

The Relationship between Globalization and Translation A Case-Study of Ernest Hemingway's Novels

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ABSTRACT

Even though some scholars do not agree on the direct link between globalization and translation, most others believe that the process of globalization has influenced translation practices over time. The present research, thus, endeavors to probe into the nature of these impacts and shed some light on the manifestations of globalization trend in the translations of literary texts. To this aim, the Persian translations of three novels written by Ernest Hemingway were selected. Two time spans, the second and the third waves of globalization, were also selected to portray if the globalization trend has influenced translations of the novels. Then, the suggested framework by the same authors was employed in the analysis of Persian translations of the novels in order to demonstrate if the suggested model was applicable in the analysis of English-Persian literary texts. The study revealed that some changes occurred in the strategies employed in the translations done during the third wave of globalization trend.

Keywords: Ernest Hemingway, Globalization, Glocalization, Literary Texts, Localization, Translation

Introduction

This study seeks to detect most signs of globalization trend in the translations of the novels written by Ernest Hemingway. In other words, this research aims to look into these signs, describe their nature and classify them. It is another effort to probe deeply into the notion of globalization in the translations of novels written by Ernest Hemingway and present a detailed account of its manifestations.

Research Questions

The present research is an attempt to provide the answers to the following questions:

1. Does the globalization trend influence translation of literary texts over time?

2. If so, what are the manifestations of globalization in translation strategies applied by translators of literary texts?

3. What are the most and the least frequently used strategies resulting from globalization?

Definition of Key Terms

Many scholars attempted to give clear and concise definition of the term globalization. But hardly can one find the single definition for globalization. In its literal sense, as dictionary.com defines, globalization means "to make global or worldwide in scope or application" (Wiersema, 2005, par. 2). Thus, on the whole, they agreed on the "complex and manifold cultural interconnectedness", "intensification of worldwide", and

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“decreasing geographical boundaries” (Cited in Ebo, 2001, p.30). Giddens (1990) defined “globalization” as the “intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa” (p.90). Robertson (1992) also defined “globalization as a concept referring both to the compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as a whole” (p.8) The distinction between “making or being made global” was also recognized by theoreticians. The concept of glocalization which was best introduced by Robertson (1992) was defined as “telescoping global and local to make a blend” (Cited in Ebo, 2001, p.33). Kraidy (1996) asserted that the concept of glocalization is suggested as “a theoretical framework for international relations in the Information Age” (Cited in Ebo, 2001, p.33). Since the researchers could not find a specific definition for the term globalization the amalgam of common features which were theorized by scholars and theoreticians are considered in this research.

Review of Literature

A brief review which was done on the history of globalization indicated different waves of globalization known as the first, the second and the third waves of globalization trend. Many historians believe that the first wave of globalization started in the time “Europeans ventured into the world outside of Europe pioneered by the voyages of Christopher Columbus in 1492 and Vasco da Gama in 1497-1498” (Spybey, 1996, p.1). They maintained that the first wave of globalization continued to the end of 19th century. “The second wave of globalization started at the end of 19th century, when America surpassed Britain and became the superpower in the world and went up to the 1980s” (Ho, 2005, p.96). Historians believed that “this wave was characterized by three Ms: Mass production, Mass communication and Mass consumption” (Spybey, 1996, p.2). Finally, the third wave of globalization began “in the late 1980s after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of cold war, and it characterized by global expansion of multilingual businesses and widespread deregulation in many developed countries” (Ho, 2005, p.97 ;cf. also Mcphail, 2002, p.3).

According to Bielsa and Bassnett (2009) “increased Connectivity” in both globalization theory and translation studies is the representa-

tive of some kind of “basic similarity between globalization and translation”(p.28). They also believed that “an exploration of the processes of global connectivity on a concrete, material level is the fundamental contribution of translation to an understanding of the nature of globalization” (p.28).

Even though some scholars believed that one might instinctively feel that globalization would imply that texts for translation and all texts translated are ‘internationalized’ or ‘globalized’ but Ning (2008) stressed that “globalization merely adds to the parameters that we must take into account in translation studies” (p.36). In particular, translation strategies like addition, omission and neutrally-oriented translation can be employed in the translations of culturally incompatible features in order to make “a comprehensible, fluent and adequate simulacrum of the source-language message in the target culture” (p.48).

Gupta (2009) believed that “as the globalization in literary studies and the relationship between globalization and literature grows closer” and as “the convergence between sociological and literary perceptions of globalization observed”, then the “place of translation in the literary academy has to be renegotiated” (p.148). He suspected that “this might be a matter of broadening the scope of translation within the literary academy as being more than a literary matter” (Gupta, 2009, p.148). He stated that “some mutterings about the wisdom of sticking to literary translation as a discrete field have already been aired” (pp.148-149).

Corpus

The process of translation between two different written languages, as Jakobson stated, involves changing an original written text in the original verbal language into a written text in a different verbal language which corresponds to “interlingual translation” or “translation proper” (as cited in Munday, 2004, p.5). Needless to say, the process of translation is not solely restricted to the direct transfer of concepts and ideas from one language into another. Yet, in its broader sense, it includes the transfer of culture of one language into another. Therefore, by the translation of literary texts, not only is the individual literary text translated, but the cultural concepts of the source language are also introduced to the target language. However, this process facilitates the introduction of literary texts of one literature and culture to the world.

In the selection of the corpus, the following parameters were taken into consideration:

- Two different translations of one individual literary book are required.
- Both translations should belong to one English literary book.
- The translations should be produced during the second and third waves of globalization.
- The translations should belong to the same literary genre.
- The direction of the translations should be from English to Persian.

With this mindset, the translations of the following novels written by Ernest Hemingway were selected to form the corpus of the study:

1. The Old Man and the Sea (1952)
2. For Whom the Bell Tolls (1940)
3. The Sun Also Rises (1926)

The two time spans dealt with were pre-1980 which is known as the second wave of globalization and post-1980 which is considered by theoreticians as the third wave of globalization. The first set of translations of the stated novels are as follows:

۱. مرد پیر و دریا، ترجمه سعیدی، 1975 (1354)
۲. ناقوسها برای که به صدا در می‌آیند، ترجمه علی سلیمی، 1963 (1342)
۳. خورشید همچنان می‌دمد، ترجمه ر. مقدم، 1961 (1340)

The second set of translations which were produced during the third wave of globalization are as follows:

1. پیرمرد و دریا، ترجمه محمدتقی فرامرزی، 2006 (1385)
2. زنگها برای که به صدا در می‌آیند، ترجمه رحیم نامور، 2007 (1386)
3. خورشید همچنان می‌دمد، ترجمه احسان لامع، 2010 (1389)

As a result, 480 pairs of instances of the two different translations of the stated novels during the aforesaid two time spans were studied and answers to the research questions were provided.

Methodology

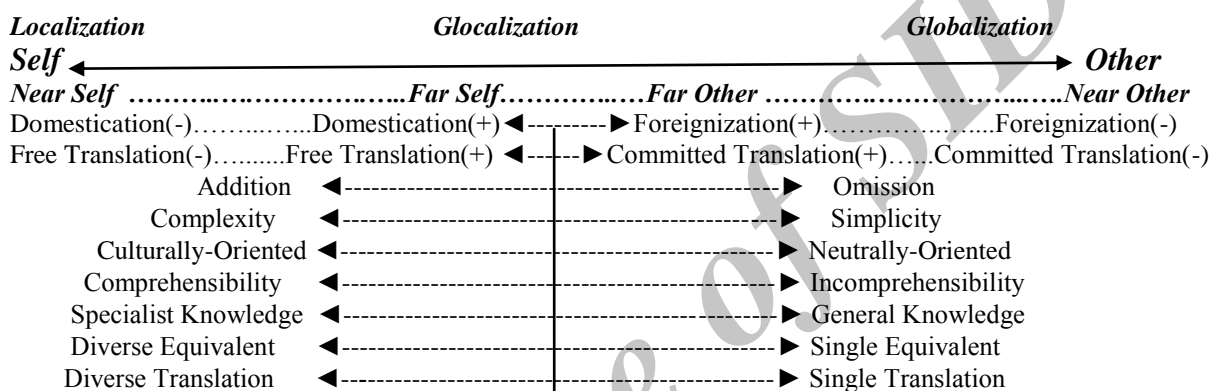
Following a descriptive-comparative methodology, this study seeks to detect the signs of globalization and find out among the different theories of globalization the one which could be applied to an analysis of English-Persian novels written by Ernest Hemingway. Since the study is

a novel attempt in this area, the researchers could not find a specific categorization of the concept of globalization among the theories. What was found was mostly conceptual and general rather than specific and practical. Therefore, the researchers took Davies's categorization of globalization versus localization (2003) and Venuti's domestication versus foreignization (1995) as the starting point in order to suggest a new and practical model for the analysis of the literary texts. Although Davies (2003) considers a continuum of strategies between two extreme-poles of translation, she does not apply the newly-suggested concept of "glocalization" in "the space between" these two extreme-poles. Hence, by considering the related literature of glocalization and hybridity, the researchers considered this space as a distinct strategy in the process of translation. To this end, the researchers applied Robertson's newly-suggested theory of "glocalization" (1997) in order to highlight this 'space' clearly for the analysis of aforementioned novels.

Some changes are made in Davies's classification as it not only takes glocalization as neutral (rather than globalization) but also takes parallel extreme-poles of translation strategies instead of continuum of strategies inclined toward either pole. More specifically, she explains that preservation and addition are two strategies inclined toward foreignization strategy and omission, localization, transformation and creation are strategies which are inclined toward domestication strategy. But in the newly asserted model for the analysis of literary texts, there is not a continuum of strategies within these two extreme poles. Hence, Pym (2010) hypothesizes that in the globalization era, by the application of "controlled language" which is simpler and in which "the surface-level variation" is reduced, the problem of incomprehensibility of the translations will be resolved (p. 125). This theory is also employed in the suggested model to provide a remarkable liberty for the literary translators to apply the amalgam of strategies of domestication, foreignization, free translation and committed translation strategies in such a way that no one could say the translation is inclined toward either side. By this liberty, the newly introduced concept of glocalization and the space between the source language and culture and target language and culture which was ignored by theoreticians and scholars is highlighted in this research.

Highlighting the ambivalent nature of globalization, some scholars stress that globalization seems to simultaneously move in directions of both cultural differentiation and convergence. Therefore, some kind of flexibility in the application of the strategies of the framework is also developed in order to stress the ambivalent nature of the globalization and access tangible results. In the suggested model, various strategies in the form of parallel extreme-poles of domestication versus foreignization, free translation versus committed translation, addition versus omission, complexity versus simplicity, culturally-oriented

translation versus neutrally-oriented translation, comprehensibility versus incomprehensibility, specialist knowledge versus general knowledge, diverse equivalent versus single equivalent and diverse translation versus single translation are explored. The space between two extreme-poles is also investigated by both positive and negative effects which the stated translation strategies developed in the translated texts. In other words, these strategies are ranked from 'near self' to 'near other' in order to illustrate precisely the globalization phase. In this regard, the following categorization is suggested for this study:



The Space in Between

Glocalization (Hybridization or Creolization)

Figure 1. The Suggested Theoretical Framework

Data Collection

After the selection of the corpus, the texts were examined for influences of globalization trend in the translation of English-Persian literary texts following the approach and methodology delineated above. First, they were perused to see whether the plot of the stories and characters showed any signs of globalization. At a second reading, the diverse parts of the texts were examined with more precision, and instances were extracted randomly from different parts i.e. the first, the middle and the last chapters of the novels in order to study the influences of globalization in the translation of lower levels of sentence, clause, phrase and word in all different parts of the translated books. Once recognized and marked, the influences of globalization were labeled and classi-

fied. The number of their occurrences in each pair of translation strategies was then calculated to see whether any differences were observable in the application of strategies applied during the second and the third waves of globalization in the translation of English-Persian literary texts. At the same time, the researchers attempted to demonstrate the manifestations of globalization in the translation of Hemingway's novels. The obtained results would indicate the most frequently used strategy applied by translators as a result of globalization trend. Ultimately, the other inter-rater examined the ultimate results to eliminate subjective evaluation and reinforce reliability of the obtained results.

As long as the unit of analysis was concerned, a good extent of fluctuation was to be expected. Since the researchers were seeking to find both linguistic and cultural instances of

globalization in the translations, the unit of analysis varied considerably. Since this study attempted to consider both linguistic and cultural signs, the unit of study could not be a specific one. In this regard, both aforementioned criteria could be covered with more precision. Therefore, in the case of linguistic analysis, the unit of analysis may be word, phrase, clause, sentence or even the whole text or plot of the story; and in the case of culture, behavioral patterns, ways of clothing, beliefs, types of food, geographical and political issues, literary genres and even the style of the writing could be considered as cultural units for the analysis.

Data Analysis

Based on the suggested theoretical framework which was explained above, the signs of globalization in the translations of the novels were demonstrated separately for each extreme-pole of translation strategies. To this aim, the changes in the first translations and the second translations were illustrated, and the positive and negative effects of each strategy were investigated to indicate the glocalization phase of the translations. At the same time, some instances of manifestations of globalization were provided for each sub-category of translation strategies.

Domestication versus Foreignization

The study of the translations of the novels done during the second and the third waves of globalization demonstrated that the second sets of translations were glocalized more properly than the first translations. In other words, in the second sets of translations, domestication and foreignization had more positive effects than the first set. In the first set of translations of the stated novels, foreignization strategy (71.59%) was employed more than domestication strategy (28.41%). Notwithstanding the fact that the ratio of both negative domestication and foreignization in the first set is more than the second set, it could be concluded that the process of globalization has influenced the translation of Hemingway's novels over time. The statistical analysis of this category is evident in the chart 1:

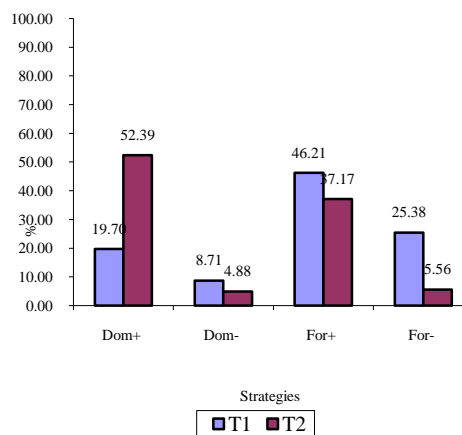


Chart 1. Distribution of Domestication versus Foreignization

Examples:

- I. Do you think we should buy a terminal of the lottery with an eighty-five?

(T1) آیا تو فکر میکنی فردا باید یکی از بلیطهای لاتاری را که به هشتاد و پنج ختم می شود خریداری کنم.
85 (T2) بهتر نیست ما يك بلیط بخت آزمایی به شماره بخریم؟

In this sentence, the first translator attempted to foreignize the translation by the application of *لاتاری*, but in the second translation, *lottery* is translated into *بخت آزمایی* which is an instance of domestication. T1 is Near Other and we do not observe the process of Glocalization therein. Notwithstanding that T1 would be incomprehensible for the person who does not know the meaning of the word *لاتاری*, T2 is made comprehensible to target text language readers by the application of domestication strategy.

- II. and get him to come out after Dolphin.

(T1) او را وادار نمایم که بدنبال ماهی یونس برود.
(T2) وادارش می کنم به دنبال ماهی دولفین بیاید.

The first translator's attempt to domesticate the text is not successful enough and local culture does not demonstrate the true glocalization phase. Therefore, the translation has become meaningless and Near Self which is considered negative in this research. By contrast, the second translation is simpler and more comprehensible.

- III. the old man was now definitely and finally salao, which is the worst form of unlucky

(T1) دیگر بخت از پیرمرد برگشته و او بزودی به سرنوشت شومی دچار خواهد شد.
 (T2) پیرمرد سالانو (salao) است یعنی بخت برگشته ترین آدم روی زمین است.

In this sentence, T1 is translated neutrally because the first translator omitted the word *Salao*, but the second translator employed the negative foreignization strategy. However, this strategy makes the translation Near Other and thus incomprehensible to the target language audiences.

IV. Also, playing for higher stakes than he could afford in some rather steep bridge games with his New York connections, he had held cards and won several hundred dollars.

(T1) چون با دوستان آمریکائی اش چند دست بریج بازی کرده و بیش از حد شرط بندی کرده و چند صد دلاری برده بود،
 (T2) از این گذشته چند دست با دوستان نیویورکی اش ورق زده و چند صددلاری برده بود.

Negative foreignization is employed in T1 by translating *bridge* into *بریج* and leads to incomprehensibility of the first translation. But the second translator translated it into *ورق*. In this case the application of the domestication strategy with positive effect makes it more comprehensible than the first translation.

V. "Your friend, is he aficionado, too?"

(T1) «این رفیق شما هم افیشیونادو هستن؟»
 (T2) «دوستت هم باید آدم باحالی باشه؟»

Negative Foreignization creates an obstacle to the comprehensibility of the first translation. But in the second translation the positive domestication strategy makes the second translation more comprehensible.

Free Translation versus Committed Translation

In the second wave of the translations of the novels, as it is obvious in the chart below, free translation and committed translation were employed with high positive effect. But in the first translations, the ratio of free translation and committed translation with both positive and negative effects was almost the same. In other words, the second sets of translations were globalized effectively by the application of these strategies.

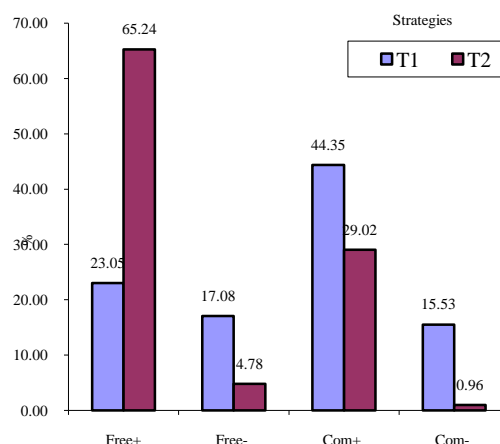


Chart 2: Distribution of Free Translation versus Committed Translation

Examples:

I. you nearly were killed.

(T1) نزدیک بود تو کشته شوی.
 (T2) آن قدر ترسیده بودی خیال کردم مرده ای.

Committed translation with positive effect was applied in T1; however, negative free translation and addition were employed in T2 which leads to diverse translation in this sentence. Accordingly, T1 was placed properly in the globalization phase.

II. But you are your father's and your mother's

(T1) ولی تو پسر پدر و مادر خویش هستی
 (T2) ولی پدر و مادر داری

While T1 was translated committedly and placed in the globalization phase, application of free translation strategy with negative effect would lead to incomprehensibility of T2.

III. "Don't sit up". "Drink this."

(T1) خیلی راست بنشین اینرا بنوش.
 (T2) «از جایت تکان نخور. این قهوه را بخور.»

Negative committed translation employed in T1 leads to incomprehensibility of the translation. On the contrary, positive free translation of T2 globalized it and led to comprehensibility of this instance.

IV. Didn't you see the way she looked?"

(T1) ندیدی چه قیافه ای به هم زده بود؟

(T2) ندیدی با چه قیافه بی نگا می کرد؟

In this instance, two diverse meanings of the verb “look” was employed by different translators. By considering the context, however, the second translation is comprehensible. Therefore, the first translation is the instance of free translation with negative effect which means that the process of glocalization was not conducted truly. Whereas in the second translation committed translation with positive effect employed by the translator placed it in the glocalization phase. Therefore, T1 leads to incomprehensibility of the translation, and T2 causes the comprehensibility in the translation.

Addition versus Omission

Our current study of the additions and omissions employed by the translators demonstrated that the strategy of addition was employed more than the strategy of omission by the translators. Comparison of the translations done during the first and second waves of globalization illustrated that in the first set of translations the strategy of addition (72.74%) was employed more than the strategy of omission (27.26%). On the other hand, in T2 the strategy of omission (41.73%) was applied more than T1 (27.26%).

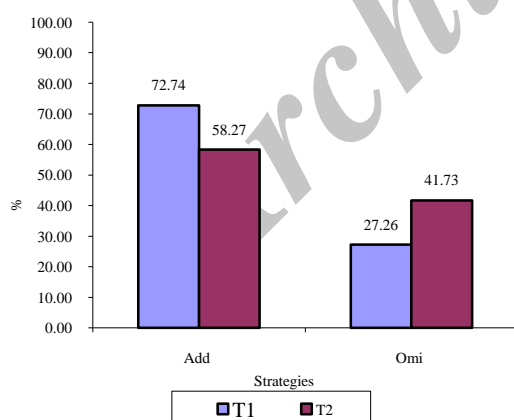


Chart 3: Distribution of Addition versus Omission

Examples:

I. Perico gave it to me at the bodega.

(T1) (پریکو) آنرا در (بودگاه) بمن داد.
(T2) این را پریکو توی دکان شراب فروشی (بودگا) به من داد.

In this sentence the second translator made the translation comprehensible by addition of *دکان* (shop). But in the first translation, the reader

would not understand exactly where the “bodega” is. From the perspective of time, it might be stressed that the word “بودگاه” was not so strange and foreign for the readers of this translation during the second wave of globalization trend that it could be for the present readers.

II. But you enjoyed killing the dentuso

(T1) اما از کشتن (دن توسو) لذت بردی
(T2) اما تو از کشتن کوسه دندان کج وکوله (dentuso) لذت بردی

The second translator used the strategy of addition. By this addition T2 was glocalized properly and became comprehensible, whereas the first translator employed committed translation with negative effect which leads to incomprehensibility of the translation.

III. "They are _Moscas_," Anselmo said.

(T1) آنسلمو گفت «Moscas هستن.»
(T2) «هوایماهای خود ما هستند. هوایماهای موسکاس هستند.»

T1 is the instance of negative foreignization which leads to incomprehensibility. But in T2, the translator made the translation of the word *Moscas* more comprehensible by the addition of the sentence *هوایماهای خود ما هستند* in the translation. It is worth probing that the proper noun “Moscas” has another meaning which is closely related to its current usage as the proper name here.

IV. It was like reading Quevedo

(T1) مثل اینکه کودو را می خواند
(T2) (Complete omission of this sentence in the second translation)

While the first translator employed culturally-oriented translation strategy, in the second translation the cultural item of Quevedo was omitted by the translator. In this instance, the second translator omitted completely the translation of this sentence. Hence, this omission made the second translation neutral.

Complexity versus Simplicity

Examining the complexity and simplicity in the translations of the noted novels revealed that the second set of translations (91.95%) was simpler than the first set. In other words, in the second translations, a controlled language was employed by the translators in order to make the translations comprehensible

worldwide. However, in the first set of translations, the translators either employed archaic words which is an instance of lexical choices or applied literary variations that leads to the complexity of the translations and concurrently this complexity (87.32%) makes the translations incomprehensible in some instances. But in the second set of translations, translators employed the simpler language which leads to the comprehensibility of the translations. The statistical analysis of this category is illustrated in the chart 4:

Examples:

I. and stayed three years.

(T1) و سه سال رحل اقامت افکندند.
(T2) و سه سال ماندند.

In this sentence the word choices of the first translation seems to be archaic which is not used in everyday language of people at the present time. Relying on the language spoken today, it could be hypothesized that there is complexity in T1 and simplicity in T2.

II. I knocked on the door and she gave me my mail.

(T1) من دق الباب کردم و او کاغذهایی که رسیده بود به من داد.
(T2) در را زدم. او پاکت های پست شده را به من داد.

Complexity in T1 is created by using archaic and literary words, and there is simplicity in T2 by using simple words. It is worth mentioning

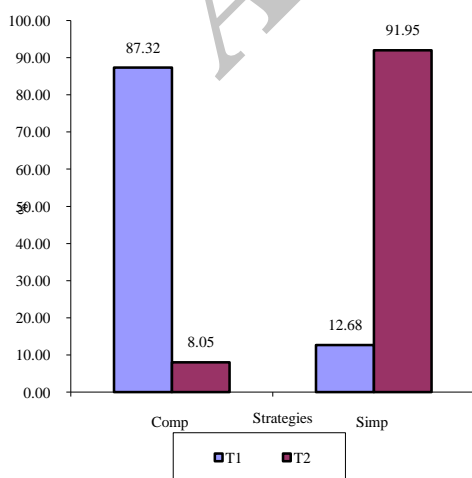


Chart 4: Distribution of Complexity versus Simplicity

that this complex language portrayed in T1 could be as a common everyday language of the past time. But since in this research we considered the present spoken language for analysis it can be categorized as the instance of complexity.

III. Just exchange of values.

(T1) تنها تعویض و تسعیر ارزشهاست.
(T2) بلکه فقط تبادل ارزش هاست.

This pair is an instance of complexity in T1 and simplicity in T2.

IV. I had a worse cognac to take the taste out of my mouth.

(T1) من جامی از کنیاک تند مزه فرو دادم که طعم بد آبجو را از دهانم زائل سازد.
(T2) نوع دیگرش را خوردم تا طعم آن از دهنم برود.

In the second translation, both the omission of cultural items and lexical choices made the translation simpler than the first.

Culturally-Oriented Translation versus Neutrally-Oriented Translation

When the translations of each novel were studied regarding the poles of culturally-oriented translation and neutrally-oriented translation, it was revealed that the first set of translations were translated by the application of culturally-oriented translation strategy (89.67%) while the second set was translated neutrally-oriented (60.41%). In other words, the application of neutrally-oriented translation strategy made the second translations simpler and more comprehensible. The chart 5 can illustrate our argument:

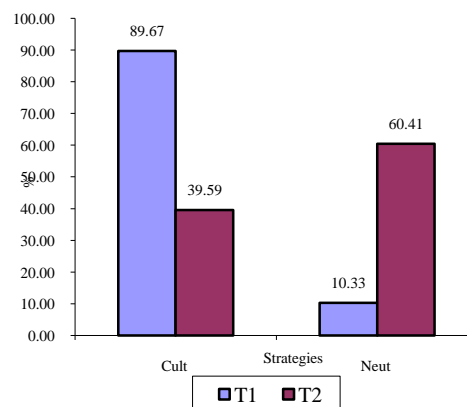


Chart 5: Distribution of Culturally-Oriented Translation versus Neutrally-Oriented Translation

Examples:

I. No one had ever made him feel he was a Jew,

(T1 هیچکس باعث نشده بود که او احساس کند جهود است
(T2) حتا کاری به مذهب او نداشتند،

T1 is translated as culturally-oriented, but T2 is translated neutrally by using free translation and translating *Jew* into *مذهب*.

II. Anyway, we went down-stairs to the bar and had a whiskey and soda.

(T1) بهر حال پائین رفتیم و دربار کافه هر کدام ویسکی و سودائی خوردیم.
(T2) به کافه رفتیم و شکمی از عزا آوردیم.

Employing foreignization strategy makes T1 a culturally-oriented translation. But T2 is translated freely which leads to the neutralization of the translation.

III. It tastes like licorice and it has a good uplift

(T1) طعمی دارد مانند لیکور و بسیار گیرا است
(T2) طعم خوبی دارد

In this instance, the first translation is translated culturally-oriented while the omission of the cultural item made the second translation neutral. Relying on the neutrally-oriented translation strategy which is used more as the result of Globalization trend, the concept of censorship was highlighted. In other words, even though there is some similarities between the concepts of censorship and neutrally-oriented translation strategy, these two concepts are not completely the same. Basically, translating the literary texts neutrally as the result of the application of neutrally-oriented translation strategy will elicit a kind of censorship in the translations as well as simplicity and neutralization of translated texts.

IV. Pernod is greenish imitation absinthe.

(T1) پرنود مایع سبز رنگی از عرق افسنتین است
(T2) پرنود مایع سبز رنگی از عرق گیاهی است

In this instance, the second translator made the translation neutral by employing عرق گیاهی instead of applying specific translation of عرق افسنتین which was used in the first translation. So, T1 has a cultural orientation, whereas T2 was translated neutrally.

Comprehensibility versus Incomprehensibility

As illustrated in the chart 6, the second set of translations (89.01%) was more com-

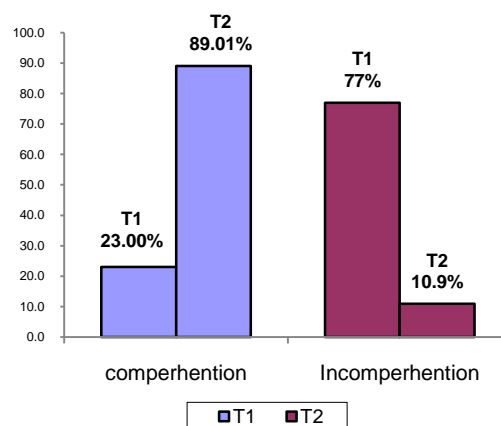


Chart 6: Distribution of Comprehensibility versus Incomprehensibility of the Translations

prehensible than the first set of translations. By contrast, the first set (77.0%) was incomprehensible.

Examples

I. "What a box to sweat in!"

(T1) «خدایا اینجا عجب جعبه ای برای عرق ریختن درست کردن!»
(T2) «ای خدا، مردم از بس عرق کردم.»

In this example, the first translation is made incomprehensible by applying committed translation with negative effect while free translation with positive effect makes the second translation comprehensible.

II. "Are you related to Georgette Leblanc, the singer?"

(T1) «شما با اون ژرژت لوبلان آوازه خون مربوط حسین؟»
(T2) «شما با خواننده ژورژت لبلانس نسبتی دارین؟»

In this example, the first translation is incomprehensible because of negative committed translation while free translation with positive effect makes the second translation comprehensible.

III. "Did I talk out loud just then?"

(T1) «من همین حالا قایم حرف زدم؟»
(T2) «داشتم الان تو خواب بلند حرف می زدم؟»

In this example, free translation with negative effect makes the first translation incomprehensible. However, committed translation with positive effect makes the second translation comprehensible.

IV. "But since a long time he is - muy flojo -, " Anselmo said. "He is very flaccid."

(T1 آنسلمو گفت اما خیلی وقته که muy flojo شده. خیلی شله
(T2 «ولی حالا خیلی بی کاره و تنبل شده»

In the first translation, negative foreignization made it incomprehensible. By contrast, in the second translation the translator employed positive domestication strategy to make the translation more comprehensible.

I. It had a funny name in Italian.

(T1 اسم ایتالیائی خوشمزه ای برایش انتخاب شده بود
(T2 یک اسم مضحک ایتالیایی هم روی آن گذاشته بودیم

Negative free translation makes the first translation incomprehensible. However, positive free translation makes the second translation comprehensible. In the case of the translations of the word "Italian" an archaic spelling was employed for its translation in T1 which is not common in today's language.

Pedagogical Implications

The study of the impacts of globalization on translation practices concentrated on the discussion of much-debated topic of domestication versus foreignization which was introduced by Venuti. However, the findings of this research indicated that globalization trend has included other strategies than domestication and foreignization. This research showed how translators take the liberty to apply the amalgam of strategies of domestication, foreignization, free translation and committed translation in order to translate the texts in such a way that no one can say it is inclined toward either sides. By this liberty, the newly introduced concept of glocalization and the space between the Source language and culture and target language and culture which was ignored by theoreticians and scholars was highlighted. Few studies which were done in Iranian Universities regarding the concept of globalization and translation concluded that the application of foreignization strategy in translation practices will make the translations globalized or internationalized. But as illustrated in this research both true foreignization and true domestication with positive effects will make the translation glocalized. In other words, the translations will not be inclined toward either sides. If the translators em-

ploy just foreignization strategy in a way that the translations become near other, the problem of incomprehensibility of the translation will be strengthened. If the translations become Near Self, again the problem of incomprehensibility will be increased.

This study will provide the liberty to the translators in order to employ all domestication, foreignization, free translation and committed translation in their translations, but they should consider their effects in the translation process in order to make the translations more comprehensible worldwide.

In this study not only the concept of glocalization was investigated in the translation of literary texts, but also it was predicted that the application of this concept will lead to introducing local cultures or even minor cultures to the world.

The results of this study can be applied to the translation of literary texts. The results of this research demonstrated that simple language of the translation by neutralizing the cultural differences lead to simplicity and comprehensibility of the translations.

At last, in the globalization era, applying the strategies of simplicity and neutrally-oriented translation will make translations simpler and more comprehensible. Considering the concept of globalization with controlled language which is simpler and more understandable for anyone will provide the opportunity to the Persian language and culture to be introduced worldwide. This in turn can be considered as an obstacle for the hegemony of English.

Conclusion

The corpus of the research covering 480 pairs of instances of two different translations of three novels *The Old Man and the Sea*, *For Whom the Bell Tolls* and *The Sun Also Rises* during two time spans of the second and the third waves of globalization were studied and answers to the research questions were provided. The analysis showed that globalization trend does influence the translation of literary texts over time - a result which was provided through the comparison of the translations of the mentioned novels done during the second and third waves of globalization. The comparison of the translations of the novels also demonstrated that the second set of translations was glocalized more properly than the first set of

translations. In other words, in the second set of translations, domestication, foreignization, free translation and committed translation either had only positive effects which means that translations were placed Far Self and Far Other (glocalization phase) or had more positive effects than the first set of translations.

This study also sought to detect the changes occurring in the strategies applied by the translators of the novels during the second and the third waves of globalization trend. Through each of the examined extreme-poles, several manifestations of globalization in the translation strategies employed by the translators of literary texts were distinguished. Considering the effects of domestication and free translation, application of these strategies with positive effects in the second translations led to efficient glocalization of the translations. Glocalization phase was considered in the space between Self and Other which illustrates that the local culture and the global culture are blended truly in a way that hardly anyone can say the translation is inclined toward either sides. As explained before, simplicity of the translations and neutrally-oriented translation strategies were employed more by the second group of translators. These strategies lead to simplicity and comprehensibility of the translations. But as illustrated in the previous chapter, culturally-oriented translation strategy and complexity leads to the incomprehensibility in the first set of translations.

Even though the model suggested that the process of globalization would lead to incomprehensibility of the translations, the analysis of the data illustrated that the process of globalization would lead to the comprehensibility of the translations by the application of simple language which could omit incompatible cultural items.

In the research, the most and the least frequently used strategies were also illustrated. The first most-frequently-used strategy resulting from globalization was simplicity at 91.95%. The second one was free translation at 70.02%, 65.24% of which had positive effects leading to glocalization of the translation. The least-frequently-used strategies resulting from globalization were domestication versus foreignization and free translation versus committed translation with negative effects. Negative committed translation was the least frequently used strategy (0.96%). Negative free translation (4.78%), negative domestication (4.88%), nega-

tive foreignization (4.88%) and complexity (8.05%) constituted high ratios in the first translations.

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