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Comparing Official and Machine Translation in Political Interview Subtitling

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Abstract: Political interview programs pose particular subtitling challenges because spoken exchanges combine compressed syntax, colloquial wording, and culturally situated references. This article compares the official Chinese subtitles of eleven episodes of CCTV's *Leaders Talk* with machine translation outputs of the same English-language segments. Drawing on Nida's dynamic equivalence theory, it examines how the two versions address lexical ambiguity, syntactic restructuring, discourse relations, and register. The analysis indicates that the official subtitles more effectively disambiguate context-dependent expressions, render spoken English in idiomatic Chinese, and maintain the program's formal yet interactive tone. The machine outputs usually preserve basic propositional meaning but more often reproduce source-language patterns and miss pragmatic or cultural implications. The study shows how dynamic equivalence can support a comparative assessment of political-interview subtitling in the era of machine translation and clarifies the value of translator-mediated revision for communicative effectiveness.

Keywords: political interview subtitling; dynamic equivalence; machine translation; *Leaders Talk*; audiovisual translation

I.Introduction

1.1 Research Background

Interviews mainly refer to formal or informal dialogues between two or more people, focusing on hot issues or news events. Celebrities like famous politicians, successful businessmen, and senior experts are invited as guests in these programs to share their insights on the selected topics. Audiences are attracted by the titles of the guests, the depth of thoughts, and the inspiration they can draw from the dialogues. When these interviews, originally broadcasts, are presented in the form of TV programs, the number of audiences are increasing and the influence is enhanced, and the programs will, as Tang (2008) claims, even serve as a vehicle of state-affiliated media for intercultural communication.

Leaders Talk, a TV program launched by CCTV (China Center Television), is a representative of high-end exclusives. Themed “Changes of the world, of our times and of history”, the program aims to spread the voice of China given the profound changes unseen in a century, as well as open a window for Chinese to find more about the outside world. With both E-C (dialogues) and C-E (introduction and voice-over) translations involve in the program, the subtitle translation is of vital importance both for Chinese and foreign audience to immerse themselves in the program and understand the content.

Dynamic equivalence theory, also known as functional equivalence, is first proposed by Eugene A. (1969), who points out that the goal of dynamic equivalence is to seek “the closest natural equivalent to the source-language message” (p. 12). To realize dynamic equivalence, adjustment of vocabulary, syntax, and cultural referents is necessary, and the meaning of ST (source text) is put over style of it. Based on intercultural and political communication, the translation text of *Leaders Talk* is required to be understandable for audiences of both sides, with the accuracy and popularization of the translation.

1.2 Research Objectives and Questions

This paper studies the subtitle translation of *Leaders Talk* (a TV program of high-end exclusive), with the purpose of examining the application of Eugene A. Nida's dynamic equivalence theory in Interview text. Firstly, the paper attempts to summarize the generality of interview texts and the translation. Secondly, the paper intends to spot the application of dynamic equivalence theory in translating interview texts, e.g. the translation of cultural-loaded expressions. Finally, the paper proposes to explore the translators' efforts in making the subtitles of *Leaders Talk* natural and understandable and categorizes the strategies. Hopefully, the study of this paper would shed new light on the application of dynamic equivalence theory and the translation of interview texts.

This paper aims to deal with the following three questions:

(1) What are the characteristics and challenges in translating interview texts, taking *Leaders Talk* as an example?

(2) How is the dynamic equivalence theory applied in translation?

(3) What are the techniques and methods used in translating *Leaders Talk*?

1.3 Research Significance

Previous subtitle translation studies of TV programs mainly took reality shows and documentaries as examples, most of which are created for entertainment or the spread of culture. Compared to subtitles of other programs, those of interviews like *Leaders Talk* are more formal, concise, and exacting, which should be retained in the subtitle translation in a natural way. This study will fill the gap in previous studies, to examine the application of dynamic equivalence theory in subtitle translation of Leaders Talk, based on the characteristics of ST. With the exploration of new textual materials, this study may broaden the field of the study on dynamic equivalence theory, as well as add new elements to its framework.

CCTV has launched a battery of TV programs in response to President Xi's call for "a new world-class mainstream media with strong leadership, spreading power, and influence", with *Leaders Talk* as a vivid example. The uniqueness of *Leaders Talk* is that both the Chinese and English versions are available, which target Chinese and foreign audiences respectively. Therefore, the dissemination of the program is of great importance since it enables Chinese and the outside world to recognize each other better. The study on the subtitle of translation on it will not only offer inspiration to the translation of interview texts in the future, but also improve the bilateral understanding and international communication.

II.Literature Review

2.1 Studies of Interview Texts

The interview text, or the interview transcription, widely known as "the transcriptions of oral communication between the interview and the interviewee" (Wang, 2022, p. vi), is a special form of written material. With varied themes, such as international events, hot issues, as well as daily life, its components are usually the same: the introduction (that of the interviews and guests) and the dialogue among the participants. And if it is the transcriptions of a TV program, narrations may also be included. As Saliho, Mulloyev, Abdullozoda, Rahimov, and Aminov (2018) point out, interview texts may also be in the form of direct speech transcription.

Previously, various studies have focused on the characteristics of the interview text, which is not only helpful for a better understanding of texts of this specific category but also serves as the guidance on suitable translation strategies, as mentioned by Yuan (2016). Among all these features, four of them are the most frequently discussed.

First of all, since it is transcribed from oral language, the interview text is inevitably colloquial. According to Oliver, Serovich, and Mason (2005), response tokens, like *Hm, Ah, and Yeah*, are pretty common in the interview text, often uttered unconsciously by both the interviewers and interviewees. Despite the lack of

conventional dictionary words, response tokens in interview texts function as signs of agreement, connection, acknowledgments, etc. Considering individual differences in language styles, interview texts also include some individualized expressions, which make "the sentence complicated and the answers highly coded" (Filep, 2009, p.66) may be challenging for readers to comprehend.

Secondly, more language errors are usually in interview texts than formal ones, ranging from slips of the tongue to grammatical mistakes. In most interviews, there are prepared precis with the main points or ideas on it instead of the exact words or sentences. Therefore, because of the immediacy of the dialogue the psychological pressures, the participants (especially the interviewees), the misusing words or mispronunciation is understandable. Moreover, Li (2022) claims that interview texts are not in strict accordance with grammar rules, the mismatch of tense, incomplete sentences, or repetition can be perceived in them.

Thirdly, due to the shared background information of interviewers, interviewees, as well as many target readers, highlighted by Deng (2021), cultural deflation is not a rare phenomenon. Cultural-loaded words like slang, cliches, and bywords often appear without further explanation. Apart from that, shared knowledge is another reason for cultural deflation. According to Hu (2022), Some of the interview texts related to particular research fields are high-contextual, and involve expertise that the participants share. However, due to the lack of annotations, the texts may be indigestible or confusing for non-specialists.

Lastly, the transcripts of the interviewers and interviewees are interactive. As Zhang (2022) emphasizes, programs of interviews are different from general talk shows, since the latter "focus more on topicality, guidance[,] and speculation, with the emerge of collision, resonance[,] and speculativeness" (p. 8). The texts are highly coordinated with the dialogues between the participants, which are flexible and basically in the form of questions and answers. During this process, the interviewer would adjust the questions in accordance with the interviewees' answers, while the interviewee may also further explain what he/she has just said.

2.2 Translation Strategies and Techniques Applied in the Interview Text Translation

When the interview text is brought to the international stage, the translation is of great significance to satisfy the needs of readers or audiences worldwide. Hernandez Guerrero (2021) has said that the ultimate goal of translating interview texts is to produce information that responds to its editorial line and to the expectations of the audience. On the one hand, the translators are required to understand the sense of the writer and transmit the original information to readers through another language; on the other hand, the context of the interview, especially the cultural differences should be taken into consideration, to producing 'equivalence' from the source language of the interview to the target language for dissemination, as Squires (2009) argued. Moreover, if the interview texts are relevant to serious topics like politics and medical research, the TT should always be standardized and formal, regardless of the colloquialism and informality of the ST. To overcome the aforementioned challenges in translation, previous studies have explored effective and suitable translation techniques: domestication of unfamiliar expressions, word order adjustment, context-based translation, and restoration of emotional tendencies.

Domestication, a translation strategy which makes the TT more familiar to TT readers in a transparent style, is a predominant technique dealing with unfamiliar expressions in translating interview texts. This translation strategy compensates for the differences in thinking patterns or cultural knowledge between ST speakers and TT speakers, so that the translation could meet the reception needs of foreign readers or audiences, which usually realizes the equivalence on lexical level. Participants in the same interview share the same culture. or at least the interviewer is able to understand most unique or cultural-loaded expressions mentioned by the interviewee, which is on the must-to-do list for the former. However, numbers of readers' ignorance of the SL characteristics and culture requires the equivalents of these expressions in TL. For example, in the translation of an interview in relation to artificial intelligence, the sentence "This [AI] itself is a moving feast because we're continuing to extend what these AI systems are capable of doing." has been translated into "我们研发的 AI 是块砖，哪里需

要就往哪儿搬——因为我们也在不断拓展 AI 的能力。” (Zhang, 2022, p. 16), with the image “feast” transformed into a totally different one-- “brick”. That is because “a movable feast” is an idiom in Western culture, which means a religious holiday that is not on the same day every year. Adapted to a familiar expression to Chinese people, “……是块砖，哪里需要就往哪里搬”, they can in full measure share the equivalent experience while reading.

Inversion is helpful for the coherence of the text, considering the differences in language customs and thinking patterns as well as the logical disorder due to the immediacy of the interview transcript (more acceptable for SL speakers). According to He, Zhong, and Xu. (2001), this translation strategy requires thoroughly understanding the essence of the sentences and relations among all the elements and expressing the meaning of SL in a more natural way for TT readers, where the dynamic equivalence of semantic structure is actually realized, despite the modification of word order. This adjustment is common in a single sentence, like the one in the interviews in *Botswana Women Write*--“but I decided to come back home because my daughter was starting school.” (Bolaane, Lederer, Molema, & Rapoo, 2019, p.180) was translated into “但因为我女儿要 ... 开始上学了,所以我决定回家。” (Wang, 2021, p.25), with two parts of the compound sentences swapping places with each other. The ST and TT are acceptable for their target readers respectively, since the semantic emphasis is always at the beginning of a sentence in English while in Chinese it is the opposite.

Contextualization of equivocal expressions means determining the exact meaning of an expression on the basis of context, for polysemy is common in many languages, not to mention the ambiguity of a specific semantic structure. In spoken language like that in interviews, words or expressions with unwonted meanings are frequently used, which may be understandable for SL speakers. As Kishida and Ishita (2009) reveal, “translation is largely related to the use of context information because collocation in each phrase often provides a kind of context information enabling us to specify the sense of terms.” (p. 485)Therefore, it is significant to grasp the speakers’ words and judge the meaning accurately with the help of specific context, to meet the standard of texual equivalence. For instance, the expression “the memory of my grandfather” in the paragraph “Predictably, there was a lack of enthusiasm in Kundera's voice when I called him in his Paris apartment from San Francisco, asking for an interview. Help came from an unexpected quarter—the memory of my grandfather, the turn-of-the-century Russian playwright Leonid Andreyev.” (Carlisle, 1985, p.78) in the interview with Milan Kundra is confusing in that the agent is not designated. According to the context, however, it is apparent that the expression should be translated into “昆德拉对我祖父的记忆” (Hu, 2021, p.17)。

Restoration of emotional tendencies adheres to stylistic equivalence in dynamic equivalence theory, with the emotion-loaded words in SL replaced with their equivalence in TL. In interviews, noted by Zhang (2022), the participants’ emotions are always entailed in their diction, which should be restored to ensure that the TT reader can understand the feelings of speakers as the ST ones do. One of the vivid examples is the translation of “stone cold corrupt”, Biden’s comment on Trump, in the CBS interview with Biden, translated into “铁石心肠的腐败分子” (Zhang, 2022, p.34), where the humorous elements remain.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 Dynamic Equivalence Theory

Proposed by Eugene A. Nida in the 1960s, dynamic equivalence theory, basically means that “the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message” (Nida, 1964, 59). It can be achieved by a thorough analysis and accurate understanding of ST. According to this theory, the appropriate translation is what sends TT readers the same information as the ST ones. Therefore, translation is in fact the process of intercultural communication rather than interlingual exchange (the meaning of “translation” in a narrow sense), considering the distinctive contexts the writer and reader are in.

To elaborate, Nida (1964) also put forward "four basic requirements of a translation" (p.164), which are: making sense; conveying the spirit and manner of the original; having a natural and easy form of expression; producing a similar response. Due to differences between languages, it is sometimes difficult to realize the consistency of both form and meaning. Nida believes that correspondence in meaning must have priority over correspondence in style, because the form or the style may conceal the original meaning of the ST and pose a threat to cultural communication.

Concerned about the potential misunderstanding caused by the word "dynamic", Nida replaced "dynamic equivalence" with "functional equivalence" in his book *From One Language to Another* (1986). Actually, the essence of "functional equivalence" is almost the same as that of "dynamic equivalence", but De Waard and Nida (1986) stated that the former also requires the equivalence in form. This belief emphasizes that form is a dispensable part of the information and should not be ignored if the equivalence of meaning has been realized.

In the 1990s, Nida further improved his dynamic equivalence theory with two levels of equivalence: the highest level equivalence and the lowest level equivalence. The former is stated as "The readers of a translated text should be able to understand and appreciate it in essentially the same manner as the original readers did.", while the latter was defined as "the readers of a translated text should be able to comprehend it to the point that they can conceive of how the original readers of the text must have understood and appreciated it." (Nida, 2000, p.87) In his eyes, the reader's response is of vital importance, and it is the translator's duty to ensure the TT readers have the same experience as the ST readers.

2.3.2 Studies and Application of Dynamic Equivalence Theory

Dynamic equivalence theory can be regarded as the theoretical achievement attained by Nida in his practice of translating the Bible, as well as an inspiration for the following work of Bible translation. In his over 40 years of efforts in translating the Bible, Nida aimed to get the Bible be understandable for readers. According to Stine (2014), there are mainly three presumptions of realizing the goal. The first one is the belief that there exists no "primitive" or "advanced" languages, i.e. each language has its own genius and should be considered equally, which is the presumption, as Nida and Taber (2003) pointed out. It outdistances the opinion of many other contemporary missionary translators, who advocate the superiority of English over other languages. Another presumption is that one language can be said in another, so that the meaning can be accurately expressed in a totally different language form. The third presumption, in fact, specifies the first one since it claims that Bible languages like Greek or Hebrew should not be treated with special discretion and follow the same rules and limitations as any other language does. Based on the dynamic equivalence theory, Hedrick (2011) believed if there is a certain concept that does exist in the TL, domestication of the strange words is required, i.e. to find a substitute, which is familiar to the TT readers, to express the same meaning. For example, Zoba (1997) revealed that "white as snow" is replaced with "white as yucca (a root vegetable that is snow-white on the inside.)" in a language that has no concept of snow. Apparently, snow and yucca don't refer to the same object, while the lexical equivalence has been creatively realized since the color of yucca for those who don't have the concept in their mother tongue is the same as that of snow for English speaker. Additionally, Colas (2018) reported out that the translator must understand the "message's emotive value to its original audience" (p.789), which is one of the significant criterion of stylistic equivalence by restoring the emotional tendencies of ST in TT. He takes the translation of "jihad", an Arabic term, as an example. The word means 'striving' or 'struggling', especially with a praiseworthy aim and is translated into "holy war" so that the positive connotation opposed of most other wars are sent accurately to the receptor.

Dynamic Equivalence Theory originated from the practice of translating the Bible, while other fields of translation are also significantly influenced by this theory, among which literary translation is one of the most difficult fields in translation, since literary translation is a combination of objectivity and subjectivity. (Gadamer, 1960) Considering the abundant rhetorical devices used and different personal language styles of each writer, this

field of translation relies heavily on Nida's dynamic equivalence theory, to "produce the same aesthetic effect upon the recipients to form the so called literary equivalence of the translation with its original" (Morozkina, 2015, p.123), so that the readers would feel like she/he is reading the original rather than the translation. Xu (2016) has taken an vivid example, the translation of "the boy's face asked the blank window" (Joyce, 1922, p.33) of Xiao Qian, who translated the blank window into "茫然的窗户". This restoration of rhetorical devices as well as the unnatrualness "grant the TT reader with the sort of 'chemistry' more similar with the TT to the interaction between the ST and the ST reader", which is based on the context that "blank" was used to describe the mindset of the boy. As Zhang and Yang (2022) claimed, word order adjustment is also a strategy frequently used considering the different thinking patterns and language habits of speakers of different languages. Also, as mentioned by Mukhoyyaroh and Faridi (2023), "dynamic equivalence is particularly relevant in movie translations to maintain audience comprehension and capture the spirit of the original text" (p.42), with the subtitle translation as the commonest product, and they believe finding the equivalent expressions in TL is significant to achieve that goal. Previous studies on subtitle translation based on dynamic equivalence theory put emphasis on the accuracy, readability, as well as acceptability of the subtitle, such as those carried out by Ulfah (2015), Indah (2016), and Agriani, Nababan, and Djatmika (2018), which is the key measurement of the subtitle's quality. Besides, dynamic equivalence is also helpful for the application of technical translation, the translation of technical terms or expressions of specific fields with formality and accuracy. AlSaseed and Abdulwahab (2018) has investigated Nida's dynamic equivalence in legal translation (especially legal contracts), and emphasized the significance of the translation strategies like paraphrasing, omission, the application of equivalent idiom in TL. rather. While Hu (2018), in his research on public signs translation, points out that strategies like context-based strategy and the reproduction of rhyme beauty correspond well to the principle of dynamic equivalence. This field of translation features rigour and accuracy, which corresponds to the "closest and the most natural translation" suggested by dynamic equivalence.

From Bible translation to numerous other fields of translation, dynamic translation theory finds its place not only in the transformation of language but also in intercultural communication.

III.Methodology

2.1 Research Subject

This research mainly focuses on the translation of 11 episodes selected from the interview program *Leaders Talk* launched by CCTV and CGTV, intended for audiences both at home and abroad. As implied by the title, the guests invited to Leaders Talk are international political leaders. The selected episodes are *Exclusive with BFA chairman Ban Ki-moon*, *Exclusive with UNGA President Dennis Francis*, *Exclusive with Antigua and Barbuda's PM Gaston Browne*, *Exclusive with Dominican PM Roosevelt Skerrit*, *Exclusive with Thai PM Srettha Thavisin*, *Exclusive with Nauruan President David Adeang, Exclusive with Nauruan FM Lionel Aingimea*, *Exclusive with Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić*, *Exclusive with Sierra Leonean President Julius Maada Bio*, and *Exclusive with Surinamese President Chandrikapersad Santokhi*, including the political leaders from six continents (excluding Antarctic), as well as the officials from international organizations.

As an interview program, the text of *Leaders Talk* undoubtedly is similar to that of traditional interviews, which embodies colloquialism, grammatical deviation, cultural-loaded words, etc. Meanwhile, positioned as high-end exclusive, detailed preparations are necessary, especially for the host/hostess who raises the question and dominates the conversation. Therefore, the text are more vigorous and formal in style compared to that of traditional ones. In the control of the host/hostess, the procedures of each episode are the same, including the greeting, question and answer, and the conclusion, so that part of the text is relatively fixed. Additionally, a variety of topics are covered in the program. Since the interviewees are political leaders, political texts are the most common there. While other topics like economy, culture, and society are also frequently discussed given that the involved countries or the globe are a complex whole. Accordingly, expressions of specific fields, such as idioms, the abbreviation of international organization, and professional terms are involved in the text.

2.2 Data Collections

This research primarily selects the text of the latest 11 episodes of Leaders Talk, all of which were launched after January 1st , 2024. Among the 40294-word transcript, 40 pieces of text were picked for analyzing the application of dynamic equivalence theory, mainly divided into 4 categories: political text, economic text, cultural text, and social text. The appendix is the tables of the selected text of each category, including the original text, the translated text (the text of the program), as well as the machine translation. Due to the comparison between the translated text and machine translation, the application of dynamic equivalence theory can be better perceived.

2.3 Research Analytical Procedures

The analytical procedures mainly consist of three steps: The analysis of the subjects, the collection of the data, and the detailed analysis of the data.

As for the analysis of the subjects, the classification of the text is of great importance. In the program, the dialogues between the host/hostess and the leader are about the hot issues and major events, especially those related to the two countries or organizations involved in the program. Considering the aim of the program to amplify China's voice as well as the identity of the participants, the texts of Leaders Talk undoubtedly contain political ones, where the international political landscape, political cooperation, and policies of each country are discussed in depth. Apart from that, the dialogue may also be extended to the field of economy, culture, and society, such as the economic development of the countries; the cited allusions and idioms in different cultures, as well as social events and social problems.

When it comes to the collection of the data, the episodes of dialogues with political leaders from each continent except the Antarctic are included in the database, and all of them were launched in the last 6 months so that the global landscape where each interview took place won't differ significantly. The words of the participants in each episode are identified by artificial intelligence in a video editing software called Capcut and double-checked by the researcher. With the text of original text, the researcher watched the selected videos frame by frame and recorded the text in tables, where the dynamic equivalence theory is applied. Since there is no subtitle text (translated text) available online and the video editing software failed to generate the text from the video, the researcher traced all the subtitles for each sentence of selected original texts and typed them in the tables. Finally, DeepL, a neural machine translation service was used to translate the original texts, which functioned as the controlled group for the translated text offered by CCTV.

The detailed analysis of the selected text is based on four aspects of dynamic equivalence: lexical equivalence, syntactic equivalence, textual equivalence, and stylistic equivalence. Each piece of text is matched with one or more aspects of dynamic equivalence theory. Out of 50 sentences or paragraphs selected, =36% of them are typical examples of lexical equivalence, =24% of them syntactic equivalence, =46% of them syntactic equivalence, =16% of them syntactic equivalence. (the sum outnumbered 100% due to the overlap between different aspects of equivalence). In data analysis, machine translation is helpful, since the shortcomings of machine, like syntactic problems, natural language intertranslatibility, ineffectiveness in translating idioms, etc., as concluded by Akbari (2014) make it easier to perceive the realization of dynamic equivalence in the translated text.

IV.Results

4.1 Characteristics and Challenges in Translating the text of *Leaders Talk*

The translated text of *Leaders Talk* is filled with examples where the dynamic equivalence theory is applied, in terms of lexical equivalence, syntactic equivalence, textual equivalence, as well as stylistic equivalence.

The lexical equivalence is the most fundamental because words is the basic element in meaning. Since there are a number of English words with their equivalence in Chinese, and Nida (1993) points out that literal translation is in priority if it can realize the functional equivalence between ST and TT, a large proportion of the original text of Leaders Talk is translated literally into Chinese, with the TT reader receiving the same message as the ST readers do. In some cases, literal translation may lead to misunderstanding due to the differences in mindset

between SL and TL speakers, where adjustment is needed with free translation and variation translation. Furthermore, as a high-end exclusive program concerning international issues, abbreviation of some proper names like that of international organizations or professional terms are frequently mentioned, which are usually specified as the equivalents of the full name for the fear that Chinese audiences are not as informed of these abbreviation as the native speakers do.

When it comes to syntactic equivalence, the word order of the originated text in *Leaders Talk* is sometimes retained, and so does the thought process and the logical order of the speakers. However, Ma (2004) has asserted that the syntactic structure of English and Chinese in terms of the proportion and frequency of parataxis and hypotaxis.: Sentences in English usually are connected by linguistic marks, and the sentence focus is at the beginning with other components extending from the center, and the reverse is true in Chinese. Given that *Leaders Talk* is an interview program where the sentence structure follows the thought process of the speaker more closely than in written text, parataxis in much more common than in the written text. Therefore, the rearrangement of sentence structure is common in translation of text of *Leaders Talk,* such as combination, division, omission of connectives, and inversion. The limitation of numbers of word in each line and visual effects of the subtitle for the audience are other two important reasons for the rearrangement, and the criteria of whether the translated text is appropriate to be displayed into a subtitle, as Nofalli (2012) mentioned.

As for textual equivalence, it is challenging to realize lexical equivalence since in *Leaders Talk*, cultural-loaded words and expressions in specific fields are quite common. Halliday (1985) believed a text is a process and product of social meaning in a situational context. In the translated text, expressions from cultural contexts where the interviewees are in or register and the implied meaning of the dialogue are always paraphrased so that the Chinese audience can better understand the text, with the techniques of annotation or the idioms carrying similar meaning in Chinese. While as for those expressions originated from Chinese culture, especially proverbs, the prototypes remain unchanged and the paraphrase in English is omitted in the translated text. Furthermore, since it is a face-to-face program, the text is high-contextual, with the exact meanings implied in ambiguous words like references (“we”, “your country”, “today”, etc.), or those with emotional tendencies, and those expression are often more clear and naked in translated text with the application of specification.

Additionally, stylistic equivalence is mainly realized by the application of conversion, converting idiomatic English expressions into ones with Chinese characteristics like quadrisyllabic words (words consisting of four syllables), in the translated text of *Leaders Talk*. Participants in this program have a favor for sentences with beauty of tone and rhythm, such as an array of sentences beginning with the same words, or those with rhyme. The rhythmic quadrisyllabic word would send the TT readers the same experiences and retain the beauty of the ST.

4.2 Dynamic Equivalence Theory Applied in Political Texts

With the “heads of state and high-ranking officials, as well as heads of international organizations” as its interviewees, *Leaders Talk* mainly focuses on or starts with political issues of today’s world, where the interviewer raises questions about the diplomatic relations, policies, as well as the political leaders of the countries, and the interviewee, the political leader offers their “fresh and perceptive insights”.

Table 1. Exclusive with Dominican PM Roosevelt Skerrit

Sample 1	Text
Original text	Original text: The Chinese don't give us a loan and say to us you have to do A, B, and C.
Translated text	中国人不会给我们一笔贷款 然后说你必须做这做那

Machine translation	中国人不会给我们一笔贷款 然后对我们说你必须做 A B 和 C
Type of equivalence	lexical equivalence

The expression "do A, B, and C" aims to show that opposite to China, some major countries are authoritative, from which small countries have to take orders. Either retaining the English character "A, B, and C" like the machine translation or translating it directly into its equivalent in Chinese "甲、乙、丙" is confusing for Chinese audiences. To avoid misunderstanding caused by literal translation, the translator wisely applied free translation by translating "do A, B, and C" into "做这做那". Since both the English letters "A, B, and C" and the Chinese pronouns "这" and "那" are commonly used to refer to certain events or objects, the meaning of the original text is accurately sent to the Chinese audiences.

Table 2. Exclusive with Surinamese President Chandrikapersad Santokhi

Sample 2	Text
Original text	President Santokhi, welcome to Beijing China. China and Suriname seems to be getting a lot of "firsts"
Translated text	单多吉总统 欢迎您来到中国北京 中国和苏里南之间 有很多个"首个"
Machine translation	单多吉总统 欢迎来到中国北京 中国和苏里南似乎获得了很多 "第一次"
Type of equivalence	lexical equivalence, textual equivalence

The Chinese expressions "首个" and "第一次" are similar in meanings as the lexical equivalence of "first" with subtle differences, which is the key to deciding which one is suitable. The differences lie in that the former is formal and emphasizes the first one of a series of events or objects, whereas the latter is relatively informal and emphasizes the first time when the event occurs or the object appears.

In this case, "firsts" is translated into "首个" instead of "第一次", although both of them are literal translations of "first" and the latter one seems more common as the translated text, especially in colloquialisms like interview text. That is because the topic of this dialogue, diplomatic relations, is an official international issue, where the word "首个" is decent and appropriate. Moreover, considering the context, where the speaker enumerates the "firsts": "the first countries in the Caribbean to recognize People's Republic of China" and "the first country in the western hemisphere to designate the Chinese New Year as an official national holiday", "首个" surpasses "第一次" since it can be connected to the "country" more naturally without the adjustment of sentence pattern.

Table 3. Exclusive with Dominican PM Roosevelt Skerrit

Sample 3	Text
Original text	We have had diplomatic relations for the last twenty years, but the reality is it seems more like a hundred years because of the strength of relationship, the mutual respect that we have for each other.
Translated text	尽管两国建交只有 20 年 但考虑到两国关系之紧密 相互之尊重 实际上感觉像是建交了 100 年

Machine translation	在过去的二十年里 我们一直保持着外交关系 但实际上 由于我们之间关系的牢固和相互尊重 这似乎更像是一百年
Type of equivalence	syntactic equivalence

The clauses “but the reality is it seems more like a hundred years” and “because of the strength of relationship, the mutual respect that we have for each other” are in reverse order in the translated text. besides, in the latter one, the noun phrase “the strength of relationship, the mutual respect” and the adjective clause “that we have for each other” also replace each other after translation. Here word order adjustment is applied since Ling and Sepora (2013) noted that in English modifiers, such as adverbial clause and adjective clause in this case are usually placed after the modified elements, while in Chinese the reverse is true, both of which effectively emphasize the modified elements in their linguistic environments respectively. Therefore, “关系之紧密、相互之尊重”, the counterpart of “the strength of relationship, the mutual respect” is placed after “两国”; and “实际上感觉像是建交了 100 年” is placed at the end of the sentence, following the adverbial clause in the original text. Due to the adjustment of sentence structure, Chinese audiences can easily grasp the essence of the sentences as English audiences.

Table 4. Exclusive with Nauruan FM Lionel Aingimea

Sample 4	**Text**
Original text	And one thing I have found with China is that they see you as an equal partner indeed. They don't see you as a junior. They don't see you as a senior.
Translated text	而且我发现 中国把我们视作平等的合作伙伴 中国既不俯视你 也不仰视你
Machine translation	我在中国发现的一点是 他们确实把你视为平等的合作伙伴 他们不把你当晚辈看 他们不把你当长辈看
Type of equivalence	textual equivalence

In this case, the nouns “junior” and “senior” means a person who is higher/lower in ranks or status. The rhetorical device of personification is applied to describe China’s attitude towards Nauru, which is widely accepted by English speakers. Retaining the rhetorical device and directly translating “junior” and “senior” into “长辈” and “晚辈” like the machine translation is understandable but somewhat awkward in Chinese. Lian (2006) emphasizes that Chinese is more dynamic than English in that it has a preference for verbs and phrasal verbs, unlike English where even prepositions and nouns can be substitutes for action verbs. Therefore, the conversion from the expressions “ see you as a junior/senior” into the verbs “junior” and “仰视” is a successful attempt with free translation.

Table 5. Exclusive with Nauruan FM Lionel Aingimea

Sample 5	**Text**
Original text	Well in recent years we've seen other countries choosing to “cut ties” with Taiwan and established or restored diplomatic relations with China. Many believe that this shows the One China Principle is where the global opinion trends and the arc of history bends.
Translated text	近年来 我们也看到其他国家选择与台湾“断交” 并与中国建立或恢复外交关系 人们认为坚持一个中国原则 是人心所向 大势所趋

Machine translation	近年来，我们看到其他国家选择与台湾断绝关系 并与中国建交或复交 许多人认为 这表明了一个中国原则是全球舆论趋势和历史弧线的弯曲之处
Type of equivalence	stylistic equivalence

While talking about the wide acceptance of the "One China Principle", Zou Yun, the interviewer defined it as "where the global opinion trends and the arc of history bends", which is inspiring and rhythmic due to the end rhyme realized by "trends" and "bends". To retain the beauty in rhyme in the original text and resonate with Chinese audiences, the clause is translated into two existing Chinese quadrisyllabic words "人心所向" and "大势所趋", with the same structure "Subject+Verbs" as the original text.

Table 6. Exclusive with UNGA President Dennis Francis

Sample 6	Text
Original text	You expressed amazement just now a minute ago. People are still living in poverty. Translate that 800 million people to 800 million people lifted out of poverty by China, and you see the magnitude of the achievement. How powerful it is! How impressive it is! And how unique it is!
Translated text	你对 8.65 亿人人处于贫困状态感到惊讶 若把这 8 亿多转换成脱贫人口的数量 就能体会到 中国脱贫成就之伟大 能力之巨大 确实令人赞叹 举世无双
Machine translation	一分钟前 你还对 8.65 亿人仍生活在贫困中表示惊讶 将这 8 亿人转化为中国脱贫的 8 亿人 你就会发现这一成就是多么巨大 多么强大 多么令人印象深刻 多么独一无二
Type of equivalence	stylistic equivalence

With the help of conversion, the expression "the magnitude of the achievement" and three successive exclamatory sentences with the expression "the magnitude of the achievement" are translated into a pair of noun phrases and two quadrisyllabic words, all of which are idiomatic Chinese expressions. Despite the structural differences between "the magnitude of the achievement" and "How powerful it is!", they are elaborately and accurately translated into two parallel structures with the connective "之", as the subject of the following compliment "令人赞叹" and "举世无双" that equal to the meaning of "impressive" and "unique" in the original text. The conversion of "How powerful it is!" realized antithesis, a rhetorical device widely applied in Chinese literature, which is also common in both formal and informal political text in recent years, revealed by Ma (2021).

4.3 Dynamic Equivalence Theory Applied in Economic Texts

The economy plays a significant role in national development as well as international cooperation, so the interviewees have a favor for dialogues concerning economic issues, be they political leaders of developing countries like Antigua and Barbuda's PM Gaston Browne, or leaders of international organizations dealing with economic development, such as BFA chairman Ban Ki-moon.

Table 1. Exclusive with Antigua and Barbuda's PM Gaston Browne

Sample 1	Text
Original text	You'd recognize that the same cost that it requires all the same pricing for a mile of road in a developed country. It's the same price in a small island and developing

	state.
Translated text	你能想到吗 小岛屿发展中国家每修建一英里（约 1.6 公里）道路的成本和发达国家差不多
Machine translation	你会认识到 在发达国家 一英里的道路需要同样的成本 在小岛屿和发展中国家 价格也是一样的。
Type of equivalence	syntactic equivalence, textual equivalence

In this example, the unit of measurement "mile" is translated into its direct equivalence "英里". The word "英里" is also familiar to Chinese, yet not all of them know the exact length of "1 英里". Then Antigua and Barbuda's PM Gaston Browne, the interviewee mentioned the high cost of road construction, so the annotation "约 1.6 公里" is congenial to offer additional background information and fill the knowledge between English and Chinese speakers.

Additionally, the combination of sentences is applied here, with the independent sentence "It's the same price in a small island and developing state" merged into the former one. If the form of the original text is reserved, the translated text would be "在发达国家 一英里的道路需要同样的成本 在小岛屿和发展中国家 价格也是一样的", consisting of choppy sentences. Actually, the speaker just intended to emphasize the similarity between the cost of 1-mile road in a developed country and a developing state (like a small island). With the two sentences consolidated, the meaning is conveyed effectively and the problem of "tranlatese" is solved.

Table 2. Exclusive with Thai PM Srettha Thavisin

Sample 2	**Text**
Original text	Zou Yun: So for those Chinese business who are now having the idea or the willingness to expand their footprint here in Thailand, what advice would you give them? Thavisin: Look and talk. I mean come in. All right. If you need come in help come in support, the government house is open for you to come and discuss
Translated text	邹韵：对于那些想在泰国开拓市场的中国企业 您会给他们什么建议？ 他威信：多看 多聊 我鼓励他们来泰国 如果需要政府帮助和支持 政府大门为你们敞开
Machine translation	邹韵：对于那些有想法或有意愿在泰国拓展业务的中国企业，您有什么建议？ 他威信：多看多交流 我的意思是来吧 如果你需要帮助 请来政府部门寻求支持。
Type of equivalence	textual equivalence, stylistic equivalence

The equivalents of "look" and "talk" in Chinese are "看" and "聊". While the advice "look and talk" offered by Thavisin, an elder statesman, to Chinese business who wants to "expand their footprint" in Thailand is far beyond just physically observing anything useful in Thailand and conversing with people here. What he has put emphasis on is the initiative of Chinese businessmen and the importance of that initiative in a bright future in Thailand, so the technique of amplification is applied here with the adverb "多" plus verbs, which are commonly used terms in Chinese, capturing the subtle implied meaning in the original text. Also, the end rhyme of "look" and "talk" is retained with the repetition of "多" and the parallel verbs "看" and "聊", compared to "看" and "交

流” in machine translation.

Table 3. Exclusive With Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić

Sample 3	Text
Original text	It's just... When they start lecturing us about cooperation with China and when I see the level of economic trade and trade turnover of some of their countries with China. Then I said that you're saying to us because we have six point one or six point two billion and you have two or three hundred billion turnover with China and you're still lecturing us.
Translated text	问题在于 当他们对我们应如何与中国合作 进行说教时 我看了看他们与中国的经贸数据和贸易总量 我们与中国有几十亿美元的贸易额他们与中国的贸易额可能高达 2000 到 3000 亿 他们居然对我们说教
Machine translation	只是 当他们开始教训我们要与中国合作时 当我看到他们一些国家与中国的经济贸易水平和贸易额时 然后我说 你们对我们说 因为我们有六十一亿或六十二亿 而你们与中国有两三千亿的贸易额 你们还在教训我们
Type of equivalence	lexical equivalence, textual equivalence

In this example, the emotional tendency of Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić is retained, when he was talking about some European country leaders' views on Sino-Serbian cooperation. Vučić began with the incomplete sentence “it's just...”, which is often used as an interjection in English. According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002), interjections are “uttered under the stress of emotions – emotions which are variously characterized as short, strong, sudden or involuntary”. Consequently, translating “It's just...” into “只是” without expressed emotion is inadequate for the goal of dynamic equivalence, for the following sentences are about self-contradiction of other European countries, who are in close economic cooperation with China. Through the translation technique of amplification, the translated text “问题在于” is suitable and coheres with Vučić's negative comment on those European countries.

The preservation of emotional tendency also lies in the translation of the verb “lecture”, meaning “to criticize sb or tell them how you think they should behave, especially when it is done in an annoying way ” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002). Merely based on the dictionary, “lecture” here is better translated into “教训” like the machine translation, but “教训” with the emotion of annoyance is not appropriate for international dialogues. While “说教” is tender and closer to the meaning implied by Vučić.

Table 4. Exclusive With Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić

Sample 4	Text
Original text	Wang Guan: so you expect the newly signed FTA between our two countries China and Serbia will open new prospects for bilateral relations Vučić: Because I believe that FTA that we signed in October will bring thousands and thousands of new opportunities to Serbia. I believe that would be not bad for China as well.
Translated text	王冠：那么 您是否期待中塞两国新晋签署的自由贸易协定 为双边合作开辟新的前景呢 武契奇：非常期待 我坚信中塞两国 在去年十月签署的自由贸易协定将为塞尔维亚带来无数新机遇 我相信这对中国同样有利

Machine translation	王冠：您认为中塞两国新签署的自贸协定将为双边关系开辟新的前景 武契奇：当然 因为我相信 我们 10 月份签署的自贸协定将为塞尔维亚带来成千上万的新机遇 我相信这对中国也不是坏事
Type of equivalence	lexical equivalence, textual equivalence

The full name of the "FTA" is "Free Trade Agreement", and English speakers like the interviewee Vučić are familiar with this agreement and used to address it FTA due to its conciseness and transparency. There is no denying that English abbreviations, one form of English loanwords, are not rare even in daily communication in Chinese, as a result of "intercourse between different speech communities" (Sapir, 1921, p.160). However, as a professional term in the field of trade and economy, FTA is less likely to be quotidian for laymen, the majority of the audiences, thus translating the full name of "FTA", "Free Trade Agreement" into its lexical equivalent "自由贸易协定" requisite.

Besides, negation is applied in translating "not bad" into "有利". As Ma (1999) concluded that negative forms can be translated into positive ones, as long as this clarity and original meaning are maintained in the translated text, which would even be more natural due to this adjustment. This is true in this case, since following the positive form "带来无数新机遇", the expression "有利" is more coherent in the context than "不坏" or "不是坏事" and more clear for Chinese audiences.

4.4 Dynamic Equivalence Theory Applied in Cultural Texts

Cultural communication has played a vital role in international communication. Almost in each episode, the interviewer would speak of cultures of the two countries, or cite cultural-loaded expressions, not to mention some of the interviewees themselves are fans of Chinese culture. Therefore, cultural texts are selected as an important part of data analysis.

Table 1. Exclusive with BFA chairman Ban Ki-moon

Sample 1	Text
Original text	Mr Ban when you bid farewell at the end of your term at the UN, you said it's like Cinderella, you know because everything changes during midnight.
Translated text	潘基文先生 在离任联合国秘书长的时候 你说过这就像灰姑娘 因为午夜时分一切都会改变
Machine translation	潘先生 当你在联合国任期结束时告别时 你说这就像灰姑娘 因为午夜时分一切都变了
Type of equivalence	lexical equivalence

Talking about quitting as Secretary General of the UN, Mr Ban compared himself to Cinderella, a universally recognized character in Western folk tales. Though the transliteration "仙度瑞拉" is accepted by many Chinese people, "灰姑娘", where the combination of literal translation and variation translation is applied, is better as the lexical equivalent of "Cinderella". That's because "Cinderella" in English and "灰姑娘" in Chinese refer to the same character, and both of them can be understood by the speakers of their respective language automatically, even the Chinese without any knowledge of the English name of "灰姑娘".

Table 2. Exclusive with BFA chairman Ban Ki-moon

Sample 2	Text
Original text	Mr. Ban, I know you love Chinese culture, especially the Chinese calligraphy, and you've written many traditional Chinese expressions, for instance, “上善若水”, the highest good is like water; or “家和万事兴”, harmonious and peaceful family brings prosperity.
Translated text	潘基文先生 我知道您喜欢中国文化 特别是中国书法并且您写下了很多中国书法作品比如“上善若水” “家和万事兴”
Machine translation	潘先生 我知道您热爱中国文化 尤其是中国书法 您写过很多中国传统的表达方式 比如 "上善若水" 上善若水 或者 家和万事兴 家和万事兴。
Type of equivalence	textual equivalence

In the original text, the Chinese idioms “上善若水” and “家和万事兴” were further explained to the interviewee in English, which is necessary given that he had little knowledge of Chinese. The case is different for Chinese audiences who understand the idioms without the additional explanation, and translating the paraphrases is redundant. Thus, the translated text realized textual equivalence with the original one with clarity and brevity.

Table 3. Exclusive With Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić

Sample 3	Text
Original text	But when you just think about simplicity of that proverb, and how deep meaning that proverb might have, then you see the depth of his thoughts as well, the depth of his ideas, and the depth of his love to his country. I felt that it was not the strength of his words. It was the strength of his mind and body acting.
Translated text	但当你深入思考这些谚语的简洁性 和它们所蕴含的深刻道理时 你就能感受到他深渊的思虑 深刻的思想 以及深厚的爱国之情 我感觉到 不仅他的话语透着力量 他的思想和举止更是透着力量
Machine translation	但是 当你想到这句谚语的简单性 以及这句谚语可能具有的深刻含义时 你就会看到他思想的深度 他理念的深度以及他对国家热爱的深度 我觉得这不是他语言的力量 这是他的思想和身体行动的力量
Type of equivalence	textual equivalence, stylistic equivalence

The same noun “depth” appeared three times in the speaker’s comment on President Xi Jinping. As an abstract noun evaluate quality, “depth” is the derivative of the adjective “deep”, so it is felicitous to convert “depth” into adjectives in Chinese: “深渊的”, “深刻的”, and “深厚的”. Despite the shared meaning of “depth”, there are subtle differences in meaning among those adjectives, which are in perfect collocation with “思虑”, “思想”, and “爱国之情” respectively. Also, since all three adjectives begin with the same Chinese character “深”, the rhythm in the original text achieved by the repeated words “depth” is retained, so that the translated words are catchy and engaging.

Table 4. Exclusive With Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić

Sample 4	Text
Original text	You have something which we all lack. Your people, they are becoming more persistent. They have an eye of a tiger which we Europeans don't anymore

Translated text	你们拥有我们这些国家都缺乏的东西 你们变得越来越坚韧 你们拥有我们欧洲人已经失去的雄心壮志
Machine translation	你们拥有我们都缺乏的东西 你们的人民越来越顽强他们拥有虎视眈眈的目光 而我们欧洲人不再有这种目光了
Type of equivalence	textual equivalence

When Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić was speaking of China's economic growth and Sino-Serbian cooperation, he made a comparison between China and European countries about persistence and ambition. Therefore, it is apparent that "we" in this case refers to "European countries including Serbian". The translator specified the personal pronoun with "我们这些国家", highlighting the commonality of many European countries and allowing Chinese audiences to understand the reference to "we" handily.

Subsequently, with the expression "an eye of tiger", Vučić praised the Chinese for their ambition and determination, for the image "tiger" in Western culture symbolizes those admirable qualities. In Chinese culture, "tiger" does carry similar implied meanings like courage and bravery. While sometimes it is also widely accepted as the icon of fierceness and greed, especially in the expression "虎视眈眈" in the machine translation, though it perfectly corresponds with "an eye of tiger" literally. Paraphrasing "an eye of tiger" into "雄心壮志" avoids misunderstanding resulting from literal translation and resonates with Chinese audiences better.

Table 5. Exclusive with Dominican PM Roosevelt Skerrit

Sample 5	**Text**
Original text	China sees us as a friend. We see China as a friend. And as the saying goes, "A friend in need is a friend indeed."
Translated text	中国视我们为朋友 我们也把中国视作朋友 正如谚语所说"患难见真情"
Machine translation	中国视我们为朋友 我们视中国为朋友 正所谓"患难见真情"
Type of equivalence	textual equivalence

In translating the traditional English saying "A friend in need is a friend indeed.", neither the translated text of CCTV nor machine translation adopt phrasing, the techniques commonly used to deal with foreign idioms. Instead, it is transformed into an existing culturally equivalent proverb "患难见真情". Both the English saying and the Chinese one define what a genuine friend is like, who offers assistance and support when his/her friends are in difficulties. Therefore, the relationship between "A friend in need is a friend indeed." and English speakers is actually the same as that between "患难见真情" and Chinese speakers, which strictly conform to the principle of dynamic equivalence theory.

4.5 Dynamic Equivalence Theory Applied in Social Texts

The concept of "world community" (Meister, 1964, p.191) indicates that all mankind is a whole with shared problems and a shared future. Bearing this concept in mind, the participants talked about a number of social issues, either positive or negative, in the program. Be they internalized or internationalized, all the social issues mentioned should be paid attention to by people all around the world.

Table 1. Exclusive with Dominican PM Roosevelt Skerrit

Sample 1	Text
Original text	So since resources that you should be using to push ahead, you have to be using those resources to rebuild infrastructure which you put in place three months prior to the disaster impacting you.
Translated text	可能三个月前 我们刚建好一批基础设施 灾难一来 这些设施又需要重建 而我们本可以用这些资源去推动发展
Machine translation	因此 既然你应该利用资源来推动发展 那么你就必须利用这些资源来重建 你在灾害影响你之前三个月就已建成的基础设施
Type of equivalence	syntactic equivalence

In translating this text, there are significant changes in syntactic structure.

To begin with, as the sentence focus which English speakers would habitually take as the beginning of a sentence, the first sentence "resources that you should be using to push ahead" is moved to the end of this paragraph (similar to example 3 in 4.2). This adaptation is friendly to Chinese audiences since the most important message is usually at the end of sentences in Chinese.

Additionally, division is applied in translating the following complex sentence with an adjective clause. According to Si (2006), Division is a translation technique which divides one word, phrase or a sentence into several ones, to make the translated text more natural and acceptable for Chinese audiences. Here the complex sentence is divided into two independent ones and reordered since it actually narrates two actions in chronological order--construction and reconstruction due to the disaster, so that the translated text is more structured and readable. Moreover, the application of division compresses the number of words in each line, which is beneficial for the visual effect.

Table 2. Exclusive with Nauruan President David Adeang

Sample 2	Text
Original text	Original text: I've been overwhelmed by the hospitalities and courtesies the friendship extended by the government and people of China.
Translated text	中国政府和人民的盛情款待和热忱友谊让我深受感动
Machine translation	中国政府和人民的热情款待和友好情谊令我难以忘怀
Type of equivalence	syntactic equivalence

The most notable translation technique applied in this sentence is the change of voice since passive voice here is transformed into an active one. As Guo (2013) asserted, because westerners attach great importance to objectiveness, they show a preference for the passive voice; while Chinese emphasizes experiences of animate beings so that this form is not commonly applied. If the passive voice "overwhelmed by" and "extended by" in the original text is retained, the translated text would be so complex for Chinese audiences that they couldn't grasp the essence effectively, which is "the hospitalities and courtesies the friendship of the government and people of China is impressive for me." The change of voice here accurately coveys the original meaning to Chinese audiences.

Table 3. Exclusive with UNGA President Dennis Francis

Sample 3	Text
Original text	Forget it or not that the aim of the United Nations when it was set up and even now was to save humanity from the scourge of war, the pain the suffering and the degradation that war imposes on human beings and that remains valid to today, but the general assembly has not sat idly by on its on its wrists, undone nothing.
Translated text	别忘了 联合国从成立至今 其宗旨便是保护世界免受战争灾祸 免受战火带来的苦难和对人性的践踏 这一宗旨至今仍然适用 联合国大会并为袖手旁观
Machine translation	无论你是否忘记 联合国成立之初乃至现在的目标都是使人类免于战祸 战争给人类带来的痛苦 苦难和堕落 这一点直到今天仍然有效 但大会并没有袖手旁观 无所作为
Type of equivalence	stylistic equivalence

While translating foreign proverbs, it is common to paraphrase them in an acceptable way for Chinese or replace them with their culturally equivalent expressions in Chinese. Nevertheless, there have been equivalents for some of the foreign proverbs with both similar literal and implied meanings, like this example. The proverb “sat idly by on its on its wrists” almost equals to the expression “袖手旁观” in meaning, and both of them are idiomatic in English or Chinese.

Table 4. Exclusive with Surinamese President Chandrikapersad Santokhi

Sample 4	Text
Original text	So those are the new areas of cooperation, but also based on the belt and the road to have a new infrastructure programs
Translated text	这些都是新的合作领域 同时 在共建“一带一路”倡议的框架下 实施新的基础设施建设项目和计划
Machine translation	因此 这些都是新的合作领域 同时也是基于 "一带一路 "的新基础设施项目
Type of equivalence	syntactic equivalence

Usually, “so” introduces the next part of the speech--areas of cooperation, and “but” indicates the following part contrasts with the preceding information. In this example, however, these connectives is used to make the sentences more coherent rather than as logic devices, which is consistent with the characteristics of English. Moreover, since Chinese sentences are relatively choppy with much fewer connectives than English, it is advisable to omit the connectives in the translated text to enhance clarity and brevity.

V.Discussion

The analysis examines the four types of equivalence applied within the selected texts. Lexical equivalence emerges as the most fundamental, with nearly every word adhering to direct translation, as illustrated by samples 1, 2 (4.2); sample 3, 4 (4.3); and sample 1 (4.4).

Syntactic equivalence relies on understanding both the original meaning and syntactic differences between languages, guiding appropriate translation choices. For instance, inversion in sample 3 (4.2), combination in sample 1 (4.3), and division in sample 1 (4.4) demonstrate this level of equivalence.

Given the contextual depth of Leaders Talk, textual equivalence becomes pivotal, requiring context and background information to decipher implied meanings effectively.

Stylistic equivalence is characterized by the frequent use of quadrisyllabic words in the translated text, mirroring the rhythm and catchiness of the source text, as observed in samples 5, 6 (4.2).

Furthermore, the translation process reveals instances where multiple levels of equivalence coexist within the same sample, such as in sample 2 (4.2), sample 4 (4.3), and sample 3 (4.4). This suggests an overlap among the four levels of equivalence in certain contexts.

VI.Conclusion

Under Nida's dynamic equivalence theory, this research delves into the application of this theory in translating the text of Leaders Talk, including political text, economic text, cultural text, as well as social text. Through the analysis of the ST and TT, the researcher found that the challenges of translating the text of Leaders Talk mainly lie in the ambiguity of the same words, the syntactic differences between Chinese and English, the diversified background information and cultural context, and textual formality and beauty in tone. In the TT, those challenges are fully considered in the application of a variety of translation techniques and methods, with four types of dynamic equivalence (lexical equivalence, syntactic equivalence, textual equivalence, and stylistic equivalence) as criteria.

Undoubtedly, there are some limitations in this research. Firstly, the research subject, only 11 episodes of Leaders Talk, is only a small part of this weekly program since October 2022, which is inadequate for the objective and scientific results. Also, there may be inexactitude in data analysis due to misunderstanding and limited knowledge of the researcher.

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Appendix: Excerpts in *Leaders Talk*

Table 1 Political Texts in Leaders Talk

Source	Original Texts	Translated Texts	Machine Translation
Exclusive with Antigua and Barbuda's PM Gaston Browne	We would have signed a number of corporation agreement today. Yesterday, we opened the Antigua and Barbuda Embassy in Beijing, so not only we have a permanent and physical presence here because that an embassy will continue into perpetuity, but also closer people to people exchanges.	今天（1 月 24 日）我们签署了多项合作协议 昨天（1 月 23 日）我们在北京开设了安提瓜和巴布达驻华大使馆 因此 我们在这里不仅有了永久性的办事机构 因为大使馆将永久存在 而且两国之间的人文交流也会更为紧密	我们今天将签署多项合作协议 昨天，我们在北京开设了安提瓜和巴布达大使馆 这样 我们不仅在这里有了永久的实际存在 因为大使馆将永久存在下去 而且人与人之间的交流也更加密切了
Exclusive with Dominican PM Roosevelt Skerrit	I think on China side, China has not only been talking to talk, but China has been walking to walk as well.	我认为中国言行一致	我认为 在中国方面 中国不仅是说到做到 而且也是行到走到
Exclusive with Dominican PM Roosevelt Skerrit	The Chinese don't give us a loan and say to us you have to do A, B, and C.	中国人不会给我们一笔贷款 然后说你必须做这做那	中国人不会给我们一笔贷款，然后对我们说你必须做 A B 和 C。

Exclusive with Dominican PM Roosevelt Skerrit	We have had diplomatic relations for the last twenty years, but the reality is it seems more like a hundred years because of the strength of relationship, the mutual respect that we have for each other.	尽管两国建交只有20年但考虑到两国关系之紧密 相互之尊重 实际上感觉像是建交了100年	在过去的二十年里 我们一直保持着外交关系 但实际上 由于我们之间关系的牢固和相互尊重 这似乎更像是一百年
Exclusive with Thai PM Srettha Thavisin	President Xi depicted the bilateral relation is family like, and he also said that both countries are close neighbors, and the friendship has taken deep roots in the hearts of both peoples.	习近平主席将中泰关系描述为“中泰一家亲”他也说到中泰毗邻而居，中泰友好深深根植于两国人民心中	习主席形容双边关系就像一家人 并说两国是近邻 友谊已深深扎根于两国人民心中
Exclusive with Nauruan President David Adeang	You know, if we can get just a small fraction of the capacities and the technologies and the assistance that is potentially available from China, we can easily transform a tiny country from Nauru, from what it is to a beacon of. I would say of what progress and development should be in the Pacific, if not in the world.	如果我们能够得到中国在科技等方面的帮助 哪怕只有一点 我们就能把瑙鲁从一个小国建设成太平洋地区 进步与发展的典范	你知道 如果我们能从中国获得一小部分的能力 技术和潜在的援助 我们就能轻而易举地将瑙鲁这个小国从现在的样子转变成一个灯塔 我想说的是，在太平洋地区 甚至在全世界 进步和发展都应该是这样的
Exclusive with Nauruan FM Lionel Aingimea	Well in recent years we've seen other countries choosing to “cut ties” with Taiwan and established or restored diplomatic relations with China. Many believe that this shows the one China principle is where the global opinion trends and archive history bends	近年来 我们也看到其他国家选择与台湾断交 并与中国建立或恢复外交关系 人们认为坚持一个中国原则 是人心所向 大势所趋	近年来 我们看到其他国家选择与台湾断绝关系 并与中国建立或恢复外交关系 许多人认为 这表明一个中国原则是全球舆论的趋势 也是历史的档案
Exclusive with Nauruan FM Lionel Aingimea	And one thing i have found with China is that they see you as an equal partner indeed. They don't see you as a junior. They don't see you as a senior.	而且我发现 中国把我们视作平等的合作伙伴 中国既不俯视你 也不仰视你	我在中国发现的一点是他们确实把你视为平等的合作伙伴 他们不把你当晚辈看 他们不把你当晚辈看
Exclusive	They (China) are finishing	在贝尔格莱德以东约	他们正在贝尔格莱德

With Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić	one thermal plant here close to Belgrade 60km east of Belgrade and many other things. It's inevitable to say that China has a very very strong presence in this country.	60 公里处 他们正在建设一座发电厂 此外还有许多项目 不得不说 中国在塞尔维亚拥有极其强大的影响力	以东 60 公里处的贝尔格莱德附近完成一座热电厂的建设 还在做许多其他事情可以说 中国在这个国家有非常非常强大的存在 这是不可避免的
Exclusive With Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić	Taiwan is China. And it's up to you what when how you gonna do it. Full stop.	台湾是中国的一部分 至于用什么方式 在什么时间 如何解决 中国自主决定 就这样	台湾是中国的 什么时候怎么做完全取决于你们自己
Sierra Leonean President Julius Maada Bio	When you have a friend that promises and delivers without strengths, you know that this is a friend indeed and so you can trust that friend. So all of what has been used to characterize this relationship are already there in displayed in this relationship, and that is why it is durable, and that is why it is working.	当你有一位朋友 他总是毫无附加条件地履行承诺 那么你就知道这是一位真正的朋友 因此 你可以信任这位朋友 所有用来描述这种关系特质的词汇都这段关系中得到了充分展现 这也是我们之间的友谊能够历久弥新的原因	当你有一个朋友 他承诺并不折不扣地履行诺言 你就知道这确实是一个朋友 所以你可以信任这个朋友 所以所有用来描述这种关系的特征都已经在这种关系中显示出来 这就是为什么它是持久的 这就是为什么它是有效的
Sierra Leonean President Julius Maada Bio	Since there are so many schools or thoughts on how to deal with the other party that you differ with. Peace through strength is one school, and the other school says it should be peace through reconciliation.	在如何与持有不同意见者打交道方面 有许多不同的观点 其中一种是应该以实力求和平 另一种则主张通过和解求和平	既然在如何与对方打交道的问题上有这么多流派或想法 你们的分歧在于 一派认为通过力量实现和平 而另一派则认为应该通过和解实现和平
Sierra Leonean President Julius Maada Bio	After nearly 11 years of civil war, we had to sit around the table to end the war, after having killed and destroyed so much.	在经历了 11 年内战的杀戮和破坏后 我们必须坐下来对话 一起结束战争	在经历了近 11 年的内战之后 我们不得不围坐在一起 在杀戮和破坏了如此之多的东西之后结束战争
Exclusive with Surinamese President Chandrikapersad Santokhi	President Santokhi, welcome to Beijing China. China and Suriname seems to be getting a lot of "firsts".	单多吉总统 欢迎您来到中国北京 中国和苏里南之间 有很多个"首个"	单多吉总统 欢迎来到中国北京 中国和苏里南似乎获得了很多 "第一次"
Exclusive	I told them also that	我也告诉（我的同事	我还告诉他们 这里

with Surinamese President Chandrikapersad Santokhi	there's a person here with a lot of wisdom, and there is no university of wisdom but there's a person.	们）他是一位非常有智慧的人 虽然智慧无法被直接传授	有一个充满智慧的人 这里没有智慧大学 但有一个人
Exclusive with UNGA President Dennis Francis	Mister president, you once said during a recent interview that we must "turbocharge" sustainable development goals and its realization. I really like this word turbocharge. That shows the urgency and necessity of course. And then this "sustainability week" to be held in April is your brainchild	主席先生 您在近期的一次采访中提到为可持续反战目标"涡轮增压"我特别喜欢"涡轮增压"这个词 因为他体现出一种紧迫性和必要性 今年四月即将举办的"可持续发展周"活动 就是由您提出的	总统先生 您在最近的一次采访中曾说过我们必须为可持续发展目标及其实现提供动力 我很喜欢 "动力" 这个词 它表明了紧迫性和必要性 当然 4 月份将举办的"可持续发展周 "也是您的杰作
Exclusive with UNGA President Dennis Francis	And those reforms for the for them to be implemented effectively requires resources, resources that most developing countries particularly the most vulnerable small island, developing states, LDCs, LLDCs do not have the well withhold to finance internally.	这些改革的有效实施需要资金支持 而多数发展中国家 尤其是最脆弱的小岛屿发展中国家 最不发达国家以及内陆发展中国家 缺乏足够的国内资金	而这些改革的有效实施需要资源 大多数发展中国家 尤其是最脆弱的小岛屿发展中国家 最不发达国家和内陆发展中国家 没有足够的内部资金
Exclusive with UNGA President Dennis Francis	You expressed amazement just now a minute ago about the fact that 865 million people are still living in poverty. Translate that 800 million people to 800 million people lifted out of poverty by China, and you see the magnitude of the achievement. How powerful it is! How impressive it is! And how unique it is!	你对 8.65 亿人人处于贫困状态感到惊讶 若把这 8 亿多转换成脱贫人口的数量 就能体会到 中国脱贫成就之伟大 能力之巨大 确实令人赞叹 举世无双	一分钟前 你还对 8.65 亿人仍生活在贫困中表示惊讶 将这 8 亿人转化为中国脱贫的8亿人 你就会发现这一成就是多么巨大 多么强大 多么令人印象深刻 多么独一无二

Table 2 Economic Texts in Leaders Talk

Source	Original Texts	Translated Texts	Machine Translation
Exclusive with Antigua and Barbuda's PM Gaston Browne	You'd recognize that the same cost that it requires all the same pricing for a mile of road in a developed country. It's the same price in a small island and developing state.	你能想到吗 小岛屿发展中国家每修建一英里（约 1.6 公里）道路的成本和发达国家差不多	你会认识到 在发达国家 一英里的道路需要同样的成本 在小岛屿和发展中国家价格也是一样的
Exclusive with Dominican PM Roosevelt Skerrit	In terms of economic development or economic prosperity, we are not where we could have been because of the impacts of climate change	所以就经济发展 经济繁荣来说 由于气候变化 我们并没有达到应有的高度	在经济发展或经济繁荣方面 由于气候变化的影响 我们没有达到我们本可以达到的水平
Exclusive with Dominican PM Roosevelt Skerrit	Mr prime minister, you're here to attend the Boao Forum for Asia 2024. The theme of this year is "Asia and the world, common challenges, shared responsibilities"	总理先生 您这次的一个行程是参加博鳌亚洲论坛 2024 年年会 今年年会的主题是 亚洲与世界 共同的挑战 共同的责任	总理先生 您是来参加博鳌亚洲论坛 2024 年年会的 今年的主题是 "亚洲和世界 共同的挑战 共同的责任
Exclusive with Thai PM Srettha Thavisin	Zou: So for those Chinese business who are now having the idea or the willingness to expand their footprint here in Thailand, what advice would you give them? Thavisin: Look and talk. I mean come in. All right. If you need come in help come in support, the government house is open for you to come and discuss	邹韵：对于那些想在泰国开拓市场的中国企业 您会给他们什么建议？ 他威信：多看 多聊 我鼓励他们来泰国 如果需要政府帮助和支持 政府大门为你们敞开	邹韵： 对于那些有想法或有意愿在泰国拓展业务的中国企业 您有什么建议 他威信： 多看多交流 我的意思是来吧 如果你需要帮助 请来政府部门寻求支持
Exclusive with Thai PM Srettha Thavisin	He understand the need for smaller country to grow together with China.	他理解泰国作为一个体量更小的国家 希望跟中国一起共同成长	他理解小国与中国共同发展的必要性
Exclusive With Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić	Vučić: why Chinese money is worse than some other people money, or some other countries' money, or some other organizations' money? I don't get it. Then they stopped with that story. Wang: Money painted with	武契奇：为何中国提供的资金就不如其他国家或机构提供的资金呢？我实在无法理解 后来他们就不提这个话题了 王冠：资金也被带上	武契奇：为什么中国的钱不如其他人的钱或者其他国家的钱或者其他组织的钱我不明白 然后他们就不说这个故事了 王： 钱上面涂满了意

	ideology on it.	政治色彩了	识形态
Exclusive With Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić	It's just... When they start lecturing us about cooperation with China and when I see the level of economic trade and trade turnover of some of their countries with China. Then I said that you're saying to us because we have six point one or six point two billion, and you have two or three hundred billion turnover with China and you're still lecturing us.	问题在于 当他们对我们应如何与中国合作 进行说教时 我看了看他们与中国的经贸数据和贸易总量我们与中国有几十亿美元的贸易额他们与中国的贸易额可能高达2000到3000亿 他们居然对我们说教	只是..... 当他们开始教训我们要与中国合作时 当我看到他们一些国家与中国的经济贸易水平和贸易额时 然后我说你们对我们说 因为我们有六十一亿或六十二亿 而你们与中国有两三千亿的贸易额你们还在教训我们
Exclusive With Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić	Wang Guan: So you expect the newly signed FTA between our two countries China and Serbia will open new prospects for bilateral relations. Vučić: Of course. Because I believe that FTA that we signed in October will bring thousands and thousands of new opportunities to Serbia. I believe that would be not bad for China as well.	那么 您是否期待中塞两国新晋签署的自由贸易协定 为双边合作开辟新的前景呢 武契奇:非常期待 我坚信中塞两国 在去年十月签署的自由贸易协定将为塞尔维亚带来无数新机遇 我相信这对中国同样有利	王冠：您认为中塞两国新签署的自贸协定将为双边关系开辟新的前景？ 武契奇：当然 因为我相信 我们 10 月份签署的自贸协定将为塞尔维亚带来成千上万的新机遇 我相信这对中国也不是坏事
Exclusive with Surinamese President Chandrikapersad Santokhi	The cooperation started one hundred seventy years ago, based on people to people contact. And from that people to people contact, the business started in Suriname: community business, grocery business, small and medium enterprises	双方的合作始于 170 年前的民间交流 从那时的民间交流开始中国人在苏里南开店经商 办企业	这种合作始于一百七十年前 以人与人之间的接触为基础 从这种人与人的接触中苏里南开始了商业活动 社区商业 杂货商业 中小型企业
Exclusive Interview with BFA chairman Ban Ki-moon	Well, the theme of this year's forum is "On a certain world: solidarity and cooperation for development and make challenges".	今年论坛的主题是“不确定的世界：团结合作迎挑战 开放包容促发展”	今年论坛的主题是“同一个世界：团结合作促进发展，应对挑战”
Exclusive Interview with BFA chairman Ban Ki-moon	We've heard a lot about decoupling. We've heard a lot about export restrictions on high tech products.	我们听到很多关于“脱钩”的说法 我们听到很多关于对高科技产品的出口限制	我们听过很多关于脱钩的说法 我们听过很多关于高科技产品出口限制的说法

Table 3 Cultural Texts in Leaders Talk

Source	Original Texts	Translated Texts	Machine Translation
Exclusive with Dominican PM Roosevelt Skerrit	China sees us as a friend. We see China as a friend. And as the saying goes, “A friend in need is a friend indeed.”	中国视我们为朋友 我们也把中国视作朋友 正如谚语所说“患难见真情”	中国视我们为朋友 我们视中国为朋友 正所谓患难见真情
Exclusive with Nauruan President David Adeang	So when you were there touching those bricks and stones that has been laid there for thousands of years, and taking a photo with a stone steel engraved “He who has never been to the great wall cannot be considered a true men or true hero.”, but you were there and take a photo. So you’re now a true hero, right?	当您在长城 触摸那些已经铺了几千年的砖石 并与刻着“不到长城非好汉”的石碑合影留念 您在这里拍了一张照片 所以您是真正的“好汉”了 对吗	所以 当你在那里触摸那些已经在那里铺设了数千年的砖石并与刻有 从未到过长城的人不能算是真正的男人或真正的英雄 的石钢合影留念时 你却在那里拍了一张照片 那么你现在就是真正的英雄了对吗
Exclusive with Nauruan FM Lionel Aingimea	I’ve always been an admirer of history and a student of history.	我一直很喜欢历史 学习历史	我一直是历史的崇拜者和历史的学生
Exclusive With Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić	I like president xi’s using proverbs. Folks, proverbs, ordinary people sayings. At the first moment that you hear something that is natural regular, nothing special. But when you just think about simplicity of that proverb, and how deep meaning that proverb might have, then you see the depth of his thoughts as well, the depth of his ideas, and the depth of his love to his country. I felt that it was not the strength of his words. It was the strength of his mind and body acting.	我特别欣赏习主席接地气的表达方式 他经常运用谚语 典故 说老百姓能听懂的话 当你初次听到这些话时 可能会觉得它们很自然 很普通 但当你深入思考这些谚语的简洁性和它们所蕴含的深刻道理时 你就能感受到他深渊的思虑深刻的思想 以及深厚的爱国之情 我感觉到 不仅他的话语透着力量 他的思想和举止更是透着力量	我喜欢习主席使用谚语 谚语 老百姓说的话 一开始 你听到的都是很自然的普通话 没有什么特别之处 但是 当你想到这句谚语的简单性 以及这句谚语可能具有的深刻含义时 你就会看到他思想的深度 他理念的深度以及他对国家热爱的深度 我觉得这不是他语言的力量 这是他的思想和身体行动的力量
Exclusive With Serbian	You have something which we all lack. Your people, they	你们拥有我们这些国家都缺乏的东西	你们拥有我们都缺乏的东西 你们的人民

President Aleksandar Vučić	are becoming more persistent. They have an eye of a tiger which we Europeans don't anymore.	你们变得越来越坚韧 你们拥有我们欧洲人已经失去的雄心壮志	越来越顽强 他们拥有虎视眈眈的目光 而我们欧洲人不再有这种目光了
Exclusive with Surinamese President Chandrikapersad Santokhi	It (culinary) is well known by everyone who was visiting my country and they are going back that they has visit the country with not only the culinary of the several cultural groups but also the fusion of all the groups, which is created something special, something a special taste, which no one can forget and everyone remembering it that taste was the best taste of my country.	众所周知 每个来苏里南的人都会有一种感觉 苏里南不仅拥有来自不同族群的美食 还有融合了不同族群特色的美食 这种融合菜肴很特别 令人印象深刻难以忘怀 这就是“最苏里南”的味道	这是众所周知的 每个到过我国的人都知道 他们回去后都会说 他们到过的国家不仅有多个文化群体的烹饪 而且还融合了所有群体的烹饪 这就创造出了一些特别的东西 一种无人能忘的特别的味道 每个人都记得 这种味道是我国最好的味道。
Exclusive with Surinamese President Chandrikapersad Santokhi	Your name Santoki transliterates, translates in sound into 单多吉 which means a abundant luck.	您的名字 Santokhi 中文音译为“单多吉”意思是“好运连连”	您的名字 Santoki 音译为单多吉 意思是丰盛的运气
Exclusive with UNGA President Dennis Francis	In my country we have a saying, “If you fail to prepare, prepare to fail.” So preparation and of course ambition. You must have the ambition to succeed or to excel, whereas preparation is an insurance policy to exceed. to succeed, and to achieve excellence.	我的国家有句老话 如果你失败于准备 那就准备失败吧 因此必须做充分的准备 当然还要有追求成功和卓越的雄心 充分的准备才是超越自我 走向成功 实现卓越的保障	在我国 有句俗话说得 不准备 就准备失败 因 此 准备工作和雄心壮志 都是必不可少的
Exclusive with UNGA President Dennis Francis	On the year of the dragon, I wish the Chinese people good health, success and longevity so that you can have fulfilling live and continue to work for the betterment of yourselves your families and your communities.	值此龙年到来之际 祝愿中国人民 身体健康 事业成功 健康长寿 梦想成真 新的一年事事如意 合家欢乐 国泰民安	在龙年到来之际 我祝愿中国人民身体健康 万事如意 健康长寿 让你们有充实的生活，继续为改善自己 家庭和社会而努力
Exclusive Interview with BFA chairman Ban	Mr Ben, when you bit farewell at the end of your term at the UN, you said it's like Cinderella, you know	潘基文先生 在离任联合国秘书长的时候 你说过这就像灰	潘先生 当你在联合国任期结束时告别时你说这就像灰姑娘

Ki-moon	because everything changes during midnight	姑娘 因为午夜时分一切都会改变	因为午夜时分一切都变了
Exclusive Interview with BFA chairman Ban Ki-moon	Mr Ben, I know you love Chinese culture, especially the Chinese calligraphy, and you've written many traditional Chinese expressions, for instance, “上善若水”, the highest good is like water; or “家和万事兴”, harmonious and peaceful family brings prosperity.	潘基文先生 我知道您喜欢中国文化 特别是中国书法并且您写下了很多中国书法作品比如上善若水 家和万事兴	潘先生 我知道您热爱中国文化 尤其是中国书法 您写过很多中国传统的表达方式 比如 上善若水 上善若水 或者 家和万事兴 家和万事兴

Table 4 Social Texts in Leaders Talk

Source	Original Texts	Translated Texts	Machine Translation
Exclusive with Antigua and Barbuda's PM Gaston Browne	So again I can understand that President Xi's upbringing would have obviously kept him humble and empathetic, perhaps unlike others who may not had that type of cultural orientation in the youth.	因此 我能够理解习近平主席的经历会让他保持谦逊和同理性 如果一个人年轻时没有这种经历 可能就不会有这样的情怀	因此 我又一次理解习主席的成长经历显然会让他保持谦逊和同理心 也许不像其他人在年轻时可能没有这种文化取向
Exclusive with Dominican PM Roosevelt Skerrit	So since resources that you should be using to push ahead, you have to be using those resources to rebuild infrastructure which you put in place three months prior to the disaster impacting you.	可能三个月前 我们刚建好一批基础设施 灾难一来 这些设施又需要重建 而我们本可以用这些资源去推动发展	因此 既然你应该利用资源来推动发展 那么你就必须利用这些资源来重建你在灾害影响你之前三个月就已建成的基础设施。
Exclusive with Thai PM Srettha Thavisin	Needless to say we have sun, sea, and sand, and shoppings, and culturals, and food, and many other things that Chinese like. Those are given. But again some of the facts that the government must not forget is to ensure that Chinese tourists are well protected.	我们有阳光 大海 沙滩 购物 文化和美食等中国有个喜欢的要素 这些都不用多说 是现成的 但泰国政府不能不放在心上的是 中国游客得到很好的保护	不用说 我们有阳光 大海 沙滩 购物 文化 美食和许多其他中国人喜欢的东西 但政府同样不能忘记的是 要确保中国游客受到良好的保护
Exclusive with Thai PM Srettha	But this time the minute we arrived at the	但是这一次 已到机场	但这次我们一到机场

Thavisin	airport, I saw there's a water dispenser machine with options of hot water, water of room temperature, and cold water so I think it is as you said, you know the details the devils are in the details	我就看到有饮水机 可以选择热水 常温水和冷水 所以正如您所说细节决定成败	我就看到了一台饮水机 有热水 常温水和冷水可供选择 所以我觉得就像你说的细节决定成败
Exclusive with Thai PM Srettha Thavisin	So one way of stimulating the economy is through tourism, so we believe that if we do the reason free policy for the Chinese to come in that would help to stimulate the economy, the local economy, and that would be a nice gesture towards the Chinese government that we do care about you as our one of the countries.	而刺激经济的一大途径就是振兴旅游业 所以我们相信 如果泰国对中国民众实行免签政策将有助于刺激本地经济同时这也展现出泰国对中国的友好态度	而刺激经济的一大途径就是振兴旅游业 所以我们相信 如果泰国对中国民众实行免签政策 将有助于刺激本地经济 同时这也展现出泰国对中国的友好态度
Exclusive with Nauruan President David Adeang	I've been overwhelmed by the hospitalities and courtesies the friendship extended by the government and people of China.	中国政府和人民的盛情款待和热忱友谊让我深受感动	中国政府和人民的热情款待和友好情谊令我难以忘怀
Exclusive with Nauruan FM Lionel Aingimea	I'm gonna go back home and you'll have no better ambassador for traveling to China than myself.	我很快就要回瑙鲁了 我就是最好的“形象大使” 鼓励大家来中国	我要回国了 你们没有比我更好的中国旅行大使了
Exclusive with Surinamese President Chandrikapersad Santokhi	So those are the new areas of cooperation, but also based on the belt and the road to have a new infrastructure programs.	这些都是新的合作领域 同时 在共建“一带一路”倡议的框架下 实施新的基础设施建设项目和计划	因此 这些都是新的合作领域 同时也是基于 “一带一路”的新基础设施项目
Exclusive with UNGA President Dennis Francis	Forget it or not, that the the aim of the united nations when it was set up and even now was to save humanity from the scourge of war the pain the suffering and the degradation that war imposes on human beings, and that remains	别忘了 联合国从成立至今 其宗旨便是保护世界免受战争灾祸 免受战火带来的苦难和对人性的践踏 这一宗旨至今仍然适用 联合国大会并为袖手旁观	无论你是否忘记 联合国成立之初乃至现在的目标都是使人类免于战祸 战争给人类带来的痛苦 苦难和堕落 这一点直到今天仍然有效 但大会并没有袖手旁观

	valid to today, but the general assembly has not sat idly by on its on its wrists, undone nothing		无所作为
Exclusive with UNGA President Dennis Francis	Let me say this, humanitarian needs are needs of people in desperate situations. They have no options. They can't go somewhere else in fact. They're they're locked in.	我想指出 人道主义需求是身处绝境的民众的需求 他们别无选择 无处可去 被困当地	我想说的是 人道主义需求是处于绝境的人们的需求 他们没有选择 他们不能去别的地方 事实上 他们被锁在了里面