

Indonesian Translation of Cultural Words in 'The Book of Lost Things'

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ABSTRACT

Cultural differences between Indonesian and English might cause problems in translation. In rendering cultural words, various aspects should be considered to produce quality translations of cultural words. This research aims to discover cultural words and their categories, as well as translation techniques employed to translate them in the novel 'The Book of Lost Things'. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. The sources of the data of this research are an English novel entitled 'The Book of Lost Things' written by John Connolly, and its translation version entitled '*Kitab Tentang yang Telah Hilang*' translated by Tanti Lesmana. The results show that there are 104 data of cultural words found, which are categorized into material culture (51), ecology (30), organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts (14), social culture (5), and habits and gestures (4). Moreover, there are 7 techniques employed, including established equivalent (69), pure borrowing (18), amplification (9), particularization (3), adaptation (2), generalization (2), and discursive creation (2). It can be concluded that all five of Newmark's cultural categories appear in the Novel. The most frequently found cultural word category is material culture (51). Besides that, the most frequently employed technique is established equivalent (69). Hence, the high number of "material culture" words highlights the challenge of translating tangible items with potential cultural significance. By understanding the categories of cultural words likely encountered and the effective translation techniques used, translators can make informed decisions to preserve the cultural essence of the original work for the Indonesian audience.

Keywords: cultural words, descriptive qualitative, translation techniques

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1. INTRODUCTION

Every culture develops its own unique interpretation, serving as a medium for expressing its distinctive identity. There are many definitions of culture expressed by many scholars. An anthropologist, Raef, et al. (2020) revealed that culture is a system, concept, behaviour, artifacts, and practices. Newmark (1988) divided culture into universal and personal languages. The words lamp, chair, sun, and house are included in the universal nature and everyone can easily understand the words. Meanwhile, terms such as *talenan*, *reog*, and *ngaben* may sound foreign to the ears of many people who come from different cultures and will find it difficult to understand what those words mean.

Furthermore, Newmark (1988) also divided cultural words into five categories: 1) ecology, 2) material culture, 3) social culture, 4) organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts, and 5) gestures and habits. Ecology in cultural words included aspects of geography, flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills, and other geographical elements. Material culture can be defined as artefacts which include concrete objects that are found and become part or characteristic of a place. Material culture is divided into foods, clothes, houses or towns, and transportation.

Meanwhile, work and leisure are part of social culture. Cultural words in terms of leisure, arguing Mock and Smale (2023), can be in the form of games, sports games, etc. Social culture can also be formed as works. Moreover, organizations, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts in culture can consist of political and administrative, religious, and artistic things. Newmark (1988) also explained that institutional terms of a place are reflected in the political and social life of a country.

The category of habits and gestures refers to the differences between descriptions and functions that can be performed at certain times in each culture. Every culture has its own gestures and habits, for instance, when a person kisses another person's fingertip as a way of greeting, or praise this can all happen in some cultures and might not happen in other cultures (Nicoladis et al., 2018). In addition, people may not understand the meaning of terms in one culture and require an explanation or a translation of the term in order to achieve a good understanding.

Translation is an activity of transferring a meaning from one source language to the target language. Translation involves at least two languages. Nida and Taber (in, Yinli Gao, 2023) explained that a translation process is a form of the way translators explain their internal thinking, which is carried out in translating. Furthermore, the main purpose of translation is to convey the meaning of a speech or writing into the targeted language with the result that the message to be transmitted can be well received and understood (Rietveld, 2019). However, the difficulties of translating cultural words can cause problems in translation (Baker, 2018).

In translation, to produce a good quality of translation, translators must be able to determine the proper translation technique. Molina and Albir (2002) stated that translation techniques are the way in which micro-units of text are translated. The micro-units include words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Additionally, Molina and Albir (2002) presented 18 techniques used in translation. Those techniques are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation technique.

Furthermore, there are many researchers conducted studies regarding the translation techniques of cultural words. Fadilaturrehman and Triyono (2018) discovered translation techniques of cultural words in the booklet entitled 'Jogja the Real Java' using Molina and Albir's (2002) and Newmark's (1988) theories. The results show that out of 5 cultural word categories, those researchers found all 5 categories, including ecology, material culture, social culture, social organization, and habits and gestures. Busana and Subiyanto (2020) discovered translation techniques of cultural words using Molina and Albir's (2002) theory on translation techniques and the accurateness of the translation in the novel entitled 'Edensor'. The results of that research show that there are 6 techniques used in the novel. Those techniques are amplification, borrowing, calque, description, generalization, and reduction. Luthfiyah (2018) discovered translation techniques in the subtitle of 'Alice in Wonderland' by Indoxxi.Net using Molina and Albir's (2002) theory on translation techniques. The results of that research show that there are 11 translation techniques, including literal meaning, adaptation, loan, reduction, modulation, particularization, explication, transposition, amplification, equivalence, and compensation. The most frequently used technique in that research is literal meaning (75%), followed by adaptation (8%), and borrowing (7%).

This research differs from those relevant researches in terms of the source of data and data. All the relevant researches use Newmark's (1988) and Molina and Albir's (2002) theories. This research also uses those theories as those theories are commonly and widely used in the current translation studies. Moreover, this research is conducted to find out cultural words and their categories, as well as translation techniques employed to translate them in 'The Book of Lost Things' novel. This research uses Newmark's (1988) cultural word categories theory to identify cultural words and categorize

them. This research also uses Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques theories to identify translation techniques used to translate cultural words found in 'The Book Lost Things' novel written by John Connolly into '*Kitab Tentang yang Telah Hilang*' translated by Tanti Lesmana. This research focuses on analysing and describing the cultural word categories and the translation techniques used.

2. METHOD

Creswell (2009) stated that there are three approaches in research, including qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method to examine cultural words, their categories, and the translation techniques employed to translate them. Kothari (2004) stated that descriptive research is a form of research that includes several questions presented in fact-finding of various types. The most important objective of descriptive research is to make it easier for researchers to describe the existing situation. Furthermore, Moleong (2018) stated that the descriptive method is used in qualitative research to understand the topic of the research comprehensively, and describe the results using words and phrases. This research focuses its attention on qualitative phenomena such as meanings and messages, in accordance with the nature of these objects (as cultural studies), which can be presented with explanations in the form of descriptions.

The sources of data used in this research are documents. One of them is an English novel entitled 'The Book of Lost Things' by John Connolly. The second one is an Indonesian version of the novel '*Kitab Tentang yang Telah Hilang*' translated by Tanti Lesmana and published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Meanwhile, the data used in this research are a collection of words, phrases, and clauses that contained elements of cultural words in the English version of the novel, and its translation in the Indonesian version.

To analyze the data, the researcher does the following steps: 1) Identifying and categorizing the cultural words in the English novel using Newmark's (1988) theory, which the theory includes five categories (ecology, material culture, social culture, organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts, and gestures and habits); 2) Putting the cultural words found in a source text table; 3) Finding out the translation of the cultural words in the Indonesian version of the novel; 4) Putting the translation in a target text table; 5) Comparing both the English cultural words and their translation to categorize translation techniques using Molina and Albir's (2002) theory, consisting of 18 translation techniques; 6) Describing the analysis of cultural words based on Newmark's (1988) theory and explain why each data is classified as one of the categories; 7) Describing the analysis of translation techniques based on Molina and Albir's (2002) theory; and 8) Drawing conclusion on the results of the research.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research shows that there are 104 data of cultural word in the novel 'The Book of Lost Things', which are classified into five categories. Those data are translated using seven translation techniques. The results are provided in the Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1 shows that there are 5 categories of cultural words, the categories include material culture (51), ecology (30), organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts (14), social culture (5), and habits and gestures (4). Furthermore, the most frequently found cultural word in the novel is material culture (51). The researcher found all categories of cultural words proposed by Newmark (1988) in the novel.

Table 2 shows that there are 7 translation techniques found in 'The Books of Lost Things' novel include established equivalent (69), pure borrowing (18), amplification (9), particularization (3), adaptation (2), generalization (2), and discursive creation (2). However, the frequently employed

translation technique is established equivalent (69). The researcher only found 7 out of 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002).

Table 1. Cultural Words Found in 'The Book of Lost Things' Novel

Cultural Word Categories	Total
Material Culture	51
Ecology	30
Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures, Concepts	14
Social Culture	5
Habits and Gestures	4
Total	104

Table 2. Translation Techniques Found in 'The Book of Lost Things' Novel

Translation Techniques	Total
Established Equivalent	69
Pure Borrowing	18
Amplification	9
Particularization	3
Adaptation	2
Generalization	2
Discursive Creation	2
Total	105

3.1 The Result of the Cultural Words

This research found 104 data of cultural words which are categorized into 5 cultural categories. It means that the novel contains all categories of cultural words proposed by Newmark (1988). For this discussion section, the researcher takes 2 examples of the data of each category. The data examples and the description of the analyses are in the following:

3.1.1 Material Culture

This research found 51 data classified as material culture. The 2 examples of the data are in the following table:

Table 3 Data of Material Culture Category

No	Cultural Word	Cultural Category
1	Cottage (P. 34)	Material culture: Houses
2	Sour wine (P. 53)	Material culture: Foods

In Table 3, the term *cottage* means a small building located mainly in the countryside. That term is categorized into a cultural word because it is a building typically found in one culture. Therefore, it is also categorized into material culture: houses.

Besides that, the word *wine* means an alcoholic beverage made from fermented grape juice. Sour *wine* is a type of wine with a lemon or apple cider taste that is not pasteurized after expiration. This drink is familiar in several European countries, but in Indonesia, the term is not so well known. Only a few areas are familiar with *wine*, but it is not part of Indonesian culture. Furthermore, the word *sour wine* is included in the type of cultural word in the material culture category as it is categorized into foods.

3.1.2 Ecology

This research found 30 data classified as ecology. The 2 examples of the data are in the following table:

Table 4 Data of Ecology Category

No	Cultural Word	Cultural Category
1	Magpie (P. 54)	Ecology: Fauna
2	Snow (P. 155)	Ecology: Winds

In Table 4, the word *Magpie* means a bird found in East Asia and its population is also abundant on the Iberian Peninsula. *Magpie* is a kind of insectivorous bird of medium size, this bird also eats berries and other fruit and belongs to the genus *Copsychus*. This *Magpie* is included in the type of cultural word in the ecology category as it is categorized into fauna.

Meanwhile, the term *snow* means water droplets that freeze and are shaped like small crystals that fall to the earth. *Snow* usually appears during winter which only occurs in some countries, for example, Antarctica, Greenland, and some countries in Europe. Not all countries experience winter and snow. One of the countries that does not have winter is Indonesia because it is a country with a tropical climate and gets sunshine all year round. Therefore, Indonesia is not very familiar with snow and it is considered a cultural word. This term is included in the type of cultural word in the ecology category as it is categorized into winds.

3.1.3 Organization, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts

This research found 14 data classified as a category of organization, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts. The 2 examples of the data are in the Table 5. In Table 5, the word *sermon* means a lecture or talk about religion that is usually delivered by religious leaders during services and is usually attended by religious people who come to hear lectures from religious leaders. Moreover, the word *sermon* is included in the type of cultural word in the organizations, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts category as it is categorized into religious.

Besides, the term *A.R.P, The Air Raid Precautions* means a government term that refers to a number of organizations and rules in the UK dedicated to the protection of civilians from the dangers

of air strikes. Moreover, the term *A.R.P, The Air Raid Precautions* is included in the type of cultural word in the organizations, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts category as it is categorized into political and administrative.

Table 5 Data of Organization, Customs, Activities, Procedures, and Concepts Category

No	Cultural Word	Cultural Category
1	Sermon (P. 12)	Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures, Concepts: Religious
2	A.R.P, The Air Raid Precautions (P. 15)	Organizations, Customs, Activities, Procedures, Concepts: Political and Administrative

3.1.4 Social Culture

This research found 5 data classified as social culture. The 2 examples of the data are in the following Table 6:

Table 6 Data of Social Culture Category

No	Cultural Word	Cultural Category
1	Travellers (P. 166)	Social culture: works
2	Executioner (P. 323)	Social culture: Works

In Table 6, the word *traveller* means a person whose job is to travel from one place to another. The word *traveller* itself can be interpreted as a form of work or leisure in the cultural category. This term is included in the type of cultural word in the social culture category as it is categorized into works.

Moreover, the term *executioner* means a person who works to execute people to death as a form of punishment, usually carried out against a criminal or person who is considered to have committed a major deed that is deemed to have violated the rules. Furthermore, that term is included in the type of cultural word in the social culture category as it is categorized into works.

3.1.5 Habits and Gestures

This research found 4 data classified as habits and gestures. The 2 examples of the data are in the Table 7. In Table 7, the term *slurping* is a form of habit practised by people in several countries. The word *slurping* has the meaning of making loud noises while eating or drinking something. Furthermore, the term *slurping* in some cultural contexts is considered impolite and should be avoided, but there are some cultures that practice this habit in their lives. Moreover, this term is included in the type of cultural word in the habits and gestures category as it is categorized into habits.

Meanwhile, the term *bowed* means the activity of moving your head or upper body back and down as a sign of respect or to say hello or goodbye. In some cultures, bowing is a gesture that shows respect to people of higher positions or people who are considered important or meritorious to something. Bowing is also a polite gesture. In other words, the term *bowed* is included in the type of cultural word in the habits and gestures category as it is categorized into gestures.

Table 7 Data of Habits and Gestures Category

No	Cultural Word	Cultural Category
1	Slurping (P. 138)	Gestures and habits
2	Bowed (P. 280)	Gestures and habits

3.2 Discussion of the Translation Techniques

This research found 7 out of 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir’s (2002). Those 7 strategies are applied to translate 105 cultural word data found. For this discussion section, the researcher takes 2 examples of the data of each strategy. The data examples and the description of the analyses are in the following:

3.2.1 Established Equivalent

This research found 69 data of cultural words translated using the Established Equivalent technique. This technique becomes commonly used in the translation. It means that the cultural words are mostly known in the target language culture. The 2 examples of the data are in the following examples:

Datum 1

Source Language: Coat

Target Language: *Mantel*

In Datum 1, the term *coat* is translated into *mantel*. The word *coat* means a thick outerwear worn over other clothing to keep warm or dry. Furthermore, the term *mantel* in the target language is the equivalent translation for the term *coat*. These two terms are equal and can be found in the dictionary. Moreover, an established equivalent is used when the words or terms are already known in the target language or can be found in a dictionary. Therefore, the term *coat* that is translated into *mantel* is considered an established equivalent.

Datum 2

Source Language: Chimney

Target Language: *Cerobong asap*

In Datum 2, the term *chimney* is translated into *cerobong asap* as the equivalent word in the target language. The term *cerobong asap* is the translation of the term *chimney* and can be found in the dictionary if we search for the word, that is why the translator uses this technique. Furthermore, *chimney* is a building structure that is above the roof where smoke or steam is carried from the fire out through the roof of the building. Therefore, it is categorized into an established equivalent.

3.2.2 Pure Borrowing

This research found 18 data of cultural words translated using the Pure Borrowing technique. It happens as the cultural words are names. The 2 examples of the data are in the following examples

Datum 3

Source Language: Big Ben

Target Language: Big Ben

In Datum 3, the word *Big Ben* is translated the same in the target language. The translator purely borrows the term without any changes in phonetic arrangement in the target language. Moreover, *Big Ben* is a large bell in the centre of the clock tower located north of the Palace of Westminster, London, United Kingdom. Moreover, the translator translates the word using the same name in the source language to the target language.

Datum 4

Source Language: Trafalgar Square

Target Language: Trafalgar Square

In Datum 4, the translator does not change the term *Trafalgar Square* from the source language to the target language. The term *Trafalgar Square* is kept the same without changing any phonetic or morphological system by the translator. *Trafalgar Square* is a large public square located in central London. It is created in honour of Lord Nelson's victory at the Battle of Trafalgar. Therefore, it is categorized into pure borrowing.

3.2.3 Amplification

This research found 9 data of cultural words translated using the Amplification technique. By using this technique, the translator adds description in the target text to ease readers to understand the source text's meaning. The 2 examples of the data are in the following examples:

Datum 5

Source Language: Ford Eight

Target Language: **Mobil Ford Eight**

In Datum 5, the translator used an amplification technique to translate the words. The word *Ford Eight* is translated into *mobil Ford Eight* in the target language which adds detailed information contained in the target language. The translator adds the word *mobil* to confirm that they are explaining about the vehicle which is called the Ford Eight. The translator gives detailed information to provide a better understanding for the readers.

Datum 6

Source Language: Ivy

Target Language: **Tanaman Ivy**

In Datum 6, the translator translates the term *ivy* into *tanaman ivy* in the target language. This indicates that the translator added detailed information contained in the source language. *Ivy* is an ornamental plant that propagates and grows around the neighbourhood. The translator adds the word *tanaman* in order to make sure the readers understand the meaning of the word *ivy* which refers to a type of plant and it may sound foreign in the target language. Furthermore, this makes it easier for the reader to understand the context and to achieve a good understanding. Therefore, it is categorized into amplification.

3.2.4 Particularization

This research found 3 data of cultural words translated using the Particularization technique. It happens as the translator makes the target text of cultural words more specific than in the source text. The 2 examples of the data are in the following examples:

Datum 7

Source Language: Dressing-gown

Target Language: *Mantel*

In Datum 7, the word *dressing-gown* is translated into *mantel* in the target language. The word *mantel* is considered specific to translate the word *dressing-gown* which in Indonesian means *gaun-gaun*, but the translator uses *mantel* as the equivalent word in the target language.

Datum 8

Source Language: Porridge

Target Language: *Bubur kacang hijau*

In Datum 8, the word porridge in the source language is translated into *bubur kacang hijau* which is considered a specific equivalent in the target language. The literal translation for porridge is *bubur*, but translator adds the words *kacang hijau* and made the word more concrete in the target language. In English, *kacang hijau* means green bean, and by this, the translator translates the term that is general in the source language become more specific in the target language.

3.2.5 Generalization

This research found 2 data of cultural words translated using the Generalization technique. It happens as the translator makes the target text of cultural words more general than in the source text. The 2 examples of the data are in the following examples,

Datum 9

Source Language: Antarctica

Target Language: *Kutub*

In Datum 9, the term *Antarctica* is translated into *kutub* which is quite general from the word in source language. Furthermore, *Kutub* or pole is divided into two kinds, which called the North Pole and the South Pole, and each pole consists of several other regions. The translator only translates the word *antarctica* into the word *kutub* only and does not translate it literally. In addition to that, *Antarctica* is a region that is at the South pole.

Datum 10

Source Language: Arctic North

Target Language: *Kutub Utara*

In Datum 10, the word *Arctic North* is translated into *Kutub Utara* in the target language. The word *Kutub Utara* is quite general term to be translated as *Arctic North*. *Arctic North* is a region located in the North Pole, and North Pole also has other regions such as Greenland, Canada, and Russia. Thus, the word *Kutub Utara* is a general term to describe *Arctic North*. Therefore, it is categorized into generalization.

3.2.6 Adaptation

This research found 2 data of cultural words translated using the Adaptation technique. It happens as the cultural words of both languages are not exactly similar, but have a majority of similarities in terms of forms and functions. The 2 examples of the data are in the following examples,

Datum 11

Source Language: Cottage

Target Language: *Pondok*

In Datum 11, the term *cottage* is translated into *pondok* in the target language. *A cottage* is a small building that usually consists of one floor and is generally located in rural areas, cottages are usually used as vacation houses and the surrounding area has several adequate facilities. Meanwhile, *pondok* is a small building used as a shelter which is usually built around a place of work such as fields, rice fields, or forests. In this case, the translator adapts the cultural word elements of the source language with the cultural elements known by the target language.

Datum 12

Source Language: Blades

Target Language: *Belati*

In Datum 12, the word *blade* is the flat part of a knife or machine that has a sharp edge or cutting edge. The word *blades* then are translated into *belati* in the target language. The word *belati* is a kind

of pointed knife, rather thick, usually used for stabbing rather than slicing. Furthermore, the term is categorized into adaptation because it changed the cultural element from the source language by using the cultural element in the target language.

3.2.7 Discursive Creation

This research found 2 data of cultural words translated using the Discursive Creation technique. It happens as the cultural words of both languages are not exactly similar, but have a majority of similarities in terms of forms and functions. The 2 examples of the data are in the following examples Datum 13

Source Language: Lute

Target Language: *Seruling*

In Datum 13, the word *lute* is translated into *seruling* by the translator in the target language. The translation is far from the original meaning of the word. The term *lute* in Indonesian means *kecapri*, while *seruling* in English means flute, which is why it is categorized into discursive creation.

4. CONCLUSION

The researcher concludes that all cultural word categories proposed by Newmark (1988) are found in the novel entitled 'The Book of Lost Things'. Those 5 categories are material culture (51), ecology (30), organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts (14), social culture (5), and habits and gestures (4). Besides that, out of 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002), only 7 techniques are found to translate cultural words in the novel entitled 'The Book of Lost Things'. Those 7 techniques are established equivalent (69), pure borrowing (18), amplification (9), particularization (3), adaptation (2), generalization (2), and discursive creation (2). In Addition, the most frequently used technique is established equivalent (69). However, there are 3 least techniques used by the translator in translating the novel, which are adaptation (2), generalization (2), and discursive creation (2). Besides that, this research shows that the most frequently found cultural word in that novel is material culture (51), while the least cultural word found is habits and gestures (4). The most frequently used technique is established equivalent since the translator translates the cultural terms with words or terms that are common, equivalent, and usually found in the target language. Those terms are generally found in dictionaries in the target language. Moreover, material culture becomes dominant since the terms contained in the novel are mostly about clothes, foods, houses, and transportation.

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