

Global Research on Interlingual Translation: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract: Translation theory is an important part of translation studies. As the widely used translation theory, it has a strong and unique vitality, which not only promotes the development of translation studies, but also points out the direction of translation studies. On the other hand, interlingual translation can be developed rapidly with continuous improvement. This article objectively reveal the research situation of interlingual translation internationally. By employing the 445 articles sourced from the core collection database of Web of Science and aided by Biblioshiny, a visualized bibliometric analysis of aboard studies on translator's style was conducted from aspects, like main information, annual scientific production, source dynamics, authors, key words, thematic map and trend topics, point out the problems of the development of the interlingual translation, There are too few core figures in the research team, the content of applied research is relatively single, and most of the research focuses on the theory itself and literary translation. Therefore, some suggestions have been put forward. Researchers should continuously strengthen communication and cooperation, and use a broader perspective to study the theory, and hope for to provide experience and direction for the future study of interlingual translation.

Keywords: Interlingual translation; Bibliometrics; Review

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1. Introduction

Interlingual translation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language (Jakobson 1959/2000:114). Jacobson formally put forward interlingual translation in the linguistic problems of translation, he builds on Pierce's theory of signs and meaning and postulates that "the meaning of any linguistic sign is its translation into some further, alternative sign" (Jakobson 1959/2000: 114). Jakobson divides these transactions into three kinds of translation or "ways of interpreting a verbal sign": intralingual translation, interlingual translation and intersemiotic translation. In fact, interlingual translation has developed rapidly and experienced many stages. Many eminent scholars have highly evaluated it. What's more, owing to its powerful interpretation and wide applicability, more and more scholars have taken their initiative to research the translation and made some achievements. It can be seen that interlingual translation has a great influence on translation studies in the world, which gradually becoming rational and mature. Nevertheless, there is still a lack of comprehensive analyses focusing on the main knowledge structure of interlingual translation studies globally considering trends in topics, leading institutions, authors, and collaboration networks. Therefore, we present a bibliometric-based analysis to unveil the major scientific production. Bibliometric analyses are largely based on mathematical and statistical methods to derive the structure and development of a research topic or field based on publications and other media of communication. Results from systematic literature reviews based on bibliometric analyses provide insights into the lead researchers, institutions and journals, collaboration structures of scholarly networks, and existence of literature gaps while helping to identify forward-momentum topics, among others. Therefore, by analyzing the relevant literature of

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interlingual translation collected the core collection database of Web of Science, this paper objectively describes the current situation of interlingual translation research from the aspects of the annual scientific production, source dynamics, key authors, key words, thematic map and trend topics, so as to comprehensively presents the development trend, in addition to guide more scholars to study in-depth and enrich its connotation and value.

2. Bibliometrix Visual Analysis

(1) Data source

The selected texts of this study are all from the core collection database of Web of Science, which is an important database for obtaining global academic information with great influence and authority. By searching “interlingual translation”, we got a total of 445 scientific Studies.

1) Use the software R with bibliometrix codes and biblioshiny to obtain and record the quantitative data in the different articles selected;^[28]

2) Use variables as authors per article and the author’s dominance index to understand the leading authors in this research area;

3) Use citations analysis and collaboration map to understand the network of this research stream;

4) Study countries to evaluate production, citations and network within each country.

(2) Research tool

All bibliographic analyses were performed based on the Bibliometrix package in

R Studio4.1.3. Graphic layouts were plotted using the Bibliometrix user-friendly interface Biblioshiny, and collaboration networks were mapped using VOS viewer. This paper is based on the core collection database of Web of Science, assisted by R language 4.1.3 software, and mainly uses its biblioshiny program. Bibliometrix is a scientific literature measurement software based on R language developed by Dr. Massimo aria, associate professor of economics and Statistics Department of Federick II University in Naples, Italy.Using bibliometrics it is possible to identify the essential quantitative variables of a particular research stream. It is also possible to follow the five recommended science mapping workflow steps.^[26] To conduct the analyses, we used the “bibliometrix” R package.^[27]

Indeed, researchers can transform contents into knowledge graphs, which can clearly reflect the research status of a subject within the time frame, including the dynamics and trends of the authors, topics, keywords. Finally, the data were analysed and interpreted. By using bibliometric analysis which consider as a description of the main bibliometric statistics is followed by the analysis of the results. The data reduction technique was used to visualise the results after the results had been analysed. Finally data have been interpreted Bibliometric analysis.

(3) Descriptive bibliometric analysis

Using the Analysis tool in Bibliometrix, we extracted several quantitative indices from the selected 445 records. The analysis of the results then continued with the visualization of them using data reduction technique, which in this study, were grouped in 3 sections:

Reporting tendencies: This section evaluates the distribution of publications, including biblioanalytic information such as main information, annual scientific production and authors information.

Location tendencies and collaboration dynamics: This section evaluated countries that were more prolific on cited over time and networks of interactions. The country collaboration network and institution collaboration network were constructed in VOS viewer, which provided better graphical layouts. An author collaboration network was also derived to analyze cooperative efforts among researchers.

Top topics: Lastly, we focused on the trend topics and thematic map associated to publications. For that, we constructed word clouds in Biblioshiny based on both keywords reported by the authors and Key Words Plus. To analyze topic changes through time, we evaluated the yearly occurrence of top keywords between 1958 and 2022 employing the Keywords in Bibliometrix.

3. Results and Analyses

(1) Reporting tendencies

Figure 1. Main Information

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	1958:2022
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	244
Documents	445
Annual Growth Rate %	4.53
Document Average Age	7.64
Average citations per doc	9.993
References	13520
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	392
Author's Keywords (DE)	1482
AUTHORS	
Authors	726
Authors of single-authored docs	198
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	216

FIG. 1 presents the main collected information from the core collection database of web of science for 445 publications published between 1958 and 2022. These articles appeared in 244 publications, most of them were scientific journals. “Keywords Plus” is the total number of keywords that frequently appear in the title of the article, namely 392, which is almost two times the number of articles. The study period covers 65 years of scientific output.

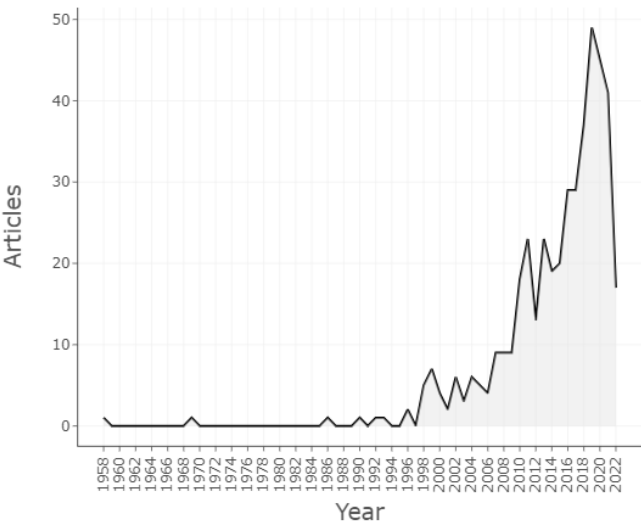


Figure 2. Annual scientific production

FIG. 2 shows the increase in publications, visualizes Journals that deal exceptionally well with the subject and related topics. Between 2010 and 2020, there will be a huge increase in the number of articles published on this topic.

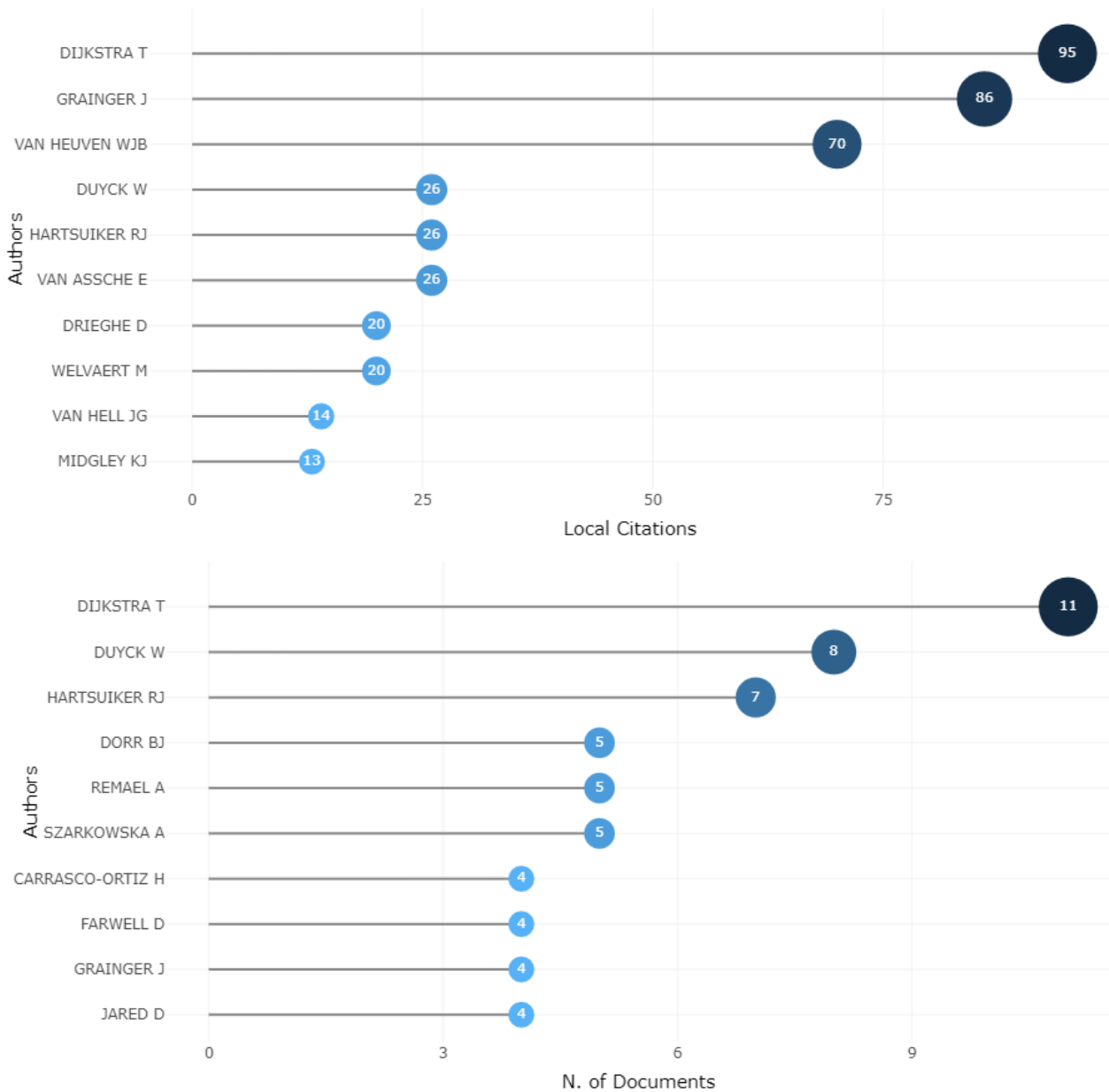


Figure 3. most local cited Authors and most relevant Authors

This section lists the most frequently cited authors in the “interlingual translation”. Several authors combine interlingual translation with other areas. This greatly influences the number of citations. The authors in the top ten positions are listed in FIG. 3. According to the FIG. 3, T Dijkstra has extensive expertise on the subject as well as In-depth information, updated over time.

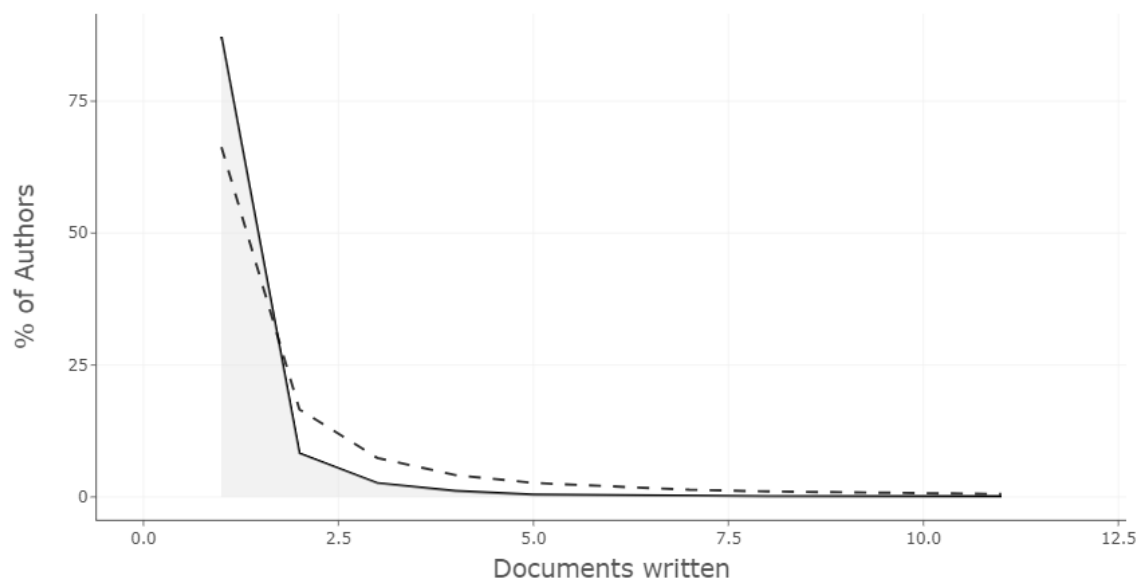


Figure 4. Author Productivity through Lotka's Law

FIG. 4 of the frequency distribution of scientific productivity shows a map of the distribution of Lotka's Law. The abscissa shows the number of articles, while the ordinate shows the percentage of authors. Lotka's law is shown as a dashed line in the figure. More than 75% of the authors in this graph wrote at least one article. The proportion of authors writing many articles is less than a quarter of the total. The number of articles and the number of authors on "interlingual translation" are virtually identical to the dashed line in the figure, which follows Lotka's general law. This could indicate that there were significantly more authors who wrote only one article.

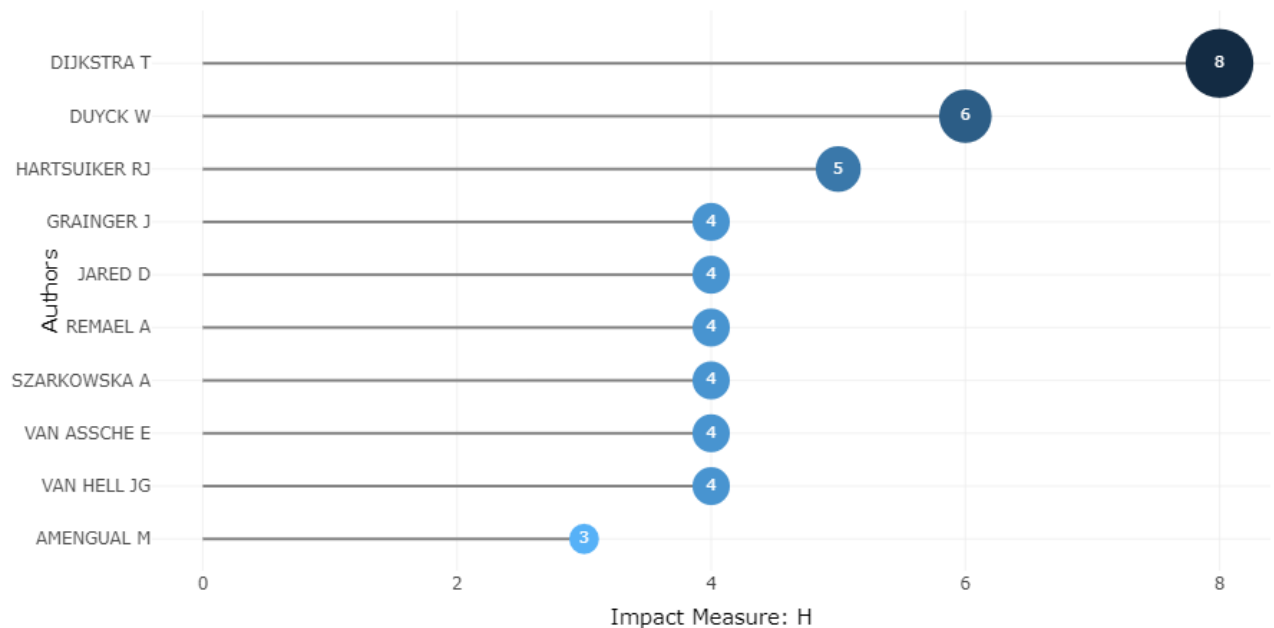


Figure 5. Author's impact

The authors' h-index is an author-level metric that attempts to measure both the productivity and citation impact of the publications of a scientist or scholar. The index is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other publications. According to the author's impact, Dijkstra, Duyck, Hartsuiker are the top three.

(2) Location tendencies and collaboration dynamics

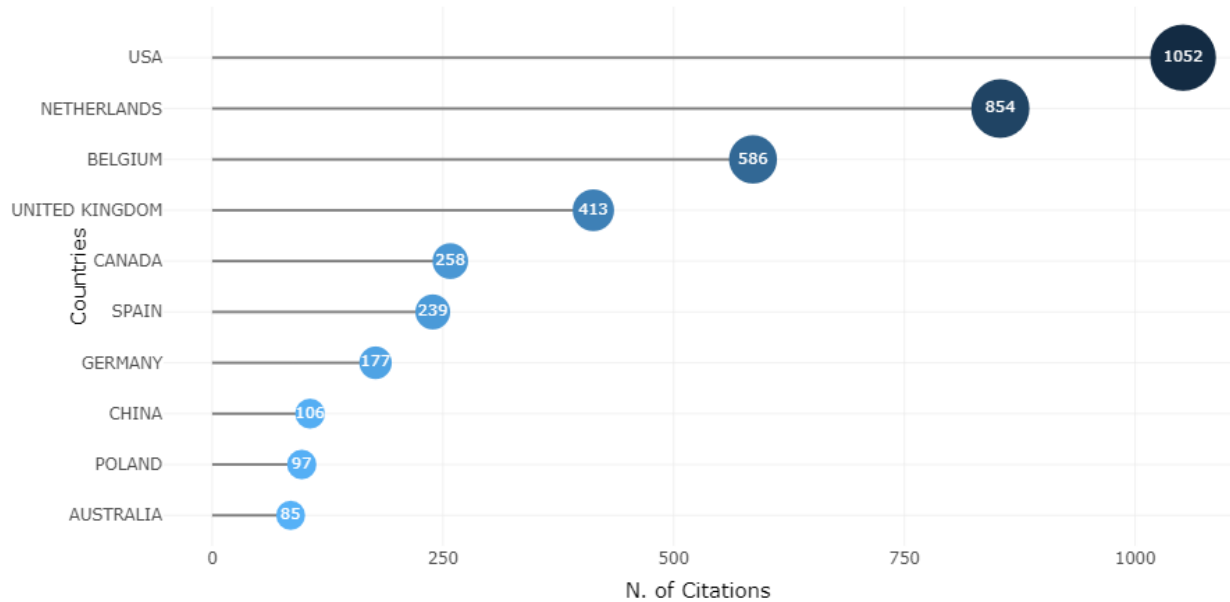


Figure 6. most cited Country

Articles are discussed in the area of “interlingual translation”, considering either

single or numerous publications in each country. It also aims to document collaborations and networking among scholars researching the topic in other countries. The average number of citations per country is shown in FIG. 6. The USA, the Netherlands and Belgium retain their leading roles.

In terms of scientific production, The US had the highest number of citations, with 1052 total citations. This country outnumbered any other country in terms of citation, followed by Netherlands (854), Belgium (586), UK (413), Canada (258), Spain (239), Germany (177), and China (106). Several countries from Poland and Australia had fewer than 100 citations.

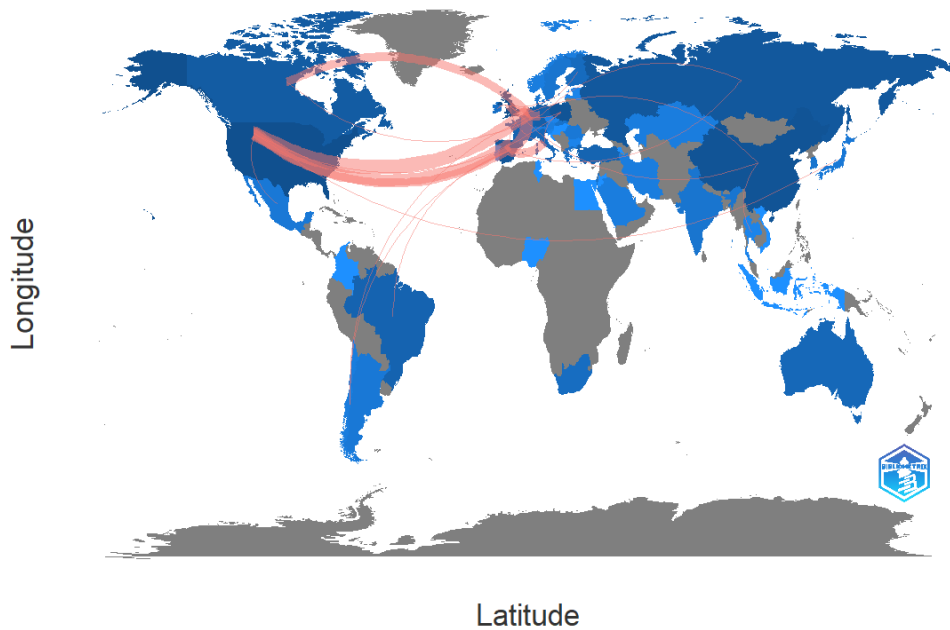


Figure 7. collaboration World Map

Scientific collaboration network is a network where nodes are authors and links are co-authorships. It is one of the most well-documented forms of scientific collaboration. It discusses articles on “interlingual translation” considering single or multiple publications in each country. It also aims to observe cooperation and networking among researchers working in different countries and studying the topic. FIG. 7 shows the path of global cooperation: the presence of international research networks is indicated by the blue colour on the map. It is important to note that the countries with the highest number of publications on “interlingual translation” are also the countries with a higher rate of cooperation, indicating that they have shared information and supported each other in achieving scientifically useful results. The USA, Spain, Canada and Poland had the highest rates of networking with other countries.

(3) Top topics

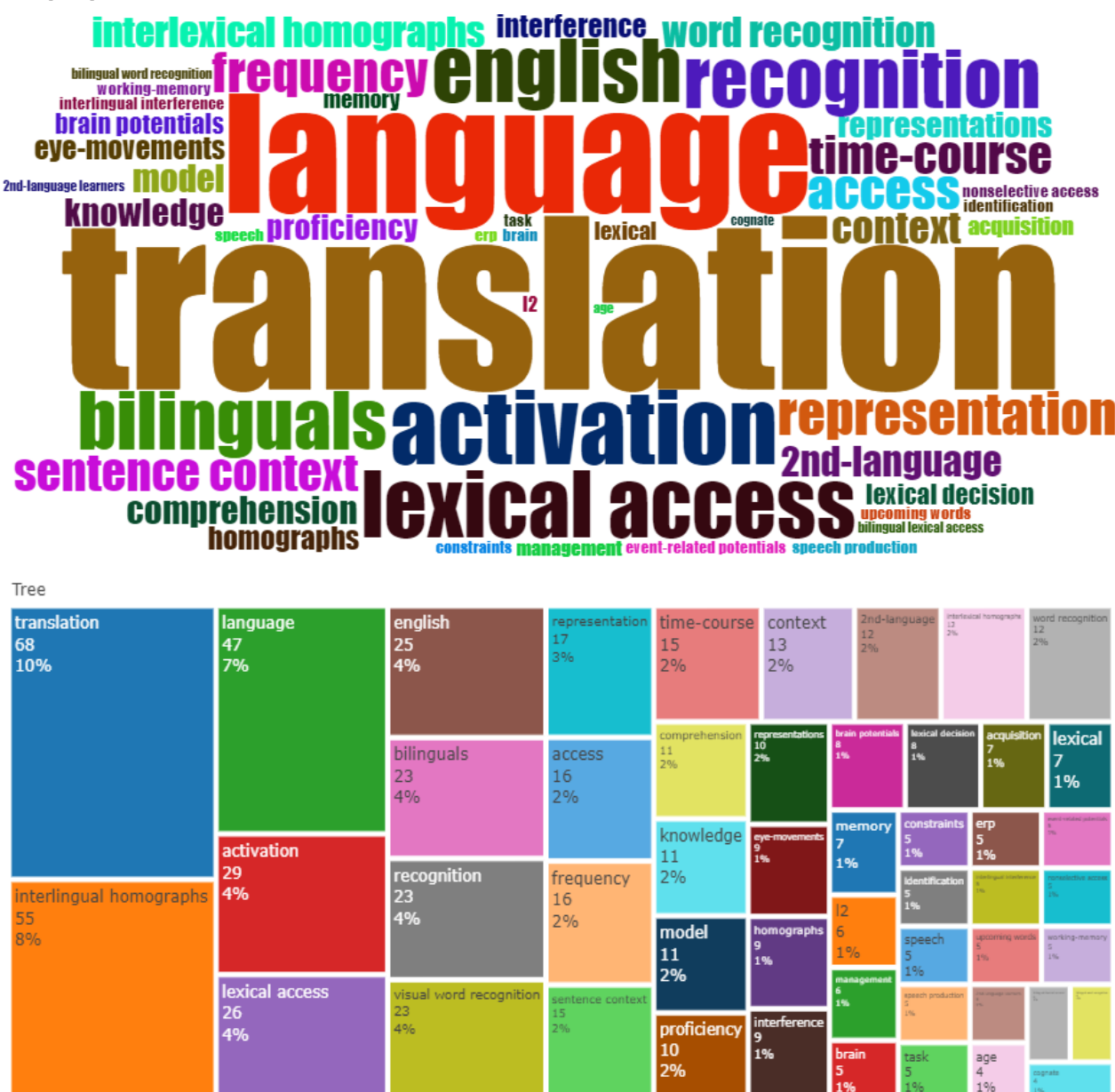


Figure 8. Wordcloud and Treemap

Publication keywords can provide useful indications of author research subjects

and interests in the wide field, thus providing indication of the most studied topics. According to the authors' keywords, the top 5 topics, in terms of total occurrences (in parenthesis) and excluding translation (68) and interlingual homographs (55), language (47), activation (29), lexical access (26), highlighting as utmost general topics the study of interlingual translation.

The TreeMap highlights the combination of possible keywords. These can be identified from Figure 8 and we can say what they represent "interlingual translation" research field represented in Figure 8 by order of magnitude also through the word cloud. Researchers insert multiple keywords into the articles. This analysis is essential to determine the research trend, identify any gaps in "interlingual translation" and identify the fields that can be interesting as research areas. Using FIG. 8, we can identify them and use the word cloud to indicate what it stands for: "translation, language and interlingual homographs" are areas of study, shown in order of magnitude.

And the research on interlingual translation is mainly "language translation", "subtitle translation", "interlingual homographs", "political practice" and so on. Therefore, we can know that the research on this subject is the theory itself, on the other hand, it is applied to the translation of homographs, subtitles and literature. In this way, we need to make a profound study of the interlingual translation theory itself, so as to enhance the stability, authority and influence of the theory. On the other hand, we are glad to see that this theory has been widely applied to different subjects, which objectively shows the influence and practicality of interlingual translation.

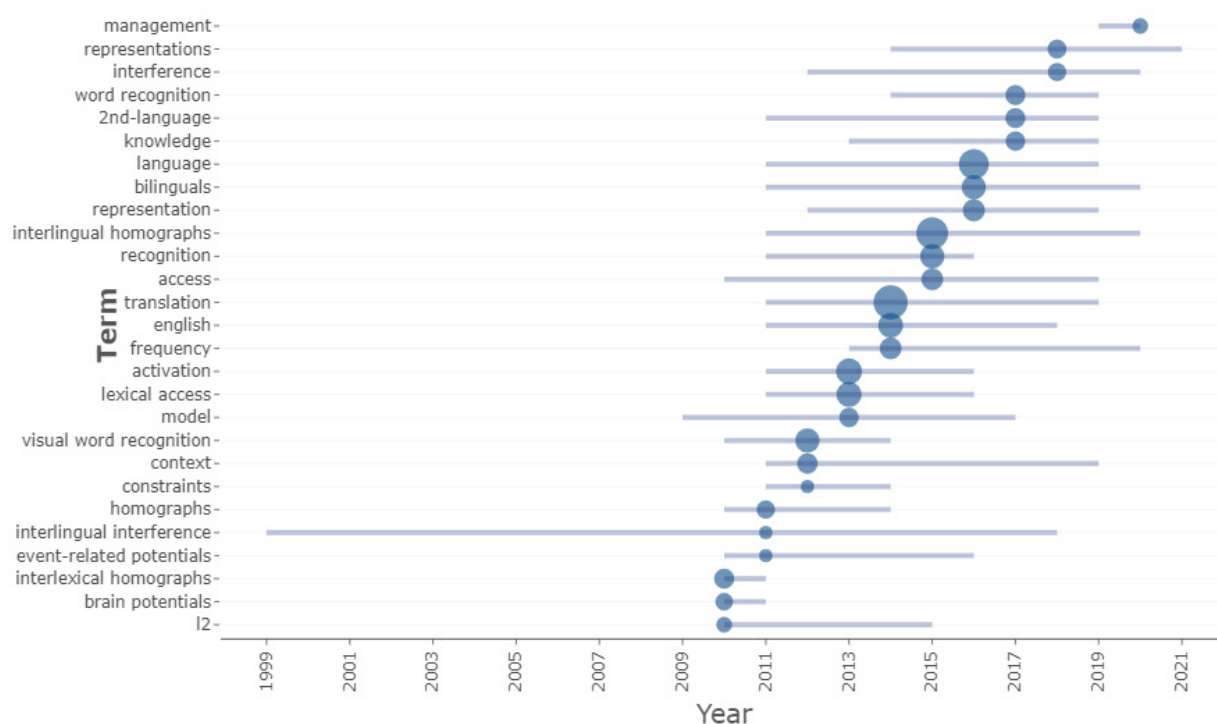


Figure 9. Trend topics

FIG. 9 represents the "interlingual translation" topic trends over time. Between 1999 and 2009, "interlingual translation" was associated with dominant themes such as interlingual interference. Since 2010, another relevant component has been highlighted, namely the interlexical homographs. From 2011, new topics started to be studied which are specifically related to : a) context, b) activation, c) bilingual and, finally, d) interlingual homographs. From 2013 to 2022, numerous topics related to "interlingual translation" were introduced, including: a) the frequency. b) 3nd-language and c) representations. d) management. The processing and data sharing was launched resulting in the focus of numerous investigations. Also, other top topics reflected in the results are related with interlingual translation, highlighting the significance of fundamental development.



FIG. 10 is the thematic map of interlingual translation research. The abscissa represents the centrality and the ordinate represents the density. It is divided into four quadrants: the first quadrant (upper right corner): Motor themes, representing the hottest and most stable topics in this field, such as interlingual homographs; The second quadrant (upper left corner): specialized themes, indicating research topics that do not belong to the mainstream, such as television; The third quadrant (lower left corner): emerging themes. It means that they are about to disappear or emerging research topics, such as film subtitle translation and audio visual translation; The fourth quadrant (lower right corner): basic themes refers to the most basic research methods and research topics in the field. Such as representation, interaction and perception.



The research trend of interlingual translation can be analyzed with the core sources in biblioshiny. Figure 11 shows the core sources, with the horizontal axis representing the source log (Rank) and the vertical axis representing the number of articles. The overall trend is decreasing. As can be seen from Figure 11, the number of META articles is the largest, up to 20 articles, and there is a small gap between the top three source logs, about five articles. The latter gap is larger, the least is only 1. Therefore, we can pay more attention to META when studying articles on interlingual translation.

(4) Study limitations

Our query was based on the principal collections of possibly the most comprehensive service for gathering bibliometric data of published material (Web of science). Nevertheless, the use of other data sources, such as Google Scholar, can provide further valuable information, especially on relevant grey literature.

4. Discussion and Conclusions

(1) Discussion

Based on existing literatures, interlingual translation research is still in the developing stage as a whole, and the research content mainly includes the following aspects:

1) The proposal and supplement of interlingual translation

Interlingual translation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language (Jakobson 1959/2000: 114). Jakobson gives the three types of "translation" all depend on "interpretation" in their explanations. Crucially he thought that Translation is always a shift, not between two languages but between two cultures, or two encyclopedias. According to Weissbrod (2004: 24), Translation (whether interlingual, intralingual or intersemiotic) is seen as part of the semiotic concept of transfer and special focus is on transfer from one culture to another. His aware of the fact that since the time of Jakobson's definition, general definitions of translation have become less inclusive. This is a major setback as there seems to be much to gain theoretically as well as practically by looking for similarities and differences between the various kinds of translation activities carried out.

What's more, intra lingual, inter lingual and inter symbolic translation has been widely accepted in the translation field, but people still focus on language conversion activities, mainly on interlingual conversion. No linguistic translation can ever occur without the consideration of other semiotic systems^[2]. Interlingual translation links heterogeneous languages, makes meaning transcend the obstacles of language symbols, realizes its cross-cultural essence in the process of culture entering the heterogeneity of language forms, and transforms the cultural world into spirit. To a large extent, it depends on the digestion and interpretation of language symbols. After entering the new century, the content of interlingual translation has also increased. For example, the translation of national languages has formed a more and more clear understanding of the essential connotation, subject attributes and development prospects of interlingual translation. Besides, interlingual translation involves much more than the mechanical task of finding close lexical equivalents. Indeed, since the "cultural turn" in Translation Studies in the 1980s (Snell-Hornby, 2006), it has long been accepted that translation requires familiarity with the cultural settings within which languages are situated. In addition, interlingual translation is also used to explain translation problems and phenomena in practice, such as the international business and cross-cultural management.

2) Text analysis and research on the interlingual translation

The value of theory is to combine with practice. From this point of view, the interlingual translation

feasibility is that the theory guides the translation of different texts. According to statistics, text analysis related to this theory includes the following four categories: First, as for the translated texts of classical works, such as *The book of changes*, *The Tale of Genji* and *A Christmas Carol*. The given researches are devoted to the study of interlingual transformations peculiarities. The study can contribute to further development of a general theory of translation studies. Second, with regard to the translation texts of film subtitles, such as *Semiotic Study of interlingual translation techniques: The Greek translation of French film titles*, *Domestication and foreignization in interlingual subtitling: A systematic review of contemporary research*. Third, translation analysis of other text types, statistics show that scholars have also studied classic poetry, advertising, the international business, cross-cultural management and organization studies literature and other texts, such as *Translation assessment: Notes on the interlingual transfer of an advertising text*.

3) Practical research on foreign language teaching

With the development of interlingual translation, scholars pay more attention to teaching research from the theoretical perspective. Such as *The Use of Intersemiotic and Interlingual Translation Activities in an EFL Classroom*, this paper is to analyze the use of translation as a tool in EFL teaching. Through the application of three activities involving the interlingual and the intersemiotic translation categories proposed by Jakobson (1958, 2000), field notes and the analysis of assessment results, the impact of the use of translation as a teaching tool on students' learning was investigated. The theoretical framework used involves scholars such as Leffa (1988), Romanelli (2006), Lucindo (2006, 2009) and Malmkjaer (1998). Data organization indicates a qualitative methodology and an action research. The corpus is organized by the student' answers to activities and the answers to the questionnaires. Results have shown that the study of translation categories as a tool in EFL teaching, when used adequately and with specific goals, can be helpful for teachers and students, making the use of translation in this context justifiable and positive. Besides, *Television series inside the EFL classroom: Bridging the gap between teaching and learning informal language through subtitles: that interlingual and intralingual subtitles foster incidental 2 vocabulary acquisition and further proficiency in a foreign/second language*. Intralingual subtitles are more beneficial than interlingual subtitles for higher education students, even in the case of students with low language level at the outset of the intervention. However, as a language learning tool, interlingual translation shows deficits with regard to research on informal and colloquial language teaching and learning^[1]. Colloquial speech seems to be one of the most difficult areas for achieving native-like language competence in the acquisition of a foreign language, so very few studies have been conducted on this topic.

4) Problems and solutions in interlingual translation

According to the analysis of existing studies, it is found that there are the following problems in translation studies.

First, there are too few core figures in the research team. Judging from the number of literature on interlingual translation published on WOS, the research team has been expanding but fewer professionals. Therefore, it is very urgent to improve the level of the research team. Besides, more scholars should devote themselves to academic research and teachers should be provided with opportunities and platforms. And domestic scholars should be encouraged to publish relevant research papers in foreign authoritative journals, on the other hand, core team members are asked to participate in international conferences as much as possible.

Second, the content of applied research is relatively single. Since the theory of interlingual translation was put forward, many scholars have studied many aspects of it. However, in the process of research development, scholars' research is not systematic and needs to be improved. Therefore, as a scholar, it is very necessary to conduct in-depth theoretical research, broaden the scope, and explore a systematic and complete theoretical system.

Third, most of the research focuses on the theory itself and literary translation, while other fields account for less. In recent years, many scholars have paid more attention to it and published more periodical literature and doctoral dissertations, and expanded the research area in recent years. However, most of the research contents are case studies with unique insights, The density in the visual network diagram is low, and there are fewer contacts between the authors. For example, the international business, cross-cultural management and organization studies literature have, with a few exceptions, largely overlooked or downplayed the role of interlingual translation in influencing the way in which ideas and practices travel within MNEs, thereby also ignoring the way in which language sets the ground and trajectory for knowledge activity to occur.

Researchers should constantly strengthen exchanges and cooperation. Paper analysis shows that the cooperation between countries is not frequent, and papers through independent research are more common. However, this trend is not conducive to research openness or the globalization trend of scientific research. Therefore, the exchange and communication on the trends and status of interlingual translation between experts and scholars from varied fields and countries should be strengthened. Moreover, in the process of research, scholars can not casually apply the theory to different texts, simply, arbitrariness. On the contrary, they should study the theory in a new way.

(2) Conclusion

Based on the Web of Science database, literatures in the field of interlingual translation from 1958–2022 were retrieved, and bibliometrix and biblioshiny software packages were used for data mining and analysis. As for interlingual translation, this paper summarizes the content and studies the current situation, and even finds out the problems existing in its development. This does not mean that development has reached its peak. Instead, it represents a new beginning.

In interlingual translation, cross-cultural “understanding” becomes necessary: firstly, in interlingual translation, “understanding” faces the laws and regulations represented by language, and its inherent giving originates from another cultural tradition that has already been established. How to present the spirit contained in such laws and regulations is a task of “understanding”; Secondly, if such a spirit is so ‘restored’, how can readers understand it. We believe that from the perspective of the “implicature” of spirit, the function of understanding is only to break down the various laws and boundaries formed by language, and ultimately, the main role played in interlingual translation is still the communication of spirit, which makes “meaning” possible in cross-cultural communication. In the process of interlingual translation, we often face cultural personality conflicts. How to solve the difficulties caused by cultural factors in translation is an important content of translation research. The cultural transformation emphasized by Basnet has strong pertinence and effectiveness, opening up a new perspective for us. Interlingual translation is a way of self spiritual rebirth and self regeneration that challenges the “heterogeneity” of existence by requiring a breakthrough in language.

Today translating in a purely interlingual context may seem to be a privilege rather than a golden rule: translators are faced with new challenges and forms of translation activity, all of which may question traditional notions of the discipline and shift its boundaries. This, in turn, calls for broader perspectives, interdisciplinary methodologies and paradigms, which often go beyond the boundaries of traditional translation studies, verbal communication or natural languages. As the widely used translation theory, it has a strong and unique vitality, which not only promotes the development of translation studies, but also points out the direction of translation studies. On the other hand, interlingual translation can be developed rapidly with continuous improvement.

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