

Publication Trends in English – Indonesian Translation and Vice Versa Between 2020-2024: A Systemic Literature Review of Scientific Journal

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the publication trends in English-Indonesian translation and vice versa from 2020 to 2024, focusing on the distribution of research over time, the development of translation studies, and the theories used. This study, guided by theoretical perspectives from the Chesterman framework of translation studies, categorizes scholarly works into four key areas: Text Analysis and Translation, Multimedia Translation, Translation and Technology, and Translation Quality. Using a Systematic Literature Review, 55 articles published between 2020 and 2024 were analyzed to identify thematic patterns and yearly distribution. The results reveal a steady decline in publication numbers, from 16 articles in 2020 to 7 in 2024, indicating a potential decrease in research activity or a shift to alternative publication platforms. Translation studies analysis shows a strong dominance of Text Analysis and Translation (70.9%), while Multimedia Translation and Translation and Technology each account for 10.9%, and Translation Quality contributes 7.3%. These findings suggest a need for a broader exploration of emerging fields, such as audiovisual translation, machine translation, and translation pedagogy, as well as the incorporation of contemporary theoretical frameworks. The study recommends that researchers diversify their focus and that academic institutions revise curricula, encourage interdisciplinary collaboration, and strengthen research and publication support systems.

Keywords: Indonesian English Translation; Research Trends; Systematic Literature Review; Translation Studies

INTRODUCTION

Translation is essential for facilitating communication across various languages and cultural backgrounds, especially in linguistically diverse contexts such as Indonesia. Considering the continued dominance of English as a global language, the requirement for qualified English-Indonesian translation and its reverse has extensively developed. The need for accurate translating exists in various sectors, including academia, literature, business, and technology, where highly accurate translation plays an important role in communicating information and intercultural communication. According to Holmes, the map shows that translation studies consist of Pure Translation Studies and Applied Translation Studies.

The Pure translation studies are divided into theoretical (general and partial, divided into medium-restricted, area-restricted, rank-restricted, time-restricted, and problem-restricted) and descriptive TS (product-oriented, process-oriented, and function-oriented). Applied translation is divided into four parts: translator training, translation aids, translation policy, and translation criticism. Holmes' map illustrates that the Translation Studies discipline can gain insights from various fields (Holmes, 1972). Expanding on Holme's model, Williams and Chesterman provided foundational guidance for translation research by proposing twelve domains of inquiry based on Holmes' map. These domains cover key areas such as text analysis and translation, translation quality assessment, genre and multimedia translation, translation and technology,

and translation history. They also include ethical issues, terminology and glossaries, interpreting, translation processes, translator training, and the translation profession. Together, these domains offer a comprehensive framework for understanding translation as both a theoretical discipline and a professional practice (Williams, 2002). In her article, *Trajectories of Research in Translation Studies*, (Tymoczko, 2005) identifies six major research trajectories that are likely to shape the future development of Translation Studies. First, she emphasizes the ongoing effort to define translation as both a concept and an object of inquiry, arguing that translation remains an open and evolving category. Second, she highlights the internationalization of the discipline, noting that non-Western translation practices and perspectives increasingly challenge Eurocentric assumptions that have long dominated the field. Third, Tymoczko discusses the impact of technological advancements and globalization, explaining how digital media, emerging technologies, and global communication networks are transforming translation practices and redefining the role of translators. Fourth, she underlines the importance of framing translation through theoretical perspectives borrowed from other disciplines, such as cultural studies, systems theory, and discourse theory, to expand the analytical scope of the field. Fifth, she points to the growing relevance of cognitive science, particularly in understanding similarity, analogy, bilingual processing, and the mental mechanisms involved in translation. Ultimately, she anticipates that neurophysiological research will open new avenues for investigating how translation processes occur in the brain, thereby reshaping our understanding of translation from both biological and cognitive perspectives. Overall, these six trajectories demonstrate that Translation Studies is becoming increasingly interdisciplinary, globally oriented, and theoretically expansive.

According to Saldanha & O'Brien (2014), research in Translation Studies (TS) can be classified into four main types based on its primary focus: product-oriented, process-oriented, participant-oriented, and context-oriented research. Product-oriented research examines the translated text as a final outcome, analyzing its linguistic features and quality, while process-oriented research investigates the cognitive and procedural aspects involved in the act of translating. Participant-oriented research shifts attention to the individuals engaged in translation activities, such as translators, students, or commissioners, whereas context-oriented research explores the broader social, cultural, political, and institutional environments that shape translation practices. Overall, this framework illustrates that Translation Studies is not limited to textual analysis alone but encompasses the process, the agents, and the contextual factors surrounding translation, reflecting its inherently interdisciplinary nature.

In *Quantitative Research Methods in Translation and Interpreting Studies*, Christopher D. Mellinger and Thomas A. Hanson (2017) provide a comprehensive introduction to the application of quantitative research methods within the field of translation and interpreting. The authors argue that, as the discipline increasingly incorporates empirical and data-driven approaches, researchers must develop a solid understanding of research design, statistical analysis, and responsible interpretation of results. They highlight the importance of aligning research questions with appropriate methodological choices, carefully considering assumptions underlying statistical tests, and integrating both parametric and nonparametric analyses to address the unique challenges of T&I research, such as small sample sizes and limited participant pools. Ultimately, the book positions quantitative methods not merely as technical tools, but as essential instruments for strengthening methodological rigor, improving research quality, and fostering critical engagement with empirical findings in translation and interpreting studies (Mellinger & Hanson, 2016).

Regarding the expanding corpus of literature, a thorough examination of research trends in English-Indonesian translation and vice versa is still necessary. A systematic literature review of scientific publications can reveal key subjects, methodology, and gaps in current studies. This research synthesizes findings from various investigations and provides insights into the ongoing development of translation processes, the obstacles encountered by translators, and their educational implications for translation teaching. This research will concentrate exclusively on English-Indonesian translation and its reverse, highlighting research undertaken in Indonesia, especially that published in scientific journals. The review will encompass literature published from 2020 to 2024, facilitating an investigation of temporal trends. The study will involve numerous scientific publications that publish research relevant to translation studies, encompassing methodologies and theoretical frameworks in SINTA 1 and SINTA 2. The objectives of the research are to examine the yearly distribution of publications on English–Indonesian and Indonesian–English translation studies from 2020 to 2024, to identify the dominant research trends in translation studies during this period, and to investigate the translation theories and theoretical frameworks most frequently applied in these studies.

Previous studies have explored the development of translation research in Indonesia from different perspectives. The article (Lan, 2009) compares research trends and methods in Translation Studies between Taiwanese and international publications from 2002 to 2008. Using keyword analysis and multidimensional scaling, the study identifies 12 major research areas in international journals and 16 in Taiwanese publications, with overlapping themes such as language, process, strategies, text, quality, and training. However, Taiwanese research tends to focus more on practical issues, Chinese–English translation, and interpreter training, while international publications emphasize culture and theory. Although research methods are generally similar in both contexts, international scholars show greater engagement with interdisciplinary approaches and theoretical innovation. The authors conclude that Taiwanese Translation Studies would benefit from expanding its theoretical scope, strengthening research methodology, and exploring underdeveloped areas such as translation ethics, technology, history, and the translation profession.

Dewi (2019) provided an overview of the development of Translation Studies in Indonesia from 2008 to 2018, examining how research conducted by students from ten Indonesian universities aligns with global trends in Translation Studies. The study (Dewi, 2019) found that most TS research topics undertaken in Indonesian universities between 2008 and 2018 are primarily focused on text analysis and translation across undergraduate, Master's, and doctoral theses. Only a limited number of subjects pertain to process-oriented research, participant-oriented research, interpretation, and various other themes within TS research. Moreover, the recurring themes from 2008 to 2018 are predominantly characterized by equivalences, metaphor translation, subtitle translation, and translation shifts in both undergraduate and Master's degree theses. Similarly, Yuniarti & Fajria (2023) identified the research trends in Arabic translation studies in Indonesia from 2011 to 2021 using a systematic literature analysis employing the academic search engine "Google Scholar," employing specific Indonesian, English, and Arabic keywords. The initial study broadly investigated translation research's evolution, employing data from the final papers, theses, and dissertations across various Indonesian universities from 2008 to 2018. The present study will analyze the trend of translation publications in English and Indonesian translation research in Science Technology Index (SINTA) journals from the Ministry of Education and Culture from 2020 to 2024.

Beyond the Indonesian context, global studies have also investigated evolving paradigms in Translation Studies. The rising enrollment of students in translation courses and the swift advancement of the global translation industry have led to heightened interest in Translation Studies, accompanied by a significant surge in the volume of articles addressing translation and its associated topics (Liang & Xu, 2016). The study of (Wang et al., 2019) seeks to investigate the growing trends and shifts in paradigms within translation studies in the twenty-first century. It also focuses on clarifying the emerging trends in the subject concerning the contemporary technological landscape. More recently, the study of (Zhu, 2024) is focused on analysing the prevalence and trends of research concerning gender concerns within translation studies. Since the 1990s, translation scholars have examined gender concerns. A detailed literature review of the prevailing trends and research focused on this topic is inadequate. Therefore, this research aims to address this gap utilising the PRISMA framework. This study employs a systematic methodology to examine 73 papers about gender concerns in contemporary translation studies. The databases utilised for data retrieval include Web of Science and Scopus. All searches encompassed the period from 2016 to 2020 and included only journal papers published in English. The data are evaluated and synthesised based on the publication year, study contexts, and methodologies to identify research trends. The study were analysed through a critical appraisal of the research objectives and classified into five main subjects and seven subtopics. Research indicates a substantial rise in the volume of works addressing the translation and mediation of gender representations in literary translation during the past five years, particularly with gender-stereotypical depictions. To establish a theoretical framework for examining gender cultural disparities in translation through the lens of gender stereotypes. The study findings provide significant implications and suggestions for translation researchers to conduct interdisciplinary studies on gender issues and translation studies. The investigation of the translation of gender stereotypical representations in literary writings will have consequences for the translation of gender stereotypes in non-literary materials.

METHOD

This research was conducted from October 2024 to September 2025. It was carried out at Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing JIA Bekasi. According to (Creswell & Creswell. J David, 2012) qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social human problem. This study employed a systematic literature review (SLR) methodology to investigate research trends in English-Indonesian translation and vice versa, concentrating on scientific journal articles. The search process was conducted systematically following the principles of a systematic literature review. Relevant articles were retrieved from reputable national and international journal databases, including SINTA 1 and 2. The search covered the publication period from January 2020 to December 2024. The following keywords operators were used: "English–Indonesian translation" or "Indonesian–English translation" and ("translation studies" or "translation trend").

Search results were filtered based on the following criteria:

1. Written in English or Indonesian
2. Focused on translation between English and Indonesian (both directions)
3. Published in scientific journals, Sinta 1 and 2
4. Accessible in full text

Duplicate entries were removed, and titles, abstracts, and keywords were screened for relevance. Full-text reading was conducted to confirm eligibility before inclusion in the final dataset. The selection of articles for this study was based on clearly defined inclusion and exclusion criteria to ensure that only relevant and high-quality publications were analyzed. The criteria were as follows:

1. Inclusion Criteria

- a. Articles published between January 2020 and October 2024.
- b. Research focusing on English–Indonesian or Indonesian–English translation.
- c. Published in scientific journals Sinta 1 and 2
- d. Articles that explicitly applied or discussed translation theories, methods, techniques, or trends.
- e. Full-text availability in English or Indonesian.

2. Exclusion Criteria

- a. Studies not related to Translation studies
- b. Studies not related to English–Indonesian or Indonesian–English translation
- c. Lacking a full text

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The report includes important trends in publication frequency, translation studies trends, and theoretical frameworks used. By integrating these elements, the findings provide a thorough overview of how translation studies have grown during the selected period, as well as insights about dominating patterns and growing gaps in the field.

1. Screening Process of Articles from SINTA Databases

Table 1. Screening Process of Articles from SINTA Databases

Database	Article resulting from the search	First filtering based on exclusion criterion (title and abstract)	Second filtering based on exclusion criterion (full paper)	Selected
SINTA 1	5	4	2	2
SINTA 2	66	65	53	53
Total	71	69	55	55

The article screening procedure based on SINTA-accredited databases is shown in the table. 71 articles in all had been found, 5 from SINTA 1 and 66 from SINTA 2. 69 papers remained after the initial filtering step, which included using exclusion criteria and eliminating duplicates based on titles and abstracts. The selection was further reduced to 55 papers by a second filtering process that used full-paper evaluation. In the end, 53 articles from SINTA 2 and 2 articles from SINTA 1 were selected for further examination. This procedure shows a thorough and methodical approach to guaranteeing the quality and applicability of the included studies.

2. Distribution of Articles and Journals based on SINTA Accreditation

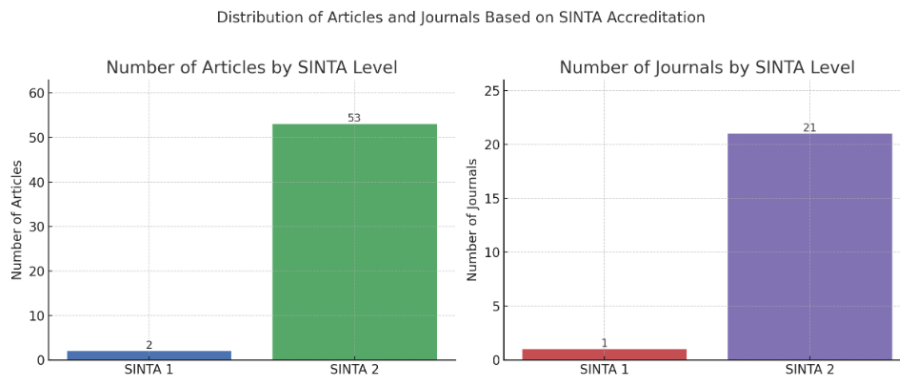


Figure 1. Distribution of Articles and Journals based on SINTA Accreditation

The results show a total of 55 articles collected from accredited journals. Of these, 2 articles were published in SINTA 1 journals, while the remaining 53 articles came from SINTA 2 journals. The SINTA 1 articles were both published in a single journal, namely *Studies in English Language and Education (SiELE)*. Meanwhile, the SINTA 2 articles were distributed across 21 different journals, including *Adabiyyāt: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, *Edulite Journal of English Education, Literature, and Culture*, *Script Journal*, *Journal of Applied Studies in Language*, *RETORIKA*, *Journal on English as a Foreign Language*, *Parole*, *Journal of Research and Innovation in Language*, *ENGLISH REVIEW*, *JOALL*, *Lingua Cultura*, *Journal of Language and Literature (JOLL)*, *Widyaparwa*, *LiNGUA*, *CELT*, *Linguistik Indonesia*, *Englisia*, *Eralingua*, *JEET*, *JEELS*, and *LITE: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya*. This indicates that the majority of the analyzed articles were drawn from a wide range of SINTA 2 journals focusing on language, literature, education, and linguistics.

3. Overview of Publication Trends (2020–2024)

This section provides a basic summary of how research publications on English-Indonesian and Indonesian-English translation have progressed over the last five years. The analysis looks at the number of papers published each year to see if there are any patterns of growth or reduction in scholarly interest between 2020 and 2024 as follows:

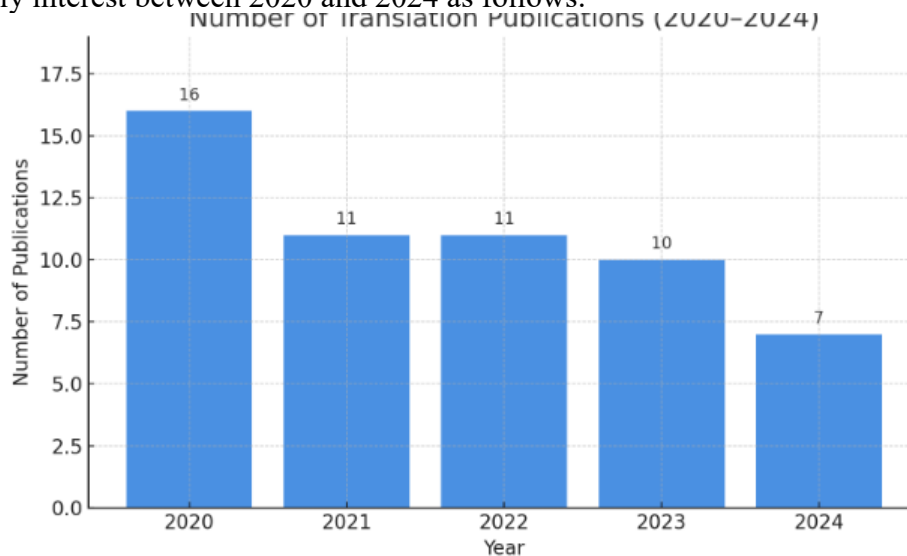


Figure 2. Yearly distribution of articles from 2020 to 2024

The bar chart depicts a decrease in the number of English-Indonesian and Indonesian-English translation publications between 2020 and 2024. The biggest number of studies occurred in 2020, with 16 publications, probably due to increased academic productivity during the pandemic, when many scholars focused on translation-related themes. However, the number rapidly declined in subsequent years, decreasing to 11 in both 2021 and 2022, then marginally to 10 in 2023, and reaching a low of 7 publications in 2024.

4. Translation Studies Trends

This section of the findings highlights emerging and recurring trends in translation studies involving English-Indonesian and Indonesian-English translation from 2020 to 2024. The tendencies are detected using the Chesterman theory; text analysis and translation, multimedia and translation, translation and technology, and translation quality as follows:

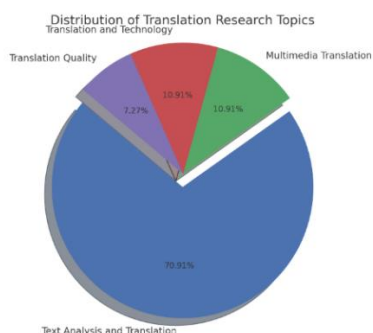


Figure 3. Translation Studies Trends

Based on the percentage data, the dominant trend in translation studies between 2020 and 2024 is clearly Text Analysis and Translation, which accounts for 70,91% of the total publications. This indicates that most researchers focused on examining translated texts, exploring strategies, equivalence, and meaning transfer between English and Indonesian. Translation and Technology follows with 10,91%, reflecting growing interest in machine translation. Multimedia Translation, covering subtitles represents 10,91%, suggesting that audiovisual media is gaining attention but remains a developing area. Lastly, Translation Quality accounts for the smallest portion at 7.27%, which may imply that while accuracy and assessment are important, they are less frequently the main focus of scholarly research. Overall, the data shows a heavy emphasis on textual and theoretical exploration, with gradual diversification toward media and technology.

5. Theories Used

This section provides an overview of the prominent concepts and frameworks used in translation studies, drawing on works published between 2020 and 2024. This section investigates the frequency and variety of theoretical frameworks to determine which models are most commonly used by researchers and how they impact the focus and direction of translation research. The findings show a strong preference for practical, technique-based models, but also emphasize the integration of old concepts and localized frameworks. This variability reflects the changing character of translation studies, which combine established theoretical approaches with context-specific adaptations as follows:

Table 2. Theories Used

Translation Theory / Model	Number of Studies	Scholars
Transcreation	1	Gaballo

Translation technique	22	Molina Albir
Translation method	8	Newmark
Translation of Metaphor	1	Newmark
Cultural term categorization	1	Newmark
Translation Ideology	1	Venuti
translation problems	1	Christiane Nord
Shift/ Transposition	4	Catford
Translation Strategies	3	Mona Baker
Grammar accuracy	1	Choliludin
Translation strategies	1	Briffa and Caruana
Translation procedures	1	Newmark
Translation Strategies	2	Chesterman
Translation Quality	6	Nababan
Translation procedures	2	Vinay Darbelnet
Subtitle Strategy	1	Gotlieb
Translation method	1	Sudaryanto
Translation technique	1	Sudaryanto dan Harianto
Translation Score	1	Waddington
Equivalence	1	Kade
Translation Strategies	1	Davies

The statistics show that Molina and Albir's translation technique model is by far the most frequently used theoretical framework in translation research, appearing in 22 cases. This dominance indicates a significant scholarly preference for investigating micro-level procedures and technical aspects of translation, particularly when evaluating translation techniques like literal translation, modulation, and transposition. Following this, Peter Newmark's frameworks, which include his concepts of translation methods, procedures, and metaphor translation, occur eleven times. Newmark's views remain useful, particularly for those exploring semantic and communicative translation methodologies, as well as cultural term classification. His contribution has had a continuing impact on translation pedagogy and textual analysis, particularly in educational settings where classical theories are still useful. Nababan, an expert well-known for his work on translation quality assessment in Indonesia, created the third most commonly employed framework. With six applications, his framework suggests a localized focus in many investigations, especially when evaluating translation products using quantitative indicators. Nababan's methodology frequently supports research involving educational resources, academic literature, and student translations, emphasizing the practical application of translation assessment. Catford's theory of shift and transposition was used in four studies, revealing that structural changes in translation continue to be of interest to scholars. This is especially true in linguistic study, which investigates shifts in syntax, grammar, and sentence structure.

Mona Baker and Chesterman are also cited in a number of papers (3 and 2, respectively), indicating an interest in wider approach frameworks, such as Baker's taxonomy of translation strategies and Chesterman's translation standards and ethics. Other scholars, such as Vinay and Darbelnet, Venuti, Gotlieb, Waddington, Kade, and Davies, were mentioned once or twice, representing varied but less prevalent theoretical perspectives. These reflect more specialized interests, such as ideology in translation (Venuti), subtitle strategy (Gotlieb), translation equivalency (Kade), and score-based evaluation (Waddington). Their inclusion demonstrates that, while most study focuses on technique and method analysis, there is a need for critical, ideological, and functionalist approaches. Unexpectedly, localized concepts, such as those by Sudaryanto and Harianto, arise, indicating a trend of adapting or integrating Indonesian scholarly contributions to mainstream translation research. Though few in number, these techniques indicate an attempt to situate translation within local linguistic and cultural contexts, contributing to the localization of translation studies.

Discussion

The findings of this study show that the majority of the analyzed articles (53 articles) were published in SINTA 2 publications, with only two articles discovered in SINTA 1 journals. Furthermore, SINTA 2 articles were published in 21 different journals, whereas SINTA 1 articles appeared in a single journal, *Studies in English Language and Education (SiELE)*. These findings indicate that translation research in Indonesia is primarily published in SINTA 2 publications. This might indicate two things: (1) SINTA 2 journals now dominate the publication space for translation themes, or (2) translation research publications may still struggle to comply with the higher criteria requested by SINTA 1 journals. As a result, the findings provide insight into the current position and direction of translation research in the Indonesian academic environment.

The average distribution of articles from 2020 to 2024 shows a clear decrease in translation-related publications. The highest number of articles were published in 2020 (16), followed by a gradual decline over the following years, with only 7 articles produced in 2024. This pattern implies that interest in translation studies increased during the early pandemic period, probably as a result of increased academic writing productivity during lockdown. However, the slow decline in subsequent years may indicate a shift in research goals, financial constraints, or publication issues faced by researchers in this subject. This tendency additionally indicates that translation as a research topic may face competition from new or interdisciplinary topics within language and literary studies.

The findings indicate that Text Analysis and Translation is the most frequent research area in translation studies, encompassing 39 of the 55 papers examined. This significant emphasis reflects that most Indonesian scholars still see translation primarily through the perspective of linguistic, textual, and discourse-based research. Such an emphasis strengthens traditional translation methodologies and emphasizes the continuous importance of source-target language comparison, equivalence, and semantic transfer. In contrast, topics such as Multimedia Translation, Translation and Technology, and Translation Quality are considerably underrepresented. The lack of research in these areas implies that the field has yet to completely embrace the changing elements of translation in the digital age, such as audiovisual translation, CAT tools, AI-assisted translation, and translation quality evaluation systems. Based on the results of the data analysis (Pramawati, 2022), it is known that learning translation with CAT Tools makes students more confident with the translations they produce. This tendency has significant implications: while the fundamental parts of translation remain powerful, there is an urgent need to support research in developing subfields to keep up with global advancements

and industry practices. For educators, curriculum designers, and policymakers, this conclusion emphasizes the importance of incorporating more technology and media-related topics into translation training programs. It also allows for interdisciplinary collaboration between linguistics, media studies, and information technology, which will stimulate creativity and relevance in future translation studies. It is in line with the research of (Pratiwi, 2023), encourage more applied translation research and industry partnerships to increase the practical impact of translation studies.

The analysis of theories used in the selected articles reveals a clear dominance of traditional and widely accepted translation theories, particularly those proposed by Molina and Albir (22 articles on translation techniques) and Peter Newmark (with references to methods, metaphors, procedures, and cultural terms). This pattern indicates that many Indonesian academics continue to rely on classical theoretical frameworks, most likely due to their accessibility, educational significance, and suitability for text-based analysis. Meanwhile, contemporary or developed theoretical perspectives, such as those of Venuti (Translation Ideology), Nord (Translation Problems), Chesterman (Translation Strategies), and even audiovisual-oriented theories like Gotlieb's Subtitle Strategies, are underrepresented. Even audiovisual-oriented theories, such as Gotlieb's subtitle strategies, remain underutilized in Indonesian scholarly discourse (Nugraha, 2023);(Wardana et al., 2024). Previous studies have highlighted that AVT, including subtitling, dubbing, and voice-over, plays a significant role in bridging cross-cultural communication in global media (Jia, 2023); (Paramita & Yasmin, 2017). However, its application and theoretical adoption in Indonesian translation research remain minimal. This tendency has significant implications: while the fundamental parts of translation remain strong, there is an urgent need to promote research in developing subfields to keep pace with global advancements and industry practices. For educators, curriculum designers, and policymakers, this conclusion emphasizes the importance of incorporating more technology- and media-related topics into translation training programs (Paramita, 2022); (Wardana et al., 2024). It also opens opportunities for interdisciplinary collaboration between linguistics, media studies, and information technology, which will stimulate creativity and relevance in future translation studies.

Limited interaction with these viewpoints may indicate a lack of theoretical diversification and exposure to multidisciplinary and global developments in translation studies. It could also reflect the prevalence of formal, text-oriented approaches in Indonesian translation programs, which prioritize accuracy, equivalence, and structural procedures. This has enormous implications for the future of Indonesian translation research. While core theories remain useful, the field might benefit from expanding its theoretical scopes to include critical, functionalist, technical, and sociocultural models. Encouraging the use of various frameworks can assist academics in addressing more complicated, real-world translation phenomena and industrial practices. This includes upgrading academic curricula and organizing workshops or seminars that educate students and academics to updated translation perspectives. While limited interaction with interdisciplinary viewpoints may indicate a lack of theoretical diversification in Indonesian translation research, particularly the dominance of formal, text-oriented approaches emphasizing accuracy, equivalence, and structural procedures, this trend is not unique to the local context.(Dewi, 2019) highlights that most translation research in Indonesia remains overwhelmingly product-oriented, leaving process- and participant-oriented investigations underexplored. Globally, (Luo, 204 C.E.) emphasizes the importance of interdisciplinary translation studies (ITS), calling for integration across areas like cognitive science, cultural studies, and media to enrich translation theory and practice. This aligns with calls for a transdisciplinary approach incorporating functionalist, critical, and sociocultural

frameworks. Therefore, expanding theoretical scopes beyond traditional paradigms could equip Indonesian scholars to better address complex, real-world translation phenomena and evolving industry practices; such expansion might involve revising curricula and offering more interdisciplinary workshops or seminars to increase exposure to contemporary global perspectives (Luo, 204 C.E.)(Dewi, 2019).

The study has several limitations. First, the article selection procedure was mainly dependent on exclusion criteria and many phases of screening, including titles, abstracts, and full articles. Although the process has been conducted in a systematic manner, there is still the possibility of bias in assessing the importance of each article, particularly in determining whether it actually corresponds with an aspect of translation. Second, the data were limited to publications accredited by SINTA 1 and SINTA 2. As a result, potential contributions from non-SINTA or prominent international journals were not considered. These limitations may limit the findings' generalizability to the broader context of translation research, both domestically and globally. Future research needs to expand its range of data sources to include publications from SINTA 3 to 6, as well as reputable international journals, to gain a more comprehensive picture of translation research development. Furthermore, more in-depth analytical approaches, such as theme analysis or bibliometric studies, may provide additional insights into field trends, methodologies, and theoretical developments. Future researchers may also compare the quality of papers across journal tiers to see if there are any major differences in study methodologies, methods, and findings between SINTA 1 and SINTA 2 publications.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to map current trends in translation studies in Indonesia by assessing 55 publications published in SINTA-accredited journals between 2020 and 2024. The data were divided into three categories: yearly publication distribution, main research themes, and translation theories employed. The study's mapping gives insight into the academic environment of translation research in Indonesia, highlighting areas of strength and potential for progress. The key conclusions can be summarized in the following points:

1. From 2020 to 2024, there is a decrease in translation-related publications, with the most papers published in 2020 (16) and the smallest number published in 2024 (7). This shows that research productivity has decreased or that academic interests in the discipline have shifted over time.
2. Translation studies analysis reveals a high concentration of text-based studies, particularly Text Analysis and Translation, which accounts for 39 of 55 papers. Other topics, such as Multimedia Translation, Translation and Technology, and Translation Quality, are underexplored, emphasizing the need to broaden research focus in response to worldwide advancements in the field.
3. Theoretical approaches are dominated by classical models, particularly those of Molina and Albir, and Newmark. Meanwhile, current, interdisciplinary, or industry-relevant theories, such as those of Venuti, Nord, Chesterman, and Gotlieb, are rarely used. This demonstrates a theoretical conservatism in the discipline and emphasizes the necessity to embrace more diverse frameworks to stay up with modern translation issues.

In summary, Indonesian translation studies provide a strong base in traditional theory and textual analysis, but they also highlight deficits in theoretical diversity and thematic scope. Following research must respond to changing translation methods influenced by media, technology, and globalization, investigate underrepresented fields, and embrace new theories.

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