

A Course in English-Chinese/  
Chinese-English Interpreting

# 英汉-汉英 口译教程

欧阳俊林 陈雪梅 ◆ 编著

安徽师范大学出版社

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# 序

口译能力是衡量英语水平的一个重要指标，体现了英语学习者综合素质和双语表达能力。现阶段外语教学偏重于常规的听、说、读、写、译，而对于口译能力的培养关注不足，在课程开设、课程资源开发、教学模式探索以及教学效果评价等方面都需要改进。

为了适应外语专业的发展和社会对应用型外语人才的需求，我们编写了这本《英汉—汉英口译教程》。

本书对口译活动类型进行梳理，立足于典型覆盖，话题涉及外交外事、国情民俗、历史文化、社会生活、商贸谈判、学术交流、技术合作、旅游休闲等。每个单元的编排尽可能体现口译能力的相关要素——理论知识、基本技能、词汇语句、记忆反馈、句段练习、语篇练习，实现理论和技能相结合、语句和语篇相结合，体现难度和深度的自然延伸，提供口译活动的典型范例和训练指导。为了方便读者，每个单元的练习均提供了参考答案，并考虑口译活动实际，尽量避免书面化和刻板化，便于读者对比参照。为方便学生口译练习，本书附有汉英口译常用词语。

教程的真正价值要通过课堂环节的精心设计和处理来实现。本书侧重实践能力培养，需要师生密切合作，创设积极的课堂情境，充分实施互动，使教程的主旨得到最佳体现。

本书适用于一学期或一学年的课堂教学，也可作为自学和口译证书考试的参考书。

本书遵循原版精神，由于时间有限，未加变动，不足之处希望读者提出宝贵意见，以利我们再版时修改而臻完善。

编 者

2009 - 5 - 5

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**Part I**

**Texts**





# **Unit 1 Introduction to Interpreting**

## **I. The Main Characteristics of Interpreting**

### **Definition of Interpreting**

It is defined as “oral translation of a written text” (Shuttleworth & Cowie 1997: 83).

“Interpreting consists of presenting in the target language, the exact meaning of what is uttered in the source language either simultaneously or consecutively, preserving the tone of the speaker” (Mahmoodzadeh 1992: 231).

1. Interpreting is a service activity with a communication function. It is usually a face-to-face communicative act.

2. Interpreters receive information mostly by way of listening, but they can understand the meaning of the speaker with the help of extra-linguistic factors.

3. Interpreters decode the information and re-express the meaning of the speaker on the spot.

4. Interpreters often work on their own.

5. Interpreters often use simple words and sentence structures to express the meaning of the speaker.

## **II. Types of Interpreting**

1. Interpreting can be classified into the following three types

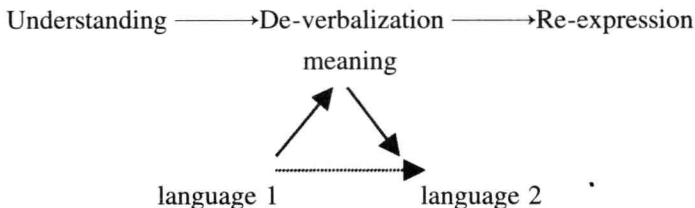
according to its nature:

- (1) Conference Interpreting 会议口译
- (2) Personal Interpreting 随行口译
- (3) Liaison Interpreting 联络口译

2. It can be divided into:

- (1) alternating interpretation(交替口译) English  $\longleftrightarrow$  Chinese
- (2) consecutive interpretation(连续/接续/逐步口译)
- (3) simultaneous interpretation(同声传译)
- (4) whispering interpretation(耳语翻译)
- (5) sight/on sight interpretation(视阅翻译/视译)

3. The basic procedures of interpreting:



4. Basic qualities required of interpreters:

- (1) A strong sense of responsibility
- (2) A solid foundation of two languages
- (3) Profound knowledge
- (4) Good memory
- (5) Quick thinking
- (6) Outstanding ability of understanding
- (7) Fluent expression of ideas

### III. Improving Active Listening

1. Main reasons for failure to remember what has been heard:

- (1) Insufficient attention to the speaker
- (2) Unfamiliarity with the topic under discussion
- (3) Incompetence in the foreign language/languages

2. How to improve active listening:

- (1) Enlarge background knowledge
- (2) Ask WH questions before listening
- (3) Listen to the main ideas of the speech

## IV. Memory Training

Listen to the following short speech. Pay special attention to the main points, the development of the ideas and the logic connections between them.

1. What is the theme of the speech? What has the speaker done to protect children since he took office?

2. What harm does smoking do to children? What causes children to smoke?

3. What measures has the government taken to prevent children from smoking?

4. Who is the speaker? What are the main contents of the legislation?

5. What positive result will be brought about if they act now? Which organ will take the lead in the act?

6. What are the two choices Congress is faced with on this issue?

## V. Interpreting Practice

### Vocabulary List

1. five-star hotel/five-starred hotel 五星级酒店
2. industrial hub 工业中心
3. cosmopolitan city 大都市
4. market disposition pattern 市场格局
5. the concept of "one country, two systems" "一国两制" 构想
6. the closed, backward, and ossified situation 封闭落后和沉闷僵化的

状况

7. free people's mind 打破了束缚人们的思想桎梏
8. arouse people's initiative 调动了人民群众的积极性
9. liberate the productive forces 解放生产力
10. generate great economic and social progress 推动了经济社会的大发展
11. instill vigor and vitality into the country 给中国大地带来蓬勃生机和活力
12. be open to new ideas 崇尚革新
13. draw on the strengths of others 博采众长
14. political restructuring 政治体制改革
15. opening-up in an all-round way 全面对外开放
16. 举办旅游节 to hold tourist festivals
17. 优惠政策 preferential policies
18. 销售和租赁 sales and leasing
19. 突飞猛进 rapid advance
20. 人口多 huge population/overpopulation
21. 底子薄 weak economic foundation
22. 经济体制改革 economic restructuring/the reform of economic system
23. 综合国力 overall national strength
24. 经济全球化趋势 with surging economic globalization/the trend of economic globalization
25. 推动力量 growth engine/driving force
26. 经济互利合作、相互依存的加深 mutually beneficial economic cooperation and rising interdependence
27. 拓宽舆论空间 expand the space for mass opinions
28. 在潜移默化中自发形成 gradually comes into being

## Practice 1

### A. Sentence Interpreting

1. Tomson Hotel, the first five-star hotel in the Pudong New Area, has hosted a large number of domestic and foreign guests.
2. Shanghai Museum, one of the largest in China, has a collection of over 5,000 Chinese traditional paintings.
3. Exports from Shanghai, the nation's industrial hub, to Europe and North America are on the rise.
4. Shanghai, a vigorous cosmopolitan city, is witnessing profound changes in the housing conditions for the local residents.
5. A major change in the market disposition pattern has given rise to a fresh round of color TV price war among home TV manufacturers.
6. Hong Kong's return marks the great success of the concept of "one country, two systems."

### B. Paragraph Interpreting

1. How does China achieve its development? The answer is through reform and opening-up. This year marks the 30th anniversary of China's reform and opening-up policy, a policy that fundamentally changed the closed, backward, and ossified situation which had existed in China for years. It is a policy that freed people's mind and aroused their initiative, liberated the productive forces, generated great economic and social progress, and instilled vigor and vitality into the country. Without this policy, there would not have been such changes in China in the last 30 years. To achieve the goal of modernization and build a strong, prosperous, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious country, we will stick to the reform and opening-up policy. It is a choice of vital importance to the development of China today. It is also a strategy that will shape China's future. We are firm in carrying this policy forward.

2. The Chinese nation has all along cherished the fine tradition and benefited from the wisdom of being open to new ideas and drawing on the strengths of others. The Chinese people have learned from 30 years of reform and opening-up that only continued economic and political restructuring and reform in other fields can lead to sustained economic growth and social progress, and only continued opening-up in an all-round way can lead the country to greater national strength and prosperity. This is the conclusion we have drawn both from our practice and exploration and from historical experiences.

## Practice 2

### A. Sentence Interpreting

1. 上海多年来成功地举办了旅游节，这对拓展旅游市场，促进社会经济的发展，发挥了十分积极的作用。

2. 浦东写字楼市场繁荣，首先是因为一些地区逐渐集中起高质量的楼群，其次是因为政府实施了优惠政策，推动了房地产销售和租赁的增长。

3. 经济全球化深入发展，科学技术突飞猛进，给亚洲的发展带来新的机遇，也带来新的挑战。

4. 中国是一个发展中国家，人口多，底子薄，经济不发达，农村尤其不发达。

5. 二十多年来，中国经济体制改革不断深化，综合国力明显增强，对外经贸合作日益扩大。

### B. Paragraph Interpreting

1. 这次论坛确定以“中国和新的亚洲世纪”为主题，充分表达了大家对中国和亚洲的发展对全球经济增长所发挥的作用的关注。这也充分说明，在经济全球化趋势深入发展的条件下，中国及亚洲的发展正在成为世界经济新发展新的推动力量，世界经济发展也将给中国及亚洲的发展带来新的重要机遇。世界各国经济互利合作、相互依存的加深，必将给全球经济增长创造更加美好的前景。

2. 有观点就必然有差异，即使是不同的声音在媒体中也都拥有了发表的空间。在凤凰卫视的《时事辩论会》节目中，对伊拉克的拥战派和反战派的

嘉宾就吵得不亦乐乎。这充分证明适当地拓展舆论空间，并不会打破一个社会的秩序和稳定。相反恰恰是在不同观点的冲撞中，使得公众从不同的角度接受信息、思考问题，而一种平衡的舆论机制正在潜移默化中自发形成。

3. 由于市场环境和市场发育的原因，中国品牌整体实力尚不能与国外的名牌相抗衡，而 LOGO 正是品牌力量薄弱的表现之一。看到 IBM 的 LOGO，立刻就会联想到高价、优质的计算机，这主要是因为 IBM 这个品牌的成功，让 IBM 的 LOGO 具有渗透力，消费者将更多的信息与这个 LOGO 联系在了一起。中国的 LOGO 之弱同样也反映了中国品牌在竞争中的某种弱势。

## **Unit 2 Principles of Interpreting**

### **I. Basic Characteristics of Memory in Interpretation**

#### **The Importance of a Good Memory in Interpreting**

—The ability to process information is an essential part of successful interpreting. The ability to listen, comprehend, and retain information is necessary for processing information.

#### **Qualifications Required for an Interpreter**

—“The interpreter needs a good short-term memory to retain what he or she has just heard and a good long-term memory to put the information into context. Ability to concentrate is a factor as is the ability to analyze and process what is heard”(Phelan 2001: 4 – 5).

—A skillful interpreter is expected to “have a powerful memory. ” (Mahmoodzadeh 1992: 233).

—Effort Models by Daniel Gile ( 1992, 1995 ) emphasize the difficulties and efforts involved in interpreting tasks and strategies needed to overcome them. According to Gile, Consecutive Interpreting consists of two phases: a listening and reformulation phrase and a reconstruction phase(1992: 191, 1995b: 179).

#### **Process of Interpreting**

Phase One:  $I = L + M + N$



I = interpreting

L = listening and analyzing the source language speech

M = short-term memory required between the time information is heard and the time it is written down in the notes

N = note-taking

Phase Two: I = Rem + Read + P

In Phase Two of Consecutive Interpreting, interpreters retrieve messages from their short-term memory and reconstruct the speech (Rem), read the notes(N), and produce the Target Language Speech(P)

## II. Short-Term & Long-Term Memory

### 2. 1 Short-Term Memory( STM)

The idea of short-term memory simply means that you are retaining information for a short period of time without creating the neural mechanisms for later recall. The duration of STM is very short. It is 6 to 30 seconds. Memory in interpreting only lasts for a short time. Once the interpreting assignment is over, the interpreter moves on to another one, often with different context, subject and speakers.

### 2. 2 Long-Term Memory( LTM)

Long-Term Memory occurs when you have created neural pathways for storing ideas and information which can then be recalled weeks, months, or even years later. To create these pathways, you must make a deliberate attempt to encode the information in the way you intend to recall it later. Long-term memory is a learning process. And it is essentially an important part of the interpreter's acquisition of knowledge, because information stored in LTM may last from minutes to weeks, months, or even an entire life.