

Translation as a tributary of the comparative literature

الترجمة كرافد من روافد الأدب المقارن

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Abstract

The work focus the important role of translation in the relations between peoples and the cultural and civilizational exchange between them, in addition to its role in comparative literature aimed to removing barriers between languages and ideas, without losing personality or civilizational identity and assimilation into the culture of others or excessive admiration for foreign literature, in addition to the need to pay attention to aspects of Multiple translation based on the goals of the translation itself, how to choose the materials to be translated, the translator's qualifications, the specifications of the reader for whom we are translating, the criteria for judging the translation, and others. As well as realizing the important role of translation in relations between peoples and the cultural and civilizational exchange between them, and calling for the need to pay attention to translation in all its aspects, especially in terms of objectives, how to choose the materials to be translated, the qualifications of the translator, the relationship of the translated text to the original from which it was translated, and the specifications of the reader we are translating. and the criteria for judging the translation, and determining whether the translation is a private work or a public service.

Keywords ; civilization - comparative studies- cultural exchange - literature - Translation

Résumé

Le travail met l'accent sur le rôle important de la traduction dans les relations entre les peuples et l'échange culturel et civilisationnel entre eux, en plus de son rôle dans la littérature comparée visant à supprimer les barrières entre les langues et les idées, sans perdre la personnalité ou l'identité civilisationnelle et l'assimilation à la culture des autres ou une admiration excessive pour la littérature étrangère, en plus de la nécessité de prêter attention aux aspects de la traduction multiple en fonction des objectifs de la traduction elle-même, de la manière de choisir les documents à traduire, des qualifications du traducteur, des spécifications du lecteur pour qui nous traduisons, les critères pour juger la traduction, etc. Outre la prise de conscience du rôle important de la traduction dans les relations entre les peuples et l'échange culturel et civilisationnel entre eux, et l'appel à la nécessité d'accorder une attention à la traduction dans tous ses aspects, notamment en termes d'objectifs, comment choisir les matériaux à traduits, les qualifications du traducteur, la relation entre le texte traduit et l'original à partir duquel il a été traduit et les

spécifications du lecteur que nous traduisons. et les critères pour juger la traduction et déterminer si la traduction est une œuvre privée ou un service public.

Mots clés : (civilisation - études comparées - échanges culturels - littérature - traduction)

الملخص

يركز العمل على الدور المهم للترجمة في العلاقات بين الشعوب والتبادل الثقافي والحضاري بينهم، بالإضافة إلى دورها في الأدب المقارن الهادف إلى إزالة الحواجز بين اللغات والأفكار، دون فقدان الشخصية أو الهوية الحضارية والاستيعاب الثقافي للأخرين أو الإعجاب المفرط بالأدب الأجنبي، بالإضافة إلى ضرورة الانتباه إلى جوانب الترجمة المتعددة بناءً على أهداف الترجمة نفسها، وكيفية اختيار المواد المراد ترجمتها، ومؤهلات المترجم، ومواصفات القارئ الذي نترجم له، ومعايير الحكم على الترجمة، وغيرها. وكذلك إدراك الدور المهم للترجمة في العلاقات بين الشعوب والتبادل الثقافي والحضاري بينهم، والدعوة إلى ضرورة الاهتمام بالترجمة من جميع جوانبها، خاصة من حيث الأهداف، وكيفية اختيار المواد المراد عرضها، ومؤهلات المترجم، وعلاقة النص المترجم بالأصل الذي تُرجم منه، ومواصفات القارئ الذي نترجمه. ومعايير الحكم على الترجمة وتحديد ما إذا كانت الترجمة عملاً خاصاً أم خدمة عامة.

الكلمات الدالة: أدب - حضارة - تبادل ثقافي - ترجمة - دراسات مقارنة.

Introduction

Critics and scholars of world literature and comparative literature are increasingly interested in literary translation and its phenomena related to global cultural interactions in our modern world after a long time of suspicious looking at translated literary and cultural literature, a view that was accompanied by parades of suspicious phrases, foremost of which is the saying of those who say: "Every translation is treason."

If we agree - from the beginning - that comparative literature, since its appearance in France in particular, has constituted a new stage in world literature, then the gradual development that this art has witnessed through its various schools and different curricula has allowed him to expand his studies across various fields, such as knowledge and philosophy. Belief, history, politics, and economics, so it has become in dire need of a means and tool to achieve its goals, which are mainly represented in defining the connections between literature and other fields of knowledge, as well as distinguishing between what is local and what is common human, in addition to its contribution to ridding peoples of narcissism in the field of literature. The different nationalities, and therefore he sought from the science of translation assistance in the desire to achieve the goals that he planned. How did translation contribute as a means to achieve the purposes of comparative literature? What are the points of agreement and difference between Maghreb literature on the one hand? What is its relationship to literature ?

At the outset, I acknowledge that, through these lines, I will seek to simplify what a number of researchers have mentioned in this regard, trying to focus on the contribution of translation in expanding the circle of literary cross-fertilization between nations and peoples, searching for the common in French Maghreb literature. But before all that, it is necessary to stop at some of the key terms, albeit briefly.

1. Idiomatic Concepts

1.1 Comparative Literature: Most of the studies that have been completed in this regard confirm that comparative literature is contested by various definitions, and a unified definition has not been approved, despite its practice for more than a century. Therefore, it does not yet have a simple and definitive definition. But this does not preclude giving it a general definition that does not detract from other definitions, and thus comparative literature is the study of literature beyond the borders of a country, as it is a comparison of areas of human expression. The lexical “is the comparison between the literatures or writers of one linguistic group or different linguistic groups through the study of literary influences that transcend linguistic, sexual and political borders, such as the romantic school in different literatures”¹.

1.2 Translation: What has been said about the concept of comparative literature, in terms of its many definitions and its complexity, with the different schools and curricula that have taken care of it, is a matter that is completely applicable to translation. Although there are no rules to control it or laws to govern it, and until recently there were conflicting opinions about the approval of a final definition of this concept without being resolved in that, and the large number of definitions is due to various reasons, including the link of translation to various fields, including literature, politics, science and philosophy, and I can mention here a definition of the writer “Jeremy.” Mendy,” he says: “As for the term translation, it has many connotations... The translation process between two different written languages requires that the translator convert an original text written in the original verbal language, into a text written in a different verbal language.”² It is also divided into many categories, Jakobson summarizes it in his leading article in this section “On the Linguistic Aspects of Translation” in:

1.2.1 Implicit linguistic translation, or paraphrasing: It is the interpretation of verbal signs by other signs in the same language.

1.2.2 Interlinguistic translation: translation in its narrow sense, where verbal signs are interpreted in another language.

1.2.3 Inter-semiotic translation, or functional exchange: It is the interpretation of verbal signs with other signs that belong to non-verbal sign systems³.

1.2.4 The common factor: the difference in language, culture, geographical borders and other elements that make up the human identity, does not prevent the existence of common points between nations and civilizations, at the level of literature, science and other fields. Of the etiquettes in these countries and comparing them to each other, and without translation, we would not have been able to reach this common link between the Maghreb and the French.

2. Comparative literature and translation from one bank to another

It is obvious that translation is one of the largest gateways through which sciences, knowledge and cultures pass from one language to another, and from one geographical area to another in 1828⁴, a tool to search for threads of connection between the literatures and cultures of peoples, and here I will first stand with the common in Maghreb comparative literary writings, before looking for their connection with Western and French writings in particular. The common denominator between comparative literary writings Maghreb literature was not isolated from language, culture, politics, history and geography... Going back to the stage of Western colonialism and beyond, we find that Maghreb literature has mimicked world literature due to the richness of its content and the diversity of its languages between Arabic, Berber and French in particular. Although Arabic (the mother tongue) remains the strongest among all the languages of written Maghreb literature⁵. The reason for this, in my opinion, is due to two main things; The first is that writing in the Arabic language contributes to expanding the circle of readers at the level of the geographical borders of the Maghreb countries. Which brings together the Maghreb countries increases the value of this content. Thus, interest in Maghreb literature was born, and thus the search for common links between Maghreb literature, without forgetting the points of difference, which do not detract from the value of this common, but rather increase it in strength and richness. This richness in Maghreb literature is represented, as Rihani says, “in the geographical distribution of this literature, according to which Tunisia became the capital of poetry in the Maghreb, and Algeria the capital of the novel, while Morocco became the capital of the short story and the very short story⁶.”

3.Comparative literature and the human dimension

Comparative studies have always posed a challenge to researchers in this field, due to what they seek to link between different cultures and civilizations. Literature, as part of these studies, has received the most attention; Where researchers called to make comparative literature a window through which we look at what was produced in all cosmic countries, and to try to search for points of sharing and difference in a desire to move from what is local and national to what is common human.

The dialectical relationship between Arabic literature and its Western counterpart has emerged in the literary arena. We often read in Arab libraries books and creations of Arab books written in a foreign language, especially French and English ones. There is room - here - to mention the arguments on which each party relied.

In connection with the topic, I would like to stand with two of the most famous novels written in France and Morocco. The first is the translated “Les Miserables” novel by the French Writer Victor Hugo, and the second is the novel “The Bare Bread” by Moroccan writer Mohamed Choukri, in order to investigate some of the connections that unite The two novels through their human dimension.

It is true that between the two novels is more than a century old, but this does not prevent us from observing the threads of the human dimension within the two novels. If, in his book, Victor Hugo presented us with an area of the tragic events that France witnessed in the period of the revolution and after, which is manifested in poverty, misery, tyranny, oppression and injustice experienced by the rural French citizen, and the accompanying deterioration of economic and social conditions, due to the emergence of the bourgeois class, All of this led to the spread of crimes such as looting and theft, and consequently entering prison ... to other events that are difficult to be aware of, but a deep look at the novel reveals its human dimension in all its manifestations, as the societal contradictions and the accompanying feelings of pain, love and injustice all contributed to presenting an image of French at that point⁷.

As for Muhammad Shukri, the events of his novel are not humanly distant from what came in Les Miserables, despite the distance of time and place and even the characters and sometimes the way of narration, this does not prevent us from revealing the threads of the connection between the two novels, as we mentioned with Hugo, Shukri has traveled with us through “The Bare Bread” To hidden worlds of darkness and suffering, he portrayed to us a Moroccan society during the period of the Spanish colonization of northern Morocco and beyond, and the events it witnessed surrounded by grief from all sides. Poverty, exclusion and marginalization, in addition to that, Shukri exposed the hidden by monitoring that authoritarian and violent relationship between men and women.

Thus, it seems to me through this reading that a link between the French novel and its Moroccan counterpart can be called the human dimension and its manifestations. Local national literature to what is global common that brings together human beings.

4. Comparative Literature and Translation

Serious follow-up to the movement of translating foreign literatures, and studies of inter- and external cultural relations provide countless examples that show that what Hilal longed for from the necessity of the student to read the various texts in their original languages, a shadow of beautiful dreams that are difficult to achieve⁸. Of them, they are fluent in many different languages, and despite having adequate knowledge in the field of researchers' relations with foreign languages, it is noted that the scientific reference that is intertwined with literary translations dominates widely, even if the observer notes the prevalence of the phenomenon of translation from an intermediate language, adding to the complex issue, a tangle of threads, Each requires special careful consideration.

It has become clear to many contemporary researchers the importance of the role of translation in the exchange of influence between world languages, which prompted some of them to strengthen the directions of its study in the curricula of comparative literature and aspects of its issues and phenomena related to its fields. This tendency was confirmed to appreciate the role of translation in the field of literary and cultural interaction between world literatures⁹, so that its study, in a systematic manner consistent with studying the issues and phenomena of this field, became a necessity. Means of renaissance and progress. It is a field of knowledge studied by comparative literature, because it is one of the means of global literatures affecting each other, rather the most important means because one of the requirements of the researcher in comparative literature is to master at least one foreign language fully.

5. Conclusion

The literature of every nation is not limited to literature originally written in the national language, but includes translated literature.

Translation is a means of communication between peoples by contributing to the promotion of thought human being by transferring it to languages other than his own. It is also a saving agent for culture from drowning, burning, and destruction, loss, marginalization, and exclusion because it contains banks of human knowledge and cultural history. If it weren't for the translation Hebrew for the works of the Arab philosopher Ibn Rushd, the "Averroistic philosophy" would be lost forever. And still movement translation is an effective means of

knowing the other, which is in itself an attempt to know oneself and enlighten what is safe dark areas revealed by eraser

In sum, the translation process remains an indispensable process, as it is the bridge that connects between peoples and the main engine of interaction between cultures, and works on the development, growth and exchange of ideas and achievements. Thus, no dialogue or cultural exchange can be achieved without a serious translation movement and effective. We need to activate the translation process, which has become the mainstay cultural, especially as we are coping with the era of globalization, and we cannot remain marginalized, but we must revive translation as it was, or more, to Aa, the only way and the best way to make peoples.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares that he has no conflict of interest

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⁵Malika Farihi, *Comparative Literature, Origin and Development*, p 52.

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⁷Jach C. Richard, *Theodore Stephane Rodgers: Approaches and Methods in language teaching*, Cambridge UK, Cambridge University Press, 2nd edition

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⁹Ibid.

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