Translation Issues in Writing Papers for Publication: A Glo-Calized View of Citing and Referencing

Ekaterini Nikolarea

Greece

*Corresponding Author: *Ekaterini Nikolarea*, *Greece*

Abstract: *This paper has been borne out of the need of non-English speaking undergraduate and graduate students as well as academics who want to participate either in Erasmus schemes or in international conferences whose language of communication is English (**glo**bal), but they wish to present research done in their own countries and written in their lo**cal** language.*

The importance of the present paper lies in the fact that, although most of this knowledge is dispersed globally in M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations of Comparative Literature and Translation Studies and sporadically in sites of some universities, such systematization does not exist in any international publication in English to help non-English speaking scholars.

Keywords: *linguistic globalization, Anglicization, linguistic glocalization, Latin alphabet, glocalized citing and referencing.*

1. LINGUISTIC GLOCALIZATION

Linguistic *glocalisation*[1] is understood as diverse types of inter-relationship and interdependency between global and local linguistic and cultural processes, which reveal the impact of the ***glo***bal (English as *lingua franca*) upon the lo***cal*** (in the present context, all non-English languages). Within the present context, linguistic glocalization can be understood as resistance of local languages to linguistic globalization or the process of Anglicization (Roșcovan, Dodu-Gugea, Staver, 2023), during which non-English speaking higher education prepares its students and academic staff for effective communication in a global, intercultural environment that uses only English for communication. The present paper discusses, from a linguistic and Translation Studies point of view, what non-English speaking people (such as students, researchers, academics) can do when they want to cite sources (i.e., in-text citation) and mention references from their lo***cal*** environment (especially from those local languages that do not use the Latin alphabet – e.g., Greek, Russian, Ukrainian, Chinese, Arabic and other) to a wider ***glo***bal environment (that uses English). In other words, this paper discusses what linguistic difficulties non-English speaking students, researchers or academics face when they want to make their ideas and research known to a wider international public, where the ***global*** and the ***local*** meet, and proposes novel ways of how to present their glocal citations and references.

2. AN EXAMPLE OF LINGUISTIC GLOBALIZATION OR ANGLICIZATION IN REFERENCING

To make clearer what linguistic globalization or Anglicization means, the author of this paper presents an example of one reference, which, although it was written in Greek, is presented totally in English in the final publication: as shown in Box 1 below.

BOX 1

> Iosifides, T. (2001). Working conditions of three immigrant groups in Athens. In A. Marvakis, D. Parsanoglou & M. Pavlou (Eds.) *Migrants in Greece* (pp. 227-246). Athens: Ellinika Grammata (in Greek) [7, p. 444].[2]

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[1]For the notion of glocalisation and glocal, see Robertson (1994, 1995, 2004, 2006, 2013).

[2]Within the context of the present paper all in-text citations and referencing are according to APA because the Greek Sociology students that the writer addressed in those two seminars (endnote 1) were required to use this technical style.

In Box 1, one can see the reference as cited in the initial publication, that is: (a) the names of the author and the editors as well as the publishing house are transliterated; (b) the titles of the article and the book are totally in English, although it becomes evident that the initial publication was written in Greek because there is an indication (in Greek) at the end of the sentence.

This way of referencing is an example of total linguistic globalization or Anglicization, during which the original/local language (or source language [SL] - Greek in this context) does not appear at all; it appears only in English, the global language of international communication (target language [TL]). Unfortunately, this is a very common practice in most international journals. Although this practice can help the international public (who cannot read the original language) to read the reference, the original/local language is totally suppressed whereas the global language (English) dominates. In Sections 3 and 4 below the writer of this paper proposes the ways a non-English speaking researcher can cite (Section 3) and/or write references (Section 4) which are either written in English (the global) into his/her own local language or the other way around.

3. ALTERNATIVE - GLOCALIZED – WAYS TO CITE A PASSAGE

This section was borne out of the needs of the Greek undergraduates, M.A. students and Ph.D. candidates either how to cite translated passages from English into Greek with which they may agree (3.1.) or may disagree (3.2.) or how to insert untranslated passages written in English (the global) into their research paper which is written in the local language (i.e., Greek in this case).

In sub-section 3.1the author of this study provides three (3) different ways of how to cite an officially translated passage from English [the global language or TL] into the local language [or SL]. In all these ways it is emphasized that the name of the translator(s) must be in the references.[3]

In sub-section 3.2 the writer proposes how to cite a passage which, although it is officially translated (TL), the researcher disagrees with the translation, and s/he wants to propose his/her own translation.

In sub-section 3.3 the author shows how to cite a passage which is written in English (the global language) but is not translated into the local language.

3.1. How to Cite a Passage from a Book or an Article Which is Officially Translated

There are three distinct ways to cite a passage from a book or an article which is officially translated in one's paper. In the three ways that are presented below there is a passage from Giddens' *Sociology* (the book written in English as the original language [or SL]) and, as an example of the translation of this passage is chosen the Greek translation [or TL]. Whatever is shown in thee three distinct ways can be applied to any TL that uses or does not use the Latin alphabet, that is in any language such as: Italian, Spanish, French, German, Greek, Arabic, Russian, Chinese, Arabic to name a few.

1st way

The simplest way to cite a translated passage is to insert the translated passage into the text one writes in one's local language, making a reference only to the translated book or text without referring to the original book or text.

Example

3.1.1. Translation in Greek (TL):

Η ΠΑΡΕΚΚΛΙΣΗ έχει οριστεί ως η μη συμμόρφωση προς ένα δεδομένο σύνολο κανόνων που είναι αποδεκτοί από ένα σημαντικό αριθμό προσώπων που μετέχουν σε μια κοινότητα ή κοινωνία (Γκίντενς, 2009, σελ. 249) [Κεφάλαιο 8].

References entry list: Γκίντενς, Α. (2009). Κοινωνιολογία (Μεταφρ. Δ. Γ. Τσαούσης - Β΄ Νέα Έκδοση). Gutenberg. One should note that: (1) in the references the name of the British author is transliterated in Greek; (2) The title is translated into Greek; and (3) the name of the translator and all the other references are written in Greek and put in parentheses.

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[3]The author, while delivering the seminal to the Sociology students, emphasized this fact because most of the translated into Greek international references provided to the students lack the name(s) of the translator(s)!

2nd way

One can first place the original passage with the in-text citation, and then the translated passage with the in-text citation, too. The in-text citations should be in accordance with the references one is required to use, that is, APA Style, Harvard, Chicago etc.

Example

3.1.2. Text in English, the Global and Source Language (Sl):

Deviance may be defined as non-conformity to a given norm, or set of norms, which are accepted by a significant number of people in a community or society. …. (Giddens, 1986, p.116) [Chapter 5]

References entry list: Giddens, A. (1986). Sociology (2nd ed.). Polity Press, according to APA style. Of course, if it is required, one can use another technical style, such as Harvard, Chicago etc.

3.1.3. Translation in Greek, the Local and Target Language (Tl):

Η ΠΑΡΕΚΚΛΙΣΗ έχει οριστεί ως η μη συμμόρφωση προς ένα δεδομένο σύνολο κανόνων που είναι αποδεκτοί από ένα σημαντικό αριθμό προσώπων που μετέχουν σε μια κοινότητα ή κοινωνία (Γκίντενς, 2009, σελ. 249) [Κεφάλαιο 8]

References entry list: Γκίντενς, Α. (2009). *Κοινωνιολογία* (Μεταφρ. Δ. Γ. Τσαούσης - Β΄ Νέα Έκδοση). Gutenberg.

3.1.4. Important Notes:

A. Whereas the passage in the SL is in Chapter 5, 116, in the TL it is in Chapter 8, 249. In the new edition of the translation there is a radical change in the formation of the chapters of the original book. The writer was able to track down the corresponding passage in the Greek translation because she checked the index of English terms in the Greek translation, found the term "deviance" and was led to the right page in the Greek translation. The writers of research papers should be aware that the passage with the term they search for (e.g. "deviance" in a new edition of a translated text) may be moved to another unexpected position. Thus, they are advised to follow what the writer of this study did in the above underlined sentence.

B. One should note that: (1) in the references the name of the British author is transliterated into Greek; (2) The title is translated into Greek; (3) the name of the translator and all the other references are written in Greek and put in parentheses.

C. As mentioned earlier, the references within this context are according to APA style. Of course, onecan use any other technical style, such as Harvard, Chicago etc., if one is required by the scientific journal or the publishing house.

3rd way

The translated passage with the in-text citation is first placed, and then the original passage with the in-text citation follows. The in-text citations can be in accordance with the references one is required to use, i.e., APA Style, Harvard, Chicago.

EXAMPLE

3.1.5. Translation in Greek (Tl):

Η ΠΑΡΕΚΚΛΙΣΗ έχει οριστεί ως η μη συμμόρφωση προς ένα δεδομένο σύνολο κανόνων που είναι αποδεκτοί από ένα σημαντικό αριθμό προσώπων που μετέχουν σε μια κοινότητα ή κοινωνία (Γκίντενς, 2009, σελ. 249) [Κεφάλαιο 8]

References entry list: Γκίντενς, Α. (2009). Κοινωνιολογία (Μεταφρ. Δ. Γ. Τσαούσης - Β΄ Νέα Έκδοση). Gutenberg.

3.1.6. Text In English (Sl):

Deviance may be defined as non-conformity to a given norm, or set of norms, which are accepted by a significant number of people in a community or society. …. (Giddens, 1986, p.116) [Chapter 5]

References entry list: Giddens, A. (1986). Sociology (2nd ed.). Polity Press.

Important Notes: As above in the 2nd way.

3.2. A Passage from an Article or Book that has Been Officially Translated but One May Disagree with the Translation

One follows one of the three aforementioned ways of citing, indicating either in one's paper or as a footnote or an endnote that the translation is one's own and justifying one's action by providing one's own translation.

The following example is taken from Nikolarea (1994) (i.e., the writer's Ph.D. dissertation).

Example

> Leiden, Verlassenheit … die tiefe Selbstverachtung, die Marter des Mißtrauems Gegen sich, das Elend des Überwundenen.[4]

The translation, as shown below (and in footnote 6), is written with the indication: "The English translation is mine unless otherwise indicated," indicating that it is the writer's own translation.

> Suffering, being forsaken … profound self-contempt, the torture of mistrust of oneself, the misery of him who is to overcome.[5]

3.3. Passage from an Article or Book that is Not Officially Translated

1st way

Original passage (SL):

> English text (in-text citations)

In references entry list one mentions the original article or book, following the technical style that one is required to use (e.g. APA, Harvard, Chicago etc.).

Translation [(TL)]:

> The text of one＇s own translation in one＇s native language, adding a footnote and/ or an endnote[6]

2nd Way – Only One's Own Translation (Tl)

Translation (TL):

> One's own translation

In this case, there are two options which are both correct. Either the original text (SL) is placed as a footnote or an endnote or as an APPENDIX to one's paper.

Attention: One should NOT place the whole translated passage of the article or the book without any in-text citations, because it is considered PLAGIARISM![7]

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[4] The German citation is on page 121, whereas the writer's English translation, references to the German text (according to the MLA style that was valid at the time) and her justification of her own English translation is in footnote 248; see Nikolarea (1994, 121).

[5] The German text is cited from *Der Will zur Macht*. Friedrich Nietzsche (Stuttgart: Alfred Kröner, 1952) 613. The English translation is mine, unless otherwise indicated.

[6] One makes a footnote or an endnote claiming that "The translation of this passage is mine, unless otherwise indicated."

[7] The writer draws her readers' attention to this issue because in her 26-year teaching experience has seen students translated passages from English into Greek without writing the in-text citations, pretending that the text it is their own!

4. PARADIGM SHIFT FROM ANGLICIZED (OR GLOBALIZED) TO MIXED/BLENDED (OR CLOCALIZED) REFERENCING[8]

4.1. General Advice

A. If there are international references written in the Latin alphabet (i.e. English, French, German), and references written in any other language that does not use Latin alphabet (e.g. Arabic, Greek, Russian, Chinese etc.), then one can divide our refences into the two following distinct sections:

- International references in alphabetical order according to the Latin alphabet.

- References written in any other language that does <u>not</u> use Latin alphabet – e.g. Arabic references etc. – are placed in the alphabetical order according to the local alphabet.

B. If there are international references written in another alphabet (i.e., Greek, Cyrillic, Chinese, etc.), then one should follow the following rules of the mixed/blended or glocalized references (see the following pages), keeping in mind which readership one address.

C. NOTE: In both aforementioned cases, one uses the technical style (e.g., APA, Harvard, Chicago etc.) that one is required to use.

4.2. Mixed/Blended or Glocalized Referencing for International and Local Readership

In the following sub-sections (A)-(D), the writer of this study will present three different ways of writing mixed/blended or glocalized references that do not use the Latin alphabet. The <u>first two ways</u> (i.e., **1ˢᵗ way** and **2ⁿᵈ way**) address primarily an international readership who does <u>not</u> know the original language (or SL) in which the text is written (e.g. Greek, Russian, Chinese, Arabic etc.), whereas the **3ʳᵈ way** addresses primarily local readership or academics who can read the original language (or SL), and is usually employed by M.A. students and Ph.D. candidates of Comparative Literature and Translation Studies. In all three ways, apart from transliteration of the writers' names and the translation of the text/book into English, the original language (or SL) (e.g. Greek, Russian, Chinese, Arabic etc.) appears, so there is a <u>paradigm shift</u>, that is, from totally Anglicized (i.e. everything written in English, that is, globalized; see Section 2), references are shifted to mixed/blended references, where English (the *glo*bal language) and the lo*cal* language are of equal footing. In other words, the references become *glocalized*.

NOTE: Whatever is shown here can also be applied to any European language using the Latin alphabet (e.g. Italian, Spanish, French, German etc.).

4.2.1. Examples of alternative ways to organize mixed/blended or glocalized referencing

A. Greek Alphabet

What follows is one entry of references from the author's publication related to an EU conference during which the less commonly used languages should have been represented (Nikolarea, 2007, pp. 131-152).

Greek Referencing

1ˢᵗ way – The simplest and easiest form of *glocalized references,* addresses, firstly, an international readership (who does not know Greek) and, secondly, a Greek one.

National Plan for Introduction of Euro Banknotes and Coins. (2000). Athens: Ministry of Economics and Finances and Bank of Greece. [*Εθνικό σχέδιο εισαγωγής τραπεζογραμματίων και κερμάτων ευρώ*. (2000). Αθήνα: Υπουργείο Εθνικής Οικονομίας και Οικονομικών και Τράπεζας της Ελλάδος].

- In the first row the title, the place and the publishing house are translated from Greek into English.

- In brackets [all the details are in Greek].

2ⁿᵈ way – A complex form of glocalized references, addresses, firstly, an international readership (with transliteration of the Greek references) and, secondly, a Greek one.

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[8] A small and differentiated part of this section appears in Nikolarea (2025): 7-11.

National Plan for Introduction of Euro Banknotes and Coins. (2000). Athens: Ministry of Economics and Finances and Bank of Greece. [Ethniko schedio isagogis trapezogramation kai kermaton euro (2000). Athina: Ypourgeio Ethnikis Oikonomias kai Oikonomikon kai Trapezas tis Ellados]. [*Εθνικό σχέδιο εισαγωγής τραπεζογραμματίων και κερμάτων ευρώ*. (2000). Αθήνα: Υπουργείο Εθνικής Οικονομίας και Οικονομικών και Τράπεζας της Ελλάδος].

- In the first row the title, the place and the publishing house are translated from Greek into English.

- In brackets [all the details are transliterated[9] so an international readership can sense how the original text sounds].

- In brackets [all the details are in Greek].

<u>3rd way</u> – The most complex form of *glocalized references* addresses, firstly, a Greek readership (with transliteration of the Greek passage) and, secondly, an international one.

This method is also used when one writes references for one's M.A. thesis and/or Ph.D. dissertation <u>either</u> for Comparative Literature <u>or</u> Translation Studies.

Εθνικό σχέδιο εισαγωγής τραπεζογραμματίων και κερμάτων ευρώ. (2000). Αθήνα: Υπουργείο Εθνικής Οικονομίας και Οικονομικών και Τράπεζας της Ελλάδος. [Ethniko schedio isagogis trapezogramation kai kermaton euro (2000). Athina: Ypourgeio Ethnikis Oikonomias kai Oikonomikon kai Trapezas tis Ellados]. *National Plan for Introduction of Euro Banknotes and Coins*. (2000). Athens: Ministry of Economics and Finances and Bank of Greece.

- In the first row, all the details are in Greek.

- In brackets [all the details are transliterated].

- In brackets [all the details are translated from Greek into English].

NOTE: Only the simple form of the references (1st way) was in the initial publication; the more complex (2nd way) and the most complex (3rd way) forms were constructed with the help of AI by the author for the purpose of this paper.

B. Cyrillic Alphabet[10]

In the following sub-section of Russian referencing, the author of this paper received help from Polina Chereshko, a Russian-speaking student of the Department of Social Anthropology and History at the University of the Aegean some years ago. The present material is presented with the student's consent. It should be noted, however, that the writer of the present paper has made some modifications with the help of AI for the purpose of this paper.

Russian Referencing

<u>1st way</u> – The simplest form of *glocalized references,* addresses, firstly, an international readership (who does not know Russian) and, secondly, a Russian one.

Pavlovskaya, A. (2005). *England and the English*, Moscow: University Press [Павловская, А. (2005). *Англия и Англичане,* Издательство МГУ, Москва].

- In the first row, the name of the writer is transliterated, the title is translated from Russian into English, and the place of publication as well as the publishing house appear in English.

- In brackets [all the details are in Russian].

<u>2nd way</u> – A complex form of *glocalized references,* addresses, firstly, an international readership (with transliteration of the Russian references) and, secondly, a Russian one.

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[9] For the transliteration of each language that does <u>not</u> use the Latin alphabet there is an International Romanization System.

[10] The Cyrillic alphabet is used in **several Slavic (**Russian, Ukrainian, Serbian, Bulgarian, Belarusian) **and non-Slavic** (Kazakh, Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Gagauz, Mongolian) languages.

Pavlovskaya, A. (2005). England and the English. Moscow: University Press. [Pavlovskaya, A. (2005). Anglia i anglichane, izdatelstvo. MGY, Moskva]. [Павловская, А. (2005) Англия и Англичане, Издательство МГУ, Москва].

- In the first row, the name of the writer is transliterated, and the title is translated from Russian into English.
- In brackets [all the details are transliterated].
- In brackets [all the details are in Russian].

3<u>rd way</u> – The most complex form of *glocalized references,* addresses, firstly, a Russian readership (with transliteration of the Russian references) and, secondly, an international one. This method is also used when one writes references for one's M.A. thesis and/or Ph.D. dissertation for Comparative Literature and/or Translation Studies.

Павловская, А. (2005). *Англия и Англичане,* Издательство МГУ, Москва. [Pavlovskaya, A. (2005). *Anglia i anglichane, izdatelstvo*. MGY, Moskva]. [Pavlovskaya, A. (2005). *England and the English*. Moscow: University Press].

- In the first row, all the details are in Russian.
- In brackets [all details are transliterated].
- In brackets [the name of the writer is transliterated, the title is translated from Russian into English, and the place and the publishing house appear in English].

C. Chinese Alphabet (Pinyin)

The author of this article has used the site https://library.unimelb.edu.au/recite/referencing-styles/apa7/referencing-non-english-sources, entitled 'Non-English language and translated sources' as source, and has made some changes with the help of AI for the purpose of this paper.

1<u>st way </u> – The simplest form of glocalized references*,* addresses, firstly, an international readership (who does not know Chinese) and, secondly, a Chinese one.

He, Y., Zhang, Y., & Yang, Q. (2020). Discussion on the personal business model and functional basis of high-performing financial professionals - KS bank as the research object [何應欽, 張菀玲, 洪繼開, & 楊喬凱. (2020). 高績效理財專員之個人商業模式與 職能基礎的探討－以 ks 銀行為研究對象] - *Commerce & Management Quarterly, 21*(2), 111–145.

- In the first row, the names of the writers are transliterated, and the title is translated from Chinese into English.
- In brackets [all the details are in Chinese].
- Finally, the name of the scientific journal appears in English.

2<u>nd way</u> – A complex form of *glocalized references,* addresses, firstly, an international readership (with transliteration of the Chinese references) and, secondly, a Chinese one.

He, Y., Zhang, Y., & Yang, Q. (2020). Discussion on the personal business model and functional basis of high-performing financial professionals - KS bank as the research object. [Gāo jì xiào lǐ cái zhuān yuán zhī gè rén shāng yè mó shì yǔ zhí néng jī chǔ de tàn tǎo yǐ yín háng wèi yán jiū duì xiàng]. [何應欽, 張菀玲, 洪繼開, & 楊喬凱. (2020). 高績效理財專員之個人商業模式與 職能基礎的探討－以 ks 銀行為研究對象] - *Commerce & Management Quarterly, 21*(2),111–145.

- In the first row, the names of the writers are transliterated, and the title is translated from Chinese into English.
- In brackets [all the details are in transliterated].
- In brackets [all the details are in Chinese].
- Finally, the name of the scientific journal appears in English.

3<u>rd way</u> – The most complex form of *glocalized references,* addresses, firstly, a Chinese readership (with transliteration of the Chinese references) and, secondly, an international one.

This method is also used when one writes references for one's M.A. thesis and/or Ph.D. dissertation for Comparative Literature and/or Translation Studies.

何應欽, 張菀玲, 洪繼開, & 楊喬凱. (2020). 高績效理財專員之個人商業模式與 職能基礎的探討 一以 ks 銀行為研究對象. [He, Y., Zhang, Y., & Yang, Q. (2020). Gāo jì xiào lǐ cái zhuān yuán zhī gè rén shāng yè mó shì yǔ zhí néng jī chǔ de tàn tǎo yǐ yín háng wèi yán jiū duì xiàng – [Discussion on the personal business model and functional basis of high-performing financial professionals - KS bank as the research object]. *Commerce & Management Quarterly, 21*(2), 111–145.

- In the first row, all the details are in Chinese.

- In brackets [all the details are transliterated].

- In brackets [the title is translated from Chinese into English].

- Finally, the name of the scientific journal appears in English.

D. Arabic Alphabet (and for all the Languages that are Written from Right to Left)[11]

The author of this article has used the site of Arabic Studies – AUS American University of Sharjah (https://aus.libguides.com/c.php?g=299621&p=9099633) as source and made some changes with the help of AI for the purpose of this paper.

1st way – The simplest form of *glocalized references,* addressing, firstly, an international readership (who does not know Arabic) and, secondly, an Arabic one.

Barādah, M. (1987). *The game of forgetting*. [Al-Ribāṭ: Dār al-Amān]

برادة، محمد. (1987). لعبة النسيان. الرباط، المغرب: دار الأمان

- In the first row, the name of the writer is transliterated, and the title is translated from Arabic into English.

- In brackets [place and house of publication are transliterated].

- In the second row, all the details are in Arabic.

2nd way – A complex form of glocalized references, addresses, firstly, an international readership (with transliteration of the Arabic references) and, secondly, an Arabic one.

Barādah, M. (1987). The game of forgetting. [*Luʿbat al-nisyān* Al-Ribāṭ: Dār al-Amān].

برادة، محمد. (1987). لعبة النسيان. الرباط، المغرب: دار الأمان

- In the first row, the name of the writer is transliterated, and the title is translated from Arabic into English.

- In brackets [the title, the place and the publishing house are transliterated].

- In the second row, all the details are in Arabic.

3rd way – The most complex form of glocalized references, addresses, firstly, an Arabic readership (with transliteration of the Arabic references) and, secondly, an international one. This method is also used when one writes references for one's M.A. thesis and/or Ph.D. Dissertation for the following disciplines: Comparative Literature and Translation Studies.

برادة، محمد. (1987). لعبة النسيان. الرباط، المغرب: دار الأمان

Barādah, M. (1987). The game of forgetting. [Luʿbat al-nisyān. Al-Ribāṭ: Dār al-Amān].

- In the first row, all the details are in Arabic.

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[11]Languages such as: Hebrew, Hindi, Farsi, Urdu, Syriac, Aramaic, Yiddish, N'Ko, to name a few.

- In the second row, the name of the writer is transliterated, and the title is translated from Arabic into English.
- In brackets [the title, the place and house of publication are transliterated].

Now, if one wants to construct mixed/blended references, one can see Boxes 2 and 3 which are easy to construct, whereas the most complex mixed/blended or *glocalized* references are hard to construct and are usually employed in MA theses or PhD dissertations in fields such as: Comparative Literature and Translation Studies.

Box 2

Simple Glocalized Refences

Barādah, M. (1987). The game of forgetting. Al-Ribāṭ: Dār al-Amān

يرادة، محمد. (1987). لعبة النسيان. الرباط المغرب: دار الأمان

European Union, The: A Brief Travelogue to its History, Institutions and Basic Policies. [*Η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση: Ένα σύντομο οδοιπορικό στην ιστορία, τους θεσμούς και τις βασικές πολιτικές της*]. Athens: European Parliament and European Commission, 1998 [11, p. 148].

He, Y., Zhang, Y., & Yang, Q. (2020). Discussion on the personal business model and functional basis of high-performing financial professionals - KS bank as the research object. [何應欽, 張菀玲, 洪繼開, & 楊喬凱. (2020). 高績效理財專員之個人商業模式與 職能基礎的探討－以 ks 銀行為研究對象]. *Commerce & Management Quarterly, 21*(2),111–145 [12]].

Pavlovskaya, A. (2005). England and the English, Moscow: University Press [Павловская, А. (2005). *Англия и Англичане,* Издательство МГУ, Москва}.

Starting with Box 2 below, one can create Simple *Glocalized* References when manipulating the aforementioned references of the 1st way with the help of AI. One can do this by taking the following steps: (1) One transliterates the names of the authors into the Latin alphabet or Romanized them; (2) one translates the title of an article and/or a book from the original (lo*cal*) language (or SL) into English (the *glo*bal language of communication or TL); (3) one writes all the details of the publications in the original/lo*cal* language (or SL); and (4) ones organize the references in alphabetical order according to the Latin alphabet. Thus, one can create a section of simple *glocalized* but homogenized references, which can be read by a worldwide public who can or cannot read the original/lo*cal* languages (SLs). From an editorial point of view, these references require more space than an Anglicized way of references (as shown in Section 2), but they indicate that references that appear in the **glo**bal language (English - TL) and in the lo**cal** language (SL) are of equal footing in an international scientific community.

Box 3

More Complex *Glocalized* References

Barādah, M. (1987). *The game of forgetting* [*Lu'bat al-nisyān*]. Al-Ribāṭ: Dār al-Amān

يرادة، محمد. (1987). لعبة النسيان. الرباط المغرب: دار الأمان

European Union, The: A Brief Travelogue to its History, Institutions and Basic Policies [*Η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση: Ένα σύντομο οδοιπορικό στην ιστορία, τους θεσμούς και τις βασικές πολιτικές της*]. [*Ethniko schedio isagogis trapezogramation kai kermaton euro* (2000). Athina: Ypourgeio Ethnikis Oikonomias kai Oikonomikon kai Trapezas tis Ellados]. Athens: European Parliament and European Commission, (1998) [11, p. 148]. He, Y., Zhang, Y., & Yang, Q. (2020). Discussion on the personal business model and functional basis of high-performing financial professionals – KS bank as the research object [何應欽, 張菀玲, 洪繼開, & 楊喬凱. (2020). 高績效理財專員之個人商業模式與 職能基礎的探討－以 ks 銀行為研究對象]. [Gāo jì xiào lǐ cái zhuān 44ngl zhī gè rén shāng yè mó shì yǔ zhí néng jī chǔ de tàn tǎo yǐ yín 44ngl wèi yán jiū duì xiàng] *Commerce & Management Quarterly, 21*(2),111–145 [12]].

Pavlovskaya, A. (2005). England and the English, Moscow: University Press [Павловская, А. (2005). *Англия и Англичане,* Издательство МГУ, Москва]. [Pavlovskaya, A. *Anglia i anglichane, izdatelstvo*. MGY, Moskva}.

In Box 3 below, one can create More Complex Glocalized References when manipulating the aforementioned references of the 2nd way with the help of AI. One can do this by taking the following steps: (1) One transliterates the names of the authors in the Latin alphabet or Romanize them; (2) one translates the title of an article and/or a book from the original (lo*cal*) language (SL) into English (the *glo*bal language of communication - TL); (3) one transliterates all the details, so an international readership who does not know the original/lo*cal* language (SL) can sense how the title of the article sounds; (4) one writes all the details of the publications in the original/lo*cal* language (SL); and (5) one places the references in alphabetical order according to the Latin alphabet.

Thus, one can create complex *glocalized* but homogenized references, which can be read by a worldwide public who can or cannot read the original/lo*cal* languages (SLs). From an editorial point of view, these references require more space, but they can give a rounded aspect of references to an international scientific community.

BOX 4

The Most Complex *Glocalized* References

برادة، محمد. (1987). لعبة النسيان. الرباط، المغرب: دار الأمان

Barādah, M. (1987). [*Luʻbat al-nisyān*]. [*The game of forgetting*. Al-Ribāṭ: Dār al-Amān].

Εθνικό σχέδιο εισαγωγής τραπεζογραμματίων και κερμάτων ευρώ. (2000). Αθήνα: Υπουργείο Εθνικής Οικονομίας και Οικονομικών και Τράπεζας της Ελλάδος. [*Ethniko schedio isagogis trapezogramation kai kermaton euro* (2000). Athina: Ypourgeio Ethnikis Oikonomiaw kai Oikonomikon kai Trapezas tis Ellados]. [*National Plan for Introduction of Euro Banknotes and Coins*. Athens: Ministry of Economics and Finances and Bank of Greece]**.**

何應欽, 張菀玲, 洪繼開, & 楊喬凱. (2020). 高績效理財專員之個人商業模式與 職能基礎的探討－以 ks 銀行為研究對象. [He, Y., Zhang, Y., & Yang, Q. (2020). Gāo jì xiào lǐ cái zhuān yuán zhī gè rén shāng yè mó shì yǔ zhí néng jī chǔ de tàn tǎo yǐ yín háng wèi yán jiū duì xiàng]. [Discussion on the personal business model and functional basis of high-performing financial professionals - KS bank as the research object]. *Commerce & Management Quarterly, 21*(2), 111–145.

Павловская, А. (2005). *Англия и Англичане,* Издательство МГУ, Москва. [Pavlovskaya, A. (2005). *Anglia i anglichane, izdatelstvo* MGY, Moskva]. [Pavlovskaya, A. *England and the English*, Moscow: University Press}.

In Box 4 below, one can create The Most Complex *Glocalized* References when manipulating the aforementioned references of the 3rd way with the help of AI. One can do this by taking the following steps: (1) one writes all the details of the publications in the original/lo*cal* language (SL); (2) one transliterates all the details, so an international readership who does not know the original/lo*cal* language (SL) can sense how the title of the article sounds because of the transliteration of the letters of the original/lo*cal* language; (3) one translates the title of an article and/or a book from the original (lo*cal*) language (SL) into English (the *glo*bal language of communication - TL); and (4) one place the references in alphabetical order which can only be attained if one observes which letter in the Latin alphabet starts the author or the title of the text.

As it has been mentioned earlier (sub-section 4.2.), the Most Complex *Glocalized* References (i.e., the 3rd way) address primarily local readership or academics who can read the original/local language (SL) and are usually employed by M.A. students and/or Ph.D. Candidates of Comparative Literature and Translation Studies.

From an editorial point of view, these references require a lot of space and can be extremely tiresome and vexing for an international readership who can read the *glo*bal language (i.e. English - TL) but does not know the original/lo*cal* language (SL). These references are recommended only for highly specialized international scientific readership.

5. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The only limitation of this study is that, although most of this knowledge is dispersed globally in M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations of Comparative Literature and Translation Studies and sporadically in sites of some universities, there is not such systematization of these issues discussed in the present study in any international publication in English.

6. CONCLUSIONS

As the author of this study has shown, the impact of globalization on referencing sources from languages that do not use the Latin alphabet is tremendous and has created: (a) a linguistic globalization (Section 2) in international journals that use English as a means of communication. To this situation the writer of this paper, drawn upon her background in Comparative Literature and Translation Studies, has proposed alternative models of in-text citations and mixed/blended referencing or glocalized references - where global (transliteration of the names of the writers and the rest of the information as well as the translation of the initial title of the article or book -TL) meets local (the original/local language -SL, which does not use the Latin alphabet) – which can be used by international journals so that linguistic globalization can be transformed in linguistic glocalization where English (the global language of communication) can be in equal footing with lo*cal* language which may or may not use the Latin alphabet and the international readership can read and understand the references at hand.

In this kind of adventure of systematization of in-text- citation and glocalized references, AI (in the form of Microsoft Word, jpg, and the Internet) has been (and can be) an invaluable tool of help.

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AUTHOR'S BIOGRAPHY

Ekaterini Nikolarea got her BA in English Studies from Greece, her M.A. in Comparative Literature from Carleton University, Canada, and Ph.D. in Comparative Literature (with specialization in Translation and Theater Studies) from the University of Alberta, Canada. She was awarded major Canadian Fellowships, Prizes and a Post-Doctoral Fellowship for her contribution to Translation Studies. Ekaterini taught World Literature, English and Greek (*Koine Dialect* and Modern Greek) in Canadian and US Universities, while being in North America.

Since she came back to Greece, Ekaterini has been teaching ESP (: English for Specific Purposes) and EAP (: English for Academic Purposes) in the Departments of: Geography, Social Anthropology and History, Cultural Technology and Communication and Sociology (School of Social Studies) at the University of the Aegean, Lesvos, Greece.

Nikolarea has published articles on theatre translation, reviewed books and articles and authored two Studies Programs for Applied Linguistics. She has also published a lot of articles on ESP and EAP teaching at non-English Universities and has coined two neologisms – *inter-scientificity* and *reverse inter-scientificity*. Her main interest has been focused on how human brain and mind (*nous* in Greek) function in bi- and/or multi-lingual environments, especially in international conferences where English is used as *lingua franca*, that is, as a means of international language for communication.

In her spare time, Ekaterini (1) does research on: (a) teaching English at a university level; (b) perception and reception of ancient Greek tragedy by a wider English public through translations and theatrical performances; and (2) works as a freelance bi-directional translator and interpreter, when her services are required.