缘,人均国内生产总值只有226美元,粮食和肉、蛋、油等食品限量供应,连棉布、肥皂、火柴等日用品都要凭票供应,大多数家庭是三代人挤在一间房子里,人们追求的“三大件”是自行车、手表、缝纫机。面对如此困难的局面,是邓小平先生确定了发展是硬道理的战略思想,中国开始实行他所倡导的改革开放新政策,不断消除生产力发展的体制障碍,极大地激发了全体中国人民的积极性、主动性和创造性。30年来,中国国民经济持续快速发展,各项事业全面进步。//

二是去年5月12日,中国四川汶川发生强度8级的特大地震,给人民生命财产和经济社会发展造成严重损失。面对这场新中国成立以来破坏性最强、波及范围最广、救灾难度最大的强烈地震,我们动用一切资源,举全国之力,在第一时间展开了史无前例的生死大营救,从地震废墟中救出被掩埋人员8.4万人,及时救治伤员430多万人次,最大限度地减少了人员伤亡。与此同时,紧急转移安置受灾群众1500多万人,调运帐篷158万顶、棉衣被1900万件,建设活动板房67.7万套、简易房184.3万户,确保了受灾群众有饭吃、有衣穿、有地方住,确保了大灾之后无大疫,确保了灾区社会稳定和人心安定。之后又全面开展灾后恢复重建工作,建立灾后恢复重建基金,制定恢复重建规划。仅仅一年多时间,已经完成恢复重建投资4600多亿元,一个家家有房住、户户有就业、人人有保障、设施有提高、生态有改善的恢复重建目标正在成为现实。如果没有改革开放30年的发展积累,遭遇如此严重的特大自然灾害,结果是难以想象的。//

这里,我要强调的是,中国的发展离不开世界,世界的繁荣稳定也离不开中国。我们将始终不渝走和平发展道路,既通过维护世界和平发展自己,又通过自身发展维护世界和平。这是中国政府和人民根据时代发展潮流和自身根本利益作出的战略抉择,绝不是权宜之计,而是内在的、永恒的追求。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

📖 难点分析

- 1) “一个家家有房住、户户有就业、人人有保障、设施有提高、生态有改善的恢复重建目标正在成为现实。”汉语中一般将修饰语置于中心词之前,如本句所示,中心词“恢复重建目标”前面是长串修饰语,而根据英语的表达习惯,当修饰语过长时一般将中心词前置以突出其意义,所以在传译本句时,应根据常用搭配和具体语境“一个……的目标/目的”进行预测,突出中心意义“努力确保/努力实现”,在句末再补充“该目标正在成为现实”。可将该句传译为“*We work hard to ensure that every family has a house, everyone has a job and everyone leads a life with security, improved facilities and better ecological environment. This goal of reconstruction is being realized step by step*”。
- 2) “气候变化国际合作,应该以处理好经济增长、社会发展、保护环境三者关系为出发点,以保障经济发展为核心,以增强可持续发展能力为目标,以节约能源、优化能源结构、加强生态保护为重点,以科技进步为支撑……”在传译该句时会遇到较大的预测压力,该句中的五个“以”字结构(“以……为出发点”、“以……为核心”、“以……为目标”、“以……为重点”、“以……为支撑”)将所谓的中心词滞后,增加同传难度,译员在充分利用上下文语境和源语语言知识的基础上,应积极预测紧随“以”字以后的信息,提高“以”字以后动词(“处理”、“保障”、“增强”、“节约”)的使用率,可直接将“以”字结构处理为动宾结构,随后可适时增补信息。可将该句传译为“*International cooperation on climate change should promote a sound balance among economic growth, social development and environmental protection, of which is the basic foundation. It should enhance economic growth, build up capacity for sustainable development, encourage energy conservation, optimize energy mix and strengthen eco-environmental protection, and take advanced technology as backup*”。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音,灵活运用预测策略传译句子。
- 1) 中国愿同国际社会一道,为推动世界实现和谐发展、清洁发展、可持续发展而不懈努力。

- 2) 我们结合经济社会发展规划和可持续发展战略,颁布了一系列法律法规,并采取一系列措施应对气候变化。
- 3) 中国政府已经把建设生态文明确定为一项战略任务,强调要坚持节约资源和保护环境的基本国策,努力形成节约能源资源和保护生态环境的产业结构、增长方式、消费模式。
- 4) 要实现《千年发展目标》,仍有很多困难和挑战,贫穷、疾病、老龄化、性别不平等等诸多问题仍然困扰着世界人口的发展,特别是发展中国家人口的发展。
- 5) 各国应加强人口领域的国际合作,加大对世界人口问题的投入,真正使世界上每一个国家和地区的人民都能享有平等发展的机会,为实现人类社会的共同繁荣创造条件。

2.听录音,灵活运用预测策略传译短文。

哥本哈根气候会议 Copenhagen Climate Change Summit,其全称为《联合国气候变化框架公约》第15次缔约方会议暨《京都议定书》第5次缔约方会议,于2009年12月7—18日在丹麦首都哥本哈根召开。来自192个国家的谈判代表召开峰会,商讨《京都议定书》一期承诺到期后的后续方案,即2012年至2020年的全球减排协议。

节能减排 energy conservation and pollution reduction

资源稀缺程度 resource scarcity level

循环经济 circular economy

节能环保汽车 energy-saving and environment-friendly vehicles

节能产品惠民工程 energy-saving products by ordinary households with government subsidies

单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放强度 carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP

国务院总理温家宝在丹麦哥本哈根 气候变化会议领导人会议上的发言(节选)

2009年12月18日

气候变化是当今全球面临的重大挑战。遏制气候变暖,拯救地球家园,是全人类共同的使命,每个国家和民族,每个企业和个人,都应当责无旁贷地行动起来。//

近 30 年来,中国的现代化建设取得的成就已为世人瞩目。在这里我还要告诉各位,中国在发展的进程中高度重视气候变化问题,从中国人民和人类长远发展的根本利益出发,为应对气候变化做出了不懈努力和积极贡献。//

中国是近年来节能减排力度最大的国家。我们全面实施十大重点节能工程和千家企业节能计划,在工业、交通、建筑等重点领域开展节能行动。深入推进循环经济试点,大力推广节能环保汽车,实施节能产品惠民工程。推动淘汰高耗能、高污染的落后产能。//

中国是新能源和可再生能源增长速度最快的国家。我们在保护生态的基础上,有序发展水电,积极发展核电,鼓励支持农村、边远地区和条件适宜地区大力发展生物质能、太阳能、地热、风能等新型可再生能源。中国在水电装机容量、核电在建规模等领域均居世界第一位。//

中国有 13 亿人口,人均国内生产总值刚刚超过 3 000 美元,按照联合国标准,还有 1.5 亿人生活在贫困线以下,发展经济、改善民生的任务十分艰巨。我国正处于工业化、城镇化的关键阶段,能源结构以煤为主,降低排放存在特殊困难。但是,我们始终把应对气候变化作为重要战略任务。1990—2005 年,单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放强度下降 46%。在此基础上,我们又提出,到 2020 年单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放比 2005 年下降 40%~45%。我们的减排目标将作为约束性指标被纳入国民经济和社会发展的中长期规划,保证承诺的执行受到法律和舆论的监督。我们将进一步完善国内统计、监测、考核办法,改进减排信息的披露方式,增加透明度,积极开展国际交流、对话与合作。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. Remarks by President Hu Jintao at the Conference on Energy Safety of Big Economies and Climate Change (excerpt), July 9, 2009

With the development of the world economy and fast growth of industrialization in particular, global energy, environment and climate change have caused serious problems and become common challenges facing countries around the world. The United Nations Climate Change Conference adopted the Bali Road Map, which is an important milestone in the international endeavor to cope with climate change. Our meeting today represents both new efforts made by the international community to

cope with climate change and an important move to practice the Bali Road Map. I hope this meeting will facilitate exchanges and build consensus among us so as to inject new vitality into international cooperation on climate change.

Climate change is, in essence, an issue about development and it should be addressed in the context of sustainable development in a comprehensive way. International cooperation on climate change should proceed from the need to achieve a sound balance among economic growth, social development and environmental protection. It should put economic growth at its core, take capacity building for sustainable development as its goal and set conserving energy, optimizing energy mix and strengthening eco-environmental protection as its focus, with advanced technology as backup. Only in this way can we constantly enhance the capacity of the international community to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

China is among the countries seriously affected by the negative impact of climate change. When looking into China's emissions, it is necessary to take into account the following three factors. First, China is a developing country in the process of industrialization and modernization and its people's living standard is still not high. China's central task now is to develop the economy and improve livelihood for the people. Second, China's per capita carbon emission is relatively low, and its per capita accumulative carbon emission is even lower. A significant share of China's total emissions falls in the category of subsistence emissions necessary to meet people's basic needs. Third, as a result of changes in international division of labor and manufacture relocation, China faces mounting pressure of international transferred emission.

The Chinese government, with a responsible attitude towards the Chinese people and people of the whole world, attaches great importance to climate change. We have incorporated our economic and social development plans into the strategy of sustainable development, formulated China's National Climate Change Program, set up the National Leading Group to Address Climate Change, promulgated a series of laws and regulations and adopted a set of measures to tackle climate change.

China will, in accordance with the requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol, stick to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, actively promote negotiations on the implementation of the Bali Road Map and make greater contribution to international cooperation on climate change. China is ready to work

with the rest of the international community to achieve harmonious, clean and sustainable development in the world.

2. Remarks by Wu Bangguo, Chairman of NPC, at the Banquet Hosted by American Friendly Organizations, September 11, 2009

Recently I have met some foreign friends who were keen on China's development and raised various questions about China's development. Therefore, I would like to talk briefly about China's development.

Development is our magic weapon for overcoming difficulties. Here I would like to cite some examples to illustrate my point, which will impress you more. First, from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s, China fell into the chaos of the Cultural Revolution. At that time, national economy was approaching collapse with per capita GDP of 226 US dollars. Grain, meat, eggs and oil as well as other food was in limited supply. Cotton cloth, soap, match and other daily necessities were in supply based on coupon. Large majority of extended families with three generations crowded in a room, and what people longed for as a symbol of well-off life were three items, namely, a bicycle, a wrist watch and a sewing machine. In such a difficult situation, Mr. Deng Xiaoping put forward the famous strategic thought that "Development is the absolute principle". China began to practice the policy of reform and opening up proposed by Mr. Deng, which has constantly eradicated institutional obstacles in the way of productivity development and has greatly promoted the Chinese people's enthusiasm, initiative and creativity. Over the past 30 years, China's economy has maintained rapid development and various social undertakings have made great progress.

Secondly, on May 12, 2008, a devastating earthquake of 8.0 magnitude struck Wenchuan, Sichuan Province, which caused heavy loss of people's lives and properties and brought damages to the social and economic development. Confronted with the most destructive, massive and toughest earthquake disaster ever since the founding of People's Republic of China, we mobilized resources available and carried out unprecedented rescue. We successfully saved 84,000 people buried under the rubble of buildings and offered immediate medical treatment to 4.3 million wounded people, which considerably reduced casualties. Meanwhile, we successfully transferred over 15 million quake survivors to safe places, allocated 1.58 million tents and 19 million cotton-padded jackets and quilts, built 677,000 sets of pre-fabricated houses and 1.843 million makeshift houses so as to ensure that everyone in the

earthquake-stricken areas could be fed, clothed and housed. We also successfully prevented major post-earthquake epidemics and ensure social stability and peaceful life in earthquake-stricken areas. After that, we began comprehensive post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction, establishing reconstruction funds and working out reconstruction plans. Within only one year, we have invested over 460 million RMB yuan in reconstruction. We work hard to ensure that every family has a house, everyone has a job and everyone leads a life with security, improved facilities and better ecological environment. This goal of reconstruction is being realized step by step. Without reform and opening up over the past 30 years, it would be impossible to imagine what would it be like after such a catastrophic disaster.

Hereby, I would like to emphasize that China's development is indispensable to the rest of the world, while global prosperity and stability is also indispensable to China. We will unswervingly follow the path of peaceful development with a view to developing ourselves by safeguarding world peace and ensuring global peace through our self-development. The Chinese government and people make such a strategic decision which is in line with the development of the times and our own interests. It is by no means an improvised makeshift. It is our internal and eternal pursuit.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) China is ready to make joint efforts with international community to create a harmonious, clean world with sustainable development.
- 2) We incorporate social and economic development into the strategy of sustainable development, promulgating a series of laws and regulations and taking other measures in response to climate change.
- 3) The Chinese government has set ecological civilization as an important strategic task and laid stress on the basic state policy of conserving energy and protecting environment in a view to forming system of industrial structure, growth pattern and consumption model that is energy-conserving and environmental friendly.
- 4) In order to realize MDGs, we still face a lot of difficulties and challenges. Poverty, diseases, population aging, gender inequality and other problems still impede population development in the world, especially in developing countries.
- 5) Every nation should make its contribution to strengthening global cooperation in the

field of population and increasing input so that people in every country and region of the world can have equal opportunities for development, thus creating conditions for the common prosperity of mankind.

2. Remarks by Premier Wen Jiabao at the Copenhagen Climate Change Summit (excerpt), December 18, 2009

Climate change is a major global challenge. To curb global warming and save our planet is the common mission of the entire mankind. Every country, nation, enterprise and individual should be responsible to act now in response to this challenge.

The past 30 years have seen remarkable progress in China's modernization drive. Let me share with you here that China has taken climate change very seriously in the course of its development. Bearing in mind the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and mankind's long-term development, we have exerted unremitting effort and made positive contributions to the fight against climate change.

China has made the most intensive efforts in energy conservation and pollution reduction in recent years. We have introduced 10 key energy conservation projects and launched an energy conservation campaign involving 1,000 enterprises and carried out energy-saving projects in industry, transportation, construction and other key sectors. We have carried out pilot projects on circular economy, promoted energy-saving and environment-friendly vehicles and supported the use of energy-saving products by ordinary households with government subsidies. We have worked hard to phase out energy intensive and heavily polluting backward production facilities.

China has enjoyed the fastest growth of new energy and renewable energy. On the basis of protecting the eco-environment, we have developed hydro power in an orderly way, actively developed nuclear power, and encouraged and supported the development of biomass, solar and geothermal energy, wind power and other renewable energy in the countryside, remote areas and other places with the proper conditions. In terms of installed hydro power capacity and nuclear power capacity under construction, China ranked first in the world.

China has a 1.3 billion population and its per capita GDP has only exceeded 3,000 US dollars. According to the UN standards, we still have 150 million people living below the poverty line and we therefore face the arduous task of developing the economy and improving people's livelihood. China is now at an important stage of

industrialization and urbanization. Given the predominant role of coal in our energy mix, we are confronted with special difficulty in emission reduction. However, we have always regarded addressing climate change as an important strategic task. Between 1990 and 2005, China's carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP were reduced by 46%. Building on that, we have set the new target of cutting carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 40%-45% by 2020, which is lower than that of 2005. Our target will be incorporated into China's mid-and-long-term plan for national economic and social development as a mandatory one and ensure that its implementation is subject to the supervision by the law and public opinions. We will further enhance the domestic statistical, monitoring and evaluation methods, improve the way for releasing emission reduction information, increase transparency and actively engage in international exchange, dialogue and cooperation.

第十二课 隐喻、谚语、成语翻译策略

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:隐喻、谚语、成语翻译策略

隐喻是一种语义变化的过程,即在两个语域之间通过某种抽象图式类比的方法,将一个词从一个语域应用到另一个语域(Lakoff and Johnson, 1980),以突出语言的生动性和灵活性。如“金融危机的阴霾总将散去,明天会更加美好”,此句中“阴霾”一词用于形容天气的语域中,一般指天气灰暗、阴沉,现在将其用于描述金融危机的现状,喻指危机造成的不良影响,语言生动形象。隐喻不仅体现了语言美,也是一种认知模式,即把熟知的、一致的、具体的范畴概念投射映现于抽象的范畴概念而形成的隐喻性表征,是人类认知和思维的基础。(Lakoff and Johnson, 1980)描述日常生活中所发生的一切,人们时刻都在运用隐喻,如果不使用隐喻,甚至不可能流畅连贯地说上三句话。(詹蓓, 2003)因此隐喻不仅只是一种修辞现象,它贯穿于一切自然语言之中,体现了语言使用者的认知模式,是语言的本质特征之一。成语是人们长期以来习用的、简洁精辟的定型短语,汉语中的成语一般由四字构成,文约意丰,言简意赅,很多成语中也包含了隐喻,如“虎头蛇尾”、“空中楼阁”等,有些成语来自于历史典故,如“汗牛充栋”、“刻舟求剑”等。与成语相比,谚语更加口语化,且绝大部分是句子而不是词组,具有浓厚的民族和地域色彩,涉及生活的方方面面,如“萝卜青菜,各有所爱”、“三天打鱼,两天晒网”、“车到山前必有路”、“天下没有不散的宴席”等,通俗易懂,朗朗上口,因此使用广泛。由此可见,隐喻是语言表达的本质特征,在成语、谚语中均有体现,成语、谚语借助历史典故、生活经验,用简洁的文字充分体现了语言的形象性和表现性,因此隐喻、成语、谚语常见于各类讲话中。

但是英汉思维方式以及文化的差异构成了隐喻、成语、谚语翻译中的难点。在同声传译中遇到隐喻、成语、谚语时,必须以“传达意义”为首要原则,根据不同的情况采取不同的翻译策略,以保证传译的准确顺畅。如下翻译策略可供借鉴:

首先,可采用英语中已有的意义等值的隐喻、谚语以及成语。人类思维的共性使得跨文化交流以及翻译成为可能,因此即使存在差异,但是在某些表达上英汉是“不谋而合”的,如“事实胜于雄辩”可直接译为“Facts speak louder than words”,“隔墙有耳”可译为“Wall has ears”。需要指出的是,这里的等值关键在于意义等值,即只要传达了相似的意义,传译的目的也就达到了,如汉语成语“空中楼阁”其英文翻译中对应的意象变为了“castle in the air”,但是意义是完全一样的;再如“吃一堑,长一智”可译为“A fall in the pit; a gain in your wit”。采用目标语中已有的意义等值的隐喻、谚语以及成语是传译中最为理想的一种方式,因为这样既保证了意义,也兼顾了语言形式,但是要能灵活使用这种方法需要译员平时的长期积累。

其次,直接舍弃原有的表达方式,直接传达意义。当目标语中无法找到意义等值的表达时,可直接将意义表达出来,如“这就是老话说的‘挂羊头,卖狗肉’”,这个谚语在英文中没有等值的表达,如果直译为“*There is an old saying that he hangs up a sheep's head at the shopfront and sells dog meat*”,听众是很难理解的,尤其谈到“狗肉”,他们更会反感,因为狗是他们最喜爱的宠物。因此,此处直译是最不可取的做法,失去了意义,容易造成误解。恰当的做法是舍去形式,直接将这个谚语译为“*say one thing and do another*”,因为传译的内容已经不是谚语形式,而是其所蕴含的意义,可以省去前面的“*there is an old saying*”,这样更为自然。

再次,在同传隐喻、谚语以及成语时,还要掌握一些应对策略。首先,即使知晓目标语中有对应的表达方式,也应与发言人保持一定的时间差,掌握好传译节奏。比如,当中方发言人说“中国有句古话,‘一穷二白’”,如果译员直接译为“*As the saying goes in Chinese, 'as poor as a church mouse'*”,英语听众一定会愕然,因为众所周知,教堂是典型的英国文化特色,与中国文化关系并不紧密。译员在同传时,应该稍有停顿,果断删除“中国有句古话”,直接将源语信息传译为“*as poor as a church mouse*”,贴切又达意。其次,如果译员自己都听不懂发言人使用的成语、谚语、隐喻所蕴含的意义时,应该果断放弃传译。但如果该成语、谚语、隐喻十分重要(比如出现在结束语时),译员只能直接传译源语信息,将理解的任务留给听众,由他们直接向发言人提问。

隐喻、谚语、成语是常用的表达方式,但是不可滥用,特别是当讲话人的讲话中并未使用隐喻、谚语、成语时,译员绝不可自作聪明将其传译为隐喻、谚语、成语,这样会造成意义的曲解,特别是在多语种接力同传时,译员必须忠实于讲话者。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1. 听录音,灵活运用隐喻、谚语、成语翻译策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

凝聚力 sense of togetherness

亲情 kinship

辞旧迎新 farewell to the old year and the coming of the new year

粽子 traditional rice dumpling

赛龙舟 dragon-boat race

文化内涵 cultural connotation

传统节日的文化魅力

五千年岁月的潮汐在中国文化的沙滩上留下深刻的痕迹,那些内涵丰富的传统节日就是标志,就是驿站。中国传统文化的精髓、中华民族的许多优良传统,都深深地浸透在中国的传统节日中,溶化在每一个华夏儿女的血脉里。//

中国最大的传统节日春节,就蕴涵着一种强大的精神和情感的力量,也就是我们常说的凝聚力,它具有多方面的文化功能:一是辞旧迎新,打上一个人生的结,分开过去和未来;二是礼仪往来,联络亲情友谊;三是生活娱乐,扩大社会交往,体味生活之乐。只有了解了春节的文化意义才能享受春节带来的独特文化魅力。再比如,端午节吃粽子、赛龙舟,许多人觉得很有趣,乐意参与其中,但为什么要吃粽子、赛龙舟,不少人却不甚了了,有的甚至不知道屈原其人,还曾闹过把屈原说成是发明粽子的厨师之类的笑话。粽香年年飘,但如果只是把菖蒲竹叶当做附庸风雅,而不知“忠魂一去讵能还”那段历史,那已经是对端午节这个传统节日的轻薄了。纵然粽子再香,恐怕也味同嚼蜡。失去了本质精髓的传统节日,顶多只是橱窗里一件挂着的衣服,虽好看,但却毫无生命感!//

一位哲人曾经说过:构成民族界限的,不是河流,也不是山脉,而只能是跨越河流和山脉的传统文化,它是区别这一民族与另一民族的永恒标志,是支撑这个民族脊梁的精神。在我国每一个古老节日的背后,都蕴涵着无比深刻的历史文化内涵。如果对这些传统节日所蕴涵的历史文化全然无知,或者知其然而不知其所以然,甚至以吃喝玩乐来代替节日的要义,那由此带来的后果将是中国传统文化的失落。//

因此在欢度传统节日的同时,应该进一步发掘传统节日的文化内涵,而且在

积极参与中获得对传统节日历史文化精髓的认同,从而培育和丰富自己的民族情感,激发爱国主义情怀,这无疑超出了过节本身的意义。//

2. 听录音,灵活运用隐喻、谚语、成语翻译策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

图腾 totem

文化颠覆 cultural subversion

高卢雄鸡 Le Coq gaulois

文化传播 cultural transmission

中国“龙”

“龙”在西方世界被认为是一种充满霸气和攻击性的庞然大物,“龙”的形象往往让那些对中国历史、文化了解甚少的外国人由此片面地产生一些不符合实际的联想。所以有人提出中国的形象标志应该改变,以适应外国人的认识,甚至要取消龙作为国家图腾的地位,而代之以更为平和的国家形象标志。不过,真的有必要在龙的身上下这么多的工夫吗?苦心孤诣地涂抹龙的形象,真的有助于中国国家形象的塑造和传播吗?其实未必。//

一个国家以什么样的事物为象征,一种文化以什么样的动物为图腾,都是在漫长的历史中逐渐形成的。不仅如此,在国家形象的营造方面,图腾文化所能起到的作用也是很难准确衡量的。众所周知,法国的国家象征是高卢雄鸡,但是,现代国际社会何曾以公鸡的形象去推测法国的形象呢?说到法国,人们更多想到的是法国大革命,是浪漫主义的狂飙突进,是那些灿若群星般的名字。同样,以为西方世界会按照暴龙的形象去猜想中国和中国人,也是典型的杞人忧天。正如媒体通过调查所反映的那样,西方人大多了解中华龙与西方世界的龙不是一回事,更没有人因为中国人自认是“龙的传人”,就以为中国人邪恶和富有攻击性。因此,以别的珍禽异兽取代龙的象征地位,并不必然导致西方社会对中国的正确理解。//

事实上,国家形象来自国家实力和所承担的国际责任,而决不在于一个标志的表象。改革开放以来,中国在世界形象已经有了巨大改变,西方社会对中华龙、中华文化的了解也日益加深。持续的经济繁荣,稳定的社会局势,政治、法律等领域不断推进的变革,中国与世界各国不断拓宽的交流与合作,这都让中国的国家形象更趋正面,逐步树立起一个负责任的大国形象。//

国家形象的塑造、民族文化的提升是一项长远的事业。在图腾问题上翻来

覆去地玩那些旧瓶新酒或新瓶旧酒的游戏,不但不能显示出文化自信,也注定是徒劳无功的。只有在传统文化的深厚底蕴上,我们才能创造出更加灿烂的文化,创作出更多的文化杰作,不断丰富龙文化的内涵,让国家形象更加美好。//

(摘编自 www.people.com.cn)

📖 难点分析

- 1) “五千年岁月的潮汐在中国文化的沙滩上留下深刻的痕迹,那些内涵丰富的传统节日就是标志,就是驿站。”本句中使用了大量的隐喻,出现了诸多意象如“潮汐”、“沙滩”、“痕迹”、“驿站”,在传译时如一一译出,会十分繁琐冗余,因此只要保留核心意义——“痕迹”即可。因此,可将该句传译为“The history of 5,000 years has left its deep marks upon the Chinese culture. Those profound traditional festivals symbolize those marks”。
- 2) “纵然粽子再香,恐怕也味同嚼蜡。失去了本质精髓的传统节日,顶多只是橱窗里一件挂着的衣服,虽好看,但却毫无生命感!”本句中出现了成语“味同嚼蜡”,在翻译此成语时,有两种处理方式,一种是翻译成意义等值的英文译文“as dry as sawdust”,也可意译为“taste plain / lose their special flavor”。整句可译为“However delicious rice dumplings are, they taste as dry as sawdust/ we cannot taste their special flavor. If the traditional festivals lose their essence, they are just like the clothes in the showcase which look fabulous but lack vitality”。
- 3) “在图腾问题上翻来覆去地玩那些旧瓶新酒或新瓶旧酒的游戏,不但不能显示出文化自信,也注定是徒劳无功的。”本句中的谚语“旧瓶新酒或新瓶旧酒”如果直译十分复杂,因此抓住其核心意义就是“老调常谈”,直接将其简化为“the old wives’ tales”,意义清晰,也降低了句式结构的难度,保证了传译的准确顺畅,可将该句译为“The old wives’ tales on the totem can neither exhibit the cultural confidence nor go anywhere”。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音,灵活运用隐喻、谚语、成语翻译策略传译句子。

1) 扩大内需,加强基础设施建设是目前应对金融危机,保证经济发展的一张王牌。

2) 现代生活五彩纷呈,所谓萝卜白菜各有所爱,强迫人们接受某种生活方式是

行不通的。

- 3) 中华人民共和国成立六十年的风雨历程告诉我们只有依靠党,依靠全体人民,我们才能勇往直前,无往不胜。
- 4) 在重建灾区的过程中,如果未能进行深刻反省与环境评估,就只是削足适履,治标不治本。
- 5) 银行和房地产商已然成为拴在一根绳上的蚂蚱,房地产业与银行业的高度关联性,让银行业在政府对房地产业进行宏观调控时,遭遇前所未有的尴尬。

2. 听录音,灵活运用隐喻、谚语、成语翻译策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

拇指文化 Thumb Culture

骚扰短信 harassing text messages

话费 phone bill

含蓄的 implicit

短信投票 text messages voting

拇 指 文 化

手机已经成了广大市民不可缺少的通信工具,手机信息交流主要靠人们用拇指在手机上完成,手机信息交流已经形成了一种文化现象,人们形象地称之为“拇指文化”。“有空发短信给我!”这是如今“拇指文化”时代司空见惯的一句话,发手机短信已成为青年人时下最为流行的沟通方式。//

手机短信已成为人们传情达意最快捷的方式之一,被视为继报纸、书籍、广播影视和互联网之后的“第五媒体”。据统计,平均每天超过3亿条短信在中国传送。越来越多的“拇指文化”追随者认为:有些无关紧要的小事,打个电话没有必要,倒不如发个短信来得实在。并且发短信不受环境、地理等因素的制约。一位短信迷认为:短信比较含蓄,有些在电话里不便表达、当面又开不了口的话,通过短信就能传达。而且大小节日期间朋友相互间的祝福,得以真诚地传递。更有种类多多的幽默短信、搞笑图片可以在短信迷之间频繁交换。手机短信就是一种沟通的介质,早已融为生活的一部分。//

大部分人认为收、发短信本身是一种享受。当收到朋友发来的问候短信时,就会得到心灵上的慰藉,感到幸福的存在。有了短信就可以随时随地和远在他方的父母、朋友联系,维系亲情和友情。现在的短信类别非常多,有道歉、祝福、勉励、庆贺、问候、幽默、生日、节日。当压力大的时候,有时读到一些励志和鼓劲

的短信,就能精神大振;读到幽默的短信,也能减减压。//

但拇指文化高速发展的同时,随之而来也引起了诸多问题。许多垃圾短信给人们的生活造成了不良影响。第一个就是骚扰短信,包括无聊、黄色、恶意等骚扰信息,影响人们的生活情绪;第二个就是电视上的短信投票活动,容易让人意外损失话费。因此要引导拇指文化的健康发展,必须净化手机使用环境,在全社会形成人人遵守文明规范的氛围,而这仅靠“软约束”来净化“拇指文明”还是不够的,还需创建优良的法制环境,挥出法律利剑,斩断有害短信的链条。//

(摘编自 www.hudong.com)

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. Cultural Charm of the Traditional Festivals

The history of 5,000 years has left its deep marks upon the Chinese culture. Those profound traditional festivals symbolize those marks. The essence of traditional Chinese culture and fine traditions of the Chinese nation are immersed deeply in those traditional festivals and woven into the fabric of the Chinese people's life.

The most grand and important traditional festival in China is the Spring Festival, which embodies strong spiritual and emotional power. We often call it the sense of togetherness. It has different cultural functions. First of all, it represents the farewell to the old year and the coming of the new year. It marks a new turn in one's life which separates the past and the future. Secondly, it means social intercourse which enables people to enhance kinship and friendship. Thirdly, it offers entertainment which brings more pleasure in life. Only when we understand the cultural connotations of the Spring Festival can we enjoy its special cultural charm. During traditional Dragon-Boat Festival, people eat traditional rice dumplings and hold dragon-boat races and have great fun. However, why should we eat rice dumplings and hold dragon-boat races? Many people cannot answer the question. Some even do not know who Qu Yuan is, the great poet of Chu Kingdom, and mistook Qu Yuan for a chef who invented the rice dumplings. We celebrate the Dragon-Boat Festival and enjoy delicious rice dumplings every year, but if we just do it for its own sake and have no idea of the history and story behind the festival, we are just downgrading this traditional festival. However delicious rice dumplings are, we cannot taste their special flavor. If the traditional festivals lose their essence, they are just like the

clothes in the showcase which look fabulous but lack vitality.

A philosopher once said that national boundaries are neither rivers nor mountains, and they are traditional cultures which cross rivers and mountains and distinguish one nation from another. Traditional cultures are the eternal marks of nations and the essential spirits of nations. Behind every ancient festival in China are profound cultural and historical connotations. If people are ignorant of those connotations or only have superficial understandings of those connotations or even equate feast and entertainment with festivals, the prospect will be very discouraging. It will result in the loss of the traditional Chinese culture.

Therefore, while celebrating traditional festivals, we should further explore their cultural connotations and actively engage in the celebrations so as to identify ourselves with the cultural and historical essence of the traditional festivals. In this way, we could cultivate and enrich national sentiment and inspire the patriotic spirit. It is undoubtedly beyond the significance of celebration of festivals.

2.Chinese Dragon

Dragon is considered in western culture as a big, strong and aggressive monster. The image of dragon usually misleads those foreigners who know little about Chinese history and culture to make prejudiced and false association. Therefore, some people suggest that this symbol of Chinese image should be replaced so as to cater for the understanding of foreigners. Some even propose that dragon shouldn't be regarded as a totem of our country, and instead, more peaceful symbols should be used as our national image. However, is it really necessary to focus that much on dragon? Will the painstaking efforts on changing the image of dragon eventually do good to the molding and transmission of China's national image? It might not be the case.

Whatever is used to represent a country and whatever animal is used as a totem to represent a culture, they are all the products of time-honored history. What's more, in terms of the building of national image, the role the cultural totem plays cannot be evaluated accurately. As is known to all, Le Coq gaulois is the national symbol of France. Has the modern international community ever referred France to the image of a cock? When speaking of France, we immediately think of the French Revolution, the dramatic changes of Romanticism and those brilliant French historical figures. Similarly, those who think the western world will judge China and the Chinese people according to the image of a fierce dragon are just bothering themselves. Just as is shown in the media survey, most westerners know the differences between Chinese

dragon and western dragon. Even though the Chinese people regard themselves as “the descendents of dragon”, nobody would consider the Chinese people to be evil and aggressive. Therefore, to replace the dragon with other rare and valuable animals as the symbol of the Chinese nation doesn’t necessarily lead to a correct understanding of China.

In fact, the image of a country comes from its national strength and the international responsibilities it takes rather than from a symbol. Since the reform and opening up, China’s image has already undergone tremendous changes in the world. The western world has also gained a better understanding of the Chinese dragon and Chinese culture. With the sustainable economic growth, stable social conditions as well as the constant reform in political, legal and other fields, China has expanded its exchange and cooperation with countries around the world. All of these efforts have contributed to the building of a more positive and a responsible image of China in the world.

To build a country’s image and promote a nation’s culture is a long-term task. The old wives’ tales on the totem can neither exhibit the cultural confidence nor go anywhere. It is only on the basis of profound traditional culture that we are able to create more brilliant culture and more cultural masterpieces and enrich the cultural connotations of the Chinese dragon to build up a better image of our country.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) To expand domestic demand and enhance the construction of infrastructure is a trump card for us to tackle international financial crisis and ensure economic growth.
- 2) Modern life is very colorful. Everyone has his own preference, so it is not workable to force people to accept one certain life style.
- 3) 60 years of ups and downs since the founding of the People’s Republic of China teach us that only by depending upon the leadership of the Party and collective efforts of all the Chinese people can we march forward courageously and win every success.
- 4) If we cannot make in-depth reflection and environmental assessment in the reconstruction of disaster-stricken areas, we are just working blindly without

considering specific situation and it is impossible to solve the problem thoroughly.

5) Banks and estate agents have already been on the same boat. They are so closely linked that banks confront unprecedented embarrassment when the government makes macro-regulation on real estate industry.

2.The Thumb Culture

The cell phone has become an indispensable communication tool for people. Interpersonal communication via cell phones is accomplished by thumbs. Communicating with each other through sending text messages has developed into a cultural phenomenon, which is vividly nicknamed as the “thumb culture”. “Text me!” is a popular phrase in the thumb culture era. And sending text messages has become the most popular way of communication for the young.

Sending text messages has become one of the most efficient and convenient way of communication, and is regarded as the “fifth media” following newspapers, books, broadcasting and Internet. According to statistics, over 300 million text messages on average are sent in China every day. More and more followers of thumb culture claim that for those trivial things, it is better to send a message rather than make a telephone call. Besides, sending text message is not limited by environment, geography and other factors. A text message fan said that text message is implicit so some words which cannot be expressed in verbal form on the phone can be conveyed through text messages. Moreover, during various festivals, people could send their greetings and best wishes to friends via text messages. Various humorous messages and funny pictures can also be exchanged frequently among text message fans. Text messages, as a channel of communication, have become a part of our life.

Most people consider sending and receiving text messages as an enjoyment. When they receive greeting messages from friends, they will get physiological comfort and happiness. Text messages enable people to keep contact with parents and friends living afar and maintain kinship and friendship. Now there are many different kinds of text messages such as the messages for apology, best wishes, encouragement, congratulations, greetings, fun, birthday and festivals. When people are under great pressure, messages for encouragement made them refreshed and messages for humor can also ease their pressure.

However, with the rapid development of the thumb culture, a lot of problems have emerged. Many rubbish text messages affect people's life negatively. The first type of rubbish messages is harassing messages, including meaningless, pornographic, and

malicious information which ruins people's feelings. The second kind is TV commercial activities involving text messages, which would probably result in more phone bill. Therefore, in order to guide thumb culture to develop along a healthy pathway, we must create a cell phone user-friendly environment, in which everyone should conform to the civilized social code. However, those soft regulations are far from enough to purify the thumb culture. We need to create a sound legal environment and resort to laws to eliminate harmful text messages.

同声传译相关知识介绍:译员应该避免陷入预设语境

预设,或称前提,一般分为语义预设和语用预设两种。语义预设建立在真值条件基础上,绝大部分是由语言本身所引起的,是静态的和抽象的。口译是在话语交际环境中沟通两种语言代表的对象的活动,因此口译中的预设指的是语用预设。

语用预设是指言语交际双方都已经知道的常识,或者听到话语之后根据语境可以推理出来的信息。例如,“I saw you beating your child again.”(我看到你又在打你的孩子了。)此句预设了以下情况:一是“You have a child”,二是“You beat your child *again*”。“again”预设“你已不是第一次打孩子了”。此类预设并不会引起误会,但由于文化背景的差别,有些预设会引发误会。如“过年杀的狗肉早已吃光,狗皮一直挂在墙上”。如果直译给西方听众,不吃狗肉的西方听众会很难接受,因为此句的预设是“狗被杀,并被当成晚餐”,因此在传译时应将该句翻译成“The dog died during the spring festival, and the dog skin is still on the wall”。

语用预设具有合适性、共知性、隐蔽性、动态性等特点。合适性指的是预设与语境紧密结合,是言语行为的先决条件。共知性指的是预设与交际双方的认知背景相适应,即双方的谈话内容具有共知性。隐蔽性指的是预设不是通过话语形式表现的,而是隐藏于语境和话语的含义中。动态性指的是在一个语言环境中,同一个话语可以有多个预设,同一个预设也可以有多层含义。根据以上特点,对于预设,译者可以采取很多方式来处理,比如说加注法。例如,“我属鸡。我从来不吃鸡。鸡年是我的本命年。”可将该句译为“I was born in the Year of the Rooster, I never eat chicken, the Year of Rooster will bring me good luck (the Chinese people traditionally use 12 animals to represent 12 Earthly Branches. People born in this year have the rooster as their life symbol)”。可以看出,加注对于目标语读者的理解大有帮助。但在同传中,时间紧迫,如果译者要将这段翻译如实译出,就必须以牺牲后面的文字内容为代价,而这在同传中是不允许的。因此译者要将自己置身于预设语境之外,将此翻译改为“Chicken is my lucky token, so I can't eat it”。

预设语境主要由不同的文化背景引发,因此要避免预设语境,就需要译者在语境发生之前制止预设。比如,发言人说“某些大国的举动是‘司马昭之心,路人皆知’”,如果直译为“The deeds of some big countries is ‘Sima Zhao's trick’, obvious to every one on the road”。该译文包含的预设是“大国的行为和举动是司

马昭做的或指使的”,听众继而会问“司马昭是谁?”,译员要么加注,要么解释,而这在同传中是不可能完成的。因此在传译此类句子时,译员要适当调整,尽可能不直译,避免陷入预设语境,采取意译方式效果会更佳,该句可传译为“The deeds of some big countries reveal their true intentions”。

译员有义务和责任忠实于发言人,但并不代表逐字死译,译员在很多时候不仅扮演的是沟通者,也是协调者。在整个翻译过程中,由于时间因素、文化差异等,需要忠实传达的是发言人的本意,而不是具体字句。避免预设语境是译员顺利完成传译任务的关键之一。

第十三课 译前准备

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:译前准备

在会议同传中,经常会出现很多难以预料的情况,让整个过程充满了未知的因素。应对突如其来的状况的最佳方法是做好译前准备工作。译前准备从时间上划分可以分为长期准备、近期准备和临场准备;从内容上则划分为语言知识、专题知识、心理承受素质、技术设备等方面的准备。

长期准备指语言知识和心理素质的培养和积累,要求译员平时注意培养广泛的兴趣,涉猎不同的专业,广泛阅读,扩大自己的知识面,同时不断积累相关词汇和表达,做博学的杂家。

在口译中最为常用的是近期准备。近期准备是指译员在接到口译任务之后到口译工作正式开始之前这段时间的准备,时间可长可短,视具体的任务和情况而定。长则几个星期,短则一天甚至几个小时。近期准备包括语言知识和专题知识的准备。语言知识的准备包括收集并熟记专业术语词汇;预备所有术语、姓名、头衔、单位等的中英文对照表;与主办方或讲话人联系获取相关会议资料和讲稿等。专题知识的准备包括会议相关话题和领域的基本概念和专业知识。专业知识的近期准备是最难准备的一个环节,但只要能够在正确理解的基础上做到准确而快速的翻译就达到了要求,因为译员不需要成为所传译领域的专家,而且也不可能在短短几天或几个星期内就能成为某领域的专家。专业知识可以借助网络、图书馆或主办方提供的资料来收集和储备,收集之后,需要将重要的术语加强练习做到自动化输出(automatic output)。

近期准备还包括口译场合的情境知识准备,是指了解此次会议的活动双方,包括发言人和听众的背景身份、出席会议的人数和会议场合与设备等。如果有可能,争取与发言人交流,一方面是获取相关资料,并就相关内容进行沟通;另一方面则是熟悉发言人的语音、语调和用语习惯。

此外,译员还要有健康的身体和稳定的心理素质。译员身体的准备靠的是译员平时合理的饮食、充足的睡眠和适量的锻炼。心理准备来自于扎实的功底、

广博的知识和平时工作经验的积累所建立的自信。

总之,译前准备是同声传译工作的一个重要环节,译员须长期坚持,才能在实战中稳健发挥,灵活应变,达到最佳状态。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1.听录音,灵活运用译前准备技能传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

拥堵 congestion

公交线路 bus routes

地铁线 underground lines

徒步行走 foot transit

以公交为主心的 transportation-centered

公交系统 transit system

北京的交通

对于一座看起来更像巨大的停车场,而不像生机勃勃的大都会的城市而言,“繁忙”一词不仅说得过于含蓄,而且缺乏特定的准确性,“散乱”也许更恰如其分。即使北京努力铺设新道路,以承载对汽车的持续渴望(每天路上新增 1 000 辆小汽车),拥堵照样在加剧。//

专家们认为,北京这样超大城市的深层次问题是如何确定新修道路的准确走向,抑或其是否有存在的必要。一个更通融的交通规划办法是减少汽车使用,倚重公交线路、地铁线和徒步行走。//

规划者们认为,为了增加可达性并减少拥堵,公共交通绝对应该成为未来城市开发的中心。在公共汽车和地铁站附近开发商业和住宅区,不仅将减少人们对小汽车的需求,还能把传统城市中心的城市活动分散到各个不同的区域。//

去年,市政府宣布将关注在东部建设三个以公交为中心的“城镇”:顺义、通州和亦庄,它们将通过地铁和快速公交道与城市其余部分相连接。与此同时,北京的规划研究所正在验证未来的以公交线路为中心的开发项目。但是,把一个公交只占运载总量 1/3 的以汽车为中心的城市,变为一个公交占主导地位的城市并不容易。新线路和更多的公共汽车还不够。一个装备了空调的清洁公共汽车和地铁车辆组织的系统,以及减少候车时间将会吸引人们放弃自己驾车。//

而一些人说,切实提高公交档次需要私营部门的大量投资,或者像香港或东

京那样,将公交系统彻底私有化,而北京在近期内不会采取这种模式。正如新的道路会导致新的拥堵,城市缺乏明智发展,将会变得寸步难行。在制订完美的城市发展方案之后,就需要有最佳的地铁线、公共汽车线路和城区发展。//

2. 听录音,灵活运用译前准备技能传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

化石能源 fossil energy

生物质能 biomass energy

沼气 methane; biogas

生物质能

2008 年到 2009 年间大起大落的国际原油价格让我们再一次感受到化石能源时代衰落的征兆。从长远来看,全球石油贮存量有限,可开采储量更少,在不远的将来必将枯竭,而中国人均石油储备更少,石油安全的问题更为严重。化石能源有限的储存量无法满足我们未来的能源需求,促使我们放眼周边的新能源。//

生物质能是一种洁净的、友好的新能源,生物质能同时也被认为是唯一一种能被存储的太阳能,其能源特性与传统化石能源极为相似,在替代化石交通燃料方面有不可比拟的优势,目前已经在很多领域得到应用。由于 2008 年以来,国际金融危机影响及石油等化石能源价格的回落,关于生物质能发展一度出现不同的声音。但相信在未来几年,随着经济形势好转,石油等化石能源价格的回升,生物质能将占据更加重要的地位。//

国家对待新能源发展的政策是鼓励多种能源形式共同发展,以期达到“百花齐放”的效果,对较易形成产业化的新能源产业给予政策扶持。生物质能作为最有发展前途的新能源产业之一,近几年来得到国家一系列的政策扶持。生物质能借势快速发展。国内沼气利用稳步增长,2008 年年底户用沼气池累积总数为 3 048 万户,比去年同期增长 16.2%。生物质能发电量逐年增加,2005 年到 2007 年间,生物质能发电量增长了 363%。生物质能林种植面积逐步扩大,生产生物柴油原料增加。统计数据显示,2007 年年底全国油料林种植面积至少在 86 667 公顷以上。生物质能有着广阔的发展前景,如何有效合理地利用生物质能,对于缓解能源危机,改善全球环境都有重要的意义。//

(摘编自中科院广州能源研究所所长吴创之的讲话)

📖 难点分析

- 1) “一个更平衡的交通规划办法是减少汽车使用,倚重公交线路、地铁线和徒步行走。”该句句结构不复杂,几乎没有什么专业术语,只要做好译前准备,知晓“交通规划”、“公交线路”、“地铁线”和“徒步行走”的表达方式,便可顺利传译该句为“A more balanced approach to transportation planning would aim to reduce car use and emphasize bus routes, underground lines and foot transit”。
- 2) “生物质能是一种洁净的、友好的新能源,生物质能同时也被认为是唯一一种能被存储的太阳能,其能源特性与传统化石能源极为相似,在替代化石交通燃料方面有不可比拟的优势,目前已经在很多领域得到应用。”传译该句前,需要做好相关译前准备,熟悉特定术语表达方式,如“生物质能”(biomass)、“太阳能”(solar energy)、“传统化石能源”(traditional fossil fuels)。可将该句传译为“Biomass energy is a new, clean, environment-friendly energy which is also regarded as the only storable solar energy. For its characteristics is very similar to traditional fossil fuels, biomass energy is of unparalleled advantage in the alternative to fossil fuels for transportation, which has been applied in many fields”。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音,灵活运用译前准备技能传译句子。
- 1) 我国能源资源的特点是多煤、贫油、少气,煤炭在我国主要能源生产和消费中一直占有主导地位。
- 2) 二氧化碳是公认的温室气体,其减排正在受到全球重视,而中国目前的二氧化碳排放量居世界第二,燃煤是其主要来源。煤燃烧产生的另一种污染物二氧化硫是引起酸雨的罪魁祸首。
- 3) 中国政府正在寻找新方案来更有效地利用资源,并优先考虑拥有广泛应用前景的新能源和可再生能源技术。目前,煤的气化技术(coal gasification technology)被认为是最清洁的煤转化利用方式,可以说是未来煤的洁净利用技术的基础。
- 4) 中国是生产太阳能电池的大国,几乎占全球生产能力的40%,但是,中国却不是使用太阳能的大国,太阳能使用量还不到全球的1%。
- 5) 中国在建立太阳能市场以应对气候变化方面有很大的潜力,中国应当在设计

2020 年目标方面充分发挥太阳能资源的优势。

2. 听录音,灵活运用译前准备技能传译短文。

☞ 词汇提示

太阳能电池板 solar panels

美国第一太阳能公司 US First Solar, Inc., 全球最大的薄膜太阳能电池组件研
发生产企业

亿瓦、兆瓦 gig watt, megawatt (MW)

示范工程 model project

中美合作共同开发太阳能

酷热干燥、风生沙动的中国内蒙古鄂尔多斯沙漠,即将蜕去曾被赋予诗意的
枯寂苍凉。沉厚雄壮而安静的太阳能电池板,将在落日时分把沙漠染成鲜血的
红色。这个原本最接近自然与生命的地方,将向人们提供最清洁、最强大的电力
供应。//

在未来十年内,这一切有望逐渐变为现实。推动改变的契机,便是中美之间
新能源的一项合作。美国第一太阳能公司(以下简称“第一太阳能”)将在鄂尔
多斯市建设 20 亿瓦太阳能工厂——这是迄今为止世界上最大的人类使用太阳
能的项目,一座相当于两个核电站发电量的巨大太阳能基地。中国正在强调要
大力发展太阳能等可再生能源,努力改善能源结构,这也为中美经济合作带来新
的商机。而企业通过开展联合研究、建设示范工程、共同开发技术、扩大相互投
资等形式加强产业合作,以提高太阳能技术的研发应用水平,实现互利双赢。//

全球太阳能产业的领军人物麦克·埃亨(Michael Ahearn)表达了对中国巨
大市场潜力的肯定,同时还就中国发展太阳能电池等新能源产业提出了忠告:坚
持以最先进的环保技术为企业经营之本,政府要明确产业计划的长期性和市场
透明度。//

作为中美能源十年规划双边合作最大的能源项目,这是一个良好的开端。
相当于两个核电站发电量的 2 000 兆瓦鄂尔多斯太阳能电站项目,是迄今为止
全球最大的太阳能项目。这个项目不是在美国本土落地,也不是在人口大国印
度投资,而是在中国。麦克·埃亨认为中国目前在太阳能领域起步较早,目前中
国有很多好的想法,也有一些很好的基础传输设施。因此,在构建太阳能市场方
面,中国在一定程度上领先于印度和美国。当然这三个国家都将成为可持续发

展的太阳能市场,并吸引大量太阳能方面的投资,这些地方都能够成为很好的太阳能市场,这对每一个国家都很重要。//

(摘编自 www.cnenergy.org, 作者赵忆宁)

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. Traffic in Beijing

For a city that often looks more like a giant car park than a bustling metropolis, “busy” was not only an understatement, but also lacked a certain accuracy—“idle” might have been a better word. Even though Beijing scrambles to pave new roads to sustain a growing automotive yen — 1,000 new cars hit the streets daily—congestion continues to grow.

Experts agree that the deeper problem for a mega city like Beijing has more to do with where precisely those new roads go or why they exist at all. A more balanced approach to transportation planning would aim to reduce car use and emphasize bus routes, underground lines and foot transit.

To increase accessibility and reduce traffic, planners agree that public transportation needs to be the center of future development of the city. Developing business and residential areas around bus and subway stations would not only reduce the need for cars but would disperse the city’s activity out from the traditional city center to a constellation of different centers.

Last year, the municipal government announced it would focus on developing three such transportation-centered “towns” in the east, that is Shunyi, Tongzhou, Yizhuang, which will be connected to the rest of the city by subway and rapid bus lines. Meanwhile, the city’s planning institute is examining future transit-centric developments. Still, shifting gears from a car-centered city, in which public transportation only supports a third of the city’s total transportation load, to one dominated by public transportation will not be easy. New lines and more buses are not enough; a system of cleaner buses and subway cars with better air-conditioning systems and reduced wait times will entice more people to give up driving.

But serious public transit upgrades, some argue, will require heavy investments from the private sector, or even a complete privatization of the transit system, such as that of Hong Kong or Tokyo—models that Beijing will not follow anytime soon. Just as

new roads can lead to new congestion, without smart growth the city could slow to a crawl, too. The city's best-laid plans will need to be followed by its best-laid subway lines, bus routes and urban development.

2. Biomass Energy

From 2008 to 2009, ups and downs of international crude oil prices made us feel again the signs of the decline of fossil energy era. In the long run, global oil storage capacity is limited, and recoverable reserves account for a smaller amount and are bound to dry up in the near future. Due to China's less per capita oil reserves, oil security problem becomes more serious. The limited storage capacity of fossil fuels can not meet our demand for energy in the future, which prompts us to search for new energy resources.

Biomass energy is a new, clean, environment-friendly energy which is also regarded as the only storable solar energy. For its characteristics are very similar to that of traditional fossil fuels, biomass energy is of unparalleled advantage in the alternative to fossil fuels for transportation, which has been applied in many fields. In 2008, the international financial crisis took its influence and the prices of oil and other fossil energy fell, biomass energy development has aroused different voices. But it is believed that in the coming years, with the improvement in economy and the rise seen in the prices of oil and other fossil energy, biomass energy will occupy a more important position.

The State encourages a common development of a wide variety of forms of energy to achieve the "hundred flowers bloom" effect and to promulgate preferential policies to develop new energy industry. Biomass energy, as one of the new and the most promising energy industries, has been receiving support from the State in recent years. Therefore, the rapid development is seen in biomass energy. Domestic biogas use grew steadily. By the end of 2008, the total number of household biogas digesters has reached 30.48 million, an increase of 16.2% over the same period of last year. Biomass electricity generation increased year by year. From 2005 to 2007, the biomass power generation increased by 363%. Biomass-planting area has been expanded, and the increase was seen in the production of bio-diesel raw materials. Statistics show that by the end of 2007, the national oil-yielding trees have covered an area of at least 86,667 hectares. Biomass energy has broad prospects for development, and how to use biomass energy effectively and rationally is meaningful for easing energy crisis and improving the global environment.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) China's natural energy resources are characterized by having abundant coal, scarce oil and a little gas, and in primary energy production and consumption, coal has always held a dominant position.
- 2) Carbon dioxide is universally acknowledged as greenhouse gas, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions holds the world's attention. Currently, China's carbon dioxide emissions are the second highest in the world of which coal is the main source. Another pollutant from coal — sulfur dioxide — is the main culprit causing acid rain.
- 3) The Chinese government is looking into new options to utilize resources more efficiently and to prioritize new and renewable energy technologies with wider market applications. Presently, coal gasification technology is seen as the cleanest method of coal transformation. It can be considered as the foundation for the future of clean-coal technology.
- 4) China is a big country producing solar cells, accounting for almost 40% of the global production capacity; but China is not a big country in using solar energy, accounting for less than 1%.
- 5) China has the great potential in establishing a solar energy market to cope with climate change. China should put into full play the solar energy resource advantages in the objectives of 2020.

2. Sino-US Joint Development of Solar Energy

Hot, dry, windy and sandy Ordos Desert in Inner Mongolia will soon be shed its poetic bleak and desolate image. The solemnly majestic and quiet solar panels will dye the desert blood red at the sunset. This primitive area closest to nature and life will provide people with the cleanest and strongest power supply.

In the next decade, all this is expected to gradually become a reality. The Sino-US cooperation in new energy sources is the opportunity to promote change. US First Solar, Inc. (the "First Solar") will build a 20-gig-watt solar power plant in Ordos City, which is by far the world's largest solar energy project and a huge solar energy base with generating capacity equivalent to two nuclear power plants. China is now emphasizing the need to develop solar and other renewable energy sources with the

aim to improve energy structure, which will bring new business opportunities to the Sino-US economic cooperation. The enterprises will collaborate with each other to carry out joint research, establish demonstration projects, promote common development in technology and expand mutual investment, all these will help to improve the application level of solar technology research and development and help achieve mutual benefit and a win-win situation.

Michael Ahearn, the worldwide solar industry leader, expressed his strong belief in China's huge market potential. However, Michael Ahearn also gave pieces of advice on China's development of solar and other new energy industries. He advised that enterprises should be persistent in putting the most advanced environmental protection technology as the essence of business management, and the government should be clear about the long-term involvement of industrial plan and market transparency.

As the largest energy project in Sino-US Ten-Year Plan of bilateral cooperation in energy, it is a good start. The solar power plant in Ordos which is the equivalent of two nuclear power plants with generating capacity of 2,000 MW is by far the world's biggest solar energy project. This project is not landing in the United States, nor is it landing in India (the populous country), but in China. According to Michael Ahearn, China is currently the earliest bird in the field of solar energy. China has many good ideas on how to build solar power market and how to build transmission systems and infrastructure. Thus, in terms of building up a solar energy market, China has to some extent gone ahead of India and the United States. It is without doubt that these three countries will become sustainable and good solar markets and will attract a large amount of solar energy investment, which is important for each country.

第十四课 有稿同传

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:有稿同传

有稿同传,即在听发言人讲话的同时,译员一边看发言稿,一边进行同声传译。目前很多重要的国际会议大多使用有稿同传,译员一般能够在会议开始前拿到发言人的讲话稿,但有时由于保密及会议组织流程等原因,译员通常只能在会议开始前很短的时间内才能拿到讲话稿。在这种情况下,译员拿到发言稿后,首先应迅速浏览发言稿,把握发言主旨及框架。如果时间允许,可将发言稿中的专业术语、数字用译入语标注出来。对于较为复杂的句子,以“意群”为单位做简单的切分或适度的句序调整,并用切分符号“//”和位移符号将其标明,尽可能在有限的时间内充分利用发言稿为随后的同传任务提供便利。在同传过程中,发言稿通常被视为一把双刃剑。一方面,有稿在手有助于译员传译得更加精准;另一方面,过于依赖发言稿反而会影响传译的流畅度。因此,译员在传译过程中应注意以下基本原则和技巧:

边看边听,不可偏废。有稿同传最大的禁忌就是传译的过程中埋头看讲话稿,只看不听。这样做一方面无法保证传译速度与讲话人的速度保持基本一致;另一方面,讲话人在讲话过程中并不一定会完全照本宣科,很多时候可能即兴增加或删减发言内容,改变发言稿中段落的顺序,甚至突然脱稿发言,在这种情况下,如果译员只看原稿,传译的忠实度是无法保证的。因此,有稿同传的过程中,讲话稿始终只是一个辅助工具,译员在传译的过程应该注意力高度集中,边看边听,随机应变,依据讲话人的发言速度和内容进行同步、完整地传译。

顺句驱动,灵活衔接。同声传译的基本要求是传译的速度与讲话人讲话的速度同步,因此传译过程中译出语语序和译入语语序应保持基本一致。在有稿同传中,虽然有文字稿在手,但是在传译过程中,译员没有时间也不可能像做笔译那样对句子结构进行大幅度的调整,所以有稿同传仍应遵循顺句驱动的原则,保持译出语的语序。为了保证传译的流畅度,在顺句驱动的基础上,可以对原句

进行意群切分并运用连接词进行灵活的衔接。由于有稿在手,译员不仅可以按照无稿同传那样,依靠耳朵判断意群,而且可以通过眼睛来切分意群,这样划分意群也更加准确。在有稿同传中,意群的划分仍然以意义概念为单位,并且意群的长度最好在一目可及的范围之内,这样可以缓解译员边看边听边说的压力。如果时间允许,译员可以在拿到讲话稿后用“//”将意群标记出来。例如,“我们要始终遵循党的领导、人民当家做主、依法治国有机统一,// 坚定不移地维护社会主义民主制度、发展社会主义民主政治,// 坚定不移地维护社会主义法制的统一、尊严、权威,弘扬法治精神,// 促进社会公平正义,确保社会和谐稳定。”原汉语句子里只有一句话,根据其表达的意义,可将其切分为三个部分,并且每个部分的长度都在一目可及的范围之内。切分后的每个部分应该单独成句,根据句意添加句子成分,确保句子结构的完整。可将该句传译为“*We should adhere to the leadership of Central Party, make people the master of the country and administer the country by the law. We will unswervingly safeguard systems of socialist democracy and develop socialist democracy. At the same time, we will maintain the integrity, dignity and power of socialist legal system and promote peace, stability and harmony of the society*”。

提取意思,化繁为简。有稿同传中的最大误区之一就是易受发言稿所限,一字不落地翻译。实际上,死扣原文、一一对应不仅会拖慢传译速度而且会产生很多比较生硬的表达,这样的传译反而不如无稿顺畅、地道。因此,虽然有稿在手,但是传译的核心仍然是意义而不是字词,要从字词中析取意思,化繁为简,直接明了地传达意义。例如,“我们要始终保持不骄不躁、艰苦奋斗的作风,自觉树立社会主义荣辱观,正确使用手中的权力,诚心诚意接受人民监督,严于律己、廉洁奉公,兢兢业业、干干净净为国家和人民工作。”汉语用词讲求对称平衡,四字结构较多,表达较为繁冗,如果直接对应传译,表达则会冗余、生硬,因此只传译出核心意义即可。可将该句译为“*We should always maintain a modest, prudent and industrious style of work and keep honors and clean in performing our duties. Meanwhile, we should have the most sincerity in receiving supervision and oversight by people of all nationalities. Moreover, we must impose strict self-discipline and serve the country and the people selflessly*”。

有稿同传看似降低了同传的难度,实际上对传译的准确性、流畅度提出了更高的要求。因此在传译过程中,要灵活运用手头的发言稿,平衡耳听、眼看、口说,不为原稿所限,保证传译的顺畅、准确、地道。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1. 听录音,灵活运用有稿同传技巧传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

卫生事业 public health; health care services

医疗卫生体制 medical and health care system

一揽子经济刺激方案 economic stimulus package

医疗队 medical team

防治疟疾药物 anti-malaria medicine

出入境检验检疫 quarantine inspection at entry ports

甲型 H1N1 流感疫情 the H1N1 flu epidemic

疫情监测 monitor the epidemic

应急处置 contingency arrangement

刘振民大使在“在危机面前推动全球卫生事业”论坛上的发言(节选)

2009年6月15日

中国政府高度重视卫生事业发展,始终把保护和增进人民健康作为构建和谐社会的重要任务,在实施卫生领域《千年发展目标》方面作出了不懈努力,取得了显著进展。但由于受经济发展水平的限制,且人口众多,中国的卫生事业发展很不平衡,公共卫生体系、农村、社区医疗卫生体系仍旧薄弱,而城镇化、人口老龄化和生态环境变化等也给卫生事业发展带来严峻挑战。//

在应对金融危机的大背景下,中国政府不仅将公共卫生事业纳入一揽子经济刺激方案,并且加大力度推进医疗卫生体制改革,强化政府责任和投入,努力建立健全覆盖城乡居民的基本医疗卫生制度,为群众提供安全、有效、方便、价廉的医疗卫生服务,以实现人人享有基本医疗卫生服务的目标。今后三年,中国政府将投入 8 500 亿元,其中中央财政投入 3 318 亿元,以保证医疗卫生体制改革的顺利推进。//

中国卫生部门与世界各国、有关国际组织建立了多渠道、多层次、广范围的交流与合作,先后与 89 个国家签署了 300 余个卫生合作协议或执行计划。作为负责任的发展中大国,中国通过培训人才、派遣医疗队、援建医院、无偿提供防治疟疾药物等方式,向非洲等地的发展中国家提供力所能及的援助,帮助它们落实《千年发展目标》。//

面对甲型 H1N1 流感疫情,中国政府高度重视,反应迅速,采取了一系列应对措施:重点强化出入境检验检疫,尽可能减少甲型 H1N1 流感病例的输入风险;加强国内疫情监测、疫情应急处置、健康教育和风险沟通,全力做好防控物资、技术储备等准备工作。中国政府还不断加强与世界卫生组织、有关国家和地区的交流与合作,及时通报信息,并向有关国家和地区提供了甲型 H1N1 流感疫情防控的物资、技术和经费支持。中国政府愿与各国政府和有关国际组织一道,加强信息沟通,协调相关防控行动,共同保护民众的生命健康安全。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

2. 听录音,灵活运用有稿同传技巧传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

保险业 insurance industry

营业性机构 operational institution

股份制改革 transition from state-owned companies into joint-stock companies

防范化解风险 prevent and mitigate risks

养老 old-age care

社会保障体系 social security system

结构调整 structural adjustment

中国保险业发展前景(节选)

当前,国际金融危机给中国保险市场带来的不利影响正在逐步显现,保险市场发展面临一定的困难和挑战。同时,也存在诸多有利条件,仍然具有广阔的发展前景和潜力。//

保险业有条件实现平稳健康发展。从保险市场看,市场体系逐步健全,行业整体实力明显增强,目前全国共有保险公司 120 家。对外开放稳步推进,共有 15 个国家和地区的 51 家外资保险公司在华设立 195 个营业性机构。从保险公司看,近年来保险改革不断深化,保险公司体制机制发生深刻变化,国有保险公司股份制改革基本完成,有 6 家保险公司在境内外上市。从保险监管看,现代保险监管体系初步形成,风险防范的长效机制逐步健全,保险监管调控市场、防范风险的能力不断提高。//

保险业有信心实现平稳健康发展。信心来自三个方面。一是保险业发展的经济社会基础没有改变。我国工业化、城市化快速发展,人们在就业、医疗、养老、教育等方面的消费需求逐步升级,保险业在服务新农村建设、完善社会保障

体系、参与社会风险管理等方面的发展空间越来越大。二是中央出台了一系列宏观调控政策,以扩大内需、促进经济增长。这些政策措施的落实,将产生巨大的保险需求,给保险业发展提供了广阔舞台。三是保险法律法规逐步健全,促使全社会的风险和保险意识不断提高,保险业发展的法制环境、政策环境和社会环境不断优化。//

2009年,保险业将坚持抓监管、防风险、调结构、促发展,更好地服务经济社会发展,维护保险市场安全稳健运行,推动结构调整,提高保险业发展质量,保护被保险人利益。//

(摘自“国新办记者招待会”,2009年2月26日)

📖 难点分析

1. “在应对金融危机的大背景下,中国政府不仅将公共卫生事业纳入一揽子经济刺激方案,并且加大力度推进医疗卫生体制改革,强化政府责任和投入,努力建立健全覆盖城乡居民的基本医疗卫生制度,为群众提供安全、有效、方便、价廉的医疗卫生服务,以实现人人享有基本医疗卫生服务的目标。”本句较长,直接传译易导致句意混乱和语法错误,因此须根据句意进行切分:“在应对金融危机的大背景下,中国政府不仅将公共卫生事业纳入一揽子经济刺激方案,并且加大力度推进医疗卫生体制改革,// 强化政府责任和投入,努力建立健全覆盖城乡居民的基本医疗卫生制度,为群众提供安全、有效、方便、价廉的医疗卫生服务,以实现人人享有基本医疗卫生服务的目标。//”整句可传为“*In response to the international financial crisis, the Chinese government has not only incorporated public health into its economic stimulus package, but also made greater efforts to advance the reform of its medical and health care system. The government has taken upon itself greater responsibilities and increased inputs in a bid to establish a sound primary medical and health care system that covers residents in both urban and rural areas in order to provide our people safe, effective, convenient and inexpensive medical service so as to realize the objective of basic health care for all*”。
2. “中国卫生部门与世界各国、有关国际组织建立了多渠道、多层次、广范围的交流与合作,先后与89个国家签署了300余个卫生合作协议或执行计划。”本句中,宾语中心词前修饰语较长,而英语中宾语一般紧邻动词之后,因此在视译前可进行适度调整,用记号标明中心词,提醒在传译时将中心词先译出(“交流与合作”、“卫生合作协议或执行计划”),使译文更加通顺。另外在传译“多

渠道、多层次、广范围”时应注意不能局限于原词,因为英文中没有相对应的表达,所以应根据意义,化繁为简,改变词性,根据英文的表达习惯,分别处理为“wide”、“at various levels”、“through multiple channels”。可将该句传译为“The health department of China has carried out wide exchanges and cooperation at various levels with other countries and relevant international organizations through multiple channels. So far, we have signed more than 300 agreements or plans of implementation with 89 countries”。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音,灵活运用有稿同传技巧传译句子。

- 1) 金融和经济危机的爆发使许多发展中国家受到严重冲击,解决人口发展问题的能力受到严重制约。
- 2) 经过多年坚持不懈的努力,中国创造了发展中人口大国经济快速增长、人口全面发展的成就,为稳定世界人口增长作出了积极贡献。
- 3) 近年来,保险业加快结构调整,积极防范和化解保险风险,努力保持平稳健康发展,取得了良好开端。
- 4) 由于全球金融危机和经济危机的影响,公共卫生领域实现《千年发展目标》面临严峻挑战,各国公共卫生部门面临需求压力增大、服务质量下降、资金保障紧缩、人才外流风险上升。
- 5) 中国政府将全面落实科学发展观,加强对流动人口的服务和管理,积极应对人口老龄化,大幅度增加教育、医疗、就业、社会保障、城乡住房等方面的投入,加大改善民生工作力度,保障人民安居乐业。

2. 听录音,灵活运用有稿同传技巧传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

住房保障体系 housing security system
 中小套型住房 small and medium-sized condominiums
 廉租住房 low-rent housing
 经济适用住房 affordable housing
 住房公积金 housing accumulation fund
 炒地炒房 hoarding and speculation in land and housing

温家宝总理谈住房保障体系(节选)

2008年3月5日

为了尽快建立住房保障体系,我们应该遵循如下指导原则:首先,坚持从我国人多地少的基本国情出发,建立科学、合理的住房建设和消费模式。大力发展省地节能环保型住宅,增加中小套型住房供给,引导居民适度消费。其次,坚持正确发挥政府和市场的作用,政府主要制定住房规划和政策,搞好土地合理供应、利用和管理,重点发展面向中低收入家庭的住房。高收入家庭的住房需求主要通过市场调节解决。第三,坚持加强对房地产市场的调控和监管,规范和维护市场秩序,促进房地产业持续稳定健康发展。//

今年要采取四项措施:一要健全廉租住房制度,加快廉租住房建设,增加房源供给,加强经济适用住房的建设和管理,积极解决城市低收入群众住房困难。同时,要积极改善农民工居住条件。二要增加中低价位、中小套型普通商品住房供应,建立多渠道投融资机制,通过多种途径帮助中等收入家庭解决住房问题。合理调整城市土地供给结构,增加中小套型住房用地。三要完善住房公积金制度,增加住房有效供给,抑制不合理需求,防止房价过快上涨。四要加强市场监管,依法查处闲置囤积土地和炒地炒房行为。同时,要加强农村住房建设规划和管理,切实解决农村困难群众住房安全问题。我们要坚定不移地推进住房改革和建设,让人民群众安居乐业。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. Remarks by Ambassador Liu Zhenmin at the High-Level Forum on Advancing Global Health in the Face of Crisis (excerpt), June 15, 2009

The Chinese government attaches great importance to the development of public health and has always viewed the promotion and improvement of the people's health as an important part of its endeavors to build a harmonious society. It has made unremitting efforts to reach health-related MDGs and has achieved remarkable progress. However, owing to low economic development level and the big size of the population, China has to address the imbalance of health care services, a weak and vulnerable public health system, especially in rural areas and at the community level. Meanwhile, urbanization, aging of the population and ecological environment changes

also present daunting challenges to public health development.

In response to the international financial crisis, the Chinese government has not only incorporated public health into its economic stimulus package, but also made greater efforts to advance the reform of its medical and health care system. The government has taken upon itself greater responsibilities and increased inputs in a bid to establish a sound primary medical and health care system that covers residents in both urban and rural areas in order to provide our people safe, effective, convenient and inexpensive medical service so as to realize the objective of basic health care for all. In the coming three years, the Chinese government will invest 850 billion RMB yuan, of which 331.8 billion RMB yuan will come from the central government, to ensure the successful advancement of the reform of the medical and health care system.

The health department of China has carried out wide exchanges and cooperation at various levels with other countries and relevant international organizations through multiple channels. So far, we have signed more than 300 agreements or plans of implementation with 89 countries. As a responsible developing country, China has provided assistance to the best of its ability to African and other developing countries in the form of personnel training, sending medical teams, helping to build hospitals and providing free anti-malaria medicine as part of our efforts to help other developing countries implement the relevant MDGs.

In the face of the H1N1 flu epidemic, the Chinese government pays high attention to it and responded rapidly. A series of measures have been taken which include: intensifying quarantine inspection at entry ports to minimize the risk of the import of cases of H1N1 flu, closely monitoring the epidemic within the country, strengthening contingency arrangement in response to the epidemic, enhancing health education and information communication, and getting fully prepared in terms of ensuring sufficient reserve of material and technology needed to prevent and control the epidemic. The Chinese government also steadily increases exchanges and cooperation with WHO and countries and regions concerned to provide information in a timely manner and has provided countries and regions concerned material, technical and financial support for the prevention and control of H1N1 flu. The Chinese government is willing to work with other governments and relevant international organizations to strengthen information exchanges, coordinate relevant prevention and control actions in our joint efforts to protect the life and health of the people.

2.The Outlook of the Development of Insurance Industry in China (excerpt)

The international financial crisis has exerted negative impacts on China's insurance industry and the impacts are unveiling themselves now and creating difficulties and challenges to the development of the insurance market. However, there are still a lot of beneficial factors to facilitate the growth of this industry. Therefore, we still foresee broad prospects and huge potential for the development of this industry.

The insurance industry has the necessary conditions in place to achieve steady and healthy development. In terms of the insurance market, the market system has been improving and the industry as a whole has become much stronger than before. At present, there are 120 insurance companies in the market. With the opening up moving forward steadily, up to now, 51 foreign insurance companies from 15 countries and regions have established 195 operational institutions in China. In terms of the insurance companies, as reform deepens, the systems and mechanisms of insurance companies have changed profoundly. The transition of state-owned insurance enterprises into joint-stock companies have basically completed and 6 insurance companies are now listed in overseas and domestic stock markets. In terms of insurance regulation, we basically have established a modern regulatory system and improved the long-term mechanism of risk prevention. The regulator's abilities to control the market and to prevent risks have been continuously enhanced.

The insurance industry has the confidence to achieve steady and healthy development. The confidence is based on three facts. The first fact is that the economic and social foundation for the growth of insurance remains unchanged. The rapid process of industrialization and urbanization has created an increasing insurance demand for employment, medical services, old-age care and education. The insurance industry has an expanding role to play in serving the construction of the new countryside, improving social security system and participating in social risk management. The second fact is that the central government has adopted a series of macro-control policies to expand domestic demand and boost the economy. The implementation of these policies will create large needs for insurance and a broad stage to play on for this industry. The third fact is that laws and regulations related to insurance have been improving. The public's awareness of risk and insurance has been growing and the legal, policy and social environment have all been improving.

In 2009, the insurance industry will focus on strengthening regulation,

controlling risks, adjusting structure and pushing forward growth so as to better serve economic growth and social progress. Meanwhile, we will endeavor to maintain the safe and stable operation of the insurance market and strive to press ahead with structural adjustment so as to improve the quality of insurance industry and protect the interests of the insured.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) The outbreak of the financial crisis strikes a big blow to many developing countries, and seriously restricts their ability of tackling issues related to population development.
- 2) Thanks to unremitting efforts for years, China, as a big developing country, has achieved rapid economic growth and comprehensive development of population, thus making positive contributions to stabilizing global population growth.
- 3) In recent years, we have accelerated structural adjustment in insurance industry. Meanwhile, we have actively prevented and mitigated risks as to maintain stable and healthy development and achieve a good beginning.
- 4) Influenced by the international financial crisis, public health meets daunting challenges in achieving MDGs. Health departments of every country is grappling with problems such as increasing demands, declining service quality, shrinking security funds and more risks of the brain drain.
- 5) The Chinese government will comprehensively implement the scientific outlook on development and enhance the service and management of floating population. We will also actively respond to aging of the population and substantially increase investment in education, health care, employment, social security and housing in urban and rural areas so as to improve people's livelihood and ensure well-off life for all people.

2. Remarks by Premier Wen Jiabao on Housing Security System (excerpt), March 5, 2008

In order to promptly establish housing security system, we should stick to the guiding principles as follows. First of all, we should proceed from the basic national condition of huge population and relatively little land and establish scientific and reasonable model for housing construction and consumption. We should vigorously

develop land-saving, energy-efficient and environment-friendly residential buildings, increase the supply of small and medium-sized condominiums and guide people to moderate spending. Secondly, we must ensure that the government and the market both play their due roles. The government should be responsible for working out plans and policies for housing so as to ensure appropriate supply of land and oversight of land use. The focus should be on the development of housing for low- and middle-income families. High-income families' demand for housing should be met largely through the market. Thirdly, we need to strengthen regulation and oversight of the real estate market, standardize and maintain order in the market and promote sustained, steady and healthy development of the real estate industry.

This year we will adopt the following four measures. First, we will improve low-rent housing system, accelerate construction of low-rent housing, expand the supply of housing, step up construction and tighten management of affordable housing to ease the housing difficulties of low-income urban residents. In addition, we will work energetically to improve the living conditions of rural migrant farming workers in cities. Second, we will increase the supply of low- and medium-price, small and medium-sized condominiums, establish a mechanism for making investments and raising funds in various ways, and help middle-income families meet their housing needs through a variety of channels. We will improve the supply structure of urban land to provide more land for building small and medium-sized condominiums. Third, we will improve the housing accumulation fund system to increase supply of reasonably priced housing, curb demand for high-end housing and prevent housing prices from soaring. Fourth, we will strengthen market oversight and investigate and crack down on cases of hoarding and speculation in land and housing. In addition, we will improve planning and management of rural housing development and try to solve housing problems facing the rural poor. We must unswervingly promote reform of the housing system and construction of housing for the well-being of the people.

同声传译相关知识介绍:同声传译的标准

对于同声传译标准的讨论主要围绕“翻译等值”(equivalence)概念而展开。(张维为,1999)美国语言学家奈达认为翻译是“目的语复制源语信息的最近似的自然等值,先是在意义方面,再是在风格方面”(谭载喜,1984),即翻译应该遵循意美为先,再求形美的原则。同声传译需要在信息不完整的前提下,快速准确地找到等值的翻译,因此传译信息成为同声传译的关键,准确传译信息应该是同传的一个重要标准。释意派口译理论也认为翻译的对象应该是信息内容,是意义,而不是语言,口译应该是意义对等翻译,而不是字词逐一对应翻译。

目前,关于同声传译的标准有如下表述:“准确、通顺、及时”,“达意、通顺、迅速”,“忠实、通顺、迅速”。不管用词如何,强调的都是先达意,否则再通顺,再迅速也没用。但是,达意又分层次,分为“充分达意”(透过表层结构,进入深层结构的译文,与原文最近似的等值)、“基本达意”(受原话表层结构的部分束缚,但原话的基本意思已表达出来)、“表层达意”(受原话表层结构的严重束缚,只能表达原话的表层意思)。(张维为,1999)同传过程中也许会出现部分不完全达意,但只要利用口语优势,从整体把握,达到了观众与演讲者的顺利交流,我们都可以说译员已经达到了标准,符合要求。作为一名合格的同传译员,应该以“克服不达意,超越表层达意,实现基本达意,争取充分达意”为准则,努力做到尽可能多地充分达意。

由此,我们可以大致将同声传译的标准用三个字概括,即“快、准、顺”。“快”,指的是说话者开始发言之后,译员就要迅速洞察切入点,几乎以同步的速度把话语中的重要信息传达给听众。“准”,指准确地把最基本、最实质性的内容(说话者的观点和要点)译出,做到信而不拘。“顺”,指的是目的语语言表达通顺、流畅和自然。同传译员在同传过程中应尽可能做到“快、准、顺”才可能以较高的质量完成同传任务。

第十五课 困境应对策略

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:困境应对策略

Daniel Gile (1995) 认为同声传译精力分配模式主要由听和分析(L)、短时记忆(M)、语言产出(P)和沟通协调(C)组成,用公式表达就是 $SI = L + M + P + C$ 。该公式中每一个组成部分都要参与到对信息的加工处理中,尽管这些行动有可能是瞬间发生的。在同声传译中,译员必须边听边译,听和说必须同时进行,因此,口译任务所需要的注意力总量应该是听力加工总量+记忆力加工总量+语言产出总量+协调总量,即 $TR = LR + MR + PR + CR$ 。如果该公式中的任何一个组成部分出现问题,译员就有可能错译或漏译。讲话稿的高密度信息量、差强人意的的工作环境(效果不佳的耳机、声音嘈杂的声道、发言人浓重的地方口音、不正确的语法、错误的词汇用法、与众不同的语言风格和推理方式)、完全陌生的人名地名、成串的数字、名称(包括缩写词、简略词)等都可能使得译员的短时信息加工能力需求激增,使短时记忆精力处于饱和状态,不能更有效地加工处理其他信息,从而出现同传困境。

同声传译中的困境应对策略主要包括理解困境应对策略、紧急情况应对策略和重述困境应对策略。(Gile, 1995) 理解困境应对策略主要帮助译员应理解源语信息过程中出现的问题。理解困境应对策略主要包括如下几种:

- 推迟传译。当理解出现困难时,译员应该暂时推迟传译,听完后续信息,再做传译,切忌为了保持流畅而胡编一气,忠实源语信息是同传译员必须坚持的原则。
- 利用上下文,重构语段意义。当译员没有听清楚或暂时没有理解某一专门术语时,应该充分调动与该专题相关的语言知识及专题知识继续传译。
- 充分利用同传厢的工作环境。充分利用在同传厢中与另一位译员的合作机会,相互做好配合工作,如帮助记录数字,利用随身携带的相关术语

字典和相关文件查找相关术语,以帮助传译工作进行顺利。

紧急情况应对策略是指预防可能出现的传译困难的策略。紧急情况应对策略主要包括如下几种:

- ▶ 口译笔记。同声传译同样需要口译笔记,只是笔记信息内容不如交替传译笔记信息量丰富。同声传译的笔记内容主要为数字、人名、事物名称以及复杂的句法结构等。
- ▶ 变换听说时间差(EVS, Ear Voice Span)。EVS 是指理解和重述之间的时间差,过短的 EVS 会减少译员的短时记忆需求,但是可能使译员丧失预测机会并有可能误解整句含义,使传译变得被动。而过长的 EVS 虽然会使译员的理解精力需求增加,但又可能使短时记忆负荷超重。因此,译员应该根据具体的传译内容和讲话人的语速、语音、口音等变换 EVS。
- ▶ 对复杂的句子结构进行分段传译,但一定要注意把握好各个成分之间内在的逻辑关系。

重述困境应对策略是指在重述过程中帮助克服由语言产出和短时记忆引起问题的策略。重述困境应对策略主要包括推迟传译、用上义词代替下义词、灵活运用解释和释义技巧、用源语重述所听到的内容、提醒与会代表观看讲话人使用的幻灯片或纸质文件、适当省略已经重复多次的信息等策略。如果处于极端状态,干脆关掉麦克风,暂时不翻译,这比乱译一气要明智。

同传困境应对策略的选择和运用是以信息交流和信息复原最大化为基础的,而非任意而为。译员灵活运用相关应对策略能保证源语信息的忠实传译,有效地提高同传质量。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1. 听录音,灵活运用同传困境应对策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

中国地震局 China Seismological Bureau

地震预警系统 the early warning system for earthquakes

日本气象厅 Japan Meteorological Agency

海啸 tsunami

中国地震局震害防御司副司长杜玮介绍地震预警系统基本情况(节选)

2009年5月12日

关于地震预警的研究和探索,从全世界范围来看,经历的时间并不是很长。据我所知,现在全世界已经投入实际运行的预警系统有日本气象厅的,那是在两年前建成,一年多以前投入运行的。墨西哥也曾经建过一个规模比较小的预警系统,主要是针对海洋里发生的地震。在中国,早期预警工作研究已经进行了多年,也在小范围内做过一些实验性的技术系统,但是离实用化应该说还有一点距离。//

汶川地震以后,国务院也非常重视地震的预防,包括地震海啸预警系统的建设。我们组织了大批的专家集中开展攻关工作,有望在近些年内就启动建设一个能够覆盖地震多发地区的实验性的地震预警系统。所谓的实验性,主要是指这种预警系统建立起来以后,可能还不能马上做到对每一次地震都提供有效果的、对公众的避震和紧急防范都起到直接作用的预警信息,要有一个运行、实验、调整、完善的过程,但是有关方面的建设已经在酝酿之中。//

至于预警时间长短的问题,有赖于这个预警系统所针对的地震发生的地点。据我所知,如果在海洋当中发生地震,对陆地上人口比较密集的城市和地区的地震预警,可以做到预警时间相对长一些,能做到分钟级的,即两三分钟甚至一两分钟的样子。但如果陆地上发生地震,对震中地区的预警,可以提供预警的时间只可能是以秒来计的,十几秒、几秒的时间。//

尽管可以获取的预警时间可能是非常短暂的,但是我们认为,这种预警系统对于减少人员伤亡和减轻损失是非常有意义的,我们会不遗余力地推进这方面技术的发展,促进它在中国多地震地区能够得到应用。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

2. 听录音,灵活运用同传困境应对策略传译短文。

词汇提示

蓝藻 blue-green alga

臭氧活性炭技术 ozone activated carbon technology, 微污染水质深度处理的一种有效方法,能有效地去除被污染水源中的各种有机污染物。

自来水厂处理工艺 treatment process of water supply works

臭氧 ozone

澄清、过滤和消毒 clarifying, filtering and sterilizing

太阳能湖水净化装置 solar energy-based lake water purification apparatus
 光化学脱色、去臭、消毒、杀藻、增氧 photochemical bleaching, deodorization,
 sterilization, algae removal, oxygenation

饮用水安全问题

近年来,我国太湖、滇池、巢湖的蓝藻接连暴发,标志着我国进入了水污染密集暴发阶段。多年来,国家斥巨资治理“三河三湖”流域的水污染,但治理速度远远赶不上破坏速度,至今这些本已改善的流域又被重新污染,这些正在“变质”的水给流域居民的饮用水安全带来了极大的威胁,如何保护居民赖以生存的饮用水,保障中国的水安全,成为摆在治水工作者们面前一道亟待解决的难题。//

保障饮用水安全,首先要保障水源的安全,如何将污水堵在城市大门外,正在变成摆在中国治水工作者面前一道亟待解决的难题,而这道难题,也许可以被水处理新技术的广泛应用轻松破解。因此治水工作者们应该重点探讨臭氧活性炭技术在暴发自然灾害时饮用水应急措施、自来水厂处理工艺中的应用,同时推进中国臭氧工业产品在水处理领域中的应用。//

此外,公众全体参与环境保护和关注水是当前社会生活的需要。老百姓有权知道饮用水的安全隐患,公众应该对环境共同关注,而全国的给水工作者,应把给老百姓一口好水喝作为自己的神圣事业。客观地说,现在饮用水存在安全隐患。我国99%以上的自来水厂仍在使用100年前的常规处理工艺,即澄清、过滤和消毒,这在50年前使用是可行的,而现在就存在问题。面对水源水质的变化,自来水厂的常规饮用水处理工艺显得力不从心,用常规工艺只能除去水中有机物的一部分,而对毒性污染物尤其是化学污染,处理前后变化不大,这正是饮用水存在安全隐患的一个原因。//

大规模的蓝藻暴发公共卫生事件严重影响了部分城市的饮用水安全,也由此引发了全社会对水的高度关注。就是在这样的背景下,水处理新技术成了保障城市饮用水安全的最后一道闸门。//

📖 难点分析

- 1.“所谓的实验性,主要是指这种预警系统建立起来以后,可能还不能马上做到对每一次地震都提供有效果的、对公众的避震和紧急防范都起到直接作用的预警信息,要有一个运行、实验、调整、完善的过程,但是有关方面的建设已经

在酝酿之中。”本句的难点在于讲话中用词较为繁冗,逻辑结构松散,因此在传译时应控制语速,适当拉大听说时间差,充分理解意群含义,根据上下文重构语段的意义,并通过解释性翻译的方式进行重述,可将该句传译为“By saying it is experimental, we mean that, after its establishment, it may not immediately offer effective information before every earthquake and give direct instruction for public earthquake prevention and emergent response. The system still needs to be tested, experimented, adjusted and perfected. Now the progress is on the way”。

2. “多年来,国家斥巨资治理‘三河三湖’流域的水污染,但治理速度远远赶不上破坏速度,至今这些本已改善的流域又被重新污染……保障中国的水安全,成为摆在治水工作者们面前一道亟待解决的难题。”对于本句中出现的专有名词“三河三湖”(淮河、海河、辽河)、“治水工作者”(水污染治理),传译时应根据上下文语境以及相关的背景知识,进行解释性的传译,将核心意义准确表达出来。可将该句传译为“For many years, China has allocated a huge amount of money on the control of water pollution in ‘three rivers and three lakes’ (Huaihe, Haihe and Liaohe rivers and Taihu, Chaohu and Dianchi lakes) ...Therefore, how to protect the drinking water which is the lifeline for people and how to guarantee China’s water safety become an urgent task for related departments and authorities”。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音,灵活运用同传困境应对策略传译句子。
 - 1) 中国是世界上自然灾害最为严重的国家之一。灾害种类多、发生频率高、分布地域广、造成损失重。伴随着全球气候变化以及我国经济社会快速发展和城市化进程不断加快,我国的资源、环境和生态压力加剧,自然灾害风险也进一步加大,防灾减灾的任务非常繁重。
 - 2) 大家也知道,上天容易入地难,地震都是发生在地下很深的十几公里的地方,对地下的观测,我们确实办法有限,但是我们会利用各种机会开展工作。
 - 3) 近年来,随着生态旅游热的升温,一些地方无视法律规定,不顾条件、不讲科学,在自然保护区和风景名胜区等生态良好区域,开发所谓的生态旅游项目,对自然生态系统造成不可逆的影响,不但影响景观和谐,而且破坏了当地的生物多样性,危害了旅游区的可持续发展。

4)20 世纪 90 年代,生态旅游概念被引入我国。10 多年来,生态旅游在国内获得了快速的发展,返璞归真、亲近自然成为生态旅游的重要内容。特别是 1999 年开始推出的“黄金周”制度,对旅游业特别是生态旅游的发展起到了重要的推动作用。

5)发展生态旅游,必须同弘扬生态文化相结合。生态旅游是欣赏和体会自然景观及生态系统变化的感官活动,也是陶冶性情、愉悦身心的精神享受。

2.听录音,灵活运用同传困境应对策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

抗衰老成分 anti-aging ingredients

花青素 anthocyanin

类黄酮 flavonoid

抗氧化 anti-oxidant

微量元素硒 trace element selenium

自由基 free radicals

餐桌上的紫色食物

紫甘薯、紫土豆、紫玉米、紫扁豆——越来越多的紫色食物摆到了我们的餐桌上。这些“红得发紫”的食物可不是徒有漂亮的外表,这类食物含有超强的抗衰老成分。//

紫色食物之所以能披上浪漫的紫色外衣,是因为其富含一种天然色素——花青素。花青素属于类黄酮物质,其抗氧化能力堪比维生素 C 和维生素 E,能有效清除体内有害物质自由基,帮助人体抗氧化,延缓衰老。此外,紫色食物还富含人体必需的微量元素硒,硒与人的健康密切相关,不仅具有强的抗氧化作用,最突出的就是其能有效提高人体的免疫力,而且硒在防癌抗癌方面的功效更是显著。//

蔬菜、水果营养的高低,尤其是维生素和抗氧化成分的含量高低随其颜色的加深而升高。同一品种的食物,更是颜色越深营养成分越高。在我们的餐桌上,除了“当家”的红、黄、绿、白色蔬菜、水果,也应该经常把“抗衰老明星”紫色蔬果“请”上餐桌。//

“食物多样化,优先选深色”,到了什么季节就多吃当季的时令食物,什么东西都吃一些,哪种颜色都不落下。同类食物,优先选择深色的,比如同样是茄子,

“紫得发黑”的就比“红得发紫”的更好。//

(摘编自 www.xinhuanet.com)

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. The Early Warning System for Earthquakes (excerpt) by Mr. Du Wei, Vice Director of Earthquake Prevention Department of China Seismological Bureau, May 12, 2009

With regard to the study on early warning system for earthquakes, on a global scale, it does not have a long history. As far as I know, currently, only Japan Meteorological Agency has put the early warning system into actual use. It was built two years ago and was put into service over a year ago. Mexico once built a small-scale early warning system designed for detecting the earthquake happened in the ocean. In China, studies on early warning system for earthquakes have been conducted for several decades, and small-scale experimental systems were set up, too. Yet there's still a long way to go to put it into application.

After Wenchuan earthquake, the State Council of China has paid close attention to earthquake prevention and forecast, including the development of early warning system for earthquake and tsunami. We have organized a lot of experts to do research in this field. It is expected that within a few years we could start the building of an experimental early warning system for earthquakes covering all the earthquake-frequented areas. By saying it is experimental, we mean that, after its establishment, it may not immediately offer effective information before every earthquake and give direct instruction for public earthquake prevention and emergent response. The system still needs to be tested, experimented, adjusted and perfected. Now the progress is on the way.

As for how long the warning can take place in advance of the earthquake, it depends on the earthquake sites. So far as I know, if an earthquake happens in the ocean, then for the densely populated cities and areas, the early warning time is relatively longer and counted by minute, i.e. two to three minutes or even one or two minutes ahead of the earthquake. However, if the earthquake happens on the land, the early warning for the area in the epicenter can only be counted by second, a dozen of or even several seconds ahead of the earthquake.

Although the expected early warning time before the earthquake may be quite short, we still believe that this early warning system is significant to reduce casualties and losses. Thus we will spare no effort to promote the development of the technology so that it can be applied in China's earthquake-frequented areas.

2. Drinking Water Safety

In recent years, China's Taihu Lake, Dianchi Lake and Chaohu Lake were frequented by blue-green alga. This signifies that China has entered a period of intensive outbreaks of water pollution. For many years, China has allocated a huge amount of money on the control of water pollution in "three rivers and three lakes" (Huaihe, Haihe and Liaohe rivers and Taihu, Chaohu and Dianchi lakes). However, the speed of treatment was far slower than that of the pollution. Until now, some rivers, once brought under control, are polluted again. The contaminated water greatly threatened drinking water safety of the people along the riversides. Therefore, how to protect the drinking water which is the lifeline for people and how to guarantee China's water safety become an urgent task for related departments and authorities.

To ensure the safety of drinking water, we should first guarantee the safety of the water source. How to prevent the polluted water from flowing into the city is becoming an urgent and difficult task for Chinese water pollution control officials. This difficult problem may be resolved by wide application of the new technology of water treatment. Therefore, officials should focus on how to use ozone activated carbon technology to offer emergency drinking water when exposed to natural hazards. Meanwhile, they should pay close attention to the treatment technology of water supply works and promote the application of ozone industrial products in water treatment.

Besides, public involvement in protecting environment and water is a must in social life. People are entitled to know the potential safety hazard of their drinking water and the public should pay close attention to the environment. The water suppliers should take it a sacred mission to provide people with safe drinking water. Frankly, the drinking water now has potential safety problems. 99% of the water supply works in China are still employing the traditional treatment process used 100 years ago, which includes clarifying, filtering and sterilizing. This process was workable 50 years ago, but problematic now. Confronted with the changes of water quality, the water supply works using the traditional method can hardly manage to process the drinking water, because the traditional water treatment process can only

remove part of the organic substances. When coming to removing the toxic pollutants, especially the chemical pollutants, the traditional treatment is at its wit's end. That is one of the reasons why the drinking water has potential safety hazard.

The massive blue-green alga bloom not only severely affected the safety of drinking water in some cities, but also attracted great attention from the whole society to the water safety. It is in such a context that the new technology of water treatment becomes the last valve to guard the safety of drinking water in the city.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) China is among the few countries which are always hit by natural disasters in the world. There are various natural disasters which happen frequently in a wide range of areas and cause great losses. With global climate change and ever faster economic development and urbanization, China faces greater pressure from resources, environment, ecology, which thus raises risks of natural disasters. Therefore, disaster prevention and reduction is an arduous task.
- 2) We all know that it is easy to fly up high but difficult to go down into the earth. However, earthquakes happen dozens of kilometers underground. Underground observation is really a demanding job and the methods are limited, but we take various opportunities to probe into the field.
- 3) In recent years, with the popularity of eco-tourism, some local authorities ignore laws and regulations, overlook their local conditions, and have carried out some undertakings in natural reserves, scenic spots and other areas with good ecological environment. They have developed so-called eco-tourism programs which as a matter of fact has caused irreversible effects on natural ecological system. It does not only influence scenery harmony, but also destroys diversity of local living species and impedes the sustainable development of tourist areas.
- 4) In 1990s, the concept of eco-tourism was introduced into China. The past 10 years witnessed a rapid growth of eco-tourism in China. Returning to simplicity and being close to nature are essential parts of eco-tourism. In particular, since 1990, when "Golden Week" holiday policy was implemented, the development of tourism, especially eco-tourism, has been greatly promoted.
- 5) The development of eco-tourism must be combined with the promotion of eco-

culture. Eco-tourism aims to let tourists enjoy and experience natural beauty and ecological changes, which in turn would cultivate their minds and make them get relaxed.

2.The Purple Foods on Table

Purple sweet potato, purple potato, purple corn, purple hyacinth bean—more and more purple foods come onto our table. These cute and popular foods not only have gorgeous appearance, but also contain powerful anti-aging ingredients.

Those purple foods can wear romantic purple coats because they are rich in a natural color element—anthocyanin which belongs to flavonoid. Its antioxidant capacity is comparable to Vitamin C and E. It can effectively eliminate the internal hazardous substance—free radicals—so as to prevent human body from oxidation and to postpone aging process. What's more, the purple food is also rich in trace element selenium which is essential to human body. Selenium is closely related to health. It is not only highly antioxidant with predominant effect on improving body immunity but also considerably effective in preventing and treating cancer.

The nutritious value of vegetables and fruits, especially the content of vitamins and anti-oxidants increases as their colors get deeper. For the same kind of food, the deeper the color is, the more nutritious it is. Therefore, on our dining table, besides major vegetables and fruits in red, yellow, green and white color, we should also invite “anti-aging stars”—the purple vegetables and fruits onto the dinning table.

The deeper the color of the food is, the better. We should eat the food in season and enjoy various foods of different colors. As for the same kind of food, the darker, the better. For instance, the eggplants with dark purple color are better than the light ones.

第十六课 跨文化交际策略

一、汉英同声传译原则与技巧:跨文化交际策略

跨文化交际指本族语者与非本族语者之间的交际,也指任何在语言和文化背景方面有差异的人们之间的交际。具体到汉英同传中,跨文化交际指汉语使用者与英语使用者跨越文化障碍,在两种语言和语言背后承载的文化中寻找差异弥合点,顺利完成文化交际的过程。

同声传译的跨文化交际实际上是语言与文化关系极速进行和谐融合的过程,即译员需要在极短的时间里,通过一种民族语言去恰当地再现另一种民族的思想和文化。例如,中国人形容游泳池里人太多,会说“简直像煮饺子”,而英语国家的人会说“*It was packed like sardines*”(塞得像沙丁鱼罐头)。此时文化之间出现了冲突,打破了和谐。跨文化交际策略就是要打破这样的反差,在英语和汉语之间寻求平衡点,从而达到和谐,使翻译中的“不可译”现象降到最低。

一般来说,翻译有五大文化障碍,即由不同的生存环境、物质文化、社会文化、组织方式、风俗、行为、程序和概念以及手势语和习惯构成的文化障碍。Newmark 认为跨文化交际就是要跨越文化障碍寻求文化趋同和语言融合。翻译中存在的跨文化障碍是可以通过一些跨文化交际策略得到解决的。例如,中国菜名“红烧狮子头”(即“红烧肉丸”),传译为英文时,应采取解释法,根据该菜肴的用料进行传译,可译为“*braised pork balls in soy sauce*”而不是“*red burned lion head*”,还有“夫妻肺片”(即“泡在辣椒酱里的牛肉和黄牛肚”)应译为“*beef and ox tripe in chili sauce*”而非“*husband and wife's lung slices*”。还可以采取类比法,传译其他文化蕴含深厚的词语,如“七夕节”,可根据中国关于牛郎和织女的爱情故事,将其译成“*Chinese Valentine's Day*”,或根据该节日在中国农历中的具体时间(农历七月初七)译为“*Double Seventh Festival*”,再比如胡锦涛主席提出的“八荣八耻”也同样找到了对应的译文“*Eight Dos and Eight Don'ts*”。

文化的差异要求同传译员对源语和目标语语言所涉及的两类文化都要了解和掌握,要具备较强的跨文化意识。由于口译的最终目的是让讲话者和听众能

达到思想和文化上的交流,因此,对于这样一种特殊的交际活动,跨文化意识的有无或程度的强弱将直接影响译员的翻译质量。跨文化意识的培养绝非一日之功,需要译员平日的不断累积和坚持不懈的训练。

二、汉英同声传译技能课内训练

1.听录音,灵活运用跨文化交际策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

中国(曲阜)国际孔子文化节 China (Qufu) International Confucius Cultural Festival

国家旅游局 National Tourism Administration

旅游节庆经典活动 classical tourism festivity

2009 中国(曲阜)国际孔子文化节

中国(曲阜)国际孔子文化节是融学术、文化、旅游、经科贸于一体的大型国际节庆活动,旨在纪念孔子对中华文化的杰出贡献,弘扬中华民族优秀的传统文化,加强国际文化交流与合作,增强中华民族的文化认同感和凝聚力。//

自1984年起,每年于孔子诞辰(9月28日)前后在孔子故里——山东曲阜举行中国(曲阜)国际孔子文化节,至今已举办了25届。20多年来,中国(曲阜)国际孔子文化节以其独特的风格和魅力,在海内外产生了广泛的影响,被国家旅游局确定为国家级国际性中国旅游节庆经典活动。//

2009中国(曲阜)国际孔子文化节以“纪念先哲孔子,弘扬传统文化,实践科学发展,建设和谐社会”为主题,开展一系列丰富多彩的活动,突出国际性,彰显开放性,切实把孔子文化节办成国际性的文化盛典和经科贸合作盛会。//

2009(曲阜)国际孔子文化节,在往年活动的基础上继续创新,不仅在形式上有了一些创新,更主要的是在内容上有了一些突破。我们策划了一系列的活动,目的是让更多的普通民众能够切身参与到孔子文化节的活动中来,让孔子文化节真正成为民众的文化盛宴。//

(根据山东省济宁市市委副书记潘献华女士的讲话录音整理)

2.听录音,灵活运用跨文化交际策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

荆楚文化 Jingchu culture

青铜冶铸 bronze smelting

屈骚文学 Qu Yuan literature

楚乐“八音”是指金、木、土、石、丝、竹、革、匏。“Eight Instruments” of Chu music literally refer to “metal, wood, earth, stone, silk, bamboo, leather, gourd” (bell-shaped instruments such as chimes, nao, zheng, duo, wood deer drum, earthenware-shaped instrument, stone-chimes, bamboo phase and bamboo-imitated pan-pipes, hanging drums and tambourine, sheng—a gourd-like instrument).

荆 楚 文 化

在中国漫长的历史长河中,荆楚文化是中华民族古代文化的一个重要组成部分。“楚”既是民族概念,又是国家概念,也是地域概念,加上一个“荆”字,时间就延长了。楚文化有 800 多年的历史,影响深远;“荆楚文化”时间更长,可延伸至 2 000 多年。在荆楚文化研究中,楚文化研究是重点,因为荆楚文化的源头是楚文化。楚文化是在荆楚大地诞生和发展起来的。它吸取了周边文化之长,同时又保留了自己独有的文化形态和文化特征。//

楚文化的主要构成可概括为六大支柱:青铜冶铸、丝织刺绣、木竹漆器、美术音乐、老庄哲学及屈原文学。从目前的考古成果来看,最先进的青铜冶铸出自楚国;最早的铁器在楚国;先秦漆器的数量之大、工艺之精莫过于楚漆器;最富有创造力的丝绸刺绣出自楚国;先秦金币、银币无一不是楚币。哲学有老庄,文学有屈原,楚国的音乐、舞蹈、绘画、雕塑超凡脱俗,楚乐“八音”是指金、木、土、石、丝、竹、革、匏。楚国的编钟乐舞水平之高,举世公认。在天文、历法、数学等方面,楚人都有独特的贡献。在采矿、冶炼、丝绸、漆器等方面,楚人取得了举世无双的成果。//

楚文化除了以上六大支柱外,还有以下四种非常明显的精神特质。一是筚路蓝缕,即艰苦创业、自强不息的进取精神。二是追新逐奇,即锐意进取、不断开拓的创新精神。三是兼收并蓄,即融会南北、海纳百川的开放精神。四是爱国,即极强的爱国主义精神。//

(摘编自 www.cnhubei.com)

📖 难点分析

- 1) 由于荆楚文化与西方文化的融合点较低,传译时就会出现文化转换的空当,因此,在翻译一些专有名词时,译员需及时补充相关背景知识,帮助目标语听众理解源语信息,可将“荆楚文化”传译为“Jingchu culture, an ancient culture in some parts of Hubei, Hunan and Henan provinces”。
- 2) “楚乐‘八音’是指金、木、土、石、丝、竹、革、匏。”如果直译成“metal, wood, earth, stone, silk, bamboo, leather, gourd”,毋庸置疑会混淆英语听众的理解,误认为这些物体发出的声音构成了楚国的音乐。但实际上“楚乐八音”是指金(编钟、铙、钲、铎)、木(木鹿鼓)、土(瓦釜)、石(编磬)、丝(琴、瑟)、竹(竹相、仿竹石排箫)、革(悬鼓、手鼓)、匏(笙)等乐器,因此翻译该专有名词时,可以使用解释策略和略译策略,对其中出现的主要乐器进行解释性质的传译“‘Eight Instruments’ of Chu music literally refer to ‘metal, wood, earth, stone, silk, bamboo, leather, gourd’ (bell-shaped instruments such as chimes, nao, zheng, duo, wood deer drum, earthenware-shaped instrument, stone-chimes, bamboo phase and bamboo-imitated pan-pipes, hanging drums and tambourine, sheng—a gourd-like instrument)”。

三、课外补充练习

1. 听录音,灵活运用跨文化交际策略传译句子。

- 1) 我们将坚定不移地贯彻“一国两制”、“港人治港”、“澳人治澳”、高度自治的方针,全力支持香港、澳门两个特别行政区积极应对国际金融危机,保持繁荣稳定。
- 2) 解决民生问题就是要让人民生活得快乐和幸福。这就要保障人民的民主权利,推进社会的公平与正义。记者也许会问,什么叫快乐?我可以借用诗人艾青的一句诗:“去问开花的大地,去问解冻的河流。”
- 3) 中日两国是一衣带水的邻邦。中国有一句古话:“召远在修近,闭祸在除怨。”这是管子的话。在中日两国政府的共同努力下,我们就消除影响两国关系的政治障碍问题达成了共识,这就促成了安倍首相去年10月访问中国。
- 4) 做好今年的政府工作,要高举中国特色社会主义的伟大旗帜,以邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指导,深入贯彻落实科学发展观,着力改善民生,促

进社会和谐,全面推进社会主义经济建设、政治建设、文化建设、社会建设以及生态文明建设。

- 5) 积极扩大国内需求特别是消费需求,增强内需对经济增长的拉动作用。做好“家电下乡”、“农机下乡”、“汽车、摩托车下乡”等工作,把中央财政的 400 亿元补贴资金用好用活,使企业增加销售,农民得到实惠。

2. 听录音,灵活运用跨文化交际策略传译短文。

📖 词汇提示

第十届中国发展高层论坛 the 10th High-Level Forum on Chinese Development

工业化 industrialization

城镇化 urbanization

物质技术 material technology

生产要素 production elements

李克强副总理在第十届中国发展高层论坛上的讲话(节选)

2009 年 3 月 22 日

各位来宾、女士们、先生们:

上午好!

三月的北京,寒冬刚过,春意渐浓。今天,来自世界各地的专家学者、企业家、政府官员和国际组织代表汇聚一堂,共同参加第十届中国发展高层论坛。会议将围绕“国际金融动荡中的中国发展和改革”这一主旨,广泛而深入地研讨有关重大问题,具有非常重要的现实意义。在此,我谨代表中国政府对本次论坛的召开表示热烈的祝贺!对各位来宾的到来表示诚挚的欢迎! //

当前,国际金融危机仍在蔓延,新的不利因素还在增加,世界经济增速明显放缓。一些国际组织不断调低对今年全球经济增长的预期,有的预测更为悲观。这场历史罕见的国际金融危机,对中国经济形成严重冲击,导致外部需求收缩,企业困难增多。目前,在扩大内需、促进增长有关措施的作用下,中国部分地区和行业经济出现了企稳回升的迹象,但总体上我们面临的矛盾和困难仍然很大。 //

今年是进入新世纪以来中国经济发展最为困难的一年。同时应当看到,中国经济长期向好发展的趋势没有改变,目前经济增长仍居世界各国前列。中国正处于工业化、城镇化快速发展阶段,国内市场前景广阔,经济发展空间和回旋余地大。物质技术基础日益增强,劳动力资源丰富,资金比较充裕,体制机制日

趋完善,经济发展的内在活力不断增强。中国政府完全有信心、有条件、有能力把经济平稳较快发展的势头保持下去。//

(根据讲话录音整理)

四、汉英同声传译技能课内训练参考译文

1. 2009 China (Qufu) International Confucius Cultural Festival

China (Qufu) International Confucius Cultural Festival is one of the major international festivals covering academy, culture, tourism, economy, technology and trade to commemorate Confucius for his outstanding contributions to Chinese culture. This international festival aims to promote Chinese excellent traditional culture, strengthen international cultural exchanges and cooperation and enhance the cultural identity and cohesion of the Chinese nation.

Since 1984, this international festival has been held at the hometown of Confucius—Qufu, Shandong Province annually before or after the birthday of Confucius (September 28) and it has been 25 years since then. China (Qufu) International Confucius Cultural Festival with its unique style and charisma has made a huge impact on people at home and abroad. It is regarded by the National Tourism Administration as a nationally and internationally recognized Chinese classical tourism festivity.

2009 China (Qufu) International Confucius Cultural Festival is taking “commemorating the sage Confucius, carrying forward traditional culture, practicing scientific development and building up a harmonious society” as its theme and plans to organize a series of colorful activities with the aim to highlight the international characteristics of this festival and demonstrate openness to make this festival an international cultural ceremony as well as an event of economic, scientific and trade cooperation.

2009 (Qufu) International Confucius Cultural Festival continues to innovate on the basis of the activities in previous years. We have made some innovations in the form of the festival, and more importantly we have made some breakthrough in its content. We have designed a series of colorful activities with the aim to attract more ordinary people to get involved in the cultural activities of this festival, which is hoped to make Confucius Cultural Festival truly become a people's cultural feast.

2. Jingchu Culture

In the long history of China, Jingchu culture is an important component of the ancient Chinese culture. “Chu” is a national, state and geographical concept, which, when combined with “Jing” culture, extended and prolonged the time. Chu culture has 800 years of history, with a far-reaching influence; while “Jingchu culture” (an ancient culture spreading in some parts of Hubei, Hunan and Henan provinces) stands even longer and can be extended to more than 2,000 years. In studies on Jingchu culture, Chu culture research is the priority because it is the origin of Jingchu culture. Chu culture was born and developed in the plain of Jingchu, which has absorbed the quintessence of the surrounding culture, while retaining its unique cultural patterns and cultural identity.

Chu culture mainly includes the following six elements: bronze smelting, silk embroidery, wooden bamboo lacquer ware, art music, Laozi and Zhuangzi philosophy and Qu Yuan literature. The current archaeological results show that the most advanced bronze smelting originated in Chu (State); the first iron wares was also discovered in the debris of Chu; the pre-Qin lacquer wares with surpassing beauty in large quantities and with refined technique, the most creative silk embroidery, and Qin golden and silver coins discovered so far are all from the State of Chu. In the realm of philosophy, Laozi and Zhuangzi are the most distinguished representatives; in literature, Qu Yuan is a household name. Chu’s art including music, dance, painting, and sculpture is a sight to behold. “Eight Instruments” of Chu music literally refer to “metal, wood, earth, stone, silk, bamboo, leather, gourd” (bell-shaped instruments such as chimes, nao, zheng, duo, wood deer drum, earthenware-shaped instrument, stone-chimes, bamboo phase and bamboo-imitated pan-pipes, hanging drums and tambourine, sheng—a gourd-like instrument). The standard of music and dance of Chu chimes is highly acknowledged worldwide. In the areas of astronomy, calendar, mathematics, etc., Chu people had made unique contributions. In mining, smelting, silk, lacquer ware, etc., Chu had achieved unparalleled results.

In addition to these six pillars of Chu culture, there are other four obvious characteristics of Chu culture. First, Chu people are very hard working and self-reliant and never give up easily; second, Chu people are endowed with innovative spirit and are constantly pioneering and forging ahead with determination; third, Chu people are very open-minded and embrace all thoughts and ideas from around the

world; fourth, Chu people are very patriotic and develop a strong love for the motherland.

五、课外补充练习参考译文

1. Sentence Translation

- 1) We will unswervingly adhere to the principle of “one country, two systems” under which Hong Kong people administer Hong Kong and Macao people administer Macao with a high degree of autonomy, and fully support the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions in actively responding to the global financial crisis and maintaining their prosperity and stability.
- 2) To improve people’s well-being means that we will make our efforts to ensure that our people can lead a happy life. To lead a happy life requires that we ensure people have their democratic rights and promote equity and justice in the society. You may ask me what happiness is? I will quote some words from Ai Qing: “If you want to know what happiness means, you may ask the land which is full of flowers in full blossom and you may also ask the river that is unfrozen.”
- 3) China and Japan are geographically close neighbors facing each other across the very shallow strait of water. There is an old Chinese saying “To win friends from afar one needs to have a good relation with his close neighbors, to avoid adversity one needs to try to ease animosity” by Guan Zi (a very famous ancient Chinese philosopher). That is why Chinese and Japanese governments need to join their efforts in this regard. Actually by working together we have reached agreement on removing the political obstacles in the way of growing bilateral relations, which has certainly facilitated the successful visit to China by Japanese Prime Minister Abe in October last year.
- 4) To carry out the work of the government well this year, we must hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, take Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of Three Represents as our guide, and thoroughly practice the Scientific Outlook on Development. We need to improve people’s lives, increase social harmony and promote all-round progress in socialist economic, political, cultural, social and ecological development.
- 5) We should actively boost domestic demand, especially consumer demand, and

strengthen the role of domestic demand in driving economic growth. We will carry out the project of “bringing home appliances, agricultural machinery, automobiles and motorbikes to the countryside” successfully, and we will make effective and flexible use of the 40 billion yuan in central government subsidies provided to get enterprises to increase their sales and enable farmers to enjoy real benefits.

2. Speech on the 10th High-Level Forum on Chinese Development (excerpt) by Vice Premier Li Keqiang, March 22, 2009

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning!

Beijing in March is welcoming the spring and saying goodbye to the cold winter. Today, we are very honored to have so many experts, entrepreneurs, government officials and representatives from different countries and international organizations to attend the 10th High-Level Forum on Chinese Development. The theme of this Forum is “China’s Development and Reform under the Financial Turmoil”. On behalf of the Chinese government, I’d like to show my sincere congratulations on the successful commencement of this forum and also extend my warm welcome to all the guests!

At present, international financial crisis is still deteriorating and some upcoming and disadvantageous factors are looming. Therefore the world economy is slowing down its pace. Some international organizations have been lowering their expectations about the growth of world economy, and some even have more pessimistic predictions. The financial crisis rarely seen in history has severe influence on Chinese economy. Consequently, the external demand is shrinking and enterprises are facing more difficulties and hardships. Currently, under the influence of the policies of expanding the domestic demands and stimulating growth, economy in some parts of regions and industries shows signs of recovery. However, we still face contradictions and difficulties.

This year proves to be the toughest year for the economic development of China since 2000. However, we should not overlook the fact that Chinese economy is still developing firmly along a promising road in the long run and it is still occupying the first place in the world list of economic development. China is undergoing a fast development in the process of industrialization and urbanization with broad domestic markets and greater space for development. In China, the base of material technology is increasingly strengthened, the resources of labor forces are plentiful, the capital is

sufficient, the system and mechanism are perfected and the internal vigor of economic development is deepened. Given these conditions, the Chinese government has full confidence and capacity to maintain the steady and rapid growth of economy.

同声传译相关知识介绍:同声传译译员的词汇储备

同声传译一向被认为是最有挑战性的口译工作,因此对译员的素养要求很高,除了具备扎实的双语语言基础和丰富的百科知识外,词汇储备也是一个不容忽视的重要方面。同传的即时性决定了译员不可能快速地查找资料和翻阅词典,因此在具备了扎实的同传技能的基础上,词汇的储备就显得尤为重要。词汇储备可分为长期词汇储备和短期词汇储备。

长期词汇储备是指同传译员在其职业生涯中,有意识地针对某方面专题进行词汇储备。除开最基本的词汇积累模式(每天定量记单词,根据记忆遗忘曲线规律加强单词的记忆)以外,同传译员更需要时刻关注最新的国家政策、时事动态、新闻发布会和专题会议,将词汇进行分类整理,做好分析记录,不断更新自己的词汇库,与时俱进。除此以外,对于每一次实战之后的经验总结也构成很重要的一部分,在条件允许的情况下,将译文录下来进行分析。日积月累,逐渐扩大词汇库,为高质量完成同声传译任务打下良好的基础。

短期储备指的是接触一个新话题之前,通过网络和图书馆查找相关书籍、报刊、会议文件等材料,向有关专家了解和请教发言人的发言特点甚至讲稿提纲,准备好高频词汇和专业术语,并将其整理成词汇表,以辅助记忆。此外,应避免为记忆而记忆,译员应该设法理解部分艰涩难懂的词语(即使是最初浅的认识),尽可能保证用最简单易懂的方式表达,以符合“达意”的标准,达到真正的沟通。要指出的是,这一阶段的储备是在时间有限、精神压力比较大的情况下进行的,因此也需要译员具备良好的身体和心理素质。

当然,同传中还可以借用电子词典、翻译笔、电脑之类的工具,但是同传的即时性和时间要求在很大程度上制约了这类行动的完成,因此,需要译员自身就具备广博的双语词汇库,词汇储备即是解决问题的最佳途径。

附 录

I. 国内重要组织机构名称

全国人民代表大会 National People's Congress (NPC)

中国人民政治协商会议 Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)

中共中央委员会 Central Committee of Communist Party of China (CCCPC)

中央政治局 Central Political Bureau (CPB)

中央政治局常务委员会 Standing Committee of the Central Political Bureau (SCCPB)

中央纪律检查委员会 Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (CCDI)

中央军事委员会 Military Commission of the Central Committee (MCCC)

国务院 State Council (SC)

最高人民法院 Supreme People's Court (SPC)

最高人民检察院 Supreme People's Procuratorate (SPP)

中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会 National Commission of the People's Republic of China for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (NCPRCUNESCO)

中国奥林匹克委员会 Chinese Olympic Committee (COC)

中华全国体育总会 All-China Sports Federation (ACSF)

中华全国总工会(全总) All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU)

中华全国妇女联合会(全国妇联) All-China Women's Federation (ACWF)

中华全国工商业联合会 All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce (ACFIC)

中华全国青年联合会 All-China Youth Federation (ACYF)

中华全国归国华侨联合会 All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese (ACFROC)

中国标准化协会 China Association for Standardization (CAS)

中国出版协会 Chinese Publishers' Association (CPA)

中国翻译工作者协会 Translators' Association of China (TAC)

中国科学技术协会 China Society and Technology Association (CSTA)

中国人民对外友好协会 Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign
Countries (CPAFFC)

中华全国新闻工作者协会 All-China Journalists' Association (ACJA)

中华医学会 Chinese Medical Association (CMA)

中国福利会 China Welfare Institute (CWI)

中国残疾人福利基金会 China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped (CWFH)

II. 国际会议口译员协会(AIIC)

国际会议口译员协会是全球唯一的全球会议口译员协会。国际会议口译员协会成立于1953年,至今已有2 800多名来自90多个国家的250多个城市的专业会议口译员加入国际会议口译员协会。

语言是国际交流的核心。用母语表达心中所思并且能正确理解别人所说的内容是一项基本权利。国际会议口译员协会通过与各类用户合作,以帮助他们实现这一基本权利。国际会议口译员协会通过设置口译高标准、推广良好的译员培训措施以及加强译员职业道德修养等措施,促进了会议口译的专业化和职业化进程,有效地保障客户和口译员双方的利益。

成为国际会议口译员协会会员需要通过同行评审。进入这一协会,会员须遵循协会严格的职业道德规范和执业准则。

国际会议口译员协会旨在代表整个会议口译行业,为会议口译员服务。国际会议口译员协会希望通过吸纳更多会员(尤其在一些口译事业发展迅速的地区)、跟进发展步伐,从而更全面地为口译员群体服务。

国际会议口译员协会主要完成如下任务:

国际会议口译员协会与大型国际组织进行集体谈判,商议就业协议和就业环境。

国际会议口译员协会在私营市场部门的努力下,紧跟市场发展,进一步拓展国际会议口译员协会的会议组织能力,促使会议口译顾问得到行业认可。

国际会议口译员协会努力代表所有的会议口译工作者利益,与联合国教科文组织开展一项长期合作项目,旨在明确对会议口译的定义和促使其得到更广泛范围的认可。

国际会议口译员协会还与国际标准化组织(ISO)密切合作设立标准,建立了口译隔音厢的技术参数标准。国际会议口译员协会还派出相关专家协助指导会议中心设计或为电视频道建立语音通信卫星链接提供参考建议。

国际会议口译员协会提倡译员应具备出色的专业素养,同时国际会议口译员协会积极维护译员的工作环境和条件。协会已搜集大量信息以界定完成高质量同传所需要的最佳工作环境。协会最近还与一位国际知名的工作环境医学专家携手合作,试图研究工作环境与译员表现的关系。

国际会议口译员协会通过对翻译学校的调查和继续教育课程的赞助大力推动优质口译培训课程的开展。

国际会议口译员协会与客户保持密切联系,时时沟通。协会深知与客户沟

通的重要性,并于20世纪90年代初期做了一项关于客户期望值的调查研究。

国际会议口译员协会负责与口译员群体进行沟通。国际会议口译员协会的互动网,特别是名为《沟通》的网络杂志,是协会决心展开沟通渠道的具体表现。其他特殊的国际会议口译员协会下属组织,如口译新手网、法律法庭口译委员以及 Teranga 项目已遍布全球。

国际会议口译员协会欢迎新译员加入协会,他们可以通过多种渠道(比如参加区域研讨会、及时提供有利信息和参加国际会议口译员协会青年口译团队 YAIN)参加该协会。

国际会议口译员协会通过组织各类项目和直接参与国际机构的活动,在多语种的环境里推广各种语言的使用。

国际会议口译员协会关注新兴科技的发展,并适时迎接高新科技带来的挑战和机遇。

Ⅲ. 最新相关专题词汇

政治

- 政治体制改革 reform of political institutions
 民族区域自治制度 the system of autonomy of ethnic regions
 基层民主 community-level democracy
 党风廉政建设 build a fine Party culture and keep its organizations clean
 基层党组织 community-level Party organizations
 科学发展观 Scientific Outlook on Development
 和平共处五项原则 Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence
 社会主义荣辱观 Socialist Concept of Honor and Disgrace
 爱国统一战线 Patriotic United Front
 廉政建设 construction of a clean and honest administration
 八荣八耻 Eight Dos and Eight Don'ts

经济

- 适度规模经营 appropriately scaled operations
 龙头企业 leading businesses
 环保产业 environmental conservation industries
 国土开发格局 land development program
 西部大开发 large-scale development of western China/China's western development
 中部地区崛起 the development of the central region
 经济圈和经济带 economic rims and belts
 综合承载能力 the overall carrying capacity of cities
 平等保护物权 equal protection of property rights
 国有企业公司制股份制改革 the reform to introduce the corporate and shareholding systems in state-owned enterprises
 个体、私营经济 self-employed and other private businesses/private economy
 现代产权制度 the modern system of property rights

文化

- 文化体制改革 the reform of cultural administrative system

文化体制改革 the internal reform of cultural institutions

文化产业 cultural industries

文化事业单位 cultural institutions

经营性文艺演出 commercial (art and cultural) performance

经营性文化单位 cultural enterprises

文化扶贫计划 Culture-Aid Program/Cultural Aid Program

全国文化信息资源共享工程 National Project for the Sharing of Cultural Information and Resources

国家清史纂修工程 National Project for the Recompilation of Qing Dynasty History

“三下乡”(文化、科技、卫生) Bringing Culture, Science and Technology, Hygienic Health to the Countryside

全国重点文物保护单位 important heritage site under state protection

国家一级文物保护单位 Class A heritage site under state protection

国家一级保护文物 Class A heritage/cultural property under national protection

对外文化贸易 international cultural trade

对外文化宣传 international cultural publicity

交通运输

春运 transport during the Spring Festival period

实名购票 ID-based ticket booking system

票贩子/黄牛党 ticket scalper

购买团体票 buying tickets in groups

铁路运力不足 train service shortage

电话订票系统 telephone booking system

动车 bullet train

客运专线 passenger rail line

散客 odd customer

临客 temporary train

客流量 passenger flow

客流高峰期 peak time for passenger transport

加开列车 operate / arrange extra trains

安检 security check

社会现象

气荒 gas shortage

枪手(替人考试作弊者) ghostwriter

节后综合征 post-holiday syndrome

动力不足综合征 under-load syndrome

无手机焦虑症 nomophobia

手机幻听 ringxiety

富二代 rich second generation

贫二代 poor second generation

打黑 gang crackdown/crush gangs

钓鱼执法 entrapment

房奴 mortgage slave

酒后驾车 DUI, driving under the influence/drunk driving

现代族群

宅男 indoors men

蚁族 ant-like graduates(指的是收入微薄,白天从事不稳定工作,晚上聚居于市郊城乡结合部民房的北漂大学毕业生)

草莓族 strawberry generation(指的是20世纪60年代后出生的办公室职员,他们像草莓一样是在多方保护的环境中长大的,生活中轻微的碰撞就能让他们受到伤害)

快闪族 flash mob

乐活族 LOHAS (lifestyles of health and sustainability)(他们吃健康的食品与有机蔬菜,练瑜伽健身,听心灵音乐,通过消费和衣食住行的生活实践,希望自己有活力)

淘券族 the coupon-crazed group

走班族 walking commuters(为锻炼身体而放弃乘车、宁愿步行上下班的人)

酷抠族 cool carls(高学历、高收入却追求简朴生活方式的人)

月光族 moonlight clan/monthly-spend-all group

闪婚族 flash marriage group

波波族 bobos(Bourgeois + Bohemian)(拥有较高学历、收入丰厚、追求生活享受、崇尚自由解放、积极进取的具有较强独立意识的一类人)

网络

网络攻击 cyber attack

网络安全 cyber security

网络安全协调官 cyber security coordinator

网络恶作剧 web/online hoax

网络发言人 web spokesman

网络电视台 Internet TV station

视频内容制作者 video content maker

网络视频市场 online video market

网络平台 online platform

流媒体视频节目 streaming video

用户生成内容 consumer-generated media

视频博客 vlog

播客 podcast

微博 micro-blogging/mini blog

文件分享和视频分享网站 file-sharing and video-sharing websites

卫生健康

高发季节 high-occurrence season

流感多发季 flu season

重症病例 cases of serious conditions

高危人群 high risk groups

甲型流感全国紧急状态 H1N1 emergency

防甲流口罩 anti-H1N1 mask

高发期和持续快速上升期 a period featured by high frequency and quick increase

甲流疫苗“不良反应” adverse reaction of H1NI vaccine

流感“二代”病例 domestic flu case

流感集中爆发 flu outbreak

病毒变异 mutation of the virus

居家隔离 home quarantine

环保词汇

减排 CO₂ emission reduction

温室气体排放 greenhouse gas emission
低碳城市化道路 low-carbon urbanization way
高能耗产业 energy-intensive industries
碳浓度 carbon intensity
绿色信贷 Green Credit
碳税 carbon tax
地热 ground-source heat
可燃冰 flammable ice

IV. 经典同声传译文字实录

1. 胡锦涛主席在国庆六十周年庆祝大会上的讲话, 2009 年 10 月 1 日

全国同胞们, 同志们, 朋友们: Fellow countrymen, comrades and friends,

今天, 我们隆重集会, 庆祝中华人民共和国成立 60 周年。 Today, we hold a grand celebration to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

在这个喜庆而又庄严的时刻, 全国各族人民都为伟大祖国的发展进步感到无比自豪, 都对实现中华民族伟大复兴的光明前景充满信心。在这里, 我代表党中央、全国人大、国务院、全国政协和中央军委, 向一切为民族独立和人民解放、国家富强和人民幸福建立了不朽功勋的革命先辈和烈士们, 表示深切的怀念! 向全国各族人民和海内外爱国同胞, 致以热烈的祝贺! 向关心和支持中国发展的各国朋友, 表示衷心的感谢!

At this cheerful and solemn moment, people from all over the country's ethnic groups are extremely proud of our great nation's development and progress and are confident of the Chinese nation's bright prospect on the road to revival. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the National People's Congress, the State Council, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and the Central Military Commission, I hereby pay tribute to all the revolutionary pioneers of older generations and martyrs who made great contributions to realizing national independence and liberation of the people, the country's prosperity and strength and happy life of the people. I send warm congratulations to people from all ethnic groups in the country and patriotic compatriots from home and abroad, and express heartfelt thanks to the friends from other countries who care about and support China's development.

60 年前的今天, 中国人民经过近代以来 100 多年的浴血奋战终于夺取了中国革命的伟大胜利, 毛泽东主席

Sixty years ago on this day, the Chinese people achieved great victory of the Chinese revolution after more than one hundred years of blooded struggle. It was here that Chairman Mao Zedong solemnly

在这里向世界庄严宣告了中华人民共和国的成立。中国人民从此站起来了。具有5 000多年文明历史的中华民族从此进入了发展进步的历史新纪元。

60年来,在以毛泽东同志、邓小平同志、江泽民同志为核心的党的三代中央领导集体和党的“十六大”以来的党中央领导下,勤劳智慧的我国各族人民同心同德、艰苦奋斗,战胜各种艰难曲折和风险考验,取得了举世瞩目的伟大成就,谱写了自强不息的壮丽凯歌。今天,一个面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来的社会主义中国巍然屹立在世界东方。

新中国60年的发展进步充分证明,只有社会主义才能救中国,只有改革开放才能发展中国、发展社会主义、发展马克思主义。中国人民有信心、有能力建设好自己的国家,也有信心、有能力为世界作出自己应有的贡献。

我们将坚定不移地坚持中国特色社会主义道路,全面贯彻执行党的基本理论、

declared to the world the founding of the People's Republic of China. At that moment, the Chinese people stood up and the Chinese nation with over 5,000 years of civilization began a new page of development and progress in history.

In the past sixty years, with the three generations of Party leadership with Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Jiang Zemin as a core, and with the leadership of the Central Committee formed after the 16th National Congress of the CPC, with hard work and wisdom of all ethnic groups of the country, the Chinese people have joined hands to overcome the great hardship and made great contributions that have been recognized by the world, and proved our possibilities and endurance. Today, a socialist China is standing firmly in the east as marching towards modernization, in glimpsing the world and future.

The sixty years' development of New China has proved that only socialism can save China, only reform and opening up can develop China, develop socialism and develop Marxism. The Chinese people are confident and are capable of building our own country and make due contributions to the world.

We will unswervingly follow our path on socialism with Chinese characteristics and comprehensively implement the ruling party's basic theory, basic plan,

基本路线、基本纲领、基本经验,继续解放思想,坚持改革开放,推动科学发展,促进社会和谐,推进全面建设小康社会进程,不断开创中国特色社会主义事业新局面,谱写人民美好生活新篇章。

我们将坚定不移坚持“和平统一、一国两制”的方针,保持香港、澳门长期繁荣稳定,推动海峡两岸关系和平发展,继续为实现祖国完全统一这一中华民族的共同心愿而奋斗。

我们将坚定不移坚持独立自主的和平外交政策,坚持和平发展道路,奉行互利共赢的开放战略,在和平共处五项原则基础上同所有国家发展友好合作,继续同世界各国人民一道推进人类和平与发展的崇高事业,推动建设持久和平、共同繁荣的和谐世界。

中国人民解放军和人民武装警察部队要发扬光荣传统,加强自身建设,切实履行使命,为维护国家主权、安全、领土完整,为维护世界和

basic program and basic experience. We will maintain our policies of emancipating our thoughts in reform and opening up, pushing forward scientific development and promote social harmony. We will push forward the process of comprehensively building a moderately well-off society, turning new pages in building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and opening new chapters in making the people's life better.

We will stick to the policy of “peaceful reunification” and “one country, two systems” to help Hong Kong and Macao remain prosperous and stable, to seek peaceful development of cross-strait relations, and to work for the complete reunification of the motherland, which is the common aspiration of the Chinese nation.

We will unswervingly maintain an independent foreign policy of peace. We will follow a path of peaceful development. We will seek a strategy of win-win cooperation based on the Five Cardinal Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. We will develop friendly cooperations with all nations. We join hands with the people from all over the world in pushing forward the lofty cause of making the world more peaceful and progressive and building a harmonious world of long-lasting peace and prosperity.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army and People's Armed Police Force should uphold their glorious traditions, build up their own strength and fulfill their missions practically so as to make new contributions to safeguarding national sovereignty,

平再立新功。

security and territorial integrity, as well as world peace.

历史启示我们,前进的道路从来不是一帆风顺的,但掌握了自己命运、团结起来的人民必将战胜一切艰难险阻,不断创造历史伟业。

History has shown us that the road ahead may not always be as smooth as we expect. But the Chinese people who are united and are masters of the destiny will overcome all difficulties and obstacles and will continue to create great historic undertakings.

展望未来,中国的发展前景无限美好。全党、全军、全国各族人民要更加紧密地团结起来,高举中国特色社会主义伟大旗帜,与时俱进,锐意进取,继续朝着建设富强、民主、文明、和谐的社会主义现代化国家、实现中华民族伟大复兴的宏伟目标奋勇前进,继续以自己的辛勤劳动和不懈奋斗为人类作出新的更大的贡献!

Look forward to the future, we envision bright prospect for China's development. The whole Party, the army and people of all ethnic groups will unite more closely, hold high the great banner of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and advance with the times and with enterprising spirit. Let's continue to build a socialist modern nation with prosperity, democracy and harmony, move forward to realize the great goal of rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and make new great contributions to the well-being of humanity with our diligent work and unremitting efforts.

伟大的中华人民共和国万岁!

Long live the great People's Republic of China!

伟大的中国共产党万岁!

Long live the great Communist Party of China!

伟大的中国人民万岁!

Long live the great Chinese people!

2. 尊重文明的多样性

——温家宝总理在开罗阿拉伯国家联盟总部的演讲(节选)

2009年11月7日

尊敬的阿姆鲁·穆萨秘

Your Excellency Secretary General Amr

书长,
尊敬的各位使节,
女士们,先生们,
萨拉姆-阿莱控(大家好)!

Moussa,
Your Excellencies Diplomatic Envoys,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
How are you?

今天,我很高兴来到开罗阿拉伯国家联盟总部,同各位使节和埃及各界朋友们交流。阿盟是阿拉伯国家团结、联合、自强的象征。首先,请允许我代表中国政府和人民,向阿拉伯国家和人民,致以崇高的敬意和美好的祝愿!

I am very pleased to come to the headquarter of the League of Arab States today to communicate with the envoys and different friends today. The Arab League is a symbol of unity, alliance and self-reliance. First of all, please allow me on behalf of the Chinese government and people, to express my respect and best wishes to the Arab countries and people.

有句阿拉伯谚语:“喝了尼罗河的水,一定会再来。”三年前,我在尼罗河畔的金字塔前,与中埃各界人士共同庆祝两国建交 50 周年。今天,我再次踏上这片承载着厚重文明的神奇土地,倍感亲切。

There is an Arab proverb that says, “You can’t help but come again if you drink water from the Nile.” Three years ago, in front of the pyramid by the Nile, I along with people from all walks of life celebrated the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations (between our two countries). Today, when I stepped onto this magic land of ancient civilization, I feel very familiar (I feel much at home).

中国同阿拉伯国家之间的友谊,源远流长。近代以来,中国和阿拉伯国家都经历了沧桑巨变,走上了民族复兴的道路。相似的经历和追求发展的共同目标使中国同阿拉伯各国风雨同舟、休戚与共、结下了深厚情谊。中国人民视阿拉伯人民为好

The friendship between China and the Arab countries has a long history. Both sides in contemporary history have gone through tremendous changes and walked on the path of national rival (rejuvenation). These similar experiences and similar goals for development have bonded us together. The Chinese people consider (the) Arab people as good friends, good partners and good brothers. We are sincerely pleased with and

朋友、好伙伴、好兄弟,为你们在发展道路上所取得的每一个成就感到由衷的高兴,表示热烈的祝贺!

今天,我演讲的题目是“尊重文明的多样性”。

文明具有多样性,就如同自然界物种具有多样性一样。当今世界,有 200 多个国家和地区,2 500 多个民族,6 000 多种语言。正是这些不同民族、不同肤色、不同历史文化背景的人们,共同创造了丰富多彩的世界,就如同有了七音八调的差异,才能演奏出美妙动听的音乐。不同文明之间的对话、交流、融合,汇成了人类文明奔流不息的长河。

伊斯兰文明和中华文明都是人类文明的瑰宝,都对人类社会的进步和发展有着不可磨灭的贡献。中华文明同伊斯兰文明之间的对话和交流,有着悠久的历史。闻名中外的古丝绸之路,就是生动有力的见证。2 000 多年前,通过丝绸古道传入中国的胡桃、胡椒、胡萝卜等,早已成为中国人喜爱的食物。阿拉伯鼎盛时期的文学

congratulate you (on) whatever achievement you have made.

Today, the topic of my speech is “Respecting Diversity of Civilization(s)”.

The diversity of civilizations is precisely like the diversity of species in our natural world. In our world today there are more than 200 nations and regions, more than 2,500 ethnic groups and more than 6,000 languages. It is this multi-hued world which jointly created a colorful world. It is just like a piece of beautiful music which is composed by different tunes. The dialogue, communication and integration among different cultures form a flowing river of human civilizations.

(The) Islamic civilization and (the) Chinese civilization are both precious to human civilizations and have both made indelible contributions to the progress of mankind. The exchanges of the two civilizations date back many centuries. The world-renowned Silk Road is the most vivid proof. More than 2,000 year ago, a large number of products like walnuts, carrots, peppers have now become favorite foods for many Chinese. The Arabic literature classics such as *One Thousand and One Nights* is also a household name in China. Islamic style music, dancing, clothing and architecture are

经典《一千零一夜》，在中国家喻户晓。伊斯兰风格的音乐、舞蹈、服饰和建筑，在中国深受欢迎。同样，中国古代文化和技术，也传到了阿拉伯国家。中国的瓷器、丝绸、茶叶、造纸术，就是通过阿拉伯国家传入欧洲的。600年前，中国穆斯林航海家郑和七下西洋，多次到达阿拉伯地区，成为传播友谊和知识的使者。中国与阿拉伯世界的交流不断扩大和加深，不仅有力促进了双方的文化繁荣和经济发展，还推动了东西方文明的交流。

文明存在差异，但没有优劣之分。各种文明都包含有人类发展进步所积淀的核心理念、共同追求。在中华文明中，早就有“和为贵”、“和而不同”、“己所不欲，勿施于人”等伟大思想。伊斯兰文明也蕴含着崇尚和平、倡导宽容的理念。《古兰经》就有100多处讲到和平。在多样中求同一，在差异中求和谐，在交流中求发展，是人类社会应有的文明观。

谈到尊重文明的多样性，必须看到各个民族、各种

also very popular in China. Likewise, (the) ancient Chinese culture and technologies had also been spread to Arab countries. Chinese porcelain, silk, tea and papermaking technology had been introduced to Europe through Arab countries. 600 years ago, (a) Chinese marine explorer — Zheng He — made voyage to the Western Seas seven times, becoming an envoy of friendship and knowledge. Now the exchange between China and Arab world is continuously expanding and deepening. This will not only boost the cultural prosperity and economic development of the two sides, but also push forward the communication between the eastern and western civilizations.

Cultures have differences, but there is no such thing as one culture is more superior to the other. All civilizations entail common pursues and ideals of mankind. In the Chinese culture, we have such sayings as “Harmony is precious”, “Seeking harmony in diversity” and “Do not do unto others what you do not want others to do unto you”. The Islamic cultures also have similar ideas advocating tolerance. *The Koran* mentions peace more than 100 times. Seeking harmony among differences and pursuing development through communication, those should be the view that our human civilizations hold.

Talking about respecting diversity of civilizations, we must know that each nation and religious group

宗教都是多样性文明的重要载体。中国是一个多民族、多宗教的国家。我们有 56 个民族,本土的道教与相继传入的佛教、伊斯兰教、天主教、基督教等长期和谐共处。发挥宗教界人士和信教群众在促进经济社会发展中的积极作用。中国政府的基本政策是坚定不移地坚持和完善民族区域自治制度,切实保障各民族一律平等,加快少数民族和民族地区经济社会发展;坚定不移地坚持宗教信仰自由政策,发挥宗教界人士和信教群众在促进经济社会发展中的积极作用。

在中国,信仰伊斯兰教的有 10 个民族,2 000 多万人口。他们都是中华民族大家庭的重要成员,他们的宗教信仰、文化传统和生活习俗受到了充分尊重。目前在中国城乡,有 35 000 多座清真寺。在中国的任何一个城市,都可以找到清真餐厅。像上海这样国际化的大都市,专门为保障清真食品的供应立了法。在民间生活中,不管工厂、学校和机关,只要有穆斯林,就开清真灶;连朋友聚会,只要其中有一位是穆斯林,大家都自觉用

contributes to such diversity. China is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious nation. It is home to 56 ethnic groups. Its indigenous Taoism has coexisted with Buddhism, Islam, Catholicism and Christianity over the long course of history. The Chinese government's basic policy is to unswervingly uphold and improve autonomy in ethnic regions, and ensure equality among ethnic groups, and accelerate the economic and social development in ethnic regions. We also advocate religious freedom and (bring into play the positive role of religious personages and religious believers) in promoting economic and social development.

China has a Muslim population of more than 20 million from 10 ethnic groups. They are important members of the Chinese family. Their religious belief, cultural tradition and customs have been well respected. Now there are more than 35,000 mosques in China. In any Chinese city you go, you can find Muslim restaurants. In (an international) metropolis like Shanghai, there are specific laws enacted to ensure the supply of Muslim food. In factories, schools and work units where there are Muslim people, Muslim food is served. When friends go out partying, they would eat Muslim food should one of them be Muslim. The Chinese government has implemented a series of policies to boost economic, cultural and social development in ethnic regions. Muslims and people from other ethnic groups are

清真餐。中国政府制定了一系列政策,扶持少数民族和民族地区的经济、文化和社会发展。信仰伊斯兰教的民族,同其他各个民族和睦相处,共同推动了国家发展和社会进步。

contributing to the country's progress.

3. 温家宝总理在美国六团体联合晚宴上的演讲(节选), 2003 年 12 月 9 日

如果今天晚上,我只是读一下我的讲演稿,大家一定不会留下很深的印象。尽管这篇稿子是我反复琢磨的,修改了大概上十遍,但是我还是愿意脱开这个稿子,讲一点我来美国的感受,介绍一下我自己。

If this evening I will just read out the text of my speech, I'm sure I won't impress you very much. Although this text is a result of much thinking on my part, and it was subjected to more than ten revisions. But still, I'd like to put the text aside for a little bit and share with you how I felt about my US visit and probably introduce myself more to all of you.

我作为中国总理应布什总统的邀请来到美国做正式的访问,到现在,已经 50 多个小时了,在这 50 多个小时当中,今天是我的第 25 场活动。我几乎是不睡觉,尽量多接触美国人民。我带来了中国人民对美国人民真挚的感情,因此,我也进一步感到美国人民希望进一步发展中美关系的愿望。

As Premier of China, I'm now in the United States on an official visit at the invitation of President Bush. Up until now, my visit has been going on for more than 50 hours. In all these 50 hours, today, this event is my 25th event. I almost had no sleep. I tried my best to reach out more to the American people. I brought with me the sincere friendship of the Chinese people towards the American people. And at the same time I also feel that the American people also have the sincere desire to further relationships with China.

今天上午,布什总统举行了隆重的欢迎仪式,然后我们举行了双边会谈。这次会谈是在友好、坦诚、合作和

This morning, President Bush hosted a very grand welcome ceremony. Following that, we had bilateral talks with each other. The talks proceeded in a friendly, sincere, candid and cooperative and

建设性的气氛中进行的。我们就中美关系问题、双方共同关心的国际和地区问题交换了意见,取得了广泛的共识。这些成果在我们两个共同举行的记者招待会和今天的新闻媒体报道都能充分地反映出来。

到现在,我可以说,我这次访问是一次成功的访问。我除了要感谢布什总统和美国政府之外,我还要感谢美国人民,感谢在座的和许多不在座的为发展中美关系作出贡献的朋友。

至于我自己,应该是个很普通的人,昨天在白宫我即席讲了一番话,他们说都很受感动。因为我的母亲从小就教育我,一个人要真实、真情、真挚、真切。她说一个人如果达到了这四个“真”,就达到了很高的境界。我是想以这样的精神来与在座的朋友进行对话。

我的幼年经历战火和苦难的幼年。至今我还记得,一个孩子在法西斯侵略者的刺刀面前紧缩在母亲身边,我至今仍记忆犹新。我的家整个被战火烧毁,连我

constructive atmosphere. We talked about China-US relations, international and regional issues of mutual interests. We exchanged our views and reached broad common understanding. These results have been shown in our joint press conference and median coverage of this event to full extent.

Up to now, I can say that my visit has been successful. Apart from thanking President Bush and the US government, and I also would like to thank the American people, and all of you here and those who may not have made it to this event, and all those who have contributed to the development of China-US relations.

As for myself, I should say, I am a very ordinary person. Yesterday at the White House, I made some impromptu remarks and they told me that they were quite moved by what I said. Because when I was very young, my mother told me that I should be sincere with people, and kind and earnest. She said that for every person, if he or she could reach these four words, then this person is in a very refined state. So it is in this spirit that I'd like to have a dialogue with you this evening.

My childhood was spent in hardships of war. Even today, I still could remember that even a child had to face the bayonets of fascist aggressors and he huddled against his mother. So I still remember what it felt. I personally experienced that. My house was all burnt out in the war. Even the modest school my

的祖父在乡村办的那所小学也被战火烧毁。

我的经历大部分是在中国最艰苦的地方度过的,这让我更深地懂得了人民,更深地懂得了祖国的过去、现在,当然我也憧憬着祖国的未来。一个经受过苦难磨炼的人,懂得尊重自己的尊严,因此也懂得尊重别人。因此,一个民族应该平等地对待那些平等对待我们的民族。这是最重要的道理。

我来到纽约,就去凭吊世贸大厦的遗址。因为那座大厦,我在10多年前上去过,昨天到了那里,格外触景生情。我对随从的美国朋友讲,我说,我对待9·11事件中美国人民表现出的坚强、镇定和互助的精神,从心里感到钦佩。同时我也认为,9·11事件不仅是美国人民遭受的灾难,而且影响整个世界。我们今天纪念9·11,既是对死者的怀念,更是对后人的警示。

这次在美国访问,我有心情沉重的时候,也有高兴的时候。昨天证交所开盘仪

grandfather built with his hands was all destroyed.

Most of the time, I worked in areas of China far away and with hard conditions. That impressed me more, I must know my people, and I got to know more about my country's past and present. And naturally I cherish very beautiful dreams of my country. As for a person who went through all these hardships and difficulties, he understands that he needs to safeguard his own dignity, and he also understands that he respects the dignity of others. Therefore, for a country, for a people, it should treat those countries who treat us as equals as equals. This is a very important principle.

Shortly after my arrival in New York, I went to Ground Zero, because about more than 10 years ago, I went ascended to those towers. Yesterday when I was there, I felt a lot of emotions. I spoke to my American escorts that I felt very much moved by the strength, calmness and mutual help demonstrated by the American people, following the 9·11 incident. I think that spirit is very much admirable. At the same time, I believed that the 9·11 incident not just inflicted disasters on the American people, it also affected the whole world. Today when we commemorate the 9·11 incident, we are both remembering the deceased and also we are trying to send this message to the living.

On this visit, sometimes I felt quite downcast, but in other times I felt quite happy. For example, yesterday, I was at the New York Stock Exchange,

式要我敲锤。敲锤本来是一件很容易的事情,但我心里很紧张。我悄悄地对主席讲,我紧张不在铃响不响,而是今天的股票是上涨还是下降。不过昨天的运气还好,昨天,道琼斯指数上涨了。今天,下降,跟我没关系了。

下面,我开始读我这篇稿子。不过在读之前,我还想起了一件事。今天布什总统陪同我去参观了白宫。他知道我非常尊敬林肯总统。所以他特意把我带到林肯总统的办公室,而且特意给我看了林肯总统写的那篇《葛底斯堡演讲词》亲笔的稿子。那是一篇很精彩的演说,如果没有如此确定的联邦永久的原则,就不会有美国的今天,这是大家所熟知的。但是他那篇演说很短,我就觉得我这篇演说长了一点,但是我还是愿意把我自己写的东西读给大家,大家可以评论。

they asked me to open the stock exchange and I also rang the bell. Actually that was an easy thing to do, but I felt quite nervous. I said privately to the chairman that I felt nervous that not because whether the bells would ring loudly enough or not, but whether the stock would rise or fall today. But I was very fortunate yesterday because the Dow Jones Industry Average Index rose. Today it fell, so it had nothing to do with me.

Next, I will start reading the text of my speech. But before I do that, I remember something else. Today, President Bush took me on the tour of the White House. He knew that I have a great deal of respect for President Lincoln, so he especially took me to the office which used to be the office of President Lincoln. And he showed me the *Gettysburg Address*, actually, the 5th manuscripts of *Gettysburg Address*, which was really a wonderful speech. Because without the principle that union is perpetual established by President Lincoln, probably, it would not develop to this country today. I think you know this history very well. In fact, *Gettysburg Address* is very short, so I think, in comparison, my speech is very long. But I still want to share with you something that I have written for myself and you can comment on that as you will.

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