

Translation strategy for nominal phrases: analysis of morphosemantic errors

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ARTICLE INFO

Received: 27 April 2019
Revised: 18 May 2019
Accepted: 9 June 2019

KEYWORDS

attributive endocentric phrase,
functional equivalent,
morphosemantics,
naturalization,
nominal phrase.

ABSTRACT

This article discusses translation strategies related to Morphosemantic Errors. The purpose of this research is to identify nominal phrases, then each structure of nominal phrases is described into three forms of nominal phrases, namely coordinative endocentric phrases, attributive endocentric phrases, and fixed phrases and analyze the strategies used by the translator in translating this short story. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The results of the analysis show that the translator uses various strategies in translating, namely transfer, naturalization, cultural equivalents, functional equivalents, descriptive equivalents, synonyms, comprehensive equivalents, shifting or transposition, modulation, compensation, translation of familiar words, component analysis, paraphrasing, reduction, expansion. In addition, there are some deviations to the nominal phrase. To reveal morphosemantic errors in the Indonesian translation text. Language is used by humans in the world to interact with others. It is a system of arbitrary sound symbols, used by members of social groups to identify themselves, communicate, and work together". Every country has a different language, for example there are several languages whose sentences start with a noun or are also called nouns. The words that are included in nouns are people, animals, things and concepts such as in English and in Chinese.



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1 INTRODUCTION

In order to translate sentences properly, it is necessary to pay attention to the suitability of the position of each category at the phrase level, one of which is the nominal category. There are several differences between Indonesian and Mandarin, especially in nominal phrases, including 1) in terms of form, Indonesian nouns consist of nouns in the form of basic words, and derivative nouns that are formed through affixation, repetition, and compounding. Meanwhile, Mandarin is not formed through affixation, repetition, and compounding [1][2]. 2) noun function, Indonesian nominal phrases can occupy the S, P, O, K and complementary functions, on the other hand, Chinese nominal phrases can only occupy the S, P, O and K functions, cannot occupy the complementary function. The nominal Indonesian phrase expands to the left using the MD structure (explaining to be explained), if it is followed by numeralia and numeralia auxiliary words, and also expands to the right using the DM structure (explained to explain). In contrast, nominal Chinese phrases generally use the MD structure, namely nouns followed by other nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, numeralia, phrases, place descriptions and direction information. However, the coordinative phrase uses the DM structure. In addition to the MD and DM structure, nominal Chinese phrases include two full words and fixed phrases. 3) An important factor in syntactic construction is word order. Neither the word order of the nominal phrases in Indonesian or Mandarin cannot be exchanged because their meanings will be different. Likewise with the tone of the word or ton, if you pronounce it incorrectly, it will have different meanings. On the other hand, the intonation in Indonesian pronunciation does not change the meaning, only to find out which sounds are rising, flattening, or decreasing at the end of the utterance. From the above explanation, it can be seen that nominal phrases play an important role in syntactic construction, if the translation is not accurate, the meaning will be different [3][4].

Translating a text from one language called the source language (SL) into another language called the target language (TL) without changing the contents of the original text is called the translation process. The messages contained in BSu must be preserved, and must not be lost in TL. The translation is divided into two, namely the translation of oral translation (interpreter) and written translation such as translating documents, books or matters related to writing/text [5].

Short story/novel fans, especially Indonesian people, do not only like short stories/novels by the nation's children but foreign language short stories/novels such as short stories/novels in English and Mandarin, the genre of short stories/novels that are read also varies, ranging from short stories/comedy novels, mysteries, horror, history, Islam and

short stories/science fiction novels. However, there are obstacles for fans of foreign language short stories/novels due to language differences. In Chinese short stories/novels, there are several different sentence structures, idioms, and cultural terms found in every Chinese short story/novel. One of them is the short story New Year's offerings in Luxun's book *The Diary of the Crazy People* by Luxun, a collection of several short stories written between 1918 and 1926, all about criticism and criticism of Chinese society at that time. In order to understand the meaning of the message in the short story/novel, an accurate, reasonable and clear translation is needed. So that it can make people who read short stories/novels dissolve in the storyline [6][7].

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A person or a group of translators, especially a short story/novel translator, is required to be able to translate a text well, it is not easy, the translator will find many difficulties, the difficulties include language structure, language patterns, word choice, words with culture, terms in a field, and different word concepts in a particular field. In order for the translation of short stories/novels to meet the requirements, it is necessary to use a translation strategy, one of which is the Newmark translation strategy [8]. Here is a brief explanation, transfer (Transference), the definition of transfer is the process of moving the source language word into the target language word, naturalization is transferring and adapting the SL word with pronunciation in the target language. Cultural equivalent is translating the word culture in BSu into the word TL culture, functional equivalent is translation strategy uses cultural words, requiring culture-free words, sometimes with new specific terms; therefore it neutralizes the word BSu; and sometimes add information. This translation strategy is an analysis of cultural components, this component analysis can be carried out in conjunction with other translation strategies such as transfers. This translation strategy is the most accurate way of translating culturally charged words [9][10].

Descriptive equivalent is conveying the meaning of the SL text from one word meaning explained into the TL text into several words, Synonymy is translation strategy is used if you cannot find the exact equivalent of words in SL into TL, and the word is not important in the text, for example adjectives and adverbs. Synonyms are appropriate only when literal translation is not possible and also the word is not of sufficient importance in component analysis. Through Translation is comprehensive translation is the literal translation of a general equivalent, such as compound components, names of organizations including international organizations whose acronyms are generally known. For example UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is translated into the

United Nations educational, scientific and cultural organization. This translation strategy can also be called calque or loan translation. Shift or transposition is a translation strategy that tries to replace grammar from BSu to TL. both changes in word class, grammatical categories, and changes in sentence structure such as passive to active forms. Modulation strategy is used because SL and TL may show different perspectives so that the translator mimics the messages contained in adjusting the norms contained in TL. Compensation is translation strategy is carried out if the SL information elements cannot be conveyed into the TL, because the information elements have no equivalent in the TL. Recognized translation of a familiar word is the generally accepted translation of an institutional term. Component analysis in translation, component analysis is the basic process for comparing words in the source language with words in the target language which have the same meaning but the equivalent is not clear, by demonstrating the first component in general and then differentiating them [11][12][13]. Generally, the word in the source language has a more specific meaning than the word in the target language, so the translator must add one or two.

Paraphrasing is an explanation of the meaning of a text segment because the text contains implied meaning or deletion. Reduction is reducing the word in TL [16][17]. Adjective + nominal noun/phrase BSu is translated into a noun in SL. Example: science linguistique is translated to linguistics. Expansion, namely adding words without changing the meaning in TL. The adjective in SL is translated into English as TL with the adverb + past participle or present participle + object. Example: cheveux égaux translates to evenly cut hair.

3 DISCUSSION

Morphology is the study of the form and formation of words. In Arabic linguistics it is called *l'm as-Sharf*. *l'm as-Sharf* is a science that discusses the basics of word formation and word construction, including affixes or affixations (Asy'ari, 2016; Natsir, 2017). Bungatang (2017) emphasizes that affixation is the process of adding a prefix or prefix, suffix or suffix, insertion or infix, and a combination of prefix and suffix or confix in the root word. In addition to studying the intricacies of word forms and the effects of word form changes on word class and meaning, morphology also studies the grammatical arrangement of parts of words. Morphology also studies the intricacies of word form and the function of word form changes, both grammatical and semantic functions.

In line with this, semantics is also a study of meaning, signs, and representations, both mentally and linguistically. In short, semantics is the study of sign systems in a language known as

the science of *al-Dalâlah*. Adds that the science of *al-Dalâlah* is related to morphology and syntax. So, morphosemantics is a combination of sub-disciplines of linguistics, namely morphology and semantics using morphology as the basis for taking semantic meaning and its morphological processes in an inflective or derivative manner. Furthermore, according to El morphosemantic analysis is language research using morphological theory and semantic theory.

In the domain of translation, the morphosemantic aspect is fundamental in building accurate words. This is usually seen from the change in words and meanings referred to in the source language (SL) to be communicated into the target language (TL). In other words, the meaning of translation means SL which is translated must be communicated correctly and must have the same meaning as SL. In addition, translators must also pay attention to word selection, the right and equivalent words, so as not to make mistakes in the translation process. Therefore, translators should pay attention to the morphosynchronous aspects in order to produce an equivalent TL translation. This means that translation must be careful in building words and avoid translation errors related to morphosemantic aspects [14][15].

Morphological errors are the inability of the translator to display meanings that come from inflectional and derivational affixes in one word. A semantic error is an attachment error in choosing or using the appropriate vocabulary in the correct sentence structure. Morphosemantic errors must be related to language error analysis [18][19]. The analysis of language errors can be understood from the three words used. Analysis means the process of discussing and parsing the aim of wanting to know something so that it is possible to find out the core of the problem. The problems found were then explored, criticized, and reviewed and then concluded to be understood.

In error analysis, there are four regions or taxonomies of language errors, namely: the taxonomy of linguistic errors; taxonomy of performance strategy errors; taxonomy of comparative errors; and a taxonomy of communication effect errors. The taxonomy of linguistic errors includes (1) phonological level errors; (2) morphological and syntactic errors; (3) semantic and word level errors; and (4) discourse level errors. Language errors are the result of speakers violating grammar rules or rules. In line with this, language errors are anomalies of language rules which are a natural symptom of the second language learning process. Errors that occur in language learners can be categorized as interlingual errors and intralingual errors which can take the form of spelling errors, syntax errors, morphological errors, semantic errors, and translation errors.

A translator must have the skills needed to translate, namely the ability to solve problems. The matter of translation is usually called translation. A person's knowledge of the meaning of a word or sentence will greatly determine the success of a good translation. Translation is the equivalent of the word translation. Translation is a noun from verbal to translate. Translation means moving a source language into TL. The term translation in English has several meanings, including referring to the general subject area, the product or text that has been translated and the process or action of producing translation, which is known as translation.

Translation is an activity to reproduce the message or message of the source language with the closest and most natural equivalent in the recipient's language, both in terms of meaning and style. Ideally, translation will not be perceived as a translation. However, to reproduce that message, inevitably requires grammatical and lexical adjustments. This adjustment should not create unusual structures in the language of the recipient. Translation as the reproduction of the most natural and natural equivalent of the message from SL into the language of the recipient by emphasizing aspects of meaning, then style [20].

Although style is important, meaning must be the top priority in translation. This equivalence is then termed dynamic equivalent, which is the quality of the translation containing the original message from the source which has been transferred into TL in such a way that the response from the receptor is the same as that of the receptor for the original message from the source. In other words, dynamic equivalents produce the same response between the readers of the translation and the readers of the original source. The main concept of translation is an effort to divert the source text with an equivalent text in TL. By finding equivalences that have equivalent semantic structures. Translation is an attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language with the same message or statement in another language. Based on these definitions, it can be concluded that translation focuses on the meaning of the equivalent or equivalent of a language in another language [21].

Language reflects culture and a translator must be able to understand that culture and the stereotypical steps in reproducing the meaning of the source text. This means that translation is not only fixed with the lexical equivalent in the dictionary, but is also able to interpret it from the side of the text and context. Because the readers will feel the acceptance of the translation results. Translated text with a high level of clarity can help readers understand the text more easily. In other words, readers only see the "results" of the practice of translation, not the "practice" of translation.

The results of a good translation should be read as if it were an original written in TL. In order to produce a good translation, a translator should pay attention to linguistic and nonlinguistic aspects. The linguistic aspects include: aspects of the morphological level (as-Sarf), syntax (alNaḥwu) and semantics (al-Dalâlah). In general, translation is one of the activities carried out by many foreign language study program students at universities. This is also done by students of Madrasah Aliyah boarding school Darussalam Bogor, whose learning is language-oriented. This translating activity is not only carried out in learning activities at the pesantren, but also in pesantren subjects in schools, such as: insyā 'or composing subjects and muṭāla'ah or reading.

But in fact, there are still many problems regarding translation practices carried out by MA Darussalam Bogor students. The obstacle is in the form of translation results that are close to the source message, both from Indonesian into Arabic and vice versa. This happens because students still make mistakes in translation. In learning, this is called language error. There are several terms that experts use to indicate language errors, namely: error and mistake. Error that are classified as errors cannot be corrected by themselves because learners need to be given a more relevant understanding. As for mistakes, the learners can correct mistakes themselves if they are shown the mistakes they have made.

Basically, research on the analysis of mistranslation in this text has been done before. The mistakes made by students include: word and verb morphology as well as syntactic errors at the level of phrases, clauses, sentences and letter errors at the level of prepositions. This error occurred because of the influence of Indonesian into Arabic. 150 identified strategies, six forms of translation strategies were found that emerged from authentic texts translated by students from Indonesian to Arabic. The six forms are: addition, omission, transposition, modulation, borrowing, and calculating. Morphological and syntactic errors in translation works. The research was a type of morphological error, namely word formation. The errors that fall into these errors can be grouped into two groups, namely (1) inflectional suffixes for the formation of comparative and superlative meanings, and (2) derivational affixes for verb formation. Syntax errors are illustrated by errors in word order and irregularities in the use of the structure of phrases, clauses, and sentences. Syntax errors are grouped into three types, including: (1) word order, (2) omission, and (3) failure to transfer the intent of the source text. These various studies still have gaps that have not been studied, namely regarding the analysis of morphosemantic errors in the translated text. Based on this, this study will focus on the analysis of morphosemantic errors of the translation text in the field of Arabic verb studies [22].

Translation is the process of making the resulting language from one source language (SL) into another language called the destination language (TL). Translation in English, first discovered in 1340, comes from ancient French, namely translation and from Latin, namely translation which means to carry from the participle verb, *transferre*, which means to carry. Meanwhile translation is according to a phenomenon that has a big effect on everyday life. They also define translation as a process and a product. The first understanding as a process means that there is a process when translating from taking the original text or source text (SL) and converting it into another language in the form of a text called the target text (TL) [23]. One more thing is the meaning as a product, namely the result of the translation produced by the translator. In line with the previous one, it also distinguishes translation into two perspectives, namely an internal perspective that emphasizes a translator when carrying out the translation process from TS to TT, and external perspective, namely the perspective of the reader who sees as a product or result of translation. In contrast, translation is defined as the result of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is re-contextualized in another. However, as a linguistic operation, translation, however, follows substantially influenced by various extra-linguistic factors and conditions. Meaning as a copy of the language; translation (from one language to another) and the results of translating.

Following are some of the contextual factors that make translation such a complex phenomenon:

- 1) Structural characteristics such as expressive potential and constraints that exist in two languages in translation.
- 2) Extra linguistic spheres which are cut off in different ways from the source language to the target language.
- 3) The source text with its aesthetic, linguistic and linguistic characteristics, which in its rules refers to the source of the lingua-cultural community.
- 4) Rules on aesthetics, style and linguistics of the target lingua-cultural community.
- 5) Rules on the target language which are internalized by the translator.
- 6) Intertextuality that regulates the totality of the text in the target language culture.
- 7) Traditions, principles, history and ideology of translation refers to the target lingua-cultural community.
- 8) Clear translation is given to the translator by someone or the translation commissioning institution
- 9) The conditions of the translator's workplace
- 10) Knowledge, expertise, ethical attitude and profile of the translator as well as his subjectivity in translation theory
- 11) Knowledge of translation receptors, expertise, ethical attitudes and profile attitudes on the translator are as good as their subjectivity towards translation theory.

From some of the contextual factors above, it can be said that achieving acceptance of a translation result is not easy because the process from SL to TL is not simple. These factors can be taken into consideration when carrying out the translation process. In an effort to achieve translation results that are acceptable to readers, several strategies in translation are needed to distinguish two translation strategies, namely literal (word for word) and free (free). Both of these strategies are still used according to the type of text being translated, for example literals are still used in the translation of legal documents or scriptures which cannot be translated into free form, meanwhile free strategy translation can be found from texts. a looser source so that this strategy can be used. In contrast to the equivalence strategy which divides it at five levels to achieve equivalence, namely: 1) at the word level, 2) at the level above the word, 3) the grammatical equivalent, 4) the equivalent at the text level, 5) pragmatic equivalents.

Vinay and Darbelnet generally distinguish two translation strategies, namely literal or direct (direct) and oblique (indirect). Where in direct translation consists of: 1) borrowing (loan), for example the word *credit* (English) becomes *credit* in Indonesian, 2) *calque*, which is a special loan in which the borrowed language is in the form of an expression from another language or it can be said as an uptake that is translated literally, for example *hard ware* (English) and *hardware* in (Indonesian), 3) literal (word for word) for example I read a book (English) to I read a book (Indonesian). Meanwhile, the oblique strategy (indirect) includes the following: 1) transposition (transposition) means that translation is done by changing the position of the word class with other word classes, for example from a verb to a noun or vice versa without changing the meaning of the message to be conveyed. This transposition consists of two types, namely a) obligatory (mandatory) when TL has no other choice from the existing linguistic system, for example he bought a new car yesterday (in English) so he bought a new house yesterday (in Indonesian) said bought in English. is the past tense or the past tense in Indonesian, the verb has no time difference so it means to keep buying either in the past, present, or future form, while b) optional (choice) is an optional transposition, which is related to the style of structuring in TL, for example Michael never gave his father any gifts (in English) in Indonesian, it can be in the form of Michael never giving any gifts to his father, Michael never giving any gifts to his father, or Michael never giving gifts to his father, 2) Modulation (modulation) is a variation of the message form, which is obtained by changing the point of view of this modulation d There are two types, namely a) free (free) modulation that occurs for nonlinguistic reasons and usually emphasizes its meaning, for example it is not easy to survive in a corona outbreak (in English) it becomes very difficult to survive during the corona outbreak (in Indonesian) where the negative form it is not easy to

change into the positive form is very difficult, b) obligatory (mandatory) occurs when the word, phrase or sentence structure cannot be found in the TT for example: physics is very difficult to study (in English) physics is very difficult to learn (Indonesian) where the infinitive in English is translated into passive in Indonesian, 3) equivalence is used when the situations of TS and TT have different language styles and structural methods, for example in expressions of pain ouch! (in English) and oh my! (Indonesian) or for example in the term onomatopoeia in animal sounds such as cock-a-doodle-do (English) and kukuruyuk (Indonesian), 4) adaptation is made when TS is not present in TT, for example how do you do? (in English) how are you (in Indonesian)

4 CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the morphosemantic errors of translating Indonesian texts into Arabic by students of MA Darussalam Bogor, it can be concluded that students tend to mistranslate texts using past verbal (fi'il māḍi) or nonlampau verbs (fi'il muḍāri '). Students are also weak in choosing the appropriate meaning. Another mistake is a generalization that comes from the intralingual transfer of the rules in Arabic as the target language. This has in fact led to the formation of another relatively new sentence. The strategies applied to each topic vary, such as the strategy for the title of the film using strategy. literal, free, and a combination of literal and free; while translation in books where there are elements of translation combined with feminism theory, the translation strategies used are supplementing, hijacking, and prefacing and footnoting; translation strategy in the theme structure in the headlines, namely the structure of themes such as individual, multiple, and clausative themes as well as in their translation; strategies in opera are functional and communicative equivalence strategies of culture and ideology, translation strategies that can be done with cross-cultural pragmatic studies which can use strategies of translating domestication, alienation, elimination and reconfiguration; strategies that are often used by students' writing are borrowing, omitting, synonym, addition, and transposition strategies; Translation strategies for idioms that are applied are free, literal, borrowing, adaptation, notation, rhetorical, annotation, and combination strategies that can be done in an integrated manner; in the poetry the strategies applied were simplification and reorganization; in the drama the translation strategies used are displacement, cultural equivalence, functional equivalence, literal, descriptive equivalence, synonym, through translation, transposition, modulation, paraphrasing, expansion, deletion, reduction, synonym expansions referring to Venuti, namely domestication and foreignization translation strategies; and the translation strategy for obscurity or obscurity in the opening of

the news, namely the equivalent translation, conversion, expansion and omission strategies [24][25].

The implementation of the study results in the study of translation strategies can be used as a reference for research in the field of translation, study of translation learning or practically where the source texts to be translated are various. For studies, research studies take different article topics such as text on religious, economic, political, legal studies and others so that the study obtained will be richer and more useful in the field of translation.

Conflict of Interest Statement

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

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