Journal of Education and Educational Research
ISSN: 2957-9465 | Vol. 2, No. 1, 2023

Translation Report on Emma Watson's "HeForShe" Persuasive Speech at the United Nations

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Abstract: Persuasive speech is a common speech-type in English to Chinese consecutive interpreting. Unlike informative speeches, the persuasive speech serves to try to convert the audience to the speaker's point of view, instead of informing the audience of a fact that they don't know or don't know much about. Persuasive speech, therefore, has a higher tone, and the speaker's emotions are more impassioned, making it more interactive with the audience. The thesis takes the interpretation of Emma Watson's "HeForShe" speech on gender equality delivered at the United Nations as an example, and analyzes the techniques and strategies used in the interpreting, taking into account the experience in conference interpreting simulation.

Keywords: Persuasive speech; Conference Interpreting Simulation; Interpreting Techniques and Strategies.

1. Introduction

In this chapter, I would like to introduce the characteristics of source audio from following four aspects: the speaker, the subject, the literary form, and the audio output quality.

1.1. The Speaker

The speaker of this audio clip is the famous British actress Emma Watson, who is known for her role as Hermione Granger in the movie Harry Potter. In addition to her role as an actress, she is also to be named goodwill ambassador of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), and has devoted a lot of time and energy to work with UNIFEM to advance women's rights and gender equality around the world.

Emma once launched a women's rights reading club, attended the Davos Forum to explain feminist viewpoints to CEOs, launched the "HeForShe" movement and delivered a speech at the United Nations. Even in 2016, he announced that he would leave the film industry for one year and totally focus on feminist activities.

1.2. The Subject

The original audio is centered on the topic of feminism and gender equality, and aims to encourage everyone — including men — to fight against the injustices suffered by women in all aspects and to take action for change. Based on the idea that gender inequality affects everyone socially, economically and politically, and that this is not just a movement of women to fight for women, “HeForShe” is also looking for men all over the world who are willing to actively participate and take action for women. The speaker wants to call on more people around the world and encourage them willingly to take action to make a difference for men and women who are suffering from gender inequality.

1.3. The Literary Form

This audio is a persuasive speech about gender equality. The purpose of the speech is to call on people all around the world to join together to fight against the unfair treatment of women in all aspects and to take action for change by telling the facts and personal experiences of both men and women who have experienced unfairness. In addition to women helping women, men will also be made aware of the prejudices and inequalities experienced by women, and that men are also victims of prejudice, so calling on everyone to work together to eliminate gender discrimination and allow everyone to enjoy the benefits of gender equality.

There are many types of speeches, including informative speech, persuasive speech, ceremonial speech and narrative speech. Informative speech and persuasive speech are also the most commonly used for comparison.

Persuasive speech is a speech that changes the beliefs and actions of others by prompting people to think, feel and act. As an advocate, the speaker will launch a movement to defend certain ideas, or inspire people to take certain actions. Obviously, the original audio falls into this literary form.

1.4. The Audio Output Quality

The original audio has a clear sound quality and a moderate speech speed, with the speaker's output around 120 words per minute. One distinct feature is that the speaker, Emma Watson, is British and she delivers her speech with a strong British accent. There are many classifications of British accents, including Received English, Cockney Accent, Scottish Accent, Irish Accent, Welsh Accent, etc. There are many differences between different British accents, but the common feature is that they are non-rhotic and have a rich sense of rhythm.

Emma Watson's pronunciation is typical of the Received English. The pronunciation of some letters and words has its own characteristics. For example, in some words, the pronunciation of “t” is very heavy, such as “that, “what”; but in other words, the sound of the letter “t” is swallowed completely, such as “letter”, “Britain”. Compared to the American accent, the British accent pronounces backward, and the British accent tends to pronounce the clear consonants located on the weak syllables very clearly.

2. Chapter II Interpreting Techniques and Strategies

In this chapter, I mainly introduce the techniques and strategies I used in interpreting this audio, and give examples for in-depth explanation and analysis.

2.1. Source Language Oriented Principle (SLOP)

Consecutive interpretation is a complex information processing activity in which the interpreter must interpret the source language information in an instant. The interpreter must choose the most effective, concise and accurate way to interpret the source language information under the influence of multiple pressures such as listening, understanding, output and time limit. Source Language Oriented Principle (SLOP) is an effective technique to solve this problem. It means interpreting according to the word order and sequence of the source language on the basis of the faithful source language information, so as to effectively maintain the difference between the interpreter and the speaker Ear Voice Span (EVS) and complete the task of consecutive interpretation. However, it should be pointed out that paraphrasing does not mean one-to-one correspondence between the translated language and the word order and language sequence of the source language, but that the interpreter must make use of the ear voice span, cut the meaning groups according to the understanding of the source language text, and interpret in the order in which the meaning groups appear.

In order to better realize the crosstalk-driven principle, four strategies are summarized in this paper, namely addition, omission, prediction, and lexical conversion. In consecutive interpretation, appropriate predictions and omissions can buy valuable time for the interpreter, while the application of additions and lexical conversions can make the translation more comprehensible and avoid ambiguities.

The following are examples and analysis of the use of these techniques in interpreting.

2.1.1. Addition

Chinese stresses "parataxis" and does not require complete syntactic structure, while English stresses "hypotaxis", which not only requires each sentence to be complete, but also has various limited rules for the use of many words. Therefore, in the process of Chinese to English interpreting, it is often necessary to supplement the omitted structural and grammatical words in Chinese to ensure the accurate and authentic output of the interpretation. The main methods of addition include: adding subjects, adding pronouns, prepositions, prepositions, or conjunctions, adding general and explanatory words, and adding some words that conform to Chinese expression habits, etc.

Example 1:

Source Text：And we don’t just want to talk about it, we want to try and make sure that it’s tangible.
Target Text：并且我们不希望只是空谈，更希望确保能有实质性的行动。

Analysis：

This sentence is logical and the speaker expressed his hope. She used the word "tangible", the word is an adjective. It means something is real and not imaginary or able to be shown, touched, or experienced. In fact, what the speaker wanted to say was that she didn't want people to just pay lip service to promoting gender equality, but to put it into visible and practical actions, so as to change our world. The adjective "tangible" is intended to modify the action, so in the interpreting process, I added this element and made it “有实质性的行动” in Chinese.

2.1.2. Omission

Omission refers to the technique of omitting words that appear in the source language but are not needed in the target language in the process of interpretation. This can not only refine the expression, but also improve the quality of the target language and information saturation in interpretation practice. Omission mainly includes: omitting articles, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions or grammatical function words.

Example 2:

Source Text：But sadly, I can say that there is no one country in the world where all women can expect to receive these rights.
Target Text：但遗憾的是，世界上没有一个国家能让女性都能获得这些权利。

Analysis：

When listening to the audio, I first heard the attributive clause "I can say that...". But these four words have no substantive meaning, nor the information the speaker wants to convey, just a fixed expression. Instead, the content that the speaker wants to express is the part after "that". Therefore, I omitted the part that has no practical meaning in interpreting process.

2.1.3. Prediction

Since Herbert (1952) proposed prediction in conference interpretation, prediction has gradually attracted people's attention in interpretation, and the importance of prediction in interpretation has become increasingly prominent. Lederer (1978) clearly proposed the cognitive anticipatory activity in word prediction and sense expectation. After that, scholars have studied the prediction in interpretation from a different perspective.

Today, prediction methods are broadly classified into two types: linguistic prediction and non-linguistic prediction. Linguistic prediction means that in a speech, there will be a certain connection between sentences, and the combination of words is not random, but follows certain grammatical rules, and there are some fixed rules. In addition, in a speech, there is often an inherent relationship between sentences, between paragraphs (like hypothesis, cause and effect, transitions, juxtaposition, progression, etc.). If the interpreter has profound language skills and a good sense of language, he or she can basically grasp the structural framework of the sentence, the logical relationship of the context and the general context and direction of the speech in consecutive interpreting, so that he or she can make better predictions and deduce what the speaker is going to say.

What Daniel Gile refers to as non-linguistic prediction includes the accumulation of knowledge and the preparation before the meeting. In addition to the accumulation of knowledge, the preparation before the conference is also very important. The interpreter can ask the conference organizer for relevant information or look up some relevant information on the Internet to understand the theme of the conference, the speakers and the general content of their speeches, the terminology involved in the conference, and the background information related to the conference, all of which the interpreter should be familiar with before the meeting. This can help interpreters save some time on listening and analysis, and spend more time on memorizing and translating.

Example 3:

Source Text： And the more I’ve spoken about feminism, the more I have realized that fighting for women’s rights has too often become synonymous with man-hating.

Target Text：我谈论女权主义的内容越多，我越发现争取女性权益总是被当作憎恨男性的同义词。

Analysis：

When interpreting this sentence, I first heard the speaker say "the more" in a rising tone, and I thought of a fixed expression — "the more..., the more...". It also has a fixed expression in Chinese, that is, "越..., 越...". Generally speaking, the first "the more" is in a rising tone, and the second "the more" is in a falling tone. Therefore, when I heard the first "the more" in the rising tone, I predicted this structure, which is very helpful for me to grasp the information and logic that the speaker wants to convey later.

2.1.4. Lexical Conversion

Verbs are very common in Chinese sentences. But prepositions are not. In contrast, English expressions often have a large number of non-verbs, such as participles, prepositions, nouns, prepositions, etc., in addition to verbs. In using Source Language Oriented Principle (SLOP), in order to conform to the Chinese expression habits, it is necessary to convert the lexicality to make the sentence natural and smooth.

Example 4:

Source Text：Men, I would like to take this opportunity to extend your formal invitation.
Target Text：男士们，我希望借此机会正式邀请你们加入。

Analysis：

In this sentence, I heard the phrase "extend your formal invitation". It actually means "invite someone". Verb-object phrases like this are common in English, but verbs are not commonly used. However, the expression habit of Chinese is just the opposite. Therefore, when I interpret, I convert the noun "invitation" into a verb to make the translated sentence sound more natural and fluent in Chinese.

2.2. Using Hypernym To Generalize

In interpreting, time is often urgent. In some special cases, in order to save time, interpreters need to summarize the speaker's words simply. It is not necessary to interpret sentence by sentence at a time, but to convey the meaning of the speaker to the audience. In another case, when the interpreter encounters a long name or proper noun, which cannot be accurately translated due to time limitation, it can be summarized with its hypernym. Just as in the last semester when practicing the interview translation of Mr. Yang Jiechi, we encountered the word "米-26", which can be treated as "helicopter" according to its hypernym. This interpretation method mainly emphasizes the generalization and summary of the speaker's words.

Example 5:

Source Text：Statesman Edmund Burke said "All that is needed for the forces of evil to triumph is for good men and women to do nothing."
Target Text：有一位政治家曾说过："恶势力获胜所需要的只不过是好人都袖手旁观。"

Analysis：

In hearing this phrase, I noticed that it appeared the name of a politician. But unfortunately, I did not fully catch the politician's name, nor did I understand how his name could be accurately translated into Chinese. Since I didn't have much time to consider this problem, I thought of choosing to treat it in an ambiguous way — generalizing with a hypernym. Finally, I avoided talking about his name and treated it as "有一位政治家".

2.3. Anti-sense Translation

Due to the history, geography, social and cultural background and living habits of English-speaking countries are different from those of China, the way of thinking of people in these countries is sometimes very different from ours. This difference is reflected in language habits, resulting in the unique expression forms of the two languages. This difference is particularly prominent when it comes to expressing negative meanings. The expression of negation in English is a common and complex problem. Some English sentences are negative in form and positive in essence, while some are positive in form and negative in essence.

In view of this, we should pay attention to two points when interpreting some English sentences with negative meanings. First, some words or sentences in English can be expressed from the positive side, and can be expressed from the negative side in Chinese translation. Second, some words or sentences expressed from the negative side in English can be expressed from the positive side in Chinese translation.

Example 6:

Source Text：At current rate, it won't be until 2086 before all rural African girls can have secondary education.
Target Text：按照当前的发展速度，直到 2086 年，非洲农村地区的女孩才能接受中等教育。

Analysis：

Interpreting in an Anti-sense way is more common today. Such expression can also strengthen the tone of the speaker. Like the sentence "it won't be until...", it uses a negative tone in English. However, when interpreting, it can be treated as a positive tone in Chinese. This not only shows the logic of this sentence, but also becomes more fluent and conforms to the Chinese expression habit.

2.4. Reproduce The Original Speaker's Tone

The original speaker's tone in interpretation, which encodes his/her emotions and therefore constitutes the intended meaning. Pragmatic values of the tone should be fully recognized in interpreting. Three major issues, namely the implication of discourse, the cross-language image-encoding and the differences between styles, should be taken into account adequately and comprehensively in interpreting.

Example 7:

Source Text：When I was 8, I was confused being called "bossy". Because, I wanted to direct the plays that we would put on for our parents, but the boys were not.
Target Text：当我 8 岁时，我困惑于自己被评价为"专横霸道"，仅仅因为我只是想在为家长表演的戏剧里担任导演，然而男孩却不会被这样认为。

Analysis：

In the process of interpretation, the speaker's tone is also very noteworthy. In order to make the interpretation better, it is necessary to reproduce the speaker's tone. Especially in persuasive speeches, the speaker will drive the audience's emotions with excitement and high tone to seek empathy. Take this quote as an example, the speaker is trying to convey that she was just doing something perfectly normal as a child, and some negative label is placed on her because of her gender. The speaker wanted to highlight the thing that she did is not special. I added the words "仅仅", "只是"（the two words are both mean "just"in English） to reproduce the speaker's tone

when dealing with this sentence.

2.5. Four-Character Chinese Structure

Chinese four-character phrases include both idioms that cannot be disassembled at will, and four-character phrases that can be combined at will. These four-character phrases are concise, vivid, with beautiful syllables and rhythmic coordination, which is a major characteristic of Chinese. When interpreting between English and Chinese, Chinese four-character phrases can be used as much as possible. These four-word phrases or idioms can be faithful to the original text and show the deep meaning of the original text. If used them properly, it can not only maintain the charm of the original text, but also make the translation more understandable and vivid on the basis of conforming to the Chinese expression habits.

In English-Chinese interpretation, we should pay attention to dynamic equivalence in meaning, not formal equivalence. Therefore, from the deep meaning of the original text, words, phrases, idioms and even whole sentences in English sentences can be translated into corresponding Chinese four-character phrases.

Example 8:

Source Text: Because, the reality is that if we do nothing, it will take 75 years or for me it will be nearly 100 before women can expect to be paid the same as men for the same work.
Target Text: 因为现实是，如果我们袖手旁观，将会花 75 年甚至上百年的时间，女性才能盼来与男性同工同酬的日子。

Analysis:

In the process of English-Chinese translation, I will try my best to treat some English expressions as four-character phrases in Chinese. This sounds concise, smooth and more in line with Chinese expression habits. In this sentence, "do nothing" means that we turn a blind eye to the unfair treatment caused by gender equality and have no practical actions. In Chinese, there is a suitable four-character idiom corresponding to it, that is, "袖手旁观". The expression "be pay the same as... for the same work." appears in the following half of the sentence, which means that people who do the same work in the same industry will get the same salary. In this regard, there is a four-character phrase in Chinese that can accurately correspond to it, that is "同工同酬".

2.6. Make Sentences Connect Naturally

There are many attributive, complement and adverbial elements in English sentences, which extend the length of the sentence. If the English long sentences are interpreted exactly in the order of English long sentences in consecutive interpretation, a Chinese sentence with a particularly long attributive or a particularly long adverbial will appear. And this is not in line with the Chinese habit of breaking sentences. Therefore, it is possible to make pauses in long sentences and use the technique of repetition to help the interpreter to interpre the source language more authentically and in line with the syntactic characteristics of Chinese.

Example 9:

Source Text: These influencers were the gender equality ambassadors that made me who I am today.
Target Text: 这些影响我生活的人都是性别平等大使，是他们成就了今天的我。

Analysis:

The attributive clause led by "that" appears in this sentence. Generally, sentences with clauses in English will become very long and sound awkward if interpreted into Chinese without breaking sentences. At this time, we can use pronouns or repetition to process a long sentence into two or more short sentences. The element after "that" in this sentence lacks the subject "These influencers". In interpreting process, I treated this long sentence into two short sentences, and added the pronoun "是他们", which naturally connected the two short sentences.

3. Conclusion

Interpretation is a communicative activity that converts information from one language form to another. The interpreter serves both the speaker and the audience, being both the listener and the speaker himself. It is a complex cognitive operation of multitasking and processing at the same time.In addition to the formal differences between interpretation and translation, the most prominent feature of interpretation is the real-time. Once the speaker's voice falls, the interpreter must completely retell the content of the speech he or she just heard in the corresponding time. This requires the interpreter to check the relevant information before interpreting and fully understand the background information of the speaker and the speech content. In the interpreting process, use translation strategies flexibly and make notes well. After the interpreting, make a summary immediately and strengthen the practice to prepare for the next interpretation work.

Nowadays, interpretation plays a very important role in interlingual and intercultural communication. With China's opening to the outside world and its entry into WTO, the demand for interpreters has increased dramatically. However, interpreting is by no means an easy job. As an effective role to bridge the linguistic and cultural gap, interpretation is an endless study process.

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Appendix I

Original audio file content	Chinese interpretation content
Your Excellencies, UN Secretary General, President of the General Assembly, Executive Director of UN Women, and distinguished	尊敬的各位阁下，联合国秘书长、联合国大会主席、联合国妇女权能署执行董事，以及各位贵

guests:	宾们:
Today we are launching a campaign called " HeForShe". I am reaching out to you because we need your help. We want to end gender inequality, and to do this, we need everyone involved.	今天，我们启动了一项名为"他为她"的活动。我向你伸出援手，因为我们需要你的帮助。我们希望终结性别不平等，为此，我们需要每一个人的加入。
This is the first campaign of its kind at the UN. We want to try and galvanize as many men and boys as possible to be advocates for change. And we don't just want to talk about it, we want to try and make sure that it's tangible.	这是联合国第一次发起这类活动。我们希望尝试并激励尽可能多的男人和男孩们拥护这项改变。并且我们不希望只是空谈，更希望能有实质性的行动。
I was appointed as Goodwill Ambassador for UN Women six months ago. And the more I've spoken about feminism, the more I have realized that fighting for women's rights has too often become synonymous with man-hating. If there is one thing I know for certain, it is that this has to stop.	6 个月前，我被任命为联合国妇女亲善大使。我谈论女权主义的内容越多，我越发现争取女性权益总是被当作憎恨男性的同义词。我只深信一件事，那就是这样的误解必须停止。
For the record, feminism by definition is the belief that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities. It is the theory of the political, economic and social equality of the sexes. I started questioning gender-based assumptions a long time ago.	必须郑重申明，女权主义是相信男性和女性应该享有平等的权利和机会。它是两性间有关政治、经济和社会平等的理论。很早之前，我就开始对性别差异的假设产生怀疑。
When I was 8, I was confused being called "bossy". Because, I wanted to direct the plays that we would put on for our parents, but the boys were not. When at 14, I started to be sexualised by certain elements of the media. When at 15, my girlfriends started dropping out of their beloved sports teams, because they didn't want to appear "muscly". When at 18, my male friends were unable to express their feelings.	当我 8 岁时，我困惑于自己被评价为"专横霸道"，仅仅因为我只是想在为家长表演的戏剧里担任导演。然而男孩却不会被这样认为。 当我 14 岁时，媒体开始对我的某些特质进行性别化看待。 当我 15 岁时，我的女性朋友们逐渐退出各自喜爱的运动队，只是因为她们不想看起来像一个"肌肉女"。 当我 18 岁时，我的男性朋友们无法表达他们的想法。
I decided that I was a feminist, and this seemed uncomplicated to me. But my recent research has shown me that feminism has become an unpopular word. Women are choosing not to identify as feminists.	我下定决心做一名女权主义者，这对于我来说并不难。但是我最近的调查结果显示，女权主义已经成为了一个不受欢迎的词。女性们都不希望被定义为女权主义者。
Apparently, I am among the ranks of women whose expressions are seen as too strong, too aggressive, isolating and anti-men, unattractive,even. Why has the word become such an uncomfortable one?	很显然，我身处于那些言辞看起来过于强烈、激进、独立，厌男，甚至毫无魅力可言的女性行列中。为什么这个词变得令人如此不适？
I am form Britain, and I think it is right that I am paid the same as my male counterparts. I think it is right that I should be able to make decisions about my own body. I think it is right that women be involved on my behalf in the policies and the decisions that will affect my life. I think it is right that socially I am afforded the same respect as men.	我来自英国，我认为身为女性，我应该和男性同工同酬。我认为我有权力为自己的身体做决定。我认为应该有女性代表我的观点去参与政治以及国家的决策制定，这些将影响我的生活。我认为在社会中，我应该和男性获得相同的尊重。
But sadly, I can say that there is no one country in the world where all women can expect to receive these rights. No country in the world can yet say that they have achieved gender equality. These rights, I consider to be human rights.	但遗憾的是，世界上没有一个国家能让女性都能获得这些权利，世界上没有一个国家敢说他们已经实现了性别平等。这些权利，我认为是基本人权。
But I am one of the lucky ones. My life is a sheer privilege, because my parents didn't love me less because I was born a daughter. My school did not limit me because I was a girl. My mentors didn't assume that I would go less far because I might give birth to a child one day.	我只是众多幸运儿中的一个。我的生活拥有很多特权，因为我的父母并没有因为我是一个女孩而减少对我的爱。我的学校并没有因为我是女孩就对我设限。我的导师并没有因为我将来可能要生孩子而认为我人生道路就走不了多远。
These influencers were the gender equality ambassadors that made me who I am today. They may not know it, but they are the inadvertent feminists who are changing the world today. We need more of those, and if you still hate the word, it is not the word that is important. It's the idea and the ambition behind it, because not all women have received the same rights that I have. In fact, statistically very few have been.	这些影响我生活的人都是性别平等大使，是他们成就了今天的我。他们也许没有意识到自己潜意识中就是女权主义者，并且正改变着如今的世界。我们需要更多像这样的人，如果你仍旧憎恨"女权主义"这个词，其实这个词本身并不重要，重要的是它背后的想法和抱负。因为并不是所有女性都享有我所拥有的权利。实际上，从统计数据来看，仅有很小一部分女性享有这些权利。
In 1997, Hillary Clinton	1997 年，希拉里·克林

made a famous speech in Beijing about women's rights. Sadly many of the things that she wanted to change are still true today. But what stood out for me the most, was that less than 30 percent of the audience were male. How can we affect change in the world when only half of it is invited or feel welcomed to participant in the conversation?	顿在北京曾发表过一个关于女性权益的著名演讲。遗憾的是，她希望改变的许多问题直到如今仍然存在。让我印象深刻的是，仅有不到 30%的男性听众。当只有世界一半的人参与并融入这场对话时，我们怎么可能做出影响世界的改变？
Men, I would like to take this opportunity to extend your formal invitation. Gender equality is your issue, too. Because to date, I've seen my father's role as a parent being valued less by society, despite my needing his presence as a child as much as my mother's. I've seen young men suffering from mental illness, unable to ask for help, for fear it would make them less of men , or less of a man.	男士们，我希望借此机会正式邀请你们加入。性别平等也和你们息息相关。因为到目前为止，我发现我的父亲作为家长所发挥的作用被社会低估了，尽管作为孩子我需要他的陪伴和我需要母亲的一样多。我发现年轻男性在遭受心理上的困扰时，他们不会寻求帮助，害怕这样做会显得自己缺乏男子气概。
In fact, in the UK suicide is the biggest killer of men between 20 to 49 eclipsing road accidents, cancer, and coronary heart disease. I've seen men made fragile and insecure by a distorted sense of what constitutes male success. Men don't have the benefits of equality either. We don't often talk about men being imprisoned by gender stereotypes, but I can see that they are.	事实上，在英国，自杀已经是 20-49 岁男性的最大元凶，甚至超过交通事故、癌症和冠心病的死亡率。我看到了男性的脆弱和不安全感，而这是他们对男性成功的扭曲理解造成的。性别不平等对男性也没有好处。我们不常谈及男性被束缚于性别刻板印象，但是我能看到他们也深陷其中。
And that when they are free, things will change for women as a natural consequence. If men don't have to be aggressive in order to be accepted, women won't feel compelled to be submissive. If men don't have to control, women won't have to be controlled.	当他们自由时，女性的境遇自然也会发生变化。如果男性不一定要很有闯进以求被大众接受，那么女性也不必一定要顺从温柔。如果男性不必非要充满掌控欲，女性也不必一直处于被支配地位。
Both men and women should feel free to be sensitive, both men and women should feel free to be strong. It is time that we all perceived gender on a spectrum instead of two sets of opposing ideals.	男性和女性都可以善解人意，也都可以健硕强大。是时候把性别理解为一个光谱，而不是两个对立的标准。
If we stop defining each other by what we are not and start defining ourselves by who we are, we can all be	如果我们不再把对方定义为自己的对立面，而是把对方定义为我们
freer, and this is what "HeForShe" is about. It's about freedom.	的一员，我们都会更自由。这就是"他为她"活动的观念，这就是自由。
I want men to take up this mantle, so that their daughters, sisters, and mothers can be free from prejudice. But also so that their sons have permission to be vulnerable and human, too. Reclaim those parts of themselves they abandoned. And in doing so, be a more true and complete version of themselves.	我希望男性能担起这一重任，这样一来他们的女儿，姐妹以及母亲都能从性别歧视中解放出来。同时，他们的儿子也被允许脆弱和感性。拿回这些他们曾经摒弃的特质。正是因为这样，他们才能成为更加真实且完整的自己。
You might be thinking "who is this Harry Potter girl? " and "What is she doing speaking at the UN? " and it's really good question. I've been asking myself at the same thing.	你可能会想："这个出演过哈利·波特的女孩到底是谁？""她在联合国大会上在讲些什么？"这确实是一个好问题。我也问过自己相同的问题。
All I know is that I care about this problem and I want to make it better. And having seen what I've seen and given the chance, I feel it is my responsibility to say something. Statesman Edmund Burke said "All that is needed for the forces of evil to triumph is for good men and women to do nothing."	我只知道我关心这个问题，并且希望它得到改善。因为我目睹过这些事情，并且又有这样的机会，我认为自己有责任对此说些什么。有一位政治家曾说过："恶势力获胜所需要的只不过是好人都袖手旁观。"
In my nervousness for this speech and in my moment of doubt, I've told myself firmly: "If not me, who?" "If not now, when?". If you have similar doubts when opportunities are presented to you, I hope those words will be helpful.	当我为这次演讲感到紧张和疑虑的时刻，我坚定的告诉自己："如果不是我，那又会是谁？""如果不是现在，那又待何时？"如果你有类似的疑虑，当机会降临在你面前，我希望这些话能帮助到你。
Because, the reality is that if we do nothing, it will take 75 years or for me it will be nearly 100 before women can expect to be paid the same as men for the same work. 15.5 million girls will be married in the next 16 years as children. At current rate, it won't be until 2086 before all rural African girls can have secondary education.	因为现实是，如果我们袖手旁观，将会花 75 年甚至上百年的时间，女性才能盼来与男性同工同酬的日子。1550 万的女孩将在未来的 16 年里被迫童婚。按照当前的发展速度，直到 2086 年，非洲农村地区的女孩才能接受中等教育。
If you believe in equality, you might be one of those inadvertent feminists that I spoke of earlier, and for this, I applaud you.	如果你相信性别平等，你可能是潜意识的女权主义者，正如我之前提到过的那样。为此，我为你鼓掌喝彩。
We are struggling for a uniting word, but the good	我们很难对一个词有

news is that we have a uniting movement. It is called “HeForShe”. I am inviting you to step forward, to be seen, and to ask yourself “If not me, who?” “If not now,	一样的见解，但好消息是，我们有一致的行动，这就是“他为她”活动。我邀请你们挺身而出，并且问问自己:“如果不是

when?”	我，那又会是谁？”“如果不是现在，那又待何时？”
Thank you very very much.	非常感谢。