Publication Trends and Profiles of Thai Scholarly Articles in Translation Studies: A Bibliometric Approach

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Abstract

The study aims to identify the trends and features of accumulated research in the discipline of Translation Studies (TS) in Thailand. The study applies a bibliometric method for analysis of research activities, research profiles, and journal profiles. The data was gathered from one of Thailand's local academic databases, Thai-Journal Citation Index Centre. As a result, 144 articles were selected from the database. From the findings, it clearly appears that the number of research and academic articles has been increasing over the last ten years and has been following an upward trend with a steady output over the last 20 years. As for research profiles, half of the 144 articles are based on translation methodological perspective, followed by the educational perspective. Most of productive journal published articles related to TS but they are not specialized journals for TS. As a result, multi-disciplinary articles were observed not only in language-specific journals, but also in varied disciplinary journals.

Keywords: *Bibliometrics, Translation Studies, Thailand, research trend*

Introduction

What allows Translation Studies to be developed into an independent discipline concerned with "The complex of problems clustered round the phenomenon of translating and translation" (Holmes 1988/2004, p. 181)? Munday (2008, pp. 6-7) discusses the educational and academic background of the topic of TS such as offering translation programs by universities and the publication of research. It is noted that, in fact, establishing departments and new programs related to TS has resulted in creating and maintaining academic positions for TS scholars in universities and greater recognition of TS within mainstream academia through the establishment and expansion of international organizations and/or scholarly associations related to TS. Activities linked to the development, research and publication of TS related works have advanced achievements in the field and contributed to the growing appeal and institutionalization of TS.

TS academic communities have been established worldwide, as Pym's (2014) survey reveals, and 217 translators and/or interpreters associations have been found. For instance, in the European Union [EU], European Society for Translation Studies [EST] was officially founded in 1992 and has been contributing to building a platform for not only research but also education for teachers and trainers in the field of TS in the European context. Wolf (2014, p. 234) suggests that EST and its members should try to look beyond EU borders by welcoming non-European members, which means that EST needs to pay serious attention to extra-European matters related to translation and communication.

In this regard, we can find references to associations founded in non-European countries in Asia in the corpus of Pym's study (2014) such as in China where the Translators Association China was founded in 1982, which facilitates academic activities in TS through the publication of the scholarly journal *Chinese Translator Journal*. Moreover, there are also several notable scholarly associations elsewhere in Asia including the Hong Kong Translation Society, established in 1971 in Hong Kong; the Korean Society of Interpretation and Translation Studies, founded in 1998 in Korea; and the Japan Association for Interpretation & Translation Studies, founded in 2008 in Japan. These associations have continued to publish TS research through various academic journals thus contributing to progress in TS.

Thailand, on the other hand, has yet to establish academic associations specialized in TS despite a number of international conferences using the term TS as their main subject title over the past several years. The first international conference on translation in Thailand, "Translation and Interpretation in a Multilingual Context", was organized by Chulalongkorn University [CU] and held in

November 2010. Following that, in 2014, the University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, together with Mahidol University [MU] co-hosted the "First International Conference on Translation Studies". Exchanging scholarships through these academic conferences would certainly help to establish international networks between Asia and Europe in the field of TS.

Notwithstanding this, the accumulated scholarship of Thai TS scholars has yet to be fully realized in the global context. One of the reasons for this might be that their studies are mostly written in Thai, instead of English. Another reason is that only a few Thai scholarly journals in the fields of Arts and Humanities or Social Sciences are indexed in international databases. There seems to be almost nothing available regarding access to the accumulated scholarship in TS in the Thai context for non-Thai scholars. If someone wishes to search for published articles in Thailand, they will need to do so through the local academic database, Thai-Journal Citation Index Centre [TCI], which is not well-known among non-Thai TS scholars. Furthermore, there remains significant language limitations to the search for and analysis of articles written in Thai. An issue that is well recognized but one that Gile (2015, p. 254) insists we pay more attention to is "local environments of TS" to provide new insights into and interpretations of TS. In fact, many researchers in the Humanities are published in languages other than English for strong domestic reasons and respect for the language used (Grbić & Pöllabauer, 2009, p. 6). In the Thai setting, as an example of a "local environments of TS", no studies have quantitatively examined individual characteristics reflecting the Thai local situation.

Looking at the translation education setting, six universities in Thailand provide translation programs at the postgraduate level (Poonlarp & Leenakitti, 2015), with the total number of Thai higher education institutions reaching 156 as of September 2015 (Office of the Higher Education Commission, 2015). This means that Thai universities offering translation programs account for 3.8 % of the total, all of which are located in central Bangkok or neighboring provinces. Four of the six programs were set up in the 1990s with two other programs followed in the 2010s. Globally, the number of translation programs is a growing trend (Kim, 2012), as seen in the case of mainland China (e.g., Liu, 2013; Zhu & Wang, 2011), where MA translation programs have risen to over 150 in just over a decade. By contrast, in Thailand, the number of universities offering translation programs has remained unchanged for 10 years between 2007 to 2017. Although over 20 years have passed since the first translation program was offered in Thailand, programs at the doctoral level have yet to be developed. It would appear that advanced TS has not been given sufficient attention by the local Thai TS community.

Taking into account the situation in Thailand as outlined above, a data-driven discussion is well overdue within TS academia in order to generate further scholarship and communication between European and non-European, including ASEAN, experts of the field. This study will examine publication trends and the features of the TS research indexed in TCI from 1992 to 2014, by means of the bibliometrics method. By disclosing fundamental data and highlighting key issues related to TS research in Thailand, it provides useful data and valuable insights that will benefit educational institutions and academia in Thailand in their quest to advance knowledge in the field of TS.

Literature Review

Bibliometrics, which was proposed by Pritchard in 1969, had the purpose to "shed light on the processes of written communication and of the nature and course of development of a discipline" and was developed mainly for the Library and Information Science field (Goedeken, 2017; Hood & Wilson, 2001). Grbić (2013) defines bibliometrics as the "science of measuring and analyzing academic publications and scholarly communication", a definition I have slightly adapted for the purpose of this study.

As Grbić describes it, the bibliometric or bibliographical based method frequently includes the following content for analysis: publication counting, citation counting, word analysis, and social network analysis. This approach helps us to trace what research has been conducted previously in various fields such as medicine (e.g., McDowell, Darani, Shun, Thomas, & Holland 2017), computer science (e.g., Claveau, 2016), economics (e.g., Meerow & Newell, 2015), and education (e.g., Kosmützky & Krücken, 2014).

As for the TS field, the term bibliometrics has been accepted as a "valuable instrument for studying the evolution, dynamics and trends" (Grbić 2013, p. 20) through a number of academic publications in the form of encyclopedias or handbooks. For instance, bibliometrics as a subject emerged in the *Handbook of Translation Studies* (Grbić 2013, pp. 20-40), contributing to the dissemination of information on bibliometrics among TS researchers and in *Sociology and Translation Studies,* discussed in *The Routledge Handbook of Translation Studies* (Buzelin 2012, p. 194). There are also a number of journal publications that have dealt with bibliometrics. In 2015, a representative TS journal, *Perspectives: Studies in Translatology*, was published as a new perspective for TS in a special issue "Bibliometric and Bibliographical Research in Translation Studies" by guest editors Rovira-Esteva, Orero, and Aixelá. The result was that TS scholars came to clearly recognize this novel research approach as having been firmly established.

TS has been identified as a legitimate academic field which was officially initiated since 1988 by Holmes (1988/2014). The Interest of TS scholars naturally turns toward sketching a map or landscape of the development of TS overall, and attempts to update TS research (Echeverri, 2017; Zanettin, Saldanha, & Harding, 2017). Moreover, we can see studies focusing on theoretical aspects of translation (Pięta, 2017), methodological aspects of translation research (Zhang et. al, 2015), specific branches of TS in Holme's map such as translation history (Zhou & Sun, 2017), or TS research assessment (Franc Aixelá & Rovira-Esteva, 2015; Rovira-Esteva & Orero 2011).

Over 110 specialized journals on TS with the number of scientific publications exceeding 60,000 items (Rovira-Esteva, Orero, & Franco Aixelá, 2015, p. 159) have allowed specialized TS databases to emerge. Taking these examples, there are three representative databases: *Translation Studies Abstract*, TSA by St. Jerome; *Translation Studies Bibliography*, TSB by John Benjamins and *Bibliography of Interpreting and Translation*, BITRA. The BITRA is the biggest database with 69,000 entries as of April 2017 (see https://dti.ua.es/en/bitra/introduction.html). Moreover, we can see studies referencing non-TS specialized databases such as *Web of Science* [WoS], especially the *Social Sciences Citation Index* [SSCI] and *Arts & Humanities Citation Index* [A&HCI] (e.g., Dong & Chen, 2015; Li, 2015). This suggests that the bibliometric approach is suitable for the rapidly growing and expanding discipline of TS. However, there are only 13 TS journals indexed on WoS despite there being more than 100 TS journals (Rovira-Esteva & Orero, 2011). Because of the limitations of employing WoS as a database, WoS is not well represented in real TS research activities.

On the other hand, studies which employed local databases such as TCI are still rare. Furthermore, studies based on specific regions or countries remain few except for mainland China (e.g., Li 2015), Taiwan (e.g., Lan, Dong, & Chiu, 2009), and Iran (e.g., Nouraey & Karimnia, 2015). As Li (2015) illustrates, although the global community of TS is still dominated by TS scholars from the English-speaking world and economically advanced countries, local TS communities need to be aware of and learn from an international research trend. For that, it is important that TS research trends and the characteristics of specific regions or countries be accessible and available.

In this study, for the reason that the accumulated scholarship of Thai TS scholars has yet to be fully revealed in the global context, I will concentrate on the Thai context to evaluate research output focusing on the type of articles published in journals in Thailand. Since there were no journals specializing in TS that were listed on TCI as of May 2015, it will be required to identify which journals have published TS-related articles within Thailand in order to contribute to the development and expansion of the TS community in both the regional and global contexts.

Methodology
Source Data
To investigate the publication trends and characteristics of types of articles related to TS, the targeted bibliographical data was derived from the TCI database. The TCI is an online academic database that indexes scholarly journals published in Thailand from year to year by institution. It covers a wide range of fields, including Social Sciences and Humanities. Moreover, it contains 66,294 entries including bibliographic data and 422 journals in the field of Humanities and Social Sciences as

of September 2017 (TCI, n.d.)**.** Because the TCI database comprises most of the articles published in Thailand and is the acceptable national database that has been authorized by the Office of the Higher Education Commission, TCI was selected and employed for the data selection in this study.

Data Selection

As with Zhang, Pan, Chen, and Luo's (2015) study, this study employs a similar methodology in terms of data selection and coding of selected data because their research aimed at exploring three features of TS research: the research area, the themes, and methodologies used by researchers in an international context. Yet, in order to reflect the local situation of TS research in Thailand, I have focused on articles published in national journals rather than international journals as Zhang et al. (2015) did.

To build the database, as a sampling strategy, the data was first extracted from the Humanities category of TCI by searching article titles in both Thai and English by the keywords: translation, translating, translation book or, translation work, and translator. These keywords were selected based on keyword frequencies surveyed by van Doorslaer and Gambier (2015). The publication of the data period covers the past two and a half decades, from 1988 to 2014. Consequently, a total of 282 articles were selected from TCI. The number of entries identified through each keyword was as follows: translation 96 entries (60 articles in Thai and 36 articles in English); translating 12 entries (9 articles in Thai and 3 articles in English); translation book or translation 0 entry; translator 30 entries (20 articles in Thai and 10 articles in English); *Kan Plae* (translation) 136 entries; *Ngan Plae* (translation work or book) 6 entries; and *Nak Plae* (translator) 4 entries. Every entry identified through keywords in Thai was a Thai article.

After extracting the data, the 282 entries were checked for duplicates to build a dataset based on the principle of one entry per one article. Since 108 duplicate entries were found, they were removed from the dataset. Finally, in order to confirm the extracted data was relevant to TS research and article type, I went through the abstract and removed the irrelevant ones, leaving a total of 30 entries. For these 30 entries, 20 entries were sorted for relevancy under a social and political field. The other 10 entries were studies related to book review. After deleting the entries unrelated to TS and published not as a type of article, the resulting structured corpus contained 144 entries, which was compiled in May 2015.

To code the selected data, each word of the title of the data was divided as a minimal unit code. While analyzing descriptively and qualitatively, relevant units for the analysis were extracted.

Procedure for Data Analysis

The approach used for analysis in this study relied on descriptive statistics and thematic analysis of the obtained data. The analysis consisted of three parts: an analysis of research activities, an analysis of research profiles, and an analysis of journal profiles. The research activities were descriptively identified by publication trend over the years through publication count, and, the research profiles were categorized according to three viewpoints: research perspectives, the categories, and the genre through thematic analysis. The journal profiles were specified by counting the number of published articles per journal.

In terms of the thematic analysis framework such as sub-theme classification and research perspectives, I have proposed a three-level coding system as shown in Table 1.

The first level, classifying theories according to the coding systems, includes three categories: general theory, partial theory, and applied theory, which roughly correspond to Holmes's map concept (Holmes, 1988/2004; Toury, 1995) used as a foundational framework for TS. The second level, on research perspectives, includes 11 perspectives, and the third level on sub-themes, includes 20 sub-themes which were designed by adapting them as a prototype from the TSB framework with reference to the BITRA architecture for corresponding perspectives.

It should be noted here that each entry may be assigned multiple labels for categories on TSB or BITRA databases, however, no two categories completely overlap in the corpus of the study. More

details about the structures and scholarly selection criteria for inclusion of entries and classification of the entries in TSB and BITRA can be explored in Zanettin et al. (2015).

Table 1. Three-Layer Classification for Categorization of Research

	Theories	Perspectives	Sub-themes
Translation Studies	General	Theory-Itself-Development	Translation Theory
		Research Methodology	Research Methodology
	Partial	Bibliometric	Bibliographies
		Historical	History of Translation and Interpreting
		Psychological and Cognitive	Process-Oriented Studies
		Social and Cultural	Intercultural Studies
			Translation and Gender
			Translation and Politics
			Translation Policies
		Translation Methodology	Contrastive and Comparative Studies
			Translation Problem-Based Studies
	Applied	Educational	Translator Training
			Translation and Language Teaching
		Professional	Translator Status and Roles
			Translation and the Language Industry
		Technological	Machine (-aided) Translation
			Terminology and Lexicography
			Localization
		Translation Criticism	Evaluation/Quality/Assessment/Testing
			Reviews

Limitations of the Method

As for the scope and limitations of the study, TS researches which returned zero hits on the databases were not addressed. Similarly, TS researches not registered in the databases were also beyond the scope of this study. However, I realize that the study cannot include every publication related to TS research due to methodological constraints. Despite these limitations, though, I believe that the study facilitates the tracing of developments in TS in Thailand by offering preliminary data on TS research.

Results and Discussion
Research Activities

The chart in Figure 1 indicates the publication trends and the timeline. This chart clearly shows that the number of articles has been sharply increasing over the last 10 years and there has been a steady upward trend over the last 20 years.

From these trends, it seems that translation education at a graduate level in Thailand has contributed significantly to the field of TS in Thailand over 20 years. Moreover, it may be considered that some of these the translation program graduates continue to study TS.

Recently, more articles related to teaching translation at an advanced level in undergraduate education have been written (Chowwiwattanaporn, 2013; Sojisirikul & Vasuvat, 2014) and there is an expanding interest in teaching language learning. Furthermore, translation as a method to develop meta-language has gained the attention of language lecturers at universities in Thailand. It is possible that scholars from different disciplines are choosing to move into the field of TS, and producing TS related articles that have contributed to the active TS research over the last 10 years.
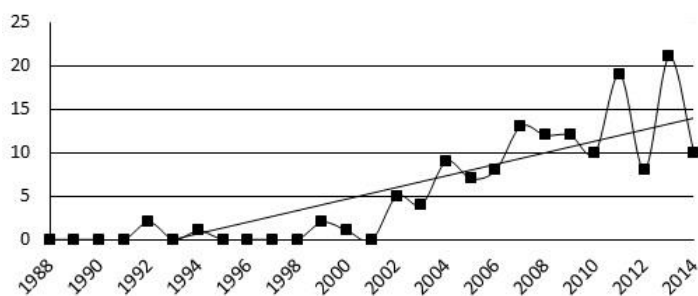
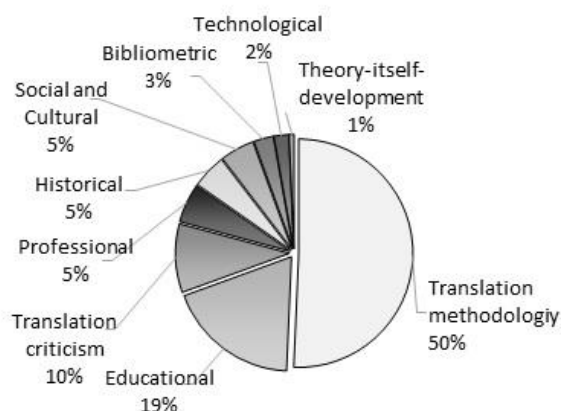**Figure 1**. Number and Trends of Articles in Database by Year

Research Profiles

As for research type, a breakdown of perspective-based studies and the noticeable percentage from categorized perspectives are shown in Figure 2. As suggested by the figure, half of the articles were based on translation methodology perspectives.

It is remarkable that the educational perspective which was second in rank (19%) received special attention in research articles. The majority of articles from the educational perspective was on translation and language teaching (89%); studies on translation and language teaching are discussed in the context of undergraduate level courses rather than graduate level courses. As for the most common language pairs for translation and language teaching, English and Thai were the most popular at 77%. Asian language pairs such as Chinese and Thai (9%) or Vietnamese and Thai (5%) also emerged as novel language pairs.

Translation criticism which examines translation quality, assessment, and testing including critical review and comments on multi-categories translation works, accounted for 10% of articles in the database. Although articles on this perspective employed a non-empirical approach to assess the quality of the translation, some of the articles attempted to tackle new topics such as readership.

Three perspectives: professional, historical, and social and cultural made up about 5% each. On the other hand, studies on translation theories and research methodology were still very limited in the Thai context. This result may be linked to reasons why half of the articles in the databases employed a traditional approach such as contrastive analysis. While the technological aspects of translation have increased, it is surprising to learn that studies based on a technological perspective accounted for only 2% of the database.

Figure 2. Percentage Breakdown of Perspectives-Based Categories of Articles in the Database

Figure 3 presents the three most common perspectives of articles by year and the broken line provides the number and conveys the trend. The translation methodology perspective has increased since 2000 and attracted most TS scholars in Thailand. As for educational perspective, the number of the articles has risen gradually since 2009. Translation criticism has not been discussed much and the issue of translation quality has rarely been discussed academically in translation research in Thailand.

The number of articles based on other perspectives was so small that no tendency could be identified from 1996 to 2013.
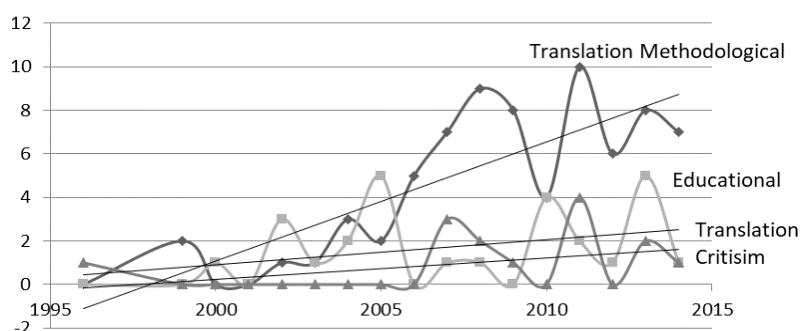
Figure 3. Number and Trend of Articles Based on Top Three Ranked Perspectives in Database Per Year of Publication

As illustrated, studies on TS research in Thailand have been too attached to specific perspectives to cultivate others, and the issues seem to relate to two main aspects: translation research education and resources for research. This tendency towards an imbalance in perspectives employed for translation research fundamentally results from a lack of awareness that both educators and students should learn research methodology specific to translation studies or the provision of knowledge and skills for translation research as part of coursework in translation programs at a graduate level. Since programs at a master's level inevitably focus on understanding the concepts of research and applying those concepts in their own research, it seems difficult to develop research competence specific to TS, which is essential at a doctoral level. Because there are no doctoral programs specific to TS available in Thailand, authors who have already published articles related to translation rarely have opportunities to learn more about, and from translation research. A natural consequence of this is that the authors of the articles found in the database repeatedly produce articles on translation discussing familiar approaches in a customary way.

The other aspect is the representativeness of sources written in English and Thai. In the database, there were fewer articles written in English (25%) and more written in Thai (75%). This indicates that language use for discussion on translation is mainly Thai in the Thai setting, which makes it difficult to share scholarship and concepts with the research community which uses English as a lingua franca. The point here is not to criticize the English proficiency of Thai scholars, but rather to highlight the deficiency in resources like academic books of TS translated into Thai, as well as unrevised content in existing textbooks written in Thai.

For instance, "*The Principles of Translation (8th edition)*" by Saibua (2010) is a well-referenced textbook and covers translation theories from the concept of equivalence, to Skopos Theory. However, it fails to describe elements of concepts such as Habitus, Uncertainty, and Localization. In addition, no articles or books have attempted to translate the above concepts or theories into Thai. If a handbook or encyclopedia of TS were available in the Thai language, mapping and researching methodological tendencies in translation research in Thailand would be significantly different from what is currently, as shown in Figures 2 and 4. Hence, it is essential for TS scholars in Thailand to make collaborative efforts towards the academic development of translation studies in Thailand.

The contributions of Thai TS scholars are categorized into nine genres as shown in Figure 4. Literary translation which was the most popular accounted for 51%. The second was a non-specific genre which accounted for 19%. Studies in this genre usually attempt to identify cultural differences and the difficulty of translatability between two specific languages by translating short sentences in various settings such as literary or specialized. Audiovisual and multimedia translation represented 8% and all studies in this type focused on subtitling in screen translation. Reference, which was divided into two sub-genres: philosophy and psychology accounted for 7%.

Specialized and technical translation which examined translated texts in specific fields such as IT or law occupied 5% of the database. It would be worthwhile to identify translation programs offered by universities in the UK or other EU countries which have strong connections with real world professional translators and provide specialized translation programs for specialized and technical translation; this reflects high demand in the translation industry (Hagemann, 2014; Rico, 2010). By contrast, in the Thai context, studies specifically on medical translation were not even included in the database. These results may have relevance for a program for translator education at a graduate level in Thailand or be regarded as a gap in the translation market between EU countries and Thailand.
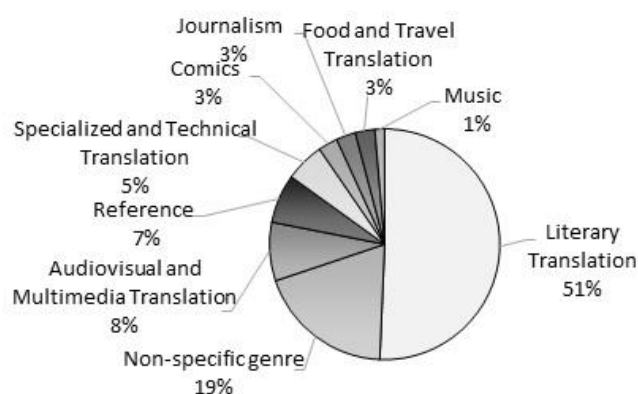
Figure 4. Percentage Breakdown of Each Genre of Translation Methodological Perspective-Based Articles in Database

Journal Profiles

Table 2 summarizes the number of published articles by journal. A total of 53 journals were found. Each journal is shown with its English title. Twenty seven journals (18.8%) that are described as others in the table had published a single article only according to the database.

The most productive journals were *The Journal of the Faculty of Arts*, *Silpakorn University* (7.6%), *Journal of Language and Linguistics* (6.9%) published by Thammasat University [TU], and *Journal of Language and Culture* (5.6%) published by MU. Other important journals, publishing at least four articles include *Humanities and Social Sciences*, *Thoughts*, *Chinese Studies Journal*, and *Silpakorn University Journal*. These core journals are not specialized journals for TS but rather journals specializing in language, linguistics, culture, and communication under the umbrella of Humanities and Social Sciences. It is notable here that all these journals are published by educational or research institutions, with the exception of *The Journal of the Siam Society*.

Articles in various journals suggest acceptance of translation research as being within the scope of various scholarly, multi-disciplinary journals in Thailand and of potential interest to scholars from other disciplines. Furthermore, a Thai first TS journal, *Journal of Translation and Interpretation Thailand* published jointly by three institutions and one organization: CU, TU, MU, and The Translator and Interpreter Association of Thailand, emerged in 2016 and has still not been indexed in TCI.

However, an academic association specialized in TS in Thailand is yet to be established, and perhaps because of this, Thai TS scholars Thailand have struggled to share scholarship reflecting local knowledge with the global translation community. Organizing international conferences on TS in Thailand and other such activities could contribute to enhancing the visibility of the TS research in the global translation community, but this assumption is subject to support from findings emerging from future research.

Table 2. Number of Published Articles by Journals

No.	Names of Journals	*n*	%
1	*The Journal of the Faculty of Arts, Silpakorn University*	11	7.6%
2	*Journal of Language and Linguistics*	9	6.3%
3	*Journal of Language and Culture*	8	5.6%
4	*Journal of Humanities Faculty of Humanities, Naresuan university*	7	4.9%
5	*Journal of Letters*	7	4.9%
6	*The Journal of the Siam Society*	6	4.2%
7	*Ramkhamhaeng Research Journal Humanities and Social Science*	6	4.2%
8	*Journal of Liberal Arts*	6	4.2%
9	*Liberal Arts Review*	5	3.5%
10	*Humanities Journal*	5	3.5%
11	*NIDA Journal of Language and Communication*	5	3.5%
12	*Manutasat Paritat: Journal of Humanities*	5	3.5%
13	*The Journal : Journal of the Faculty of Arts*	4	2.8%
14	*Thoughts*	4	2.8%
15	*Humanities and Social Sciences*	4	2.8%
16	*Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, Burapha University*	3	2.1%
17	*Journal of English Studies*	3	2.1%
18	*Chinese Journal of Sciences*	3	2.1%
19	*Journal of Graduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University*	2	1.4%
20	*Journal of English Studies*	2	1.4%
21	*Chinese Studies Journal*	2	1.4%
22	*Rusamilae Journal*	2	1.4%
23	*Japanese Studies Journal*	2	1.4%
24	*Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, Mahasarakham University*	2	1.4%
25	*The New English Teacher*	2	1.4%
26	*Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, Rangsit University*	2	1.4%
	Others*	27	18.8%
Total		144	100.0%

*Journals obtain at least one TS-related article in the database

Conclusions

This study has endeavored to investigate the trends and features of TS research in Thailand from 1992 to 2014 using a bibliometric approach based on three aspects: research activities; research profiles; and journal profiles. The main findings from the study confirm that research articles on TS have increased in recent years primarily because more Thai TS academics and practitioners have been discussing, accumulating and demonstrating scholarship related to TS. Furthermore, interdisciplinary perspectives research were also evident strongly linked to linguistics. One of the reasons for this is that the TS articles themselves have been published in multi-disciplinary journals.

This current study sheds new light on the recent development and expansion of TS in Thailand. It contributes to promoting up-to-date research on, translator education in terms of pointing the direction for graduate research and international collaboration by providing useful insights into TS research trends and features in Thailand. The findings will also be beneficial in assisting TS scholars to explore future research themes or developing specialized topics. I believe that this study is the first attempt to explore the current situation of TS by focusing on the type of article available to Thai

researchers even though the study is merely preliminary due to the limited size of the corpus, and only valid with respect to the current corpus and methodology.

Future research in this field could include a network analysis of Thai scholars, who have conducted TS research in Thailand. Such a study could feasibly lead to the organizing of a Thai local association for TS by identifying what research is being conducted by whom in the field of TS qualitatively and quantitatively. Beyond the Thai context, future research could also include a tendency comparison with cases in other countries such as other ASEAN member countries, which would forge constructive relationships with the global translation community.

Acknowledgements

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