



英语听译教程 (东南亚口音)

English Listening and Interpreting
(Southeast Asian Accents)

主 编 杨棣华 白佳芳



重庆大学出版社

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主 编 杨棣华 白佳芳
编 者 苏 琦 张世忠 欧阳舟 崔 鑫

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内 容 提 要

《英语听译教程(东南亚口音)》以东盟十国口音英语的听、译为主线,全书共十五个单元。每个单元围绕一个具体的国家或组织展开,介绍其历史沿革、口音特色,并辅之以听力练习、口译练习和词句积累,让学习者在了解国家基本情况的基础上,培养对东南亚英语口音的听、译能力。同时,该教材选用的音频和文本段落皆为内容真实生动的现场资料,并以由易到难的进阶顺序进行编排,以更好地帮助学习者在模拟实战的真实环境下快速提高英语听辨和口译技能。

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电话:(023) 88617190 88617185(中小学)

传真:(023) 88617186 88617166

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当今时代,英语已成为东南亚国家中覆盖面最广、使用人口最多的语言。近年来,随着一年一度中国—东盟博览会的召开、中国—东盟自由贸易区的建成和泛北部湾经济圈的崛起,中国和东盟各层面的交流日益频繁,人们接触到东南亚英语的场合也越来越多。然而,东盟各国的英语似乎都带有浓重的“口音”,有些发音甚至与标准英语的发音相去甚远,这就给初涉东盟英语口语译的人员带来了巨大的听辨理解障碍。

广西地处中国—东盟的合作前沿和重要战略高地,每年举办的中国—东盟博览会、中国—东盟商务与投资峰会以及泛北部湾经济合作论坛等各类面向东盟的国际会议、高端论坛等重大国际活动,急需大批熟悉东南亚国家英语口语的口译人才。但是,由于国内东南亚英语听译材料缺乏,相关口译人才的培养受到限制。《英语听译教程(东南亚口音)》正是在此背景下应运而生。

大量研究表明,口译中的信息主要是通过听来获取的,口译过程的第一环节就是听的能力,听懂是口译的关键步骤,译者的听辨水平是成功口译的前提和基础。同时,在基础口译的教学阶段,学生的外语听辨理解能力往往是口译学习中的一个瓶颈。纵观国内口译界,尽管目前口译教材的数量不断增加,但是针对口译听辨技能训练的教材尚不多见,尤其是专门针对东南亚英语口语的口译听辨教材更是凤毛麟角。因此,本书通过广泛介绍东南亚各国英语变体的特点和规律,提供大量真实生动的东南亚英语语音资源,并配备针对性的听力和口译练习,对丰富口译相关课程的教学内容、培养高层次的东盟英语口语译人才具有积极的意义。

本书作者从多种途径收集东盟国家英语变体的语音(音频、视频)和文字资料,如从东盟各国的国家广播电台收集多主题的英语新闻广播节目和采访当地居民的访谈节目,从亲自参加过的中国—东盟博览会、中国—东盟商务与投资峰会和泛北部湾经济合作论坛等口译现场录音,以及从东盟组织相关网页上收集

东盟国家语音音频和文字资料等,结合多年的口译听辨和口译教学经验编写而成。

本书以东盟十国和中国东盟重大国际活动内容为主题进行编写,遵循教学实践的基本规律,各单元首先全面系统地介绍各主题国英语口语的特点和规律,再进行听辨、语言技能和口译的实战演练。编排材料由短及长,由易到难,循序渐进。编写内容涉及东南亚国家广播电台的英语新闻、对话访谈、人物介绍、民俗文化,以及东盟各国各领域人士在国际会议和高端论坛上的发言和演讲,并配以丰富的听辨、语言训练和口译练习,帮助学习者在模拟实战的真实环境下快速提高英语听力和口译技能。

本书分为 15 单元。每个单元包括背景知识、口音分析、听辨练习、口译练习、知识扩展、参考答案及录音文本六个部分。

本书的出版得到重庆大学出版社的大力支持和协助。美籍专家 Michael Su-ko 精心审阅了本书的英文部分,在此均表示衷心的感谢。

本书在编写过程中,参阅了不少国内外书籍、网站、电台等资源,在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限,加上编写时间仓促,因此疏忽错漏在所难免,祈望专家、同行和读者不吝指正。

编者
2019 年 5 月

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Getting Closer to ASEAN

走近东盟

1

背景知识

东南亚国家联盟,简称“东盟”,成立于1967年8月8日,是亚太地区重要的区域性合作组织,由十个成员国组成:文莱、柬埔寨、印度尼西亚、老挝、马来西亚、缅甸、菲律宾、新加坡、泰国和越南。

东盟地处亚洲的东南部,位于东经93°~西经141.5°,北纬25°~南纬10°,跨越赤道,大部分为热带地区。它北接中国大陆、南望澳大利亚、东濒太平洋、西临印度洋,连接三大洲(亚洲、非洲、大洋洲)和两大洋(太平洋、印度洋),总面积约449万平方公里,人口约6.54亿(截至2018年),秘书处设在印度尼西亚首都雅加达。

东盟十国是世界上民族最为众多、文化最为丰富的地区之一,堪称“世界民族博物馆”。东盟民族主要划分为四大族系,即澳大利亚-美拉尼西亚人、南岛语系人、南亚语系人和汉藏语系人,其中人口较多的民族有爪哇族、京族(越族)、泰族、缅族、老族、高棉族、苏禄族等。

历史上,东盟十国(除泰国外)都受过西方列强的殖民统治。其中,缅甸、马来西亚、新加坡及文莱曾受英国统治,菲律宾曾受西班牙和美国统治,老挝、越南、柬埔寨曾是法国的殖民地,而印度尼西亚曾是荷兰的殖民地,英语是大多数殖民者的语言及他们进行文化殖民的工具。今天,大部分东盟国家将英语列为官方语言之一,如文莱、柬埔寨、马来西亚、缅甸、菲律宾、新加坡和泰国7国。2007年,《东盟宪章》正式规定英语为东盟组织的工作语言。随着英语在东盟各国、各领域合作交流中的重要性与日俱增,英语已成为东盟国家中使用最广泛的语言之一。

Association of Southeast Asian Nations, abbreviated to “ASEAN”, was founded on 8 August, 1967. As an important regional and cooperative association in the Asia-Pacific region, it consists of ten member states: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

ASEAN is located in the southeastern part of Asia. It stands from east longitude 93 degrees to west longitude 141.5 degrees, north latitude 25 degrees to south latitude 10 degrees, bestriding the equator, with most parts in tropical areas. Bordering on Mainland China in the north, overlooking Australia in the south, close to the Pacific Ocean in the east and facing the Indian Ocean in the west, it connects three continents (Asia, Africa and Oceania) and two oceans (the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean). Covering an area of about 4,490,000 square kilometers, it has a total population of approximately 654,000,000 (by the end of 2018). Its secretariat is stationed in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia.

ASEAN is one of the world's regions with the most numerous nationalities and the richest cultures and thus this area can be called “the World Museum of Nationalities”. There are mainly four race families in this region, namely the Australia-Melanesian people, people of the Malayo-Polynesian language family, people of the Austro-Asiatic language family and people of the Sino-Tibetan language family. Among them, the Javanese, Kinh (Viet), Thai, Burman, Lao, Khmer and Sulu are the most populous.

Historically, the 10 ASEAN countries (except Thailand) were once under the colonial rule of western powers. Among them, Myanmar, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei were once ruled by the United Kingdom and the Philippines ruled by Spain and the United States. Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia were France's colonies and Indonesia was the Netherlands' colony. English was the language used by most colonialists as the tool for cultural colonialism. Today, many ASEAN countries take English as their official language, such as Brunei, Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. In 2007, *The ASEAN Charter* stipulates English as ASEAN's working language. Since English plays an increasingly important role in the cooperation and exchanges of various fields among ASEAN countries, it has become one of the languages used by the most people in this region.

2

口音分析



听辨以下录音,体会东盟国家英语在语音、语调、重音和节奏等方面的特点,注意其与标准英语的区别。

Please call her Stella. Ask her to bring these things with her from the store; Six spoons of fresh snow peas, five thick slabs of blue cheese, and maybe a snack for her brother Bob. We also need a small plastic snake and a big toy frog for the kids. She can scoop these things into three red bags, and we will go meet her on Wednesday at the train station.

这是六位来自东盟不同国家人士(老挝、越南、缅甸、柬埔寨、马来西亚、菲律宾)分别对同一英语段落的朗读,语段中包括大部分的英语元音和辅音,从中可以总结出东盟国家相似的英语发音特点:

- 1) 元音短化: please, pea, three 中的长元音/i:/均倾向于发成短元音/ɪ/, store 中的/ɔ:/发成/ɒ/, scoops 中的/ui/发成/u/;
- 2) 部分元音发音不饱满。如 snake, train 中的/ei/倾向于发成/e/;
- 3) 齿间摩擦音发成爆破音/θ/→/t/、/ð/→/d/。如 things→tings, thick→tick, three→tree, these→dis;
- 4) 词尾塞音浊音清化。如 spoons, peas, slabs, bags 的尾塞音/z/常发成/s/;
- 5) /r/发成/l/。如 fresh, brother 中的/r/常发成/l/;
- 6) 词尾辅音倾向于省略。如 Bob 的尾音/b/, frog 的尾音/g/。

◆ 东盟国家英语口语概述 ◆

作为英语的重要地域变体,东盟各国的英语变体有着自己典型的特征,尤其是在语音层面,受各国民族语言和方言的影响和渗透,东盟国家的英语发音不可避免地带有明显的本土化色彩,与标准英语存在较多差异:

- 长元音和它们成对的短元音的区分不太明显,比如:/i:/和/i/, /u:/和/u/, /a:/和/ʌ/, /ɔ:/和/ɔ/;
- 元音发音常被简化,尤其是双元音,其滑动过程被弱化甚至省略,近似单元音,比如: fairy/feəri/中的双元音/eə/发得很短,听起来像 ferry/feri/, fade/feid/与 fed/fed/相似, coat/kəut/发成/kət/或/kut/;
- 清辅音浊化现象普遍存在,如 peas, toy, kids 中的/p/, /t/, /k/常被发成相对应的浊辅音/b/, /d/, /g/;
- 卷舌音/r/常发为舌边音/l/,或形成小舌颤音;
- 齿音/θ/, /ð/普遍缺失,/θ/被/t/取代,/ð/则被/d/取代;
- 词尾塞音浊音清化,如 spoons, peas, bags 的尾塞音/z/倾向于发成/s/;
- 词尾辅音倾向于省略,如 Bob 的尾音/b/, frog 的尾音/g/常省略;
- 词尾辅音丛倾向于简化,词尾辅音丛往往只读出词尾的第一个辅音,后面的辅音均被吞掉,如 ask, just 词尾第二个辅音/k/, /t/均趋向于被吞掉;
- 单词重音位置偏移或后移倾向明显;
- 句子的重读和弱读区别不明显,缺乏标准英语所具有的节奏感和韵律感。

3

听辨练习



参照第二部分东盟国家英语口语概述,听辨以下三段录音,熟悉东盟国家英语在语音语调、重音节奏和遣词造句方面的特征。

Task 1 An Interview with a Thai Student



▷ Background

- **Chiang Mai University** 清迈大学

Chiang Mai University (CMU) is a public research university in northern Thailand. It was founded in 1964 with a strong emphasis on engineering, science, agriculture, and medicine, covering an area of 14 square kilometers, and consistutive of 4 campuses. Now there are over 20 faculties with 30,000 students in this university.

▷ Word tips

board 板;牌

tsunami 海啸

perception 认识;看法

1. Listen and record the key information of the interviewee.

1) Personal information:

2) Process of her involvement in this program:

2. Find IN THE INTERVIEW an alternative way of expressing the following sentences. Pay attention to the expressions of ASEAN English.

1) Where do you live in Thailand?

- 2) Before I came here, many people told me it is very dangerous here because of earthquakes, tsunamis and the like.
-

3. Listen to the report again and paraphrase the following sentences.

- 1) I found this scholarship, applied scholarship and then I got it, so I come here.

Paraphrase: _____

- 2) After finishing this program, what's your perception of Indonesia?

Paraphrase: _____

- 3) I don't know in the future my job is concerned about art and culture, about this field or not, but I'm sure I will do the best, I will tell them about Indonesian music, Indonesian dance and everything.

Paraphrase: _____

Task 2 A Singlish Chat on the Phone



▷ Background

- **Singlish** 新加坡英语

Colloquial Singaporean English, better known as Singlish, is an English-based creole language spoken in Singapore. It was mainly influenced by British English, but recently it has been influenced more by American English.

▷ Word tips

fried rice 炒饭

curry chicken 咖喱鸡

1. Listen and get the key information through answering the following questions.

- 1) Why did the man call in?

- 2) What food did the man order?

3) What drinks did the man order?

4) When will the food and drinks be delivered?

5) What is the relationship between the two speakers?

2. Find IN THE DIALOGUE an alternative way of expressing the following sentences. Pay attention to the expressions of ASEAN English.

1) We've also got medium-size coke and big-size coke.

2) If you tell me how much food and coke you want, I'll deliver them to you.

3. Listen again and summarize IN ENGLISH the main idea of the dialogue.

Task 3 Comments by Secretary-General of ASEAN



▷ Background

- **Le Luong Minh 黎良明**

Le Luong Minh (September 1, 1952—), born in Vietnam, was the Secretary-General of ASEAN, who took office from January 2013 to December 2017.

- **International Conference on Education 国际教育会议**

The International Conference on Education is an international conference organized by British Council with the theme of “Educating the Next Generation of the Workforce: ASEAN Perspectives on Innovation, Integration and English”. It was held on 24 June 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand.

▷ Word tips

ASEAN economic community 东盟经济共同体

reap the benefits and advantages 获得利益和优势

labor force 劳动力

regional comprehensive economic partnership 全面的区域经济合作伙伴关系

1. Listen to the comments, pay attention to the meaning of the speaker and then complete the missing information.

1) Importance of the conference:

a. Prepare _____ for _____.

b. Prepare them to be able to _____, and also to _____.

2) Relevance of the conference theme with the work we are doing in ASEAN:

a. Prepare _____ so that they can work in _____.

b. By 2015, _____ comprises of _____ and _____.

c. Be prepared to be able to _____.

2. Listen to the whole recording again and summarize IN CHINESE the main idea of the text.

4

口译练习



参照第三部分东盟国家英语发音特征,听译以下三段录音,熟悉并掌握东盟国家英语与中文之间的互译技能。



Task 1 Dialogue Interpreting

Directions: Listen to the dialogue and interpret what each speaker has said where it pauses. Take notes if necessary.

A: May I ask you some questions about ASEAN?

B: 当然可以,我很高兴回答。

A: I heard that ASEAN was composed of only five countries at the very beginning, is it right?

B: 是的,东盟正式成立之初只有五个成员国,即印度尼西亚、泰国、新加坡、马来西亚和菲律宾。

A: And when did the rest of countries join in ASEAN?

B: 其他五个成员国加入东盟的时间各不相同,文莱是1984年加入的,越南是1995年,老挝和缅甸是1997年,柬埔寨是1999年。

A: Recently, I often read reports on ASEAN countries, especially on China-ASEAN cooperation.

B: 是啊,近年来中国和东盟在各领域的合作日益频繁,往来贸易等增长非常迅速。

A: Can you introduce more in details?

B: 好的。中国和东盟建成了发展中国家最大的自由贸易区,双边贸易额从 1991 年的 79.9 亿美元增长至 2015 年的 4721.6 亿美元,年均增长 18.5%。目前,中国已成为东盟最大的贸易伙伴,东盟也成为中国的第三大贸易伙伴。今年是中国—东盟建立对话关系 25 周年,我相信他们之间的合作将拥有更加光明的未来。

A: That sounds great! Thank you for your introduction.

B: 不客气。

Task 2 Text Interpreting

A. Interpreting from English into Chinese

Directions: Listen to the recording. Please do not do interpreting when you listen to the speech this time.

Speech by

**H.E. Professor Boediono, Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia,
at the Opening Ceremony of the 7th China-ASEAN Expo
(October 19, 2010)**



(Excerpts)

His Excellency Mr. Jia Qinglin,

My ASEAN colleagues,

Excellencies,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It gives me a great pleasure to be present here today at the opening of the 7th China-ASEAN Expo, 2010 in this picturesque green city of Nanning. Let me take this opportunity on behalf of the dignitaries and delegates from ASEAN countries to express our sincere gratitude to the government and people of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to us all. May I also convey our great appreciation to the government of the People's Republic of China for their commitment to make Nanning an annual occasion for us to celebrate the mutual cooperation and friendship between ASEAN and China^[1]?

ASEAN and China are close neighbors with strong economic ties and many shared interests.

We have jointly braved many storms, including the recent global crisis^[2]. The crisis calls on us to strengthen our relations even more. The most important pillar of our relations is the *ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement*. This is the world's third largest FTA. In 2010, we have reached the final stage of its implementation. This marks a new era of our strategic partnership and a milestone in regional economy integration.

For almost two decades now, China has been a reliable partner and has played an important role in many of ASEAN's factors. Now, as the second largest and the fastest growing economy in the world, China presents more opportunities for ASEAN. Likewise, the prosperity and stability of ASEAN are also beneficial to China, and the two combined would constitute an influential power house in the world's economy. As we enter into the next stage of ASEAN-China relations, we need to look beyond trade and investment links. We need to build people-to-people links to ensure balance and sustainable economic relations^[3].

Excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, let us move together in harmony, let us make our complementary resources to be collectively strong, let us work hard to achieve partnership, common ownership, and a share conviction that we can and will overcome the challenges ahead, so that we can grow together. Thank you!

Directions: Now listen again. Please begin interpreting after the pause.



B. Interpreting from Chinese into English

Directions: Listen to the recording. Please do not do interpreting when you listen to the speech this time.

广西壮族自治区党委书记彭清华

在第十四届中国—东盟博览会暨中国—东盟商务与投资峰会开幕式上的发言

(2017年9月12日,广西南宁)

(节选)



尊敬的各国领导人,各位贵宾,女士们、先生们:

值此第14届中国—东盟博览会、商务与投资峰会隆重开幕之际,我谨代表广西各族人民,向与会各国贵宾表示热烈欢迎!

今年恰逢东盟成立50周年。东盟成立以来,为维护地区和平稳定发挥了重要作用,中国—东盟关系已成为东盟同对话伙伴关系中最具活力、最富内涵的一组关系。我们期待并相信,东博会和峰会将进一步发挥对接“一带一路”和“东盟共同体愿景2025”的独特优势,在促进政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通、民心相通,携手建设更为紧密的中国—东盟命运共同体方面作出更大贡献。^[4]

今年是中国—东盟旅游合作年,本届盛会突出“共建21世纪海上丝绸之路,旅游助推区

域经济一体化”主题,继续扩大展览规模,首次设立“一带一路”展区和邀请丝绸之路经济带沿线国家出任特邀合作伙伴,同期举办 36 个高层论坛,进一步深化国际产能、互联互通、港口物流、跨境经济、跨境电子商务、金融、社会人文等多领域合作,落实“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛成果,推动建设和平、繁荣、开放、创新、文明之路。

当前,广西正加快推进文莱—广西经济走廊、中新互联互通南向通道、中国—东盟信息港等重大项目建设,努力在“一带一路”建设中发挥更大作用^[5]。我们愿秉承以和平合作、开放包容、互学互鉴、互利共赢为核心的丝路精神,与各方深化友好交流合作,实现经济大融合、发展大联动、成果大共享^[6]。

预祝东博会和峰会圆满成功!谢谢大家!

Directions: Now listen again. Please begin interpreting after the pause.



Notes 口译难点讲解

- [1] May I also convey our great appreciation to the government of the People's Republic of China for their commitment to make Nanning an annual occasion for us to celebrate the mutual cooperation and friendship between ASEAN and China?

原文中使用疑问句语气表示客套和礼貌,口译时不应译成“我可以……吗?”,而应采用陈述句语气译成“我也要衷心感谢中华人民共和国政府……”。此外,该句是一个长句,不易译顺,特别是后半句“for their commitment to make Nanning...”,译员应力求摆脱原文的束缚,做出必要的结构调整,使译文尽量符合汉语的表达方式,可译为“同时,我也要衷心感谢中华人民共和国政府,感谢你们的不懈努力,使我们能够每年相聚南宁,庆祝东盟和中国双方的合作与友谊。”

- [2] We have jointly braved many storms, including the recent global crisis.

该句直译就是“我们共同迎接暴风雨的挑战,包括最近的国际危机。”如将译文进行适当处理,译为“我们风雨同舟,成功地应对了当前全球金融危机”,意思就更清楚明了。

- [3] As we enter the next stage of ASEAN-China relations, we need to look beyond trade and investment links. We need to build people-to-people links to ensure balance and sustainable economic relations.

如将这两句的“we need to look beyond... we need to...”译成“我们不仅仅要……,更要……”,可使两个句子衔接自然,逻辑清晰。参考译文:“随着东盟和中国的关系进入新阶段,我们双方不仅仅要着眼于贸易和投资方面的联系,更要加强民众的联系来保证经济关系的平衡和可持续发展。”

- [4] 我们期待并相信,东博会和峰会将进一步发挥对接“一带一路”和“东盟共同体愿景 2025”的独特优势,在促进政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通、民心相通,携手建设更为紧密的中国—东盟命运共同体方面作出更大贡献。

此句是一个典型的中文长句,口译时应迅速把握其逻辑结构,将其处理为一个并列句“..., the China-ASEAN Expo and the Summit will further play the unique advantages in... and make greater contribution in...”。其中“一带一路”和“东盟共同体愿景”是固定表达,译员应熟练掌握其译法,译为“The Belt and Road”和“ASEAN community vision”。“促进政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通、民心相通”中有不少中文四字词,翻译时可根据其意义进行适当的组合,译为“promoting policy communication, facilitating interconnection of facilities, trade, funds and people-to-people ties”,使译文简洁到位。

[5] 当前,广西正加快推进文莱—广西经济走廊、中新互联互通南向通道、中国—东盟信息港等重大项目建设,努力在“一带一路”建设中发挥更大作用。

“文莱—广西经济走廊、中新互联互通南向通道、中国—东盟信息港等”都是新出现的名词,需要译员在平时加强学习、不断积累,为口译现场的快速理解和准确翻译打下基础,可译为“Brunei-Guangxi Economic Corridor, the Sino-Singapore Interconnection South Passage, China-ASEAN Information Port”。

[6] 我们愿秉承以和平合作、开放包容、互学互鉴、互利共赢为核心的丝路精神,与各方深化友好交流合作,实现经济大融合、发展大联动、成果大共享。

该句中的前半部分“秉承……的丝路精神”可以用“adhere to the Silk Road spirit of...”这一词组进行翻译,后半部分“实现经济大融合、发展大联动、成果大共享”可译为“achieve economic integration, development linkage and achievement sharing”三个并列成分,使其与原文相对应。

5

知识扩展

Task 1 Words Accumulating

Bandar Seri Begawan 斯里巴加湾(文莱首都)

Jakarta 雅加达(印度尼西亚首都)

Kuala Lumpur 吉隆坡(马来西亚首都)

Manila 马尼拉(菲律宾首都)

Bangkok 曼谷(泰国首都)

Australia-Melanesian people

people of the Malayo-Polynesian language family

people of the Austro-Asiatic language family

Phnom Penh 金边(柬埔寨首都)

Vientiane 万象(老挝首都)

Nay Pyi Taw 内比都(缅甸首都)

Singapore 新加坡市(新加坡首都)

Hanoi 河内(越南首都)

澳大利亚-美拉尼西亚人

南岛语系人

南亚语系人