

Translation Techniques of English To Indonesian Subtitle In “Fast and Furious 9” Movie

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Abstract.

This research looked at the subtitle translation in the film "Fast and Furious 9." The goal of this study is to classify the different types of English to Indonesian subtitle translation techniques proposed by Molina & Albir (2002), as well as to describe the quality of the movie's translation from English to Indonesian subtitles using three different aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The two main characters' utterances in the movie were chosen for data analysis in this qualitative descriptive study. The following are the findings of this study: In the movie "Fast & Furious 9," there are ten different sorts of translation procedures. Literal Translation (127 data or 48.84 percent), Linguistic Compression (70 data or 26,92 percent), Reduction (16 data or 6,15 percent), Amplification (16 data or 6,15 percent), Generalization (14 data or 5,38 percent), Transposition (five data or 1,92 percent), Established Equivalent (five data or 1,92 percent), Adaptation (three data or 1,15 percent), Borrowing (three data or 1,15 percent), and Compensation (one data or 0%).

Keywords: translation techniques, translation quality, movie fast and furious 9

Introduction

Language is one of the various ways that people around the world communicate. English is a world language that is used to communicate across borders. Many countries with different languages use Sharifian (2009) communication to share information about anything from history to movies to food to culture to other languages to obtain a lot of knowledge. Indonesian is the first language spoken, and English is spoken as a second language. For example, Indonesians travel to other nations and conduct business with people from other countries. Indonesians communicate in English.

In Indonesia, people like to get knowledge through entertainment, especially through foreign movies. Most of the foreign movies that dominate the market in Indonesia are Hollywood movies. This is supported by Setiawan (2013) which states that 60% of people prefer to watch Hollywood movies. The survey results show that for three years starting in 2009 there were 6,424,761 out of 10,294,268 people who had watched foreign movies. There is a problem if the movie uses English because not everyone is capable in English to know the contents of the movie. As a result, there is a technique known as translation that allows you to convert English to Indonesian without losing meaning. Munday (2016) defines translation as "the process of transforming from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL)" (TL).

As a result, while translating from English to Indonesian, the Source Text is in English and the Target Text is in Indonesian.

There are two popular approaches for translating a film. Subtitles and dubbing, to be specific (Baos & Daz-Cintas, 2017). The subtitle is a type of translation that appears at the bottom of the screen in the form of words (Cintas & Remael, 2014). Dubbing, on the other hand, is the process of replacing the film's original voice from the source language dialogue with another voice from the target language (TL) dialogue (Chaume, 2020). It's critical to get the message over to audiences or moviegoers who are unfamiliar with the film's subject or theme. In connection to the scene on the screen movie, the subtitle movie translation should be relevant to the audience's target language (TL).

Chang (2012) defines a movie as a sort of multimedia that incorporates both visual and aural aspects. Despite the fact that every director uses their native tongue in their film, this is not a huge problem because it can easily be translated into the target language (TL). As a result, subtitles can assist consumers in learning a foreign language while watching a film. However, subtitle translation quality does not always match the target audience's expectations, thus a good subtitle must pay attention to the rules of translation. According to Nababan et al., (2012), correctness, acceptability, and readability are three criteria to consider when evaluating the quality of an English to Indonesian translation.

Fast and furious 9 is one of the famous movies. Universal Picture production movie which shows in mid-June 2021, is the first pandemic release movie get beyond US\$500 million or equal to Rp. 7.3 trillion (Republika.co.id). This achievement made Fast and Furious 9 come in the biggest Hollywood movie (Kompas.com). This movie has been watched and by many teenagers. They are influenced by the character of Dom and Jakob in that movie. Fast and Furious 9 was chosen because this movie is very popular with young people today. Especially students, who are studying translation so it is must be competent of translating well. As a result, it's critical to examine the translation method. The translation approach of Molina and Albir's (2002) theory is used as a translation framework from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) (TL).

According to the explanation above, the researcher used the following statement problems in the study: 1) How did the film "Fast and Furious 9" use subtitle translation techniques?

2) How is the quality of the "Fast and Furious 9" subtitle translation from English to Indonesian?

The following are the objectives of this study, as stated in the problem statement:

- 1) To figure out how the movie "Fast & Furious 9" used subtitle translation techniques.
- 2) To assess the quality of the English-to-Indonesian subtitle translation in the film "Fast & Furious 9."

This study should be beneficial for:

- 1) Lecturers

This research can be used by lecturers as a resource for teaching materials in translation classes. Furthermore, lecturers might use the findings of this study to demonstrate how to examine the movie's translation processes.

- 2) Students

This research is expected to provide insight for students who will learn about movie translation techniques. It can also be a source of reference for students when attending lectures in translation classes.

3) Writer

This research can be helpful for writers because this research can deepen the writer's knowledge about subtitle translation technique analysis.

4) The Other Researchers

The findings of this study are likely to serve as a guide for future academics as they produce more recent research findings.

Literature Review

1. Translation

Translation is the process of changing the meaning of a text from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) (Munday, 2016). As a result, English is the source language and Indonesian is the target language when translating an English text into Indonesian. Munday (2016) goes on to say that every degree of translation literacy needs a rewrite of the target language, meaning that the target language does not have to be rigid and relate only to the source language, as is the case with multilingual websites.

According to Catford (1978), the Source Language (SL) and the Target Language (TL) must be compatible when translating (TL). These equivalences can be governed by dialects that are "related" or "unrelated," as well as any type of spatial, temporal, social, or other link (Catford, 1978). Meanwhile, according to Venuti (2017), translation is the process of converting a text from a source language (SL) to a target language text (TL) while also interpreting meaning. Because both foreign writings and their translations are culturally and linguistically different, the capacity to interpret meaning is crucial, with the variety deriving from the original translation (Venuti, 2017). Furthermore, translating Ardi (2018) is a challenging task. Many complications occur as a result of the fact that translation is more complicated than just moving text from one language to another (TL). The translator must study and absorb knowledge and theory as a foundation for acting and translating skills in order to handle issues encountered in translation operations (Ardi, 2018).

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) in order to produce a translation that meets the requirements listed above. As a result, translators must be well-versed in both the theory and practice of foreign language translation.

2. Translation Techniques

According to the KBBI (KBBI, 2021), the method refers to how to perform an activity with specific talents. Translation methodology, on the other hand, is defined by Molina & Albir (2002) as a method for analyzing and identifying equated translations. According to Molina & Albir (2002), there are eighteen different translation approaches that might be used:

1. Adaptation

Adaptation is a technique for substituting cultural components of the source language (SL) that are similar to those of the target language (TL). Examples:

Dear Sir in Source Language (SL)

Terhormat is the target language.

2. Amplification

Amplification is a translation technique that involves adding comprehensive information not found in the source language text (SL) so that it can be paraphrased to make it more understandable.

Examples:

The month of Ramadan is a Muslim fasting month.

Ramadhan is the target language.

3. Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation method that involves borrowing terms from the original language (SL). Borrowing can be either pure or naturalized.

a. Borrowing solely for the purpose of borrowing

Harddisk is the source language (SL).

Harddisk is the target language (TL).

a. Borrowing that has become naturalized

Music is the source language (SL).

Musik is the target language (TL).

4. Calque

Calque method is a lexically and structurally literal translation of foreign words or phrases.

Examples:

Assistant Manager (SL) is the source language.

Asisten Manajer is the target language.

5. Compensation

A compensating technique is a translation technique that introduces the Source Language (SL) to another part of the Target Language (TL) because it cannot be realized in the same portion of the Target Language (TL).

A pair of scissors is an example of source language (SL).

Sebuah gunting is the target language.

6. Description

A description technique is a translation method that replaces target language terminology with descriptions that fit the target language's form or purpose (TL).

Panettone is an example of a source language (SL).

Target Language (TL): Kue tradisional Italia dibuat pada Tahun Baru.

7. Inventive Discourse

Discursive Creation is a strategy for establishing temporary equivalence that is utterly unforeseen when used out of context. It's commonly used in title translations (Molina & Albir, 2002: 509)

The Godfather (SL) is an example of a source language.

Sang Godfather is the target language.

8. Established Equivalents The equivalent methodology is a translation method that employs commonly used phrases in the target language (TL).

Ambiguity in Source Language (SL) is one example.

Ambiguity is the target language (TL).

9. Generalization

A generalization technique is a translation method that use concepts that are already widely used and understood.

Source Language (SL) examples: penthouse, mansion

Tempat tinggal is the target language.

10. Linguistic Expansion

Linguistic amplification is a translation process that involves adding linguistic features to make the translation longer. Sequential interpreting and dubbing frequently employ this strategy.

No way (SL) is an example of a source language.

De ninguna de las maneras, target language (TL): (Spain)

11. Linguistic Sufficiency

Because the source language text is already understood, the Linguistic Compression technique is employed to combine it into a simpler one. The linguistic amplification technique is the polar opposite of this strategy.

Source Language (SL): Yes, but then what?

TL (Target Language): Y? (Spain)

12. Literal Interpretation

A literal translation technique is a type of technical translation in which words or expressions are translated word for word.

Source Language (SL) example: slaying two birds with a single stone

Membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu (target language)

13. Modulation

The modulation approach is a translation technique that is used to shift the lexical or structural point of view of converting to the Source Language (SL).

Source Language (SL) is an example of a language that no one dislikes.

The target language (TL) is: "Everyone likes it."

14. Particularization

The particularization technique is a type of translation that employs more specific or detailed terminology. This strategy is the polar opposite of generalization.

Air transportation is an example of a source language (SL).

Pesawat is the target language.

15. Reduction

The reduction method is a translation technique that reduces the amount of words in the source language (SL) while maintaining the meaning of the source language (TL) (SL). Amplification is the polar opposite of this strategy.

SBY, the president of the Republic of Indonesia, is an example of source language (SL).

SBY is the target language.

16. Modifications (linguistic, paralinguistic)

Substitution technique (linguistic, paralinguistic) is a translation technique that changes linguistic aspects such as intonation and gestures into paralinguistic elements and vice versa.

To translate the Arabic gesture of putting one's palm on one's heart as a thank-you gesture.

17. Transposition

The transposition approach is a translation technique that, for example, changes words into phrases by replacing the grammatical category of the source language (SL) in the target language (TL).

Adept is an example of a source language. Sangat terampil is an example of a target language.

18. Variation

A variation technique is a sort of translation that affects linguistic and paralinguistic characteristics associated to linguistic variation, such as tone and gestures.

To alter the literary tone, styles, social dialects, geographical dialects, and so on, for example.

3. Translation Quality

According to Nababan et al., (2012), quality translation may be studied using three criteria: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Several parameters have scales, as seen below:

Table 1. The instrument assessment of Accuracy

Criteria	Definition	Scale
Accurate	The content of TL is equivalent to the SL into the target text. There is no distortion meaning.	3
Less Accurate	The content of TL is less equivalent with the SL into the target text. There is one or more distortion of meaning or ambiguity, and deleted or replace the word that have will impact on the message.	2
Inaccurate	The content of TL is not equivalent with the SL into target text or not appropriate at all into the target text.	1

Adapted from Nababan (2012)

Table 2. The instrument assessment of Acceptability

Criteria	Definition	Scale
Acceptable	The translation in SL is already appropriate with the rules of TL.	3
Less Acceptable	The translation in SL is less appropriate with the rules of TL. In this category, there are several problems in using technical terms or grammatical errors.	2
unacceptable	The translation in SL is not appropriate with the rules of TL. Technic that using is not common and is not familiar to readers.	1

Adapted from Nababan (2012)

Table 2. The instrument assessment of Readability

Criteria	Definition	Scale
High	Word, technical terms, clauses, sentences, or text of translation that can understand by readers.	3
Moderate	Word, technical terms, clauses, sentences, or text of translation less understand to readers.	2
Low	The translation is difficult to understand for readers.	1

Adapted from Nababan (2012)

4. Subtitles

Subtitles and dubbing are two methods for translating audiovisual media such as movies (Baos & Daz-Cintas, 2017). Subtitling is a method of translation in which words are placed below the screen (Cintas & Remael, 2014). While dubbing is a process in which the original voice from the source language conversation is replaced with another voice, the translated dialogue is recorded in the target language (TL) (Chaume, 2020). The analysis of movie subtitles will be the topic of this study. Baker (2001) backs up this claim, stating that subtitles are transcriptions of movie or TV dialogues that are displayed simultaneously on the screen. It usually comprises of one or two lines, each of which is little more than 35 characters long on average. Subtitles are usually placed at the bottom of the image, centered or left-aligned (Baker, 2001).

Method

The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. Qualitative research, according to Creswell (2009), is an approach to exploring and discovering the meaning of a person or group as a result of a social or human problem. The subtitle from the "Fast & Furious 9" movie video is the subject of this study. It's available at <https://193.164.131.42/fast-furious-9-2020/play/>. According to Molina and Albir (2002) theory, this research will investigate the translation technique in the "Fast and Furious 9" movie and determine the quality of the translation in the "Fast and Furious 9" movie based on three aspect parameters: accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan et al., 2012).

The researcher takes various steps to acquire data, which are as follows: 1) The researcher looked up the "Fast and Furious 9" movie's transcript on the internet. 2) The movie transcript was obtained from <https://scrapsfromtheloft.com/movies/fast-furious-9-transcript/>. 3) To interpret the characters' statements, the researcher viewed the film "Fast and Furious 9."

4) Using Molina and Albir's (2002) hypothesis, the researcher determines the translation process used in the movie's characters' utterances. 5) Based on Nababan et al., the researcher evaluated the quality of translation using three aspects: correctness, acceptability, and readability (2012).

While the writer's approach of data analysis is Miles & Huberman (1994), there are multiple steps to the data analysis: 1) Data compression. 2) Data Visualization. 3) Drawing and Verification of the Conclusion The researcher will take the following steps to analyze the data:

1. Translation Techniques

- a. In the "Fast and Furious 9" movie, the researcher reads the transcript.
- b. The researcher dissected the transcripts, both in English and Indonesian, to examine the data.
- c. Based on Molina and Albir's (2002) approach, the researcher next grouped the data into translation techniques.
- d. The data will be counted once it has been categorised to determine the frequency and percentage of each translation approach.
- e. Based on the information gathered, the researcher came to a conclusion.

2. Translation Quality

- a. In the "Fast and Furious 9" movie, the researcher reads the transcript.
- b. The researcher dissected the transcripts, both in English and Indonesian, to examine the data.
- c. The researcher then used the Nababan et al., (2012) approach to assess the movie's translation quality.
- d. The data will be counted once it has been categorised to determine the percentage of each translation quality using three aspect parameters: accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan et al., 2012).
- e. Based on the findings, the researcher came to a conclusion.

Finding and Discussion

The researcher used Molina and Albir's taxonomy of translation methodologies concepts to assess the data (2002). Based on the data, it was discovered that there are 10 translation procedures used in the movie script based on the characters Dom and Jacob's utterances. The data is presented in the table below by the researchers:

Table1. Data of Translation Techniques

Translation Techniques	Data	Percentage
Literal Translation	127	48,84%
Linguistic Compression	70	26,92%
Reduction	16	6,15%
Amplification	16	6,15%
Generalization	14	5,38%
Transposition	5	1,92%
Established Equivalent	5	1,92%
Adaptation	3	1,15%
Borrowing	3	1,15%
Compensation	1	0,38%
Total	260	100%

The writer discovered 10 of Molina and Albir's eighteen translation procedures after classifying them (2002). To translate the movie script, the translator employs a variety of translation procedures. There are 260 data points that were analyzed using words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Literal Translation, Linguistic Compression, Reduction, Amplification, Generalization, Transposition, Establish Equivalence, Adaptation, Borrowing, and Compensation are some of the translation approaches utilized by the translator in the study.

The result on analysis types of translation techniques on movie script utterances of the characters was as follows:

1. Literal Translation

A literal translation technique is a type of technical translation in which words or expressions are translated word for word. The translator used 127 (48.84 percent) data according to literal translation. For example:

SL: Remember what your daddy told you.

TL: Ingat yang Ayah katakan padamu

In the data (1) research, translator focus in expression word for word of SL to TL. The sentence "*Remember what your daddy told you*" was translated into Indonesian as "*Ingat yang Ayah katakan padamu*". From the explanation above every word in the source language (ST) was translated into the target language (TL) using the literal translation.

2. Linguistic Compression

Because the source language text is already understood, the Linguistic Compression technique is employed to combine it into a simpler one. The linguistic amplification technique is the polar opposite of this strategy. This method of translation is commonly used to translate movie subtitles. Linguistic Compression discovered that the translator utilised 70 (26,92%) of the data. For example:

SL: Yeah, you. You want to tell your driver he's gonna get somebody hurt.

TL: Bilang kepembalapmu, dia bisa melukai orang lain

The sentences "*Yeah, you. You want to tell your driver he's gonna get somebody hurt*" was translated into Indonesian as "*Bilang kepembalapmu, dia bisa melukai orang lain*". Because some of the words or expressions of the sentences changed to be more succinct, this sentence used linguistic compression. This translation strategy was employed by the translator to make the phrases in SL more concise without changing their purpose or meaning. The reader will be able to understand and know more as a result of the employment of this translation process.

3. Reduction

The reduction approach is a translation technique that decreases the number of words in the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) while keeping the source language's meaning intact (SL). This approach is the polar opposite of amplification. The translator used 16 (6.15%) data, according to the reduction. For example:

SL: It can make all the difference

TL: Itu bisa membuat perbedaan

The translator deleted the word "all" from the text based on the data. This strategy reduced the length of the phrases and made them easier to comprehend for the reader. "It can make all the difference," says the statement. It was merely translated as "Itu bisa membuat perbedaan" by the translator. As a result, the sentence becomes effective rather than being overburdened with words.

4. Amplification

Amplification is a translation technique that involves adding comprehensive information not found in the source language text (SL) so that it can be paraphrased to make it more understandable. Amplification revealed 16 (6.15 percent) of the translator's data. For example:

SL: See how it's working now?

TL: **Kau** lihat cara kerjanya sekarang?

In the data above, the translator adds the information item in the TL. The translator uses addition technique of word in TL "kau" was added into this translation so it was called linguistic amplification technique. The sentences "See how it's working now?" translates into "Kau lihat cara kerjanya sekarang?".

5. Generalization

A generalization technique is a translation method that use concepts that are already widely used and understood. As a result, the translator in TL used the word more generic. The translator used 14 (5.38 percent) data, according to generalization. For example:

SL: You ready to say grace, kid?

TL: Kau siap berdoa, Nak?

In this data, the word "say grace" was translated into Indonesian as "berdoa" which was more general than the term in the SL. Because of that reason, this kind of translation used generalization technique. So the translate word "Kau siap berdoa, Nak?" make the reader more understand of the meaning of SL.

6. Transposition

The transposition approach is a translation technique that uses the target language's grammatical category to replace the source language's (SL) grammatical category (TL). The translator used 5 (1,92%) data, according to transposition. For example:

SL: A good son would've said no

TL: Anak yang baik akan menolaknya

In the data above, the sentence "A good son would've said no" from the source language translated become "Anak yang baik akan menolaknya" in the target language. The phrase from the source language is translated into a word in the target language in this context in order to summarize and simplify the content to be delivered to the audience in the movie.

7. Established Equivalent

The established equivalent technique is a translation method that employs commonly used terminology in the target language (TL). The translator used 5 (1,92%) of the data found by Established Equivalent. For example:

SL: Good night

TL: Selamat malam

In data above, the translator uses Established Equivalence technique. It is uses some daily conversation, in our personal lives or common term which has been stated in the dictionary or it has been used in the society. The word "**Good night**" in SL to be "**Selamat malam**" in TL. This is include greetings.

8. Adaptation

A technique for replacing the cultural components of the source language (SL) that are similar to the target language is known as adaptation (TL). The translator used 3 (1,15 percent) data, according to the adaptation. For example:

SL: Go!

TL: Tancap!

According to the statistics, the SL term "Go!" translates to "Tancap!" in TL. Because the reader of TL is familiar with the word, the translation should be simple to understand. The translator who employs this strategy is simple to comprehend.

9. Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation method that involves borrowing terms from the original language (SL). Borrowing revealed 3 (1,15 percent) of the translator's data. For example:

SL: We secured the master **drive** here from Mr. Nobody's plane.

TL: Kami mengamankan **drive** utamanya dari pesawatnya Tn. Nobody

The word "drive" is so familiar in TL that the translator borrows words to make the sentences easier to understand for the reader. Because the TL phrase remained unchanged, this translation was dubbed "clean borrowing."

10. Compensation

A compensating technique is a translation technique that introduces the Source Language (SL) to another part of the Target Language (TL) because it cannot be realized in the same portion of the Target Language (TL) (TL). According to compensation, the translator used 1 (0.38 percent) data. For example:

SL: It was a person all along

TL: Selama ini ternyata "Manusia"

The Compensation Technique was used to generate the data shown above. Because the SL cannot be reflected in the same position in TL, the translator modifies element information and applies aesthetic effects in TL. Because the TL cannot be replaced with the same phrase as the ST, the statement "It was a person all along" is rendered as Selama ini ternyata "Manusia."

Conclusion

Based on the previously mentioned analysis, there are several conclusions that can be derived in the conclusion of this study. In the English and Indonesia translations of the "Fast and Furious 9" film, the researcher uncovered ten of Molina & Albir (2002)'s eighteen translation techniques. As translation methodologies, we used literal translation, language compression, reduction, amplification, generalization, transposition, established equivalence, adaptation, borrowing, and compensation.

Explaining the result of the data the writer gives several suggestions for the readers or others that when choose the same topic as this study better understand and read more books or journals to analyze speech acts in more detail and broadly in analyzing because there are so many types of translation techniques.

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