

TRENDS IN MANDARIN BUSINESS COMMUNICATION TRANSLATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The rapid development of the global economy and trade has positioned China as a major power, making Mandarin a strategic communication tool in international business. In this context, the role of translation is crucial in bridging linguistic and cultural differences between business partners. Translating Mandarin business communication requires linguistic expertise and a deep understanding of cultural values, communication styles, and business ethics to convey messages effectively without causing misunderstandings. Additional challenges arise from the abundance of technical terms unique to business, finance, and legal contexts, which demand precise terminology and appropriate adaptation in the target language. This study aims to analyze current trends in Mandarin business communication translation through a literature review from several journals such as Chen, S., & Lin, Y. (2021) A Systematic Literature Review of Translation in Business Communication: A Focus on Mandarin Chinese, Nugroho, A., & Putri, D. S. (2019) The Role of Human Translators in Cross-Cultural Business Negotiations, Alindra, D. A. (2023) The Effectiveness of Using Mandarin Language in Optimizing Business and Marketing Strategies in Indonesia, all of these journals identify effective translation approaches and techniques, and highlight the challenges and role of technology in business translation. The findings of this study are expected to provide insights for practitioners, translators, and academics to better understand the complexities of Mandarin business translation and to support more efficient cross-cultural business interactions.

Keywords: *Translation Trends, Business Communication, Mandarin Language, Translation Challenges*

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, the rapid development of the international economic and trade sectors has positioned China as a dominant player in the global economy (Zhang, W., & He, 2019). This shift has driven an increase in business interactions between companies from various countries and their partners in China or other Mandarin-speaking regions. Mandarin has increasingly assumed a strategic role as a critical communication tool in global business transactions, particularly in East Asia, Southeast Asia, and even extending to Europe and the Americas (D. A. Alindra, 2023). The success of cross-linguistic business communication heavily relies on the essential role of translation, which bridges the linguistic and cultural gaps between partners (Nugroho, A., & Putri, 2019).

In the context of business communication, translation is not merely about transferring messages linguistically but also involves adapting to cultural norms, communication styles, and social values inherent in the source and target languages (Halim, A., & Setiawan, 2021). Effective business communication between Mandarin speakers and speakers of other languages requires meticulous translation skills. Translators must account for differences in business ethics, communication habits, and the unique sentence structures of Mandarin (D. A. et al Alindra, 2024). Thus, accurate translation not only conveys literal meanings but also emphasizes contextual accuracy and cultural adaptation (Sutopo, 2020).

Additionally, the complexity of translating Mandarin business communication includes technical challenges, such as specialized terms that are often unique to specific industries (Low Hiang Loon, 2024). Many business, financial, and legal terms arise in international transactions, each requiring nuanced equivalents in both Mandarin and the target language depending on context and usage. Consequently, translators are expected not only to have strong language skills but also to possess a deep understanding of specific business terminology and concepts (Nababan, 2015). Employing appropriate approaches to translating such terms is crucial to ensuring seamless communication and avoiding misunderstandings that could result in significant losses (Wibowo, A. D., & Haryanto, 2020).

This study aims to explore current trends in Mandarin business communication translation through analysis of relevant literature based on discussion topics related to Mandarin business communication translation trends. It examines emerging approaches and techniques in the context of Mandarin business communication, as well as the challenges and strategies translators face in adapting texts to align with the cultural context of the target audience. Additionally, the research identifies factors influencing the translation process in Mandarin business communication and evaluates the role of translation technologies increasingly utilized in this industry.

This research is expected to make a significant contribution to the development of translation studies, particularly within the context of business communication involving Mandarin. The findings of this study also aim to serve as a reference for business practitioners, translators, and academics seeking a deeper understanding of the complexities of Mandarin business communication translation. By enhancing understanding of the trends and dynamics of translation in this context, it is hoped that international business interactions involving Mandarin can be conducted more effectively and efficiently.

METHOD

This study employs a literature review method aimed at analyzing trends, challenges, and translation techniques in Mandarin business communication (Ai et al., 2019). The literature review is an approach that enables researchers to systematically and structurally collect, review, and analyze existing research findings (Bastian, H., Glass, R., & McCollum, 2019). Through this method, the study seeks to identify relevant scholarly literature and evaluate previous research approaches and outcomes related to Mandarin business communication translation (Chen, S., & Lin, 2021).

The data collection process follows these steps (Chen, S., & Lin, 2021):

1. Identification of Sources and Selection Criteria

The initial step involves identifying relevant literature sources, including academic journals, books, conference proceedings, and other publications related to Mandarin business communication translation. The selected literature focuses on publications from the past ten years to reflect recent trends and developments in the field. Selection criteria include topic relevance, the research methods used, and the theoretical or practical contributions of the literature. Articles not specifically addressing business translation or unrelated to Mandarin were excluded from analysis.

2. Literature Search and Data Collection

The literature search was conducted using various academic databases, such as Google Scholar and journal archives, focusing on research related to the study's objectives. Keywords used include "translation trends," "business communication," "Mandarin," "translation challenges," and "cultural adaptation." Each identified article and publication was evaluated based on its abstract to determine its relevance to the study objectives. Relevant literature was then downloaded and compiled for further analysis from several journals such as Chen, S., & Lin, Y. (2021) A Systematic Literature Review of Translation in Business Communication: A Focus on Mandarin Chinese, Nugroho, A., & Putri, D. S. (2019) The Role of Human Translators in Cross-Cultural Business Negotiations, Alindra, D. A. (2023) The Effectiveness of Using Mandarin Language in Optimizing Business and Marketing Strategies in Indonesia

3. Analysis and Classification of Literature

After collecting the literature, each article was thoroughly reviewed to understand the theories, methods, findings, and conclusions presented. This step aimed to identify common patterns, trends, and key issues in Mandarin business communication translation. The literature was grouped into specific categories based on the topics discussed, such as translation trends, encountered challenges,

cultural adaptation techniques, and the application of translation technology. This categorization facilitated the systematic organization of research findings and streamlined the analysis process.

4. Evaluation and Interpretation of Results

Once classified, each category was analyzed to identify prominent trends, such as frequently used translation techniques, cultural barriers, and the impact of technological advancements on Mandarin business translation. The analysis also included comparisons of various approaches applied in business translation and their effects on the effectiveness of cross-cultural business communication. The results were then interpreted to formulate a general overview of Mandarin business communication translation trends and their relevance to business practitioners and translators.

5. Synthesis of Findings and Conclusions

The final step involved synthesizing the findings from the reviewed literature to develop a comprehensive understanding of trends and challenges in Mandarin business communication translation. This synthesis combined insights from existing research to construct a holistic framework addressing the topic. The conclusions included recommendations on effective approaches to Mandarin business translation, key challenges faced by translators, and the role of technology in enhancing translation effectiveness.

The literature review method applied in this study provides a holistic perspective on trends in Mandarin business communication translation. By conducting a comprehensive literature review, this study offers in-depth insights into various aspects of business translation. These findings are expected to serve as a foundation for future research and as a guide for practitioners operating in multilingual business environments.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings from this literature review reveal several key trends in Mandarin business communication translation, as well as challenges and approaches commonly encountered by translators. Based on the analysis, three main aspects are identified as pivotal in Mandarin business communication translation: (1) translation techniques in business communication, (2) cultural and linguistic challenges faced by translators, and (3) the development and role of translation technology. Each of these aspects is discussed in detail below.

1. Translation Techniques in Mandarin Business Communication

One of the primary findings of this review is the emergence of various translation techniques tailored to the needs of business communication. These techniques not only aim to ensure linguistic accuracy but also emphasize cultural adaptation and message delivery that aligns with the business context. The key techniques frequently employed include:

- **Literal Translation and Contextual Adaptation**

In business communication, literal translation often fails to achieve effective communication goals. As a result, translators often combine literal translation with contextual adaptation, where the text is adjusted to reflect cultural nuances and communication norms relevant to the target audience. For instance, Mandarin business terms related to hierarchy or job titles often carry cultural connotations requiring adjustment to be accurately understood in the target language context.

- **Terminology Adjustment Techniques**

Many Mandarin business terms are unique and lack direct equivalents in other languages, particularly in finance, marketing, and legal contexts. Translators typically employ terminology adjustment techniques, either by finding terms that closely approximate the original meaning or by adding explanatory notes to clarify their significance. This technique is critical to ensuring that business terms are comprehensible without altering their original meaning or nuance.

- **Omission and Addition Techniques**

In some cases, translators choose to omit or add certain elements from the source text to enhance readability and clarity for the audience. Omission is often applied to elements deemed irrelevant in the target cultural context, while addition is used to explain concepts that may be unfamiliar to the audience. For example, idioms or expressions unique to Chinese culture often require adaptation or additional explanation in the target language to make them understandable in an international business context.

2. Cultural and Linguistic Challenges in Mandarin Business Translation

The review also identifies significant cultural and linguistic challenges in Mandarin business communication translation. Mandarin possesses unique characteristics that do not always have direct counterparts in other languages, particularly English and European languages. The primary challenges include:

- **Differences in Communication Style**

Mandarin communication tends to be indirect and places high importance on politeness and hierarchical structures. In business contexts, this aspect becomes crucial as the way a message is conveyed often reflects the level of formality and respect toward the recipient. Translators need to consider these language styles to avoid potential misunderstandings or perceived disrespect that could affect business relationships.

- **Cultural Elements and Local Values**

Mandarin is rich in cultural elements reflected in idioms, proverbs, and terms embedded with local values. In business communication, these elements pose unique challenges for translators, especially when addressing audiences from different cultures. Translators must recognize when and how to adapt or replace cultural elements to align with the target culture without diminishing the intended message.

- **Nuanced Meanings**

Many words or terms in Mandarin have double meanings or nuanced implications that are difficult to translate directly. For instance, words expressing

respect or formality often lack direct equivalents in other languages. In business contexts, translators must understand the underlying meanings of these words to preserve the essence and intention of the original message.

3. Development and Role of Technology in Mandarin Business Translation

In recent years, translation technology has advanced rapidly and is increasingly applied in business translation, including Mandarin. This includes the use of automated translation software, AI-based translation tools, and translation aids like Translation Memory (TM). The literature highlights both the benefits and limitations of these technologies.

• AI-Based Automated Translation

AI-driven tools, such as Google Translate and DeepL, have facilitated access to Mandarin translation, especially for technical business texts. However, automated translation often struggles with handling cultural nuances, language styles, and complex contexts, meaning the results often require further refinement by human translators. While AI enhances efficiency, it cannot fully replace human translators in business contexts requiring cultural precision.

• Translation Memory (TM) and Translation Aids

TM tools store and reuse previous translations, saving time and maintaining consistency. In Mandarin business contexts, TM is particularly useful for documents requiring repeated translations, such as contracts, proposals, and financial reports. Although TM enhances efficiency and accuracy, translators must still provide contextual understanding to prevent errors from misapplied translations.

Implications and Recommendations

The analysis concludes that Mandarin business communication translation demands skills beyond basic linguistic capabilities. Addressing cultural challenges and employing appropriate adaptation techniques are essential to ensuring effective cross-cultural business communication. While translation technologies can support

the process, they cannot fully replace human translators, particularly in business contexts requiring cultural adjustments.

Therefore, in-depth training on cultural differences, business ethics, and the optimal use of translation technologies is strongly recommended for professional translators.

The findings of this study provide a clearer understanding of the various approaches and challenges faced in Mandarin business communication translation. Additionally, the research is expected to serve as a reference for translation practitioners, academics, and business professionals in comprehending the complexities of cross-cultural business translation.

CONCLUSION

In the past decade, the rapid growth of the global economy and international trade has elevated China's position in the global economic landscape, making business interactions between nations increasingly reliant on the use of Mandarin. This language has emerged as a strategic communication tool in international business, not only across East and Southeast Asia but also in Western regions such as Europe and the Americas. The success of cross-cultural communication in business often hinges on translation, which goes beyond mere linguistic conversion to include the adaptation of norms, styles, and cultural values between Mandarin and the target language.

In the context of business communication, translation becomes more complex as it requires translators to adjust not only linguistically but also culturally. Business communication involving Mandarin demands translation skills that account for business ethics, communication norms, and differences in communication styles, particularly in the linguistic structures and cultural hierarchies characteristic of Mandarin. Consequently, successful translation relies not only on literal translation but also on appropriate contextual and cultural adaptation to ensure messages are conveyed effectively and misunderstandings are avoided.

The complexity of translation in Mandarin business communication is further amplified by the presence of technical terminology in specialized fields such as business, finance, and law, which carry specific meanings relevant to their respective industries. Translators are required to be proficient not only in the language but also in understanding technical terms and business concepts to ensure translations remain accurate and clearly comprehensible in the target language. Employing the right translation approach is critical to facilitating smooth intercultural communication and minimizing misunderstandings that could potentially have adverse consequences in business contexts.

This study aims to analyze the latest translation trends in Mandarin business communication through a comprehensive literature review. It seeks to make a significant contribution to the field of translation studies, particularly in the domain of cross-cultural business communication involving Mandarin. Additionally, this review is intended as a guide for business practitioners, translators, and academics to better understand the dynamics and challenges of translation in increasingly complex and widespread business communication. With deeper insights, it is anticipated that international business interactions involving Mandarin can be conducted more effectively and efficiently.

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