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SPORTS

The RHYTHM OF LIFE

体育

—— 生命的韵律

徐春耘 编



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Jurgen Klinsmann: the Interview (I)

克林斯曼访谈录(之一)

文章题解

谈起克林斯曼，可说是无人不知，无人不晓。这位飘逸着一头金发的德意志英俊青年，被喻为“金色轰炸机”，他在绿茵场上驰骋纵横，他在禁区左近盘旋，轰炸机发动过后是硝烟弥漫，他的重磅炮弹更是令人防不胜防。众所周知，德国队是纪律最严明的队伍，他们就如同一台协调一致的机器，一旦开动，则错落有致，层次分明。克林斯曼就是这台机器最富攻击力的部分。那么，离开了德国国家队这台机器，他还能锋利如初吗？我们从这篇访谈录中可以了解到他在其他国家踢球的情况。

本文是《世界足球》杂志记者凯尔·拉内基（Keir Radnedge）在英国对克林斯曼在 1996 年欧洲联盟杯赛前的访谈录。编者在读此篇访谈录前只在电视上欣赏过克林斯曼在绿茵场上的英姿，未料他的谈锋如此犀利，他的思维如此敏捷，他对足球的理解如此深刻。他的所作所为、所想所思，非常值得我们球员和球迷学习。克林斯曼在德国、意大利、法国和英国这些欧洲足球强国踢过球，也可称为“足坛行者”。是什么驱使他到各处行走？各国的风土人情、各队的风格他都能适应吗？你想听听他对担任国家

队队长的想法吗？你想知道他对埃芬博格及坎通纳的看法吗？你想知道他对各国球队的观点吗？为什么意大利球员无意出国谋生？这篇采访对这些问题都有触及。在阅读文章的同时，相信广大球迷又将回忆起'98 法国世界杯上克林斯曼的精彩表现。

原作欣赏

WORLD SOCCER's Keir Radnedge spoke exclusively to Jurgen Klinsmann, Germany's new captain and folk hero of White Hart Lane, about the life and times of a wandering star...

WORLD SOCCER: You have a particularly wide knowledge of European and world football through having played at top level in Germany, Italy, France and now England. How do the different styles compare?

JURGEN KLINSMANN: It is always difficult to compare different countries precisely because every country has its own style. The English style is a very open and offensive mentality. They just go as fast they can to create as many chances as they can. The pace of the game here is very intense. The Italian style is to be very well-organized—tactically, the highest level at which I have played. The players know each exact detail of their organization on the **pitch**, as you can see in their results in European competitions. But the pace is neither as high as it is in England or Germany. The Bundesliga¹ is

¹ Bundesliga (德语)德国队

something in between. German teams have a certain level of tactical¹ education but still love to attack. France was a very different experience. When I went there the priority² for every club was not to concede³ a goal and then wait, all 90 minutes if necessary, in the hope of snatching one. But it's started to change with the switch to three points for a win⁴. When I was there only Paris Saint-Germain⁵ and Marseille—as they used to be—dared to attack.

Which style suits you best?

At the moment I am really enjoying the English style because as a **striker** I love to score goals—and, to score goals, you need the sort of teammates who can deliver the ball. I had problems with this in my second year in Monaco and in my third year with Inter⁶. Suddenly I didn't have any teammates who could pass to me and so there you are, in front of goal but no chance to score, so then people start to attack you—and so you lose your own self-confidence and things just go from bad to worse. I've had times like that. But right now I am enjoying myself because I have players next to me like Teddy Sheringham and Nick Barmby who get the ball forward as fast as they can. It's a great help!

English football is considered one of the most entertaining

¹ tactical /'tæktikəl/ a. 战术的, 策略的

² priority /praɪ'ɒrəti/ n. 优先, 优先考虑的事

³ concede /kən'si:d/ vt. 让与, 失(球)

⁴ three points for a win: 1994 国际足联提出新的足球比赛比分办法, 即赢一场比赛得 3 分

⁵ Paris Saint-Germain 巴黎圣日耳曼(法国一支职业球队)

⁶ Inter 国际米兰(意大利一支职业球队)

styles—when English teams are playing each other. But European club results suggest that, technically and tactically, they still lack a certain football sophistication.

Compared with Italy and France the English game, tactically, is not on the same level but they have their own way of causing continental teams trouble. Good examples this season have been Newcastle and Aston Villa¹ in the UEFA Cup. They controlled their games and played really well but they were not clever enough to **close down** the games—in Villa's case against Trabzonspor and in Newcastle's case Athletic Bilbao. It's a question of experience because the English clubs were out of European competition for a long time. ⁽¹⁾ The trick is making sure that , at home, if you maybe lead 1-0, then you should not chase a second at all costs.* That's what happened to Newcastle. Kevin Keegan said after the game that he had wanted to get out on the pitch and pull his players back. In these sorts of games you have to keep calm.

For the first time, with Germany, you have become a captain. Did you never want the honour or responsibility before?

Yes—but I never stayed long enough in any one place. It usually goes to the most experience player or the one with longest service in the club. I always left before I got in danger of becoming captain. If I had stayed at Inter now I think I would have come close to it. As for Germany, that's a little different. It's certainly a great pleasure because being captain of your national team means something special.

¹ Newcastle, Aston Villa 纽卡斯尔, 阿斯顿·维拉 (都是英国职业球队)

* 划线部分在“难句翻译”一栏中有参考译文。余同。

I know that I am captain of Germany only until Lothar Matthaus¹ is fit again.

What do you do as captain that is different?

For one thing, you are close to the manager. You discuss certain points with him, more than I did before as an ordinary team member. Then you have to look after the players who are playing for the national team for the first time. You have to make sure that the team spirit is OK but, if you feel something is going wrong, or a particular player has a problem, then it is now your job to look after him, to discuss it with him and talk to the manager about it. It's important you make every player feel he is a really important member of the team. Against Georgia, for example, we had **a case in point** in Thomas Hassler. Now he has 60 caps already for Germany and has played all the recent big tournaments unbelievably well, but he's going through a period in which things are going badly. You can tell this is weighing on his mind. ⁽²⁾ Then it's the job of the captain to tell the manager so he can reassure the player that his loss of form is only temporary.

Who was the best captain you have ever played under?

That's difficult because of the different mentalities in the countries where I have played. Being captain in Italy is different to being captain in Germany. But I do remember playing at Stuttgart when Asgeir Sigurvinsson, from Iceland, was our captain and I really admired him. He was a very calm player, a great playmaker. I worked

¹ Lothar Matthaus 马特乌斯，德国球星，前任德国国家队队长

with him for five years and learned a lot from him. But more from Sigurvinsson the player than Sigurvinsson the captain. You don't look up to a player just because he wears the armband. There's much more to it than that.

You've played football in four countries now but is it right to think that living in different countries is as important for you as playing there?

I always wanted to go abroad. At 15 or 16 I started travelling around Europe and at 18, I went to America for the first time. I always wanted to go abroad to meet different people and see different lifestyles so it was logical that one day, if I got the chance to go abroad for work, I would use it. Actually, I might have started two years before I went to Inter. In 1988 Monaco wanted to buy me but I was not a national team player then so Stuttgart said: No way. I suppose they wanted to wait until they could get more money for me! The start of the season before I did go was really interesting. Even before we had played a game people were already discussing what I would do at the end of the season would I stay or would I leave? The funniest thing was the attitude of Arie Haan, our manager then. He said quite openly: "There's no doubt, this guy will leave at the end of the season." Now you would expect your manager to say that he hopes you would stay. Instead Haan was saying: "This guy HAS to leave and I accept he is looking forward to the experience." And so football has given me the opportunity to meet different people, learn different languages and handle different mentalities. I didn't think in the beginning that it would be so difficult. I thought, okay, it is still Europe. You can drive all over Europe in your car and you can be

back in Germany quickly. But when I came down into Italy it was really hard in the beginning. It took me a while to understand that you had to take the people the way they are and not the way you want them to be. We Germans have this thing that we always want to be kind of perfect. So we want other people to be the same. In Italy they have a different attitude. I mean, if you have an appointment at two o'clock and the person comes at four o'clock and then you get upset, he looks at you and asks: "What's your problem?" Then, eventually, you understand this is not Germany, this is Italy. So, you learn to handle this and accept it and respect it and then YOU start to change.

(To be continued.)

关键词

pitch /pitʃ/ n. 球场

◇ He is incredibly good on the *pitch*.

striker /'straikə/ n. 攻球手

close down(the game) 控制(比赛)

◇ *close down* drug trafficking

a case in point 一个典型例子

◇ I will give you *a case in point*.

难句翻译

- (1) 有个诀窍就是，如果你是主场作战，可能以 1 比 0 取胜，你就一定要做到，不要不顾一切地去争取进第二个球。
- (2) 于是球队的队长就有责任去告诉经纪人实情，这样他可以使球员重新树立信心，知道自己状态不佳只是暂时的。

Jurgen Klinsmann: the Interview (II)

克林斯曼访谈录(之二)

原作欣赏

When in Rome do as Romans?

Precisely. If not, then you won't survive and you'll have gained nothing. I mean, I'm only going to play another two or three years, I guess. But when I look back I don't think I will count how many goals I scored or whatever happened but I can say to myself I lived in other countries, I learned the languages enough to speak them reasonably well-not perfect, but quite well. That will be a big satisfaction. These are the things which make you rich inside.

Are you ambitious to play in any other countries?

You cannot play in every country. There are too many! But I did have the chance to play in Spain twice, with Real Madrid¹. The first time was in 1989 and I had a choice between Real and Inter and I decided on Inter. The main reason was because there were two

¹ Real Madrid 西班牙职业足球队，皇家马德里队