

## “Domestication” Reflected in Literary Translation: The English Translation of Hedayat’s Blind Owl

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Drawing mainly on Hatim and Mason’s (1990, 1991, & 1997) theoretical framework for the analysis and assessment of translated works, which deals with the sets of constraints relating to *genre*, *discourse*, and *text* as semiotic systems within which the expression of ideology occurs, Mason (1994), and Calzada Pérez’s (2002) critical framework for translational phenomena, this paper investigates ideological aspects of literary translations by specifically focusing on the analysis of the textual features of a literary source text (i.e., Hedayat’s *Bouf-e Kour*, a novel originally produced in Persian in 1937) and its corresponding translated target text (i.e., *The Blind Owl*, rendered into English by D. P. Costello in 1957). The study has mainly focused on those features of the target text that may be considered as representations of “domestication”, in the sense of the dichotomy originally proposed by Schleiermacher (1813). The extent to which such instances may be regarded as manifestations of ideological orientations by the translator has been the concern of the study.

The reason why a Persian source text and its translated English version have been chosen for comparison is to test the hypothesis that the present status of English as a “dominant” language, associated primarily with a dominant culture (i.e. Anglo-American culture), serves as a motive for translators into English to appeal to a “domesticating” strategy (see, for example, Venuti, 1995). The study finally comes up with the conclusion that the target text may be categorized among “domesticating translations”.

### ■ Biodata

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