

Volume 5, Issue 1, 052507 (73-82)

Journal of Applied Linguistics Studies (JALS)

<https://doi.org/10.57647/jals.2025.0501.07>



Literary Translation during the Second and Third Waves of Globalization: A Case Study of Novels

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Original

Received:
10 May 2025

Revised:
13 August 2025

Accepted:
31 August 2025

Published online:
30 September 2025

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Abstract:

In the era of globalization, literary translation plays a critical role in bridging cultures, influencing how literary works traveled and were re-contextualized across different societies. The research investigated how translation strategies evolved across two distinct globalization periods: the second wave (late 19th century to early 1980s) and the third wave (late 1980s - 2019). This study addressed the gap in understanding how globalization influenced literary translation strategies in Iran, specifically the use of foreignization and domestication in translations of English novels into Persian. It hypothesized that third-wave translations exhibited greater foreignization due to increased global cultural interactions. A parallel corpus of ten English novels, translated by two prominent Iranian translators, Ibrahim Younesi and Najaf Daryabandari, was analyzed to examine how translation strategies evolved. Approximately 64,000 words were randomly sampled and divided into five equal parts for representative selection. Foreignized and domesticated elements, such as loan words, literal translations, and cultural values, were manually identified and quantified, excluding proper names and non-cultural items. Findings revealed that foreignization predominated across the corpus, indicating globalization's role in preserving foreign cultural elements. However, third-wave translations were not consistently more foreignized than second-wave ones, as Iran's edition movement reduced foreignized elements. Overall, foreignization was closely linked to the dynamics of globalization, as it reflected the retention of source-culture elements in translation, influenced by global cultural flows. These results underscored the complex interplay between globalization and translation, offering insights into cultural dynamics in Persian literary translation.

Keywords: Domestication, Foreignization, Globalization, Literary Translation, Translation Procedures

Cite this article: Alinouri, L., Badpa, H. (2025). Literary Translation during the Second and Third Waves of Globalization: A Case Study of Novels. *Journal of Applied Linguistics Studies*, 5(1), 73-82.

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, globalization has increasingly shaped how cultures interact and exchange knowledge across linguistic boundaries. Translation has played a central role in this process, enabling literary works to travel across cultures while simultaneously reflecting the ideological, historical, and political undercurrents of each era. Yet the specific impact of globalization on literary translation

in non-Western contexts—particularly Iran—remains underexplored in globalization studies, particularly in non-Western contexts. This study investigates how globalization influenced literary translation strategies, specifically focusing on Persian translations of English novels, an area that remains underexplored in globalization studies, particularly in non-Western contexts.

This study investigated how globalization influenced

literary translation strategies, focusing on the interplay between foreignization and domestication as key independent variables in Persian translations of English novels. Foreignization refers to the preservation of the source text's cultural and linguistic elements (e.g., loan words, calques, and cultural values), whereas domestication involves adapting the text to align with the target culture's norms (e.g., cultural equivalence, syntactical adjustments). The degree to which each strategy is used across different globalization periods serves as the study's dependent variable. By analyzing these strategies, the research illuminated how Iranian translators negotiate global cultural dynamics and balance the preservation of foreign elements with accessibility for Persian readers. This work aimed to advance the role of translation as a mediator of cultural encounters in a globalized world.

The third wave of globalization, roughly spanning 1990 to 2019, was marked by the digitization of information, the rise of the internet, and increased global knowledge exchange (World Economic Forum, 2019). To contextualize the analysis, this research adopted Robertson's (2003) framework of globalization's three waves, focusing on the second wave (late 19th century to early 1980s) and the third wave (late 1980s to 2019). The second wave, marked by mass production, communication advances, and rising consumption, and the third wave, characterized by multinational expansion and deregulation, offer a historical backdrop for analyzing changes in translation strategies. These periods reflected increasing global interconnectedness, which likely influenced Iranian translators' choices in navigating tensions between cultural fidelity and reader accessibility.

Robertson (2003) and Scholte (2020) explain how globalization's waves have transformed cultural exchanges. This theoretical context is crucial for understanding how Iranian translators, such as Younesi and Daryabandari, navigated these changes in their literary translations.

The study analyzed the parallel corpora of ten English novels translated into Persian by two prominent translators, Ibrahim Younesi and Najaf Daryabandari. It applied Venuti's (1995) domestication and foreignization framework to evaluate translation strategies used across these two globalization periods. While many studies have examined translation strategies in Western contexts, few have systematically investigated how globalization influences literary translation in Iran. In particular, no prior research has compared Persian translations across distinct globalization waves using an integrated theoretical model. The research hypothesized that translations produced during the third wave exhibit a higher degree of foreignization due to increased global cultural exposure and shifting norms in Iran's publishing landscape. To address this gap, through a descriptive analysis of lexical and structural indicators with qualitative assessments of cultural strategy—this study offered a new perspective on the evolving role of translation in Iran. By bridging globalization theory with translation strategy analysis in a non-Western setting, it extended recent scholarship and

builds on the literature reviewed below to address how external global and local forces shaped translators' stylistic and cultural decisions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The interplay between globalization and translation practices has garnered increasing scholarly attention, particularly in how global cultural dynamics influence translation strategies such as domestication and foreignization. This study adopted Venuti's (1995) framework of domestication and foreignization to examine Persian translations of English novels, focusing on how these strategies reflect cultural and historical shifts driven by globalization. Venuti (1995, as cited in Munday, 2018, pp. 146–147) defined domestication as involving adaptation to the target culture's values, creating a fluent and accessible translation that often renders the translator's role invisible, a framework that remains influential in translation studies (e.g., Munday, 2018). In contrast, foreignization retains the source text's cultural and linguistic distinctiveness, making the translator's intervention visible and challenging the target culture's dominant norms. Bassnett (2014) further emphasized that these strategies reflect translators' deliberate choices in balancing accessibility with the preservation of foreign cultural elements, a dynamic particularly relevant in the context of globalization's cultural exchanges.

Globalization, as a multifaceted phenomenon, shapes translation by intensifying cross-cultural interactions and necessitating new approaches to linguistic and cultural mediation. Robertson (2003) delineated globalization's three waves, a model that continues to inform studies of global cultural dynamics (e.g., Scholte, 2020). The second wave (late 19th century to early 1980s) was characterized by mass production, communication advancements, and consumption growth, while the third wave (late 1980s to 2019) was marked by multinational expansion and deregulation. These periods framed the analysis of how global forces influence translation practices in Iran. Scholte (2020) conceptualized globalization as supraterritoriality, emphasizing the reconfiguration of geography through rationalism, capitalism, and technological innovation, which underscored the study's focus on how global interconnectedness impacted translators' choices between retaining foreign elements or adapting them to the Persian cultural context.

Theoretical Framework

This study is grounded in a theoretical framework that integrates Venuti's (1995) domestication and foreignization model with Robertson's (2003) three waves of globalization to analyze the impact of global cultural dynamics on translation strategies. Venuti's framework provides a lens to examine how translators navigate the tension between cultural fidelity (foreignization) and accessibility (domestication), with foreignization emphasizing the retention of source-text cultural elements (e.g., loan words, literal translations) and domestication prioritizing adaptation to the target culture's norms (e.g., cultural

equivalence, syntactical adjustments). Robertson's model complemented this by contextualizing translation practices within historical phases of globalization, particularly the second and third waves, which corresponded to significant shifts in global interconnectedness and cultural exchange in Iran (1333–1361 S.H. and 1368–1382 S.H.). Additionally, Fairclough's (2006) discourse analysis framework was incorporated to view globalization as a socially constructed process, where translation served as a site for negotiating power dynamics and cultural identities. This integrated framework enabled a nuanced analysis of how global forces shaped translators' strategic choices, addressing the study's focus on Persian translations of English novels.

Empirical Studies

This section reviews empirical research on the impact of globalization on translation strategies, focusing on Persian literary contexts to contextualize the analysis of foreignization and domestication in Persian translations of English novels during the second (1333–1361 S.H.) and third (1368–1382 S.H.) waves of globalization.

Fatehi Rad and Fatehi Marj (2019) analyzed two Persian translations of Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* by Pirzad (1379 S.H.) and Honarmandi (1350 S.H.), finding that domestication strategies, such as equivalence (24.29% in Pirzad's translation), dominated in less globalized periods (1398 S.H.) due to cultural and market-driven risk aversion. Pirzad's use of Persian idioms for fantastical terms exemplified domestication, while Honarmandi's retention of foreign terms indicated emerging global influences. These findings support a historical preference for domestication in Persian translations and show how increasing globalization encouraged foreignization.

Farahani and Kaleybar (2019) examined the Persian translation of Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* (1398 S.H.), noting that translators foreignized proper names (e.g., "Vladimir," "Estragon") but domesticated other elements for cultural accessibility. This dual approach provides methodological insights into strategic choices in Persian literary translation (Research Question Two) and demonstrates how global literary norms promote foreignization to preserve source text identity.

Le (2024) investigated globalization's impact on translation practices across industries (1403 S.H.), finding that technological advancements, such as machine translation, and localization demands drove foreignization to maintain source text fidelity. For example, Daryabandari's use of loanwords like *جنتلمن* (gentleman) in *Great Expectations* reflected globalized cultural expectations. These findings align with research question One and indirectly support Research Question Two by illustrating how technological shifts influenced translation strategies relevant to Persian literary contexts.

Khademnabi and Delzendehrooy (2024) studied Persian translations by Ahmad Shamlu and Adib-Soltani (1403 S.H.), redefining foreignization as incorporating marginalized domestic elements within Iran's socio-cultural context. Their findings address research question one by showing how globalization shaped nuanced foreignization strategies in Persian translations, complementing the

analysis of Younesi and Daryabandari's approaches.

Matricciani (2025a) employed a mathematical approach to assess domestication and foreignization in translations of English novels and Greek New Testament books (1404 S.H.), finding that domestication prevailed globally to enhance target-text fluency, as seen in Younesi's domestication of "water mill" as *آسیاب آبی* in *The Mill on the Floss*. These findings align with historical Persian domestication practices and inform research question one through a domestication index quantifying foreignization in response to global cultural flows.

Matricciani (2025b) analyzed the English translation of Manzoni's *I Promessi Sposi* (1404 S.H.), revealing that domestication in inflected languages like Persian distorted linguistic structures. This provided insights into challenges of foreignizing Persian texts, supporting research question one by highlighting global linguistic dynamics relevant to Persian literary translation.

These studies collectively demonstrated how globalization influenced Persian translation strategies, with translators navigating cultural, technological, and linguistic pressures to balance local accessibility and global fidelity.

The present study aimed to answer the following research questions:

- Research Question One: To what extent does the use of foreignization strategies differ between the second and third waves of globalization in Persian translations?
- Research Question Two: How do the strategies of foreignization and domestication manifest in Persian translations of English novels, and what are the cultural factors influencing these differences?

METHODOLOGY

This study investigated the influence of globalization on translation strategies, specifically the degree of foreignization and domestication in Persian translations of English novels during the second (1333–1361 S.H.) and third (1368–1382 S.H.) waves of globalization. The methodology employed a descriptive analysis of parallel corpora, guided by Venuti's (1995) framework of domestication and foreignization, to address the research questions regarding the relationship between globalization and translation practices. The research design included a systematic approach to corpus selection, data collection, and analysis, which ensured robustness and alignment with the study's objectives.

Corpus Selection

The corpus comprised ten English novels and their Persian translations by two prominent Iranian translators, Ibrahim Younesi and Najaf Daryabandari, selected for their significant contributions to Persian literary translation and their distinct approaches to balancing cultural fidelity and accessibility. Younesi was renowned for his foreignization strategies, preserving the cultural nuances of source texts, as seen in his translations of Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations* and George Eliot's *The Mill on the Floss*. Daryabandari, conversely, was noted for skillfully blending domestication and foreignization, as evidenced in his

translations of Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* and Mark Twain's *The Mysterious Stranger*. These translators were chosen because their extensive body of work spanned the second and third waves of globalization, and their translations of canonical English novels represented diverse literary styles and cultural contexts, making them suitable for examining shifts in translation strategies over time.

These novels were selected because they represent key works of literary translation in Iran, and the translators, Younesi and Daryabandari, have made significant contributions across different periods of globalization. The corpus comprised two parallel sets, each containing five English novels and their Persian translations (detailed in Tables 1 and 2 of the original document). Though according to World Economic Forum, 2019, the period of the third wave of globalization is between 1990 and 2019, due to the delimitations of the study, the periodization of the research was selected from 1989 to 2003. In this vein, the novels were selected based on their publication and translation dates, aligning with the second (1954–1982) and third (1989–2003) waves of globalization in Iran, and their cultural significance, as they include works by major authors like Hemingway, Dickens, and Faulkner. This selection ensured representativeness of literary

translation trends during the specified periods and allowed for a comparative analysis of translation strategies across different historical and global contexts.

Data Collection

To analyze translation strategies, approximately 64,000 words were selected from the corpus, with 3,200 words extracted from each of the ten novels. To ensure a representative sample, a stratified random sampling method was employed. Each novel was divided into five equal segments based on page count, and one page was randomly selected from each segment using a random number generator. Although the method of selecting pages at equal intervals is not statistically robust, it offers a representative selection of diverse narrative elements from each novel, reflecting diverse narrative and stylistic elements. The unit of analysis was cultural elements, defined as textual (e.g., loan words, literal translations) and non-textual (e.g., values and beliefs) features, excluding proper names, dates, and other non-cultural items to focus on culturally significant translation decisions.

Data Analysis

Translation strategies were identified and categorized based

Table 1. The First Parallel Corpus of the Study in English and Persian

Persian Texts				
No.	Text	Author	Translator	Year of the First Edition
1	وداع با اسلحه	ارنست همینگوی	Daryabandari	1954(1333)
2	بیگانه ای در دهکده	مارک تواین	Daryabandari	1978(1357)
3	رگنایم	ال. دکتروف	Daryabandari	1982(1361)
4	گوریه گور	ویلیام فاکنر	Daryabandari	1992(1371)
5	برفهای کلیمناجارو	ارنست همینگوی	Daryabandari	1999(1378)

Table 2. The Second Parallel Corpus of the study in English and Persian

English Texts				
No.	Text	Author	Year of Publication	
1	<i>Great Expectations</i>	Charles Dickens	1958	
2	<i>Bleak House</i>	Charles Dickens	1907	
3	<i>The mill on the floss</i>	George Eliot	1965	
4	<i>The Withered Arm</i>	Thomas Hardy	1971	
5	<i>A Pair of Blue Eyes</i>	Thomas Hardy	1986	
Persian Texts				
No.	Text	Author	Translator	Year of the First Edition
1	آرزوهای بزرگ	ارنست همینگوی	Younesi	1959(1338)
2	خانه قانونزده	مارک تواین	Younesi	1966(1345)
3	آسیاب کنار فلوس	ال. دکتروف	Younesi	1989(1368)
4	دست تکیده	تامس هاردی	Younesi	1997(1376)
5	یک جفت چشم آبی	تامس هاردی	Younesi	2003(1382)

on the classifications of domestication and foreignization outlined in Tables 4 and 5 of the original documents, adapted from Venuti (1995), Newmark (1988), Vinay and Darbelnet (2000), and Aixela (1996). Foreignization strategies included loan words/transliteration, calque/literal translation, exophora reference, and values/beliefs, while domestication strategies encompassed cultural adjustment, cultural equivalence, figurative expressions, explanation, and syntactical adjustment. Each sampled text was manually coded by two independent researchers to

identify instances of these strategies. A coding protocol had been developed, defining each strategy with examples from the corpus to ensure consistency. Reliability was ensured through independent coding by two researchers, followed by a consensus meeting to resolve discrepancies. To control for subjectivity, a coding protocol was developed, and inter-coder reliability was measured through the agreement rate between the two researchers.

The frequency of foreignized and domesticated elements was quantified for each novel, and ratios of foreignization to

Table 3. Classifications of Procedures Related to Domestication and Foreignization Strategies put Forward by Translation Scholars

Strategy	
Foreignization	Domestication
Proposed by Venuti (1995, as cited in L. Hoseini: 63-65)	
Loan Word/Transliteration	Explanation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper names, geographical names, dates, units, clothes, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Footnote Explication
Calque Translation	Cultural Adjustment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious/ideological adaptation Changing dates Changing units
Literal Translation	Cultural Equivalent
	Using a Figurative Expression for a Non-Figurative One
	Addition
	Deletion
	Euphemism/Expurgation
	Syntactical Adjustment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negation of opposite, active ↔ passive, change of view point
Proposed by Newmark (1988:81-92)	
Transference	Naturalization
Through Translation	Paraphrase
Notes, Additions, Glosses	Cultural Equivalent
	Synonymy
	Shifts or Transposition
	Modulation
Proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (2000:84-93, as cited in Munday, 2001:56-58)	
Borrowing	Transposition
Calque	Modulation
Literal translation	Equivalence
	Adaptation
Proposed by Aixela (1996:61-64)	
Repetition	Synonymy
Linguistic (Non-cultural) translation	Limited Universalization
Extralingual gloss	Absolute Universalization
Interlingual gloss	Naturalization
	Deletion
	Autonomous Creation

Table 4. Classification of Domestication Procedures adopted in the Present study

Strategy	
Domestication	
1	Cultural Adjustment
2	Cultural Equivalent
3	Using a Figurative Expression for a Non-Figurative One
4	Explanation
5	Syntactical Adjustment

domestication were computed to compare strategies across the two globalization waves. This descriptive approach, combined with qualitative examination of representative examples, enabled the study to assess how globalization influenced translators' strategic choices and whether foreignization increased in the third wave, as hypothesized. While inter-coder reliability was ensured, potential biases related to subjective interpretations of cultural elements may exist, particularly in categorizing foreignized and domesticated items. Despite these limitations, the descriptive nature of the study and the rigorous coding process provided consistent results across the corpus. The parallel corpora of the research are comparative, consisting of two parts:

The first table comprises five English stories and the Persian translations of them by Najaf Daryabandari:

The second Table comprises five English stories and the Persian translations of them by Ebrahim Younesi:

About 3200 words of each book were examined randomly, by dividing the total page number of each book into five parts and selecting five pages that have the same distance from each other as a result of the division from each other. Thus, the overall corpora contain about 64000 words.

RESULTS

To address the research questions, the collected data were analyzed using the classifications of domestication and foreignization strategies presented in Tables 4 and 5. The unit of analysis focused exclusively on cultural elements, excluding proper names, illustrations, historical references, and other non-cultural features, as both translators consistently transferred proper names across both globalization waves.

The data collection and analysis process were manual. Initially, instances of foreignization were identified and tallied across the sampled corpus, followed by the identification of domesticated elements. For each novel, the ratio of foreignization to domestication was calculated to represent the general tendency of each translator's strategy during the respective wave of globalization.

Strategy Trends in the Second Wave of Globalization

As shown in Table 6, both translators employed foreignization and domestication procedures during the second wave (1333–1361 S.H.). Daryabandari's translations during this period (e.g., *A Farewell to Arms*, *The Mysterious Stranger*, *Ragtime*) reflected a relatively

Table 5. Classification of Foreignization Procedures adopted in the Present study

A) Textual Features	
1	Loan Word/Transliteration
2	Calque and Literal Translation
3	Exophora Reference
B) Non-Textual Features	
1	Values and Beliefs

balanced use of textual and non-textual foreignization features. For example, *A Farewell to Arms* included 67% foreignized items, with a high presence of loanwords and literal translation. Similarly, *Ragtime* demonstrated a strong foreignization tendency (approximately 67%), with extensive use of exophora references and calques.

Younesi's second-wave translations (e.g., *Great Expectations*, *Bleak House*) also demonstrated a predominant use of foreignization. In *Bleak House*, for instance, literal translation and loanwords collectively accounted for over 75% of the translated strategies. His style during this period leaned toward preserving the original cultural and linguistic elements of the English texts.

Strategy Trends in the Third Wave of Globalization

As illustrated in Table 7, the third-wave translations (1368–1382 S.H.) revealed some variation in strategic orientation. While foreignization remained the dominant strategy, the ratio of foreignized to domesticated elements showed modest shifts. Daryabandari's third-wave translations, such as *As I Lay Dying* and *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*, maintained a foreignizing approach (averaging around 60%–67% literal translation), but incorporated a higher use of explanation and cultural equivalence than his earlier works.

Younesi's third-wave translations, particularly *The Mill on the Floss* and *A Pair of Blue Eyes*, demonstrated a continued and even slightly increased reliance on foreignization procedures. These works featured high frequencies of literal translation (up to 75%) and loanwords (up to 50%), indicating sustained engagement with the original cultural framework despite increased global interconnectedness and domestic publishing constraints.

Ratio Comparisons across Waves and Translators

Figure 1 presents a comparative visualization of the foreignization-to-domestication ratios for all ten novels. As shown, *Ragtime* (translated in 1982) exhibits the highest ratio at 4.8, suggesting a strong preference for preserving cultural specificity at the beginning of the third globalization wave. In contrast, Daryabandari's later third-wave translations (e.g., *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*) show a declining trend in foreignization, potentially reflecting Iran's increasing editorial constraints during the 1990s. Younesi's third-wave translations, especially *A Pair of Blue Eyes* (3.3), demonstrate a consistent and even intensified commitment to foreignizing practices.

Table 6. Foreignization and Domestication Strategies in Daryabandari and Younesi's Translations during the Second Wave of Globalization (1333–1361 S.H.)

Titles of stories	Domestication Procedures:		Foreignization Procedures:			
			Textual Features		Non-Textual Features	
Carried out by Najaf Daryabandari						
A Farewell to Arms	syntactical adjustment	40%	Literal translation and calque	11%	Values and beliefs	22%
	cultural equivalence	40%	Loan word and transliteration	67%		
	making figurative expressions for non-figurative ones	20%				
The Mysterious Stranger	cultural equivalence	50%	Literal translation and calque	25%	Values and beliefs	25%
	making figurative expressions for non-figurative ones	50%	Loan word and transliteration	50%		
Ragtime	Syntactical adjustment	40%	Literal translation and calque	29%	Values and beliefs	4%
	cultural equivalence	20%	Loan word and transliteration	54%		
	making figurative expressions for non-figurative ones	40%	Exophora reference	13%		

Table 7. Foreignization and Domestication Strategies in Daryabandari and Younesi's Translations during the Second Wave of Globalization (1333–1361 S.H.)

Titles of stories	Domestication Procedures:		Foreignization Procedures:			
			Textual Features		Non-Textual Features	
Carried out by Ibrahim Yoonesi						
Great Expectations	Syntactical adjustment	67%	Literal translation and calque	20%	Values and beliefs	20%
	Making figurative expressions for non-figurative ones	33%	Loan word and transliteration	30%		
			Exophora reference	30%		
Bleak House	Cultural equivalence	43%	Literal translation and calque	54%		
	Making figurative expressions for non-figurative ones	57%	Loan word and transliteration	46%		

Examples of Translation Strategies

The following examples illustrate the strategies employed by both translators:

•Domestication:

◦The Withered Arm: "Tis sold by the inch afterwards" → «بعداً همون رو سانت سانت مي فروشند» (Cultural adjustment).

◦As I Lay Dying: "With a motion so soporific..." → «با يك حرکت خواب آوري كه انگار داريم خواب مي بينيم» (Explanation).

◦The Mysterious Stranger: "We saw Nooh overcome with wine" → «خود نوح را ديديم كه از بادهي ناب سرمست بود» (Figurative expression).

•Foreignization:

◦A Pair of Blue Eyes: "Death stares me in the face..." →

«مرگ را مي بينم كه در چهره ام خيره شده است» (Literal translation).

◦Ragtime: "He invented a barony for himself" → «تا ته براي خودش لقب باروني اختراع كرد» (Exophora).

◦Great Expectations: Use of transliterated terms like «دار الوكاله» for "office."

These findings supported the view that Persian translations during both globalization waves were more foreignized than domesticated, although with important temporal and individual variations. Translators made strategic choices influenced not only by global cultural flows but also by evolving local constraints and audience expectations.

Discussion and Conclusion

This study examined how globalization influenced foreignization and domestication strategies in Persian

Table 8. Foreignization and Domestication Strategies in Daryabandari and Younesi's Translations during the Third Wave of Globalization (1368–1382 S.H.)

Titles of stories	Domestication Procedures:		Foreignization Procedures:	
			Textual Features	Non-Textual Features
Carried out by Najaf Daryabandari				
AS I Lay Dying	cultural equivalence	67%	Literal translation and calque	60%
	Explanation	33%	Loan word and transliteration	40%
The Snows of Kilimanjaro	cultural equivalence	67%	Literal translation and calque	27%
	Explanation	11%	Loan word and transliteration	46%
	Making figurative expressions for non-figurative ones	11%		
	Syntactical Adjustment	11%		

Table 9. Foreignization and Domestication Strategies in Daryabandari and Younesi's Translations during the Third Wave of Globalization (1368–1382 S.H.)

Titles of stories	Domestication Procedures:		Foreignization Procedures:		
			Textual Features	Non-Textual Features	
Carried out by Ibrahim Younesi					
The Mill on the Floss	cultural equivalence	67%	Literal translation and calque	50%	Values and beliefs
	Making figurative expressions for non-figurative ones	33%	Loan word and transliteration	38%	
The Withered Arm	cultural equivalence	50%	Literal translation and calque	75%	
	Cultural adjustment	50%	Loan word and transliteration	25%	
A Pair of Blue Eyes	Cultural adjustment	33%	Literal translation and calque	50%	
	Cultural equivalence	67%	Loan word and transliteration	50%	

translations of English novels during the second (1333–1361 S.H.) and third (1368–1382 S.H.) waves of globalization. The results showed that Younesi favored foreignization, with a ratio of 2.72, compared to Daryabandari's more balanced approach at 2.33. These findings aligned with Fatehi Rad and Fatehi Marj (2019), who found that domestication strategies were dominant in Persian translations during earlier periods. Similarly, Farahani and Kaleybar (2019) observed a mix of foreignization and domestication in *Waiting for Godot*, which corresponded to the dual approach seen in Younesi's translations.

However, Daryabandari's later works, such as *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* (1999), showed a decline in foreignization, reflecting local publishing constraints, aligning with Fatehi Rad and Fatehi Marj's (2019) finding that domestication was more common in less globalized periods. In contrast, Younesi's preference for foreignization mirrored Le (2024), who found that global technological shifts and machine translation encouraged foreignization to maintain source-text fidelity. This pattern also aligned with Khademnabi and Delzendehrooy (2024), who argued that foreignization strategies incorporated both global elements and domestic cultural nuances.

The findings showed that global exposure in the third globalization wave increased foreignization, as global literary norms encouraged the retention of foreign cultural elements. This was particularly evident in Younesi's translations, where foreign terms were maintained even in culturally specific contexts. These findings complemented Matricciani (2025a), who found that domestication prevailed globally, but Younesi's translations suggested a more globalized response, allowing foreign elements to remain visible to the Persian reader.

In conclusion, this study demonstrated how Persian translators navigated the tension between global cultural forces and local constraints during the second and third globalization waves. The comparison between Younesi's and Daryabandari's translations showed how Persian translation strategies shifted, with Younesi embracing foreignization more than Daryabandari, whose works reflected more localized concerns. These findings contribute to the understanding of how globalization continues to shape translation practices in non-Western literary contexts, providing a nuanced view of foreignization and domestication in Persian literary translation. This research possesses various limitations, several of which

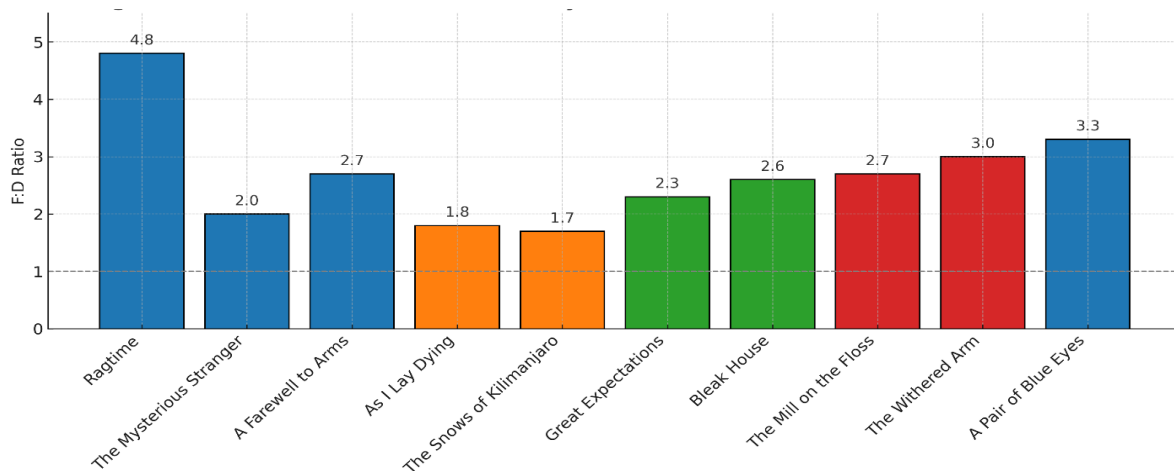


Figure 1. Foreignization-to-Domestication Ratios by Text

could be tackled in subsequent studies. Firstly, the results obtained must be considered with care, given their restricted generalizability, which is a consequence of the study's small corpus consisting of five English novels and their Persian translations. Future research could broaden the scope of this study by replicating it with a larger and more diverse set of text types, other than literary texts, which would strengthen the generalizability of the findings. Furthermore, the middle years of the third wave of globalization could be added to the period under study.

Authors' Contributions

All authors have contributed equally to prepare the paper.

Availability of Data and Materials

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author, upon reasonable request.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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