Translation And Ideology: A Systematic Review

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Abstract
This paper examines the foci research of ideology in a translation. This study investigated : the change number varies by year, the foci and purposes, countries where the articles were published, the applied research methods and data collection tools, the occupied sample group, sample size, and the adopted method theoretical frameworks and dimensions, and the research findings. This work performs a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) to identify, asses, and comprehend relevant studies in the field of translation ideology. The source data taken from articles published in journal publisher databases from *Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*.

Keywords: Ideology, Translation, Articles

Introduction
Translation and ideology are two related subjects that always interesting to be explored since the translation acts as an ideological activity (Calzada, 2003; Hermans, 1985; Lefevere, 1992) and the ideology itself lies within the language (Fairclough, 2010; Fowler, Kress, & Trew, 1979), the object of translation. Ideology within a translation is hardly to be avoided as the choice of Source Text (ST) and Target Text (TT) are determined by the social agent, in this case translator, publisher, and audience (Schäffner, 2003; Valerio, 2013). However, the translation of ideology or the opposite faces some constrains, such as the strategy of translation can be effectively implemented and the tools can be utilized.

Ideology in translation studies are classified fundamentally into two, which are: ideology of translator and the translation of ideology (Hatim & Masona, 1997). This translation activity shows a professional achievement reflecting the translator' linguistics competence and expertise (Petrescu, 2015). There are several works that focus on translation and ideology, in variety of context (i.e. Thahir (2010), Baumgarten (2006), Pinazo (2014), Bengoechea (2014), Palacios (2014), García (2014), Valerio (2013)). Though, there are not sufficient studies analyzing the ideology feminist in literary art, such as novel. This absence is realized as a barrier to the improvement in of the translation studies in its relation to literary area, especially in translating ideology or ideology of translation.

Considering the previous findings, this study aims to examine the literature on translation studies, especially in in translating ideology or ideology of translation. As far we know based on literature, there are no systematic reviews investigating translation feminist ideology. A recent study of translation ideology (Acosta et al., 2019) conducted by Acosta et.al presents an inductive research. This work focusses on translation process only while our study focusses on method, foci research, and strategy. We review previous empirical studies, together with methodological restrictions and recommendations for farther work in this fields. Furthermore, a

study by Garcia (2014) researches the special issue concerning women's inequality in field translation. We differentiate this study by focusing on the results from previous studies by using systematic review to help synthesizing the findings of studies and evaluating those results in a meaningful way. Consequently, this review may beneficial for practitioners, researchers, and applied linguistic students and enhance further studies on the field.

The term translation known in Indonesian comes from Arabic *tarjammah* which means the process of transferring one language to another (Hoed, 2006). The term translation is also comparable to the word translation in English which means a process to change words from one language to another or equivalent to *traducteur* in French. All of the terms above have something in common in the form of a change in form and message from one language system to another. An interesting discussion that always arises in translation is which one is more important in this transfer process, form or meaning. The dialectic of these two things leads to a translation model that focuses on the source language and translation that focuses on the target language (Newmark, 1988).

Translation in the linguistic paradigm is defined by Catford (1978) with, *"(Translation is) the replacement of textual material is one language by equivalent textual material in another language."* So, in Catford's view, translation is an activity to move textual material from one language to another. Textual material is the meaning contained in the language. A translator must be able to transfer the meaning of one language to another. Rabin (1958) defines translation as a process in which spoken or written utterances are used to convey the same meaning from another language. This involves two factors, namely the meaning that describes reality and the difference between the two languages in showing reality (in Triki, Atamna, & Beghoul, 2017). Thus, translation emphasizes conveying the same meaning in different languages. The essence of translation is equivalence, as meant by Pinchuck (in Ahmad, 2015)*"translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance"*.

Translation paradigm can not only be highlighted from a linguistic point of view, but can also be viewed from a cultural paradigm as stated by Petrus (1630) that "a text written in a well-known language which refers to and represents a text in a language which is not as well-known "So, a translation is a written text in a well-known language that refers to and represents a text in an unknown language. The known language refers to the text in the target language while the less known is the text in the source language. A broader definition in the cultural paradigm is proposed by Bassnett (2002) *"…translation is not just the transfer of a text from one language into another, it is a process of negotiation between texts and cultures."* This means that translation is not just transferring a text from one language to another but, more than that, translation is a negotiation process that occurs at the level of text and culture. This is in line with Vermeer, who for many years opposed the notion that translating is just a language process. In his view, translation is a cross-cultural transfer so that a translator masters at least two cultures because language is part of culture (Snell-Hornby, 2006).

Thus, based on the explanations of the experts, it can be concluded that the notion of translation—both from a linguistic and cultural perspective—is a reproduction of a text from the source language to an equivalent target text along with the transfer of meaning that involves culture and ideology in the source and target languages. This message transfer activity is termed by experts in different ways but has the same meaning, namely: rendering, replacement, finding an equivalent, transferring, reproducing, re-presenting. represent), to negotiation (negotiating). All these terms have in common that it is not only the form that is the main key but the meaning that is formed in a certain cultural context that becomes the reference. Translation is also believed to be able to bring about change because through work it is possible for knowledge to move beyond the limitations of language. The development of translation has undergone several periods, each of which has a specific approach and purpose, starting with a linguistic tradition-based then becoming a communicative translation that considers the readership to enter the functionalist and ethical stages.

There are several ideological points of view that form the theoretical framework of ideology, including Fowler (2018, p.81) ideology is a set of thoughts formed from the arrangement of

experiences and understandings of the world. This arrangement and understanding are partial and specific. The system of thought that forms this ideology is expressed through language so that through language ideology becomes something that can be observed in real terms. However, Fowler also warns that ideology as a representation of social reality may more or less not represent that reality correctly. This is something that cannot be determined in linguistic studies alone. So, experience and understanding of the world are elements that form ideology which at a later stage is expressed in language. If Fowler focuses on thoughts that are formed from experience, Fairclough (2001)focuses on ideological issues in terms of language and power. Ideology is closely related to power because ideological assumptions are embedded in certain conventions and the origin of the convention itself depends on the power relations that underlie those conventions and also because ideology is a way of legitimizing existing social relations and power differences, only through the repetition of different ways of behaving. Familiar and ordinary people who take these relationships and power differences for granted. Thus, ideology in Fairclough's view is the main tool for building conventions.

Translation is not a neutral activity because it is bound by literature and polemics about how freely a translator can translate. Various views on how translation should be put forward by experts who are polarized on the two poles of 'free' vs. 'literal' include 'dynamic equivalence' vs 'formal equivalence' (Nida, 1964), 'communicative' vs 'semantic' (1988; 1991) which determined by orientation through social or individual. The choice is implicitly displayed ideologically. Every translation is an ideological activity because the choice of the text to be translated and the target language is determined by the interests, goals, and intentions of the social agents (Schäffner, 2003). However, ideological aspects can also be found in the text itself in the form of choice or omission of certain words and grammatical levels (for example the use of passive construction to eliminate agents). The apparent ideological aspect depends on the topic of the text as well as the genre and purpose of the text's communication. In political texts, of course, the ideological aspect will be visible. Thus, the study of translation related to text production and text reception plays an important role because it includes the study of international communication, intercultural relations, and ideological relations.

Many researchers have tried to trace history to find out the role of translators. The results of this study indicate that translators are involved in various activities such as the discovery of the alphabet, the development of national languages, the spread of religion and the transmission of cultural values (Delisle & Woodsworth, 2012). Researchers have explored the role of power in influencing and reflecting translation production, target language user preferences, and phenomena of cultural values and language use in general (Hsieh, 2000). Compared to the dominant group, marginalized groups are more willing to accept unfamiliar or unfamiliar texts in the hope of learning something new or unfamiliar in order to increase their strength and knowledge.

Methodology
This work aims to perform a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) to identify, asses, and comprehend relevant studies in the field of translation ideology. Our research methodology based on SLR (Kitchenham, Budgen, & Brereton, 2015). To achieve a vivid result, we followed a quasi-gold standard-based study refinement approach based on SLR: Primarily, we identified the need for this review, then we developed the review procedure, we conducted automated examinations, then we evaluated the precision of the revealed studies and finally we presented the extraction of data.

Research Questions
Our research questions focus on the results of the papers because this study is a systematic review. In order to highlight the existing gaps and future paths in the field, we have identified this following research questions:
1. How does the number of translation and ideology articles may vary every year?
Rationale: Highlight the development of researches in translation studies.

2. What are the research foci and purposes of translation and ideology articles?

Rationale: Explore the translation studies' issues that most often conducted and the possibilities issue in the future.

3. Which research methods and data collection tools were applied?
Rationale: Highlight the elements with which the researchers interact in translation studies.

4. What are the theoretical frameworks and dimensions implemented in the articles?
Rationale: Highlight the development of theoretical frameworks and dimensions are used in translation studies.

Data Collection
Data collection was conducted by using generic terms to make sure the study covered related research papers. We used *translation* and *ideology* as the keywords. To complete our search sequence, we followed several steps modified from Kitchenham, et.al (2015).:
- Identify the foci concepts by searching major terms from the research questions.
- Identify alternate spellings and synonyms for major terms.
- Check the keywords in any related papers

To collect high quality data, we use the navigation of journal publisher databases from *Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)* such as: Elsevier Ltd (https://www.sciencedirect.com), Taylor and Francis(https://www.tandfonline.com), and Springer (https://link.springer.com)

Criteria for Inclusion and Exclusion
There are three stages of data extraction process, which are: (1) conducting a primary review by identifying important article by checking based on the paper's title, summary, keywords, and conclusions to collect data (2) reviewing each paper to collect information to answer the research questions and relate to translation and ideology, (3) Finally, conducting a full text analysis based on the criteria set up to define papers contributing positively to the field.

Table 1: Procedure of Searching applied in databases

Data base	Search Terms	Additional Information
Elsevier Ltd	Translation and ideology; translating ideology; ideology in translating	- Search in research articles - Subject area arts and humanities - Search in all years - Search in year 2012 until 2022 - 10 initial results
Taylor and Francis Group	Translation ideology; Ideological for translation	- Search in research articles - Subject area arts and humanities - Search in year 2012 until 2022 - 9 initial results
Springer	Translation ideology; Translated ideology	- Search in research articles - Subject area social science - Search in year 2012 until 2022 - 3 initial results

Table 2: Extracted primary studies results

| Type	Data
Standard details	Title, Authors, Publication year, Journal name, Publisher, Paper Type, Number of Citations, Average Citations per year, Date of Extraction
Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria	1. Provided online 2. Described activities irrelevant with translation and ideology 3. Systematic review or research articles of translation and ideology 4. Did not conduct well-structured research methods 5. Inadequate evaluation methods 6. Insufficient data 7. Language usage 8. Peer-reviewed
Research Questions	Covering to which each review question is focused (RQ1, RQ2, RQ3, RQ4, RQ5)
Answers to research's objective	The development of researches in translation studies, the translation studies' issues, theoretical frameworks, translation strategies
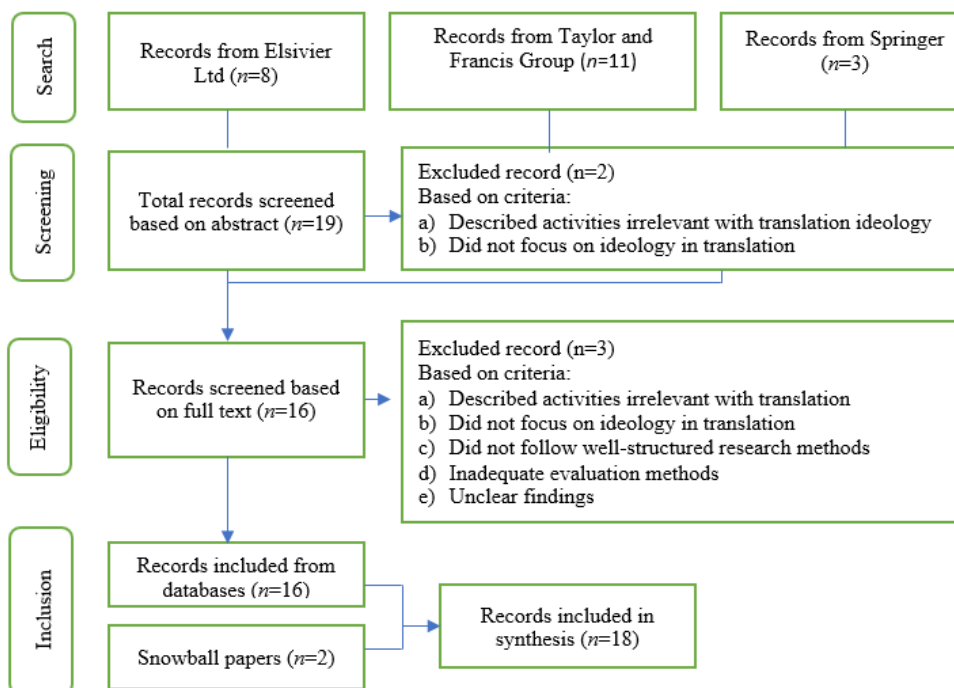
Fig. 3: Flowchart of searching method

Results

After searching data from digital databases *Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)* using certain criterions, 22 publications were found. The next step, by operating filters such as the title, abstract, and also the keywords, we collected 19 papers. After that, those papers were screened based on full paper and excluded using exclusion criteria and this concluded to 16 works. Finally, 2 papers were added using snowball process therefore 18 papers were included in final list. All papers were published in peer-reviewed journals. The journals involved in this systematic review were shown as follow (table 3):

**Table 3:** The Demographic of Investigated Articles

Journal	Publisher	Impact Factor (2021)	Quartile	Frequency
Women's Studies International Forum	Elsevier Ltd	0.58	Q1	3
Linguistic Education	Elsevier Ltd	0.8	Q1	1
Heliyon	Elsevier Ltd	0.55	Q1	2
Perspectives Studies in Translation Theory and Practice	Taylor and Francis Group	0.96	Q1	6
The Translator	Taylor and Francis Group	0.34	Q2	1
Cogent Arts & Humanities	Taylor and Francis Group	0.23	Q2	1
Translation Studies	Taylor and Francis Group	0.6	Q1	1
Sexuality and Culture	Springer	0.44	Q1	1
Neohelicon	Springer	0.12	Q3	2
Total				18

Discussion

This part presents the answer of research questions were proposed based on 18 articles selected (Table 3).

1. The number of Ideology and Translation Articles Vary by Year

Graphic 1 displays three SSCI-indexed papers published during 2015-2022 which peaked in 2018 and 2022. The analysis showed if the articles were published in 9 journals indexed by Scopus from quartile 1 until 3. The impact factors from the journals were valued from 0.12 until 0.96. It means the quantity of citations from these journals was medium to high. This trend shows if the topic translation and ideology are still interesting issue to be discussed.

The Number of Ideology and Translation Articles Vary by Year
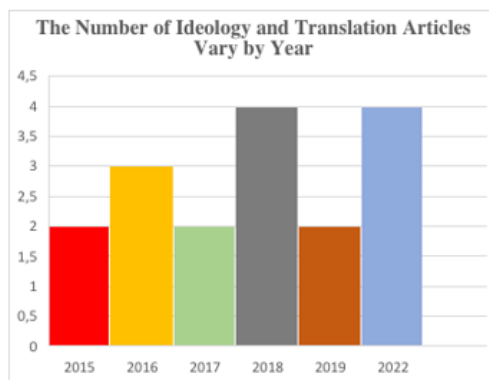
2. The research foci and purposes of translation and ideology articles

In order to comprehend the foci and research objectives related to translation and ideology, we discovered that this topic has a number of research foci (Table 4). This section presents the translation studies' issues which most often conducted by showing the foci and the objectives of the papers.

Table 4: The Research Foci and Purposes of Translation and Ideology Articles

ID	Research Foci	Research Objective (s)	Reference
A01	Translational phenomena based on self-reflexive and ethical-ideological point of view	The hegemonic non-translation on the discourse of translation theory through emphasizing the importance of enhanced 'self- reflexivity' and a 'critical economics' for future research	(Baumgarten, 2016)
A02	Translation used by different agents	The fate of translated literature during Brezhnev years	(Lygo, 2016)
A03	The changing of children's literature	The freedom of translators in their translations	(Kaniklidou & House, 2018)
A04	Arabic quotation in British and American newspaper	The usage of CDA to compare and contrast the cultural value, social system, and ideology	(Elewa, 2019)
A05	Qur'an translation	Representation of ideology of Indonesian Qur'an translator	(Gunawan, 2022)
A06	News translation	Power and ideology can influence the process and product of news translation	(Song, 2017)
A07	Ideology control	A close correlation among patrons, poetic, ideology and translation	(Shih, 2017)
A08	The shifts in headlines	Shifting in assumptions, attitudes, and ideological meaning	(Kamyanets, 2022)
A09	Writer's ideology and translator's ideology	Comparing the Writer's ideology and translator's ideology	(Essam, 2016)
A10	Cultural mediation and ideological manipulation	The language and translation strategy in rewriting, and summarizing the pattern	(Zhu, 2018)
A11	Yakuwarigo (role language) and ideology	The history of Yahuwarigo and the relation between yakuwarigo and ideology form polysemy and feminist perspectives	(Furukawa, 2015)
A12	Translation and the ideology of conquest	Exploring whether translation has to be faithful or betray empire	(Shamma, 2015)
A13	EU's translation, practices, and ideologies	The role and status of translation in EU multilingual	(Leal, 2022)
A14	Translators' self-reflections on their practice	The stigmatization's strategies of feminist translation in the patriarchal defense of national culture and literary tradition	(Palacios, 2014)
A15	Alternative practice of women's translation	Rethinking of women and translation in the third millennium	(Martínez García, 2014)
A16	The translation of the international norm into domestic norms and policies.	A discourse analytical perspective on gender policy and budgeting	(Acosta et al., 2019)
A17	Feminism and literary translation	The main trends in the studies on feminism and literary translation and to analyze the main ways through which feminist translation theory has been applied by various researchers in the studies of translated novels	(Irshad & Yasmin, 2022)
A18	Language choice and ideologies	Bilingual adolescents in Korea negotiate language choice in the face of competing ideologies and	(Lee, 2018)

ID	Research Foci	Research Objective (s)	Reference
		across contexts in which Korean is both the dominant language and the national language	

In most studies (*n=4*), translation is related to the changing of ideology because of the different culture from source language and the target language. The changing ideology in translation also happened when the genre of source language and the target language was different (*n=1*). Translation and ideology could also reflect the translator's choice on their practice (*n=3*) and be used as a media of conquest or controlling (n=2). Some studies also discovered if gender could also affect the translation (n=3). On the other hand (n=2), translation could also be influenced by agents (*n=2*). Translation and ideology issue could also relate to gender policy (*n=1*) and a multilingual condition (*n=1*).

Based on the studies above, translation and ideology still become interesting issue to be discovered in the future. Research foci such as gender, policy, and other ideologies may open a lot of questions to be discovered.

3. Which research methods and data collection tools were applied?

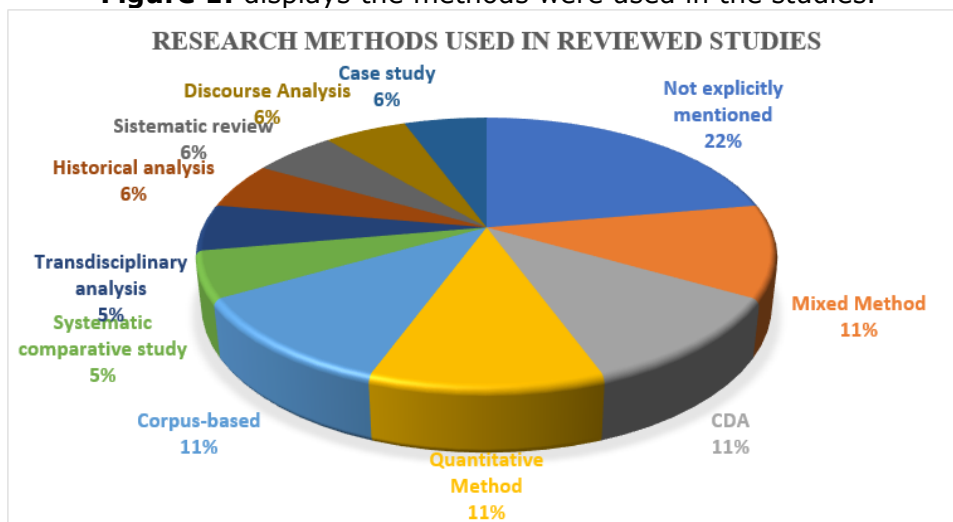**Figure 1:** displays the methods were used in the studies.

Table 5: Research Methods and Data Collection Tools

ID	Method	Data collection
A01	Not mentioned	Note taking
A02	Document-based	Survey
A03	CDA	Note taking
A04	Fairclough's model of CDA	Note taking
A05	a critical translation case study design	Note taking
A06	Quantitative	Interview
A07	Mixed approach: Diachronic analysis and synchronic analysis	Note taking
A08	Corpus-based	Note taking
A09	Corpus-based	Note taking
A10	Systematic comparative study	Note taking
A11	Mixed	Note taking
A12	Historical analysis	Note taking
A13	Transdisciplinary analysis	Interview
A14	Not mentioned	Documents
A15	Not mentioned	Documents
A16	Discourse analysis	Documents
A17	Systematic review	Documents
A18	Quantitative	Interview

Research methods used by the writers classified into eleven methods which are corpus-based analysis (*n=2*), mixed method (*n=2*), critical discourse analysis (*n=2*), quantitative (*n=2*), systematic review (*n=1*), transdisciplinary (*n=1*), historical analysis (*n=1*), discourse analysis (*n=1*), case study (*n=1*), and not explicitly mentioned (*n=4*). The number of methods were used

shown if these foci could be analyzed using different tools and might result wide variation of studies.

The collection data conducted by authors consisted of four ways which were note taking (*n=10*), documents (*n=4*), interview (*n=3*), and survey (*n=1*). Based on the collection data used, it can be seen if note taking is the most dominant strategy used by the writers.

4. What are the theoretical frameworks and dimensions implemented in the articles?
This part will highlight the development of theoretical frameworks and dimensions are used in translation studies.

Table 6: Theoretical Frameworks and Dimensions

ID	Theoretical frameworks	Dimensions
A01	Modern translation studies; political origin; ethics	Ideology, self-reflexivity, hegemony, advance capitalism,
A02	Literary translation; Political culture; censorship	Translator's and editor's strategy; word choice, omissions, and change; faithfulness
A03	Children literature; cross-cultural discourse preference; shifting	Ideological leaning; sentiment and/or infantilization;politeness;content explication; genre specificity; humor; social identities;cultural-filtering longitudinally.
A04	Discourse analysis; journalistic translation; ideology; media	Ideology-loaded media translation; CDA; news report; lexical choice; noun phrase; nominalization; modality
A05	Ideology, translation studies; translation techniques	translator's ideology in rendering Al-Qur'an into Indonesia;domestication and foreignisation, and ideological translation.
A06	News translation; power relation; gate keeping	Gatekeeping and media effects; social forces; political agents; distinct power relation; foreign news
A07	Patron; ideologies; poetics	Undifferentiated patrons; differentiated patrons; religious translation; religious development; government religious policies;
A08	Headlines; ideology; CDA; News translation	Shifting; official political ideology; political interest, translation strategies; adaptation; foregrounding; permutation
A09	Literary work; poetic ideology; translator ideology; ethnicity	Translator's ethics and politeness; Nizarre's stylistics and poetics; Vector space model; positive face
A10	Rewriting; cultural mediation; ideological manipulation	Translator's strategies; the multidimensional ambivalent mentality of translator; the ambivalence between cultural introduction and cultural exclusion
A11	Ideology; women's language; children literature; intracultural translation	Register language: gendered sentence-final forms; foreignization and domestication
A12	The translation movement; linguistic ideologies; logocentric principle	Sociopolitical factor; linguistic ideologies; logocentric principle; language for communication; language for identification
A13	Multilingualism; translation; English as a lingua franca	Translation policies, practices, and ideologies; translation turn; de jure multilingualism; da facto monolingualism
A14	Feminist translation: anxiety and resistance	Translation process; patriarchy oppresses; ideological dimension of patriarchy; emotional and political interest; translator interest
A15	Women in the field of translation	Translators' self- reflections on their practice; The use of powerful language by female translators
A16	International norms; Gender norm translation	The domestication of international norms; setting the scene; neglecting gender discourse; embracing discursive hybridity; shrinking gender norms; gender inertia; minimizing budget
A17	Feminist translation; literary translation; gender ideology	Patriarchal hegemony of translation; patriarchal language
A18	Local culture; language ideology; bilingual adolescent; language purism;	Monolingualism norm; hegemony of English; parental language attitude

This research covers 18 articles published from 2015 until 2021 which their theoretical frameworks based on ideology and translation (*n=8*). The ideology itself can be comprehend as a visible model connecting individuals into their society and also framework interpreted by human into idea and experience to be taken into real life (Silalahi, Rafli, & Dewanti, 2021). The framework of studies suggest ideology as the ideology can appear in form of political belief (*n=2*), culture (*n=4*), power relation (*n=1*), and feminist ideology (*n=5*). It is interesting to discover if women still become interesting topic to be discussed because women have become our role model since the early days of our life (Wardhani, Zuriyati, & Lustyantie, 2021). The studies shown if the data not only taken from news as vehicle of ideology (n=3) but also children literary had become source of data to be analyzed in ideology and translation topic (n=1). As we know, translation of children's literature is a result of ideology and culture consideration (Leonardi, 2020).

Conclusion

In these recent years, the research on translation and ideology has shown a positive trend which published in trusted international journal as a guarantee of the work. Majority foci have been discussed revealing if changing of ideology because of the different culture from source language and the target language. This study also revealed different methods and data collection can be used to analyze translation and ideology. The number of variation methods has opened opportunities for wide range of multidiscipline researcher to reveal ideology and translation from other perspectives. Theoretical framework of ideology and translation studies covers ideology itself, culture, politics, media, literary art, and gender studies.

The writers realize if this has limitation from numbers of data taken as source and also foci. It is suggested to other researchers to conduct other relevant studies with other foci or other methods.

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