

二十一世纪普通高等院校规划教材

# Simultaneous Interpreting

## 口译理论与实践

### 同声传译

主编/沈国荣 李洁

审订/马玉梅

河南人民出版社



二十一世纪普通高等院校规划教材

# 口译理论与实践

——同声传译

**主 编** 沈国荣(河南工业大学外语学院)

李 洁(郑州大学外语学院)

**副主编** 刘蔚馨(防空兵指挥学院基础部语言教研室)

李自新(河南工业大学外语学院)

吴秀芳(河南工业大学外语学院)

王 琳(河南工业大学外语学院)

**参 编** 杨惠莹(河南工业大学经济贸易学院)

张 宇(中原工学院信息商务学院)

王震华(河南理工大学外语学院)

许 曦(中原工学院信息商务学院)

**审 订** 马玉梅(河南工业大学外语学院)

河南人民出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

口译理论与实践:同声传译/沈国荣,李洁主编. —郑州:  
河南人民出版社,2010.7

ISBN 978-7-215-07263-3

I. ①口… II. ①沈… ②李… III. ①英语—口译—教材  
IV. ①H315.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 133533 号

---

河南人民出版社出版发行

(地址:郑州市经五路 66 号 邮政编码:450002 电话:65788036)

新华书店经销 郑州美联印刷有限公司印刷

开本 787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16 印张 22.25

字数 420 千字

2010 年 7 月第 1 版 2010 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

---

定价:38.00 元

# 前 言

所谓同声传译(Simultaneous Interpreting,缩写为SI),就是指口译员利用专门的同声翻译设备,坐在隔音的同传室里,一面通过耳机收听源语发言人连续不断的讲话,一面几乎同步地对着话筒把讲话人所表达的全部信息内容准确、完整地传译成目的语,其译语输出通过话筒输送。特点是讲者连续不断地发言,而译者是边听边译,原文与译文翻译的平均间隔时间是三至四秒,最多达到十多秒。译者仅利用讲者两句之间稍歇的空隙完成翻译工作,因此对译员素质要求非常高。目前,世界上95%的国际会议采用的都是同声传译的方式。

同声传译是一种受时间严格限制、难度极高的语际转换活动,它要求译员在听辨源语讲话的同时,借助已有的主题知识迅速完成对源语信息的预测、理解、记忆、转换和目的语的计划、组织、表达、监听与修正,同步说出目的语译文,因此同声传译又叫同步口译。

同声传译课程的教学以当代同声传译及其教学理论为基础,在强调同传作为一种语言口头同步转换的行为的同时,注重它作为一种交际行为的特征。通过结合同传的这两种特色,课程不仅讲授英汉两种语言的转换技巧,还注重培养学生的交际能力,如现场的应变能力等。

《口译理论与实践——同声传译》以同声传译过程中所需要的技巧为核心,同时帮助学生扩展与口译相关的知识。学生在完成此课程后应初步掌握的技巧,包括听句分析、暂留记忆贮存、注意力分解、断句、预测等。该课程以同传技巧为主线组织课堂教学,采用影子跟读、视译等练习形式。教材选材广泛,主题选材力求题材广泛、情景真实、内容实用、语言经典、译文规范。每单元介绍一项口译技能,力求语言与技能相结合。

《口译理论与实践——同声传译》共15单元,涵盖了同传概论、同传记忆、同传多任务处理(注意力分配)、视译、同传基本原则、同传常用技巧、同传应对策略、同传设备的使用、同传译员职业操守、同传的译前准备等同传译员必须掌握的主要同

传技能和知识;同时还包括了旅游、体育、自然灾害、银行、世界政治、教育、文化、法律、经济危机、国际贸易等多个专题的全真会议材料,供同传实际操作,强化同声传译技能的掌握。

《口译理论与实践——同声传译》的适用对象是英语专业本科生、语言文学专业硕士研究生等,也是自学英语、翻译的重要参考教材。

本教材由沈国荣、李洁担纲主编,马玉梅负责审订。一批在高校从事口译教学、经验丰富的教师分别承担了本书的编写工作。其中,第一、二章由河南工业大学外语学院沈国荣编写(约5.6万字);第三、四章由郑州大学外语学院李洁编写(约6万字);第五、六章由河南工业大学外语学院吴秀芳编写(约6万字);第七、八章由防空兵指挥学院基础部语言教研室刘蔚馨编写(约5.5万字);第九、十章由河南工业大学外语学院李自新编写(约5.5万字);第十三、十四章由河南工业大学外语学院王琳编写(约5.5万字);第十一、十二、十五章及其他部分(共约8万字)分别由河南工业大学经济贸易学院杨惠莹,中原工学院信息商务学院张宇、许曦,河南理工大学外语学院王震华等老师共同编写(各约2万字)。

由于编者水平有限,错讹与疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者不吝指正。

编 者

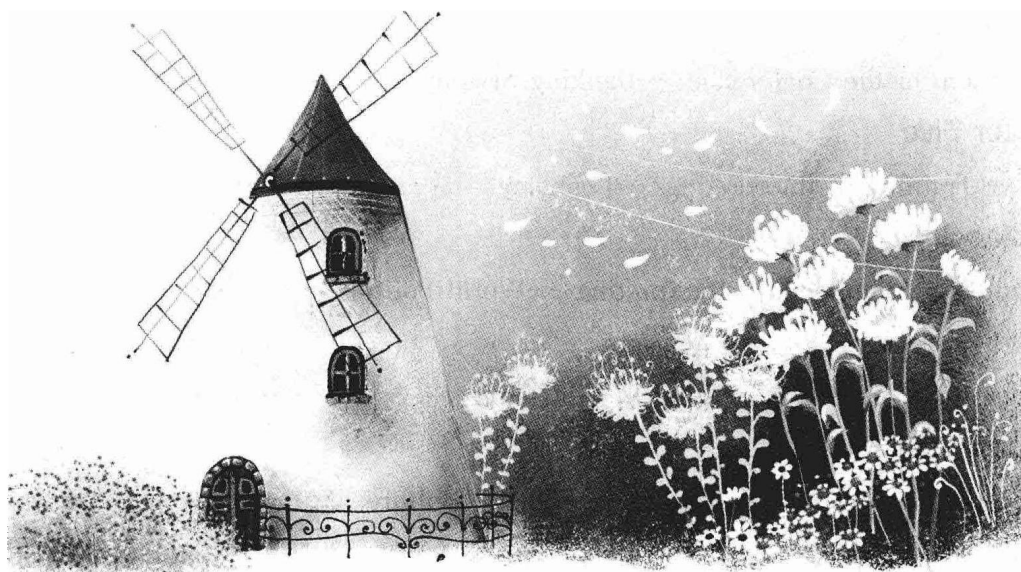
2009年12月

# Contents



○Chapter One	
Introduction to Simultaneous Interpreting/—Tourism .....	1
○Chapter Two	
Simultaneous Interpreting Facilities/—Sports .....	26
○Chapter Three	
Understanding Booth Manners/—Disasters .....	47
○Chapter Four	
Preparation for the Conference/—Banking System .....	69
○Chapter Five	
Memory Training in Interpreting/—Economy .....	94
○Chapter Six	
Principles of Simultaneous Interpreting/—World Politics .....	125
○Chapter Seven	
Introduction to Sight Interpreting/—Education .....	148
○Chapter Eight	
Split Attention in Simultaneous Interpreting/—Culture .....	164
○Chapter Nine	
Introduction to Simultaneous Interpreting Skills/—Science and Technology .....	190

○Chapter Ten	
Coping Tactics in Simultaneous Interpreting/—Law .....	209
○Chapter Eleven	
Relay Interpreting/—Financial Crisis .....	233
○Chapter Twelve	
Press Conference/—Briefing .....	251
○Chapter Thirteen	
Code of Professional Ethics/—International Trade .....	276
○Chapter Fourteen	
Quality Interpreting/—China and WTO .....	300
○Chapter Fifteen	
Suggestions for Preparing for the Test .....	319
参考书目 .....	348





## *Chapter One*

### **Introduction to Simultaneous Interpreting/—Tourism**

#### **I . Introduction to Simultaneous Interpreting**

**Definition:** In simultaneous interpreting (SI), the interpreter renders the message in the target language as quickly as he or she can formulate it from the source language, while the source-language speaker continuously speaks; sitting in a sound-proof booth, the SI interpreter speaks into a microphone, while clearly seeing and hearing the source-language speaker via earphones. The simultaneous interpreting is rendered to the target-language listeners via their earphones.



Moreover, SI is the common mode used by sign-language interpreters.

**Note:** Laymen often incorrectly describe SI and the SI interpreter as “simultaneous translation” and as the “simultaneous translator”, ignoring the definite distinction between interpretation and translation.

**The history of simultaneous interpreting:** Ancient Greek and Latin texts often reveal the use of interpreters working alongside kings and pharaohs. In the 17th century, Jesuit missionaries were often outstanding linguists and interpreters. At that time, any error in interpretation, willful or not, was punished by imprisonment, torture or execution.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, French was the official language of international bodies. In the 20th century, the League of Nations held its meetings in French and English, the two official languages. Interpreters would take detailed notes and reconstitute speeches in the consecutive mode. At the Nuremberg Trial, testimony was held in four languages. Since consecutive interpretation took too long, Andre Kaminer, one of the



greatest interpreters of all time, conceived a new technological device that was to revolutionize the field. Having invented simultaneous interpreting, he made history.

Since that time, simultaneous interpreting has been the preferred mode of communications and numerous international organizations regularly hold meetings in 9 languages all at the same time.

**Who can be simultaneous interpreter ( aptitudes and qualifications ) :** Conference interpreters have to have a great level of intelligence and a good command of at least two languages. However, this does not imply that all people possessing a high degree of intelligence and language fluency can become simultaneous interpreters. What, then, are the aptitudes that distinguish interpreter with good potential from all other? Most of the training institutions of interpreting tend to test the following for recruiting candidates:



- Intelligence
- Ability to abstract and paraphrase
- Reaction time
- Memory ( especially short-term memory )
- Poise and presentation
- Voice
- Understanding of and fluency in at least two languages

Selected candidates are expected to have the following qualifications before they could start their profession as a simultaneous interpreter:

- To have thorough knowledge of both source and target languages
- To have thorough knowledge of the culture of both source and target languages
- To be familiar with the topic he is interpreting
- To be quick-witted
- To have the ability of splitting attention
- To possess a comprehensive vocabulary

- To have a powerful memory
- To have a comprehensive general knowledge
- To be calm
- To be acquainted with different accents of the source language
- To have a good mastery of interpreting skills and techniques

## II . Background Reading

### *Passage One*

Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people who “travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for more than twenty-four hours and not more than **one consecutive year** for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity **remunerated from** within the place visited”. Tourism has become a popular global leisure activity. In 2008, there were over 922 million international tourist arrivals, with a growth of 1.9% as compared to 2007. **International tourism receipts** grew to US \$944 billion (euro 642 billion) in 2008, corresponding to an increase in real terms of 1.8% in 2007.



Despite the recent global recession, international tourist arrivals during the first four months of 2008 followed a similar growth trend than the same period in 2007. However, as a result of the economic crisis of 2008, international travel demand **suffered a strong slowdown** beginning in June 2008, with growth in international tourism arrivals worldwide falling to 2% **during the boreal summer months**, while growth from January to April 2008 had reached an average 5.7% compared to its 2007 level. Growth from 2006 to 2007 was only 3.7%, as total international tourism arrivals from January to August were 641 million tourists, up from 618 million in the same period in 2007.

Tourism is vital for many countries, such as the UAE, Egypt, Greece and Thailand, and many island nations, such as The Bahamas, Fiji, **Maldives** and the **Seychelles**, due to **the large intake of money** for businesses with their goods and services and the opportunity for employment in the service industries associated with tourism. These service industries include transportation services, such as airlines, cruise ships and taxis; hospitality services, such as accommodations, including hotels and resorts; and

**entertainment venues**, such as amusement parks, casinos, shopping malls, various music venues and the theaters.

### *Passage Two*

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), based in Madrid, Spain, is a United Nations agency dealing with questions relating to tourism. **It compiles the World Tourism rankings.**

The World Tourism Organization is a significant global body, concerned with the collection and **collation of statistical information** on international tourism. This organization represents public sector tourism bodies, from most countries in the world and the publication of its data makes possible comparisons of the flow and growth of tourism on a global scale. The official languages of UNWTO are Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish.



#### **General Assembly**

The General Assembly is the supreme organ of the Organization. Its ordinary sessions, held every two years, are attended by delegates of **the Full and Associate Members**, as well as representatives from the Business Council. It is the most important meeting of senior tourism officials and high-level representatives of the private sector from all over the world.

#### **Regional Commissions**

Established in 1975 **as subsidiary organs** of the General Assembly, the six Regional Commissions normally meet once a year. They enable member states to maintain contact with one another and with the Secretariat between sessions of the General Assembly, to which they submit their proposals and convey their concerns. Each Commission elects one Chairman and its vice-chairmen from among its Members **for a term of two years commencing from one session to the next session** of the Assembly.

#### **Executive Council**

The Executive Council's task is to take all necessary measures, in consultation with **the Secretary-General**, for the implementation of its own decisions and recommendations of the Assembly and report **thereon** to the Assembly. The Council meets at least twice a

year. The Council consists of Full Members elected by the Assembly in the proportion of one Member for every five Full Members, in accordance with the *Rules of Procedure* laid down by the Assembly with a view to achieving fair and equitable geographical distribution. The term of office of Members elected to the Council is four years and elections for one-half of the Council membership are held every two years. Spain is a Permanent Member of the Executive Council.

### **Secretariat**

The Secretariat is led by Secretary-General ad interim Taleb Rifai of Jordan, who supervises about 110 full-time staff at UNWTO's Madrid Headquarters. He is assisted by the Deputy Secretary-General. These officials are responsible for implementing UNWTO's program of work and serving the needs of Members. The Affiliate Members are supported by a full-time Executive Director at the Madrid Headquarters. The Secretariat also includes a regional support office for Asia-Pacific in Osaka, Japan, financed by the Japanese Government.

### ***Passage Three***

Tourism in China has greatly expanded over the last few decades. The emergence of a newly rich middle class and an easing of restrictions on movement by the Chinese authorities are both fueling this travel boom. China has become one of the world's most-watched and hottest outbound tourist markets. The world is on the cusp of a sustained Chinese outbound tourism boom.

China is the world's fourth largest country for inbound tourism. The number of overseas tourists was 55 million in 2007. Foreign exchange income was 41.9 billion US dollars; the world's fifth largest in 2007. The number of domestic tourists totaled 1.61 billion, with a total income of 777.1 billion *yuan*.

According to the WTO, in 2020, China will become the largest tourist country and the fourth largest for overseas travel. In terms of total outbound travel spending, China is currently ranked fifth and is expected to be the fastest growing in the world from 2006 to 2015, jumping into the number two slot for total travel spending by 2015.

### **History**

Between 1949 and 1974, the People's Republic was closed to all but selected foreign visitors. Beginning in the late 1970s, when the leadership decided to promote tourism vigorously as a means of earning foreign exchange, China quickly developed its own tourist industry. Major hotel construction programs greatly increased the number of hotels

and guest houses, more historic and scenic spots were renovated and opened to tourists, and professional guides and other service personnel were trained.

The expansion of domestic and international airline traffic and other tourist transportation facilities made travel more convenient. Over 250 cities and counties were opened to foreign visitors by the mid-1980s. Travelers needed only valid visas or residence permits to visit 100 locations; the remaining locales required travel permits from public security departments. In 1985 approximately 1.4 million foreigners visited China, and nearly US\$1.3 billion was earned from tourism.

### **Local Tourism**

Travel within China has become easier in recent years with the lifting of travel controls, massive investment in transportation facilities such as roads, railways and airlines, and the rapid rise in incomes. The number of domestic tourists increased from 695 million in 1998 to 878 million in 2002, boosting domestic tourism receipts from RMB 239.1 billion (US\$28.9 billion) to RMB 387.8 billion (US\$46.9 billion).

### **Inbound**

Leifeng Pagoda on the West Lake, Hangzhou, China has become a major tourist destination, especially since its opening to the world in the late 1970s. In 1978, China received about 230 000 international foreign tourists, mostly because of the severe limitations that the government placed on who was allowed to visit the country and who was not. In 2006, according to the UNWTO, China received 49.6 million international visitors, making it the fourth most visited countries in the world.

While the gap between the massive luxury hotels in the big cities and the more limited facilities elsewhere, hotel building continues apace. The number of tourist hotels shot up from 5 782 in 1998 to 8 880 by 2002.

By 2003 China had some 9 751 tourist hotels and a burgeoning hospitality industry, much of it joint ventures with foreign partners.

Two major factors that will cause a rapid increase in inbound tourism for the next five years are the 2008 Summer Olympics and the Expo 2010 Shanghai China.

### **Outbound**

Rising middle class incomes and a pent-up demand to see the rest of the world will make China one of the most significant outbound tourism markets in the coming decade. Controls on foreign travel are being gradually eased. Rising disposable incomes and constant exposure to foreign countries on television have also contributed to a surge in outward tourism. One indication of this is the increase in the number of travel agencies,

from 6 222 in 1998 to 11 552 in 2002, which has accompanied a rise in the number of Chinese tourists going abroad from 3.2 million to 10.1 million in the same period. The proportion of Chinese going abroad for “private purposes” rose steadily during that time from 38.1% to 60.8%. Almost all the growth in travel agencies has so far been in Chinese-owned agencies, which increased from 4 910 to 10 203, while international travel agencies in China have remained at just over 1 300.



Chinese nationals spent more than US\$15 billion on tourism abroad in 2002, and US\$19.1 billion in 2004. In 2006 some 34.5 million mainland Chinese trips were taken outside of China. China has been the leading source of outbound tourists in Asia since 2003, though most Chinese tourists (71% in 2005) only go to Hong Kong and Macao.

The impact of Chinese outbound tourism is starting to be felt in Asia (17% in 2005), with far fewer going to Europe (5% in 2005) and elsewhere. In addition, Chinese tourists are among the biggest spenders when they travel overseas, making them a highly desired market.

Mainland Chinese are currently able to take organized leisure tours to over 100 countries that have “Approved Destination Status”. The major omission on that list, and the one place that more Chinese want to visit than any other, was until recently, the United States. After the two countries signed a memorandum of understanding in 2007, the first Chinese groups began arriving in the US in June 2008. By 2020 China is projected to produce 100 million outbound trips going to every corner of the globe, making it the largest producer of tourists in the world, by far.

### ***Passage Four***

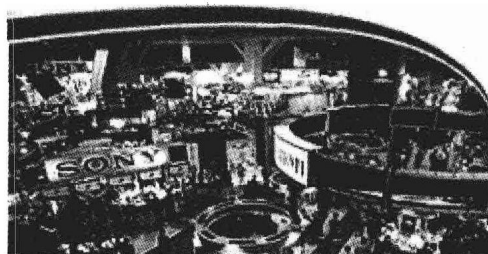
Chairman (Mr James Tien), Mr (Anthony) Lau, friends from the travel trade, ladies and gentlemen,

I am delighted to have the opportunity to address so many of our industry partners today.

2008 was an eventful year for the tourism industry and the world. Our successful staging of the Olympic and Paralympics Equestrian Events put Hong Kong in the prestigious league of Olympic Cities and reinforced our quality image worldwide. Yet, the snowstorm on the Mainland and the Sichuan earthquake in the first half of 2008, the demonstrations in Thailand, the global financial crisis, and the ensuing credit crunch in

the second half of year posed immense challenges for both our inbound and outbound market.

I am much encouraged to see the travel industry rising to these challenges with courage and conviction. We concluded 2008 with a growth of 4.7% in visitor arrivals and 4.6% in the per capita spending of overnight visitors. For outbound travel, the transaction volume of outbound tours exceeded \$10 billion, a level comparable to 2007.



In the coming year, we will continue to benefit from the series of measures to facilitate Mainland residents to visit Hong Kong. Earlier this month, the Mainland authorities extended the pilot scheme for Shenzhen non-permanent residents to visit Hong Kong in group tours to cover their parents and close relatives. This effectively increases the number of eligible people under the scheme by several million, up from a base of 5.8 million.

The Mainland also announced in December last year that eligible Shenzhen permanent residents will be allowed to visit Hong Kong multiple times within one year with a single Individual Visits Scheme endorsement. Furthermore, non-Shenzhen permanent residents will be allowed to apply for IVS endorsements in Shenzhen. We are closely liaising with the Mainland authorities to facilitate their early implementation.

These measures will open up new market sources for our industry but we must help the industry to address also the very immediate issue of challenges brought by the global financial crisis.

In December, the Government introduced the Special Loan Guarantee Scheme to provide about \$142 billion in liquidity to the commercial lending market, targeting SMEs in particular. The Tourism Board has also introduced a \$21-million package of support measures to assist trade partners to tide over the current economic difficulties and generate new business opportunities.

As the chairman has just pointed out, the Tourism Board has refined its marketing strategy to better capitalize on the growth of the Mainland market and selected short-haul markets in light of the macro environment. More resources will also be deployed to develop emerging markets, such as Russia, high potential visitor segments, and new marketing windows.

The Government will enter into a mutual visa-free access agreement with Russia in



the very near future. When this is concluded, Hong Kong will become the first developed economy to grant visa-free access to Russians, providing a distinct edge for our travel trade in this vast market.

While the Government, the Tourism Board and the industry are busy responding to the immediate challenges in the global environment, we must not lose sight of the long-term development of Hong Kong as the premier destination in Asia.

So the question is—What is it that makes visitors want to come to Hong Kong? Our world-class airport, top-notch hotels, incredible dining and shopping offers, breath-taking skyline are all important ingredients. But to me, what keeps people coming back is the excitement, the electrifying energy you feel as you walk down our streets. Our visitors are attracted by the buzz that comes with being a cosmopolitan metropolis where style, sophistication and quality reign. We offer variety to meet every budget but everything bears the mark of quality. We need quality personnel to offer the best services, quality attractions both natural and man-made, quality entertainment both artistic and popular, but above all, the sense that you are in a place you want to tell your friends about, a place which has many faces all waiting to be discovered and enjoyed.

As we move forward, Hong Kong should focus on sectors that will enrich the international fabric and makes Hong Kong a cool place to visit. The development of an iconic cruise terminal will be a move in the right direction. Preparatory work is progressing at full steam. We will be going to the Legislative Council to obtain funding for the site formation works before the summer so that construction can start this year, with the first berth commencing operation in 2013.

We will also raise the international profile of our many home-grown cultural and sports events to build up Hong Kong's position as the Events Capital of Asia. Our Chinese New Year Parade is listed by *Lonely Planet* and *UK Times* as a "not-to-be missed" event. We want to see more of these events to make Hong Kong the coolest place on earth.

We will further step up our promotion on Meeting, Incentive, Convention and Exhibition (MICE). Last year we attracted more than one million MICE visitors from round the world. With the establishment of the Tourism Board's "Meetings and Exhibitions Hong Kong" office and the additional annual funding of \$30 million from the Government to strengthen MICE promotion, we expect to do even better this year.

We started the year with the welcome news of robust arrivals from the Mainland over the Lunar New Year period. This increase of 5.1% is especially impressive when viewed

against international arrivals which dropped by 13.4%. The Mainland is and will remain a key source market for Hong Kong. We have done well in the last five years in making Hong Kong a preferred destination for our Mainland visitors. But with the whole world competing for the same body of visitors, and with the growing sophistication of our well-traveled Guangdong friends, we must do more. A Hong Kong that stands for quality and sophistication will excite not only our friends from the Mainland but also from round the globe.

2009 will be another challenging year. This forum is a good opportunity for us to ask ourselves how we can build on our strong fundamentals to sustain our position as a leading destination. The tourism sector has weathered many storms. With the vast opportunities offered by our hinterland, concerted efforts of the Government and the Tourism Board, and the ingenuity of our tourism experts, I have every confidence that the travel industry will sail through the turbulent waters and emerge stronger.

### III . Shadowing Exercises



His caricature sings, plays the guitar and dances to the tune of Take Me Home, country roads in the company of some foreign friends.

This is Zhangjiajie's Mayor Zhao Xiaoming's way of promoting the city's International Country Music Festival.

Says Zhao in the one-minute animation: "It is a good time to recall John Denver's music with guitar and drum, it is a dialogue between Nashville and (Zhangjiajie) the world natural heritage site while enjoying the peaceful spring at Zhangjiajie International Country Music Festival."

Says Zhao in the one-minute animation: "It is a good time to recall John Denver's music with guitar and drum, it is a dialogue between Nashville and (Zhangjiajie) the world natural heritage site while enjoying the peaceful spring at Zhangjiajie International Country Music Festival."

The video clip ends with the character saying in English: "Friends from all over the world, welcome to Zhangjiajie."

If you think there's nothing odd about all this, think again because this is the first time a leader's caricature has been used to promote an event in the country.

Since last month, the clip for the May 14—18 music festival in Hunan province has