A Systematic Review of Translator Translation Styles: Trends and Development from 2013 to 2023

JingJing Yang [1] iD *& Norhazlina Husin[2]*

Abstract

This is a systematic review of Translator Translation Styles from 2013 to 2023, based on 16 highly relevant articles, which are included after searching a total of 193 articles in three databases using specific keywords. This review aims to investigate the current trends and development of the four core research elements, namely, the research topics, research approaches/tools, research objects, and research trends of Translator Translation Styles. Corpus-based research and computing technology have become the core research trends in this field. By taking the translated texts as the research objects and using a variety of research approaches to analyze and compile statistics on a large number of texts, researchers can accurately identify and compare the different emphases of their respective studies on Translator Translation Styles. At present, it seems that the research on Translator Translation Styles has established a system framework. However, it still needs to be optimized and improved in some aspects (e.g., the research objects are too limited and lack innovation in types), and future research can further explore those aspects. The present paper ends with some suggestions and recommendations for future researchers in academic contexts.

Keywords: systematic review, Translator Translation Styles, trends, development

[1] Corresponding Author, PhD Student, Academy of Language Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM), Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia;
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0006-2206-9449; *Email: young18jj@gmail.com*
[2] Associate Professor, Academy of Language Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM), Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.

1. Introduction

The term "Translator Translation Styles" is also known as translation style and translator style (Ge, 2021). It was put forward in the early 1990s followed by related studies, and now it has gradually become a research system (Leng, 2013). Research on Translator Translation Styles is an important application of corpus in translation studies. Baker (2000) defines the translator style as a series of linguistic and non-linguistic characteristics distinguishing one translator from other translators. In this way, "translation style" and "translator style" can be considered homologous. Some researchers propose that studies on translator style should focus on the translation style of a translator (Huang & Zhu, 2012; Huang, 2018; Huang, 2022). On this premise, the scope of the research on translator style can be expanded. A translator's translation style could be seen as a translator's personalized characteristics in the choices of translation texts, translation strategies, and language use (Hu & Xie, 2017). Based on this, to some extent, "translation style" is synonymous with "translator style", and some researchers refer to the two as the "voice" (Mossop, 2017; Kenny & Winters, 2020) and "fingerprint" (Baker, 2000; Lynch & Vogel, 2018) of a translator. Translator Translation Styles are the results of different translators' selections in the translation process, and the connotation of the style, in a narrow sense, is the repeated linguistic expressions or regular features of one translator in the translation; in a broad sense, it refers to the translator's personality characteristics and non-linguistic features such as translation strategies and techniques in language use (Ge, 2021). Translator Translation Styles discussed in this review include not only the "fingerprint" and "voice" of a translator but also what is commonly referred to as the translator style and translation style.

In recent years, Translator Translation Styles as a part of translation studies have received extensive attention and research (Wang & Ma, 2020). In the context of globalization, the need for cross-cultural communication is growing, and the study of style has become particularly important. The rise of the research on Translator Translation Styles can be traced back to the mid-20th century when the studies mostly focused on single texts or individual translators (Hu & Tian, 2023). However, with the deepening of the research, researchers have gradually realized the complexity and diversity of studies on Translator Translation Styles, believing that it is a field worthy of further discussion (Bosseaux, 2007; Winters, 2009; Saldanha, 2011). With the advancement of artificial intelligence and machine translation technology, the speed and quality of translation tools have been greatly improved. This is accompanied by a general enthusiasm among researchers in the field of machine translation (Kenny

& Winters, 2020; Qiu et al., 2021). Whether machine translation has an impact on Translator Translation Styles, whether translation studies can make Translator Translation Styles explicit (Qiu et al., 2021; Sun & Yue, 2023), and how Translator Translation Styles can be recognized and distinguished (Mastropierro, 2018; Caballero et al., 2021), all these are the ardent concerns of the researchers when studying Translator Translation Styles.

Although there have been many studies on Translator Translation Styles from the year 2013 to 2023, for example, Lynch and Vogel (2018) conducted a study on the translator's visibility, Ge (2021) explored the translator's style in *Shangshu*, and Chen & Li (2023) investigated, with the help of a corpus, Eileen Chang's style in her self-translations and other translations, these studies are mostly scattered and lack a systematic review. Therefore, it is difficult to grasp the overall picture and development trend of the studies on Translator Translation Styles. A systematic review is essential to gain a deep understanding of the directions and developments in the translation field, especially in complex areas like Translator Translation Styles. Based on the discussion above, the objectives of this systematic review are as follows.

1.1. Research Question(s)

1. To explore the research topics.

In the discussion of Translator Translation Styles, a review can help understand the differences in the research topics to which different researchers have paid attention in the past eleven years and whether these topics have any commonalities.

2. To recognize approaches/tools grounded upon or adopted.

Knowing how the research approaches and tools in the studies on Translator Translation Styles have changed from 2013 to 2023 will help researchers understand how the research was conducted and what approaches and tools might be valuable for future research.

3. To investigate the research objects.

To investigate whether the research on Translator Translation Styles has changed in terms of its research objects and whether there are commonalities in the selection of research objects from 2013 to 2023.

4. To conclude the key research trends.

The systematic review can help clarify the historical trajectory of research on Translator Translation Styles and understand which research trends received attention in the particular period from 2013 to 2023.

2. Methodology

2.1. Data Collection

2.1.1. Selection of databases

In this review, three databases were selected as the main sources of searching, namely IEEE, Web of Science, and ScienceDirect. Compared with other databases, these three databases are well-known academic databases, and the included literature has been rigorously audited and reviewed, with high credibility and authority; in addition, these databases can provide powerful searching functions and advanced searching tools, which help this review to quickly and accurately locate the required literature. Furthermore, to ensure a sufficient number of studies was reviewed, some studies found by other means were included in this review, including studies obtained by using the "Snowball" from references in related articles.

2.1.2. Selection of search terms

Considering the research objectives and evaluation content, the search terms "translation style", "translating style", "translator style", and "translator's style" were used. After identifying the search terms, according to the latest PRISMA standard (2021), it is preferable to use Boolean logic to search the literature. Meanwhile, the searching time scope is limited from January 1st, 2013, to October 1, 2023. The obtained search results are as follows.

Table 1
Boolean Logic Expressions and Search Results Performed in Databases

Database	Search terms protocol	Initial results
IEEE Xplore	("Abstract": "translation style" OR "Abstract": "translating style" OR "Abstract": "translator's style" OR "Abstract": "translator style") Filters Applied: 2013-2023	88
ScienceDirect	("translation style" OR "translating style" OR "translator's style" OR "translator style") Filter: Year: 2013-2023	36
Web of Science	("translation style" OR "translating style" OR	69

Database	Search terms protocol	Initial results
	"translator's style" OR "translator style") Filter used: 2013-2023	

2.1.3. Selection of papers

After completing the selection of databases and search terms, the selection of papers was also considered to conduct a preliminary filtering among the potential articles retrieved so that the selected studies meet the criteria of this review. The preliminary filtering criteria are as follows:

i. Conference papers were excluded;

ii. Books and incomplete book chapters were also excluded;

iii. Papers that have been withdrawn and cannot be retrieved in full text were excluded;

iv. Duplicates were removed.

2.2. Data Analysis

2.2.1. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

2.2.1.1. Inclusion and exclusion criteria based on the abstracts

After the preliminary filtering, the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria based on the abstracts were established respectively. Inclusion criteria are: articles focusing on the descriptions of the translation styles of translators, journal articles, and articles written in English. Exclusion criteria are: articles focusing on the descriptions of the translation styles of machines, literature reviews/interviews/book reviews, and articles written in other languages, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2
Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria Based on the Abstracts

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Translation styles of translators	Translation styles of machines
Journal articles	Literature reviews/interviews/book reviews
Articles written in English	Articles written in other languages

The criteria were established with the following main considerations:

i. Machine translation has gradually become the focus of translation studies in recent years, and studies on the translation styles of machines have been widely found. However, this review focuses on the translation styles of the translators, so the research on that type cannot provide meaningful references for this review and thus they are excluded.

ii. By reading the abstracts of the articles, it was found that some articles were not research papers as needed for this review, but were literature reviews, interviews, or book reviews, so such articles were excluded.

iii. Given the wide scope of application of the English language, which is conducive to being widely read and understood, articles in languages other than English will be excluded.

2.2.1.2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria based on the full texts

After thoroughly reviewing the abstracts of the articles, the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria based on the full texts were determined respectively. Inclusion criteria are: articles focusing on the descriptions of the translation styles of translators, journal articles, articles with sufficient data and clear findings, and articles written in English. Exclusion criteria are: articles focusing on the descriptions of the translation styles of machines, literature reviews/interviews/book reviews, articles with insufficient data or unclear findings, and articles written in other languages, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3
Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria Based on the Full Texts

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Translation styles of translators	Translation styles of machines
Journal articles	Literature reviews/interviews/book reviews
Sufficient data and clear findings	Insufficient data or unclear findings
Written in English	Written in other languages

These criteria were established with the following main considerations:

i. For those articles with abstracts focusing on both the translation styles of translators and machines, but with more detailed discussion on the translation styles

of machines in the full texts, it is necessary to establish this criterion to exclude them.

ii. Some literature reviews, interviews, or book reviews cannot be excluded only by their abstracts, so this criterion was again retained.

iii. Articles with insufficient data or unclear findings that cannot fully service the present review are excluded.

iv. The criterion should be retained in cases where the full text is in a non-English language, even if the abstract is in English.

2.2.2. Quality assessment

According to Table 1, a total of 193 potential articles were identified from three databases through keyword searching. Subsequently, preliminary filtering was carried out in these articles to filter out conference papers, books, book chapters, articles that could not be retrieved, and articles that were repeated. Then, based on the titles, abstracts, languages of the articles, and other criteria, potential articles were screened, and most irrelevant research was removed in this step. The final step in the qualification screening process requires a careful review of the article texts to ensure that each article discusses Translator Translation Styles as the core topic. One article obtained through the references of related articles was included in this systematic evaluation too. The whole process is as follows (Figure 1). After screening, a total of 16 articles were included. Most articles were excluded because they were not closely related to the Translator Translation Styles. Many articles discuss Translator Translation Styles from the perspectives of machine translation, stylistics, or comparative translation studies, and these styles are often described only as a part or factor in the research rather than being the core object.

Figure 1

Article Selection Process
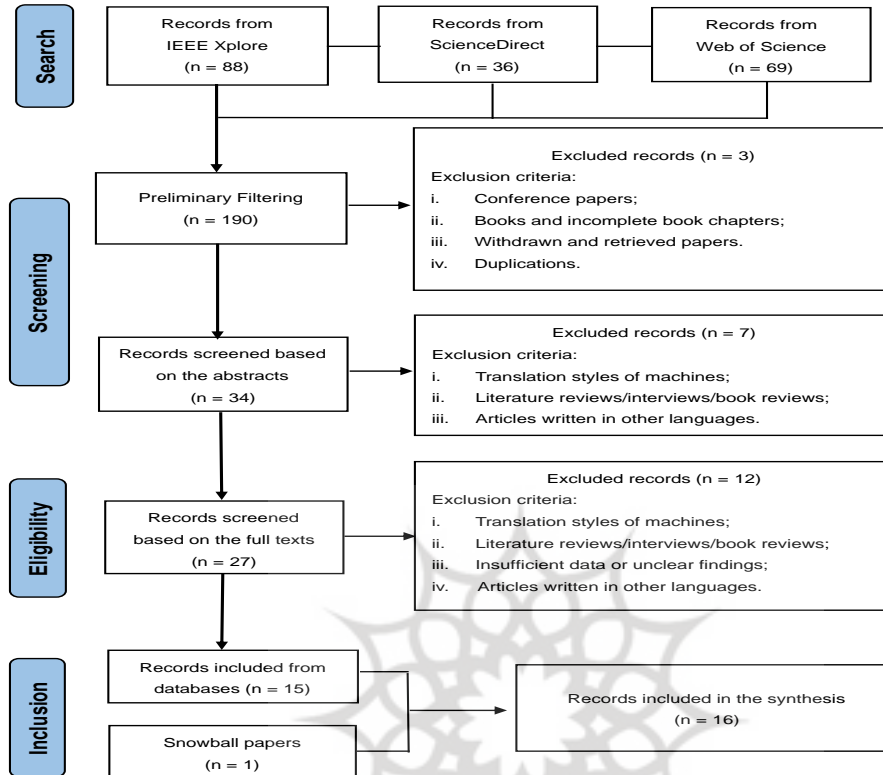
3. Discussion of Results

After sorting out the research on Translator Translation Styles from 2013 to 2023, important results can be extracted from a series of academic articles, empirical studies, and case studies (see Appendix). In general, the number of journal articles with Translator Translation Styles as the research core is small, with only 16 relevant pieces of literature in 11 years from 2013 to 2023. The publication years of these 16 articles are illustrated in Figure 2. Among these 16 articles, the total number of citations is 155, with the highest number of citations for a single article being 52. Combined with the publication trend of the articles, it can be seen that after the year 2019, the number of studies on Translator Translation Styles has shown an overall increasing trend. The year 2023 has seen the most concentrated literature publication and the largest publication number, which indicates that the topic of Translator Translation Styles has received increasing attention, and researchers' interest in this field has also increased.

Figure 2
Trend of Article Publication from 2013 to 2023
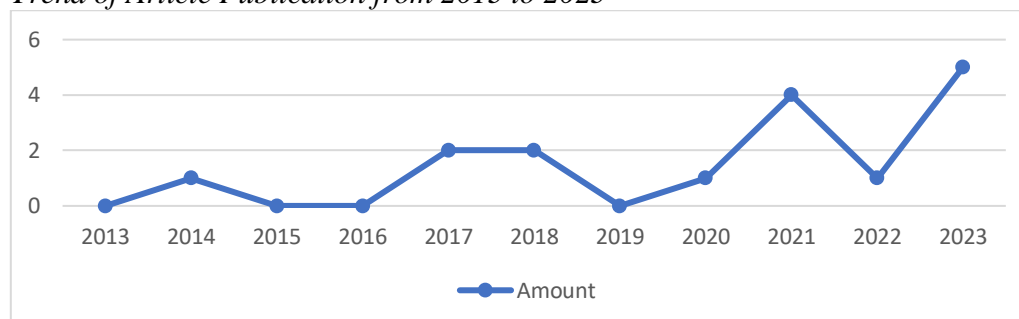
3.1. Research Topics

From 2013 to 2023, the research on Translator Translation Styles is generally considered to be a fixed pattern of a series of language choices made by the translators. Around this core concept, different researchers elaborate on their concerns regarding the topic. After reviewing the related literature, as for the topic, it can be broadly categorized into three categories, with topics in each category being closely related to the core concept.

The first category focuses on identifying and manifesting Translator Translation Styles. This topic has received the most attention, and this research primarily examines how to make translator translation styles visible in the translated texts. This topic mainly focuses on three aspects of content, the first aspect emphasizes the characteristics and presentations of a translator's style. Researchers focus on how to find the "handwriting" or styles of both the original author and the translator in the translation, revealing the characteristics of the source text and showing how the translator adds his/her style to the translation (Forsyth & Lam, 2014), considering how translators approach their styles and especially how they balance the differences between the source and the target language culture to develop their own unique styles (Mossop, 2017), and finding out how the translator styles are represented in the target texts and how the styles of the source texts are reflected in the target texts (Meng & Pan, 2022). The second aspect emphasizes the visibility of translators within translations, focusing on whether the translators are "visible" in translations, that is, whether their styles and choices are clearly represented in the translations (Sun & Yue, 2023). This focus is based on the use of corpus tools to study the visibility of translator styles in translations, and it pays more attention to the application of

technology and methodology (Fang & Liu, 2023). The third aspect emphasizes the attribution and recognition of a translator's style, examining how to attribute and identify a translator's particular style (Caballero et al., 2021; Mohamed et al., 2023), and developing a set of underlying indicators or patterns that may be repeated in a translator's translations as the indicators of his or her unique style (Mastropierro, 2018). This is a core issue, as it involves determining which of the many translation options are the unique stylistic characteristics of the translator.

For the second category, the research focuses on comparing translators' translation styles. This topic can be divided into the comparison of the translation styles between self-translating and non-self-translating translators, as well as the comparison of the stylistic characteristics and differences between different translators. Exploring the translation styles of self-translating translators and non-self-translating translators and comparing these with non-translated texts (Obaid et al., 2017) can help understand the stylistic differences between translations and original works, as well as how translators treat their own and others' translations. Tracking the stylistic characteristics and differences among translators, as well as the stylistic differences among them (Liu & Afzaal, 2021), is helpful in revealing each translator's unique translation style and translation technique.

Finally, the research examines the interaction between translators' translation styles or translation choices and external factors (language structures, technical tools, and social and cultural backgrounds). On the one hand, it explores the influence of Translator Translation Styles and external factors (Lee, 2018), and investigates whether the structural distance between the source language and the target language will affect the contrast between translators' styles and authors' styles and the factors that affect translators' translation styles or "voices" in workflow involving machine translation (Kenny & Winters, 2020), and analyzes several major influencing factors of stylistic differences interpreted from translators' personal attributes and socio-cultural backgrounds (Ping, 2023). On the other hand, it explores the specific characteristics of translators' choices and their correlation with the external environment and investigates the characteristics of translators' choices in the translation process, as well as the connection between these choices and the environment beyond the language (Solovyeva, 2021).

In addition, there are more traditional studies focusing on the translation style of a certain translator (Chen & Li, 2023) and studies using a certain technology to explore translator translation styles (Qiu et al., 2021) to find the feasibility of this technology

in this research field.

3.2. Research Approaches and Tools

These articles show considerable diversity in research approaches and tools, but they all center on text analysis and comparative analysis, indicating that researchers attach great importance to the comparison of different texts, languages, or models in the research process. Approaches and tools used in the articles can be roughly categorized into the following five categories: text and language analysis tools, statistics and machine learning approaches, text comparison approaches, language models and theories, and advanced statistical analysis approaches.

In these articles, the text and language analysis tools mainly include: linguistic inquiry and word count (Forsyth & Lam, 2014), Baker's (2000) corpus-based approach and text classification analysis (Lee, 2018), bilingual comparable-parallel corpus (Chen & Li, 2023), empirical corpus (Solovyeva, 2021), text analysis (Solovyeva, 2021), functional classification and lexical bundles (Liu & Afzaal, 2021), and keyword function analysis (Meng & Pan, 2022).

Statistics and machine learning approaches mainly include conditional inference trees (Forsyth & Lam, 2014), support vector machine (SVM) (Qiu et al., 2021), machine learning algorithms (Caballero et al., 2021), supervised and unsupervised machine-learning algorithms, linear kernel algorithm of support vector machine, and K-mean clustering and hierarchical clustering (Mohamed, Sarwar & Mostafa, 2023).

Text comparison approaches mainly involve: comparative analysis (Obaid et al., 2017; Mastropierro, 2018; Ping, 2023), case analysis (Mossop, 2017; Sun & Yue, 2023), and key cluster analysis (Mastropierro, 2018).

Language models and theories are as follows: the model of speech, writing, and thought by Semino & Short, and discourse presentation model by Semino & Short (2004) (Obaid et al., 2017), Hermans's (1996) "voice" theory (Kenny & Winters, 2020), Venuti's (2008) translator's invisibility theory (Lee, 2018), and style markers of translators (Mohamed et al., 2023).

Advanced statistical analysis approaches mainly involve: Bootstrap consensus tree analysis and consensus network analysis (Lee, 2018), principal component analysis and N-MFW metrics (Sun & Yue, 2023), Bootstrap consensus network

analyses and the chi-square metric (Fang & Liu, 2023), and causal inference (Caballero et al., 2021).

3.3. Research Objects

In terms of research objects, the analysis of these articles reveals that the selection of research objects is not very rich. The vast majority of research objects are "translated texts", whether they are single texts, fall under multiple categories, or are associated with the source text, the translator, or a specific language pair, primarily discussing various features and problems of translated texts. These research objects, focusing on translated texts, can be detailed, including three categories: the translated text, the source text + the translated text, and the translated text + the translator.

When considering the translated text alone as the research object, the focus is mainly on the translated text itself, without involving other types of texts or translators (Mossop, 2017; Obaid et al., 2017; Mastropierro, 2018; Kenny & Winters, 2020; Qiu et al., 2021; Caballero et al., 2021; Liu & Afzaal, 2021; Meng & Pan, 2022; Fang & Liu, 2023). Comparative studies usually consider both the source and the translated texts as research objects (Forsyth & Lam, 2014; Sun & Yue, 2023; Ping, 2023). It is worth noting that diverging from the traditional approach of using literary source texts and their translations as research objects, Ping (2023) uses Chinese-language editorials and commentaries, along with their print and web English versions, as research objects to study translators' translation styles, while Lee (2018) examines the relationship between language distances and translator styles by using multiple sets of source texts and translated texts in different languages, representing innovative approaches in selecting research objects. Taking both the translated text and the translator as research objects (Solovyeva, 2021; Chen & Li, 2023; Mohamed et al., 2023) can provide valuable information about the translation process, such as how translators solve particular problems, what strategies they employ in the face of difficulties, and how translators' background, education, and experiences influence their translation styles.

3.4. Research Trends

According to the above 16 articles, corpus-based research and computing technology applications are the two major trends in the studies of Translator Translation Styles

at present. These two trends encompass the following three main directions: corpus-based research, comparative analysis, and technology-driven research in computational linguistics.

Reviewing these studies reveals the fact that most of the studies are related to the corpus (Forsyth & Lam, 2014; Lee, 2018; Solovyeva, 2021; Caballero et al., 2021; Meng & Pan, 2022; Ping, 2023; Chen & Li, 2023), such as by using corpus-based linguistic approaches, and corpus-driven analysis (Mastropierro, 2018; Liu & Afzaal, 2021; Chen & Li, 2023). This shows that the corpus plays an important role in contemporary studies on Translator Translation Styles. The corpus-based research approach makes it possible to analyze large-scale textual data, which not only makes translators' translation styles visible but also provides more objective data support for the studies on Translator Translation Styles.

Compared with corpus-based research, comparative analysis shows that researchers have a strong interest in comparing the differences between texts, translators, or language pairs in the studies of Translator Translation Styles, such as comparative discourse (Mossop, 2017), and comparative corpus stylistics (Obaid et al., 2017). In these studies, the corpus-based approach is also used to advance the research, but unlike the purely corpus-based studies mentioned above, this type of research only uses the corpus as a research approach, and the focus of the research is on comparative differences.

The third direction that researchers are keen on is technology-driven research in computational linguistics, which shows the increasing importance of computational techniques in the research of Translator Translation Styles (Kenny & Winters, 2020; Mohamed et al., 2023). Metrological characteristics (Qiu et al., 2021) reflect the research trends related to quantitative analysis of translation quality or characteristics, as well as the trend of the comprehensive use of various techniques and approaches in research represented by stylometric technology (Fang & Liu, 2023). This direction is expected to become the main direction of the research on Translator Translation Styles in the future, especially based on corpus-based research studies.

4. Findings

According to the four research objectives focused on in this review, the following findings are obtained:

The three main research topics of the studies on Translator Translation Styles are

the recognition and manifestation of translators' translation styles, the comparison of translators' translation styles, and the interaction between translators' translation styles or translation choices and external factors (language structures, technical tools, and social and cultural backgrounds). Although there are certain similarities in the research topics, different researchers also show differences in the focus of different topics in their studies.

There are five main categories of research approaches and tools for the research on Translator Translation Styles: text and language analysis tools, statistics and machine learning approaches, text comparison approaches, language models and theories, and advanced statistical analysis approaches. At present, as for the research approaches and tools, there are great differences and diversity in the research on Translator Translation Styles. The use of the three research approaches and tools: text and language analysis tools, text comparison approaches, and language models and theories, remain dominant, while statistics and machine learning approaches and advanced statistical analysis approaches are also increasing.

In regard to the research objects of Translator Translation Styles, generally speaking, most of these articles focus on the translated texts, which is relatively limited in the type of object. Some studies take the source texts and the translators into the research objects for investigation, but this kind of study still only occupies a small part. The diversity and variability of the research objects need to be further discussed. A single type of research object limits the breadth of the research into translators' translation styles and may not be able to capture the complexity of the translator-style research. In addition, the single type of research object may also lead to the over-interpretation of certain patterns or characteristics.

Corpus-based research and the application of computing technology are two major trends in the studies on Translator Translation Styles. At present, corpus-based research on translation styles is the core trend in this field, supplemented by the secondary research trend of the application of computing technology. To be specific, these two research trends include three research directions: corpus-based research, comparative analysis, and technology-driven research in computational linguistics. Together, the two trends point to the centrality of corpora in contemporary translation studies, the growing importance of technology and computation in translation studies, and researchers' interest in exploring differences. These research trends are still waiting for further deepening and expanding.

5. Conclusion

5.1. Limitations

Although this systematic review covers 11 years of research from 2013 to 2023, it means that potentially revelatory studies from earlier than 2013 that may have provided important background or other insights into the development of Translator Translation Styles are not included. In addition, depending on the scope of the assessment and available resources, certain important databases or journals may not have been considered, which results in the omission of certain key studies. Finally, due to personal biases in the selection and application of research methods, certain research approaches may be prioritized while others that may be equally effective are marginalized.

5.2. Implications

This systematic review also brings some implications. From 2013 to 2023, research on Translator Translation Styles shows a trend of continuous growth, indicating that this is an area that continues to attract academic attention, and there may be more research space and opportunities in the future. In the past eleven years, a variety of new techniques and approaches have been applied to the studies of Translator Translation Styles, such as computational linguistics and machine techniques, which provide a variety of directions and possibilities for future research in this field.

5.3. Future Research

Based on the above analysis, future studies on Translator Translation Styles can be carried out from the following aspects:

Firstly, subdividing and deepening the topic. While current research topics cover the recognition, contrast, and interaction of translators' styles with external factors, these topics can be further subdivided in the future, for example, by studying the unique styles of specific types of translators, such as literary translators, and technical translators, or by studying how translators within specific cultural contexts embody their styles in the translations.

Secondly, in view of the importance of computing technology and machine learning in the research on Translator Translation Styles, future research can try to

introduce more advanced technologies, such as deep learning and neural network models, to improve the accuracy and depth of research.

Thirdly, to avoid a single type of research object, future studies should try to include more types of texts, including interpretation, simultaneous interpretation, film and television subtitles, and translators, such as professional translators, student translators, and amateur translators, so as to broaden the diversity of studies on the translation styles of translators.

Finally, considering the external influence, such as social and cultural backgrounds on the translators' styles, future studies can be expanded to various social and cultural environments, historical periods, and even interdisciplinary studies with other art forms, such as film and music, to explore how these factors influence the translators' style choices.

5.4. Summary

This paper systematically reviews the research trends and developments of Translator Translation Styles from 2013 to 2023. Through literature analysis, it is found that the main topics of the researchers' attention are the recognition and manifestation of Translator Translation Styles, the comparison of these styles, and the interaction between these styles and external factors (such as language structures, technical tools, and social and cultural backgrounds). In terms of research approaches and tools, text and language analysis tools, statistics and machine learning approaches, text comparison approaches, language models and theories, and advanced statistical analysis approaches have become dominant. In terms of research trends, corpus-based translation-style studies of translators emerged rapidly during this period, occupying the core position in modern studies of Translator Translation Styles; In addition, the application of computational techniques is also increasing, helping researchers to more deeply explore the micro characteristics and macro patterns of translators' translation styles. While most research has focused on translated texts, some studies have attempted to incorporate both the source texts and the translators into the context of the investigation. However, the current research still has some limitations, such as the single type of research object, which may lead to the over-interpretation of certain features or patterns. In general, from 2013 to 2023, the studies of Translator Translation Styles have presented a colorful trend and development, and the update of technology and approaches has brought new research perspectives

and depth. With the development of technology and the continuous exploration of the subtleties of Translator Translation Styles, research in this field will be more in-depth and systematic in the future.

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Appendix. Synthesis of Results

Title	Name	Research trends	Research approaches/tools	Research objects	Research topics
The translator's visibility: A stylistic perspective	Sun, B., & Yue, M.	Corpus	Principal component analysis; N-MFW metrics; Case analysis	Source texts and translated texts	Translators are visible or not in translations.
Research on Translation Style in Machine Learning Based on Linguistic Quantitative Characteristics Perception	Qiu, G., Su, F., Gao, L., & Chen, C. C.	Metrological characteristics	Support vector machine (SVM)	Translated texts	The feasibility of using support vector machine (SVM) in translation style
On Explainable Features for Translatorship Attribution: Unveiling the Translator's Style with Causality	Caballero, C., Calvo, H., & Batyrshin, I.	Parallel corpora	Machine learning algorithms; Causal inference	Translated texts	The attribution and the identification of translators' styles
Key clusters as indicators of translator style	Mastropierro, L.	Corpus linguistic approach	Key cluster analysis; Comparative analysis	Translated texts	An approach for the identification of potential indicators of translator style based on key cluster analysis
Seeing various adventures through a mirror: Detecting	Fang, Y., & Liu, H.	The combination of feature selection	Bootstrap consensus tree analyses;	Translated texts	The visibility of translators' styles in translation studies by corpus

Title	Name	Research trends	Research approaches/tools	Research objects	Research topics
translator's stylistic visibility in Chinese translations of *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland*		approaches and stylometric techniques	Bootstrap consensus network analyses; The chi-square metric		tools
Translator's Style Through Lexical Bundles: A Corpus-Driven Analysis of Two English Translations of *Hongloumeng*	Liu, K., & Afzaal, M.	Corpus-driven analysis	Functional classification; Lexical bundles	Translated texts	Tracking the stylistic characteristics and differences of different translators
Using corpora to reveal style in translation: The case of *The Song of Everlasting Sorrow*	Meng, L., & Pan, F.	Corpus	Keyword function analysis	Translated texts	How translators' styles reveal themselves in the target text (TT) as well as how the style of the source text (ST) is represented in the TT.
Investigating translation style in English translations of Chinese editorials and commentaries from the Hong Kong Economic Journal: a corpus stylistic analysis	Ping, Y.	Corpus	Comparative analysis	Chinese-language editorials and commentaries and their print and web versions of English translations	Identifying several major factors contributing to stylistic differences from interpreting the translators' attributes and the socio-cultural contexts
Patronage and ideology: A corpus-assisted	Chen, F., & Li, D.	Corpus	Baker's (2000) corpus-based approach;	Translators and translated texts	Investigating Chang's translation style

Title	Name	Research trends	Research approaches/tools	Research objects	Research topics
investigation of Eileen Chang's style of translating herself and the other			Bilingual comparable-parallel corpus		
Translator attribution for Arabic using machine learning	Mohamed, E., Sarwar, R., & Mostafa, S.	Computational linguistics; Corpus	Style markers; Supervised and unsupervised machine-learning algorithms; Linear kernel algorithm in support vector machine; K-mean clustering and hierarchical clustering	Translated texts and translators	The attribution and the identification of translators' styles
Do language combinations affect translators' stylistic visibility in translated texts?	Lee, C.	Corpus	Baker's (2000) corpus-based approach; Venuti's (2008) translator's invisibility; Bootstrap consensus tree analysis; Text classification analysis; Consensus network analysis	Contemporary literary translation in two language pairs	Investigating whether the degree of structural distance between the source and the target language can be a factor affecting the visibility of the translator's style against the author's in translated texts.
The Missing Style Problem and the Translation of	Mossop, B.	Comparative discourse	Case analysis	Translated texts	Translator's approach to style

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Title	Name	Research trends	Research approaches/tools	Research objects	Research topics
French Erotica into English					
Machine translation, ethics and the literary translator's voice	Kenny, D., & Winters, M.	Literary machine translation	Hermans's (1996, 27) "voice"; A line-by-line analysis of textual voice; A Comment-by-comment analysis of contextual voice	Translated texts	How the translator's voice is affected in workflows involving machine translation.
Rendering Some Military Realities in the 19th Century French Translations of Mikhail Lermontov's Novel "A Hero of Our Time"	Solovyeva, EA.	Corpus	Empirical corpus; Text analysis	Translated texts and translators	Describing specific features of translators' choices and the link between the choices and an extra-linguistic context
Discourse Presentation as an Index of Style: A Comparative Corpus Stylistic Analysis of Self and Other Translators	Obaid, Z., Mahmood, M. A., Iqbal, J., & Zahoor, M.	Comparative corpus stylistics	The model of speech, writing, and thought by Semino & Short (2004) based on Leech & Short's (1981) model; The discourse presentation model proposed by Semino & Short (2004) based on Leech & Short's (1981) model; Comparative analysis	Three kinds of translated texts	Exploring the style of other and self-translators in comparison with non-translated texts

Title	Name	Research trends	Research approaches/tools	Research objects	Research topics
Found in translation: To what extent is authorial discriminability preserved by translators?	Forsyth, R. S., & Lam, P. W.	Corpus	Text-classification paradigm; Linguistic inquiry and word count; Conditional inference trees	Source texts and translated texts	How the "handprints" of both author and translator can be found in translated texts.

About the Authors

JingJing Yang is a Ph.D. student at the Academy of Language Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia. Her research focuses on translation studies, translation theory and practice, and translation teaching and learning.

Norhazlina Husin is an Associate Professor and Ph.D. supervisor at the Academy of Language Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia. Her research interests include translation studies, comparative research, and language communication.