

Study on Subtitle Translation of *the Battle at Lake Changjin* under Translation Shifts Theory

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Abstract: As an important medium of cultural communication, film plays an important role in promoting Chinese culture to go abroad. *The Battle at Lake Changjin* is a war film with the background of the second battle of resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, which restores the real scene on the battlefield to the greatest extent and shows the heroic and tenacious fighting spirit of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army. Since its release, the film has been well received at home and abroad. The subtitle translation plays a vital role in it. Based on Catford's translation shifts theory, this paper takes *the Battle at Lake Changjin* as an example to analyze the application of level shifts and category shifts in subtitle translation, in order to provide some references for film subtitle translators.

Keywords: Translation shifts theory; *the Battle at Lake Changjin*; subtitle translation.

1. Introduction to *the Battle at Lake Changjin*

China has always attached great importance to external communication. There are many ways for Chinese culture to spread to the outside world, and film is one of the important media. As an important carrier of cross-cultural communication and Chinese culture going abroad, Chinese film subtitle translation is not only a simple transformation between two languages, but also covers the tolerance and communication between the two cultures behind the film.

The Battle at Lake Changjin is based on the Battle of Changjin Lake in the war of resist the United States (U.S.) aggression and aid Korea. It tells the story of the 7th company soldiers of the 9th Corps of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army under the leadership of Wu Qianli in the extremely cold and harsh environment, bravely killing the enemy, reversing the battlefield situation, and making an important contribution to the victory of the Battle of Changjin Lake. In June 1950, at the beginning of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Korean Civil War broke out. And the United States government made the decision to intervene militarily in the Korean Civil War. In October of the same year, despite repeated warnings from the Chinese government, the U.S. military brazenly crossed the 38th parallel and brought the flames of war to the frontiers of China, posing a serious threat to China's security. On this occasion, at the request of the Korean Worker's Party and government, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army went to Korea to start the war of defending the country. In the Changjin Lake area, the 9th Corps divided and surrounded the 10th Army of the U.S. Army, successfully wiped out an entire regiment of the U.S. Army, recovered the vast eastern areas in north of the 38th parallel, and reversed the trend of the war.

On September 30, 2021, *the Battle at Lake Changjin* was released in mainland China. As of October 29, 2021, the box office of *the Battle at Lake Changjin* has reached 5,386 billion in mainland China, rising to the top of the global box office list in 2021. As one of the masterpieces of Chinese film to the world, *the Battle at Lake Changjin* can not only express the nationality, show the national image and uncover the historical facts, but also show the pursuit and identity of

human peace society in a cross-cultural, cross-ethnic and cross-regional way.

2. Introduction to Translation Shifts Theory

John Cannison Catford is a famous English linguist and translation theorist, mainly engaged in the teaching and research of languages. Catford first proposed the translation shifts theory in his only monograph on translation theory, *Linguistic Theory of Translation*.

According to Catford, translation is the conversion of textual material in one language into equivalent textual material in another language. In short, translation focuses on establishing equivalence relationship between language shifts. In the book *Linguistic Theory of Translation*, Catford defines the term "shifts" as the correspondence of deviating form in the process of the source language into the target language. And he divides translation shifts into the two forms of level shifts and category shifts. The so-called level shifts refer to the source language unit at one linguistic level, with equivalent elements of the target language at different linguistic levels (Catford, 1965). That is to say, it can be expressed grammatically in the source language and lexically in the target language. With regard to category shifts, Catford believes that it is a deviation of translation from formal equivalence (Catford, 1965). He divides category shifts into four types: structural shifts, class shifts, unit shifts and intra-system shifts. Taking the subtitle translation of *the Battle at Lake Changjin* as the research object, this paper analyzes the application of translation shifts theory in subtitle translation in terms of level shifts and category shifts.

The Battle at Lake Changjin is a film with the theme of war. It highly restores the scenes of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army risking their lives to defend the country in *the Battle at Lake Changjin*, shows the patriotic feelings and indomitable national spirit of the Chinese people, which has been widely praised by domestic and foreign audiences. In the export of domestic film and television works, the role of subtitle translation cannot be underestimated. The quality of subtitle translation directly affects the understanding of film content by foreign audiences and the dissemination efficiency of

Chinese culture. Therefore, from the perspective of translation shifts theory, this paper analyzes the subtitle translation of *the Battle at Lake Changjin*, aiming to provide some references for the subtitle translation of domestic films.

3. Application of Translation Shifts Theory in Subtitle Translation of *the Battle at Lake Changjin*

3.1. Level Shifts

Level shifts usually occur at different language levels and are often used for translation between grammatical and lexical levels. Chinese and English have different characteristics, and there are great differences between them. Chinese emphasizes parataxis and English emphasizes hypotaxis, so Chinese often uses vocabulary to express tenses and other categories, while English often uses grammar. For example, English uses grammatical features such as “d, ed” to express tenses, while Chinese usually uses words such as “过去, 以前” to express tenses. Therefore, in the process of translation, it is necessary to use level shifts to obtain a more logical translation.

Example 1

ST: Mother, this is Fortune 7 Squadron Leader, heading 359-er. We've reached our IP.

TT: 指挥官, 这里是幸运七号长机, 航向三五九度, 我们已抵达初始位置。

Analysis: The expression of tense and time in English is very different from that in Chinese. English has a fixed grammatical form of expression, while Chinese reflects it through the form of vocabulary. In Example 1, the source text uses the grammatical structure of “have done” to express that the action of “抵达初始位置”, which has been completed. The translator uses level shifts to translate it into the temporal adverb “已”, which is more in line with the target audience's language expression.

Example 2

ST: We don't know sir, but the reports are pouring in.

TT: 目前还不了解, 但前线战报正纷沓而来。

Analysis: Chinese lacks grammatical forms to express tenses, so time adverbs and auxiliaries are usually utilized to express tenses. In English, there are sixteen tenses to express different actions at different times, which makes the language more accurate. In Example 2, “are pouring” in the source text “but the reports are pouring in” is the English construction of “be doing” as expressed in the progressive tense. In translation, the translator translates it as the adverb of time “正” to indicate what is happening, realizing the shift from the grammatical level to the lexical level.

Example 3

ST: 同志们, 我今天在这里遇到了一个小鬼。

TT: Comrades, I met a boy here today.

Analysis: In English, the plural of a nouns is often expressed by adding suffixes such as “s” and “es”. However, in Chinese, the expression of plural has no obvious formal characteristics. In Example 3, this sentence is what the commander of the 9th Corps said to the soldiers before the battle in the film. The word “同志们” in the original is a plural concept, and the translator adds “s” after “comrade” to express the plural. By making this level shift, the translator makes the target audience clear at a glance and understands that the commander speaks to all the soldiers rather than a certain person.

3.2. Category Shifts

Since there are the great differences between English and Chinese in terms of language structure, it is necessary to establish the equivalence relationship between different levels through category shifts in translation. The following will analyze the application of category shifts in the subtitle translation of *the Battle at Lake Changjin* from four aspects: structural shifts, class shifts, unit shifts and intra-system shifts.

3.2.1. Structural Shifts

Structural shifts refer to the change of sentence structure at the same grammatical level when the source language is translated into the target language. Catford (1965) believes that structural shifts are one of the most common forms of shifts, which mainly involves the shifts of grammatical structures, such as morphology shifts, affirmative and negative shifts, adverbial position shifts, personal subject and object subject shifts.

Example 4

ST: Our tanks have crossed the 38th and our enemies have been overwhelmed. Seems to me that victory has been set in stone.

TT: 我们的坦克已经跨过了三八线, 敌人早已招架不住了, 看来我们已经胜券在握。

Analysis: Morphology indicates the relationship between the subject and the predicate. And there are two forms of morphology: active and passive. English customarily uses passive morphology, while Chinese commonly uses active morphology. So in translation, the two modes of morphology are usually shifted. In Example 4, “has been set” is written in the passive morphology, and its logical subject is “victory”. The literal translation of this sentence is “胜利已经被刻在石头上了”. However, since the Chinese language is often used in the active morphology, the word “被” is rarely used in the Chinese, so the translator shifts it to the active morphology, so that the translation is more in line with the language expression habits of the target audience.

Example 5

ST: 有些枪必须开, 有些枪不能开。

TT: Some shots must be fired. Some shots can be saved.

Analysis: There are negative signs in both Chinese and English, but the positive and negative sentences need to be shifted according to the different context or language habits in translation. In Example 5, the source text is a sentence said by Wu Qianli in the film. At that time, the 9th Corps of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army surrounded the American garrison. The commander of the American army was shot and wounded, and fled back to the command camp. Wu Wanli chased into the camp and wanted to shoot him, but Wu Qianli stopped him and said to him this meaningful words “some shots must be fired. Some shots can be saved.” In Example 5, “必须开” is translated as “must be fired”, which retains the affirmative form. While “不能开” is translated into “can be saved”, converting the negative into the affirmative, realizing the structural shifts, which can better reflect Wu Qianli's respect for the American officers and convey the deeper meaning of the source text.

Example 6

ST: 有紧急情况, 停止探家, 天亮归队。

TT: Emergency! Your leave is canceled. Report for duty first thing in the morning.

Analysis: Chinese and English have different ways of narrating. Chinese usually first explains the time, place and

characters of the event, and then states the specific thing that happened. On the other hand, English is accustomed to be open-minded, first indicating the subject and the predicate before adding to the event. In Example 6, the temporal adverbial “天亮” is placed before the predicate verb “归”, and the translator places “in the morning” after “report for duty” in the translation, which makes it easier for the target audience to understand the source text by realizing the structural shifts.

3.2.2. Class Shifts

Class shifts are mainly reflected in the shifts of part-of-speech between the source language and the target language. Chinese belongs to dynamic language, there may be more than one verb in a sentence. While English belongs to static language, only one verb can appear in a sentence. Therefore, in translation, it is often necessary to achieve the purpose of conforming to the expression of the target language through class shifts, such as the shifts of nouns and verbs, verbs and adverbs, adverbs and adjectives, and so on.

Example 7

ST: 我们出生入死, 就是为了他们不再打仗。

TT: We are risking our lives to win them a peaceful life.

Analysis: English tends to be static and uses nouns more, so nominalization is very common in English. In Example 7, “不再打仗” is a verb, which the translator shifts into a noun “a peaceful life”, meaning “和平的生活”. This approach not only makes the translation more concise, but also more accurately conveys the meaning of the source text.

Example 8

ST: 他不识逗, 差不多就行了。

TT: He's too serious. Stop teasing him.

Analysis: The source context of Example 8 is the words of the sharpshooter Pinghe, who advised Yu Congrong to stop his behavior when he was testing the temper of the new recruit Wu Wanli. The word “逗” in the source text is a verb that means “开玩笑”. The phrase “他不识逗” in the source text means “他经不起开玩笑”, which usually refers to someone who is sensitive and gets angry easily when joking. The translator skillfully handled it as “serious”, which is meant to express Wu Wanli's seriousness after he got angry. The use of class shifts to shift the verb into an adjective can make the target audience more likely to understand the source text.

Example 9

ST: 时间就是生命。

TT: Time is valuable.

Analysis: The difference between Chinese and English will make the translation hard and awkward, so it is necessary to break the expression form of words and sentences in the source text through class shifts, so that the translation can be smooth, fluent and natural. In Example 9 “生命” is a noun. As we all know, human life is only once, so in Chinese, “生命” also implies “precious and valuable”. The translator shifts it into the adjective “valuable”, which not only expresses the deeper meaning of “生命”, but also makes the translation more understandable.

3.2.3. Unit Shifts

There are five basic grammatical units in the linguistic structure of English: sentences, clauses, phrases, words and morphemes, while grammatical units in Chinese include sentence clusters, sentences, phrases, words and morphemes. According to Catford (1965), unit shifts refer to the corresponding detachment of the translation equivalent of a unit on a certain level in the source language into a unit on a

different level in the target language. In short, it is the shifts between different levels of linguistic units, such as the shifts between phrases and words, between words and sentences, etc.

Example 10

ST: 陈 官 庄 战役, 我们七连伤亡太大, 赢了也不算本事。

TT: The battle in Chenguan Village caused the 7th Company to have too many casualties. It's no big deal even if we won.

Analysis: The word “本事” in the source text of is a dialect word (not commonly used in Mandarin Chinese) with the meaning of “本领, 能力”, which the translator renders the word as “big deal”. The word “big deal” is a more colloquial expression in English that literally means “至关重要的事”, but actually also means “没什么大不了”, which is similar to the meaning of “本事” in the source text and also has an ironic meaning. The word in the source text is shifted into phrases by using unit shifts, which not only avoids too blunt expression, but also accurately conveys the message of the source text.

Example 11

ST: 为了让我哥瞧得起我。

TT: So my brother will take me seriously.

Analysis: In Example 11, “瞧得起” belongs to a word in Chinese, meaning “看得起, 看重”. The translator utilizes unit shifts to shift the word in the source text into the phrase “take seriously”, which is consistent with the meaning of the source text. Such a shift makes the translated text more in line with the language expression of the target audience. At the same time, it is also more close to the meaning of the source text.

Example 12

ST: 他比兔子还精还贼, 子弹一般擦不着他。

TT: He's more witty and canny than a rabbit. Bullets don't tend to get him.

Analysis: The word “擦” in the original phrase “擦不着” is usually interpreted as “撩拨, 挑逗” in Chinese, but the phrase “擦不着” means “打不着” in the source text. The source sentence wants to express the meaning of “他的速度快, 所以子弹一般打不中他”. The translator does not directly translate it into the word “hit”, but into “tend to get”, that is, the phrase structure “tend to do”, which realizes the shift between Chinese words and English phrases, and makes the translation easier to be accepted by the target audience while being faithful to the source text.

3.2.4. Intra-system Shifts

Intra-system shifts refer to the fact that the source language and the target language correspond roughly in formal structure, but it is impossible to find corresponding terms to refer to the source text in the process of translation. Intra-system shifts usually occur in the case of English-Chinese dialects, idioms, allegorical sayings, etc.. In order to make the target audience understand the source text, the translator looks for expressions similar to the original meaning in the target language.

Example 13

ST: 刚刚建国, 百废待兴, 只为今天, 这一仗真不想打。

TT: The country is newly established. Thousands of things are waiting to be done. If it's for our current situation, I really don't want to fight this war.

Analysis: “百废待兴” in Example 13 is a Chinese idiom (a word with a fixed structure form in Chinese vocabulary),

which means that many things that have been put aside before are still waiting to be done. The idiom has no equivalent expression in English, so the translator uses intra-system shifts to translate it as “Thousands of things are waiting to be done”, which explains the source text and makes it easier for the target audience to understand the meaning of the source text.

Example 14

ST:唇亡齿寒。

TT: We are in the same boat.

Analysis: Example 14 is the speech of Chairman Mao at the pre-war meeting in the film. The United States has brought the war to the border between China and North Korea, which has already crossed the 38th Parallel, and jeopardizing the safety of China's territory and people. China is facing the same difficult situation as North Korea, so Chairman Mao said the idiom “唇亡齿寒”. The idiom of “唇亡齿寒” comes from a story during the Spring and Autumn Period: Guo and Yu were two small states that supported each other, but the Duke of Guo and the king of Yu were enchanted by the beautiful women, precious horses and jade jewels sent by the State of Jin. And eventually the two states were destroyed one after another. The idiom literally means when the lips are gone, the teeth will feel the cold, and is often used as a metaphor to describe that when the interests of two parties are closely related, they should cooperate in alliance and share the honor and disgrace. Since there is no corresponding expression in English, the translator shifts it into “We are in the same boat”, meaning “我们处境相同”, which conveys the deeper meaning of the source text and is easy to understand.

Example 15

ST: 什么掉队? 这小王八羔子!

TT: Like hell he's falling behind! That little bastard!

Analysis: The word “小王八羔子” is an idiom that means someone who has bad behavior, and is often used as a metaphor for wives, husbands who are unfaithful in marriage, and bad boys. This line occurred in Wuwanli do not follow the command, unauthorized action, so leader Lei platoon found after scold him as a “小王八羔子”. This refers to a disobedient problematic teenager, which has no equivalent in English, so the translator shifts it to “bastard”, meaning “讨厌鬼”, which has the meaning of cursing and is similar in emotional expression.

4. Conclusion

The export of war-themed movies such as *the Battle at Lake Changjin* can not only enable foreign audiences to correctly recognize history, but also allow them to feel Chinese culture and understand the spirit of the China. The subtitle translation, as a key auxiliary tool for the foreign dissemination of film and television works, has a direct impact on the quality of the film and the effect of cultural external communication. Based on Catford's translation shifts theory, this paper analyzes the subtitle translation of *the Battle at Lake Changjin* and finds that the subtitle translator reasonably uses the translation techniques of level shifts and category shifts, effectively solves the problems caused by the differences between Chinese and English cultures, and resolves the obstacles between Chinese and English. So that the audience can better understand the content of the film, and achieve the ideal translation effect. It can be seen that translation shifts theory has certain guiding significance for subtitle translation.

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Appendix Terminology Database

革命烈士	Revolutionary Martyr
连长	Company Commander
大官	high official
司令部	The Corps Headquarters
总司令	General
指挥部	Base control
三八线	The 38th Parallel
伢子	son
指挥官	Mother
初始位置	IP (Initial Position)
事先警告	preemptive warning
重装部队	heavily-armed soldiers
钳形攻势	pincer attack
战略预备队	strategic forces
炮营	Artillery Battalion
一等功	the credit for the victory
小鬼	boy
抗美援朝	resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea
保家卫国	defend our country
神枪手	sharpshooter
老同志	seasoned comrade
打水漂	skipping stones
制高点	commanding heights
防空洞	air raid shelter
标识弹	FX Bomb
伍百里	Wu Baili
包子	Little Bun
陈跛子	Limpy Chen
蒙阴	Mengyin County
鸭绿江	Yalu River
安东	Antung
仁川	Incheon
月尾岛	Wolmido Island
菊香书屋	Library of Chrysanthemum Fragrance
长津湖	Lack Changjin
平壤	Pyongyang
兴南港	Hungnam Harbor
狼林山脉	Nangnim Mountains
大榆洞	Taeyu-dong
元山	Wonsan
江界	Kanygye
新兴里	Sinhung-ni
下碣隅里	Hagaru-ri
古土里	Koto-ri
下手还挺黑你啊。	You're quite heavy-handed.
我没有把老大照顾好。	Baili... is gone.
我在那看见一房子，硬山搁檩，两进院。	I saw a house with a front and back yard there with flush gable roof and purlins.

看这十里八乡咋看咱家。	The villagers would certainly see us in a new light.
有紧急情况，停止探家，天亮归队。	Emergency! Your leave is canceled. Report for duty first thing in the morning.
我们俩把该打的仗都打了。	He and I fought enough for our family.
In sweeping speed, U.S. Air Force carpet-bombed the total terrain of the enemy.	美国空军已在极短时间内全方位控制战区制空权。
All targets are open.	所有目标已就绪。
Not a chance.	白日做梦。
Look, it's the puking bears.	看他们那熊样。
Our legacy, man!	全都是我们的功劳。
This was a cakewalk.	简直是小菜一碟。
I guarantee you, this will be a fast war. God willing, it will be over by Thanksgiving.	我向你们保证，这场战争很快就会结束，一切顺利的话，感恩节之前就能结束。
I have my track record. And the best damn generals and soldiers on the face of God's green earth.	我拥有彪炳的战绩，还有世界上最优秀的将领和士兵。
你和我想到一块儿了。	You read my mind.
刚刚建国，百废待兴，只为今天，这一仗真不想打。	The country is newly established. Thousands of things are waiting to be done. If it's for our current situation, I really don't want to fight this war.
Mother, this is Fortune 7 Squadron Leader, heading 359-cr. We've reached our IP.	指挥官，这里是幸运七号长机，航向三五九度，我们已抵达初始位置。
Time over the target, estimated one minute.	预计一分钟后抵达目标。
唇亡齿寒。	We are in the same boat.
打得一拳开，免得百拳来。	Throw out one punch now to avoid a hundred punches in the future.
Our tanks have crossed the 38 th and our enemies have been overwhelmed. Seems to me that victory has been set in stone.	我们的坦克已经跨过了三八线，敌人早已招架不住了，看来我们已经胜券在握。
If we're to end this war, we must strike while the iron is hot.	要想赢得这场战争，我们务必要趁热打铁。
如果这样下去的话，敌人很快会出现在我们的鼻子底下。	If this carries on, the enemies will soon be right at our doorstep.
以诱敌深入，寻机各个歼敌为方针。	Their mission is to lure the enemy in and seize the chance to annihilate them.
余从戎跟人杠上了。	Yu Congrong is brawling with some people.
反正你们就是没本事。	You just do not capable.
陈官庄战役，我们七连伤亡太大，赢了也不算本事。	The battle in Chenguan Village caused the 7th Company to have too many casualties. It's no big deal even if we won.
你们是我们养的呀。	We supported you.
你们七连真了不起。	You are really something.
同志们，我今天在这里遇到了一个小鬼。	Comrades, I met a boy here today.
屁股下面的板凳还没有捂热。	Before we even had time to rest.
背负着民族的希望。	We are the hope the people long for.
我们是一支不可战胜的力量。	Nobody can shoot us down.
我怕有人心里不踏实呀。	Someone might feel uneasy without me.
上了车你得给我揉揉腿。	You should give me a massage when we're aboard.
我这儿不缺人。	We are not short of soldiers.
大闺女啊？还怕看？	Why? Are you shy?
为了让我哥瞧得起我。	So my brother will take me seriously.
让你的敌人瞧得起你，那才叫硬气。	You're only tough enough when your enemies take you seriously.
他不识逗，差不多就行了。	He's too serious. Stop teasing him.
不许抄家伙。	Don't grab for a weapon.
自己丢的人自己挣回来。	You must regain the respect you lost on your own.
你们哥仨没有一个是让人省心的。	You and your two brothers are all so stubborn!

拉倒吧！	Cut that out.
有什么事？说。	What do you want? Out with it.
时间就是生命。	Time is valuable.
我的枪都快冻僵了。	I'm starting to worry about ice forming around my cannons.
比一比？	How about a gun run?
我们一起干掉他们！	Let's tear them up!
别逞能啊。	Don't be a show-off.
被美军火力压制住了。	They are pinned down by the Americans.
什么掉队？这小王八羔子！	Like hell he's falling behind! That little bastard!
Ambush from the hill!	有埋伏在山上！
我去引开他们！	I'll go divert them!
Cover me, I am going after him.	掩护我，我去干掉他。
数五个数爆炸。	Count to five and release it.
Keep up the rate of fire!	全力连发！
Hey third, push up the embankment!	三排，我们往山上进攻！
Chaos company, assault through the ambush!	混沌连，尽快突围！
余从戎，在鲁南战役缴获过一台坦克，还记得怎么开吗？	Yu Congrong, the U.S. tank we seized from the Battle of Southern Shandong, do you remember how to use it?
抓稳了！	Hang on tight!
希望下一代，活在一个不再充满硝烟的年代吧。	I hope our next generation no longer has to live through war.
擅自行动，会连累你的战友为你送命。	Your comrades-in-arms might die for your mistake if you act on your own.
Because it's essential if I'm gonna be responsible for all the lives here.	为了每个士兵的生命安全。
It's a fatal mistake to fight a war without the will to win it.	打仗时没有必胜的信念是致命的。
Our soldiers are trapped between hellish mountain ranges and freezing temperatures.	我们的士兵被困在冰天雪地的山脉里。
This war is on a schedule! And your task is to keep it.	这场战争是有期限的，绝对不容许延误战机！
上了战场就是英雄。	You are already a hero.
有吃有住的地，你还怕连长亏待你啊。	There's food and accommodation. You'll live a happy life.
五分钟整理装备，准备出发。	In 5 minutes, we will be leaving. Get ready for departure.
吃的东西还能撑几天啊？	How many days will our food ration last?
别硌着你的老牙了啊。	Watch it, old man.
With no signs of our enemy, our pilots reported there was signal interference every time they flew over this area.	我们的飞行员报告，他们每次飞越这个地区都有杂讯干扰。
二十七军吃掉两大坨敌人之后，立即摧毁下碣隅里的机场。	After the 27th Corps destroys two large clusters of enemies, immediately destroy the airport in Hagaru-ri.
We don't know sir, but the reports are pouring in.	目前还不了解，但前线战报正纷沓而来。
他们日子过得也不怎么样。	Their lives aren't so merry after all.
爬的比乌龟还慢。	They are moving at a snail's pace.
这北极熊团情况复杂不好打。	The situation with the Polar Bears is a tough battle.
他手雷扔得准。	He throws with unerring aim.
他比兔子还精还贼，子弹一般擦不着他。	He's more witty and canny than a rabbit. Bullets don't tend to get him.
The enemy is closing in!	敌人已经打进内部！
一个找死的混蛋，永远成不了英雄！	A fool who risks his neck will never be a hero!
I order a full retreat!	所有人立刻撤退！
有些枪必须开，有些枪不能开。	Some shots must be fired. Some shots can be saved.
All units, move it to the position.	各单位请就位。
没有冻不死的英雄，更没有打不死的英雄，只有军人的荣耀。	There aren't any heroes who will never freeze to death, let alone ones who will never be killed. A soldier only lives for honor and glory.

个十百千万。	“ Wan” means ten-thousand.
我们出生入死，就是为了他们不再打仗。	We are risking our lives to win them a peaceful life.
人在阵地在！	Fight to the death to defend our front!
不相信有完不成的任务，不相信有克服不了的困难，不相信有战胜不了的敌人。	I don't believe in missions impossible to complete. I don't believe in difficulties impossible to overcome. I don't believe in enemies impossible to defeat.
Fighting against men with such strong will like this, we were not ordained to win.	面对有如此决心的敌人，我们永远无法战胜他们。
长津湖之战，创造了抗美援朝战争中全歼美军一个加强团的模范战例。	The Battle of the Lake Changjin set a perfect example for annihilating a U.S. reinforced regiment.
抗美援朝第二次战役中，第九兵团在东线主战场长津湖，取得重大成果，与西线战场我军取得的重大胜利，遥相呼应。彻底粉碎了麦克阿瑟“圣诞节前结束战争”的狂妄计划，把以美国为首的“联合国军”从鸭绿江边打回了三八线，扭转了朝鲜战局。	During the second battle in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, the 9th Corps achieved major strategic results on the main battlefield at the eastern front during the Battle of the Lake Changjin. While acting in cooperation with our army at the western front, these brave soldiers completely shattered MacArthur's presumptuous plan to “end the war before Christmas” and sent the “United Nations Command” led by the U.S. from the Yalu River back to the other side of the 38th Parallel.
在伟大的抗美援朝战争中，十九万七千多名英雄儿女为了祖国、为了人民、为了和平献出了宝贵生命，涌现出了杨根思、黄继光、邱少云等三十多万名英雄功臣和近六千个功臣集体。	Over 197,000 heroic Chinese people sacrificed their lives during the war. More than 300,000 heroes including Yang Gensi, Huang Jiguang, Qiu Shaoyun, etc. as well as nearly 6,000 meritorious units emerged.
伟大的抗美援朝精神历久弥新！伟大的中国人民志愿军烈士永垂不朽！	The great spirit from the war remains timeless! The mighty martyrs of the PVA will never be forgotten!