

## *Original Paper*

# Analysis of the C-E Translation Skills of Political Text Based on the Eco-Translatology

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### **Abstract**

*As China's exchanges with other countries grow more frequent, and influence keeps increasing, many foreigners have an increasingly strong desire to know much more about China. In this context, political texts, as authoritative publicity materials, cover all aspects of Chinese society. They provide an authoritative source of information for foreigners to follow China's development trend.*

*Based on the Eco-Translatology theory, the author takes the 2021 Government Work Report as an example to explore the complex and changeable translational eco-environment of today's political texts through a comparative analysis of the Chinese and English versions. It also talks about how translators of political text can convey the Chinese voices throughout the world and establish cultural confidence while maintaining the ecological balance between the original language and the target language.*

*This paper mainly talks about the C-E translation of the 2021 GWR from the eco-environment of Eco-Translatology. The analysis part focuses on skills and strategies adopted in the translation of political texts from the perspectives of lexis, syntax and text, taking the 2021 Government Work Report as an example. The conclusion is a summary of translation strategies for C-E translation of political texts. It also lists the limitations of this paper and the prospects of the research.*

### **Keywords**

*Eco-Translatology, political texts, the Government Work Report, translation skills*

## **1. Introduction**

### *1.1 Background of the Research*

2021 was a milestone in the history of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the country. The CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core united led the whole Party and Chinese people of all ethnic groups in accomplishing the following endeavors: we celebrated the centenary of the Communist Party of China; declared victory in the critical battle against poverty as envisaged; and

achieved the first centenary goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects on schedule and began a new journey toward the second centenary goal of building a modern socialist country in all respects. Nowadays, China's economy is developing rapidly, the reform and opening up is deepening, the people's living standard is improving, and the international status is rising significantly. Under this trend, the world is eager to know more about China and wants to cooperate with us. Meanwhile, China is committed to increasing international exchanges, improving its international influence, and strengthening mutual-benefit cooperation with other countries to achieve a win-win result. Therefore, it is very important for China to be known and understood by other nations.

### *1.2 Purpose and Significance of the Research*

Political propaganda materials, especially political texts, are important channels for people to get the news or information about China, as they can better convey the latest and most credible information related to China's development situation, the Party's main tasks, basic principles and policies. The translation of political texts, to a large extent, will determine how acceptable they will be. In other words, translators assume the great responsibility and translation of political texts has become an important subject in that field.

The Government Work Report is some kind of summary and planning of various matters for the current year and the coming year. It is accurate, political, timely and objective. As a political document, it is not only conducive to China's own reflection and development, but its particularity and importance also provide a way for people around the world to gain a deeper understanding of China, which is conducive to improving China's international status and extending its influence in the world. Therefore, its English translation is especially important, meaning that more detailed translation theories are needed to guide the translation of political papers.

The emergence of Eco-translatology provides a new perspective for the translation study of political documents, and it proposes a set of theories and methods to guide the translation of political documents from the perspective of ecology and the translator's perspective (Hu, 2003). It adopts the translation method of "three-dimensional transformation" and takes "the degree of holistic adaptation and selection" as the evaluation criterion, with the aim of achieving global communication.

Based on these backgrounds, this study analyzes the C-E translation of *the 2021 Government Work Report* from *the China Daily* (hereinafter referred to as *the GWR*) using Eco-Translatology as a theoretical framework.

## **2. Literature Review**

### *2.1 Previous Studies on the Translation of Political Texts*

As a special kind of text, the translation of political text has both commonality and individuality compared with other texts, which is closely related to the unique attributes of political text's language, content and style. Under the guidance of Skopos theory, Shi Jie, Cheng Xiaorui and Li Li conducted research on the translation of political texts and believed that the translation of political texts should

follow the principles of fidelity, purpose and coherence (Chen, 2021). Therefore, translation techniques such as polysemy, augmentation, omission, interpretation and domestication should be adopted. From the perspective of Functional Equivalence, Han Xiao took *the 2017 Government Work Report* as an example to summarize some translation strategies of political texts, including: literal translation, literal translation with annotations, free translation and augmented translation (Han, 2019).

Although political language is complex, abstract, and sensitive, it needs to clearly state political positions, expound political decisions, and solve political tasks, so when translating political texts, in order to make it easy for readers to understand, it is necessary to resort to metaphors (Zhou, 2020). Essentially, metaphor is a cognitive phenomenon (Richards, 1936). Liu and Zheng (2016) believe that political texts and metaphors are a “win-win” relationship. On the one hand, political texts can carry forward metaphors, and on the other hand, metaphors also promote people’s understanding of political texts. Liu Fagong believes that the translation of political text metaphors should follow the following three principles: 1) maintain the metaphorical characteristics; 2) connect the relevant cultural connotations of Chinese-English metaphors; 3) make up for the lack of cultural metaphors according to the context (Liu, 2008).

## 2.2 Previous Studies on the Translation of the GWR

Political reports, such as government work reports, include the basic situation of government work and existing problems, as well as assumptions about future work, so as to obtain guidance from higher-level departments. *The Government Work Report* aims to review what the government has done in the past year and report on the plans and goals the government hopes to achieve this year. Judging from its characteristics, the report emphasizes comprehensiveness and objectivity, highlights key points, and pursues a concise writing style. As China becomes more connected to the world, the research of Chinese political text, including reports, are getting more and more. However, there is not a systematic study. Few studies have systematically and comprehensively explored translation methods from the perspective of cultural confidence. Zhang Xiaoye concludes that *The Government Work Report* includes various features such as formal language, many words with Chinese characteristics, zero-subject sentence, etc. (Xu, 2019). Jia Yuling points out the problem of Chinglish in the English translation of *the GWR*, and analyzes the three main reasons for this tendency and proposed two kinds of translation strategies (Jia, 2003).

## 3. Theoretical Framework

### 3.1 Background of Eco-Translatology

In the context of the integration of humanities and social sciences and natural sciences, professor of Tsinghua University, Hu Gengshen who mainly engaged in pragmatics and translation theory in the field of cross-cultural and international communication, put forward the concept of Eco-Translatology in 2001, bringing ecological theories into the field of translation studies, making it an interdisciplinary study with an interdisciplinary nature (Hu, 2008).

Although Eco-Translatology is still an emerging theory, it has developed objectively in the past two decades, greatly improved its acceptance, and evolved into a new trend in Chinese translation studies. More and more researchers choose Eco-Translatology as the guiding theory for their research.

### 3.2 The Main Concepts of Eco-Translatology

The term “translational eco-environment”, as one of the core concepts of Eco-Translatology, is a reflection on contemporary ecological translation. Hu GengShen expands the denotation and connotation of translational eco-environment. “Translational eco-environment can be divided into large environment, medium environment and small environment. It also includes both the internal and external environment of language, and the material and spiritual environment, as well as the subjective environment (such as translators, authors, readers, publishers and negotiators, reviewers, etc.) and objective environment (such as, original text, translation, genre function, translation strategy, translation regulations, etc.)” (Liu, 2008).

Katan (1999) thinks the translational eco-environment includes the physical, political, climatic and spatial compositions of the environment. And the elements of translational eco-environment include the source language, the original language and the target language system, and it is the overall environment of the living state of the translator and the translation.

With the deepening of research, it refers to the world composed of the original text, source language and target language, that is, the whole entity of language, communication, culture, society, and the interconnected interaction of authors, readers, and clients. It is not only a collection of factors that restrict the translator’s best adaptation and optimal selection, but also the premise and basis for the translator’s multi-dimensional adaptation and adaptive selection. Warren (1989) suggests that translators can only survive by adapting to new translational environments like individuals and nations do to their environment.

## 4. Analysis of C-E Translation of *the 2021 RWG* Based on the Eco-Translatology

### 4.1 Translation at Lexical Level

#### 4.1.1 Numeral Abbreviation

Abbreviation means that, in Chinese, longer words are abbreviated and omitted into shorter language words for ease of use. Abbreviations are an important display of Chinese language characteristics, with a tight structure and rich connotation. The application of abbreviations in *the Government Work Report* makes the reports both concise and accurate in expressing their meanings (Xu & Qian, 2019).

There are abundant abbreviations in *the 2021 GWR*. These abbreviations are formed by long-term social practice, which will not affect the understanding of the source readers. For example, “六稳”, “六保”, “四风”, etc. It is convenient for the Chinese people to express some long terms, however it will be extremely hard for foreigners to understand if translated literally. Below the author will select some typical translations from *the 2021 GWR* to analyze the abbreviations with Chinese characteristics.

Example 1: 我们在“六稳”工作基础上, 明确提出“六保”任务, 特别是保就业保民生保市场主体。

Translation: Based on what we had done to ensure stability on six key fronts, we carried out the task of maintaining security in six key areas — particularly job security, basic living needs, and the operations of market entities.

Example 2: 严格落实中央八项规定精神, 持续为基层减负。

Translation: We strictly complied with the central Party leadership’s eight-point decision on improving work conduct, and we made sustained efforts to ease the burdens of those working on the ground.

Analysis: Due to the characteristics of *the GWR*, the original document and its translation should pursue a formal and standard style as much as possible, so there is not much explanation for “六稳” and “六保” in the sentence. The method of literal translation is adopted here, which is conducive to the comparison between the translation and the original text, and does not affect the accurate transmission of the original text.

“八项规定” are eight regulations made by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee to improve the work style and maintain close ties with the people. During the translation process, the translation retains the numeral “八”, and summarizes specific measures into “improving work conduct”. Because the eight measures have a common theme, that is, to improve work efficiency and reduce the burden on the grassroots.

Example 3: 各级政府要增强“四个意识”、坚定“四个自信”、做到“两个维护”。

Translation: Our governments at all levels must be keenly aware of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment with the central Party leadership. We should stay confident in the path, theory, system, and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics; and we should uphold General Secretary Xi Jinping’s core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole, and uphold the Party Central Committee’s authority and its centralized, unified leadership.

Analysis: “四个意识” refers to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment. “四个自信” refers to confidence in the path, theory, system, and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The wording of *the Government Work Report* is neat and concise. There are many abbreviations, most of which are new words and hot words. For the translation of these characteristic words, literal translation will make the target language readers feel at a loss. For example, if the number 4 is translated literally, the target readers may confuse “why is it four, not other numbers?” Therefore, in order to adapt to the ecological environment of the target language, the number 4 is not translated, but the specific contents of “四个意识” and “四个自信” are directly translated. In this way, the target readers can understand the Chinese government’s principles and

policies better and achieve the purpose of communication (Hu, 2006). “两个维护” refers to uphold General Secretary Xi Jinping’s core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole, and uphold the Party Central Committee’s authority and its centralized, unified leadership. Like the first two words, “两个维护” can be regarded as a Chinese characteristic term, and the translator must meet the needs of the readers of the translation when translating it, and translate the connotation of this Chinese characteristic term in detail.

#### 4.1.2 Words with Chinese Characteristics

The English translation of Chinese characteristic words is closely related to the accurate communication of Chinese culture to foreign countries. From the perspective of translation strategies, some scholars believe that the translation of Chinese characteristic words has a tendency of foreignization (Gu, 2005). Regarding the reasons for foreignization, some researchers believe that this translation strategy is to attract some Chinese readers with bilingual reading ability, while some other researchers believe that the target readers of the reports are only Westerners and the tendency of foreignization is the traditional writing style of Western authors (Huang & Ma, 2009).

According to the theory of Eco-translatology, translators should adapt to the ecological environment of translation and make multi-dimensional adaptive choices in the translation process, mainly focusing on the adaptive choices of language, culture and communication dimensions. That is to say, under the principle of “multi-dimensional adaptation and adaptive choices”, they should relatively focus on the adaptive choices of language, culture and communication dimensions. From a logical standpoint, translation is the conversion between languages, language is the carrier of culture, and culture is the accumulation of communication. Therefore, language, culture and communication have an inherent and logical connection, which reflects the basic content of translation conversion (Xu & Qian, 2019). When translating political terms, in terms of language, the linguistic differences between the original language and the target language should be considered, and the principle of native language priority should be followed to keep the original language as much as possible. In terms of culture, it should mainly convey Chinese culture, and convey the cultural information in political terms with Chinese cultural connotation to the audience. In terms of communication, it can deeply understand the communicative intent of political terms, especially those with strong political sensitivity, so that the political meaning information of the original text and the translated text can be equated to achieve effective communication.

Example 4: 深化“放管服”改革，构建一流营商环境。

Translation: We will deepen reforms to streamline administration and delegate powers, improve regulation, and upgrade services to foster a world-class business environment.

Analysis: “放” that is to simplify and decentralize the government, reduce the threshold of entry. “管” means innovative regulations to promote fair competition. “服” that is, efficient services, to create a convenient environment. The abbreviation “放管服” is not so well known to the target language

readers. Since readers of the target language are not aware of the various systems of China's current economic reform, readers of the target language may not understand the basic policies proposed in the process of China's economic reform through direct translation. In the official translation, the abbreviation is expanded and the specific meaning of the three words “放管服” is explained in detail in the form of an attributive sentence. In this way, the readers of the target language can better understand the policy of “放管服” and thus achieve the communicative purpose. This kind of method is relatively simple and fast, which helps readers get the core meaning of the text quickly.

Example 5: 构建高水平社会主义市场经济体制，激发各类市场主体活力。

Translation: To develop a high-standard socialist market economy, we will energize all market entities, improve the layout and structure of the state-owned sector at a faster pace, and create a better development environment for private businesses.

Analysis: “社会主义市场经济” refers to the fundamental role of the market in the allocation of resources under the macroeconomic control of the state, in conjunction with the basic social system of socialism. However, the concept of “market economy” already exists in the Western countries, so there is a corresponding English phrase. According to the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English's explanation of the word, “market economy” means an economy system in which companies are not controlled by the government but decide what they want to produce or sell, based on what they believe they can make a profit from. From the English explanation of market economy, we find that in Western countries, the market economy is not controlled and regulated by the government, while the socialist market economy is regulated by the government. However, in the English translation of “socialist market economy”, the concept of “market economy” is still used in English, but with the qualifier “socialist”. When this concept was first introduced, foreign readers may misunderstand the word, but once they understand our economic policy, they will slowly grasp the profound meaning of the word. Now the English translation of the term has been accepted by the English-speaking readers (Lan, 2017).

#### 4.1.3 Repetition

One of the significant features in Chinese lies in the frequent use of coordinate phrases, thus enhancing the expression effect. This feature mainly appears in political texts, aiming to realize a sound publicity effect and have emotional resonance with the masses. While not all words in a parallel structure contain particular connotation with many Chinese vocabularies expressing the same meaning, these expressions usually need to be omitted when being translated into English since English pays more attention to conciseness and accuracy. The adoption of such means can finally help target language reach a new balance of eco-environment at the lexical level.

Example 6: 加快数字社会建设步伐, 提高数字政府建设水平, 营造良好数字生态, 建设数字中国。

Translation: We will work faster to develop a digital society, digital government, and healthy digital ecosystem as we pursue the Digital China initiative.

Analysis: the “加快”, “提高” and “营造” all have the meaning of “to make sth/sb better than before”. On the basis of full understanding of words and the meaning of source text, the translators choose the translation version without the specific verbs (加快, 提高 and 营造), making the translation concise and accurate, but retaining its implication. The translators have realized selective adaptation to the characteristics of Chinese vocabulary and also made an adaptive selection in the form of English vocabulary, as well as made the translation version survive in the eco-environment.

Example 7: 医疗卫生事业加快发展, 文化事业和文化产业繁荣发展。

Translation: The healthcare sector registered accelerated development. The cultural sector flourished.

Analysis: It's very common to see the usage of such category words, like “事业” in the above examples in Chinese language. They usually carry no substantial meanings, but only serve to cater to the grammatical or collocational needs in Chinese language, while category words are deemed as superfluous words that should be deleted in English language for the purpose of making the language idiomatic to target readers.

Example 8: 实现更高质量、更有效率、更加公平、更可持续、更为安全的发展。

Translation: Doing so will enable us to achieve higher-quality development that is more efficient, equitable, sustainable, and secure.

Example 9: 实施高标准农田建设工程、黑土地保护工程。

Translation: We will carry out projects to develop high-quality farmland and conserve chernozem soils, and ensure the security of our germplasm resources.

Example 10: 运用就业专项补助等资金, 支持各类劳动力市场、人才市场、零工市场建设。

Translation: We will use employment subsidies and other funds to support the development of labor, talent, and casual labor markets.

Analysis: Prose repetition always occurs in Chinese language, which means a word is repeated in a sentence with the same structure, forming a prose sentence. Chinese does not avoid repetition in order to pursue semantic prominence, structural balance and phonetic harmony. English, on the other hand, regards repetition as superfluous. Generally speaking, unless there is an intentional emphasis or a rhetorical need English generally tends to avoid repetition as much as possible, unless it is intentionally emphasized or rhetorically necessary. In example 7, “更” is repeated five times in English, while the

translation only repeats it once. In example 8, “工程” occurs twice in Chinese, but just once in English. In example 9, “市场” occurs three times in Chinese, but only once in English. According to the syntactic rules of English, repeated elements can be omitted by merging into one word to make the sentence structure tight and semantically focused (Deng & Zeng, 2020).

#### 4.2 Translation at Syntactic Level

##### 4.2.1 Zero-Subjective Sentences

Because of the different expression habits between Chinese and English, there is a huge difference in the expression of the subject between the two languages. In Chinese, there are a large number of subjectless statements, and when the subject is clearly known, the subject can be omitted. English, on the other hand, is logically rigorous, with a tightly organized sentence structure, and the subject cannot be omitted in most cases. “A sentence in English grammar must be composed of a subject-predicate structure, and all subject-predicate structures are sentences, and only subject-predicate structures are sentences, and the status and function of all important lexical items in a sentence are qualified by such structures” (Li, 2009). In Chinese expressions, the subject is not indispensable, and its syntactic function is much weaker than in English.

Example 11: 一是围绕市场主体的急需制定和实施宏观政策，稳住了经济基本盘。

Translation: We formulated and implemented macro policies to meet the urgent needs of market entities and kept the fundamentals of the economy stable.

Example 12: 二是优先稳就业保民生，人民生活得到切实保障。

Translation: We gave top priority to stabilizing employment and ensuring living standards and effectively safeguarded people’s wellbeing.

Example 13: 三是坚决打好三大攻坚战，主要目标任务如期完成。

Translation: We made decisive progress in the three critical battles against poverty, pollution and potential risk, achieving major targets and tasks as planned.

Analysis: The example sentences are all simple sentences without the use of a subject and a conjunction, while the topics discussed and their meanings are clearly communicated to the Chinese readers. However, if a word-for-word translation is used without supplementing the subject, the final translated version is syntactically unacceptable. The translator needs to first adapt to the Chinese sentence structure and then make an adaptation at the syntactic level; thus, the translation can be adapted to the syntactic structure of English. These sentences describe the work done by the Chinese government in 2021, so subject should be the Chinese government. Understanding that Premier Li Keqiang is both the speaker of the Government Work Report and a member of the Chinese government, the translator supplements each sentence with the subject “we”, which not only satisfies the rules of English grammar, but also makes the meaning of the sentence more accurate.

#### 4.2.2 Long Sentences

In Chinese, a comma is an important means of connecting clauses that have semantic meaning. A period is used only when the meaning of the sentence is fully expressed. Therefore, sentences in Chinese are often very long, and were called long sentences. Chinese readers are used to reading a long sentence or paragraph from beginning to end without interruption, because they can easily understand the hidden logic and divide a long sentence or paragraph into several parts in their minds. However, for Western readers, if a sentence is translated without any logical connection, it is bound to pose a challenge to their reading and comprehension.

**Example 14:** 面对突如其来的新冠肺炎疫情、世界经济深度衰退等多重严重冲击，在以习近平同志为核心的党中央坚强领导下，全国各族人民顽强拼搏，疫情防控取得重大战略成果，在全球主要经济体中唯一实现经济正增长，脱贫攻坚战取得全面胜利，决胜全面建成小康社会取得决定性成就，交出一份人民满意、世界瞩目、可以载入史册的答卷。

**Translation:** Facing the severe combined impact of a sudden coronavirus epidemic and a deep global economic recession, we the Chinese people of all ethnic groups, under the strong leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, responded with tremendous tenacity. We achieved major strategic success in our response to Covid-19 and China was the world's only major economy to achieve growth. We attained a complete victory in the fight against poverty, and we scored decisive achievements in securing a full victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Indeed, our achievements, which have won the approval of our people and global recognition, will be remembered in history.

**Analysis:** Example 14 is a long sentence consisting of 136 Chinese characters, while in English, the sentence is split into four complete and independent sentences. The first part talks about China's condition, the second part talks about achievements of pandemic prevention, the third part talks about other achievements that China has made in 2021, and the fourth part talks about the significance of these achievements. If this long sentence is not separated in English, readers may be confused by its logic, find it difficult to understand, or even lose interest in reading. The difficulty of translating long sentences is that the translator should be very familiar with the ecology of the source language and be able to combine the source language and the ecology in the translation process, be able to thoroughly analyze the logical relationships in the long sentences, be able to choose the appropriate logical relationships, and be able to choose the appropriate connecting words in the target language so that the reader can quickly and accurately interpret the meaning of the source text.

#### 4.2.3 Metaphor

Due to cultural differences, not every metaphor in the source culture can be replaced in the target language. Therefore, in the process of metaphor translation, some metaphors are translated by free translation.

Example 15: 立足国情实际，既及时果断又保持定力，坚持不搞“大水漫灌”。

Translation: Based on China's realities, we refrained from adopting a deluge of strong stimulus policies but took swift, decisive and well-considered steps.

Analysis: “大水漫灌” is a metaphor which means the impractical monetary policies. By using metaphor, the source text vividly warns us to implement a moderately tight monetary policy, neither too tight nor too loose. According to the ecological environment of the target language, the translator selectively translates “大水漫灌” into “a deluge of stimulus policies”, which not only expresses the cultural meaning of source text but also can be understood by target readers.

Example 16: 这是我们战胜一切困难挑战的力量源泉。

Translation: This is the well of strength that enables us to rise to every challenge and overcome every difficulty.

Analysis: The original meaning of “源泉” is water that has a source, and its derivation means the root of things that happen. Here, the “源泉” refers to the hard work of the people in the above text. The free translation strategy is used in the official translation to express the cultural connotation of the source text, which balances the translation ecological environment.

Example 17: 坚持绿水青山就是金山银山理念。

Translation: We will stay true to the principle that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets.

Analysis: In 2005, Comrade Xi Jinping, then secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee, first put forward the scientific assertion that “lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets.” The words “金山银山” cannot be translated into “the silver and gold mountains” literally. The assertion means that we should take beautiful places as the biggest capital for sustainable development, protect the lucid waters and lush mountains, and constantly develop the dialectical relationship between ecological protection and economic development, therefore, converting them into invaluable assets.

#### *4.3 Translation at Textual Level*

Cohesion is the network of lexical, grammatical, and other relations with providing links between various parts of a text. These relations or ties organized and, to some extent create a text, for instance by requiring the reader to interpret words and expressions by reference to other words and expressions in the surrounding sentences and paragraphs (Baker, 2000).

There are great differences in the expression of logical relations between English and Chinese. The Western people focus on logic and rationality, and their expressions are usually formal. Therefore, English has a correct and complete structure and logical relationships are expressed in sentences or between sentences by some connecting words. While Chinese focuses on the meaning and the sequence of events. Its logical connections are often hidden between words and lines, mainly through the

information itself or the situational context in the discourse. Compared with English, the number of connectives in Chinese is smaller.

Example 18: 一年来的工作殊为不易。各地区各部门顾全大局、尽责担当。

Translation: Our work last year was truly challenging. Yet, local authorities and government departments across the country kept in mind the big picture and shouldered their responsibilities.

Example 19: 过去一年取得的成绩，是以习近平同志为核心的党中央坚强领导的结果，是习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想科学指引的结果，是全党全军全国各族人民团结奋斗的结果。

Translation: We owe our achievements last year to the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, to the sound guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and to the concerted efforts of the Party, the armed forces, and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups.

Example 20: 生态环保任重道远。民生领域还有不少短板。

Translation: We still have a long way to go in protecting the environment. And many weaknesses in areas that are important to people's basic needs wait to be addressed.

Analysis: In, example 18, there is no logical conjunction between these two sentences in the source text. The words “殊为不易” and “尽责担当” themselves can form an adversative relationship, so the two sentences can be directly linked together. In contrast, the English language focuses on morphology, so it is necessary to add some logical conjunctions to express the logic in translation. In example 19 and 20, the Chinese language use punctuation to connect two sentences which are grammatically complete and structurally similar, so the speaker omits the logical conjunction in the source text to make it compact and concise. While in English, “and” is added between sentences. Although it doesn't have a practical meaning, it plays an important role in logical conjunction and succession.

## 5. Conclusion

As China's international status increases, the C-E translation of political texts is particularly important. Translation of political texts is essentially a practical process in which translators adapt to the translation ecology, authors, readers and other factors, and choose different translation strategies for different political texts. Translators need to give full play to their subjective initiative in translation practice, combine their own translation experience, cultural knowledge and other factors, continuously polish the translation, and finally determine the suitable translation methods to adapt to the purpose of effective outreach translation.

In order to make the world better understand China and we accurately convey the specific information of our policies, translators should analyze the characteristics of both Chinese and English when translating such political texts. From the lexical level, literal and free translation are used for numeral

abbreviation, foreignization is used for words with Chinese characteristics, and omission is used for repetition. From the syntactic level, subjects are added when translating zero-subject sentences, and long sentences are divided into several short sentences according the logical relationships. From the textual level, cohesion words are added in English to express the hidden meaning between Chinese words and lines. Translator should adopt appropriate translation strategies for different language characteristics and contexts to accurately and finely process the text, so as to maximize the accurate transmission of information, let the target readers fully understand the meaning of the text and avoid ambiguities. Only in this way can the translated text better demonstrate the real development status of China to the world.

This thesis has two limitations. First, the comparisons and conclusions are the subjective opinions of the author and do not incorporate the opinions of others, especially foreign readers. The pursuit of effective communication is the core of Intercultural Communication theory. Therefore, it is necessary to make a corresponding study on the reading and understanding of foreign readers. The reason for this problem is that the author do not have enough access to many foreign readers to meet the needs of this research. Second, the analysis of *the GWR* can be further developed. The author attempted to conduct a comprehensive analysis of *the 2021 GWR* by reading a large number of sources and papers. However, due to the limitation of the length of the paper and personal ability, it is difficult for the author to describe and analyze every textual feature in the report. Therefore, it is not possible to list all the translation strategies that are suitable for that text. The above-mentioned issues can be the focus of future research. As we can see, there is no end to the research. To achieve higher achievements in research, continuous learning and enriching oneself is the key, and improving translators's own quality is a prerequisite for research and practice. After improving their own quality, they can explore in a wide range of fields. In future research, in addition to combining the translation of political texts with cross-cultural communication, they can also try to conduct comparative analysis of political text translation from different perspectives. In the future, the author hopes to conduct a more comprehensive and in-depth analysis of political texts, so as to explore translation methods and strategies that are more in line with the texts and provide translation support for China's foreign propaganda.

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