



*Translations from Georgian into Spanish, 1970<sup>th</sup> to date*  
a study by the Next Page Foundation in the framework of the Book Platform project

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December 2012

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## **I. Introduction**

The present work includes the basic issues related to Spanish Publishing Market and Georgian-Spanish translation and editorial activities.

In the first chapter, a brief historical review of the origins of Georgian literature and translation activity development are presented.

The following chapter is dedicated to the editorial industry's activity in Spain, the current situation of the book market.

Finally the statistical data of the issues directly related to Georgian–Spanish literary translation and its future development. The survey contains the bibliographical material related to the Georgian literary-scientific works translated in Spanish and printed in various publications. The work also includes the problems related to editorial or translation issues and the methods and ways of solving them as faced nowadays by the Georgia editorial world.

At the end of the work are described the activities of Georgian Diaspora and Diplomatic representation and their role in spreading Georgian Culture in Spain.

A brief summary of the research and the bibliographical information are presented in the conclusion.



## Forewords

Given the literary tradition and the geopolitical background of the Georgian people, translations activities have a long history. As for the relationship between Spain and Georgia, it began several centuries ago, which are documented by handwritten sources kept in Simanca's Spanish archives and records the active correspondence and relationships between Georgian and Spanish kings and diplomatic representatives.

In the 30<sup>th</sup> of the last century has established in Spain the Georgian Royal Family, that have been important in introducing Georgian culture in this country. After them Spain had played a great role as a cultural center of the Georgian Diaspora. Cultural activities have increased. However many of this creative work is unfortunately not mentioned from the literary/translation perspective.

During the last period were established relations in terms of Georgian-Spanish linguistics and scientific activity, which is based mainly on the hypothesis of the common origin of Georgian and Spanish Iberians, believed by lots of linguists and historians. Many scientific-linguistic works have been written and published in Spain about the origins of Georgian and Basque culture.

As for the Georgian literary works, which have been published in Spain, especially in 80<sup>th</sup>, these are translated mainly into Spanish from Russian, because of lack of knowledge of Georgian or more accessibility of our literature in Russian translations.

The present research shows that there are mainly 6 Publishing Houses in Spain for books translated the Georgian Literary works to Spanish: the Editorial Complutense (Madrid), Círculo de lectores (Group Planeta) (Madrid), Editorial Fher (Bilbao), SPICUM, Editorial of University of Malaga (Malaga), Susaeta DL. (Madrid) Mitre (Barcelona)



## Historical background

### Origins and development of Georgian Literature and Translation tradition

Given the ancient tradition of literature and the geopolitical background of the Georgians, translations activities have a long history, constantly enriched by contact with the great civilizations on its frontiers.

The origins of development of Georgian literature and translation activity date to the 4-5<sup>th</sup> centuries, when the people were converted to Christianity. So, the emergence of a literary language in the beginning was confined to religious subjects – hymnography, hagiography, liturgical poetry and translations of sacred texts and was simultaneous with a massive effort to translate texts from Greek, Armenian, and Syrian languages. But even before the Conversion, Georgian alphabet was formed when the ancient myths and tales of Persia and Greece were transformed and developed into the Georgian folklore. Some of the most popular legends are centered on the hero Amiran, a Georgian Prometheus.

Gradually the literary activity extended to history, with a chronicle of the conversion of Georgia to Christianity, followed by annals of the Georgian kings.

In the Middle Ages the literary work was greatly enlarged through the influence of the Greek Renaissance, and the establishment of a number of Education Centers by the Monarch David IV the Builder. Because of its mediating position between Western and Eastern worlds, Georgia became one of the translation centers in that period.

Translations were conducted in Georgia at the Academies of Phasis established in 4<sup>th</sup> century, Gelati – (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries) and Iqalto (12<sup>th</sup> century), as well as outside of the country: At Black Mountain in Syria, Sinai Mountain in Egypt, Olympia and Athos Mountains in Greece, and Petritzon-Bochkovo Monastery in Bulgaria. Ioann Petrizi was a Georgian Neoplatonic philosopher of the 11th or 12th century, best known for his translations of Proclus, *Elements of Theology*, along with an extensive commentary. He translated many philosophical works, principally Neo-Platonist, with the aim of reconciling the ideas of the great classical thinkers with the central message of Christianity.



According to K. Vivian, “literary works translated into Georgian add valuable information studies of the histories and cultures of the Near Eastern countries, as they help to reconstruct some of the original lost writings in Greek, Syriac, Persian, and Arabic. Some of the Eastern literary works were introduced into Europe through the Georgian translations. For example, Georgian *Visramiani* (12<sup>th</sup> century) is the translation of Indian *Ramayana*, and the *Wisdom of Balahvar* (10th-11th centuries) is the Christian version of the story of Buddha”.

With the weakening of the Byzantine Empire in the 10th century, Georgia’s rulers achieved prosperity sufficient to allow a secular literature to develop. King David IV the Builder and, later, Queen Tamara, oversaw a cultural Golden Age that reached from the late 11<sup>th</sup> to the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. They encouraged works in all the arts but particularly in poetry and prose.

Shota Rustaveli's philosophical-allegorical Poem “The Knight in the Panther's Skin”, considered one of the masterpieces of Georgian literature, is the greatest poem of this period and the medieval Georgian epic. It is also the most translated work of Georgian literature in foreign languages.

At the result of Mongol devastations had lost many literary works created during the Golden Age. What survives today is only a part of what was written and effectively ended literary production for two centuries. There followed a long period of invasions, until in the seventeenth century came a new renaissance of art and letters, referred to as the Silver Age.

Since then literary activity continues his existence leaving the illustrious names in the literary field.

### **Researches and studies about the Georgian literature and translation history**

According to the Georgian researcher E.Khintibidze “over the last two centuries the Slavic countries evinced considerable interest in studying Georgian culture, literature and the translations of Georgian literary monuments”. The first solid review of Georgian literature was published in Russian in 1802: Evgeniy Bolkhovitinov’s “Historical Description of Georgia in Her Political, Church and Educational State”, St. Petersburg, 1802 (in Russian). However he didn’t been the first to investigate the Georgian Culture. E. Bolkhovitinov’s book published in 1802 on Georgian history and cultural heritage was preceded by publications almost two centuries earlier of Italian missionaries and travellers on Georgia.



It's enough to name the books on Georgia published in the 17th century in Italy by Pietro della Valle, *Informazione della Giorgia...*, Roma 1627; P.-M. di Faenza, *Siencera relazione de regni della Georgia*, Napoli 1621; A. Lamberti, *Relatione della Colchida, hoggi della Mengrellia...* Napoli 1654. Italy is the country where European Georgian studies commenced. The first Georgian-language books were printed in Italy in 1629: *The Georgian Alphabet, A Georgian-Italian Dictionary*, Litania Lauretana (The Prayer of the Loreto Virgin). In 1643 the first scholarly textbook on the Georgian language was printed: *Georgian Grammar by Maggio Francisco Maria – Syntagmata linguarum orientalium quae in Georgiae regionibus audiuntur...* (Romae, MDCXLIII). Scholarly study of Georgian literature proper in non-Georgian publications commenced in Europe. This was Franz Karl Alter's *Über georgianische Literatur*, Wien 1798. As for the first translation of masterpiece of Georgian literature: "The Man in the Panther Skin" of Rustaveli published in Europe was the Polish translation, made by K. Lapczyński (*Biblioteka Warszawska 1863*)".

The best writers of Georgian literature were translated fully by outstanding representatives of Russian literature such were: A. Balmont, B. Pasternak, B. Akhmadulina, A. Tarkovski, N. Tikhonov, A. Akhmatova, M.Tsvetaeva, O. Mandelshtam, E. Evtushenko, I. Brodsky and many others. Highly important was the Russian-language literary organ of Georgia, "Literaturnaya Gruzija". This magazine regularly and consistently published translations made by Russian men of letters and their studies of Georgian literature.

However, during the Soviet era, the literary-artistic activity, often censored, found itself in total isolation. After Stalin's death, creative and research activity has begun to be re-established, but during many years it remained within its borders and has only recently begun to make its way to the West.

## II. Publishing and translations market in Spain – an overview

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## **PUBLISHING MARKET**

The development of the Spanish publishing industry in recent years is a tangible sign of the strength and resilience of the partnership, with an increasing trend in terms of production, reflecting a substantial business activity. Spain has remained the fourth power of European publishing, behind Great Britain, Germany and Italy. In terms of foreign trade during the last four years, statistical data has placed the country among the four European Union countries with higher value of book exports, with France, Mexico and the UK as the main destination countries.

Their leadership is grounded in good work and effort in the sector, and it is also influenced decisively the Spanish language. According to the latest figures provided by the Cervantes Institute, there are approximately 450 million people speaking Spanish as a native language, making it the second most spoken language by number of native speakers and of international communication.

Every year since 1999 the Federation of Publishers' Guilds of Spain has had a domestic book market study, run on the basis of data facilitated by the publishing houses belonging to the guilds and associations belonging to the Federation. This report, which covers the sources of around 90% of all publishing income, gives book sector professionals a close-up picture of the production and sales of books published in Spain plus information on subjects such as employment, pocket book publishing, publishing in other media, average prices and marketing channels.

Under the Federation of Publishers' Guilds of Spain, the publishing industry has been a major economic engine of the Spanish cultural panorama, with a GDP (Gross Domestic Product) contribution that represents on average between 2000 and 2009, 40.3% of the economic value relative to all the cultural activities, according to data obtained from the Satellite Account on Culture in Spain study: Advance of 2000-2009 results, published by the Ministry of Culture in November 2011.

In 2010, according to data of the Spanish ISBN Agency (International Standard Book Number) collected in advancing the Overview of the Spanish edition of Books 2011, in Spain 367 new companies started publishing activity, reaching 3474 active publishers. In this figure authors-publishers and also publishing



companies of all dimensions are represented. If we consider the ISBNs, there are around 1500 private publishing firms in Spain, 59% (app. 890 firms) of which belong to a professional association.

According to the Central Business Directory, in January 1, of 2011 there were 8598 registered companies in Spain dedicated to the publication of books, newspapers and other publishing activities.

Most publishers are located in Madrid and Barcelona while the industry now boasts a number of high profile events. These include the annual international trade *LIBER*, a range of literary prizes, “*Día del libro*” on 23rd April, and the Open Air Madrid Book Fair. The third part is located in Madrid (33.7%) and almost 22.8% in Catalonia.

Spanish publishing so far has shown for years a growing trend and a great activity, with growth in the past five years more than 41%. According to data from the progression of the Overview of the Spanish edition of Books, in 2011 only 116,851 books were published, 2.1% less than on the previous year.

Paper remains the main medium (83.8% of total), but other medias are gaining ground percentage (6.1% in 2001 compared to 16.2% in 2010). According to the ISBN, in 2010 a total of 18,221 electronic books were registered, which is the main type of editing between media other than paper, with an annual increase of 45.6%.

In terms of category, more than a quarter of the titles published (29.2%) and almost half of printed copies (42.4%) is Literature. In 2010, Philosophy and Psychology titles are experiencing the largest annual increase (26.8%) and Philology, the biggest decline (21.6%). Publications for children books and textbooks account for 12.0% and 3.8% of specimens, respectively.

The language breakdown of the books published in 2011 was 78.8% Spanish, 14.8% Catalan, 2.3% Basque and 2.4% Galician. The remaining 3.9 % of books were published in other languages, especially in English.

The publishing activity of companies in Madrid is mainly focused on three subjects: non-University texts, Social Sciences / Humanities and Children books, but it is also important to note Technical and





Scientific Literature and other relevant materials. Social Sciences / Humanities in total since 2004 shows higher growth in invoice (77.3%) and represents 64.0% of invoice in the Domestic Trade of Spain.

**Average circulation of subsectors edition, 2009-2010**

Generalities	797	733	-8,0
Philosophy, Psychology	1.452	1.089	-24,6
Religión, theology	1.833	1.514	-21,1
Social Sciences	1.019	797	-21,8
<i>Pure sciences</i>	1.475	1.578	+7,0
<i>Applied sciences</i>	1.629	1.297	-20,4
Art	1.375	1.093	-20,5
Filology	2.452	2.150	-12,3
Literature	2.515	1.657	-34,1
Geography and History	1.808	1.753	-3,0
TOTAL	1.734	1.345	-22,4

A look at invoicing percentages by subjects shows that the last years literature holds approximately a 25% market share, and textbooks, 30%. There have been respectable increases in general information books, scientific/technical and university books, and textbooks.

It's important to show that the big publishers in recent years have shown a picture of stability and increased invoicing, while smaller publishers have significant fluctuations in invoicing every year.

In 2011 the book sector invoiced over 2,772.34 million in domestic trade, 4,1 % less than registered in 2010. The study looked at 859 private publishing companies belonging to guilds. Of this total, 32 companies invoice euro per year (63.5% of all invoicing by publishing companies). In addition 227 companies (28.4% of all private publishing companies) belong to some business group.

In short, Spain's domestic trade in books can be boiled down to these basic figures:



Translations from Georgian into Spanish

-859 private publishing companies belonging to guilds.

-15,467 direct employees.

-70,520 titles published (including reprints).

-357.56 million copies published.

-5,070 copies per title (average run).

-369,588 active titles available.

-250.86 million copies sold.

- €3,123 million invoiced in the domestic market

## **DIGITAL BOOKS INDUSTRY**

The digital editions registered in 2011 in Spain showed 17.843 titles achieving totally €72.60 million, 3 % more than in 2010. During the first 9 months of 2012 the ISBN Agency already registered 15.255 new titles. This figure represent in total the 23% of the books classified by the ISBN Agency in Spain during this period and reflects the effort are making Spanish publishing companies to extend his offer of titles in digital formats.

## **LIBER the International Book fair in Spain**

One of the most important Spanish meetings celebrated with the objective of developing the book industry, is the LIBER International Book fair, held every year in Spain, alternately in Madrid and Barcelona. It's the most important meeting point for publishers, booksellers, writers and international buyers. During the fair, the professionals normally analyze the latest innovations and trends affecting a business that faces a time of major changes. With that purpose, a series of seminars and workshops are held during these days.

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In 2012 The LIBER International Book Fair took place from October 3rd to 5th in Barcelona. Approximately 500 exhibitors and more than 8.000 visitors from all over the world attended, with a significant presence of Latin American professionals.

LIBER's guest of honor in 2012 was Paraguay, where the figures of Spanish book exports have become significant. Spain is Paraguay's second supplier of books with an 18% share of total imports. Most of the books imported by Paraguay belong to three categories: general, religion, and technical-scientific.

According to data from the Agency's ISBN, Spanish publishers have registered a total of 67,543 titles from January 2012 in all formats (paper, digital, etc.). The Federation of Publishing Guilds of Spain (FGEE) and the Institute for Foreign Trade (ICEX) promote the visit of these international trade missions in order to further increase exports from the publishing of Spain, which in 2011 totaled € 482, 44 million, 5.38% more than the previous year.

For the second consecutive year, the Fair dedicated a space to digital publishing and ICT related publishing services, LIBER DIGITAL, the new section incorporated in the trade for the companies specialized in digital settings. It was notable the high assistance of the professionals dealing with the digital tendencies in the world of the book. In LIBER DIGITAL totally participated 25 publishing enterprises presenting reports and organizing discussions about the digital marketing and the questions related with the Internet sale of the books.

In 2013 Spain's biggest international meeting will be hosted in Madrid from the 2nd to 4th October, with the celebration of the 31st edition of LIBER. With Chile as the guest country of honor, the Fair strengthens its commercial and cultural ties with one of the main destinations for Spanish exports in Ibero-America.

Also, due to the notable rise in the number of digital titles published, up 576% in the last two years, the Fair will once again include LIBER DIGITAL, a space dedicated to these new formats.

A total of 12,000 visitors from 62 countries at the last edition once again confirm that LIBER is the main business platform in the Spanish-language publishing sector and one of the most important international meetings.



Exportations	Importations	Net Balance	
2006	557,05	240,23	316,81
2007	554,93	243,78	311,15
2008	545,98	247,98	298,00
2009	442,37	235,49	206,88
2010	457,79	224,58	233,21
2011	456,86	Not available data	

### Crisis Influence on the book market

Despite the stability of the publishing industry in recent years, according to the recent data it seems that the situation of the Spanish book industry is changing. According to the last annual report presented by the Spanish Publishers Guild (FGEE) and pointed out by the INE (National Institute of Statistics), the Spanish book industry in the future may be in serious trouble. According to data, since the subprime crisis started in 2008, the Spanish book industry has shrunk 18% and, according to the FGEE's predictions, it can expect to drop another 10% by December 2012. The negative growth affects trade books in particular, both fiction and non-fiction, while text books and children books have a more steady performance. In total, the number of copies sold fell by 20.3% in 2011.

While exports (+5.38%) and digital (+3%) had a positive outcome, together they can't compensate for the losses. Since 2009, digital titles published saw a 577% growth, while their turnover only increased 41 points, representing barely 2.8% of the total industry turnover. The *annus horribilis* also brought a 70% drop in sales in the profitable segment of SMT and legal e-books.

Industry sources fear that many publishers – small, medium and large – will face bankruptcy during the third and fourth quarters. In this grim scenario, many see Latin America as the perennial El Dorado. Spanish subsidiaries on the continent have a dominant position in the textbook segment, where they control 60% of the market. A more aggressive export policy might inflame already existing tensions in Latin America.



## TRANSLATION MARKET IN SPAIN

The Spanish translation industry encompasses more than 700 translation companies in Spain. Since 2004 it had a turnover of more than € 250 million with an annual growth rate of 6%.

According to the survey of 2012 about the Spanish Book Sector statistic, in 2011, 2 of every 10 titles are Translated literature. (Totally 24.623 titles)The Spanish books translated to the foreign languages have increased to with the 48% in 2011.

<b>EVOLUTION OF TRANSLATIONS IN SPANISH</b>		
<b>EDITORIAL PRODUCTION, 2001-2011</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Published Titles</b>	<b>Translated titles</b>
2001	67.012	17.030
2002	69.893	17.149
2003	77.950	20.124
2004	82.207	19.516
2005	84.335	20.618
2006	87.440	23.752
2007	96.770	23.955
2008	104.223	25.851
2009	110.205	25.223
2010	114.459	25.236
2011	116.851	24.623



<b>TRANSLATIONS BY FOREIGN LANGUAGES/SPANISH 2010-2011</b>						
	ISBN	% translated titles		% Total edition		
<b>Translations</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Among the official languages of Spain	<b>3.007;</b>	<b>2.952</b>	<b>11,9</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>2,5</b>
From foreign languages to Spanish	<b>19.679</b>	<b>18.285</b>	<b>78,0</b>	<b>74,0</b>	<b>17,2</b>	<b>15,6</b>
From Spanish to foreign languages	<b>1.265</b>	<b>1.872</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>1,6</b>

In the Translation sector one of the most important organizations of this country is ACT (Spanish Association of Translation Companies). Established in 1990, the ACT is a Spanish business association and also founder member of the European Union of Associations of Translation Companies, created in Sardinia (Italy) in 1994.

Its main activities include promoting its members, organizing congresses, sharing information on a national and international scale, relations with freelance translators and translators' associations, relations with the administration, the defense of both members and customers, obtaining greater acknowledgement for the profession and the development of quality standards applicable to the translation field. The association has been playing a leading role in the preparation of the future EN-15038 European quality standard for translation services, as part of AENOR (the Spanish Standardization Association) and the CEN (European Committee for Standardization).

In 2006 ACT (Spanish Association of Translation Companies) published the first market survey of the professional translation industry in Spain. Throughout its 248 pages with 108 informative tables and 106 graphs, the survey analyzes and quantifies the translation market in Spain. It also draws up an inventory of the situation of the supply sector and studies the needs and behavior of the customers who use translation. The survey is an essential tool for translation companies that want to get to know



their competitive environment and obtain data about the needs of companies that use translation services.

The principal aim of the research was to create the orientation guide for the companies interested in publish or translation industry. To offer them the detailed information, they turned to Spain-Base SL, a company that specializes in the analysis of industrial and business markets, with the collaboration of the Computer Centre of Statistics and Surveys.

The detailed study of ACT showed that 64% of companies are SMEs, 20% are the big translation companies and 17% are freelance translators. It should be mention that there is a significant “gray area”, which makes impossible to determine the quantity of those persons for whom the translation is a second profession.

As for the area division there are two main centers: Madrid, with 36% translation companies and Catalonia, with 22%. These two communities would be followed by the Basque Country and Andalusia, both with 9%; Valencia with 5%, the islands with 4%, Galicia 2% and other communities in total 13%. The 64% of the companies hire translation agencies, 15% - freelance translators.

Many theorists claim that, the translation of a literary work is profitable only when big sales are expected due to the additional cost of buying the rights, remuneration of the translator, literary agents, publisher's expenses etc. In Spain almost 50% of the publishing translation corresponds to general literature and children's literature and the many translations activities are concentrated in the provinces of Leon and Salamanca.

#### **LITERARY TRANSLATION PRACTICE IN SPAIN**

The Report “Publishing Translations in Europe” prepared by The Budapest Observatory and based on the analysis of the *Index Translationum* database, gives the useful and detailed information about the Translation activity in Spain.

According to this investigation, the Spain has proved to be uncommonly active, especially compared to other Mediterranean countries regarding literary translation practices. Between 1990 and 2005 the total number of translated English literary originals was only higher in France. However, the number of



translated German and French literature titles was highest in Spain (8450 translations from French and 4420 translations from German). In terms of Russian and Italian translations, only France index is higher of Spain, which may be due to the difference in GDP and size of population. The fact that so many literary translations make done in Spain over the examined period may be due to the fact that Europe's most widely translated minority language is one of Spain's official languages, and so literary originals may not only be translated to Spanish, but also to Catalan, as well as Euskera (or Basque language) and Gallegan (or Galician). However, since translations into Spanish represent a great majority of literary translations (84%), in describing the situation in Spain this chapter mainly concentrates on translations where Spanish served as the target language. Another reason why there were so many translated texts in Spain may be that Spanish is a Latin language very close to French, Italian and Portuguese, thus easy to translate.

Literary translations accounted for 62 percent of all translations in Spain, which can be described as average. The number of such translations reached a low in 1991 (1823 translated titles only) and grew in 2003-2004, when a total of 9100 literary originals were translated. Over the course of the sixteen years between 1990 and 2005 generally were 8835 French originals translated in Spain (13% of all literary translations and 4584 German ones, representing 7%. In terms of literary translations into Spanish, other important source languages were Italian (1937 titles, or 2.9 % of literary translations to Spanish), Catalan (1733 or 2.6%), Russian (658 or 1%) and Portuguese (654, also 1%).

As for translations into Catalan, the report shows, that the total number of literary translations during this period (8006 translated titles) is quite high. One reason for the fact that there were so many translations into Catalan is most probably that Catalan is widely spoken among the population; for instance, at most universities in Catalonia, subjects are taught in Catalan and not Spanish. It is also a co-official language in the Balearic Islands, and the Community of Valencia, as well as in the city of Algero and on the island of Sardinia (Italy). Also it is spoken in some other Spanish and French regions as well; in total there are over 11 million people in the world who understand Catalan.

Another reason is that the preservation of Catalan heritage is largely subsidized in Spain. Institutions like the Insitut Ramon Llull are financing literary translations as well as pedagogic courses, translator residency programs and grants for students and teachers of Catalan.





According to the recent investigations about the Spanish Translation Market, there are significant differences between the Communities from the standpoint of the main source language texts. Her work showed that in Spain 50% of the translations are done from English, while in Castilla y Leon, this language does not reach 20%. The dominant language in this community is German, with just over 35%, compared with 9% of the national average. The French kept lower percentages of difference: 17.5% in Spain and 19% in Castilla y León. In Burgos, the most translated language is French, followed by Italian; in Valladolid, predominantly English, followed by French.

As for the translations made in Cataluña, English was the most commonly translated language into Catalan, it was translated only at a rate of 39.7 %, while Spanish and French followed with also a great share, 16.1% and 16%. German was also an important source language, with 11% of literary translations into Catalan, followed by Italian (5.3%), Portuguese (1.7%), and Russian (0.9%).

Regarding to the Basque language over the sixteen years between 1990 and 2005, in total there were some 1814 literary translations made into Euskera in Spain.

As for analysis of the most translated materials, we can again observe some differences. In Spain almost 50% of the publishing translations correspond to general literature and juvenile literature. In Castilla y León, religion plays an important role and therefore the largest number of publications belongs to the religious subject, with 30%, followed by the literature, with 26%; Geography and History with 14%; and applied sciences with 13% specially medicine, agriculture and engineering.

Taking into account the predominant languages of each subject, we see that German and Italian are the most important in religion; in literature – German and English, in geography and history – English, and in the applied sciences, German and English.

In September 2010 *ACE Traductores* presented “The second white book of literary translation in Spain”, a Project that has enjoyed the collaboration of other Spanish associations (ASETRAD, APTIC, EIZIE, AGPTI, ACEC and UNICO) as well as the support of the collecting society CEDRO et de la General Directorate of the Book, a dependant of the Culture Ministry.



The important dates about the actual situation of translators in Spain are presented in "The second white book of literary translation in Spain", presented in 2010 by *ACE Traductores*. A project has enjoyed the collaboration of other Spanish associations (ASETRAD, APTIC, EIZIE, AGPTI, ACEC and UNICO) as well as the support of the collecting society CEDRO, General Directorate of the Book.

The study, based on a vast questionnaire answered by more than 600 translators who had translated at least one book, was carried out by the sociologist José Miguel Marinas. The result is a detailed analysis of the current situation which shows that, since the existence of the translation programs of Master or PHD given by the Institute of Modern Languages and Translators or other institutions, has increased considerably the quantity of qualified Translators.

The report also notes that nearly 3 of 10 professional translators have degree in Translation and nearly 2 in 10 in Interpretation. The factors that determined basically the increase consists in different promotions of programs made by the Faculties of Translation and Interpreting and the increased focus on specialization for competitive reasons. Most translators in Spain have the Spanish nationality, although 14.2% are from other countries especially from Argentina. The total turnover of the translation service sector is € 247 million a year, although it shows a percent decrease because of the crisis generated in recent years in Spain.

As for the payment form, the vast majority of the translators have received compensation "per page": 84% at the beginning of the period and 96% at the end. On the other hand, has gained 6% "for word" on occasion and 8% using other form. The average payment for a sheet of 1 500 signs (including spaces) is 10.41€ according to the CNL, and 11.25€ according to the CEATL. However, the people under 35 years have a lower average rate.

The conclusions of the white book underline the weak and strong points of literary translation, its risks and its opportunities. Among its weak points, emphasis must be given to the fragmentation of the sector, the limited level of membership of associations, the existence of a large number of part-time translators as opposed to the very small number of professionals devoting themselves exclusively to translation, uncertainty concerning payments, the lack of information about rights and the failure of complaints. The last study of "The second white book of literary translation in Spain", reveal that the



situation of literary translators in some cases has not improved so much lately, sometimes it has even deteriorated despite the rapid expansion of the book market. In spite of improved translation market conditions during the last period, Spanish literary translators are still working in very precarious conditions that make the practice of their profession difficult.

## **THE CENTRES FOR TRANSLATION STUDIES**

### **Institute of Modern Languages and Translators at the University Complutense of Madrid**

The first institution dedicated to the training of translators was the Institute of Modern Languages and Translators at the University Complutense of Madrid, founded in 1974 on the initiative of professors Emilio Lorenzo and Valentín García Yebra. The Institute offers courses designed for the further education of professionals with diverse university backgrounds and solid linguistic skills. This master program provides such professionals with the requisite theoretical and practical competence to pursue a career in the realm of translation from English, French, German, Italian, Chinese and Arabic into Spanish. The Master does not offer a specific specialization, but aims to serve the needs of future translators with a general linguistic, cultural and technical education.

With this program, the Institute strives to satisfy the diversification of the job market within the field of translation in Spain following the arrival of professionals from other countries and the economic development of the country. For that reason, the Master includes a series of seminars on translation for specific purposes. It's also very important the meetings celebrated every year by the Institute around the translation problems. An event that last June held its thirteenth edition has joined this initiative Collegiate Schools of Translators and Interpreters of the Universities of Barcelona and Granada.

Since 1992, with the entry into the force of the Law 11/1983, University offer the subvention programs in studies, to obtain the Degree in Translation and Interpretation, currently reaching the figure of 22 approved centers in Spain.

### **Seminars on Publishing of Santander**

Every year, the Spanish Association of Publishers Guilds (Federación de Gremios de Editores de España,) in conjunction with Menéndez Pelayo International University, organizes a seminars on publishing and



translation market, to analyze the business from the professional and academic perspectives of translation market.

The Seminar, sponsored by the Culture Ministry and the Spanish Centre for Reprographic Rights has become a standard academic event in the summer in Santander. The debates and round tables use to hold over a three-day period assemble to the groups of the national and international book publishing industry, including publishers, distributors and bookstores. They are also attended by university students and professionals engaging in culture, education and economics.

## TRANSLATION ASSOCIATIONS

Currently in Spain there are many national and regional associations representing more than 3,000 associated translators. Among them we can highlight:

- **APETI - Spanish Professional Association of Translators and Interpreters** (Asociación Profesional Española de Traductores e Intérpretes) founded in 1954 is the most ancient association of Spain in Translation Market. Based in Madrid, this is an institution with more than half a century of experience in promoting the highest standards of intellectual and ethical professional practice of translation and interpretation, and accreditation of its professionals. A part from being one of the oldest worldwide, this translators association cover the four major areas in which translation is divided: Literary Translation, Technical Translation, Interpretation, and Sworn Interpreting.

The mission of APETI is to unite translators and interpreters; promote solidarity in the profession; and protect, restore and defend their moral and material rights as authors of intellectual work.

One of the current situations in the profession that this translators association feels should be addressed is the independent practice of translation. APETI promotes, creates and develops ways for translators and interpreters who meet certain income requirements to practice as independent practitioners and for them to fully develop their career. Anyone can apply for



membership in APETI, regardless of his or her nationality and country of residence. Members must always act in accordance with the high intellectual and ethical standards contained in APETI's Code of Ethics. [www.apeti.org.es](http://www.apeti.org.es)).

- **ACE Traductores**, incorporated in 1983 with the aim of defending the interests and legal rights, copyrights or other interests of translators of books and promoting all activities and initiatives that could contribute to improving the social and professional situation of translators. As an entity that brings together translators of books, ACE Traductores places special emphasis on the status of authors and their associates in various forms, covering its work from literary translations in the traditional sense of the term - fiction, drama, poetry - to the translation of works of a scientific, technical and informative nature.

Any translator of books can be a member of ACE Traductores, regardless of nationality or place of residence, as long as they translate into or from Castilian, Catalan, Basque or Galician. It is also present in successive calls for some translation awards, as National Translation Award, the Esther Benítez Translation Award and the Stendhal award. It currently has nearly 600 members. ([www.acett.org](http://www.acett.org)).

- **ASET RAD** - (Asociación Española de Traductores, Correctores e Intérpretes) - is the Spanish Association of Translators, Copy-editors and Interpreters with approximately 800 members. It was set up in 2003 to promote recognition of these professions and to protect the interests of those who practice them. Through its numerous activities ASETRAD has helped to establish a professional community in the Spanish language services sector by promoting visibility of the translators and specialization among its members, the use of ethical and professional practices, and cooperation with other associations and international networks, an example of which is the Association's active participation in the International Federation of Translators. ([www.asetrad.org](http://www.asetrad.org)).

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND SUBVENTIONS

**Translators House of Tarazona (Casa del Traductor de Tarazona)**, founded on 1988 by Francisco Uriz and dedicated to the development of the literary translation, is a center for creative stays of literary Translators worldwide who work with one of the official languages of Spain. Financially supported by



the Culture Ministry, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Commission and the Municipality of Tarazona (Zaragoza) is the unique institution in this country, responsible for organizing the residencies for literary translators.

In respect to the admission conditions, there is a requirement to be a literary translator, with at least two translations in the field of fiction, poetry, theatre or essay, that have been published or are in the process of being published; be in possession of a contract or pre-contract with a publisher for the project for which the grant is being sought. <http://www.casadeltraductor.com/>. The similar Houses of Europe are presented in the following website: <http://www.re-cit.eu/>

**The Culture Programme 2007-2013 of European Union** concerns support for literary translation projects. EU support is aimed at enhancing knowledge of the literature and literary heritage of fellow Europeans by way of promoting the circulation of literary works between countries. Publishing houses can be awarded grants for translations and publication of works of fiction from one European language into another European language. Funds of between € 2 000 and € 60 000 are available.

#### **Subsidies for Translation of Culture Ministry of Spain**

In Spain, there is a system of State assistance for publishing, essentially managed by the General Direction of the Book, Archives and Libraries of the Culture Ministry who grant subsidies to finance the cost of translating literary or scientific works written and then published in one of Spain's official languages; to encourage the publication of Spanish works in Castilian or another co-official Spanish language in order to make them available in public libraries; to finance the costs of publishers attendance at international fairs; the creation of tools for diffusion (newsheets with new titles, information sheets, Web pages); the organization of cultural activities for the promotion and diffusion of Spanish books abroad.

Beneficiaries of these subsidies must be foreign or Spanish publishers. In the past seven years, the Culture Ministry has granted under this concept a total of € 372,153.3 222 projects to support publishers.



Translations from Georgian into Spanish

The highest percentage of financing in this period became the Catalan translations from other languages (41.7% of total aid), followed by those made of Castilian (30.9%), Galician (14.5%) and Basque (12.8%).

According to the dates published by the Culture Ministry of Spain in the following research “Editorial Translation in Spain” [http://www.mcu.es/libro/docs/MC/CD/TRADUCCION\\_2010.pdf](http://www.mcu.es/libro/docs/MC/CD/TRADUCCION_2010.pdf) in 2010 by the Ministry has been subvented (2.800 €) one translation work made from Spanish to Georgian.

## LITERARY AGENTS

**Agencia Literaria Transmit** with the head office in Barcelona is the only literary agency in Spain and Portugal specializing in **Central and Eastern European literature** and represents as well these authors and publishers in Spain and Portugal as Spanish authors worldwide.

## EDITORIAL COMPANIES DEDICATED TO PUBLISH TRANSLATIONS

According to the database presented by Index Translatorium, the 10 most important Editorials dedicated to publish translations in Spain are the following:

1. **Harlequin.** Founded in Canada in 1949 the company publishes approximately 120 new titles each month in 29 different languages in 107 international markets on six continents.
1. **Círculo de lectores.** Founded in 1962 forms part of the Publishing **Group Planeta** and has constituted the largest social reading network in Spain. Since 1989, it was the reading club of reference in Catalonia, and it currently boasts over 50,000 members. Círculo de Lectores, S.A. / Travessera de Gràcia, 47-49, 08021 Barcelona. [www.circulo.es](http://www.circulo.es)
2. **Plaza&Janes,** one of the most renowned names in publishing in the Spanish-speaking book world. Created In 1959 the company held a privileged position in Spain and had established a strong presence in Latin America. Plaza & Janés’s list of authors includes well-known international names, from Isabel Allende for Spanish-language fiction to the biggest of “brand names” such as Stephen King, John le Carré and Frederick Forsyth. Its line of women’s fiction includes best-selling authors Danielle Steel and Marian Keyes. Aside from publishing the works

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of established writers, Plaza & Janés gives great importance to discovering and promoting new talents who are destined to become the big names of the future.

3. **Alianza Editorial** founded in 1966, has a comprehensive catalogue, with books on a large variety of topics and in a number of different formats. The Company publishes books aimed at readers in general interested in high quality literature, popular science books and essays and also books aimed at students, university graduates. Its paperback collection *El Libro de Bolsillo*, is the most well-reputed in Spain, and includes the *Bibliotecas de Autor*, which has books from major Spanish and Hispanic American authors, such as García Lorca, Pérez Galdós and Carpentier, along with other world renowned foreign authors and professionals. **Alianza** also publishes children's books and young adult books, essays and scientific works targeting both academics and amateurs. [www.alianzaeditorial.es](http://www.alianzaeditorial.es)
4. **Ediciones B** Founded in Barcelona in 1986, is the publishing arm of Grupo Zeta. It reaches a wide audience of all ages thanks to the variety and markedly commercial character of its catalog. The titles published by the imprints Ediciones B, Vergara and Zeta Bolsillo demonstrate its wide range. <http://www.edicionesb.es/catalogo/categoria.php?id=5&inicio=24>  
*Ediciones B* has one of the most emblematic publishing collections to have been produced over the last few decades, and these works now form part of Spanish cultural heritage: *Mortadelo and Filemón*. They also offer the best books where entertainment and fun are concerned.
5. **Editorial Planeta**, founded 61 years ago and the origin of the Group, maintains its position of leadership in the Spanish publishing market and its influence in the entire Spanish-speaking world. Every year it awards the Planeta Prize, the most prominent of the Spanish accolades, together with others of major literary importance. At the 57th Planeta Prize awards, the winning writer was Ángeles Caso with her novel *Contra el viento* and the runner-up was Emilio Calderón with *La bailarina y el inglés*. <http://www.planeta.es/es/ES/Default.htm>
6. **Bruguera** was a Spanish publishing house based in Barcelona, which was devoted mainly to the production of popular literature and comics. It was created in 1910 as *El Gato Negro*, changed its name in 1940. It was dissolved in 1986 and briefly revived as part of *Ediciones B Grupo Z* in 2006 but today only Bruguera Mexicana S.A continues publishing and editing books – mainly western- in Mexico, Latin America and the United States.





[http://www.edicionesb.es/catalogo/coleccion/bruguera\\_17.html](http://www.edicionesb.es/catalogo/coleccion/bruguera_17.html)

7. **Alfaguara** is a Spanish-language publishing house that serves markets in Latin America, Spain and the United States. It awards the Premio Alfaguara de Novela (Alfaguara Novel Prize), a prestigious Spanish-language literary award. The prize, launched in 1998, goes to an unpublished work of fiction in Spanish. <http://www.alfaguara.com/es/>

8. **RBA Holding Editorial** is a leading magazine publisher in Spain. *RBA Revistas* publishes magazines, including National Geographic, *RBA Coleccionables* – partworks and *RBA Libros* is a trade publisher of fiction, crime, non-fiction, self-help and children's books.

The company is also engaged in the business of publishing books and audiovisual products. In magazine publishing business, the company operates through its RBA Revistas (RBA Edipresse SA) subsidiary in Spain. It was formed as a joint venture company, formed between RBA Holding and Edipresse Hymosa, but now operates as a wholly owned subsidiary of RBA Holding Editorial SA. The company publishes more than 40 magazines and has more than 14 million readers. [www.rba.es](http://www.rba.es)

9. **Ediciones Martínez Roca** was founded forty years ago in Spain, Barcelona. It is now a forward-looking publishing house with an ample fiction and non-fiction catalogue. Within the genre of fiction, its outstanding Historical Novel collection includes the award “*The Premio de Novela Histórica Alfonso X El Sabio*”. <http://www.planetadelibros.com/editorial-ediciones-martinez-roca-11.html>



### III. PUBLISHING MARKET IN GEORGIA AND GEORGIAN–SPANISH TRANSLATION ACTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT

#### *Background*

#### **Georgian Diaspora living abroad**

During our history there is no precedent for the extensive migration of Georgians. However, Georgian people have been present in different parts of Europe, the Middle-east or Asia for a long time.

As we told in the first chapter Black Mountain in Syria, Sinai Mountain in Egypt, Olympia and Athos Mountains in Greece, and Petritzon-Bochkovo Monastery in Bulgaria were some of the most important cultural and spiritual centers for Georgians, where many manuscripts and translation works had been made.

One of the famous women of the 13<sup>th</sup> century had lived abroad was the Georgian Princess Gurji Khatun (that means in Persian “Georgian lady”). She was the daughter of Georgian Queen Rusudan and the favorite wife of Kaykhusraw II, Seljuk Sultan of Rum. After his death in 1246 she married the Anatolian man Pervane Mu’in al-Din Suleyman. Gurji Khatun is known to patronized science and art and to have been on friendly terms with the famous Sufi poet Jalal ad-Din Rumi in particular and sponsored the construction of the poet’s tomb in Konya. She’s live was reestablished by the contemporary Georgian writer David Turashvili in his literary work named “Gurji Khatun”.

It’s also too important the presence of Georgians in Irak, because the ottoman Mamluks ruling elite of the 18<sup>th</sup> century were composed principally of officers from Georgia. They were basically freed Georgian slaves converted to Islam, trained in a special school, and then assigned to military and administrative duties.

In the XIX-XX centuries, contacts of Georgia with Russia, and Europe increased. Many Georgians made his studies and worked abroad.



One of the most important figures who many years lived in Germany and has contributed greatly to spreading the Orthodox faith, Georgian culture, and literature is Archimandrite Grigol Peradze. Several literary translations made to German are connected to him, as well as pedagogical activity in foreign learning institutions, and the establishment of an essential scientific magazine abroad.

Another famous nobleman from the Georgian Royal family was Niko Bagrationi, (Niko the Boer) who fought as a volunteer officer in the Boer army during the Second Boer War. After many years of exile in the isle of Sr. Helena he returned to Georgia, where wrote a memoir about his experience in South Africa, named “With the Boers” and published in Tbilisi in 1921.

### **Georgian Diaspora of Spain**

Spain had played a great role as a cultural center of the Georgian diaspora. As for the relationship between Spain and Georgia, there are several centuries of history, which are documented by handwritten sources—kept in various Spanish archives—and which record the active correspondence and relationship between Georgian kings and diplomatic representatives. The mentioned material is presented in detail in the book “Fuentes para la Historia de Georgia en bibliotecas y archivos españoles (XV-XVII),” (*Spanish Sources for the history of Georgia in libraries and archives (centuries XV-XVII)*) which is the joint research work of Spanish and Georgian scientists Luis Gil Fernandez and Ilia Tabaghua and has been printed by the editorial house of the Complutense University of Madrid. It must be also be mentioned that the copies of these Georgian handwritten documents searches are available in the Simanca`s archive, one of the biggest bibliographic storehouses to have been transferred to Georgia.

It is also worth mentioning, that in the last centuries the representatives of the Georgian royal dynasty who survived Soviet repression, the family of Bagrationi, found asylum in Spain and most of them still in Madrid. One of the most famous auto racing driver of Formula I, Jorge Bagrationi, who won *Rally Championship* in 1979 on behalf of Spain, was a member of the first Georgian family to emigrate to Spain, who died just two years ago after having returned back to Georgia. In 2012 a biographical book recounting the life and adventures of Jorge Bagrationi has been edited in English by Betascript Publishing company.



The Bagrationi family founded and financed the construction of first Orthodox Church in Madrid. Although the head was a representative of the Greek Orthodox Church, it was always an important place for the Georgian Diaspora to meet, which since the '90s has increased significantly in number and carries out many cultural activities.

### **Translations from Georgian to Spanish**

When discussing current situation and trends in the field of translation from Georgian into Spanish, there are several points that need to be kept in mind:

As mentioned in the beginning, despite intense activity of Georgian Diaspora to develop the national culture, though many of this creative work is unfortunately not mentioned from the literary/translation perspective.

However, during the last period rather tense relations were established in terms of Georgian—Spanish linguistics and scientific activity, which is based mainly on the hypothesis of the common origin of Georgian and Spanish Iberians, believed by lots of linguists and historians. Many scientific-linguistic works have been written about this theory.

One of examples is the book of scientist Shota Dzidziguri “Basques and Georgians” edited in Vitoria or his joint work with Xavier Quintana, named “Presente y futuro de la Vascologia en Georgia,” (Present and future of Bascology in Georgia) which was printed by the publishing house of Pamplona, Aranzadi.

As for the literary translations, if we consider the most important literary works of Georgian writers, none of their creative pieces has been translated to Spanish, except for “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin, of Shota Rustaveli. This wonderful piece of literature has been translated into Spanish three times. The most recently published version was in 2003 and it was printed by the editorial house of the University of Malaga edited by Mrs. Maria Elvira Roca. However, a translation done directly from the original Georgian text has never been made, compared always with the translations in other languages.

“The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” has also been translated into the Basque language by the author J. Quintana.



Translations from Georgian into Spanish

As for the short literary works, it were also translated some stories of Nodar Dumbadze, Otar Chiladze, Vano Sturua etc.

The works of various Georgian writers which have been published in Spain, are translated mainly from Russian into Spanish and are related to the Soviet Union Period. Many of them were published in Soviet Editorial House of Moscow "Raduga".

### **General Statistics and genre division**

**1964**

**Title:** "El caballero de la piel de tigre" (The Knight in the Panther's Skin)

**Author:** Rustaveli, Shota

**Translated by** Gustavo de Torre [Russian]

**Publishing House:** Santiago de Chile

**1979**

**Title:** "Presente y futuro de la Vascologia en Georgia," (Present and future of Bascology in Georgia)

**Author:** Dzidziguri, Shota/ Xavier Kintana

**Publishing House:** Pamplona, Aranzadi

Electronic version:

<http://www.euskaltzaindia.net/dok/ikerbilduma/11324.pdf>

**1982**

**Title:** Vascos y georgianos (Basques and Georgians)

**Author:** Dzidziguri, Shota

**Publishing House:** Noranahi, Vitoria

**1983**

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Translations from Georgian into Spanish

**Title:** **Cuentos de Georgia** (Georgian folk stories )

**Edited by:** Bravo-Villasante, Carmen

**Illustrations:** Jesús Gabán

**Publishing House:** Susaeta, D.L Madrid

**1984**

**Title:** Euskalerría vista por N. Marr ( IX Congreso de Estudios Vascos, Bilbao)

**Author:** Dzidziguri, Shota

**Publishing House:** San Sebastián: Eusko Ikaskuntza, D.L.

**1985**

**Title:** Las mejores poesías rusas

**Author:** Abashidze Grigol,

**Edited by** Astor, Cesar [Georgian, ] [Russian]

**Publishing House:** Mitre Barcelona

**1986**

**Title:** Caminaba un hombre [Spanish] (A Man **Walked** down the Road)

**Author:** Chiladze, Otar

**Edited by** Fierro, Andres [Russian] [Georgian]

**Publishing House:** Raduga, Moscow

**1986**

**Title:** Relatos De Escritores Georgianos (Stories of Georgian writers)

**Authors:** Lordkipanidze, K. Sulakauri, A.\_Genabre, María Mercé; Karandašov, Oleg [Russian] [Georgian]

**Publishing House:** Raduga, Moscow

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Translations from Georgian into Spanish

**1991**

**Title:** El cuento de los tres devis (the story of three Devis)

**Author:** Sturua, Vano

**Edited by:** Quintana Urtiaga, Xabier [Georgian]

**Publishing House:** Fher, Bilbao

**1993**

**Title:** Fuentes para la historia de Georgia en bibliotecas y archivos españoles: siglos XV-XVII. (Spanish Sources for the history of Georgia in libraries and archives (XV-XVII))

**Author:** Gil Fernandez, Luis, Tabagua, Ilia

**Publishing House:** Editorial Complutense, Madrid

**1999**

**Title:** Zaldun tigrelarruduna (The Knight in the Panther's Skin) (Basque translation by Kintana Urtiaga, Xabier)

**Author:** Rustaveli, Xota

Translated by Kintana Urtiaga, Xabier [Georgian]

**Publishing House:** Alfaguara, Madrid

**2000**

**Title:** El caballero de la piel de tigre (The Knight in the Panther's Skin)

**Author:** Rustaveli, Shota; Martínez, Leonor

**Publishing House:** Círculo de lectores, Barcelona

**2003**

**Title:** El caballero de la piel de tigre

**Author:** Rustaveli, Shota

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Translations from Georgian into Spanish

**Edited by** Roca Barea, Maria Elvira

**Publishing House:** Universidad de Malaga

ISBN: 84-7496-994-8

**Other publications**

**1978**

**Title:** Tbilisi, una encrucijada en el Cáucaso georgiano (Tbilisi, on the Crossroads of the Georgian Caucasus)

**Author** Sanz Garcia, Jose Maria

**Publishing House:** Real Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid

**1978**

**Title:** Misioneros agustinos en Georgia (x.XVI)

**Author:** Alonso, Carlos

**Publishing House:** Estudio Agustiniano, Valladolid

ISBN: 8440050615

**1980**

**Title:** A propósito de la traducción de “vascos y georgianos” de Shota Dzidziguri (A purpose of the translation of “basques and Georgians” of Shota Dzidziguri”)

**Author:** Santoyo, Julio Cesar

**Publishing House:** León: Universidad de León, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras,

**1987**

**Title:** Otari Iosseliani.

**Author:** Iosseliani, Otari

**Publishing House:** Filmoteca Española, 1987 Madrid

**1995**

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Translations from Georgian into Spanish

**Title:** Signos y milagros. Niko Pirosmani y el arte contemporáneo

Signs & wonders Niko Pirosmany and recent art.

**Author:** Curiger, Bruce

Text in Spanish and English.

**Publishing House:** Santiago de Compostela: Centro Gallego de Arte Contemporánea.

**ISBN:** 84-453-1444-0

**1994**

**Title:** Tendencias de la educación ambiental a partir de la Conferencia de Tbilisi. (Environmental education Trends on Tbilisi Conference)

**Publishing House:** Bilbao: Los Libros de la Catarata

**ISBN** 84-87567-93-2

**1994**

**Title:** Pensadores en educación

**Author:** Kechwashvili, George

Perspectivas, UNESCO JOURNAL

UNESCO: International Office of Education

**Publishing House:** UNESCO PUBLISHING

**ISBN:** 978-92-3-103398-8

**1998**

**Title:** La educación ambiental, 20 años después de Tbilisi (Environmental education, twenty years on from Tbilisi)

**Author:** N. Martín Sosa, A. Jovaní y F.A. Barrio Juárez (coords.)

**Publishing House:** Amaru, Salamanca

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Translations from Georgian into Spanish

**ISBN** 84-8196-102-7

**2001**

**Title:** Otar Iosseliani

**Authors:** Barcaroti, Luciano, Hinterman, Carlo

**Publishing House:** Donostia-San Sebastián : Festival Internacional de Cine de Donostia-San Sebastián : Filmoteca Vasca

**ISBN:** 84-88452-21-7

**2009**

**Title:** Los vínculos europeos del sustrato íbero: sustrato en el catalán, origen del vasco, relación con el paleosardo y el georgiano, sustrato celtoligur.

(European Link of Iberian substrate: substrate in Catalan, Basque origin, relationships with paleosard and Georgian).

**Author:** Joan C. Vidal

**Publishing House:** La Busca, Barcelona

**First edition:** May of 2009 ISBN: 978-84-96987-36-4 Second Edition: April 2012 (Electronic)  
<https://binper.files.wordpress.com/2012/04/vinculos.pdf>

**2009**

**Title:** Primavera en Georgia: Un diario de Magnum (Spring in Georgia)

**Author:** Wendel Steavenson & Culture Ministry of Georgia)

**Publishing House:** Barcelona; México D.F.

**ISBN:** 978-84-92480-62-3

**2009**

**Title:** Especial Georgia (Special Georgia)

**Author:** Georgian Embassy in Spain

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Translations from Georgian into Spanish

Nº 5 Journal: Ejecutivos (Instituciones y empresas)

**Publishing House:** Ejecutivos, Barcelona

**2009**

**Title:** Cita Internacional: Georgia (La revista de los países con Representaciones Diplomáticas en España)

**Author:** Embassy of Georgia in Spain

**Publishing House:** Ediciones Embassy, Madrid

**2011**

**Title:** Cocina Georgiana (Georgian cuisine)

**Author:** Beridze Lia, Gvelesiani Dali. Trad. Mariam Ushikashvili

**Editor:** Merab Beradze, Tbilisi

## **AN OVERVIEW OF PUBLISHING HOUSES OF SPAIN THAT PUBLISHED TRANSLATIONS FROM GEORGIAN INTO SPANISH**

1. **Editorial Fher** founded in 1937 is a Spanish publishing Company, based in Bilbao, dedicated to the production of sticker albums, instructional books, paper dolls, comics etc., most destined for children and young lectors.
2. **The Progress / Raduga Publishers** was a Moscow-based Soviet publishing house founded in 1931. It specialized on output of the books translated into foreign languages. The children's literature was only a part of its production. They also published scientific, arts, political books, books for people studying foreign languages, guidebooks and photographic albums. [...] The Progress Publishers stopped the existence after dissolution of the Soviet Union.
3. **Círculo de lectores.** Founded in 1962 form part of the Publishing **Group Planeta** and has constituted the largest social reading network in Spain. Since 1989, it was the reading club of reference in Catalonia, and it currently boasts over 50,000 members. Círculo de Lectores, S.A. / Travessera de Gràcia, 47-49, 08021 Barcelona. [www.circulo.es](http://www.circulo.es)

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4. **SPICUM, Editorial of University of Malaga** This service is in charge of publishing and divulging works and research projects. Thanks to subsidies it supports the publication of scientific journals at the University and it takes care of distributing and exchanging with other universities and organizations the works published.

**Editorial Complutense S.A.** (ECSA) is a university publisher for Complutense University of Madrid, Spain. It was established in 1994 with the objective “Edition. Distribution and marketing of books. Products and all those who have different new media technologies inherent to the Publisher”. Subjects of publishing: economic sciences, Medical Sciences. Medicine. Pharmacy. Veterinary Science. Biology. Botany. Geology. Zoology, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias. Reference Books, Philosophy. Psychology, History. Biography, Politics, sociology...

5. **SUSAETA EDITIONS**

Leading publisher of children`s books in the Spanish-language market, and one of the main publisher of cookery, gardening, DIY and general reference titles, producing around 300 new titles each year.

**Book publications by genre**

YEAR	NOVELS	SHORT STORIES	POETRY	CHILDREN LITERATURE	HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL	HOLY TEXTS AND THEOLOGY	NATURAL SCIENCES	OTHER
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1979	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1983	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0



Translations from Georgian into Spanish

1985	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1999	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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## Translations from Georgian into Spanish

2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

This data does not take into account the books and Translations published in Russian or Georgian Publishing Houses

### Mediators

As for the mediators of the translations from Georgian to Spanish and those actors that contribute to the translation and dissemination of translations into Spain are usually some members of the Georgian community, recently created Translation Fond of Georgia and Georgian Diplomatic Representation in Spain.

Since the translations from Georgian even exceed ten publications in Spanish editorial companies, we cannot make any generalizing statements about the role of publishers in contributing to the translation and dissemination of Georgian literature.

However, as we have already noted, the international recognition of Georgian literature and the fact that has been translated into English, German or French might increase the activity for Spanish publisher too.

It's also very important the role of collaboration and relationships between the Georgian and Spanish Universities in the field of scientific-linguistic publications.

Over the past few years, in our country we have seen a growing number of successful book fairs, book festivals and public readings organized yearly by different Georgian Associations, Publish companies or the Culture Ministry of Georgia. Availability of grants/subsidies is also instrumental in the decision making process of a publisher.

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## Translators from Georgian – working conditions and training

It is known that, unless there is a no qualified literary translators of Georgian to Spanish or since literary translations are badly paid and the number of translators strongly limited, one cannot expect a rise in the number of translations of Georgian Literature much less arouse the interest of Spanish Publishing Sector.

Therefore it is the important success to have established the Translation Fund in our country, from the point of developing Georgian translation creative work, because such organizations are the biggest stimulus for translators and for the popularization of the literature abroad.

Georgian researcher Mr. Lasha Bakradze considers that to engage the Georgian Diaspora more in active translation activity, one of the ways to solve this problem is to establish translation centers in Georgia and abroad because many of the translators who used to translate Georgian literature of the Soviet Era are either old or have died. As he says, if this does not happen, it will be rather complicated to solve the issue of taking the Georgian culture abroad, not only in terms of translation.

According to Mr. A. Sulakauri, the head of one of the Georgian editorial houses *Bakur Sulakauri*, that often if a foreign editorial decides to print the work of a Georgian author that this process is obstructed by the fact also that they cannot quickly find a translator. As the head of editorial mentions, they practically don't have Georgian—Spanish translators.

However he considers that one of the preconditions for improving this is the activation of the State Fund working on translations. This is the institution which is financing the translation activity and once the book has been printed, compensates the foreign editorials interested in Georgian literature. The organic part of this process is the creation of a translators directory which will unite the Georgian and foreign translators.



So, the process of publishing translations of Georgian authors is still fragmented, and naturally with this great divide, and the publication of hundreds of thousands of books annually, that the Georgian product is rather small in number also considering the fact that any occidental editorials has a plan worked out several years in advance about what to publish and know they need a certain amount of time to meet their goals.

Despite these difficulties it is a fact that, it's still possible for Georgian books to gradually break into the European market.

From the scientific research point of view, the establishment of the Foundation "Kartvelologi" should be mentioned. The Foundation deals with Georgian genealogy and plays an essential part in the development and search for Georgian literary translations. The head of the Foundation, Professor E. Khintibidze, has presented the widest monograph about the Georgian literary pieces existing in Europe.

It is not new, that amongst the significant editorial industrial events generally and of literature one of the most essential places is occupied by the book markets. From this point of view, it is quite significant that Georgia took the part in 2007 Durango book market in the Basque Country where Georgian writers and Georgian-Basque literary activity were presented.

Also representing one step forward for Georgian writers is their participation in a 2012 international event, the Leipzig book market, which a couple of years ago would have been unimaginable for our country.

The opening of translation workshops carries the strategic importance for taking the Georgian book to Europe, which has been arranged over the last two years in the Tbilisi Goethe Institute.

This year under the organization of the Institute of Literature the summer school was also added. In the nearest future hopefully the basis will be given to similar workshops' creation with the purpose of the development of Georgian—Spanish translation activity.

Those national events which were being organized during the last two years in Georgia assist the popularization of the book industry. From this point the object of interesting observation is the *Saba* literary premium which summarizes the year and reveals the best literary products in various genres.





During the last period the number of books presented at the *Saba* literary competition has increased. The organizers of the competition say that this was made thanks to the good translated literary works.

The participation of Georgian editorials in various international competitions is rather successful. The most prestigious competition of editorial industry are the *Gold Ink Awards*, which is organized by the magazine *Printing Impressions*—possible to obtain from all of the printing providers around the world. In 2011, the aforementioned competition was presented by the 2012 Calendar “Get acquainted with Georgia – 366 days,” which brought victory to the Georgian editorial “Ustari.”

Georgia is not far behind the global editorial industry’s increasing tendency to go electronic. A catalogue of electronic books, “Iota Reader,” was created and allows people to read Georgian literature, scientific works, or press all in an electronic format.

Rakhel Gratsfield, literary agent and Swiss editor in Zurich, who during last three years has been actively involved in the popularization of Georgian language and literature, draws a rather hopeful picture for the future of developing the Georgian editorial industry. For lots of Swiss and German editors, through their creative work and active mediation, it became clear that Georgia has distinguished and interesting literature.

## Reception

As previously mentioned in this study, given the low number of translated works from Georgian especially since 1990, it is not easy to make any evaluative statements on the reception of Georgian literature in Spain.

However it should be mentioned that after the political events that have more recently taken place, there is an increased interest towards Georgian literature and book market has brought specific proposals from the editors of various countries.

Some works of Georgian contemporary writers as Aka Morchiladze, David Turashvili, Ana Kordzaia-Samadashvili etc, belong to good selling items and were well received in the recent international book trades.



Although there are not yet any translations made in Spanish of the contemporary writers, (except one short novel “My grandfather” of David Turashvili (“Mi abuelo”) translated by Roberto Serrano), we hope, that with the activation of Translation Funds and studying programs, the situation will improve soon.

### **Recent activities of Georgian Diaspora and Diplomatic representation in Spain**

Thanks to the Ministry of Culture of Georgia and the collaboration of Georgian Diaspora, every year the Georgian Embassy in Spain organizes a *Cultural Days of Georgia* that encompasses several events spread all over the country. Therefore, we must not overlook the importance of Georgian Diplomatic representation activity, which have played a major role spreading the Georgian culture in Spain during many years and still maintain this role today. The important events that occurred between 2007 of 2012 had a positive impact and boosted the interest of Spanish Society in our culture, literature and history. During this period many facets of our country were presented, from ancient traditions to contemporary works. With the collaboration of Georgian Embassy the important Spanish journals “Ejecutivos” and “Cita Internacional” have published two editions dedicated to Georgian History, Culture and current situation of our country. Many exhibitions and Concerts took place in Spain. We can emphasize the exhibition of prominent Georgian Artist Gia Bughadze held in 2008 in “Gallery Plaza Dali” of Madrid or the visit of Georgian ballet of “Sukhishvili”, Folklore bands “Rustavi” and “Erisioni”, the beautiful interpretations of the pianists Elisso Virsaladze and Khatia Buniatashvili. Another frequent visitor of Spain is the famous Georgia Opera Artist and Founder of Foundation “Iavnana”, Paata Burchuladze that has organized during the last years many charitable events with the collaboration of the Spanish Foundation “SOS”.

Another important event was the inauguration of the Magnum Photographer Exposition in Madrid with the presentation of the book of the Magnum Photos entitled “Primavera en Georgia” (“Spring in Georgia”), translated in Spanish and published in Barcelona by Editorial RM. The vast majority of the audience traditionally has been the community itself and people representing different groups of Spanish society. These events were a great occasion to introduce Georgian culture to the Spanish audience and bring these two countries closer to one another.



Some amazing events are also planned for 2013. Especially interesting are the exposition of two Georgian Artists and a retrospective look at Georgian Cinema which probably will take place in the Spring of next year.

Also noteworthy is the fact that Georgia annually takes part in IFEMA International Trade fair of Spain, representing Georgian Culture and offering Tourist information about our country. As previously mentioned in this study Georgian Community organizes and actively takes part in different Georgian events of Spain. Among its merits we can emphasize the creation of the Georgian Orthodox Church in Madrid that includes the Study Center. Today it's one of the most frequent meeting places for the Georgian Diaspora.

This integrated educational program for the weekend schools has been launched in 2011 due to the collaboration of two institutions - The Office of State Minister of Georgia on Diaspora Issues and the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia. It fully matches with the school programs of Georgia and is worked out in 3 subjects: Georgian Language and Literature, History and Geography of Georgia. The Georgian compatriots expressed a special interest towards the integrated educational program, by which the young representatives of diaspora, in case of their return to Georgia, can continue the study at the Universities of Georgia and integrate into the Georgian educational space without any barrier.

Another significant achievement is the establishment a few years ago of the Georgian Cultural Association in Guadalajara, a small city within 80km. of Madrid. The Center has founded a website <http://www.laprensaiberica.com/> publishing all of the interesting news and events in Spain related to our country.

In totally, there are three Georgian Community Centers officially registered in Spain: Association "Satvistomo", in Madrid, Spanish-Georgian Association "Iberia" in Guadalajara and Association "Hijos de Georgia en La Rioja", in Arnedo, Community of La Rioja.

The Ex Minister of Diaspora of Georgia Mr. Papuna Davitaia, within a framework of his working visit to the Kingdom of Spain in 2012, held meetings with the Georgian Community representatives and the organizations of Georgian diaspora existing in Madrid and Barcelona. During the meetings Minister



stressed the importance of diaspora issues for the State of Georgia, the maintenance of the national identity, Georgian language, traditions and culture by the compatriots, residing in foreign countries. Besides, he emphasized the need of integrating the diaspora in the unitary national space, strengthening activities for popularization of Georgian culture, literature, history, folk groups and the contemporary art.

During the meeting the attention was paid to the encouragement of the successful functioning of the Georgian diaspora organizations, weekend schools and the folk ensembles.

## Conclusions

Looking back at the 1980 period in regard to translations from Georgian into Spanish, we can identify three trends: the introduction of Georgian literature in 80<sup>th</sup> basically by the translations made from Russian or other languages, increased interest in scientific-linguistic fields; the detention of literary-translation activity in the 90<sup>th</sup> enabled by a combination of different political or economic factors; and rising number of cultural-creative activity between Georgia and Spain since 2007 thanks to the Georgian Community and Diplomatic Representation, which have played a major role spreading the Georgian culture in Spain and still maintain this role today. The important events that occurred between 2007-2012 had a positive impact and boosted the interest of Spanish Society in Georgian culture, literature and history.

All of these cultural activities are very important not only to promote the Georgian culture that had been locked up during the many years in the Soviet System, but also to develop literary translation activities and to strengthen the ties between Georgia and Spain.

Although the relative and absolute numbers of translated works remain small compared to other languages, after the political events that have more recently taken place, there is an increased interest towards Georgian literature and book market has brought specific proposals from the editors of various countries.



Also representing one step forward for Georgian writers is their participation in different international book trades, which a couple of years ago would have been unimaginable for our country.

As for Spanish-Georgian relationships, the recent efforts for developing the Translation Funds and Study Centers and a comprehensive system of subsidies to translations established as in Spain also in Georgia, would definitively enrich the translation activity, creating many qualified translators from Georgian to Spanish and vice versa. It can therefore be concluded that in the development of the Georgian book industry way and translation activity, a hopeful picture is being drawn.



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## Translations from Georgian into Spanish

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