

第1单元

视译语序

基本技巧：

- 依序顺译，即译入语和译出语在语序上尽量保持一致。

一、技巧讲解：视译语序

这一单元主要讨论视译的一个重要原则——使译入语尽量保持译出语语序。这也是视译的第一原则。这里的译出语指原文所使用的语言，译入语指的则是译文所使用的语言。

速度是同声传译的生命，也是视译的生命。如果译员跟不上发言人的速度，即便翻译得再准确，也没有意义。

翻译速度与很多因素有关，比如说讲话的语速习惯。有的人讲话快，有的人讲话慢，人的语速还可以根据环境和情绪进行调整。对于同声传译人员来说，只要不是自己天生语速过慢，一般都是可以跟上发言人语速的。要保持较快的翻译速度，关键还是语序。也就是说，如果能在翻译时保持译出语的语序，或是基本保持译出语的语序，就可以大大节省时间，加快速度。正因为如此，我们说视译的第一原则是尽量保持译出语语序。对于英汉视译来说，就是要使翻译出来的中文尽量保持英语原文的语序。

英汉两种语言的句子结构差异较大，这种差异又突出表现在部分句子的语序上。如果像笔译那样大幅度调整句子的语序，视译就根本无法进行。因为译者可能需要将句末的内容调整到句首，把句子中间的成分置于句末，颠来倒去，时间消耗殆尽，速度无法提高。所以，语序是英汉视译的重点，也是难点。

语序固然是难点，但并非无法逾越。以下三个基本特点表明：在英汉视译的过程中，保持英语句子原来的顺序是可能的。第一，英语和汉语都是十分灵活的语言，调整语序之后仍然能保持原来的意思。比如汉语中的“一条板凳坐两个人”和“两个人坐一条板凳”，虽然二者的顺序几乎完全颠倒，但意思并没有改变。第二，汉语句子结构的特点是“意合”，虽然句子之间往往没有关联词语明显地表明内在逻辑关系，但是读者或听众都能根据特定的语境对话语的语义作出正确的判断。比如“大小餐馆今晚爆满，人们现在都喜欢在外面吃年夜饭”，这个句子与“因为人们现在都喜欢在外面吃年夜饭，所以大小餐馆今晚爆满”的意思是一样的，不会让人产生因果关系上的误解。第三，口译属于口语范畴，允许一定的松散性，这也为视译的语序安排提供了比笔译更大的回旋余地。英汉视译时，如果能够充分利用这些特点，就可以减少由句子结构差异造成的困难，在基本保持原语序的情况下做好翻译。下面，我们举几个例子说明视译中保持语序的可能性。

例 1: There will come a day when people the world over will live a happy life under the sun of socialism.

译文 1¹: 全世界人民在社会主义阳光下过幸福生活的一天是会到来的。

【讲解】分解这个句子，比较英语原文和汉语译文的语序：

There will come a day // when people the world over will live a happy life
1 2
under the sun of socialism.
2

可以看出，英语原文的语序是：1+2。我们再来分解一下汉语译文：

全世界人民在社会主义阳光下过幸福生活的一天 // 是会到来的。
2 1

比照英语语序，汉语译文的语序是：2+1，亦即完全颠倒了英文的语序。所以，译出语和译入语的语序往往有着很大的不同，汉语译文把原句语序几乎完全颠倒过来，这是典型的笔译译法，不考虑时间和速度因素，因为这两种因素对于笔译而言的确不是问题。但是，笔译的这种做法在视译中是行不通的。

虽然以上例子说明典型的汉语译文语序与英语原文语序是有很大差异的，但是这并不说明译文的语序非要做如此大的调整不可。只要充分利用上面说到的几个特点和汉语的灵活性，译入语的语序就可能接近译出语语序。下面

1 全书中的译文 1 均为笔译译文，译文 2 均为视译译文。

我们换一种方法把原句再译一遍：

译文 2: 终究会有一天, // 世界人民将在社会主义阳光下过着幸福的生活。

1

2

这个例句说明，许多在笔译中往往要调换位置的句子成分，实际上是可以基本保持原顺序不动的。为了说明问题，我们还可以将例句进一步分解一下。分解之后，视译译文的语序仍然可以保持原文语序。请看以下对照译文：

原文语序	视译语序
There will come a day	终将有一天，
when people the world over	全世界人民
will live a happy life	会过上幸福的生活，
under the sun of socialism.	沐浴着社会主义的阳光。

我们将例句 1 分成四个部分，然后分别译出，每一部分的顺序不变，译文干净利落。¹ 这样处理，原句就成了一个非常便于视译的句型。

例 2: On the average, male students score higher on tests that measure mathematical reasoning, mechanical ability, and problem solving skills.

译文 1: 总的来说，男生在数学推理、机械技术和解决问题等方面的测试中成绩较高。

【讲解】该例句可分解如下：

On the average, // male students score higher on tests // that measure

1

2

3

mathematical reasoning, // mechanical ability, // and problem solving skills.

3

4

5

该句的英文语序是：1+2+3+4+5。汉语译文分解如下：

总的来说，// 男生 // 在数学推理、// 机械技术 // 和解决问题等方面 //

1

2A

3

4

5

的测试中成绩较高。

2B

1 当然，这里需要说明一点，就是这种句式使得原来的意义重心有所偏移。比如，最后一部分“沐浴着社会主义的阳光”，在译文中比在原文中的分量要重一些。但这是在视译和同声传译允许的“忠实度”之内的。

这样一来，汉语译文的语序就成为：1+2A+3+4+5+2B。这样的语序调整是很大的，因此不符合视译要求。下面我们将英文句子进一步分解开来，按照尽量保持原文语序的原则，把它翻译出来：

原文语序	视译语序
On the average,	总的来说，
male students score higher on tests	男生成绩较高的测试有
that measure mathematical reasoning,	数学推理、
mechanical ability	机械技术
and problem solving skills.	和解决问题的技巧。

例 3: Eugene Rostow was director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency until January 1983 when he was fired after repeated clashes with the White House over the conduct of strategic weapons talks with the Soviets in Geneva.

译文 1: 尤金·罗斯托在 1983 年 1 月以前一直担任美国军控和裁军署署长，当时由于他多次就苏美日内瓦战略武器会谈的方式与白宫发生争执而被解职。

【讲解】该例句可分解如下：

Eugene Rostow was director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency //
 1
 until January 1983 // when he was fired // after repeated clashes with the White
 2 3 4
 House // over the conduct of strategic weapons talks with the Soviets in Geneva.
 4 5

英文语序为：1+2+3+4+5。汉语译文分解如下：

尤金·罗斯托 // 在 1983 年 1 月以前 // 一直担任美国军控和裁军署署长， //
 1A 2 1B
 当时由于他多次 // 就苏美日内瓦战略武器会谈的方式 // 与白宫发生争执 //
 4A 5 4B
 而被解职。
 3

可以看出，汉语译文的语序为：1A+2+1B+4A+5+4B+3。这是个比较难

做视译的句子，即便如此，也是有办法的。我们将英文句子分解开来，用视译的方法译出如下：

原文语序	视译语序
Eugene Rostow was director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	尤金·罗斯托曾任美国军控和裁军署署长，
until January 1983	1983年1月
when he was fired	他被解职，
after repeated clashes with the White House	原因是他多次与白宫发生争执，
over the conduct of strategic weapons talks with the Soviets in Geneva.	争执涉及如何与苏联在日内瓦举行战略武器会谈。

比较例1、例2、例3的译文1和视译译文，就会发现以下几点：

- 1) 译文1打破了英语原句语序，而视译译文基本保持了原文语序；
- 2) 译文1结构紧凑，而视译译文结构较松散、较口语化；
- 3) 译文1与视译译文传达的内容信息基本相同。

译文1采取的是一般笔译的句式，读起来不会有误解。但在同传箱里做视译，用这种句式基本上是行不通的。因为如果要在语序上动这样的大手术，就根本无法跟上发言者的速度。其次，听众也由于句子太长而无法一听即懂。而视译译文的结构适应速度要求，语序大致不变，每个断句部分短而上口，意思表达清楚。这不但为口译人员赢得了宝贵的时间，也使听众感觉舒服得多。虽然视译译文结构稍显松散，又加了一些原文没有的连接语，但这并未从根本上影响到对原文的“信”，因为这些较灵活的变动是在口语和口译允许的范围之内的。

从以上几个例子看，译入语大致保持译出语的语序是可能的。同时，作为视译译员，这是我们为保证速度、完成翻译任务必须遵守的一条基本原则。

二、语段视译

1 词汇与表达

在进行语段视译前，请先预习以下词汇与表达。

scholarly treatise	学术论文
bureaucracy	政府部门
rational	合乎情理的
courteous	有礼貌的
Internal Revenue Service	(美国) 国内收入署，缩写为 IRS
welfare department	福利部门
bungle	弄糟，搞坏
discriminatory	带有歧视的
insensitive	冷漠的
rev up	加速

2 视译语段

请在 3 分钟之内迅速阅读下面的语段，了解大意，然后结合所学要点进行视译练习。视译时要保持正常语速，译文要顺畅达意。

Most ironic was the image of government that was born of these experiences. As any scholarly treatise on the subject will tell you, the great advantage bureaucracy is supposed to offer for a complex, modern society like ours is efficient, rational, uniform and courteous treatment for the citizens it deals with. Yet not only did these qualities not come through to the people I talked with, it was their very opposites that seemed more characteristic. People of all classes—the rich man dealing with the Internal Revenue Service as well as the poor woman struggling with the welfare department—felt that the treatment they had received had been bungled, not efficient; unpredictable, not rational; discriminatory, not uniform; all too often, insensitive, rather than courteous. It was as if they had bought a big new car that not only did not run when they wanted it to, but periodically revved itself up and drove all around their yards.

原译文：这些经历给人们的政府形象是最有讽刺意味的。任何一篇论述这个问题的学术论文都会说，对一个像我们这样复杂的现代化社会，政府部门应当提供的一大优点是在和公民打交道的时候表现出富有效率、合乎情理、公平一致和文明礼貌的办事方法。但是，和我谈过话的人并没有感觉到这些品质，倒是恰恰相反的情况更具有代表性。各阶层的人，从与国内收入署打交道的富人到与福利部门交涉的可怜的妇人，都觉得他们受到的对待是糟糕的，而不是有效的；是捉摸不定的，而不是合情合理的；是带有歧视的，而不是公平的；而且经常是冷漠的，而不是有礼貌的。就像是买了一辆新的大轿车，不仅要它走的时候不走，而且不时会自行加速，在院子里到处乱跑。（蔡基刚，2001：12）

3 视译译文

	断句	译文
1	Most ironic was the image of government	最具讽刺意义的是政府的形象，
2	that was born of these experiences.	它来自人们的亲身感受。
3	As any scholarly treatise on the subject	任何一篇学术论文谈及这个问题，
4	will tell you,	都会告诉你
5	the great advantage bureaucracy is supposed to offer	政府部门有一大好处，
6	for a complex, modern society like ours	对于我们这样复杂的现代社会来说，
7	is efficient, rational, uniform and courteous treatment	它富有效率、充满理性、一视同仁、文明礼貌，
8	for the citizens it deals with.	它会以这样的方式与公民打交道。
9	Yet not only did these qualities not come through	但是，这些品质并没有表现出来，
10	to the people I talked with,	和我谈过话的人都有同感。
11	it was their very opposites that seemed more characteristic.	恰恰相反的品质倒是更为常见。

(待续)

(续上表)

	断句	译文
12	People of all classes—	各个阶层的人士，
13	the rich man dealing with the Internal Revenue Service	无论是与国内收入署打交道的富人，
14	as well as the poor woman struggling with the welfare department—	还是同福利部门交涉的贫穷妇女，
15	felt that the treatment they had received	都感到他们受到的对待
16	had been bungled, not efficient;	糟糕透顶，而不是富有效率；
17	unpredictable, not rational;	变化无常，而不是有条不紊；
18	discriminatory, not uniform;	带有歧视，而不是一视同仁；
19	all too often, insensitive,	并且往往是一张冷面孔，
20	rather than courteous.	而不是文明礼貌。
21	It was as if they had bought a big new car	正像是买了一辆崭新的大轿车，
22	that not only did not run when they wanted it to,	让它走时它偏偏不走，
23	but periodically revved itself up	却又不时地无端加速，
24	and drove all around their yards.	满院子乱跑。

4 视译点评

1. 原文第一句: Most ironic was the image of government // that was born of these experiences.

视译译文没有像原译文一样调整语序，而是按照原语序把句子译成两个汉语分句，然后保持原语序译出，并通过增添代词“它”作为连接语，使译语听起来通顺，即：“最具讽刺意义的是政府的形象，它来自人们的亲身感受。”

2. 原文第二句: As any scholarly treatise on the subject will tell you, // the great advantage bureaucracy is supposed to offer // for a complex, modern society like ours // is efficient, rational, uniform and courteous treatment // for the citizens it deals with.

视译按照原句语序，把原句中的状语从句 As any scholarly treatise on the subject will tell you 译成汉语分句，把 the great advantage bureaucracy is supposed to offer 这个带有后置定语从句的名词词组通过增加“有”字译成汉语分句“政府部门有一大好处”，然后将后面的部分通过增加连接语译成三个汉语分句：“对于我们这样复杂的现代社会来说，// 它富有效率、充满理性、一视同仁、文明礼貌，// 它会以这样的方式与公民打交道。”整体上说，译文基本保持了原文的语序。

3. 原文第三句： Yet not only did these qualities not come through // to the people I talked with, // it was their very opposites that seemed more characteristic.

视译时没有像原译文那样调整 not only 引导的分句的语序，而是把这个分句一分为二，将 to the people I talked with 单独处理成一个分句，即：“和我谈过话的人都有同感。”

三、实战练习

1 词汇与表达

请先熟悉以下词汇与表达，并适当地运用在视译中。

international rule of law	国际法治
human right	人权（通常为复数）
APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)	亚太经合组织
in a confrontational mode	以对抗的方式
proliferation	扩散
candid	坦率的
international standard	国际标准
bilateral relations	双边关系
strategic partnership	战略伙伴关系
international institution	国际制度，国际体制
strategic competitor	战略竞争对手

2 实战课文

请在 15 分钟之内迅速阅读下面的专访，了解大意。视译时要保持正常语速，译文要顺畅达意。

Interview of Secretary of State Colin Powell by CCTV (Excerpt 1)

Interviewer: We are now half a year into Bush's presidency and there have been some ups and downs and even some setbacks in Sino-US relations. **Many Chinese people feel a little bit puzzled when they see a series of events that the US government seems to have taken a more confrontational approach toward China.** (句 1) So that is a very big question among millions of Chinese people. What exactly is in the mind of the US government toward or on our relationship, or so to say, what kind of relationship does the US wish to see?

Secretary: We want a relationship that is a friendly relationship. The word I would convey to the Chinese people today is that we want friendship with the people of China. And six months into our administration, as you noted, there had been a few ups and downs, but for the most part I think we are now moving forward in a positive direction. My trip is an example of that, and President Bush is looking very much forward to visiting China later this fall. **And I think what I would like to say to the Chinese people is that we view China as a very important nation that is going through a period of transformation.** (句 2) We want to help with that transformation. We have very, very important common interests: economic interests, trade interests. There will be areas where there will be disagreements and where we will say things that perhaps might not be well received in China, but it will always be in the context of trying to build a strong relationship with China and welcoming China into the international community—a community of international economics, a community of international rule of law, a community of international standards of human rights. And we have been very, very impressed how far China has come in recent years and we view China as a friend, not as an adversary. But I think when we have two mature countries like China and the United States with long histories and different political systems, there will be ups and downs. But it is important that we work through these ups and downs and always keep the

relationship moving forward and upward.

Interviewer: And you're here mainly to prepare for President Bush's visit over here. About this trip, what can you tell us now?

Secretary: Well, he is very much looking forward to the APEC Meeting in Shanghai and then from there to Beijing, and I think he wants to form a personal relationship with President Jiang Zemin and the other leaders. **President Bush very much believes in getting to meet other leaders and to talk to them face to face and convey that American attitude of friendship and the American attitude of "let's see if we can work together to solve any problems that exist between us, and let's always be doing what we can to improve the relationship between our two countries".** (句 3) So he is excited about coming to China. He is looking forward to it very, very much.

Interviewer: Did he tell you anything before you left Washington?

Secretary: He said to make sure that in my conversations with the Chinese leaders I conveyed what I just said—Washington is not in a confrontational mode. Why would we want to be in a confrontational mode? We are one of the best trading partners that China has. Forty percent of your products come to the United States. American consumers depend to a large extent on products that come from China to help them go about their lives. The products that come are at a reasonable cost. American businesses are investing in China. This is the basis for a positive relationship, a relationship that grows, not the basis for a confrontational relationship. **The areas that we will have some difficulty with, and the President will be candid about this, have to do with human rights, and we do have some concerns about proliferation issues.** (句 4) But this isn't the only basis of our relationship. These are the things we are talking our way through.

Interviewer: But it seems that here is a little confusion in terms of definitions of bilateral relations. For example, it seems to me that President Bush does not follow very much the idea of strategic partnership that was defined by our two governments a few years ago. While, at the same time we notice that just on the eve of your visit you said that the United States is not trying to view China as an enemy. So, Mr. Powell, between "partner" and "enemy", if I may ask you, which word would you like to choose?

Secretary: Neither. **Because the relationship between the United States and**

China is so complex and it has so many pieces to it that it doesn't do it justice to try to capture it with a single word. (fj 5) It is a complex relationship. **But it is a relationship that increasingly will be based on friendship, on trust, on working together, on working through problems, on being candid with each other when we have disagreements, and some people have called it a partnership in the past. (fj 6)** I've even occasionally called it strategic competitors, not in the sense that we're enemies, just that we have areas of disagreement and difference, where we compete on certain issues.

Interviewer: Yes, but to many Chinese, competitor has some kind of an indication of a rivalry or even confrontation, while at the same time many people believe that cooperation between two such countries is very, very fundamental and of great importance.

Secretary: Cooperation is a good word. When we cooperate to improve trade, that's good for both of us. When we cooperate to encourage regional stability in the area so people can trade without being worried about conflicts, when we cooperate on looking at some of the more difficult issues, like Taiwan and our one-China policy and we have a common understanding what we're talking about, then we can move forward in the spirit of friendship. But we should make it clear here and now that from the American standpoint we don't need enemies, we're not looking for enemies, we don't want an enemy. America is a peaceful nation that wishes to be at peace with any other nations in the world that wishes to be at peace with us. And right now we have peaceful relations with China. And we want to do everything we can to build on this basis of friendship and peaceful relationship and work together.

Interviewer: Just as you mentioned, America is a nation for peace and American people love peace. I think that the situation is the same for the Chinese people.

Secretary: I agree.

Interviewer: And, just as the Chinese people are talking about China's bilateral relations, China-US relations, many people believe that China has been putting great importance to relations between our two countries. But there are some confusions or questions again that people in China feel that why there are always some people in America who always disregard the progress that has taken place in China, in areas like economic development, like culture, and human rights. These we understand, to some extent harm our bilateral relations.

So people will say why can't we agree on some points, on something, while we disagree on the other things.

Secretary: Well, in a democratic system such as ours you will always have different points of view and in a political system such as ours, which is very, very diverse, you will always have different points of view. But there are some things we can agree on. And as I indicated earlier, we have seen it's obvious that China has transformed greatly in the last 20 years with respect to your economy, and you have been blessed with a great deal of success as a result of this transformation. And we certainly take note that there has been change in the human rights situation in China as measured against international standards, and I know that the Chinese people should take great credit for that. But that does not mean that we should not point out there are areas where we believe that in accordance with international standards you should continue to move forward, ... So we take note of all that has happened that is very, very positive. But as your friend, and as someone who wants to see China play a more active role in the world—I'm not trying to contain China—we think it's important for us to point out where improvements are appropriate.

Interviewer: Personally, I think that maybe we need some more dialog while at the same time the ordinary Chinese people will feel uncomfortable if America is always pointing the finger at China saying you should do this and do that.

3 难句分析与视译处理

句 1: Many Chinese people feel a little bit puzzled when they see a series of events that the US government seems to have taken a more confrontational approach toward China.

笔译译文: 当中国人在发生的一系列事件中看到美国政府似乎对中国采取了更加对抗的态度时, 他们很多人都感到有些迷惑。

视译译文¹:

断句	译文
Many Chinese people feel a little bit puzzled	许多中国人感到困惑不解,

(待续)

1 难句分析与视译处理部分的视译译文均以表格对照形式给出。其中表格左栏为按视译单位断开的英文原文, 右栏为对应的视译译文。

(续上表)

断句	译文
when they see a series of events	因为他们看到了一系列的事件，
that the US government seems to have taken	说明美国政府似乎采取了
a more confrontational approach	更加对抗的方式，
toward China.	来对待中国。

句 2: And I think what I would like to say to the Chinese people is that we view China as a very important nation that is going through a period of transformation.

笔译译文: 我想告诉中国人民，我们认为中国是一个正在经历变革的非常重要的国家。

视译译文:

断句	译文
And I think what I would like to say to the Chinese people	我想我要告诉中国人民，
is that we view China as a very important nation	我们认为中国是一个非常重要的国家，
that is going through a period of transformation.	中国正在经历变革。

句 3: President Bush very much believes in getting to meet other leaders and to talk to them face to face and convey that American attitude of friendship and the American attitude of “let’s see if we can work together to solve any problems that exist between us, and let’s always be doing what we can to improve the relationship between our two countries”.

笔译译文: 布什总统相信与其他国家领导人的见面，与他们面对面的交谈，传达美国的友好态度和美国“让我们看看能否一起努力解决我们之间存在的问题，并且让我们永远努力改善两国关系”的态度是很重要的。

视译译文：

断句	译文
President Bush very much believes in	布什总统极其重视
getting to meet other leaders	会见其他国家领导人，
and to talk to them face to face	与他们面对面交谈，
and convey that American attitude of friendship	传达美国的友好态度，
and the American attitude	也传达美国的另一种态度，
of “let’s see if we can work together	那就是“让我们看看能否共同努力
to solve any problems that exist between us,	解决我们之间存在的问题，
and let’s always be doing what we can	让我们不断努力
to improve the relationship between our two countries” .	改进我们两国之间的关系。”

句4： The areas that we will have some difficulty with, and the President will be candid about this, have to do with human rights, and we do have some concerns about proliferation issues.

笔译译文： 总统将坦诚提出的是：我们将存在困难的领域是在人权方面，在扩散方面我们也有一些关注。

视译译文：

断句	译文
The areas that we will have some difficulty with,	在有些领域我们面临一些困难，
and the President will be candid about this,	总统对此将会十分坦率，
have to do with human rights,	也就是人权领域，
and we do have some concerns	我们也关注
about proliferation issues.	扩散问题。

句5： Because the relationship between the United States and China is so complex and it has so many pieces to it that it doesn’t do it justice to capture it with a single word.

笔译译文： 美中关系是如此复杂，又包括很多方面，所以简单地用一个词来涵盖是不合适的。

视译译文：

断句	译文
Because the relationship between the United States and China	因为美中关系
is so complex	非常复杂，
and it has so many pieces to it	包括很多方面，
that it doesn't do it justice to	所以无法恰当地
capture it with a single word.	用一个词来涵盖。

句6： But it is a relationship that increasingly will be based on friendship, on trust, on working together, on working through problems, on being candid with each other when we have disagreements, and some people have called it a partnership in the past.

笔译译文： 但也是一个越来越建立在友谊和信任基础之上的关系、建立在共同努力解决问题的基础上的关系，在遇到分歧时双方相互坦诚，过去有人把这种关系称为伙伴关系。

视译译文：

断句	译文
But it is a relationship	但这种关系
that increasingly will be based on friendship,	越来越基于友谊、
on trust,	信任、
on working together,	共同努力
on working through problems,	和解决问题；
on being candid with each other	基于相互坦诚相待，
when we have disagreements,	直面我们的分歧，
and some people have called it a partnership in the past.	有人曾把这种关系叫做伙伴关系。

4 参考译文¹美国国务卿科林·鲍威尔
接受中央电视台专访（节选1）

主持人 布什总统上任半年多来，中美关系有起有落，甚至有些挫折。在发生的一系列事件中，当中国人在发生的一系列事件中看到美国政府似乎对中国采取了更加对抗性的态度时，他们很多人都感到有些迷惑。所以这使众多的中国人有一个很大的疑问。美国政府对两国关系到底怎么看，或者说，美国希望看到一个什么样的两国关系？

国务卿 我们希望有一个友好的关系。今天我想传达给中国人民的信息是我们希望与中国人民友好。正如你所说的那样，我们的新政府上任六个月以来，中美关系确实有起伏。但是总的来说我们的关系现在是向积极的方向发展。我的中国之行就是一个例子，而且布什总统也非常期待着在今年秋天访问中国。我想告诉中国人民，我们认为中国是一个正在经历变革的非常重要的国家。我们希望能对中国的变革提供帮助。我们有非常非常重要的共同利益：经济利益、贸易利益。我们在某些领域上也会有分歧，在这些领域，我们所说的也许不被中国所接受，但是这些都是在致力于与中国建立一种牢固的关系，欢迎中国进入国际社会的大环境之中，包括国际经济社会、国际法治社会、国际人权准则社会。并且我们对中国近年来所取得的成就印象非常深刻。我们把中国看成是朋友，不是敌人。但是我认为像美国和中国这样两个成熟国家，有着很长的历史和不同的政治体系，两国关系当然会有起伏。但重要的是我们一起解决这些起伏，不断把我们的关系向前向上推进。

主持人 您此次访华主要是为布什总统的访问做准备。关于这次访问，您能告诉我们什么信息？

国务卿 总统非常期待着参加上海的亚太经合组织会议及之后对北京的访问。我想他希望与江泽民主席和其他中国领导人建立个人关系。布什总统相信与其他国家的领导人的见面，与他们面对面地交谈，传达美国的友好态度和美国“让我们看看能否一起努力解决我们之间存在的问题，并且让我们永远努力改善两国关系”的态度是很重要的。

1 参考译文均为笔译版本，请读者思考如何用视译的方式将原文译出。

所以他在此次中国之行很兴奋。他非常期待着对中国的访问。

主持人 您在离开华盛顿之前布什总统跟您说什么了吗？

国务卿 总统要我在与中国领导人见面时一定要转达我刚才所说的那番话——华盛顿并不是准备对抗。我们为什么要对抗呢？我们是中国最好的贸易伙伴之一。你们40%的产品到了美国。美国消费者在很大程度上依赖于从中国进口的产品，以便他们生活的运转。这些产品价格合理。美国企业也在华投资。这是一个积极的、发展的关系的基础，而不是对抗关系的基础。总统将坦诚地提出：我们将存在困难的领域是在人权方面，在扩散方面我们也有一些关注。但这不是我们关系的唯一基础。这些是我们正在讨论寻求解决的问题。

主持人 但在双边关系的定义上似乎还有一些困惑，例如，布什总统好像并没有继续几年前中美两国政府所定义的战略伙伴关系的想法。同时，我们也注意到，就在您访问前，您说过美国并没有试图视中国为敌。所以，鲍威尔先生，请允许我问您一个问题：在“伙伴”和“敌人”这两个词之间，您选择哪一个？

国务卿 两个都不。美中关系是如此复杂，又包括很多方面，所以简单地用一个词涵盖是不合适的。这是一个复杂的关系。但也是一个越来越将建立在友谊和信任的基础上的关系、建立在共同努力解决问题的基础上的关系，在遇到分歧时双方相互坦诚，过去有人把它叫做伙伴关系。有时我称它为战略竞争者关系，这并不意味着我们是敌人，只是说我们有存在分歧的领域，在这些问题上我们相互竞赛。

主持人 您说的没错，但是对很多中国人来说竞争者有敌对甚至对抗的意味，而同时很多人认为两国之间的合作是最根本的，也是最重要的。

国务卿 合作是一个好词。如果我们的合作促进贸易，这对我们两国都有益。当我们合作推进地区稳定以使人们从事贸易活动而不必担忧冲突时；当我们合作审视一些更难的议题，诸如台湾问题以及我们的“一个中国”政策，并就我们谈论的问题达成共识的时候，那么我们的关系就能友好地向前发展。但我们应该阐明一点：美国的观点是，我们不需要敌人，我们并没有在寻找敌人，我们不需要敌人。美国是一个和平国家，希望与世界上任何一个愿与我们和平相处的国家和平相处。现在，我们与中国建立了和平的关系，我们愿意竭尽所能在这个友好与和平关系的基础上有所发展，共同合作。

主持人 正如你所言，美国是一个热爱和平的国家，美国人民爱好和平。我认为中国和中国人民也一样。

国务卿 我同意。

主持人 当中国人民谈到双边关系、中美关系时，许多人认为，中国非常重视我们两国之间的关系。当然有一些疑惑和问题使中国人感到不解：为什么在美国总是有人无视中国已取得的成就，如在经济发展、文化和在人权方面的成就。我们认为这在某种程度上损害了我们的双边关系。所以，人们要问，我们为什么不能求同存异呢？

国务卿 在像我们这样的民主制度中，你总会遇到不同观点。在像我们这样的一个非常多元化的政治制度中，你也总会遇到不同观点。但是我们也有意见一致的领域。像我刚才所说的，在过去的20年里中国在经济方面发生了巨大的变化，变革为中国人带来了巨大的成功。我们当然也注意到按照国际标准衡量中国在人权领域也发生了变化，我知道这归功于中国人民。但是这并不意味着我们就应该指出那些根据国际标准你们应该继续前进的地方，……我们注意到了中国所有积极方面的发展。但是作为你们的朋友，作为一个希望看到中国在地上发挥更积极作用的人，对我们来说，指出中国应该在哪些方面做出合适的改进是非常重要的。

主持人 我个人认为，也许我们需要更多对话，而同时如果美国总是指责中国，说中国应该做这个，应该做那个，中国普通百姓会感觉不舒服。

四、自主训练

请在15分钟之内迅速阅读下面的专访，了解大意。学生可组成对子练习，互相监控对视译技巧的掌握情况、视译质量和现场表现，或以边视译边录音的形式进行个人练习。视译时要保持正常语速，译文要顺畅达意。如遇难句，可在首次视译后参照“实战练习”中难句分析与视译处理的方法进行练习，找出解决方法。

Interview of Secretary of State Colin Powell by CCTV (Excerpt 2)

Secretary: Well, we don't want to point the finger at China and say you must do it our way. We think there are international standards that would benefit China to adhere to. We believe that China should do this not because we're pointing the

finger at China, but because we think it's in the interest of the Chinese people and in the interest of China to work fully into the standards of the international community. We point fingers at ourselves. America is a country that has had its problems over the years with respect to human rights. I'm a perfect example of it. As a black man 40 years ago it would have been unthinkable for me to dream about becoming Secretary of State, but here I am. So we have changed because our people have decided that if we were going to be faithful to the values we believe in then it must apply to all Americans. And we think these are international standards—these are standards that follow a higher purpose and a higher order. And we think it will benefit the Chinese people. Not that we are trying to lecture to the Chinese people. And I hope that the Chinese people will see that our occasional pushes on these various issues are not for the purpose of being critical or punishing, but for the purpose of encouraging China to move in a way that we believe will benefit China and the Chinese people.

Interviewer: Well, I think that we do need some more dialog. Maybe today's talk will help that long process.

Secretary: And with the discussions I'll be having with your leaders, we'll be talking about human rights and opportunities that we have to start up a dialog again on human rights issues between the two sides.

Interviewer: Mr. Secretary, China wishes to establish a constructive relationship of cooperation with the United States and we also attach a great deal of importance to the whole series of communiqués that have been between the United States and China which have been signed since President Nixon first visited China in the early 1970s. And, in 1998, the US government reiterated its position toward Taiwan with the “three no's”. So my question is, can you explicitly tell us, has that position been changed or not?

Secretary: The position of the United States government in the Bush administration is that we believe the Taiwan Relations Act and the three communiqués that subsequently followed that act are the basis of our relationship with China and are a sound enough basis for us to move forward in a positive way.

Interviewer: Moving to some global issues, we understand that some experts and analysts are saying that the American strategy on global issues tended to become a little more rigid on some issues like the Kyoto Protocol, like anti-ballistic missiles, NMD, and others. My question is, what is the American government

looking upon today's world?

Secretary: We are looking on a world as increasingly interconnected economically, politically. We are not withdrawing behind our borders and we're not becoming unilateral as some people have suggested. We remain active members of NATO, the United Nations, and the World Trade Organization. We have active alliances, we are a nation that has a Pacific presence, a European presence, so we are not withdrawing and we are not moving in the direction of unilateralism. At the same time, when issues come along such as the Kyoto Protocol, where we do not believe our adherence to such protocol or ratification of such protocol would be in the best interest of the United States, or frankly in the best interest of the world because we don't think the Kyoto Protocol is the right solution to the problem of global warming, we think we should speak out and take a position, even if it looks like we are isolating ourselves. If you believe in your position, you should state it, even though you will be criticized for going against what most other nations think. And that's one of the roles that was given to us by our political system. And because of who we are when we make these kinds of judgments, we get a lot of attention because people say America is trying to be unilateral, but that's not the case. But where our interests diverge from the interests of others, I think it is important for us to say so and try to explain our views.

The same situation applies to missile defense. It's not just missile defense. We've taken a look at the world and we realize that the world we're living in, the cold war world, is over and the large numbers of nuclear weapons that we all are pointing at each other, that large number is no longer necessary. So working with the Russians we want to reduce the number of strategic offensive weapons that exist in each of our inventories and at the same time we have noticed that there are other dangers from the countries that, for reasons of their own, have started to develop weapons of mass destruction and the missiles to deliver them. And we think it is wise to develop defenses against such systems. And so that is why we are moving forward with missiles defense, but it is constrained by this 30-year old treaty, the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972. So we are working with the Russians to get out of the constraints of this treaty so we can develop missile defenses that will be stabilizing and deal with these new threats.

Interviewer: But some people feel that by doing that the American, let's say the

United States, is sort of dreaming, kind of an, you know, enemy which is maybe not so imminent. And, at the same time, doing away with the 1972 agreement will have very serious consequences in the global arms control situation.

Secretary: We don't think it will. We think the 1972 Treaty was designed for another time when we were trying to stop the growth of strategic offensive weapons, but that growth has already stopped. It's now going in the other direction, and as President Putin and President Bush discussed just a week ago in Genoa, it can go even lower, the number of offensive weapons we have. But it's going lower not because of the existence of the ABM Treaty, but because they are not needed in those quantities any more. So the ABM Treaty was for another time, another set of political circumstances which no longer exist now. And we shouldn't use this treaty as an obstacle to do something sensible with respect to missile defense. I think we will be able to persuade the Russian leadership and I hope the Chinese leadership, that our missile defense programs are no threat to their nuclear deterrent forces.

Interviewer: Are you going to talk about this with the Chinese leaders?

Secretary: I'm confident the subject will come up in the course of my discussions.

Interviewer: So, Mr. Secretary, with me here I have a small gift or a small secret here. I'm not going to give it to you. That's your autobiography, *My American Journey*. It's in the Chinese version. I think it's a little bit too expensive for me. It's almost 30 *yuan*, Chinese Renminbi. In this book I read what you wrote about your experience. It seems to me that what you are trying to say is that for a military person, for a soldier, war is not the utmost, peace is. So my question here is, for you, who have been in the military for more than 30 years and as a soldier, what is the relationship between war and peace—between a soldier and peace? Could you give me some very simple ideas?

Secretary: I don't know of any sane soldier who wants to see war, because soldiers know the consequences of war, the destruction that is brought about, the lives that are lost. So the philosophy of the American Army is to be strong for the purpose of preserving peace and avoiding war. If one has to fight a war because one has no choice, then do it quickly and get it over with minimum casualties in order not to cause more destruction than is necessary. Soldiers really look for peace. Now I look for peace, not wearing a uniform, but wearing a suit. But it is the same philosophy and I am trying to use everything I learnt in the military

about leadership, about management, and my experience as a soldier around the world, and my experience as a National Security Advisor, now using it to help me be Secretary of State looking for peace.

Interviewer: Has it helped to change some of your personal philosophy and the way you look on the world and life?

Secretary: No, I've always looked upon the world and life in the same way, looking for peace, looking for friends, looking for hope, trying to do everything I can as a person and everything my nation can do as a nation to help people who are still hurt in this world—people who don't have enough to eat, people who are suffering from disease, people who don't have a roof over their heads. America is one of the most generous nations on the face of the earth. America, and as I said earlier, needs no enemies. We need no enemies, we want no enemies, we want to help people. We want to help China and we want to help China take advantage of the new 21st century world of information technology, access to international markets. Trade with us, let American products come here, Chinese products come to the United States. Let's share each other's cultures and values, not for the sake of one overwhelming the other, but in an atmosphere of respect for each other. We have an understanding of the importance of the rule of law, human rights. This is a bright future that is ahead of us if people like me and your leaders and President Bush and all the other leaders are ready to take advantage of it, by cooperation and not by confrontation. So to come back to your original question, the answer is friendship, cooperation, coordination, getting along, finding areas where we have common interests and can move together, and where we have disagreements, let's discuss those disagreements and make them areas of common interest.

Interviewer: Mr. Secretary, I found out that, in this book, you first came to China almost 30 years ago, in the early 1970s. That's a long time ago. Now you have come here as Secretary of State. Do you think that you have a very good and complete picture of China? In the end, finally, eventually China has been developing so drastically and so many considerable changes during the past 20 or 30 years in China.

Secretary: There has been enormous change in the almost 30 years since I visited last. Well, I visited for the first time. I was also here in 1983. Even then one could start to see the changes but nothing like what has happened between

1983 and 2001. I congratulate the Chinese people, Chinese leadership for the energy they have shown, for their willingness to take risks, for their willingness to move into a new world and leave behind some of the processes and some of the ways of doing business that didn't work and were not serving the Chinese people. And I just look forward to that transformation continuing as your leadership grapples with the challenges of the 21st century. And you can be sure that the United States stands ready to cooperate and work with the Chinese leadership as we both move forward together.