

Translation Methods in Media and Journalistic Texts: A Conceptual Study of the Application of Communicative, Semantic, and Free Methods

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Abstract

Translating media and journalistic texts from Arabic into Indonesian requires high precision, as it maintains the equivalence of meaning while producing texts that are easily understood by readers. Differences in language systems, cultural backgrounds, and journalistic writing characteristics in both languages require translators to determine the appropriate translation method to ensure the message remains accurate, communicative, and appropriate to the target language context. This article aims to examine the relevance and application of communicative, semantic, and free methods in translating Arabic-Indonesian media and journalistic texts. The research was conducted using a qualitative approach through library research. Data sources were obtained from various scientific references, including books, journal articles, proceedings, and academic documents discussing translation theory and the characteristics of media and journalistic texts. The analysis process was carried out using the SALSA (Search, Appraisal, Synthesis, and Analysis) stages combined with descriptive-analytical content analysis techniques, referring to Peter Newmark's translation method theory. The research findings show that no single method can be applied absolutely to all media texts. The communicative method is the most dominant approach because it produces a more natural translation that aligns with Indonesian journalistic style. However, this method still needs to be combined with semantic methods to maintain the accuracy of technical terms and the substance of the information, while the free method is used only to a limited extent for idiomatic expressions or language structures that require adjustment. Therefore, the quality of a media text translation is greatly influenced by the translator's ability to select and integrate various translation methods according to the characteristics of the text, the communication objectives, and the needs of the target language readers.

Keywords: translation, media text, journalism, translation method, Peter Newmark

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INTRODUCTION

Advances in digital technology have transformed the way people obtain and distribute information across borders. International events can now be accessed almost instantly through online news portals, social media, and various other digital platforms.

This phenomenon has made translation an increasingly important element in the global information dissemination process. In this context, translation is no longer seen simply as the process of transferring linguistic elements from the source language to the target language, but rather as an effort to transfer a message while maintaining its meaning, context, and communication purpose. Thus, the information received by readers in the target language remains accurate, complete, and easy to understand. In the media realm, the quality of translation plays a very strategic role because errors in translating information can lead to shifts in meaning, bias in reporting, and even trigger misunderstandings among the public (Dewi, 2023).

Compared to other types of text, media and journalistic texts have unique characteristics because they are oriented towards conveying information that is current, factual, objective, concise, and easily understood by readers. These characteristics require translators not only to possess competence in the source and target languages, but also to understand journalistic style, the socio-cultural context, and the communication objectives underlying the text's composition. Therefore, successful translation of media texts is not solely determined by the accuracy of lexical equivalence, but also by the translator's ability to choose the method most appropriate to the text's characteristics, ensuring that the message remains effective and acceptable to the reader.

In translation studies, Peter Newmark proposes eight translation methods that can be chosen according to the translation orientation and the characteristics of the text at hand. However, the application of these methods is not absolute, as each type of text has different communication needs. In media and journalistic texts, the communicative method, the semantic method, and the free method are considered more appropriate because they maintain a balance between accuracy of meaning, readability, and effectiveness of information delivery. These three methods provide the translator with the flexibility to make adjustments to the language form without losing the substance of the message contained in the source text (Newmark, 1988; Dewi, 2023).

The development of research on translation in recent years has shown increasing attention to the application of translation methods to various types of texts. Research conducted by Fikri and Roza (2024), for example, shows that the translation of introductory texts to English books utilizes several methods proposed by Newmark, with the free method and the semantic method being the most dominant approaches. These results indicate that the characteristics of a text significantly influence the choice of translation method used by translators.

In line with these findings, research by Febriansyah and Wallidaenyaab (2025) also shows that Newmark's classification of translation methods can be used to analyze translation patterns produced by artificial intelligence-based systems across various text genres. The study's results indicate that news texts predominantly employ communicative methods because they focus on conveying information fluently to readers, while academic texts tend to use semantic methods to maintain conceptual and terminological accuracy. These findings further confirm that genre characteristics are a key factor influencing the choice of translation method.

Although research on translation methods continues to grow, a review of various previous publications shows that most studies still focus on literary texts, textbooks, subtitles, or translations produced by artificial intelligence. Conversely, studies specifically examining the relevance of communicative, semantic, and free translation methods in translating media and journalistic texts, particularly in the Arabic-Indonesian language pair, are still relatively limited. This situation indicates that the relationship between media text characteristics and translation method selection has not been widely discussed conceptually and comprehensively.

Based on this situation, this article offers a novelty by compiling a conceptual study that connects the characteristics of media and journalistic texts with the application of

communicative, semantic, and free translation methods as the basis for the Arabic-Indonesian translation process. Unlike previous research, which generally focuses on identifying methods or assessing the quality of translation results, this article focuses more on explaining the conceptual basis that makes these three methods the most relevant approaches for translating media and journalistic texts. Based on the above description, this article aims to analyze the relevance of applying communicative, semantic, and free methods in translating media and journalistic texts by considering the characteristics of the translated texts. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of Arabic-Indonesian translation studies, as well as serve as a theoretical and practical reference for students, researchers, and translators in determining the appropriate translation method for the characteristics of media and journalistic texts.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with a library research design to in-depth examine the application of translation methods to media and journalistic texts. This approach was chosen based on the research objective, which is oriented towards conceptual analysis through a review of various relevant scientific sources (Creswell & Creswell 2023). The study focuses on identifying and analyzing the application of communicative, semantic, and free methods in the translation of media and journalistic texts, using Peter Newmark's theory as the primary foundation, and supported by various research findings discussing Arabic-Indonesian translation.

The data used in this study are secondary data derived from various academic sources, such as books, journal articles, proceedings, and scientific documents discussing translation methods, the characteristics of media and journalistic texts, and Arabic-Indonesian translation. The literature used includes theoretical references as a conceptual foundation and previous research findings to support the analysis. To obtain a cutting-edge perspective, this study prioritized scientific articles published between 2021 and 2025, while still utilizing relevant classic works as a theoretical foundation, particularly Peter Newmark's *A Textbook of Translation* (1988).

Data collection was conducted using documentation study techniques, which involved searching, reading, selecting, and documenting various literature relevant to the research focus (Creswell & Creswell, 2023). Literature searches were conducted through various scientific databases, such as Google Scholar, Crossref, DOAJ, Garuda, and national and international journal portals that provide reputable scientific publications. This stage aims to obtain relevant, credible sources that align with the research objectives, thus supporting the scientific analysis process.

In this study, the researcher acted as a human instrument, directly involved in determining data sources, selecting information that aligns with the research objectives, categorizing data based on the study focus, and interpreting the analysis results. The entire citation management and bibliography process was conducted using the Mendeley Reference Manager application, adhering to the 7th edition of the American Psychological Association (APA) citation guidelines to maintain consistency and accuracy in reference writing.

The research procedure was structured according to the SALSA (Search, Appraisal, Synthesis, and Analysis) stages. The Search stage involved exploring various literature relevant to the research topic through predetermined scientific databases. The Appraisal stage then focused on evaluating the quality, credibility, and relevance of each collected source. The Synthesis stage then grouped, compared, and integrated various concepts and previous research findings according to the focus of the discussion. The final stage, Analysis, was conducted using descriptive content analysis techniques to gain a comprehensive understanding of the relevance and application of communicative,

semantic, and free methods in translating media and journalistic texts (Grant & Booth, 2009).

Data analysis was conducted in stages through the identification, classification, comparison, and interpretation of the various concepts and research findings collected. The analyzed data is then presented descriptively and synthesized to produce a comprehensive understanding of the relevance of using communicative, semantic, and free methods in translating media and journalistic texts. Through these stages, this research is expected to provide a systematic conceptual overview of the application of translation methods according to the characteristics of Arabic-Indonesian media and journalistic texts.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

Characteristics of Media and Journalistic Texts as a Basis for Selecting Translation Methods

The study's findings indicate that the characteristics inherent to media and journalistic texts are key factors in determining the translation method used. These characteristics include topicality, factuality, objectivity, readability, and the need to convey information quickly to the public. Given these characteristics, the translation process is not only directed at transferring the language form from the source language to the target language, but also aims to ensure the message is conveyed accurately, effectively, and easily understood by the target audience (Newmark, 1988; Baker, 2018; Munday, 2022; Nida & Taber, 2003).

This study also indicates that each type of media text has distinct characteristics that influence the translation strategy applied. In straight news texts, translators are required to maintain objectivity and factual accuracy without altering the substance of the information conveyed. Conversely, feature and opinion texts offer greater scope for stylistic adjustments as long as the primary message and meaning of the source text are maintained (Hatim & Mason, 1997; Newmark, 1988; Munday, 2022; Dewi, 2023).

Further research findings indicate that the development of digital media has led to an increased need for rapid translation processes while still prioritizing information accuracy. The use of translation technology has been shown to improve translators' work efficiency. However, the resulting translations still require editing by human translators to ensure word choice, sentence structure, and information context remain consistent with journalistic language in the target language (Putri et al., 2021; Baker, 2018; Hifni et al., 2025).

In addition to speed, research findings indicate that objectivity, factual accuracy, and readability are essential elements in translating media texts. Translators are required to maintain the accuracy of data, terminology, and information as found in the source text, while producing translations that flow naturally in the target language. Therefore, adjustments to sentence structure are often made to improve readability without reducing the meaning or substance of the information conveyed (Mohamed, 2022; Dewi, 2023; Alshehri, 2024; Asmilia et al., 2025).

In general, the results of this study confirm that the characteristics of media and journalistic texts are an important basis for determining the translation method to be used. Consideration of aspects of topicality, factuality, objectivity, readability, and communication function is necessary so that the chosen method can produce a translation that is accurate, communicative, and appropriate to the needs of the target language readers (Newmark, 1988; Baker, 2018; Hatim & Mason, 1997).

Analysis of the Relevance of Communicative, Semantic, and Free Methods in Translating Media and Journalistic Texts

The study's findings indicate that the communicative, semantic, and free methods are the three most relevant approaches in translating media and journalistic texts. The choice of method is not absolute, but rather depends on the characteristics of the text, the purpose of conveying information, and the needs of the target language reader. Thus, the translation method is positioned as a translation strategy aimed at producing an accurate, communicative translation that maintains the informational function as contained in the source text (Newmark, 1988; Baker, 2018; Munday, 2022).

The study's findings also indicate that the communicative method is the most widely used approach in translating media texts because it produces a more natural, understandable translation that aligns with the characteristics of Indonesian journalistic language. Meanwhile, the semantic method is more appropriate for sections containing technical terminology, data, and official quotations that require a high degree of accuracy. The free method, on the other hand, is used more limitedly, particularly when translators encounter idiomatic expressions, metaphors, or Arabic structures that cannot be translated literally into Indonesian (Newmark, 1988; Wang Zheng, 2018; Baker, 2018; Hatim & Mason, 1997).

Subsequent studies revealed that each method has a different orientation and function in the translation process. The communicative method is more focused on improving the readability and acceptability of the translation, while the semantic method maintains the accuracy of meaning and consistency of terminology. On the other hand, the free method allows translators the flexibility to adapt the language form to specific circumstances so that the translation sounds more natural in the target language. Therefore, these three methods are not used in isolation but rather complement each other, depending on the characteristics of the information being translated (Newmark, 1988; Baker, 2018; Mohamed, 2022; Munday, 2022).

Furthermore, studies show that in translation practice, professional translators tend to combine more than one method within a single text to maintain a balance between information accuracy and readability. The combination of communicative and semantic methods is generally applied to texts containing factual information and technical terms, while the free method is selectively utilized in sections that require adjustments to the language form without compromising the meaning and substance of the information conveyed (Asmilia et al., 2025; Putri et al., 2021; Hatim & Mason, 1997).

Overall, the study confirms that the communicative, semantic, and free methods have complementary functions in translating media and journalistic texts. The relevance of each method is determined by the characteristics of the text, the communication objectives, and the needs of the target language reader. Therefore, the translator's ability to select and combine various methods proportionally is a crucial factor in producing accurate, communicative, and comprehensible translations (Newmark, 1988; Baker, 2018; Munday, 2022).

Application of the Tarjamah Method in the Translation of Arabic-Indonesian Media Texts

The study's results show that the application of the translation method in Arabic-Indonesian media text translation is not dependent on a single approach. The method selection is flexible, taking into account the characteristics of each news type, the communication objectives, and the needs of the target language readers. Based on an analysis of various media text examples, it was found that the communicative, semantic, and free methods are used in various ways according to the information function intended to be conveyed in each text (Newmark, 1988; Baker, 2018; Munday, 2022; Hatim & Mason, 1997).

Table 1. Study Results of the Application of the Translation Method to Various Types of Arabic-Indonesian Media Texts

Text Type	Source Text (Arabic)	Translation Result	Translation Method Applied	Findings
Political News	أعلن الرئيس خلال المؤتمر الصحفي أن الحكومة ستبدأ تنفيذ خطة جديدة لتعزيز التعاون الاقتصادي مع الدول المجاورة.	The President announced during a press conference that the government would begin implementing a new plan to strengthen economic cooperation with neighboring countries.	Communicative and Semantic	The sentence structure was adapted to sound more natural in English while preserving the accuracy of political terminology.
Economic News	أعلنت وزارة الاقتصاد أن الناتج المحلي الإجمالي سجل نمواً بنسبة 5.2% خلال الربع الأول من العام الجاري.	The Ministry of Economy announced that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) recorded a growth rate of 5.2% during the first quarter of the current year.	Semantic and Communicative	Economic terminology was translated using standardized equivalents, while the sentence structure was adjusted to improve communicative effectiveness.
Social News	شهدت العاصمة ازدحاماً مرورياً شديداً بسبب الأمطار الغزيرة التي هطلت منذ ساعات الصباح الأولى.	The capital experienced severe traffic congestion due to heavy rainfall that had continued since the early morning hours.	Communicative	The sentence structure was modified to enhance readability without altering the informational content.
Education News	أعلنت وزارة التعليم إطلاق برنامج جديد لتطوير المهارات الرقمية لدى الطلاب في المدارس الثانوية.	The Ministry of Education launched a new program to enhance the digital skills of secondary school students.	Communicative and Semantic	The accuracy of educational terminology was maintained, while the sentence structure was adapted to align with the conventions of

				English journalistic writing.
News Headline	ارتفاع أسعار الغذاء عالمياً بسبب اضطرابات سلاسل التوريد	Global Food Prices Rise Due to Supply Chain Disruptions.	Communicative, Semantic, and Free Translation	The headline was translated into a more concise and engaging form while preserving its essential meaning.

Based on the results presented in Table 1, it appears that the communicative method is the most widely used approach in translating Arabic-Indonesian media texts. This method was applied to all text types because it produces a more natural, understandable translation that remains consistent with the characteristics of Indonesian journalistic language. On the other hand, the semantic method is more frequently applied to sections containing technical terms, data, or specific concepts that require precise meaning to maintain accuracy (Newmark, 1988; Baker, 2018; Munday, 2022).

The study also shows that the free method has a more limited scope of application than the communicative and semantic methods. This method is primarily used for idiomatic expressions or language structures that cannot be translated literally into Indonesian. Thus, the application of the translation method to Arabic-Indonesian media texts is contextual and adaptive because the choice of method always takes into account the characteristics of the text, communication function, and the needs of the target language readers (Newmark, 1988; Baker, 2018; Munday, 2022; Hatim & Mason, 1997).

DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Media and Journalistic Texts as a Basis for Selecting Translation Methods

The study's findings demonstrate that the inherent characteristics of media and journalistic texts are fundamental in determining the translation method used. These findings demonstrate that media text translation aims not only to transfer linguistic elements from the source language to the target language but also to ensure that the communication function is maintained so that information is received accurately, objectively, and easily understood by readers. Therefore, the characteristics of each text are the primary basis for determining the most appropriate translation strategy.

These findings align with Newmark's (1988) view, which emphasizes that the choice of translation method must be tailored to the function of the text being translated. For informative texts, such as media and journalistic texts, translators need to choose an approach that maintains a balance between accuracy of meaning and readability. This opinion is reinforced by Baker (2018), who states that successful translation is not solely determined by linguistic equivalence but is also influenced by the translator's ability to understand the communication context and the characteristics of the target language reader. Similarly, Munday (2022) views translation as a decision-making process that considers the text's function, communication purpose, and sociocultural context, so the method applied must be flexible according to the needs of the text.

The findings of this study also reinforce the concept of dynamic equivalence introduced by Nida and Taber (2003). This concept emphasizes that successful translation is reflected in the ability to produce equivalent communication effects for readers of the target language. In media text translation, this equivalence is achieved not only through accuracy in conveying information, but also through the use of communicative language so that the message contained in the source text can be fully understood by readers.

The results of this study also align with several previous studies. Dewi (2023) stated that the communicative method effectively improves the readability of informative texts without compromising the accuracy of the content. Similar findings were presented by Mohamed (2022), who emphasized that the communicative and semantic methods should be used complementary to maintain a balance between accuracy of meaning and ease of understanding. Meanwhile, Putri et al. (2021) found that translation technology can accelerate the news translation process, although the results still require editing by human translators to conform to the context and journalistic language rules. Furthermore, Asmilia et al. (2025) and Alshehri (2024) explain that cultural factors, language structure, and objectivity are important elements influencing the quality of media text translation.

The findings of this study are further strengthened by Zaidan et al. (2025), who state that Arabic-Indonesian translation is a process of conveying a message that requires an understanding of the communication context, reader characteristics, and translation objectives. Therefore, the success of the translation process is determined not only by mastery of the source and target languages, but also by the ability to choose a translation strategy appropriate to the characteristics of the text. This view is clarified by Zakiah and Abu Bakar (2025), who explain that each method in translation has a different orientation and function, so its selection must be tailored to the type of text and the intended communication objectives. Therefore, the characteristics of media and journalistic texts serve as an important basis for determining the translation method used.

Based on the relationship between the research results, theoretical basis, and previous research findings, it can be understood that the characteristics of media and journalistic texts have a very decisive role in the translation process. The findings of this study do not show any differences with the theory or the results of previous studies, but rather strengthen the view that the choice of translation method needs to be based on the communication function, the characteristics of the text, and the needs of the target language readers so that the resulting translation remains accurate, communicative, and in accordance with the rules of journalistic language.

Analysis of the Relevance of Communicative, Semantic, and Free Methods in Translating Media and Journalistic Texts

The study's findings demonstrate that the communicative, semantic, and free methods have varying degrees of relevance in translating media and journalistic texts. These differences are influenced by the characteristics of the information being translated, the intended communication objectives, and the needs of the target language reader. These findings demonstrate that the choice of translation method cannot be made by relying on a single, fixed approach but must be tailored to the function of each section of the text to maintain a balance between accuracy of meaning and readability.

These findings align with the classification of translation methods proposed by Newmark (1988), who positions the communicative method as an appropriate approach for reader-oriented texts because it prioritizes conveying the message naturally and easily. Conversely, the semantic method is more appropriate for sections containing technical terms, specialized concepts, or information requiring a high degree of accuracy. Meanwhile, the free method allows the translator to adapt the language form if the source language structure cannot be directly translated into the target language without compromising the substance of the message. Therefore, these three methods are not viewed as substitutes for each other, but rather as complementary approaches, depending on the characteristics of the text being translated.

This view is reinforced by Baker (2018), who stated that the quality of translation results is greatly influenced by the translator's ability to choose strategies appropriate to the communication context. A similar opinion was expressed by Hatim and Mason (1997), who viewed translation as a process of communication across languages and cultures.

Therefore, the success of a translation is determined not only by the equivalence of linguistic elements, but also by the translator's ability to convey the communicative function of the text to the target language reader. Therefore, the choice of translation method must consider the relationship between meaning, text function, and the social context surrounding the communication process.

The results of this study also demonstrate consistency with several previous studies. Dewi (2023) explained that the communicative method is more effective when applied to informative texts because it can improve readability without compromising the accuracy of the content. Similarly, Mohamed (2022) emphasized that the communicative and semantic methods should be used in a complementary manner to achieve a balance between accuracy of meaning and ease of understanding. Furthermore, Wang Zheng (2018) argued that these two methods are the most relevant approaches in translating informative texts because they maintain the author's message while meeting the needs of the target language readers.

This research finding is also supported by the research of Zaidan et al. (2025), who stated that the Arabic-Indonesian translation process requires the selection of a method tailored to the characteristics of the text and the communication objectives so that the message can be accurately transferred without losing its communicative function. Furthermore, Zakiyah and Abu Bakar (2025) explain that each method in translation has a different philosophical basis, orientation, and purpose, so its use must take into account the type of text, the translation context, and the needs of the reader. These findings demonstrate that the choice of method is not merely a technical decision in the translation process but also part of the scientific considerations that determine the quality of the translation.

Based on the relationship between research findings, theories, and various previous studies, it can be understood that the relevance of the communicative, semantic, and free methods in translating media and journalistic texts is largely determined by the characteristics of the information being translated. The results of this study do not contradict Newmark's (1988) theory, but rather reinforce the view that no single method can be universally applied to all types of text. Rather, the quality of a translation depends on the translator's ability to select and combine various methods proportionally so that the resulting translation remains accurate, communicative, and appropriate to the needs of the target language readers.

Application of the Tarjamah Method in the Translation of Arabic-Indonesian Media Texts

The study's results demonstrate that the application of the translation method in translating Arabic-Indonesian media texts is contextual and not limited to a single method. Findings from various text examples indicate that translators tend to combine communicative, semantic, and free translation methods according to the characteristics of the information being translated. This indicates that each type of news has different translation needs, so the choice of method must consider the communication objective, the level of accuracy of the information, and the characteristics of the target language reader.

These findings align with Newmark's (1988) view, which emphasizes that the choice of translation method must be based on the function of the text and the purpose of conveying the message. In informative media texts, the communicative method is more appropriate because it produces a natural, clear, and easily understood translation for readers. Conversely, when the text contains technical terms, statistical data, names of institutions, or specific concepts that require a high level of accuracy, the semantic method is a more appropriate approach. The free translation method, on the other hand, is used to a limited extent to adapt the language form in certain sections that cannot be translated

literally without compromising the substance of the information contained in the source text.

This view is further strengthened by Baker (2018), who explains that translation is a decision-making process that considers the relationship between meaning, context, and communication objectives. A similar opinion is expressed by Hatim and Mason (1997), who believe that successful translation is determined not only by linguistic equivalence but also by the translator's ability to maintain the communicative function of a text. Therefore, the use of a combination of methods in media text translation can be understood as a form of adaptation to the differences in the characteristics of the source and target languages so that information remains accurately conveyed and easily understood.

The results of this study also align with various previous studies. Putri et al. (2021) explain that news translation requires a balance between speed and accuracy, so the translation still requires editing to adapt the choice of diction and sentence structure to the characteristics of Indonesian journalistic language. Similarly, Hifni et al. (2025) argue that advances in translation technology facilitate the language transfer process, but the quality of the translation remains dependent on the translator's ability to evaluate and refine. Furthermore, Asmilia et al. (2025) emphasized that cultural differences, language structure, and terminology are factors that influence the choice of translation method for Arabic-Indonesian texts.

The findings of this study are also supported by the results of Majid et al. (2024) who compared the quality of Arabic-Indonesian translations produced by ChatGPT and Gemini AI. This study showed that artificial intelligence-based technology is capable of producing translations quickly, but is not yet fully capable of maintaining the accuracy of context, terminology, and linguistic nuances as produced by human translators. These findings further emphasize that the application of the translation method still requires the translator's competence in determining the strategy most appropriate to the characteristics of the text. Thus, technology serves as a supporting tool in the translation process, not a substitute for the translator's academic and professional judgment.

Based on the relationship between the research findings, theoretical basis, and previous research, it can be understood that the application of the translation method in translating Arabic-Indonesian media texts is an adaptive and contextual process. These research findings further strengthen the view that the communicative method is the most dominant approach in translating media texts, while semantic and free methods serve as complements according to the characteristics of the information being translated. Therefore, the quality of a translation is not only determined by mastery of the source and target languages, but also by the translator's ability to choose and combine translation methods appropriately so that the translation results remain accurate, communicative, and in accordance with the characteristics of journalistic language.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study's findings, it can be concluded that the application of translation methods in translating Arabic-Indonesian media and journalistic texts is adaptive and contextual. The communicative method is the most dominant approach because it produces natural translations that adhere to the rules of Indonesian journalistic language. However, this method needs to be combined with semantic and free translation methods, appropriate to the characteristics of the text, to maintain accuracy of meaning and effective communication.

These findings indicate that translation quality is determined not only by mastery of translation method theory, but also by the translator's ability to analyze text characteristics before determining the strategy to use. Therefore, translation instruction

needs to utilize more authentic Arabic media texts so that students become accustomed to applying various methods appropriately to the context.

This research is still limited to a library study approach and therefore not supported by corpus analysis or empirical evaluation of translation quality. Therefore, further research is recommended to use empirical approaches, such as corpus analysis, translation quality assessment, or comparisons between human and Artificial Intelligence (AI) translation results, to provide more comprehensive findings.

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