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Bibliometric analysis of Arabic Rhetoric in the translation and transcreation of literary texts

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, 'transcreation' has emerged in translation, integrating linguistic, cultural, and creative reinterpretation. With the rise of bibliometric analysis tools, mapping and assessing scientific activities across various fields have become possible, yet few studies apply these methods to translation. This study explores the developments and trends in transcreation within literary texts using quantitative and qualitative bibliometric analysis, particularly through VOSviewer. By analyzing 558 documents from the Scopus database focused on Arabic, rhetoric, transcreation, and translation, the study identifies the United States, United Kingdom, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Spain as the most active countries. The USA leads in total citations, followed by Saudi Arabia and the UK. King Saud University is highlighted as a leading institution. These findings provide a roadmap for future research and policy in applying Arabic rhetoric to the translation and transcreation of literary texts.

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& Translation

1. Introduction

Arabic rhetoric is a rich and complex subject that has played a significant role in the development of the Arabic language and its literature. It is a form of language use that is characterized by its eloquence and its ability to persuade, inspire, and entertain. Arabic rhetoric has several important applications in the fields of literature, public speaking, and religious studies (Scholz, 2019; Van De Wege, 2013). It is a highly developed system of persuasion and argumentation that has influenced many other forms of communication, including Western rhetoric. Some of the key principles of Arabic rhetoric include the use of figurative language, repetition, and emphasis to convey a message effectively. It is often used to convey the intended meaning of a text in a way that is both faithful to the original and appealing to the target audience Abdul-Raof (2006). This is especially important when translating texts that are particularly dense or difficult, such as religious texts, legal documents, or technical manuals. By understanding and applying the principles of Arabic rhetoric, it is possible to create translations that are both accurate and engaging, and that are able to convey the intended meaning in a way that is faithful to the original text Almihrab (2021). In this way, Arabic rhetoric can help to bridge the gap between different languages and cultures and can facilitate better communication and understanding between people from different backgrounds. In addition to its use in translation and transcreation, Arabic rhetoric has also played a significant role in the development of other fields, such as philosophy, theology, and law. For example, the influential philosopher and theologian Al-Ghazali (1058-1111)¹ wrote extensively on the subject of Arabic rhetoric, and his works continue to be studied and debated by scholars today (Belhaj, 2015). However, while Arabic rhetoric is a rich subject that has played a significant role in the development of the Arabic language and its literature,

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it is also a complex subject. Its principles must be used carefully to create translations that are both accurate and engaging, and that are able to convey the intended meaning in a way that is faithful to the original text. In addition to its use in translation and transcreation, Arabic rhetoric has also played a significant role in the development of other fields, such as philosophy, theology, and law (Seyidov, 2024).

The literary translation of works that were originally written in Arabic into other languages is one of the fields of translation that is known to be among the most difficult and demanding disciplines of translation (Moindjie, 2015). Because it calls for extra talents and skills on the part of the translator, in recent years we have seen the emergence of a new activity in the translation process called transcreation, which integrates three aspects: linguistic, cultural, and creative reinterpretation (Benetello, 2018; Díaz-Millón & Olvera-Lobo, 2023). While translation converts the original text into its equivalents as faithfully and accurately as possible, transcreation converts the original text as faithfully and precisely as possible into its equivalents making the information more culturally relevant and creatively appealing to the intended audience. Translation and transcreation are important processes for transferring the meaning and cultural significance of literary texts from one language to another (Amperé Translations, 2023n.d.). In the case of Arabic literature, these processes are particularly challenging due to the unique features of Arabic rhetoric and the cultural context in which it is used. The literary translation of works that were originally written in Arabic into other languages is one of the fields of translation that is known to be among the most difficult and demanding disciplines of translation. Because it calls for extra talents and skills on the part of the translator, in recent years we have seen the emergence of a new activity in the translation process called transcreation, which integrates three aspects: linguistic, cultural, and creative reinterpretation (Yousef, 2012). While translation converts the original text into its equivalents as faithfully and accurately as possible, transcreation converts the original text as faithfully and precisely as possible into its equivalents making the information more culturally relevant and creatively appealing to the intended audience (Benetello, 2018; Díaz-Millón & Olvera-Lobo, 2023).

Different definitions of transcreation exist in the literature (Benetello, 2018; Gaballo, 2012; Pedersen, 2017), some researchers have proposed transcreation as a new trendy strategy for translating literary works, as this technique may exist in different domains such as literature, audiovisual, and marketing (Katan, 2016; Mavis, 2021). According to the literature, the first paper published on transcreation was in 1995 by Ray (Ray, 1995). In this article titled 'Translation as Transcreation and Reincarnation,' the author discussed strategies for translating poetry and concluded that the list of methodologies for poetry translation needs to be expanded to include this genetic approach. Since then, an increasing amount of literature started to appear on Arabic rhetoric, translation, and transcreation. To the best of the authors' knowledge, no bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010) has been conducted toward evaluating the various contributions in the application of Arabic rhetoric in the translation and transcreation of literary texts in terms of relevant literature, trends, the scope of research, active authors, co-authorship, citations, hot topics, the most active institutions, and the level of collaboration between countries. In this paper, we present a bibliometric analysis (Paithnkar, 2021) to create a network map of the translation and transcreation of Arabic literary texts to gain a better understanding of the key research areas, influential authors, and trends within this field, and use this information to guide future research. The rest of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2 investigates the state-of-the-art Arabic rhetoric in the translation and transcreation of literary texts. Section 4 presents the research methodology. Section 5 presents the results and discussion, and finally, Section 6 presents the conclusion.

2. Translation and transcreation in literary texts: state-of-the-art

The term 'transcreation' refers to a specialized form of translation that integrates linguistic translation, cultural adaptation, and the (re-)creation or reinterpretation of selected passages from an original text. It is defined as the imaginative reinterpretation of texts across or within languages to cater to the specific needs of a target audience (Benetello, 2018; Gaballo, 2012). When translating Arabic texts into other languages, both linguistic translation and cultural adaptation are necessary due to the complex vocabulary and cultural references often embedded in the original works (Díaz-Millón & Olvera-Lobo, 2023). The

translator must carefully evaluate the cultural and historical context of the text to ensure that it resonates with the target audience.

In English, 'transcreation' is a blend of 'translation' and 'creation.' (Tomedes, 2023n.d.) Although there is no direct Arabic equivalent, we propose the terms 'Tarjama Ibtikariah' (ترجمة ابتكارية) or 'Tajama Ibdaiyah' (ترجمة إبداعية) as potential translations, both of which emphasize the creative aspect of the process.

Transcreation has rapidly grown into a recognized professional practice within the language services industry, as indicated by international standards such as ISO 17100 (Aenor, 2016). Despite its growing acceptance, transcreation remains a topic of debate within the academic community. Some scholars view it as a distinct practice from translation, emphasizing its focus on cultural relevance and suitability for the target audience, rather than merely the 'creativity' implied by the term (Benetello, 2018; Galballo, 2012). Others argue that transcreation is simply another facet of translation without a clear boundary separating the two practices.

The concept of transcreation was notably coined by Purushottam Lal, who described the translation of ancient Sanskrit texts as a process that required the translator to 'edit, reconcile, and transmute,' effectively making the task one of transcreation (Lal, 1964). Brazilian poet and translator Haroldo De Campos also contributed to the conceptualization of transcreation within the poetics of translation (O'Donnell-Smith, 2017; Vitra & Queiroz, 2018).

In the context of literary translation, the process involves the reconstruction of a literary work in a different language, requiring careful consideration of lexical, grammar, and stylistic elements. The goal is to produce a translation that retains the original's semantic, pragmatic, and artistic qualities while allowing for creative adaptation where necessary (Newmark, 1988). This is particularly important in the translation of Arabic literary texts, which are rich in rhetorical features that must be preserved to maintain the integrity of the original work.

Both translation and transcreation play crucial roles in making literary texts accessible to readers in different languages and cultural contexts. By carefully balancing fidelity to the original text with cultural and creative adaptation, translators and transcreators can help to broaden the audience for these works and promote cross-cultural understanding and appreciation (Spinzi et al., 2018).

3. Bibliometric analysis

Bibliometric analysis is a common and thorough technique for examining and interpreting vast quantities of scientific data. It is a valuable tool for researchers, policymakers, and others who are interested in understanding the dynamics of scientific research and its impact on society. By using quantitative and qualitative methods to study the production, dissemination, and use of scholarly literature, bibliometric analysis can provide valuable insights into the current state of a field of study, the productivity and performance of individual researchers or research institutions, and the impact of research on society (Donthu et al., 2021; Khan et al., 2022; Nederhof, 2006; Pranckutė, 2021). It helps dissect the evolutionary subtleties of a certain field and offer light on its emerging areas. Bibliometric analysis uses statistical method to study the patterns and trends in a body of literature. In the context of Arabic rhetoric in the translation and transcreation, bibliometric analysis can be used to identify and analyze the key themes and trends that have emerged in the field over time. One of the key advantages of bibliometric analysis is that it allows researchers to identify the most important works quickly and easily in each field. For example, researchers can use bibliometric analysis to identify the most popular topics in a field, or the most cited work, or the commonly used technique, and the most influential authors and institutions (Donthu et al., 2020; Khan et al., 2022; Nederhof, 2006). Furthermore, bibliometric analysis can also be used to identify gaps and challenges in the literature (Baker et al., 2020; Donthu et al., 2021; Nederhof et al., 1989). By analyzing the data, researchers can identify areas where there is a lack of research, or where the existing research is inadequate or outdated. This can help to guide future research efforts and to ensure that the field continues to grow and evolve. It is also used to assess the effect and significance of a specific part of research or the output of a research group or institution. The examination of collaboration patterns among researchers is another essential part of bibliometric analysis. Examination of co-authorship data may give insights into the networks of cooperation that

exist within a certain area of study, as well as assist identify key researchers and institutions that play a significant role in the field (Passas, 2024). By analyzing the number of citations, the impact factor, and other metrics, researchers can also apply this method to identify the most influential papers, books, and other publications in the field of Arabic rhetoric in translation and transcreation. In addition to identifying the most important works, bibliometric analysis can also be used to identify trends and patterns in literature (Xin, 2020).

In recent years, bibliometric analysis has gained immense popularity in many social, business, and engineering fields, and recently in exploring research on Covid-19 vaccines (Baker et al., 2020; Brahim & Abbas, 2021; Donthu et al., 2021; Khan et al., 2022; Nederhof, 2006). Its popularity can be attributed to (1) the development, availability, and accessibility of bibliometric software such as Gephi, Leximancer, VOSviewer, and scientific databases such as Scopus and Web of Science (Pranckutė, 2021). Moreover, the popularity of bibliometric analysis in business research is not a passing trend, but rather a reflection of its effectiveness for (1) managing vast quantities of scientific data and (2) creating high research impact.

Researchers use bibliometric analysis for a variety of purposes, including to uncover emerging trends in article and journal performance, collaboration patterns, and research constituents, and to investigate the intellectual structure of a specific domain in the existing literature (Donthu et al., 2021; Pranckutė, 2021). The data that takes center stage in bibliometric analysis tends to be massive (e.g. hundreds, if not thousands) and objective in nature (e.g. number of citations and publications, occurrences of keywords and topics), though its interpretations frequently rely on both objective (e.g. performance analysis) and subjective (e.g. thematic analysis) evaluations established by means of knowledgeable techniques and procedures. In other words, bibliometric analysis is effective for interpreting and mapping the accumulated scientific knowledge and evolutionary subtleties of well-established areas by making sense of vast amounts of unstructured data in a systematic manner. Therefore, well-executed bibliometric studies can lay the groundwork for developing a topic in unique and significant ways; they enable and empower researchers to (1) get a comprehensive overview, (2) uncover knowledge gaps, and (3) generate novel ideas for research (Sweileh, 2020).

By analyzing the number of citations, the impact factor, and other metrics, researchers can also apply this method to identify the most influential papers, books, and other publications in the field of Arabic rhetoric in translation and transcreation. In addition to identifying the most important works, bibliometric analysis can also be used to identify trends and patterns in the literature. Overall, bibliometric analysis is a useful tool for understanding the dynamics of scientific research and its societal influence. By providing quantitative and qualitative insights into the production, dissemination, and use of scholarly literature, bibliometric analysis can help researchers, policymakers, and others make informed decisions and assess the impact of research on society (Benseng & Tam, 2024). Nonetheless, its application in transcreation research is still very new and, in many cases, insufficient.

4. Research methodology

The research methodology for this study combines both quantitative and qualitative approaches, utilizing bibliometric analysis and the Visualization of Similarities (VOS) method through the VOSviewer software (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010; VOSviewer, 2020). We employ bibliometric analysis to identify and explore the intellectual structure and emerging trends related to Arabic rhetoric in the translation and transcreation of literary texts (Donthu et al., 2021; Thompson & Walker, 2015).

To conduct the bibliometric analysis, the study focuses on data from the Scopus database, known for its comprehensive coverage of research across various disciplines (Goodman, 2020; Mongeon & Adèle, 2016). We chose the Scopus database for this analysis due to its extensive collection of records, which includes journal articles, conference proceedings, and books. The study examines documents published from 1968, the year of the first recorded publication on Arabic rhetoric, to 2022.

The research process follows several key steps:

1. *Database selection:* To enable a thorough bibliometric analysis, we selected the Scopus database due to its broad coverage and detailed metadata.

2. *Keyword identification:* We identified keywords related to Arabic rhetoric, translation, and transcreation based on a thorough literature review. We used these keywords to construct search queries in the Scopus database, concentrating on the title, abstract, and keywords fields.
3. *Data retrieval and cleaning:* We exported the search results, which included 558 publications, as a CSV file. These publications included journal articles, book chapters, conference papers, and other types of documents. We then cleaned the data to eliminate duplicates, incomplete records, and irrelevant documents, bringing the total number of publications down to 511.
4. *PRISMA methodology:* The study employs the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) methodology to ensure a transparent and systematic evaluation of the literature (Page et al., 2022). PRISMA is particularly useful in bibliometric analysis for identifying trends, patterns, and research gaps.
5. *Data analysis with VOSviewer:* We imported the cleaned data into VOSviewer, a bibliometric software tool, to create network maps that visualize relationships among research topics, authors, and institutions. VOSviewer's capabilities allow for the identification of key research areas, influential authors, and collaborative networks within the field of Arabic rhetoric in translation and transcreation.

By following this structured methodology, the study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the research landscape, uncover significant trends, and inform future research directions in the field (Figures 1 and 2).

5. Results and discussions

The findings of this research include output of yearly document distributions, keyword frequency, most relevant sources, active countries, authors, and affiliations in terms of publications, the top papers per citations, and the corresponding network mapping and visualizations. Using the search strings described in Section 4 applied to title, abstract, and keywords for the closest matching of published articles performed on November 18, 2022, we retrieved 558 documents with 47 excluded, the remaining 511 documents were used in the quantitative and qualitative analysis. The top 10 most productive countries out of a total of 57 countries who contributed to the publications are displayed in Table 1. The country with the highest number of publications is the USA (104, 20%), followed by the United Kingdom (46, 9%), Jordan (34, 7%), Saudi Arabia (30, 6%), and Spain (22, 4%). In terms of total citations, we also find the USA in the top with 1050 citations, followed Saudi Arabia with 255 citations, and the United Kingdom with 221 citations. The total link strength (TLS) is an indicator of the total strength of the links of an item (a country) with other items. King Saud University in Saudi Arabia came out on top among active institutions and top funding sponsor.

Figure 3 displays the chronological distribution of published documents and citations related to the application of rhetoric in the translation and transcreation of literary texts from 2000 to 2022. Before the year 2000, 19 documents were retrieved, since then, all published documents have explored topics related to rhetoric except Ray (Ray, 1995) who investigated the translation as transcreation. As of November 20th, 2022, from 2000 to 2022 the number of scientific works increased progressively, from 3

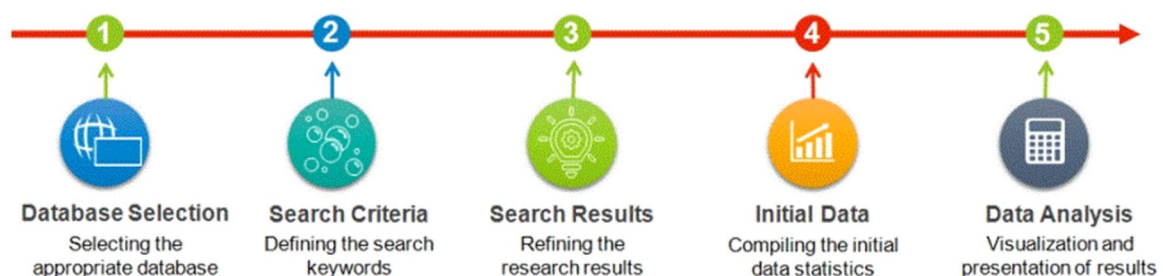


Figure 1. Main stages of the bibliometric analysis.

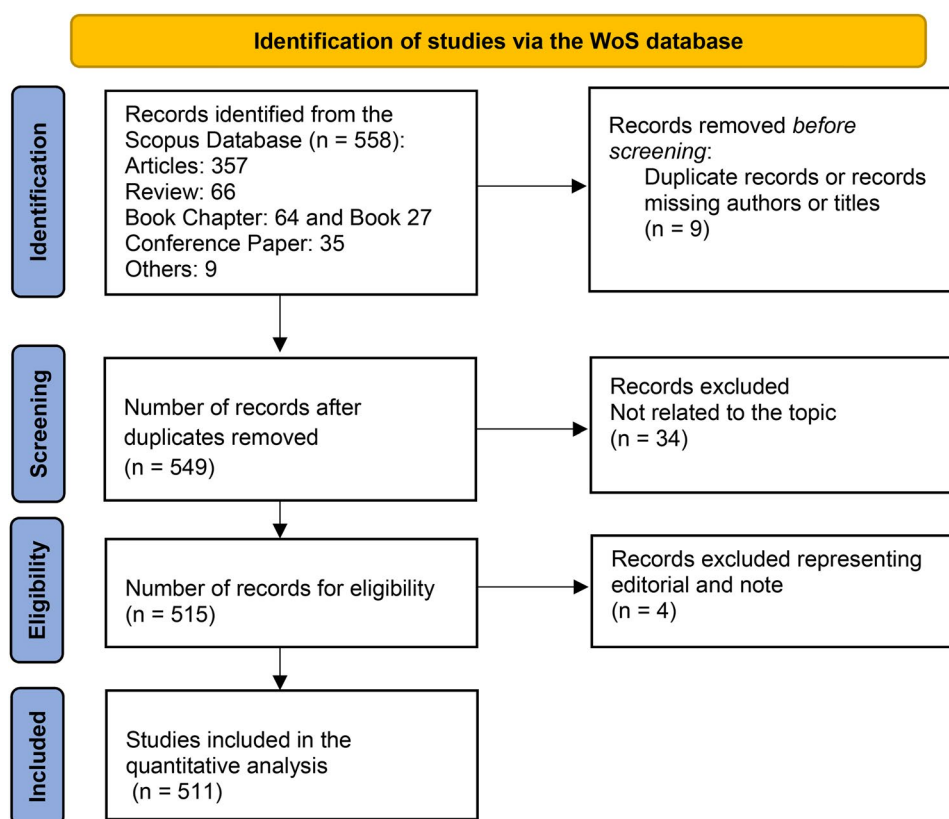


Figure 2. PRISMA flow diagram study selection with identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion.

Table 1. Top 10 most productive countries by documents (1968–2022).

Countries	Documents	Percentage	Citations	TLS
United States	104	20%	1050	8
United Kingdom	46	9%	221	6
Jordan	34	7%	83	5
Saudi Arabia	30	6%	255	16
Spain	22	4%	60	12
Turkey	22	4%	0	0
France	18	4%	38	2
Italy	14	3%	82	14
United Arab Emirates	14	3%	60	9
Malaysia	14	3%	16	1

documents in 2000 to 57 documents in 2020, 51 documents in 2021, and 42 documents in 2022. This decrease in the number of publications may be due to less activity in publication during the pandemic.

As expected, the top three most popular subject areas of the published documents, displayed in Figure 4, are: arts and humanities (43%), social sciences (40%), and computer science (6%), the rest of the subject areas account for about 11%.

To analyze the keyword words co-occurrence, it is important to first identify the keywords associated with a publication. These keywords are typically chosen by the author(s) of the publication and are meant to capture the main themes and concepts discussed in the paper as explained previously. Once the keywords have been identified, the next step is to analyze them to gain a better understanding of the publication's content and focus. This can be done by looking at the frequency of each keyword, as well as the relationships between different keywords. For example, if two keywords appear together frequently in the same publication, this may indicate that they are closely related and often discussed together in the paper. The result of the keywords occurrence collected from the Scopus database is displayed in Figure 5. The objective of keyword co-occurrence analysis is to extract frequency data that exist in multiple documents to form a network of relationships among the keywords to identify and highlight the main trend of research in the domain of transcreation and translation, and Arabic Rhetoric

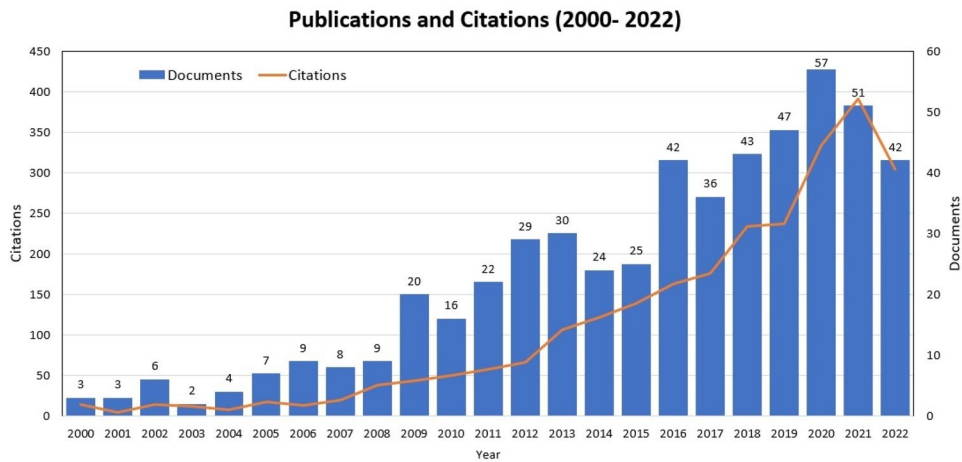


Figure 3. Chronological distribution of published documents by year.

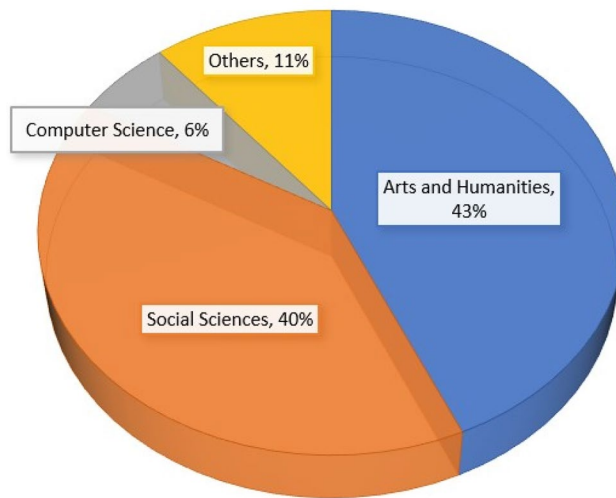


Figure 4. Distribution of published documents by subject area.

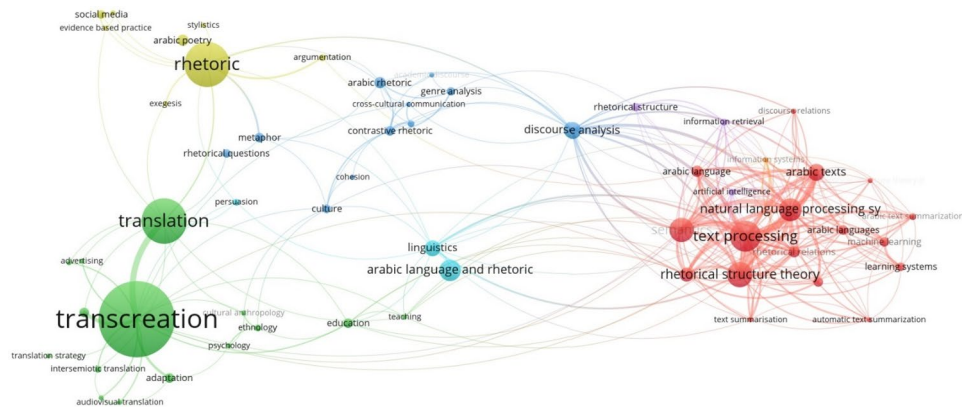


Figure 5. Co-occurrence network of keywords (1968–2022).

features. By looking at the frequency and relationships of keywords, as well as the broader context in which the publication was written, it is possible to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the publication and its significance within the academic community. In Figure 5, the size of the circles symbolizes the number of documents published. The larger the circle, the more documents it represents. The

distance between two nodes is the strength of their connection. A lesser distance shows a stronger bond. The thicker the line is, the more often they occur together. The co-occurrence of terms in the literature on transcreation and translation and Arabic Rhetoric features is composed of 6 clusters. Some generic keywords were excluded such as article, human, and so on. Classification analysis of the clusters is based on the frequency of the keyword and the overall link strength. The main clusters are related to transcreation and translation (green color), rhetoric (yellow), text processing (red), Arabic rhetoric (blue), linguistic (cyan), and information retrieval (purple). The examination of Figure 5 reveals several important and insightful observations. For example, the nodes transcreation and translation, rhetoric, and Arabic dominate the co-occurrence network display. Furthermore, extensive work on transcreation and translation is being done based on the high level of relationships of the displayed nodes (thickness and distance between nodes). The research landscape of Arabic rhetoric in translation and transcreation is highly interconnected, with many different research topics. It is worth mentioning that since one of the main objectives of bibliometric studies is to identify developing trends in scientific literature, Figure 5 shows *interosematic translation* as an emerging trend in the field of translation studies. Overall, analyzing the keywords of publications collected from the Scopus database can provide valuable insights into the focus and content of the published papers.

Overlay visualization and density visualizations are two useful features used in VOSviewer software tool for visualizing and analyzing bibliometric data. These features allow users to gain a better understanding of the relationships and patterns within a dataset, making it easier to identify important trends and connections. By overlaying multiple visualizations, users can quickly identify commonalities and differences between the data, making it easier to identify trends and patterns. Note that density visualizations provide a way to see the concentration of data nodes within a particular area. This is especially useful for visualizing large datasets, as it allows users to quickly see where the data is most dense and where there are gaps or areas with less data. The overlay visualization and density visualizations are displayed in Figures 6 and 7, respectively. The result in Figure 6 shows the trend and development of the publications over time. This visualization suggests that since 2020 there is a tendency to work more on the Arabic language and rhetoric, rhetorical structure, artificial intelligence, and machine learning. This result is also displayed in the density visualization, Figure 7. By default, the colors range from blue to green to yellow. For higher weights of the neighboring items, the color is yellow as in the case of Arabic rhetoric, translation and transcreation items displayed in Figure 7. These findings provided insight into the future of transcreation, rhetoric, translation, and Arabic.

Figure 8 displays the co-authorship of the collaborative network between countries. Country co-authorship in Vosviewer is a type of co-authorship analysis that specifically looks at collaboration between authors from different countries. In this type of analysis, the nodes in the network represent individual countries, rather than individual authors. The connections between nodes represent instances of co-authorship between authors from the two countries. This type of analysis can be useful for

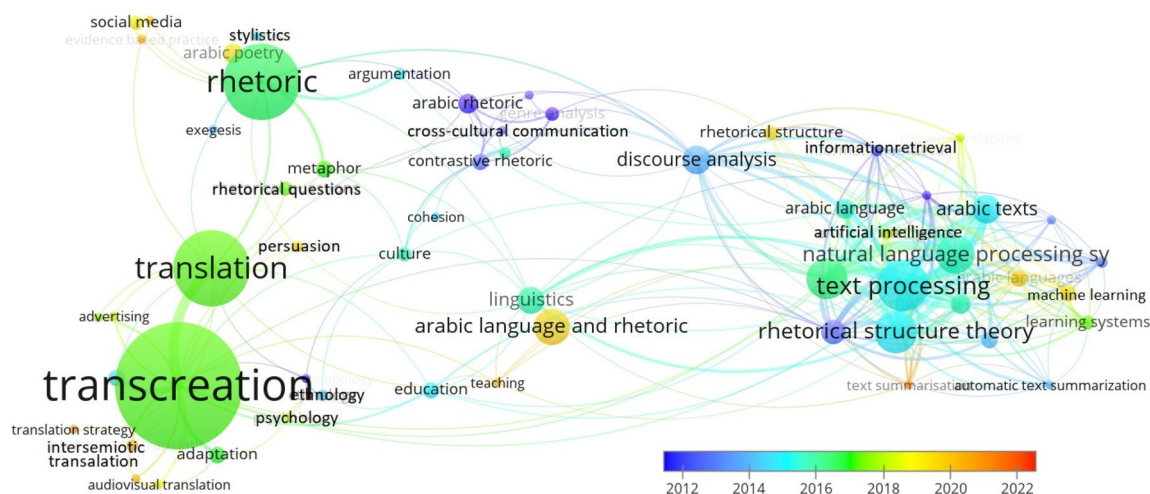


Figure 6. Overlay visualization of most frequent keywords (1968–2022).

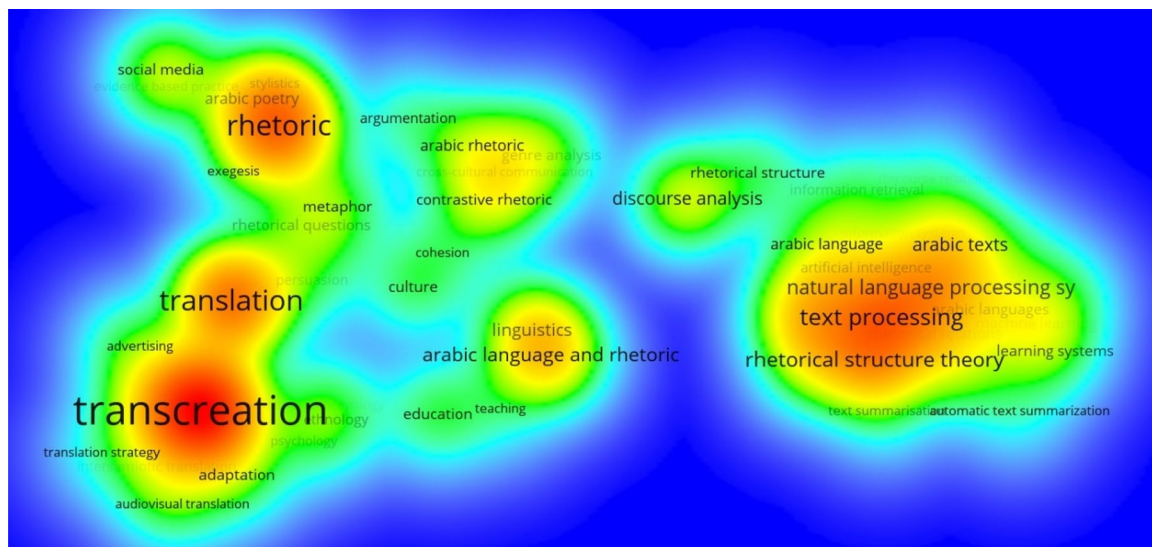


Figure 7. Density visualization map (2006–2022).

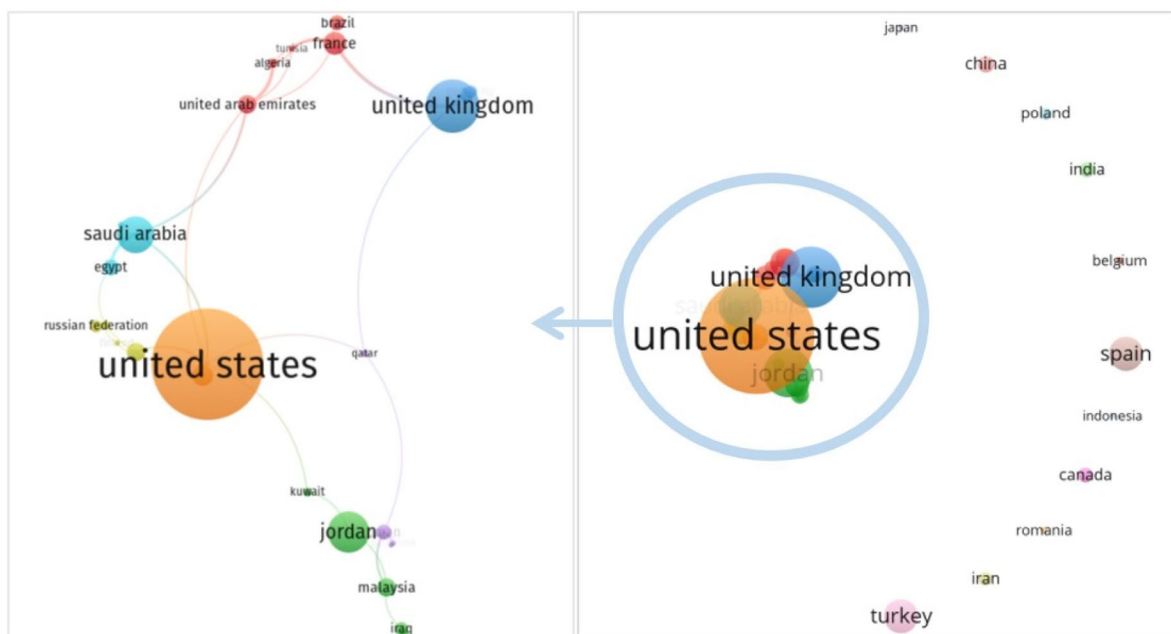


Figure 8. Co-authorship of the collaborative network between countries (1968–2022).

identifying international collaborations and understanding the global distribution of research and expertise within a particular field. As shown in the figure some of the countries lack of collaboration outside their territories such as Turkey, Iran, Romania, Canada, Indonesia, Spain, Belgium, India, Poland, China, Japan. There is a strong collaboration between the USA and Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, the UK and France. The most active countries in term of publications are the USA, UK, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, France, and Brazil.

Figure 9 displays the citation by document, which measures the number of times a document extracted from the database has been cited by other documents. This metric assesses the impact and influence of a particular document on the research field. As shown in Figure 9 and Table 2, the document 'The Effects of Rhetorical Organization on ESL Readers' by Carrel (Carrell, 1984) has the highest number of citations. A document with a high number of citations indicates that it is widely referenced and cited by other researchers in the field, suggesting that it is a significant and influential piece of work.

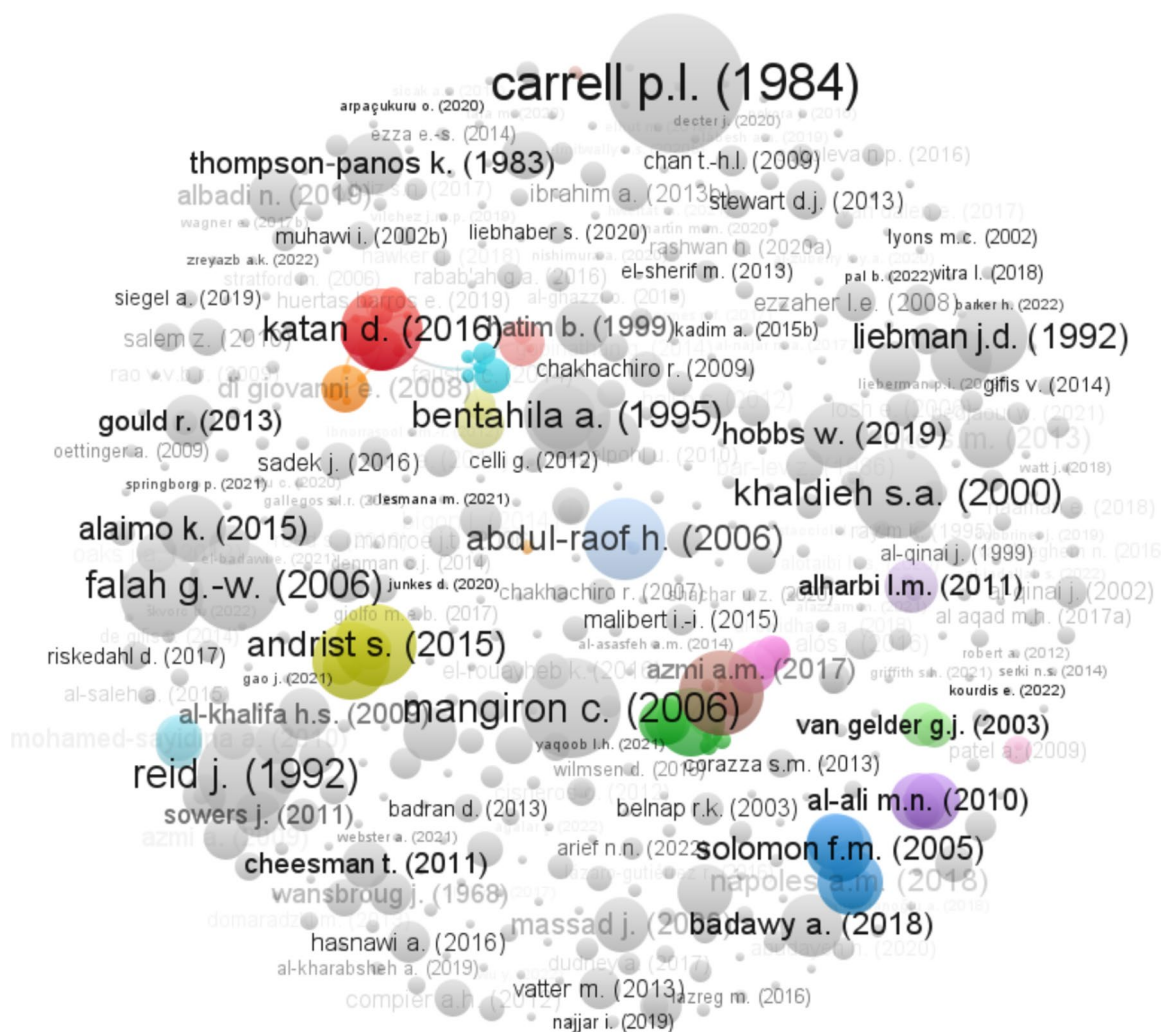


Figure 9. Citation document by document (1968–2022).

Table 2 provides a clear overview of the top 10 documents by citation count. This table not only highlights the most influential works in the field but also offers insight into the breadth and diversity of research that has shaped the understanding of Arabic rhetoric in translation and transcreation in literary translation. The inclusion of URLs allows readers to access these documents directly, further enhancing the table's utility as a resource for researchers.

6. Conclusion

Bibliometric analysis of Arabic rhetoric in the translation and transcreation of literary texts in terms of relevant literature, trends, the scope of research, active authors, co-authorship, citations, hot topics, most active institutions, and the level of collaboration between countries offers unmatched opportunities to make significant contributions to theory and transcreation. Based on the findings in this study, the introduction of transcreation is still in its infancy. Based on data extracted from the Scopus database, results revealed that the top five most active countries in terms of documents published are the United States, the United Kingdom, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Spain. King Saud University in Saudi Arabia and the University of Jordan came out on top among active institutions. The top funding was also from King Saud University. The comprehensive findings and analysis reported in this study serve as a roadmap for future academics to create theory and practice for applying Arabic rhetoric in the translation and transcreation of literary texts.

Table 2. Top 10 documents by citations.

Document	Authors	Citations	URL address
"The effects of rhetorical organization on ESL Readers." <i>TESOL Quarterly</i> 18(3):441–69. doi: 10.2307/3586714.	Carrell, Patricia L. (1984)	147	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.2307/3586714
"Game localisation: unleashing imagination with 'restricted' translation." <i>Journal of Specialised Translation</i> , 6.	Mangiron, Carme, and Minako O'Hagan. (2006)	74	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281749030_Game_Localisation_Unleashing_Imagination_with_'Restricted'_Translation
"A computer text analysis of four cohesion devices in English discourse by native and nonnative writers." <i>Journal of Second Language Writing</i> , 1(2):79–107. doi: 10.1016/1060-3743(92)90010-M.	Reid, Joy. (1992)	68	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/106037439290010M
"Just war and extraterritoriality: the popular geopolitics of the united states' war on Iraq as reflected in newspapers of the Arab world." <i>Annals of the association of American geographers</i> , 96(1):142–64. doi: 10.1111/j.1467-8306.2006.00503.x.	Falah, Ghazi-Walid, Colin Flint, and Virginie Mamadouh. (2006)	59	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1467-8306.2006.00503.x
"Patterns of Code-Switching and Patterns of Language Contact." <i>Lingua</i> 96(2):75–93. doi: 10.1016/0024-3841(94)00035-K.	Bentahila, Abdelâli, and Eirlys E. Davies. (1995)	58	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/002438419400035K
"Learning Strategies and Writing Processes of Proficient vs. Less-Proficient Learners of Arabic." <i>Foreign Language Annals</i> , 33(5):522–33. doi: 10.1111/j.1944-9720.2000.tb01996.x.	Khaldieh, Salim A. (2000)	57	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1944-9720.2000.tb01996.x
"A text summarizer for Arabic." <i>Computer Speech & Language</i> , 26(4):260–73. doi: 10.1016/j.csl.2012.01.002.	Azmi, Aqil M., and Suha Al-Thanyyan (2012)	51	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0885230812000034?via%3Dihub
"Understanding First-Year L2 Writing: A Lexico-Grammatical Analysis across L1s, Genres, and Language Ratings." <i>Journal of Second Language Writing</i> , 32:17–35. doi: 10.1016/j.jslw.2016.02.002.	Staples, Shelley, and Randi Reppen (2016)	50	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1060374316300066
"Translation at the cross-roads: time for the transcultural turn?" <i>Perspectives</i> , 24(3):365–81. doi: 10.1080/0907676X.2015.1016049.	Katan, David. (2016).	47	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0907676X.2015.1016049
"Effects of culture on the credibility of Robot Speech: A Comparison between English and Arabic," 2015 10th ACM/IEEE International Conference on Human-Robot Interaction (HRI), Portland, OR, USA, 2015, pp. 157–164.	Andrist, Sean, Micheline Ziadee, Halim Boukaram, Bilge Mutlu, and Majd Sakr. (2015)	48	https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8520662

Future work in this area could include expanding the scope of the bibliometric analysis to include other relevant fields, such as Arabic language and culture, translation studies, and cultural context. This could provide a more comprehensive view of the scientific landscape of Arabic rhetoric in translation and transcreation and help to identify areas of overlap and potential collaboration between different research communities. One potential limitation of this study is that it is based on a bibliometric analysis of published research, which may not capture the full extent of research activity in the field of Arabic rhetoric in translation and transcreation. Despite this limitation, this bibliometric analysis provides valuable insights into the current state of research in the field of Arabic rhetoric in translation and transcreation. By using tools such as Vosviewer, researchers can gain a better understanding of the key research areas, influential authors, and trends within this field, and use this information to guide future research and policy decisions.

Note

1. Al-Ghazali is recognized as a profound thinker in the Sunni Islamic tradition, known for his critique of Peripatetic philosophy, opposition to taqlid (imitation), and his eventual embrace of Sufism. For further details, see "Al-Ghazali," *Oxford Bibliographies*, <https://doi.org/10.1093/obo/9780195390155-0028>.

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