Study of English Translation of Vocabulary with Chinese Characteristics in Line with Skopos Theory


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Abstract: Based on the existing studies, this study has focused on the 2021 Government Work Report under the guidance of Skopos Theory, combined the features and categories of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics, and explored its translation strategies with some examples. Firstly, it has briefly described the background, purpose and significance of this study. Secondly, it has systematically summarized the research at home and the development of Skopos Theory after its introduction into China. Thirdly, a theoretical framework of translation has been elaborated and the development and principles of Skopos Theory are introduced. Fourthly, the research methods have been adopted with questionnaire and interview in order to investigate the target group's understanding of the bilingual version of the Government Work Report (i.e. GWR) and the author has proposed translation strategies and classifications of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics. Lastly, the previous thesis of the research findings has been summarized and conclusions have been drawn with a summary of the main problems existing in previous studies.

Keywords: Cultural Exchange, Functionalist Skopos Theory, Government Work Report (GWR), Translation Strategies, Vocabulary with Chinese Characteristics.

1. Introduction

Vocabulary with Chinese characteristics in international communication is becoming increasingly more frequent and important with closer exchange among all the countries, which also contains rich cultural connotations. In the process of translation, successful translation is of great practical significance to the communication between two different cultures.

1.1. Research Background

Over the past 40 years of reform and opening up, China has been a newly emerging socialist power with its unique international status and influence. In the new era, with closer exchange and communication among countries around the world, the Chinese Government Work Report (i.e. GWR) has become a window for other countries to fully understand China's social situation. The annual Government Work Report covering China's development status, plans and trends in politics, economy, society, people's livelihood and diplomacy and so on is one of the most authoritative and objective channels for the international community to learn about China. Therefore, the authoritative official translation of the GWR of 2021 is of great reference and research value.

The differences in vocabularies in political systems, economic development and cultural values between China and West make translation of GWR more difficult. Therefore, translation strategies of Chinese characteristic vocabulary should be studied on the basis of fully understanding in order to spread a positive image of China to the international community.

1.2. Objective of Research

When translating vocabulary with Chinese characteristics, translators usually cannot find corresponding English equivalence because of the differences in social and historical backgrounds, political and economic systems, cultural values and ways of thinking between China and Western countries. Therefore, it is crucial for translators to master general characteristics, translation principles and strategies of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics in the GWR.

1.3. Significance of Research

The English translation of the GWR will help countries around the world gain a deeper understanding of China's social and economic construction and development, and help build up China's international image as a civilized, economic and trade power with its unique socialist characteristics.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Definitions and Categories of Vocabulary with Chinese Characteristics

Vocabulary with Chinese characteristics is a unique linguistic phenomenon in Chinese language and culture, and often has distinctive characteristics of the times. It involves some concepts, politics, terms and phrases with distinctive Chinese culture. Chinese vocabulary in the Government Work Report is divided into the following categories: numerical abbreviations, regional abbreviations, and Chinese four-character idioms, commonly used political words, hot words.

2.2. Previous Studies on Translation of Vocabulary with Chinese Characteristics

Domestic scholars have mainly studied the causes, characteristics, classifications, and common translation strategies of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics. Cheng
(2004) discusses in detail about the translation of political articles and the translation techniques and strategies of Chinese characteristic vocabulary in political articles in terms of the fidelity of translated content, the political meaning and influence of the vocabulary used, the policy mind and political sensitivity of the translator, and the correctness of the vocabulary used. Zhang and Wang (2007) conduct an in-depth research and analysis on Chinese characteristic vocabulary, analyze the definition of characteristic vocabulary and the current research status of Chinese characteristic vocabulary, and propose some translation strategies. They put forward phonetic translation, literal translation, free translation and interpretation. They believe that the above strategies can retain cultural connotations as much as possible in conformity with thinking patterns of foreign readers. Li (2012) summarizes common translation strategies of distinctive vocabulary from the perspective of Skopos Theory and analyzes vocabulary of political category, which is useful for studying English translation of distinctive vocabulary in foreign context. Guo (2017) explores the English translation strategies of Chinese characteristic vocabulary from the perspective of Skopos Theory.

3. Skopos Theory

3.1. Definitions and Rules of Skopos Theory

Skopos Theory is the core of Functionalist Translation Theory, proposed by Vermeer in his book A Framework for a General Theory of Translation published in 2001. It is emphasized that Skopos Theory consists of three rules: skopos rule, coherence rule and fidelity rule. The theory holds that translation must follow skopos rules, namely coherence and fidelity, in which fidelity rule is subordinate to coherence rule and coherence rule is subordinate to skopos rule. In practical translation, translators should flexibly use the above three rules according to specific translation purposes.

Coherence rule refers to the fact that the translated text must meet the criterion of intra-textual coherence, that is, the translated text must be readable and acceptable, and can be understood and meaningful by the recipient in the culture of the target language and in the communicative context; Fidelity rule states that there should be inter-textual coherence between the original text and the translated text. This is equivalent to faithfulness to the original text in other translation theories, but the degree and form of faithfulness to the original text depend on the purpose of the translation and the translator's understanding of the original text; Skopos rule holds that the primary principle followed by all translation activities is that translation should be able to function in the context and culture of the target language in the way expected by the target language recipient. The whole process of translation is determined by the goal to be achieved, that is, the result determines the method.

“Skopos” means “purpose” or “aim” in Greek. Translation is a kind of action having a purpose. Skopos Theory provides an insight into the nature of translation as a purposeful activity, which is directly applicable to every translation project. Skopos theory focuses on the purpose of the translation, which determines the translation methods and strategies that are to be employed in order to produce a functionally adequate result. The initiator of the translation process determines the communicative purpose of the translation.

3.2. Development of Skopos Theory Abroad

In the 1960s, the traditional theory of translation in the West is Nida's (1964) Functional Equivalence Theory, which tends to view translation from the perspective of linguistics and is basically oriented to the source text. In the 1970s, Skopos Theory emerges in Germany. Its development has gone through the following stages:

The first stage: Reiss (1977) firstly introduces the functional category into the field of translation criticism and puts forward a preliminary conception of Functionalist Translation Theory. Reiss believes that the ideal translation is Integral Communicative Performance. That is about equivalence with the original text in concept, language form and communicative function. This view breaks away from the traditional static language analysis model and lays a foundation for Skopos Theory.

The second stage: In the later stage, Reiss realizes that translation should give priority to functional characteristics of the translation through her translation practice. Her student Vermeer (2001) proposes Skopos Theory, holding that translation is a purposeful and result-oriented behavior based on the original text, which means translation depends on the purpose of translation. Her three rules in Skopos Theory are of great guiding significance to translation practice. The third stage: Mantari (1984), referring to communication and behavior theories, proposes Translatorial Action and further develops Functional Translation Theory. The theory regards translation as a purpose-driven, result-oriented interaction between people.

The fourth stage: Nord (2001) comprehensively summarizes and improves Functionalist Translation Theory, and systematically states the formation and development process, basic viewpoints, theories and specific applications of the functionalist in English for the first time. He also suggests that translators should follow the guiding principle of "Functionality plus Loyalty".

3.3. Development of Skopos Theory at Home

The relevant research at home is about two decades behind the research abroad. Before the 1980s, the development of translation in China was rather unbalanced. People pay more attention to translation practice than translation theory. With the spread of Skopos Theory to China, the development of Chinese translation theory starts to flourish. Chinese scholar Gui (1987) introduces Skopos Theory for the first time in his article. After him, more scholars introduce Functionalist Translation Theory into China, and the study of Functionalist Translation Theory in China reaches its peak.

3.4. Summary

In recent years, the study of translation of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics has made some progress. Domestic scholars have analyzed and discussed it in diversified materials. Scholars have put forward their own suggestions on how to deal with this problem. However, the translation strategies of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics in political texts are not systematic and comprehensive. The definitions, characteristics and classifications of Chinese vocabulary are not unified, so there is still a lot of space for research. Based on present research, this study will focus on the GWR of 2021 and incorporate some examples to explore their translation strategies under the guidance of Skopos Theory.
4. Translation of Vocabulary with Chinese Characteristics in GWR

4.1. Features of Government Work Report

During the study of the research, the features of GWR have to be concluded into aspects of language style, process and content. On the basis of careful study and reference of previous translation achievement, the features are summarized as follows:

Firstly, diversity of language styles and characteristics of political materials must be emphasized. GWR belongs to the formal style of reportage. It includes written, oral, applied, and political styles. The purpose is to report and present. It is characterized by vividness,conciseness, and coherence. Therefore, GWR is classified as a kind of composite reportage literature with various characteristics with collective authors and universal readers. The main formulating body of GWR is the relevant functional department entrusted by the local people's government at all levels. There are many shifts in perspective and large differences in tone. It will be elaborated from different perspectives, taking different ways of elaboration into consideration.

Secondly, the process is complicated and the procedure is strict. As the GWR of the State Council is the report made by the Premier of the State Council at the National People's Congress, it is submitted to the National People's Congress for deliberation.

Thirdly, the content is comprehensive, systematic, precise and practical. The GWR is comprehensive and often uses data and specific indicators from various aspects to show the accuracy and feasibility of its exposition.

According to Skopos Theory, translation should focus on the purpose of the target text, and the main purpose determines the specific translation strategies and methods. For the "Government Work Report", the purpose of translating is to allow readers to understand China's development accurately and to better promote China to the world.

4.2. Classifications of Vocabulary with Chinese Characteristics in GWR

Vocabulary with Chinese characteristics is a word or phrase that has been formed through certain historical, social and cultural influences to show phenomena of Chinese characteristics. It represents the historical background, social complexity and cultural depth of China for thousands of years. The translation process is not simply words’ translation while it must be conducted from the perspective of the readers. As there is no official classification of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics, the author has summarized them into five categories: Chinese four-character idioms, number abbreviations and regional abbreviations, hot words, and commonly used political words, and the author has explored the specific application of literal translation, free translation and omission as translation strategies.

4.2.1. Number Abbreviations

Abbreviations are a good way to convey rich information. After frequent interactions between China and other countries in the world, number abbreviations have been appearing in political materials. The GWR of 2021 also contains a large number of abbreviations, such as the 14th Five-year Plan (“十四五”计划), the Four Consciousness (四个意识), Two Sessions (两会), and so on. These words are a summary of policy measures and principles, which is also difficult for Western readers to directly obtain deeper information according to surface meaning.

4.2.2. Chinese Four-Character Idioms

There are often a large number of four-character idioms in the report. They are phrases with Chinese characteristics formed by a free or fixed combination of four Chinese characters, which is often highly condensed, rich in connotation, concise and powerful. On the one hand, representative four-character phrases reflect the unique political, economic and cultural features of China. On the other hand, they have become a major difficulty in English translation of the GWR due to their cultural connotation. For example, there are some four-character idioms like startups and innovation (大众创业，万众创新), stabilize and expand employment (稳岗扩岗), key groups (重点群体) in the GWR of 2021.

4.2.3. Regional Abbreviations

There are also some regional abbreviations in the GWR, such as Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei (i.e.京津冀), Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao (i.e.粤港澳), Yangtze River Delta (i.e.长三角) and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan (i.e.港澳台). Such abbreviations are synthesized with the abbreviations of provinces or cities which shorten the length and improve the efficiency of translation of the GWR of 2021.

4.2.4. Hot Words

Hot words are popular words. As a lexical phenomenon, it reflects the issues and things that people in a country or a region are generally concerned about in a period of time. It has the characteristics of the times and reflects the hot topics and livelihood issues in a specific time. The hot words in the GWR should be divided into four sections of current affairs, economy, society, science and technology. Some hot words such as building China into a modern socialist country in all respects (全面建成社会主义现代化国家), cross-border e-commerce (跨境电商), new development philosophy (新发展理念) have appeared in the GWR of 2021.

4.2.5. Commonly Used Political Words

The political words, mainly nouns composed of state organs, departmental organizations, positions, and well-known policies with Chinese characteristics and socialism, belong to commonly used political terms. For example, they may refer to National Health Commission (国家卫健委), State Council (国务院), National People's Congress (全国人大), Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (全国政协), and so on.

4.3. Research on Translation Strategies of Vocabulary with Chinese Characteristics in Terms of the Application of Skopos Theory

Translation must follow three basic rules: skopos rule, fidelity rule and coherence rule, among which skopos rule is in the first place. Under three rules, whether or not the purpose of translation is achieved becomes the criterion for judging the translation instead of the previous “equivalence”. In other words, the translation strategy changes when the translation purpose changes. The translation purpose of GWR is to make readers from different countries understand China comprehensively. From this perspective, Skopos Theory coincides with GWR’s goal of going global. From this
perspective, the principles of Skopos Theory are also applicable to the translation of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics. The following examples reflect corresponding translation strategies related to Skopos Theory, including translation strategy of literal translation, free translation and omission.

4.3.1. Literal Translation
Literal translation means translating literal meaning and expressing meaning by finding words corresponding to the original text in order to maintain the form and content of the original text. Literal translation not only retains original information, but also preserves the style to the greatest extent, which helps readers understand the content more easily and conform to the fidelity rule in the Skopos Theory.

There are two reasons for literal translation for vocabulary with Chinese characteristics in the GWR of 2021. The first reason is that literal translation can convey the meaning of the source word and make language coherent according to the literal form of Chinese vocabulary. Second, some English words with Chinese characteristics have been accepted by an increasing number of English readers as China continues to have a greater development.

例1：着力提升发展质量效益，保持经济持续健康发展。
译文：Improving the quality and effectiveness of development and maintaining sustained and healthy economic growth.

In the above example1, literal translation is adopted word-for-word to preserve content and style of the original text to the greatest extent. In the GWR of 2021, some verbs such as “improve” can also be used as an alternative to “enhance, upgrade or bolster”, making GWR expressions more various and elegant.

4.3.2. Omission
Omission is to compress, streamline and delete the original language in order to focus on the core content. In fact, only some optional words and phrases are cut out, making translation simple and ensuring its fluency and readability, which is also in line with coherence rule in Skopos Theory.

例2：支持大众创业万众创新带动就业。
译文：Startups and innovation were encouraged as a way to create jobs.

Two English words of “startups” and “innovation” express the meaning of eight Chinese characters. The application of omission can avoid the complexity and rigidity of literal translation and increase readability and conciseness, and help foreign readers to understand.

4.3.3. Free Translation
Free translation is applied to express unfamiliar information in the original text by explanation rather than annotation. Due to the huge differences in historical policies, economy and culture of different countries, sometimes it is impossible to find equivalents of Chinese characteristic words. Therefore, in order to make the readers better understand the original text, free translation is often used to achieve the purpose of translation while remaining faithful to fidelity rules as the embodiment of Skopos Theory.

例3：加大产业扶贫力度，深入开展消费扶贫。
译文：We worked harder to reduce poverty through the development of local industries and promote consumer spending on products from poor areas.

The above examples all adopt free translation. Instead of word-for-word translation, they are further interpreted and converted into English through the meaning of the sentence. “产业扶贫” is translated into “reduce poverty through the development of local industries”, “深入开展消费扶贫” can be explained as “promote consumer spending on products from poor areas”.

The case study has focused on translation of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics and some translation strategies used in the GWR of 2021. Translators should apply some proper translation strategies and methods in the translation of the vocabulary with Chinese characteristics, which can also be used in the future translation practice of publicity.

5. Research Design
This part gives a comprehensive description of how translation of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics in the GWR of 2021 is carried out and some views about the bilingual translation of the GWR of 2021 from college students who mainly major in English. To better understand their current situation of translation of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics in GWR, the thesis has tried to find out the skills in terms of the translation of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics. Thus, surveys have been conducted among college students who treat GWR as the learning material for translation.

5.1. Research Purpose
A relevant research has been conducted mainly among English majors and questionnaire and interview have been used to learn about more details and acquire more information among college students who treat GWR as the learning material for translation.

5.2. Research Object
The questionnaire is designed and carried out at the Hangzhou College of Commerce. The objects of this study are 60 students mostly majoring in English as most of them have all taken the exam of China Accreditation Test for Translators and Interpreters (i.e. CATTI) or have had some experience of translation. The author has done a research on the respondents of the questionnaire who might make use of Government Work Report as the learning material for translation.

5.3. Research Methodology
The study is made up of a questionnaire and an interview and the applied approaches are both quantitative and qualitative. Both questionnaire and interview are presented in Chinese instead of English to enable students to understand it clearly and correctly. The questionnaire comprises 10 questions, including 4 questions of single choice and 6 questions of multiple choices. It has referred to some knowledge about translation of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics in the GWR of 2021.

The questionnaire is designed and carried out at the beginning of the research. Some choices are related to frequency and degree, namely "I do not agree with this", "I agree with this partly", and "I fully agree with this". For the sake of the reliability of the survey, this questionnaire has denoted clearly to the students that the survey is only for research purpose. In addition, all the questions are open-ended without right or wrong answers. Furthermore, the questionnaire is also anonymous so that it can reflect the real
situation of the students.

In the interview, there are four questions. Firstly, do you think the English translation of the GWR is a good material for learning translation and please give the according reasons? Secondly, do you have any difficulty in understanding translation of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics? Thirdly, what’s your knowledge about the style as well as readability of the Government Work Report? Fourthly, do you think the GWR has a great impact on China’s international image? Five students are invited to this interview.

5.4. Research Results

Through the analysis and discussion of questionnaire, some facts can be found to learn about the difficulties and views in learning English version of GWR. And the interview can be conducted as the supplement to questionnaire investigation.

5.4.1. Analysis of Questionnaire

The valid questionnaires collected are 55, and the students make choices to answer the questions. Detailed analysis is shown in the following.

![Figure 1. What is your grade?](image)

![Figure 2. What is your major?](image)

![Figure 3. Have you participated in English translation competitions like CATTI or other translation certificate tests?](image)

From Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3, the composition of target groups can be seen clearly. It can be seen in Figure 1, 62% of the target group are seniors; 12% of them are juniors; 18% of them are sophomores while only 4% of them are
freshmen. In addition, the proportion of English majors reaches 91% (in Figure 2) and 78% (in Figure 3) of the students have had some experience of translation certificate tests like CATTI or other English translation competitions. From which it can be concluded that the main part is relatively senior students with some translation practice.

Figure 4. Have you ever heard of Skopos Theory, Functional Equivalence Theory or other translation theories?

Figure 4 shows the percentage of college students’ familiarity with translation theories such as Skopos Theory and Functional Equivalence Theory. The research result of questionnaire demonstrates that only 15% of the students are familiar with it and have applied these theories into practice, while nearly half of them have heard about some translation theories and the left have never heard about them. The popularity of Skopos Theory and Functional Equivalence Theory in English major students is limited.

Figure 5. Do you find it difficult to read the GWR in English and why?

Figure 5 is a column graph displaying the results of classification and analysis about students’ subjective thinking of the difficulty in reading the GWR in English and some causes making it hard to understand. It is a multiple-choice question. Noteworthy is the fact that the option which the largest number of students (40 in 55), namely 72%, choose for lack of vocabulary and difficulty in recognizing the fixed usages of Chinese characteristics vocabulary. From which a conclusion can be drawn that commanding translation strategies of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics is still difficult for students, even for English major students. Other reasons chosen by 40 to 60 percent of students are respectively lack of interest in reading and boring articles. It can be seen in Figure 5 that students do not understand the cultural and political background of GWR. It is due to the fact that they might have the following shortcomings, such as syntax disorders and lack of understanding of translation strategies, lack of reading skills or familiarity with external publicity style.
From Figure 6, it can be concluded that most people choose GWR as their materials in their learning translation among various materials such as Chinese characteristics vocabulary in China Daily, CATTI textbooks, books of teacher Wu Feng or Han Gang, translation books of Huayan Press and leaders’ speech materials. More than 60% of the students would choose GWR, CATTI textbooks and Books of Teacher Wu Feng or Han Gang as good materials. Absolutely there is no doubt that GWR is one of the most authoritative materials, namely 70% in Figure 6.

85% of the respondents to the survey regard quoting ancient prose as the most difficult point in translation. 70% of the respondents to the survey see vocabulary with Chinese characteristics as a difficulty while 60% of the respondents to the survey believe that four-character sentences are hard. Only 30% of the respondents to the survey suppose that non-subject sentences are difficult. Therefore, quoting ancient prose and vocabulary with Chinese characteristics can be seen as the difficult part in the translation of GWR.

Is it helpful for you to understand the translation strategies mentioned above?
The bar chart of Figure 8 shows respondents’ degree of recognition about translation strategies. Not surprisingly, 70% of the respondents agree that it would be helpful for them to understand some translation strategies. And 22% of respondents fully agree with this. The remaining eight percent do not agree with this, which means they consider that the translation strategies above are not so useful for them.

5.4.2. Discussion of Interview

In order to collect effective and authentic information, five students have been selected as interviewees. Some typical points from the students’ answers are listed and analyzed as follows.

In the interview, four questions have been raised.

**Question 1:**
Do you think the English translation of the GWR is a good material for learning translation? Why?

**Answer 1:**
“Because the content of the GWR is a different thematic focus each year, it needs to be read in the context of certain political and economic background.”

**Answer 2:**
“Yes, but an ordinary civilian is usually not very interested in certain policies of foreign countries. General literature has a stronger cultural output and influence while this policy text output has more impact on the international image and economic and cultural power.”

**Answer 3:**
“The impact is great because it shows the current political situation of the country and the international image of the country.”

From the answer analysis of interviewees, it can indicate that GWR is usually considered as a good and necessary material for learning translation, especially for passing the test of CATTI. Most students hold the view that understanding and translating vocabulary with Chinese characteristics is based on specific political and economic background, which also requires translators to grasp translation strategies. However, people often have difficulties in understanding and memorizing vocabulary with Chinese characteristics.

Therefore, exploring the general characteristics and translation principles can be helpful in this situation. In addition, it is necessary to increase teaching content of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics in college English courses. This will help students gain a deeper understanding of Chinese and Western cultures, especially the related policies of socialism with Chinese characteristics. While improving the level of English translation ability and vocabulary accumulation, it can also help students integrate themselves into the political life of society more quickly.

In the process of English teaching, teachers should increase the methods of translating Chinese characteristic vocabulary and enable students to master the methods of literal translation and free translation to improve students’ translation ability, which is also an important way to promote patriotism in the new era and cultivate the patriotic feelings of young people. Furthermore, it is necessary to propose some new translation strategies in terms of Chinese characteristic vocabulary, not only for readers’ understanding of GWR but also for Chinese culture’s going global.

**6. Conclusion**

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As an important channel for the world to understand China, the Chinese characteristic vocabulary in the English version of the GWR has been a difficult and important point in the process of translation. Based on Skopos Theory, this thesis explores the English translation of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics from the translation strategies of literal translation, free translation and omission.

It is found that the English translation of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics in GWR is mainly based on “literal translation”, supplemented by “literal translation and free translation”, and the English translation of sentences is mainly based on literal translation, free translation, and omission.

Therefore, principles of Skopos Theory can be applied in the translation of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics in GWR. It is suitable for guiding the translation of the
vocabulary with Chinese characteristics in the GWR of 2021.

Lastly, this thesis has concluded that in the translation process, translators should take different cultural backgrounds of China and the West into consideration, master the general characteristics, translation principles and techniques, fully consider the functions and purposes, choose the best translation strategy based on text, and use integrated translation strategies to accurately convey acceptable information to enable readers to better understand Chinese culture and eliminate cultural misunderstandings. It can also help countries around the world gain a deeper understanding of China’s construction and development, and promote cultural exchange, and ultimately establish the international image of China as a socialist country with civilized, economic and trade power.

Great achievements have taken place in China and influenced the world in the past 100 years. China Daily divides Chinese hot words into four fields: current politics, economy, society and science and technology, covering the development achievements in various fields in the past 100 years, such as Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. Some words and phrases in GWR have also appeared in reports and articles of Xinhua News Agency, Reuters, Associated Press, Agence France Presse and other authoritative media at home and abroad. The popularity of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics not only makes people understand their corresponding expressions in English, but also popularizes its application in a specific context.

In the end, a conclusion has been drawn with major research findings and limitations of the study and some suggestions for further research on political publicity materials have been mentioned. In recent years, the study of the translation of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics has made some progress. Scholars have put forward their own suggestions in the diversified materials. However, due to the inconsistency of definitions, characteristics and classifications, translation strategies and methods are not systematic and comprehensive. There has been no official classification on the study of vocabulary with Chinese characteristics. This thesis has divided them into five categories: Chinese four-character idioms, number abbreviations and regional abbreviations, hot words, and commonly used political words. Obviously, this can not completely cover all the words and expressions with Chinese characteristics in GWR, and further research is necessary. Therefore, there is still a lot of space for further study.

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