Promotion of Literature in Translation

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AN INTRODUCTION by Yana Genova, Next Page Foundation and Book Platform project

FACTORS THAT (usually) CONTRIBUTE

- independent publishers ["cottage industry" J. Epstein, 4%]
- more translations worldwide
- geopolitical situation ["exoticism"]
- a diverse local literary offer and a vivid publishing scene (understandable for the outsiders' gaze)
- successes of "path pavers" [Pamuk, Larsson ...]
- cultural migrants, diaspora authors [Rushdie, Naipaul, Maalouf, Hosseini ...]
- bridge-languages [English, Russian, regional ones]
- qualified editors, "readers", translators
- money

FACTORS THAT (usually) HINDER

- · costs more, difficult to market
- restructuring of publishing business, commercialization
- disproportionate share of translations from English [60 to 70% of all]
- geopolitical situation [lack of "exoticism"]
- lack of context in the recipient country
- "big" languages less open to translations [the 3% problem]
- diverse markets/ diverse interests
- lack of qualified editors, "readers", translators
- "national marketing" dominates over demand-creating approach

quoted sources

- Book Platform studies on publishing, translations and reading habits in Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine at <u>www.bookplatform.org</u>
- PEN report "To Be Translated or Not to Be" (available at www.bookplatform.org, Resources section)
- UNESCO Index Translationum, http://portal.unesco.org/culture/en/ev.php-URL_ID=7810&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html
- Content & Consulting Diversity Reports, http://www.wischenbart.com/page-30
- The Three Percent Problem by Chad Post (e-book version only)
- Jason Epstein: <u>Book Business: Publishing Past, Present, and Future</u>, w. w. Norton & Company, 2012