Approaches of News Translation and Its Teaching Guidance – Taking the Translation Practice of the Economist as an Example

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Abstract: *With the advancement of science and technology, news is more and more closely related to human daily life. At the moment when news constantly breaks the communication barrier, news translation has also received more attention. This paper selects news from The Economist for translation practice, analyzes the language characteristics of news translation, and summarizes translation strategies. As an information text, news translation has dual attributes of functionality and literariness. Translators need to make cultural compensation when translating, and use translation techniques such as voice shifting, four-character structure, and amplification to fully convey the information and style of news texts.*

Keywords: News Translation; Translation Strategy; The Economist; English News.

1. INTRODUCTION

As we enter the 21st century, both the dissemination and presentation forms of news have been continuously enriched and diversified, and the number of readers has also increased. News, as a practical genre, has a narrow sense and a broad sense. The narrow sense only refers to news reports, while the broad sense refers to all kinds of articles published in newspapers and magazines. Whether broad or narrow, it can involve politics, economy, military, diplomacy, science and technology, style, as well as religion, law, crime, family and other aspects [1]. It is worth mentioning that the post-industrial society has put special emphasis on the entertaining value of news events and, as a result, news has become just another commodity that large news corporations have to localize for various international markets [2]. Nowadays, readers in China have more access to various forms of news from other countries, such as the Daily Mail, The Guardian, The New York Times and The Economist. However, language limitations prevent some readers from fully and accurately understanding news information. Thus, as an indispensable link to news communication, news translation plays an important role.

News translation is born with the news industry and can even be said to be the foundation of news. The earliest news reports focused on wars in Europe, and early English news was mostly translated from Latin, German, and French. However, it was not until the end of the 20th century that news translation appeared as a sub-area in the field of translation studies. There were sporadic publications on news translation studies in the last century, but a large amount of relevant literature only began to appear in the early 21st century [3]. Given today's globalized news purview, translation remains an integral - albeit often overlooked - process in news dissemination. Upon scrutiny, its multilingual nature strikes as glaringly blatant, rendering its invisibility somewhat questionable. In recent years, Chinese scholars have paid more attention to the quality of external communication and international news translation. The fields of news translation research at home and abroad are flourishing. Van Doorslaer from the University of Leuven in Belgium explained the first and second extension of news translation activities: the first extension includes intralingual and intersemiotic translation, which is clearly represented in everyday news translation; the second extension refers to the combination of multi-source situation with a highly pragmatic use of translation [4]. Valdeón, of the University of Oviedo in Spain, is also a very active scholar in the field of news translation studies. His review of news translation studies from 2000 to 2015 is considered to be a comprehensive description of the theoretical development, history, current situation and future trends of news translation studies. China has also made in-depth research on news translation theories. Ouyang Na quoted Susan Bassnett's "cultural translation view" to explain that translation is a kind of cross-cultural communication, in which cultural transplantation and exchange should be emphasized, and discussed the application of literal translation and free translation in the translation of sports news idioms [5]. Mao Shaolei's compilation and analysis of the violent terrorist incidents in Kunming by foreign media proved that when translating politically sensitive news, it is impossible for the translator to be detached from his ideology [6].

News texts, as one kind of informative texts, sometimes need to be gathered, selected, translated, reformulated and edited. Therefore, a translator's actions in media outlets greatly impacts the process of translating. Maria Tymoczko and Edwin Gentzler once defined translation as "Translation thus is not simply an act of faithful reproduction but, rather, a deliberate and conscious act of selection, assemblage, structuration, and fabrication" [7]. Such definition can perfectly describe the process of news translation. But the practice of translation exceeds its theory, thus requiring an ongoing empirical attitude [8]. Therefore, after selecting and translating some articles from The Economist, the author wrote this article in order to summarize the skills and methods of news translation from practice, and hope to provide reference for future research.

2. THE PREVIOUS STUDIES OVER THE TRANSLATION OF NEWS TRANSLATION

2.1 The Previous Studies Over the News Translation in China

In 1833, Eastern Western Monthly Magazine was founded in Guangzhou, China, which is the first modern Chinese newspaper published in China. It is a periodical magazine and each journal has a certain number of news translated from foreign newspapers and periodicals. Therefore, news translation appeared almost along with news. But in China, the early translation studies did not get involved in the field of news translation. The earliest news translation studies in China began in the 1980s, further developed in the 1990s, and entered a period of fast development in the 21st century. The first paper summarizing the field of news translation studies in China is from Huang Qin [9]. The paper collects, classifies and analyzes the papers on news translation studies from 1979 to 2006, and summarizes the research results on this basis, pointing out the shortcomings and reasons. While enhancing the independent consciousness of the discipline, news translation studies should also strengthen the construction of the four-in-one discipline of news translation theory, news translation history, news translation criticism and news translation practice [9].

The last two decades of the 20th century is the initial stage of news translation research in China. At this stage, scholars focused on the linguistic and stylistic features of foreign news, and most of their articles summarized the characteristics of news translation and the principles of news translation. At this stage, the study of news translation often involved political discussion. Chen Li-ang pointed out in A Brief Discussion on China's News Translation Work that Chinese news translators serve the socialist construction and the cause and interests of the Party and the people, which involves the issue of class nature. He also mentioned that news translation is political, mass and timely, so different manuscripts should be treated differently [10]. Liu Xinlin believed that news translation was politically strong and required the translation to be accurate and fast to ensure the timeliness of the translation. From the perspective of readers, Liu also listed the mistakes found in news translation in the course of reading newspapers, such as misspellings, grammatical errors, errors in understanding and political errors [11]. Shi Zhentian argues that news style has simplicity, novelty, specificity, simplicity and pattern, and translation should abide by the principles of standardization, pattern and flexibility [12].

In the 21st century, Chinese news translation studies have developed rapidly. Using "news translation" as the keyword and taking 2000-2023 as the timeline, a total of 598 academic journal papers were retrieved on CNKI. Annual trends are shown in the chart below. Looking at the research of news translation in the past 20 years, the boom period appeared from 2000 to 2012, and the number of published articles has stabilized and declined after 2020. After analyzing the search results, it is found that news translation papers are more and more favored by news journals such as China Press, News Front and News Enthusiast. On the one hand, the importance of news translation in journalism is increasing day by day, and on the other hand, the disciplinary recognition of news translation has changed from the recognition of translation studies ten years ago to the recognition of journalism today. This also shows from the side that the study of "journalism" in news translation has become more and more prominent [13].
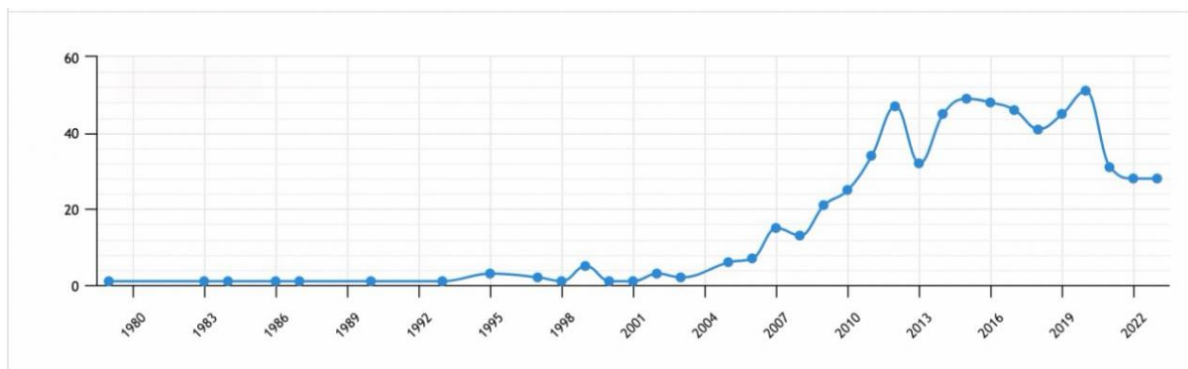
Figure 1: The Publication Trend and Publication Output in China (1980-2022)

In recent years, the research on news translation theory mainly focuses on functional translation theory, ecological translation theory, text type theory and relevance theory. The research and application of functional equivalence theory has been extensive in China, and its popularity has not decreased for many years. Wang Xiujun studies the translation of English news headlines based on the functional theory. When translating news headlines, it is necessary to combine different language and cultural backgrounds, break the traditional word-by-sentence translation, and give full play to the dynamic role as a "gatekeeper" [14]. The theory of text type translation was proposed in the 1970s, marking the transition of translation studies from text-based studies to culture-oriented studies. Liu Jing classifies news according to Reiss's text type theory. News has dual functions, that is, "information function" and "operation function". Therefore, translation should play both the role of stating facts and advocating propaganda, and put forward corresponding translation strategies [15]. In addition, there are many new theories in the field of news translation, such as intercultural communication theory, manipulation theory, schema theory and interpretive theory. Yao Xiaofei cited the manipulation theory of André Alphons Lefevere, a famous translation theorist, and took the government's English website as an example to explore the path of news translation. Target-language readers have different expectations for different text types and themes [16]. Only by recognizing the manipulation role of ideology, understanding the differences between different languages and cultures, placing news translation in a macro cooperation environment at home and abroad, fully respecting the vision expectations of target language readers in seeking commonality and individuality, and expanding the channels of English news communication, can the quality of government external publicity be improved.

2.2 The Previous Studies Over the News Translation in Western Countries

The western academic research on news translation also started in the late 20th century. If Translation Studies is a young discipline, news translation research is in its infancy [3]. When the first edition of Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies was published, there were no classifications of news translation entries in the book. However, news translation is born with news, and translation is an important part of news work. Gathering information, translating, reinterpreting and editing news is a complicated process. Foreign news items on radio and television and in newspapers are almost all translated from foreign sources [17]. The first entry on News translation was included in the second edition of the book ten years later, Jerry Palmer's study on "News gathering and dissemination" [18]. Subsequently, The Routledge Handbook of Translation Studies (2013), edited by Carmen Millan-Varela and Francesca Bartrina, has a chapter devoted to news translation. This chapter disputed Venuti's critique on domestication in news translation, asserting its lack of significance [19]. A number of factors affecting news translation were also mentioned, such as time pressure, resources, linguistic constraints and the pervasiveness of English as a world language [19].

The study of news translation entered a period of rapid development in the mid-2000s, before which only a few articles were involved in news translation. In 1989, Karen Stetting coined the term "transediting" in an article that later became a hot word in the news translation research community. The purpose of this term is to summarize the process of transformation within and between languages. In hid essay, Stetting defines the term as: adaptation to a standard of efficiency in expression or "cleaning-up transediting", adaptation to the intended function of the translated text in its new social context or "situational transediting" and adaptation to the needs and conventions of the target culture or "cultural transediting" [20]. According to Stetting, a certain number of edits are always included in the translation task.

To some extent, the Warwick conference marks the prosperity of news translation studies in the 21st century.

Subsequently, linguistic methods are used to argue that the translated news text itself has ideological properties from the perspective of critical linguistics [21]. Later, an article titled "Inscription of Ideology in Press Translation" was written to discuss the translation aspects of news translation, as well as the linguistic differences between English and Greek and the linguistic characteristics of the source text and the target text [21]. The perspectives of news translation research in the 21st century are constantly enriched. On the one hand, the focus and foundation of news translation research is still on ideology; On the other hand, critical linguistics and narrative theory have great influence on news text analysis. Sidiropoulou, for example, argues that "from a translation perspective, the benefit from a CDA approach to discourse can be immense in that issues of misrepresentation and discrimination in public discourses may be identified "[21]. Bassnett also proposed cultural research methods for news translation, which was later inherited by Kyle Conway, who brought it into the perspective of communication studies and combined it with sociology and translation methods. In addition, news translation is also associated with history. Nowadays, many scholars are studying the birth of journalism, for example, Sara Barker is studying the translation of news in modern Europe. In Valdeon's Fifteen years of journalistic translation research and more [3], he argues that despite the increasing multimodality of news texts, translation researchers have neglected many technical aspects, such as subtitled news and voiceover.

3. THE CHARACTERISTICS AND THE CHALLENGE OF NEWS TRANSLATION

3.1 Long Prepositive Attributes

In English, long attributives are usually postpositive attributes. But modern English tends to be concise. In particular, news text has a wide range of readers with different literary qualities, so it requires the article to be concise and comprehensive, and if only the postpositive attribute is used, it will appear verbose. Therefore, prepositive attributes appears more frequently in news text. Prepositive attributives are more like a whole in pronunciation, and short horizontal lines are often used to indicate the compactness between components [22]. For example, if the "inflation-linked treasuries" in the Economist's article The Trouble With Sticky Inflation were written in the form of a postpositive attribute as "treasuries that link with inflation." In contrast, it is clear that the former one is more like a whole and more compact in layout. The same is true for prepositive attributes structures such as "1960s-themed shopping streets" and "clear blue sky-opening ceremony of the century" in translation materials. In addition, prepositive attributes do not only include single adjectives, but may also include compound words, nouns or phrases. However, no matter what the composition is, the number of these elements in news text is generally not more than 4.

3.2 The Dual Feature of News Texts: Functional and Literary

On the one hand, the timeliness of news text requires quick translation; on the other hand, the pursuit of speed can not annihilate its literariness–retaining the meaning of the original content but also reflecting the characteristics of news writing at the same time. This dual feature is often reflected in the translation of news headlines. For example, in the translation of an article named "Showa Retro", the title translation brings challenges and difficulties to practice. The author finally translated it as "重返昭和", in order to retain the original meaning while adding a liveliness. It can be seen that all translation activities are inseparable from the choice of words and sentences, the choice of good and excellent. The process of news translation does not simply seek the correspondence of words and sentences, but also requires the translator to have a certain aesthetic ability: it should not only convey the style of the original text, but also reflect the translator's delicate design and give play to his initiative and creativity.

3.3 Newly-Made Words

News reports current events, and current events are always updating. With the development of science and society, newly-made words often appear in news texts. In English news, derivation, contractions, abbreviations and splicing are often used to form new words so that readers can understand the meaning of words more directly and quickly. For example, in the article "Artificial intelligence: Time for a diet", new words about the AI industry frequently appear: most are technology acronyms such as LLM, GPT, LLaMA and MTIA; in the economics article "The trouble with sticky inflation," new words such as "painless disinflation", "opportunistic disinflation", "defined-benefit pension schemes" and "Sabre-rattling" have emerged. The translation strategy of these new words (literal translation or adding annotations) brings difficulties to news translation, and it is worth discussing.

3.4 Cultural Default in News Texts

In the process of communication, both parties must have shared background knowledge or pragmatic presupposition in order to achieve the expected communicative purpose. This is especially true in journalism. English news is an important way to help people understand foreign financial, political, military and cultural information. But there are differences between Chinese and Western readers in thinking, religious belief and historical background. When the author is writing, he often omits some cultural information that he thinks he has in common with the reader and needs no elaboration. The author's communicative intention to achieve by means of cultural default is realized through the reader's prior knowledge participation.

There is a Schumpeter column called "The Netflix Strike" in this translation practice, and one sentence in the text appears as a cultural default phenomenon:

"Amid a surfeit of TikTok celebrities and minor Hollywood glitterati, only a few old warhorses like Tom Cruise are guaranteed to bring out the crowds."

The original meaning of "warhorse" in this sentence refers to "a powerful horse ridden in a battle"; when the word is used to describe actor Tom Cruise, it needs to use its extended meaning "a person with long experience in a field". When translating, if it is literally translated as "老战马克鲁斯", Chinese readers may see ambiguity and cannot correspond to the Chinese cultural diagram. Therefore, the author believes that it is more appropriate to translate "老戏骨克鲁斯" here, and it is more in line with the Chinese way of thinking and language expression. However, when compensating for the cultural default in the original text, another principle needs to be paid attention to, that is, the translation needs to enable readers to enjoy the cultural exploration. The translator should try his best to make readers appreciate the cultural information of the original text during the compensation process, and should not deprive them of the opportunity for cultural exploration due to excessive compensation.

3.5 Rhetorical Devices in News Texts

As a functional text of information, news text belongs to the part of applied translation. While news translation pays attention to the transmission of text information, it also needs to consider the transmission effect of the information. If it wants to attract readers, its language must be original. Therefore, news writers pay great attention to language and expression skills, and use various rhetorical devices to enhance emotional appeal. Common rhetorical devices in news texts include alliteration, ending rhyme, personification, imitation and contrast. For example, an article in the cultural section of The Economist "Dress to impress". The title uses the rhetorical device of ending rhyme, which is not only pleasant to read, but also has far-reaching implications. In the translation, it is difficult to retain this kind of ending rhyme equally, which tests the translator's writing skills. Another example is the article "Artificial intelligence: time for a diet", which uses the rhetorical device of personification. This article mainly talks about a major problem currently facing the AI industry, that is, the volume is constantly expanding. The "time for a diet" in the title is often used to describe the need for humans to lose weight. Here, it is used to describe the AI industry, which enhances the appeal and expression of language.

4.   THE STRATEGY AND GUIDANCE OF NEWS TRANSLATION

4.1 Translation of Four-Character Phrases

"Four-character phrase" is a unique phrase form in Chinese, which is characterized by profound meaning, short structure and strong expressiveness. Broadly speaking, Chinese four-character phrase and four-character idioms are not exactly the same. The structure of the four-character idiom is relatively stable, and the composition of the four-character phrase is relatively more flexible and easier to shape. The four-character form has the following characteristics: it is rhythmic and beautiful in phonology, and it reads harmoniously and melodiously, such as "风调雨顺、多愁善感、红红火火". In form, it is in neat order: some four-character phrase have the same speech, such as "粗心大意"; some four-character phrases are asymmetrical, but the words are concise, such as "杯弓蛇影". In Chinese, four-character words are neatly structured and rich in language sense, although only four words, but contains rich connotations. News needs to use concise language to convey effective information, so translators use four-word words in translation, which on the one hand conforms to the characteristics of news translation, on the other hand can make the news translation more authentic, and help the target language readers to understand the information.Appropriate use of the four-character form in news translation can make the translation more concise and simple, and increase the appeal of the translation. The following are examples of sentences used in the four-character form in this translation practice:

① If AI is to keep getting better, it will have to do more with less.
AI产业若想蒸蒸日上,必先去繁就简。

② GPT-3, an LLM released in 2020, was a behemoth.
GPT-3是一个发布于2020年的大型语言模型,其体积巨大,堪称"庞然大物"。

③ One approach is to make trade-offs, cutting the number of parameters but training models with more data.
方法之一是权衡取舍,减少参数的数量,但是用更多数据训练模型。

The sentence in Example 1 is used as the first sentence of the first paragraph of an article, which has the function of leading the whole text. The author wants to deal with the translation in a concise style when translating. At this time, the four-character form can not only correspond back and forth in format, but also play a role in summarizing the main theme of the whole article in meaning. The sentence in Example 2 is selected from a scientific and technological news. The etymology of the word behemoth comes from the monster in the "Bible". It is said that God created Behemoth out of clay on the sixth day of Genesis, and then behemoth was lured by demons in the Middle Ages and became the king of hell. The use of behemoth to describe the AI language model in the original text not only describes its huge size, but also adds a literary character to the text. When translating, this literary image cannot be fully reflected in Chinese. At this time, it is a clever treatment to replace behemoth with a four-character "庞然大物". Example 3 converts the phrasal verb "trade off" into a hyphenated noun form to make the translation more formal and concise. In the translation, two words with similar meanings, "权衡" and "取舍", are used to form a four-character form, which plays a role of emphasis and symmetry, making the translation more catchy.

4.2 Voice Shifting

There are great differences between English and Chinese in vocabulary use, grammatical features, sentence structure, and even thinking and expression patterns. In English, the passive voice is often used. It places the person or thing to be explained in the position of the subject, highlighting the object of action and reducing the subjective color. This voice is more common in subjects such as English for Science and Technology and English for News. News texts emphasize narrative reasoning and focus on objectivity and accuracy. Therefore, compared with the narrative of the first and second person, the narrative of the third-person passive voice is more in line with the characteristics of news texts. Generally speaking, the English passive voice mainly has the following methods in translation: conversion to active voice, conversion to non-subject sentences, and translation into passive sentences. The following are examples of passive sentences involved in translation practice:

① Modern AI systems are powered by vast artificial neural networks, bits of software modelled, very loosely, on biological brains.
现代人工智能(AI)系统由庞大的人工神经网络所驱动,该网络以生物大脑为模型,结构十分松散。

② Earlier this year Morgan Stanley, a bank, guessed that, were half of Google's searches to be handled by a current GPT-style program, it could cost the firm an additional $6bn a year.
本年初,大摩银行(Morgan Stanley)猜测,如果谷歌(Google)一半的搜索由当前的GPT式程序处理,每年可能会额外产生60亿美元的成本。

4.3 Amplification

Amplification refers to adding information that does not exist in the original text or making explicit the meaning implied in the original text. In 2003, Huang Zhonglian put forward the theory of variant translation, arguing that trans-editing is a variant translation method applied to news translation, including "methods such as extracting, merging, generalizing, adjusting order, etc." Subsequent scholars have applied this theory to news translation, and believe that the applicable variant translation methods in news translation include subtraction, editing, narration, condensation, consolidation, and modification. The business news of The Economist contains many technical terms and acronyms covering business, investment and finance, etc. These words are extremely unfamiliar to most readers. If readers cannot figure out the specific meaning of the words, they will inevitably hinder their understanding of the news information. As one of the more commonly used variant translation methods, the translation method of amplification can help readers better understand news, so as to realize the cross-cultural

dissemination of news information. In news translation, there are more newly-made proper nouns. Appropriate use of amplification can improve readers' understanding of professional terms and better grasp the extension and connotation of them. The following are examples in practice:

① This gigantism is becoming a problem.
AI产业的"巨人症"将成为一大难题。。

② And even once the training is complete, actually using the resulting model can be expensive as well.
即使训练能够完成,实际使用模型的花费也会十分高昂。

③ That is not as cumbersome as training an LLM in the first place, but can still be costly and slow.
这不像起初训练LLM那样繁琐复杂,但仍可能造价昂贵且速度缓慢。

④ But they also used a technique called "low-rank adaptation", which involves freezing a model's existing parameters, then adding a new, smaller set of parameters in between.
但他们还使用了一种称为"低秩适应"(low-rank adaption, 这种技术允许更快、更有效地将大型语言模型适应至特定的任务或领域)的方法：冻结模型内现有参数,然后在中间添加一组新的、更小的参数。

The word "gigantism" in Example 1 is more commonly used in medical English, and its meaning is "unusual or abnormal largeness". The use of this word in the text vividly explains the current disease faced by the AI industry. The author believes that this definition can be retained in translation and translated as "巨人症". Only one category word "AI产业" needs to be added for readers to understand. Both Examples 2 and 3 belong to adding category words to make the translation more in line with the expression habits of the target language. Category words refer to words used to express the categories of concepts such as behaviors, phenomena, and attributes, and are commonly used in Chinese. In general, there is no practical meaning in the sentence; but proper use will increase the fluency of the sentence and realize abstract and concrete transformations. In Example 4, the author also uses the translation strategy of amplification. As a professional term in the IT industry, "low-rank adaption" may not be understood by readers without relevant background. The author uses the meaning of this term to help readers understand news facts and enhance the dissemination effect of text information.

4.4 Specification of Wh-Words

Specification refers to the use of a more specific word in the translation instead of the word in the original. Chinese people have a tendency to concretize their thinking, which is manifested in language as using specific shapes, impressions and sounds as much as possible to convey ideas and information. Western culture is essentially a rational culture, and this rationalism is manifested in thinking that focuses on reasoning and logic.Western languages contain a rational spirit that prefers abstract expressions, while Chinese prefers concrete expressions. This is also demonstrated in the translation of wh-words in English. The following are example sentences:

① Rather than focus on what the models are doing, another approach is to change how they are made.
另一种方法侧重于改变模型的制作方式,而不是研究模型的性能。

② It is designed to be easy to use, freeing coders from the need to think about exactly how their programs will behave on the chips that run them.
这种语言的设计初衷是简单便捷,解放编码人员,使其不必顾虑程芯片运行时程序的准确情况。

③ The idea was to modify the code to take account of what is happening on the chip that is running it, and especially to keep track of when a given piece of information needs to be looked up or stored.
这项研究旨在改良代码,使其将运行芯片的情况考虑在内,特别是了解需要查找或存储一条给定信息的时机。

In these given sentences, the author altered wh-words to more specific expressions. Such specification demonstrated the differences between two languages. This strategy can enhance the readability for target readers, thus helping them better understand technical terms in business news texts. However, specification may also greatly break the original structure of source texts, which is, compare with news translation, not commonly appeared in other translation.

The present examples focused on differences between English news and Chinese news, namely the abstractness and concreteness, the simplicity and formality, and the voice shifting. Appropriate strategies were given in the present chapter including using four-character phrases, shifting voice, amplifying and specifying the translation of wh-words. These strategies can help better convey the meaning of source texts and compensate for cultural defaults. But there will also be demerits. News translation is a process that combines both translating and writing, which is full of creativity and reinvention. Examples given in this chapter inevitably changed the structures of source sentences and texts. Translators in the field of news translation, unlike traditional translators, are in the face of interventionism. The news translator, unlike the literary translator, does not owe respect and faithfulness to the source text but is able to engage in a significantly different relationship with an often unsigned piece of news, the main purpose of which is to provide information of an event in a concise and clear way [23].

5. CONCLUSION

News translation is a profession, a job, a bridge and an art [24]. As a functional text of information, news facilitates the dissemination of information and plays an important role in human daily life. This paper reviews the development process of news translation both in China and Western countries. As a comparatively young subfield, news translation has established its grounding and has attracted increasing academic attention over the past two decades [25]. News translation is now attracting much attention, and its research fields are enriched and the research perspectives are constantly broadened. The nature of news itself also determines the unique language characteristics of news English: the timeliness of news makes it constantly breed new words; the sociality of news makes news English often contain cultural vocabulary, which will inevitably lead to cultural default, thus needing to be compensated by translators; the news language includes colloquial expression, and the translator needs to consider whether to retain the colloquial characteristics, and also pay attention to the conciseness and formality of the language. Based on a large number of English news examples, the author analyzes and summarizes the language characteristics and translation difficulties of news English, and summarizes the translation strategies. Any translation cannot be completed in isolation. Of course, there are still many imperfections in this paper. Although the materials selected in this translation practice come from authoritative journals, the translation may not be perfect. The author believes that there are still many areas worth studying in the translation of news. The twenty-first century has also seen an increasing number of MA theses and PhD dissertations on news translation[3]. But interdisciplinary research in news translation is high desirable due to shared concerns in both procedure and output between communication and translation studies. In the future, news translation needs to be continuously combined with research in various fields in order to better promote the development of news translation.

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