

Translating letters: criticism as a perspective for a translator

Claire Lefebure¹

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ABSTRACT


This article aims to provide the translator with a tip-in translating letters. Translating is a difficult task, especially if it involves cultural elements and aspects of politeness that exist in that culture. The average previous scholar said the difficulty in translating the words of cultural elements. This is because the cultural element is an issue that is synonymous with the translation which involves two different cultural contexts. In the context of language as well, the study of the use of language needs to be carried out in a social context and its relationship with the norms, values, and cultural characteristics that dominate the conversation of the community. Also, the study of the phenomenon of politeness between cultures is important to explain aspects of universal politeness and modesty only exists in that society. Besides, the meaning through the equality of religion and the descent of the people does not describe the common understanding of the practice of politeness. Many factors need to be taken into account, such as the method of being educated by the mother and father, teachers, the level of family education, the socioeconomic level of the family and so on. When the problem of politeness is seen to fade among the younger generations of Y and Z.



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Correspondence:

 Lefebure, C.
 405 Rue Sainte-Catherine Est, Montreal, QC H2L 2C4, Canada
 claire.lefebure@uqam.ca

¹  Université du Québec à Montréal, Montreal, Canada

1 INTRODUCTION

Many studies on translation have been carried out by famous translation figures such as [1][2]. The definition of translation is divided into three types, namely translation as a translation process or act, activity, and not a physical object. Second, translation is a work of translation that is meant to be a product rather than a translation process, namely the translation text [3]. Third, translation to translate concepts and products of the process. However, all definitions of translation have the same meaning, that is, it involves a process of expanding knowledge that crosses boundaries of language, culture, and geography and also involves the masses [4]. Therefore, every translator needs to master linguistic features in both languages, both the source language and the target language because translation is a process transfer from one language to another [5]. Translators need not only be proficient in theory, and even need knowledge in transferring meaning into the target text by using the most nearly semantic and statistic equivalents.

Translation activities have grown from time to time, such as the translation of scientific texts, novels, news, animation, and television design. Every field that wants to be translated requires certain expertise such as translating scientific books requires translator's expertise in academic terms because it is a translation that is scientific, technical, and contains facts. Likewise with translations in mass media or audiovisual translations such as animation. He needs a translator who is adept at translating the essence of words concisely and concisely so that he is easily understood by the target audience. Audiovisual translation is a kind of communicative interaction that is different from other types of communication because this translation uses target linguistic symbols to accompany aural sources and other visual semiotic elements [6], or on the seen more clever and inspiring. In our country, almost all foreign language designs, including English drafts, broadcast on television are accompanied by the essence of Malay words.

In the translation process, a translator also needs to maintain sensitivity or taboos in a community so that speakers of the source and target languages are not offended. In this case, language politeness needs to be taken heavily in translating, especially in the cultural aspect. Culture is a part of the language that is not separated in daily community communication. Language serves as a tool to reflect on cultural values in society in addition to expressing cultural realities to others [7].

If cultural factors play a role in translation activities, then it is directly related to aspects of language politeness which refer to polite values, involving beautiful, subtle, and beautiful speech and attitudes that exude noble character. The words spoken do

not have the meaning of satire or ridicule, instead, they contain elements of honesty and use language that does not offend others who hear them [8].

The politeness aspect of language is not only significant in the use of purely spoken language instead plays an important role in the use of written language. A quality literary work will not marginalize the politeness aspect of language as a reflection of the intellectuality of the author [9]. Apart from that, it is also a reflection of a person's self and personality, even politeness is closely related to the speaker's sociocultural which determines the politeness stage of the speaker.

Exactly in 1988 when Palestine became independent, Indonesia has strong relations between Palestine and Indonesia in terms of being one of the countries that welcomed the declaration of Palestinian independence. It didn't take long, one year later, in 1989 Indonesia and Palestine signed an agreement on joint diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Palestine at the embassy level. Until now, Indonesia has firmly demonstrated its rejection of colonialism and Israeli imperialism towards Palestine. There is a lot of support provided by the Indonesian government to Palestine both verbally and in the form of official Indonesian foreign policy, such as in the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono administration, the former president has consistently condemned Israel's crimes and fully supports the struggle the Palestinian people to defend their rights and sovereignty. Similar to the SBY administration, in 2017, President Joko Widodo also strongly criticized the attitude of the United States government in recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel [10].

The brotherhood between the two countries is also proven by the various assistance that Indonesia has mobilized when Palestine is in a dangerous state due to bomb attacks from Israel which continue to arrive and haunt the Palestinian population. At that time, Indonesia also devoted its care in the form of endless prayers, sending volunteers to distributing various basic needs. Indonesia's stern rejection of the oppression felt by its Muslim brothers in Palestine has continued until now. Not only Indonesia, Palestine which is called the Country of „Ardh Khan“ also gives its attention to Indonesia, when this country is under threat of danger. One of the outpourings of Palestinian love for the archipelago was evidenced by the arrival of a letter of condolence from the head of the Palestinian state to the president of the Republic of Indonesia when the capital city of Jakarta was threatened with six terrorist bomb explosions that we're able to shock the country. A series of explosions rocked the Sarinah area, causing many casualties and injuries. News of the Sarinah attack or known as the `` Sarinah Bombing Incident " in 2016 received various sad responses, to support and assistance from

many countries, such as Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, the United States, Britain Jaya, and condolences from Palestine. The Palestinian state letter, which contains expressions of condolences and a form of love, was well received by the Indonesian president. On this occasion, Mr. Syarif Hidayatullah, an Arabic-Indonesian translator, specifically translated the brotherhood letter into Indonesian, so that the love given by Palestine could be felt by the Indonesian people. The results of the translation of the Palestinian condolences letter to Indonesia became the source of the writer's interest in the implementation of this research.

In the process of translating, of course, a translator encounters many problems and is burdened with many demands. Not only required to master the source language and target language, a translator is also required to be able to choose the right words while maintaining the equivalent meaning, and taking into account the understanding of the target language users from various aspects. Translation problems are often encountered by the translator, starting from paying attention to the choice of translation method use, techniques, strategies, word selection, to good and correct source text grammar rules. This series of translation problems is aimed at none other than so that the translation results can be understood by readers of the target language. Seeing the many problems in the translation process, the authors limit the scope of this study which will focus on identifying the use of translation methods, as well as analyzing the effectiveness of the resulting sentences in the target text. This research translates the Palestinian condolences letter as the object of research, based on Newmark's theory as stated in Hartono's book entitled "Introduction to Translating Science", as well as the theory of effective sentences following grammar rules, Indonesian in the book "Series of Indonesian Language Counseling: Sentences." "The writer hopes that this research will be able to participate in improving the quality of Arabic-Indonesian translation, as well as providing insight into the realm of translation, for language learners and observers, translators, and all target language readers [22].

It is undeniable that good relations between Palestine and Indonesia are close. One of the history that is remembered until now is the recognition of the independence of the Syrian state by the archipelago. Until now, Indonesia is still giving a firm stance to refuse to recognize the state of Israel and provide freedom of support for Palestine. Similar to Palestine, this country is known as 'Ardh Kan' often devotes its attention to Indonesia. This was evidenced by the delivery of a letter from the Palestinian president to the Archipelago in 2016, which contained a message of support for the bomb attack in the Sarinah area, Jakarta. The contents of the Arabic letter were then translated by Syarif Hidayatullah into Indonesian, where the results of the translation attracted the attention of the author to further investigate the use of the translation method used by

the translator, along with an analysis of the effectiveness of the resulting sentences according to the target grammar, Indonesian. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, by classifying the use of the translation method and providing criticism accompanied by suggestions for improvements to the translation results. So, it is hoped that this research will be able to open up insights on the application of translation methods and improve the quality of Arabic Indonesian translation.

2 THEORY AND METHODOLOGY

Translation activities are often seen as an easy language translation process and only rely on language proficiency. Many demands must be fulfilled by the translator, to divert a message. Translation can be said to be a complex activity, which requires mastery of both languages: the source language and the target language properly and correctly, the accuracy of sentence structure arrangement, the appropriateness and accuracy in choosing words, the possession of broad scientific insights, to sensitivity to various cultural, social factors, and emotions [11]. In translating the source text into the target text, a translator should have a system or way of working, to facilitate the course of translation activities. He also said the use of the method of translating a text has a big effect on the quality of the translation results. The translation methods by Newmark are classified into two broad groups: 1) four methods that are in favor of the source language, 2) and four methods that are in favor of the target language. Here's the explanation:

Methods in favor of the source language. Word by Word Method. Also called the inter-line method, the word-by-word method is a method that is closely tied to the word level so that it maintains the word order in the sentence in the source language. Generally, this method is used by novice translators who need an understanding of the source language in language translation.

The literal method or also known as the straight method is a translation method that seeks to match grammatical constructs in the source language into the target language. In translating, the translator tries to adjust the word order with source text grammar.

Faithful Method. Newmark explained, the faithful method is a method that seeks to reproduce the contextual meaning of the source text accurately within the boundaries of the grammatical structure of the target text. The results of the translation of the faithful method still feel stiff, and there are grammatical irregularities. This is due to the use of the method faithfully, still adhering to the intent and purpose of the source text.

Semantic Method. While the semantic method is a translation method that considers source text aesthetic elements, it is more flexible than the faithful method, but still maintains the meaning in the source text. Methods in favor of the target language. Newmark stated that the adaptation method, also known as the adaptation method, is the translation method that is the freest and closest to the target language. The adaptation method is a method that maintains the theme, character, and storyline in the source text. In the translation, there is a cultural transition from SL to TL, in the sense that the translator tries to adapt the culture at BSu to the culture at TL.

Free Method. It is said that the free method is a method of translation that prioritizes the content in the text rather than the form of the text itself. The translator usually makes a paraphrase that is longer than the original. This is intended so that readers or listeners of TL can clearly understand the contents of the ideas.

Automatic Method. A method that seeks to transfer messages from the source language into the target language by using idiomatic or more natural expressions that are familiar to the target language user. Communicative Method. The communicative method is said by Newmark as a translation method that seeks to translate the source text by reviewing the contextual meaning of the text, the language aspects of TL, and considering the principles of communication, to convey a message back [12].

As is well known, in the process of translating the language the translator is no stranger to meeting various problems, both from lexical, grammatical, to contextual aspects. The problem in this translation is due to the different characteristics between the two languages. In addition to identifying the use of translation methods, this study will focus on the problem of the effectiveness of the TL grammar that has been used in the translation results.

Effective sentences are sentences that can express an idea from the author or speaker correctly and can be understood by the listener or reader appropriately too. An effective sentence is certainly a sentence that meets grammatical requirements and does not contain elements of ambiguity or the creation of multiple interpretations [13]. Effective sentences are identical to the understanding of the reader or listener. So that a translator should pay attention to the grammar of TL so that the translation results can be accepted by readers or listeners of the target language, and the contents of the message are conveyed safely [14]. The following is contained in the book "Series of Indonesian Language Counseling: The sentence "the five terms and conditions of a sentence can be categorized as effective.

Intimacy: the information conveyed is straightforward, clearly refers to important matters and is compiled in one simple sentence. Accuracy: the information conveyed in the sentence must be precise, not cause multiple interpretations, or cause doubts. So in the preparation of sentences, accuracy is needed. Clarity: A sentence must contain a clear language structure and complete elements so that the reader can understand it. Savings: The information contained in the sentence is conveyed concisely, does not use words that are synonymous together or there is waste of words, as well as the use of repeated plural words. Parallel: The use of sentence structures must be parallel, the same, or equivalent. This parallel is meant in the use of affixes, parallels to clauses in compound sentences [15].

The urgency of the translation method in the process of translating a text from the source language into the target language has attracted the attention of the author to further review the use of the translation method chosen by Mr. Syarif Hidayatullah, the translator of the condolence letter from the Palestinian president to the Indonesian president. In addition to identifying the use of the translation method, this study also analyzes the effectiveness of sentences in the target text based on grammar, target language: good and correct Indonesian. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method, by describing the use of the translation method in translating the Arabic-Indonesian state letter based on Newmark's theory. Also, this study analyzes the effectiveness of sentences from the translation of the target text based on the theory in the book "Series of Indonesian Language Counseling: Sentences" published by the Center for Guidance and Socialization of the Language Development and Development Agency, Ministry of Education and Culture. As for data collection, this study uses the Pustaka technique, in which the state letter documents from Palestine in Arabic, along with the results of their translation in Indonesian, were obtained from the translator, the author uses various literature studies as a basis for analysis and criticism, including the book Introduction to translating science, the book of the ins and outs of Indonesian Arabic translation, the Indonesian language practical book, the language counseling series. Indonesia, scientific papers from previous researchers, as well as the author's analysis.

3 DISCUSSION

Many independent studies show that various studies have been carried out by scholars regarding the translation of cultural aspects in various languages and nations. Among them is a study conducted entitled Language Issues and Culture in Translating Kyoto [16]. City Of Zen: Visiting The Heritage Sites of Japan's Ancient Capital. This study conducts a pre-translation analysis and identifies issues faced by translators in

the translation process, as well as the approaches and procedures used to address these issues.

The issues discussed were the style of language, the word culture, the word name, and the structure of the compound verse. The procedures used for this study were transfer, naturalization, translation borrowing, literal translation, abortion, and cultural equality introduced. The impression of using the foreign element translation approach is to perpetuate the foreign elements conveyed by the author. When the application of the Localized Translation is used to convey cultural and linguistic values that are understood by the target culture [17].

Al-Baqarah "focuses on translating the meaning of cultural elements in the Koran into Malay by reviewing the approach used by translators of the meaning of the Koran in transferring these meanings. The study method is in a qualitative form by using a form of document analysis to access freelance studies and collecting data related to cultural elements in the al-Baqarah chapter and its translation. This study is an analytical study because the reviewer applies semantic analysis to review the meaning of cultural elements. Through semantic elements, this study can identify the approach used by the translator in transferring cultural elements. In general, it can be noted that the translation of the meaning of cultural elements uses a literal approach so that the meaning is not distorted and interpreted arbitrarily. Also, there are several techniques applied to translate cultural elements, namely the expansion and transliteration techniques.

The working paper written entitled "Language Politeness: The Controversy between Malay-Non-Malay and Islamic-Non-Islamic cultures" describes the cultural development in the compound society in Malaysia which has led to various types and modes of communication between communities involved. Therefore, the author discusses the perception of the similarities and differences in values and ethos of the communication aspects of non-Malay and non-Islamic cultures, especially in the aspect of language politeness.

In the formulation of the working paper, it can be said that non-Malay people have politeness when communicating in Malay and they will also be more polite if exposed to the wider use of the Malay language. They cannot show politeness because they do not understand the use of Malay deeply, instead, they only use the Malay language at certain times.

Overall, it can be noted that in freelance studies, each reviewer uses different methods and theories in the approach of translating a foreign culture to the target language culture such as applying Foreign Translation and Translation. Localized Translation as well as a literal translation. When the study

provides a conclusion about the use of deep Malay among non-Malay speakers, it can lead to more polite communication between speakers. In the future, the study of the relationship between cultural translation and politeness may also be done in the form of printed corpuses such as storybooks or old saga because, in the habit of the corpus, the cultural aspects of society are also involved. The theoretical approach to be used may differ in analyzing foreign cultures and may be able to create a theory of language that is compatible and universal in the fields of translation and linguistics.

An article entitled "analysis of how to translate English short stories to Arabic" by *diyak ulrahman bin mat saad* in 2017 analyzed the methods of translating English short stories into Arabic and examined the use of appropriate and appropriate speech in translating to the target language. This study uses two corpora of short stories in English entitled "the sultan and Scheherezade" and "behind the door" in the popular saga "tales from 1001 nights" compiled and translated, then the corpus is analyzed randomly for five sample units. at the end of the study, he found that not all words can be used in translating a word or phrase even though these words have the same meaning.

Also, a study entitled "translating the novel mine along the way to Arabic: problems and solutions" translates the first chapter of this novel into Arabic to identify the problems faced when translating. Therefore, he determined the appropriate methods to be used in the translation process as well as resolving translation problems. In obtaining the study, many problems arise when the translation process applies, especially problems for translating culture and linguistics, dialects, old Malay, figurative verses, and names of equipment. Therefore, he uses the methods of equations, modulation, adjustment, and development in translating into the target language.

"Analysis of Language Courtesy in Melunas Rindu Novel: Leech and Grice's Maxim Application" discusses language politeness in the dialogue of the main characters and side characters in Chapter 5 of this novel. Novel Melunas Rindu is a literary component for level 4 students in zone 4 which covers the countries of Johor, Sabah, Sarawak, and the Labuan Alliance Region. The data were analyzed using Leech and Grice's maxims of politeness based on literary, textual, and quantitative principles. The study found that the dialogue only fulfilled Leech's four maxims and Grice's two maxims. However, this novel shows that politeness of language still dominates most of the analyzes that have been studied which clearly describe the socio-culture of the Malay community [18].

The Problem of Arabic Translation - Malay: An Analysis of Literary Texts "was conducted to identify the extent of the

problems faced by the translators when translating Arabic literary texts into Malay. Four problems are identified, namely, matters related to diction, culture, meaning, and form of poetry. This study uses a methodology called a corpus study which uses a random sample of two corpora, namely Love and Hope and Pancasuara: Classical and Modern Arabic Poetry Association. This study aims to see the methods used by the translator. If the methods used are not suitable, the reviewer will suggest other methods that should be used.

The results of the study found that the translator used the literal translation method in the short-story literary text and used the blank-verse translation method to translate poetry. This study also found that diction can cause problems for translators, especially second self-pronouns, proverbs, and figurative language. Besides, many words related to cultural elements cannot be translated properly [19].

The study conducted entitled Sociolinguistics and Ethnology in the Problem of Translating the Hikayat Alf Laylah Wa Laylah uses literature principles to assess the appropriateness of using personal pronouns and the target language title system, which follows the sociolinguistic rules of language. Malay and to identify translation errors caused by cultural problems. The results of the study prove that the use of KGND and the title system adheres to the sociolinguistics of the target language is one of the reasons that a translation can be well received by the target reader. Translation errors related to cultural issues are identified, namely the translator's tendency to make a literal translation and use Arabic words that have been assimilated following the designation of the Malay language and its translation. Besides, translators often leave words and verses that contain cultural issues without being translated into the target language.

From the results of the observation of the study above, it is found that the objectives of the study are almost the same, namely, identifying the accuracy of meaning in translation and expressing appropriate rules using certain theories. Additions in the future, it is reserved so that the study of Arabic translation and linguistics is more carried out to deepen the knowledge of the language of the Koran, such as formulating the rules of translation following the development of language and specific politeness theories because Arabic has become one of the mother languages of more than 250. millions of ethnic Arabs from the Middle East to North Africa. As is well known, most of the theories presented come from western scholars and these theories are generalized and adapted to the target society. The time has come to create a language theory for certain target languages, especially Arabic, such as the theory of Malay politeness which has been created by Indirawati Zahid to assess and study-specific courtesy for the Malay community.

A study entitled "Audiovisual Translation: The Study of Malay Arabic Words" aims to identify the strategy of translating figurative language and culture in essence, analyzing the application of translation strategies in the essence of words from the point of the accuracy of meaning and delivery. manages the extracts of the resulting words and reserves the appropriate strategies and methods for translating figurative language, culture, and the use of translation strategies. His study was in the form of a qualitative study using document analysis to obtain data [20]. The data for this study were selected based on purposive sampling rather than three Arabic dramas, namely Shahrazad, Flag Of Truth, and Qamar Bani Hashim. The data were analyzed descriptively based on Newmark's metaphor translation strategy and Newmark's translation strategy. The results of his analysis found that word searchers used three figurative language translation strategies, namely, the dominant literal translation followed by the interpretation strategy and the replacement strategy.

When in cultural translation too, ten strategies are used and the strategy of cultural equivalence, modulation, and functional equivalence is more often practiced. The analysis of the translation strategy application analysis also shows that the delivery of messages takes precedence over the accuracy of meaning. In terms of accuracy of meaning as well, all nine strategies do not achieve full distribution. Besides, from the point of view of delivery of messages, the six successful strategies reached one hundred percent.

The study translated Japanese Verbs to Malay in Sari Kata, Japanese Animation Films" has used three theories in disclosure strategies, namely dynamic equivalents five strategies. figurative word translations three types of inequality in the lexical system and 10 disclosure strategies. In this study, he uses two types of Japanese animation popular in Japan that have been dubbed or translated into major world languages such as English, Chinese, Spanish and French. This study is in a qualitative form utilizing transcribing the source language and target language taken from the original DVD. During the same period, he also transliterated Japanese letters into roman letters. The corpus is analyzed according to five study objectives in a ranking. Rather than the results of the analysis of his study, it can be concluded that Malay verbs are more isolative (alienated) compared to Japanese verbs because they have fewer variations. Overall, his studies can achieve the study objectives as mentioned.

A study entitled "Translation in Audiovisual - Television: One Message Analysis" examines the transfer of language for the verbal elements of linguistic devices in discourse: cohesion and coherence in television program dialogue as well as language transfer of linguistic elements and identifying income

strategies. sari kata. He also examines the extent to which the output of this extract affects the audience's understanding. Semantic and communicative approaches are the main elements used in this study. The study is made in two ranks. The first is a descriptive analysis of the lexical verbal elements and the linguistic elements [21].

Both are examined in terms of the message impression generated rather than the translation strategy used. He has also used the method of questioning that was circulated to 110 respondents. This study found that perpetuation and abortion have been used to address the elements of cohesion and coherence in audiovisual discourse. Indirectly, the findings of this study show that the practice of providing the essence of the word available now is acceptable, but it is still permissible to increase the quality of the output through several improvements.

Based on the literature review that has been carried out, most studies in film and drama focus on the translation of the essence of words rather than foreign languages into Malay. All studies use qualitative methods by testing samples and theories. In the future, the study of the essence of words may be done quantitatively by testing the understanding of messages and audiovisual content through the essence of words to the listener. Also, the language politeness stage can be studied among target speakers through the method of language and their understanding of the studied audiovisual. The accuracy of meaning will be tested based on their observations as well as getting the target speaker's view of the native speaker's culture.

4 CONCLUSION

Translation and cultural aspects cannot be separated anymore. The two of them are closely related when translation activities are carried out. Therefore, the linguistic aspect also needs to be emphasized. Overall, most translation studies focus more on the translation of short stories and novels rather than foreign languages into Malay and are less translated than Arabic. Likewise with the translation of the essence of words rather than Arabic needs to be translated again because Arabic is a forum for learning religious and Islamic knowledge. The translation of Arabic is very important to do with more so that it can be used as a reference by investigators, scholars, and students in line with the development of Arabic which is increasingly gaining a place in the community.

For the future, it is reserved that more studies on linguistic branches such as language politeness are studied more deeply and broadly so that it can be presented to the public to give birth to a society that respects the language and culture of

outsiders, even translation and linguistics are closely linked in producing a good translation.

The conclusion from the results of this literature review found that various approaches are used in translation and language politeness to get good results. The theories used also need to be pre-created for today's society to follow suit in this field which is increasingly developing among the reviewers.

Based on the analysis in the discussion above, here are the points of the author's conclusion on the research that has been carried out on the translation of the state letter from Palestine to Indonesia. In translating the Palestinian state letter to Indonesia, the translator uses several methods of translation, including 1) the Faithful method, 2) Literal method, 3) Data 3: Free method, 4) and Loyal method. Then, the authors classify the four data into two parts: 1) Three data using methods that are in favor of the source language, 2) and one data using methods that are in favor of the target language. Based on the results of the author's analysis, it can be concluded that the translator uses a translation method that is oriented towards the accuracy of the source language. The author analyzes that the four data results from the translation of letters from Palestine are unable to be categorized as effective sentences. In the first to fourth data, the requirements for straightforwardness, efficiency, clarity, and parallels differ, so that the translation results are considered unclear, inflexible, and not concise. The lack of effectiveness of the resulting sentences can hinder the reader's understanding of the content of the message.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare no conflicts of interest related to the material presented in this article.

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