



第二部分 Practice

口译实践



第 1 单元 礼仪致辞

Ceremonial Speeches

Pre-reading:

Types of Ceremonial Speeches

Many types of ceremonial speeches can be used for different occasions, including weddings, funerals, graduations and award presentations. Depending on the occasion, ceremonial speeches serve a variety of purposes, such as entertaining, commemorating, celebrating and inspiring. Speeches are given to mark an occasion, and when a well-considered speech is delivered it can make an event more memorable.

Welcome and Introduction Speeches¹

A welcome address is a very brief speech to greet attendees and express pleasure at their presence. Speeches of introduction are also brief, but their purpose is to set the tone of an event, establish the **credibility**² of the speaker by briefly outlining his or her background, and generate enthusiasm for the topic of the address.

Keynote Address³

The purpose of a keynote address is to inspire and arouse interest among the listeners. The subject matter of the address is the central idea or theme around which the event is organized. People that give keynote speeches are highly reputable within their fields. Keynote addresses are well known for setting the tone at national political nominating conventions, for example.

Award Speeches⁴

There are two types of speeches associated with award ceremonies: presentation speeches and acceptance speeches. The person presenting the award summarizes the purpose of the award and the accomplishments of the recipient. The speech of acceptance conveys gratitude to those who have bestowed the award and to those who supported the recipient in achieving the accolade.

Graduation and Retirement Speeches

People celebrating the end of their professional life or the completion of an academic qualification will usually be called on to give a speech by their colleagues, friends and family. While the



1. 欢迎词
2. 可信度；信誉
3. 主旨演讲
4. 颁奖致辞

emphasis of both speeches is on celebration, graduation speeches look mostly forward to the future, while retirement speeches mostly reflect on the past.

Tribute Speeches

Speeches that acknowledge, commemorate or pay special honor to a particular idea, event, person or monument are called tributes or toasts. The speech describes why the subject **is worthy of**⁵ special recognition and uses this accomplishment to inspire or evoke emotion in the audience.

5. 值得

After-Dinner Speeches

At events such as weddings, corporate affairs and fundraisers, a light-hearted, entertaining speech is often provided during or at the conclusion of the meal. While entertaining, after-dinner speeches are also informative and they use humor to deliver a message or make a serious point.

Eulogies⁶

Eulogies are speeches given at or for a person's funeral. They reflect on and praise the good that the deceased person did during his or her life. Eulogies generally begin with an introduction about how the deceased entered the speaker's life, including a brief memory that captures the nature of the departed person, and conclude with an account of the legacy the deceased person leaves.

6. 颂词, 悼词

Vocabulary

deliver /make a welcome /opening /closing speech/address: 致欢迎/开幕/闭幕词

inaugurate an exhibition: 为展览会揭幕

foundation laying ceremony: 奠基典礼

school's opening ceremony: 开学典礼

founding ceremony of a state: 开国大典

return banquet: 答谢宴会

evening reception: 晚宴

buffet reception: 冷餐招待会

spring festival /campfire party: 新年/篝火晚会

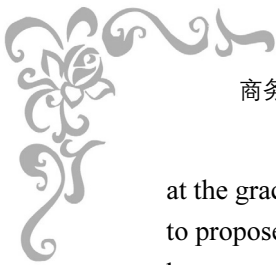
cocktail party: 鸡尾酒会

Majesty: 陛下

Highness: 殿下

Excellency: 阁下

to host a banquet for: 设宴招待……



at the gracious invitation of: 承蒙……的盛情邀请
to propose a toast: 提议祝酒
host country: 东道国
heartfelt thanks: 由衷的谢意
gracious hospitality: 友好款待
look back on: 回顾过去
a complete success: 圆满成功
an anniversary celebration: 周年庆典
a welcoming party: 欢迎会
a send-off party: 欢送会
forum: 座谈会，论坛
summit: 峰会
I'm honored and privileged to: 能够……我深感荣幸
to call a press conference: 召开记者招待会

Part I: Sentence Interpretation



- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. May I <u>propose a toast to</u> ¹ all of you and to the National Day of China! Cheers! | 1. 提议为……干杯 |
| 2. Now I <u>declare the opening</u> ² of the 14th Forum on the Protection of Children and Women's Rights! | 2. 宣布……开幕 |
| 3. I now <u>have the honor of asking</u> ³ the President of the People's Republic of China to open the Games of the 29 th Olympiad of the modern era. | 3. 荣幸地邀请 |
| 4. On behalf of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China and <u>in my own name</u> ⁴ , I wish to extend the warmest festive greetings to you all. | 4. 以个人名义 |
| 5. I would like to thank all of you for joining us in this <u>celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding</u> ⁵ of the People's Republic of China. | 5. 庆祝建国 60 周年 |
| 6. It is a privilege to open this <u>inaugural meeting</u> ⁶ of the Strategic and Economic Dialogue between the United States and China. | 6. 首次会议 |
| 7. I'm glad to visit the United States in the lovely season of spring, <u>at your invitation</u> ⁷ , Mr. President. | 7. 应……的邀请 |
| 8. Tonight, the Hong Kong 2009 East Asian Games are <u>coming to a successful conclusion</u> ⁸ . On behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, I extend a very warm welcome to you for joining tonight's | 8. 圆满结束 |

ceremony.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 9. 中国有句古话说：有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎？ | |
| 10. 我很荣幸地代表中国政府和人民向贵代表团表示热烈的欢迎 ⁹ 。 | 9. extend warm welcome to... |
| 11. 请允许我向远道而来的贵宾们 ¹⁰ 表示热烈的欢迎和亲切的问候。 | 10. distinguished guests |
| 12. 这是一个非常愉快和令人难忘的 ¹¹ 机会。 | 11. memorable |
| 13. 这使我有极好的机会 ¹² 来拜访老朋友，结识新朋友。 | 12. an excellent opportunity |
| 14. 我愿借此机会 ¹³ 感谢你们的热情好客和周到安排。 | 13. take this opportunity |
| 15. 我的发言到此结束 ¹⁴ ，谢谢各位！ | 14. end/conclude one's speech |
| 16. 您一定是我们期盼已久 ¹⁵ 的客人。 | 15. long-expected |

Part II: Dialogue Interpretation

Work in pairs or groups of three and interpret the following two dialogues.

Dialogue 1:

A Visit by Gary Locke, U.S. Secretary of Commerce at Cummins Beijing Plant

美国商务部长骆家辉参观康明斯北京工厂

工厂领导：骆家辉部长，欢迎您参观我们的厂房。您在百忙之中还能抽空来我们这里，我们倍感荣幸。

Gary Locke: My pleasure, too. We are in China this time to foster cooperation in protecting the environment, reducing emission and new energy between these two big powers. I think Cummins, by its wonderful technology and products, is a key player.

工厂领导：我们知道中美两国正在开展“绿色外交”⁽¹⁾，我们也希望利用自己的绿色技术帮助政府和社会解决环境上的一些问题，尽我们的微薄之力。

Gary Locke: I am very interested in knowing more about your state-of-the-art clean engine technology. America, to me, is heavily polluted by the emission from cars. And China, unfortunately, is following suit with tens of thousands of cars being sold every day. We need to do something about it.

工厂领导：我们的清洁发动机能够降低氮氧化物和颗粒物的排放，有不同款式的产品适用于不同类型的车辆。一会儿我们会向您展示清洁发动机的安装和性能。

Gary Locke: Great. Hope your technicians can explain everything in a clear and, most important of all, simple way to this layman.

工厂领导：哈哈，您真幽默。我们马上带您去技术展示厅，技术人员会把欧 IV 清洁发动机安装在一辆混合动力⁽²⁾公交客车上，然后再跟您解释一下排放和能耗性能方面的提升。



练习讲解：

（1）环境保护早已成为当代生活的主题，“环保”也可叫作“环境友好”、“绿色”等。“绿色外交”就是 green diplomacy，意在促进中美环保领域的双赢合作。绿色食品是不是 green food 呢？试比较绿色食品、有机食品和无公害农产品的翻译（green food, organic food and safe crop）。

（2）“混合动力”是 hybrid，油电结合，排放更低，更加环保。对话里出现较多环保术语，译员既要做好功课，又要在平时注意多积累，将大量专业词汇存储在长期记忆里，随时调用。

Dialogue 2:

Visit by an EU Delegation

欧盟代表团访问

刘书记：史密斯先生，非常高兴您和您所率领的代表团能够来我国访问。

Mr. Smith: Thank you! I feel very privileged that I can visit China again within such a short period of time. I think this showcases the close relationship between the EU and China. We thank you for the kind invitation and warm welcome.

刘书记：的确如此，改革开放以来，中国与世界各国展开广泛合作；加入世贸之后，中欧合作更是日益重要。

Mr. Smith: Yes, indeed. The cooperation between European countries and China in the economic as well as political field has reached an unprecedented stage in the new century. EU, as an international organization, will make use of its great potential and become a stable factor to the global community.

刘书记：您说得非常对。现在人们越来越认识到⁽¹⁾欧洲可以为国际和平安全以及全球繁荣发挥更大的作用。在中东等问题上，欧盟的积极参与对稳定世界局势十分有益。

Mr. Smith: Asia also plays a more and more important role in the international affairs. Since the 1980s, Asia has witnessed⁽²⁾ a rapid rise to prosperity. And China particularly has attracted the world's attention over the past few decades with its remarkable achievement.

练习讲解：

（1）政治访问的语体都比较正式，“越来越认识到”如果翻译成 many people have realized 会显得很生活化，不适合正式访问。因此，这里可以尝试灵活使用被动语态，例如，there is an increasing recognition that ...可使译文客观、得体。

（2）witness 是“见证”的意思，但此处可以省译。

Part III: Passage Interpretation

Passage 1: *Interpret the following passage from English into Chinese*

President Obama's Message for the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II

June 5, 2012

Your Majesty ⁽¹⁾,

On the historic occasion of your diamond jubilee ⁽²⁾, Michelle and I send you and all the British people and members of the Commonwealth the heartfelt congratulations of the American people.

In war and in peace, in times of plenty and in times of hardship, the United States and the United Kingdom have shared a special relationship. We've stood tall and strong. And together we've faced some of the greatest challenges this world has known.

And while many presidents and prime ministers have come and gone, Your Majesty's reign has endured. As I said last year at Buckingham Palace, that makes Your Majesty both a living witness to the power of our alliance and a chief source of its resilience. As a steadfast ally, loyal friend and tireless leader, Your Majesty has set an example of resolve that will be long celebrated.

And as we work together to build a better future for the next generation, it is gratifying to know that the bonds between our nations remain indispensable to our two countries and to the world.

In honor of your sixty extraordinary years on the throne, communities across the Commonwealth have lit thousands of jubilee beacons. And may the light of Your Majesty's crown continue to reign supreme for many years to come. ⁽³⁾

练习讲解:

(1) Majesty 一词之前冠以所有格限定词,用以称呼或提及王室人员,本文指英国女王伊丽莎白二世,翻译成“女王陛下”。

(2)《朗文当代英语词典》对 Diamond Jubilee 的解释为 the date that is exactly 60 years after the date of an important event, especially of someone becoming a king or queen, 在这里指英国女王伊丽莎白二世登基 60 周年纪念庆典,可以翻译为“钻禧庆典”。

(3)本文为美国总统奥巴马对英国女王伊丽莎白二世钻禧庆典的致辞,全文用词正式,翻译成汉语时一定要选用正式的词语,以表现这一隆重的场合,并表示对女王的尊重以及对其所做贡献的充分肯定和感激。



Passage 2: *Interpret the following passage from Chinese into English*

共创互利共赢、共同发展的美好未来

——在第十五届圣彼得堡国际经济论坛上的演讲

中华人民共和国主席 胡锦涛

2011年6月17日，圣彼得堡

尊敬的梅德韦杰夫总统，

各位来宾，

女士们，先生们，

朋友们：

很高兴有机会来到俄罗斯美丽的北方之都出席第十五届圣彼得堡国际经济论坛。首先，我对论坛成功举行，表示热烈的祝贺！

圣彼得堡国际经济论坛自1997年创办以来，日益成为各界精英共商俄罗斯和全球经济发展大计的重要平台⁽¹⁾，国际影响越来越广泛。15年来，这个论坛见证了俄罗斯经济持续快速发展，促进了国际经济交流合作。我们对论坛起到的积极作用表示赞赏。

当今世界正处在大发展、大变革、大调整时期，和平、发展、合作的理念更加深入人心⁽²⁾。世界多极化、经济全球化深入发展，各国经济相互依存日益加深，新兴市场国家⁽³⁾和发展中国家快速成长，区域经济合作方兴未艾，科技创新孕育新突破，国际经济秩序深刻变化。同时，我们也应该看到，国际金融危机发生两年多来，世界经济复苏步伐仍然缓慢，基础依然薄弱，还存在诸多不确定因素，危机的深层次影响仍未消除。国际和地区热点问题此起彼伏，南北发展不平衡问题更加突出，各种形式的保护主义重新抬头。人类生存和发展面临着气候变化、能源安全、粮食安全等一系列新的全球性挑战。

中国愿积极参与讨论和解决世界经济发展中的重大问题，同各国一道应对挑战。

练习讲解：

(1) “……的平台”可以翻译为 “a platform for...”。

(2) “深入人心”在国内领导人的讲话里面频繁出现，在英语里面却没有一个对应的、标准的译法，只能根据情况灵活处理。本文中“和平、发展、合作的理念更加深入人心”，实际上是指人们更加期待和渴望“和平、发展与合作”，可以翻译为 “There is a stronger call for peace, development and cooperation among the people”。

(3) 新兴市场国家为 “emerging markets”。

Part IV: Supplements

Dialogue 1:

A Visit by Canadian Trade Minister in Shenyang

加拿大贸易部长访问沈阳

市长：欢迎，欢迎！部长先生，请允许我代表沈阳市政府再一次对您和代表团全体成员的来访表示热烈的欢迎。一路上顺利吧？

Minister Day: It's a long journey indeed. However, the flight was smooth and the flight service on the plane was excellent.

市长: 部长先生, 这是您第一次来中国吗? 以前有没有听说过沈阳呢?

Minister Day: Well, I was here in Shenyang once, but it was nearly 20 years ago, not long since China's reform and opening-up. I can see that Shenyang has undergone tremendous changes during the past two decades.

市长: 是的, 改革开放之后, 全国各地都有很大的发展。您这次将沈阳作为中国访问的第一站, 我们感到非常荣幸!

Minister Day: Thank you very much. Shenyang is the most important economic, cultural, transportation and trade center in Northeast China which is undergoing rapid development. By visiting Shenyang, we want to learn about recent developments and future trends affecting the northeastern China.

市长: 是的。看看沈阳的发展趋势就会发现, 过去 20 年来我市 GDP 一直保持快速增长, 我们对于今年的经济发展形势也十分乐观。

Dialogue 2:

The U.K. Technology Delegation at Shenzhen Hi-tech Industrial Park (SHIP)

英国科技代表团参观深圳高新区

园区领导: 各位英国科技界的代表, 欢迎你们来到深圳高新区! 今天我主要向大家简单介绍一下我们园区的特点。

U.K. Delegate: That would be great! Though we did some homework before we came, we'd still love to know more about your park with its picturesque scenery and modern architecture. By the way, do you mind if we interrupt you and raise a few questions?

园区领导: 没问题! 我们的建筑都很有特色, 而且注重环保, 因为我们觉得, 科技应该更好地服务环境, 美化环境。

U.K. Delegate: We couldn't agree with you more. If the technology only devastates our earth, then we'd rather do without it.

园区领导: 请问各位对高新区哪些方面感兴趣?

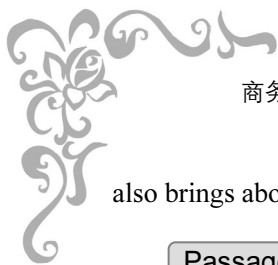
U.K. Delegate: I read your hi-tech park is home to a group of top universities in China. Education and hi-tech, a perfect match. But, a silly question, where are these universities? I don't think you've enough space to hold them all.

园区领导: 哈哈, 我们这儿是虚拟大学园, 由海内外 48 所著名院校组成, 这些年来我们培养了数万名高层次人才, 并成功将研究成果产业化。

U.K. Delegate: That explains why I can't find them. This approach lives up to the name of hi-tech, using technology to overcome constraints of distance.

园区领导: 除此之外, 高新区还汇集了一大批国内外知名企业和大学的研发中心, 有些企业的研发经费占销售额的 10% 以上。这样我们形成了产、学、研结合的区域创新体系。

U.K. Delegate: In the U.K., the integration of universities, research institutes and enterprises



also brings about superb outcomes. They are also winning the support from government as well.

Passage 1:

Remarks by Secretary Clinton at the State Department Luncheon Honoring

Vice President Xi Jinping of China

Benjamin Franklin Room

State Department

February 14, 2012

Thank you all very much. Please be seated. And it's an honor to welcome all of you to the State Department this afternoon. It's always good to have Vice President Biden here, and we are particularly pleased to have our very special guest of honor. I'd also like to recognize Ming Tsai, the talented chef who has prepared this delicious lunch for us, fusing the flavors of Chinese and American cuisine. (Applause.)

This year marks the 40th anniversary of President Nixon's historic trip to China. And we are very pleased that Dr. Kissinger is here with us, who, along with Zhou Enlai, was instrumental in transforming the relationship between our two countries. Today, cooperation between the United States and China is imperative to address the many vexing challenges we face, from countering proliferation, to addressing climate change, to promoting global economic security. Now, developing the habits of cooperation is not easy. We have a lot of work to do. But we are both committed to building a lasting framework of trust that will support a cooperative partnership for the next 40 years and beyond.

Vice President Xi first came to the United States on an exchange program over 25 years ago to Iowa. He will travel there tomorrow to see some old friends. That visit illustrates how important the bonds between our people are. That's why we support programs like 100,000 Strong to send more American students to study in China, and many more people-to-people exchanges.

So it is a great pleasure to welcome Vice President Xi and to celebrate the bonds of friendship between our nations' governments and people. And it is now my great honor to introduce Vice President Biden. (Applause.)

Passage 2:

在奥巴马总统举行的欢迎国宴上的致辞

中华人民共和国主席 胡锦涛

美国华盛顿 白宫 国宴厅

2011 年 1 月 19 日

尊敬的奥巴马总统和夫人，
各位来宾，
女士们，先生们，
朋友们：

晚上好！应奥巴马总统的邀请，我很高兴再次来到美国进行国事访问。一踏上这片美丽

的土地,我们就受到美国政府和人民的盛情款待。今天晚上,奥巴马总统又为我们举行欢迎宴会,并发表了热情洋溢的讲话。我谨代表我的同事们,并以我个人的名义,向奥巴马总统和夫人,向在座的美国朋友们,表示衷心的感谢,并通过你们向热情友好的美国人民转达中国人民的良好祝愿,向所有关心和支持中美关系发展的美国各界人士致以诚挚的问候。

我这次应奥巴马总统的邀请访问美国,目的是增进互信,加强友谊,深化合作,推动二十一世纪积极、合作、全面的中美关系继续向前发展。近年来,特别是奥巴马总统就职两年来,在双方的共同努力下,中美关系得到长足发展,两国广泛领域交流合作不断扩大,双方在重大的国际和地区问题上保持密切沟通和协调,为促进亚太地区乃至世界的和平、稳定、繁荣发挥了积极作用。



口译百科

汉语中“朝代”的翻译

中国是世界四大文明古国之一,中国历史词汇的正确翻译,对能否更好地传递中国丰富的历史文化显得至关重要。历史年代表是历史进程和朝代变更的缩影,因此历史年代表的正确翻译在传播中国历史文化、促进中西方了解、交流方面有着重要的作用。

历史年代表以朝代出现的顺序排列,清晰地记录了朝代的名称、持续的时间。有些历史年代表会简单地介绍国号、建都于某地、共历多少代、多少王等等。朝代名大多数都是汉语中的常用词汇,但都应以专有名词看待。因此在翻译过程中,所有的朝代名都应以专有名词的译法为准。最常见的译法主要有以下几种:

1. 音译法

音译即译音,是指用一种语言文字写出或读出另一种语言的词或词组的发音。音译法是一种以音代义的方法。中国朝代一般采用音译法。

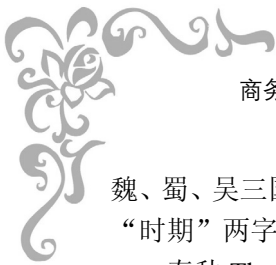
齐 Qi(479-502) 梁 Liang(502-557) 陈 Chen(557-589) 吴 Wu(902-937)
 吴越 Wu Yue(907-978) 闽 Min(909-945) 楚 Chu(927-951)
 荆南 Jing Nan(924-963) 辽 Liao(916-1125) 金 Jin(1115-1234)

在历史年代表中,各朝代帝王的年号(reign title)大多数都一一列出。年号是古代皇帝纪年的名号,汉朝汉武帝始建年号,一个皇帝在位期间可以有多个年号,比如创建年号的汉武帝共有 11 个年号,中国历史上唯一的女皇帝武则天一共有 17 个年号。到了明清时期,一个皇帝一般只用一个年号,例如明朝的“洪武”、“永乐”;清朝的“顺治”、“康熙”、“乾隆”等。年号一般只有两字组成,也有四字或六字的。年号的翻译一般都采用音译法,再标明为 reign,下面以清朝的年号为例:

顺治 The Reign Shun Zhi(1644-1661) 康熙 The Reign Kang Xi(1661-1722)
 雍正 The Reign Yong Zheng(1722-1735) 乾隆 The Reign Qian Long(1735-1795)

2. 意译法

意译是指将词语的意思直接译成目的语。在中国历史上,能采用意译法直接翻译的朝代比较少。采用该译法的主要包括几个特殊的时期,这些时期包括:因孔子改编鲁史《春秋》而得名的“春秋时期”;从韩、赵、魏“三家分晋”至秦始皇统一六国的“战国时期”;



魏、蜀、吴三国鼎立的“三国时期”;南北对峙的“南北朝时期”和动乱的“五代十国时期”。“时期”两字一般不译,但“春秋时期”和“战国时期”例外。

春秋 The Spring and Autumn Period(770-476 BC)

战国 The Warring States Period(475-221 BC)

三国 Three Kingdoms(220-280)

南北朝 Northern and Southern Dynasties(420-589)

五代十国 Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms(907-960)

(有些翻译者译为 Five Dynasties and Ten States)

3. 音译法加意译法

有些朝代名称是由“国号”和“朝”共同组成的。翻译时前面的“国号”一般采用音译法,“朝”一般采用意译法。例如历史上强大的封建王朝:国号为“汉”的汉朝(包括西汉和东汉)、国号为“隋”的隋朝、国号为“唐”的唐朝、国号为“宋”的宋朝(包括北宋、南宋以及并存的辽、金和西夏)、国号为“元”的元朝和后来的明朝和清朝。

汉朝 Han Dynasty(202 BC-220 AD)

隋朝 Sui Dynasty(581-618)

唐朝 Tang Dynasty(618-907)

宋朝 Song Dynasty(960-1279)

元朝 Yuan Dynasty(1271-1368)

明朝 Ming Dynasty(1368-1644)

清朝 Qing Dynasty(1644-1911)

4. 意译法加音译法

在中国历史上,有些朝代由于都城的迁移、王朝和政权的重建、国号相同而朝代先后有别等原因,为了能更好地区分和记录,根据其都城的地理位置或时间出现的先后,在国号的基础上添加方位词,如东西、南北;或在国号的基础上添加“前”、“后”,譬如历史上把周平王东迁之前的周朝称为“西周”,以后为“东周”;西汉朝后期王莽篡位,刘秀重建汉朝,建都于洛阳,史称“东汉”或“后汉”;公元 265 年,司马炎废魏帝并改国号为晋,历史上称为西晋王朝,后来司马睿偏安江南重建晋室,史称东晋;公元 960 年,赵匡胤建国号为宋,史称北宋;靖康元年,宋高宗即位,沿用大宋国号,史称南宋。再如在五代十国时期,中原相继出现了梁、唐、晋、汉、周五个朝代,史称后梁、后唐、后晋、后汉、后周;还有“前蜀”、“后蜀”等等。这些朝代名一般采用意译法和音译法结合的译法进行翻译。前面的方位词或“前”、“后”采用意译法,后面的国号采用音译法。

西周 Western Zhou(11th Century-771 BC)

东周 Eastern Zhou(770-221 BC)

西汉 Western Han(206 BC-25 AD)

东汉 Eastern Han(25-220 AD)

后梁 Later Liang(907-923)

后唐 Later Tang(923-936)

前蜀 Former Shu(907-925)

后蜀 Later Shu(934-965)

北宋 Northern Song(960-1127)

南宋 Southern Song(1127-1279)

5. 多种译法并存

有一些朝代或国号同时可用多种译法,例如“西夏”可以用音译法译为 Xixia,也可以用意译法和音译法结合译为 Western Xia;“辽”可用音译法译为 Liao,由于辽代的创建者是契丹族人,也可译为 Qidan、Chitan 或 Khitan;“金”可用音译法译为 Jin,也可译为 Kin。

历史年代表的翻译方法虽不少,但其译法有一定的规律,译法的选择应根据具体的词语和语境决定。

参考答案

Part I: Sentence Interpretation

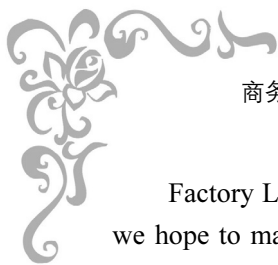
1. 让我们共同举杯，为各位嘉宾和中国的国庆，干杯！
2. 现在我宣布，第14届妇女儿童权利保障论坛正式开幕！
3. 现在，我荣幸地邀请中华人民共和国主席先生宣布第29届现代奥林匹克运动会开幕。
4. 我代表中华人民共和国外交部，并以我个人的名义，向各位来宾致以最美好的节日祝福。
5. 值此中华人民共和国成立60周年之际，我们热烈欢迎各位嘉宾的光临，感谢大家与我们一道为中华人民共和国的生日祝福。
6. 十分荣幸地宣布美中两国战略与经济对话首次会议开幕。
7. 总统先生，我很高兴在这春光明媚的美好时节应您的盛情邀请访问贵国。
8. 今晚，香港2009东亚运动会即将圆满结束，我谨代表香港特别行政区政府，热烈欢迎各位出席今晚的闭幕式。
9. There is an old saying in China which goes: "Isn't it a great pleasure to have friends coming from afar?"
10. I have the honor to extend, on behalf of the Chinese government and people, our warm welcome to your delegation.
11. Please allow me to express our warm welcome and cordial greetings to our distinguished guests coming from afar.
12. This is a very happy and memorable occasion.
13. It provides me with an excellent opportunity to meet old friends and make new ones.
14. I'd like to take this opportunity to thank you for the warm hospitality and thoughtful arrangements.
15. And that concludes my speech./I'd like to end/conclude my speech. Thank you for your attention.
16. You must be our long-expected guest.

Part II: Dialogue Interpretation

Dialogue 1:

Factory Leader: Welcome, Mr. Secretary of Commerce, to our factory. We are immensely indebted to you for sparing time out of your busy schedule to visit us.

骆家辉：我也感到很荣幸。此次访华主要是推动中美两个大国在环境保护、降低排放和新能源上的合作。康明斯拥有出色的技术和产品，能够发挥重要作用。



Factory Leader: We all know about the Green Diplomacy between China and America. And we hope to make due contribution with our green technologies to help government and society solve certain environmental issues.

骆家辉：我对你们最先进的清洁发动机技术很感兴趣。我觉得，美国已经被汽车排放的尾气严重污染了，不幸的是，中国也在步美国的后尘，汽车的日销量达到数万辆。我们得采取行动了。

Factory Leader: Our clean engine can reduce the emission of nitrogen oxides and particles, with different models for various vehicles. We'll show you its installation and performance later.

骆家辉：太好了。希望技术人员能够向我这个外行解释清楚，最重要的是，不能讲太复杂了。

Factory Leader: What a sense of humor! We are taking you to the technology showroom presently where technicians will install a Euro IV clean engine onto a hybrid bus and explain to you the improvement in reducing emission and energy consumption.

Dialogue 2:

Secretary Liu: Mr. Smith, we are very happy that you and your delegation could visit China.

史密斯先生：谢谢。我非常荣幸在这么短的时间里能够再次来到中国。我想这正好展示了中欧之间的密切关系。谢谢您的盛情邀请和欢迎。

Secretary Liu: Exactly. China has carried out extensive cooperation with countries in the world since the reform and opening-up in 1978. Sino-European cooperation has become more and more important since China's entry into the WTO.

史密斯先生：的确如此。中国与欧洲国家在经济、政治领域的合作已经达到了前所未有的阶段。欧盟作为一个国际组织，会使欧洲充分发挥其潜力，成为国际社会中的稳定因素。

Secretary Liu: You made a very good point. Nowadays, there is increasing recognition that Europe could play an even greater role in the interest of international peace and security and of global prosperity. The active participation of the EU in the international arena like the Middle East affairs contributes a lot to the stability of the world.

史密斯先生：亚洲同样在国际事务中发挥着越来越重要的作用。从 20 世纪 80 年代起，亚洲迅速繁荣发展。中国在过去的数十年里以其显著的成就引起了全球的瞩目。

Part III: Passage Interpretation

Passage 1:

美国总统奥巴马对英国女王伊丽莎白二世钻禧庆典的致辞

2012 年 6 月 5 日

女王陛下：

在这钻禧之年的历史时刻，迈克尔和我向您、所有的英国人以及英联邦的成员国表达美国人民的衷心祝贺。

无论战争还是平时时期，无论在富裕还是艰苦岁月，美国和英国一直有着特殊的特殊关系，我们一起并肩向前，共同面对世界范围内的各种巨大挑战。

历经多位总统和首相的轮换，陛下的统治一如既往。如去年我在白金汉宫所说，陛下正是我们两国联盟的真实见证和力量源泉。作为一个坚定的盟友、忠实的朋友和孜孜不倦的领导者，陛下为我们树立了矢志不渝的光辉典范。

当我们共同携手为下一代打造更加美好的未来之时，我们欣喜地认识到，两国之间的联系对于两国乃至世界仍然至关重要。

为了庆祝您在位这不平凡的六十年，整个英联邦亮起千万座钻禧的信标。祝女王陛下的王冠在未来的岁月里永放光芒。

Passage 2:

Work Together for a Bright Future of Mutual Benefit and Common Development

—Speech by H.E. Hu Jintao

President of the People's Republic of China

At the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum 2011

St. Petersburg, 17 June 2011

Your Excellency President Dmitry Medvedev,

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dear Friends,

It gives me great pleasure to be here in the beautiful northern capital of Russia for the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum (SPIEF) 2011. Let me begin by offering my hearty congratulations on the opening of the Forum.

Since its launch in 1997, SPIEF has grown into an important platform for discussions on economic development in Russia and beyond. Attracting outstanding representatives of different sectors, it has enjoyed rising global influence. In the past 15 years, SPIEF has witnessed the sustained and fast growth of the Russian economy and contributed to international economic exchanges and cooperation. We applaud the positive role SPIEF has played over the years.

Our world is experiencing major development, transformation and adjustment. There is a stronger call for peace, development and cooperation among the people. The trend towards a multi-polar world and economic globalization is gaining momentum. Economies around the world are becoming increasingly inter-dependent. Emerging markets and developing countries are growing rapidly, and regional economic cooperation is making robust progress. Science and technology is on the eve of new breakthroughs, and the global economic order is undergoing profound changes. Even with all these positive developments, however, we should not lose sight of the potential risks. More than two years after the international financial crisis, the world economic recovery remains slow and fragile. The underlying impacts of the crisis are still with us, and the outlook of the world economy is uncertain. In addition, international and regional hotspot issues keep flaring up, uneven development between the North and the South is more acute, and



protectionism of various forms is resurfacing. There are a range of new global challenges such as climate change, energy security and food security that threaten the very survival and development of mankind.

China will take an active part in discussing and resolving major issues in the world economic development, and work with all other countries to meet the various challenges.

Part IV: Supplements

Dialogue 1:

Mayor: Welcome! Minister Day. Please allow me again, on behalf of the municipal government to extend our warmest welcome to you and all the delegates of the trade mission. How is your journey?

戴部长：的确是很长的一段旅程。但是飞行很顺利，飞机上的服务也十分棒。

Mayor: Minister Day, is it your first time to China? Have you ever heard of Shenyang before?

戴部长：我曾经来过沈阳一次，但是那已经是 20 年前的事情了，当时中国刚刚开始改革开放。我发现，过去的 20 年中，沈阳已经发生了翻天覆地的变化。

Mayor: Indeed. Great changes have taken place in the whole country ever since the reform and opening-up. We are much honored to be the first stop of your visit.

戴部长：谢谢您。沈阳市发展很快，是中国东北部最重要的经济、文化、交通和贸易中心。通过参观沈阳，我们希望能够了解中国东北市场的近期发展和未来趋势。

Mayor: Definitely. If you review the development trend of the city, you will see that Shenyang's GDP has remained a rapid growth for the past 20 years. We are very optimistic about the economic growth of this year.

Dialogue 2:

Official of SHIP: Dear delegates from the circle of science and technology in the U.K., welcome to Shenzhen Hi-tech Industrial Park. I'll brief you on our features today.

英方代表：太好了。虽然来之前做了些研究，我们还是想进一步了解科技园，这儿风景如画，有不少现代建筑。对了，在介绍时我们能打断您，问些问题吗？

Official of SHIP: Sure, I don't mind. Our architecture is unique in style and we value environmental protection in that. To us, technology should serve the best interests of environment and beautify it.

英方代表：非常同意。如果技术只是用来破坏地球环境，那还不如不要。

Official of SHIP: What interests do you have in SHIP?

英方代表：我知道高新区拥有一批中国名校。教育加高科技，确实是完美的组合。不过我有个低级问题：这些大学在哪儿？你们可没那么大地方容纳这些大学啊。

Official of SHIP: Ha-ha, we are home to a virtual university campus, made up of 48

renowned colleges and universities in China and abroad. During these years we've produced tens of thousands of high-level graduates and successfully industrialized research results.

英方代表：难怪我一个都见不着。这种方式不负高科技的美名，以技术来跨越地域的差距。

Official of SHIP: Besides, SHIP also holds a large group of R&D centers of famous Chinese and international corporations and universities. Some corporations spend more than 10% of their turnover on R&D. In this way, a regional innovation system integrating industries, universities and research institutes is shaped.

英方代表：在英国，产、学、研结合也带来了巨大成果，政府也给予很大支持。

Passage 1:

美国国务卿克林顿在欢迎副主席习近平午宴上的讲话

美国国务院本杰明·富兰克林厅

2012年2月14日

非常感谢各位。请就座。很荣幸今天下午能有机会欢迎大家光临国务院。拜登副总统每次来这里都让我们感到高兴。我们特别高兴的是今天有一位贵宾。我特别要表扬蔡明昊，这位天才的厨师施展中西合璧的烹调技术，为我们准备了一桌美味的午宴。（掌声）

今年是尼克松总统对中国进行历史性访问的40周年。我们感到十分高兴的是，基辛格博士今天和我们在一起。当年他和周恩来一道，为改变我们两国关系发挥了关键性作用。今天，美国和中国的合作对于解决我们面临的诸多棘手挑战必不可少，这些挑战包括制止核扩散、应对气候变化、增进全球经济安全等。可以说，养成合作的习惯并非易事，我们有许多工作要做。但是，我们双方都承诺建立一个长期互信框架，以支持在今后40年乃至更久远的未来保持合作伙伴关系。

25年前，习近平副主席通过一个交流项目首次访问美国，他去了艾奥瓦州。他明天要去那里看望一些老朋友。他的那次访问凸显了我们两国人民之间的联系的重要性。因此，我们支持“十万留学生计划”及类似项目，把更多美国学生送到中国去学习，并开展更多民间交往活动。

因此，非常高兴欢迎习副主席，并庆祝我们两国政府和人民之间的友谊纽带。现在，我极为荣幸地请拜登副总统讲话。（掌声）

Passage 2:

Remarks in an Exchange of Toasts at State Dinner

by H.E. Hu Jintao, President of the People's Republic of China

State Dining Room, White House, Washington

January 19, 2011

President Obama and Mrs. Obama,
Distinguished guests,
Ladies and gentlemen,



Dear friends,

Good evening. I am delighted to once again come to the United States and pay a state visit at the invitation of President Obama. Since setting foot on this beautiful land, we have received the gracious hospitality of the U.S. government and people. This evening President Obama is hosting this welcoming dinner for us, and has just made warm remarks. On behalf of my colleagues and in my own name, I want to express heartfelt thanks to President and Mrs. Obama and other American friends present today. I also wish to convey through you the best wishes of the Chinese people to the friendly American people and extend cordial greetings to people from various sectors of the United States who have given care and support to the growth of U.S.-China relations.

The purpose of my visit is to increase mutual trust, enhance friendship, deepen cooperation and advance the positive, cooperative and comprehensive China-U.S. relationship for the 21st century. In recent years, particularly over the past two years since President Obama took office, China-U.S. relations have made strong headway, thanks to the joint efforts of both sides. We have increased exchanges in cooperation in a wide range of areas, maintained close communication and coordination on major international and regional issues, and played a positive role in promoting peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region and the whole world.