

---

**| RESEARCH ARTICLE**

## **The impact of Linguistic perspectives through Literature and Translation Studies: A Review Study**

**Arwa Mohammad Rabee<sup>1</sup>, Eman Mohammad Rabei<sup>2</sup>, Abdul Raheem Al Jaraedah<sup>3</sup>, Haitham M. K AlYousef<sup>4</sup> and Mouad Mohammed Al-Natour<sup>5</sup>✉**

<sup>123</sup>*Department of Arabic Language and Literature, Jerash University, Jordan*

<sup>45</sup>*Department of English Language and Literature, Jerash University, Jordan*

**Corresponding Author:** Mouad Mohammed Al-Natour, **E-mail:** [msgmouad@gmail.com](mailto:msgmouad@gmail.com)

---

**| ABSTRACT**

This study examines the interplay between linguistic theories and their application in literary and translation studies. Employing a qualitative methodology, the research analyzes existing studies through coding and thematic analysis, classifying them based on the degree of integration observed among linguistics, literary, and translation. The results indicate a more pronounced influence of linguistic frameworks within translation studies than literary studies. This disparity can be attributed to the intrinsic link between translation and linguistic principles, necessitating translators' engagement with grammar, syntax, semantics, context, and morphology. This suggests that the practical application of linguistic theories is more readily apparent in translation, where linguistic structures are actively manipulated and adapted. Further research is warranted to explore the potential impact of linguistic perspectives on diverse fields beyond literature and translation, such as management and medicine. This could involve investigating how linguistic analysis can inform communication strategies, cross-cultural understanding, and the interpretation of complex texts within these domains. Such interdisciplinary investigations could reveal valuable insights into the pervasive influence of language across various fields of study.

**| KEYWORDS**

Linguistic perspectives, literature, translation, English language, qualitative

**| ARTICLE INFORMATION**

**ACCEPTED:** 01 February 2025

**PUBLISHED:** 23 February 2025

**DOI:** 10.32996/ijls.2025.5.1.3

---

### **1. Introduction**

Scholarly communication, vital for professional advancement within English language studies, relies heavily on research articles. A crucial area of inquiry lies at the intersection of linguistics, translation, and literature studies. Investigating the integration of these fields is essential for researchers seeking to conduct interdisciplinary research, as it fosters a deeper understanding of language in its multifaceted contexts. This paper examines existing research to understand how linguistic perspectives have influenced translation and literary analysis, highlighting the importance of interdisciplinary approaches for future research. The integration of these distinct yet interconnected fields allows for a more nuanced understanding of language, its interpretation, and its cultural context.

A comprehensive understanding of the impact of linguistic insights on translation and literary analysis is crucial for contemporary researchers. This understanding enables scholars to formulate research questions grounded in core disciplinary problems and develop more insightful analyses by considering the interplay of language, culture, and interpretation. This research reviews existing studies to guide researchers in effectively integrating linguistic, translational, and literary perspectives. Furthermore, it offers a methodology for evaluating the level of integration within specific research problems, enabling a more rigorous analysis of complex phenomena. Such methodological considerations are crucial for ensuring clarity and precision in academic writing. By

synthesizing these interconnected fields, researchers can address multifaceted questions with greater depth and sophistication, leading to more robust and impactful scholarship.

This study delves into the extent of interdisciplinary integration in previous research, exploring the influence of linguistic perspectives on translation and literature studies. It emphasizes the significance of integrating diverse fields of study to generate pivotal contributions that address future research needs. Examining the interplay between these disciplines fosters a more interconnected approach to scholarly inquiry. This interdisciplinary research enriches methodologies and leads to more comprehensive interpretations of literary texts and their translations. Integrating these fields provides a powerful framework for addressing complex research questions and advancing knowledge in the humanities.

## **2. Background to the study**

This study investigates the impact of linguistic perspectives on translation and literary studies. This study aims to bridge this gap by examining prior research in both fields and analyzing how linguistic insights shape their methodologies and interpretations. The limited studies of reviewing articles conducted previously on the impact of linguistic perspectives on other fields are obviously rarely stated. Therefore, the problem that this study seeks to solve is related to the impact of linguistic perspectives on other fields' studies, especially translation and literature. Most of the review articles were strictly concentrated on one field. This study is different because it had two goals. Firstly, I will gather past studies on translation and literature. Secondly, measuring the impact of linguistic perspectives on them. Furthermore, it aims to underscore the importance of interdisciplinary approaches for English language researchers, potentially inspiring future research that explores new integrations across related fields. The study's findings are presented in a comprehensive review, highlighting the significant contributions of linguistic perspectives to translation and literary studies. By emphasizing the importance of interdisciplinary connections, this research encourages further exploration of the rich interplay between language, literature, and translation. This exploration contributes to a more nuanced understanding of how linguistic frameworks can enhance our appreciation and interpretation of literary texts and their translations. Ultimately, this study seeks to foster a more integrated and holistic approach to English language research, paving the way for new and vital contributions to the field.

## **3. Past studies**

This section synthesizes several studies that underscore the importance of methodological rigor and theoretical frameworks in applied linguistics and related fields. These studies highlight the value and rationale for conducting integrated research across disciplines, emphasizing the interconnectedness of various aspects of language study.

As highlighted by Steve Mann's (2011) work, methodological considerations in qualitative research are paramount. His investigation into the lessons applied linguistics can glean from related disciplines concerning qualitative interviews provides a valuable framework for researchers. His emphasis on "parameters of sensitivity" encourages a more reflective approach to conducting, analyzing, and reporting qualitative interviews, promoting greater methodological awareness and rigor. This focus on reflexivity is crucial for ensuring the validity and reliability of qualitative research findings. A deeper understanding of these parameters can significantly enhance the trustworthiness and richness of qualitative data.

Transitioning from qualitative methodologies to discourse analysis, Angel Lin (20)1 examines critical discourse analysis in applied linguistics and traces the "critical turn" in the field. Her work underscores the burgeoning body of literature employing CDA and its diverse analytical frameworks and methodological approaches. Lin's suggestions for future directions in CDA methodological development offer valuable insights for researchers seeking to refine and expand the application of CDA in applied linguistics. The evolution of CDA methodologies reflects the ongoing effort to analyze language in its social and political context.

The effective communication of research findings is essential, and this includes the crafting of compelling titles. Madeline Haggan (2004) studies the role of titles in academic papers and highlights the dual function of titles: informing the reader about the paper's content and attracting readership. Her analysis of information packaging and advertising techniques in titles provides valuable guidance for crafting effective and engaging titles that accurately reflect the paper's content and capture the reader's attention

Building upon the theme of effective scholarly communication, Robert B. Kaplan and William Grabe's (2000) review of applied linguistics emphasizes the complex and often unplanned development of disciplinary fields. Their observation that "certain events and institutional structures helped shape and form the discipline without recourse to any neat blueprint" underscores academic disciplines' dynamic and evolving nature. This perspective highlights the importance of interdisciplinary dialogue and the integration of diverse perspectives in shaping the future of applied linguistics. The interplay of various influences contributes to the rich tapestry of applied linguistics.

Nartey and Mwinlaaru investigate the application of a triangulated framework in corpus-based critical discourse analysis. Their study, which draws upon a substantial database of 121 studies sourced from three prominent citation indexes, yields significant findings. Specifically, they conclude that corpus-based CDA offers a robust methodological approach for discourse analysts and corpus linguists. This methodology enables researchers to address complex research questions related to the discursive representation of social issues and to uncover new avenues for systematic analysis within public discourse. The triangulation framework strengthens the validity and reliability of the findings by integrating multiple data sources and perspectives.

Similarly, Park and Nam (2017) conducted a co-citation analysis to examine research trends in corpus linguistics between 1997 and 2016. Their analysis reveals the prevailing research trends and projected future directions. This research provides valuable insights for researchers interested in understanding the evolution and trajectory of corpus linguistics. By mapping the intellectual landscape of corpus linguistics, Park and Nam contribute to a more informed understanding of the field's development.

Shifting the focus to literary translation, Mauladiana and Juniardi (2024) employ a systematic literature review to investigate the techniques used in translating literary poetry. Their review, which concentrate on journal articles published between 2017 and 2024, identifies 16 translation techniques based on the framework developed by Molina and Albir (2002). Furthermore, they uncover ten additional strategies tailored to poetry translation's unique challenges. These strategies offer practical guidance for translators seeking to adapt their approaches based on the work's specific purpose and artistic demands. This research contributes to a more nuanced understanding of the intricate strategies employed in navigating the complexities of literary translation, particularly in poetry. Identifying these techniques and strategies provides a valuable resource for aspiring and experienced translators.

In linguistic analysis, Jian (2010) conducts a schematic analysis of literature reviews from research articles written in both English and Chinese. The study reveals a consistent four-move pattern characterizing both groups. However, a key difference emerged in the move structure: Chinese LRs exhibited a more straightforward structure than their English counterparts. This comparative analysis sheds light on the structural variations in academic writing across different linguistic contexts. Understanding these variations can enhance cross-cultural communication and collaboration in research.

Chen and Boore (2010) examine the influence of translation procedures and techniques on the collection and interpretation of qualitative data originally in languages other than English. Their findings indicate that translation procedures in qualitative nursing research can be summarized into three key points: verbatim transcription of the original language content followed by content analysis; the involvement of two bilingual translators to translate emergent concepts and categories; and the use of back translation and an expert panel committee to ensure accuracy and consensus in the final translation. These rigorous procedures underscore the importance of maintaining fidelity and minimizing bias in cross-language qualitative research. The emphasis on meticulous translation practices contributes to the trustworthiness and validity of research findings.

Røvik (2016) explores the potential of translation theory to enhance the study of knowledge transfer between organizational units, identifying three key variables: the translatability of the source practice, the transformability of the transferred knowledge, and the similarity between source and recipient units. Røvik's analysis delves into the appropriateness of each translation rule in relation to these variables, offering a framework for understanding the complexities of knowledge transfer. This framework highlights the importance of considering the specific context and characteristics of both the source and recipient units in facilitating effective knowledge transfer. Building upon the concept of knowledge transfer explored by Røvik, Ghanooni's (2012) research delves into the historical development of translation studies as a field. Ghanooni conducts a comprehensive historical review of translation studies, examining prevalent approaches from antiquity to the present in Western scholarship. This survey traces key theoretical developments, focusing on approaches developed during the twentieth century. Ghanooni's research reveals that translation studies are a multidisciplinary field, drawing upon and adapting approaches from various language and cultural studies to develop its own specific models. This interdisciplinary nature enriches the field and allows for a more nuanced understanding of the complexities of translation.

Shifting from a historical perspective to a sociological one, Zheng's (2017) work examines the development and challenges of the sociology of translation. Zheng provides an overview of the sociology of translation, encompassing its past, present, and future. This overview examines the development of the field and the major sociological theories applied in translation studies. Furthermore, Zheng reflects on challenges in sociologically-informed translation studies, particularly concerning terminology, subject of study, and research models. The author emphasizes the need for researchers to enhance their sociological knowledge and apply it accurately to studies on language, agency, and translators' professional practices. This call for greater interdisciplinary engagement highlights the potential of sociology to enrich the theoretical framework of translation studies.

Moving from the theoretical framework of sociology of translation, Stahlberg's (2020) research focuses on the practical application of these theories in developing neural machine translation architectures. Stahlberg traces the origins of modern neural machine translation architectures back to word and sentence embeddings and earlier examples of the encoder-decoder network family. This historical tracing provides a valuable context for understanding the evolution of NMT. Stahlberg also explored advanced topics in NMT research, including explainability and NMT-SMT hybrid systems, pushing the field's boundaries and contributing to its ongoing development.

Following Stahlberg's exploration of NMT architectures, Mohammed et al.'s (2018) review examines the broader field of computer-assisted translation. They review the literature on computer-assisted translation, highlighting the potential and challenges of using computers in translation. Their review concludes that further research is needed to investigate the use of CAT in translating culturally specific Arabic terms and to establish the principles for implementing computer tools in translation. This call for further research underscores the ongoing need for exploration and development in the field of CAT. Building on the discussion of computer-assisted translation, Rivera-Trigueros' (2022) research examines the current state of machine translation, with a focus on neural MT and evaluation method. Rivera-Trigueros finds that neural MT is the dominant paradigm in the current machine translation landscape, with Google Translate being the most widely used system. The study also reveals that most analyzed works employed either automatic or human evaluation to assess machine translation, with only a small percentage combining both methods. This observation highlights a potential area for improvement in the evaluation of machine translation systems.

In contrast to Rivera-Trigueros' focus on the current state of machine translation, De Toro (2007) provides a foundational introduction to translation theory. De Toro offers an introductory overview of translation theory, catering to those beginning their studies in the field or with tangential knowledge of translation studies. De Toro concludes that the field has made significant progress in recent decades, particularly since the 1970s, and that translation studies are a flourishing area with a wide range of perspectives available to young researchers. This optimistic outlook encourages further exploration and engagement with the field.

The studies discussed primarily focus on specific areas within translation studies, with limited investigation into the impact of linguistic perspectives. This research aims to address this gap and encourage future researchers to explore the relationship between English language fields and linguistic perspectives, promoting more integrated research in English language disciplines.

**4. Analytical Framework.**

This research employs the framework developed by Kwan (2006), which comprises three moves for analyzing the thematic units within literature reviews. Each of these moves encompasses various strategies researchers can utilize to analyze the reviewed studies. This framework is adopted to identify the impact of linguistic perspectives on the literature and translations under investigation. Table 4.1 presents Kwan's analytical framework and explains the strategies associated with each of the three moves.

<b>Move 1</b>	<b>Establishing one of the territory of one's own research by</b>
Strategy A	surveying the non-research-related phenomena or knowledge claims
Strategy B	claiming centrality
Strategy C	surveying the research-related phenomena
<b>Move 2</b>	<b>Creating a research niche (in response of move 1) by:</b>
Strategy A	creating-claiming
Strategy B	gap-indicating
Strategy C	Asserting confirmative claims about knowledge or research practices surveyed
Strategy D	asserting the relevancy of the surveyed claims to one's own research
Strategy E	abstracting or synthesizing knowledge claims to establish a theoretical position or a theoretical framework.
<b>Move 3 (optional)</b>	<b>Occupying the research niche by announcing:</b>

Strategy A	research aims, focuses, research questions or hypotheses*
Strategy B	theoretical positions/theoretical frameworks*
Strategy C	research design/processes*
Strategy D	interpretations of terminology used in the thesis*

**Figure 1. Kwan's move structure for the thematic units in LR chapters (Kwan, 2006: 51)**

## 5. Methodology

The data covered studies that were published on translation and literature. These studies were collected from two specialized journals of translation and literature: the *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies* & *International Journal of Literature Studies*. The number of studies that were collected was 50, but the studies related to the problem of this study were 33 from the total of the studies that were collected. Of 33 studies, 19 were from the *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies* and 14 were from the *International Journal of Literature Studies*. The divergence between the number of studies collected from each journal was related to two reasons. Firstly, the number of studies that were published in the journals. Secondly, the number of integrated disciplines in the published studies in those journals. These reasons caused one of the limitations of this study. The author of this study identified the date of these studies as being between 2021 and 2025. The date of those studies represented a recent investigation for a recent study.

This study examines the impact of linguistic perspectives on translation and literature, using a sample of 33 articles from two specialized journals: the *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies* and the *International Journal of Literature Studies*. Initially, 50 articles published between 2021 and 2025 were collected from these journals, but only 33 are relevant to the research problem. Of these, 19 are sourced from the *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies* and 14 from the *International Journal of Literature Studies*. The discrepancy in the number of articles selected from each journal reflects the variation in both the total number of published articles and the number of articles integrating relevant disciplines within each journal. This selection process constitutes a limitation of the study.

The impact of the linguistic perspectives was measured by summarizing the appearance of that impact in the collected articles. A statistical table summarize the titles of the articles, the journals that published them, the field of the study (translation/ literature), and the level of linguistic perspectives impact which is measured by numbers from 1 to 2; number one represents the highest impact and number 2 represented the lowest impact, and lastly, the type of linguistic perspectives that integrated with those studies. Coding the impact of linguistic perspectives was highlighted using color coding in the articles' texts. To identify the boundaries of the linguistic perspectives impact, the researcher of this study reviewed the articles' sections to identify the purposes or conducting them. The title, literature review, and methodologies were the most central parts of the articles, and they helped to identify the usage of linguistic perspectives. The results and conclusions also partially shed light on the role of the linguistic discipline in the articles.

The impact of linguistic perspectives is assessed by analyzing their presence within the collected articles. A statistical table summarizes key information for each article, including the title, journal, field of study (translation or literature), level of linguistic perspective impact (ranked on a scale of 1 to 2, with 1 representing the highest impact), and the specific type of linguistic perspective integrated. Color-coding within the articles highlights instances of linguistic perspectives. To determine the scope of this impact, the articles' sections, particularly the title, literature review, and methodology, are examined to ascertain the purpose and application of linguistic perspectives. The results and conclusions sections also provide insights into the role of linguistics.

The researcher applied the following processes to sum up the procedure that was followed to collect and analyze the data. Firstly, articles from journals published within the last five years were collected. Secondly, they were classified into two categories: translation articles and literature articles. Thirdly, review the articles and their central sections. Fourthly, coding and decoding the impact of linguistic perspectives within the texts of the articles. Fifthly, the types of linguistic perspectives stated in the articles should be clarified. Sixthly, the linguistic perspectives are listed and measured in the statistical table. Lastly, the impact of the linguistic perspectives is analyzed using the statistical table.

The data collection and analysis process involves the following steps: 1) collecting articles published in the target journals within the last five years; 2) categorizing the articles as either translation or literature-focused; 3) reviewing the articles and their central sections; 4) coding and decoding the impact of linguistic perspectives within the text; 5) identifying the types of linguistic

perspectives; 6) listing and measuring these perspectives in a statistical table; and 7) analyzing the impact of linguistic perspectives based on the compiled data.

**6. Analysis and Findings**

The data analysis is based on Kwan’s (2006) framework. The analysis covers the three moves as mentioned in the analytical framework with examples. A thematic analysis that depends on the cognition of the researcher is presented to conduct a corpus analysis for the three moves. Table 6.1 summarizes the details of each article to be analyzed with examples based on the moves in the analytical framework.

Table 6.1 highlights the titles of the articles, the journals that published them, the field of the study (translation/ literature), and the level of the impact of linguistic perspectives which was measured by numbers 1 or 2. Number one represents the highest impact, number 2 represents the lowest impact, and lastly, the type of linguistic perspectives in the investigated studies.

NO.	Titles	Journals	Translation/ Literature	Level of linguistic perspectives	Type of linguistic perspectives
1	Cultural-Loaded Words in Journalistic Translation Between Arabic and English	International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies	Translation	2	culture, linguistic, and semantic features
2	The Interpretation of Content and Function Words in Chinese Textbooks for Indonesian Students		Translation	2	grammatical form
3	The Compound Cultural Identity of Lin Yutang and his Intercultural Communication of Chinese Ethnic Culture		Translation	2	Cultural Identity, Intercultural Communication
4	Paratextual Framing for Translating and Disseminating the Ming novel Jinpingmei in the Anglophone world		Translation	1	ideological intervention, context, settings, cross-cultural construction
5	Overcoming Linguistic Inequities: Strengths and Limitations of Translation during the Pandemic		Translation	2	Communication, inter-lingual communication, context, multilingual and multicultural society
6	Research Review on Ideological factors in Public Diplomacy Discourse Translation		Translation	2	Ideological factors
7	Text and Context in Multimedia Translation		Translation	1	Context, different forms of intertextuality

8	The E-C Translation of Passive Voice in UN Legal Documents		Translation	1	context, methods of passive voice
9	Translation of Traditional Chinese Crafts Culture in the New Media Environment: A Case Study of Subtitle Translation in Li Ziqi's YouTube Short Videos		Translation	1	Communication, culture
10	Inter-textualization of David Hawkes' Translation Notes and The Translated Text of The Story of the Stone Authors		Translation	1	literary discourse strategy
11	The Negative Linguistic Effect of English as a Global Language on Arabic with a Particular Reference to Bilingual Public 'Guidance' Signs in Iraq (Basrah)		Translation	2	Linguistic Effect, Globalization, identity, and attitude, bilingual
12	On the Rendering of Extra-Linguistic Cultural References in Chinese-to-English Literary Translation: A Case Study of Xiao Qian's Translation in the 1930s		Translation	2	extralinguistic cultural references, socio-cultural contexts
13	Transcultural Efficacy in Translation: A Skopos Comparative Analysis of Arabic and English Advertisements		Translation	1	cultural background, cultural differences
14	Time Metaphors in English and Arabic: Translation Challenges		Translation	2	Metaphor, contexts, synonyms
15	Translation of Media Discourse: Approaches and Strategies		Translation	1	Discourse, cultural background
16	To Translate or Not to Translate: The Case of Arabic and Foreign		Translation	1	The word order in compounds, vowels, diphthongs and consonants

	Shop Names in Saudi Arabia				
17	Challenges in Consecutive Interpreting by Undergraduate Students for The Politeness Strategies in Biden's Election Speech: A Conceptual Paper		Translation	2	politeness strategies, election speeches
18	Capturing the Flow of Culture: A Case Study of the English Translations of Li Bai's Changan Xing		Translation	1	cultural interaction and communication
19	Relevance Theory as Applied in News Headlines Translation: Ensuring Effective Communication		Translation	1	cognitive factors, context
1	Stylistic Analysis of the Convincing Book Troy Horse and Other Short Stories	International Journal of Literature Studies	Literature	2	word use, and metaphors
2	The Problem-Solution Approach to Study Indonesian Literatures in a Global Context		Literature	1	problems of learning, reading habits, writing skills, global context.
3	Women's Struggle and Resistance in Al-Shaykh's Women of Sand and Myrrh		Literature	1	cultural oppression, education
4	The Poetry Anthology Ar-Robi fii qalbi by Sofi Ghoniyah: A Sociology of Author Perspective		Literature	1	social background,
5	Reading Traumatized and Depressed Women: A Cognitive Study of Sylvia Plath's The Bell Jar		Literature	1	cognitive theory
6	Parasite Deception: A Discourse Analysis on Class Inequality		Literature	1	Discourse Analysis



	Depicted in Bong Joon Ho's Movie				
7	The Kite Runner: A Psychological Analysis of Amir		Literature	1	discourse analysis
8	Discourse Analysis of the Meaning of Love in the Novel Love Never Gets Old Using Genette's Narrative Theory		Literature	1	Discourse Analysis, Meaning,
9	Money Metaphors We Live By: Analyzing Chinese Comic Books based on CMA		Literature	1	Metaphor, conceptual metaphor (CMT), human cognition
10	Culture and Intra-gender Women Subjugation as reflected in Amma Darko's Beyond the Horizon and Emecheta's Second-Class Citizen		Literature	1	Culture, gender, culture
11	Narrative Poetry Writing Skills Through Fantasy Imagination Strategies: Efforts To Improve Students' Creative Ideas		Literature	1	writing
12	Finding Meaning in Meaninglessness: Comparative Reflections on Rumi and Kafka's Literary Thoughts		Literature	1	Semantics, religio-cultural tradition
13	Exploration of Social and Cultural Values in Indonesian West Java Folklore		Literature	1	Social and Cultural Values
14	The Craft of Poetry: A Stylistic Study of Jamal Assadi's Verse		Literature	2	phonetic and syntactic structures, grammatical elements, linguistic principle, Metaphor

The above table summarizes the impact of linguistics perspectives on the translation and literature studies published in the *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies* and the *International Journal of Literature Studies*. The impacts were illustrated in the studies of these journals in various linguistic perspectives such syntax, semantics, phonetics, cultural studies, context and others. Therefore, the analysis of this phenomenon concentrated on the thematical analysis for the reasons these

integrations appear in those studies. The analysis of the moves is covered thematically. The analysis was divided into two sections: the impact of linguistics perspectives on the translation studies and the impact of linguistics studies on the literatures studies to shed light on the reasons for implementing that by the researchers of the studies.

### **6.1 The impact of linguistic perspectives on the *translation studies***

The examined articles demonstrate a rich integration of diverse linguistic perspectives within translation studies, encompassing cultural studies, syntax, semantics, communication, ideology, grammar, discourse analysis, phonetics, cognitive aspects, globalization and bilingualism, and politeness. These perspectives are interwoven with translation research due to several factors, including the specific research problem, the nature of the data collected, the relationship between the source language (L1) and target language (L2), the importance of highlighting linguistic diversity, and the crucial role of textual structure in both languages. This multifaceted approach reflects the inherent complexity of translation as a process embedded within cultural, social, and linguistic contexts. Each article is examined individually to provide a comprehensive analysis, focusing on the researchers' strategies for integrating these linguistic disciplines. The article numbers below correspond to those in the original document's Table 1.

Article 1 investigates cultural-loaded words in journalistic translation between Arabic and English. It emphasizes the translator's responsibility to convey familiarity with cultural, linguistic, and semantic features. Guessabi (2021) argues that cultural words must be translated within their specific context to maintain their significance for the target audience. This highlights the importance of cultural sensitivity and contextual awareness in translation, aligning with broader discussions of cultural studies and translation. Furthermore, the emphasis on neutrality and avoiding ideological or emotional bias in journalistic translation underscores the role of ideology in shaping translation practices.

Grammatical consistency and cultural identity play crucial roles in translation, as highlighted in the analysis of several articles. Article 2 emphasizes the importance of grammatical differences between languages. Tarigan and Stevani (2021) highlight the challenges interpreters face when translating textbooks between languages with distinct grammatical structures, such as Chinese and Indonesian. The authors underscore the varying functions of content and function words across languages, requiring translators to be competent to navigate these differences effectively. This aligns with broader discussions of linguistic relativity and its impact on translation. The translator must not only understand the grammatical rules of both languages but also the nuances of how these rules are applied in different contexts.

While grammatical accuracy is essential for clear communication, translation also involves navigating the complexities of cultural differences, as explored in the following analysis of Article 3. It delves into the impact of cultural identity on communication in translation. Yihe (2022) focuses on the strategies employed by Chinese translators when translating English texts, particularly the choices made by Lin Yutang. The author argues that cultural differences necessitate adaptation to meet reader expectations and achieve cultural acceptance. The two strategies discussed, foreignization and domestication, represent opposing approaches to cultural transfer in translation. Foreignization aims to preserve the cultural distinctiveness of the source text, while domestication adapts the text to the target culture. The choice between these strategies depends on various factors, including the translator's goals, the target audience, and the nature of the text. Lin Yutang's approach demonstrates a willingness to adapt cultural elements to enhance reader engagement and facilitate cross-cultural understanding. This resonates with discussions of cultural mediation and the translator's role as a cultural intermediary.

Building on the theme of cultural adaptation in translation, Article 4 examines the specific challenges of translating *Jinpingmei* within its evolving cultural context. It examines the paratextual framing of English translations of *Jinpingmei*. Xiao (2022) highlights the challenges posed by the evolving cultural context surrounding the novel. The author argues that foreignizing translation requires conscious manipulation by the translator to create new interpretations within the target culture. This emphasizes the translator's agency in shaping the reception of the translated text. The discussion of cross-cultural construction underscores the transformative potential of translation, extending beyond mere communication to actively shape cultural understanding. The references to Lee (2015) and Alvstad (2012) further support the notion of translation as a constructive process beyond simply transferring meaning between languages. The translator's choices can influence how the target audience perceives the source culture and its literary traditions. This highlights translation's ethical and ideological dimensions, as the translator's decisions can have far-reaching cultural consequences.

Overcoming linguistic inequities was investigated in article 5. Its effects further accentuated the marginalization of migrants and minor linguistic communities, with access to essential resources, such as healthcare services and remote teaching, being considerably hampered by linguistic diversity. Leonardi, L. (2022) concluded that outlined the principal areas that need further development if translation is to work as a fully effective form of communication in our multilingual and multicultural society. The

multilingualism issues highlighted in this article may serve governments and institutions to take cognizance of the imperativeness of multilingual communication and the necessity of incrementing timely and effective provision of language services in crisis management strategies.

Ideological factors are investigated more deeply in article 6. Jiuding, Q., & Leilei, Z. (2023) provide an overview of theoretical frameworks about ideology in translation studies and discuss the previous studies on public diplomacy discourse translation. They state that there is still a big gap in studying the multilingual translation texts of news discourses. They find that mistranslation had been done to serve the ideology of the target culture or political stance.

The impact of context on the translation multimedia specifically is searched in Article 7. In article 7, HMIDI, Z. (2023) tries to demonstrate the usefulness of applying some concepts from a branch of socio-semiotics concerned with producing multimodal texts that can be easily incorporated into existing methods in translation studies. The author finds that translation in a multimedia context poses three problems in audiovisual linguistic transfer: the relationship between images, sounds, and words and between foreign language(s). Article 8 concentrates on an issue related to grammar. Ma, L. (2023) aims to identify the most frequently applied method of translating passive voice in UN legal documents. She suggests that translators must choose translation methods based on the specific context.

In article 9, You, Y. (2023) examines translation of traditional Chinese crafts culture in the new media environment. The author takes the translation of the subtitles in four short videos from Li Ziqi's "Traditional Crafts" series on the YouTube platform as the research object. The study concludes that the subtitling translation should consider the translation of words and combine the video's images, actions, and background music to ensure that the original information is conveyed completely, accurately, and smoothly. Asaba, C. D. (2023), in article 10 argues that besides Hawkes' linguist skills and wide scholarship, his translation notes played a fundamental role in his exceptional English rendition of Cao Xueqin's magnum opus. The author states that Hawkes is not just a literary translator; he is more of a literary scholar and textual critic. Moreover, changing or omitting particular words and phrases in the text and how they impact the final translation. Article 11 sheds light on some landmarks that contain erroneous bilingual public signs in different regions and /or districts in Iraq (Basrah). Hawel, Z. S., & AL-NASER, A. F. (2023) suggest solutions to overcome errors resulting from Anglicizing Arabic and errors in translation when English and Arabic are used in the same sign and, thus, lead to mistranslating. They state that the negative side of globalization, Englishness has largely affected Arabic; one of these sides is the blind imitation of English and, in our case, the mistranslating of public signs.

Article 12 discusses a descriptive approach to examine Xiao's transfer strategies of extralinguistic cultural references in the socio-cultural contexts in which these translated works are reproduced and accepted and to explore the factors influencing the translator's choice. Yang, X. (2023) finds that the translator always struggles with the inherent tension between foreignization and domestication, which is determined by the unbalanced cultural exchanges between China and the West, Western readers' understanding of Chinese culture and the skopos of Xiao's translational action. Article 13 aims to ascertain the effectiveness of translating advertisements between these two linguistic domains. Chirig, A., Bouziane, K., & Zakhir, M. (2023) reveal that the challenge is not solely linguistic. Indeed, components such as regional distinctions, individual preferences, and pragmatic requirements come into play. That is why it became evident for successful advertisement translation. The results of the article stat that linguistic expertise alone is not enough. Metaphors investigation is presented in article 14. Al-Jarf, R. (2023) finds that time metaphorical expressions similar in both languages are easy to translate, whereas opaque ones with an idiomatic or metonymic meaning and culture-specific ones are difficult.

Media discourse translation is examined in article 15. Chahbane, K et al. (2024). aim to provide a comprehensive overview of the theoretical frameworks and practical methodologies that underpin the translation of media discourse. The study shows that translating media discourse on the two websites entails modifying language and references to resonate with the cultural background and expectations of their specific audiences. It accentuates the need for a nuanced approach to translation that recognizes the complexities of cultural and ideological contexts in the case of the mediation of political discourse within the Arabic-speaking world. The translation of shop names in Saudi Arabia was investigated in article 16. Al-Jarf, R. (2024) finds that the transliteration errors of shop names are usually transliterated by foreign workers who are neither proficient in Arabic nor English. The absence of diacritics makes shop names difficult for those who are not familiar with them to decode.

Article 17 examines the consecutive interpreting challenges encountered by undergraduate students while translating the politeness strategies utilized in one of the election speeches by President Joe Biden. It is a conceptual paper for the challenges that undergraduate students could face while they translated the politeness strategies that President Joe Biden used. Mouad Al-Natour, & Wuroud (2025) expect to find the politeness strategies that utilized by President Joe Bidin and the problem of undergraduate translation students while they were interpreting the politeness strategies. Article 18 focuses on poems' translation and Chinese traditional poetry in Tang dynasty is a gem of China's rich and brilliant cultural legacy. An, J. (2025) argues that by improving on these "creative, luminous details", translators can bridge the cultural gap and better communicate the subtleties of the original work to the foreign reader, thus enhancing the cultural exchange and interaction between China and the world.

Relevance theory, as applied in the translation of news headlines, was examined in article 19. Hadeel (2025) investigates the application of relevance theory developed by cognitive scientists Dan Sperber and Deidre Wilson (1986) which suggest that human cognition is driven by the search for the most pertinent information, which is contextually appropriate for the audience. The study reveals how crucial cognitive factors and contextual flexibility are to overcome translation difficulties in the fast-paced news media environment, where clear and insightful communication is crucial.

## **6.2 The impact of linguistics perspectives on literature studies**

The most linguistic perspectives integrated into the literature studies were reading and writing skills, gender, semantics, syntax, cultures studies, grammar, discourse analysis, and cognitive aspects. These literature studies indicated that there was a strong integration between literature studies and linguistic perspectives. The researchers of those studies integrated their research with linguistic perspectives to indicate the impact of linguistics in their study plots. They preferred to compare some cases or represent some central linguistics issues that could help the readers understand the current and previous literature productions. Each of these studies was explained in detail to identify the relationship between the literature and linguistic perspectives utilized in the articles.

The first literature article investigated in this research was on stylistic analysis of the convincing book *Troy Horse* and other short stories. Alem, D. (2021) aimed to serve as a bridge between readers and writers, concentrating on the choice of words and metaphorical methods. the author found a few shortcomings in word choice. In addition, baggage mirich'ewinine terms of loss and the Book were taken from informants through a deliberate effort to show. Article 2 described the problems of learning literature and offered the solutions expected to overcome the problems of learning Indonesian literature in schools globally. Tarigan, K. E., & Stevani, M. (2021) stated that literacy development through literary learning in the form of reading habits and writing skills in turn was able to form a strong generation and could compete in a global life that was full of challenges.

Arab women's resistance against multiple types of patriarchal and cultural oppression in Hana Al-Shaykh's *Women of Sand and Myrrh* (1992) was discussed in article 3. Mansour (2021) indicated that education and work had many positive effects, not only on women's lives but also on the development of society as a whole. Article 4 looked to determine the sociology of the author in the poetry anthology *Ar-Robi fii Qalbi* by Sofi Ghoniyah based on the perspective of Rene Wellek and Austin Warren. Azizah, A. & Basid, A. (2022) stated that Sofi Ghoniyah is also active in the literary community and actively participates in author competitions to hone her writing skills. A Cognitive Study was conducted in article 5. Abdul-Kareem, F. & Rasheed, L. (2022) opened new horizons for psychological analysis in the literary domain and directed people's attention toward the threatening consequences of depression. Article 6 concentrated on the aspects of discourse analysis. Colonia et al. (2022). investigated the class inequalities depicted in the movie *Parasite* by Bong Joon Ho by delving deeper into its characters, settings, and symbolism. The findings showed that there were class inequalities presented in the movie *Parasite*. Furthermore, the class inequalities in character analysis were life, income and wealth, membership, and treatment and responsibility. Meanwhile, income, wealth, and life inequalities were found in the analysis of settings. Lastly, in symbolism analysis, the class inequalities found were income and wealth, life and treatment, and responsibility inequality.

In article 7, Aruta, M. F., Gepitulan et al. (2022) examined the psychological interpretation of how emotional traumas affect the self-perception, moral-development, and planned behavior of the main character by scrutinizing the plot, conflicts, and point of view of Amir. It was found that Amir's moral developments in the plot are self-interest, interpersonal accord and conformity, authority and maintaining social order, social contract, and the universal ethical principle. Stevani et al. (2023) in article 8 sought to analyze the discourse on the meaning of love that arose from the mood in the twelve stories "Love Never Gets Old" by Benny Arnas in 2014. Semantically, this study indicated that the most prominent meaning after determining the storyteller, the scene, and the form of speech was about the distance between the narrator and the reader of the work, which influenced the discourse on the meaning of love.

Article 9 investigated the construction and underlying meanings of money metaphors in Zhu Deyong's comic book series *We Are All Patients*, and *We Are All Patients 2: Love with an Idiot*, using the conceptual metaphor theory (CMT). Jiang, Y., & Jiménez, L. (2024) found that money metaphors were classified into seven source domains: barrier, drug, tool, almighty, exchange, principle, and ambition. KOFFI, M., & Néhémie, A. (2024) searched Culture and Intra-gender Women Subjugation in article 10. The results underlined that the fact that men were not all the time the only perpetrators of women's oppression. Women themselves played a great role in their own subjugation. Instead of challenging the patriarchal hegemonies in their communities, some women rather blindly took it for granted. Wetting perspectives impacted on the literature studies. An example of that is article 11. In this article, Koriatin et al. (2024) aimed to describe the ability of elementary school students to develop ideas and imagination in writing narrative poetry. The study pointed out that every activity of writing narrative poetry through fantasy imagination strategies effectively improves students' abilities. It showed that each activity given can help students develop their skills in writing narrative poetry.

Examining the metaphysical concept of 'finding meaning in meaninglessness' as reflected in the selected works of *Jalal Ad-Din Muhammad Rumi*, a thirteenth-century Persian poet, and *Franz Kafka*, a modernist Jewish author of the 20th century from Prague was conducted in article 12. Nusrat, Z. & Rahim, A. (2024) concluded that the works reflected the search for meaning in a complex situation within their writings, viewing this quest as an essential part of being a true human. Rumi combines his spiritual and existential thoughts with religious experience to address fundamental problems of human life under different headings, such as the nature of the soul, the freedom of the will, immortality, and the relation of the human to the divine. Moreover, Kafka, on the other hand, explores complex questions related to identity, alienation, suffering, and redemption, suggesting that the potential for valuable discoveries and deep transformative insights lie within a sense of emptiness.

The impact of social and cultural values is described in the 13<sup>th</sup> Article. Stefani et al. (2024) described Indonesian West Javanese folklore's social and cultural values. Substantially, cultural values provide symbols of attitudes or behaviors that exist because they are implemented in the community. It was essential to emphasize and introduce folklore to new generations. A stylistic study of Jamal Assadi's Verse was investigated in article 14. Nassim Assadi (2025) concentrated on the stylistic features in thirteen selected poems by Professor Jamal Assadi. The study revealed that the article noted that Assadi's selected impactful use of figurative language, with metaphor and simile standing out as prominent tools. In contrast, metonymy and figurative language appear more sparingly.

To conclude, the literature studies clearly were impacted by the linguistic perspectives. Part of them integrated their literary work with semantics, cultural aspects, phonetics, syntax and other linguistic perspectives, as explained in the analysis of the previous studies in this section. So, the intervention of these disciplines could not be avoided because they discussed primer issues related to their fields. Integrating disciplines is a tremendous work that has helped linguistics, literature, and translation researchers expand their views in their research. This study ensured that the integration of these fields had positive results that were fruitful for the researchers.

## 7. Conclusion

This study examines the interconnectedness of linguistics, literature, and translation by analyzing 33 recent studies (2021-2025) published in two specialized journals. The research demonstrates a strong relationship between these fields, suggesting a trend toward integration in scholarly work. This integration is evident in the types of research problems posed, the texts examined, and the objectives of the studies. Specifically, the convergence of these disciplines allows for a broader perspective and deeper understanding of previously unexplored issues, fostering collaborative work and opening new avenues for future research.

The increasing integration of linguistic perspectives with literary and translation studies is noteworthy. This interdisciplinary approach enriches research outcomes by offering fresh insights and diverse interpretations of existing studies. By incorporating linguistic analysis into literary and translation studies, researchers can better understand the complex interplay between language, culture, and meaning. For example, analyzing the linguistic features of a literary text can shed light on the author's stylistic choices and their impact on the reader's interpretation. Similarly, applying linguistic principles to translation studies can help translators make informed decisions about conveying meaning accurately and effectively across languages. This interdisciplinary approach is increasingly prevalent in contemporary research, leading to more comprehensive and insightful analyses of literary and translated texts. Integrating these fields expands the scope of inquiry and enhances the rigor and depth of scholarly work.

**Funding:** This research received no external funding.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

**Publisher's Note:** All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers.

## References

- [1] Abdul-Kareem, F. M., & Rasheed, L. A. (2022). Reading Traumatized and Depressed Women: A Cognitive Study of Sylvia Plath's *The Bell Jar*. *International Journal of Literature Studies*, 2(2), 38-51.
- [2] Alem, D. D. (2021). Stylistic Analysis of the Convincing Book *Troy Horse* and Other Short Stories. *International Journal of Literature Studies*, 1(1), 10-26.
- [3] Al-Jarf, R. (2024). To translate or not to translate: The case of Arabic and foreign shop names in Saudi Arabia. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 4(1), 33-40.
- [4] Al-Jarf, R. (2023). Time metaphors in English and Arabic: Translation challenges. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 3(4), 68-81.
- [5] An, J. (2025). Capturing the Flow of Culture: A Case Study of the English Translations of Li Bai's *Changgan Xing*. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 5(1), 06-24.

- [6] An, J. (2025). Capturing the Flow of Culture: A Case Study of the English Translations of Li Bai's Changgan Xing. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 5(1), 06-24.
- [7] Aruta, M. F., Gepitulan, R. R., Oftana, N. M., & Diones, L. L. (2022). The Kite Runner: A Psychological Analysis of Amir. *International Journal of Literature Studies*, 2(2), 68-98.
- [8] Asaba, C. D. (2023). Inter-textualization of David Hawkes' Translation Notes and The Translated Text of The Story of the Stone. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 3(3), 60-70.
- [9] Azizah, A. N., & Basid, A. (2022). The Poetry Anthology Ar-Robi fii qalbi by Sofi Ghoniyah: A Sociology of Author Perspective. *International Journal of Literature Studies*, 2(2), 20-28. <https://doi.org/10.32996/ijts.2022.2.2.3>
- [10] Chahbane, K., Chahbane, M. M., & Zrizi, H. (2024). Translation of Media Discourse: Approaches and Strategies. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 4(1), 24-32.
- [11] Chen, H. Y., & Boore, J. R. (2010). Translation and back-translation in qualitative nursing research: methodological review. *Journal of clinical nursing*, 19(1-2), 234-239.
- [12] Chirig, A., Bouziane, K., & Zakhir, M. (2023). Transcultural Efficacy in Translation: A Skopos Comparative Analysis of Arabic and English Advertisements. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 3(4), 49-57.
- [13] Colonia, F., Saavedra, B. C., Setias, J., & Diones, L. (2022). Parasite Deception: A Discourse Analysis on Class Inequality Depicted in Bong Joon Ho's Movie. *International Journal of Literature Studies*, 2(2), 58-67.
- [14] De Toro, C. G. (2007). Translation Studies: an overview. *Cadernos de tradução*, 2(20), 9-42.
- [15] Ghanooni, A. R. (2012). A review of the history of translation studies. *Theory and practice in language studies*, 2(1), 77.
- [16] Guessabi, F. (2021). Cultural-Loaded Words in Journalistic Translation Between Arabic and English. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 1(1), 01-09.
- [17] Haggan, M. (2004). Research paper titles in literature, linguistics and science: Dimensions of attraction. *Journal of pragmatics*, 36(2), 293-317.
- [18] Hawel, Z. S., & AL-NASER, A. F. (2023). The Negative Linguistic Effect of English as a Global Language on Arabic with a Particular Reference to Bilingual Public'Guidance' Signs in Iraq (Basrah). *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 3(4), 20-29.
- [19] HMIDI, Z. (2023). Text and Context in Multimedia Translation. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 3(3), 01-07.
- [20] Jian, H. (2010). The schematic structure of literature review in research articles of applied linguistics. *Chinese Journal of Applied Linguistics (Foreign Language Teaching & Research Press)*, 33(5).
- [21] Jiang, Y., & Jiménez, L. P. Á. (2024). Money Metaphors We Live By: Analyzing Chinese Comic Books based on CMA. *International Journal of Literature Studies*, 4(1), 11-20.
- [22] Jiuding, Q., & Leilei, Z. (2023). Research Review on Ideological factors in Public Diplomacy Discourse Translation. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 3(1), 08-16.
- [23] Kaplan, R. B., & Grabe, W. (2000). Applied linguistics and the annual review of applied linguistics. *Annual Review of Applied Linguistics*, 20, 3-17.
- [24] KOFFI, M., & Néhémie, A. E. (2024). Culture and Intra-gender Women Subjugation as reflected in Amma Darko's Beyond the Horizon and Emecheta's Second-Class Citizen. *International Journal of Literature Studies*, 4(3), 33-40.
- [25] Koriatin, S. N., Mascita, D. E., & Gloriani, Y. (2024). Narrative Poetry Writing Skills Through Fantasy Imagination Strategies: Efforts To Improve Students' Creative Ideas. *International Journal of Literature Studies*, 4(3), 61-73.
- [26] Kwan, B. S. (2006). The schematic structure of literature reviews in doctoral theses of applied linguistics. *English for specific purposes*, 25(1), 30-55.
- [27] Leonardi, L. (2022). Overcoming Linguistic Inequities: Strengths and Limitations of Translation during the Pandemic. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 2(2), 74-84.
- [28] Lin, A. (2014). Critical discourse analysis in applied linguistics: A methodological review. *Annual Review of Applied Linguistics*, 34, 213-232.
- [29] Ma, L. (2023). The EC Translation of Passive Voice in UN Legal Documents. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 3(3), 29-37.
- [30] Mann, S. (2011). A critical review of qualitative interviews in applied linguistics. *Applied linguistics*, 32(1), 6-24.
- [31] Mansour, A. W. (2021). Women's Struggle and Resistance in Al-Shaykh's Women of Sand and Myrrh. *International Journal of Literature Studies*, 1(1), 110-118.
- [32] Mauladiana, I., & Juniardi, Y. (2024). Translation Techniques in Literary Poetry Texts: A Systematic Literature Review. *Indonesian Journal of Teaching and Teacher Education*, 76-83.
- [33] Mohammed, O., Samad, S. S., & Mahdi, H. S. (1930). A Review of Literature of Computer-Assisted Translation. *Language in India www.languageinindia.com ISSN, 2940*.
- [34] Mouad Mohammed Al-Natour, & Wuroud Hosni Ateeq. (2025). Challenges in Consecutive Interpreting by Undergraduate Students for The Politeness Strategies in Biden's Election Speech: A Conceptual Paper. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 5(1), 01-05. <https://doi.org/10.32996/ijtis.2025.5.1.1>
- [35] Nartey, M., & Mwinlaaru, I. N. (2019). Towards a decade of synergising corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis: a meta-analysis. *Corpora*, 14(2), 203-235.
- [36] Nassim Assadi. (2025). The Craft of Poetry: A Stylistic Study of Jamal Assadi's Verse. *International Journal of Literature Studies*, 5(1), 01-16. <https://doi.org/10.32996/ijts.2024.5.1.1>
- [37] Nusrat, Z., & Rahim, A. B. A. (2024). Finding Meaning in Meaninglessness: Comparative Reflections on Rumi and Kafka's Literary Thoughts. *International Journal of Literature Studies*, 4(3), 74-83.
- [38] Rivera-Trigueros, I. (2022). Machine translation systems and quality assessment: a systematic review. *Language Resources and Evaluation*, 56(2), 593-619.
- [39] Røvik, K. A. (2016). Knowledge transfer as translation: Review and elements of an instrumental theory. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 18(3), 290-310.
- [40] Sperber, D. & Wilson, D. (1986). *Relevance: Communication and Cognition* (2nd ed. 1995). Oxford: Blackwell.

- [41] Stahlberg, F. (2020). Neural machine translation: A review. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research*, 69, 343-418.
- [42] Stefani, A., Fatayah, A., Fitram, M., Mascita, D. E., & Fauzi, A. (2024). Exploration of Social and Cultural Values in Indonesian West Java Folklore. *International Journal of Literature Studies*, 4(2), 70-75.
- [43] Stevani, M., Tarigan, K. E., Sawalmeh, M. H., Sari, D. W., & Prayuda, M. S. (2023). Discourse Analysis of the Meaning of Love in the Novel Love Never Gets Old Using Genette's Narrative Theory. *International Journal of Literature Studies*, 3(1), 01-08.
- [44] Tarigan, K. E., & Stevani, M. (2021). The Problem-Solution Approach to Study Indonesian Literatures in a Global Context. *International Journal of Literature Studies*, 1(1), 27-32.
- [45] Tarigan, K. E., & Stevani, M. (2021). The Interpretation of Content and Function Words in Chinese Textbooks for Indonesian Students. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 1(1), 10-14.
- [46] Park, H., & Nam, D. (2017). Corpus linguistics research trends from 1997 to 2016: A co-citation analysis. *Linguistic Research*, 34(3).
- [47] Xiao, S. (2022). Paratextual Framing for Translating and Disseminating the Ming novel Jinpingmei in the Anglophone world. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 2(2), 59-73.
- [48] Yang, X. (2023). On the Rendering of Extra-Linguistic Cultural References in Chinese-to-English Literary Translation: A Case Study of Xiao Qian's Translation in the 1930s. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 3(4), 30-39.
- [49] Yihe, S. U. N. (2022). The Compound Cultural Identity of Lin Yutang and his Intercultural Communication of Chinese Ethnic Culture. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 2(2), 50-58.
- [50] You, Y. (2023). Translation of Traditional Chinese Crafts Culture in the New Media Environment: A Case Study of Subtitle Translation in Li Ziqi's YouTube Short Videos. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies*, 3(3), 44-51.
- [51] Zheng, J. (2017). An overview of sociology of translation: Past, present and future. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 7(4), 28-32.