

On the Reformulation of Meanings Guided by the Interpretive Theory: A Case Study of the Interpretation of Premier Li Keqiang's Press Conference 2022

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Abstract: The interpretative theory treats the procedure of interpretation as a way to convey the sense, which suggests that it is not the surface information or linguistic forms, but a faithful reformation of the original sense that should be interpreted. With the continuous development and wide application of interpretation, many interpreters in China consider the interpretative theory as a base in interpretation practice and use various translation techniques to determine the final interpretation. This article takes the Interpretation of Premier Li Keqiang's Press Conference 2022 as an example, further analyzing the concept and application of the interpretative theory. Based on the starting point of the interpretative theory, this interpretation makes deep analysis on the flexible use of different translation skills. The core of the interpretative theory is to tease apart the linguistic meaning and non-language sense. The interpreters make an explanation of the original meaning through language symbols and their own cognitive supplement. What interpreters should pursue is the equivalence of the original interpretation rather than that of the units of language, jumping out of the language framework. This interpretation perfectly demonstrates the core idea of the interpretative theory, and also reflects the basic principles of translation.

Keywords: the interpretative theory, practice of interpretation, addition, shift, combination

1. Introduction

The development of interpretation has attracted increasing attention recently, leading to a correspondingly increasing number of related research. With the continuous development and wide application of interpretation, many scholars have found that in the field of translation, the research system of interpretation is much more difficult than that of translation. That is because translation is implemented on the carrier of paper and other communication carriers of language, which can be permanently conserved. Bao suggests that world knowledge is generally stored within people's brains in the long-term way as images [1]. Thus, it is convenient for scholars to investigate and study. However, it is relatively more difficult to keep a large amount of intuitive information of the interpretation for future research and reference since its speech is attached to the carrier of instant sound wave, which undoubtedly increases the research difficulty of interpretation. In the interpreting procedure, the relative cultural knowledge stored as a part of the cognitive competence is also required immediately from the interpreters' minds so that they can understand the speech in a

more thorough manner [2]. In addition, in China, the start of interpretation research is relatively late, and the relevant research has been limited to the discussion of teaching practice experience. Most of the discussions are related to the characteristics of interpretation, interpreter's quality, the effect of interpretation, teaching methods, etc., which are dialectical and regulatory views. These research results have little effect on improving the quality of interpretation [3]. There is a lack of scientific analysis and demonstration for some deep-rooted problems, and there is a lack of theoretical research on systematic training of interpretative skills. The School of Interpretation, represented by Danica Seleskovitch, is extremely influential in the interpretative research. Seleskovitch has contributed to not only interpretation practice, but also interpretation theory research as well as teaching [4], and that provides a sound base of interpretation practice for her constructive views. She indicates that the original text will be altered as an accessible form for the audience, and interpreting aims to enhance the communication between the participants of communication [5]. Meanwhile, based on the observation of conference interpretation practice, the interpretative theory also emerged as the times require with the help of hers, creating a new perspective for interpretative research. Since the publication of the interpretative theory, there are many interpreters applying it into the conference interpretation, and such practices have led to the view that the essence of interpretation is to interpret the non-verbal sense behind the linguistic symbols rather than the symbols per se. That is the influential sense-equivalence theory proposed by Seleskovitch, who further points out the triangular model of the interpreting process [6]. The most essential task for the interpreters thus is to strive for re-expressing the original "sense" and improve as much as possible the understanding between the speaker and the listeners [2].

On the morning of November 11, 2022, the 5th Session of the 13th National People's Congress held a press conference in Beijing. The premier Li Keqiang attended the press conference at the invitation of Zhang Yesui, the spokesman of the Congress, and answered questions from Chinese and foreign reporters. Zhang Lu served as the interpreter of the meeting. Under this background, this article excerpts some fragments of the interpretation for analysis, expecting to further explain the concept and application of the interpretative theory.

2. The Interpretive Theory

This section will give a brief review of the theory that will be applied in the following analysis, which is the interpretive theory. The review will go through the basic concept, the production background, the core model of the theory as well as the discussion on what translation object the theory focuses on.

2.1. Basic Concept

The interpretive theory or the interpretative approach (la théorie de l'interprétation) believes that translation is interpretation; it is an interpretation achieved by interpreters through language symbols and their own cognition of the original meaning. What the translator should pursue is not the equivalence of the language unit, but that of the original effects. This view is largely different from the view that the Linguistic School holds. The interpretative theory is directly based on the interpretative practice, of which the views enlighten translation research in a unique manner.

2.2. Production Background

The cradle of the Interpretative School is the ESIT Graduate School for Translation and Interpretation, of which the first principal is Danica Seleskovitch. She was a translator and once worked as an interpreter for President Charles de Gaulle and other heads of state. She put forward the interpretative theory on the basis of her rich experience. According to conference interpretation

practice, the researchers learned from the other research from neuropsychology, experimental psychology, Piaget's genetic psychology, linguistics and other disciplines to establish a complete set of interpretation theories, and then the researchers extended it to non-literary texts (or practical text) of translation research, which was finally called the interpretative theory.

Since the 1980s, a series of research results have been achieved under the help of the interpretative theory. More than a dozen important translation works have been published one after another, and the research scope has gradually expanded from the initial interpretation to translation, translation teaching of science and technology, general translation theory and other aspects. The book *Interpréter pour traduire*, co-authored by Seleskovic and Ledere in 1984, uses the achievements of linguistics, logic and psychology to explain the understanding of translation, compares the similarities and differences of interpretation and translation and reveals the basic laws of impromptu translation and synchronous interpretation, which is one of the most influential works of the school.

2.3. Three Levels of Translation

The general translation theory believe that translation contains three levels: the semantic, the sentence (i.e., the discourse of the Saussure concept [7]), and the chapter. The three levels can be seen as verbatim translation, sentence translation that considers the context, and chapter translation, which put together linguistic knowledge with cognitive competence. The interpretive theory regards the former two levels as linguistic translation, while takes the latter as chapter translation [8]. Ideal translation is believed to be carried out on the level of the chapter, that is, to interpret the chapter as a whole, which is because the translation works on the meaning, not the grammar, neither a single word nor a sentence. The translation is expected to rebuild the original effects in the target text. Therefore, to obtain such a result, it is the communicative meaning, rather than the words or sentences, that should be considered as the basic unit of translation.

2.4. Translation Object

The core of the interpretative theory is to tease apart semantic from non-verbal sense. What a translator conveys is not the meaning of the linguistic form, but the non-verbal meaning behind the language form. That is to say, the essence of meaning is that conveyed by the communicator through the language symbol, instead of the literal meaning of the language symbol itself.

Sense is composed of two elements, one is the implicit meaning or the implicitness, which is the meaning intended to express; the other is the explicitness, namely what people wrote or said [9].

Although translation and interpretation show differences in the way they are carried out, they are both essentially seen as communicative behaviour. However, in translation, the link between the original/target text and the environment is not as close as that in interpretation. As for interpretation, it is regarded as the best communication scenario by the interpretative school, since for the occasion where using interpretation, all communicators are present. They share the same space-time environment, and in general, they also have knowledge related to communication topics to some extent.

Based on the understanding above, the purpose of translation should be to convey the communicative meaning. What the translator translates should be the information conveyed in the original texts, which is speech (that is, the use of language), but not the language itself. However, interpretation is not based on the memory of the original speaker's language, but on the interpreter's understanding of the communicative meaning conveyed by the original speaker and the subsequent reorganization of the communicative meaning (i.e., the speaker's meaning) using the target language. Reformulation, as the final procedure that completes the communication, is the stage that

attracts the most notices. The interpretation procedure is thus considered by the school a dynamic one of comprehending, processing and rebuilding thoughts [10].

At this point, it is well-known that the interpretative theory first separates grammar from semantics, pointing out that translation is interpretation; then separates language meaning from non-verbal meaning, pointing out that what the interpreter wants to translate is the communicative meaning. In the following part, this study will investigate the interpretation of a Chinese press conference of Premier Li in 2022 to explore how the interpretative theory is applied in the interpreting procedure and what benefits it brings.

3. The Analysis

This section will be the analysis of the press conference interpretation based on the interpretative theory. Examples have been categorized based on the translation approaches applied, namely addition, omission, shift, combination and division.

3.1. Addition

1. ST:“以上”是开了口子，乐见其成。

TT: we left possibilities open for even faster growth, say, 8 percent, and we would welcome that.

“以上” was interpreted into “meaning that”. It made use of the present participle form of “mean” to show the further meaning of what was described in the previous section, which enhanced the connection between contexts. Also, through addition, the interpreter explained it on the basis of original Chinese. The interpreter combined what was said by the premier in the previous words with her own understanding, so she added some components like “possibilities” and “for even faster growth”. It clearly explained why China’s government made such a decision.

2. ST:回想 2020 年，我们在那么严峻的形势下，没有搞“大水漫灌”超发货币...

TT: We followed the same approach in 2020. In spite of the severe situation, we refused to flood the economy with mass stimulus or excessive money supply.

This sentence showed the approach of addition. The interpreter Zhang translated it into “followed the same approach in 2020”, while the premier did not make such a reference. What he said is close to “we did not do something”. Interpreter Zhang summarized what the premier said in earlier dialogues, namely, “宏观政策 (macroeconomic policies)”, giving the reporters a clear concept of what policy China has held in these years’ development of economy. Moreover, the interpreter still added “mass stimulus” since the essence of flood the economy is to stimulate the development and growth of economy.

3. ST: 而今年得要有九万亿元名义 GDP 的增量。

TT: But this year, even with a lower growth rate, the figure would reach 9 trillion yuan in nominal GDP.

According to the interpretative theory, the interpreter Zhang used the addition approach. “Even with a lower growth rate” was added based on her understanding. It also emphasized the difference between the goals of ten years ago and that of this year. To be more specific, ten years ago, China’s growth rate was over 10%, which could only add six or seven million yuan, but in the current year China makes it possible to reach 9 trillion even with a lower growth rate. With the addition, the interpretation clearly reflected the advance of China’s economy, which is an accurate reformation of the original text.

4. ST: 决不预支未来，是可持续的。

TT: They will not sacrifice future interests and are therefore sustainable.

“决不预支未来” was interpreted into “will not sacrifice future interests.” She specifically explained the “future” with “interests”, which are used to achieve both immediate needs and long-term development needs. This was a representation of the addition approach, and in the following words, the interpreter Zhang made use of the same approach again. “Therefore” was added to show the coherence as well as the relation between “will not sacrifice future interests.” and “sustainable”, because only further interests for development are saved can a country become more sustainable.

5. ST: 跑个项目可能有很多周折

TT: whereas investment projects involve a lot of procedures.

“跑个项目”, the “project” here was specifically referred as “investment projects” according to the premier’s previous words, and this was reformed by interpreter Zhang under the guidance of the interpretative theory through the approach of addition. “有很多周折” was due to the fact that the process of an investment included too many procedures that unnecessarily wasted exceeding energy of people who involved in it. The interpretation combined both the premier’s words and the present situation.

6. ST: 靠种几亩地是不行的，必须有打工的收入。

TT: He said that he had to go to work in the city, or he wouldn’t be able to make enough money to cover these expenses by just growing grain on his small land plot.

According to the previous words, the subject of this sentence was a farmer, who needs to “go to work in the city” to make a living. The interpreter Zhang took this precondition into consideration, thus added this sentence. This is an example of the interpretative theory as well as addition. Moreover, “to make enough money”, “cover these expenses” and “growing gain on” are all additional information that are not found in the original. The additions are based on the interpreter’s thorough comprehension of the speech, which made the sentence more integrated in a systematic way.

7. ST: 他们风里来、雨里去....

TT: Many of the people in flexible employment are express delivery service providers...

Here interpreter Zhang used the addition. What she added is the identity of the people referred to. By adding this, the reporters are shown with a clear subject about which group of people is being talked about and thus enhances the coherence of the target text.

8. ST: 许多地方都围绕改善营商环境的主题来开会。

TT: ...improving business climate was high on the agenda of the first meetings of many local governments in the new year.

The literal translation of “围绕...主题” should be “around the themes of...”. However, interpreter Zhang used “was high on the agenda of...”, which means put something in the first place, and this further emphasized the importance of improving business climate. Also, it was an representative of the interpretative theory. Besides, the interpreter Zhang added “government” out of consideration for the present reporters. Because in Chinese, when referring to “地方”, it mostly means “local governments”, which maybe one of the cultural differences.

9. ST: 办有些事往往要来回跑,“跨省通办”已经成了新刚需。

TT: They face much hassle of travel in getting certain things done. Hence, accessing government services inter-provincially has become a new constant demand among the people.

This sentence used the interpretative theory as well as addition. First, “hence” was added as a supplement to logic. “Accessing government services” was another use of addition. It added an object for “办” to make the translation more clear and focused. Finally, the interpreter still added “among the people” for “a new constant demand” as an object. Because the new constant demand comes from the public.

3.2. Omission

10. ST: 有三项选择, 但只能做选择题, 就是三选一。

TT: I gave them three options to pick one they preferred the most.

Here, the interpreter Zhang made use of omission. She omitted “但只能做选择题”, which means “be only allowed to take multiple choices”. She summarized what the premier had said and made it easier to understand on the basis of her own understanding, and also made it sound more natural and smoother.

11. ST: 因为今天退, 明天就是增, 今天的减, 明天就可能是加。

TT: Refunds today could lead to increase in tax revenue in the future.

Omission is applied in this case. Firstly, only the first half of the sentence is interpreted, since the second half is only to emphasize the same meaning, which is commonly used in Chinese but not in English. As a result, the interpreter chose to get rid of the second part to be more natural and briefer in English; secondly, ‘because’ is also omitted, since the causal relation here is clear enough.

12. ST: 还有一些企业生生死死, 有些人要再就业。

TT: And some people are waiting to get re-employed in case of business insolvency.

“生生死死” was interpreted into “insolvency” instead of the original meaning “living and dying”, and this is because for an enterprise, “dying” means “insolvency”, and when it went through the insolvency, it restarts——“living”. The meaning of “生” was omitted here. Therefore, interpreter Zhang made use of the interpretive theory as well as omission in order to make it understood better.

13. ST: 市井长巷店铺林立、热气腾腾, 那就是熙熙攘攘的人间烟火。

TT: ...a lively city life is very much about the hustle and bustle in marketplaces and shops.

In this part, some modifiers are omitted. The description of the city life has been simplified. With a concise expression, the interpreter Zhang interpreted it combining with her own understanding to convey the same and clear meaning.

3.3. Shift

3.3.1. Shift of Order

14. ST: 去年完全有可能实现 8%乃至更高的增长,.....“以上”是开了口子, 乐见其成。

TT: we were aware of the possibility for even faster growth of the economy....., meaning that we left possibilities open for even faster growth, say, 8 percent, and we would welcome that.

“8 percent” involves order shift. In the original words, it appeared in the previous part, while in

the interpretation, the interpreter Zhang put it here to further specify the possibility of growth rate, which enhances the coherence in the translation.

15. ST: 如果等苗枯旱透根了①, 再帮他们就来不及了②。所以我们一定要看到“秤砣虽小压千斤”③, 得给他们及时的扶持④。

TT: We must provide them with timely help ④ as they play an important leveraging role irrespective of size③. Timely support is critical, because it will be too late② to water a plant if the root is dried out①.

This sentence was a representation of word order adjustment. The interpreter put the last sentence to the first place, namely ④ was put as ①, asserting the main position. Then she interpreted the reason ③. Besides, as for the idiom in ③, the interpreter translated it with the help of the interpretative theory. The literal meaning of that is though the weight is small, it can weigh a thousand pounds. The extended meaning is one “plays an important leveraging role irrespective of size.” Next, the interpreter translated ②, and finally ①.

3.3.2. Shift of the Part of Speech

16. ST: 把退税顶在前面。

TT:and tax refund will be the highlight of policy for 2022.

“把退税顶在前面” means that China needs to develop this policy first and regard it as the foremost policy this year. “顶在前面” is originally a verb phrase. But the interpreter Zhang did not translate it literally, she turned it into “the highlight of policy for 2022” according to the implication of what the premier said. Here, “highlight” was shifted into a noun instead of the original verb phrase.

17. ST: 地方政府要当“铁公鸡”...

TT: All local governments must count every cent...

Here, “铁公鸡” is a noun phrase, while it was translated into “must count every cent”, a verb phrase, making it better understood by foreign reporters.

18. ST: 有就业才有收入, 生活有奔头, 也为社会创造财富。

TT: A job helps to generate income, make life promising and create wealth.

“奔头” in Chinese means to do something with a goal or an objective. “生活有奔头” literally means to make life be approaching the goal. “奔头” was a noun. However, here the interpreter translated it into “promising”, based on her own explanation. While “promising” was an adjective. Also, it was more suitable for English expressions. Also, this was a symbol of the part of speech shift.

19. ST:非行政许可退出历史舞台....

TT: The non-administrative approval requirement was made a thing of the past.

“退出历史舞台” literally means retiring from the stage of history, a verb phrase, and the implication of it is something has been outdated or has been a thing of the past. Interpreter Zhang made use of the interpretative theory to translate this part into “a thing of the past”, a noun phrase.

20. ST:民为本、利天下...

TT: ...put people first and deliver benefits for all.

The literal meaning of “民为本” was that people are the essence of the development, which is a noun phrase. However, it was interpreted into “put people first”, which is a verb phrase. As a result, it becomes more unified in form with the following phrases. The shift makes the translation more coherent and clearer in the meaning.

21. ST: 办有些事往往要来回跑, “跨省通办”已经成了新刚需。

TT: They face much hassle of travel in getting certain things done. Hence, accessing government services inter-provincially has become a new constant demand among the people.

This sentence used the interpretative theory as well as shift. “来回跑”, a verb phrase, was interpreted into a noun phrase “much hassle of travel”. “新刚需” demonstrated the application of the interpretative theory, which means “the new rigid demand”. Besides, “a new constant demand” properly expressed the meaning.

3.3.3.Shift of Certain Cultural Terms with Chinese Characteristics

22. ST: 及时雨。

TT: They are what firms need most.

The literal meaning of the original is timely rain. Here the interpreter translated it on the basis of the interpretative theory as well as the shift of certain cultural terms with Chinese characteristics. This shift enabled both domestic and foreign reporters to understand better.

23. ST: 地方政府要当“铁公鸡”...

TT: All local governments must count every cent...

This is another shift of certain cultural terms with Chinese characteristics.

“铁公鸡” means a person who is very mean and stingy. The interpreter translated it into “must count every cent”. She explained it through one of the specific behaviors of “铁公鸡”.

24. ST: 刀刃向内的改革

TT: pursue self-targeted reform

Here was a shift of certain cultural terms with Chinese characteristics. “刀刃向内” was translated into “self-targeted”. The interpreter did not use the word “blade”, while she took “reform” into consideration and analyzed its implication. When it came to “reform”, “刀刃(blade)” means the main direction or aim. Thus, interpreter Zhang adapted “self-targeted”.

25. ST: 他们底子本来就薄...

TT: ...who are already quite weak financially...

Here was talking about micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. “底子本来就薄” was a sentence with obvious Chinese characteristic. So interpreter Zhang translated it using the interpretative theory, which was “are already quite weak”.

3.3.4.Shift of between Positives and Negatives

26. ST: 不该花的钱一分钱也不能花, 该给市场主体的钱一分都不能少 ...

TT: ...and make every cent count to ensure that all funding support for businesses will be fully delivered...

As for these two sentences, the interpreter Zhang translated them in affirmative sentences instead of using the original negative sentence. It showed a more affirmative attitude and emphasized on its necessity. These two were also examples of the interpretative theory application.

27. ST: ..., 但并不宽裕。

TT:but the country still faces fiscal strains.

This sentence was a symbol of the shift of sentence pattern as well as the interpretative theory. The literal translation of “不宽裕” should be “not well off” or “have so little money”. The interpreter translated it as “still faces fiscal strains”, which means “still under pressure from economy”. She used different expression, namely converse sentence pattern to show the same meaning.

3.3.5.Shift of Sentence Structures

28. ST: 有就业...生活有奔头...

TT: A job...make life promising...

“奔头” in Chinese means to do something with a goal or an objective. “生活有奔头” literally means to make life approaching the goal. “奔头” is the object of the sentence. However, here the interpreter translated it into “promising”, which is a complement. This is a symbol of the shift of sentence elements that makes the translation more natural and fluent.

29. ST: ..., 就是要以民之所望为施政所向。

TT: ..., the people's wish always points the way for the government.

The sentence structure is “以 A 为 B”, which was usually translated into “put/regard/consider/etc. A as B”, where A was the object. While in this interpretation, the object was shifted into the subject so that it sounds more natural and logical in English.

30. ST: ...你要找个案都能找得到。

TT:so it is natural for individual cases to exist.

This sentence is an obvious symbol of the interpretative theory and shift of sentence elements. In original sentence, “你” was the subject. Besides, “个案” served as the object. While in the interpretation, “it” was a form subject and “个案”——“individual cases” was shifted into the real subject. The original subject “你” was omitted here to make the sentence more objective and more formal.

3.3.6.Shift of Voice

31. ST: 你要找个案都能找得到。

TT: so it is natural for individual cases to exist.

This sentence is an obvious symbol of the interpretative theory and shift of voice. “...能找得到”

should be “something can be found”, while it was interpreted into “something exist”, from the passive voice to the active voice. Besides, the whole sentence pattern was chosen on the basic of the interpretative theory. Being translated into “it is natural for something to do something.”, the interpreter made use of a form subject to make the sentence clearer and more objective.

3.4. Combination

32. ST: 有三项选择, 但只能做选择题, 就是三选一。

TT: I gave them three options to pick one they preferred the most.

As for this sentence, the interpreter Zhang combined it into a whole sentence, instead of translating these three short sentences into Chinese one by one, which turned out to be more concise and clearer.

33. ST: 他们风里来、雨里去, ...

TT: They have to work braving winds and rains.

Here, the sentence was talking about express delivery service providers. The interpreter Zhang combined the original contexts. The two verbs, “来” and “去” were translated into only one verb “braving”. Moreover, the interpreter chose “braving”, a more emotional word, to combine these two short phrases, and to emphasize the strains of express delivery service providers.

34. ST: ...网上办、掌上办、异地办、不见面办。

TT: ...be accessed inter-provincially, online or through cellphone apps, with no need of making physical visits.

In this sentence, four phrased were combined with one verb “accessed” as well as a prepositional phrase. In this case, the sentence became more concise and therefore clearer to make sense. Besides, “掌上办” was not translated into “be accessed through hands”. Because here, “掌上” meant the phone on the hands. So the interpreter Zhang used the implied meaning to make the sentence more understandable.

35. ST: ...而且可以说是精打细算、日清月结地经营,

TT: ...and running on a tight budget.

Here the original was talking about micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. The manner how they ran the enterprises was two four-character phrases, which was translated through the combination of attribution. That was because of “running on a tight budget”, those micro, small and medium-sized enterprises had to be economical in all areas. Thus the interpreter directly pointed out the root reason of the original contexts.

36. ST: 我们志不求易、事不避难、行不避险, 尽了最大努力。

TT: In responding to the challenge, we have not settled for the easy option or shied away from what's difficult and the risks, and have put in our greatest efforts.

This sentence was an obvious representative of the combination an ideal reflection of the interpretative theory. As for the three four-word phrases in the former part of the sentence, the interpreter combined them into one sentence with an addition of precondition. The combination here enabled the sentence more powerful.

3.5. Division

37. ST: 政贵有恒

TT: Yet we must keep up the consistency of policy, which is critical for exercising governance.

Here a four-word phrase was translated into a compound sentence, with the aim of making it clearer and more understandable. “政贵有恒” means “the most important thing of politics is consistency.” And Zhang Lu divided it into two parts: one is “we must keep up the consistency of policy,” to emphasize “恒”; another is “which is critical for exercising governance.” to emphasize “贵”. Though she used a much longer sentence, it did not seem redundant. Instead, she achieved to highlight the importance of consistent policy in China.

Through the analysis of the translation techniques and methods above, it is clearly shown that the interpreter made a perfect interpretation on the basis of the interpretative theory's essence, namely, to distinguish the linguistic meaning from non-language sense. The interpreter explained the original meaning through language symbols and her own cognitive supplement, providing the audience with better understanding of the original meaning. What the interpreter pursues is the equivalence of the original meaning and effect, jumping out of the language framework. Moreover, all these methods the interpreter used during the conference interpretation can be well explained by the interpretative theory. It is not difficult to find that the frequencies of using addition and shift are much higher than the other three methods, namely omission, combination and division. Obvious, this reflects that the interpretation pursues the integrity of the content as much as possible, and avoids from omitting the original speech, demonstrating the foremost principle of translation——faithfulness.

4. Conclusion

Through the analysis of the Interpretation of Premier Li Keqiang's Press Conference 2022, it can be found that the interpretative theory has been widely applied in the interpretation practice. In the practice process, given the specific context, the semantics and pragmatics analysis of sentences and idioms should be based on their literal meaning, prescribed meaning, language context, super-verbal context and other factors. Some idioms with extended meanings should also take their connotation into consideration to grasp the true meaning. As for the Interpretative School, interpretation is to inform the audience or the reader of certain information in a way that can be understood by different linguistic communities through spoken or written language. In addition, this interpretation makes full use of translation methods such as addition, omission, shift, combination and division. The core ideas of these methods also originate from the starting point that the audience or the reader can make sense. This can be well explained by the interpretative theory as well. Therefore, the interpretation under the guidance of the interpretative theory is requires the interpreter's comprehension of the original communicative meaning, and then involves the reorganization of the communicative meaning with the target language. The interpretation theory has injected new vitality into the interpretation and even the whole translation research with its novel theoretical perspective.

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