



## The Influence of Literary Translation Studies on Society's Evolution

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### ABSTRACT

Literary translation studies have contributed significantly to the progress of society by fostering intercultural contact and the sharing of ideas and values. This study examines how literary translation studies have affected the development of society, emphasizing how they have affected language, culture, politics, and identity. The study also looks at the difficulties that literary translators encounter when attempting to cross linguistic and cultural barriers, including concerns with power, representation, and authenticity. The final section of the study addresses the direction literary translation studies will take in an increasingly globalized society.

Literary translations have made it possible for readers to access works of literature from other cultures and countries, which has helped to break down barriers and promote cross-cultural understanding. By reading literature from other cultures, people are exposed to different perspectives, values, and ideas, which can broaden their horizons and foster a greater appreciation for diversity.

The study, analysis and transfer of literature from one language to another are all aspects of literary translation. It considers the setting, culture, and time and place of the original text. to keep the text's essential meaning from being lost or changing. Since the context controls the text and the text is a byproduct of the context, there cannot be a text without a context. Similar to how a text cannot exist without a context.

### KEYWORDS

Translation, Development, Language, Culture, Context, Society's Evolution

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### **Introduction:**

The study highlights the importance of One of the translation categories that focuses on literary texts, lyrical creations, and theatrical productions is literary translation. Which effectively translates them from the language in which they were originally formed to any other language while maintaining the literary text's structures, beautiful locations, and analogies to maintain the literary text's value.

One of the most difficult translation categories is literary translation because there are so many distinct literary genres, compositions, and contexts, as well as because rhetorical, lyrical, and musical language are frequently used. Pasternak, for example, likens the process of interpreting poetry to bathing while wearing a coat. This is because when a poem or other piece of literature is translated, its true meaning and spirit are lost. Because literary texts frequently include symbols, metaphors, and aesthetic formulas, literary translators need to be familiar with both the cultures of the original and the translated texts.

Language is the result of cultural exchange in any group. The translator of a literary work must convey the full intent of the author, interpret the text, and deliver it to the reader accurately. It enables the reader to have the same conversation and excitement as the creator or reader of the original work, as well as the same grasp, comprehension, and reaction. As a result, the translator of a literary work must always have an appreciation for literature, creative flair, and poetry. Whatever literary work he comes across, he immerses himself in, taking note of all its linguistic and literary nuances. All the sighs and secretions of the original text's language must be preserved in the translation into a new linguistic framework. For the reader to recognize the literary value of the new text on par with the literary value of the original, the translator of the literary text must be able to reformulate the text in a literary and artistic formulation that mimics the original text in meaning, content, context, and poetry.

### **Translation's Function in Comparative Literature:**

Translation is becoming more and more popular in today's globe. There are other factors at play. The main justification is that it helps to maintain international harmony. Additionally, it promotes intertextuality, cultural debates, and open-mindedness. However, one seldom ever considers comparative literature without also considering translation. For instance, the majority of readers in India only have access to translated versions of Goethe, Tolstoy, Balzac, Shakespeare, and Gorky. We have access to other literatures so, thanks to the help of translators.

Translation and comparative literature so help to humanize inter-national ties. They help to recognize difference and adaptability by serving as a bridge between languages, ideas, and cultures. They also connect the self and the other through their truths, myths, strengths, and weaknesses. From a historical standpoint, comparative literature and translation have always been complimentary. The worldwide classics of Dante, Shakespeare, Borges, Kalidas, and Cervantes, among others, would never have been known to the average individual, who typically speaks two to three languages. A typical person typically only speaks two to three languages. To study and compare the literature of two or more languages, however, one would need to be familiar with their respective literatures and civilizations. If s/he is unable to speak any of these languages, translation services are available. The comparativist can use the translated text to accomplish his or her goals if those texts are translated by someone else who is fluent in that language.

### **Importance of Literary Translation:**

When a piece of literary text is translated into another language, it is done so creatively. To reach a larger audience, it also includes the translation of literature that is relevant to modern fiction. Languages from long ago are typically translated. Literary translation can be challenging, despite the fact that it differs from other translations in that it has creative content. Communicating

the poetic function is the primary goal of literary translation. This work may be challenging to translate because every literary work contains some sort of creative image.

A literary translation should take into account the text's unique characteristics. The reason for this is that when a reader reads a narrative or a poem that has been translated from a different language, he understands the text's content, characters, and feelings. Creating that specific mental picture for the reader is difficult. The rules for literary translation may therefore be different from those for other types of translation. Literary translators are continuously trying to decide which parts of the text should be kept and which should be dropped. Here are some justifications for why literary translation is crucial and why you should choose it.

**1. Supports Economic Expansion:** literary translation is essential to gaining insight into business competitiveness and financial choices. Literature translation helps people better comprehend problems like literacy. In consequence, this makes achieving economic growth simpler. Also, reading translated works—whether it's a Scandinavian book or an environmental activist's autobiography—helps to create a generation that is able to speak and understand a variety of languages. Also, graduates who are fluent in a second language can interact with confidence in multilingual cultures. This ultimately aids in economic development and growth. It produces capable leaders and thinkers who advance the target's and that region's economic standing.

**2. It Fosters Common Values:** A literary text's translation examines the literature and concepts of many nations more closely. Human rights concerns, environmental difficulties, and aspects of everyday humanity have all been extensively written about in literature. It's crucial to have access to experiences and stories outside of one's own country. This is the main justification for the significance of the literary text translation.

**3. It Improves and Rejuvenates Language:** The language into which a literary work or text is translated may gain from and be enriched by the translation. This makes it easier to introduce new concepts and phrases. As each translation of a text involves the renewal of language and imagery, the target language is promoted.

Through literature, translation allows us to encounter many cultures and norms. We have the opportunity to learn about the perspectives of various languages by reading the translation of the literary work.

Although translating a literary work may appear difficult, it is actually a creative endeavor that is fascinating in and of itself. A book or work of poetry that has been translated may draw readers and fans from other areas who would have sought to obtain the translated versions. But in order for literary works to be read all over the world, their translations must have a number of specific components. The original literary expression should be maintained in the translation. Although it's likely that the entire reading experience won't be able to be translated, the essential meaning of a piece can.

Moreover, a literary translation specialist should also be well-versed in the subtle cultural nuances of the intended audience. This will assist him in connecting with the local reader community.

### **Theory and Practice of Translation:**

By approaching translation as an interpretive act using this more open-ended methodology, I was able to arrive at an ethical reflection that acknowledges both the exorbitant gain of translating cultural diversity and the inevitable loss of source-cultural diversity, a trade-off that highlights the inventive potential of translation. "The Age of the Poets: And Other Writings on Twentieth-Century Poetry and Prose," written by Alain Badiou, was released in 2014. It discusses both the theory and practice of translation.

Badiou analyzes the function of translation in the transmission of literature across various cultures and languages in this book. He contends that translation is a creative process that calls for

knowledge of both the cultural background and literary traditions of the source and target languages. Translation is not just a question of translating words from one language to another, he claims.

The translation that starts with event introduces a language and cultural difference to the organization and launches new ways of thinking that are motivated by an interpretation of the source material.

Additionally, translation is exceptional as a linguistic and cultural practice in that it can set in motion events on a global scale. The 1999 publication of Pascale Casanova's book "The World Republic of Letters" explores the function of translation on the international literary scene.

The cultural and social ramifications of the translator's word choices are still unclear to us, and there is still no agreement on how translations should be written and read, let alone what kind of communicative act it is. The translated text was produced and consumed in a specific culture during a specific time without any historical context. Translation patterns have been greatly illuminated by the study of broad developments through concepts of the cultural and social field and various forms of capital, demonstrating how intercultural relations are hierarchically structured, whether between specific linguistic communities or on a global scale.

Even when a translator preserves a semantic relationship that provides a solid foundation for summaries and commentary, translation nonetheless alters the shape, meaning, and impact of the source text. Through the addition of prestige or the development of stereotypes, translation modifies the context of the original culture. By introducing something new and different into the receiving cultural context—a text that is neither the source text nor an original work in the translating language—translation alters the cultural context and, in turn, alters the values, perceptions, and representations that are held within institutions.

The probability of translation is subject to change. The fear of change is ultimately what drives people to cling to an instrumental model of translation, insist on the existence of a source invariant, hide the translator's interpretation, and ignore the cultural context to which it responds.

### **The Impact of Literary Translation Studies on Society:**

Literary translation studies have had a big impact on society in many different ways. Translation studies have had a significant impact on how we communicate with one another as well as how we view language and culture.

The way we communicate is one of the most visible effects of translation studies on society. We are able to interact with people from other cultures and backgrounds more effectively when we comprehend how language functions and how it can be translated. As a result, we have been able to bridge cultural gaps and bring the world closer together.

The way we interpret literature is another area where translation studies have had an effect on society. We may appreciate literature from other cultures and comprehend its value in various circumstances by understanding how literature is translated. We have been able to better comprehend our own culture and appreciate literature from other countries as a result of this.

The way we approach schooling has been influenced by translation literary studies. We can better comprehend how education is taught and interpreted by other cultures if we are aware of how language is utilized in various circumstances. This has given us a greater understanding of both our own education and the education of other civilizations.

The study of translation literary has influenced how we perceive politics. We can better understand how political systems function and how they are perceived by various cultures by understanding how language is used in various situations. As a result, we now have a greater understanding of both our own political system and the political systems of other nations.

Last but not least, (The study of translation literary has also influenced how we perceive art. We are better able to appreciate art from various cultures and comprehend its meaning in various

contexts when we are aware of how art is translated. As a result, we now have a greater respect for international art and a deeper understanding of our own culture).

### **Literary Translation:**

The majority of information on literary translation techniques comes from the accounts of the translators' work, such as those found in translator introductions. These are frequently text- or source writer-specific, lack theory support, and don't use organized data collection techniques. However, they can offer useful information on the translators' methods and their interactions with source authors when combined with a small number of studies that have included interviews.

Think-aloud studies, in which interpreters talk about their feelings and behaviors as they translate, can illuminate procedures in a more methodical way. Poetry translators were found to spend the majority of their time dealing with lexis and imagery problems in one of the few such studies in the field of literary translation. The most time-consuming problem category was word play, where some translators changed source semantics to produce word plays in the target language while others kept the source semantics but gave up on the word play. Literary cognitive stylistics and the pragmatics of translation provide another framework for analyzing literary translation processes.

Additionally, literary translation engages with bigger, more amorphous imagined communities whose membership is more dependent on individuals' views and self-image than on interpersonal relationships. (Anderson 1999). The cultural society is one such group. According to Casanova, there is a global hierarchy between literary societies that are dominant (high translation exporters, low importers) and subordinate (low translation exporters, high importers).

Wright contends that the literary quality of a translation depends on how well it functions as a literary work that is mediated for target cultural audiences by a particular translator. Although translators must comprehend the literariness of the source text, the extent and type of textual similarity between the source and target texts is less important, according to Wright. However, very little research has been done on how important participants—including translators, publishers, and readers—evaluate the caliber of literary translation.

### **Problems in Literary Translation:**

Translation is a difficult task, and there are a few issues that come up as the translation process progresses because every language has a unique worldview and unique grammar structures, grammar rules, and syntactic variations. Translation provides the people to read in their language. A person may not compare the two languages if they are unfamiliar with the contents of the original work, but once they are familiar with both, comparisons become possible. because of its duration and simplicity. Many skills will be acquired through translation.

According to Allan Duff, translating fosters the development of three qualities that are crucial to learning any language: accuracy, clarity, and adaptability. It teaches the student to find the most flexible and accurate words to clearly communicate their meaning. (Allan Duff, 1989:7) The practice of translation dates back to the invention of writing. While translating, the interpreter has to deal with a lot of difficulties. He is required to give the reader the same sensation as in the source. However, a lot of critics and voracious readers conceded that a reader cannot obtain the same original meaning from the translated material.

1. When translating literary works, translators must contend with cultural disparities because they are unable to put their own culture into the text. It is significant to highlight that the unity of the language contains representations of several cultures. For instance, British English speakers have a different culture than English speakers in the United States, India, or any other country. Because the original author is conversant with the regional culture and customs, a foreign translator cannot adequately describe how things actually are. It might be explained and translated word for word. If the interpreter is also a native

speaker of the target language, he or she may run into difficulties due to a lack of proficiency in the latter language.

2. The translation is required for written language, but it is not an option for speaking language. It is difficult to translate oral writing or oral language.

3. Issues caused by lexical and structural variations between languages and multi-word structures like idioms and collocations. Giving the same meaning is very easy than giving the same word.

4. Writing stories or any types of literary works is easy because the author believes he can think it through on paper, but translating is very difficult because the translator needs to accurately capture the primary idea of the original work.

5. Many people believe that learning about literary translation studies alone is sufficient because they provide new translators with guidance, but the lack of literary translation experience is the real problem.

6. The grammar of the source language is one of the challenges of translation. Due to the diversity of languages, we find that the Arabic language frequently begins with the verb, followed by the subject, the object, the adjective, or the adverb, as opposed to the English language, for example, which begins with the subject, followed by the verb. The translator must adhere to the rules of the target language without compromising the meanings in the source language's original language.

### Recommendations:

At first, translating literary works—novels, short stories, plays, poetry, etc.—is thought of as a form of literary pleasure in and of itself. However, in terms of the solutions, prose-translators should begin by carefully adhering to the following guidelines:

1. A thorough knowledge of the original language, or the written and spoken language from which he is translating

2. A strong command of the language he is translating into, or the target language

3. Knowledge of the book's subject matter

4. In-depth familiarity with the etymological and idiomatic relationships between the two languages

5. A subtle common sense of when to paraphrase or "translate literally" versus when to use Meta phrasing, in order to ensure accurate rather than fictitious counterparts between the source- and target-language texts.

### Conclusion:

The development of society has been significantly influenced by literary translation studies. We have learned more about many cultures and languages via the study of translation, which has improved cross-cultural communication and understanding. In addition to advancing science, philosophy, and literature, literary translation has been essential to the international exchange of ideas and knowledge. Literary translation studies have also assisted us in realizing the value of fostering diversity and protecting cultural heritage. We can ensure that works from many cultures are available to a larger audience and avoid being lost or forgotten by translating them into other languages.

Overall, the study of literary translation has enriched our worldwide cultural legacy and aided in bridging gaps between various cultures. As a result, it is a crucial area that merits continuing investment and attention.

Literary translation studies have significantly impacted how society has developed, especially in terms of fostering cross-cultural communication and understanding and advancing linguistic and literary traditions. The importance of literary translation in promoting cross-cultural understanding and communication will only grow as the world becomes more connected.

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