总主编: 何其莘 仲伟合 许 钧

商务口译

A Coursebook of Business Interpreting

赵军峰 主编

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

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS 北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

商务口译 = A Coursebook of Business Interpreting / 赵军峰主编; 赵军峰等编.—北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2009.6

(全国翻译硕士专业学位 (MTI) 系列教材/何其莘, 仲伟合, 许钧主编) ISBN 978-7-5600-8723-8

I. 商 … I. ① 赵 … ② 赵 … I. 商 务 — 英语 — 口译 — 研究生 — 教材 IV. H315.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 100758 号

出版人:于春迟项目负责:都帮森

责任编辑: 骆 为 邓付华

封面设计: 刘 冬 版式设计: 付玉梅

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19号 (100089)

网址: http://www.fltrp.com印刷: 中国农业出版社印刷厂

开 本: 740×1000 1/16

印 张: 18.5

版 次: 2009年7月第1版 2009年7月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-8723-8 定 价: 32.90元 (附贈 MP3 光盘一张)

* * *

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物料号: 187230001

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总序

改革开放 30 年,助推中国翻译事业的大发展、大繁荣,勃勃生机,蔚为 壮观。今天的翻译,无论在规模、范围上,还是在质量、水平上,以及对中国 社会发展的贡献上都是史无前例的。随着我国经济持续、健康、快速的发展和 改革开放的不断深入,我国综合国力不断增强,政治、经济、文化等各方面的 国际交往日益频繁。作为服务于改革开放的先导力量和与世界沟通的桥梁,翻 译的作用愈发突出。然而,在翻译需求不断攀升的同时,作为翻译人员主要培 养阵地的高校,却日益暴露出其在翻译教学与实践之间的脱节问题。毕业生翻 译技能不扎实,知识面狭窄,往往难以胜任不同专业领域所需的高层次翻译工 作,致使翻译领域特别是高级翻译领域的供需矛盾日益突出,不能满足目前的 经济和社会发展需要。这从数量上和质量上,都对高水平翻译人才的培养提出 了迫切的要求。

为适应我国改革开放和社会主义现代化建设事业发展的需要,促进中外交流,培养高层次、应用型高级翻译专门人才,国务院学位委员会 2007 年 1 月 23 日第 23 次会议审议通过设置翻译硕士专业学位 (MTI)。翻译硕士专业学位是我国第 18 个硕士层次的专业学位,其设立无疑是继 2006 年教育部批准试办翻译本科专业后我国翻译学科建设取得的又一里程碑式的成果,为我国培养高层次、应用型、职业化的翻译人才提供了重要途径,为我国翻译学的学科发展奠定了基础,同时也给我国的外语学科发展带来了机遇与挑战。

翻译硕士专业学位培养德、智、体全面发展,能适应全球经济一体化及提高国家国际竞争力的需要,适应国家经济、文化、社会建设需要的高层次、应用型、专业性口笔译人才。翻译硕士专业学位教育在培养目标、师资要求、教学内容以及教学方法和手段这四点上都与传统的翻译方向研究生教育有很大的不同。首先,翻译硕士专业学位教育注重对学生实践能力的培养,按口译或笔译方向训练学生的口笔译实际操作能力、跨文化交际能力,并为满足翻译实践积累所需要的百科知识。这一点与传统的外国语言文学学科中的翻译研究方向侧重培养学生的外国语言文学理论研究能力、学术研究能力以及就业为导向的教学能力的培养目标差别很大。第二,对学生实践能力的高要求和培养目标的应用型导向,也要求承担翻译硕士专业学位教学任务的教师必须具有丰富的口译或笔译实践经验,并了解翻译教学的原则。第三,翻译硕士专业学位教育中

的翻译教学有别于外语教学中的教学翻译。翻译训练不是作为一种检测学生语言能力、水平的手段,而是建立在学生双语交际能力基础之上的职业技能训练,包括译前准备、笔记方法、分析方法、记忆方法、表达方法、术语库的建立等,专门训练学生借助语言知识、主题知识和百科知识对源语信息进行逻辑分析,并用另一种语言将理解的信息表达出来。最后,在教学方法和手段上,专业化的翻译教学需要的是双语交际环境、特定的交际对象和交际主题,还要考虑到翻译用人单位的需求等,要求学生不仅要具备扎实的中文基础和至少通晓一门外语,同时还要具备广博的其他学科(如经济、管理、法律、金融等)知识和实际翻译操作技能。另外,专业翻译人员培养还特别强调要忠实地表达讲话人/作者的想法或信息。因此,翻译作为一个职业(无论是兼职还是全职),专业化程度高,应用性和操作性都很强。要培养职业化高级翻译人才,现行外语教学体制是难以完成的。

职业化的翻译教育也因此需要专门化的教材。该教材体系应根据职业翻译人才的知识结构"双语知识、百科知识、翻译技能知识"三个部分来设计。专业翻译课程的设置也都是根据培养单位的师资特点及教学资源围绕上述三个板块安排的。因此,专业翻译教材应该至少包括口译技能类、笔译技能类、通识教育类、口笔译理论类等类别。正是在上述原则及《翻译硕士专业学位研究生指导性培养方案》的指导下,我们在 2007 年底组织国内多位了解翻译硕士专业学位并一直从事翻译教学与研究的专家、学者进行研讨,并着手编写国内第一套专门面向翻译硕士专业学位教育的系列教材。该套教材包括口译技能、笔译技能、翻译理论、通识教育及翻译工具书五个类别。整套教材以翻译职业技能训练为核心,以适当的应用型翻译理论为指导,配合不同学科领域的专题训练,旨在完善学生翻译学科知识结构,提高学生口笔译实践能力。在本系列教材全体编委的努力下,呈现在读者面前的这套"全国翻译硕士专业学位(MTI)系列教材"具备以下特点:

- (1) 口笔译训练的技能化。全面介绍翻译技能。以口译类教材为例,包括口译的记忆、笔记、数字口译、口译语篇分析、口译预测、语义识别、口译译前准备等技能;同声传译则介绍同声传译的概论、视译、应对策略等。
- (2) 口笔译训练的实战性。笔译的选材基本是社会、经济、文化、教育等 领域的真实文本材料;口译则尽可能选用全真会议资料,而且题材范围涉及政 治、外交、经济、文化、高科技、法律等多方面。
- (3) 口笔译训练的专业化。所介绍的口译技能、笔译技能等均为目前国内外口笔译质量评估及口笔译专业认证考试测试的主要方面,通过对本系列教材的学习可以了解职业化翻译培训的程序与内容。

- (4)口笔译理论的指导性。对应用型的高水平翻译人才来说,树立正确的翻译观,掌握相关的翻译基础理论是非常重要的。本系列教材所涵盖的翻译基础知识和口笔译理论应努力领会和掌握。
- (5)通识教育的融通化。口笔译实践要求掌握英汉两种语言的相关知识及 跨文化交际知识,本系列教材中的通识类各分册对拓宽学生的知识面、提高其 跨文化交际的意识和能力将起到重要的促进作用。

MTI 职业化人才培养的教学理念和面向实践的教学导向在目前的翻译教学界还是新事物,对其进行不断的探讨、丰富并开展教与学的交流是必要的,也将对翻译硕士专业学位发展大有裨益。外研社这套翻译硕士专业学位系列教材在开发之初就考虑到了这一点,在教材出版的同时,也将推出翻译硕士专业学位教学资源网,不仅指导系列教材的科学使用,也希望能够汇教学实时动态、集各方意见反馈、倡教学经验交流、促学科长远发展。

中国职业化翻译人才的培养才刚刚起步,需要译界、学界同仁"筚路蓝缕,以启山林"。教材建设是专业建设的核心任务之一,我们也希望借编写本套翻译硕士专业学位教材的机会为刚刚起步的中国职业翻译教育尽一份绵薄之力。本套教材的编写力求科学性、指导性和前瞻性,但内容等方面也难免有不尽完善的地方。希望通过本系列教材的编写,与关心中国翻译事业和从事翻译职业的同仁、同行一起关注我国翻译和翻译教学事业的发展现状,以及翻译硕士专业学位教育的实施和发展,进一步探讨高层次专业化翻译人才培养的模式和途径。

全国翻译硕士专业学位(MTI)系列教材编写委员会 2009 年 3 月

前言

从词源角度看,"business"一词涉及的是个人或社会整体忙于从事商业上切实可行又有利可图的活动的一种状态。从广义上讲,它包括商品和服务供应商在商务社区所举行的各种活动。商务口译,即 Interpreting between Chinese and English in Business Settings,是在国际商务活动中专业性较强的口译行为。

本教材是针对翻译硕士专业学位(MTI)教育指导委员会所颁布的指导性教学大纲规定的选修课商务口译而开发的,凸显口译训练的专业化、高层次和应用型导向。本书主编系广东外语外贸大学高级翻译学院教授、博士、翻译学硕士生导师,具有 MBA 教育背景和各种商务口译实践经验,自 2000 年以来,曾出版多部经贸类、商务类口译教材,其中包括"十五"、"十一五"国家级规划教材。参编人员均有多年的商务口译教学、现场交传和同传实践背景。

考虑到与 MTI 系列的其他口译类教材要有一定的衔接和区别,本书更强调商务口译的专业针对性,在内容的编排上主要以商务知识专题为线索,不再对一般性的口译技巧做细致的讲解和归纳。但在编写时充分考虑到了语言的循序渐进性,遵循由简而繁的原则,并增加与主题知识相关的英汉对照语篇以及提纲挈领式的技巧点评。

在选材上,本书凸显口译的实践性、真实性、知识性和时效性,选取真实的语料和场景,既有最近几年来的商务谈判、访谈、陈述、演讲等既有文本,也有取之现场的新闻发布会、礼仪祝词和宣传"路演"等真实场景录音的转写。在商务大背景下,选材尽量涵盖具有代表意义的商务类专题,比如企业社会责任、企业文化、国际会展、政治与经济、市场营销、人力资源管理、战略管理、交通物流、金融证券、会计税收、国际经济组织以及IT产业等。在不同的商务专题下,各单元将依据口译实践的技巧规律进行选材和编排练习,兼顾英汉、汉英互译训练,由对话口译、段落口译向交替传译乃至同声传译过渡,穿插一些核心的口译技巧点评。本教材的突出特点在于内容的专题性和语料的真实性,书后所附的 MP3 光盘中有较大一部分由真实场景的现场录音组成。

根据 MTI 教学大纲的要求,选修课一般开课 15-18 周左右,本教材全书 共 18 个单元,围绕 18 个商务专题展开。每单元由专题知识、热身练习、实 战训练、口译指南和口译重点组成。专题知识由两篇精选的英汉对照短文构成, 供学习者在口译训练之前认真阅读和对照学习;热身练习中的词汇、短语均选自专题知识和实战训练材料,答案提供在附录中;实战训练提供了2-4篇英语和汉语文章供学习者操练,选篇内容丰富,题材广泛,每篇文章的对应译文在与教材配套的MTI 教学资源网(http://mti.fltrp.com)上呈现,读者可自查训练效果;口译指南主要是针对实训材料进行语篇分析,补充关键的主题背景知识,并就一些疑难点作出简要的点评和指导,建议可在训练之前先阅读这一部分,口译起来就会"有备无患"。每个单元最后的口译重点部分提供了若干个与主题相关的英、汉长句供读者精练。

本书的读者定位主要是已选修过基础口译和交替传译的 MTI 学员,此阶段的重点是进行商务主题内容的训练。此外,本书也可供商务英语高年级学生、英汉双语程度较高的商务、经贸专业毕业生以及对商务口译感兴趣的工商界从业人士使用。

本教材是国家级精品课程《英语口译》课程系列建设成果之一,也是广东省科技计划项目(2007B010400072)成果之一,并得到广东省高校人文社科重点研究基地广东外语外贸大学"翻译与研究中心"重大项目(07JDXM74002)以及广东外语外贸大学科研创新团队(GW2006-TB-007)的资助。本书在项目启动过程中得到了广东外语外贸大学副校长仲伟合教授、外语教学研究与出版社副社长徐建中先生、外研社高等英语教育出版分社社长常小玲女士以及祝文杰先生的鼓励和支持,在编写过程中得到了年轻能干的骆为编辑的支持,在此一并致谢。

由于时间仓促,本书在编写的过程中难免存在着不足,欢迎大家在使用时提出宝贵的建议。

编者谨识于广州白云山 2008 年冬

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第一单元

礼仪致词

Ceremonial Speeches

Background Knowledge

Directions: Read the following English passages and then compare them with their Chinese equivalents.

Passage 1

A ceremonial speech is a speech of praise or blame, celebration or thanksgiving, condemnation or mourning. Ceremonial speaking stresses sharing of identities and values that unites people into communities. Eulogies, National Day orations, speeches of condemnation or commendation, farewell addresses, etc. are instances of epideictic discourse. Ceremonial speeches often serve to establish standards for action or provide the ethical and moral basis for future arguments. One should use language that is clear, vivid, inspiring and arousing. The style will be critical in the delivery of the epideictic speech; style is your word preference and syntax.

Two major techniques of ceremonial speaking are identification and magnification. Identification creates the feeling of closeness, familiarity, and universality. Magnification expounds overcoming obstacles, exceeding the boundaries, shifting paradigms, achieving the unparalleled, benefiting humankind. The language you choose will influence how your audience will envision the subject. Words express an attitude toward the object, the idea, the event, or the person. Your words will convey a perspective or a reality.

礼仪致词是一种用于表达赞美、指责、庆祝、感谢、谴责或者悲痛之情的致词。它强调的是听众身份和价值观的共享,以使人们结为团体。颂词、国

商务口译

庆演说、谴责词、赞扬词、告别演说等都是富于词藻的演讲。礼仪致词的目的 通常是建立行动标准或者是为将来的讨论定下伦理和道德基准。其用语清晰生 动,并且具有启发性和煽动性。在做词藻华丽的演讲时,风格是至关重要的, 它体现在你的用词偏好和句法上。

认同和称赞是礼仪致词的两个主要手段。认同创造亲切感、熟悉感和共性。称赞旨在说明目前正在克服的障碍、创新的举措和新的计划是什么,如何取得卓越的成绩造福人类。礼仪致词的语言直接影响听众对该主题的想象。因为措辞反映出讲话者对事物、观点、事件或某人的态度。所以,你的言语会反映你的主观看法或者传达一个客观事实。

Passage 2

Ceremonial speeches mark special occasions—and if the speech is good, it will add to the occasion. There are a few general guidelines about how to make a good ceremonial speech:

Emphasize unity. Help audience members identify with each other, considering everyone as part of the whole. Focus on shared sentiments.

Show significance. Ceremonial speeches are given at special occasions, and that specialness should be emphasized. Discuss what is happening and why, and how it can make a difference in the lives of the audience.

Consider attitudes and expectations. Are you giving an award, for example? Consider the person receiving it. If they're rather somber, don't go overboard on the humor. On the other hand, if they're more jovial, be certain to have some fun!

礼仪致词是应景性语篇——如果讲得好,能令现场气氛增色。发表一篇成功的礼仪致词有以下几个指导原则:

强调一致性。帮助听众建立相互之间的认同感,把每个人都视为整体的一部分。重视大家共有的情感。

凸显重要性。礼仪祝辞是应景的演讲,必须强调该场景的特殊性。和听 众探讨一下发生了什么,为什么会发生,以及它对听众的生活有什么影响。

考虑听众的态度和期望。比如,你是来颁奖的吗?如果是,那就要考虑领奖人的特点。如果他们是相当严肃的人物,就不要过于幽默。反过来,如果他们和蔼又快乐,那就一定得说得有趣些。

■ Warm-up

1 Directions: Give the English equivalents of the following Chinese expressions.

坦诚交流	小康社会	招待会
集思广益	资源节约型	鸡尾酒会
以的名义	环境友好型	茶话会
论坛	值此之际	欢聚一堂
时代华纳集团	欢迎宴会	分论坛
源远流长	便宴	赞助人
博大精深	午宴	主办人
自强不息	便餐	承办
顽强奋进	工作午餐	协办
壮阔历程	自助餐	主持人
丧权辱国	答谢宴会	和谐社会
民不聊生	告别宴会	科学发展观
内忧外患	庆功宴	

2 Directions: Give the Chinese equivalents of the following English expressions.

commencement	Pixar	
connecting the dots	pancreas	
serif	biopsy	
san serif	endoscope	
typeface	dogma	
typography	The Whole Earth Catalog	
Macintosh	Stewart Brand	
David Packard	Menlo Park	
Bob Noyce	Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish	
NeXT		

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Passages for Interpreting

Passage 1

Directions: Listen to the passage and interpret from Chinese into English at the end of each segment. Pay special attention to the numbers.

尊敬的各位领导,各位来宾,女士们,先生们:

经过紧张的筹备,泛珠三角区域渔业经济合作论坛第一次年会终于胜利 召开了。在此,我谨代表广东省海洋渔业局对参加论坛的各位代表和嘉宾表 示热烈的欢迎。//

今天我们共聚一堂,目的是探讨和拓展在泛珠三角区域合作框架下,渔业合作与发展的新路子,具体落实合作内容,推动泛珠三角区域渔业快速、协调可持续发展。//同时,为进一步推进泛珠三角区域与东盟国家在渔业方面的合作,此次年会我们增加了与东盟的渔业合作内容。年会的举办得到了农业部和省政府的高度重视和大力支持。泛珠三角九省区、香港、澳门特别行政区渔业行政主管部门和东盟国家都派出代表参加这次年会。// 我相信通过大家的坦诚交流,集思广益,本次年会一定能取得丰硕的成果。借此机会,我向大家介绍一下广东省渔业的情况。//

广东是渔业大省。2006年预计全省水产品产量达到721.5万吨,比上年增长3.8%。渔业经济总产值1,200亿元,比上年增长17.8%。其中水产品产值548亿元,增长4.6%。// 今年1到9月份我省水产品出口量和出口额分别为29万吨、4.05亿美元,比去年同期增长了15.7%(和)21.7(%)。//

Passage 2

Directions: Listen to the passage and interpret from English into Chinese at the end of each segment.

Thank you.

I'm honored to be with you today for your commencement from one of the finest universities in the world. Truth be told, I never graduated from college, and this is the closest I've ever gotten to a college graduation. Today, I want to tell you three stories from my life. That's it. No big deal. Just three stories. //

The first story is about connecting the dots. I dropped out of Reed College after

the first six months, but then stayed around as a drop-in for another 18 months or so before I really quit. So why did I drop out? //

It started before I was born. My biological mother was a young, unwed graduate student, and she decided to put me up for adoption. She felt very strongly that I should be adopted by college graduates, so everything was all set for me to be adopted at birth by a lawyer and his wife—except (that) when I popped out they decided at the last minute that they really wanted a girl. // So my parents, who were on a waiting list, got a call in the middle of the night asking, "We've got an unexpected baby boy; do you want him?" They said, "Of course." My biological mother found out later that my mother had never graduated from college and my father had never graduated from high school. She refused to sign the final adoption papers. // She only relented a few months later when my parents promised that I would go to college. This was the start in my life. //

And 17 years later I did go to college. But I naively chose a college that was almost as expensive as Stanford, and all of my working-class parents' savings were being spent on my college tuition. After six months, I couldn't see the value in it. I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life and no idea how college was going to help me figure it out. And here I was spending all of the money my parents had saved their entire life. //

So I decided to drop out and trust that it would all work out okay. // It was pretty scary at the time, but looking back it was one of the best decisions I ever made. The minute I dropped out I could stop taking the required classes that didn't interest me, and begin dropping in on the ones that looked far more interesting. //

It wasn't all romantic. I didn't have a dorm room, so I slept on the floor in friends' rooms. I returned Coke bottles for the five cent deposits to buy food with, and I would walk the seven miles across town every Sunday night to get one good meal a week at the Hare Krishna temple. I loved it. // And much of what I stumbled into by following my curiosity and intuition turned out to be priceless later on. Let me give you one example. Reed College at that time offered perhaps the best calligraphy instruction in the country. Throughout the campus, every poster, every label on every drawer was beautifully hand calligraphed. // Because I had dropped out and didn't have to take the normal classes, I decided to take a calligraphy class to learn how to do this. I learned about serif and san serif typefaces, about varying the amount of space between different letter combinations, about what makes great

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typography great. It was beautiful, historical, artistically subtle in a way that science can't capture, and I found it fascinating. //

None of this had even a hope of any practical application in my life. But 10 years later, when we were designing the first Macintosh computer, it all came back to me. And we designed it all into the Mac. // It was the first computer with beautiful typography. If I had never dropped in on that single course in college, the Mac would have never had multiple typefaces or proportionally spaced fonts. And since Windows just copied the Mac, it's likely that no personal computer would have them. // If I had never dropped out, I would have never dropped in on that calligraphy class, and personal computers might not have the wonderful typography that they do. Of course it was impossible to connect the dots looking forward when I was in college. But it was very, very clear looking backwards 10 years later. //

Again, you can't connect the dots looking forward; you can only connect them looking backwards. So you have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future. You have to trust in something—your gut, destiny, life, karma, whatever—because believing that the dots will connect down the road will give you the confidence to follow your heart, even when it leads you off the well-worn path, and that will make all the difference. //

My second story is about love and loss. // I was lucky—I found what I loved to do early in life. Woz and I started Apple in my parents' garage when I was 20. We worked hard, and in 10 years Apple had grown from just the two of us in a garage into a two-billion-dollar company with over 4,000 employees. // We (had) just released our finest creation—the Macintosh—a year earlier, and I (had) just turned 30. //

And then I got fired. // How can you get fired from a company you started? Well, as Apple grew we hired someone who I thought was very talented to run the company with me, and for the first year or so things went well. But then our visions of the future began to diverge and eventually we had a falling out. When we did, our Board of Directors sided with him. // And so at 30, I was out. And very publicly out. What had been the focus of my entire adult life was gone, and it was devastating. //

I really didn't know what to do for a few months. I felt that I had let the previous generation of entrepreneurs down—that I (had) dropped the baton as it was being passed to me. // I met with David Packard and Bob Noyce and tried to apologize for screwing up so badly. I was a very public failure, and I even thought about run-