

A Bibliometric Analysis of Translation Studies in Indonesia: Mapping Trends and Research Trajectories

Novriyanto Napu¹, Usman Pakaya², Hanisah Hanafi³, Moon Hidayati Otoluwa⁴, Amirullah Abduh⁵
 Department of English Language Education, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia^{1,2,3,4}
 Department of English Language Education, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia⁵
 Email Correspondence: n.napu@ung.ac.id

Abstract

Background:

Translation Studies has expanded internationally through bibliometric, computational, and interdisciplinary developments, yet the publication trajectory of Translation Studies in Indonesia has not been mapped systematically. A bibliometric overview is therefore needed to identify the field's thematic concentration, collaboration patterns, and publication visibility.

Methodology:

This study employed a bibliometric design using records retrieved from Scopus and selected Indonesian peer-reviewed journals published between 2014 and 2025. After eligibility filtering, 137 Indonesia-focused records and 7,113 international reference records were analyzed using Biblioshiny.

Findings:

Indonesian Translation Studies was dominated by humanistic, pedagogical, and culturally oriented themes, whereas corpus-based, computational, and machine-translation topics appeared less frequently. In contextual comparison with the international reference set, the Indonesian corpus showed slower thematic diversification and lower visibility of technology-oriented translation research.

Conclusion:

These findings indicate that Indonesian Translation Studies is growing, but its publication profile remains more concentrated in humanistic and pedagogical domains than in technology-oriented and corpus-based areas. This pattern matters because it influences how the field may engage with emerging methods, international collaboration, and wider scholarly visibility in contemporary Translation Studies.

Originality:

This study provides a bibliometric mapping of Indonesian Translation Studies based on peer-reviewed publication records and situates the national corpus in contextual comparison with an international reference set.

Keywords	:	Translation Studies; Bibliometric Analysis; Research Trends; Indonesia, Digital Translation
DOI	:	10.24903/sj.v11i1.2342
Received	:	February 2026
Accepted	:	April 2026
Published	:	April 2026
How to cite this article (APA)	:	Napu, N., Pakaya, U., Hanafi, H., Otoluwa, M. H., & Abduh, A. (2026). A bibliometric analysis of translation studies in Indonesia: Mapping trends and research trajectories. <i>Script Journal: Journal of Linguistics and English Teaching</i> , 11(1), 154-171. https://doi.org/10.24903/sj.v11i1.2342
Copyright Notice	:	<p>Authors retain copyright and grant the journal right of first publication with the work simultaneously licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License that allows others to share the work with an acknowledgement of the work's authorship and initial publication in this journal.</p> 

INTRODUCTION

Translation Studies has become increasingly diverse in its objects, methods, and analytical frameworks, with recent scholarship examining the field through corpus-based, computational, audiovisual, cognitive, and interdisciplinary perspectives (Shawaqfeh & Khasawneh, 2023; Wang & Xin, 2024). Within this expanding landscape, bibliometric mapping has become a useful approach for tracing publication growth, thematic concentration, collaboration structures, and citation visibility across research traditions (Pan & Wu, 2024; Qassem & AlThebi, 2025; Yang et al., 2025). Recent bibliometric studies have mapped global developments in Translation Studies and related subfields (Ali et al., 2025; An, 2024; Zhu & Aryadoust, 2023), but Indonesian Translation Studies has not yet been systematically examined at the macro-publication level through a comparable bibliometric lens. Existing scholarship suggests that Translation Studies in Indonesia has developed largely within language education, applied linguistics, and literary or cultural analysis, with frequent attention to translation strategies, equivalence, error analysis, cultural adaptation, and classroom-oriented pedagogy (Dewi et al., 2019; He & Xiong, 2025; Jaleniauskiene et al., 2023). These studies provide valuable insight into recurrent topics and disciplinary locations, but they do not yet show, at the macro level, how publication output has evolved over time, how themes cluster across the national corpus, how collaboration networks are structured, or how Indonesian publication patterns relate contextually to wider international developments (Umeanowai & Hu, 2024; Xia & Ni, 2024; Dong et al., 2022). For that reason, current knowledge remains informative at the topical or institutional level but still limited at the level of field-wide publication mapping (Tan et al., 2023; Oktavianti, 2025).

A related contextual issue concerns the visibility of technology-oriented translation research, where international Translation Studies has shown growing engagement with corpus-based analysis, machine translation, post-editing, and other quantitatively oriented approaches, yet these themes appear less frequently in the indexed Indonesian corpus examined in this study, a pattern that aligns with broader bibliometric findings on regional publication visibility and thematic clustering in Translation Studies (Tono, 2014; Gomez, 2020; Remael et al., 2016). In this article, digital language resources are treated as contextual rather than central objects of analysis: the study does not measure infrastructure directly, but it does consider the lower publication visibility of corpus-based and computational themes as an indirect publication-level signal that may be related to broader resource and methodological conditions, a cautious interpretation echoed in bibliometric mappings of field-wide trends and

infrastructure-related constraints in Southeast Asian contexts (Umeanowai & Hu, 2024; Tan et al., 2023; Lee et al., 2021; Hunter, 2016). This interpretation is necessarily cautious because the study maps publication patterns, not institutional capacity or infrastructure itself, a caveat also emphasized in prior work on publishing ecosystems and the diffusion of computational approaches within Indonesian translation studies and adjacent linguistics fields (Dong et al., 2022; Oktavianti, 2025; Hizbullah et al., 2019). Indonesian overviews of translation research remain limited in scope. Dewi (2019), for example, offered an important early overview of translation research across ten Indonesian universities between 2008 and 2018, but the study was based mainly on student theses, covered only selected regions, and did not examine peer-reviewed publication networks, thematic clustering, citation visibility, or contextual comparison with international publication trends. Consequently, previous scholarship has been useful for identifying local research tendencies, yet it cannot fully answer how Indonesian Translation Studies has developed as a publication field across journals, institutions, and thematic clusters over time. The present study addresses this need by using a bibliometric approach to map peer-reviewed publication patterns in Indonesian Translation Studies and to situate those patterns in contextual relation to an international reference set.

Bibliometric mapping using visualization software such as VOSviewer and Biblioshiny is appropriate for this study because it can reveal publication growth, thematic concentration, collaboration structures, and citation visibility across a defined corpus, and in this article that approach is used to examine Indonesian Translation Studies through publication trends, keyword co-occurrence, and co-authorship patterns, while a larger international reference dataset is used for contextual comparison (Muntiah & Dewi, 2023; Sheoran & Paikane, 2026; Verawati & Ramdani, 2024). This framing aligns with the broader literature in translation studies and bibliometrics that position co-authorship networks, co-word analyses, and cross-border comparisons as central indicators of field structure and international connectedness (Mohammed, 2024). Against this background, the study addresses the following research question: How has Translation Studies research in Indonesia developed in terms of thematic focus, methodological orientation, and publication visibility during 2014–2025, and what trajectories can be identified from that development?

Accordingly, this study aims to map the development of Translation Studies in Indonesia between 2014 and 2025 through bibliometric analysis of peer-reviewed publication records. It examines publication growth, keyword co-occurrence, citation visibility, and co-

authorship patterns in order to identify dominant thematic orientations and emerging trends within the Indonesian corpus.

The study differs from earlier Indonesian overview in three ways. First, it focuses on peer-reviewed publication records rather than student theses or institutionally bounded samples. Second, it examines macro-level thematic and collaboration patterns through bibliometric indicators rather than descriptive topical summaries alone. Third, it situates the Indonesian corpus in contextual comparison with an international reference set in order to clarify how national publication patterns relate to wider developments in Translation Studies. In this sense, the novelty of the study lies in providing a systematic publication-level mapping of Indonesian Translation Studies and an empirical baseline for future field development.

METHODOLOGY

Data Sources and Search Strategy

This study employed a bibliometric design to map publication patterns and research tendencies in Translation Studies related to Indonesian scholarly contexts during 2014-2025. Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative approach designed to assess patterns of scientific production and knowledge development through statistical evaluation of publication data, citations, and keyword networks (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Donthu et al., 2021; Hassan & Duarte, 2024; Kumar et al., 2025). The bibliometric approach was selected because it enables the systematic examination of research growth, thematic concentration, citation visibility, and collaboration structures through published bibliographic records (Gessler et al., 2021; Huang & Xin, 2023; Pessin et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2021). It allows researchers to identify dominant research themes, collaboration structures, and intellectual trajectories, thereby offering both descriptive and evaluative insights into the evolution of an academic discipline (Jin & Li, 2025; Sun & Liang, 2024). In the context of Translation Studies, this method provides an evidence-based overview of how research topics, methodologies, and collaborations evolve across time and geographical boundaries (Chen & Zhou, 2025; Mumcu, 2025). Two data streams were used. The first comprised international records retrieved from Scopus. The second comprised Indonesian journal publications selected from nationally recognized journal sources relevant to translation, linguistics, applied linguistics, language education, and related fields. The search was limited to documents published between 2014 and 2025.

Two datasets were constructed. The first was an Indonesian-focused dataset consisting of records retrieved from Scopus and from selected Indonesian peer-reviewed journals relevant

to translation, linguistics, applied linguistics, language education, and related fields. The second was an international reference dataset retrieved from Scopus using the same core translation-related terms without the Indonesia filter. The purpose of this second dataset was contextual and interpretive, namely to provide a broader reference point for thematic and methodological comparison rather than a fully equivalent benchmark.

Searches were conducted on September 5th 2025 in title, abstract, keywords. The Indonesian-focused search used the following Boolean string: (TITLE-ABS“KEY(“translation studies” OR translation OR translating OR translator OR interpreting OR interpreter)) AND (TITLE-ABSIndonesia)) AND (PUBYEAR > 2014 AND PUBYEAR < 2025). The international reference search used the following Boolean string: (TITLE-ABS“KEY(“translation studies” OR translation OR translating OR translator OR interpreting OR interpreter)) AND (PUBYEAR > 2014 AND PUBYEAR < 2025). Indonesian journal sources were included because they met the following credibility criteria: (1) peer-reviewed publication process, (2) national accreditation under the SINTA indexing system, (3) relevance of journal scope to translation, linguistics, or language-related disciplines, and (4) regular publication frequency and accessibility of bibliographic metadata.

Screening and Eligibility

Because this study is bibliometric mapping, which is different from a systematic literature review, record selection therefore did not follow a PRISMA-guided review protocol. Instead, the study employed an eligibility-based corpus construction procedure combined with bibliographic filtering (Donthu et al., 2021; Öztürk et al., 2024). This procedure was considered more appropriate because the objective was not to synthesize evidence on intervention effects or answer a narrowly bounded review question, but to construct a coherent and analytically relevant corpus of peer-reviewed publications representing the development of Translation Studies in Indonesian scholarly contexts. This approach is consistent with bibliometric methodological guidance emphasizing dataset delimitation, data cleaning, and analytical coherence as core stages of bibliometric research design.

Initial retrieval yielded 182 records from Scopus and 96 records from selected Indonesian journal sources. After removal of 41 duplicates, 237 records remained for title and abstract screening. A further 100 records were excluded because they were outside the publication-year range, were not peer-reviewed journal articles, were not substantively focused on translation-related research, or lacked sufficient bibliographic metadata. Full-text checking

was conducted for ambiguous cases. After this process, the final Indonesian-focused corpus comprised 137 records, while the international reference corpus comprised 7,113 records. The inclusion criteria were: (1) peer-reviewed journal articles; (2) publication year between 2014 and 2025; (3) direct relevance to Translation Studies or translation-related inquiry in Indonesian academic contexts; (4) publication in English or Indonesian; and (5) sufficient bibliographic metadata for analysis. The exclusion criteria were: (1) conference papers, book chapters, editorials, theses, and other non-journal documents; (2) duplicate records; (3) records retrieved through keyword overlap but not substantively focused on translation-related research; and (4) records with incomplete metadata that could not be verified.

Data Extraction

For each included record, bibliographic information was extracted in a standardized format, including publication year, title, author name(s), affiliation(s), source title, abstract, author keywords, indexed keywords where available, citation counts, and publication language.

Thematic coding was conducted in two stages. First, keyword co-occurrence maps and frequent-term outputs were generated in Biblioshiny. Second, records were interpreted and grouped into three broad categories: humanistic-pedagogical, interdisciplinary-applied, and technology-oriented Translation Studies. Category assignment was based on titles, abstracts, keywords, and, where needed, full-text inspection of ambiguous records. Coding was performed by two coders, and consistency was ensured through discussions followed by comparison and discussion to resolve discrepancies among authors. Agreement between coders was reached through consensus discussion.

Quality Control

To improve dataset reliability, the bibliographic records underwent cleaning and verification before analysis. This process included deduplication, normalization of author and keyword variants where appropriate, checking source relevance, and removal of records that were topically unrelated despite keyword retrieval. Relevance checking was particularly important because broad search terms such as translation and language can retrieve records outside the intended disciplinary scope. The final dataset was therefore refined through manual screening to ensure that only substantively relevant records were retained.

Bibliometric Analysis Procedures

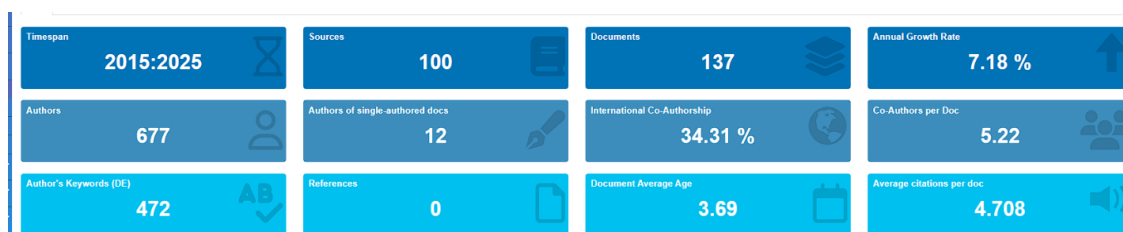
The cleaned dataset was analyzed using Bibliometrix through the Biblioshiny interface (Bibliometrix R-package, version 4.x). The analysis focused on annual scientific production, citation visibility, keyword frequency and co-occurrence, thematic clustering, and co-authorship patterns. For network construction, the minimum frequency threshold was set at 5 for keywords and 2 for co-authorship analysis. Cluster generation and visualization used default Biblioshiny settings, including association strength normalization and Louvain clustering for community detection. Psychometric and methodological trends were not inferred from citation counts alone. Rather, they were identified from recurring keywords, abstracts, indexed metadata, and manual coding of records dealing with validation, adaptation, measurement, or other quantitatively oriented approaches. Throughout the analysis, the Indonesian and international datasets were interpreted contextually because they were constructed through different retrieval logics and were not intended to serve as directly equivalent corpora.

FINDINGS

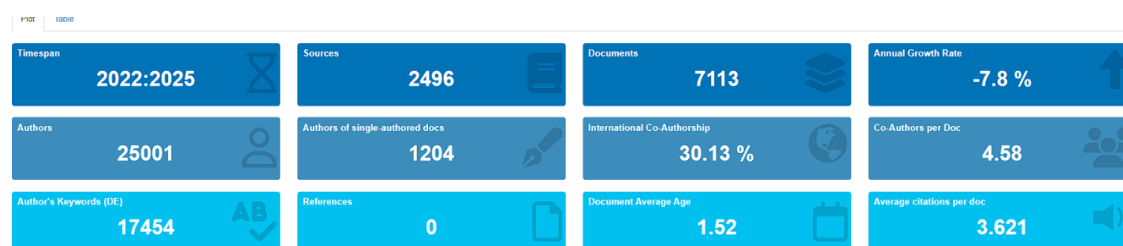
The bibliometric analysis identified differences in publication growth, thematic concentration, citation visibility, and collaboration patterns between the Indonesian-focused dataset and the international comparison set during 2014-2025. In the Indonesian corpus, the most visible areas of publication were concentrated in humanistic, pedagogical, and culturally oriented topics, whereas technology-oriented themes appeared less frequently. In the international comparison corpus, computational, machine-translation, and other data-driven topics appeared more prominently. These patterns are derived from annual production counts, keyword frequencies, term-network clustering, and co-authorship analysis generated through Biblioshiny.

The thematic categories used in this study were developed inductively from keyword co-occurrence patterns and then interpreted at a broader analytical level as: (1) humanistic-pedagogical research, (2) interdisciplinary-applied research, and (3) technology-oriented translation research. The first category included topics related to equivalence, pedagogy, cultural adaptation, text analysis, and translation problems. The second captured translation work linked with health, education, and other applied domains. The third comprised machine translation, corpus-based work, natural language processing, and related computational themes.

In the international reference dataset, computational and data-driven topics such as machine translation, natural language processing, deep learning, and validation-related terminology appeared more frequently and more centrally in the co-occurrence network. Rather than indicating a paradigm shift or the replacement of earlier approaches, this pattern is better interpreted as showing broader thematic diversification and stronger visibility of technology-oriented research in the reference corpus. In addition, methodological and psychometric tendencies in the international reference set were identified through recurrent keywords, abstracts, indexed metadata, and manual coding of records containing terms such as validation, adaptation, reliability, measurement, questionnaire, and reproducibility. This pattern suggests growing methodological diversification rather than a definitive transformation of the field as a whole. In the Indonesian corpus, the most visible publication themes were humanistic, pedagogical, and culturally oriented topics, including translation strategies, equivalence, error analysis, adaptation, and educational translation. Technology-oriented topics such as machine translation, corpus analysis, and computational linguistics were present but occupied less central positions in the keyword network, indicating lower publication visibility within the indexed corpus. Some terms in the Indonesian dataset, such as middle-aged and dementia, should be interpreted cautiously. Their appearance appears to be associated with interdisciplinary studies involving translation, adaptation, or validation in health-related contexts rather than with the core thematic vocabulary of Translation Studies as a whole. They therefore represent one applied substream within the corpus, not a dominant field-wide orientation.



a)



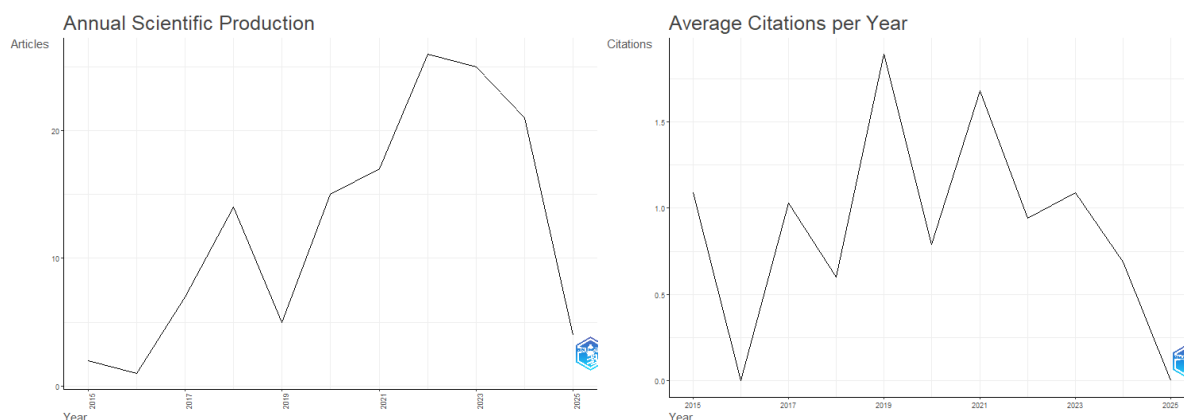
b)

Figure 1. Main Information: a) The Dynamics of Translation Studies in Indonesia using Specific Keywords; b) The Dynamics of International Translation Studies using Specific Keywords

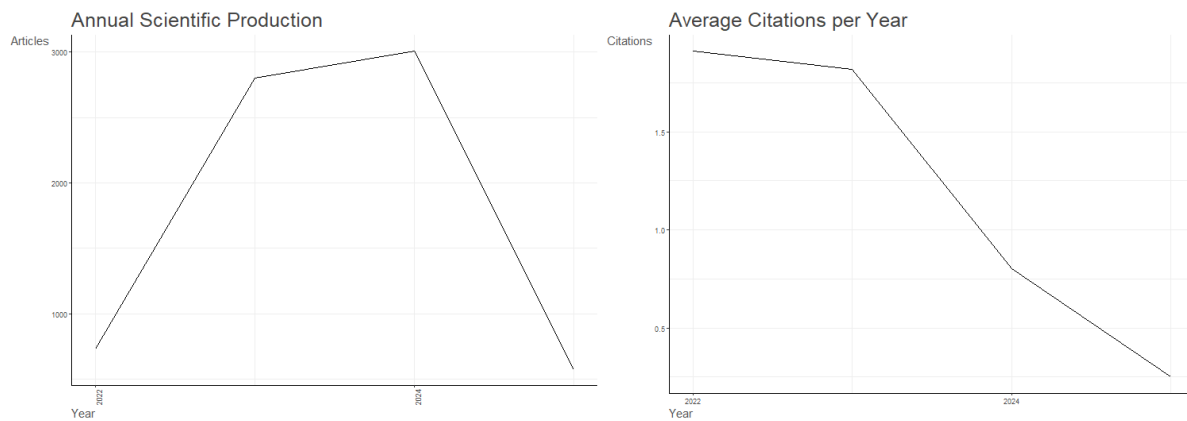
Figure 1 shows the documentary basis of the study, consisting of 137 Indonesia-focused records and 7,113 international reference records for 2014–2025. The difference in corpus size indicates that the international dataset captures a much broader publication volume; accordingly, the comparison should be interpreted contextually rather than as a direct measure of equivalence or competitiveness. The longitudinal analysis of translation-related publications illustrates parallel yet unequal growth trajectories between Indonesia and the global landscape. In Indonesia, publication output peaked in Q3 2022 with 26 papers, followed by a sharp decline to 4 publications by Q1 2025. Conversely, the international field exhibited an extraordinary surge, rising from 731 articles in 2022 to 3,009 in early 2024, before dropping to 573 in 2025.

Citation analysis reveals a discrepancy between productivity and scholarly influence. In Indonesia, the average citation rate peaked in 2019 (13.2 citations/article) but did not correspond with the 2022–2023 publication boom. This suggests a possible lag in recognition or a dilution of research quality. A similar pattern is evident globally: while publication numbers soared, average citations fell from 7.62 in 2022 to 1.59 in 2024, declining further to 0.25 in 2025. Such asymmetry reflects an overproduction of articles without equivalent citation uptake, an indicator of thematic saturation and diminished novelty.

Thematic saturation also became apparent in both contexts. Indonesian research topics, *translation (language)*, *middle-aged*, and *dementia*, reached their saturation point around 2022–2023, after which attention gradually shifted toward technological translation studies. Similarly, international research experienced saturation between 2023–2024 in *computational linguistics*, *machine learning translation*, and *psychometrics*, with subsequent diversification into *Large Language Models (LLMs)* and *deep learning-based translation*. These emerging trends indicate a transition toward generative and multimodal translation paradigms, replacing traditional evaluative approaches.



a)



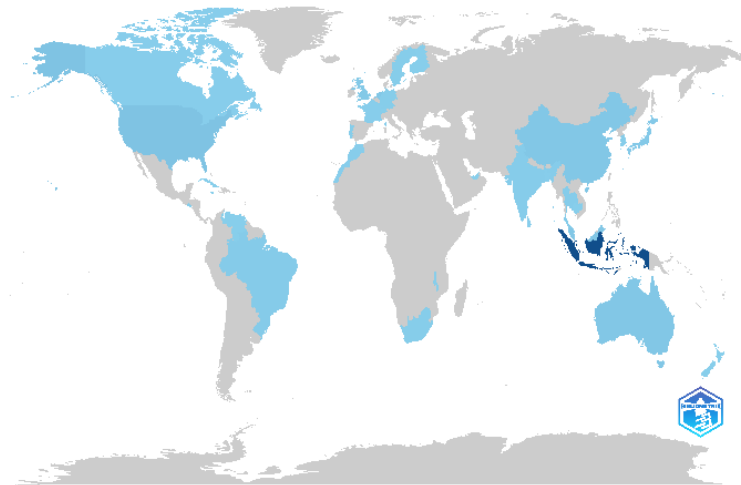
b)

Figure 2. The Annual Scientific Production and The Average Citations for: a) The Dynamics of Translation Studies in Indonesia using Specific Keywords; b) The Dynamics of International Translation Studies using Specific Keywords

Figure 2 illustrates the temporal pattern of scientific production and shows that translation-related publications associated with Indonesia increased over the study period, although the rate of growth remained more modest than that observed in the international comparison set. The figure suggests that Indonesian Translation Studies has experienced steady development in publication visibility, but that this development has occurred within a narrower thematic and quantitative research landscape. Read together with the keyword and thematic analyses, the production trend supports the interpretation that the Indonesian field is expanding yet remains more strongly anchored in humanistic and pedagogical concerns than in computational and data-driven approaches.

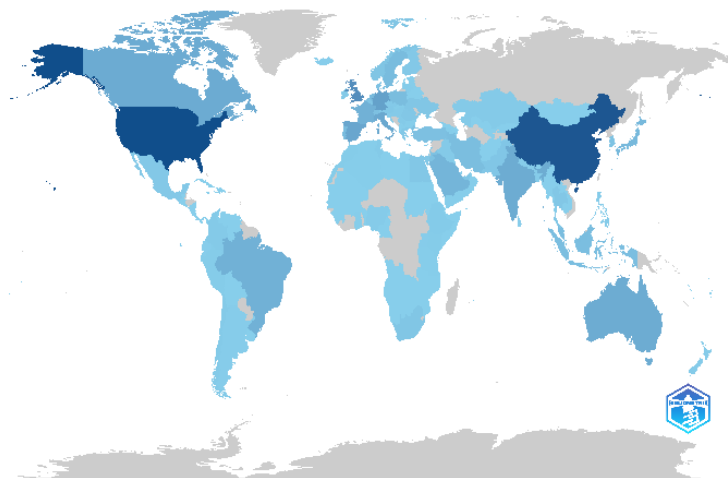
Some keyword concentrations in the Indonesian dataset were associated with applied translation studies in health-related and educational contexts, indicating that interdisciplinary adaptation research formed one visible substream within the broader corpus rather than a dominant phase of the field. Conversely, in international research excluding the keyword *Indonesia*, the United States, China, and the United Kingdom dominated with 2,512, 2,341, and 1,219 publications respectively. Indonesia rank^{ed} 21st globally, with 286 articles and an average of 3.40 citations per paper, underscoring its gradual but steady shift toward digital and AI-based translation research.

Country Scientific Production



a)

Country Scientific Production



b)

Figure 3. Map of Country Scientific Paper Producers; a) National-scale translation studies (Indonesia) using the terms Translation (language) and Middle-aged; b) International-scale translation studies using the specified terms

Figures 3 and 4 further illustrate the thematic structure of the two corpora. In the Indonesian network, humanistic and interdisciplinary-applied themes were more central, whereas computational and machine-translation topics appeared as smaller and less connected clusters. This pattern supports the interpretation that technology-oriented Translation Studies remains present but less visible in the indexed Indonesian corpus.

Based on the most frequent words used in the term tree (three terms) of translation research, studies in Indonesia employing the keywords *translation*, *translation studies*, *machine learning translation application*, *corpus analysis*, *translation problem*, *translation*

error, linguistic, language, and Indonesia reveal the presence of two major clusters, represented in blue and red. This indicates that translation studies in Indonesia primarily focus on two broad themes: the humanistic domain (red cluster) and the cultural and interdisciplinary domain (blue cluster). In addition, several smaller clusters are positioned further from these two dominant clusters. These include computational linguistics, the application of machine learning translation, and related areas such as artificial intelligence (AI). Their peripheral position in the network suggests that these topics remain underrepresented, functioning as subordinate (non-dominant) networks, and have yet to merge into a major or dominant cluster of focus.

In the international network, computational, machine-translation, and validation-related terms appeared more prominently and with stronger interconnections. This suggests greater visibility of data-driven and quantitatively oriented research themes in the international reference set, while still coexisting with humanistic and applied strands of inquiry. The interconnection between these clusters highlights a transition and integration between conventional and modern approaches in global translation studies, wherein research networks are beginning to form synergies between sociotechnical disciplines and computational-linguistic frameworks. The network cloud is illustrated in Figure 4 below.

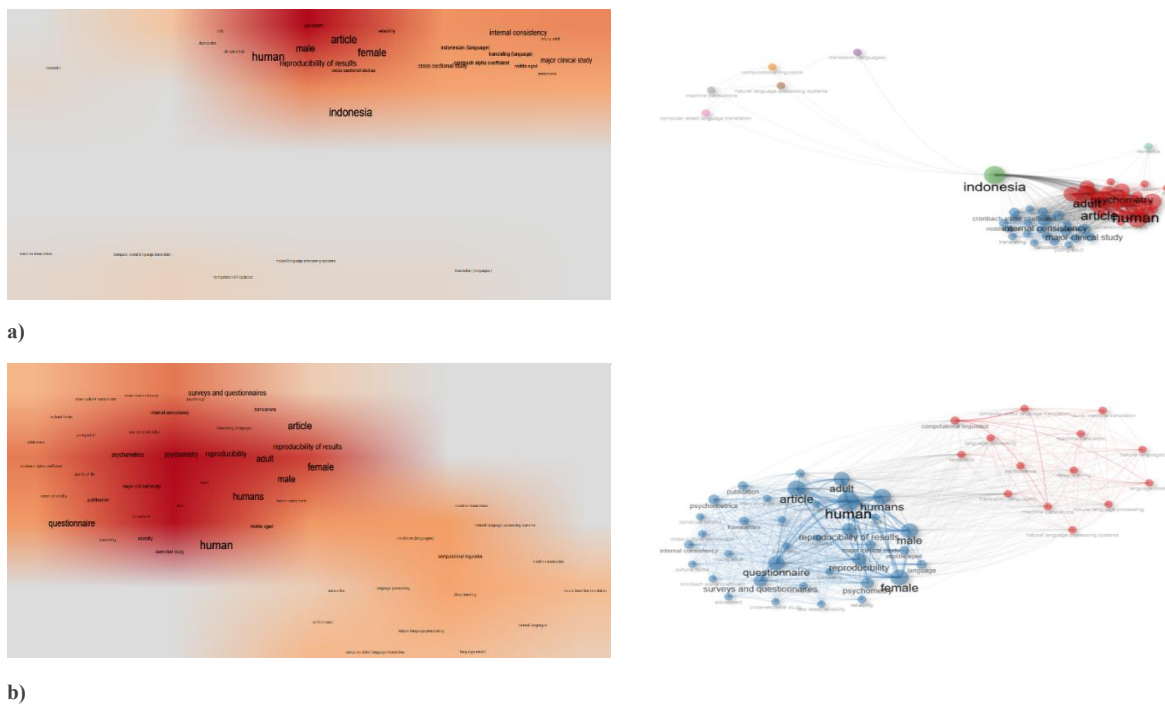


Figure 4. Word Cloud Heatmap Network; a) Translation studies in Indonesia; b) International scale translation studies

DISCUSSION

The bibliometric patterns indicate that Translation Studies in Indonesia during the study period remained most visible in humanistic, pedagogical, and cultural domains. This interpretation is based on the relative prominence of keywords, thematic clustering, and publication concentration in topics related to translation strategies, equivalence, error analysis, adaptation, and educational use. The pattern suggests that Indonesian scholarship has developed strongly within interpretive and applied-linguistic traditions, which is consistent with the institutional location of much translation research in language and education programs (Umeanowai & Hu, 2024). At the same time, the comparatively lower visibility of corpus-based, computational, and machine-translation topics in the indexed dataset indicates that technology-oriented work has not yet become a dominant stream in the publication landscape examined here.

A second pattern concerns the presence of interdisciplinary-applied Translation Studies. The appearance of terms such as middle-aged, dementia, and other validation-related vocabulary suggests that some records were situated in health, education, or instrument-adaptation contexts. However, these terms should not be treated as evidence of a dominant field-wide shift. Rather, they indicate that one visible substream of the corpus consists of interdisciplinary studies in which translation is used for adaptation, validation, or applied communication purposes. The third pattern is the comparatively limited publication visibility of technology-oriented translation research. Compared with recent bibliometric mappings of corpus-based and audiovisual translation research, where technology-assisted, computational, and data-intensive approaches have become increasingly prominent, the Indonesian corpus examined here still appears less diversified in these directions (Wang & Daghigh, 2024; Hu & Liu, 2026). This interpretation should be read cautiously: the study does not directly measure institutional capacity, curriculum design, or researcher competence. However, the relatively small presence of computational and corpus-related keywords in the indexed literature does suggest that these approaches remain less central in Indonesian Translation Studies than humanistic and pedagogical themes during the period analyzed. The comparison with the international reference dataset should be understood as contextual rather than strictly equivalent. Within that reference set, computational, machine-translation, and other quantitatively oriented themes appeared more prominently than in the Indonesian-focused corpus. This contrast suggests a difference in thematic emphasis rather than a definitive ranking of national research quality; it is therefore more accurate to state that the Indonesian corpus

appears less methodologically diversified in the indexed literature than the international comparison set, particularly with respect to corpus-based and computational approaches (Mahmoud et al., 2022; Qi, 2014).

The citation and collaboration Indicators also provide a limited but useful contextual signal. They can show relative publication visibility and the presence of co-authorship networks, but they should not be treated as direct measures of scholarly value, institutional maturity, or disciplinary competitiveness in a strong causal sense (Mahmoud et al., 2022; Qi, 2014). For that reason, the implications drawn from this study are best framed as strategic interpretations emerging from publication patterns rather than as conclusive judgments about the field as a whole.

Taken together, the publication patterns suggest that Indonesian Translation Studies has continued to expand in indexed visibility, but that its thematic structure remains more concentrated in humanistic and pedagogical work than in corpus-based and computational approaches. Based on the observed publication patterns, future development in Indonesian Translation Studies may benefit from broader methodological diversification, stronger interdisciplinary collaboration, and greater engagement with digital and corpus-based translation research. These directions are proposed as evidence-based implications of the bibliometric mapping rather than as detailed policy prescriptions (Nguyen & Mougnot, 2020; Umeanowai & Hu, 2024).

CONCLUSION

This study shows that Translation Studies in Indonesia during 2014-2025 developed most visibly in humanistic, pedagogical, and culturally oriented directions, while technology-oriented and corpus-based themes appeared less prominently in the indexed literature. In comparison with the international reference set used in this study, Indonesian research appears to have diversified methodologically at a slower pace, especially in relation to computational and data-driven approaches.

These findings should be understood as bibliometric patterns rather than direct judgments about the total quality or capacity of the field. Even so, they indicate several constructive directions for future development, including broader methodological diversification, stronger interdisciplinary collaboration, and greater engagement with digital translation resources. In that sense, the study provides an updated overview of the field and a basis for future research planning.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research was funded by Universitas Negeri Gorontalo through the–RAKPT - RKKI research scheme under contract number 484/UN47.D1/PT.01.03/2025. The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to the Institute for Research and Community Service (LPPM) Universitas Negeri Gorontalo for the support and facilitation provided throughout the research process.

DECLARATION OF GENERATIVE AI

During the preparation of this manuscript, the authors used AI-assisted tools, including ChatGPT, Grammarly, and QuillBot, to support language editing and improve grammatical accuracy. The authors carefully reviewed and edited the output generated by these tools and take full responsibility for the content of the manuscript

REFERENCES

- Ali, G., Ali, N., & Syed, K. (2025). Emerging Trends in Translation Studies A Bibliometric Study. *Pakistan Languages and Humanities Review*, 9(2), 366-377. [https://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2025\(9-II\)30](https://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2025(9-II)30)
- An, G. (2024). Domestication and Foreignisation in Translation Studies: A Bibliometric Analysis of WoS Core Journal Articles. *Journal of Intercultural Communication*, 24(4), 13-22. <https://doi.org/10.36923/jicc.v24i4.933>
- Aria, M., & Cuccurullo, C. (2017). Bibliometrix: An R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis. *Journal of Informetrics*, 11(4), 959–975. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2017.08.007>
- Chen, S., & Zhou, T. (2025). The scale-integration paradox: a contrastive bibliometric analysis of global and Chinese machine translation post-editing research. *Cogent Arts & Humanities*, 12(1), 2584420. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311983.2025.2584420>
- Dewi, H. D. (2019). Translation studies research development in Indonesia. *Humaniora*, 31(2), 152–160. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jh.v31i2.38872>
- Dewi, H., Pamungkas, E., & Hidayat, R. (2019). The 2006–2016 translation theory development in Indonesian universities: Using corpus tools. *Paradigma: Jurnal Kajian Budaya*, 9(2), 140. <https://doi.org/10.17510/paradigma.v9i2.268>
- Dong, J., Zhao, Y., & Buckingham, L. (2022). Charting the landscape of data-driven learning using a bibliometric analysis. *ReCALL*, 35(3), 339–355. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0958344022000222>
- Donthu, N., Kumar, S., Mukherjee, D., Pandey, N., & Lim, W. M. (2021). How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research*, 133, 285–296. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.04.070>
- Gessler, M., Nägele, C., & Stalder, B. (2021). Scoping review on research at the boundary between learning and working: A bibliometric mapping analysis of the last decade. *International Journal for Research in Vocational Education and Training (IJRVET)*, 8(4), 170-206. <https://doi.org/10.13152/IJRVET.8.4.8>

- Gomez, J. (2020). Locating the Filipino as Malay: A reassertion of historical identity from the regional periphery. *tRaNS: Trans-Regional and -National Studies of Southeast Asia*, 8(2), 147–169. <https://doi.org/10.1017/trn.2019.17>
- Hassan, W., & Duarte, A. E. (2024). Bibliometric analysis: a few suggestions. *Current problems in cardiology*, 49(8), 102640. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpcardiol.2024.102640>
- He, H., & Xiong, B. (2025). A bibliometric analysis of translator's style in translation studies: A Chinese perspective (1980–2022). *SAGE Open*, 15(1). <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440251322591>
- Hizbullah, N., Mardiah, Z., Suryadarma, Y., Muhyiddin, L., Sofyan, O., & Hidayat, F. (2019). Arabic learners' corpora in pesantrens for developing Arabic language research in Indonesia. *KNE Social Sciences*. <http://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v3i19.4922>
- Hu, Y., & Liu, K. (2026). A bibliometric analysis of trends and developments in corpus translation studies (2015–2024). *SAGE Open*, 16(1). <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440261415716>
- Huang, Q., & Xin, X. (2023). A bibliometric analysis of translation criticism studies and its implications. In *Literary translation research in China* (pp. 93-111). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003389989>
- Hunter, T. (2016). A new text and translation of Java's *Rāmāyana*. *Bijdragen Tot De Taal-, Land- En Volkenkunde / Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences of Southeast Asia*, 172(2–3), 343–348. <https://doi.org/10.1163/22134379-17202017>
- Jaleniauskienė, E., Lisaitė, D., & Daniusevičiūtė-Brazaitė, L. (2023). Artificial intelligence in language education: A bibliometric analysis. *Sustainable Multilingualism*, 23(1), 159–194. <https://doi.org/10.2478/sm-2023-0017>
- Jin, S., & Li, H. (2025). Trends and sustainability of semantic rhetoric translation research: Insights from bibliometric analysis. *Southern African Linguistics and Applied Language Studies*, 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.2989/16073614.2025.2508465>
- Kumar, M., George, R. J., & PS, A. (2023). Bibliometric analysis for medical research. *Indian journal of psychological medicine*, 45(3), 277-282. <https://doi.org/10.31181/sems31202535k>
- Lee, H., Hamid, M. O., & Hardy, I. (2021). English and regional identity in ASEAN. *World Englishes*, 42(2), 239–253. <https://doi.org/10.1111/weng.12571>
- Mahmoud, R., Arousy, N., & Attia, M. (2022). Translation studies quadrant-petal map: An analytical retrospect on intellectual translation turns. *British Journal of Translation, Linguistics and Literature*, 2(2), 64–89. <https://doi.org/10.54848/bjtll.v2i2.29>
- Mohammed, T. (2024). A scientometric study of *Maqasid al-shariah* research: Trending issues, hotspot research, and co-citation analysis. *Frontiers in Research Metrics and Analytics*, 9. <https://doi.org/10.3389/frma.2024.1439407>
- Mumcu, A. Y. (2025). A review of translation processes in scale adaptation studies: A guide for scale translation. *Business Economics and Management Research Journal*, 8(2), 119-136. <https://doi.org/10.58308/bemarej.1670402>
- Muntiah, A., & Dewi, A. (2023). Research dissemination of Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) 2017–2020. *Record and Library Journal*, 9(2), 334–346. <https://doi.org/10.20473/rlj.v9-i2.2023.334-346>
- Nguyen, Q. T., & Mougnot, C. (2020, May). Dimensions of multidisciplinary collaboration: A comparative literature review within design context. In *Proceedings of the Design Society: DESIGN Conference* (Vol. 1, pp. 1335-1344). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/dsd.2020.325>
- Oktavianti, I. (2025). *Students' attitudes, challenges, and needs in English reading comprehension: Foundations for AI-integrated corpus-based language pedagogy*. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-7661621/v1>

- Öztürk, O., Kocaman, R., & Kanbach, D. K. (2024). How to design bibliometric research: An overview and a framework proposal. *Review of Managerial Science*, 18(11), 3333–3361. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11846-024-00738-0>
- Pan, F., & Wu, X. (2024). Mapping intellectual structures and research trends of translation studies: A bibliometric analysis from 2007 to 2021. *Perspectives*, 32(4), 736–757. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0907676X.2023.2275750>
- Pessin, V. Z., Yamane, L. H., & Siman, R. R. (2022). Smart bibliometrics: an integrated method of science mapping and bibliometric analysis. *Scientometrics*, 127(6), 3695–3718. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-022-04406-6>
- Qassem, M., & AlThebi, S. (2025). Mapping Saudi Institutions' Translation and Interpreting Research in the Web of Science and Scopus: A Bibliometrics Approach. *New Voices in Translation Studies*, 30(1), 128–161. <https://doi.org/10.14456/nvts.2025.5>
- Qi, J. (2014). A study of tourism text translation from the perspective of corpus-based approach. *US-China Foreign Language*, 12(9). <https://doi.org/10.17265/1539-8080/2014.09.005>
- Remael, A., Reviere, N., & Vandekerckhove, R. (2016). From translation studies and audiovisual translation to media accessibility. *Target: International Journal of Translation Studies*, 28(2), 248–260. <https://doi.org/10.1075/target.28.2.06rem>
- Shawaqfeh, A. T., & Khasawneh, M. A. (2023). Incorporating corpus linguistics tools in the training and professional development of lecturers in translation studies. *Studies in Media and Communication*, 11(7), 260. <https://doi.org/10.11114/smc.v11i7.6379>
- Sheoran, K., & Paikane, M. (2026). A Bibliometric Approach to Translation Studies in English Literature (2020–2024). *Fudan Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences*, 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40647-026-00466-7>
- Sun, Y., & Liang, L. (2024). A social network analysis of academic collaboration in the field of translation studies. *Perspectives*, 32(4), 701–721. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0907676X.2023.2219848>
- Tan, S., Harji, M., & Hu, X. (2023). A bibliometric analysis of English for specific purposes from 2011 to 2023 using CiteSpace: Visualizing status, themes, evolution, and emerging trends. *Journal of Language and Education*, 9(3), 159–175. <https://doi.org/10.17323/jle.2023.17632>
- Tono, Y. (2014). Lexicography in Asia. *Lexicography*, 1(1), 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40607-014-0010-3>
- Umeanowai, K., & Hu, G. (2024). Unveiling the dynamic landscape of translation studies: A bibliometric analysis. *SAGE Open*, 14(4). <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440241300123>
- Verawati, N., & Ramdani, A. (2024). Research trend of local wisdom issues based on Scopus journal database: A bibliometric study. *International Journal of Computational Science and Engineering*, 1(1), 11–21. <https://doi.org/10.29303/ijcse.v1i1.551>
- Wang, G., Wu, X., & Li, Q. (2021). A bibliometric study of news discourse analysis (1988–2020). *Discourse & Communication*, 16(1), 110–128. <https://doi.org/10.1177/175048132111043725>
- Wang, G., & Xin, Y. (2024). An analytical framework for corpus-based translation studies. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 11(1), 1709. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-024-04250-4>
- Wang, Y., & Daghigh, A. (2024). Two decades of audiovisual translation studies: A bibliometric literature review. *SAGE Open*, 14(3). <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440241274575>
- Xia, Z., & Ni, Y. (2024). Two decades' development of systemic functional linguistics research: A bibliometric analysis. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-4473690/v1>

- Yang, C., Chen, J., & Hou, S. (2025). Science Mapping of Corpus-Based Translation and Interpreting Studies: Trends and Future Directions. *Corpus-based Studies across Humanities*, (0). <https://doi.org/10.1515/csh-2025-0017>
- Zhu, X., & Aryadoust, V. (2023). A scientometric review of research in translation studies in the twenty-first century. *Target*, 35(2), 157-185. <https://doi.org/10.1075/target.20154.zhu>