

**STRATEGIES USED IN THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION
OF CHINESE SPECIFIC TERMS IN GOVERNMENT WORK
REPORTS**

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ABSTRACT

Translation is an important aspect in ESL pedagogy among Chinese learners. Translation provides Chinese learners strategies to use in the acquisition of English. By reviewing translated scripts, learners will be able to identify the differences between the Chinese and English language structures. Translating Chinese specific terms in English must be done carefully in order to make sure there is no change in the meaning as well as the purpose of the text. This research aims at investigating the English translation of Chinese specific terms in the *2014 Government Work Report*, and to identify the pedagogical implication to Chinese ESL learners. A brief explanation on translation, ESL learning, culture and cultural translation was provided. Definitions and the classification of Chinese specific terms adopted in the report was also provided. A qualitative approach is used to examine the translation of Chinese specific terms using the translation strategies of Venuti (1995), the translation procedures of Newmark (1981, 1988) and the application of Post-colonialism theory in translation. The factors that influenced the choice of translation strategies and procedures on the translated version of the Chinese specific terms were then investigated. The translation of Chinese specific terms must be carefully handled as the process of translation involves cultural transference. This study identified the strategies and procedures involved in ESL pedagogy. From the findings, it was revealed that ESL learners must be flexible in L1 and L2 language transference. The findings of the study that analyzed the translation procedures and translation strategies of the English translated version of the 2014 Chinese Government Work Report. The findings of the study are seen as a learning strategy that can be beneficial for Chinese ESL learners. This research has contributed to the growing literature in the ESL pedagogy framework

ABSTRAK

Penterjemahan ialah satu aspek penting dalam pedagogi ESL dalam kalangan pelajar Cina. Penterjemahan menyediakan strategi untuk pelajar Cina memperoleh bahasa Inggeris. Dengan mengkaji skrip yang diterjemahkan, pelajar akan dapat mengenalpasti perbezaan antara struktur bahasa Cina dan Inggeris. Menterjemah istilah khusus Cina dalam bahasa Inggeris perlu dilakukan dengan teliti untuk memastikan tiada perubahan dalam makna serta maksud teks. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji penterjemahan bahasa Inggeris istilah khusus Cina dalam Laporan Kerja Kerajaan 2014, dan untuk mengenal pasti implikasi pedagogi kepada pelajar ESL Cina. Pendekatan kualitatif digunakan untuk memeriksa penterjemahan istilah khusus Cina dengan menggunakan strategi penterjemahan Venuti (1995) dan prosedur penterjemahan Newmark (1981,1988). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pemilihan strategi terjemahan dan prosedur dalam versi terjemahan istilah khusus Cina kemudiannya disiasat. Terjemahan istilah Cina tertentu mesti dikendalikan dengan berhati-hati kerana proses penterjemahan melibatkan pemindahan budaya. Kajian ini mengenal pasti strategi dan prosedur yang terlibat dalam pedagogi ESL. Hasil kajian ini telah mendedahkan bahawa pelajar ESL perlu fleksibel dalam L1 dan L2. Hasil kajian ini dilihat sebagai strategi pembelajaran yang boleh memberi manfaat kepada pelajar ESL Cina. Kajian ini telah menyumbang kepada kesusasteraan pedagogi ESL

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This study is dedicated to my beloved homeland, China

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

CCP: Chinese Communist Party

CPC: Communist Party of China

CSTs: Chinese Specific Terms

EFL: English as A Foreign Language

ESL: English as A Second Language

GWR: Government Work Report

SL: Source Language

ST: Source Text

TL: Target Language

TT: Target Text

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Research Background

Recent studies have shown that translation plays an important role in the acquisition of a second language as well as the enhancing of intercultural competence. The main aim of English as a Second Language learners is to increase proficiency in the language and intercultural competence (Witte, Harden, de Oliveira and Alessandra, 2009) and translation have been proven to help learners to achieve this aim

The translation from the source language (SL) or first language (L1) to the target language (TL) or second language (L2) is the aim for many ESL learners to achieve as it means the learner have mastered the acquisition of English.

The role of translation is now seen as important ever since the development of economic globalization and the increase of cross-cultural communication. It is a fact that translation has many difficulties especially when translating an idea from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) of another language family

(Aoudi, 2001). The Government Work Report (GWR) by the Chinese government mentions the country's development and the various policies introduced and implemented. The GWR reviews the development of the Chinese nation in the year or five years and set forth the basic plans and policies in the field of economy, politics, society and diplomacy. Since the GWR is both informative and authoritative, this report attracts concerns of people who are interested in various aspects in China. This report that is available every year reflects the image of the Chinese government. This report is available for the Chinese citizens as well as the international community. The translation of the GWR from Mandarin to English or other foreign languages is important because it reflects the image of the culture, history and government of China as well as provide necessary information vital for international investment.

Every country in the world has its own culture, history, believes, religions as well as language. Translating words from one language to another language is important and has to be done carefully in order to make sure that the culture, believes and other sensitive issues are not changed. The Mandarin language symbolizes the Chinese culture and believe system. Many of the Chinese specific terms that appear in the GWR do not have any equivalent terms in any of the other languages other the Mandarin. Translating the meaning of the Chinese specific terms found in the

GWR into any TL is difficult as it is important to make sure there are no misunderstanding.

Translation the Chinese specific terms (CSTs) found in the GWR into English is difficult as there are lack of cultural equivalents in the English and there are few complete equivalences. The Chinese specific terms (CSTs) are the incarnation of Chinese cultural characters in language, and this kind of terms in Chinese culture are too numerous to list, thus it is significant to discuss the translation of them. Therefore, it is imperative to conduct a research on the CSTs.

The translation of works involves cultural exchanges as translation is not only just a linguistic activity but also a cultural activity that involves the transfer of the culture of the translated source to the target readers. English as a Second Language learners have to deal with intercultural transition between L1 and L2. In other words, the ESL learners have to differentiate the culture difference of the source language (SL) and the target language (TL)

Studies in translation have indicated that the translation activity has become an integral means of intercultural communication with its focus on cultural transmission. Previous studies in the translation of CSTs fail to mention the importance of cultural issues and the translation procedures and strategies involved. This current studies aims at studying the translation of Chinese specific terms (CSTs) in a political document, the Chinese Government Work Report (GWR) as a learning implication to Chinese English as a Second Language learners. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the translation of CSTs in the Chinese GWR

1.1 Rationale of the Study

It is necessary to look at how two languages differ and how we acquire the meaning of L1 and L2 when there is interaction between them (Slabakava, 2010). Language, is view as an essential means of expression and it serves as the carrier of various cultural deposits. Thus, translation involves the conversion of source text (L1) and target text (L2) in both the linguistic and cultural aspects. With the increasing cultural exchanges worldwide, it is crucial to effectively deliver the cultural connotation of source language (L1) to target language (L2).

With the rise of China as a global power, the Chinese government have interacted more frequent with other countries in terms of political, economic and cultural aspect through the WTO. Translation of Mandarin to other language is seen as a mean of transplanting culture and transmitting views ideology, political position and attitude toward certain local and foreign affairs. Translating Mandarin reports from China have to be accurate, precise and flexible. However, the correct rendering of Chinese specific terms in political documents is difficult for translators. Mandarin has unique historical and cultural background connotations and every term in Mandarin holds special meanings. The Mandarin-English translation is usually hard as it is difficult to find ready equivalent renditions of these culture-loaded words in the target language. However, the successful rendering of these Chinese specific terms are so significant for the proper transference of China's image.

In the context of Chinese-English translation, the translation of Chinese specific terms (CSTs) has always been a challenge for Chinese ESL learners as well as translators. Translating Chinese political text into English is even more challenging. Translation is a process of transferring cultural information and linguistic features from the source language to the target language. Therefore, translators should have overall understanding and evaluation of the target reader's cultural and social

background. In China, translation of political text is also significant as an important mouthpiece for China to publicize itself and for the foreigners to know China's current situations.

The Chinese Government Work Report is published annually and this report is a summary of the government's activities in the past year. This report keeps the Chinese citizens as well as the international communities informed about the current and future situations in China. For the purpose of this research, the translation procedures and strategies of the 2014 Chinese Government Work Report will be analysed. The translation of Chinese specific terms into English will be specifically investigated and the proper translation procedures and strategies will be provided. All these are to ensure that misunderstanding in cross cultural communication is avoided. A proper translation of Chinese specific terms in English will enable the world to know China better and thus communication between China and other international nations will be smoother.

Good interpretation of Chinese specific terms is useful for Chinese ESL learners since ESL/EFL learning is associated with the translation of cultural terms from one's native language to a second/foreign language. Therefore, it is of practical significance and guidance to learn the English translation of Chinese specific terms.

The Chinese Government Work Report (GWR) consists of all issues that is of concern to people from all walks of life. The GWR looks into the economy, politic, culture, education, foreign affairs, environmental protection, ethnic groups and social security aspect. Many Chinese specific terms in GWR are full of unique meanings, and have rich content, which makes them hard to translation. Chinese specific terms are terms that reflect Chinese culture, exhibit Chinese connotations and radiate Chinese flavor. Chinese specific terms are unique to the Chinese and these are the carrier of Chinese culture. Chinese political and economic vocabulary are important aspects in Chinese specific terms. The main purpose of translation is to exchange information, thus the translation of Chinese political and economic vocabulary transmits China's culture to the whole world. Hence it is worth investigating how the cultural messages are conveyed from L1 to L2 in the process of translation. Chinese terms require a keen cultural awareness and use of appropriate strategies in order to accomplish a satisfactory and accurate translation. The study focuses on identifying the procedures and strategies used in translation within the framework of language pedagogy. This study will be a learning strategy that can benefit Chinese ESL learners

1.2 Problem Statement

Translation is seen as “a major aim and means of language learning” (Cook, 2010, p. xv), translated works often serve as a learning tool for language learners to enrich vocabulary as well as familiarize with the culture embedded with the language. However, certain translation problems exist with regards to the translation of Chinese specific terms. These translation of Chinese specific terms are inappropriate, vague or even wrong interpretation of the cultural meaning from L1 to L2.

The CSTs in this study are defined as terms which that only exists in Chinese culture and can reflect the characteristic of China’s history, culture, politics and economy such as “one country, two systems”. The CSTs in Chinese also reflect things, events, objects or concepts which are peculiar or unique to the Chinese cultures. It is challenging to find the equivalents or counterparts in the target language of the CSTs, and this makes vocabulary vacancy emerge. In order to solve this problem, translation should be taken into consideration. How to translate Chinese specific terms representing our culture in language? Translating strategies and procedures are needed and have to be adopted.

What strategies or procedures should translators use to deal with this problem?

For example, “神舟十号” (Transliteration: shen zhou shi hao; English: Shenzhou-10) is a typical CST which has no equivalent expressions in English. Translators and learners should use some appropriate translation strategies and procedures to translate it in order to transfer the Chinese meaning, connotation and culture to target readers. “Shenzhou-10” is one of China's Shenzhou series spacecraft. “神舟”(Transliteration: shen zhou; English: Shen Zhou) is transliterated in Chinese phonetic system even though it has the implied meaning of "Holy spaceship".

In the sense the translation strategy employed transference plus literal translation. The name of “神舟” (Transliteration: shen zhou; English: Shen Zhou) has played a pun game, because that the pronunciation of “神舟” is exactly the same with that of “神州”. (Transliteration: shen zhou; English: The Divine Land) It is widely known that China can be also referred to as “神州”, meaning the great Chinese land of mysterious magic and charm, and it is a poetic name for China. Named “神舟” (Transliteration: shen zhou; English: Shen Zhou) after “神州” (Transliteration: shen zhou; English: The Divine Land) meaning that it is the spaceship of Great China. “神舟十号”(Transliteration: shen zhou shi hao; English: Shenzhou-10) is the pride of the Chinese, indicating the rising power of China. Transference procedure is adopted in the process of translation which can best

demonstrate the uniqueness of Chinese words. So here the transference procedure is the best way to illustrate this point. Here this translation conforms to the foreignization translation strategy. Besides, there are many other expressions involved with exclusive Chinese culture that need further explanation in translation with attention paid to the transference in cultural aspect. Thus, it is of practical importance to investigate the translation strategies and procedures and find out the suitable ways of translating the Chinese specific in order to achieve satisfactory translation work overall.

Cultural similarities make translation possible, but cultural peculiarities blocks translation, especially when translating those terms that originates from cultural peculiarities. One of the most difficult problems to which a translator may face, is the translation of objects and events which are absent in the target culture, that is no equivalence exists as a word or phrase in the receptor language which can act as an available item for translation. In this situation, the translator is not only faced with language differences, but he or she should be careful about cultural differences which can cause great difficulties in the process of conveying the message between the target and receptor languages. Any language is culturally embedded and no culture can be separated from culture, so translation can be considered as a cross cultural communication and cultural meaning is woven into

the texture of language.

This study aims to investigate the CSTs which are problematic in the Chinese to English translation and illustrate how the CSTs are transferred into English with the translation procedures and strategies. This study also explores if the translation procedures and strategies introduced by Newmark (1981 & 1988) and Venuti (1995) are sufficient and adequate for the translation of CSTs. As there are different culture and thinking between the Chinese and English language, it is difficult to find the equivalents of a few Chinese specific concepts, vocabularies, and expressions in English. The translator there by has to analyze the two different cultures with the aim of obtaining accurate and authentic target language text.

1.3 Research Objectives

This research has outlined two research objectives that will be used. The research objectives are listed as:

1. To identify the procedures and strategies applied by the translators in translating the Chinese specific terms in *2014 Government Work Report* from Chinese into English.
2. To investigate the factors that may influence the choice of translation procedures and strategies in dealing with translation of Chinese specific terms.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the two research questions, the research questions in this study are as follows:

1. What are the procedures and strategies applied in translating the Chinese specific terms in *2014 Government Work Report* from Chinese into English?
2. Why certain translation procedure and strategy are more frequently occurred?

1.5 Scope and Limitations

This study uses Newmark's (1981&1988) and Venuti's (1995) model of translation procedures and strategies to identify the translation of Chinese specific terms found in the 2014 Government Work Report into English. This study has shown that five translation procedures which are transference, literal, paraphrase, deletion and cultural equivalent introduced by Newmark and two translation strategies which are foreignization and domestication introduced by Venuti have applied in the translating process.

This study only investigates the translation of the Chinese Specific terms in the *2014 Government Work Report* and not the translation of the entire report. Since the translation of Chinese specific terms can influence the interpretation of political text to a large extent, ESL students face difficulties in conveying accurate messages from L1 to L2. Therefore, choosing Chinese specific as the area of study may assist learners in distinguishing cultural connotations especially in Chinese to the English language and help to improve translation ability as well. Hence, this study will focus on how the Chinese specific terms are translated in the political text. Due to the above mentioned limitations of the study, further improvement should be made in future study. The study on issue should be continuous, showing no signs of drying up. Translators are supposed to spare no

effort to explore the useful theory and efficient translation procedures and strategies, which will coincide with the Chinese culture and history naturally.

1.6 Research Design

There are five chapters in this study. The first chapter is the introduction which is then followed by a chapter that looks into the literature review of the study and the third chapter looks into the methodology of the study. The last two chapters includes data analysing and findings and discussion and conclusion.

The first chapter is the introduction which displays background of study, rational of the study, problem statement, research objectives and questions, scope and limitations of the study. The first chapter basically emphasizes the significance of translation in the process of ESL/EFL learning, specifically on cultural aspect.

The second chapter entails field of study such as theoretical framework on procedures and strategies as well as related previous studies on the similar topic as of this research. The third chapter is the methodology including data collection (the corpus) and procedures of data analysis.

The fourth chapter focuses on data analysis and findings. Finally, chapter five sums up the discussions of major findings and ends up with conclusion which includes pedagogical implications, suggestions and recommendations for further researches.

1.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter begins with a brief background of the study, the rationale of the study, problem statement, research objectives, research questions and scopes, limitations and design of study. In the next chapter, the author is going to elaborate the topics related and theories of Peter Newmark's (1981&1988) and Lawrence Venuti's (1995). Other studies relevant to translation and translating Chinese to English will also be discussed in detailed

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews the relationship between ESL learners, translation and culture and also looks into the findings of previous studies regarding the translation of Chinese specific terms and the theoretical framework which applied in this study.

2.1 Language Learning, Translation and Culture

Translation is seen as the basis for language learning while the process of translation contributes to language learning. The learners may encounter many words and terms during the process of translating between L1 (ST) and L2(TT).

The translation process creates a cognitive process that enables to language learner to acquire knowledge (Swain & Lapkin, 1995). It is essential for language learners to pay attention to form and meaning during the translation process as this is done in order to check if the meaning makes sense.

Translation helps learners to increase their output knowledge of second language and this allows them to acquire more words as well as grammar rules.

Previous studies have mentioned that ESL learners learn a language through the help of translation. Perkins (1985) mentioned that through translation “the advanced learner will always gain some insight into points into L1-L2 difference and conflict on syntactic, semantic and stylistic level and this may ultimately improve his L2 competence” (p. 53). In 1996, the Japanese researcher Uzawa stated that translating L1 to L2 helps the ESL learners to focus on the target language and this promotes their eagerness to acquire English. Hsieh (2000) conducted a questionnaire to Taiwanese college students and discovered that translation conducted to the students’ reading ability on improving their strategies and comprehension of reading, knowledge of vocabulary and cultural background.

Translation is also seen as a useful and significant learning strategy among ESL learners. Good language learners are those learners who “refer back to native language judiciously (translate into L1) and make effective cross-lingual comparisons at different stages of language learning” (Naiman et al., 1978, p. 14). A study conducted by O’Malley and Chamot (1990) identified that translation was preferred to be use among 30% of the ESL participants. Tudor (1987) and Micic (2008) revealed translation as a preferred tool in ESP. Guzman and Alcon (2009) pointed out the use of translation in increasing the

ESL learner's pragmatic awareness.

Language learning and culture are related to each other as language is seen as the expression and reflection of a culture. These two entities cannot be separated from each other. Words are the basic aspects of language which is influenced by culture. Words is also a reflection of a national culture. The words of different cultures have different connotations. Language learning should be well in the knowledge of culture so as to obtain the appropriate versions of words or terms of different cultures. So the culture of source language (L1) should be grasped. With the development of language and culture, some new words, terms and new ideas will arise, which requires that the language learners should keep pace with the times, learning new terms. Understanding of language, culture are the necessities of translation studies.

Culture is defined as “the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression” (Newmark, 1988, p.94). Bassnett (2004) states language is “the heart of culture, and it is the interaction between the two that results in the continuation of life energy. In the same way, the surgeon, operating on the heart, cannot neglect the body that surrounds it, so the translator treats the text in isolation from the culture at his peril” (Bassnett, 2004, p.22). The statement that language is “the heart of culture” made by Bassnett is the best manifestation of the relationship between language and culture. With that in mind, translators encounter problems when the source and target languages are from two separate culture that have different basic concepts and perception

Many researchers have declared that translation is only a linguistic activity but once there a deeper understanding of the cultural value in translation, translators and theorists started to say that translation is actually a cultural orientation. The first person to introduce the culture factor in translation is George Mounin (1963). George declared that cultural translation is restricted to cultural items. Nida (1964) introduced cultural translation as he pointed out the limitations of linguistic-oriented translation approach. Nida continued by stating that translators as well as researcher must look into the cultural aspect

when translating the source language to the target language.

Through globalization, different cultures that were once seen as different and weird has now become more familiar and translation helps in not only learning a new language but learning a new culture (Wiersema, 2004). The translated term in the TL will be more enlightening to readers if they reflect the source language culture in a more genuine and accurate way (Wiersema, 2004). With the increase of intercultural contact the more one can see that translation is actually cultural oriented.

Cultural translation broadens and enlarge the scope of translation studies and culture can be regarded as the basic unit in cultural translation. According to Wang Zuoliang “translation involves language as well as culture. A translator should know foreign culture as well as the culture of his own people” (Guo, 2000).

In his article *Culture and Translation*, Qui Linru stated that “While one translates the source language, one is inevitably introducing the culture it embodies”. Evidently translation serves as a bridge and an essential means of cultural exchange and understanding with appropriate conveyance of cultural elements. It implies that cultural elements should be taken into account while dealing with language and translation. Words co-exist with culture as words are active and advance with culture. Culture is constantly developing and thus new words are invented to represent the particular practice in culture. Understanding cultural loaded words will be beneficial to ESL learners in terms of quotation and cross cultural communication.

Throughout history, each nation developed a unique culture due to varied geographical circumstances, historical background, social environment, life style, religious belief as well as distinct custom of its own. All of these are reflected through linguistic expressions. Words and expressions have specific cultural characteristics and these characteristics is referred as cultural elements or culture-loaded words or specific terms. Therefore, it can be said that specific terms are forms of expression in a culture.

With regards to this concept, different researchers have provided different definition of cultural specific terms. Aixela (1996) defined this term cultural specific term is his article “Cultural-specific Items in Translation” as “some items appearing in the source text do not have equivalent items in the target reader’s cultural system or these items have different textual status with those in the target reader’s cultural system” (Aixela, 1996, p.58). Hu Wenzhong (1999) asserted that the cultural specific terms are “culturally-loaded lexemes load with specific national cultural information and indicate deep national culture. They are direct or indirect reflection at the structure of lexemes” (Hu, 1999, p.64). According to Baker (2000), “The source-language word may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture. The concept in question may be abstract or concrete; it may relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or a type of food. Such concepts are often referred to as ‘culture-specific’” (Baker, 2000, p.21).

Asian researchers such as Bao Huinan (2004) and Bao Ang (2004) referred culture-loaded words as “words in both English and Chinese which have rich cultural connotations, especially those idioms, slang and dialects and these words are called culture-specific terms or culture-loaded words” (Sun, 2003, p.17). As mentioned before, there are various names for cultural elements,

such as “culture-loaded words”, “culture-specific items” and “culture-specific terms”. For the purpose of this study the cultural specific term will be identified as Chinese Specific Terms (CSTs).

Since language and culture are inseparable it is known every culture in the world have their own typical cultural words to bear their features. China has many cultural based or Chinese Specific Terms (CSTs) that reflects the Chinese culture.

Translation studies based on the cultural perspective have become trendy. It is essential for language learners to bear the cultural consciousness in order to introduce the Chinese culture into the rest of the world. Naturally, in order to realize the goal of introducing and spreading Chinese culture, the learners also must fumble proper strategies and procedures of translation.

2.2 Definition of Chinese Specific Terms

China is an ancient country that has history of 5000 years and the Chinese culture go back to the first civilization in the country. The philosophy, ideas, moral, values and qualities that are used in China are all based on the old Chinese culture. Chinese culture has definitely been extensive and abundant. With all said and done, the Chinese prefer to learn from others by drawing the strong points and moving forwards. Since China open itself to the outside world, the Chinese created neologisms tinged with Chinese specific features.

The Chinese Specific Terms (CSTs) describes the social phenomena in a specific periods of time. These terms have a huge range of content, strong sense of times and rich cultural connotations. Chinese specific culture is the member of the combination of ancient civilization and progressive culture, therefore, the Chinese specific term is created eventually. Here in this study, Chinese specific terms are defined as a part of cultural words but different from it, because terms in this study mainly refer to those terms occurred after the reform and opening up of China and related with socialist system used in Chinese Government Work Report.

The word specific in Chinese Specific Terms (CSTs) means to one specific concept. In the Chinese dictionary, the word specific is defined as a peculiar or meaningful style and quality that a particular thing exhibits. Specific words literally indicate exclusively different or particular words. The term specific must be positive and meaningful things in one culture, which symbolize the culture and can be popularized worldwide. This term does not include bizarre and exclusively monstrous or even inherently corrupted or demoralized things in a given cultural community. Thus, the term specific has two qualities which are:

- (a). the specific words in one culture should be new to other cultures;
- (b). the specific words should in truth mirror the positive factors of a culture.

Chinese Specific Terms are terms that reflect, exhibit and radiate the Chinese culture, connotations and flavor. These terms are unique to the Chinese culture and there are no equivalents found in other cultures. The Chinese Specific Terms have three prominent characteristics which are

- (a). Peculiarity or uniqueness. Such terms reflect the things, events, objects or concepts which are peculiar or unique to the Chinese cultures. They do not exist or differ from those in the English-speaking cultures.
- (b). Embedded with cultural connotations. Some such terms mainly refer to

those terms with rich cultural connotations.

(c). No equivalents in the English language. For such terms, though sometimes there are familiarities, they have no total equivalents or identities in the English language, even if there are equivalents, their cultural connotations may differ.

From the above characteristics, the Chinese Specific Terms means terms that are unique to the Chinese culture and any equivalents of these terms are not found in any other languages. A few researchers have provided similar definitions to that of definitions provided above. In 1987, Wang Huan mentioned that Every language has the so-called culture-specific words, which are closely to the cultural background, and there no equivalent words or expressions existed in another culture.” (Wang, 1987). Where else Aixela (1996) mentions that culture-loaded words are usually expressed in a text by means of objects and of systems of classification and measurement whose use is restricted to the source culture, or by means of the transcription of opinions and the description of habits equally alien to the receiving culture.

In his book *Culture-Specific Items in Translation* published in 1996, Aixela states the following. “Those textually actualized items whose function and connotations in a source text involve a translation problem in their transference to a target text, whenever this problem is a product of the nonexistence of the referred item or of its different inter-textual status in the cultural system of the readers of the target text” (Aixela, 2007: 58). Baker (2000) states “The SL words may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture. The concept in question may be abstract or concrete, and it may relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or a type of food, such concepts are often referred to as ‘culture-specific’” (Baker, 2000: 21).

No matter how the Chinese Specific Words are defined, these definitions all agree that the words and expression carries unique Chinese cultural meaning. For the purpose of the study, the Chinese Specific Terms are peculiar to the Chinese culture and have no equivalents in English and other language. The Government Work Report embodies the common feature of the Chinese political documents, which are often filled with political jargons related to the socialist system and ideology as well as four-word idioms. In this research, the Chinese Specific Terms found in the 2014 Chinese Government Work Research, is categorized in three which are (1) the terms related to politics and ideology under the Chinese socialist

system, (2) terms related to society and (3) culture and the Chinese idioms.

The Chinese Specific Terms (CSTs) are the symbol of Chinese culture that is closely related to Chinese ways of life. In order to fully understand these terms one has to be knowledgeable to the Chinese civilization and the Chinese culture. The CSTs are easily understood by the Chinese community as they have a common knowledge on the Chinese culture. When a person communicates with people from other cultures, we are confronted with language and cultural barriers. Translation is urgently needed to serve for communication. In terms of the study of these Chinese specific terms, it can not only contribute to the development of the linguistics, but also improve the practice of translation and intercultural communication.

2.2.1 Brief Introduction to the 2014 Government Work Report

With the increase in social development and globalization, people from different cultures as well as countries communicate with each other. Political texts are a form of communication that brings people together. The Chinese Government Work Report (GWR) is an official Chinese government document that is authoritative and has many distinctive features. There are many Chinese characteristic words that are related to the social development of China and these words reflect specific Chinese connotations. Another distinctive feature is that the Chinese GWR contains long and complex sentences that are straight to the point and there are a few connectives that can be found.

As mentioned before, the Chinese Government Report (GWR) is an official document which is delivered annually by the central government and local governments. For the purposes of this study, the 2014 Chinese GWR is used. This report is drafted by the General Office of the State Council. After the approval of relevant leaders, it is delivered by the Premier at the National People's Congress (NPC). Deputies to the National People's Congress and members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference then discuss the Report in small groups and provide their views and suggestions. The Presidium of the NPC deliberates on

the Report at later conferences and feed back to the central government. The Chinese citizens are exposed to the GWR through television, internet, newspapers and books.

The Compilation and Translation Bureau of the CPC Central Committee under the Minister of Foreign Affairs is in charge of translating the Chinese GWR into other languages such as English, Mongolian and Tibetan. Professional translators are employed in order to translate the GWR. Great attention is paid to the accuracy of translation because of its political sensitivities. To avoid misunderstandings, foreign experts are consulted during translation and proper changes are made according to their suggestions. In order to improve the quality of the translation, professional translators from other association are consulted. Once the translation of the GWR is done, the Compilation and Translation Bureau will submit the translated report to the NPC.

The GWR has a serious, firm tone and simple language, aiming at dissecting thoughts, expounding ideas and publicizing policies with the features of accuracy, steadiness, political, timeliness, objectivity and integrity. This report by the Central Chinese Government relates to all concerning issues from economy, politics culture, education, foreign affairs, environmental protection, ethnic

groups to social security that emphasizes the priority of government work. The GWR has both general and unique linguistic features. The words in this report is formal and the sentences are long and complicated which is full of political jargon that are authoritative. Other than that, the language in this report is plain and easy to make sure that the report is understood. There is no ambiguity in the oral and written version of the GWR.

All information written in the GWR is regarded as a guideline for government work. These information provides both local and foreigners to understand the focus of the government and the direction the country is going to. Therefore, it is vital that the translators of the GWR must possess knowledge of both the source and target language and culture.

2.3 Related Studies

Zhu Yaoxian (1997) argues that if a translator wants to make a good version of translation, it is necessary for him or her to figure out the cultural differences between the source language and target language before he or she decides which kind of translation strategy to consider or to take. Wang Nongsheng (2000), a senior translator, working in Central Compilation and Translation Bureau of China, shared her thoughts about translating. She stated that good translation is fully understanding of the original text, especially the meaning of political terms concerning with the national policies, guidelines and territory. She also argued that three techniques must be used to avoid Chinglish. Chinglish as she states is the spoken or written English aspect that is influenced by the Chinese language. This term is commonly applied to ungrammatical or nonsensical English in Chinese contexts and may have pejorative or deprecating connotations in translating political texts. Wang Nongsheng explain that the first step is to re-create the translation text according to the habits and principles of the English language. Next, compare difficult examples with similar expressions from the native English materials. Then final step is to cultivate great interest in language and improve the overall quality.

Zhao Xiaoli (2004) pointed out Chinglish as the most prominent problem in C-E translation and expounded on the translators' interference in the translation of Chinese political documents at proper occasions. Zhang Yu (2006) studied the foreignization strategy to translate Chinese specific vocabulary into English. Having studied a large amount of examples, she summarized that foreignization should be regarded as the main translation tactic in translating Chinese specific vocabulary into English. Zhang Tingting (2011) analysed the new expressions of Chinese specific vocabulary. Based on reception theory and adaption theory, she emphasized the significance of China English to external publicity and suggested some ways of translation in practical application by researching the translatability and untranslatability of Chinese specific vocabulary.

Dou Weilin (2007) analyzed six political terms with cultural-loaded meanings in her article. Based on her analysis, the Chinese political terms and their English equivalents actually differed in their cultural connotations. She pointed out that misunderstandings may occur if translators failed to make the difference in cultural connotations clear. Then she furthered her studies in putting forward language strategies in political term translation. In her opinion, creation of new terms, accurate choices of English equivalents, borrowing, literal translation and transliteration are feasible methods in political term translation. In his paper On

Application of Domestication or Foreignization Strategies for Translations of Foreign Affairs in Universities, Feng Xiaorui (2008) proposes that in E-C translation, foreignization should be used, where appropriate, to supplement domestication while in C-E translation domestication should be used as much as possible.

Wu Guangjun (2010) looked into redundancy in Government Work Report of the Year 2010 and put forward approaches to deal with the problem. Fidelity is highly valued in C-E translation of political documents. However, word-for-word translation is not advisable. He made an analysis of redundancy in GWR of the year 2010 in the sentential level and the textual level. Redundancy at the sentential level mainly falls on verbs, nouns and modifiers. And Wu probed into redundancy of modification at the textual level. Then, Chen Yongjiang (2012) researched the strategies and problems for translating Chinese specific vocabulary into English.

Though these studies and comments are instructive to translators working on official documents, they are presented unsystematically, addressing limited respects by proposing several methods to avoid Chinglish or discussing the correct and proper translation of some concrete sentences. As a result, applicable

translation procedures and strategies for the translation of Chinese specific terms in Government Work Report need to be further explored.

2.4 Connection between Translation Procedure and Translation Strategy in the Study

Translation is an activity that requires making a great number of decisions and consequently carries many risks of making mistakes (Meyer, 2006). The variations between Chinese and English cultures make the process of translating a real challenge. The problematic factors in translating from Chinese to English includes meaning, style, proverbs. The translation of Chinese specific terms has been and still is a debatable issue. Discussing non-equivalence in translation, Baker places Cultural Specific in the section of the most common problems (Baker 1992: 21). Newmark supports this claim by stating that “culture as the greatest obstacle to translation, at least to the achievement of an accurate and decent translation” (Newmark 2010: 172-173). Therefore, the present study concentrates on the procedures and strategies of translating Chinese specific terms in *2014 Government Work Report*. In order to clarify the distinction between procedure and strategy, the forthcoming section is allotted to discuss the procedures of translating Chinese specific terms, and strategies for rendering allusions will be explained in sequence.

According to Oxford English Dictionary, strategy refers to ‘a plan for successful action based on the rationality and interdependence of the moves of the opposing participants’, while procedure is defined as ‘the fact or manner of proceeding with any action, or in any circumstance or situation; a system of proceeding; proceeding, in reference to its mode or method; conduct behavior.’ Strategies involve adopting procedures to solve problems, and the chosen procedure will influence the result. According to Mailhac (2007) ‘strategy’ is conceptually broader than ‘procedure’, hence it refers to a “method employed to translate a given element/unit (including a whole text) making use of one or more procedures selected on the basis of relevant parameters”. A strategy links procedure with the conditions which obtain when they are used, these being specified in terms of parameters. Venuti (1998:240) indicates that translation strategies “involve the basic task of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it.”

Davies notes that “procedures identified can be ranked on a scale according to their degree of adaptation” (Davies, 2003). In other words, all translation procedures for dealing with Chinese specific terms are ranked in a scale beginning with a strategy that preserves the characteristics of SL culture most and ending with a strategy that displays the biggest adaptation to the TL culture. In this study the translation of Chinese specific terms will be analyzed from both approaches:

translation procedures proposed by Newmark and Venuti's foreignization and domestication translation strategies. Venuti's translation strategies of foreignization or domestication reveals the general tendency of Chinese specific terms translation, on the basis of which the relationship between source and target cultures can be revealed, whereas, Newmark translation procedures help to specify which translation procedures for translating Chinese specific terms is the most usually employed.

The key point of translation procedures is how to deal with form and meaning in the level of language. Compared with translation procedures, translation strategies break the limitation of language, widening the horizon of language, culture and aesthetics. Thus, translation procedures are mainly confined to value orientation of the language level while translation strategies are the value orientation of culture, which shows the disparity obviously.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

2.5.1 Newmark's Translation Procedure (1981&1988)

Newmark (1988) provides 19 translation procedures that is suitable to use. These 19 procedures are: (1) Literal; (2) Transference; (3) Naturalization; (4) Cultural equivalent; (5) Functional equivalent (6) Descriptive equivalent; (7) Synonymy; (8) Through translation; (9) Shifts or Transpositions; (10) Modulation; (11) Recognized Translation; (12) Translation Label; (13) Compensation; (14) Componential Analysis; (15) Reduction and Expansion; (16) Paraphrase; (17) Couplets; (18) Notes, Additions, and Glosses (19) Deletion

Literal

This procedure ranges from word to word; group to group; collocation to collocation; clause to clause; sentence to sentence but this may change with the grammar of the TL. The application of this procedure can make the translated text faithful to the original text. According to Newmark, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. He also goes on to say "Literal translation is the first step in translation. A good translator abandons a literal version only when it is plainly inexact or, in case of a vocative or informative text, badly written" (Newmark, 1988b:76).

Transference

Newmark describes that transference is used for “The names of all living (except the Pope and fee royals) and dead people, geographical and topographical names, names of periodicals and newspapers, titles of as yet untranslated literary works, plays and films, names of private companies and institutions, names of public or nationalized institutions; unless they have recognized translations and finally street names and addresses”.

Transliteration is the practice of transcribing a word or text written in one writing system into another writing system. It occurs when the translator transcribes the SL characters sounds in the TL (Bayar, 2007). It is the process rendering the letters of one alphabet in terms of the letters of another with a different alphabetical system. In other words, this procedure refers to the conversion of foreign letters into the letters of the TL. It essentially means converting words in one language to words in another language by means of their close approximation in sound. This is usually done because, it is more intuitive or easier and the corresponding words simply do not exist in the target language. Transliteration means translating nothing, and it only introduces the exoticness of one language or culture into another language. By using the procedure, the cultural flavor contained in the source language work can be retained and kept and the possibility

also can be avoided that the target readers are not able to understand and source language culture.

Naturalization

Naturalization: it adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. (Newmark, 1988b:82)

Cultural equivalent

This procedure as introduced by Newmark is the process of replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one however, "they are not accurate" (Newmark, 1988b:83). The uses of cultural equivalent are limited; since they are not accurate, but this procedure can be used in general texts, publicity and propaganda, as well as for brief explanation to TL readers who are ignorant of the relevant SL culture.

This procedure can give greater pragmatic impact than culturally neutral words.

Functional equivalent

This procedure requires the use of a culture-neutral word. (Newmark, 1988b:83).

This procedure applied to cultural words of the SL required when the TL required a cultural free word or a new specific term in TL. So, it neutralizes or generalizes the SL word. When a culturally equivalent term in TL is not possible to find a cultural word of SL, this procedure is the most accurate way of translating.

Descriptive equivalent

The meaning of the CBT (culture-bound term) is explained in several words. (Newmark, 1988b:83)

Synonymy

This procedure is "near TL equivalent." (Newmark, 1988b:84). It is near-TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalence may or may not exist. This procedure is used for SL words where, (1) there is no clear one-to-one equivalent in the TL and (2) the word is not important in the text. A translator cannot do without synonymy; he is to do with it as a compromise, in order to translate more important segment of a text, segments of the meaning more accurately. But it is considered that the unnecessary use of synonym as a symbol

of a poor translation.

Through-translation

The procedure is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds. It can also be called: calque or loan translation. (Newmark, 1988b:84)

Shifts or transpositions

This procedure involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii) change of an SL word to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth. (Newmark, 1988b:86)

Modulation

This procedure occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective. (Newmark, 1988b:88)

Recognized translation

This procedure occurs when the translator "normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term." (Newmark, 1988b:89)

Translation label

This is a provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which can later be withdrawn. It could be done through literal translations. (Newmark,1988b:90)

Compensation

This procedure occurs when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part. (Newmark, 1988b:90). This procedure is used when there is a loss of (1) meaning; (2) sound effect; (3) metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of sentence. One such loss is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence. (Newmark,1988b:90)

Componential Analysis

Comparing an SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components." (Newmark,1988b:114) Generally the SL word

has a more specific meaning than the TL word, and the translator has to add one or two TL sense components to the corresponding TL word in order to produce a closer approximation of meaning.

Reduction and Expansion

These are rather imprecise translation procedures, which the translators practise intuitively in some cases. However, for each there is at least one shift which the translator may like to bear in mind. Particularly in poorly written texts.

(Newmark,1988b:90)

Paraphrase

Paraphrase is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of a text. It is used in an 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written or when it had important implications and omissions. (Newmark,1988b:90) One should be careful in listing paraphrases as a translation procedure, because this word is often used to describe free translation. The procedure is the minimal recasting of an ambiguous or obscure sentence, in order to clarify it. Paraphrase is a translation procedure whereby the translator replaces a word in the source text by a group of words or an expression in the target text, in this procedure the meaning of the CBT(culture-bound term) is explained. Here the explanation is much more

detailed than that of descriptive equivalent.

Couplets

This procedure occurs when the translator combines two different procedures for dealing with a single problem. They are particularly common for cultural words.

(Newmark, 1988b:91)

Notes, additions and glosses

Lastly, Newmark makes some suggestions about notes and supplying additional information in translation “ The additioned information a translator may have to add to his version is normally cultural (...), technical (...) or linguistic (...) and is dependent on the requirements of his as opposed to the original readership.

Deletion

A term of little importance in the TL culture may be deleted in translation, provided it is marginal to the text, and some indication of function given where required. (Newmark, 1981:77)

2.5.2 Venuti's Translation Strategy (1995)

Translation is inter-lingual communication as well as intercultural communication. The cultural differences between Chinese and English causes the difficulties of Chinese-English translation. The source language (SL) culture-oriented and target language (TL) culture-oriented are the two strategies used to solve cultural differences in the course of translation: domestication and foreignization are the two translation strategies introduced in the book *The Translator's Invisibility* by Venuti (1995). These two strategies are based on Schleiermacher (1992) who stated that "there are only two methods of translating, either the translator does not bother the original author and leads the reader to approach the author or the translator tries not to bother the reader and leads the original author to approach the reader." (Schulte&Biguenet,1992).

In their book *Dictionary of Translation Studies*, Schuttleworth & Cowie mentioned that Venuti (1995) described domestication translation strategy as "a transparent, fluent style is adopted in order to minimize the strangeness of the foreign text for TL reader". Where else Venuti (1995) describes the foreignization strategy as the "type of translation in which a TT is produced which deliberately breaks target conventions by retaining something of the foreignness of the original" (Schuttleworth & Cowie, 2004:43-44, 59).

Venuti (1995) further explains that domestication refers to relieve the influence of cultural background in the original text and keep concentration on the culture in the target language. This translation strategy is easier for target readers. The domestic strategy is an ethnocentric reduction of the foreign text to the TL cultural values, bringing the author back home (Venuti, 1995: 20). In other words, domestication strategy brings the SL culture closer to the TL culture by making the words text even more familiar and recognizable. Although this translation strategy is easier for the reader to read but many cultural features of the original text is omitted (Schuttleworth & Cowie, 2004:43-44).

According to Venuti (1995), foreignization focuses on the preservation of language and culture in source language, making the target reader feel the existence and expression of the source language. This strategy is new to the target reader and this excites the reader. Foreignization preserves the form and feature of the source language, and also introduce exotic cultural factors. Venuti mentioned that the foreignization strategy will be able to break TL conventions and retain the foreignness of the original (Schuttleworth & Cowie, 2004:59). Venuti (1995) claimed that this strategy will “register the linguistic and cultural difference of the foreign text, sending the readers abroad”. (Venuti, 1995: 20).

2.5.3 The Application of Post-Colonialism Theory in Translation

Since World War 2, translated literature in Britain and America have had only a total of two to four percent of the total book production (Venuti 1995: 12-13). During this period, domestication was the dominant strategy when translation from other languages only reinforced their cultural, political and economic hegemony in the post war period. When the cultural translation becomes the focus of the research, the consideration on the choices of the translation strategy should be all-round and holistic (Zhang, 2007).

Post-colonialism theory has become a major force in literary studies and it is regarded as a significant development in literary criticism. Post-colonialism is defined as an approach to literary analysis that is particularly concerned with literature. The post-structuralism idea of deconstructionism arouses the interest of post-colonialists who are determined to use the theory of deconstruction to analyse the phenomenon of colonialism and imperialism from cultural perspective. They despise any claims which explicitly or implicitly exaggerate the particular sophistication and complexity of the Western art and literature which place the non-Western cultural forms in a marginal position.

Post-colonial criticism brings a realization that the non-European cultural forms in Western canonical literature are only partially represented and check the power

relations between the West and the East. Post-colonialists notice that: “Models of Western thought (derived, for example, from Aristotle, Descartes, Kant, Marx, Nietzsche and Freud) or of literature (Homer, Dante, Flaubert, T.S. Eliot)” have exerted a tremendous influence on the world culture, marginalizing or excluding non-western traditions and forms of cultural life and expression (Selden, 2004). Post-colonialism focuses on non-European cultures, particularly works about countries or regions which were previously colonized, and attacks Euro-centrism often appearing in the works of western writers or scholars. Furthermore, post-colonialism studies the way that underdeveloped nations, in spite of their political independence, free their cultures from the inferiority imposed by westerners, find their own identities, and mark their own foot-prints in history. Consequently, a monotonous version of world history and culture as observed from the Western point of view is strongly opposed by post-colonialism supporting a complete exhibition of diversified cultural forms.

While the previous translation theory is mostly at linguistic level, i.e., based on language analysis, post-colonialism translation theory is free from constraints of a single language research, so that the translation studies shift from inner text to the social, cultural, political and other fields. The post-colonial theory, as a post-modern cultural critical discourse, provides a new horizon and method for

translation studies. The post-colonial theory views and interprets translation studies in a unique perspective by introducing the conception of the cultural hegemony. Using post-colonialism related theory to analyze the translation strategies of domestication and foreignization facilitates exploring how to resist the cultural hegemony, and at the same time promoting the culture of a relatively weak power. Thus, in translation circle, Venuti (1995) as one of the typical theorists who conduct the research from the post-colonial perspective recognize the unequal exchange of translated works between dominant nations and peripheral nations.

According to his study on Anglo-American translation history, Venuti argues that the translator and the translation are actually invisible in the translation. Thus, he strongly opposes domestication because it coerces the cultural aspect of the foreign text to accustom to the target culture values (ibid: 20). In other words, Venuti regards language and culture in order to dominate the “weak culture”, Therefore, he thinks that fluency translation strategy as a kind of cultural imperialism will overshadow the cultural distinctions and he advocates the “resistant translation” (i.e. foreignization) instead of the “smooth translation” (i.e. Domestication). He expects the linguistic and cultural difference could be reflected and the cultural hegemonies could be avoided (Venuti, 1995: 242).

After the Opium War, China was for a long time under ferocious aggression of western powers. As the centre of the eastern civilization it gradually lost its cultural glamour and was marginalized under the widespread western culture. However, in past thirty years, with the rapid economic growth, China has emerged as a huge power in the world and is now at the central stage of the international community. There is an urgent need for China to promote its soft power and promulgate its core values and traditional culture when its culture is still placed in a weak position compared with the dominant western culture worldwide. Consequently, according to post-colonialism and Venuti's foreignization strategy, China should adopt the foreignization strategy in the translation of the government work report so as to highlight the exoticism of the Chinese culture and evoke the westerners' awareness of the Chinese civilization.

2.6 Chapter Summary

This chapter reviewed the previous related studies and other researchers related to Chinese specific terms, and such concepts are also explained. This chapter also presented three theoretical frameworks of the theories on translation strategy and procedure. In the following chapter, methodology of how the study is carried out will be showed in detail.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The third chapter discusses the manner of which the research was carried out. This chapter describes the research data describes the data analysis procedure and how the data was analyzed to meet the objectives and answer the research questions.

This current study used a qualitative method which used comparative analysis to collect as many as 40 Chinese specific terms (CSTs) found in the Chinese Government Work Report as well as the English translated version of the report.

This study employed Newark's (1981 & 1988) classification of translation procedure and Venuti's (1995) notion on translation strategy to analyze and conclude the translation procedures and strategies used in the translating process.

This was done in order to determine the principles on the choice of translation procedures and strategies in various situations through the case study of the translation of Chinese specific terms in 2014 Government Work Report. This study also investigated the factors that influenced the the choice of translation procedures/strategies and why certain strategy and procedure are adopted in

translating Chinese specific terms (source text; ST) to the English (target text; TT) by using post-colonialism theory.

3.1 The Corpus

The 2014 Chinese Government Work Report is a political document of Chinese government that is published by the Chinese National People's Congress. This report was downloaded from the Chinese government website which is http://www.gov.cn/guowuyuan/2014-03/14/content_2638989.htm for the Chinese version. The English version of this report was translated by the Central Compilation and Translation Bureau (CCTB) and this translated version was downloaded from http://www.cctb.net/bygz/wxfy/201403/t20140318_302334.htm.

The Central Compilation and Translation Bureau (CCTB) (Chinese: 中央编译局) was established in 1953 and this bureau is an organization under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. It is responsible for the translation of Government Work Report, and this organization guarantees the quality of the translations and in some sense, making the translations models for translation learner. The CCTB has a total of 55 staff and 28 of them are associate professors and professors (<http://www.cctb.net/introduce/>).

The Government Work Report (GWR) was presented by Premier Li Keqiang (李 克强, 2014) of the People's Republic of China on the 5th of March 2014 at the National People's Congress for review and approval. Similar to the previous GWR, the content of the 2014 GWR was the final result of works of the government in the year 2013. The 2014 GWR summaries the accomplishments of the central government in the previous year, and announces its plans and major tasks for the following year. There were a total of 105 paragraphs which includes 17049 Chinese characters in the Chinese version of the report and a total of 225 paragraphs which included 13574 words in the English version of the report. The Chinese version of this report had 14 pages while the English version had 30 pages. The 2014 GWR provided an opportunity to international communities to learn the life in China and the Chinese citizens. This current study investigates the Chinese specific terms that appear in the Chinese version of the report as well as the translated Chinese specific terms in the English translated version.

The results of the findings were sent to a native Chinese speaker who was also proficient in English inter ratter. The inter ratter was an English translator working in Harbin Translation Company who graduated with a Masters in English Language Education from the Mu Danjiang Normal University. This inter ratter had 30 years of teaching English in the universities before working as a translator.

Sending the findings of the study to an intra ratter was important to ensure the content of the findings were accurate

3.2 Data Analysis Procedure

In order to collect various occurrences of Chinese specific terms, the researcher took a few steps. The first step included a manual search of 40 Chinese specific terms from the Chinese version of the 2014 Chinese GWR. These 40 specific terms were then cross checked with the English version of the selected text and these translated terms were selected. The 40 English translated Chinese specific terms were categorized into 3 types. The three categories were (1) terms related to politics and ideology under the Chinese socialist system, (2) terms related to Chinese society and culture and finally (3) Chinese idioms.

There are two reasons why the Chinese specific terms that were translated in English were categorized into three. The first reason is the Chinese Government Work Report (GWR) is filled with political jargons related to the socialist system and ideology and the idioms reflecting the abundance and profoundness of the Chinese culture. The second reason is it is hard to discuss the corresponding translation procedures and strategies to Chinese specific terms in a general sense. The categorizing of the 40 English translated CSTs into three categories make it

easier to analyze the relevant translation procedures and strategies of each of the 40 translated terms.

The second step began with the extraction of all 40 English translated CSTs from the English version of the 2014 Chinese GWR. Each of these terms was then analyzed using the Newmark's (1981 & 1988) translation procedures and Venuti's (1995) translation strategies. Later each of the 40 terms were then transliterated and then translated.

The third step involved the process of assessing the 40 English translated CSTs. These 40 terms were assessed in order to check if the original meanings of the Chinese CSTs were conveyed effectively. The connotation of each 40 CSTs from the source text, the Chinese 2014 GWR were presented and explained while the explanation of the 40 English translated CSTs were also explained. The connotation similarities and differences of each of the 40 CSTs in Chinese as well as the English translated version were presented in the process of analysis. This third process was done in order to provide some respective perceived responses of L1 and L2 readers.

The final step involved a reasoning for the translation procedures and strategies of each of the 40 English translated CSTs.

3.3 Collection

The studied analysed all the Chinese specific terms found in the 2014 Government Work Report in both the source text version which is Chinese as well as the English translated version. The study specifically analysed 40 Chinese English translated CSTs and the translation procedures and strategies. As mentioned in the previous section, the 40 CSTs were separated into three different categories as this helped the translated terms be analysed. The translation procedures of Newmark (1981 & 1988) and translation strategies of Venuti (1995) were used for the purpose of the study.

Five translation procedures introduced by Newmark (1981 & 1988) and two translation strategies introduced by Venuti (1995) were used as it reflected a cultural interventionist perspective. It is important to note that the two translation strategies, foreignizing and domesticating were used in relation to specific cultural situations, specific moments in the changing reception of a foreign literature, or in the changing hierarchy of domestic values. In other words, translations aim to be faithful to the linguistic and cultural differences of the foreign text to serve different

factors and thus different procedures and strategies are indicated for translation. As mentioned several times, the source text that was used in this study was the 2014 Government Work Report.

A qualitative descriptive method was used in order to answer the two research questions mentioned in the first chapter. The 40 CSTs were manually selected in both the Chinese as well as the translated English version of the GWR. These terms were then manually analyzed based on the translation procedures and strategies.

3.4 Chapter Summary

To sum up, this chapter shown a comprehensive view of the research methodology used in the present research so that search out research answers for their research questions. This chapter discussed two main aspects in research methodology: data collection which includes of 40 Chinese specific terms and its English correspondents from Chinese government website; theoretical framework: the current research applies Newmark's translation procedures (1981&1988) and Venuti's translation strategies (1995). The data analysis and findings are discussed in detailed in the next chapter four.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of selected excerpts extracted from the 2014 Chinese Government Work Report and its English translated version. The analysis starts with the sample of the research (the Chinese source text and its English translated version) by locating and classifying the Chinese specific terms. Then, the extracted expressions and their English translation are aligned manually and the translation procedure and strategy for each pair are identified according to Newmark (1981&1988) and Venuti (1995) theoretical framework. Furthermore, the meanings of Chinese specific terms in L1 and L2 are scrutinized and studied to consider the translation effect and the proposed translation procedure and strategy will be presented with elaboration. By the end of this chapter, the findings are concluded from the analysis and illustrated in tables.

ESL/EFL learners have focused on the applicability of translation procedure and strategy in this field. Overwhelmingly detailed linguistic analysis of the translation process is something that ESL/EFL learners do not really need. For them, translation procedure and strategy are mainly means of support and initial guidance; and these procedure and strategy should give learners the opportunity to choose between various possibilities how to deal with translation problems by providing advice, suggestions and recommendations. Using a strategy, on the one hand, is a conscious process; a strategy may for translator be the best possible way of dealing with the task of rendering a text from one language into another, and what is stressed by Venuti is the purposefulness of this process and strategy is a plan or method for achieving a specific goal (the whole text). ‘Strategy’ is conceptually broader than ‘procedure’ hence it refers to a “method employed to translate a given element unit (including a whole text) making use of one or more procedures selected on the basis of relevant parameters”. While the term procedure, on the other hand, implies concentration on the process of translation itself, on what actually happens between the source and the target text it is a way of acting progressing in a course of action, esp, an established method (one ,sentence, clause, phrase, word). In Newmark’s *A Textbook of Translation*, the methods “related more to whole texts” the two main methods introduced by him is semantic translation and communicative translation while “translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language”. However, it is both pitiful and

unavoidable that those translation procedures. Newmark has put in his book, in most cases deal with the translation between English and German, French. So some of the procedures may not be suitable when applied to Chinese-English translation.

The translation procedure and strategy in this study are identified by analyzing authentic examples of translated texts from Chinese into English and presented as “actual” procedure and strategy used rather than the correct procedure and strategy to use. The 40 excerpts are quoted and discussed to illustrate the a few procedures and strategies identified and to explore the potential pros and cons of each procedure and strategy. Although the discussion is occasionally critical of certain translations, finding fault with published translations is never the object of the exercise. It is in fact virtually impossible except in extreme cases to draw a line between what counts as a good translation and what counts as a bad one. Every translation has points of strength and points of weakness and every translation is open to improvement.

The majority of readers will not be familiar with all the language illustrated in this study but they should still be able to follow the discussion of individual examples . Translation of Chinese specific terms requires not only to convey the meaning of the original as much as possible, but also to win the acceptance of the target readers.

In this chapter some translation procedures and strategies are illustrated in detail in order to contribute to ESL learners' learning.

4.1 Foreignization Translation Strategy

Foreignization keeps the cultural images of the source text and consequently promote cultural transmission and communication between the source text and the target text. The major purpose of foreignization translation is to introduce that is foreign to the target culture as discussed in the chapter of literature review. The target text produced with foreignization translation should be faithful to the source text in terms of the cultural features. Over the past decades, translation studies have always emphasized linguistic faithfulness of the target text to the source text. However, due attention should be paid to cultural faithfulness. Only in this way, can translation accomplish its function of transmitting culture and act as a medium for cultural communication.

4.1.1 Transference (Transliteration) Translation Procedure

Newmark points out "some authorities deny that this is a translation procedure" but he puts transference in the first place in the discussion of other procedures except literal translation, so he may hold that transference is not only one of the translation procedures but an important one. "transference" is one of most important and practical translation procedures, especially when we lay more and

more emphasis on culture transmission in intercultural communication nowadays. Translation is essentially the cultural communication between different peoples. However, as each of them has its peculiar culture, it must cause the cultural gaps and produce the “cultural collision” between them inevitably and also bring about many problems in translation. Some words with local colors in the SL have not their equivalent terms in the TL, namely, the untranslatability of these words. And with the increasing development of China’s technology and science nowadays, the neologisms are created in a great number, and most of them in Chinese haven’t the equivalents in English. Peter Newmark suggested us a very effective translation procedure to handle these problems, that is transference and which plays a very important role that any other procedures cannot substitute in the bilingual translation. The definition of transference that Peter Newmark made is that transference is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure. It is the same as Catford’s transference, and includes transliteration.

Extract 1: ST: 神舟十号遨游太空，嫦娥三号成功登月，蛟龙深潜再创纪录，这表明中国人民完全有能力，有智慧实现建成创新型国家的目标。

Transliteration: shen zhou shi hao

Literal translation: the number ten of the Divine Land a poetic name for China.

TT: The Shenzhou-10 spacecraft was sent into orbit. The Chang’e-3 lunar lander successfully landed on the moon. The submersible Jiaolong broke the record for manned deep-sea dives. All this shows that the Chinese people definitely have the

ability and wisdom to achieve the objective of making the country more innovative.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The meaning of “神舟十号” is one of China's Shenzhou series spacecraft. It is translated as the Shenzhou-10 spacecraft. “神舟” is transliterated in Chinese phonetic system even though it has the implied meaning of "holly spaceship". The adoption of the transference (transliteration) and literal translation procedures are for the purpose of showing China's great advances in astronautic science to the whole world by labelling the spaceship with Chinese phonetics. Transliteration procedure in this case can best demonstrate the uniqueness of Chinese words and enlarge the vocabulary of space technology. So here the transliteration procedure is the best way to illustrate this point. In addition, the transliterated word Shenzhou-10 can be added to the world space technology history and the relevant vocabulary. Foreignization translation strategy is used in the translating process which is adopted to fulfill the function of improving China's status in the international community. The name of “神” has played a pun game, because that the pronunciation of “神舟” is exactly the same with that of “神州”. “神” here just refers to a sort of magic power, having to do as “神州”, meaning the Great Chinese land of mysterious magic and charm. The scientists named “神舟” after “神州”, meaning that it is the spaceship of Great China. The name of “神舟” is quite unique and belongs to China and its people, “神舟十号” is the pride of the Chinese, indicating the rising power of China. The name of “神舟” belongs just to

China.

Extract 2: ST: 今年政府工作的总体要求是：高举中国特色社会主义伟大旗帜，以邓小平理论，“三个代表”重要思想，科学发展观为指导，全面贯彻落实党的十八大和十八届二中，三中全会精神。

Transliteration: deng xiao ping li lun

Literal translation: Deng Xiaoping theory.

TT: The overall requirements for the government's work this year are as follows; Hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics; take Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of Three Represents and the Scientific Outlook on Development as our guide; comprehensively implement the guidelines of the Eighteenth National Party Congress and the second and third plenary sessions of the Eighteenth CPC Central Committee;

Type: terms related to politics and ideology under Chinese socialist system

Analysis: The meaning of“邓小平理论” is the theory and guiding ideology of Chinese Communist Party which mainly reflected in the 1978 Chinese Communist Party in the third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee after Deng Xiaoping's various speeches, reports and meetings in the resolution. The 15th National Congress of the CCP put Deng Xiaoping's theory of constructing the Chinese characteristic socialism theory directly referred to as" Deng Xiaoping Theory ", hence the name Deng Xiaoping theory was written into the constitution, it has become one of the guiding ideology. It is translated as Deng Xiaoping theory. The transliteration plus literal translation

procedures utilized in the translation process. “邓小平” is transliterated into Deng Xiaoping in Chinese Pinyin Spelling System instead of Wade-Giles Spelling System. “理论” is literally translated and the translation of the whole Chinese specific term is "Deng Xiaoping Theory". Deng Xiaoping is the main founder who built socialism with Chinese characteristics as the theme of the theory. His theory is one of the great theoretical achievements of the Marx doctrine in China. It is a theoretical summary of the different experiences of the Communist Party of China and the Soviet Union. With transference (transliteration) and literal translation procedures can solve the problem of untranslatability of the TL text to a certain degree sometimes so that the process of cultural exchange will not be broken. And the translation strategy applied in the translation is foreignization.

Extract 3: ST: 神舟十号遨游太空，嫦娥三号成功登月，蛟龙深潜再创纪录，这表明中国人民完全有能力，有智慧实现建成创新型国家的目标。

Transliteration: chang e shi san hao

Literal translation: Chang e number three

TT: The Shenzhou-10 spacecraft was sent into orbit. The Chang'e-3 lunar lander successfully landed on the moon. The submersible Jiaolong broke the record for manned deep-sea dives. All this shows that the Chinese people definitely have the ability and wisdom to achieve the objective of making the country more innovative.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The meaning of “嫦娥三号” is the Chinese Lunar Exploration Program. Chang'e -3 is a lunar exploration mission operated by the China National Space Administration (CNSA). The Chang'e-3 spacecraft is the second phase China's lunar program, which includes orbiting, landing and returning to Earth. It is translated as The Chang'e-3 lunar lander. Transference (transliteration) and literal translation procedures are used in the translation process. This spacecraft was named after Chang'e, the goddess of the Moon, and is a follow-up to the Chang'e 1 and Chang'e 2 lunar orbiters. In Chinese mythology, Chang'e has been the subject of a few legends. While in modern times, Chang'e has been the namesake of the Chinese Lunar Exploration Program. Accordingly, the foreignization translation strategy used in the translation may help transmit culture of Chinese folk tale to the foreigners directly and clearly.

Extract 4: ST: 神舟十号遨游太空，嫦娥三号成功登月，蛟龙深潜再创纪录，这表明中国人民完全有能力，有智慧实现建成创新型国家的目标。

Transliteration: jiao long shen qian

Literal translation: the submersible of dragon.

TT: The Shenzhou-10 spacecraft was sent into orbit. The Chang'e-3 lunar lander successfully landed on the moon. The submersible Jiaolong broke the record for manned deep-sea dives. All this shows that the Chinese people definitely have the ability and wisdom to achieve the objective of making the country more innovative.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The meaning of “蛟龙深潜” is the national high-tech research development

plan developed by Chinese in 2002. It is translated as the submersible Jiaolong. It is the creator of the world similar operation type submersible maximum diving depth record. This means that China has the ability to carry out operations in the depths of more than 99.8% of the world's oceans. “龙” in Chinese culture is different from "dragon" in western culture. “龙”, as a animal in Chinese culture, is not only the symbol of Chinese nation, but also the symbol of power. "Dragon" is actually an evil and brutal animal in western culture, which is opposite to the, auspicious image in our culture. “龙” is a kind of animal unique to the Chinese. It is not real, but vivid in all the Chinese’s minds. “龙” is even the totem of the Chinese. Unfortunately, “龙” can only keep its image in the westerners’ minds as dragon. It is, with no exception, rendered into “dragon” or vice versa. Transference (transliteration) and literal translation procedures in this case can cut across cultural barriers and, at the same time, remain the cultural peculiarities. The Cheesiness of Long will surely become familiar to the TL readership as the cultural communication continues. As EFL/ESL translation studies learner, we should always bear in mind that, in the translation of Chinese specific terms, it is important to preserve the cultural uniqueness, since it is the very thing that makes the Chinese culture different from any other culture in the world, and it is the very thing that is very precious to us Chinese. From the above, foreignization translation strategy used in this translation process.

4.1.2 Literal Translation Procedure

According to Newmark, literal translation is that the source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents. Literal translation, which preserves the original image and form without causing confusion in meaning, aims to preserve the national flavour of the source language items, instead of going against the linguistic principles of the target language. Translators should make every effort to retain figurative images, rhetorical devices and national characteristics of the original languages as much as possible when the meaning of the words can produce the same effect as the original languages do. Literal translation takes sentences as its basic units and the whole text into consideration at the same time in the course of translating, strives to reproduce both the ideological content and style of the entire work and retain as much as possible the figures of speech and such main sentence structures of speech and such main sentence structures or patterns.

Extract 5: ST: 今年政府工作的总体要求是：高举中国特色社会主义伟大旗帜，以邓小平理论，“三个代表”重要思想，科学发展观为指导，全面贯彻落实党的十八大和十八届二中，三中全会精神。

Transliteration: san ge dai biao

Literal translation: three representative

TT: The overall requirements for the government's work this year are as follows; Hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics; take Deng

Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of Three Represents and the Scientific Outlook on Development as our guide; comprehensively implement the guidelines of the Eighteenth National Party Congress and the second and third plenary sessions of the Eighteenth CPC Central Committee;

Type: terms related to politics and ideology under Chinese socialist system

Analysis: The meaning of “三个代表” is the important thought of the Chinese Communist Party. It is translated as “Three Represents”. In the translation process, the literal translation procedure is applied in this term. The important thought of "Three Represents" was put forward by Premier Comrade Jiang Zemin on 25th February, 2000 in Guangdong Province when he inspected the government work. While the theory of 三个代表 was presented for the first time in the GWR of 2001, and its English translation is as follows: “The Communist Party of China represents the requirement to develop advanced productive forces, an orientation towards advanced culture, and the fundamental interests of the over-whelming majority of the people in China”. (2001 Chinese Government Work Report). Since this theory was new to the foreigners in 2001, so when it first came into being, the translators should add annotation to explain what "Three Represents" stands for. With the annotation, the exact meaning of the expression could give the target readers a better understanding. With time going by, the theory has been well-known to the whole world and become a fixed expression. Thus, in the past ten years' GWRs, it was translated literally without annotation. literal translation of Chinese specific

terms from GWR, whose form and image are retained and reproduced in the translated version. Literal translation of Chinese specific term retains the color and flavor of the weak culture. Therefore, foreignization translation strategy applied in the translation process and the function of this translation strategy is still to retain the Chinese language flavor, achieve inter-text coherence and mark the important political thinking with Chinese label. The translation makes the political thinking easily memorized and expressed, so “三个代表” becomes internationally known as well. In this sense, China's status in the international community improved.

Extract 6: ST: 各位代表！我们将坚定不移贯彻“一国两制”方针，全满准确落实基本法，保持香港，澳门长期繁荣稳定。

Transliteration: yi guo liang zhi

Literal translation: one country two systems

TT: Fellow Deputies, We will implement the principles of “one country, two systems.” fully and faithfully carry out the basic laws of the Hong Kong and Macao special administrative regions, and maintain the two special administrative regions, and maintain the two special administrative regions’ long-term prosperity and stability.

Type: terms related to politics and ideology under Chinese socialist system

Analysis: The meaning of “一国两制” is an idea originally proposed by Deng Xiaoping (paramount leader of the CPC and the PRC), for the reunification of

China during the early 1980s He suggested that there will be only one China, but areas such as Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan can have their own capitalist economic and political systems, while the rest of China use the “socialist” system. In a word, two social systems being adopted in one country. It is translated as one country, two systems. The literal translation procedure used in the translation, which conveys the literal meaning of the CST, meanwhile maintains the special Chinese coordinating structure and retains the economic feature of Chinese language. In the English version both forms and meanings are accepted with the greatest ease for the receivers of the target language by using literal translation. And foreignization translation strategy achieves the inter-text coherence in the process of information transmission.

Extract 7: ST: 各位代表！过去一年的成就来之不易。这是以习近平同志为总书记的党中央正确领导的结果，是全党全军全国各族人民团结奋斗的结果。

Transliteration: dang zhong yang

Literal translation: the Party central

TT: The achievements we made last year did not come easily. We owe them to the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as General Secretary as well as to the concerted efforts of the whole Party, the entire armed forces, and the people of all of China’s ethnic groups.

Type: terms related to politics and ideology under Chinese socialist system

Analysis: The meaning of “党中央” is the Central Committee of Communist Party of China. “党”, the short form of “中国共产党”, “中央” is the short form of “中央委员”. It is translated as the Party Central Committee. The translation procedure used in this Chinese specific term is literal translation, translating into the Party Central Committee instead of the CPC Central Committee has the tendency to show CPC is the authority of all the parties in China is a common sense which belongs to foreignization translation strategy. Foreignization translation strategy used in the translation can transmit Chinese culture successfully. CPC is the ruling party and the democratic parties are the participating parties, which participate in the government and political affairs under the leadership of the CPC. This is one of the characteristics of China's socialist politics.

Extract 8: ST: 加大对城镇就业困难人员帮扶力度，确保“零就业”家庭至少有一人就业，做好淘汰落后产能职工安置和再就业工作。

Transliteration: ling ju ye jia ting

Literal translation: zero employment family

TT: We will increase support for urban residents who have difficulty finding jobs, ensure that at least one member in every zero-employment family gets a job, and do a good job in resetting and providing reemployment to workers laid off due to the shutdown of outdated production facilities.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: “零就业家庭” means in a non-agricultural household family where people in the legal age of labor who have the ability to work while all families in one family have no job and register unemployment. (not including students, servicemen, retired personnel). It is translated as zero employment family. So the “零就业家庭” applied literal translation procedure, because it represents the precise meaning and even the word-order of the original text. Foreignization translation strategy used in the translation process can help the the foreigners to know culture and the society phenomenon of China.

Extract 9: ST: 文化是民族的血脉。要培养和践行社会主义核心价值观。加强公民道德和精神文明建设。继续深化文化体制改革，完善文化经济政策，增强文化整体实力和竞争力。

Transliteration: she hui zhu yi he xin jia zhi guan

Literal translation: Socialist core values

TT: Culture is the lifeblood of a nation. We should foster and practice core socialist values, strengthen civic morality, and advance cultural and ethical progress. We will continue to deepen reform of the cultural sector, improve policies pertaining to the cultural economy, and enhance China’s overall cultural strength and competitiveness.

Type: terms related to politics and ideology under Chinese socialist system

Analysis: The “社会主义核心价值观” refers to an important idea which was produced in 2014. It was firstly put forward in *2014 Chinese Government Work Report*. It includes building a prosperous, democratic, civilized, harmonious society; advocating freedom, equality, justice, the rule of law; promoting patriotism, dedication, honesty, kindness; cultivating and practicing the socialist core values. Prosperity, democracy, civilization, harmony are the values targeted at the national level, freedom, equality, justice and the rule of law are the values orientated at social level, patriotism, dedication, integrity and kindness are the values at citizen individual level, the 24 values are the basic content of the core socialist values. It is translated as core socialist values. Literal translation procedure is employed in the process of translation. While considering the foreign readers are not familiar with the new term which put forward in the same year. Only literal translation procedure may not convey the meaning of this term clearly. It will be the obstacle of the cultural transmission between China and the other countries. Accordingly, foreignization translation strategy used in translating this Chinese specific term may not transmit Chinese culture clearly. As it is the first time to put forward for the foreign readers. Some more notes and explanations are necessary in order to transmit the concept.

Extract 10: ST: 坚守耕地红线，提高耕地质量，增强农业综合生产能力，确保谷物基本自给，口粮绝对安全，把 13 亿中国人的饭碗牢牢端在自己手中。

Transliteration: geng di hong xian

Literal translation: red line

TT: We will make sure that China's cultivated land area does not fall below the red line of 120 million hectares. We will improve the quality of cultivated land, increase overall agricultural production capacity, and guarantee our basic self-sufficiency of cereal grains and absolute grain security. In this way, we will have full control over the food supply of China's 1.3 billion people.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: “红线” contains the meaning of prohibition in Chinese culture and color red is usually used as a signal for prohibition. It is translated as red line, the perception of the color "red" in the target readers is something dangerous and unpleasant, and thus should be prohibited. For example, "a red flag" metaphorically refers to "a symbol of danger" in English. On the contrary, the color red in Chinese traditional culture means love, hope, happiness, prosperity and good luck, which basically are positive connotations. In modern China, the color red can refer to revolution. However, the translators of 2014 GWR do not have to worry about the survival of the metaphor in the source readers, since modern Chinese has adopted many metaphors from other cultures. And the color red as a symbol of warning is widely accepted by the world. literal translation procedure preserves the same

metaphor in the TL. Traditionally China is an agricultural country and to ensure the area of farmland is to ensure the vitality of it. The selection of the same metaphor in the TL implies the significance of this objective. Foreignization translation strategy help transmit the meaning in Chinese culture to foreign readers clearly.

Extract 11: ST: 团结海内外华侨华人的归侨侨眷，发挥侨胞参与祖国现代化建设，促进祖国和平统一，推进中外人文交流的独特作用，使海内外中华儿女的凝聚力不断增强。

Transliteration: hua qiao

Literal translation: overseas Chinese

TT: We will promote unity overseas Chinese nationals, foreign citizens of Chinese of Chinese descent, overseas Chinese nationals who have returned to China and relatives of overseas Chinese nationals who live in China. We will give full play to their distinctive role in carrying out China's modernization, advancing its peaceful reunification, and promoting people-to-people and cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries, and strengthen the close bond of all Chinese at home and overseas.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis : According to the *New Age Chinese-English Dictionary* (The Commercial Press, 2009:596), “华人”is “overseas Chinese”, while “华侨” means “overseas Chinese nationals (or citizens); Chinese nationals residing overseas”.

“华侨” are Chinese citizens who reside abroad but whose legitimate rights and interest are under the protection of Chinese government. It is translated as “overseas Chinese nationals”. While most “overseas Chinese” has acquired nationality of the resided country. Literal translation procedure is used in this translation “华侨”. This is a very sensitive issue in Southeast Asia where people of Chinese descent regarded as minorities. The choice of the translation may involve patriotism and deserve special attention. Overseas Chinese refers to the Chinese who has been dwelling and living overseas for the long time, including the Chinese who has been residing overseas and Chinese foreigners. Having acquired a foreign nationality, they haven't been recognized dual nationality by the Chinese government. Therefore, foreignization translation strategy is fit for the translation of Chinese specific term and the adapted version, “overseas Chinese nationals” can be appropriate for “华侨”.

Extract 12: ST: 全面贯彻中央八项规定精神，开展群众路线教育实践活动，坚决反对“四风”，严格执“约法三章”。

Transliteration: yue fa san zhang

Literal translation: draw up three chapters of law agree on a three-point law

TT: We fully implemented the CPC Central Committee's eight-point decision on improving Party and government conduct, carried out the campaign to heighten awareness of and implement the mass line, firmly opposed formalism, bureaucracy,

hedonism and extravagance, and strictly implemented the State Council's three-point decision on curbing government spending.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The meaning of “约法三章” is three points requirements from Chinese government on curbing government spending. The first point is government office cannot start new buildings and hotels, the second point is the financial support personnel from the government only be reduced instead of increased and the third point is the fee of reception, going abroad and buying government only reduced. It is translated as three-point decision. Literal translation procedure applied in this translation of Chinese specific term clearly show the content from the Chinese government's decision and its function. The translation strategy used in the translation process is foreignization which can reflect the problems and phenomenon of Chinese society more vividly.

Extract 13: ST: 全面贯彻中央八项规定精神，开展群众路线教育实践活动，坚决反对“四风”，严格执行“约法三章”。

Transliteration: ba xiang gui ding

Literal translation: eight stipulations

TT: We fully implemented the CPC Central Committee's eight-point decision on improving Party and government conduct, carried out the campaign to heighten awareness of and implement the mass line, firmly opposed formalism, bureaucracy, hedonism and extravagance, and strictly implemented the State Council's three-point decision on curbing government spending.

Type: terms related to politics and ideology under Chinese socialist system

Analysis: The “八项规定” refers to the Chinese political bureau of the CPC Central Committee determined the eight point decision which improve the work style of closing ties between the Communist Party and the people. To improve investigation and study, to streamline the activities of the meeting, to streamline the documents, to regulate visit activities, to improve security work, to improve news and reports published strictly, to enforce the thrift rigorously in 2012. It is translated as eight-point decision. In the translation process of the Chinese specific term from Chinese into English, literal translation was employed to show the Chinese government's policy in concise term. Foreignization translation strategy applied in the translating process, which promote foreign readers who are not familiar with the Chinese policies to learn and get more knowledge about it.

Extract 14: ST: 我们将全面贯彻对台工作大政方针，坚持“九二共识”，维护一个中国框架，巩固增进两岸政治互信，促进经济融合，推动交流合作，开展协商谈判，秉持“两岸一家亲”的理念，维护骨肉情以，凝聚同胞心力，为建设中华民族美好家园，实现祖国和平统一大业贡献力量。

Transliteration: jiu er gong shi

Literal translation: nine two consensus

TT: we will fully implement the major policies concerning Taiwan affairs, uphold the 1992 Consensus, uphold the one-China framework, strengthen and enhance cross-Straits political trust, promote economic integration, promote exchanges and cooperation, and engage in consultations and negotiations. Guided by the vision that “we will uphold our kindred friendship and work together with our compatriots to build the beautiful homeland of the Chinese nation and achieve China’s peaceful reunification.

Type: terms related to politics and ideology under Chinese socialist system

Analysis: The “九二共识” refers to the talks about one-China policy held between the two organizations in Hong Kong in 1992. It is translated as the 1992 Consensus.

Literal translation procedure used in the translation of the Chinese specific term. If people do not know about China, they cannot understand the original meaning of "the 1992 consensus". After employing literal translation procedure, it attempts to reproduce the precise meaning of the original text. Accordingly, foreignization translation strategy applied in the translation contributes to the transmission of Chinese culture.

Extract 15: ST: 各位代表！今年是和平共处五项原则提出六十周年。中国人民热爱和平，渴望发展，我国现代化建设需要长期稳定的国际环境。

Transliteration: he ping gong chu wu xiang yuan ze

Literal translation: the five peaceful coexistence principles

TT: Fellow deputies, this year is the 60th anniversary of the issuance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Chinese people love peace and cherish development, and China needs a long-term stable international environment for its modernization.

Type: terms related to politics and ideology under Chinese socialist system

Analysis: “和平共处五项原则” refers to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. They are a series of principles (mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence) which formed the bedrock of the relationship between India and China. The five principles have become widely recognized and accepted throughout the region since 1954. It is translated as the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The literal translation procedure and foreignization translation strategy employed in the translating process is appropriate.

Extract 16: ST: 全国各族人民在以习近平同志为总书记的党中央领导下，从容应对挑战，奋力攻坚克难，圆满实现全年经济社会发展主要预期目标，改革开放和社会主义现代化建设取得令人瞩目的重大成就。

Transliteration: gai ge kai fang

Literal translation: reform and open up

TT: The people of all of China's ethnic groups, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) with Comrade Xi Jinping as General Secretary, confidently met all challenges, strove to overcome difficulties, fully attained the main targets for economic and social development for the year, and made impressive achievements in reform and opening up and in the socialist modernization drive

Type: terms related to politics and ideology under Chinese socialist system

Analysis: The Chinese specific term “改革开放” refers to China has started to implement the reform and opening policy since 1978. It refers to the program of economic reforms in China which started by reformists within the Communist Party of China, led by Deng Xiaoping. It is translated as reform and opening up. The translation procedure employed literal which keep the deep meaning and Chinese cultural connotation after the translation and this translation has a counterpart in western media, which is "the open-door policy". The purpose of translation of GWR by Compilation and Translation Bureau of the CPC Central Committee is to convey the information on China's development to the globe and improve its status in international community. As a result, the “reform and opening

up” came into being so as to achieve its goal. While some western media used “the open-door policy” in order to lower China's status to an inferior position, because this can remind people of China's disgraceful period when those imperialist states invaded the country and forced them to open doors as their half-colony. In this sense, foreignization translation strategy applied in translating the Chinese specific term is more suitable because with the translation strategy, some western media will be fail to fulfill their evil purpose through translation. Therefore, literal translation procedure and foreignization translation strategy used in translating the Chinese specific terms in this way to fight for China’s international position to some extent.

Extract 17: ST: 今年政府工作的总体要求是：高举中国特色社会主义伟大旗帜，以邓小平理论，“三个代表”重要思想，科学发展观为指导，全面贯彻落实党的十八大和十八届二中，三中全会精神。

Transliteration: gao ju zhong guo te se she hui zhu yi wei da qi zhi

Literal translation: hold the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics highly.

TT: The overall requirements for the government’s work this year are as follows; Hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics; take Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of Three Represents and the Scientific Outlook on Development as our guide; comprehensively implement the guidelines of the Eighteenth National Party Congress and the second and third plenary

sessions of the Eighteenth CPC Central Committee;

Type: terms related to politics and ideology under Chinese socialist system

Analysis: The Chinese specific term “高举中国特色社会主义伟大旗帜” means adhere to and expand the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics; and adhere to the socialist Chinese characteristics of the theoretical system; adhere to improve the Chinese socialist system. It is translated as hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Literal translation procedure and foreignization translation strategy applied in the translation process. Socialism with Chinese characteristics is the direction all Chinese must follow in building the country. “旗帜” is the thing which guides people and unites people. By translating “旗帜” into "banner", the image of the SL is reproduced in the TL. TT receivers can easily understand it with the similar cultural connotation.

Extract 18: ST: 扶持中医药和民族医药事业发展。坚持计划生育基本国策不动摇，落实一方是独生子女的夫妇可生育两个孩子的政策。

Transliteration: zhong yi yao

Literal translation: Chinese medicine

TT: We will support the development of traditional Chinese medicine and the traditional medicine of ethnic minorities. We will unwaveringly adhere to the basic state policy of family and will implement the policy that allows married couples to have two children if one parent is a single child.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The Chinese specific term “中医药” refers to Han Medicine, it is the precious treasure of the Chinese nation, and it has also made great contribution to the prosperity of the Chinese nation. It is translated as Chinese medicine. The term applied in literal translation procedure because the traditional medical treatment concept is gradually accepted by the world, traditional medicine has attracted more and more attention to the international community. Literal translation procedure may help the foreigners to know more the information about Traditional Chinese medicine. China was one of first countries to have a medical culture. In comparison with Western medicine, the Chinese method takes a far different approach. Therefore, in this translation process, foreignization translation strategy is fully contributing to show China has formed a deep ad immense knowledge of medical science, theory, diagnostic methods, prescriptions and cures.

Extract 19: ST: 扶持中医药和民族医药事业发展。坚持计划生育基本国策不动摇，落实一方是独生子女的夫妇可生育两个孩子的政策。

Transliteration: min zu yi yao

Literal translation: national medicine

TT: We will support the development of traditional Chinese medicine and the traditional medicine of ethnic minorities. We will unwaveringly adhere to the basic state policy of family and will implement the policy that allows married couples to have two children if one parent is a single child.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The Chinese specific term “民族医药” refers to ethnic-minority medicine. It is an important part of the treasure-house of Chinese medicine and pharmacology. It is translated as the traditional medicine of ethnic minorities. “民族” refers to “ethnic minorities”. So the “民族医药” refers to “ethnic minority medicine”, while Chinese medicine is known as traditional Chinese medicine. For the reason that special characteristic of China is its multi-ethnic population, namely altogether 56 nationalities. There are 55 nationalities in China, except Han because of the large population the other nationalities are called ethnic minorities, and their medicine are called the traditional medicine of ethnic minorities. Literal translation procedure and foreignization translation strategy employed in the translating process which aim to save traditional medicine of ethnic minorities culture, the aim is not only for protecting them but for developing them, which will benefit for the social progress the development of nationality area of China.

Extract 20: ST: 对未落户的农业转移人口，建立居住证制度。使更多进城务工人员随迁子女纳入城镇教育，实现异地求学，实施农民工职业技能提升计划。

Transliteration: ju zhu zheng zhi du

Literal translation: residence permit system

TT: We will introduce a residence permit system for rural people in urban areas who have not gained urban residency. More children of rural migrant workers living with their parents in cities will be entitled to go to school there, including secondary school and college, and we will provide vocational skills training to rural migrant workers.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The term “居住证制度” refers to one of the contents of the household registration system reform, which has been carried out in Shanghai and Shenzhen city. It is translated as residence permit system. Literal translation procedure shows Chinese residents registration system which is full of Chinese unique characteristic. In order to make more foreigners to know more about Chinese society. Foreignization translation strategy applied in the translation process to introduce the background of the system which may provide better services for the migrant population in China’s cities (employment, health care services, housing, social security and migrant people’s children’s education) The system would help to avoid a new discriminatory dual system in cities.

Extract 21: ST: 全社会研发支出占国内生产总值比重超过 2%。深化科技体制改革，实施只是，技术创新等工程。超级计算，智能机器人，超级杂交水稻等一批关键技术实现重大突破

Transliteration: chao ji ca jiao shui dao

Literal translation: super hybrid rice.

TT: China's R&D spending accounted for over 2% of this GDP. We deepened reform of the science and technology management system and implemented knowledge and technology innovation projects. Major breakthroughs were made in a number of key technologies, such as the building of supercomputers and smart robots and the cultivation of super-hybrid rice.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: “超级杂交水稻” is cultivated result of the Ministry of Agriculture. Yuan Longping is the "father of hybrid rice" who has successfully increased rice production in China with the creation of high-yield hybrid rice species. It is translated as super-hybrid rice. The new strain of rice developed by China's leading agricultural scientist, Yuan Longping, has set another milestone in China's research into hybrid rice and constitutes a big step toward addressing the world's food shortages. In China, hybrid rice is estimated to be planted on more than 50% of rice-growing land there and it is credited with helping the country increase its rice yields, which are among the highest within Asia. Because the super-hybrid rice is the pride of Culture, and the literal translation procedure and foreignization

translation strategy utilized in the translation process is fit.

Extract 22: ST: 加强基础设施建设。南水北调东线一期工程提前通水，中线一期主体工程如期完工。

Transliteration: nan shui bei diao

Literal translation: southern water to northern

TT: Infrastructure was strengthened. The first phase of the eastern route of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project was put into operation ahead of plan, and the main part of the first phase of the central route was completed as planned.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The Chinese specific term “南水北调” is a Chinese specific term which belongs the type of the Chinese cultural term utilized under the current Chinese context. South-to-North Water Diversion Project means diverting water from the south to the North. It is translated as South-to-North Water Diversion Project. The engineering feat is China’s most ambitious to subjugate nature. Literal translation procedure and foreignization translation strategy applied in this term is more suitable to show Chinese government’s program. With literal translation procedure the foreigners can know the Project of the water division which from south to north part.

Extract 23: ST: 深入实施区域发展总体战略，优先推进西部大开发，全面振兴东北地区等老工业基地，大力促进中部地区崛起，积极支持东部地区经济率先转型升级，加大对革命老区，民族地区，边疆地区，贫困地区支持力度。

Transliteration: xi bu da kai fa

Literal translation: huge development in western

TT: We will energetically carry out the master strategy for regional development. We will give high priority to the large-scale development of the western region.; fully revitalize old industrial bases in the northeast and other parts of the country; spur the rise of the central region; vigorously support the eastern region in taking the lead in transforming and upgrading the economy; and increase support to old revolutionary base areas, ethnic minority areas, border areas and poor areas.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The meaning of “西部大开发” is a great strategic task that China will realize modernization construction. It is translated as large-scale development of the western region. The Chinese specific term which translated in literal translation procedure and foreignization translation strategy which shows the great strategic task valued by the Chinese government. After applied the procedure and strategy, the basic meaning of the plan of Chinese government is clearly understood by the foreign readers and at the same time, foreignization translation strategy contributes to the transmission of Chinese society’s background.

4.2 Domesticating Translation Strategy

Domestication is smoothness, easily acceptable by TL readers, while it loosing original image. Domestication has been one fundamental strategy in translation.

4.2.1 Paraphrase Translation Procedure

According to Newmark, Paraphrase is an extended synonym and inevitably an expansion and a diffusion of the original text. It is only justified when an item of terminology cannot be handled in any other way. Paraphrasing of the new economic and political words on Chinese can help to transmit the message the words carry to the TL receptors more effectively, yet it may also lead to redundancy and a relatively low degree of equivalence. However, as a result of the wide gap between the Chinese and the English speakers in terms of the social ideologies, the culture, the social customs, the history backgrounds, etc, paraphrase is sometimes more justified than a literal one, and the rhetoric features of the original cultural terms have to be compromised. As a result, the target readers can understand the ST easily and get the informative intention of it and the socio pragmatic equivalent effect also can be achieved. Express both the connotative and cultural meanings of a Chinese cultural terms without the limitation of maintaining its original image.

Extract 24: ST: 要坚持把解决好“三农”问题放在全部工作的重中之重, 以确保国家粮食安全和促进农民增收为核心, 推进农业现代化。

Transliteration: san nong

Literal translation: three farmings

TT: We must be doing a good job in our work relating to agriculture, rural areas, and farmers the number one priority in all our endeavors and accelerate agricultural modernization in order to ensure China's food security and increase farmers' incomes.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The Chinese specific term “三农” refers to three aspects which are“农业”(agriculture)“农村”(farming village n) and“农民”(farmers). It is translated as agriculture, rural areas, and farmers. Although they all begin with the Chinese character “农”and are closely related to each other, none of them can substitute for another. Each of them must be displayed in front of the foreign receptors in English to offer the same information of the Chinese term. The translator therefore chooses to embody the three specific aspects for target language readers to comprehend the meaning of expression the same as the Chinese readers. The translator does not translate any number in the above Chinese terms, but embodies the implied meaning of the number. Readers of the English version will find it easy to know the contents of “三农”. Only by this means, can English readers get the accurate

and complete content in the expressions. Yet, the term might not be familiar to the target language readers. To solve the problem, the English version does not use the abbreviation as has been used in the original, but uses their full forms (agriculture, rural areas, and farmers). Obviously, Paraphrase translation procedure applied in this translation process, translating the term with domesticating translation strategy can avoid the otherwise difficulty in understanding, ensure its fluency in reading but it lost the original image after translating. In this Chinese specific term, the source language is expressed very simple in Chinese while there is no such concise correspondence in English to explain clearly and completely. In order to inform the target readers what “三农” really is, the translator decides to explain the detailed meaning by offering paraphrase translation procedure. Thus, the translation of “agriculture, rural areas, and farmers” is taken shape.

Extract 25: ST: 要促进信息消费, 实施 “宽带中国”战略, 加快发展第四代移动通信, 推进城市百兆光纤工程和宽带乡村工程, 大幅提高互联网网速, 在全国推行“三网融合”鼓励电子商务创新发展。

Transliteration: san wang rong he

Literal translation: integration of three networks.

TT: We will promote information consumption; implement China’s broadband strategy; speed up the development of 4G mobile communications; build 100M fiber optic networks in cities and extend broadband connectivity to rural villages; greatly increase the speed of the Internet; deliver telecommunications, radio and

television, and Internet services over a single broadband connection across the country, and encourage the creative development of e-commerce.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: “三网” refers to three different kinds of network. The integration of them can make resources shared and can provide multiple services, including supplying voice communication, data and broadcast television to users. This is an important step and policy that China has taken, which can be used widely in intelligent transportation, environmental protection, government work, public security and so on.

“三网融合” is translated as “integrating the telecommunications network, the radio and television broadcasting network, and the Internet. Paraphrase translation procedure employed in the translating process contributes to the deep meaning after it be translated out completely. If not translated out completely, foreigners can definitely not understand it. Accordingly, after the domestication strategy used in the translation, the translation version lost its original image but kept the meaning completely. Therefore, paraphrase as domestication are appropriate in translating this term.

Extract 26: ST: 中央国家机关“三公”经费减少 35%, 31 个省份本级公务接待费减少 26%。加大廉政建设和反腐败工作力度, 一批违法违纪分子受到惩处。

Transliteration: san gong

Literal translation: three publics

TT: Spending by central government bodies on official overseas visits, official vehicles, and official hospitality was reduced by 35%, and spending by provincial-level government on official hospitality decreased by 26%. Efforts to uphold integrity and fight corruption were strengthened and a number of people violating the law or discipline were brought to justice.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The meaning of “三公经费” is a phenomenon which causes the social massive concern and its continuous existence has made bad influences on the society. So it is one of the issues that should be solved urgently. “三公经费” is translated as spending on official overseas trips, official vehicles and official hospitality. Obviously, paraphrasing translation procedure applied in this translation. If translators do not explain the exact meaning of it to target readers, target readers will be confused. Thus, this expression cannot be simply translated according to the surface structure. Domestication translation strategy is appropriate. Because the Chinese specific term is very short, but they have important deep meanings which play a great role in the development of social progress and

prosperity. To such category, Chinese specific terms' complete meaning should pay attention to the deep meaning of original text and master its intention. It is not right that translators only stick to source text's surface structure and do not pay attention to the profound meaning. While as the researcher, here is one suggestion for the translation. According to the *Oxford Advanced Learner's English-Chinese Dictionary* (The Commercial Press Oxford University Press, 2449:994), "hospitality" means "friendly and generous behavior towards guests, or food, drink or services that are provided by an organization for guest, customers". English readers will be confused by whether the spending of Chinese government is reasonable or not.

Extract 27: ST: 今年政府工作的总体要求是：高举中国特色社会主义伟大旗帜，以邓小平理论，“三个代表”重要思想，科学发展观为指导，全面贯彻落实党的十八大和十八届二中，三中全会的精神。

Transliteration: shi ba da jing shen

Literal translation: the eighteen big

TT: The overall requirements for the government's work this year are as follows: Hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics; take Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of Tree Represents and the Scientific Outlook on Development as our guide; comprehensively implement the guidelines of the Eighteenth National Party Congress and the second and third plenary sessions of the Eighteenth CPC Central Committee.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The Chinese specific term “十八大精神” refers to the guide spirit of Chinese government proposed in Eighteenth National Party Congress. It is translated as the guidelines of the Eighteenth National Party Congress. The translation of term used paraphrase translation procedure and domestication translation strategy. The translators of *2014 GWR* select the version “the guidelines” instead of “spirit” due to the fact that “精神” in this context has the deep meaning which is the principles made to guide the government's work, while the word "spirit" is often associated with such concepts as religion or soul.

Extract 28: ST: 新开工保障性安居工程 660 万套, 基本建成 540 万套, 上千万住房困难群众乔迁新居。

Transliteration: bao zhang xing an ju gong cheng

Literal translation: Safety Living Project

TT: Construction of 6.66 million government-subsidized housing units was started, and 5.44 million such housing units were basically completed. Thanks to these efforts, over ten million people with housing difficulties moved into new homes.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The meaning of “保障性安居工程” is a project aims to low-income group. Chinese government provides a greater support to the construction of low-rent housing for minimum income families that are unable to purchase economic houses or build houses through construction coops. So the measure mainly focuses on the housing projects. It is translated as government-subsidized housing units. The term shows strong Chinese characteristics. Again, to translate this term well, translators should know its deep meaning. Therefore, paraphrasing translation procedure applied in the translating process can show the deep meaning and essence of the project sponsored by the government in housing and the target readers with little background knowledge do not quite understand it with the inquiry “who are qualified to live in it”. As a result, the translation stresses the receivers, low-income families, low-income housing is advised to be replaced by

housing for low-income families to achieve structure equivalence. This extract teaches us that translators cannot translate the native text according to its literal meaning. Domestication translation strategy applied in the translating process shows the Chinese characteristics completely which can by no means translated into “Safety Living Project” literally.

Extract 29: ST: 扩大城市公立医院综合改革试点。破除以药补医，理顺医药价格，创新社会资本办医机制。

Transliteration: yi yao bu yao

Literal translation: use drugs to compensate medical matters

TT: We will abolish the practice of compensating for low medical service charges with high drug prices, adjust the prices of medical care and drugs, and create a mechanism for running hospitals by nongovernmental capital.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: “以药补医” refers to a doctor ask patients to buy the more expensive medicine, so they can earn extra more income then causes the doctor to earn more wages regardless of their patients’ affordability. Thus this is a serious problem in the development of organization of medical development. It is translated as compensating for low medical service charges with high drug prices. The translation procedure can be called paraphrase translation; it is an amplification of

the meaning of a segment of the text. The amplification to some degree only mentioned “药” and “医”. Foreigners could not understand the profound meaning. The English translation explains the concrete connotation in detail. “药” indicates the pharmacy profits while “医” reveals the medical services. The behaviour “using pharmacy profits to subsidize medical services” means that the doctors get paid based on the medicines they prescribe to the patients. It is one of the most serious social evil which should be reformed as soon as possible. To solve this problem, China carries out the measure of separating the medical care from pharmacy operations and separating the government management from hospital operations. Domestication translation strategy is suitable for the translating process. After applied this strategy, the foreign readers may have a better understanding of the phenomenon of Chinese society.

Extract 30: ST: 鼓励通信，铁路，电站等大型成套设备出口，让中国装备享誉全球。在走出去中提升竞争力。

Transliteration: zou chu qu

Literal translation: walk out

TT: We will encourage the export of complete sets of large equipment including telecommunication equipment, railways equipment, and power stations, and enhance the international reputation of Chinese equipment. We will increase China’s competitiveness through expanding its overseas business presence.

Type: terms related to society and culture.

Analysis: The Chinese specific term “走出去” is the strategic plan of overseas investment encouraged and supported the Chinese government. It reflects the determination of the government to turn the industrial situation from "Made in China" into "Created in China". According to the strategy of "bringing in", the advanced technologies, modern managerial expertise and specialists need to be brought into China and cooperation between Chinese enterprises and foreign corporations should also be supported. It is translated as expanding its overseas business presence. Paraphrasing translation procedure and Domestication translation strategy are employed in the translation process, by this way, the target reader can know the actual meaning of the Chinese specific term. This non-literal translation successfully transfers the meaning of this Chinese export strategy to the foreign receptors. The translation shows us the deepening of understanding.

Extract 31: ST: 中央预算内投资拟增加到 4576 亿元，重点投向保障性安居工程，农业，重大水利，中西部铁路，节能环保，社会事业等领域，发挥好政府投资“四两拨千斤”的带动作用

Transliteration: si liang bo qian jin

Literal translation: four two dial one thousand jin

TT: Budgetary investment of the central government will rise to 457.6 billion yuan, which will be mainly invested in government-subsidized housing, agriculture, major water conservancy projects, railways in the central and western regions, energy conservation, environmental protection and social programs. We hope that such government investment will attract more investment in these areas from other

sources.

Type: Chinese idioms

Analysis: “四两拨千斤” is a Chinese idiom which means the effect of government investment may seem to be small in the first glance, but it can guide and stimulate the investment from non-governmental organizations or institutions. The important role of government investment is shown in this way. It is translated as attract more investment in these areas from other sources. The idiom can be translated literally as “four two dial one thousand jin” meaning to small force win vigorously, which can retain the cultural flavor of China. But the translators do not choose literal translation procedure while adopt paraphrasing translation strategy. Because Chinese readers are more familiar with this idiom also understand what it means, but if it as the saying goes in English, the English readers maybe find it very strange. Therefore, the previous English version of “四两拨千斤” (the four two dial a thousand pounds) was replaced with “attract more investment in these areas from other sources” in *2014 Chinese Government Report* utilized in domestication translation strategy. Full expression of the meaning of the whole sentence, and the English readers can get the meaning of the whole sentence. Obviously this translation aim at the understanding of the target readership rather than the transmission of Chinese language culture.

Extract 32: ST: 维护一个中国框架，巩固增进两岸政治互信，促进经济融合，推动交流合作，开展协商谈判，秉持“两岸一家亲”的理念，维护骨肉情谊，凝聚同胞心力，为建设中华民族美好家园，实现祖国和平统一大业贡献力量。

Transliteration: liang an yi jia qin

Literal translation: both sides are one family

TT: Uphold the one-China framework, strengthen and enhance cross-Straits political trust, promote economic integration, promote exchanges and cooperation, and engage in consultations and negotiations. Guided by the vision that “we people on both sides of the Straits are one family.” we will uphold our friendship and work together with our compatriots to build the beautiful homeland of the Chinese nation and achieve China’s peaceful reunification.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The Chinese specific term “两岸一家亲” refers to people in Taiwan and Chinese mainland people are in one family which is People's Republic of China. It is translated as we people on both sides of the Straits are one family. The paraphrasing translation procedure applied in the translation process of the Chinese specific term. As to the equivalence in culture, important information should be added to the translated language if necessary. Every common Chinese knows that “两岸关系” refers to the relations between the two sides of Taiwan straits for he knows well of the China's history and politics. So Taiwan Straits in the Chinese expression is omitted, but this important geographical location carries significant cultural implications that the English readers may not know. Without it, the

translation may cause vagueness among the target language readers. The translator adds necessary cultural information in the translation, to ensure the target readers' responses on the cultural expression are almost the same as the original readers' responses. So domestication translation strategy is gained on level of culture. With domestication, the translation is explained completely and the main aim of the translation is make more foreigners know Taiwan belongs to China. From the choice of translation procedure and strategy, the foreign readers also may get some clues of Chinese government's political stand.

Extract 33: ST: 经过认真比较,反复权衡,把增长预期目标定在 7.5%左右,兼顾了需要和可能。这与全面建成小康社会的目标相衔接,有利于增强市场信心,有利于调整优化经济结构。

Transliteration: quan mian jian cheng xiao kang she hui

Literal translation: small healthy society

TT: On the basis of careful comparison and repeatedly weighing various factors as well as considering what is needed and what is possible, we set a growth rate target of around 7.5%. This target is in keeping with our goal of finishing building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and it will boost market confidence and promote economic structural adjustment.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The Chinese specific term “全面建成小康社会” means China aims to build a society which people live a peaceful stable and prosperous life on the basis of enough food and clothes. It is translated as building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. The term of “小康” originated in the discourse of 《诗.大雅. 劳民》 with the meaning of stability at that time, which is the primary meaning of “小康”. To Warring States Period, it was an ideal society advocated by Confucianism with clean politics and moderate prosperity and happiness of living. Later the thought was spread to civilians. And its connotation developed into “having moderately prosperous living.” This Chinese specific term indicates the developing history of the term and rich cultural information. There is no doubt that the literal translation would not be understood by the target text readers. Considering the information transmitting purpose of GWR and the acceptance of the target text readership, the translator chose paraphrasing translation procedure to translate the term according to its contemporary connotation. In fact, the translation of this term best illustrates the effectiveness of domestication translation. As far as “全面建成小康社会” is concerned, there is no counterpart of “小康” in English, for “小康” is unique to the Chinese society. In addition, the literal meaning of “小” and “康”, which may be “small” and “healthy” makes no sense to the real meaning of “小康”. In the light of this, literal translation takes no effect and can certainly cause quite a lot of bewilderment to foreigners. As for the translation of “全面建成小康社会”, The adoption of “moderately prosperous”

keeps abreast of the times well and conforms to the current status of China because “prosperous” means “both rich and successful”, and “moderately” shows the extent of such society properly. So the recent fixed version of “全面建成小康社会” is “to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects”, sacrificing the form, structure and image of the Chinese language but conveying the exact meaning properly. In this means, readers from a foreign culture are able to appreciate the meaning of the original texts as well as readers from the original culture, so the translation achieve the goal of domesticating strategy on the cultural level.

Extract 34: ST: 要健全城乡发展一体化体制机制，坚持走以人为本，四化同步，优化布局，生态文明，传承文化的新型城镇化道路，遵循发展规律，积极稳妥推进，着力提升质量。

Transliteration: yi ren wei ben

Literal translation: put people as the basis

TT: We must improve the system and mechanisms for integrating rural and urban development and embark on a new path of urbanization. This new type of urbanization should have the following features: putting people first; integrating the development of industrialization, IT application, urbanization and agricultural modernization; improving the spatial layout; protecting the ecological environment; and carrying forward Chinese culture. We must follow the natural law concerning urbanization, carry it out actively and prudently, and work harder to raise its quality.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: “以人为本” refers to Chinese government has attached importance to human rights which can manifest that people are placed at the most important position. Chinese society is people-oriented. It is translated as putting people first. which is applied paraphrase translation procedure and domestication translation strategy. Firstly, "put" can be interpreted as "to ask officially for something to be considered", which is fit for the context. The choice of "people" is suitable. The word "people" refers to the specific persons while the words "human" or "human being" or "man" are abstract. They only show the concept of the person. The item "first" is valuable here. The sentence people often say is "Ladies first", which indicates ladies did not get respect ages ago, but now they are taken good care of.

Extract 35: ST: 全面贯彻中央八项规定精神，开展群众路线教育实践活动，坚决反对“四风”，严格执行“约法三章”。

Transliteration: si feng

Literal translation: four wind

TT: We fully implemented the CPC Central Committee’s eight-point decision on improving Party and government conducts, carried out the campaign to heighten awareness of and implement the mass line, firmly opposed formalism, bureaucracy, hedonism and extravagance, and strictly implemented the State Council’s three-point decision on curbing government spending.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: “四风” refers to formalism, bureaucracy, hedonism and luxury problem. It is translated as formalism, bureaucracy, hedonism and extravagance. Paraphrasing translation procedure is utilized which are amplification of the meaning of segment. For the foreigners, if “四风” translated literally into “four winds” it definitely confused the foreign readers. Because the Chinese character “风” not only means wind but also means ethos which is the set of ideas and attitudes that is associated with a particular group of people. Here domesticating translation strategy employed to explain the ethos which are formalism, bureaucracy, hedonism and luxury problem put forward by Xi Jinping (Chinese chairman) in 2013.

Extract 36: ST: 要健全城乡发展一体化体制机制，坚持以人为本，四化同步，优化布局，生态文明，传承文化的新型城镇化道路，遵循发展规律，积极稳妥推进，着力提升质量。

Transliteration: si hua

Literal translation: four changes

TT: We must improve the system and mechanisms for integrating rural and urban development and embark on a new path of urbanization. This new type of urbanization should have the following features: putting people first; integrating the development of industrialization, IT application, urbanization and agricultural modernization; improving the spatial layout; protecting the ecological environment; and carrying forward Chinese culture. We must follow the natural law concerning

urbanization, carry it out actively and prudently, and work harder to raise its quality.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: “四化” refers to adhere to promote the development of new industrialization, information, urbanization and agricultural modernization with Chinese characteristics. It is translated as industrialization, IT application, urbanization and agricultural modernization. The translation of term applied paraphrasing translation procedure and domesticating translation strategy. Instead of translating it literally, the meaning of the Chinese specific term can be understood by the readers more clearly. According to the word formation of English, the suffix-ation forms a noun which refers to a state or process, or to an instance of that process. In the above Chinese specific term, four words with “.....化” express four processes that the Chinese agriculture is undertaking now. That is to say, -ation is a meaning and formal equivalent expression for “.....化”. Thus, the -ation form is adopted by the translator as "industrialization" equals to “工业化” , "urbanization" equals to“城镇化”and " agriculture modernization" equals to“农业现代化”.However, "IT application" is not adequate for“信息化”, as the English word is strange to readers. This study suggest that explain it in detail as“application of information and communication technologies (ICT).” With the help of the suffix-ation. English readers find it easy to know the meaning of “工业化” , “城镇化”and“现代化”.And with the explanation of“信息化” in English, readers know

that the Chinese government has applied ICT in agriculture. Meaning equivalence is reached in the extract.

Extract 37: ST: 落实主体功能区制度，探索建立跨区域，跨流域生态补偿机制。生态环保功在当代，利在千秋。

Transliteration: gong zai dang dai , li zai qian qiu

Literal translation: work in contemporary times benefits for a thousand years

TT: We will implement the functional zoning system and give impetus to the establishment of trans-regional and cross-watershed mechanisms to compensate for ecological damage. Ecological conservation and environmental protection benefit future generations. If translate “千秋” directly into a thousand years or centuries, the foreign readers would be confused. Actually, the object of benefit is “Chinese people” so domestication strategy makes the object more clearly, “benefit future generations are confirming to the translator’s purpose.

Type: Chinese idioms

Analysis: The Chinese specific term “功在当代，利在千秋” use to emphasize the importance of ecological conservation and environmental protection which means it should be done at present generation and it will be contribute to future generations. It is translated as benefit future generations. Paraphrasing translation procedure and domestication translation strategy are used in the Chinese specific

term translation process successfully, while “功在当代” has not been translated. From the researcher’s view, it is not appropriate. Because it ignores the “pains for the moment” which is lack of the importance of the contemporary contributions.

Extract 38: ST: 向深化改革要动力。改革是最大的红利。当前改革已经入攻坚期和深水区，必须紧紧依靠人民群众，以壮士断腕的决心，背水一战的气概，冲破思想光年的束缚，突破利益固化的藩篱，以经济体制改革为牵引，全面深化各领域改革。

Transliteration: zhuang shi duan wan de jue xin, bei shui yi zhan de qi gai

Literal translation: A strong man DuanWan determined to fight courage

TT: we should create impetus by deepening reform. Reform has brought us the greatest benefits. China’s reform has entered a critical stage and a deep water zone. We must rely fully on the people, break mental shackles and vested interests with great determination, and pursue economic structural reform as the key step to deepen comprehensive reform in all areas.

Type: Chinese idioms

Analysis: This Chinese specific term “壮士断腕的决心，背水一战的气概” means the great determination of the Chinese Government to do the top-down reforms of Chinese government. “壮士断腕” refers to a vigorous man cut off his wrist. Here in this sentence shows the great determination and courage of government which means to hurt some group’s interests by abolishing more than

200 administrative approval items. Actually, the reform is carrying out reforms on the reformers themselves, the key is mindset of the cadre team. “壮士断腕” the idiom is used for modifying the great determination of Chinese Government. “背水一战” means desperate last-ditch attempt, it is also a kind of do-or-die determination. It is translated as break mental shackles and vested interests with great determination. Obviously, paraphrasing translation procedure and domesticating translation strategy are employed in the translation process. If it applied literal translation procedure “we should have the determination to cut the wrist like brave warriors.” Obviously, the foreigners would be confused about the literary quotation. Therefore, the term in target text embodies the meaning exactly and clearly.

4.2.2 Deletion Translation Procedure

Deletion is another effective domestication method which is used for C-E translation. Because of the existence of cultural differences, sometimes the translators have to omit some original message from the source text to achieve better communicative effect. The Chinese language may use some tautology and excessive expressions or modifiers to explain one thing, thus resulting in a burdensome and overloaded style, hard for the target readers to quickly get the main idea. The term tautology means using too many similar or synonymous words and phrases to illustrate one thing. This style is acceptable in the Chinese culture because of the spiral thinking mode of the Chinese people, and in the Chinese

linguistic style, sometimes it is necessary to enhance the meaning, eliminate vagueness, and achieve a symmetric structure. The Chinese writing style usually tend to use some recondite and boastful words to enhance the atmosphere, draw attention to the content, or show the personal attitude towards the phenomenon. While the western authors tend to objectively give details and procedures of the fact and the event, concealing their own emotions, in case of influencing the readers' judgment.

Based on the fact that the western culture emphasizes facts and truth more than the other culture, the translators should always avoid producing target texts with too many recondite and boastful words, which conveys vague meaning and devoid of actual content. It may be impossible sometimes for the translator to render the original text into objective English text, when the source text has too many empty and boastful words. The translator should delete such words and expressions to achieve an effective cultural exchange. When the source text has many words with unique Chinese characteristics, and the translator cannot explain everything due to the limited space, the translator can grasp the essence of the source and boldly transmit it into the target text in recreated sentences. This kind of rewriting requires good linguistic ability and cultural awareness, and can better fulfill the needs of the target audience.

Extract 39: ST: 高度重视农村留守儿童，妇女，老人和“空心村”问题

Transliteration: kong xin c un

Literal translation: empty village

TT: We will give high priority to resolving problems facing children, women and older people who are left behind in rural villages by migrant workers working in cities

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The meaning of the Chinese specific term “空心村” shares the same meaning of the expression “留守儿童，留守妇女，留守老人” can be related to those rural migrant workers, which is translated as “the children, women and old people who are left behind by rural migrant workers who work in cities”. “空心村” is not translated by translators in English version, instead of putting its meaning in the whole sentence. The translation procedure is called deletion, when a term of little importance in the TL culture, may be deleted in translation, provided it is marginal to the text, and some indication of function given where required. In Chinese political texts, authors, intend to use many words to give a comprehensive description of a definition in order to make comments as accuracy as possible. Thus, deletion of part of the original message is essential in dealing with repetitive and unnecessary message which is in fact redundant. Accordingly, domesticating translation strategy is appropriate for applying in the translating process, because

it sacrifices the Chinese language characteristic (repetition) in order to more close to the target readers and facilitated their understanding of the Chinese specific term. In view of the name of external publicity and the psychology of target readers, mission of some original message sometimes inevitable due to the different ways of thinking between the Chinese and English. It is necessary to alter or delete some original message when “faithful” translation of excessive message, tautology and flowery expressions might result in an overloaded or distorted communication of the original intentions.

4.2.3 Cultural Equivalent Translation Procedure

These are sometimes ‘abused’, depending on the degree of cultural correspondence. This is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word. The cultural equivalents, their translation uses are limited, since they are not accurate, but they can be used in general texts, publicity and propaganda, as well as for brief explanation to readers who are ignorant of the relevant SL culture. They have a greater pragmatic impact than culturally neutral terms.

Extract 40: ST: 加强和改进国有企业负责人薪酬管理。改革机关事业单位工资制度，在事业单位逐步推行绩效工资，健全医务人员等适应行业特点的薪酬制度，完善艰苦边远地区津贴增长机制。

Transliteration: shi ye dan wei

Literal translation: career unit

TT: We will strengthen and improve management of executive compensation in SOEs. We will implement a performance-based salary system in public institutions, improve the salary system for medical personnel so that it is compatible with their profession, and improve the mechanism for increasing allowances for working in hardship and remote areas.

Type: terms related to society and culture

Analysis: The terminology “事业单位” is purely peculiar to China which is a institution under the direction of government organs without independent economic accounting, whose funds are provided by the treasury. It is opposite to an enterprise unit. Foreign countries may have similar units as well, but the mane for it is peculiar. It is translated as public institutions. If translated literally, not a single target text reader could get the meaning. So the translators employed cultural equivalent translation procedure to get the closer meaning of the target language in its culture that is essential nature “being a public institution”. The appliance of domesticating translation strategy is owing to the acceptance of the target text readership. “事业单位” is more similar as administrative organs of the government in the West countries like the United States refer to state-owned enterprises

providing basic public services, or private enterprises receiving business of government outsourcing. Employees of American public sectors are not civil servants, while staff of the Chinese “事业单位” are semi-civil servants. It seems impossible to get a strict cultural equivalent in translating such expressions with Chinese features. In this case, the translator borrows public institutions as a closest equivalent translation, since this expression has been used for a long time in the English version of Chinese political texts.

4.3 Chapter Summary

In summary, this chapter discusses the analysis of the translation procedures used for the Chinese Specific Terms from the 2014 Chinese Government Work Report and the English translated version. The analysis was conducted through two main aspects: the application of procedures and strategies of the translation. This chapter also illustrates the factors which influence the occurrence of the most frequent strategy/procedure. The next chapter will summarize the findings and discuss the significance of the study as well as the recommendations for further research.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings of the study that analysed the translation procedures and translation strategies of the English translated version of the 2014 Chinese Government Work Report. The findings of the study have answered the research question and thus the research objectives have been achieved. The findings have identified the Literal translation procedure and the Foreignization translation strategy was used to translate the Chinese Specific Terms in the *2014 Chinese Government Work Report*. This chapter also details the contribution made to the present study as well as the recommendation and suggestion for further research.

5.1 The Key Findings of the Research Questions

The present study looked at the analysis of Chinese Specific Terms in the 2014 Chinese Government Report as well as the English translated version. It was important to study the analysis of both the Mandarin and the English translated version of the Government Work Report as Chinese specific terms have no direct

equivalence and need appropriate interpretation in English. This study contributed as part of the growing literature on translation studies as well as a tool of study for Chinese ESL learners.

The two research questions mentioned in the first chapter were answered through the findings of the study. The two research question and their findings are listed below.

➤ **Finding 1: Translation procedures and strategies used in translating Chinese specific terms in 2014 Government Work Report**

The types of translation procedures and strategies for the 40 Chinese Specific Terms is illustrated in Table 5.1

Chinese specific term (source text)	Translation (target text)	Type	Translation procedure	Translation strategy
14 九二共识	the 1992 Consensus	1	Literal	Foreignization
2 邓小平理论	Deng Xiaoping Theory	1	Transference Literal	Foreignization
15 和平共处五项原则	the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence	1	Literal	Foreignization
17 高举中国特色社会主义伟大旗帜	Hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics	1	Literal	Foreignization
5 三个代表	Three Represents	1	Literal	Foreignization

6 一国两制	one country, two systems	1	Literal	Foreignization
7 党中央	the Party Central Committee	1	Literal	Foreignization
16 改革开放	Reform and opening up	1	Literal	Foreignization
9 社会主义核心价值观	core socialist values	1	Literal	Foreignization
13 八项规定	Eight-point decision	1	Literal	Foreignization
12 约法三章	three-point decision	1	Literal	Foreignization
11 华侨	Overseas Chinese	2	Literal	Foreignization
10 耕地红线	Red line	2	Literal	Foreignization
1 神舟十号	The Shenzhou-10 spacecraft	2	Transference Literal	Foreignization
3 嫦娥三号	The Chang'e-3 lunar lander	2	Transference Literal	Foreignization
8 零就业家庭	Zero-employment family	2	Literal	Foreignization
4 蛟龙深潜	The submersible Jiaolong	2	Transference Literal	Foreignization
18 中医药	Chinese medicine	2	Literal	Foreignization
19 民族医药	traditional medicine of ethnic minorities	2	Literal	Foreignization
20 居住证制度	residence permit system	2	Literal	Foreignization
21 超级杂交水稻	Super- hybrid rice	2	Literal	Foreignization

				on
22 南水北调	South-to-North Water Diversion Project	2	Literal	Foreignization
23 西部大开发	the large-scale development of the western region	2	Literal	Foreignization
24 三农问题	agriculture, rural areas, and farmers	2	Paraphrase	Domestication
25 三网融合	telecommunications, radio and television, and Internet services	2	Paraphrase	Domestication
26 三公经费	official overseas visits, official vehicles, and official hospitality	2	Paraphrase	Domestication
27 十八大	the guidelines of the Eighteenth National Party Congress	2	Paraphrase	Domestication
28 保障性安居工程	government-subsidized housing units	2	Paraphrase	Domestication
29 以药补医	compensating for low medical service charges with high drug prices	2	Paraphrase	Domestication
30 走出去	expanding its overseas business presence	2	Paraphrase	Domestication
39 空心村	None	2	Deletion	Domestication
32 两岸一家亲	we people on both sides of the Straits are one family.	2	Paraphrase	Domestication
33 全面建成小康社会	building a moderately prosperous society in all respects	2	Paraphrase	Domestication
34 以人为本	putting people first	2	Paraphrase	Domestication

35 四风	formalism, bureaucracy, hedonism and extravagance	2	Paraphrase	Domestication
36 四化	industrialization, IT application, urbanization and agricultural modernization	2	Paraphrase	Domestication
40 事业单位	public institutions	2	Cultural equivalent	Domestication
38 壮士断腕的决心，背水一战的气概	break mental shackles and vested interests with great determination	3	Paraphrase	Domestication
31 四两拨千斤	attract more investment in these areas from other sources	3	Paraphrase	Domestication
37 功在当代，利在千秋	benefit future generations	3	Paraphrase	Domestication

Table 5.1 The types of transition procedures and strategies of the 40 Chinese Specific Terms

Type 1: terms related to politics and ideology under the Chinese socialist system

Type 2: terms related to society and culture

Type 3: Chinese idioms

Based on Table 4.1, there are two types of translation strategies used in this study. The two strategies are foreignization and domestication. This table also revealed the five translation strategies that were used. These strategies are (1) transference (2) literal translation (3) paraphrase (4) deletion (5) cultural equivalent

The number of the translation procedures used in the English translated version of the *2014 Chinese GWR* is illustrated in Chart 5.1

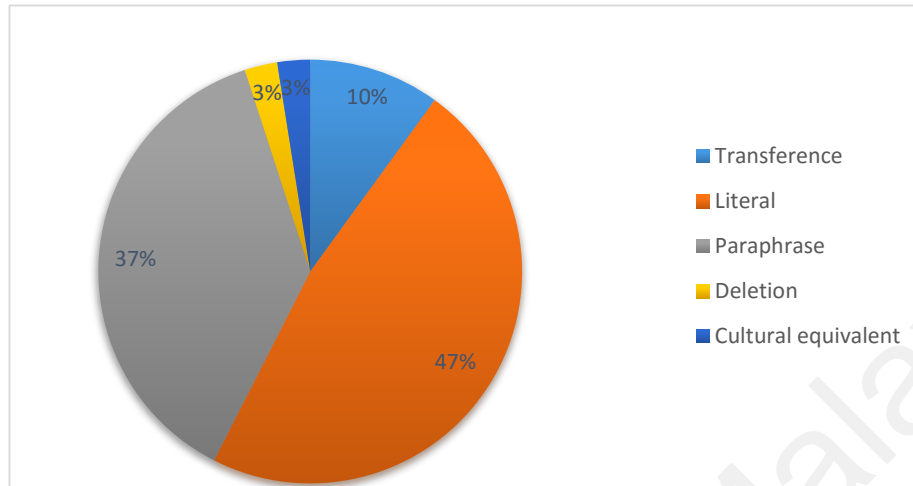


Chart 5.1: Percentages of translation procedures in translating CSTs in the *2014 Government Work Report* from Chinese into English

Based on Chart 5.1, the most used translation procedure was literal (47%) and this was followed by paraphrase (37%). Only 4 (10%) English translated CSTs used the transference literal translation procedure. The least used translation procedure used is cultural equivalent (3%) and deletion (3%)

Table 5.2: Percentages of translation strategy in translating CSTs in *2014 Government Work Report* from Chinese into English

Translation strategy	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Foreignization	100%	46.15%	0%
Domestication	0%	53.85%	100%

Table 5.2 Percentages of translation strategies in translating CSTs in the *2014 Government Work Report*

➤ **Finding 2: The reasons of literal procedure and foreignization strategy used more frequently in current study.**

According to finding 1, the terms in type 1 which are the unique expressions only emerging in China's socialist political system with the aroma of political sensitivity and spare little room for the creativity of translators, so it should be translated in a foreignization strategy. The terms in type 2 are those unique expressions reflecting the institutional, political and economic policies and phenomenon of the government under the current Chinese social and cultural context. They are not politically sensitive terminologies which spare room for the translators' personal translation and make the domesticating method applicable in certain case. The Chinese idioms in type 3 connotes a profound meaning often contracted in a four-word proverb, which reflects the refulgent culture, idiosyncratic charm of China and the linguistic uniqueness of the Chinese. In such cases, these Chinese specific terms could only be explained to the target text readers through a domesticating strategy. In general, foreignization materialized through literal translation and

transference, permeates in most translations of such terms. On the whole, the foreignization is justifiable, because it can preserve the cultural peculiarities and disseminate the socialist ideology of China. As a primary choice of translation strategy for CSTs in 2014 GWR, foreignization serves to retain the cultural flavor of the source language, and helps to extend the influence of Chinese culture in international communications. Therefore, reasons for the overwhelming employment of the foreignization strategy and the trend of the increasingly usage of the foreignization method is worth noticing.

1) The reason why Literal translation was frequently used

The first reason is the literal translation is the main procedure for Chinese politic and ideological terms. It is universally acknowledged that political term translation has an extremely strict standard for faithfulness because those political articles involve national and basic policies. Therefore, translator should be very careful when they are trying to translate politic terms and literal procedure is a safe choice.

The second reason is the literal translation keeps the term structure and rhetoric of the original and try to reproduce the form, content and style of the original. With the literal translation, the rhetoric characteristics, national characteristics and regional ones are kept in the TL without violating the language rules and destroying the same expressive effect. As Chinese specific terms are closely bound to the special period and unique Chinese culture, the author presents that in order to

maintain the Chinese cultural features, literal translation should be practiced as much as possible, but on the premise that the target readers can fully understand the translation with the aid of the context and their cultural knowledge of the SL. The third and final reason is the Chinese specific terms with strong national flavors to the English-speaking people and provided them with a broader cultural vision. By literal translations, some new terms loaded with Chinese cultural information were introduced to English and accepted by English-speakers.

2) The reasons why the foreignization strategy was frequently used

The first reason explains that that the Chinese words that is rich with Chinese culture connotations have become parts of English vocabulary. With the development of nations' communications, different cultures influenced each other. Political documents aim to introduce a country's overall national condition and the foreignization strategy maintains the Chinese characteristics of these Chinese specific terms so that China's political and economic stance could be authentically conveyed. Foreignization can help introduce the cultural differences and reserve them in the target language. Therefore, there is a growing demand for foreignization strategy than ever in the translation academia. Foreignization has been widely used in translation so as to build up the Chinese cultural images and facilitate the spreading of Chinese culture in the world.

Secondly, the target readers of the GWR usually have some knowledge about China and Chinese culture, so they tend to expect the translation to be close to the original and appreciate the original taste of the source text. The Foreignization strategy is conforming to the readers' expectation. Nowadays, people from different countries would like to know new things, knowledge and conceptions and they are eager to understand the things which are unfamiliar and exotic to them. So the target readers have prepared themselves well to face diversities and foreignness peculiar to the source language when they are reading. For most of the new Chinese specific terms, there exist no ready-made counterparts or equivalents in the target language, it is necessary to translate these new terms by foreignization so as to let the target readers get to know different ways of thinking and new expressions, and understand Chinese culture better than before. This, in turn, may enlighten and broaden the target readers' horizon, enrich the target language and culture, even promote the intercultural communication.

The third reason is the political and authoritative trait of the government work reports restrains translator's freedom in translation process and forces translators to stick to the original text with few modifications. Finally, the theory of post-colonialism might play a role in the prevailing foreignization of the CSTs in the political documents. China as a relatively weak culture and one of a few socialist

countries, needs to stick to its cultural heritage and political stance and project the complete Chinese image toward the world under the dominant western influence in the current world, so the foreignization in the translation is a appropriate way to achieve such an objective. The conception of post-colonialism implied in Venuti's theory about translation strategies applied to expound the above-mentioned trend. Since China is still in a weak position compared with America in the international arena and the political system of China is drastically differentiated from other major powers in the world, China needs to highlight its political stance and economic miracle in the political documents through a foreignization strategy in the C-E translation.

The purpose of translating should be clear before choosing a suitable translation strategy to use. If the purpose of translation is to introduce the source language culture to the target language culture, the translator should make every effort to transfer the SL culture into the TL text. In such case, the strategy of foreignization is better, while if the translator does the translation only to meet the entertainment for the ordinary target language readers and make the translated text more easily accepted, thus the strategy of domestication is preferred.

When learners encounter the difficulty during the translation of CSTs, they should instantly distinguish which type the CSTs belongs to and then adopt corresponding translation procedures and strategies based on the above suggestions.

Chinese specific terms are a meaningful part of Chinese culture, which reflect active, dynamic and colorful Chinese national condition. Chinese specific terms are unique phenomenon to China with no possible equivalents in English. Foreignization, in this context, is a better choice to translate Chinese specific terms. It can better speed cultural exchanges and enhance mutual understanding between cultures. It is positive to conduct exchanges and enhance mutual understanding between cultures. It is positive to conduct equal dialogues between different cultures.

Foreignization is good to resist cultural narcissism and advocate democratic posture about cultures. It takes on an independent cultural awareness and pursues the diversity of culture. The present-day development of cultures witnesses frequent communication. Blindly replacing source culture by target culture, then fluency can meet the convenience of target readers, but it easily hurts cultural communication. Domesticated information can easily mislead the target readers. People tend to be open and tolerant about foreignization.

People in the present-day world are eager to seek foreign culture to enrich and refresh domestic culture. Adequate understanding and respect have been given to the diversity and uniqueness of cultures. We will see more and more foreign translation in the future with the changing cultural perception. Foreignization has its broad prospects in the translation world with dominance of cultural turn, there has been an increasingly louder voice foreignization.

Although foreignization is a major translation strategy to translate Chinese specific terms, we should be clear that it is by no means the only way of translation. Complete foreignization in translation is impossible. We should keep in mind that we shouldn't bombard target readers with too many unnecessary barriers. If target readers what to truly learn the real meaning of the source culture, domestication are the two main translation strategies, one of may assist to enhance understanding where necessary. In a word, foreignization should be supposed to the dominate translation strategy when translating CSTs.

5.2 Implication of the Study

The first implication of the study, is the essence for the renderings of CSTs is the transmission of culture, which aims to establish the communications between different cultures so that culturally new ideas or refreshing conceptions might be introduced from the source culture to the target culture. The successful translation depends on how the cultural information or message of the SL is conveyed to the target readers both effectively and informatively. The translation is intending to guarantee the smooth transmission of information between different nationalities with totally different languages and national backgrounds.

The second implication is the findings of the study has shed some light to the practice of the ESL learners in their translation learning of Chinese specific terms. As the findings reveal, C-E translation of Chinese specific terms entails a complicated yet meaningful process. In the aspect of ESL learning, since this process requires constant observation of details of linguistic systems in L1 and L2, it tends to enhance learner's ability in this regard. Meanwhile, when a learner is asked to translate from his/her mother tongue to a second language, the learner will usually analyze the original text in L1 and then try to find proper message in L2. During this process, learners may look for assistance to fill the gap between the message and competency in L2. For example, "They may resort to dictionaries to find lexicon, fellow learners to discuss the text, the teacher in class to consult with,

or even websites or books to obtain more information about the topic of the text and/or to make up for lack of background knowledge” (Machida, 2011 :p.743). Through interaction with different learning resources, ESL learners can develop their second language further. Besides, it is also implied that ESL learners’ reading and writing skills can benefit from this process. After paying close attention to detailed form, content and meaning of an expression or sentence, the learners’ comprehension ability will be improved with gaining metalinguistic knowledge obtained. The third implication is that language learning and teaching is inseparable with cultural knowledge. And translation activities should be included in classroom as an effective way of enhancing language learners’ overall ability.

Finally, Venuti (1995), the post-colonialism embodies the equality of cultural exchanges between different nations, so he calls on the adoption of foreignizing method in the translation of terms from a marginal culture into a dominant culture. Since China is still in a weak position compared with America in the international arena and the political system of China is drastically differentiated from other major powers in the world, China need to highlight its political stance and economic miracle in the political documents through a foreignizing method in the *Government Work Reports*. In this way, target readers can truly appreciate the exoticism and foreignness of Chinese culture and politics.

5.3 Recommendations and Suggestions for Further Researches

Nevertheless, the present study begins to explore the translation procedures and strategies applied in the translation of Chinese specific terms in *2014 Chinese Government Work Report* and its translated version. The appropriate procedures and strategies applied in conveyance of Chinese specific terms and the interpretation of cultural connotation of language suggest many possibilities for further research study that would help illuminate any confusion that may arise from the study of both languages.

This study leads to practical application to the teaching and learning of English as a second language. Studies such as this may help educators in teaching and learning context by describing and explaining how cultural expressions in Chinese and English differ, thus avoiding ESL learners from confusion in learning. Furthermore, teachers could also improve the methods of teaching by incorporating the accurate ways of relating L1 culture to L2 so that learners are able to be familiarized with the usage in both languages. This study suggest that educators should provide more insightful ways of cultural communication for language learning. Accordingly, more helpful learning lessons should be designed for this purpose.

This study focuses on analysis of translating Chinese specific terms and the cultural connotations are highlighted. Nevertheless, this study excludes ESL learners' reasons of making errors in cultural communication. It is recommended that studies regarding how errors are made should be identified among second language learners. By studying this issue, the causes of why learners are likely to feel difficult between Chinese and English language and cultural exchange could be analyzed in detail.

In terms of the research subject itself, more comprehensive studies on the rhetorical use in both languages are expected and there would be more constructive findings if analyses can be conducted to examine more years of *Chinese Government Work Report* on translation procedures and strategies of Chinese specific terms with large quantity will be more comprehensive and persuasive.

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