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时政要闻

国家主席习近平二〇二一年新年贺词

习近平治国理政多语种金句

王毅国务委员兼外长就 2020 年国际形势和外交工作接受采访

中华文化外译

多语种探索·发现

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时政要闻

国际新闻: World

1. 2020年12月15日，欧盟委员会公布了两项旨在限制数字巨头的法案草案，剑指谷歌和亚马逊这样的公司，因为它们可能利用其在互联网领域的绝对优势地位，扭曲线上竞争，侵犯消费者权益。欧委会此次出台了《数字服务法》和《数字市场法》两项监管草案，这是欧盟自2000年出台《电子商务指令》后首次更新互联网相关立法。根据《数字市场法》，月活跃终端用户超过4500万或者年活跃商业用户超过1万的互联网平台，将在维护公平网络市场环境方面承担更多责任。《数字服务法》则规定，互联网企业要移除违法商品、服务或内容，公开向用户推送内容的广告和算法等。

The European Commission unveiled two proposals on 15 December 2020 to rein in big digital companies – like Google and Amazon -- that have the potential to distort online competition or infringe customer rights with their entrenched position on internet services. By proposing the Digital Services Act (DSA) and Digital Market Act (DMA), the commission updated for the first time the online regulation of the European Union since the E-Commerce Directive was passed in 2000. Under the DMA, virtual platforms of more than 45 million monthly active end users, or 10,000 yearly active business-users, will have more responsibilities to ensure a fair online environment for businesses and consumers. The DSA introduces rules for online players to remove their illegal goods, services or content, and to provide enough transparency in advertising and algorithms used to recommend content to users, among others.

2. 鉴于近日有从英国出发、到访日本的人员被检测到了变异新冠病毒，日本政府于2020年12月26日决定，从12月28日起至明年1月底暂停批准外国人入境，来自中国大陆以及越南、新加坡等疫情控制较好的地区的人员除外。中央电视台记者致电日本厚生劳动省获悉，中国大陆访日人员入境前无需提交核酸检测证明，持短期商务以外签证的入境人员需要在抵达后自主隔离14天，抵达日本后不能乘公共交通工具。

On 26 December 2020, Japan decided to ban the entry of most foreign nationals, except those from the Chinese mainland, Vietnam, Singapore and other regions that have managed to bring COVID-19 under control, from Dec 28 to the end of January, following the detection of a new variant of the novel coronavirus in arrivals from Britain. Chinese visitors can enter Japan without a nucleic acid test certificate, and those with short-term non-business visas are required to complete a 14-day quarantine upon arrival, Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare told CCTV, adding that visitors cannot take public transport after arriving in Japan.

3. 英国首相鲍里斯·约翰逊于2021年1月4日宣布，英格兰将从午夜开始实施全境封锁措施，这是新冠疫情开始以来英格兰第三次实施全境封锁。他在电视讲话中敦促全国各地的人们“留在家中”，除非有得到许可的原因才能外出。按照要求，除建筑工人等必须出门工作的人以外，其他人都应居家办公。民众可以外出购买食品和药品等生活必需品，也可以进行锻炼，最好是每天一次，且在当地进行。与此同时，所有中小学和大学将从1月5日开始关闭，并在2月中旬前开展远程教学。根据官方数据，过去24小时英国新增新冠肺炎确诊病例58784例，创下疫情暴发以来的单日新增确诊病例最高纪录。英国新冠肺炎累计确诊病例271万3563例，累计死亡75431例。

British Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced on 4 January 2021 that England will enter a national lockdown from midnight, the third of its kind since the coronavirus pandemic began in the country. In a televised address, he urged people across the country to "stay at home" except for permitted reasons. Under the lockdown, people are only allowed to go to work if it's impossible to work from home, in industries such as construction. Britons are allowed to go out to shop for necessities including food and medicines, and to exercise, ideally once a day and locally. All schools and colleges will also close from Tuesday, and switch to remote learning until the middle of February. The latest development came as another 58,784 people in Britain have tested positive for COVID-19, marking the highest daily increase in coronavirus cases since the pandemic began in the country, according to official figures. The country now has a total of 2,713,563 cases and 75,431 deaths.

国内新闻:China

1. 中共中央政治局 2020 年 12 月 11 日就切实做好国家安全工作举行第二十六次集体学习。中共中央总书记习近平在主持学习时强调，要坚持系统思维，构建大安全格局。习近平强调，国家安全工作是党治国理政一项十分重要的工作，也是保障国泰民安一项十分重要的工作。做好新时代国家安全工作，要坚持总体国家安全观。党的十九届五中全会《建议》首次把统筹发展和安全纳入“十四五”时期我国经济社会发展的指导思想，并列专章作出战略部署，突出了国家安全在党和国家工作大局中的重要地位。这是由我国发展所处的历史方位、国家安全所面临的形势任务决定的。

Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, has stressed adhering to systematic thinking in building a holistic

national security architecture. Xi made the remarks on 11 December 2020 while presiding over the 26th group study session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee on national security. Noting the importance of national security work to the Party's governance of the country and to bringing prosperity and security to the nation and the people, Xi stressed pursuing a holistic approach to national security in order to carry out the national security work well in the new era. The CPC Central Committee's proposals for formulating the economic and social development plan and long-term goals, adopted at the fifth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, for the first time included ensuring both development and security among the guiding principles for economic and social development in the 14th Five-Year Plan period, and laid out strategic plans to ensure both. This shows the important role of national security in the general blueprint of the Party and the country, and is determined by the historical juncture in China's development and the situation and tasks facing China's national security.

2. 国家主席习近平 2020 年 12 月 12 日在气候雄心峰会上通过视频发表重要讲话。他提出，坚持绿色复苏的气候治理新思路，并宣布 2030 年前中国应对全球气候挑战的进一步承诺。习近平表示，到 2030 年，中国单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放将比 2005 年下降 65% 以上，非化石能源占一次能源消费比重将达到 25% 左右。提振雄心，形成各尽所能的气候治理新体系。各国应该遵循共同但有区别的责任原则，根据国情和能力，最大程度强化行动。同时，发达国家要切实加大向发展中国家提供资金、技术、能力建设支持。

President Xi Jinping urged the international community to pursue a new approach to climate governance that highlights green recovery and pledged

China's further commitments for 2030 to tackling the global climate challenge at the virtual Climate Ambition Summit on 12 December 2020. Xi said that by 2030 China will lower its carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by over 65 percent from the 2005 level and increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 25 percent. We need to raise ambitions and foster a new architecture of climate governance where every party does its part. Following the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, all countries need to maximize actions in light of their respective national circumstances and capabilities. Developed countries need to scale up support for developing countries in financing, technology and capacity building.

3. 北京时间 2020 年 12 月 17 日晚，我国单独申报的“太极拳”、我国与马来西亚联合申报的“送王船——有关人与海洋可持续联系的仪式及相关实践”两个项目，列入联合国教科文组织人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录。太极拳自 17 世纪中叶发源于河南省温县以来，习练者遍布全国各地，不限年龄、不限民族。太极拳最核心的动作是“八法五步”常规招式以及“推手”（两人之间双手的徒手对抗）。送王船及相关实践源自于民间的王爷崇拜信俗，据称王爺是可以保护民众及其土地免受灾害的一位天神。送王船传递着人们对先辈走向海洋的历史记忆，体现了人与自然和谐相处的理念，见证了社群之间的跨文化对话。

Tai Chi, a centuries-old martial art and now a popular form of exercise, was inscribed on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity on 17 December 2020 evening (Beijing Time). Another honored entry is "Wangchuan ceremony and related practices for maintaining the sustainable connection

between man and the ocean," which was nominated by China together with Malaysia. Originating during the mid-17th century in Wenxian county in Henan province in central China, it is now practiced throughout China by people of all ages and by different ethnic groups. Tai chi's basic movements center on wubu (five steps) and bafa (eight techniques) with a series of routines, exercises and tuishou (hand-pushing skills, performed with a counterpart). The wangchuan ceremony and related practices are rooted in folk customs of worshipping Ong Yah, a deity believed to protect people and their lands from disasters. The element evokes the historical memory of ancestors' ocean-going and honors the harmony between man and the ocean. It also bears witness to the intercultural dialogue among communities.

河南新闻:Henan

1. 2020 年 12 月 14 日，省长尹弘在郑州与缅甸驻华大使苗丹佩一行举行会谈。尹弘对苗丹佩一行到河南访问表示欢迎。

他说，中缅友谊源远流长，是好邻居、好伙伴、好朋友，两国关系在习近平外交思想指导下，不断深入发展、向前进。今年是中缅建交 70 周年，双方携手面对新冠疫情考验，进一步加深了交流往来，推动了命运共同体建设走向深入。近年来，河南和缅甸的经贸往来、文化交流日益频繁，与仰光建立了友好省份关系，对缅出口持续快速增长，双方互派留学生和教育工作者，越来越多的缅甸朋友来豫参观旅游。河南愿意发挥自身优势，推动河南企业到缅甸寻求合作、扩大投资，为缅甸政府和企业到豫举行推介活动、加强交流合作提供便利，实现互利共赢。

苗丹佩表示，中国和缅甸地缘相近、人文相同，胞波情谊续写千年，缅甸高度关注河南的经济社会发展，对河南在疫情防控中取得的巨大成就感到钦佩。今年年初习近平主席访问缅甸，开

启了两国世代友好的新时代，缅甸愿借助与宇通等河南企业深入合作的契机，与河南加强合作交流，在文化、旅游、教育、经贸等领域进一步扩大合作成果。

Governor Yin Hong met with H.E. U Myo Thant Pe, Myanmar's ambassador to China who led a delegation to Zhengzhou on December 14, 2020.

Yin welcomed the delegation and said, China and Myanmar are good neighbors, friends and partners that have forged an enduring friendship dating back to antiquity. Under the guiding principles of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, China-Myanmar relations have been deepening and advancing continuously. This year marks the 70th anniversary of China-Myanmar diplomatic relations. We have worked together against COVID-19 and advanced bilateral exchanges, deepening and substantiating the building of a community with a shared future. In recent years, we have seen increasing trades and cultural exchanges between Henan and Myanmar with sister ties established between Henan and Yangon. Henan's exports to Myanmar have registered steady and fast growth. The two sides have student and educator exchange programs and more and more friends from Myanmar have visited Henan. Henan will bring its own advantages into play to promote cooperation and investment of Henan enterprises in Myanmar, and provide convenience for holding events to present Myanmar government and enterprises and strengthening collaboration and cooperation, so as to yield mutual benefits and win-win results.

H.E. U Myo Thant Pe said, our two countries are geographically linked; our people share a natural bond of affinity and our "pauk-phaw" friendship is millennia-old. Myanmar pays close attention to Henan's social economic development and admires the huge achievements made by Henan government

in epidemic prevention and control. As President Xi's visit to Myanmar earlier in this year embarks on a new era of China-Myanmar long-lasting friendship, Myanmar will take opportunities such as closer cooperation with Yutong and other Henan companies and expand collaboration with Henan on culture, tourism, education, economy and trade.

2. 2020年12月27日至28日，中国共产党河南省第十届委员会第十二次全体会议暨省委经济工作会议在郑州召开，全会审议通过了《中共河南省委关于制定河南省国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和二〇三五年远景目标的建议》，《规划建议》展望了到2035年基本建成社会主义现代化河南远景目标：紧紧围绕奋勇争先，更加出彩，坚持“两个高质量”（以党的建设高质量推动经济发展高质量）基本建成“四个强省（经济强省、文化强省、生态强省、开放强省）、一个高地（中西部创新高地）、一个家园（幸福美好家园）”的现代化河南。《规划建议》从创新驱动、产业发展、融入新发展格局、全面深化改革、乡村振兴、区域协调发展、文化建设、生态文明建设、高水平开放、改善人民生活品质、平安河南建设等11个方面，阐述了“十四五”时期经济社会发展主要目标。

The 12th Plenary Session of the 10th CPC Henan Provincial Committee and the Economic Work Conference of the Provincial Party Committee was held in Zhengzhou on 27 and 28 December 2020, deliberating on and adopting The Recommendations on Formulating the 14th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of Henan Province and Long-Range Goals for 2035. The Recommendations have envisioned the long-range goals for 2035 of building a modern socialist Henan, which focus on forging ahead and making Henan more glorious. On the basis of two "high-quality" principles, of which the high-quality party building promotes the high-quality economic development,

the goals aim to fundamentally build a modern Henan characterized by "a province of four strengths" in economy, culture, ecology and opening up, "a pacesetter" of innovation in central and western China and "a home" of happiness and well-being. The Recommendations have illustrated the main goals for Henan's economic and social development during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, covering 11 areas ranging from innovation-driven development, industrial development, integrating into the new development paradigm, deeper reforms across the board, rural vitalization, coordinated development across regions, cultural development, ecological conservation, high-level opening up, improving people's living standards to building a safe Henan.

3. 2020年12月28日，河南省与韩国庆尚北道召开纪念结好25周年特别视频会议，省长尹弘出席，与庆尚北道知事李喆雨视频交谈，并与庆尚北道政府签署关于建立综合全面交流合作机制的备忘录。

尹弘说，今年春天新冠肺炎疫情形势最为严峻的时候，河南和庆尚北道克服自身困难，向对方提供力所能及的帮助，谱写了守望相助、携手抗疫的动人佳话，体现了风雨同舟、患难与共的结好精神。双方结好25年来，在人员往来、经贸、科技、文化、教育等方面交流密切，取得了丰硕成果。尹弘指出，希望双方以备忘录签署为契机，发挥各自优势，重点从扩大文化旅游交流、推进经济贸易合作、加强产业合作对接和深化青少年交流四方面入手，推动友好合作再上新台阶。

李喆雨对今年3月河南省捐赠大量防疫物资，帮助庆尚北道渡过难关表示感谢，希望双方在文化旅游、制造业等产业发展以及大数据、5G等领域进一步拓展合作空间，扩大合作成果，加深彼此友谊。

A special virtual meeting was held between Henan province and Gyeongsangbuk-do province of South Korea on 28 December 2020 to commemorate

the 25th anniversary of their friendly ties. Governor Yin Hong attended the meeting and met with Lee Cheol Woo, the governor of Gyeongsangbuk-do, signing a memorandum on comprehensive cooperation and exchange mechanism.

When we were hit hard by COVID-19 earlier in the spring, Henan and Gyeongsangbuk-do came to each other's support as far as our capacity allowed, writing touching stories of mutual help in coronavirus response. It reflects how we stand by each other sharing weal and woe. Since the establishment of our friendly ties 25 years ago, fruitful results have been achieved in our trades, people to people, technological, cultural and educational exchanges, Yin said. He also hoped that both sides could take signing the memorandum as an opportunity and leverage both strengths to advance our relations to a new high, with emphasis on cultural and tourist exchanges, economic and trade cooperation, industrial alignment and youth exchanges.

Lee Cheol Woo expressed his appreciation for Henan's generous donation of medical supplies in March, which helped Gyeongsangbuk-do tide over difficulties. He also hoped that the two sides could collaborate on culture, tourism, manufacturing, big data and 5G technologies, expand the space for cooperation, yield more outcomes and deepen friendship.

(李娜 编译)



外交习语

国家主席习近平二〇二一年新年贺词
2021 New Year Speech by
President Xi Jinping

同志们、朋友们、女士们、先生们，大家好！

Comrades, friends, ladies and gentlemen,
greetings to you all!

2021年的脚步越来越近，我在北京向大家致以新年的美好祝福！

The year 2021 is arriving. From China's capital Beijing, I extend my New Year wishes to you all!

2020年是极不平凡的一年。面对突如其来的新冠肺炎疫情，我们以人民至上、生命至上诠释了人间大爱，用众志成城、坚忍不拔书写了抗疫史诗。在共克时艰的日子里，有逆行出征的豪迈，有顽强不屈的坚守，有患难与共的担当，有英勇无畏的牺牲，有守望相助的感动。从白衣天使到人民子弟兵，从科研人员到社区工作者，从志愿者到工程建设者，从古稀老人到“90后”、“00后”青年一代，无数人以生命赴使命、用挚爱护苍生，将涓滴之力汇聚成磅礴伟力，构筑起守护生命的铜墙铁壁。一个个义无反顾的身影，一次次心手相连的接力，一幕幕感人至深的场景，生动展示了伟大抗疫精神。平凡铸就伟大，英雄来自人民。每个人都了不起！向所有不幸感染的病患者表示慰问！向所有平凡的英雄致敬！我为伟大的祖国和人民而骄傲，为自强不息的民族精神而自豪！

2020 was an extraordinary year. Facing the sudden coronavirus pandemic, we put people and their lives first to interpret the great love among humans. With solidarity and resilience, we wrote the epic of our fight against the pandemic. During the days when

we addressed the hardships together, we saw the heroic spirit of marching straight to the frontlines, holding posts with tenacity, taking responsibility to get through thick and thin, sacrifices with bravery, and touching moments of helping each other. From medical workers to the people's army, from scientific researchers to community workers, from volunteers to those who built the projects, from seniors to youths born after the 1990s and 2000s, numerous people fulfilled their missions at the cost of their lives and protected humanity with sincere love. They pooled their drops of strength into tremendous power and built an iron wall to safeguard lives. Many figures marched ahead without hesitation, many relays were accomplished hand in hand, many scenes showed touching moments, all these vividly illustrate the great spirit of fighting against the pandemic. Greatness is forged in the ordinary. Heroes come from the people. Every person is remarkable! Our sympathy goes to all the unfortunate ones infected with the coronavirus! We salute all the ordinary heroes! I am proud of our great motherland and people, as well as the unyielding national spirit.

艰难方显勇毅，磨砺始得玉成。我们克服疫情影响，统筹疫情防控和经济社会发展取得重大成果。“十三五”圆满收官，“十四五”全面擘画。新发展格局加快构建，高质量发展深入实施。我国在世界主要经济体中率先实现正增长，预计2020年国内生产总值迈上百万亿元新台阶。粮食生产喜获“十七连丰”。“天问一号”、“嫦娥五号”、“奋斗者”号等科学探测实现重大突破。海南自由贸易港建设蓬勃展开。我们还抵御了严重洪涝灾害，广大军民不畏艰险，同心协力抗洪救灾，努力把损失降到了最低。我到13个省区市考察时欣喜看到，大家认真细致落实防疫措施，争分夺秒复工复产，全力以赴创新创造，神州大地自信自强、充满韧劲，一派只争朝夕、生机勃勃

勃的景象。

Only in hard times can courage and perseverance be manifested. Only after polishing can a piece of jade be finer. We overcame the impact of the pandemic, and made great achievements in coordinating prevention and control and in economic and social development. The 13th Five-Year Plan has been accomplished in full. The 14th Five-Year Plan is being comprehensively formulated. We are accelerating the pace to set up a new pattern for development, and are deeply implementing high-quality development. China is the first major economy worldwide to achieve positive growth, and its GDP in 2020 is expected to step up to a new level of 100 trillion yuan. China has seen a good harvest in grain production for 17 years in a row. China has seen breakthroughs in scientific explorations like the Tianwen-1 (Mars mission), Chang'e-5 (lunar probe), and Fendouzhe (deep-sea manned submersible). Construction of the Hainan Free Trade Port is proceeding with vigor. We also defeated severe flooding. With the military and civilians heedless of danger and difficulty, and standing in unity, we managed to minimize the damage of the floods. I inspected 13 provincial-level regions and was glad to see people carefully implementing coronavirus prevention and control measures, racing against time to resume work and production, and sparing no efforts to advance innovation. Everywhere were vibrant scenes of confident, resilient people making the most of every minute.

2020年，全面建成小康社会取得伟大历史性成就，决战脱贫攻坚取得决定性胜利。我们向深度贫困堡垒发起总攻，啃下了最难啃的“硬骨头”。历经8年，现行标准下近1亿农村贫困人口全部脱贫，832个贫困县全部摘帽。这些年，我去了全国14个集中连片特困地区，乡亲们愚公移山的干劲，广大扶贫干部倾情投入的奉献，时常浮

现在脑海。我们还要咬定青山不放松，脚踏实地加油干，努力绘就乡村振兴的壮美画卷，朝着共同富裕的目标稳步前行。

In 2020, China made the historic achievement of establishing a moderately prosperous society in all respects and achieved decisive success in eradicating extreme poverty. We launched the final assault on the fortress of entrenched rural poverty, and cracked this "hardest nut." Through 8 years, under the current standard, China has eradicated extreme poverty for the nearly 100 million rural people affected, and all the 832 impoverished counties have shaken off poverty. These years, I have visited 14 contiguous areas of dire poverty. The unremitting efforts of the folks and the wholehearted contribution of the poverty-eradication cadres often come to my mind. We still need to stay tenacious like a bamboo deeply rooted in the rocks, keep our feet on the ground, and work hard to paint a magnificent picture of rural vitalization, and steadily march ahead towards the goal of common prosperity.

今年，我们隆重庆祝深圳等经济特区建立40周年、上海浦东开发开放30周年。置身春潮涌动的南海之滨、绚丽多姿的黄浦江畔，令人百感交集，先行先试变成了示范引领，探索创新成为了创新引领。改革开放创造了发展奇迹，今后还要以更大气魄深化改革、扩大开放，续写更多“春天的故事”。

This year, we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, among others, and 30 years of the development and opening-up of Pudong in Shanghai. As I stood on the southern coast as the spring tide surged and on the colorful bank of the Huangpu River, my mind was filled with a myriad of thoughts. Pilot trials have become models and leading forces, and explorations to innovate have become leading forces of innovation. The opening-up and reform has created miracles of development. In the

future, we should further deepen reform and expand opening-up with greater courage, and create more "Stories of Spring."

大道不孤，天下一家。经历了一年来的风雨，我们比任何时候都更加深切体会到人类命运共同体的意义。我同国际上新老朋友进行了多次通话，出席了多场“云会议”，谈得最多的就是和衷共济、团结抗疫。疫情防控任重道远。世界各国人民要携起手来，风雨同舟，早日驱散疫情的阴霾，努力建设更加美好的地球家园。

We are not alone on the Great Way and the whole world is one family. After a year of hardship, we can understand more than ever the significance of a community with a shared future for mankind. I had many phone calls with friends from the international community, both old and new, and attended many "cloud conferences." What we discussed most was staying united to combat the pandemic. We still have a long way to go in pandemic prevention and control. People from all over the world should join hands and support each other to early dispel the gloom of the pandemic and strive for a better "Earth home."

2021年是中国共产党百年华诞。百年征程波澜壮阔，百年初心历久弥坚。从上海石库门到嘉兴南湖，一艘小小红船承载着人民的重托、民族的希望，越过急流险滩，穿过惊涛骇浪，成为领航中国行稳致远的巍巍巨轮。胸怀千秋伟业，恰是百年风华。我们秉持以人民为中心，永葆初心、牢记使命，乘风破浪、扬帆远航，一定能实现中华民族伟大复兴。

2021 will see the 100th birthday of the Communist Party of China. Its 100-year journey surges forward with great momentum. Its original aspiration remains even firmer one hundred years later. From Shikumen in Shanghai to the South Lake in Jiaxing City, the small red boat (where the first CPC congress concluded) bore the great trust of the

people and the hope of the nation. The boat has sailed through turbulent rivers and treacherous shoals, and has voyaged across violent tidal waves, becoming a great ship that navigates China's stable and long-term development. The CPC bears its eternal great cause in mind, and the centenary only ushers in the prime of life. We adhere to putting people at the center, stay true to our original aspiration, keep our mission well in mind, break the waves and sail out for our journey ahead, and we will certainly realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

站在“两个一百年”的历史交汇点，全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程即将开启。征途漫漫，惟有奋斗。我们通过奋斗，披荆斩棘，走过了万水千山。我们还要继续奋斗，勇往直前，创造更加灿烂的辉煌！

At the historic crossroad of the "Two Centenary Goals," the new journey of comprehensively building a modern socialist country is about to start. The road ahead is long; striving is the only way forward. We have strived, broken through brambles and thorns, and crossed ten thousand rivers and thousands of mountains. We will continue to strive, march ahead with courage, and create brighter glory!

此时此刻，华灯初上，万家团圆。新年将至，惟愿山河锦绣、国泰民安！惟愿和顺致祥、幸福美满！

At just this moment, the festive lanterns have been lit, and family members gather for reunion. The New Year is coming. I wish our land to be splendid, our country to be prosperous, and our people to live in peace. I wish you all a harmonious, smooth and auspicious year, full of happiness!

谢谢大家！

Thank you!

(高云鹭 摘编自新华网和 CGTN)

习近平治国理政多语种金句

1. 新时代中国特色社会主义思想明确中国特色大国外交要推动构建新型国际关系，推动构建人类命运共同体。

英文

The Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era makes clear that major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics aims to foster a new type of international relations and build a community with a shared future for mankind.

法文

Cette pensée du socialisme à la chinoise de la nouvelle ère a clarifié ce qui suit : la diplomatie de grand pays à la chinoise vise à promouvoir la mise en place d'un nouveau type de relations internationales et la construction d'une communauté de destin pour l'humanité.

西文

El pensamiento sobre el socialismo con peculiaridades chinas de la nueva época deja claro lo siguiente: la diplomacia de gran país con peculiaridades chinas debe impulsar tanto el establecimiento de un nuevo tipo de relaciones internacionales como la estructuración de una comunidad de futuro compartido de la humanidad.

2. 中国坚定奉行独立自主的和平外交政策，尊重各国人民自主选择发展道路的权利，维护国际公平正义，反对把自己的意志强加于人，反对干涉别国内政，反对以强凌弱。中国决不会以牺牲别国利益为代价来发展自己，也决不放弃自己的正当权益，任何人不要幻想让中国吞下损害自身利益的苦果。

英文

China remains firm in pursuing an independent foreign policy of peace. We respect the right of the people of all countries to choose their own development

path. We endeavor to uphold international fairness and justice, and oppose acts that impose one's will on others or interfere in the internal affairs of others as well as the practice of the strong bullying the weak. China will never pursue development at the expense of others' interests, but nor will China ever give up its legitimate rights and interests. No one should expect us to swallow anything that undermines our interests.

法文

Poursuivant indéfectiblement une politique extérieure d'indépendance et de paix, la Chine respectera le droit des peuples à choisir en toute indépendance leur voie de développement, défendra l'équité et la justice internationales, et s'opposera à ce que l'on s'ingère dans les affaires intérieures d'autrui, que l'on impose sa volonté aux autres, et que l'on abuse de sa puissance. La Chine ne cherchera pas à se développer au détriment des intérêts d'autres pays, ni ne renoncera à ses propres droits et intérêts légitimes. Personne ne doit s'attendre à ce que la Chine avale des couleuvres au détriment de ses intérêts.

西文

China aplica con firmeza una política exterior independiente y de paz, respeta el derecho de los demás pueblos a elegir soberanamente su vía de desarrollo, defiende la equidad y la justicia internacionales, y se opone a que un país imponga su voluntad a otro, intervenga en sus asuntos internos y abuse de su condición de poderoso para atropellar a los débiles. China de ninguna manera se desarrollará a costa de los intereses de otros países, pero tampoco renunciará a sus derechos e intereses legítimos, por lo que nadie debe ilusionarse con la posibilidad de que China trague el amargo fruto del menoscabo de sus intereses.

3. 中国秉持共商共建共享的全球治理观，倡

导国际关系民主化，坚持国家不分大小、强弱、贫富一律平等，支持联合国发挥积极作用，支持扩大发展中国家在国际事务中的代表性和发言权。中国将继续发挥负责任大国作用，积极参与全球治理体系改革和建设，不断贡献中国智慧和力量。

英文

China follows the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration in engaging in global governance. China stands for democracy in international relations and the equality of all countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor. China supports the United Nations in playing an active role in international affairs, and supports the efforts of other developing countries to increase their representation and strengthen their voice in international affairs. China will continue to play its part as a major and responsible country, take an active part in reforming and developing the global governance system, and keep contributing Chinese wisdom and strength to global governance.

法文

Fidèle à la conception de gouvernance mondiale dite « concertation, synergie et partage », la Chine prône la démocratisation des relations internationales et l'égalité entre tous les pays, qu'ils soient grands ou petits, puissants ou faibles, riches ou pauvres. Elle se prononce pour un rôle actif des Nations Unies, ainsi que pour le renforcement de la représentation et l'extension du droit de parole des pays en développement dans les affaires internationales. La Chine continuera à jouer son rôle en tant que grand État responsable, participera activement à la réforme et au développement du système de gouvernance mondiale, pour y apporter continuellement la sagesse et la force chinoises.

西文

China aboga por una concepción de la gobernanza global de consulta extensiva, construcción conjunta y beneficios para todos; preconiza la democratización de las relaciones internacionales; persevera en la igualdad de todos los países, sean grandes o pequeños, fuertes o débiles, ricos o pobres; respalda a la ONU en su desempeño de un papel activo; y apoya la ampliación de la representación de los países en vías de desarrollo, así como su derecho a opinar sobre asuntos internacionales. China seguirá desplegando su papel de gran país responsable y participará con dinamismo en la reforma y la construcción del sistema de la gobernanza global, aportando incesantemente su propia sabiduría y fuerza.

4. 开放带来进步，封闭必然落后。中国开放的大门不会关闭，只会越开越大。要以“一带一路”建设为重点，坚持引进来和走出去并重，遵循共商共建共享原则，加强创新能力开放合作，形成陆海内外联动、东西双向互济的开放格局。

英文

Openness brings progress, while self-seclusion leaves one behind. China will not close its door to the world; we will only become more and more open. We should pursue the Belt and Road Initiative as a priority, give equal emphasis to "bringing in" and "going global", follow the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, and increase openness and cooperation in building innovation capacity. With these efforts, we hope to make new ground in opening China further through links running eastward and westward, across land and over sea.

法文

L'ouverture amène le progrès ; le repli sur soi conduit à la régression. La porte ouverte de la Chine ne se refermera pas, mais au contraire continuera à

s'ouvrir encore davantage. Ayant comme priorité le projet « la Ceinture et la Route », nous devons combiner au mieux les deux volets de la stratégie, à savoir « introduire de l'étranger » et « sortir du pays » ; suivre fidèlement le principe de « consultations réciproques, d'engagement commun et de partage des fruits » ; et renforcer l'ouverture et la coopération en matière de capacités d'innovation, pour créer une situation caractérisée par une ouverture simultanée vers l'Est et l'Ouest aux interactions terre-mer.

西文

La apertura trae el progreso, mientras que el enclaustramiento conduce al atraso. Las puertas de China al exterior no se cerrarán, sino que se abrirán cada vez más. Centrándonos en la construcción de la Franja y la Ruta, persistiremos en atribuir la misma importancia a la introducción en el interior y a la salida al exterior, nos atenderemos al principio de consultas extensivas, construcción conjunta y beneficios para todos, y fortaleceremos la apertura y la cooperación en el desarrollo de la capacidad innovadora, al objeto de crear una configuración de la apertura caracterizada por la coactuación del desarrollo terrestre y el marítimo, y el del interior y el exterior, y por la ayuda mutua entre el Este y el Oeste.

5. 中国坚持对外开放的基本国策，坚持打开国门搞建设，积极促进“一带一路”国际合作，努力实现政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通、民心相通，打造国际合作新平台，增添共同发展新动力。加大对发展中国家特别是最不发达国家援助力度，促进缩小南北发展差距。中国支持多边贸易体制，促进自由贸易区建设，推动建设开放型世界经济。

英文

China adheres to the fundamental national policy of opening up and pursues development with its doors

open wide. China will actively promote international cooperation through the Belt and Road Initiative. In doing so, we hope to achieve policy, infrastructure, trade, financial, and people-to-people connectivity and thus build a new platform for international cooperation to create new drivers of shared development. China will increase assistance to other developing countries, especially the least developed countries, and do its part to reduce the North-South development gap. China will support multilateral trade regimes and work to facilitate the establishment of free trade areas and build an open world economy.

法文

Persévérant dans sa politique fondamentale d'ouverture, la Chine continuera à ouvrir sa porte pour se développer, et fera une promotion active de la coopération internationale dans le cadre du projet « la Ceinture et la Route », en créant de nouvelles plateformes de coopération internationale et de nouveaux moteurs de développement commun, dans le but de réaliser la coordination en matière de politique, l'interconnexion des infrastructures, la facilité du commerce, l'intégration financière et la compréhension mutuelle entre les peuples. La Chine accroîtra ses aides aux autres pays en développement, en particulier aux pays les moins développés, pour diminuer l'écart entre le Nord et le Sud. Par ailleurs, elle soutiendra le système commercial multilatéral et la création de zones de libre-échange pour contribuer au développement d'une économie mondiale ouverte.

西文

China siempre persiste en la apertura al exterior como política estatal básica, persevera en llevar adelante su construcción con las puertas abiertas, promueve activamente la cooperación internacional en la construcción de la Franja y la Ruta, y se

esfuerzo por hacer realidad la conectividad en política, infraestructura, comercio y financiación y el acercamiento de los pueblos, con el fin de crear nuevas plataformas de cooperación internacional e inyectar nuevas fuerzas motrices al desarrollo conjunto. China intensificará su ayuda a los países en vías de desarrollo, sobre todo a los menos desarrollados, y promoverá la disminución de la disparidad entre el desarrollo del Sur y el del Norte. Asimismo, apoyará el régimen del comercio multilateral, impulsará la construcción de zonas de libre comercio e impelerá la construcción de una economía mundial abierta.

(高云鹭 摘编自译之有道)

王毅国务委员兼外长就 2020 年国际形势和外交工作接受新华社和中央广播电视总台联合采访

State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi Gives Interview to Xinhua News Agency and China Media Group on International Situation and China's Diplomacy in 2020

近日，国务委员兼外交部长王毅就 2020 年国际形势和外交工作接受新华社和中央广播电视总台联合采访。采访重点摘录如下：

记者：2020 年，突如其来的新冠肺炎疫情给全世界带来了前所未有的冲击，您如何看待这一年的国际形势和外交工作？

Question: COVID-19 hit the world with unprecedented impact. What is your assessment of the international situation and China's diplomacy in 2020?

王毅：2020 年，无论对世界还是中国，都是极不平凡的一年。环顾全球，突如其来的疫情加

快了百年变局的演进，世界进入动荡变革期。疫情蔓延、经济衰退、治理困境是摆在人类社会面前的突出挑战，单边主义、保护主义、强权政治成为阻挠国际合作的主要障碍。与此同时，这场疫情也使各国人民对休戚与共、同舟共济的认知更为深刻，人类命运共同体的理念日益深入人心。要团结不要分裂、要开放不要封闭、要合作不要对抗日益成为国际社会的共同选择。

Wang Yi: It has been an extraordinary year for China and the world. The sudden onslaught of COVID-19 has accelerated the once-in-a-century transformation in an increasingly fluid and changing world. The devastating virus, economic recession and governance difficulties are clear challenges facing humanity. On the other hand, unilateralism, protectionism and power politics are standing in the way of international cooperation. People across the world have increasingly come to see that all countries share a common stake and need to stand together in the face of difficulties. The vision of a community with a shared future for mankind thus enjoys stronger support. More and more members of the international community now choose solidarity over division, openness over isolation and cooperation over confrontation.

放眼国内，以习近平同志为核心的党中央带领全国人民万众一心，众志成城，取得了抗疫斗争重大战略成果，三大攻坚战取得决定性成就，全面建成小康社会胜利在望。党的十九届五中全会擘画了未来发展的宏伟蓝图，为实现中华民族伟大复兴锚定了前进方向。中国人民的团结奋斗令全球瞩目，中国发展的韧性活力得到世界认可。

Here in China, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has rallied the nation behind a common purpose, and secured major strategic gains in the fight against COVID-19. We have also scored decisive successes in the three critical battles against poverty, pollution and potential risks. The whole country is on course to fully build a moderately

prosperous society. The recent Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee set a great vision for China's development in the coming years and charted the course for national rejuvenation. The unity and perseverance of the Chinese people have impressed the world. The resilience and dynamism of China's development have won global recognition.

2020年，对于中国外交而言，是迎难而上、负重前行的一年。外交战线在以习近平同志为核心的党中央坚强领导下，认真学习贯彻习近平外交思想，科学统筹国内国际两个大局，以元首外交为引领，以抗疫合作为主线，主动为国家担当，积极对世界尽责，同步抗击新冠肺炎病毒和国际政治病毒，为捍卫国家利益、维护全球稳定作出了不懈努力。

In 2020, we in the foreign service have forged ahead and tackled the challenges head on. Under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core and following Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, we have advanced China's foreign relations by taking into account both domestic needs and the international context. Guided by President Xi's leadership and personal engagement and focusing on forging a joint response to COVID-19, we have worked tirelessly to serve the country and contribute to the world. Fighting the coronavirus and the "political virus" at the same time, we have done our best to safeguard national interests and global stability.

我们严守疫情防控“国门关”，全力服务国内抗疫和复工复产，积极开展海外公民保护救助，创造性开设人员往来“快捷通道”、货物运输“绿色通道”，保障产业链供应链稳定畅通，为全面建成小康社会尽心尽责。

We have built a strong defense against the virus at our borders. We have made utmost efforts to facilitate COVID-19 response and safe reopening of economy at home, and provide consular assistance and protection to Chinese nationals abroad. We

piloted "fast tracks" and "green lanes" to speed up the flow of essential personnel and goods, and helped keep industrial and supply chains stable and open, contributing to the full establishment of a moderately prosperous society in China.

我们共筑国际抗疫“防火墙”，积极参与国际抗疫合作，发起了新中国成立以来规模最大的全球紧急人道主义行动，汇聚团结抗疫重要共识，为构建人类卫生健康共同体做出贡献。

We have helped erect an international bulwark against the coronavirus. Having actively engaged in the international response to COVID-19, China launched an emergency global humanitarian campaign of a scale unseen since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, and helped build consensus on a global response to COVID-19, contributing to the building of a global community of health for all.

我们壮大外交关系“朋友圈”，不断深化同各国友好合作，积极运筹大国关系，推动周边命运共同体走深走实，维护拓展发展中国家共同利益，积极推进新型国际关系的建设。

We have made more friends in the world. China has deepened friendship and cooperation with all countries, making active efforts to develop relations with major powers, achieving solid progress in building a community with a shared future with neighbors, protecting and advancing the shared interests of the developing world, and working for a new type of international relations.

我们释放对外开放“新红利”，签署区域全面经济伙伴关系协定，完成中欧投资协定谈判，积极推进高质量共建“一带一路”，拓展健康丝路、绿色丝路、数字丝路新愿景，为全球经济复苏注入关键动力。

We have shared benefits generated by China's opening-up with the world. China has signed the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and concluded negotiations on a China-EU investment agreement. We have vigorously

advanced high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, and highlighted public health, green development and digital transformation in advancing the Belt and Road Initiative. All these efforts have injected much needed impetus into the global recovery.

我们打好国家利益“保卫战”，坚定理性回击美方的无理打压，在涉台、涉港、涉疆、涉藏等问题上开展有理有利有节斗争，打赢了一场又一场多边硬仗，有力维护了国家主权、民族尊严和发展权益。

We have been firm in safeguarding our national interests. We have responded resolutely and rationally to unjustified moves by the United States. We have handled issues relating to Taiwan, Hong Kong, Xinjiang and Tibet with justified, strong and proportionate countermeasures and won one fierce battle after another in international organizations, vigorously safeguarding China's sovereignty, dignity and development interests.

我们担当多边合作“领头羊”，高举多边主义旗帜，支持应对气候变化国际合作，宣布碳达峰、碳中和国家自主贡献新目标，提出《全球数据安全倡议》，主动引领全球治理体系的变革。

We have spearheaded multilateral cooperation. Unswerving in advocating multilateralism, China has supported international cooperation on climate change. We have announced our ambitious goal to peak carbon dioxide emissions and achieve carbon neutrality in the upgraded Nationally Determined Contributions. We have put forward a Global Initiative on Data Security to advance the reform of the global governance system.

记者：疫情期间，“云外交”成为各国交往的主要形式，尤其是习近平主席多次以“线上”方式同外国政要和国际组织领导人举行会晤并出席重要国际会议。请问“云外交”在2020年中国外交中发挥了怎样的作用？

Question: The pandemic has made "cloud diplomacy" a major form of interactions between countries. Through this virtual platform, President Xi

Jinping has communicated with many foreign leaders and heads of international organizations and attended multiple important international conferences. What role has "cloud diplomacy" played in China's foreign relations in 2020?

王毅：突如其来的新冠肺炎疫情为各国线下交往按下了“暂停键”，但中国外交面对困难没有止步、面对挑战没有后退、面对重大议题没有失声。

Wang Yi: COVID-19, which caught everyone by surprise, has hit the "pause" button on face-to-face interactions between countries. But China's diplomacy has not paused in the face of the difficulties. We have neither shied away from any challenges, nor fallen silent on any major issues.

其中最大的亮点就是元首“云外交”。元首外交是中国外交的最高形式，始终是中国外交的指南针。2020年，习近平主席亲自设计、亲自指挥、亲力亲为，以“云外交”的方式同外国领导人和国际组织负责人会晤、通话87次，出席22场重要双多边活动。

The biggest highlight in China's foreign relations has been the "cloud diplomacy" conducted at the head-of-state level. Summit diplomacy, which is the highest form of diplomacy, has been the compass guiding China's external relations. In 2020, President Xi Jinping personally planned, oversaw and engaged in "cloud diplomacy", having 87 meetings and phone calls with foreign leaders and heads of international organizations and attending 22 important bilateral or multilateral events.

通过“云外交”，习近平主席为国际抗疫树立了团结的旗帜。在全球抗疫的关键时刻，习主席明确指出，病毒没有国界，疫病不分种族，人类是命运共同体，团结合作是战胜疫情最有力的武器。强调要秉持科学精神，推进国际联防联控和疫苗合作，共同构筑全球抗疫防火墙，共同反对政治化、污名化，为国际抗疫合作汇聚了力量。

Through "cloud diplomacy", President Xi

Jinping has championed solidarity in the world's fight against COVID-19. At the height of this global battle, President Xi sent out this clear message: virus respects no borders and disease doesn't distinguish between races; humankind is a community with a shared future; solidarity and cooperation is the most powerful weapon to defeat the virus. Advocating science-based response, he called for joint efforts to enhance global prevention and control, develop vaccines, build a strong line of defense against the virus, and oppose politicization and stigmatization. This has helped galvanize international anti-COVID-19 cooperation.

通过“云外交”，习近平主席为世界经济复苏注入了强劲的信心。面对濒临衰退的世界经济，习主席结合中国统筹疫情防控和经济社会发展的有益实践，提出畅通世界经济运行脉络、发挥数字经济推动作用、实现更加包容普惠发展、推动构建开放型世界经济等一系列破解之策，为世界经济走出阴霾带来了希望。

Through "cloud diplomacy", President Xi Jinping has boosted confidence in world economic recovery. As the world economy slid toward recession, President Xi offered a series of proposals in light of China's experience in coordinating pandemic response and economic and social development, including maintaining the smooth functioning of the world economy, leveraging the digital economy, making development more inclusive and beneficial for all, and building an open world economy. This has brought hope for the world economy to step out of the doldrums.

通过“云外交”，习近平主席为全球治理体系改革指出了清晰的方向。面对全球治理遭受的严峻冲击，习主席站立时代潮头，全面系统阐述了中国共商共建共享的全球治理观，旗帜鲜明表达了中国坚定奉行多边主义的原则立场，推动全球治理朝着更加公正合理的方向不断迈进。

Through "cloud diplomacy", President Xi Jinping has pointed the way forward for reforming the

global governance system. As global governance was severely impacted, President Xi, with his keen grasp of the trend of the times, laid out China's vision for global governance featuring extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, and articulated China's unequivocal commitment to multilateralism and to fairer and more equitable global governance.

记者：2021年是中国共产党成立100周年，也是“十四五”规划的开局之年。国家发展进入新阶段、开启新征程。外交将如何更好服务国内发展？您对2021年的外交工作有何展望？

Question: The year 2021 will mark the centenary of the CPC and the launch of the 14th Five-Year Plan. China will enter a new development stage and embark on a new journey. In this context, how will China's diplomatic work better serve the national development agenda? How do you envision China's diplomacy in 2021?

王毅：我们将更加紧密团结在以习近平同志为核心的党中央周围，以习近平外交思想为指引，继续全面推进中国特色大国外交，在坚定维护国家主权、安全、发展利益基础上，重点做好六方面工作：

Wang Yi: We in the foreign service will rally closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core and follow the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy. We will continue to advance our major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, safeguard China's sovereignty, security and development interests, and focus our work on the following six areas:

我们将全力服务国家发展战略，在做好疫情防控的前提下，促进国内市场和国际市场更好联通，引导国内资源和国际资源更好对接，为构建新发展格局和“十四五”规划开局起步创造有利外部环境。

We will make our best efforts to serve China's development strategies. While ensuring effective COVID-19 control, we will promote better integration

of the domestic and international markets and greater complementarity between domestic and global resources. We will endeavor to create a favorable external environment for fostering a new development paradigm and implementing the 14th Five-Year Plan at home.

我们将持续构建新型国际关系，以元首外交为引领，推动同主要大国关系稳定发展，厚植同周边和发展中国家团结友谊，持续深化国际和地区合作。

We will continue to build a new type of international relations. Guided by President Xi's personal involvement in diplomacy, we will work for steady progress in China's relations with major powers, cement solidarity and friendship with neighbors and other developing countries, and further deepen international and regional cooperation.

我们将不断提升开放合作水平，推进高质量共建“一带一路”，充分发挥超大规模的市场优势和内需潜力，以自身发展推动世界经济复苏，与各国分享更多中国红利。

We will further upgrade opening-up and cooperation. We will advance high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, tap into the strength of China's enormous market and its potential of domestic demand, boost global recovery with our own growth, and share with the world China's "development dividends".

我们将主动参与全球治理变革，在中国恢复联合国合法席位 50 周年、加入世界贸易组织 20 周年之际，继续践行多边主义理念，办好《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会，同各方合力应对各种全球性挑战，推动建设更加公平合理的全球治理体系。

We will proactively engage in the reform of global governance. The year 2021 marks the 50th anniversary of the restoration of China's lawful seat at the UN and the 20th anniversary of its accession to the WTO. We will continue to practice multilateralism, host a

successful UN Biodiversity Conference, meet global challenges in partnership with others, and promote a more equitable and sound global governance system.

我们将积极增进各国相互理解，向世界讲好中国共产党治国理政的故事、中国人民奋斗圆梦的故事、中国和平发展的故事，推动不同国家求同存异、共同发展，促进不同文明交流互鉴、和谐共生。

We will actively facilitate mutual understanding between countries. We will better communicate to the world the CPC's strong record of governance, our people's extraordinary journey toward the Chinese dream and China's commitment to peaceful development. We call on all countries to overcome differences, seek common development and embrace exchanges, mutual learning and harmony between civilizations.

我们将继续构建人类命运共同体，着力推动人类卫生健康共同体、亚太命运共同体落地生根，坚守和平、发展、公平、正义、民主、自由的全人类共同价值，携手建设持久和平、普遍安全、共同繁荣、开放包容、清洁美丽的世界。

We will continue to work for a community with a shared future for mankind. In this context, we will seek to realize a global community of health for all and a community with a shared future in the Asia-Pacific. We will uphold the shared values of humanity — peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom, and work with all countries to build an open, inclusive, clean and beautiful world of lasting peace, universal security and common prosperity.

(高云鹭 摘编自译之有道)



中华文化外译

本末

Ben and Mo (The Fundamental and the Incidental)

本义指草木的根和梢，引申而为中国哲学的重要概念。其含义可以概括为三个方面：其一，指具有不同价值和重要性的事物，根本的、主要的事物为“本”，非根本的、次要的事物为“末”；其二，世界的本体或本原为“本”，具体的事物或现象为“末”；其三，在道家的政治哲学中，无为之治下的自然状态为“本”，各种具体的道德、纲常为“末”。在“本末”对待的关系中，“本”具有根本性、主导性的作用和意义，“末”由“本”而生，依赖“本”而存在，但“本”的作用的发挥仍需以“末”为载体。二者既相互区别，又相互依赖。

The two characters literally mean the different parts of a plant, namely, its root and its foliage. The extended meaning is an important concept in Chinese philosophical discourse. The term can be understood in three different ways. 1) Ben (本) refers to what is fundamental or essential, while mo (末) means what is minor or incidental, two qualities that differ in value and importance. 2) Ben refers to the existence of the world in an ontological sense, while mo represents any specific thing or phenomenon. 3) In Daoist political philosophy ben is a state in which rule is exercised by not disrupting the natural order of the world, while mo refers to moral standards and fundamental principles governing social behavior. In any ben-mo relationship, ben is most important and plays a dominant role, while mo exists thanks to ben. On the other hand, it is through the vehicle of mo that ben

exerts its influence. Thus the two, though different, are mutually dependent.

引例

◎子夏之门人小子，当洒扫应对进退，则可矣，抑末也。本之则无，如之何？（《论语·子张》）文体部

子夏的学生，叫他们做打扫、接待、应对的工作，那是可以的，不过这只是末节罢了。而那些最根本性的学问却没有学习，这怎么行呢？

Citations:

Zixia's students can clean, receive guests, and engage in social interaction, but these are trivial things. They have not learned the fundamentals. How can this be sufficient? (The Analects)

◎崇本以举其末。（王弼《老子注》）

崇尚自然无为之本以统括道德礼法之末。

One should respect, not interfere with, the natural order of the world, and apply this principle when establishing moral standards, social norms, and laws and regulations. (Wang Bi: Annotations on Laozi)

（高云鹭 摘编自学习强国）



多语种探索·发现

俄语在中亚国家的应用状况

“中亚”这个概念最早由德国人亚历山大·冯·洪堡于1843年提出，其所包含的范围存在多种界定，有广义和狭义之分。狭义的中亚仅包括乌兹别克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、土库曼斯坦及哈萨克斯坦五国。在这个土地面积400万平方公里的地区，居住着130多个民族，是典型的多民族、多文化的区域。自1991年以来，为了凸显主体民族的地位，五国先后出台了各自的语言政策和语言规划，对本地区的语言生态状

况产生了重要影响。

中亚地区的语言生态状况十分复杂，但就主要语言而言，是主体民族语言与俄语的竞争问题。因此处理好主体语言与俄语的关系问题不仅是五国维护国内民族团结和谐的关键，也是维护地区稳定的金钥匙，更是处理好其与俄罗斯关系的重要手段。

就俄语在中亚的使用情况而言，可将其分为两个大区。第一个大区是哈萨克斯坦，绝大多数人（超过 80%）掌握俄语；第二个大区是吉尔吉斯斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦、塔吉克斯坦和土库曼斯坦，有 50%—80% 的人掌握俄语。这些地区语言的实际情况和发展趋势与政府的期望值有差异。在哈萨克斯坦，尽管在政策上有针对性地引导公民学习并使用国语（哈萨克语），但独立 20 多年来，除 20 世纪 90 年代中后期，讲俄语的人数稍有下降外，实际讲俄语人的比例不但没有下降，反而有所增加，尽管多年来哈萨克斯坦的俄罗斯族人口数量减少了 40%。中亚其他国家在苏联解体后，随着俄罗斯族和其他少数民族的离开，讲俄语的人口数量开始迅速下降。

另外，需要指出的是，离俄罗斯越近的国家或地区讲俄语的人就越多，远离俄罗斯的国家或地区，讲俄语的人就越少。如果说哈萨克斯坦懂俄语的人数尚多，那么在吉尔吉斯斯坦和乌兹别克斯坦懂俄语的人就要少许多，而在塔吉克斯坦和土库曼斯坦，绝大多数居民都不会讲俄语。如果按照现有的趋势发展下去，在不久的将来，该地区俄罗斯文化和语言空间将可能化为乌有。目前，斯拉夫人口的比例在中亚已降至 20 世纪 30 年代以来的最低值，且这种局面还会继续下去，因此在中亚俄罗斯文化语言空间缩小的趋势难以扭转。

（高云鹭 摘编自《中国社会科学报》原作者：李发元）

德语的国家有哪些？

德语 (Deutsch)，是印欧语系日耳曼语族西日

耳曼语支下的一门语言，包括高地德语与低地德语两大系列的数十种方言。各类德语方言是三亿多人使用的母语，被誉为世界最严谨的语言之一。欧洲语言管理中心 2014 年 9 月的数据显示，全球使用德语各方言的人数以及德语的学习者共有 4 亿人口左右。

1. 德语应用究竟有多广？

德语是世界上最常被学习的外语（在欧洲常作为第二外语教学）之一；

德语是世界上十大最通用语言之一；

超过三亿的人口以德语为母语，是俄语之外在欧洲最通用的母语；

在欧盟中，德语是英语和法语以外的最重要语言；

在中欧及东欧，德语作为地区性的沟通语言也日益重要；

在日本，医学的术语是德语，而不是拉丁语。

2. 而说“德语”的国家究竟有哪些呢？

在下面这些国家德语是唯一的官方语言：

德国、奥地利、列支敦士登

在下面这些国家德语是官方语言之一：

比利时（德语 & 法语 & 荷兰语）、意大利（德语 & 意大利语 & 法语 & 斯洛文尼亚语）

卢森堡（德语 & 卢森堡语 & 法语）、瑞士（德语 & 法语 & 意大利语 & 罗曼什语）

在下面这些国家德语是少数民族语言（按使用人口排列）：

丹麦、法国、俄罗斯、哈萨克斯坦、波兰、罗马尼亚、多哥、纳米比亚、巴拉圭、匈牙利、捷克和斯洛伐克、荷兰、乌克兰、克罗地亚、摩尔多瓦、拉脱维亚、爱沙尼亚

（孙立英 摘编自《德语》）



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