Investigation of Literary Translation based on historical periods in Iran

Ali Asghar Rezayi
Master student Arabic interpreter, University of Hakim sabzevari, Sabzevari, Iran

Hosein Shamsabadi
Assistant Professor, Department of Arabic Language and Literature, University of Hakim Sabzevari, Sabzevar, Iran

Abstract

Literary translation is the replacement or displacement concepts of literary text a language (source) with its equivalent in another language concepts (target language) as a literary work is no longer in the target language. Literary translation has its own principles, which lack a full understanding of these principles makes the translation of literary desired shape not And it should not be the result of a translation of the source language text indicates similar or close to the original text both in terms of style and what will not semantically. This study is devoted to the literary translation of Iranian literature. The main contribution of this paper is to translate Persian literatures to the other languages such as Arabic and English. The division of the source language text to the appropriate departments and units and adopt a reasonable approach to text translation It can be expected that the translation is very close to the original text and in some cases even better than the source language text there. The method of literary translation in Iran on the basis of various historical periods is also presented, given its scientific justification, which is efficiency confirmed in practice as a result of shown skilled and experimental work.

Keywords: Literary translation, translation unit, lightweight (Translation), literal translation.
Introduction:

Translation history goes back to times immemorial. The first works can be translated on the tombs of Egyptian princes belonging to the third millennium BC. The Egyptian language written by two Greek first written evidence can be found, where the princes as official representatives of their country had enjoyed a special place in the political and economic relations can be translated and understood its significance from time immemorial. (Ali, Farida, brevity and the difficulties of translation, research 49, No. 7). Find the closest and most accurate translation of the meaning of the words and the context of the speaker of the source language with preservation method, traditionally and historically, general and particular attention has been steadily And important tool of human communication are gone. Only humans are aware of the culture, literature and thought of the nations and peoples and other human needs in science and technology together, In addition to language differences and differences in various human societies translates into an effective wave during the course of the history of thought and culture android has raised the human form of exchange and trade. (Shabestari, M, translation and garlic in Iran after Islam, the Journal of the Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Tehran University). Mansourabadi and Karimnia [1] attempted to discover ideological differences between Hosein A Thousand Splendid Suns and its two Persian translations, by Ganji and Soleimani and Ghebrai. Their results of chi-square revealed that there were no ideological difference between the source text and its two translations. In [2] they estimated to student's perception of a literary translation of the text in historical and cultural context. The best translation of any text from one language to another was not simple translation of some words and sentences.

Today it's no secret that translates into a "fan" has become technical principles and norms that should be compiled and taught and to thereby be trained translators dexterity to be able to comply with the rules attempt to translate.

Most important strategies for the development of human civilization is, so is the process of translation of paramount importance. Mohammed Abdul Ghani of contemporary Arab authors wrote in this regard:

"The mission of translating a human need and a developed and progressive nation is, however, not be sufficient scientific heritage and national heritage ... Is needless nations."(Fathi dehkordi, honest, strategic solutions in the process of translation of Arabic words in Persian).

What is translation?

Translation is a tool that provides the social, economic, spiritual and cultural bond between people, societies, tribes, nations and nationalities. Translation is the way for learning regional specifics, the mediator of friendship, collaboration and experience exchange [3].

Multiple definitions and translations of various theorists but have many similarities to word translation and each of these definitions, translations, and some also include a part of the work of all its departments or at least a large part of it covers.

But before discussing the definitions provided in the translation of the word translated pay to see
that we are exploring and then enter your main argument (defined translations from Theorists translation) here.

Pahlavi language word translated as "Trgman" means the Assyrian interpreter is used and the entries for "Trgvmanv" is seen in pure Persian (Farsi net) of the words "Pchvak" and "Go back" to translation used instead. (Tetanus, Jalaluddin, interpreting and Trzbany, p. 65)

Linguists disagree on the authenticity of the translation of the word, the word is Arabic or Farsi and translated into Arabic some believe that this is the Arabic word and stoning taken from various chapters and Arabic verb infinitive verb form used has been translated quatrains and many linguists believe that the word of Persian origin and derived from the word for Trzfan Trgman and then turned and then Trzban and the last words of Arabic and Persian into Arabic with some minor changes have used it for translation.

And some believe that this word originally from Hebrew, Syriac or taken lightly. However, most linguists in this regard has been the same as that of Persian. Arabs have used the word has two meanings translates into a general sense that we all know. The translation of written or spoken words of a language to another and the latter means that the Arabs refer to it Translation of Ibn Muqaffa brief outline of the biography is like a brief biography of Ibn Muqaffa. According to previous statements translated into another language is to express the thought of the writer or speaker who faithfully observe the inversion of the meaning of words And style of expression is text to the new text have the same effect on the reader that the original text has on its reader and why now of translation as a fan or above that branch of science called human And what little they have. (Shams Abad, Hussein Al-Arabiya Altrjmh between Alnzryh and Alttbyq me to Alfarsyh, 1381, Ss21-14).

A translation of the text from the source language to the target language is being translated without the slightest increase or decrease in form and meaning. Although this definition is accurate but is purely theoretical because no message can not be done without changing the meaning from one language to another. (Safavi, Cyrus, seven talking about translation, p. 9).

Translation is a process in which the text of the source language, replaced by equivalent textual material in the target language. (J, C, Ktfvrd, a theory of language translation of the vision, identify, Translated by: Ahmad Chancellery, p. 42)

Nida, linguistics and anthropology at the American author of the book "The Theory and Application of Translation" and "translation science" in defining the translator says: "Translation is the restatement of the message from the source language into the language the closest natural equivalent means in the first instance to comply with and observe the style in the second place "(Hzhbrnzhad, Hussein, rituals translation, p. 23)

Translation is an attempt to replace a particular experience or formula around the world to another language, "Werner evil" (Saffarzadeh, T., Principles of translation, Ss26-20)

A translator can layout like the back of carpet to show "Cervantes" (Ibid)

To translate well is the nearest equivalent in the language interpreter is translating the original
text by keeping Profile as far as the first language capacity does not require strange and far-fetched "Deadly vats" (Ibid)

A good translation must first be various translations in other words Translator with mental health and preserve the qualities of the original text it to a second language Text should not be turned away from it to convey meaning and properties should seek an equivalent outcome. "Maurice Nadeau" (Ibid)

Newmark (1976) translation technology professional knows the language in which they try to be a text message with the same message in another language replaced. (Lotfi Pour Saeedi, K., Introduction to principles and methods of translation, p. 66)

Translating a word, reading, text, concept or idea of the language in another language so that maximum authenticity and protect their content be observed and yet the reader is given the best possible return to the language he understood, is to understand and exploit. (Hzhbrnzhad, Hussein, rituals translation, p. 23)

**History of translation:**

Translation relatively long-time history, the first works translated into Egypt 3000 BC and belongs to the old Empire and the West around 300 BC. D. When the Romans took much of Greek culture under domination. The importance of the translation works and thrive. (Lotfi Pour Saeedi, K., Introduction to principles and methods of translation, p. 66)

The first Western literary translation of "The Odyssey" by Homer in Latin in the year 240 BC Ndrykvs Lyvyvs Roman poet was trying to do, before translating it orally and in the realm of religion, and especially in Jewish communities was common. Clergyman to understand the Old Testament people had gathered in town squares and the word of the Lord was unclear what was interpreted Translation of the Torah written by seventy Jewish scholars in the second century BC to meet the needs of the Jewish community living in Alexandria that three-quarters of the cultural center at that time and spoke the Greek language was used and it will be remembered as a literal translation.

The first translation of the Gospel message and content provided "Jerome" in the fourth century AD that was met with criticism from readers and translators.

During the Renaissance, the translation work is thriving. In the course of humanist leaders that human power and the right to life and happiness he believed to research on the ancient Roman and Greek classics paid them. They were not only literary studies and art, architecture, sculpture and was also included. (Saffarzadeh, T., Principles of translation, pp. 17-15)

The first complete translation of the Bible into English by Vyklyf between the years 1380 and 1384 AD was taken. While in the 19th century as a means of unilateral translated to the relationship between literatures and somewhat between philosophers and scientists and readers around the world was in the twentieth century as "the age of Translation" is called. (G. Yumit, 1961) (Lotfi Pour Saeedi, K., Introduction to principles and methods of translation, Ss66-63)
History of translation in Iran:

History of translation in Iran is divided into four periods:

(1) **Translate to before of Islam:**

In 1000 and 2000 BC ordered the translation of the Avesta in other languages translated by Goshtasb was founded in Iran. Hakhamanshi his orders lightly and Elamite languages and translated and sent to different parts of the country. In the Seleucid period, due to their own interests and translators to communicate with Iranians had a special place in Sassanian period translations of Greek, Latin and Hindi was done. At the time of the multitude of translations of Greek and Sanskrit Anushiravan so much that the West believed that one of the disciples or followers of Plato in the Iranian government.

2. **The translation of Islam to the Qajar era:**

After many Islamic books were translated from Sanskrit into Pahlavi ancient and varied works were translated from Greek into Arabic and many interpretations of religious texts like the Quran was translated into Persian and on the other hand the western Iranian works translated into their own languages some years taught at the University of West.

3. **The translation of the Qajar period to the Revolution:**

In the Qajar period to establish diplomatic relations Many feel the need to translate. Abbas Mirza of some of her relatives wanted to go to Europe to study and write books on geometry and other languages. Besides scientific and literary masterpieces at the end of the world because translators trained and skilled Farsi translated. (Hzhbrnzhad, Hussein, religion, translation, pp. 59-36)

In the late Qajar and early Pahlavi translations of Shakespeare, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and the names were Iranian and Persian proverbs and poems Saadi and Hafez wanted more and were embedded in it and gave advice to the reader somewhat in its relationship to the total change. This intervention was sometimes the translation was so personal impressions and mental tendencies. (Taheri, F, about the translator and the translator, interpreter No. 65)

4. **Translator in the revolution:**

In the early years of the end of the war and even cultural activities including translation was depressed but after the war and the establishment of the International Book Fair will again start growing movement has authored and translated and now we also saw a considerable influence in various fields. (Hzhbrnzhad, Hussein, religion, translation, Ss59-36)

**Translation objectives:**

The main goal of a complete and logical translation of the following:

A: disseminate thoughts, ideas, concepts, and people of a country to another country.

B) Communication between individuals or groups with different languages and cultures.
(C) Access to the customs, traditions, beliefs, opinions and knowledge of other people's thoughts.

(D) Information on science, technology, modern technology and its realization in the required fields.

(E) Information, events, historical events and past experiences of other nations.

(f) And help to spread cultural, political, social and constructive works translated to the target language.

(G) Transfer of scientific experimentation and cultural, artistic, legal, economic, technical, etc.

(Hzhrznzad, Hussein, rituals translation, p. 35)

Translation of the translation unit:

1. **Verbatim:**

At this stage of the word, which means that the every word is a word in the source language text in the target language is used. (Ktfvrd, 1965, p. 25)

2. **The literal:**

At this stage of translating words and sentences and grammar rules to be observed in the translation. Meanwhile, phrases and sentences in the source language text is maintaining the literal meaning of individual words where there the equivalent in the target language phrases translated.

3. **The concept:**

In this step, but the overall concept is the same word and conceptual translation is necessary in the following cases:

A: When a literal translation of the sentence or phrase is grammatically or semantically translation in the target language is bizarre or incomprehensible

Translator should be prescribed and means that the conceptual translation feature to translate text.

B: When the whole concept of being translated phrase or sentence does not mean that every word in it is also to be dependent on the specific concept The set of concepts to bring the reader’s mind like proverbs, phrases, similes, metaphors, idioms and ...
References

