

Description of Some Norms of Iranian Literary Translators since the Beginning of the Persian Constitutional Revolution

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Abstract

Although translation is of a historical nature, research on its historical aspects, or the "historiography" of translation, is a relatively new debate, and so far, there has been little research in this regard compared to other areas of research. Therefore, it can be said that the state of translation history is not comparable with historiography in other disciplines. This research was conducted based on descriptive translation studies including norms and rules of translation, cultural repertoire, and corpus-based studies in translation. The purpose of this study was to describe the linguistic norms of three generations of literary translators in Iran. To this end, seven linguistic norms - intensifiers, Arabic vocabulary, syntactic calque, variety of adverbs describing reporting verbs, variety of reporting verbs, semicolon, and dash- in three corpora from three generations of literary translators after the constitutional revolution in Iran were investigated. The findings of this study showed that, over time, frequency of intensifiers, Arabic vocabulary, adverbs describing reporting verbs, reporting verbs other than "say", syntactic calque, semicolon, and dash have increased. The findings were analyzed based on the translation tradition, the repertoire of the Persian language, and capabilities of the three generations of literary translators.

Keywords: Corpus-Based Studies, Linguistic Norms, Literary Translators, Translation Historiography

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