IJPS Interdisciplinary Journal of Partnership Studies

Found in Translation: Lessons Learned From Using Partnership Principles When Working in Multiple Languages

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Objectives

- Understand challenges and strengths associated with publishing a multilingual article in Spanish and English
- Consider applications of translational methods in your own settings
- Identify processes within your own settings that can be reimagined with a lens of partnership and discourse

Subject Article and Acknowledgements

González Escalona, N., Torres Esperón, J.M., Rodríguez Washington, N., Villafaña Cruz, J.I., & Carasa Alvarez, R. (2021). Perspectives on Gender: An Investigative Study of Gender Equity in Children [Espejuelos para el género: Apuestas investigativas por la equidad en la infancia]. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Partnership Studies*, *8*(2), Article 5. https://doi.org/10.24926/ijps.v8i2.4324

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Perspectives on Gender: An Investigative Study of Gender Equity in Children [Espejuelos para el género: Apuestas investigativas por la equidad en la infancia].

This article by scholars from the University of Havana, Cuba, representing Health Science, Communication Science, and Sociology/Social Work, reports on research conducted in primary schools in Cuba, exploring how gender identities are consolidated through the influence of various socialization actors, particularly family, teachers, and the media.

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Foreground, not Background

- Purpose of scholarly publishing
- Culture of English as the default language in scholarly publishing
- History of the “Perspectives on Gender” article
- Existing models of translation

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Culture of English as the Default Language in Scholarly Publishing

- Stephanie’s experience
- Currently, concerns remain about articles in languages other than English:
  - Relevance
  - Validity of references
  - Fluency
  - Cost
- Goal: Publish in all the languages in which scholars are writing.
- Vision: Model for translation and retro-translation that captures the self-work needed (reflecting on biases, stereotypes, cultural differences, and dialects) and the importance of teamwork: respect, collaboration, and meaningful discussions.

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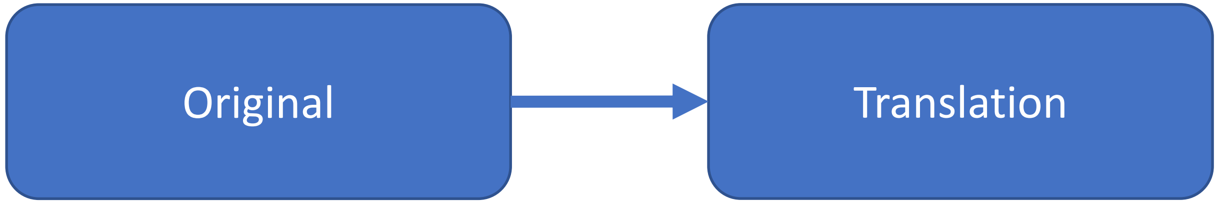
History of “Perspectives on Gender” Article

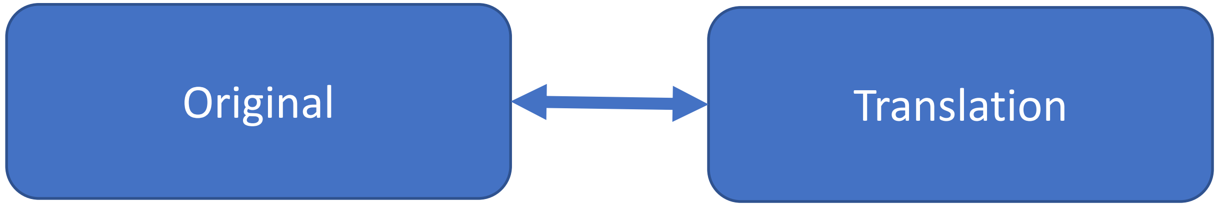
- Cuba relationships: Teddie Potter (INANE connection)
- Cuban scholars are regarding machismo as a public health issue.
- *IJPS* has the resources to publish this article in two languages:
  - Partnership Principles guide us: gender equality, hierarchy of actualization
  - Community of Scholars – Editorial Board, colleagues, copy editors
  - Support from University of Minnesota Libraries: ample space, production editing
- Concerns
  - Cultural (gender)
  - Dialects
  - Finding scholars fluent in both languages

Translation Methods Within the Literature

Forward Translation


Original
Translation

Retro-Translation (Back Translation)


Original
Translation

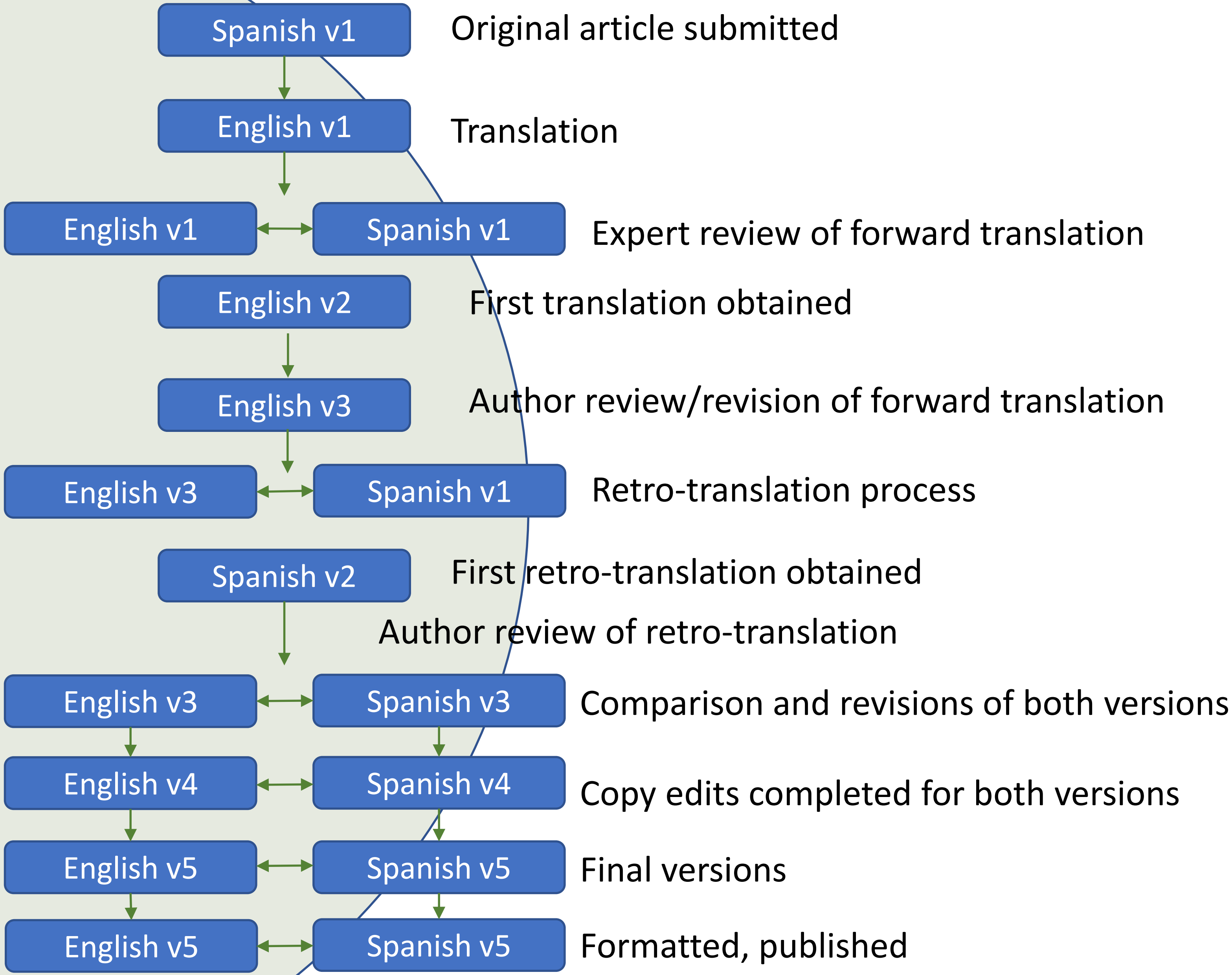
Additional Consideration for:

- Translators
- Content Experts
- Context
- Validation
- Language Direction

Partnership

Relationship

Discourse



Spanish v1 — Original article submitted

English v1 — Translation

English v1 ↔ Spanish v1 — Expert review of forward translation

English v2 — First translation obtained

English v3 — Author review/revision of forward translation

English v3 ↔ Spanish v1 — Retro-translation process

Spanish v2 — First retro-translation obtained

Author review of retro-translation

English v3 ↔ Spanish v3 — Comparison and revisions of both versions

English v4 ↔ Spanish v4 — Copy edits completed for both versions

English v5 ↔ Spanish v5 — Final versions

English v5 ↔ Spanish v5 — Formatted, published

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An Article from a Hispanic Culture

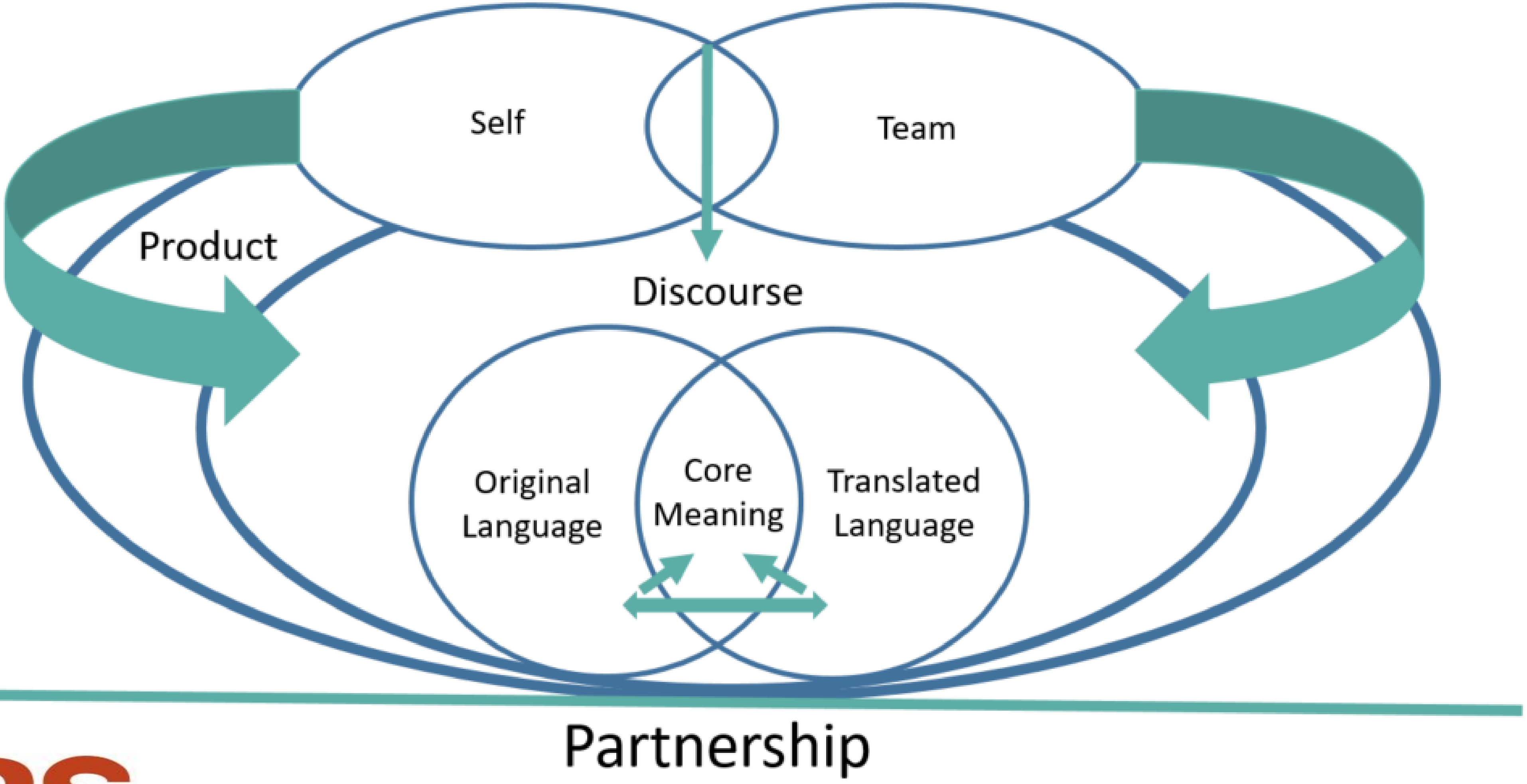
Gender:
- Most nouns are gendered, and default is male.
- Pronouns are gendered - be cautious about English version gender-neutral.

Cultural:
- Honor patriarchy even though it is antithetical to partnership (Happens in English too).
- Multigenerational homes
- Food
- Education system

Dialects:
- Spanish varies among countries.
- *Infantes* includes young children in Cuba, means baby in Panama

Awareness:
- Current efforts to be inclusive.
- Bias, stereotypes, communication styles
- Power/hierarchy: Taking someone’s document for editing makes them vulnerable.

Proposed Model: Multilingual Scholarly Publication


Self
Team
Product
Discourse
Original Language
Core Meaning
Translated Language
Partnership

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More about Proposed Model:

This model:

- Captures the self-work needed: reflecting on biases, stereotypes, cultural differences, and dialects, as part of this work.
- Depicts the importance of teamwork: respect, collaboration, meaningful discussions.

Goal: Yield respectful discourse to move the knowledge from the original language to English and back, to reveal the core message.

Article is the product/content, but also models meta-messages, e.g.

- Participatory research methodology
- Inclusive language
- Attention to marginalized populations

Foundation: Meanwhile, the entire model is based in **partnership**.

Copy Editor: Advocate for Readers

Maintain standards of accuracy, clarity, completeness, with reader in mind.
Sequence:

- Received English version after peer review responded to.
- Lata and I did independent copy edits of whole article.
- I compiled our edits to create suggested copy edits of English version.
- Received responses to copy edits, incorporated into final English version.
- Composited English version.
- Composited Spanish version, with the 2 versions side by side, matching copy edits, headings, reference list, article title, author bios, copyright.
- Final details.

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Partnership Process: It’s in the Emails

First pass: Suggested copy edits

- Gender order for boys and girls, girls and boys (in Cuba, default is masculine)
- Past tense for study findings
- AI: Technology still needs people

Almost final – Subject line: OMG One Tiny Detail and We’re Done

…for the missing percentage, I'm suggesting what is a direct quote from the authors' response: “quantitative percentage not available.” I did it that way in the English version, and just needs the Spanish wording in the Spanish version (I typed it in there in English to see what it did to the subsequent line breaks, so those words will need to be deleted). It looks like it might be *esa información no derivó de la encuesta.* Someone else might have a different solution but i think this works fine for our journal for this very scholarly article.

Benefits of Doing It the Way We Did

- Joy!
- Challenge the English narrative
- As of July 2023, Viewed 542 times, downloaded 234 times
- Support and mentorship to authors
- Demonstrate Partnership Principles

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Niurka's Experience of Publishing This Article

CUBA
"STANDARD"
PUERTA CERRADA
HUC932
1921 C
HHC790
172001
HSJ620
HHC790
1921 D
172001
HDH665
18 04 15
HUP499
HGY733
HGY699

Niurka González Escalona (Principal Investigator for the research in "Perspectives on Gender" from 2012-2021):

- Expanding research to reach a broader community
- Model the process of writing research using inclusive language
- Collaboration, Dialogue, Respect

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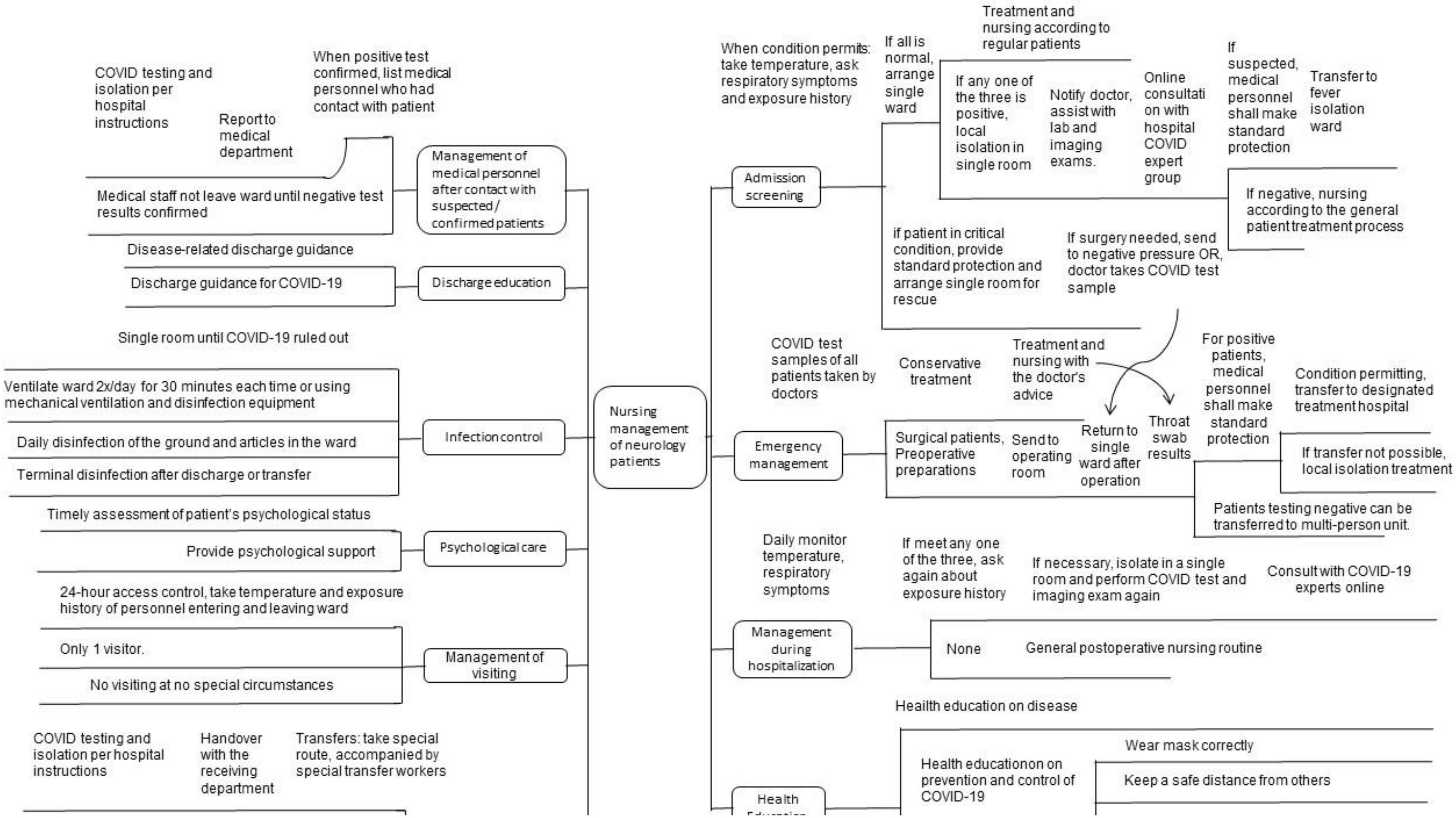
Examples of Publishing Content in Languages Other than English

Xue Bai: Application of Mind Mapping in Nursing Care of Neurology Patients during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Supplemental files in English and Chinese. Epitome of Creative Nursing.

Esmaeili et al: Effectiveness of a Supportive Program on Caregiver Burden of Families Caring for Patients on Invasive Mechanical Ventilation at Home. Supplemental file in Persian. All of our readers will benefit.

Younas et al: Contextual Coding in Qualitative Research Involving Participants with Diverse Sociocultural Backgrounds. Text contains narrative data in the original languages, so that speakers of that language can see what participants said, and judge for themselves, “Those authors really nailed those themes” or, “Not so much.” If not room for data in text, publish as supplemental file.


Nursing management of neurology patients

Management of medical personnel after contact with suspected / confirmed patients

COVID testing and isolation per hospital instructions

Report to medical department

When positive test confirmed, list medical personnel who had contact with patient

Medical staff not leave ward until negative test results confirmed

Discharge education

Disease-related discharge guidance

Discharge guidance for COVID-19

Infection control

Single room until COVID-19 ruled out

Ventilate ward 2x/day for 30 minutes each time or using mechanical ventilation and disinfection equipment

Daily disinfection of the ground and articles in the ward

Terminal disinfection after discharge or transfer

Psychological care

Timely assessment of patient's psychological status

Provide psychological support

Management of visiting

24-hour access control, take temperature and exposure history of personnel entering and leaving ward

Only 1 visitor.

No visiting at no special circumstances

COVID testing and isolation per hospital instructions

Handover with the receiving department

Transfers: take special route, accompanied by special transfer workers

Admission screening

When condition permits: take temperature, ask respiratory symptoms and exposure history

If all is normal, arrange single ward

Treatment and nursing according to regular patients

If any one of the three is positive, local isolation in single room

Notify doctor, assist with lab and imaging exams.

Online consultation with hospital COVID expert group

If suspected, medical personnel shall make standard protection

Transfer to fever isolation ward

If negative, nursing according to the general patient treatment process

if patient in critical condition, provide standard protection and arrange single room for rescue

If surgery needed, send to negative pressure OR, doctor takes COVID test sample

Emergency management

COVID test samples of all patients taken by doctors

Conservative treatment

Treatment and nursing with the doctor's advice

Surgical patients, Preoperative preparations

Send to operating room

Return to single ward after operation

Throat swab results

For positive patients, medical personnel shall make standard protection

Condition permitting, transfer to designated treatment hospital

If transfer not possible, local isolation treatment

Patients testing negative can be transferred to multi-person unit.

Management during hospitalization

Daily monitor temperature, respiratory symptoms

If meet any one of the three, ask again about exposure history

If necessary, isolate in a single room and perform COVID test and imaging exam again

Consult with COVID-19 experts online

None

General postoperative nursing routine

Health

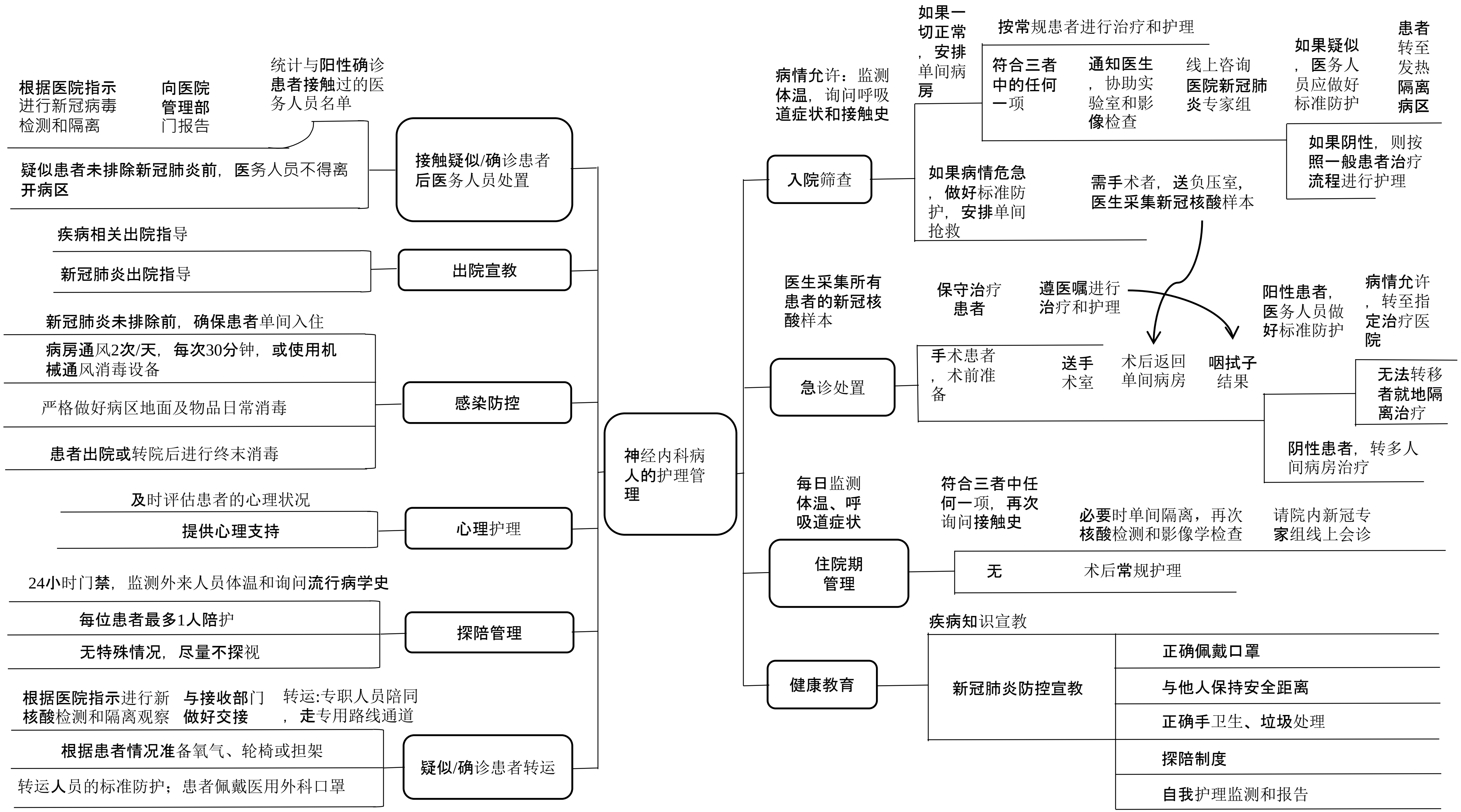
Health education on disease

Health educationon on prevention and control of COVID-19

Wear mask correctly

Keep a safe distance from others

Xue Bai: Application of Mind Mapping in Nursing Care of Neurology Patients during the COVID-19 Pandemic.



- 神经内科病人的护理管理
  - 接触疑似/确诊患者后医务人员处置
    - 根据医院指示进行新冠病毒检测和隔离
    - 向医院管理部门报告
    - 统计与阳性确诊患者接触过的医务人员名单
    - 疑似患者未排除新冠肺炎前，医务人员不得离开病区
  - 出院宣教
    - 疾病相关出院指导
    - 新冠肺炎出院指导
  - 感染防控
    - 新冠肺炎未排除前，确保患者单间入住
    - 病房通风2次/天，每次30分钟，或使用机械通风消毒设备
    - 严格做好病区地面及物品日常消毒
    - 患者出院或转院后进行终末消毒
  - 心理护理
    - 及时评估患者的心理状况
    - 提供心理支持
  - 探陪管理
    - 24小时门禁，监测外来人员体温和询问流行病学史
    - 每位患者最多1人陪护
    - 无特殊情况，尽量不探视
  - 疑似/确诊患者转运
    - 根据医院指示进行新核酸检测和隔离观察
    - 与接收部门做好交接
    - 转运:专职人员陪同，走专用路线通道
    - 根据患者情况准备氧气、轮椅或担架
    - 转运人员的标准防护；患者佩戴医用外科口罩
  - 入院筛查
    - 病情允许：监测体温，询问呼吸道症状和接触史
    - 如果一切正常，安排单间病房
      - 按常规患者进行治疗和护理
    - 符合三者中的任何一项
      - 通知医生，协助实验室和影像检查
        - 线上咨询医院新冠肺炎专家组
          - 如果疑似，医务人员应做好标准防护
            - 患者转至发热隔离病区
          - 如果阴性，则按照一般患者治疗流程进行护理
    - 如果病情危急，做好标准防护，安排单间抢救
      - 需手术者，送负压室，医生采集新冠核酸样本
  - 急诊处置
    - 医生采集所有患者的新冠核酸样本
    - 保守治疗患者
      - 遵医嘱进行治疗和护理
    - 手术患者，术前准备
      - 送手术室
        - 术后返回单间病房
          - 咽拭子结果
            - 阳性患者，医务人员做好标准防护
              - 病情允许，转至指定治疗医院
              - 无法转移者就地隔离治疗
            - 阴性患者，转多人间病房治疗
  - 住院期管理
    - 每日监测体温、呼吸道症状
      - 符合三者中任何一项，再次询问接触史
        - 必要时单间隔离，再次核酸检测和影像学检查
          - 请院内新冠专家组线上会诊
      - 无
        - 术后常规护理
  - 健康教育
    - 疾病知识宣教
    - 新冠肺炎防控宣教
      - 正确佩戴口罩
      - 与他人保持安全距离
      - 正确手卫生、垃圾处理
      - 探陪制度
      - 自我护理监测和报告

Xue Bai: Application of Mind Mapping in Nursing Care of Neurology Patients during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

图1 新冠肺炎疫情期间神经内科护理思维导图

Esmaeili et al. Effectiveness of a Supportive Program on Caregiver Burden of Families Caring for Patients on Invasive Mechanical Ventilation at Home

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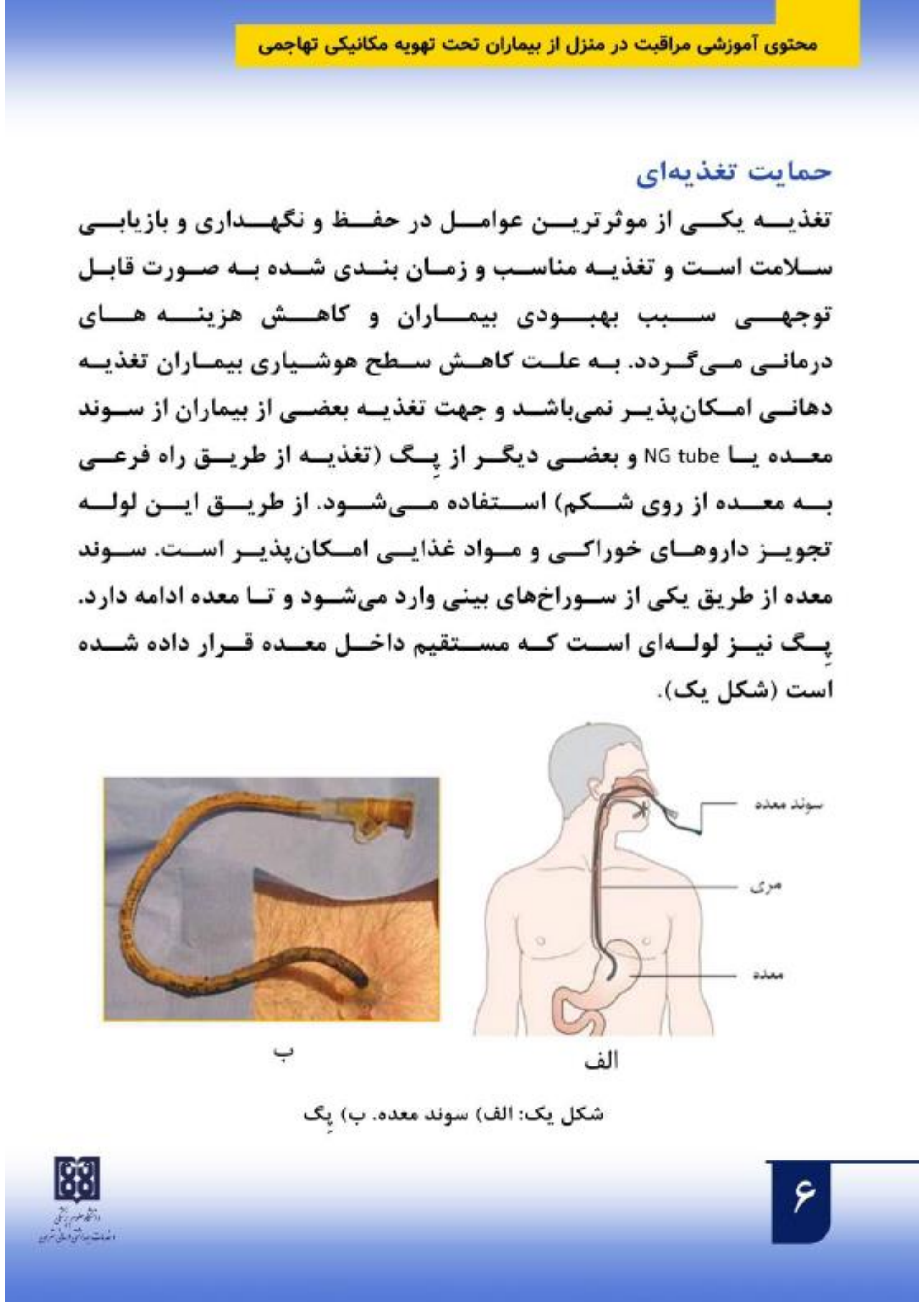
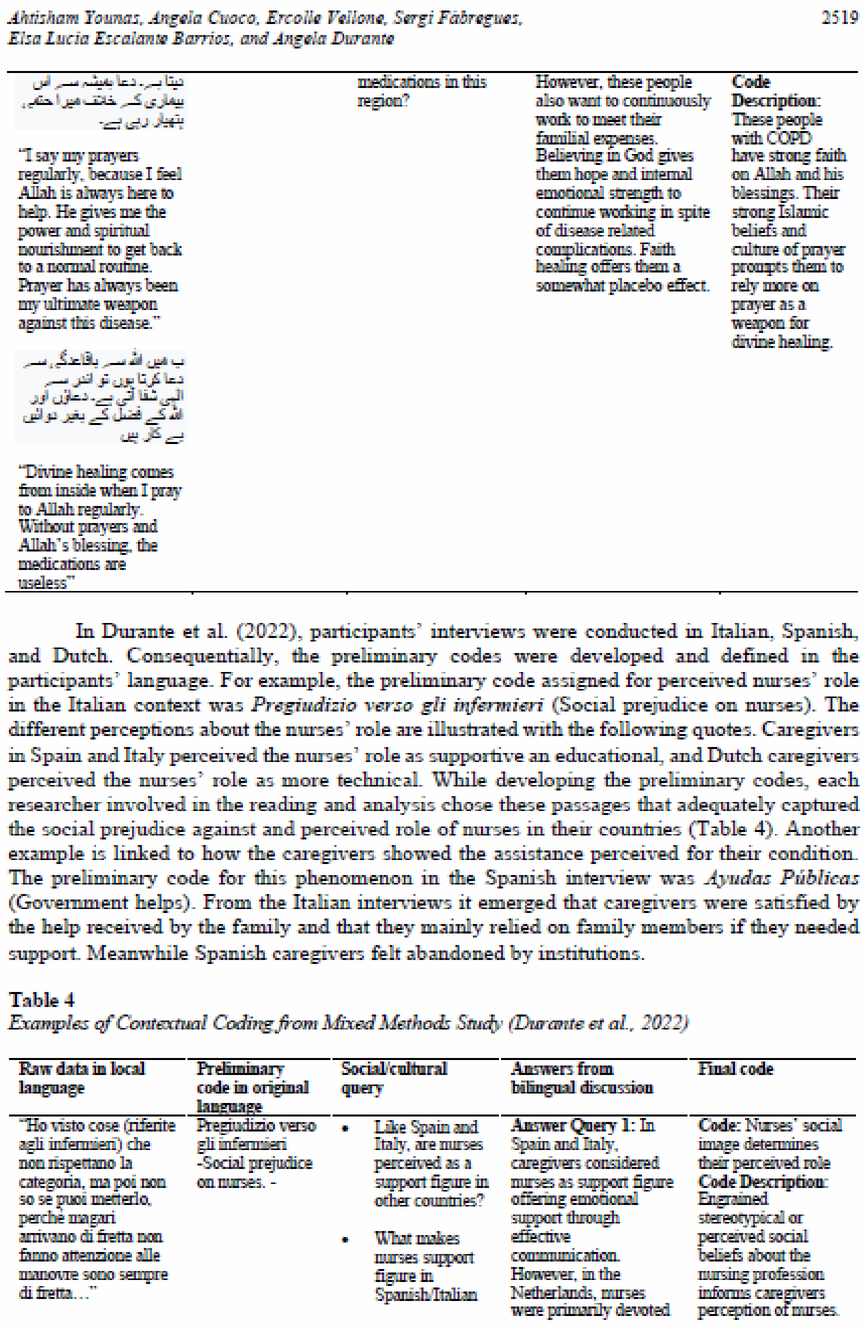


حمایت تغذیه‌ای

تغذیه یکی از موثرترین عوامل در حفظ و نگهداری و بازیابی سلامت است و تغذیه مناسب و زمان بندی شده به صورت قابل توجهی سبب بهبودی بیماران و کاهش هزینه های درمانی می‌گردد. به علت کاهش سطح هوشیاری بیماران تغذیه دهانی امکان‌پذیر نمی‌باشد و جهت تغذیه بعضی از بیماران از سوند معده یا NG tube و بعضی دیگر از پِگ (تغذیه از طریق راه فرعی به معده از روی شکم) استفاده می‌شود. از طریق این لوله تجویز داروهای خوراکی و مواد غذایی امکان‌پذیر است. سوند معده از طریق یکی از سوراخ‌های بینی وارد می‌شود و تا معده ادامه دارد. پِگ نیز لوله‌ای است که مستقیم داخل معده قرار داده شده است (شکل یک).

شکل یک: الف) سوند معده. ب) پِگ

Younas et al. Page from Contextual Coding in Qualitative Research Involving Participants with Diverse Sociocultural Backgrounds.



دیتا ہے۔ دعا ہمیشہ سے اس بیماری کے خلاف میرا حتمی ہتھیار رہی ہے۔ "I say my prayers regularly, because I feel Allah is always here to help. He gives me the power and spiritual nourishment to get back to a normal routine. Prayer has always been my ultimate weapon against this disease." ب میں اللہ سے باقاعدگی سے دعا کرتا ہوں تو اندر سے الٰہی شفا آتی ہے۔ دعاؤں اور اللہ کے فضل کے بغیر دوائیں بے کار ہیں "Divine healing comes from inside when I pray to Allah regularly. Without prayers and Allah's blessing, the medications are useless"		medications in this region?	However, these people also want to continuously work to meet their familial expenses. Believing in God gives them hope and internal emotional strength to continue working in spite of disease related complications. Faith healing offers them a somewhat placebo effect.	**Code Description:** These people with COPD have strong faith on Allah and his blessings. Their strong Islamic beliefs and culture of prayer prompts them to rely more on prayer as a weapon for divine healing.

In Durante et al. (2022), participants' interviews were conducted in Italian, Spanish, and Dutch. Consequentially, the preliminary codes were developed and defined in the participants' language. For example, the preliminary code assigned for perceived nurses' role in the Italian context was *Pregiudizio verso gli infermieri* (Social prejudice on nurses). The different perceptions about the nurses' role are illustrated with the following quotes. Caregivers in Spain and Italy perceived the nurses' role as supportive an educational, and Dutch caregivers perceived the nurses' role as more technical. While developing the preliminary codes, each researcher involved in the reading and analysis chose these passages that adequately captured the social prejudice against and perceived role of nurses in their countries (Table 4). Another example is linked to how the caregivers showed the assistance perceived for their condition. The preliminary code for this phenomenon in the Spanish interview was *Ayudas Públicas* (Government helps). From the Italian interviews it emerged that caregivers were satisfied by the help received by the family and that they mainly relied on family members if they needed support. Meanwhile Spanish caregivers felt abandoned by institutions.

Table 4

Examples of Contextual Coding from Mixed Methods Study (Durante et al., 2022)

Raw data in local language	**Preliminary code in original language**	**Social/cultural query**	**Answers from bilingual discussion**	**Final code**
"Ho visto cose (riferite agli infermieri) che non rispettano la categoria, ma poi non so se puoi metterlo, perchè magari arrivano di fretta non fanno attenzione alle manovre sono sempre di fretta…"	Pregiudizio verso gli infermieri -Social prejudice on nurses. -	• Like Spain and Italy, are nurses perceived as a support figure in other countries? • What makes nurses support figure in Spanish/Italian	**Answer Query 1:** In Spain and Italy, caregivers considered nurses as support figure offering emotional support through effective communication. However, in the Netherlands, nurses were primarily devoted	**Code:** Nurses' social image determines their perceived role **Code Description:** Engrained stereotypical or perceived social beliefs about the nursing profession informs caregivers perception of nurses.

Next Steps

Theory: Model Development

- Formal literature review of existing translation models for multilingual publications
- Continue to develop Multilingual Scholarly Publication Model
- Publish Multilingual Scholarly Publication Model

Practice: Multilingual Publication

- Seek opportunities to publish other articles in 2 languages
- Seek opportunities to include content in multiple languages within articles published in English
- Challenge hegemonic practices in gathering, presenting data.

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We Welcome Your Comments and Questions!

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Resource List, p. 1

Albishi, W., AbuDujain, N.M., Arafah, O., Alshaygy, I.S., Aldosari, Z.A., Alhuqbani, M.N., & Alangari, S.M. (2023). Cross-cultural adaptation, validity and reliability of the Arabic version of the Forgotten Join Score for knee arthroplasty. *Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy*. June 17, 2023. Doi: 10.1007/s00167-023-07484-y

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Resource List, p. 2

Esmaeili, M., Nayeri, N.D., Bahramnezhad, F., Ghazi, S., & Asgari, P. (2023). Effectiveness of a supportive program on caregiver burden of families caring for patients on invasive mechanical ventilation at home: An experimental study. *Creative Nursing, 29*(2), in publication.

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