

Editors' Introduction

New Voices in Translation Studies is delighted to present **Volume 30, Issue Number 2**, an issue containing key scholarly interventions, all of which contribute innovative knowledge to various inter-disciplinary fields of translation, interpreting and intercultural studies. This issue features contributions from **twenty-four** scholars working across **14** languages: **Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Farsi, French, German, Galician, (Irish) English, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish, and Turkish**. The authors of six articles and four book reviews are from academic institutions in **Australia, China, Indonesia, Iran, South Korea, Spain, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom**. Presented are multi-lingual abstracts from eight PhD theses defended in **Canada, China, Germany, Morocco, Türkiye and the United Kingdom**.

The first article titled “**An Analytical Survey of Korean Literary Works Translated into Turkish and Their Reception in Turkish Media**” is by **Bahar Basaran, Keimyung University, SOUTH KOREA** and **Nan A. Lee, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, SOUTH KOREA**, explores the ways by which Korean literature has become part of the Turkish literary landscape via translation. In recent years—especially after the English version of Han Kang’s *The Vegetarian* was awarded the Man Booker International Prize in 2016—the volume and visibility of Korean literary works translated into Turkish, for examples, have significantly increased. This study thus offers a comprehensive review of Korean literary translations published in Türkiye between 2010 and 2025, with particular attention paid to their critical reception within Turkish media, that is, key literary reviews by Turkish reviewers. Employing a qualitative research methodology grounded in document analysis and media content analysis, the paper critically investigates reviews published in national newspapers and digital platforms authored by Turkish literary reviewers. This article includes, moreover, an appendix of Korean works translated into Turkish, a source of key importance for any current and future research on the translational inter-relationships between Korea and Türkiye.

Ruby Ka Yee Hui from **the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, CHINA**, contributes an article titled “**Translatability of Tagore’s *Stray Birds* into Chinese with Insights from Constrained Language**.” Building on Andrew Walsh’s theory of “essentially translatable poetry”, this study presents a case of translatable poetry, Rabindranath Tagore’s

(1861-1941) *Stray Birds*, and illustrates four key features contributing to its translatability: dominance of imagery, absence of culture-specific items, free verse, and simple lexical and syntactic structures. As *Stray Birds* comprises self-translations from Bengali into English and poems originally written in English, this study discusses the reasons for its translatability from the perspective of constrained language. The effects of Tagore's strategies – via the analysis of reader receptions to the work – suggest that *Stray Birds* could be considered as a significant contribution to world literature. With *Stray Birds* as a case study, this article offers critical insights into the relationship between translatability, constrained language and world literature.

The article **“Translating with All Five Senses: A Call for More Humanities Education in Translation Training”** by **Aoileann Lyons** from **University of A Coruña, Galicia, SPAIN**, makes a convincing call for the curricula of translation training to include key components of humanities including affective-experiential aspects of cross-language work ‘as’ (part of) a translation (process). Not including the humanities in translation training runs the risk, in Lyons’ view, of translation becoming simultaneously dehumanised and dehumanising. In this article, Lyons examines three examples from the language combination Galician and (Irish) English, two languages with a history of prevailing alongside and despite the ever-present global reach of the (would-be) hegemonic ‘neighbouring’ languages, Spanish and English. Lyons argues that when translators use their humanistic knowledge, rather than instrumental pragmatics, to overcome translation challenges, they find a corresponding ‘flavour’ in their own language akin to that of the original text. The analysis is complemented by the translators’ reflections on their own work and the task of translation obtained through email interviews.

In the article **“Fear, Tears and Laughter: Translating Conceptual Metaphors in Stephen King’s *It*,”** **Guido Pontoglio** of **University of Portsmouth, England, UNITED KINGDOM**, examines how conceptual metaphors are translated from English into Japanese through a cognitive and descriptive approach, focusing on Stephen King’s novel *It*. Using Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) and the Metaphor Source Domain Identification Process (MSDIP), the author analyses emotion-related metaphors and non-standard reading glosses (*furigana*) as tools for cross-cultural meaning transfer. The study reveals how Japanese translators employ sound symbolism, translanguaging, and visual mapping to convey complex emotional and cultural nuances. Pontoglio argues that such strategies reflect distinct cognitive processes and the use of these strategies highlights translation as a meaning-creating, culturally embedded practice which bridges linguistic and conceptual worlds.

Masoud Sharififar, Mina Zandrahimi and Asma Bahadori, all from **Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, IRAN**, contributed an article titled **“Investigating the Simplification Hypothesis in Persian Translated, Authored, and Pseudotranslated Texts: A Corpus-based Analysis of Zabiollah Mansouri’s Works.”** In this article, the authors explain how they carried out a three-fold approach investigation into Laviosa’s simplification hypothesis in contexts of translated, authored, and pseudotranslated texts in Farsi (Persian) by analysing three books by Zabiollah Mansouri as a case study. Using corpus analysis tools and other methodologies, the authors found that the lexical density of authored texts was significantly higher than that of translated and pseudotranslated texts. There was not however a significant difference between lexical density of translated and that of pseudotranslated texts. The results of this study potentially hold many critical implications, including giving vital context to why Mansouri succeeded in convincing readers that his works were translated texts.

In her article **“Comparing Translation Strategies for Idioms in Subtitles: A Reception Study of Domestication versus Foreignization”**, **Mariana Yonamine** of **The University of New South Wales, AUSTRALIA**, explains how she carried out a study on the impact of domestication and foreignization on recognition of idiom translations in subtitles. The study consisted of participants watching a clip of the Australian film *The Dish* (2000), a comedy set in a rural town whose inhabitants use diverse idioms and then, after watching the film, completing a subtitle processing and reception survey. The findings revealed that participants recognised translated idioms more accurately after viewing domesticated subtitles particularly those who were using audio-visual content for language learning. The findings of this study suggest that the domesticating of idioms in subtitles may thus support learning contexts and other settings where recognising and remembering lexical forms are beneficial.

Southeast Asia, science, neoliberalism and social interactions alongside translation and interpreting studies were the focus of the four publications reviewed in this issue. **Lidya Pawestri Ayuningtyas** of **The University of Western Australia, AUSTRALIA**, reviewed *Of Peninsulas and Archipelagos: The Landscape of Translation in Southeast Asia* (2024) edited by Phrae Chittiphalangsri and Vicente L. Rafael in which notions of ‘translationscapes’ are explored in contexts of the many diverse languages of South-East Asia. While highlighting and detailing the sheer breadth and depth of critical ground covered in this seminal monograph, the reviewer convincingly concludes that this work can only be the first of many more publications needed to cover the full variety of translatory practices existing in South-East Asia. *Metaphor Translation in Popular Science: From Minds to Languages* (2025) by Sui He was reviewed by

three researchers based across a broad range of institutions, the shared one being **PT Komunitas Peneliti Alinea, INDONESIA**. **Lisda Yasin Bakari** is affiliated with **University of New South Wales, Sydney, AUSTRALIA** and **PT Komunitas Peneliti Alinea, INDONESIA**. **Thoriqi Firdaus** is with **Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, INDONESIA** and **PT Komunitas Peneliti Alinea, INDONESIA**. **Raudhatul Jannal** is based in **Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, INDONESIA** and **PT Komunitas Peneliti Alinea, INDONESIA**. With the three scholars specialising in such a wide variety of disciplines - Humanities, Languages, Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Cultural Sciences - this review eruditely highlights why the role of metaphor in the field of science is critical, and so why the modes via which metaphors move across languages within science merit ongoing scholarly attention. The review of *Translation and Neoliberalism*, edited by Jalalian Daghigh, Ali and Mark Shuttleworth (2025) by **Taras Shmiher, The Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, UKRAINE**, was gratefully received, particularly as this long-standing academic institution has been in remote mode since 2022 due to military conflict in the region. It is located, moreover, where power outages are frequent. Shmiher provides a cogent overview of how this publication succinctly examines relationships between translation and neoliberalism as phenomena shaped by economic, social, and ideological shifts transforming both the translation profession and the broader role of language in society. **Afarin Yazdchi** and **Mahmoud Afrouz**, both of **University of Isfahan, IRAN**, provide an invigorating, detailed review of *Translation and Participation: Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives* (2024), edited by Jörg Dinkelaker and Klara-Aylin Wenten. The work brings together translation and participation studies for the first time and its innovative contents, in their view, are a key addition to diverse fields of knowledge.

We are delighted to present a significant number of PhD abstracts in this issue. Eight scholars have successfully defended their theses which relate to the languages of: **Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, and Turkish**. The title of the theses are: “Challenges in Interpretation Services for Syrian Refugees in Halle, Germany” by **Malek Al Refaai, University of Leipzig, GERMANY**; “Subtitling Cinema for Intercultural Translation: The Case of *Khnifist R'mad*” by **Sara El Jemli, Université Mohammed V of Rabat, MOROCCO**; “The Concept of ‘Distance’ (Between Languages-Cultures) in Translation and Translation Studies: The case of the Japanese and English Subtitling of French-Language Québec Cinema” by **Etienne Lehoux-Jobin, Université de Montréal, Québec, CANADA**; “English Translation of *Honglouloumeng* and the Establishment of Early British Knowledge of China in the Nineteenth Century” by **Yunjing Ouyang, University of Glasgow, Scotland**,

UNITED KINGDOM; “A Study on the Professional Identity Crisis of Contemporary Interpreters in China” by **Zhourong Shen, Beijing International Studies University, CHINA**; “The Rewritten in Rewritings: A Feminist Analysis on the Rewritten Images of the Text, Author and Translator in *Frankenstein*” by **Merve Sevtap Süren, Istanbul Technical University, TÜRKİYE**; “Toward a Visualization-Based Framework: Triangulating Online Translation in a Digital Landscape” by **Zhilu Tu, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, CHINA**; and “The Male Lens on *Jane Eyre*: Translating/Constructing Femininity across a Century of Chinese Cultural History” by **Minlin Yu, University of Glasgow, Scotland, UNITED KINGDOM**. We heartily congratulate these scholars on this great achievement.

As a peer-reviewed Q1 journal committed to platforming early career researchers, the Editorial Team utilises the flexibility of its online format to maximise the number of its scholarly contributions. Due to the sheer volume of high-quality submissions, however, the Editorial Team has taken the decision to publish **three** issues per year starting from 2026, including **one Special Issue** per year. The theme of the first (2026) Special Issue is **Translation as a Means of Resistance, Resilience and Activism: Voices from Palestine and Beyond**. We are honoured to host **Nouredine Krimat, University of Boumerdès, ALGERIA**, and **Anissa Daoudi, University of Birmingham, England, UNITED KINGDOM** as its Guest Editors. The Call For Papers (CFP) and timelines for **Special Issue 2026** will be publicised very soon.

We’re delighted to share that our team will be present at the **8th IATIS International Conference**, held at **Sultan Qaboos University, al-Seeb, SULTANATE OF OMAN**, 10th-13th December 2026. All our authors, reviewers, and readers attending the conference are warmly invited to connect with our representatives on site where there will be a *New Voices* display area where we’ll be happy to talk about our publications, recent projects, and opportunities for collaboration. Whether you’d like to learn more about our current initiatives, explore publishing possibilities, or simply say hello, please don’t hesitate to stop by or reach out to us directly during the conference. We look forward to meeting many of you in person!

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