

An Eco-Translatological Study of the English Version of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China IV*

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Abstract—With the rapid development of China’s foreign relations, the effective dissemination of external publicity texts through high-quality translations has become a pivotal task in enhancing communication between China and the world. *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China IV* compiles President Xi Jinping’s speeches, talks, addresses, instructions, and congratulatory letters during his presidency, offering significant insights into Chinese political culture. This paper employs Eco-translatology to identify representative cases from the book and analyze the application of translation principles, strategies, and techniques in translating Chinese political texts. Specifically, the study examines translators’ adaptation and selection practices. It investigates the three-dimensional transformations of language, culture, and communication within the English rendition of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China IV*.

Index Terms—Eco-translatology, *The Governance of China IV*, Three-dimensional Transformations

I. INTRODUCTION

With the ongoing globalization and rapid development of Chinese foreign relations, there is a growing global interest in gaining a deeper understanding of the “true China”, making “telling China’s stories well” increasingly crucial. The English version of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China IV* compiles speeches, talks, addresses, instructions, and congratulatory letters by President Xi Jinping, serving as a significant conduit for cross-cultural communication (Xi, 2022). This book encompasses expressions uniquely characteristic of China, spanning various domains including political, economic, and social development. Therefore, ensuring high-quality translations of foreign publicity texts plays an increasingly pivotal role in advancing China’s international exchanges.

Eco-translatology, a novel theory introduced by Hu Gengshen, a distinguished professor at Tsinghua University, builds upon the foundations laid by the theory of Translation as Adaptation and Selection (Hu, 2004). In line with Eco-translatology, this paper gathers and categorizes representative cases from *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China IV*, examining the application of translation principles, strategies, and techniques in translating political texts. The aim is to offer constructive recommendations for the English translation of Chinese texts using a similar style.

II. OVERVIEW OF ECO-TRANSLATOLOGY

Eco-translatology elaborates on several key concepts in translation ontology. Firstly, the translation process involves a cyclical alternation between translator adaptation and selection. Secondly, translation principles are rooted in multidimensional selective adaptation and adaptive selection. Thirdly, translation methods encompass three-dimensional transformations (linguistic, communicative, and cultural). Fourthly, translation evaluation criteria focus on the degree of multidimensional transformation, feedback from target readers, and translator competence. Ultimately, the ideal translation achieves a high degree of holistic adaptation and selection (Hu, 2013). Eco-translatology comprises three major theoretical perspectives: translational Eco-environment, translation as adaptation and selection, and three-dimensional transformations.

A. Translational Eco-Environment

At the heart of Eco-translatology, the concept of ecological environment extends beyond mere context. The translational Eco-environment refers to the overall milieu in which translators and target texts operate, including the text itself, cultural context, and the “translation community”, among other factors. Essentially, it involves everything surrounding the translator except the translator himself. Hu (2004) posits that “the ecological environment of translation is the premise and basis for translators’ multidimensional adaptation and adaptive selection”.

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B. *Translation as Adaptation and Selection*

Eco-translatology asserts that “adaptation” and “selection” are intrinsic to the translator’s instinct and form the essence of the translation process. Translators are tasked not only with adapting to the ecological environment but also with selecting translations within that environment. According to Hu (2009), the purpose of adaptation is to survive and be effective, and the means of adaptation is to optimize selection. The law of selection is “survival of the fittest”. Thus, translation can be viewed as a continual cycle of adaptation and selection by the translator.

C. *Three-Dimensional Transformations*

Three-dimensional transformations in translation encompass language, cultural, and communicative dimensions. According to Hu (2008), language dimension transformation refers to the translator’s adaptation and selection of language forms in translation. The cultural dimension transformation involves transmitting and interpreting bilingual cultural connotations during translation. Furthermore, communicative dimension transformation pertains to the translator’s adaptive and selective transformation of bilingual communicative intentions in the translation process. These transformations guide translators in executing translations effectively and appropriately.

III. ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH VISION OF XI JINPING: *THE GOVERNANCE OF CHINA IV*

A. *Introduction to Xi Jinping: The Governance of China IV*

Xi Jinping: The Governance of China IV was published by Foreign Languages Press on September 28, 2014. Co-edited by the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee and other relevant units, it contains 109 speeches, talks, addresses, instructions, and congratulatory letters made by General Secretary Xi Jinping between February 3, 2020, and May 10, 2022, covering 21 topics (Xi, 2022). The book aims to enhance understanding and application of Xi Jinping's Thoughts on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for the New Era among Chinese officials and the public, emphasizing the fundamental nature of Two Affirmations, reinforcing commitment to the Four Consciousnesses, the Four-sphere Confidence, and the Two Upholds, and guiding the whole Chinese nation to forge ahead in unity and with greater resolve on a new journey in the new era. Additionally, it serves to inform the international community about President Xi’s latest thoughts, provide insights into China’s successes under CPC leadership, and illuminate its future trajectory (Xi, 2022). The translators and editors of this book demonstrate strong political awareness and translation competency, effectively rendering expressions unique to Chinese culture. They skillfully balance fidelity to the source language with adaptation and selection, ensuring coherence within the ecological environment of the translation (Zhang, 2015).

B. *Translator’s Adaptation to Translational Eco-Environment*

When applying Eco-translatology to translation, translators must learn to “adapt” and “select”, which are the essence of the translation process. The translator should not only adapt to the ecological environment of the source language but also implement the selection of the target language in the “identification” of the ecological environment so that it can meet the requirements of the target language environment (Hu, 2011).

(a). *Internal Translational Eco-Environment*

In *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China IV*, the internal environment is crucial, with translators and target language readers playing pivotal roles, especially translators. They must make judicious choices within the constraints of the external environment, employing “selective adaptation” and “adaptive selection”.

Within China, this book serves as essential theoretical study material for CPC members and the general public. Internationally, it represents a significant resource for the global community seeking to understand China. In its English version, the primary audience comprises English-speaking readers, including state politicians, Sinology experts, and scholars of Chinese studies.

Effective communication demands translators possess strong political awareness, and a thorough understanding of Chinese policies, regulations, and China’s international stances (Zhang, 2001). Throughout the translation process, translators should grasp the original text’s intent thoroughly, convey its essence accurately, and prevent any misinterpretations. A mistranslation could convey incorrect intentions abroad, potentially impacting China’s international reputation and image. Therefore, achieving precise translation is paramount.

(b). *External Translational Eco-Environment*

The external translational Eco-environment pertains to the contexts in which the source and target texts are situated. Since the founding of the People’s Republic of China, China’s international standing has steadily grown, leading to significant shifts in the global community’s perceptions of China.

In China’s external communications efforts, there has been a consistent push to gain global recognition and support. The report to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China emphasized the importance of enhancing international communication capabilities and presenting a true, multi-dimensional, and panoramic view of China. Given the evolving backgrounds of original texts over time, translation strategies must adapt accordingly to facilitate understanding among target language readers.

Since the onset of economic reforms in 1978, China's economic prowess has surged, attracting increasing numbers of foreigners for study and travel, thereby deepening global understanding of China. Consequently, terms like "One Belt, One Road" now require minimal explanation for foreign readers to grasp their meanings. However, contemporary terms such as "battle against poverty" may necessitate additional context to bridge understanding, particularly when newly introduced and not widely familiar.

In summary, China's external publicity macro-environment is continually evolving and optimizing. Translators, therefore, must continually enhance their knowledge and skills to effectively contribute to China's external communications efforts through translation.

C. Three-Dimensional Transformations

The transformation of the linguistic dimension underscores that translators must thoroughly grasp the distinctions between the source and target language environments, selectively eliminating repetitive or redundant expressions to better suit the target language. The cultural dimension transformation requires translators to conscientiously convey the cultural nuances of the source language during the translation process, necessitating a deep understanding of the source culture's background. The communicative dimension transformation aims to ensure effective communication with the target language readers.

(a). Linguistic Dimensional Transformation

In specific translation scenarios, priority should be given to linguistic dimensional transformation. External publicity materials typically employ formal and precise language. Even minor errors in wording can lead to misunderstandings and attract criticism from the international community (Zhang, 2001). Hence, maintaining meticulous wording is a critical criterion in publicized translations. In *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China IV*, President Xi employs numerous vivid, concise, and colloquial sentences, alongside references to classics, facilitating easy comprehension of his political philosophy.

1. Abundant Numeric Expressions

Example 1:

ST: 坚持不懈整治“四风”。

TT: And the Four Malfeasances of favoring form over substance, bureaucratism, hedonism, and extravagance. (Xi, 2022)

Example 2:

ST: 有序恢复生产生活秩序，强化“六稳”举措，加大政策调节力度。

TT: By restoring the normal order to business and people's lives, by taking solid measures to stabilize employment, finance, foreign trade, inbound investment, domestic investment, and market expectations, and by strengthening policy adjustment. (Xi, 2022)

Example 3:

ST: 筛选出“三药三方”等临床有效的中药西药和治疗方法，被多个国家借鉴和使用。

TT: We identified traditional Chinese and Western medicines and treatment methods that have proved effective in clinical practice, including the Three TCM Drugs and Three Herbal Formulas, and they have been adopted or used as references by several countries. (Xi, 2022)

Numeric expressions are frequently employed in contemporary Chinese political literature, serving as a notable feature of Chinese political discourse. The translation of numeric expressions typically involves semantic explanation, aimed at meeting readers' needs, avoiding misunderstandings, and enhancing the effectiveness of Chinese discourse communication. For instance, the term “四风” is translated with specific details: favoring form over substance, bureaucratism, hedonism, and extravagance. Similarly, “六稳” is rendered with additional clarification: to stabilize employment, finance, foreign trade, inbound investment, domestic investment, and market expectations. Likewise, “三药三方” is elucidated through explanatory annotations.

2. Four-Character Expressions

Chinese language adeptly utilizes four-character expressions and repetition rhetoric to convey aesthetic elements of sound, form, and meaning in written compositions. This rhetorical style serves to connect ideas both within and between sentences, enhancing communicative effectiveness. Four-character idioms, known for their succinctness, clarity of meaning, and distinctive rhythm, are prominent features in Chinese political documents.

Example 1:

ST: 我们党要做到长期执政，就必须永远保持同人民群众的血肉联系，始终同人民群众想在一起、干在一起、风雨同舟、同甘共苦。

TT: To achieve long-term governance, our Party must maintain close ties with the people, think and act in their interests, and share weal and woe with them. (Xi, 2022)

In Example 1, the translator combines the expressions “风雨同舟” and “同甘共苦”, which convey the similar meaning into one sentence in English. The reason is that Chinese political texts frequently employ parallel structures to

enhance expressive power, whereas equivalent English texts tend to prioritize simplicity. During the transformation of language dimensions, translators must refine the source language further by eliminating redundant words, adjusting word order, clarifying logical relations, and ensuring the translation aligns with the expectations of target language readers.

Example 2:

ST: 2015年,党中央召开扶贫开发工作会议,提出实现脱贫攻坚目标的总体要求,实行扶持对象、项目安排、资金使用、措施到户、因村派人、脱贫成效“六个精准”。

TT: At the Central Conference on Poverty Alleviation and Development in 2015, overall requirements were raised for fulfilling the objectives of the fight against poverty. Standards were set in six areas to ensure the precision of the work: identifying the poor accurately, arranging targeted programs, utilizing capital efficiently, taking household-based measures, dispatching first-party secretaries based on village conditions, and achieving the set goals. (Xi, 2022)

In Example 2, “六个精准” is translated with precise semantic explanations. “扶持对象精准” signifies accurately identifying the impoverished, where the adverb “accurately” is appropriately used. “项目安排精准” denotes precise project targeting, employing the adjective “targeted” to avoid redundancy. For “资金使用精准”, since “accurately” does not naturally collocate with “spend money” in English, it is rendered as efficient use of funds. “措施到户精准” refers to tailoring poverty alleviation measures to each household’s specific circumstances, encapsulated by “household-based”. “因村派人精准” indicates assigning the first secretary based on the village’s actual conditions, translated as “based on village conditions”. “脱贫成效精准” signifies achieving precise targets in poverty alleviation efforts, encapsulated by “targeted”.

3. Colloquial and Down-to-Earth Style

President Xi Jinping demonstrates a notable proficiency in employing colloquial and down-to-earth language styles to articulate profound and significant ideas and principles, thereby crafting a distinctive “President Xi’s language style.”

Example 1:

ST: 认为调查研究的方法“第一是眼睛向下,不要只是昂首望天”。

TT: He points out that to conduct research and studies, “first, direct your eyes downward, do not hold your head high and gaze at the sky”. (Xi, 2022)

Chinese political documents frequently utilize metaphors or colloquialisms to convey specific meanings. In Example 1, the linguistic style of the original words is faithfully preserved to effectively convey the ideas of the original text.

Example 2:

ST: “小康不小康,关键看老乡”。

TT: The measurement for moderate prosperity lies in the rural areas. (Xi, 2022)

The phrase “小康不小康” refers to the measurement and evaluation of “moderate prosperity”, and its original connotations should be interpreted accordingly. Additionally, “小康不小康” is transformed into a noun phrase to align with its semantic content. The expression “lies in the rural areas” indicates that “moderate prosperity” is assessed within rural contexts.

Example 3:

ST: 领导干部想问题、作决策,一定要对国之大者心中有数,多打大算盘、算大帐,少打小算盘,算小帐。

TT: Leading officials must have a clear understanding of matters of national significance in analyzing problems and making decisions. Build a strategic vision and think about the overall situation, rather than being short-sighted and focusing only on local interests. (Xi, 2022)

In traditional Chinese culture, expressions like “打小算盘” and “记账” often describe individuals who prioritize personal interests over the broader context, a concept less commonly articulated in English-speaking countries. In this instance, the translator aptly chose the word “interest” to convey the equivalent meaning, effectively translating the sentence while ensuring readers grasp the intended message from the source language.

Example 4:

ST: 要落实“米袋子”省长责任制和“菜篮子”市长责任制,保障主副产品供应。

TT: Provincial governors must ensure the supply of rice and other staple foods, and city mayors the supply of meat and vegetables. (Xi, 2022)

In a Chinese context, “米袋子” refers to issues related to food supply, encompassing food cultivation, procurement, distribution, and market price control. On the other hand, “菜篮子” focuses on the market supply of vegetables, meat, eggs, poultry, and fish. Both concepts directly impact people’s livelihoods. Since 1994, China has implemented the “rice bag” system, where provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal leaders oversee grain production to balance supply and demand, aiming to stabilize grain prices regionally. In English, there are no direct equivalents like “rice bag” or “vegetable basket”, so translators adapt expressions suitable for the target language environment while conveying the policy’s core content.

4. Parallel Structure

Example 1:

ST: 深刻领悟中国共产党为什么能、马克思主义为什么行、中国特色社会主义为什么好等道理。

TT: We can have a good understanding of the capability of our Party, the practicality of Marxism, and the strengths of socialism with Chinese characteristics. (Xi, 2022)

In the original sentence, there are three instances of “为什么”. Directly translating this structure into Chinese would result in repetition and cumbersome wording. Chinese and English exhibit different linguistic habits; Chinese often employ parallel sentence patterns to emphasize meaning and enhance momentum, whereas English expressions lay more stress on logical conciseness. In translating this sentence, the translator skillfully transformed the series of “为什么” into equivalent noun phrases. This technique ensures clarity of meaning while maintaining concise expression.

Example 2:

ST: 我们必须把握新的伟大斗争的历史特点, 发扬斗争精神, 把握斗争方向, 把握斗争主动权, 坚定斗争意志, 掌握斗争规律, 增强斗争本领。

TT: We must understand the features of this great historic struggle and be clear on our targets. We must be courageous, stick to the right pathway, maintain the initiative, understand how to fight and build up the spirit and capacity to do it. (Xi, 2022)

The most notable linguistic feature of the source text is its use of verb combinations. Chinese verbs are versatile, as they are not constrained by morphological changes, allowing verbs to serve various functions within a sentence. In contrast, English verbs are typically bound by strict rules of morphological change, with simple sentences usually employing only one predicate verb. When translating, it is essential to analyze the logical relationships among combined verbs and employ linguistic techniques such as splitting and regrouping to accurately convey different logical levels.

(b). *Cultural Dimensional Transformation*

Language is integral to culture, and culture relies on language for dissemination. Therefore, translators must be attentive to the cultural underpinnings of both languages and endeavor to use the most appropriate target language to convey the original cultural context. The expressions with Chinese characteristics in this book contain profound elements of Chinese culture, which are effectively translated.

1. *The Use of Allusions*

Allusions typically refer to historical stories, classical literature, poetry, and other referenced materials within articles. Chinese political literature frequently incorporates a variety of allusions, such as classical books and poems, to enrich the expressive impact of specific content and underscore the ideological significance of particular themes.

Example 1:

ST: 一百年来, 中国共产党团结带领中国人民, 以“有牺牲多壮志, 敢教日月换新天”的大无畏气概, 书写了中华民族几千年历史上最恢弘的史诗。

TT: Over the past hundred years, the Party has united the Chinese people and led them in writing the most magnificent chapter in the millennia-long history of the Chinese nation, embodying the dauntless spirit that Mao Zedong expressed when he wrote, "Our minds grow stronger for the martyrs' sacrifice, daring to make the sun and the moon shine in the new sky." (Xi, 2022)

Translation necessitates a comprehensive grasp of the meanings behind allusions, often requiring explanatory guidance to help readers understand the foundational sources of sentences (Wang, 2016). In Chinese literature, historical stories, figures, allusions, idioms, and political concepts typically require explanation or annotation. Clear and concise explanations within the translated text obviate the need for additional annotations. However, details that cannot be succinctly explained within the text should be elaborated upon in footnotes or endnotes. Well-crafted annotations significantly contribute to the promotion of traditional culture.

Example 2:

ST: 面对疫情, 中国人民没有被吓倒, 而是用明知山有虎, 偏向虎山行的壮举, 书写下可歌可泣、荡气回肠的壮丽诗篇!

TT: The Chinese have confronted the rampant virus head-on, like explorers pushing into the mountains undaunted by the presence of stalking tigers, and together we have written a moving epic. (Xi, 2022)

In the source text, idioms like “明知山有虎, 偏向虎山行” carry hidden stories, but it is often impractical to fully convey these narratives in translations of contemporary political literature. Foreign readers typically do not require the detailed background of these idioms; hence, translators focus on explaining their basic meanings.

2. *The Use of Metaphor*

Metaphors are commonly employed in contemporary Chinese political literature to effectively enhance the expression of specific viewpoints. Since the association of a particular image with a specific meaning is often conventional, this combination may not carry the same resonance in different languages. Therefore, translators face the challenge of choosing between maintaining the imagery of the source language or foregoing it in favor of conveying the figurative meaning alone. Regardless, the metaphorical meaning must be interpreted to ensure effective communication. Whenever feasible, translators should endeavor to retain the imagery from the source language. Examples 1 and 2

utilize literal translation to preserve both the meaning and the imagery:

Example 1:

ST: 可谓“打得一拳开，免得百拳来”。

TT: As Mao Zedong said, “Throw one hard punch now to avoid taking a hundred punches in the future.” (Xi, 2022)

Example 2:

ST: 坚持“你打你的，我打我的，你打原子弹，我打手榴弹”。

TT: “You fight your way and I will fight mine. You have atomic bombs to launch and I have grenades to fire.” (Xi, 2022)

If metaphorical meaning and image can not be kept at the same time, the translator should convey the meaning first rather than the image. Examples 3 and 4 are typical:

Example 3:

ST: 数字经济是全球未来的发展方向，创新是亚太经济腾飞的翅膀。

TT: The digital economy represents the future of global development, and innovation will drive the economic takeoff of the Asia-Pacific. (Xi, 2022)

In traditional Chinese culture, “翅膀” not only refers to the wings of animals but also symbolizes support and the driving force behind development. Nowadays, the expression “翅膀” often conveys the metaphorical meaning of a driving force. In English-speaking countries, however, “wings” primarily denote the anatomical organs used for flight by flying creatures. The cultural connotations associated with “wing” differ, and a literal translation may lead to misunderstanding. Therefore, it becomes necessary to incorporate cultural explanations that the target language ecology lacks.

Example 4:

ST: 在重大风险、强大对手面前，总想过太平日子、不想斗争是不切实际的，得“软骨病”、患“恐惧症”是无济于事的。

TT: Confronted by major risks, and powerful opponents, it is unrealistic to think confrontation can be avoided, nor will it help to fear it or evade it. (Xi, 2022)

Cartilage is a strong, flexible substance in the body, found especially around joints and in the nose. Phobia, on the other hand, refers to an intense and irrational fear or aversion to something. In the context of the original text, “软骨病” metaphorically describes a lack of courage and determination to undertake difficult or dangerous tasks. Similarly, “恐惧症” refers to a fear of or avoidance of challenges or problems. These metaphors lack direct equivalents in English, thus requiring specific explanations to clarify their meanings and facilitate understanding for translation readers.

Example 5:

ST: 打响了疫情防控的人民战争、总体战、阻击战。

TT: We waged an all-out people’s war on the virus. (Xi, 2022)

Example 6:

ST: 在应对危机中掌握工作主动权、打好发展主动仗。

TT: This way, we will keep the initiative and achieve progress in our response to the crisis. (Xi, 2022)

Example 7:

ST: 持续打好蓝天、碧水、净土保卫战。

TT: Efforts to improve the quality of air, water, and soil should continue in this region. (Xi, 2022)

Example 8:

ST: 敢于斗争是我们党的鲜明品格。

TT: Being ready for the fray is a distinctive quality of our Party. (Xi, 2022)

In Chinese political literature, metaphors such as “war, struggle, combat” are frequently employed to convey the difficulty and risk inherent in work tasks, emphasizing that completing these tasks requires determination, courage, and sacrifices on various fronts. Some contexts, like Example 5 with “war on the virus”, are similar in nature. However, others differ, such as Example 6 where “主动仗” is translated as “keep the initiative and achieve progress in our response to the crisis”. In Example 7, “保卫战” is rendered as “improve the quality of air, water, and soil”. Example 8 translates “敢于斗争” as “being ready for the fray, which signifies a fight, competition, or argument, especially one that is exciting or perceived as a test of ability”.

(c). *Communicative Dimensional Transformation*

Human communication takes various forms, yet none can function without language. Language serves as a fundamental tool for human thought and communication. In translation, the communicative dimension underscores the importance of achieving the ultimate goal of cross-cultural communication. In external publicity translation, translators must provide foreign readers with an objective and comprehensive understanding of Chinese politics, economy, and culture within their proper contexts.

Example 1:

ST: 全面建成小康社会，开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程

TT: Toward a Modern Socialist Country. (Xi, 2022)

Example 2:

ST: 把握新发展阶段，贯彻新发展理念，构建新发展格局

TT: New Development Stage, Philosophy, and Dynamic. (Xi, 2022)

The examples above pertain to the translation of titles. In Chinese versions, titles often employ verb-object structures, such as “把握新发展阶段，贯彻新发展理念，构建新发展格局”. In English, the corresponding translations are mostly structured as concise noun phrases, such as “New Development Stage, Philosophy and Dynamic”. This noun structure aligns with English readers’ preference for concise and compact titles, enabling them to quickly locate content of interest. Consequently, clear and concise nominalized titles enhance the organization of the book, effectively contributing to its publicity objectives.

Example 3:

ST: 面对来自各方面的风险挑战，面对各种阻力压力，中国人民总能逢山开路、遇水架桥，总能展现大智大勇、锐意开拓进取，“杀出一条血路”! (Xi, 2022)

TT: No matter what pressure we come under, no matter what challenges and risks may lie ahead, we the Chinese people will always fight our way out and prevail, displaying our tremendous courage, wisdom, and will.

Chinese political literature often contains implicit logical correlations between different parts of the text. When translating into English, it is essential to initially assess whether the original text exhibits clear logical connections. Based on this assessment, translators can determine how and to what extent to express the implicit logic of the original text, taking into account the strength of these correlations.

IV. CONCLUSION

Under the framework of Eco-translatology, it is observed that in the English version of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China IV*, translators adeptly adapted to the translational Eco-environment, made informed choices based on adaptation, and effectively applied three-dimensional transformation strategies in translating political texts.

In translating publicity materials, the primary focus lies in accurately conveying the original author’s positions and attitudes to ensure the faithful transmission of their thoughts. Additionally, translators must navigate cultural differences between the source and target languages to seamlessly adapt the source language to the target language environment, thereby achieving effective communication.

Given today’s international context, high-quality translations of political literature contribute significantly to enhancing the global dissemination of China’s stories and bolstering China’s international influence. Hopefully, this paper serves as a reference and source of insights for future translations of similar political genres.

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