

# Translation Studies Research Orientation of S1 & S2 Sinta-indexed Journal Publications

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**Abstract.** This descriptive qualitative research examines the distribution of translation studies of Sinta-indexed journals (S1 and S2) through a dataset of 19 journals and 60 articles. The objective of this article is to offer a clear depiction of the current direction that research is taking within the field of translation. The empirical results derived from the study demonstrate a discernibly higher frequency of S2 journals in comparison to their S1 counterparts. This observed disparity can reasonably be attributed to the divergent criteria employed in the classification of these journals as well as the ongoing progress and expansion of the journal landscape. S1 journals exhibit a greater inclination toward prioritizing applied translation studies, whereas both categories demonstrate a prevailing prevalence of research centered around pure translation, thereby suggesting a possible imperative to advance the deployment of research with applied orientations. The results of this study demonstrate a prevalence of the qualitative methodology in translation studies across both S1 and S2 journals. Quantitative research is notably infrequent, constituting a minority fraction of the publications, whereas mixed-method approaches are also limited but present to some extent. Collaborative efforts are observed in S1 publications, with larger-scale projects, whereas S2 publications involve smaller, collaborative teams. Foreign researchers contribute more to S1, while S2 showcases predominantly Indonesian authors, but both display international collaboration. Thus, encouraging more applied translation research and industry collaboration can enhance the practical impact of translation studies. The above findings are significant not only for scholars engaged in translation studies but also for journal editors when making editorial judgments.

**Keywords:** *Translation Studies, Research Orientation, Sinta 1, Sinta 2*

<https://ojs.unm.ac.id/eralingua>



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## INTRODUCTION

The linguistic diversity prevalent in the global community necessitates the indispensable role of translation in social interactions. Translation serves as a solution to address the information requirements arising from these language distinctions. Vital domains of human life, such as health, business, economy, tourism, and education, are intrinsically linked to the practice of translation. Consequently, translation functions as a bridge, facilitating communication across areas segregated by linguistic barriers. Given its strategic significance, translation emerges as a promising and potential field for further scholarly exploration.

Translation studies involve analyzing source and target texts, and addressing issues such as translation fidelity, cultural transfer, and translation quality. It also includes an analysis of the theory and methods of translation used by translators, as well as factors that influence the translation process such as language knowledge, cultural skills, and psychological factors such as motivation and perception. Translation studies can be applied to various types of texts, such as literary texts, academic texts, and technical texts. The methods used include text analysis, translation experiments, and participant observation. Translation studies can provide insight into the translation process and help improve translation quality.

Translation as a field of research was widely recognized by [Holmes in 1972](#). He made noteworthy contributions to the advancement of translation studies as an academic discipline and gained recognition for his pioneering research in this field. Subsequently, he earned the title of the founding father of translation studies. He introduced a comprehensive framework for examining translation, encompassing three fundamental approaches: theoretical, descriptive, and applied. He posited that the integration of these three perspectives was essential to comprehending translation as a multifaceted phenomenon. Overall, Holmes's impact on translation studies has been profound and extensive. His work has played a pivotal role in establishing translation studies as an autonomous discipline, significantly influencing the methodologies and interpretations applied to the study of translation.

Translation studies is a field of study that has been growing and evolving rapidly over the last few decades. Here are some key developments in the field.

- a. Emergence of translation studies as a discipline: translation studies emerged as an independent discipline in the 1970s and 1980s. Prior to this, translation was mostly studied as a subset of linguistics or literary studies.
- b. Shift from a linguistic to a cultural approach: translation studies has undergone a significant shift from a purely linguistic approach to a more cultural approach. This means that translation is now seen as a cultural and social practice that is embedded in specific contexts.
- c. Emergence of Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS): DTS is a subfield of translation studies that focuses on the description and analysis of translation phenomena. DTS has been instrumental in the development of empirical research in translation studies.
- d. Increased interest in literary translation: literary translation has always been an important area of study in translation studies, but in recent years there has

been an increased interest in the subject. This has led to a greater emphasis on the study of the cultural and social aspects of literary translation.

- e. Technological advances: advances in technology have had a significant impact on translation studies. Machine translation, translation memory tools, and other technological developments have changed the way translations are produced and studied.
- f. Globalization and the need for translation: the increasing globalization of business and culture has led to a growing need for translation. This has led to the development of new approaches and theories in translation studies, as well as an increased demand for professional translators.

Munday (2001) states that translation studies have experienced rapid development since the beginning of the 21st century. The parameter used by Munday to state this is by mentioning the number of developed countries that have special departments and programs in the field of translation at undergraduate and graduate levels as well. Some of the countries referred to include but not limited to England, the Netherlands, France, and America. This development can also be seen from many scientific meetings and publications in the field of translation. Hatim (2001) also stated this development, namely through an increase of interest in translation research, an increase of translation publications, and an increase of translation discussions at international stages.

Dewi (2020) provides an overview of the development of research in the field of translation studies in Indonesia between 2008 and 2018. The primary aim of her study is to examine whether the translation studies research undertaken by students from ten Indonesian universities aligns with the current global trends in TS research. The data for the study were collected from the final papers, including undergraduate theses, master's theses, and doctoral theses, produced by universities in Java and Bali. The titles of these final papers were analyzed to gain insight into the common themes explored within translation studies research by Indonesian university students. Her findings reveal that a majority of the topics explored fall within the category of text analysis and translation, which represents research focused on the final translated product. Product-oriented studies predominantly employ corpus analysis and utilize big data or multiple texts for investigation. Additionally, she finds that most of the studies are qualitative-approach based. Many of these studies explore interdisciplinary connections, such as the relationship between translation and fields like subtitling, translation quality, terminology, translation education, translator training, translation competence, and translation as a profession. These diverse topics are often examined in a single research paper. Conversely, only a limited number of topics address research that delves into the translation process, the role of participants involved, and other related themes. This discrepancy leads to the conclusion that the field of translation studies research in Indonesia is still in its nascent stages and has yet to diversify in line with the advancements observed in international translation studies research. Additionally, she finds that most of the studies were qualitative-approach based.

Irawan (2016) reveals that research endeavors in the field of translation within Indonesia have displayed a distinct inclination towards specific orientations. The core objective of this study revolves around delineating the prevalent research

orientations that characterize the translation landscape in Indonesia. The primary dataset for this investigation comprises theses and dissertations focusing on English-Indonesian translation, authored within the preceding seven years. His findings indicate that most research in this area emphasizes the end products of translation. However, studies on the translation process and its functions are relatively rare. The researchers tend to explore various fields, but many lean towards combining theories of translation linguistics and translation ideology, particularly the concepts of foreignization and domestication. In terms of research methods, there's a preference for qualitative approaches when it comes to theses and dissertations about translation. The common method for analyzing the collected data is content analysis. Interestingly, quantitative, comparative, and experimental methods are not as popular among translation researchers. They seem to focus more on qualitative investigations.

Drawing upon the perspectives presented by [Munday \(2001\)](#), [Hatim \(2001\)](#), [Irawan \(2016\)](#), and [Dewi \(2020\)](#), a crucial undertaking involves investigating the trajectory of translation studies and research in Indonesia, as a developing nation, is necessary to conduct. This research is particularly, aiming to examine the distribution of translation studies and research published in journals indexed by S1 and S2 Sinta (Science and Technology Index). The topic of S1 and S2 pertains to the Indonesian academic landscape and its classification system for scholarly journals. Sinta is an initiative by the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of Indonesia to assess and categorize national scientific journals based on their quality and impact. This classification system aims to provide a reliable framework for researchers, academics, and institutions to evaluate the scholarly significance of journals. These S1 and S2 tiers serve as indicators of a journal's quality and influence within the academic community. S1 and S2 are considered to be of high quality, displaying rigorous editorial standards, well-defined peer review processes, and significant contributions to their respective fields.

Drawing from previous researches, it is noteworthy that there is a dearth of studies delving into the investigative analysis of translation study orientations within journal publications indexed by Sinta, especially those of S1 and S2. Additionally, there is a dearth of translation studies that investigate the number of author involved in the translation study articles. This study seeks to identify the breadth and scope of translation studies in order to serve as a point of reference for Indonesian researchers, fostering the expansion and diversification of translation-related research within the country. The results of this study are expected to yield benefits for various stakeholders, encompassing researchers in the field of translation studies as well as editors of academic journals. Research questions for this study encompasses as follows:

1. What are the translation studies research areas of articles published in S1&S2 Sinta-indexed journals?
2. What are the translation studies orientation of the articles?
3. What are the translation studies methods of the articles
4. How is the authorship in the articles?

## RESEARCH METHOD

This descriptive qualitative research involves collecting non-numerical data through document observations. This study follows the qualitative research framework delineated by [Creswell \(2009\)](#). The research process encompasses stages: problem identification, literature review, research objectives formulation, data collection, data coding, data analysis and interpretation, and research findings reporting. This descriptive qualitative study employed the researcher herself as the research instrument. [Sugiyono \(2021\)](#) states that within the domain of qualitative research, researchers function as human instruments. Their roles encompass delineating the research focus, electing sources of data, assembling data, evaluating data integrity, dissecting data, construing data meaning, and formulating conclusions based upon the research discoveries. In its specific relevance to this particular study, human involvement is described from the very beginning of the research up to the data processing indicating the essential role of human researcher in analyzing and interpreting the content of the data.

The natural data description comprises describing the trend and orientation of translation studies publication articles published in Sinta-indexed journals of S1 and S2. Flows of conducting this research are as follow: visiting Sinta web, filtering and listing the journal, building data banks of titles and abstracts in translation studies articles, coding the data, and human processing as the core of this content analysis research. The analysis primarily based on [Holmes \(1972\)](#) translation studies theory.

The quality of research greatly depends on the quality and completeness of the acquired data ([Fadli, 2021](#)). In an effort to ensure the integrity and precision of the acquired data, researcher employed filtering directly sourced from the Sinta website. Filtering is conducted by entering the keywords "education" and "humanities" accompanied to the search checklists S1 and S2. Advanced filtering is carried out manually by visiting each site having probability chances containing translation study articles published in 2020 to mid-2023. There are 19 Sinta-indexed journals (S1 & S2) and 60 numbers of articles being part of the research data.

Building a data bank in qualitative research is essential for several reasons. A data bank in this study refers to a centralized repository or archive where researcher stores and manages the qualitative data collected during her study. By building a data bank, researcher ensures the preservation and safekeeping of information. Microsoft Excel was used as a basic tool for creating and managing a data bank for this qualitative research, especially since the data collection is not too extensive or complex. It was also employed in coding purposes.

Each article stored within the database is subjected to careful scrutiny to confirm its categorization within the research domains, specifically differentiating between the pure and applied area. Subsequently, an exploration into the research's fundamental orientation, the methodological framework employed, and the authors involvement. The research area referred to in this study is based on [Holmes \(1972\)](#), who divides translation studies into two domains: pure and applied. Pure translation studies pertain to the areas of theoretical studies and descriptive studies. Meanwhile, applied translation studies pertain to the practical utilization of



translation studies in real-world contexts. It focuses on the application of theoretical insights and descriptive findings to address concrete challenges and issues related to translation practice. The research orientation in this study pertains to the branch of descriptive studies, which is divided into three categories: product-oriented, process-oriented, and function-oriented. Meanwhile, the analysis of the research methodology approach used is divided into two: qualitative and quantitative. In the examination of authorship, the quantity of researchers involved in the research is observed.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Sinta ranking system plays a crucial role in guiding researchers, academic institutions, and policymakers in identifying the most influential and impactful journals within Indonesia. The introduction and application of the Sinta system have corresponded with alterations in the publishing behaviors of Indonesian researchers (Fry et al., 2023). It helps in directing research efforts towards areas of national interest and importance, thereby contributing to the overall advancement of science and technology in the country.

This diachronic study portrays diversities in translation studies from the year 2020 to mid-2023. These studies represent research works that have been published in high-ranking, indexed academic journals, with Sinta ranks of 1 and 2. The purpose of this study is to uncover insights into the prevailing trends and directions of research within translation studies.

**Table 1.** S1 & S2 Journal and Article Tabulation

Rank	Journal	%	Article	%
S1	4	21,05	13	21,67
S2	15	78,95	47	78,33

The researcher conducted this investigation by making use of the filtering options provided on Sinta website (<https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/journals>), namely "Filter by Rank and Indexed S1" and "Filter by Subject Area Humanities & Education." This process allowed her to identify four readily accessible journals that contained articles focusing on the subject of translation studies, encompassing the time frame from 2020 to June 2023. The cumulative number of articles found in these four journals amounted to thirteen, collectively contributing to the exploration and understanding of the translation studies domain.

Additionally, the researcher employed S2 filtering mechanism to further expand investigation. As a result, broader selection of academic journals discovered, totaling 15 in number, all of which encompassed the field of translation studies. These 15 journals collectively comprised an impressive 47 articles pertaining to various aspects of translation studies, further enriching the pool of knowledge and research in this specific area of interest.

Lambovska and Yordanov (2020) present a theoretical model exploring the motivation of researchers to publish in Scopus and Web of Science indexed journals. Among the 14 identified motivational factors, the most commonly mentioned ones are collaboration, research funding, financial benefits, and contributions to society.

These factors may also play a role in influencing the publication numbers in journals classified as S1 and S2 which are considered as a highly reputable journals in Indonesia.

The greater prevalence of S2 journals compared to S1 journals can be attributed to various contributing factors. S1 classification might have more stringent requirements for a journal to meet in terms of the number of high-quality articles, citations, and other impact metrics. Meeting these stricter criteria can be challenging for some journals, leading to fewer S1 journals compared to S2. New journals or those with lower historical impact might initially be categorized as S2. As they grow in reputation, accumulate more high-quality articles and citations, and improve their editorial quality, they may advance to S1 status. This process can take time, resulting in a higher number of S2 journals at any given point. Meanwhile, journals classified as S2 might be actively working to improve their impact, visibility, and quality to meet the criteria for S1. This ongoing development can lead to a dynamic shift in the number of journals in each category over time.

Triggle et al. (2022) argue that articles published in journals with high impact factors are likely to be easily comprehensible and highlight significant breakthroughs and novel findings. Thus, journals with higher reputations and impact factors tend to receive more submissions, making the competition more intense and potentially increasing the difficulty of getting accepted. As the competition intensifies, authors face greater challenges in getting their work accepted in high-reputation journals. They must present their research with exceptional clarity, robust methodology, and significant contributions to the field to stand out among the numerous submissions. Any shortcomings or weaknesses in the research may lead to rejection, as the journal's limited space and resources make it imperative to prioritize the most exceptional and impactful articles. The combination of increased submissions, stringent peer review, and high expectations in reputable journals collectively raises the difficulty of getting accepted. As a result, authors often face a challenging and competitive process when striving to publish their work in journals with higher reputations and impact factors.

Holmes (1972) proposes two main areas of translation studies: pure and applied. Pure translation study refers to a branch of translation studies that focuses solely on the systematic analysis and understanding of translation as a linguistic and cultural phenomenon between source and target languages. Meanwhile, applied translation study pertains to a branch of translation studies that emphasizes the practical application of translation in real-world contexts. Applied area moves beyond the theoretical analysis of translation and focuses on the actual use and function of translation in various industries, such as literature, business, diplomacy, and more. This approach seeks to bridge the gap between theory and practice by investigating how translation is utilized in professional settings and how it impacts various aspects of society.

**Table 2.** Translation Studies Area (Pure vs. Applied)

Rank	Pure	%	Applied	%
S1	9	69.23	4	30.76
S2	41	87.23	6	12.76

[Table 2](#) presents a comparison of research areas categorized as pure and applied across two different ranks. The table appears to display the distribution of research articles within these two categories based on the rank of the journals they were published in. The data analysis conducted on the dataset suggests that there is a discernible difference in the proportion of applied translation studies between journals ranked as S1 and those ranked as S2. According to the findings, 30.67% of the articles published in journals classified as S1 pertain to applied translation studies. It indicates that a significant portion of research published in these high-ranking journals is focused on the practical application of translation theory and principles. On the other hand, in journals classified as S2, 12.76% of the articles are related to applied translation studies, suggesting a relatively lower emphasis on practical applications in these journals. This difference in the prevalence of applied translation studies between the two journal ranks highlights the potential variation in research priorities and orientations. It may imply that higher-ranked journals, such as those in the S1 category, place greater importance on research that addresses real-world translation challenges and contributes to practical solutions. However, it is essential to consider other factors that could influence this difference, such as the specific focus and scope of individual journals, the preferences of their respective editorial boards, and the overall research trends within the field of translation studies. Further investigation and analysis are necessary to gain a comprehensive understanding of the underlying factors contributing to the observed variations.

Improving the focus and quality of applied translation studies can lead to more impactful and practical outcomes in the field. Interdisciplinary collaboration is propose as one of the strategic offers by encouraging collaboration between translation scholars and practitioners from various disciplines. [Mace & Critchfield \(2010\)](#) suggest translational research can be improved by looking for new and creative ideas in both theory and practice. It involves combining fundamental and practical questions, knowledge from different research fields, and various research approaches. By doing so, researchers can enhance the process of turning scientific discoveries into real-world applications and solutions. In short, the more varied innovation in translation study is more likely to occur when there is a collaboration between individuals possessing expertise in both fundamental and practical domains.

[Scarpa et al. \(2009\)](#) state in translation studies, the practical aspects like translation teaching, translation quality assessment, and creating translation aids are seamlessly integrated into the foundational principles of translation study. This integration serves as a place to test theoretical ideas, identify issues, and offer explanations that can enrich the overall theoretical framework. In simpler terms, the practical side of translation study helps put theories to the test and provides valuable insights to improve the field.



The dominance of pure translation studies in the above data raises several important points for consideration and potential implications for the field of translation research. The significant prevalence of pure translation studies in both S1 and S2 journals indicates a strong emphasis on theoretical and foundational research within the field. It suggests that a considerable portion of the research conducted and published in these journals pertains to advancing theoretical frameworks, conceptual models, and understanding the fundamental principles of translation. [De Sutter and Lefer \(2020\)](#) identify certain problematic aspects that impede advancements in the field. They propose that these limitations can be effectively addressed through the implementation of a revised research agenda in empirical translation studies, characterized by a more extensive methodological approach and heightened theoretical consciousness.

The relatively lower representation of applied translation studies in both ranks highlights a potential gap in research that directly addresses real-world translation challenges and practical applications. While theoretical research is vital for building a solid knowledge base, a lack of emphasis on applied studies might hinder the immediate translation of research findings into practical solutions for professional translators and the industry.

The dominance of pure translation studies might indicate a limited level of engagement between academia and industry stakeholders, such as professional translators, translation agencies, and end-users of translation services. [Ragni and Nunes Vieira \(2022\)](#) find evidence supporting the idea that there are only a few studies concentrating on neural machine translation with active participation from end-users. To bridge this gap, it is crucial for researchers to collaborate with practitioners and industry partners to ensure that research aligns with industry needs and addresses practical concerns.

[Letourneur et al. \(2021\)](#) state that academic institutions are increasingly emphasizing the translation of new technologies for clinical use. However, the process of translating academic research into practical applications, like medical devices, is often met with various obstacles and difficulties. Collaborating closely with healthcare professionals and institutions can offer valuable insights into the real-world needs and requirements of the medical domain. This approach ensures that the developed products or innovations are better aligned with practical demands and have a higher likelihood of successful adoption. Moreover, involving industry partners throughout the translation process, from concept development to commercialization, can provide essential guidance and support, further enhancing the prospects of successful product development. Conducting real-world studies using a service-oriented approach would help translation researchers had better understand the different ways things work in the market within this field. It would also reveal common patterns and trends that usually occur in this field.

Achieving a balance between pure and applied translation studies is essential for a well-rounded and impactful research landscape. While theoretical research lays the groundwork for understanding translation as an academic discipline, applied studies are essential for translating theory into action and contributing to advancements in professional translation settings. The data underscores the need

for encouraging and supporting more applied translation studies in academic journals. This can be achieved by incentivizing researchers to explore practical applications, providing opportunities for funding and resources in applied research, and promoting collaborations between academia and industry stakeholders.

Incorporating interdisciplinary perspectives can enrich both pure and applied translation studies. By integrating insights from related fields, such as cognitive science and computational linguistics, researchers can bring new perspectives and methodologies to address practical translation challenges. [Hong and Rossi \(2021\)](#) propose that there is great potential in merging cognitive theory with translation theories like descriptive translation studies and the interpretive theory of translation. By combining these approaches, researchers can gain valuable insights and develop a deeper understanding of the translation process and its cognitive aspects. This is considered as one of the endeavors aimed at attaining balance between pure and applied translation studies.

In conclusion, while pure translation studies are crucial for building a strong theoretical foundation in the field, the dominance of such studies in academic journals suggests a potential need to promote and encourage more applied research. By striking a balance between theoretical and practical research and fostering collaboration with industry stakeholders, the field of translation studies can better address real-world challenges and contribute more effectively to the improvement of translation practices and language services.

**Table 3.** Pure Translation Studies

Rank	Product	%	Process	%	Function	%
S1	7	77.78	2	22.22	0	0
S2	38	92.68	3	7.32	0	0

Translation studies, as an interdisciplinary field, embraces various orientations that are crucial for gaining a comprehensive understanding of the complex phenomenon of translation. [Munday \(2001\)](#) presents a comprehensive and encompassing definition of translation, emphasizing three fundamental dimensions that constitute the core of this academic discipline: product, process, and knowledge. [Table 3](#) represents the results of a study on "Pure Translation" in which various studies were analyzed based on their orientation: product, process, and function.

The first orientation centers on the product of translation. In the above [table 3](#) translation studies that focus on specific translation products are primarily found in the publications of S1 (77.78%) and S2 (92.68%). It indicates significant proportion of translation studies that concentrate on examining and analyzing specific translation products. The high percentages indicate that product-oriented translation studies are a dominant theme within the scholarly works found in these repositories. This finding is similar to [Dewi \(2020\)](#). She discovers that the majority of undergraduate theses in Indonesia, comprising 74.8% of the total, are characterized as product-oriented research. A similar trend is observed in master's degree theses, where 73.5% also fall under the category of product-oriented research. This pattern persists in doctoral theses as well. She further emphasizes the existence of a

substantial similarity in research topics across undergraduate, master's, and doctoral theses, indicating a prevalent occurrence of product-oriented research across these academic levels. The primary finding of Irawan (2016) reveals that a significant proportion of the analyzed theses and dissertations in the translation field were inclined towards investigating translation products. In other words, a substantial majority, accounting for 78.57% of the data, fell under the category of product-oriented research.

These product-oriented researches focus on the translated text or artifact produced as the result of the translation process. Scholars in this domain scrutinize the final translated work to assess its fidelity to the original, its readability, and the extent to which it fulfills the intended purpose and target audience's expectations. Product-oriented translation studies serve a crucial purpose in the evaluation and assessment of translations by focusing on the final outcome of the translation process. The central goal of this approach is to gauge the quality and effectiveness of the translated text produced after the completion of the translation task. By examining the translated product, researchers and practitioners can gain valuable insights into the success of the translation process and its ability to convey the intended meaning and nuances from the source language to the target language. In product-oriented translation studies, various criteria are employed to evaluate the quality of the translated text. These criteria can encompass linguistic accuracy, terminological consistency, stylistic appropriateness, cultural adaptation, readability, and overall coherence.

The second orientation pertains to the process of translation. Translation studies that center around the process orientation are primarily found in the academic publications of S1 comprising 22.22% and S2 comprising 7.32% of the studies. The statement suggests that in the realm of translation studies, there is a distinction between studies that primarily focus on the process of translation itself, rather than solely on the translated products. These articles highlight the attention given to understanding and analyzing the translation process, which involves the various methods, strategies, and techniques employed during the translation act. The findings of this research align with the results of Irawan (2016) process-oriented research, which highlights that approximately 7.14% of translation research studies focus on the investigation of the translation process. It suggests that translation research with a process-oriented orientation is a type of research that is not commonly undertaken. It is relatively scarce or limited in comparison to other types of translation studies (especially those of product-oriented).

The lack of emphasis on process-oriented research may be due to various factors. Firstly, it could be attributed to the prominence of other research areas within translation studies, such as product-oriented research, where the main focus is on the quality and effectiveness of the translated output. Product-oriented research is often viewed as essential for assessing the final translated materials' impact and usefulness.

Secondly, the complexity of exploring the intricacies of the translation process may deter researchers from conducting such studies. Conducting a process-oriented translation study can be a complex and multi-faceted endeavor. Such

studies aim to understand the cognitive and linguistic processes involved in the translation task, focusing on the strategies, decision-making, and problem-solving adopted by translators during the translation process. The complexity involves data collection, ethical considerations, expertise, research tools, data analysis, reproducibility, multi-disciplinarity approach, data interpretation, and generalizability as well.

Researching these aspects requires meticulous data collection, comprehensive analysis, and an in-depth understanding of the translation process, which could be time-consuming and resource-intensive. Nevertheless, research oriented towards the process can be conducted using various approaches. [Malta et al. \(2019\)](#) elicit tracking, key logging, and screen recording as various data elicitation techniques in process-oriented research. Indeed, the think-aloud protocol is also favored in process-oriented translation research. It is used to be a primary method for investigating translators' cognitive processes from the mid-1980s until the end of the 1990s ([Sun, et al., 2020](#)).

Two of the process-oriented researches found in this study are [Purnomo et al. \(2020\)](#) and [Nugroho et al. \(2021\)](#). [Purnomo et al. \(2020\)](#) conducted a study that involved nine translators of children's picture books. Through a focused group discussion involving English to Indonesian and English to Javanese children's picture book translators, the researchers discovered the necessity for a typology of amplification techniques specifically tailored for children's picture book translation. This typology would serve as a valuable guideline for translators when faced with the need to apply amplification in their translation process. Meanwhile, [Nugroho et al. \(2021\)](#) discerns that visually impaired translators employ four distinct patterns of combining translation techniques, namely single, couplet, triplet, and quintuplet translation techniques. This phenomenon was investigated through a translation assignment given to the research subjects, wherein they were required to complete an actual translation task.

[Irawan \(2016\)](#) reports that a minority, comprising 7.14%, of translation research focuses on the examination and analysis of the translation process. [Zhu \(2020\)](#) discusses the cognitive-psychological approach in translation studies, which involves exploring theories and concepts from cognitive psychology and psycholinguistics related to various stages of language processing. This approach aims to examine the comprehension of the source text and the reformulation of the target text during the translation process. However, since the inner workings of the translator's mind are not directly observable or analyzable, researchers can indirectly investigate this aspect by gathering and analyzing pertinent data concerning the translator's behaviors and neural responses during the translation process, as well as linguistic features present in the translated texts.

It is one of the goals of translation studies: that is to understand how translators work in transferring text from one language to another, as well as to identify the difficulties and challenges faced by translators during the translation process. It delves into the intricate mechanisms and strategies employed by translators when transferring meaning from one language to another. This approach examines the cognitive and linguistic challenges faced by translators

during the act of rendering a source text into a target language. Understanding the process orientation sheds light on the decision-making processes, problem-solving techniques, and creativity involved in achieving effective and accurate translations. [Zhu \(2020\)](#) suggests that there is a need for multidimensional research endeavors in the domain of translation psychology. Such projects should encompass a wider range of factors that influence the translator's psychology, while also adopting a more comprehensive perspective that considers translators within their genuine, individual, socio-cultural, and historical contexts and networks. He adds the advancement of computer technology has opened up avenues for employing novel research methodologies in the study of the translation process. Among these methodologies are keystroke logging and eye-tracking, which serve as commonly utilized approaches to gather empirical data on the translator's observable actions during translation, contrasting with their self-reported perceptions of their actions.

The third and equally significant orientation relates to the knowledge aspect of translation studies. This dimension explores the theoretical underpinnings, conceptual frameworks, and methodologies that inform and guide translation practice and research. By investigating the knowledge orientation, researchers gain insights into the theoretical foundations that shape the field of translation studies and contribute to its ongoing development. This orientation also encompasses the broader social, historical, and cultural contexts in which translation occurs, underscoring the interdisciplinary nature of translation studies.

During the research process, the researcher did not encounter any existing studies that were specifically centered on examining the function-oriented aspect of translation. This suggests that the topic of function-oriented translation had not been extensively explored or addressed in previous research works available to the researchers. Consequently, the study of function-oriented aspect of translation may contribute novel insights and fill a gap in the existing literature by delving into this unexplored area of translation research. Further exploration of the function-oriented aspect could enhance our understanding of how translation serves specific communicative and functional purposes, offering valuable implications for both theory and practice in the field of translation studies.

**Table 4.** Applied Translation Studies

Rank	Translation Training	%	Translati on Aid	%	Translation Criticism	%
S1	4	100	0	0	0	0
S2	4	57,14	2	28,571	1	0

[Holmes \(1972\)](#) identified three key applied frameworks within the field of translation studies, namely translation training, translation aid, and translation criticism. These frameworks address different aspects of translation practice and research, contributing to the development and enhancement of the translation profession.

Translation training involves the systematic instruction and development of individuals to become skilled and competent translators. It encompasses a comprehensive curriculum that hones linguistic, cultural, and technical translation



skills. Trainees are exposed to various translation tasks, ranging from general to specialized domains, to build their practical experience. Translation training programs emphasize hands-on practice, contextualized learning, and ethical considerations to produce proficient translators who can effectively bridge language barriers and facilitate cross-cultural communication.

The complete research paper on applied translation studies at the S1 is centered around the subject of translation training. In contrast, the publication of applied translation studies in S2 predominantly emphasizes translation training, accounting for 66.67% of its content. [Sofyan and Tarigan \(2023\)](#) delve deeper into the ways in which TAP (Translation Applied Program) materials facilitate the transformation of student translators into professionals. They identify five key areas (translation services, CAT tools and machine translation employment, translation project management, online resources management, and translation internship) that systematically contribute to the professional development of student translators. In a related study, [Harto et al. \(2022\)](#) explore students' experiences with post-editing machine translation (PEMT) within a theoretical framework of translating and interpreting courses. This investigation provides practical insights into how students initially engage in translation practice through PEMT in their day-to-day experiences.

According to [Kujamäki \(2023\)](#), while some studies focus on the translation profession and the process of providing translation services, only a small number of scholars have utilized theories from service research in the field of translation. In regards with translation research on translation training, it is highlighted the potential for further enriching the field of translation training curriculum by embracing theories from service research and exploring how they can contribute to a deeper understanding and improvement of translation services. Conducting real-world studies using a service-oriented approach would help translation researchers had better understanding of the different ways things work in the market within this field. It would also reveal common patterns and trends that usually occur.

The data presented in [Table 4](#) indicates the absence of any studies on translation aid in S1 publications. On the other hand, in S2 publications, there is a presence of 33.33% of research focused on translation aid. [Untara and Setyawan \(2020\)](#) conducted a study to identify the primary issues encountered while using Google Translate in the process of translating a book from English to Indonesian. They also endeavored to propose potential solutions to address these challenges. Subsequently, they discovered that the key difficulties encountered in book translation using Google Translate primarily revolve around linguistic translation problems. The researchers identified seven specific translation techniques that can be employed to effectively tackle these issues.

Translation aid refers to the utilization of tools and technologies to support and facilitate the translation process. This framework incorporates computer-assisted translation tools, machine translation, translation memory systems, and other software designed to enhance translator productivity and accuracy. Translation aids are valuable resources that assist translators in managing large volumes of text, maintaining consistency, and increasing efficiency. While these

tools can expedite certain tasks, they are best utilized in conjunction with human expertise to ensure high-quality translations. According to [Scarpa et al. \(2009\)](#), in the field of translation studies, the practical aspects of developing translation aids are smoothly integrated into the fundamental principles of translation research. By recognizing the significance of these practical components, translation studies become more comprehensive and pragmatic. Scholars can explore how these aids impact the translation process, examine their effectiveness, and identify areas for improvement. This integration ensures that the academic study of translation remains relevant and attuned to the needs and challenges faced by professional translators in their day-to-day work. According to [Jiménez-Crespo \(2020\)](#), the prevailing notion is that translation, within the realm of translation studies, has indeed undergone a redefinition, transforming into a form of "human-computer interaction." This redefinition is observable across various contexts, including literary translation.

[Kahlon and Singh \(2023\)](#) argue for the enhancement of translation methodologies by incorporating advanced technologies like deep learning and neural networks. This integration aims to facilitate an optimal translation process between written text and sign language. The authors also emphasize the need for further improvements in sign presentation to ensure that sign language becomes an accessible and comfortable mode of communication for the deaf community.

Research on translation aid, in fact, covers a wide range of studies, and one interesting example was done by [Kirov and Malamin \(2022\)](#). They present an intriguing topic in their research, exploring the potential impact of technology on the translation profession. The article delves into the authors' empirical sociological survey, which examined the views of Bulgarian translators regarding artificial intelligence and its potential implications on their occupation. The majority of participants expressed concerns, perceiving artificial intelligence and automation as potential threats to their profession.

From 2020 to June 2023, a solitary study concerning translation criticism was found among the publications indexed in S2 databases. This finding highlights a notable deficiency in research and academic inquiries pertaining to translation criticism of applied studies in both S1 and S2. It also points to a notable void in research and scholarly investigations related to applied translation. Translation criticism is a crucial aspect of the translation process that involves analyzing, evaluating, and providing constructive feedback on translated texts. It plays a vital role in improving translation quality, ensuring cultural and linguistic accuracy, and enhancing the overall effectiveness of translation products. The lack of attention to translation criticism in academic publications suggests that this essential area of study has not received sufficient focus and exploration. This gap in research indicates that scholars, researchers, and practitioners in the field of translation have yet to extensively investigate and analyse the critical aspects of the translation process.

Identifying this gap presents an opportunity for researchers and scholars to address the challenges and complexities of translation criticism. Further research in this area can contribute to enhancing translation practices, identifying best

practices, and developing more effective methods to evaluate and critique translated texts. By filling this void in the existing literature, the field of applied translation can advance, leading to more accurate and culturally sensitive translations that meet the needs of diverse audiences and serve various professional domains.

Translation criticism involves the rigorous evaluation of translated texts, encompassing both student translations and published works. This critical analysis aims to assess the quality, accuracy, and effectiveness of the translations, shedding light on their linguistic, stylistic, cultural, and contextual aspects. Translation quality assessment has emerged as a highly favored and prominent topic of investigation within the domain of translation studies. The assessment of translation quality has garnered considerable attention as a subject of particular interest within the realm of translation studies. In this regard, [Han et al. \(2021\)](#) have undertaken a distinctive and noteworthy investigation that offers a fresh perspective on this crucial area of inquiry. They propose an in-depth and succinct review of translation-quality-assessment method, encompassing both manual evaluation criteria and automated assessment metrics. Their objectives aim to serve as a valuable reference for researchers engaged in translation criticism studies, offering supplementary guidance in their investigations.

In the context of student translations, translation criticism involves the assessment and feedback provided by instructors or evaluators. Students' translated texts are carefully scrutinized to identify areas of improvement, such as grammatical errors, inconsistencies, and cultural inaccuracies. Constructive feedback is offered to help students enhance their translation skills and develop a deeper understanding of the nuances involved in the translation process. For published translations, translation criticism takes the form of reviews and assessments by experts and scholars in the field. Translated works are analyzed from a scholarly perspective, exploring how well the translations capture the essence and intent of the original texts. Scholars critically examine the linguistic choices, stylistic approaches, and cultural adaptations made by the translators. The reviews highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the translations, discussing the success of the rendering and the potential areas for improvement.

**Table 5.** Translation Studies Methods

Rank	Quantitative	%	Qualitative	%	Mix-method	%
S1	0	0	12	92.31	1	7.69
S2	2	4.26	43	91.49	2	4.26

[Table 5](#) indicates the prevalence of the qualitative approach in translation studies within S1, as there is no data showing the use of the quantitative approach. Specifically, 92.31% of the research data in this study is qualitative research, while 7.69% involves a mixed-method approach. This dominance of qualitative research suggests that scholars and researchers in S1 tend to favor methodologies that provide in-depth insights and detailed understandings of translation phenomena, possibly due to the complexity and context-specific nature of translation processes and outcomes. The presence of mixed-method studies indicates an awareness of

the benefits of combining qualitative and quantitative approaches to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of translation-related topics. However, it is evident that the qualitative approach remains the primary choice for conducting research in this particular context.

The same phenomenon is evident in the publications indexed under S2. Similar to S1, the dominance of the qualitative approach is observed in translation studies within S2, accounting for 91.49% of the research data. Additionally, a small percentage of 4.26% represents quantitative research, while another 4.26% involves a mixed-method approach. This consistent trend in both S1 and S2 further supports the prevailing preference for qualitative methodologies in translation research across these academic repositories. The significant proportion of qualitative research indicates a strong inclination among scholars and researchers to employ qualitative methods in order to gain comprehensive insights and in-depth understandings of translation phenomena. The presence of mixed-method studies suggests that researchers in S2 recognize the value of combining qualitative and quantitative approaches to address complex research questions in the field of translation studies.

In line with these findings, [Irawan \(2016\)](#) also states the dominance of using the qualitative approach. He states that the researchers observed a clear preference for the qualitative (descriptive) approach in the domain of translation research. On the contrary, the quantitative approach, which involves the collection and analysis of numerical data, was found to be less commonly employed by researchers in the field of translation studies. However, its limited popularity in translation research, accounting for only 14.29% of the research works, suggests that translation scholars may lean towards more qualitative methodologies.

In recent years, mixed-methods research has been increasingly gaining traction in the field of interpreting studies, as it offers the potential to combine both explanatory and exploratory approaches to enhance understanding and insight ([Han, 2018](#)). In his research, it was found that a significant proportion, specifically 36.2% of the empirical studies utilized mixed-methods research designs. However, it was observed that explicit justifications for employing such designs were not provided in these studies.

The prevalence of the qualitative approach may be attributed to the complexity and diversity of translation processes, which often require rich, context-specific insights that qualitative methods can provide. Additionally, the nature of translation research, involving language, culture, and context, may lend itself more naturally to qualitative investigation.

In the field of cognitive translation studies, researchers are placing importance on using various research methods and data collection techniques to gain new insights into the translation process. [Mellinger and Hanson \(2020\)](#) conduct a critical review of survey research methods. They argue that including surveys can help us better understand the attitudes, behaviors, perceptions, and values of translators and interpreters.

[De Sutter and Lefer \(2020\)](#) put forth the idea that the field of translation studies faces certain limitations or obstacles that impede its progress and

development. These limitations can be effectively tackled by adopting a more comprehensive methodological approach in research. They propose the implementation of a more extensive methodological approach in translation research. By extensive, it indicates a broader, more comprehensive, and systematic way of conducting studies. This could involve employing a diverse range of research methods, data collection tools, and analytical techniques to explore various aspects of translation processes, translator behavior, and the impact of translation in different contexts.

By adopting such an extensive methodological approach, researchers in translation studies can overcome the limitations of relying on narrow or limited methodologies, leading to more robust and insightful findings. This comprehensive approach can help uncover new perspectives and nuances in translation studies, enabling a deeper understanding of the field and potentially leading to more effective and practical applications of translation theory and practice. Ultimately, the goal is to advance the field of translation studies and enhance its relevance in both academic and real-world settings.

Authorship in research publications holds significant importance for several reasons: credibility and accountability, academic recognition, ethical considerations, collaboration and teamwork, knowledge dissemination, and citation and impact. Authors are responsible for the content of the paper and are accountable for its accuracy and integrity. Including reputable authors lends credibility to the research, providing readers with confidence in the findings and conclusions. Authorship is a way for researchers to receive recognition for their contributions to the field. Being named as an author in a well-regarded publication can boost a researcher's reputation and open up opportunities for collaboration and career advancement. It involves acknowledging those who have made substantial contributions to the research while avoiding unfair practices like ghost authorship. Most research today is conducted collaboratively, involving multiple researchers with complementary expertise. It recognizes and promotes teamwork, encouraging researchers to work together to tackle complex problems. Authorship is a means of sharing research results with the academic community and the public thus it ensures that the work is accessible to a wider audience and contributes to the advancement of knowledge in the respective field. The last but by no means the least, the number of citations a publication receives is often used as a measure of its impact and influence in the field. Authors benefit from increased visibility and recognition as their work is cited more frequently.

However, there are several potential issues related to authorship. According to [Hart and Perlis \(2021\)](#), there is an observed increase in the disparity of authorship among researchers publishing in prestigious journals (of academic medical) particularly in the most influential ones. The researchers propose that these findings could have ramifications on various processes, such as promotions and the allocation of research funding, which often rely on authorship metrics as significant factors in decision-making. In other study, [Fong and Wilhite \(2017\)](#) identify a prevalent occurrence of misattribution in research publications and research



proposals. One specific aspect of misattribution relates to the presence of co-authors.

The authorship policy concerning the ranking of named authors in publications varies across many countries (Nicholas, et al., 2017). In the context of China, the first author is identified as the individual who assumes primary responsibility for conducting the majority of the research and composing the main content of the paper. In Malaysia, authorship attribution within a research team is contingent upon the active intellectual contributions of all team members to the study. Additionally, if someone secures funding for a project that leads to a publication, they should always be recognized as an author (Macfarlane, 2017). The above three are the most relevant to Indonesian case of authorship.

**Table 6.** Translation Studies Authorship

Rank	One Author	%	Two Authors	%	Et al.	%
S1	6	46.15	1	7.69	6	46.15
S2	17	36.17	12	25.53	18	38.30

The percentages provided in table 6 represent the proportion of researchers falling into different authorship categories. Nearly half of the researchers publish independently, while the same percentage is involved in collaborative work with multiple authors. The remaining 7.69% of researchers have participated in joint publications with just one co-author. This suggests that there is a mix of individual and collaborative research efforts among the researchers evaluated in S1.

The increase in collaborative authorship has been ascribed to various factors, one of which is the expansion of multi-disciplinary research (Macfarlane, 2017). Multiple-authorship found in S1 publications encompasses diverse variations, ranging from three, four, five, seven to nine authors per article. This variation in multi-authorship indicates different collaboration patterns in the research projects and publications. Some articles have only three or four authors, suggesting a more focused and compact research team. On the other hand, there are articles with five, seven, or even nine authors, indicating more extensive and possibly interdisciplinary research efforts. The diverse range of authors in each article may also reflect the complexity of the research problems tackled, the need for specialized expertise from multiple researchers, or collaborative projects involving teams from various institutions or disciplines. It highlights the collaborative nature of research and the significance of teamwork in generating knowledge and contributing to the academic community of translation. Additionally, the variation in authorship can also be influenced by the conventions and practices of specific research fields and academic institutions.

The data of S2 indicates a relatively balanced distribution among the three authorship categories in S2 publications. The percentage of single-authored articles is slightly higher than those with two authors, while multi-authored publications account for a significant portion as well. This suggests a mix of individual research work, collaborations between two researchers, and larger-scale research projects involving multiple authors.

In S2 publications, multi-authorship shows variation in the number of authors per article, with the range spanning from 3 to 5 authors. This indicates that the majority of collaborative efforts in S2 publications involve a smaller number of researchers in compared to those of S1, typically forming research teams of three to five members. Such team sizes may suggest focused and more specialized research endeavors, where a limited group of researchers collectively contributes to the study and co-author the resulting articles.

It appears that S1 publications tend to involve more authors per article than S2 publications. This could imply that research endeavors evaluated under S1 are more likely to be larger and involve more extensive collaboration, while S2 publications may focus on relatively smaller, yet still collaborative, research teams. The variations in multi-authorship in both S1 and S2 publications underscore the dynamic nature of research collaborations in Indonesia. These collaborative practices can lead to the exploration of diverse research topics, the pooling of resources and expertise, and the dissemination of knowledge among a broader community of researchers. Additionally, it reflects the recognition of the importance of teamwork and collective contributions in advancing scientific knowledge and academic excellence.

**Table 7.** Translation Studies Authors' Nationality

Rank	Indonesian	%	Foreign	%	Mixed	%
S1	9	69.23	4	30.77	0	0.00
S2	43	91.49	2	4.26	2	4.26

The datasets in [table 7](#) present the distribution of S1 and S2 articles written by Indonesian researchers and those authored by foreign nationals. Out of the total articles evaluated in S1, 69.23% of them are written by researchers with Indonesian nationality, and the remaining 30.77% authored by foreign researchers. Meanwhile, in S2, 91.49% of the articles were written by Indonesian researchers, 4.26% were authored by foreign researchers, and 4.26% were collaborative works involving both Indonesian and foreign researchers. A smaller percentage, 4.26%, of articles in S2 are written by foreign researchers suggests that S2 publications have fewer contributions from foreign authors compared to S1. One interesting aspect in S2 is the presence of collaborative works, comprising 4.26% of the articles. This indicates a certain level of international cooperation and joint research efforts between Indonesian and foreign researchers.

The data reflects the diverse and collaborative nature of research in the academic landscape of Indonesia. Overall, the comparison reveals that S2 publications have a stronger focus on showcasing research conducted by Indonesian researchers, with a smaller representation of foreign authors compared to S1. However, both S1 and S2 demonstrate international collaboration through the presence of articles involving joint efforts between Indonesian and foreign researchers. In some cases, research collaborations involving foreign authors can enhance the visibility of a publication, leading to higher citation rates. International collaborations can increase the reach of the research, as it gets exposed to a broader audience and diverse research communities. This increased visibility may

contribute to higher citation rates. Therefore, international collaboration is strongly recommended in the realm of research and publication of translation studies.

## CONCLUSION

This descriptive qualitative research sheds light on the distribution of translation studies in academic journals indexed by Sinta (S1 and S2). The findings indicate a greater prevalence of S2 journals compared to S1, likely due to varying criteria for classification and ongoing development of journals. Furthermore, the analysis reveals a discernible difference in the proportion of applied translation studies between S1 and S2 journals, with higher-ranked journals placing more emphasis on practical applications. While the dominance of pure translation studies in both ranks highlights the importance of building a strong theoretical foundation, it also points to a potential gap in addressing real-world translation challenges. Encouraging more applied research and fostering collaboration with industry stakeholders can help bridge this gap and improve the field's practical outcomes.

The findings of this research indicate a prevalence of the qualitative approach in translation studies within both S1 and S2 journals. Quantitative research is relatively scarce, representing only a small percentage of the publications, while mixed-method approaches are also limited but present to some extent. The analysis of authorship patterns reveals that S1 publications exhibit a mix of individual and collaborative research efforts, with larger-scale research projects involving more authors per article. On the other hand, S2 publications tend to involve smaller, yet still collaborative, research teams. It suggests that S1 research studies may be more extensive and involve broader collaboration compared to S2. Regarding the nationality of authors, S1 journals have a more balanced representation, with a significant number of articles authored by foreign researchers. In contrast, S2 journals have a stronger focus on showcasing research conducted by Indonesian authors, with a smaller representation of foreign authors. However, it is noteworthy that both S1 and S2 journals demonstrate international collaboration through joint efforts between Indonesian and foreign researchers, as evidenced by the presence of collaborative works in S2.

The outcomes of this research hold relevance not solely for translation studies researchers but also for journal editors in their editorial decisions pertaining to the publication of scholarly articles in the field of translation. S1 and S2 research publication on translation studies in Indonesia have a plethora of research subjects, particularly within the domain of applied translation studies. Delving into this arena can be significantly enriched by fostering closer collaboration with industry stakeholders. Increasing applied research can balance out the current focus on pure research in the field of translation studies. Concurrently, forging partnerships with researchers hailing from diverse disciplines holds the promise of unlocking greater potential for applied researches. Conversely, for those who prefer to remain within the realm of pure research, an alternative avenue involves an in-depth exploration of the translation process itself, serving as a viable substitute to concentrating solely on the study of translation products.

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