

Stephen E. Lucas

The Art



Public Speaking

Specially adapted for Chinese readers

Tenth Edition 第十版(中国版)

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

演讲的艺术

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TENTH EDITION

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外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS 北京 BEIJING

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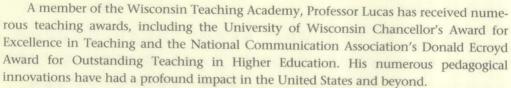
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About the Author

rofessor of Communication Arts and Evjue-Bascom Professor in the Humanities at the University of Wisconsin, Stephen E. Lucas has been recognized for his work as both a scholar and a teacher. His first book, *Portents of Rebellion: Rhetoric and Revolution in Philadelphia*, 1765–1776, received the Golden Anniversary Award of the National Communication Association in 1977 and was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize. His essay "The Rhetorical Ancestry of the Declaration of Independence" (1998) received the Golden Anniversary Monograph Award of the National Communication Association, and in 2009 he received the same organization's Distinguished Scholar Award. His most recent book is *Words of a Century: The Top 100 American Speeches*, 1900–1999 (Oxford University Press, 2009).

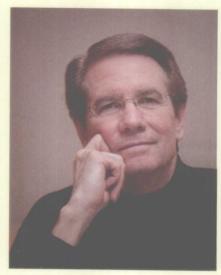
Professor Lucas is also author of *The Art of Public Speaking*, which is used at more than 1,000 colleges and universities around the world. One of the most influential textbooks of its time, regardless of academic discipline, it has established the paradigm for current approaches to the

teaching of public speaking. In 2004, it received both the William Holmes McGuffey Longevity Award and the Textbook Excellence Award from the Text and Academic Authors Association.



Professor Lucas first came to China in 2001. In addition to serving as a judge at the 21st Century Cup National English Speaking Competition and the FLTRP Cup National English Debating Competition, he has become known as a commentator for the CCTV Cup English Speaking Contest. He has lectured at many Chinese universities, has presented workshops on public speaking instruction for Chinese professors, and has been a featured guest on CCTV International's *Dialogue* and on China Radio International. He has also worked with numerous visiting scholars from China in his seminars and teacher-training sessions at the University of Wisconsin.

Stephen Lucas and his wife, Patty, live in Madison, Wisconsin, and have two sons, Jeff and Ryan. His interests include travel, sports, art, and photography.



能言善道 说话的艺术



两千多年前,孔夫子周游列国,力劝各地诸侯一切要以民为先,做君王就应该为老百姓着想。他能受到主政者的善待就是因为他有一张很会说话的嘴巴,而且说得头头是道。所谓言之有物,能言人之不能言,能道人之不能道,这当然是有口才之人才能做得到。现在外研社要出一本课本,英文的书名是 The Art of Public Speaking,中文该译为"演讲的艺术"。

在此我想回顾一下我个人的经历。我从小就喜欢读书,尤其喜欢在学校参加演讲比赛。中学时还经常代表学校去参加各学校的学生演讲比赛,拿到了多项冠军,也由此养成了我在不同时期、不同环境中与人雄辩(的习惯),而且兴趣甚高,每次旗开得胜,有不少自满。我大学毕业后第一份工作是新闻记者,做的

是采访各地大小人物的工作,因此也得到了不少生活的经验,尤其是如何应付各种不同的考验与挑战,而其中最大的挑战之一该是如何能言善辩,不能让对方以言论来把自己打倒。

我在美国多年来以写作和演讲谋生,乐此不倦。因为做得好,总有些成就感,而且增加自信,无论在任何场合都能抬起头,无人敢欺。美国的退休总统大多都以出书和演讲为生财之道。老布什、克林顿、基辛格(他不是总统,只是国务卿),都在退休后投身讲坛,一次演讲比他们全年的薪俸还要高。当然这现象只是在美国,其他地域还未迎头赶上。

三言两语只想一道能言的好处。二十一世纪的社会更是一个无时无地都有竞争的 社会,若不能有点说话的才能,定会吃亏。为此我劝年轻的学子要多多训练您的口 才,不要被语言打倒。每时每刻善用您的言语技能,为您带来无比的成功。

陈香梅于美国华盛顿

演讲的力量

提到演讲,我们都很熟悉。我们既曾被历史上的许多著名演讲感动过,也在被现代社会中各类风格独特的演讲影响着。无论是闻一多先生为真理、正义而战的"最后一次演讲",还是马丁·路德·金为争取平等、呼唤自由的"我有一个梦想",无论是杨澜女士充满东方魅力的申奥演讲,还是奥巴马总统慷慨激昂的竞选演说,都让我们感受到演讲所承载的思想之深与语言之美。这就是演讲的力量。一个成功的演讲者能够激励起千百万人,一次打动人心的演说能使人终身难忘。

可能有人会说:"我不打算竞选,也没有太多机会发表重要正式讲话,甚至没有机会做任何公共发言,为什么要学习演讲?" 实际上,除了演讲台上、聚光灯下、公共场合的演讲,演讲在生活中还有更多更深远的意义。我曾走访过欧美国家的不少大学,



注意到一些知名大学往往把演讲与写作这两门课程作为全校学生的必修课,有的大学在强调学生必须具有的综合素质时往往把交流与公共演讲的能力列在前位。在日本、新加坡等国家,政府工作人员要进行三个月到半年的演讲训练才能上岗工作,可见对演讲的重视程度。系统的演讲训练不仅有助于增强一个人的表达能力,更有利于其开拓思路、增强自信,提高沟通技巧。在注重交流、合作与效率的当今社会,这是一位高素质人才所应具备的重要能力。特别是当下我们强调培养大学生的创新思维和能力,就我自己的体会,通过对学生交流、演讲和论辩能力的培养可以使他们更具逻辑推理、言辞表达、哲理思辨。在创新人才的培养中和在不同国家与文化之间的沟通中,这一能力显得尤为重要。

对大学生而言,练习英语演讲是提高英语表达能力的有效方法,同时更是了解中西文化、培养思维能力的重要手段。一个成功的演讲者,除了有较强的语言能力与记忆力之外,还需要有敏锐的观察力、敏捷的思维力与准确的判断力。通过演讲的准备,你可以逐步学会去了解他人的背景、兴趣、信仰与态度,去了解其他文化的优秀历史传承,从而更好地与不同类型的人沟通与相处,通过演讲稿的撰写,你

可以练习将思想和材料组织得更有条理,表达准确而又清楚,而通过在演讲台上的表达,你可以克服对公众讲话时的恐惧,变得更加自信。英语演讲,能帮助你练习用简明、清晰、有力的语言表达自己的观点,也能使你在国际交流的场合,以更开阔的视野、更自信的姿态、更得体的方式介绍中国的文化,发表独到的见解,维护国家尊严,弘扬民族精神。

在教育部近期公示的《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010-2020年)》(征求意见稿)中明确提出,教育要"适应国家经济社会对外开放的要求,培养大批具有国际视野、通晓国际规则、能够参与国际事务与国际竞争的国际化人才"。我相信英语演讲有助于培养这样的国际化人才。实际上,目前国内许多高校已充分认识到英语演讲的重要性,并已相继开设了此类课程。四川大学从2002年起就开设了英语演讲课,并将"演讲艺术"与"论辩艺术"、"交流艺术"并列,作为全校的公选课,着重培养学生的综合素质。在川大,英语演讲课不是口语课,也不是理论课和知识课,而是"英语+演讲"的特殊课型,"集听、说、读、写、视之大成",与其他课程相辅相成,学生在其他课上的学习成果都可以在演讲课上得到充分体现。这门课无论对教师还是对学生来说都是一个学习、思考与创新的平台,既有助于语言能力提高,也有助于综合素质培养。

在目前高校探讨新的语言教学方法、关注学生的创新能力培养的环境与背景下,外研社将Stephen E. Lucas教授的经典著作、被誉为"演讲圣经"的《演讲的艺术》引入中国,并结合中国文化和中国大学生的特点,针对中国英语演讲课程的需要策划与出版《演讲的艺术》(中国版),可谓是非常有远见。这种"量身定制"的改编方式既可以保留原书的精髓,又可以融入中国的文化,既利于教师课堂操作,又便于学生吸收提高。对英语演讲教师而言,讲授这本教材本身就是向演讲大师学习演讲教学的方法;对学生而言,阅读这本书就像聆听大师讲解交流艺术与沟通技巧,可获得启迪终生的收益。《演讲的艺术》展现的是演讲的艺术,但又绝不仅仅是演讲,更是与人交流的艺术,是生活的艺术,是人人都应该具备的能力。

演讲给人力量,而这种力量的传达需要一种有效的方式,从作者传递给教师, 从教师传递给学生,从一个人传递给周边的其他人。我相信,由Lucas教授精心编写的《演讲的艺术》(中国版),能带给中国的学习者这种震撼人心的力量。

> 石坚四川大学副校长 2010年4月9日

Preface

he Art of Public Speaking has long been the leading book on its subject in the West, and I am deeply grateful for the favorable reception it has received in China. In preparing this adaptation of the 10th edition, I have retained the original book's balance between theory and practice. Firmly grounded in classical and contemporary theories of rhetoric, it offers full coverage of all major aspects of speech preparation and presentation.

It also follows David Hume's advice that "He who would teach eloquence must do it chiefly by examples." The book contains a large number of outlines, speech extracts, and sample speeches that illustrate the principles of effective public speaking. In addition, it comes with a CD-ROM that allows readers to see those principles in action. The CD-ROM contains more than 50 speech videos, as well as a variety of other teaching and learning materials.

As with previous editions, this adaptation reflects my belief that the most important part of speaking is thinking. One cannot give a successful speech without having something of substance to say. Nor can one be truly successful without a strong ethical foundation. Regardless of the audience or situation, the goal of public speaking is to communicate worthy thoughts in an effective manner.

While keeping the essence of the original book, I have taken several steps to harmonize it with the needs, interests, and experiences of Chinese readers.

First, I have reduced its length by judicious editing and conceptual refinement. English public speaking is a new course in China, and, unlike public speaking courses in American universities, it is not taught in the students' native tongue. As a result, it has somewhat different educational objectives and pedagogical methods. In adjusting to those differences, I have deleted material that is not germane to the course in China, and I have reworked other material to make it more suitable for the course. The result is a more concise book designed to meet the needs of students and teachers at Chinese universities.

Second, I have incorporated numerous Chinese examples that will relate the principles of English public speaking more directly to the cultural experiences of readers in China. Because English public speaking is a language course as well as a speech course, I use Western examples when they are the best choice to illustrate key skills and concepts. However, because public speaking, like other forms of communication, is culturally based, I use Chinese examples when they will be more effective than Western ones. In this regard, the adaptation can be thought of as a Western book with Chinese characteristics.

Third, unlike Western editions of *The Art of Public Speaking*, this adaptation includes a chapter on speaking in competitions. It has been my privilege to participate in both the 21st Century Cup and the CCTV Cup as a judge, question master, and

commentator. I never cease to be impressed by the achievements of the students and the dedication of their tutors. These competitions are exceedingly rigorous, and they have played a major role in promoting the quality and popularity of English public speaking throughout China. Writing the chapter on competitions has been one of the most enjoyable aspects of preparing this adaptation, and I hope it will be of value to contestants and tutors alike.

When I made my first trip to China in 2001, I could not have imagined the growth that would take place in English public speaking during the subsequent decade. It has been my privilege to lecture at many Chinese universities and to meet students and teachers from all parts of the nation. Their enthusiasm for English learning in general and for public speaking in particular are truly inspiring. It is to them that this adaptation of *The Art of Public Speaking* is dedicated.

Acknowledgments

Many people have contributed to this book over the years. Huang Zhenhua, Jiang Bo, and Chen Yinghui, all of whom were then at the Chinese consulate in Chicago, helped facilitate my first visit to China in October 2001, which is the genesis of everything that has followed. Li Ping, director of the School of International Studies at the University of International Business and Economics, in Beijing, invited me to present several lectures and to meet with students, administrators, and faculty.

During that visit, Zhu Yinghuang, editor in chief of *China Daily*, extended an invitation to attend the 2002 21st Century Cup in Chengdu, thereby starting an enduring association with that competition. Over the years, Nie Lisheng, editor in chief of *21st Century*, and Huang Qing, managing editor of *China Daily*, have extended many kindnesses, including permission to include in the book speeches from the 21st Century Cup.

Three months before I arrived in Beijing, China received the bid to host the 2008 Olympic Games. Liu Qi, Mayor of Beijing and chair of the Beijing Organizing Committee for the XXIX Olympiad, graciously met with me and provided insight into the preparation of the speeches presented to the IOC at its July 13, 2001, meeting in Moscow.

In 2004, Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press published the 8th edition of *The Art of Public Speaking*. I owe much to Li Pengyi, then President of FLTRP; to current FLTRP President Yu Chunchi; to Vice President Xu Jianzhong; and to Higher English Education Publishing Managing Director Chang Xiaoling.

Also in 2004, I was invited to serve as a commentator at the CCTV Cup English Speaking Contest. Among the people I have worked with at CCTV-9 over the years, special thanks go to Director Wang Xi, Producer He Yujie, and fellow commentators Peng Wenlan and Chen Xiaowei.

In 2007, the First National Symposium on English Public Speaking was held in Beijing; the Second National Symposium was held in 2009. I was honored to present keynote addresses at both of these pathbreaking conferences, and I am grateful to the participants who shared with me their ideas about *The Art of Public Speaking*.

I have learned much about Chinese pedagogy and culture from the visiting

scholars who have worked with me at the University of Wisconsin, including Ren Wen, Su Yurong, Gu Qiubei, Chen Zhihong, Liao Jinjin, Yang Huimin, Liu Aihua, Xu Haiyan, Zhang Chunyue, Liu Jia, Han Ning and Li Zhikun.

My visits to Chinese universities have provided opportunities to establish connections with English-language educators in China and to test ideas related to the book. I am especially grateful to Professor Cheng Musheng of Tsinghua University, Dean Cheng Xiaotang of Beijing Normal University, Dean Fu Li of Harbin Institute of Technology, Dean Gong Wenxiang of Peking University, Professor Jia Guodong of Renmin University, Deputy Dean Li Youwen of Beijing Foreign Studies University, Professor Liu Sen of East China Normal University, Vice President Ma Yulu of East China University of Science and Technology, Professor Mao Sihui of Macao Polytechnic Institute, Dean Mei Deming of Shanghai International Studies University, Vice Dean Shang Xiaoming of Heilongjiang University, Dean Wang Lifei of the University of International Business and Economics, Dean Wang Tongshun of Shanghai Jiaotong University, Professor Yang Huizhong of Shanghai Jiaotong University, and Dean Zhang Chunbai of East China Normal University.

In addition to the people at FLTRP mentioned earlier, I also wish to thank Duan Changcheng, Li Shujing, and especially Liu Xiangdong, who has helped in ways too numerous to recount. Zhao Chunmei was the project editor during early stages of this project. Chen Jing was responsible for subsequent stages and guided the book to completion. I could not have asked for better editors.

Nor should I neglect the people at McGraw-Hill who played a role in the book. International publishing can be a complex enterprise. Ed Stanford, President of McGraw-Hill Higher Education; Michael Hays, Managing Director of Global Publishing; and Jerene Tan, Director of Educational Publishing at McGraw-Hill Asia, were instrumental in expediting the process. Michael Xia, Selina Tang, and Fan Ying helped with a variety of details during my visits to China.

Margaret Procario's careful proofreading has improved the book substantively as well as stylistically. Sarah Jedd helped me select sample speeches from the 21st Century Cup and the CCTV Cup.

Wang Shenggang, of the China Association for Education Exchange, provided generous hospitality, while Xu Cuying and Jiang Jiajie assisted during their postings at the Chinese consulate in Chicago.

Few people in China have had greater experience in English public speaking than Chen Xiangmei. I am deeply honored by her endorsement of the book. I am thankful as well to Shi Jian, Vice President of Sichuan University, for his preface.

Above all, I am indebted to Yin Suya, who as second author collaborated with me on this project from its conception. In addition to her contributions to the book, she has worked tirelessly in behalf of all my activities in China. Her vision, initiative, and perseverance have been invaluable.

Finally, as in my other books, I owe more than I can express to my wife, Patty. Her love and support make everything possible.

Stephen E. Lucas Madison, Wisconsin

导读

演讲论辩修辞自古希腊时代起就一直是西方教育的重要组成部分。始于先秦时期的中国修辞学尽管没有形成西方修辞学研究中的演说和论辩传统,但中国历史上也并不乏"羽扇纶巾,谈笑间,樯橹灰飞烟灭"的论辩大师。演讲论辩修辞在中国和西方都有着很强的实用性,事实上,古往今来,从东方到西方,演讲论辩的能力始终与个人的前途和国家的命运息息相关。古人云:片语可以兴邦,一言可以辱国。西汉的刘向在《战国策·东周》"秦兴师临周而求九鼎"一文中讲述了东周的重臣颜率如何利用自己的智慧和口才维护了本国的尊严和利益,正可谓:一人之辩,重于九鼎之宝;三寸之舌,强于百万之师。

有些读者可能会认为演讲的艺术主要是指演讲者的口才、风度和语言修养。也有人会认为,演讲的艺术是指当众讲话时运用声音、表情以及身体语言的技巧。而事实上,演讲作为一门艺术所涵盖的内容远不止这些简单的概念。爱好演讲的读者可以借助《演讲的艺术》一书来全面、深入地了解演讲的要素和组成部分,从而达到掌握这门艺术的目的。

如国内很多英语演讲爱好者所知,《演讲的艺术》是一本深受中外大学生读者 欢迎的传播学基础教程。本教程以传播学的基本理论和概念为出发点,详尽地讲解了演讲所涉及的每个环节和步骤。这些环节和步骤包括:克服怯场、选题立意、了解听众、论证观点、巧用语言、撰写讲稿以及排练演示等。本教程也专门介绍了各类演讲的不同用途,如:传播知识、雄辩说理、激情励志、引见致辞、颁奖致辞、受奖致辞、祝酒致辞以及竞技口才等。

克服怯场是演讲训练的第一个环节。为了帮助读者排除紧张心理,本书第三章布置了一个简短的作业作为演讲的热身练习。这个作业是一个两分钟左右的有备演讲,演讲的话题可以是介绍自己本人,也可以是介绍他人。介绍的内容要包括自己或他人的背景、性格、信仰和追求。因为时间的限制,演讲者必须合理地设计段落大意和中心思想,以避免讲稿过长。讲稿的字数应在300字左右。为了使演讲有创意和感染力,演讲者可以设计独具匠心的开头和结尾,并使用富有戏剧性或冒险性的素材。当然,所有的情节都必须是真实的,不可虚构。为达到锻炼的目的,建议读者用半脱稿的方式完成演讲。

选题立意是演讲成功的基础。本书的第四章介绍了选择演讲话题的主要方法,

如盘点法、分类法等。这一章还讲解了如何确定演讲的总体目的、具体目的和中心思想。演讲的总体目的取决于演讲所属的种类。比如,说明性演讲的总体目的是传播知识,教育听众;说服性演讲的总体目的是雄辩说理,说服听众;而纪念性演讲的总体目的是激情励志,鼓舞听众。当然,说服性演讲必定要包含说明性演讲的成分。 分,而纪念性演讲也必定要包含说明性演讲和说服性演讲的成分。

演讲的具体目的是演讲内容的高度概括。比如,一个以中国旗袍为话题的演讲,其总体目的是传播知识,而其具体目的则可以定为,"让听众了解中国旗袍的起源、款式以及文化影响。"演讲的中心思想是演讲的要点,也是对演讲具体目的的进一部解释。这里还以中国旗袍这一话题为例,基于上面提到的具体目的,其中心思想则应是,"中国旗袍起源于上世纪二十年代,其款式众多,并对中国妇女产生了重要的文化影响。"通过学习第四章的内容,读者可以掌握选题的技巧,学会如何确定演讲的总体目的,以及如何规划起草与演讲的时限相应的具体目的和中心思想。

分析听众是演讲成功的一个不可忽略的环节。要想演讲达到预期的效果,演讲"者要对听众进行充分的了解,这包括了解听众的人数、演讲的场景、听众的文化特征,以及听众对演讲话题、演讲者及演讲场合的态度。本书的第五章从理论上阐述了以听众为中心和了解听众心理的重要性,并且系统地讲解了分析听众和收集有关听众信息的具体步骤和方法。

从某种意义上讲,如果说口才是演讲成功的重要条件,那么了解听众则是演讲成功的必要条件。据《吕氏春秋·必己》记载,一次孔子的马跑到地里吃了一个农民的庄稼,农民将马扣留。一向以能言善辩著称的子贡请求去说服那农民,他道理讲透,好话说尽,马也没要回来。可是有个刚刚跟随孔子学习的粗俗的人只说了一句话,马就要回来了。那个农民听了粗人的话说:"说话都像你这么清楚就好了,怎么能像刚刚那个人那样!"子贡的口才在农民面前无用武之地,这是因为他不了解农民,因此也不知道如何与农民交流。可见,如果没有对听众的充分了解,再好的口才也不会有任何的说服力或感染力。

论证观点是演讲成功的前提。因为,没有充分的论据,再有力的论点也是站不住脚的。本书的第六章介绍了三种论据,即例证、数据和证言。演讲者可以集中收集论据,也可以通过平时的积累为演讲储备论据。在这一章中,读者可以接触大量的各类论据的实例,以及论据在演讲中的用法。学习这一章的要点是掌握如何识别和收集每一种不同的论据,以及如何在演讲中恰当地使用论据,并准确、清楚地说明其出处。

撰写讲稿是演讲成功的关键环节。演讲者要具备自己撰写讲稿的能力,这对国内的大多数英语演讲爱好者来说也许是一个不小的挑战。《演讲的艺术》一书用大量的篇幅详细地介绍了英语演讲辞写作的过程、步骤、方法和技巧。本书第九章讲

XI

解了讲稿提纲和演讲提纲的区别和这两种提纲的准备方法。讲稿提纲是指用提纲形式准备的演讲辞的全文,而演讲提纲则只包括演讲辞的要点。第七章介绍了组织讲稿提纲的一些具体步骤,如确定段落大意、为段落大意排序、为段落大意填充内容和使用连接词串连讲稿全文等。第八章介绍了演讲辞开头和结尾的写作方法,这其中包括演讲辞开头和结尾的各自的组成成分。演讲辞的开头一般包含四个成分:引起听众的注意和兴趣、搭建交流平台以便与听众彼此心会意通、建立和证明演讲者的可信度、介绍演讲的要点。演讲辞的结束语首先要示意演讲已接近尾声,然后进一步深化演讲的中心思想。当然,要从根本上提高英语演讲辞写作的水平,单凭阅读课本的有关章节是不够的。希望读者在掌握本教程所传授的写作要领的同时,能经常地、有选择地阅读中英文书籍和报刊杂志,用以激发灵感,积累素材,充实语汇,并用以保持与时俱进的精神。

巧用语言是增强演讲辞力度和效果的必要手段。正如本书第十章所说,演讲者首先应该对语言有较好的驾驭能力,语言表达要准确、鲜明和生动。对于国内的大学生读者和其他各行各业的英语演讲爱好者来说,在扩大英语单词量的同时,还要掌握词语的内涵和外延,练习使用实词和听众耳熟能详的词语,以及学会如何识别和删除赘词。在此基础上,演讲者还应恰到好处地使用富有表现力和艺术美感的方法或手段,来提升语言的表现力和演讲的感染力。本书的第十章介绍了两大类修辞格,一类用于加强语言的形象性,如明喻、暗喻、双关等;另一类用于加强语言的韵律性,如重复、排比、头韵、对照等。

美国黑人民权运动领袖马丁·路德·金的著名演讲"我有一个梦想"是巧用修辞手法的范例。其中脍炙人口的名句,"我有一个梦想……","让自由之声响彻……",都是通过重复和排比的手法使演讲辞更加铿锵有力、震撼人心。在这篇演讲辞中,金同时也使用了大量的形象词语来唤起听众的觉醒和共鸣。例如,他把《解放宣言》比作灯塔的光芒、把种族隔离和种族歧视形容成枷锁、把黑人的生存环境描绘成贫困的孤岛等。而"欢乐的黎明,漫长的黑夜","种族隔离的荒凉深谷,种族平等的阳关大道","种族不平等的流沙,充满手足情的磐石"等一系列的对照修辞手段又使金的演讲辞琅琅上口、丝丝入扣。

语言修养离不开政治和文化背景的依托。通过阅读第十章的最后两节,读者还可以领悟到演讲者的语言不但要精彩独到,还要分寸得体,要适合于演讲的场合、听众、话题和演讲者本身,而且不能包含任何歧视。演讲者说话的艺术往往与自身的政治见识和文化素养紧密相连,比如,在香港回归的谈判桌上与英方代表既唇枪舌剑,又不失风度的原新华社香港分社社长周南就一向被称为诗人外交家。一次周南在香港总商会发表演讲时,有人就中国人民解放军驻港部队能否更名进行提问,周南当场引用了莎剧《罗密欧与朱丽叶》的道白作答:"What's in a name? That which we call a

rose by any other name would smell as sweet."("名字本身有什么意义?我们称之为玫瑰的花朵,换一个别的名字,它的香味还是同样芬芳。")周南在此种场合表现出的机敏睿智和分寸得体博得在场所有听众的叹服和敬佩。

对于国内的读者来说,语言修养还包括演讲者的母语修养。一个不热爱或不尊重母语文化的人,英语讲得无论多么流利,都不会成为合格的文化传播者。中华民族的文化博大精深、源远流长,使全天下的炎黄子孙都引以为荣,也使整个世界为之瞩目和景仰。中国古典文学中的名文、名诗和名句经常被中外政要在重要场合引用,以促进国际间的政治和文化交流。

2009年7月27日,美国总统奥巴马在华盛顿罗纳德·里根大厦和国际贸易中心为美中战略与经济对话的致辞中引用了《孟子·尽心下》中的语句:"山径之蹊间,介然用之而成路;为间不用,则茅塞之矣"("A trail through the mountains, if used, becomes a path in a short time, but, if unused, becomes blocked by grass in an equally short time."),以敦促中美两国应为后代共同开辟一条通往未来的坦途,并要防止两国间的合作之路被不利因素所阻断。2010年3月14日,温家宝总理在人民大会堂金色大厅就第十一届全国人民代表大会第三次会议闭幕举行的记者会上,曾多次引用古语和诗文。在回答法新社记者关于中美关系的提问时,他引用了宋朝王安石《登飞来峰》中的诗句,"不畏浮云遮望眼,自缘身在最高层"("I have no fear of the clouds that may block my sight, as I am already at the top of the height."),用以表明中国政府高瞻远瞩、审时度势、从容大度地把握中美两国之间关系的姿态。

传播知识是说解性演讲的主要用途。说解性演讲有着很宽的使用范围。就《演讲的艺术》一书的读者而言,会经常用到说解性演讲的人包括:用英语授课的教学人员,英语为第一外语的大中院校学生,国际活动或赛事的义务工作者,外交人员,外事人员,准备到英语国家留学或工作的人员,外企雇员,国际航班的空服员,英语导游、导购、销售人员,酒店和餐饮业的管理人员,以及其他各行各业的涉外工作人员。本书第十三章第一节介绍了四种不同的说解性演讲。第一种是介绍物件的,比如向听众介绍戈壁滩、电脑、股票市场、四川面具、湘绣和中国熊猫等。第二种是描述过程的,例如为听众讲解合风的形成、指导听众书写个人简历或向听众介绍如何打太极拳。第三种是陈述事件的,这包括向听众陈述失眠、婚姻、世界杯、海啸和网络犯罪等事件。第四种是诠释概念的,比如向听众解释什么是进化论、军事理论、教育哲学以及激励法原理等。这一章节还讲解了如何根据演讲的时限来确定说解性演讲的具体目的、中心思想和段落大意,以及段落大意的排序方法。读者可以通过学习这一章节提供的范例来掌握诸如时间法、空间法和话题法等说解性演讲段落大意的排序方式。第十三章的第二节提醒读者在作说解性演讲时不要高估听众的理解能力,不要拘

泥技术细节,要使想法人格化,避免语言抽象化,并要有独创性,第三节为读者提供了说解性演讲的范文及专家点评。

雄辩说理是说服性演讲的主要特色。就本书的读者而言, 说服性演讲的使用范 围包括:对外籍人士进行健康保健、交通安全、旅行安全等宣传,向外企、外商、 外籍人士募捐, 签证面试, 外企求职面试, 外企竞岗演讲, 对外招商引资洽谈, 各 种涉外谈判, 对外商品广告、营销、促销等。说服性演讲比说解性演讲更具挑战 性、因为它要求演讲者有较高的可信度、充足的证据、较强的推理能力和充沛的情 感。本书的第十四章用递进的方法介绍了三种论辩形式的内容和相关性。这三种论 辩形式由低到高可排列为事实性论辩、价值性论辩和政策性论辩。事实性论辩旨在 论证某一事实的真伪,比如,吸烟是否对身体有害,莎翁的戏剧是否出自他人之手 等。此类论辩的目的是说服听众同意某种观点。价值性论辩主要是论证某种想法或 行为的对与否、正义与否、道德与否等。价值性论辩的核心是演讲者的价值判断标 准、例如,若是演讲者认为"脚踏车是最理想的陆地交通工具",那么这位演讲者 首先要界定"最理想"的判断标准,以便为接下来的论证奠定基础。价值性论辩的 最终目的是要听众接受演讲者所倡导的价值观。价值性论辩必然包含事实性论辩的 成分,而政策性论辩既涵盖事实性论辩又涵盖价值性论辩。政策性论辩能直接改变 或影响听众的行为, 所以是更具实用价值的说服性演讲。政策性论辩又细分为针对 机构政策的说服性演讲和针对个体政策的说服性演讲。比如,"说服听众同意将演 讲设为英语专业的必修课"所针对的是机构政策,而"说服听众定期义务献血"所 针对的是个体政策。针对机构政策的说服性演讲只力求听众同意演讲者的建议是必 要的、可行的; 而针对个体政策的说服性演讲则力求听众采用演讲者的建议, 并立 即付诸行动。政策性论辩的段落大意有下列几种排序法:问题—出路法、问题—成 因一出路法、动机序列法和优势对比法。需要提及的是,动机序列法最适用于针对 个体政策的说服性演讲;这也可以解释为什么西方广告商专门采用动机序列法编排 商业广告词的内容。第十四章第六节介绍了说理的手段和技巧以及常见的说理谬 误,第七节为读者提供了说服性演讲的范文及专家点评。

激情励志是纪念性演讲的总体目的。就本书的读者而言,纪念性演讲适用于: 英语演讲比赛的自选题演讲,各种涉外场合的节日庆典致辞、毕业典礼致辞、就职演说、悼辞,以及其他涉外场合的献词等。纪念性演讲通常用来赞颂某一人物 (屈原、秋瑾、钱学森等),某一群体(都市清洁工、天安门国旗班、中国航天员等),某一机构(中国红十字会、希望工程、中国历史博物馆等),某一情操(五四运动的精神、虎门销烟的民族气节、重阳节的尊老传统等)。成功的纪念性演讲既要包括说解性和说服性成分,又要通过恰当的修辞手段达到激情励志的效果。本书的第十五章最后一节提供了纪念性演讲的范文和专家点评。本章还介绍了其他几种用于特殊场合的演讲,比如,引见辞、颁奖辞、受奖辞以及祝酒辞等。

竞技口才是演讲的一种特殊用途。由CCTV和外研社联合主办的"CCTV杯全国英语演讲大赛"以及由中国日报和大型跨国公司联合主办的"21世纪杯全国英语演讲比赛"是目前国内最大规模的英语演讲赛事。本书的第一作者斯蒂文·卢卡斯博士曾多次担任上述两个大赛的提问评委和点评专家。在本书的最后一章,卢卡斯博士讲解了有备演讲、即兴演讲、现场问答和分组辩论的有关技巧,并点评了一些获奖作品。

排练演示涵盖演示的方式、演讲者声音的运用以及演讲者肢体语言的运用。本书第十一章第二节介绍了四种不同的演示方式:读稿式演示、背诵式演示、即兴式演示和提纲式演示,其中提纲式演示是本教程的教学重点。提纲式演示是一种半即兴演讲,演讲者通过演讲提纲和即兴发挥相结合的方式来完成演讲。本章的第三节探讨了用声的一些基本要领,比如如何控制或运用音量、音调、语速、停顿以及吐字发音等。在此特别值得读者注意的是,当你在演讲或辩论中提及欧美品牌名称或其他专有名词时,应该使用该词的英语读音,避免用中文读音来替代。比如,不应把"Nike"误读成"耐克",把"Coca-Cola"误读成"可口可乐",或把"Versace"误读成"范思哲"。本章的第四节讨论了演讲者如何注意个人形象、台上举止、手势运用,以及如何与听众保持目光接触。

在此,我们至诚感谢美国国会图书馆和中国驻美国大使馆的全力支持和帮助。中国驻美使馆尤少忠公使衔参赞专程安排本书的两位作者与深受国人尊敬的陈香梅女士在华盛顿会面。陈香梅女士曾被八位美国总统委以重任,并被誉为"中美民间大使"。她不仅是享誉太平洋两岸的著名作家,还是出色的演说家。她于上世纪60年代初曾师从乔治亚城大学特别教授学习演讲。在她的私人相册中,我们看到了她在美国各地巡讲的足迹。其中有一幅照片记载了她去美国通用电器公司演讲的情景。从照片的说明中我们得知,陈香梅女士是历史上第一位在美国通用电器公司演讲的女性。为了使中国的大学生读者充分地认识到英语演讲与口才的重要性,陈香梅女士欣然命笔为本书作序。在感到荣幸和激动之余,我们更要以陈香梅女士为楷模,为弘扬中国文化、增进国际交流作出贡献。荀子曰:"无冥冥之志者,无昭昭之明,无惛惛之事者,无赫赫之功。"我们希望以此古训与读者朋友共勉。

殷苏娅于美国新泽西 2010年3月20日

殷苏娅毕业于美国威斯康星大学麦迪逊分校新闻与大众传播学院,并获得新闻与大众传播学硕士学位和大众传播学博士学位。殷苏娅现在任职于美国新泽西州理查德·斯特哥顿学院,为传播学专业副教授,主要研究领域为广告、新闻写作、国际传播和中美关系。

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