

ARABIC LITERATURE TRANSLATION INTO THE CO-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF SPAIN 2010–2020

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Executive summary

This report builds on a previous mapping of translation from Arabic into the co-official languages of Spain (Basque, Catalan, Galician and Spanish) covering the period 1995-2010, and aims to answer, mainly but not only, the following key questions: what is translated and published, by whom, and how is it selected, promoted and received? And what developments have there been in the past decade? These questions have been answered above thanks to the data collected on thematic areas of study, namely: translation, publishing, dissemination and reception, policy and financial support, translators and Arab writers based in Spain.

The methodology used focuses mainly on two main data sources: the bibliography of translated literature works 2010-2020 compiled for the purpose – an excel workbook has been created with 14 sections of information – and interviews with 4 main editors, 7 translators and 1 editor of an important series and two main translation programs of Arabic literature into Spanish.

Key Findings

Bibliography of published translations

In the decade 2010-2020, a total of 200 publications of literary works translated from Arabic into the co-official languages of Spain have been counted. Of these, 88.9% (178 works) are translations from Arabic into Spanish, 9% (18 works) into Catalan, 1% (2) into Galician and 1% (2) into Basque. The following figure shows the number of translated works by year:

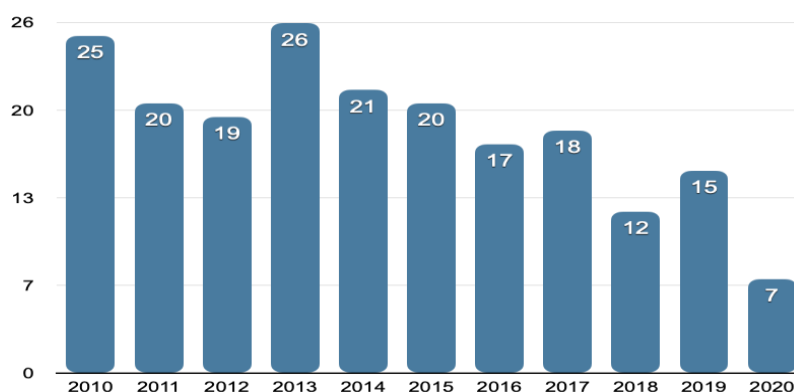


Figure 1: translated works from Arabic to the co-official languages of Spain in the period 2010-2020

Analysing the most recent data on the publishing industry in Spain (2019), Arabic appears in 14th place in the ranking of the 15 most translated foreign languages into Spanish. In this sense, the translation of Arabic literature represents only 0.1%. Thus, there is a significant decrease in the number of works translated if we compare it with the previous period studied, from 1995 to 2010, where the total of literature translation works from Arabic was 326, even though that period spanned five more years. The following figure shows the number translated works by genre:

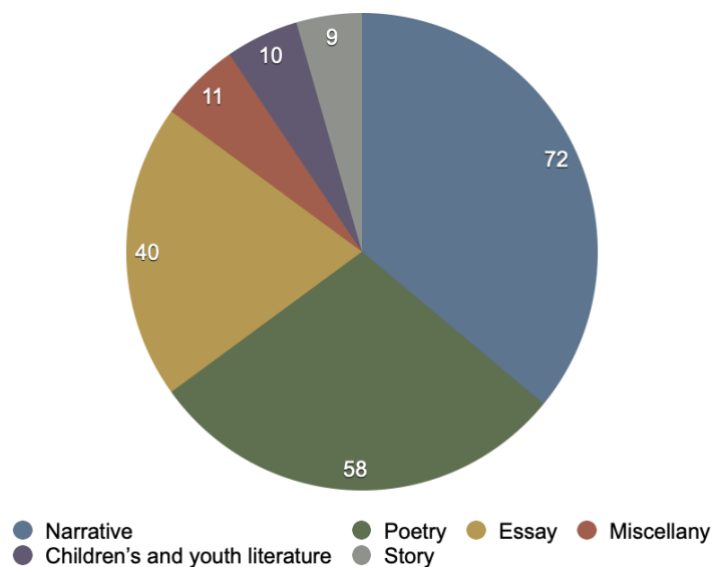


Figure 2: genres of the translated works

The top 6 of most translated and reprinted authors are the following, with only one woman among them, who is the author of books for children and young readers:

Author	Number of translated works
Mohamed Choukri	9
Salim Barakat	6
Naguib Mahfouz	5
Alaa Al Aswany	5
Adonis	4
Zohra bint Ibrahim Al Sultan	4

Table 1: most translated and reprinted authors

In terms of authors' countries of origin, Egypt stands out with 35 translated works and Morocco with 30. In a prominent third position is Al-Andalus/Spain, with 22 translations and reprints. The trend of academic translation and republishing works from the Andalusian period has been a constant from the mid-20th century to the present day. Many of these translations are published with a study and commentary on the work by researchers and scholars. Other countries of origin that also stand out are Syria (24), Iraq (19), Lebanon (15), Palestine (11) and Saudi Arabia (11).

Publishers and selection

The general impression of the 4 publishers interviewed is that the evolution of literary translation from Arabic in the past decade has been positive. They highlight an aspect also pointed out by the translators: "there are more small publishers, a greater diversity of tastes and personal projects", but "the difficulties in getting each project off the ground are enormous, especially for a small publishing house".

In terms of numbers, the publishing house Verbum and Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo are at the top of the publisher's ranking. The following table shows the rank of most active publishers

Publisher	Number of published translations
Verbum	27
Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	15
Cabaret Voltaire	9
Karwán	8
King Abdul Aziz Public Library	6
Comares	6
Turner	5

Table 2: most active publishers

About collections, data were gathered for 41 Arabic literature specific series and collections. This represents a positive change regarding the previous period analysed. It is important to note that small and medium-size publishers dedicate specific collections to Arabic literature translation. Of these, Verbum's 'Letras árabes' series stands out.

12 bilingual works (9 of poetry) have been gathered, in which the Arabic original text is published together with its translation into Spanish and 2 works of poetry in trilingual format (Arabic-Spanish-Catalan and Arabic-Spanish-English).

The selection of translated works is based on various factors according to publishers, editors, and translators. Most commonly, the proposal is made by the editors of the collections unilaterally or in consensus with the publisher and translators.

Dissemination and reception

The majority opinion is that the dissemination, promotion, and reception of Arabic literature is "very scarce and deficient". In general terms, there is much room for improvement in this field. Despite this, there are some honourable exceptions, thanks to the efforts of translators and publishers.

In the promotion section, there have been some limited experiences of collaboration with Arab governmental entities (mainly from the Gulf countries), which commissioned translations for international book fairs. Beyond these limited actions, translators and publishers insist on the need for "decisive action by translators, public and private institutions and universities to strengthen the role of literary translation and promote the dissemination of works translated from Arabic". The several national and international prizes received during this decade have helped, without doubt, to give the work of translators from Arabic and their translated works greater visibility.

In terms of access, all Arabic literature translated and published in Spain (with ISBN) is accessible through the usual distributors. Translations can be easily located and purchased through the catalogues available on the publishers' websites.

When asked about the sales generated by translated Arabic literature, the publishers interviewed unanimously pointed out that it is not profitable. The opinions of several translators are along the same lines.

Translators

107 out of the 200 translations published have been translated by men (53,5%) and 71 by women (35,5%). This indicates that the gender gap has been reduced compared to the previous period analysed (1995-2010), but still wide. Translations accomplished by just one translator (152) far exceed the collective translations by two or more translators. 13 works have been translated through the collaboration among translators (men and women). Top translators into Spanish are:

Translator	Number of published translations
Cañada, Luis Miguel	10
Peña Martín, Salvador	7
Boumediane El Metni, Rajae	6
Yamani, Ahmad	6
Comendador Pérez, M. Luz	5
Fierro, Noemí	5

Table 3: most active translators into Spanish

Among the translators with more published translations from Arabic to Catalan in the decade 2010-2020 are Margarida Castells, Jaume Ferrer Carmon and Valèria Macías Pages, each with 4 works. Combining the output of the last two who translate into both Catalan and Spanish, the picture changes and they come at the top of the list, after Luis Miguel Cañada, with 8 works each.

Translator	Number of published translations
Jaume Ferrer Carmona	8
Valèria Macías Pages	8

Table 4: most active translators into Catalan and Spanish

Conclusions and recommendations

From the analysis of the data obtained, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- In numerical terms and compared to the previous period analysed, there has been no increase in the number of works translated from Arabic into the co-official languages of Spain. Rather, there has been a decrease in the number of literary works translated.
- The evolution of literary translation from Arabic in the last decade is perceived more positively by the publishers interviewed than by the translators.
- Among the positive aspects that emerge from the analysis of the past decade are the national and international recognition of several literary translations from Arabic and their translators, the increase of private (non-academic) publishing houses that translate Arabic literature (among which small publishers with their own collections and very careful personal projects stand out), and the incorporation of new, highly qualified translators.
- The flip side of the coin is that these publishers are not resisting the impact of the economic crisis and the low volume of sales.
- Arabic literature translated into the co-official languages of Spain does not generate a volume of sales that would allow for continuity in this field.
- There is no support for translation from Arabic into Spanish from governmental institutions. There are support programmes for translation from Arabic into Catalan.
- The role of the Escuela de Traductores de Toledo (University of Castilla-La Mancha) as a promoter of translations from Arabic into Spanish has been fundamental, as demonstrated by its collaboration with Verbum and Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo, the two publishing houses that publish the most translated Arabic literature in Spain.
- External support, although restricted to extremely limited periods and to specific projects, comes mainly from Arab Gulf countries and, in the past, from the European Cultural Foundation.
- In today's scenario, translation projects are made possible by the sacrifice of all parties (publishers, editors, authors and translators), but especially translators, who end up giving up some of their rights and getting involved in promotion and dissemination.

- Translators dedicated to Arabic literature survive thanks to other jobs (in academia and other sectors of translation).
- In Spain, literary translations are subject to strict quality controls and the professionals who carry them out are subject to external pre- and post-editorial reviews.

To improve the current situation in the medium and long term, several **recommendations** have emerged:

- To improve the dissemination and promotion of translated works, supporting small publishers who cannot afford the costs of promotion (bringing in the author, paying for reviews in specialized media, paying for advertising space, etc.).
- To explore possible solutions to improve sales (from improving distribution and promotion to the selection of titles in line with public interest).
- To create national programmes to support translation from foreign languages into the co-official languages of Spain (e.g. revive the Spanish Ministry of Culture's programme) and activate European programmes to support translation into European languages.
- To promote the idea of signing agreements between Arabic translation support programmes (in the Gulf countries) and major European publishers to give the translated works greater reach and dissemination.

1. Introduction

This study aims to pick up where the previous (1995–2010) mapping of translation from Arabic into the co-official languages of Spain – namely Spanish, Catalan, Galician and Basque – left off (see Mahyub Rayaa y Díaz García, 2010), by covering the last decade between 2010 and 2020. It intends to answer the following key questions: what is translated and published, by whom, how is it selected, promoted, and received? What developments have there been in the past decade? The study will focus on the following thematic areas: translation, publishing, dissemination and reception, policy and financial support, and Arab writers based in Spain.

The methodology used for this work focuses on two main data sources: the bibliography of translated literature works 2010–2020 compiled for the purpose – an Excel workbook has been created with fourteen sections of information (see sources below) – and interviews with four editors (Verbum, Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo, Comares and Karwán), seven translators and one editor of an important series and two major translation programmes of Arabic literature into Spanish. From seven publishers approached, four agreed to be interviewed. All of them are prominent in the field of Arabic literary translation in Spain since together they have published 56 titles in the last decade. Of the ten translators approached, seven responded to the online questionnaire. The editor of the ‘Letras árabes’ translation series responded twice, as the person in charge of the adaptation programmes and also as an Arabic literary translator themselves. Between all the respondents, thirty titles have been translated into Spanish and Catalan.

The data has been drawn mostly from the Taryamed database (Cañada *et al.* 2012–2020),¹ to which the authors of this report have contributed at certain stages of its creation and feeding. Other sources include online libraries, bookshops which specialize in Arabic literature, and publishers’ catalogues (Verbum, Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo, Balqís bookshop, etc.), the Spanish National Library (BNE), the Red de Bibliotecas Universitarias (REBIUN), UNESCO Index Translationum, and desktop research – most of it on www.todostuslibros.com (a website managed by the Spanish Confederation of Booksellers Associations – CEGAL).

¹ See: <https://taryamed.net/>.

Each of these sources meets different cataloguing criteria and requires different search systems. The data collection has meant painstaking matching work between the information provided by each of them. We conducted on-site consultations whenever possible, but due to the scattering of the works across several libraries all over Spain, it has not been possible to verify that the data collected in the bibliographic information corresponded exactly to the actual content of the work in a few cases. By way of example: the Alfalfa publishing house no longer exists. It has now become a collection published by Verbum. The titles it published under its imprint (four collected in this study) belong to other publishers if you search by ISBN. The rigour of this report is therefore subject to these exceptional limitations, and it is understood that bibliographical data may not be complete for the last year or two.

It is important to note that translations of non-literary works have not been included. About forty works translated from Arabic into one of the co-official languages of Spain in the past decade were excluded since they deal with religion, medicine and history, among other subjects.

This study ultimately aims to make a bibliographic tool available to translation professionals and to all members of the publishing chain in general (authors, editors, reviewers, illustrators, librarians, booksellers, etc.), as well as to professors, researchers, university students, etc. Within the framework of the LEILA project, the study aims to contribute to the compilation of up-to-date information and data on translation of Arabic literature in ten European countries, identify areas of progress in the past ten years against the backdrop of information provided by the 'mapping' and the recommendations that emerged from the project.

2. Publishing

Bibliography of published translations

In the decade 2010–20, a total of 200 publications of literary works translated from Arabic into the co-official languages of Spain have been counted. Of these, 89% (178 titles) are translations from Arabic into Spanish, 9% (18 titles) into Catalan, 1% (2) into Galician and 1% (2) into Basque. If we look at translation flow per year (except for 2020 so as not to distort the results), we obtain an average of 19.3 works translated per year. With respect to this average, the years 2010 and 2013 stand out, with 25 and 26 titles respectively. From 2017

(17) onwards, there has been a gradual decrease compared to the average over the decade. It should be noted that nine of the works published in this period are reprints. The following figure shows the number of translated works per year:

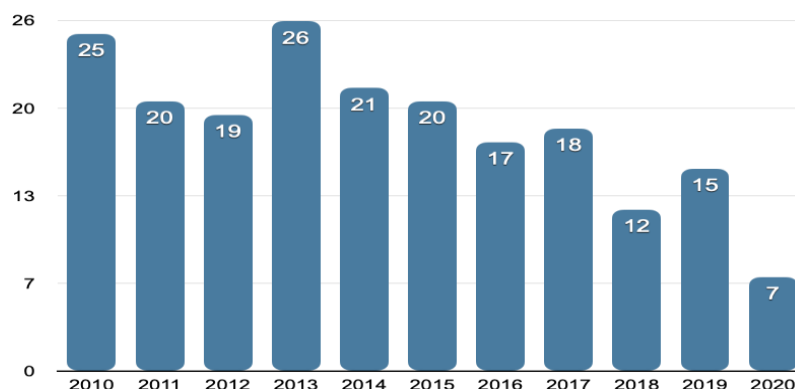


Figure 1: translated works from Arabic to the co-official languages of Spain in the period 2010-2020

Analysing the most recent data on the publishing industry in Spain (2019), Arabic appears in 14th place in the ranking of the 15 foreign languages most translated into Spanish.² According to available statistics, 183,708 translations have been published in Spain over the last ten years (18,370 on average per year).³ Although these figures represent the total volume of translation from all fields of knowledge, they show that Arabic literature translated into Spain's co-official languages in the same period (193 titles, 2010–19) represents only 0.1% of the total.

There is a significant decrease in the number of works translated if we compare it with the previous period studied, from 1995 to 2010, where the total of literary translations from Arabic into the co-official languages of Spain was 326; although it must be noted that that period spanned five more years (see Mahyub Rayaa and Díaz García, 2010).

The preferred genres are the narrative (70 works) and poetry (58), in this order, followed by essays on various literary subjects (38), children's and youth literature (11) and short stories (8). The following figure shows the number of translated works per genre:

² See available statistics in: www.statista.com/statistics/447573/number-of-translated-books-in-spain-oby-original-language/.

³ See available statistic on: www.statista.com/estadisticas/473940/traduccion-de-libros-espana/.

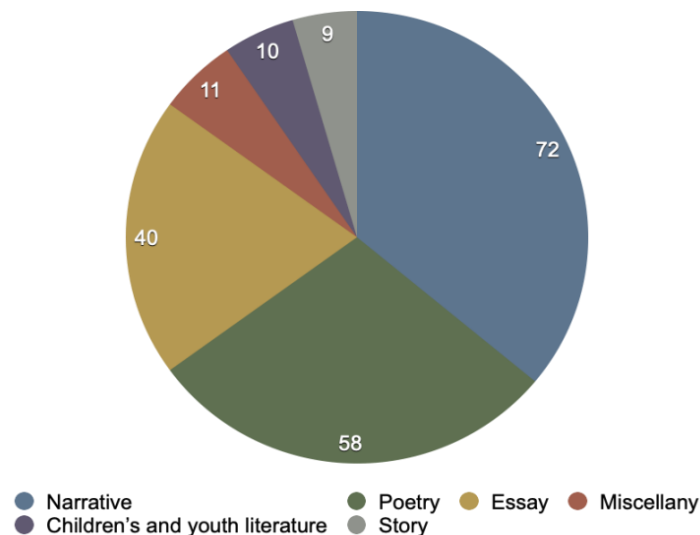


Figure 2: genres of the translated works

It is worth bearing in mind in this general analysis that the Arab world during this decade has been immersed in a context of political and social change, mobilization for more rights and freedom, and regional instability, the consequences of which are still evident today. It is to be expected that the Arab context will have an impact on the themes addressed in the literature written during this decade. Although a more detailed analysis is needed of all the works collected, examples of this impact can be seen in the translations of Syrian, Libyan and Tunisian authors, as will be mentioned later. However, it does not appear that the so-called 'Arab Spring' and the context of change in the Arab world have resulted in a greater public interest in translated Arabic literature, nor in the number of translations.

The top 6 of most translated and reprinted authors are: Mohamed Choukri: 9, Salim Barakat: 6, Naguib Mahfouz: 5, Alaa Al Aswany: 5, Adonis: 4, Zohra bint Ibrahim Al Sultan: 4 (the only woman, author of short stories for children's and young readers). Elias Khoury follows with 3 titles. This shows some prevalence of narrative over poetry, as seen above, even though in the latter there is more diversity in terms of authors. Compared with the previous study, where 32 of Mahfouz's books were published, 10 by Mahmoud Darwish, 9 by Tawfiq Al-Hakim and 8 by Adonis, trends seem to have changed in the last decade.

As one of the translators interviewed states, and as the data obtained shows, the *boom* generated by Mahfouz's Nobel Prize (1988), which lasted practically the whole of the following decade, has waned considerably. In fact, recent publications of this author's work

in the decade 2010–20 were special reprints by his Spanish publishing house Martínez Roca marking the centenary of his birth in 2011.

In terms of the authors' countries of origin, Egypt stands out with 35 translated works (30 into Spanish, 3 into Catalan, 1 into Galician and 1 into Basque) and Morocco with 30 translations (29 into Spanish and 1 into Basque – 10 of these by Choukri). Regarding these two countries, it is worth highlighting two points. Firstly, that the literature of Egyptian authors has been translated into all four co-official languages of Spain. In this respect, the only author translated into all four languages in the last decade was Alaa Al Aswany. The other fact is that no translations of Moroccan authors into Catalan or Galician have been gathered. In a prominent third position is Al-Andalus/Spain, with 22 translations and reprints (20 into Spanish and 2 into Catalan). The trend of translating and republishing works from the Andalusian period has been a constant from the mid-20th century to the present day. Many of these translations are published with a study and commentary on the work by researchers and scholars. Other translations that are not included in this study because they deal with other fields of knowledge such as religion, medicine, agriculture or zoology also belong to this period.

Other countries of origin that also stand out are Syria (24 works: 20 into Spanish and 4 into Catalan), Iraq (19: 15 into Spanish and 4 into Catalan), Lebanon (15 into Spanish), Palestine (11: 9 into Spanish, 1 into Catalan and 1 into Galician) and Saudi Arabia (11 into Spanish). Analysing the data obtained in global regional terms, one can see that there have been no translations in the last decade from Arab countries such as Qatar, Oman, Mauritania, Yemen, Bahrain, Somalia, Comoros, or Djibouti.

In terms of the gender of the authors, 79% (158) of the works translated were written by men, while female authors represent only 15.5% (31). Four works of mixed authorship were compiled.

The capital city of Madrid had the highest volume of publications with 98 translations, while 34 were produced in Barcelona and 14 in Granada.

Data was gathered for 41 specific series of Arabic literature. This represents a positive change compared with the previous period analysed. It is important to note that small and medium-

sized publishers have brought forth specific series of translated Arabic literature. Of these, Verbum's 'Letras árabes' series stands out, with 27 translations. This series includes several collections according to the genre of the work (narrative, poetry, essays and children's and youth literature). This series is edited by Abdul Hadi Sadoun and Luis Miguel Pérez Cañada and is dedicated to disseminating the best of classical and contemporary Arabic literature, with direct translations from Arabic into Spanish. In addition to bilingual Arabic-Spanish editions, it also publishes works on topics related to Arab culture and literature.

Another important series, although with a smaller number of titles, is 'Memorias del Mediterráneo' (Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo), which had 4 published translations in this period. This series has been a pioneer in the translation of contemporary Autobiogr.novels from Arabic into European languages, as was noted in the previous study (Díaz García y Mahyub Rayaa, 2010). The 'La Vela – Literatura Árabe Contemporánea' series by the Comares publishing house also stands out with 6 titles; and, with 5 works, the 'Kitab' series by Turner, devoted to publishing the works awarded by the 'Booker' Prize (International Prize for Arabic Fiction). However, we know from information provided by one of the translators that this publishing house has brought the series to an end. Other collections such as 'Naguib Mahfouz Library' by Martínez Roca (3 titles) or 'Hiró' (with 3 into Spanish) and 'Tetí' (3 into Catalan) by Karwán publishing house, among others by smaller publishers, deserve a mention.

To conclude this general section, we would like to quote the opinion of one of the editors of the most published series and a translator of Arabic, which broadly summarizes the situation in the last decade:

Arabic translation is still almost 100% dependent on the individual initiative of translators. In this decade we have seen the weak but sustained editorial line of the Escuela de Traductores de Toledo, Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo and Editorial Verbum; the initiative of the Kitab collection (ed. Turner) frustrated after the fourth issue; the Maktaba collection (ed. Relee), frustrated after the first issue; the collection of contemporary Arab literature of the Comares publishing house (apparently at the behest of the translators); some sporadic titles in Alianza, Alfaguara, Huerga y Fierro, and a long list of small publishing houses all

over the country that venture with a couple of titles by contemporary Palestinian, Egyptian or Moroccan authors. [...] There is no real commitment on the part of publishers to this literature [...].

Publishers, magazines, websites: selection and gatekeeping

The general impression of the 4 publishers interviewed is that the evolution of literary translation from Arabic in the past decade has been positive. They highlight an aspect also pointed out by the translators that ‘there are more small publishers, a greater diversity of tastes and personal projects’, but that ‘the difficulties in getting each project off the ground are enormous, especially for a small publishing house’.

In terms of numbers, Verbum publishing house,⁴ with 27 translations, and Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo,⁵ with 15, are at the top of the publishers’ ranking. They are followed by Cabaret Voltaire,⁶ with 9 translations (all of them Mohamed Choukri’s work), King Abdul Aziz Public Library⁷ – the only publisher not based in Spain – with 7 children's and youth literature, and Turner, with 5 titles awarded the Booker.

Publisher	Number of published translations
Verbum	27
Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	15
Cabaret Voltaire	9
Karwán	8
King Abdul Aziz Public Library	6
Comares	6
Turner	5

Table 2: most active publishers

The efforts of new publishing house Karwán,⁸ with 8 translations (4 into Spanish and 4 into Catalan), deserve a special mention due to its bilingual effort, something not covered by other publishers. After this group, there is a quite long list of publishing houses which have provided between 3 and 6 translations (Comares⁹ and Turner¹⁰ among others). There is a great diversity

⁴ See: <https://editorialverbum.es/>.

⁵ See: <https://www.orienteymediterraneo.com/>.

⁶ See: <http://www.cabaretvoltaire.es/>.

⁷ See: <http://www.kapl.org.sa/>.

⁸ See: <https://www.editorialkarwan.com/>.

⁹ See: <https://www.comares.com/>.

¹⁰ See: <https://www.turnerlibros.com/>.

of small publishers and a predominance of private publishers over public or academic ones, more so than during the previous period as is noted by those interviewed. However, it is difficult for small publishers to survive for long due to economic problems.

Two trends should be highlighted here. 1. Unlike the previous period, in which the public entity the Egyptian Institute for Islamic Studies stood out, now it is the private publishing house Verbum, which widely distributes in Spain and in Latin America, that takes prominence. 2. The private publishing house Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo is still the one with the second most translations 25 years later.

As far as magazines covering new developments in literary translation from Arabic into the languages of Spain are concerned, one of the positive developments of this decade was the launch in summer 2019 of *Revista Banipal* (Spanish version).¹¹ Its appearance made headlines in *Babelia*, the cultural supplement of the *El País* newspaper.¹² In the words of its editor, Margaret Obank, the Spanish version offers ‘a large, new, open window into the Arab soul and consciousness, offering the Spanish-speaking reader the opportunity to taste the richness of the Arab literary scene on a regular basis, once again taking them out of the relative isolation in which they find themselves’. The magazine publishes translations of poems and short stories from Arabic into Spanish, interviews with writers and reviews new translations. Four issues have been published so far.

The cultural supplements of the Spanish press also sporadically devote sections to translated Arabic literature. As we shall see in the 'Media and critical reception' section, publishers include press sections on their websites where reviews of the work can be accessed, as well as links to videos of public presentations, where they exist. It is worth mentioning *Diario del asedio a Duma 2013* (Khalil, 2017)¹³ and *F en punto cero* (El Saadawi, 2017)¹⁴ as examples of books whose various media reviews can be found on the publishers' own websites.¹⁵

¹¹ See: <http://www.banipal.co.uk/revistabanipal/>.

¹² See: https://elpais.com/cultura/2020/07/06/babelia/1594051754_633343.html.

¹³ Several reviews available at: <https://www.orienteymediterraneo.com/diario-del-asedio-a-duma-2013/>.

¹⁴ The book received 9 reviews in national media, including *Babelia*, the cultural supplement of *El País*. See: <https://capitanswing.com/prensa/?tag=F-en-punto-cero>.

¹⁵ En Verbum, see: <https://editorialverbum.es/category/resenas>.

There are also academic journals linked to Arabic studies, translation and literature which very sporadically include reviews in line with the scope of the publication. This is true of *Miscelánea de Estudios Árabes y Hebraicos* (ISSN: 1696-5868)¹⁶, of the University of Granada; *Al-Andalus Maghreb* (ISSN: 2660-7697)¹⁷, of the University of Cádiz; and *Al-Qantara* (ISSN: 0211-3589)¹⁸, of the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), among others mentioned below. As will be seen, almost all the work of reviewing and promoting falls on the translators' own shoulders, who do this without additional remuneration.

In Spain, there are more and more websites that raise awareness of Arabic literature and its writers. These are personal projects created by translators, Arabists or institutions linked to the Arab world. In this case, it is worth mentioning the site www.poesiaarabe.com, edited by the translator María Luisa Prieto. Along with Prieto, other translators and Arabists (Carolina Fraile, Milagros Nuin, Iris Hofman, Yumana Haddad, Muhsin Al Ramli and Abdul Hadi Sadoun) collaborate in the biographical sketches of the most outstanding Arab poets and in the selection and translation of their poems.

Another interesting example in this regard is the website *Arabian Stories. Contemporary Arabic short stories translated into English and Spanish* (www.arabianstories.com), translated and edited by Rita Tapia Oregui. So far it has 160 short stories compiled and translated.

Among the many online sources, there is a growing number of personal blogs which review Arabic literature translated into Spain's languages. These blogs are moving away from the traditional channels of dissemination to fill the gap on the Internet as it was observed in the period previously analysed. Their presence alongside conventional publishers on the main social networks (Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram) is a positive asset to the visibility of translated Arabic literature. An example of this is the 'Separata Árabe. Literatura árabe contemporánea' blog¹⁹ by Maribel González Martínez, where translated Arabic literature is reviewed, and adaptations of short texts (poems and stories) are published. Its dissemination through social networks is a positive point as it reaches new generations.

¹⁶ See: <https://revistaseug.ugr.es/index.php/meaharabe>.

¹⁷ See: <https://revistas.uca.es/index.php/aam>.

¹⁸ See: <http://al-qantara.revistas.csic.es/>.

¹⁹ See: <https://leerelmundoarabe.home.blog>.

Another interesting project for the dissemination of translated Arabic literature has been created on YouTube. *2'LAT* (Two Minutes of Arabic Literature in Translation)²⁰ is a project that introduces Arabic literature to a Spanish audience through short videos where the published translation is presented 'in a short extract read in its original version and in its translation. The translation is always read by the translator. In some cases, the original text is read by the author himself.' Project coordinator M. Luz Comendador – translator and librarian at the Escuela de Traductores de Toledo (University of Castilla-La Mancha) – has published an article about this initiative in the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions newsletter.²¹ These excerpts can be disseminated through popular social networks such as WhatsApp and Telegram.

Regarding the ease of accessing and obtaining the works, they can be located and retrieved by telematic means, either through the publishers' own websites or through bookshops specializing in the Arab world such as Balqís²² or through the search engines of wholesale distribution portals such as Casa del Libro,²³ IberLibro,²⁴ Agapea²⁵ and CEGAL's website,²⁶ which allows simple and advanced searches, and indicates the places where the work can be purchased in person.

12 bilingual works (9 of poetry) have been published, in which the original Arabic text appears alongside the translation into Spanish, and 2 poetry books in trilingual format (Arabic-Spanish-Catalan and Arabic-Spanish-English). Translations in bilingual format published online could be included here, but since they lack editorial registration details (ISBN or similar), they are more difficult to locate; yet they exist (see for example the publication in bilingual format of Iraqi Ali Ibraheem Safi's poems, translated by Abdul Hadi Sadoun.²⁷

The selection of translated works is based on various factors according to publishers, editors and translators. The proposal is most commonly made by the editors of the collections unilaterally or in consensus with the publisher. This is how it works in the case of of Verbum

²⁰ See: <https://n9.cl/l7apk>.

²¹ See: <https://n9.cl/4j7zx>.

²² See: <https://libreriaalqis.es/>.

²³ See: www.casadellibro.com/.

²⁴ See: www.iberlibro.com/.

²⁵ See: www.agapea.com/.

²⁶ See: www.todostuslibros.com.

²⁷ See: www.crearensalamanca.com/poemas-del-iraqui-ali-ibraheem-safi-traducidos-por-abdul-hadi-sadoun/.

publishing house which, thanks to its collaboration agreement with the Escuela de Traductores de Toledo, receives proposals from one of the editors, Luis Miguel P. Cañada. 'Once these proposals have been approved by the editorial committee, the titles are included in an editorial plan, and as soon as the translations are ready, the publishing process begins.' Other publishers 'receive the originals and submit them for evaluation. Collection editors and external evaluators are involved in the process'. In other cases, the editors of the publishing house itself (when they are small) decide which works to translate. The editor of the 'Classics of the School of Translators' collection (which contains work by authors such as Al-Mutanabbi, Al-Maarri, Ibn al-Muqaffa, etc.) confirms that he selects both the titles and the translators. In this series, as in the 'Contemporary Classics' collection, the editor 'looks for work that will endure over time, those which are difficult to translate and even more difficult to find a publisher for, with financial aid that will make it possible to pay the translator between 0.08 and 0.14 euros per word and cover the author's rights, as well as acquiring between 50 and 80 copies at a reduced price'. In the selection process, 'I consult both Arab authors and Spanish and European translators and publishers, whom I meet at book fairs (Casablanca, Sharjah, Abu Dhabi, Cairo) or at literary competitions and prizes (Al-Multaqa, Turjuman, etc.). The deciding factors are the quality of the original, the value attributed to it in the source language, its 'translatability' into the target language, the scarcity of translated works by these authors, etc.' One of the translators who agrees with this opinion adds: 'I don't think that the main criterion is the market sales, but rather quality.'

Some of the other translators never choose the work themselves – a selection is given to them by either the editor of the collection, the publisher or through a proposal made by the Arab author to a Spanish publisher.

According to another translator, they also sometimes propose the work themselves and 'fight' for its success. However, this work 'takes a long time and is not always accomplished'.

3. Dissemination and reception

3.1 Dissemination and availability to readers

Dissemination was one of the main points on which translators, editors and publishers were questioned, and a point on which information was gathered in other ways. In general terms,

there is much room for improvement in the dissemination and promotion of translated Arabic literature in Spain. As one of the interviewees (co-editor of an important translation series, who was also responsible for two translation programmes) states:

This area is possibly where we have gone backwards the most. And we were not at the forefront before. The number of reviews of the excellent translations that are published is almost nil. There are no reviews either in the general literary press or in academic journals.

For books' presentation and live events, public institutions, libraries, foundations, schools, etc. impose conditions on publishers that are difficult to meet (particularly for small publishers), usually financial conditions.

Often, the main burden of dissemination falls on the translators themselves, who are expected to collaborate disinterestedly in the dissemination of the work.

The majority opinion is that the dissemination, promotion and reception of Arabic literature is "very scarce and deficient". Despite this, there are some honourable exceptions, thanks to the efforts of translators and publishers. A search on the *Babelia* website,²⁸ one of Spain's leading cultural supplements, shows that there are not many articles on translated Arabic literature, and the few references there are include mentions of authors of Arabic origin who write in French (Benjaloun or Slimani, for example). However, in the 'Culture' section of *El País*, sometimes in conjunction with *Babelia*, one can read from time to time articles which mix reviews with an analysis of the geopolitical situation of the moment (it is important not to forget the situation that the Arab world has experienced and continues to experience in this decade). Professor, Arabist and literary translator Luz Gómez García²⁹ is the most prolific writer of analytical articles and reviews published in the cultural section of *El País*.

In the promotion section, there have been some limited instances of collaboration with Arab governmental entities (mainly from the Gulf countries), who have commissioned translations

²⁸ See: <https://elpais.com/babelia/>.

²⁹ See, as an example of the various reviews published, her article which appeared on the front page of the *Babelia* supplement under the title 'Syria, literatura bajo los escombros' (26/10/2017), available at: https://elpais.com/cultura/2017/10/26/babelia/1509042314_481664.html. It includes references to 8 recent translations relating to the situation in Syria and the Middle East.

for international book fairs. This was the case for the King Abdul Aziz Public Library and the translations commissioned for the Havana Book Fair (Cuba) (see in the annex the children's and youth literature collection translated for the occasion). Similarly, the Emirate of Sharjah was the guest country at the Madrid International Book Fair (LIBER, 2019), for which a programme of activities was organized, including presentations of translations and round-table discussions on Arabic literature. National and international book fairs are events in which publishers with the means to do so seek to make themselves known and present translated works. This is the case of Verbum's presence at the International Book Fair of Guadalajara, Mexico (2018 and 2019), Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo and Verbum at Madrid's Book Fair 2019 or Comares and Balqís Bookstore at Granada Book Fair 2020, among others.

However, beyond these limited actions, translators and publishers insist on the need for 'decisive action by translators, public and private institutions and universities to strengthen the role of literary translation and to promote the dissemination of works translated from Arabic' (a translator's opinion). An editor of translation programmes points out that:

There is no real commitment from publishers to this literature. They usually accept the translator's proposal if the translation is excellent, if the translator does not charge for it (or charges very little), if he/she has complementary financing, through either the purchase of copies or a co-publishing agreement with some institution or public body. The latter is having an undesired effect: publishers who see their publishing costs covered (or almost covered) by these means renounce the necessary work of promoting the new work and neglect to pay for advertising space, commissioning reviews in literary supplements, renting space for the presentation of works, covering the costs of inviting the author or the translator to presentations, book fairs, etc.

Yves Gonzalez-Quijano, the translator and French coordinator of the European translation programme *Mémoires de la Méditerranée* (in Gutiérrez Almenara, 2020: 335–6), points in the same direction when he says about the support given to that programme that:

The truth is that it was all very well to put money into this project and help the publishers to carry it out, but in the end when you give them money the publishers disengage, because everything is paid for, they don't spend anything. They stay on the sidelines and do not provide the impetus the book needs to sell. For two reasons: one, as I was saying before, because it is not one hundred percent their project, the publisher feels a bit isolated, on the sidelines; the other, as it does not cost them anything, they do not try to make it a success. I remember that in the end, talking among ourselves, people like Gonzalo, Isabella and Hartmut, we had the impression that sometimes the support does not help. I am not saying that it slowed down the project, but there was something negative [...]. Dissemination can only come from the publisher.

In terms of dissemination through public presentation and live events, there is a certain amount of activity, but it is still extremely limited or very localized to a specialized audience. Dissemination and promotion are linked 'almost exclusively to activities organized or promoted by academic bodies and, to a lesser extent, by translators themselves individually or through their associations', according to one of the translators. There is little involvement of the publishing sector in the dissemination and promotion of translated Arabic literature. Thus, 'the ordinary non-specialized reader is unlikely to receive news of works translated from Arabic, unless they actively seek them out', says a translator.

The most common venues for the presentation of new Arabic literary translations in Spain, depending on the collaboration between the parties, are Casa Árabe (Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Madrid), the Escuela de Traductores de Toledo (University of Castilla-La Mancha), the Fundación Tres Culturas (Seville), the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) in Barcelona, and the Fundación Euroárabe in Granada, among others. The scope of these presentations is always relative in terms of audience and media dissemination. Among the group of translators interviewed, it was pointed out that 'with COVID, physical presentations are no longer possible', and that that undermines opportunities for promotion.

In terms of live cultural events and festivals that have been attended by Arab authors, the most prominent the Voix Vives poetry festival in Toledo, which hosted the Lebanese writer and poet Issa Makhoul in its 2018 edition. His poems were published in a collaboration

between Voix Vives and Mochuelo libros and translated by Álvaro Abella and Rafael Patiño. It is worth mentioning other festivals held in the past decade that have been visited by Arab poets, such as the Madrid International Poetry Festival (2019) and the Medellín International Poetry Festival (2018, Colombia).

For Arab authors visiting Spain for the purpose of presentation, see the next paragraph, 'Media and critical reception', for the difficulties encountered and how they are addressed in specific cases by means of collaboration between different entities.

There are, on the other hand, local experiences of promoting the reading of Arabic literature, both translated and original, in order to bring the general Spanish public closer to the literary manifestations of the Arab world. This is true of the KUTUB³⁰ reading club, 'a meeting place for the enjoyment of reading, open to those who wish to share ideas, reflections and opinions that arise from reading works by Mediterranean authors', organized by the Fundación Euroárabe of Granada, in collaboration with the University of Granada and the Fundación Tres Culturas of Seville. Also, the IQRA³¹ reading club, 'a space for fans of literature and the Arabic language', which aims to bring Arab culture closer and make it known through its extensive and varied literature. It is a collaboration between the Fondation Dr Leila Mezian, the Spanish Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, Fundación Euroárabe of Granada, the University of Granada and the Andalusian Regional Government.

All Arabic literature translated and published in Spain (with an ISBN) is accessible through the usual distributors. Translations can easily be located and purchased through the catalogues available on the publishers' websites. In this sense, the CEGAL portal acts as a good centralizing hub for works published in Spain, as it provides information on the work itself and the location where it can be physically purchased. When this is not possible, it can easily be located and ordered online. In addition to the publishers' websites and associated distributors, there are bookshops that specialize in the Arabic world which have important collections of literary translations from Arabic into the co-official languages of Spain.

³⁰ See: www.fundea.org/es/categorias/clubKUTUB201819.

³¹ See: www.fundea.org/es/categorias/clubIQRA2018.

Examples include the above-mentioned Casa Árabe's Balqís bookshop³² and Diwán bookshop³³ (specializing in the Middle East and Africa).

As previously mentioned, nine reprints of Arabic literary works have been compiled, in some cases retranslated. Of note are the special reprints of three works by Naguib Mahfouz on the centenary of the author's birth in 2011. Books by Mohamed Choukri, Ibn Hazm's *El collar de la paloma* (The Necklace of the Dove)³⁴ and the novel *F en punto cero* (Woman at Zero Point) by Nawal El Saadawi have also been reissued. This last novel, with its theme very much in keeping with the times, was critically acclaimed, judging by the nine reviews it received.³⁵

When asked about the sales generated by translated Arabic literature, the publishers interviewed unanimously pointed out that is not profitable. The opinions of several translators are along the same lines. The economic problems suffered by small publishers, which lead to their closure, are caused mainly by the low volume of sales. For example, an editor of translation programmes points out that:

There is no demand worthy of the name from readers in general or from academic readers and specialists. Print runs are minimal and à la carte. It is highly likely that the often-claimed minimum of 500 copies is never or almost never met, not even in the case of four-times-awarded works (nationally and internationally) such as the *Mil y una noches* (Thousand and One Nights).

The statement of another translator follows in the same vein: 'Publishers publish short print runs and distribute poorly.'

As for the impact of e-books, we do not have exact figures, but they are presumed to be low. What is clear is the predominance of works in print format (only two works have been registered not in print but in Kindle e-book format). However, it is noticeable that Verbum and other publishers do offer all their translations in PDF format at a lower price. This possibility can help reduce printing costs and thus minimize the losses generated by unsold

³² See: www.libriabalqis.es

³³ See: <http://www.diwan.es/>

³⁴ A highly reprinted work, it is almost reissued every year by different publishers.

³⁵ See: <https://capitanswing.com/prensa/?tag=F-en-punto-cero>

print runs. No translations in audio book format have been recorded in the period under study.

Media and critical reception

Since Mahfouz's influence, seen over the last two decades, has waned, translated Arabic literature has not managed to reach the general audience. Its diffusion through mass media is still limited and reserved for extremely specific cases in accordance with the context of each situation or the chance of being in the right place at the right time and having contact with the right person. All the publishing houses, editors and translators interviewed point in the same direction. However, it is important to highlight the efforts of the publishing houses in promoting the work and reviews of it in the media. This is only within reach of those publishers who have the means to do it. We have already mentioned the compilations the two main publishers keep on their websites of all that is published about their translations.

In Verbum's reviews section, one can read a review of *Mil y una noches*, the most significant translation of the last decade, which appeared in the *Castilla. Estudios de Literatura* journal (no. 8),³⁶ edited by the University of Valladolid. The article is entitled 'La recepción iberoamericana de las 'Mil y una noches'' (The Latin American reception of *Mil y una noches*). The anthology of poems *Masculina, femenina (Poetry amatoria)* was reviewed by Darío Luke in the literature blog *Anika entre libros*. *Chispa de encendedor* was reviewed by the Arabist José Ramírez del Río in the *Philología Hispalensis* journal,³⁷ edited by the Faculty of Philology of the University of Seville. Likewise, Alfonso García Figueroa reviewed Ibn al-Muqaffa's *Ética y educación para políticos* for the web page *Revista de Libros*.³⁸

Nevertheless, 'as long as the cultural media do not give Arabic literature the attention it deserves, it will be difficult for publishing houses or public organisations to undertake literary translation projects of any significance', according to one of the translators interviewed.

In the case of Syria, the translations which deal with the conflict experienced in the country have received mediate attention incomparable to the rest of translations produced in the last

³⁶ See: <https://editorialverbum.es/la-recepcion-iberoamericana-las-mil-una-noches>.

³⁷ See: <https://revistascientificas.us.es/index.php/PH/issue/view/510>.

³⁸ See: <https://www.revistadelibros.com/index.php>.

decade. *Syria, la revolución imposible* (Al-Hajj Saleh, 2018)³⁹ and *Diario del asedio a Duma 2013* (Khalil, 2017),⁴⁰ for instance, were reviewed in the online national press by professors and translators Ignacio Álvarez-Ossorio (Complutense University of Madrid) and Ignacio Gutiérrez de Terán (Autonomous University of Madrid). The Pre-Textos publishing house have also included a compilation of stories which appeared in the national press, both written and audio-visual, when Luz Gómez García won the National Prize for the Best Translation in 2012 for *En presencia de la ausencia*, a poetic autobiography by the Palestinian Mahmud Darwish.⁴¹ RNE (National Radio of Spain) interviewed Salvador Peña about his version of *Mil y una noches* (Verbum) before the National Prize for the Best Translation in 2017 was awarded.⁴² Likewise, the cultural section of *El Mundo*, another newspaper with a national print run, contains articles about translated Arabic literature and the new translations are indirectly reviewed. For example, we can refer to ‘No más mil y una noches’,⁴³ written by César Martínez-Useros, editor of the Kitab series (Turner publishing house), or the piece ‘Oriente Medio entre las solapas’,⁴⁴ which looks at the beginning of Karwán’s publishing activity and its translations.

The several national and international prizes received during this decade (see the section on ‘Conditions of work and translation quality monitoring’) have helped, without doubt, to give translators from Arabic and their adapted works greater visibility.⁴⁵

On the other hand, the aim is to solve some of the difficulties encountered regarding the diffusion and promotion of translated work in specific cases through a collaboration between different entities (publishing houses, public and academic institutions, translation programmes, Four relatively recent promotion events are worth mentioning: the launch of the Spanish translation of *Noches de seda* (Verbum, 2015), co-organized by Casa Árabe, the publisher Verbum and the Círculo Intercultural Hispano Árabe, and *Nadie duerme en Alejandría*, conducted by its author Ibrahim Abdelmajid in November 2016. Thanks to this

³⁹ An entry entitled ‘*Syria, la revolución imposible* despierta el interés de la crítica y los lectores’ is included on the publisher’s website which contains links to reviews in the written and audio-visual press and to events held to launch the translation in the IEMed in Barcelona and Casa Árabe in Madrid. See: <https://www.orienteymediterraneo.com/Syria-la-revolucion-imposible-despierta-el-interes-de-la-critica-y-los-lectores/>.

⁴⁰ Several reviews on: <https://www.orienteymediterraneo.com/diario-del-asedio-a-duma-2013/>.

⁴¹ See: <https://www.pre-textos.com/prensa/?p=901>.

⁴² See: <https://www.rtve.es/alacarta/audios/gente-despierta/gente-despierta-salvador-pena-firma-nueva-traducion-mil-noches/3928630/>.

⁴³ See: <https://www.elmundo.es/elmundo/2013/10/08/cultura/1381224594.html> (08/10/2013).

⁴⁴ See: <https://www.elmundo.es/cataluna/2017/12/05/5a26d8efe2704ed5308b45e7.html>.

⁴⁵ See: <https://www.rtve.es/noticias/20121107/francisco-uriz-premio-nacional-2012-obra-traductor/573219.shtml>.

collaboration between Casa Árabe, the Escuela de Traductores de Toledo (University of Castilla-La Mancha) and the Fundación Tres Culturas, the author could come to Spain and attend launches at the three institutions, which were open to the public. These events were reported in local and national media, both written and audio-visual.⁴⁶ A similar collaboration made it possible to launch *Yogur con mermelada* in several venues in Spain, conducted by the author, Lena Merhej (Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo, 2018), or Mazen Maarouf's *Chistes para milicianos* (Alianza, 2019), where, besides the aforementioned institutions, the programme Granada UNESCO City of Literature joined the event, brought the author to the Nasrid city, organized a public presentation⁴⁷ and subsequently a meeting with the media in the Federico García Lorca Centre.

A work appearing at the right moment can be a key factor in favour of its critical reception. For instance, the reprint of *F en punto cero* by Nawal El Saadawi (2017) received nine reviews in the national press, as mentioned above. This might point to the general interest at the time, and the subject of the translated work, i.e. feminism (a highly topical matter), can attract media attention.

Lastly, it was only to be expected that the launch of the *Banipal* journal, as previously mentioned, would contribute towards the greater visibility of the translation of Arabic literature and its translators in Spain and Latin America. In this regard, an interviewed translator states that '*Banipal* offers a more dynamic and up-to-date reception of the Arabic literary scene. It revitalizes it by gathering among its pages and setting in motion many different translators'.

4. Policy and public / private support

Public and private support for translation of Arabic literature into European languages

Both public and private support for translation of Arabic literature into Spain's co-official languages is 'scant', 'limited' or 'insufficient', according to the terms employed by some of the editors and translators interviewed. One of the translators asserted that 'it is getting more

⁴⁶ See: RNE programme 'Cuadernos de Cultura', on: <https://www.rtve.es/alacarta/audios/emision-en-arabe/emision-arabe-ibrahim-abdel-meguid-ii-23-12-16/3841693/>.

⁴⁷ See: <https://granadaciudaddeliteratura.com/es/mazen-maarouf-presentacion-de-chistes-para-milicianos/>.

and more difficult to persuade publishing houses to publish Arabic literature since they complain about the scant diffusion and the modest outcome regarding the sales and the lack of readers' enthusiasm'. Since the incentives for translations from foreign languages into the languages of the country, granted by the Spanish Ministry of Culture, have ceased, public support for the literary translation from Arabic hardly exists. According to Karwán publishing house, however, there is public support to translate from Arabic to Catalan, which defrays a great part of the translation and publication costs. In the Arab world, particularly in the Gulf countries, we have witnessed in the last decade some translation programmes dedicated to converting Arabic literary, academic and philosophical productions to Western languages; they include Tarjim, Kalimah, Sharjah Book Authority, Ministry of Culture of Qatar, etc.

One of the most recent initiatives is the project which aims to translate and proofread 58 Arabic works. Funded by the Sharjah Book Authority, it is an interesting spur to promote the flow of Arabic literature into Spanish, although sometimes initiatives of great magnitude like this one do not materialize into anything beyond the immediate work carried out, and can lack diffusion and any further prospects. The project consists of novels, short stories, tales, academic essays and pieces of journalism, with narrative and poetry being the predominant genres. Almost all the authors (83%) connected to the project are from the United Arab Emirates, with others from Egypt, Lebanon, Bahrein, Jordan, Syria and Algeria. The revising team comprises of nine members, coordinated by Luis Miguel Cañada.

A translator and director of translation programmes believes that 'these projects are somewhat localist, not so much because of the selection of translated authors but because of the reach of their diffusion, which does not transcend their borders or the book fairs in which they participate as honoured guests'.

Only one of the publishing houses claims to have obtained support in the past and in the present, though that too was limited: 'A considerable part of the titles published in the *Memorias del Mediterráneo* series counted on support to translation from the European Cultural Foundation. Another institution which has supported the translation from Arabic has been the *Escuela de Traductores de Toledo*.' In contrast, one of the publishing houses maintains that it is unaware of the existence of incentives for translation and that 'the books

are published with great effort and, to a large extent, thanks to the generosity of authors and translators’.

Among the translators, two assert possible solutions: ‘The signing of agreements [between the mentioned programmes of Gulf countries] with European publishing houses would provide a relatively easy and effective solution’ to give wider dissemination. ‘It would be great if the [Spanish] Ministry of Culture could recover the incentives for translation from foreign languages to the languages of the country’.

5. Translation

Translators

To prepare a short case study of translators, we started with two sources of information: 1) the gathered quantitative data relating to the translators with the translations published in this period, and 2) the online questionnaire,⁴⁸ consisting of seven qualitative questions, which was drawn up with the purpose of compiling the opinions of the group of translators from Arabic into the co-official languages of Spain. The questionnaire was sent to seven translators who have extensive experience in the field and have translated several works.

From the analysis of the translated works published in the past decade (2010–20), we deduce that 107 of the 200 have been translated by men (53.5%) and 71 by women (35.5%). This indicates that the gender gap has been reduced compared to the previous period analysed (1995–2010).

The adaptations carried out by just one translator (152) far exceed the collective translations by two or more translators. 13 titles have been translated through collaboration among translators (men and women).

From the gathered data, the translators with the most published translations from Arabic to Spanish in the decade 2010–20 are:

Translator	Number of published translations
Luis Miguel Cañada	10
Salvador Peña Martín	7

⁴⁸ See: <https://forms.gle/Ym2QgHptJhdri1c39>.

Rajae Boumediane El Metni	6
Ahmad Yamani	6
M. Luz Comendador Pérez	5
Noemí Fierro	5

Table 3: *most active translators into Spanish*

Among Ahmad Yamani’s 6 translations 4 were collaborative. Further, the following translators published 4 translations each: Álvaro Abella Villar, Jaume Ferrer Carmona, Luz Gómez García, Ignacio Gutiérrez de Terán and Pablo García Suárez.

Among the translators with more published translations from Arabic to Catalan in the decade 2010-2020 are Margarida Castells, Jaume Ferrer Carmona and Valèria Macías Pages, each with 4 works. Combining the output of the last two who translate into both Catalan and Spanish, the picture changes and they come at the top of the list, after Luis Miguel Cañada, with 8 works each.

Translator	Number of published translations
Jaume Ferrer Carmona	8
Valèria Macías Pages	8

Table 4: *most active translators into Catalan and Spanish*

Judging by surname (although this is not a hundred percent objective parameter), we can see that translators of Spanish origin (143) prevail, compared to 29 translators of Arabic origin. This could indicate that Arabic literature is mostly, but not solely, translated by translators who have Spanish as their mother tongue.

An analysis of the academic background of those who translate the most shows that Arabists are predominant among the translators of Spanish origin. So are the Hispanists among the translators of Arabic origin. A minority of translators had translation studies as their main academic subject, although this is seen to increase among the youngest ones since, as we will see below, the opportunity to study Translation with Arabic at university is relatively new whereas the average age of the most prominent translators nowadays is around 52. However, one of the surveyed translators holds that ‘a new generation of translators between 30 and 40 years old exists and it is excellently qualified to multiply the volume of works translated from Arabic into the languages of Spain’.

The visibility of the translator's name depends on the publishing house and the negotiated conditions with the translator. We observe that, in the publishing houses which publish the most (Verbum and Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo), the translator's name usually appears in a prominent place, if not on the cover (when they are well-known translators due to their career, for example Salvador Peña, Luz Gómez, Ahmad Yamani, etc., or when the translation includes a study and/or commentary), on the title page. Besides, Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo is a special case since it includes an alphabetic list of all the translators who work for the publishing house and their translated works, which allows to find the works and gives the literary translators' work greater visibility.⁴⁹

On the qualitative level, the translators were asked how they perceive the situation of literary translation from Arabic to Spanish in the last decade. Nearly all seven agree that there has been a 'stagnation', 'lack of development' or even a decrease compared with the first decade of the 21st century, after the waning of the 'initial boom which followed the awarding of the Nobel to Mahfouz'. However, they point out as a positive the emergence of small publishing houses and personal and private projects which have meant the incorporation of new 'non-academic' translators. The lack of interest in Arabic literature, both from the audience and from major publishing houses, is a tendency that several translators point out. This lack of interest 'does not concur with the huge growth that production and literary edition has experienced in the Arab world' and might be due to the fact that 'there is no profit in translating Arabic literature'.

Language and translation training opportunities

In Spain, translation training programmes in the linguistic combination Arabic-official languages of Spain, mainly into Spanish, have existed since the beginning of the nineties at university and non-university levels. During this time, Arabic as second foreign language was introduced in seven schools of translators and translation faculties, and between 2002 and 2003 it was introduced as first foreign language or specialization language at the Faculty of Translation at the University of Granada (Mahyub Rayaa, 2015). For its part, the Escuela de Traductores de Toledo (University of Castilla-La Mancha) between 1997 and 2017 gave classes on the postgraduate course 'Curso de Especialista en Traducción Árabe-Español' (Specialist

⁴⁹ See: <https://www.orienteymediterraneo.com/traductores/>.

Course on Arabic-Spanish Translation) designed for the essentially practical training of professionals in translation from Arabic and for students from the nine universities which offer Arabic Philology studies or their equivalents (the universities of Alicante, Barcelona, Cadiz, Granada, Murcia, Salamanca and Seville, as well as the Autonomous University of Madrid and Complutense University of Madrid). As part of both the studies at Granada and Toledo, courses in general translation and Arabic-Spanish literary translation are taught. For the next academic year, follow-up to the postgraduate course at Toledo will be launched, the 'I Experto Universitario en Traducción Profesional (árabe-español)' by the University of Malaga.

Conditions of work and translation quality monitoring

In both questionnaires given to the group of translators and publishing houses they were asked about the work conditions and the applied quality control systems.

On the first point, almost all the translators agree that literary translation from Arabic into the official languages of Spain is 'so poorly paid that it has to be done for free (or nearly free)', so it is mainly the vocational considerations (and not the economic) which prompt them to translate. 'The contracts (that may not even be formalized) could be better and clearer to safeguard against future exploitative conditions.' It is unusual for whoever translated a work to receive information from the publishing house about the number of copies sold, and the conditions are not always entirely clear regarding economic terms. Some translators accept a symbolic or nil remuneration in return for the fact that their conditions about deadlines, copyright or the appearance of their names in a prominent place on the cover or on the title page are respected.

The opinion that literary translation is a 'poorly paid and little recognized activity' is voiced by all the translators – 'that is why the majority (if not all) the Arabic literary translators work in the academic field or have other jobs beyond translating'. 'The literary translation fees are quite small when compared to the fees received by a technical, legal or sworn translator.' To this we must add the fact that working for a public institution might be an obstacle that 'complicates things to the extent that it's impossible to invoice or to be paid for the translations'.

Professional recognition can be a negative in this field. It must be emphasized that in many translations the name of the translator is omitted, hidden, or disguised in such a way that encumbers his or her professional and social recognition. Translators' academic recognition is scant since, for example, lecturers who carry out literary translations do not see this activity recognized as a way of promoting their university career because the status of translating is still exceptionally low. Here we must consider that many Arabic literary translators come from the academic sphere. 'At most, the translator will receive a pat on the back for years of commitment to literary translation. In Arabism, awards like SEEA's (Arabic Studies Spanish Association) have no relevance or prestige, although it hurts me to admit it', says one of the translators.

As far as professional recognition is concerned, 'it is true that there are several national and international translation awards that give a good boost to the translator', says one of the translators interviewed. To this extent, compared to the last period, the decade 2010–20 has been particularly fruitful in terms of the national and international prizes and awards for Arabic-Spanish translation, translators, and institutions. In 2012, the translator Luz Gómez received the National Prize for the Best Translation, awarded by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport of Spain, for her translation of Mahmud Darwish's *En presencia de la ausencia*.⁵⁰ The prize is worth 20,000 euros. The same prize was awarded in 2017 to two translators from Arabic: Malika Embarek López, who won the National Prize for the Work of a Translator, which recognized her whole career with more than 70 works translated from French and Arabic into Spanish, and Salvador Peña Martín, who received the National Prize for the Best Translation for his version of *Mil y una noches* (2016, first unabridged translation comprised in four volumes). This translation by Dr Peña has won three other prizes: the Qatari Sheikh Hamad Award for Translation (2016, worth 100,000 dollars), Sharjah Translation Award 'Turjuman' for the best foreign publisher (2017), considered the most valuable translation prize in the world worth over 300,000 euros, and the SEEA's Award for the Best Translation from Arabic (2017). Likewise, Peña's work in the diffusion of the Arabic language and literature was recognized by the Ministry of Culture of Lebanon in 2018.

⁵⁰ See: <http://www.bne.es/es/AreaPrensa/noticias2012/PremNacioTraduccion.html>.

This award list is swollen by the King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Award for Translation, won by Luis Miguel Pérez Cañada in 2013 in the category of Personal Efforts (100,000 dollars). The same translator obtained in 2020 the SEEA's Award for Literary Translation.

The Sheikh Hamad Award for Translation has been won by Ignacio Ferrando (2016) for the translation of *Azazel* by Youssef Ziedan (worth 60,000 dollars) and Mahmud Sobh for the editing and translation of *El diván de la Poetry Árabe oriental y Andalusí* (worth 40,000 dollars). In the category of achievement, two institutions which promote translation from Arabic to Spanish were awarded: Casa Árabe and Ibn Tufayl Foundation for Arabic Studies (Almería, Spain), with each prize worth 100,000 dollars.

In 2016, the Escuela de Traductores de Toledo (University of Castilla-La Mancha) obtained the King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Award for Translation in the category of Translation Award for Institutions (worth 200,000 dollars).

When asked about the existence of a quality control system apart from the revision of the translators themselves, the publishing houses, editors of collections and translators assert that they do use several filters. The translations 'are always supervised by the director of the project and, at the publishing houses, they are usually revised by the editor of the collection'. Besides, there are publishers who apply mechanisms of 'outward reading apart from the reading executed by professional proof readers'.

The small experiment conducted in the PhD dissertation of Angelina Gutiérrez Almenara (2020), where eight readers who spoke Spanish as their mother tongue were asked to read two Arabic novels, represents an approach to the experience of reading translations from Arabic. Through the participant observations of these readers and a semi-structured interview, she reaches the conclusion that 'despite the confusion some words can raise in the reader, this does not have to go hand in hand with a negative aesthetic experience. We observed that in some cases readers seek a personal story or the thread of the plot. Some of them even mention that the story took them back to their own childhood. All these are motifs, images or ideas that bear some relation to their past experiences or emotional needs [...]. It may thus be concluded that our readers do not approach literary works as if they were

linguistic or cultural experiments, maybe with no intention of learning from other people, but as an aesthetic product able to generate —or not— pleasure, to empathize with their experiences, to move, and even to upset because of what it is described in the text. In other words, what they look for is not that the literary work behaves like a didactic product, but like an aesthetic product capable of evoking feelings. This is hardly surprising if we take into account that, according to Miall (2006: 3), there is solid evidence of the fact that most readers read literature for the experience it offers them and not for the purpose of grasping a sense or an interpretation, i.e. reading experience prevails over reading comprehension’.

6. Arab authors resident in Spain

Because of its Andalusian past and its proximity to the Arab world, Spain has always been a country open to cultural exchange with the southern shore of the Mediterranean. To the interest that Spain has aroused among Arab writers and Hispanists, we must add the necessity and the exile (because of wars, conflicts and local instability, among other aspects) which have driven some Arab authors in recent and not-so-recent times to seek refuge in Spain. A good example is the group of Syrian writers who came to Spain in the eighties and Iraqi writers in the nineties. As stated by José Antonio Santano in his review of *La ceniza del granado* (Khalid Kaki, 2011), this ‘group of Arab writers and poets living in Spain has made the exile their *raison d’être*, their voice to condemn the wars, the injustice, the solitude and every violence of man against man’.⁵¹ These authors’ contribution to the Spanish literary scene is beginning to gain visibility, though very limited as yet, in the media and by means of collaborations with Spanish authors and translators. Indeed, they also work as translators of Spanish literature into Arabic.⁵² The case of the prominent translator Saleh Almani, who died in Valencia in December 2019⁵³ and who had resided in Spain since 2013, is outstanding.

In a recent collective work published by Verbum, *Siete poetas árabes actuales en Spain. Hijos de la travesía* (ed. José Sarría, 2013), we can read some of the poetic production of seven of the most representative Arab writers on the Spanish scene. As the synopsis of the work indicates, these ‘sons and heirs to this long journey of several millennia of Eastern literature,

⁵¹ Translated from the original in Spanish. In *Diario de Almería* (14/11/2015).

⁵² We recommend consulting the Taryamed bibliographic database (<https://taryamed.net/>), and making an advanced search with the decade 2010–20 as dates and Spanish-Arabic in the linguistic combination.

⁵³ See: <https://rebellion.org/saleh-almani-el-coronel-de-la-traduccion/>.

the most recent Arab creators arrive at our borders with the absolute certainty of being repositories of a thousand-year-old, plentiful and rich legacy. They introduce themselves not as the only ones or on their own, but as the nearest links of a long chain that buries its roots in the best literary tradition of the East. So, they reach accompanied by their poems and the presence of those who, through the generations, have passed the landmark of the first writers who, next to the rivers in Babylonia or in the great deserts, thought they sensed the voice of the gods to make it understandable to people.'

The seven authors, all men, are:

Talat Shahin,⁵⁴ an Egyptian writer resident in Madrid since 1980, journalist, translator and Hispanist. He got his PhD in Law in 1994 at the Complutense University of Madrid, works as press correspondent and collaborates with several Arab media as a specialist in European and Latin American affairs. He is a founder member of the Association of Arab Journalists in Spain (1982).

Ahmad Yamani,⁵⁵ an Egyptian poet and translator. He has lived in Spain since 2001 and has published five collections of poems. Some of his poems have been translated into English, French, German, Spanish, Polish and Italian, among other languages. He obtained the Rimbaud award for poetry, given by the Egyptian Ministry of Culture and the French Cultural Centre in 1991, and the Beirut 39 awarded to the best Arab writers younger than forty, given by the Hay Festival in London in 2010. He is currently working for Radio Exterior of Spain, in the Arabic service, where he edits and presents the programme *Cuadernos de Cultura*. During the period that this study covers, Yamani has translated six works from Arabic into Spanish.

Mohamad Osman, a Syrian poet settled in Spain since 1989 who is linked to the generation of Syrians in exile and resident in Madrid. Among his anthologies of poems, the works translated into Spanish *La atrofia de las cosas* (1987), *Nombres paralelos* (1996), *Momias aladas* (2008) and *Quien agita la noche* (2010) stand out. He has published in several Arab and Spanish magazines, and he is included in the anthology *Siete poetas árabes actuales en Spain. Hijos de la Travesía* (Verbum, 2013).

⁵⁴ See: <https://editorialverbum.es/autores/shahin-talat>.

⁵⁵ See: <https://www.casafrica.es/es/persona/ahmad-yamani>.

Muhsin Al-Ramli,⁵⁶ an Iraqi writer, poet, translator and academic who has been living in exile in Madrid since 1993. He writes in Arabic and in Spanish. Al-Ramli is an outstanding figure in the Arabic cultural scene. He founded and co-edits *Alwah*, the only cultural magazine written in Arabic in Spain, ISSN: 1138-5065). He also collaborates with several important literary publications in the Arab world. Among his books, we can cite: *Regalo del siglo que viene* (stories, 1995); *En busca de un corazón vivo* (theatre, 1997); *Hojas lejanas del Tigris* (stories, 1998); 'Las felices noches del bombardeo' (short story, 2003); *Todos somos viudos de las respuestas* (poetry, 2005); *Dedos de dátiles* (novel, 2008); *Dormida entre soldados* (poetry, 2011); *Los jardines del presidente* (novel, 2012); and *Adiós, primos* (novel, 2014).

Malak Mustafá,⁵⁷ a Syrian poet, translator, journalist, and editor settled in Spain. She has published several collections of poems, like *Chispas*; *Espejismo* and *A Dios con mi amor*, and has translated Luis Cernuda, Rafael Alberti, José Hierro and Antonio Gamoneda into Arabic. She runs the Editorial y Galería Don Quijote and is a member of the Arab Writers Union and of the Association of Arab Journalists in Spain. She has participated in literary events like the Poetry Festival of Medellín (Colombia).

Abdul Hadi Sadoun,⁵⁸ an Iraqi writer, Hispanist, translator and editor settled in Spain. He is also an essayist and contributor to several Arabic and Spanish cultural magazines. For ten years, he co-directed the *Alwah* Arabic literary journal. He edits the 'Alfalfa' series at Verbum press, which specializes in modern Arabic arts. In 2009 he won the Antonio Machado International Fellowship of Poetic Creation for his anthology of poems *Siempre todavía*. He is the author of a long list of books, both in Arabic and in Spanish, among them: *No es más que viento* (2000), *Plagios familiares* (2002), *Escribir en cuneiforme* (2006), *Pájaro en la boca* (2008), *Campos del extraño* (2010), *Memorias de un perro iraquí* (2012) and *Tustala* (2014). He edited and translated the anthology of stories *Cuentos eróticos árabes antiguos. Placer de oídos y deseo de corazones* (2016).

⁵⁶ See: <https://editorialverbum.es/autores/al-ramli-muhsin>.

⁵⁷ See: <http://Fdelmediterraneo.heroinas.net/2013/06/malak-mustafa-sahioni.html>.

⁵⁸ See: <https://editorialverbum.es/autores/hadi-sadoun-abdul>.

Khalid Kaki, a versatile Iraqi artist settled in Spain. Translator, musician, painter and poet, he published in 2011 his collection of poems *La ceniza del granado* (Alfalfa, 2011) in a bilingual Arabic-Spanish version with his own translation.

Other Arab writers not included in *Siete poetas árabes actuales en Spain* but worth mentioning are:

Pius Alibek,⁵⁹ an Iraqi philologist and restorer who has lived in Barcelona since 1981. He teaches historic studies and linguistics and has translated for *El Periódico de Catalunya* and for the Manumed programme of the European Community, designed to protect the manuscript heritage of the Eastern Mediterranean. He collaborates with the *Los viajeros de la Gran Anaconda* programme on Catalunya Ràdio, where he explains the origin and evolution of words from the East. In recognition of his activism against the war in Iraq in 2003, he received the honour medal of the city of Barcelona in 2004.

Basem Nabres,⁶⁰ a Palestinian essayist and poet who arrived at Barcelona in 2012 thanks to the Escritor Refugiado programme promoted by the Catalan Pen Club. He is the author of seven collections of poems and two war diaries. In 2014 he published his poetic anthology, translated into Catalan, *Totes les pedres* (Adia, translated by Valèria Macías).

Other writers who, for different reasons, have passed by in this decade and have produced some of their work in Spain are **Ahmad Abdulatif**, an Egyptian novelist, translator from Spanish, journalist and author of *La fortaleza del polvo* (Relee, 2019),⁶¹ which won in 2015 the Sawiris Cultural Award, one of the most prestigious in Egypt; the Tunisian writer, journalist and human rights activist **Sihem Bensedrine**,⁶² who lived in Barcelona between 2010 and 2011, also thanks to Catalan Pen Club's Escritor Refugiado programme.

There may be important differences within the above-mentioned group, but we could include here a mention of the writers of Arabic origin who live in Spain and who write in one or more of the co-official languages. The most outstanding case is **Najat el Hachmi**.⁶³ Born in Morocco

⁵⁹ See: https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pius_Alibek_Hermez.

⁶⁰ See: <https://www.editorialkarwan.com/biografia-de-bassem-an-nabris>.

⁶¹ See: https://www.estandarte.com/noticias/libros/novela/la-fortaleza-de-polvo-de-ahmad-abdulatif_4204.html.

⁶² See: <https://www.cccb.org/es/participantes/ficha/sihem-bensedrine/36427>.

⁶³ See: <https://www.planetadelibros.com/autor/najat-el-hachmi/000019388>.

and naturalized Spanish, she obtained in 2008 the Ramon Llull Catalan Novel Award for *L'últim patriarca* and won the Nadal Award in 2021 for *El lunes nos querrán*, her first novel in Spanish. We also find the example of **Munir Hachemi** (Algerian father and Spanish mother),⁶⁴ who published in 2018 his novel *Cosas vivas* with the prominent Spanish publishing house Periférica. This generation of writers will contribute, without doubt, to bring a varied vision to the Spanish literary scene.

7. Conclusions and recommendations

This research aimed to answer, mainly but not only, the following key questions: what is translated and published, by whom, and how is it selected, promoted and received? And what developments have there been in the past decade? These questions have been answered above thanks to the data collected on thematic areas of study, namely: translation, publishing, dissemination and reception, policy and financial support, translators and Arab writers based in Spain.

From the analysis of the data obtained, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- In numerical terms and compared to the previous period analysed, there has been no increase in the number of works translated from Arabic into the co-official languages of Spain. Rather, there has been a decrease in the number of literary works translated.
- The evolution of literary translation from Arabic in the last decade is perceived more positively by the publishers interviewed than by the translators.
- Among the positive aspects that emerge from the analysis of the past decade are the national and international recognition of several literary translations from Arabic and their translators, the increase of private (non-academic) publishing houses that translate Arabic literature (among which small publishers with their own collections and very careful personal projects stand out), and the incorporation of new, highly qualified translators.
- The flip side of the coin is that these publishers are not resisting the impact of the economic crisis and the low volume of sales.

⁶⁴ See: https://elpais.com/ccaa/2018/11/15/madrid/1542274970_300011.html.

- Arabic literature translated into the co-official languages of Spain does not generate a volume of sales that would allow for continuity in this field.
- There is no support for translation from Arabic into Spanish from governmental institutions. There are support programmes for translation from Arabic into Catalan.
- The role of the Escuela de Traductores de Toledo (University of Castilla-La Mancha) as a promoter of translations from Arabic into Spanish has been fundamental, as demonstrated by its collaboration with Verbum and Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo, the two publishing houses that publish the most translated Arabic literature in Spain.
- External support, although restricted to extremely limited periods and to specific projects, comes mainly from Arab Gulf countries and, in the past, from the European Cultural Foundation.
- In today's scenario, translation projects are made possible by the sacrifice of all parties (publishers, editors, authors and translators), but especially translators, who end up giving up some of their rights and getting involved in promotion and dissemination.
- Translators dedicated to Arabic literature survive thanks to other jobs (in academia and other sectors of translation).
- In Spain, literary translations are subject to strict quality controls and the professionals who carry them out are subject to external pre- and post-editorial reviews.

To improve the current situation in the medium and long term, several **recommendations** have emerged:

- To improve the dissemination and promotion of translated works, supporting small publishers who cannot afford the costs of promotion (bringing in the author, paying for reviews in specialized media, paying for advertising space, etc.).
- To explore possible solutions to improve sales (from improving distribution and promotion to the selection of titles in line with public interest).
- To create national programmes to support translation from foreign languages into the co-official languages of Spain (e.g. revive the Spanish Ministry of Culture's programme) and activate European programmes to support translation into European languages.

- To promote the idea of signing agreements between Arabic translation support programmes (in the Gulf countries) and major European publishers in order to give the translated works greater reach and dissemination.

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Annex: Bibliography of translations from Arabic

Year	Title	Author	Gender	Country	Translator	Gender	Publisher	City	Genre	Format	Pages	Series
2010	¿Quién agita la noche? من يهز الليل؟	Osman, Mohamed عثمان، محمد	M	Iraq	n/a	n/a	Aebius	Madrid	Poetry	Print E-book	186	Poetry bilingual Arabic Spanish
2010	Antología de los poetas palestinos de la resistencia أنطولوجيا شعراء فلسطين	José Ortega [texts selection]	M and F	Palestine	Gómez García, Luz	F	Tleo Editorial	Granada	Poetry	Print	140	Fundación Euroárabe
2010	Árbol de Oriente Antología poética, 1957-2007 أنطولوجيا - أدونيس	Adonís أدونيس	M	Syria	Arbós Ayuso, Federico	M	Visor Libros	Madrid	Poetry	Print	456	Visor Poetry
2010	Astillas y ceniza = Estelles i cendra شظايا ورماد	Al-Mala'ika, Nazik ملائكة، نازك	F	Iraq	Jiménez Lucena, Manuel	M	Alfalfa	Madrid	Poetry	Print	154	Poetry
2010	Cantar al vino خمريات	Abu Nuwás أبو نؤاس	M	Iraq	Ferrer Carmona, Jaume	M	Cátedra	Madrid	Classical poetry	Print E-book	304	Letras Universales
2010	Dos trayectos السيرتان	Barakat, Salim بركات، سليم	M	Syria	Peña Martín, Salvador	M	Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	Guadarrama	Autobiogr. novel	Print	244	Memorias del Mediterráneo
2010	El régimen del solitario كتاب تدبير المتوحد	Avempace (Ibn Bā'ya) ابن باجة	M	Al-Andalus	Lomba Fuentes, Joaquín	M	Heraldo de Aragón	Zaragoza	Non-fiction: philosophy	Print	191	
2010	Excepto yo إلاي	Al-Gurra, Fatena الغرة، فاتنة	F	Palestine	Martínez Lillo, Rosa Isabel	F	El Gaviero	Almería	Poetry	Print	240	
2010	Historia de los reyes de la Alhambra : El resplandor de la luna llena acerca de la dinastía nazarí اللمحة البدرية في الدولة النصرية	Ibn al-Jatib ابن الخطيب	M	Al-Andalus	Casciaro, José María	M	Universidad de Granada	Granada	Non-fiction: history	Print	288	
2010	Historias jocosas de Yuha [Recurso]	Saleh al-Khalifa, Waleed / Gallega	Ms	Iraq	Saleh al-Khalifa,	Ms	Ibersaf Editores	Madrid	Stories, humour	Print	196	

	multimedial : selección comentada y bilingüe نوادر جحا	Ortega, Teófilo صالح الخليفة، وليد			Waleed / Gallega Ortega, Teófilo							
2010	La cueva del sol باب الشمس	Khoury, Elias إلياس خوري،	M	Lebanon	Ferrer Carmona, Jaume	M	Alfaguara/Penguin Random House	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print E-book	608	
2010	La epopeya de los harafish ملحمة الحرافيش	Mahfuz, Naguib محفوظ، نجيب	M	Egypt	Prieto González, María Luisa	F	Martínez Roca	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print	416	MR Biblioteca Naguib Mahfuz
2010	La luna de Bagdad y otros poemas قمر بغداد	Niazi, Salah نيازي، صلاح	M	Iraq	Puerta Vilchez, José Miguel	M	Alfalfa	Madrid	Poetry	Print		
2010	La memoria de las estaciones poemas = The memory of seasons ذاكرة الفصول	Hussainy, Yakthan حسيني، يقظان	M	Iraq	Abdel, Asad	M	Alfalfa	Madrid	Poetry	Print	132	
2010	Ladrar a la luna نباح على القمر	Mouhsin, Najim محسن، نجم	M	Iraq	Yamani, Ahmad y Nuin Monreal, Milagros	M y F	Poetry eres tú	Madrid	Poetry	Print	92	
2010	Las grutas de Tánger مغارات	Tazy, Mohamed Azzedine تازي، محمد غاز الدين	M	Morocco	Zennan, Abdellatif	M	Quorum	Cádiz	Contemp. novel	Print	164	Algarabía Narrativa
2010	Pájaro de Dios طير الله	El Kadiri, Mourad القادري، مراد	M	Morocco	Moscoso García, Francisco	M	ALCALA	Jaén	Poetry	Print	153	
2010	Palacio del deseo قصر الشوق	Mahfuz, Naguib محفوظ، نجيب	M	Egypt	Gálvez Vázquez, María Eugenia	F	Austral	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print	496	Narrativa
2010	Para ti prepararé هيات لك	Lamrani, Ouafaa العمراني، وفاء	F	Morocco	Idrissi, Mezouar El y Torés, Alberto [trad]	M	Diputación Provincial de Málaga	Málaga	Poetry	Print	59	Series Maremoto
2010	Tormenta de especias عاصفة التوابل	El Amrani, Lamiae العمراني، لمياء	F	Morocco	El Amrani, Lamiae y El	F (x2)	Comares	Granada	Poetry	Print	144	La Vela - Literatura Árabe Contemporánea

					Amrani, Nadia							
2010	Un río entre dos funerales نهر بين جنازتين	Bennis, Mohamed بنيس، محمد	M	Morocco	Cañada, Luis Miguel	M	Icaria	Barcelona	Poetry	Print	256	
2011	Alejandría, tierra de azafrán ترابها زعفران	Al Jarrat, Edward خراط، إدوار	M	Egypt	Frías Ortiz, Carolina	F	Ediciones Libertarias	San Lorenzo de El Escorial	Contemp. Novel	Print	168	Alquibla
2011	Deseo de ser egipcio نيران صديقة	Al Aswany, Alaa الأسواني، علاء	M	Egypt	Abella Villar, Álvaro	M	Mondadori/Penguin Randmo House	Madrid	Story	Print	256	
2011	Diario de un ilegal يوميات مهاجر سري	Nini, Rachid نيني، رشيد	M	Morocco	Fernandez Parrilla, Gonzalo y Embarek López, Malika	M y F	Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	Guadarrama	Autobiogr. novel	Print	208	
2011	Egypt : las claves de una revolucion inevitable مصر على دكة الاحتياطي	Al Aswany, Alaa الأسواني، علاء	M	Egypt	Amirah Fernández, Haizam	M	Galaxía Gutenberg y Círculo de Lectores	Barcelona	Non-fiction: Politics	Print	256	
2011	El collar de la paloma طوق الحمامة	Ibn Hazm, Ali b. Ahmad علي بن حزم، ابن احمد	M	Al-Andalus	García Gómez, Emilio	M	Red Ediciones	Barcelona	Non-fiction: love	E-book	39	
2011	El día del creyente y su noche يوم المؤمن وليلته	Yassine, Abdessalam ياسين، عبد السلام	M	Morocco	n/a	n/a	Diwan Mayarit	Madrid	Non-fiction: islamic moral	Print	62	
2011	El filósofo autodidacto حي بن يقطان	Ibn Ṭufayl, Muhammad b. 'Abd al-Malik ابن الطفيل، محمد بن عبد الملك	M	Al-Andalus	n/a	n/a	Comarketing Wadi	Guadix	Non-fiction: philosophy	Print	127	
2011	En presencia de la ausencia في حضرة الغياب	Darwish, Mahmud درويش، محمود	M	Palestine	Gómez García, Luz	F	Pre-Textos	Valencia	Poetry	Print	202	
2011	Fath al-Andalus y la incorporación de Occidente a Dar al-Islam : Musā b.	Tahiri, Ahmad طاهري، أحمد	M	Al-Andalus	Abdelkader Boulaala	M	Centro Cultural Islámico de Valencia y	Valencia	Non-fiction: history	Print	159	

	Nusayr y Tāriq b. Ziyād فتح الأندلس والتحاق الغرب بدار الإسلام						Fundación Al-Idrisi Hispano-Marroquí					
2011	Historia de Al-Andalus (Kitab al-Iktifa') ; estudio, traducción y notas الإكتفاء في أخبار الخلفاء	Ibn al-Kardabus, Abd al-Malik ابن الكردبوس، عبد الملك	M	Al-Andalus	Maíllo Salgado, Felipe	M	Akal	Madrid	Non-fiction: history	Print	170	
2011	La azucarera السكرية	Mahfuz, Naguib محفوظ، نجيب	M	Egypt	Gálvez Vázquez, Eugenia	F	Austral	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print	426	
2011	La ceniza del granado رماد شجر الرمان	Kaki, Khalid، كافي خالد	M	Iraq	Kaki, Khalid	M	Alfalfa	Sevilla	Poetry	Print	288	
2011	Las noches de las mil y una noches ليالي ألف ليلة وليلة	Mahfuz, Naguib محفوظ، نجيب	M	Egypt	Prieto González, María Luisa	F	Martínez Roca	Barcelona	Hist. novel	Print	384	MR Biblioteca Naguib Mahfuz
2011	Nadie piensa en mi nombre لا أحد يفكر في اسمي	Al-Shahawi, Ahma الشهاوي، احمد	M	Egypt	Abuelata, Mohamed	M	Fundación Casa de Poetry	San José (Costa Rica)	Poetry	Print	46	
2011	Sevilla, los 'Abbādíes y la Giralda إشبيلية والعباد والخيرالدا	Alubudi, Jasim العبودي، جاسم	M	Al-Andalus	N/a	N/a	Visión Libros	Madrid	Non-fiction: history	Print E-book	179	
2011	Un señor muy respetable حضرة المحترم	Mahfuz, Naguib محفوظ، نجيب	M	Egypt	Prieto, María Luisa	F	Martínez Roca	Madrid	Contemp. Novel	Print	256	MR Biblioteca Naguib Mahfuz
2011	Yalo يالو	Khoury, Elias خوري، إلياس	M	Lebanon	Ferrer Carmona, Jaume	M	Alfaguara/Penguin Random House	Madrid	Contemp. Novel	Print	347	
2012	Caminar cuanto sea posible y otros poemas المشي أطول وقت ممكن	Mersal, Iman مرسال، إيمان	F	Egypt	Ossorio Menéndez, Margarita y Salguero Esteban, Laura	Fes	Huerga y Fierro	Madrid	Poetry	Print	54	

2012	Diario de un taxista يوميات سائق تاكسي	Abu Ali, Abd El Munim أبو علي، عبد المنعم	M	Morocco	Delclaux, Rodrigo	M	2 Sardinias	San Lorenzo de El Escorial	Autobiogr. novel	Print	92	
2012	Diwān ديوان	al-Hallay, Husayn ibn Mansūr الحلاج، الحسين بن منصور	M	Iran/Iraq	Bárcena, Halil	M	Fragmenta	Barcelona	Poetry	Print	376	
2012	El collar de la paloma طوق الحمامة	Ibn Hazm, Ali b. Ahmad علي بن حزم، ابن احمد	M	Al-Andalus	García Gómez, Emilio	M	Alianza Editorial	Madrid	Non-fiction: love	Print	430	
2012	El diván de la Poetry árabe oriental y andalusí مختارات من الشعر العربي	Sobh, Mahmud صبح، محمود	M	Palestine	Sobh, Mahmud	M	Visor Libros	Madrid	Poetry	Print	1427	
2012	El pan a secas الخبز الحافي	Chukri, Mohamed شكري، محمد	M	Morocco	Boumediane El Metni, Rajae	F	Cabaret Voltaire	Madrid	Autobiogr. Novel	Print	272	
2012	Elogio del odio مديح الكراهية	Khalifa, Khaled خليفة، خالد	M	Syria	Cebza, Cora	F	Lumen	Barcelona	Contemp. novel	Print	388	
2012	Epístola de la unicidad رسالة التوحيد	Abduh, Muhammad عبده، محمد	M	Egypt	Pacheco Paniagua, Juan Antonio	M	ArCiBel	Sevilla	Non-fiction: religión	Print	158	
2012	Guía de descarriados دلالة الحائرين	Maimónides ابن ميمون	M	Al-Andalus	N/a		Renacimiento	Sevilla	Non-fiction: philosophy	Print	368	Biblioteca Judaica
2012	Guía de perplejos o descarriados دلالة الحائرين	Maimónides ابن ميمون	M	Al-Andalus	Valera Aparicio, Fernando	M	Obelisco	Barcelona	Non-fiction: philosophy	Print	376	Cabala y Judaismo
2012	Historia desgarrándose en cuerpo de F: (poema polifónico) تاريخ يتمزق في جسد امرأة	Adonís أدونيس	M	Syria	Martínez Lillo, Rosa Isabel	F	Huerga y Fierro	Madrid	Poetry	Print	117	Graffiti
2012	La increíble historia de la imposible caza y captura de la alegría فرحة	Alasfar, Mohamed أصفر، محمد	M	Libya	Juliá Romero, Fernando y Ahmad Yamani	Ms	Verbum	Madrid	Novel	Print E-book	154	Letras árabes

2012	Nostalgia حنين	Malak Sahioni Soufi صهيوني، ملك مصطفى	M	Syria	Majd, Hanna	F	Liber Factory	Granada	Poetry	Print	66	
2012	Paul Bowles, el recluso de Tánger بول بولز، عزلة طنجة	Chukri, Mohamed شكري، محمد	M	Morocco	Boumediene El Metni, Rajae	F	Cabaret Voltaire	Barcelona	Non-fiction: literature	Print	206	
2012	Siempre que tú, siempre que sobre tus letras te inclinas كلما أنت وكلما انحنيت على أحرفك	Zoueïn, Sabah زوين، صباح	F	Lebanon	Cañada, Luis Miguel	M	Université Saint-Joseph	Beirut	Poetry	Print	87	
2012	Sombra para el deseo del sol أنتولوجيا	Adonís أدونيس	M	Syria	Janés, Clara	F	Vaso Roto	Madrid	Poetry	Print	148	
2012	Un minuto de retraso sobre lo real أنتولوجيا	Baydoun, Abbas بيضون، عباس	M	Lebanon	Gómez García, Luz	F	Vaso Roto	Madrid	Poetry	Print	200	
2012	Volver al cielo نصف السماء	Tawfiq, Arshad توفيق، أرشد	M	Iraq	Thanoon, Akram Jawad y Pablo García Suárez	Ms	Edilux	Granada	Autobiogr. Novel	Print	317	
2013	A escondidas التلصص	Ibrahim, Sonallah ابراهيم، صنع الله	M	Egypt	Comendador Pérez, M. Luz	F	Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterraneo	Guadarrama	Autobiogr. Novel	Print	231	Memorias del Mediterráneo
2013	Allah me ve الله يراني	Bint Fahd Al Farih, Mayada بنت فهد الفريح، ميادة	F	Saudi Arabia	Cañada, Luis Miguel	M	King Abdul Aziz Public Library	Riad, Saudi Arabia	Children's	Print	17	
2013	Azazel عزازيل	Ziedan, Youssef زيدان، يوسف	M	Egypt	Ferrando Frutos, Ignacio	M	Turner	Madrid	Novel	Print E-book	376	Kitab
2013	Cantos árabes en la Alcazaba de Almería أناشيد عربية في قصبة المرية	Lirola Delgado, Jorge (coord.)	M	Spain	Giménez Reillo, Antonio y otros	M	Fundación Ibn Tufayl de Estudios Árabes	Almería	Poetry	Print	77	Textos Andalusíes
2013	Cuenta, pajarito, cuenta... Cuentos de tradición oral	Kanaana, Sharif كناعنة، شريف	M	Palestine	Salamanca, Pilar y Jabary,	F y M	Ediciones del Oriente y del	Guadarrama	Story	Print	144	El collar de la paloma

	Palestine - أنتولوجيا - قصص فلسطينية				Najaty Suliman		Mediterráneo					
2013	El filósofo autodidacto حي بن يقظان	Ibn Ṭufayl, Muhammad b. 'Abd al-Malik ابن الطفيل، محمد بن عبد الملك	M	Al-Andalus	González Palencia, Ángel	M	José J. de Olañeta	Palma	Story: philosophy	Print	201	Los pequeños libros de la sabiduría 207
2013	El oasis واحة الغروب	Taher, Bahaa طاهر، بهاء	M	Egypt	Gutiérrez de Terán, Ignacio	M	Turner	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print E-book	315	Kitab
2013	El salvador del error. Confesiones الضلال المنقذ من	Algazel الغزالي	M	Iran	Tornero Poveda, Emilio	M	Trotta	Madrid	Non-fiction: sufism	Print	96	Minima Trotta
2013	El tiempo y la edad del ojo زمن العين وعمرها	Sadek, Waleed صادق، وليد	M	Lebanon	Chakroun, Ziyad	M	Continta me tienes	Madrid	Non-fiction	Print	108	
2013	Jean Genet en Tánger تينسي وليامز في طنجة	Chukri, Mohamed شكري، محمد	M	Morocco	Boumediane El Metni, Rajae	F	Cabaret Voltaire	Barcelona	Non-fiction	Print	151	
2013	La huella de la mariposa أثر الفراشة	Darwish, Mahmud درويش، محمود	M	Palestine	Gómez García, Luz	F	Pre-Textos	Valencia	Poetry	Print	311	La Cruz del Sur
2013	Los drusos de Belgrado دروز بلغراد	Jaber, Rabee جابر، ربيع	M	Lebanon	Rodríguez Sierra, Francisco	M	Turner	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print E-book	214	Kitab
2013	Los engarces de la sabiduría فصوص الحكم	Ibn 'Arabi, Muhyi l-Din بن عربي، محيي الدين	M	Al-Andalus	N/a		Sufí	Madrid	Non-fiction: sufism	Print	291	
2013	Mis cinco sentidos... y más حواسي الخمس . . . وأكثر	Bint Ibrahim Al Sultan, Zohra بنت إبراهيم السلطان، زهرة	F	Saudi Arabia	Cañada, Luis Miguel	M	King Abdul Aziz Public Library	Riad, Saudi Arabia	Children's	Print	17	
2013	Palestine vive مختارات لشعراء فلسطينيين	Several authors			Oliván Hijos, Dolores	F	Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	Guadarrama	Non-fiction; politics / history	Print	160	Contrabandos
2013	Poemas arábigoandaluces الشعر الأندلسي - أنتولوجيا	Ibn Said Al Maghribi, Ali Bin Musa ابن سعيد المغربي، علي بن موسى	M	Al-Andalus	García Gómez, Emilio	M	Diputación Provincial de Granada	Granada	Poetry	Print	138	

2013	Profesora Haná الدكتورة هناة	Bassiouney, Reem بسيوني، ريم	F	Egypt	Arias Torres, Juan Pablo	M	Alba	Barcelona	Contemp. novel	Print	207	Contemporánea
2013	Siete poetas árabes actuales en Spain أنتولوجيا - شعر عربي	Several authors	6 men 1 women		Varios Traductores		Verbum	Madrid	Poetry	Print E-book	120	Letras árabes
2013	Tiempo de errores زمن الأخطاء	Chukri, Mohamed شكري، محمد	M	Morocco	Hajjaj, Karima; Embarek, Malika y Berrada, Mohamed	Fes y M	Cabaret Voltaire	Barcelona	Autobiogr. novel	Print	288	
2013	Un nombre y un destino اسم ومصير	Al Sameti, Khalid الصامطي، خالد	M	Saudi Arabia	Tapia Oregui, Rita	F	Tapia Oregui, Rita	Madrid	Stories	E-book	104	
2013	Una posibilidad palpitante احتمال وارد	Al Sameti, Khalid الصامطي، خالد	M	Saudi Arabia	Tapia Oregui, Rita	F	Tapia Oregui, Rita	Madrid	Stories	E-book	59	
2013	Yud va al colegio جود تذهب إلى المدرسة	Shaqir, Nora شقيير، نورة	F	Saudi Arabia	Cañada, Luis Miguel	M	King Abdul Aziz Public Library	Riad, Saudi Arabia	Children's and YA	Print	16	
2014	¿Qué vamos a comer? ماذا نأكل؟	Bint Ibrahim Al Sultan, Zohra إبراهيم السلطان، زهرة	F	Saudi Arabia	Cañada, Luis Miguel	M	King Abdul Aziz Public Library	Riad, Saudi Arabia	Children's and YA	Print	25	
2014	Adiós, primos الفتيت المبعثر	Al Ramli, Muhsin الرملي، محسن	M	Iraq	No consta		Verbum	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print E-book	111	Letras árabes
2014	El Arca de Noé سفينة نوح	Al Khamissi الخميسي، خالد	M	Egypt	Canto García, Alberto	M	Almuzara	Córdoba	Contemp. novel	Print	357	
2014	El jardín perfumado الروض العاطر في نزهة الخاطر	Al Nafzawi, Omar النفزاوي، عمر	M	Tunis	Gutiérrez de Terán, Ignacio	M	Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	Guadarrama	Erotic literature	Print	224	El collar de la paloma
2014	El Mugrib de Ibn Sa'īd al-Magribī المغرب في حلي المغرب	Ibn Said al- Magribi بن سعيد المغربي	M	Al- Andalus	Mohamed- Hammadi Mejdoubi, Hanaa	F	Fundación Ibn Tufayl de Estudios Árabes	Almería	Poetry and essays: history and criticism	Print	231	Textos andalusíes

2014	El pájaro del trigo عصفور الحنطة	Al Khamis, Omaima Bint Abdullah الخميس بنت عبد الله، أميمة	F	Saudi Arabia	Cañada, Luis Miguel	M	King Abdul Aziz Public Library	Riad, Saudi Arabia	Children's and YA	Print	32	
2014	Ese olor تلك الرائحة	Ibrahim, Sonallah إبراهيم، صنع الله	M	Egypt	Galán Sánchez, Antonio	M	Libros de la Ballena	Madrid	Novel	Print	79	
2014	Fragmentos de Bagdad يا مريم	Antoon, Sinan أنطون، سنان	M	Iraq	Comendador Pérez, M. Luz	F	Turner	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print E-book	192	Kitab
2014	Issam no quiere bañarse عصام لا يحب الاسحمام	Bint Atef Al Shahri, Maha بنت عاطف الشهري، مها	F	Saudi Arabia	Cañada, Luis Miguel	M	King Abdul Aziz Public Library	Riad, Saudi Arabia	Children's and YA	Print	19	
2014	La F del olvido نساء من النسيان	Berrada, Mohamed برادة، محمد	M	Morocco	Téllez Martínez, Celia	F	CantArabia	Madrid	Novel	Print	176	Los mil y un textos
2014	Lejanos البعيدون	Taoud, Bahae الطود، بهاء	M	Morocco	Mansur, Hussein y Guzmán, Jacobo	Ms	El Garaje	Madrid	Novel	Print	198	Garaje narrativa
2014	Lo que queda del reproche العتب المتبقي	Alghanem, Nujoom الغانم، نجوم	F	Emiratos	Al-Ramli, Muhsin	M	Verbum	Madrid	Poetry	Print E-book	68	Letras árabes
2014	Los candiles de Sevilla قنادل إشبيلية	Al Uyily, Abdussalam العجيلي، عبد السلام	M	Syria	Khalifa, Gamal	M	Instituto de Dirección y Organización de Empresas (IDOE)	Alcalá de Henares	Prose	Print	46	
2014	Los últimos días en Eilach الأيام الأخيرة في علاج	Alarishia, Mohamed العريشية، محمد	M	Libya	Fierro, Noemí	F	Verbum	Madrid	Novel	Print E-book	93	Letras árabes
2014	Mi hermanito أخي الصغير	Bint Ibrahim Al Sultan, Zohra بنت إبراهيم السلطان، زهرة	F	Saudi Arabia	Cañada, Luis Miguel	M	King Abdul Aziz Public Library	Riad, Saudi Arabia	Children's and YA	Print	21	
2014	Otras palabras : una nueva colección de "zağal" marroqui مختارات	Lemsyeh, Ahmed لمسيح، أحمد	M	Morocco	Aragón Huerta, Mercedes y Moscoso García, Francisco	F y M	Universidad de Cádiz	Cádiz	Poetry	Print	374	Traducción y estudio

2014	Poetrys árabes مختارات من الشعر العربي	Sadiq, Sabih (compilador y prologuista), صادق صبيح	M	Spain	Simonet, Francisco Javier	M	UAM Ediciones	Madrid	Poetry	Print	247	Colección bolsillo 056 Serie Literatura.
2014	Yo, el más inteligente de Facebook : una crónica de la revolución Syria أفهم شخص في الفيس بوك	Abboud, Said, عبود سعيد	M	Syria	Vetere, Eduardo	M	Mardulce	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Non-fiction: Politics	Print	139	
2015	Diario de un gato يوميات هر	Nasrallah, Emily نصر الله، إميلي	F	Lebanon	Comendador Pérez, M. Luz	F	Verbum	Madrid	Children's and YA	Print E-book	110	Letras árabes
2015	El arco y la mariposa القوس والفراشة	Achaari, Mohammed العشري, محمد	M	Morocco	García Suárez, Pablo	M	Turner	Madrid	Novel	Print E-book	332	Kitab
2015	El Automóvil Club de Egypt نادي السيارات	Al Aswany, Alaa الأسواني، علاء	M	Egypt	Abella Villar, Álvaro	M	Literatura Random House	Barcelona	Contemp. novel	Print	512	
2015	El diálogo de Abrahán de Tiberiades مجالس الطبراني: مجادلة إبراهيم لاهوتية جرت مع عبد الرحمان	Unknown author			González Casado, Pilar; Martínez Maurica, Juan Ramón; Moro Pajuelo, Marisa	Varios	Biblioteca de Autores Cristianos Universidad Eclesiástica San Dámaso	Madrid	Non-fiction: religion	Print	166	Textos del Oriente Cristiano
2015	El espejo roto (Sinalcol) سينالكول	Khoury, Elias خوري، الياس	M	Lebanon	Ferrer Carmona, Jaume	M	Alfaguara/Penguin Random House	Barcelona	Contemp. novel	Print	480	
2015	El loco de las rosas مجنون الورد	Chukri, Mohamed شكري، محمد	M	Morocco	Boumediane El Metni, Rajae	F	Cabaret Voltaire	Barcelona	Novel	Print	182	
2015	El núcleo de los núcleos : tratado del viaje y la conducta espiritual de la gente de discernimiento رسال	Seyed Muhammad Huseyn Huseyní Tehraní ، سيد محمد ، حسين حسيني طهراني	M	Irán	González Bórnez, Raúl	M	Fátima Ediciones	Madrid	Sufism and Islam	Print	301	

	هـ لُبُّ اللبَابِ درسير وسلوك أولى الالباب											
2015	El recuerdo de los estados de los muertos y los asuntos de la otra vida التذكرة في أحوال الموتى وأمور الآخرة	Al-Qurṭubī, Imām الإمام القرطبي	M	Spain	Abu Mubarak, Zakariya Maza	M	Cdad. Musulmana Española de la Mezquita del Temor de Allah en Granada	Granada	Non-fiction: Religion	Print	472	
2015	Estudios sobre la historia de Al-Andalus y sus fuentes مباحث في التاريخ الاندلسي ومصادره	Benaboud, M'hammad بن عبود، امحمد	M	Morocco	Rodríguez Sierra, Francisco y Peña Martín, Salvador	Ms	Verbum	Madrid	Non-fiction history	Print E-book	174	Letras árabes
2015	La ballena ciega الحوت الأعمى	El Hamduchi, Abdelilah y Hamduchi, Miludi حمدوشي، ميلودي; الحمدوشي، عبد الإله	M	Morocco	Alberdi Iburguren, Alicia	F	Verbum	Madrid	Novel	Print E-book	118	Letras árabes
2015	Las máximas de sabiduría de Ibn Ata Allah de Alejandría كتاب الحكمة	Ibn Ata Allah Al Iskandari, Ahmad bin Muhammad ابن عطاء الله الإسكندري، أحمد بن محمد	M	Egypt	Bize, Gustavo	M	Diego Marín Puertas de Castilla	Murcia	Philosophy, sufism	Print	299	Colección Dragomán
2015	Las últimas palabras آخر الكلام	Bachiri, Amel بشيري، أمال	F	Algeria	Lázaro Durán, María Isabel y El Idrissi, Mezouar	F y M	Comares	Granada	Novel	Print	112	La Vela - Literatura Árabe Contemporánea
2015	Las vecinas de Abu Musa جارات أبي موسى	Toufiq, Ahmed توفيق، أحمد	M	Morocco	Ferrando Frutos, Ignacio	M	Verbum	Madrid	Novel	Print E-book	205	Letras árabes
2015	Los ritos de los sentidos طقوس الأحاسيس	Several authors	Varios		Elouafi, Jaouad; Takkouche, Bahi; Palacios, Manuela; Casas, Arturo	Varios	Cantarabia	Madrid	Poetry	Print	75	

2015	Morocco, Sáhara... (Diarios 1974-1981) Pensamientos de la mañana خواطر الصباح	Laroui, Abdallah العروي، عبد الله	M	Morocco	Embarek López, Malika	F	Almuzara	Córdoba	Non-fiction: politics	Print	232	Al Ándalus
2015	Noches de seda ليالي الحرير	Bassry, Aicha البصري، عائشة	F	Morocco	Zennan, Abdellatif	M	Verbum	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print	120	
2015	Pájaros de septiembre طيور أيلول	Nasrallah, Emily نصر الله، إيميلى	F	Lebanon	Martínez Castro, Antonio	M	Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	Guadarrama	Novel	Print	184	Memorias del Mediterráneo
2015	Una trilogía Palestine أم سعد	Kanafani, Gasán كنفاني، غسان	M	Palestine	Madariaga, María Rosa de	F	Hoja de Lata	Gijón	Contemp. novel	Print	272	Sensibles a las Letras
2015	Vino نبيذ	Bennis, Mohamed بنيس، محمد	M	Morocco	Arbós Ayuso, Federico	M	Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	Guadarrama	Poetry	Print	322	Poetry del oriente y del mediterráneo
2015	Wababismo no es islam مرآة الحرمين	Sabri Pasha, Ayub صبري باشا، أيوب	Ms	Turkey	González Bórnez, Raúl	M	Vive Libro	Madrid	Non-fiction: religion	Print	89	
2016	A las afueras de todos los países معمار البراءة وقصائد أخرى	Jihad, Khadim جهاد، كاظم	M	Iraq	Casado, Miguel; Cañada, Luis Miguel; Yamani, Ahmad	Ms	Olifante	Tarazona	Poetry	Print	70	Printes de Trasmoz
2016	Chispa de encendedor سقت الزند	Abu l-Alá al-Maarri أبو العلاء المعري	M	Syria	Peña Martín, Salvador	M	Verbum	Madrid	Poetry	Print E-book	232	Letras árabes
2016	Cuentos eróticos árabes antiguos مختارات	Sadoun, Abdul Hadi سعدون، عبد الهادي	M	Iraq	Sadoun, Abdul Hadi	M	Verbum	Madrid	Erotic literature	Print E-book	146	Letras árabes
2016	De chico مذكرات الصبي	Awaiss, Henri عويس، هنري	M	Lebanon	Comendador Pérez, M. Luz	F	Katatib	Beirut	Autobiogr.	Print	103	
2016	Diván de poetisas árabes contemporáneas دوان الشاعرات العربيات المعاصرات	Several Authors	Fes		Al Aluni, Jaafar	M	Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	Madrid	Poetry	Print	256	Poetry

2016	El filósofo autodidacto حي بن يقظان	Ibn Tufayl; adaptación de Salah Abdul Sabour عبد ابن الطفيل الصبور، صلاح	Ms	Spain; Egypt	Azaola Piazza, Bárbara	F	Verbum	Madrid	Children's and YA	Print E-book	25	Letras árabes
2016	La naranja y los escorpiones البرتقالة والعقارب	Shahin, Talat شاهين، طلعت	M	Egypt	Fierro, Noemí	F	Verbum	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print E-book	95	Letras árabes
2016	Los siete días del tiempo الأيام السبعة للوقت	Al-Jarrah, Nouri جراح، نوري	M	Syria	Yamani, Ahmad	M	Verbum	Madrid	Poetry	Print	75	Letras árabes
2016	Mil y una noches ألف ليلة وليلة	Unknown author			Peña Martín, Salvador	M	Verbum	Madrid	Miscell.	Print E-book	4 v. (527, 551, 509, 501 p.)	Letras árabes
2016	Nadie duerme en Alejandría لا أحد ينام في الإسكندرية	Abdel Meguid, Ibrahim عبد المجيد، ابراهيم	M	Egypt	García Suárez, Pablo	M	Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print E-book	443	Memorias del Mediterráneo
2016	Ocultación ستر	Alem, Raja عالم، رجاء	F	Saudi Arabia	Nuin Monreal, Milagros	F	Agregaduría Cultural Saudí en Spain	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print	315	
2016	Sámar سمر كلمات	Alrefái, Táleb رفاعي، طالب	M	Kuwait	Fierro, Noemí	F	Verbum	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print E-book	206	Letras árabes
2016	Tratado de los derechos رسالة الحقوق	Al-Huseyn, Imam الحسين، زين علي بن العابدين	M	Saudi Arabia	González Gómiz, Laila	F	Vive Libro	Madrid	Non-fiction: religion and law	Print	49	
2016	Tristezas de siempre الأحزان العادية	Abdel Rahman al-Abnoudy عبد الرحمن	M	Egypt	Khraiche Ruiz-Zorrilla, Victoria	F	Instituto Egipcio de Estudios Islámicos	Madrid	Poetry	Print	159	
2016	Un oscuro pasaje es apropiado para aprender a bailar ممر معتم يصلح لتعلم الرقص	Mersal, Iman مرسال، إيمان	F	Egypt	Salguero Esteban, Laura; Ossorio Menéndez, Margarita	Fes	Huerga y Fierro	Madrid	Poetry	Print	72	

2016	Zoco Chico السوق الداخلي	Chukri, Mohamed شكري، محمد	M	Morocco	Hajjaj, Karima; Embarek López, Malika	Fes	Cabaret Volt aire	Barcelona	Contemp. novel	Print	186	
2017	Abraham en la tradición islámica قصص القرآن	Al-Haysam, Abu-l-Hasan الهيثم، أبو علي الحسن	M	Iraq	Castillo Castillo, Concepción	F	Fundación Paradigma Córdoba		Non-fiction: history	Print	190	
2017	Banquete de ausencias مختارات شعرية	Al-Sayegh, Adnan عدنان الصايغ	M	Iraq	Al-Ramli, Muhsin; Hadi Sadoun, Abdul; Jaime Gavia, Raúl; Mascaró, Roberto	Ms	Ars Poetica	Oviedo	Poetry	Print E-book	103	Beatus Ille
2017	Desnuda va la libertad Elle va nue la liberté	Al-Masri, Maram المصري، مرام	F	Syria	Riquelme, Patricia	F	Comares	Granada	Poetry	Print	74	La Vela - Literatura Árabe Contemporánea
2017	Diario del asedio a Duma 2013 يوميات الحصار في دوما 2013	Khalil, Samira خليل، سميرة	F	Syria	Ramírez Díaz, Naomí	F	Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	Madrid	Diaries	Print	172	Encuentros
2017	El caparazón القوقعة	Khalifa, Mustafa خليفة، مصطفى	M	Syria	Gutiérrez de Terán, Ignacio; Ramírez Díaz, Naomí	Varios	Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	Madrid	Autobiogr. novel	Print	340	Sociedades
2017	El islam y lo común universal الإسلام والمشارك الإنساني	Bossouf, Abdellah بوصوف، عبد الله	M	Morocco	Chouirdi, Mohamed	M	Diwan Mayrit	Madrid	Non-fiction: religion	Print	158	
2017	El perfume francés العطر الفرنسي	Tag Elsir, Amir تاج السر، امير	M	Sudan	Ortega Rodrigo, Rafael	M	La Vela	Granada	Contemp. novel	Print	135	La Vela - Literatura Árabe Contemporánea
2017	La despedida de Granada مرتقى الأندلس	Nasser, Amjad ناصر، أمجد	M	Jordan	El Abdellaoui, Ahmed; Ricas, M. Antonia	Varios	Cantarabia	Ontaneda	Poetry	Print	96	
2017	Las cuevas de Haydrhodahós كهوف هايدرا هوداهوس	Barakat, Salim بركات، سليم	M	Syria	Macías, Valèria; Haj Mahmoud, Kamirán	Varios	Karwán	Barcelona	Contemp. novel	Print	142	Hiró

2017	Las plumas الريش	Barakat, Salim بركات، سليم	M	Syria	Frías Ortiz, Carolina; García Algarra, Almudena	Fes	Navona	Barcelona	Contemp. novel	Print	302	Navona_Ficciones
2017	Libro del amor كتاب الحب	Mohammed Bennis محمد بنيس	M	Morocco	Arbós, Federico	M	Eda Libros	Málaga	Poetry	Print	112	Norteysur
2017	Lo que nos contó Isa ibn Hisham حديث عيسى بن هشام المويلحي، محمد	Al-Muwaylihi, Muhammad	M	Egypt	Sánchez Ratia, Jaime	M	Verbum	Madrid	Novel	Print E-book	502	Letras árabes
2017	F en punto cero امراة عند نقطة الصفر	El Saadawi, Nawal السعداوي، نوال	F	Egypt	Bofill Abelló, Mireia	F	Capitán Swing	Madrid	Novel	Print E-book	136	
2017	Sherezada: poema dramático en siete cuadros شهرزاد	Al-Hakim, Tawfiq الحكيم، توفيق	M	Egypt	Martínez Montávez, Pedro	M	Instituto Egipcio de Estudios Islámicos	Madrid	Theatre	Print	132	
2017	Tallo de trigo عود السنابل	Tobbala, Affaf طبالة، عفاف	F	Egypt	Abella Villar, Álvaro	M	Verbum	Madrid	Children's and YA	Print E-book	100	Letras árabes
2017	Tennessee Williams en Tánger تينسي وليامز في طنجة	Chukri, mohamed محمد شكري،	M	Morocco	Boumediane El Metni, Rajae	F	Cabaret Voltaire	Barcelona	Biography	Print	114	
2017	س X	Al-Zoubi, Kafa' الزعي، كفي	F	Jordania	Remírez del Río, José	M	Verbum	Madrid	Novel	Print E-book	224	Letras árabes
2018	El libro (II): (El ayer, el lugar, el ahora) 2 الكتاب	Adonís أدونيس	M	Syria	Arbós Ayuso, Federico	M	Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	Madrid	Poetry	Print	621	Poetry
2018	Elogio del alcanfor مدائح الكافور	Yacoub, Ahmad يعقوب، أحمد	M	Palestine	González Spain, Pilar	F	Árdora Ediciones	Madrid	Poetry	Print	128	Colecciones al Peso
2018	Ética y educación para políticos الأدب الكبير	Al-Muqaffa, Ibn ابن المقفع	M	Irán	Castells Criballés, Margarita y Comendador Pérez, M. Luz	Fes	Verbum	Madrid	Non-fiction: politics	Print E-book	183	Letras árabes
2018	La jaima الخيمة وقصص أخرى	Chukri, Mohame محمد شكري،	M	Morocco	Boumediane El Metni, Rajae	F	Cabaret Voltaire	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print	215	

2018	La tranquilidad desnuda sin cama الطمأنينة عارية بلا سرير	Al-Mazrouei, Mohamed, المزروعي، محمد	M	Emiratos Árabes Unidos	Yamani, Ahmad	M	Olifante	Zaragoza	Poetry	Print	65	Printes de Trasmoz
2018	Las máscaras del exilio أقنعة الغربة	Makhlouf, Issa مخلوف، عيسى	M	Lebanon	Abella Villar, Álvaro; Patiño, Rafael	Ms	Voix Vives y Mochuelo Libros	Toledo	Poetry	Print	20	
2018	Masculina, femenina أنتولوجيا	Abu Nuwás أبو نواس	M	Irán	Peña Martín, Salvador	M	Verbum	Madrid	Poetry	Print E-book	140	Letras árabes
2018	Syria, la revolución imposible الثورة المستحيلة: الثورة، الحرب الأهلية، والحرب العامة في سورية	Al-Hajj Saleh, Yassine, الحاج صالح، ياسين	M	Syria	Ramírez Díaz, Naomí	F	Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	Madrid	Non-fiction: politics	Print	416	Encuentros
2018	Tal vez a causa de una nube y otros poemas بسبب غيمة على الأرجح	Saadeh, Wadih سعادة، وديع	M	Lebanon	Prieto González, M. Luisa; Yamani, Ahmad	Varios	El Perro Malo	Toledo	Poetry	Print	126	
2018	Un imam egipcio a la orilla del Sena تخليص الإبريز في تخليص باريز	Al-Tahtawi, Rifâ'a Râfi', الطهطاوي، رفاعة رافع	M	Egypt	El Erian El Bassal, Hany	M	Instituto Egipcio de Estudios Islámicos	Madrid	Travel	Print	300	
2018	Yogur con mermelada o cómo mi madre se hizo libanesa مرابي ولبن	Merjeh, Lena مرهج، لبناء	F	Lebanon	Carrión, Mónica	F	Ediciones del Oriente y del Mediterráneo	Madrid	Graphic novel	Print	127	Azulejos
2019	Chistes para milicianos نكات للمسلحين	Maarouf, Mazen معروف، مازن	M	Lebanon	Gutiérrez de Terán, Ignacio	M	Alianza	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print E-book	166	Alianza Literaturas
2019	Córdoba a mediados del siglo X رسالة في آداب الحسبة والمحاسب	Ibn 'Abd al-Raūf Ibn Abd al-Raūf, أحمد	M	Spain	Chalmeta, Pedro	M	Fundación Ibn Tufayl de Estudios Árabes	Almería	Non-fiction; history	Print	260	
2019	Cuarenta años esperando a Isabel أربعون عاماً في انتظار إيزابيل	Jatibi, Saïd خطيبي، سعيد	M	Argelia	Fierro, Noemí	F	Baile del Sol	Tenerife	Contemp. novel	Print	140	

2019	Ébola 76 إيبولا 76	Tag Elsir, Amir تاج السر، أمير	M	Sudan	Ortega Rodrigo, Rafael	M	Comares	Granada	Novel	Print	144	La Vela - Literatura Árabe Contemporánea
2019	La fortaleza de polvo حصن التراب	Abdulatif, Ahmad عبد اللطيف، أحمد	M	Egypt	Baratech, Covadonga	F	Relee	Madrid	Contemp. novel	Print E-book	210	Maktaba
2019	La guía del musulmán triste دليل المسلم الحزين	Amin, Husayn أمين، حسين أحمد	M	Egypt	Paradela Alonso, Nieves	F	Verbum	Madrid	Non-fiction	Print E-book	260	Letras árabes
2019	La naturaleza de la tiranía طبائع الاستبداد ومصارع الاستعباد	Al Kawákibi, Abderrahmán كواكبي، عبد الرحمن	M	Syria	García Suárez, Pablo	M	Verbum	Madrid	Non-fiction	Print E-book	197	Letras árabes
2019	Los sabios de la oscuridad فقهاء الظلام	Barakat, Salim بركات، سليم	M	Syria	Kamirán, Mahmoud Haj; Ferrer Carmona, Jaume	Ms	Karwán	Barcelona	Novel	Print	346	Hiró
2019	Máximas y aforismos رمل وزيد	Gibran, Khalil خليل جبران	M	Lebanon	Fath Al-Santott	M	Verbum	Madrid	Non-fiction: philosophy	Print E-book	86	Letras árabes
2019	Un detalle menor تفصيل ثانوي	Shibli, Adanía شبلي، عدنية	F	Palestine	Peña Martín, Salvador	M	Hoja de Lata	Gijón	Contemp. novel	Print	151	Sensibles a las Letras
2019	Veinticuatro poemas finales de Nizar Qabbani مختارات شعرية لنزار قباني	Qabbani, Nizar قباني، نزار	M	Syria	Martínez Montávez, Pedro	M	Comares	Granada	Poetry	Print	280	La Vela - Literatura Árabe Contemporánea
2020	Cantar de Cantares: edición crítica y estudio de la versión árabe contenida en el Códice n.º 1625 de El Escorial سفر نشيد الأنشاد	Unknown author			Monferrer Sala, Juan Pedro	M	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	Madrid	Non-fiction: history and linguistics	Print	152	Textos y estudios Cardenal Cisneros
2020	Días de la aldea de Al Muhsina أيام قرية المحسنة	Al Yasiri, Issa ياسري، عيسى حسن	M	Iraq	Fierro, Noemí	F	Verbum	Madrid	Novel	Print E-book	228	Letras árabes
2020	El libro de los huertos en flor حدائق الأزاهير	Ibn 'Āṣim Al-Garnāṭī، ابن غاصم، محمد بن محمد	M	Al-Andalus	López Bernal, Desirée	F	Universidad de Granada	Granada	Miscell.	Print E-book	584	Estudios Árabes

2020	Elogio del error مديح الظلام	Abu Saleh, Imad أبو الصالح، عماد	M	Egypt	Kamirán Haj Mahmoud	M	Karwán	Barcelona	Poetry	Print	124	Perperik
2020	La seducción del mirlo blanco غواية الشحرور الأبيض	Chukri, Mohamed محمد شكري،	M	Morocco	Embarek López, Malika; Debbané Sabbagh, Ana María	F	Cabaret Voltaire	Madrid	Non-fiction: literature	Print	192	
2020	Mil y una noches: antología ألف ليلة وليلة	Unknown author			Peña Martín, Salvador	M	Karwán	Barcelona	Miscell.	Print	520	Hiró

Into Catalan

Year	Title	Author	Gender	Country	Tranlator	Gende r	Publisher	City	Genre	Format	Pages	Series
2010	Mirades furtives التلصص	Sonallah, Ibrahim، إبراهيم صنع الله	M	Egypt	Ferrer Carmona, Jaume	M	Edicions de 1984	Barcelona	Contemp. novel	Print	236	Mirmanda
2010	Et miro أنظر إليك	Al-Masri, Maram، المصري، مرام	F	Syria	Pont, Jaume; Durazzo, François- Michel	Ms	Pagès	Lleida	Poetry	Print	222	La Suda
2010	Estelles i cendra, Astillas y cenizas شظايا ورماد	Al-Malaika, Nazik، الملائكة، نازك	F	Iraq	Jiménez Lucena, Manuel	M	Alfalfa	Madrid	Poetry	Print	154	
2011	València àrab en prosa i vers أنتولوجيا - أدب أندلسي	Several authors			Labarta, Ana; Barceló, Carmen; Veglison, Josefina	Fes	Universitat de València	Valencia	Poetry and prose	Print	354	

2011	Hauria volgut ser egipci نيران صديقة	Alaa Al Aswani الأسواني، علاء	M	Egypt	Ferrer Carmona, Jaume	M	Edicions de 1984	Barcelona	Contemp. novel	Print	247	Mirmanda
2013	Diàleg entre el "califa" Abbàsida Al-Mahdi i el "katholikós" Nestorià Timoteu حوار بين الخليفة العباسي المهدي والبطريك طيموثاوس الأول	Mahdi, Califa المهدي، أبو عبد الله محمد	M	Iraq	Yacine, Abderrahim; Chabrera Calpe, Pasqual	Ms	Publicacions de l'Associació La Convivència	Villarreal	Non-fiction: religion	Print	28	
2013	Perles de la nit: poetes andalusines الشعر الأندلسي - انتولوجيا	Several authors	Fes	Al-Andalus	Castells, Margarida; Sant-Celoni, Encarna	Fes	Adesiara	Barcelona	Poetry	Print	195	D'ací i d'allà
2013	Les mil i una nits: selecció de contes ألف ليلة وليلة	Unknown author			Cinca, Dolors; Castells, Margarida	Fes	Labutxaca	Barcelona	Miscell.	Print	383	
2014	Totes les pedres كل الأحجار	An-Nabrís, Bàssem نبريص، باسم	M	Palestine	Macías Pages, Valèria	Fes	Adia	Mallorca	Poetry	Print	71	Ossos de Sol
2014	Ètica y educació per a governants الأدب الكبير	Ibn Almuqaffa, Abdal·lah ابن المقفع، عبد الله	M	Iran	Castells, Margarida	Fes	Angle	Barcelona	Non-fiction: moral	Print	157	
2014	L'Automòbil Club d'Egipte نادي السيارات	Alaa Al Aswani الأسواني، علاء	M	Egypt	Ferrer Carmona, Jaume	M	Edicions de 1984	Barcelona	Contemp. novel	Print	572	Mirmanda
2017	Les coves de Haidrahodahós كهوف هايدرا هوداهوس	Barakat, Salim بركات، سليم	M	Syria	Valls Guinovart, Xavier; Macías	Varios	Karwán	Barcelona	Contemp. novel	Print	136	Tetí

					Pages, Valèria							
2018	La camisa blanca i altres contes القميص الأبيض وحكايات أخرى	An-Nabris, Bàssem النبريس، باسّم	M	Palestine	Macías Pages, Valèria	F	Karwán	Barcelona	Story	Print	200	Tetí
2019	Els savis de la foscor فقهاء الظلام	Barakat, Salim بركات، سليم	M	Syria	Ferrer Carmona, Jaume; Haj Mahmoud, Kamirán	Ms	Karwán	Barcelona	Contemp. novel	Print	330	Tetí
2019	Llibre dels avars البيخلاء	De Bàssora, Jàhiz, أبو عثمان عمرو	M	Iraq	Castells, Margarida	F	Adesiara	Barcelona	Non-fiction: literature	Print	382	Vagueries
2019	Jo soc vosaltres: sis poetes de Síria أنا الذي أنتم	Several authors	Varios	Syria	Castells, Margarida	F	Godall Edicions	Barcelona	Poetry	Print	305	
2019	Frankenstein a Bagdad فرانكشتاين في بغداد	Saadawi, Ahmed السعداوي، أحمد	M	Iraq	Queraltó, Alexandre	M	Ara Llibres	Barcelona	Contemp. novel	Print	335	
2020	Elogi de l'error مديح الظلام	Abu Saleh, Imad أبو الصالح، عماد	M	Egypt	Macías Pages, Valèria	F	Karwán	Barcelona	Poetry	Print	124	Serteixí

Into Galician

Year	Title	Author	Gender	Country	Translator	Gender	Publisher	City	Genre	Format	Pages	Series
2012	Carné de identidade أنتولوجيا - درويش، محمود	Darwix, Mahmud رويّش، محمود	M	Palestine	Iglesias Míguez, Moncho; Sabat, Samar	Various	Barbantesa	Pontevedra	Poetry	Print	224	

2013	O edificio Yacoubian عمارة يعقوبيان	Alaa Al Aswany الأسواني، علاء	M	Egypt	Tourari, Fátima	F	Rinoceronte	Pontevedra	Contemp. novel	Print	254	
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Into Basque

Year	Title	Author	Gender	Country	Translator	Gender	Publisher	City	Genre	Format	Pages	Series
2010	Ogi hutsa الخبز الحافي	Xukri, Mohamed محمد شكري،	M	Morocco	Royo Manterola, Arantzazu	F	Igela	Pamplona	Autobiogr. novel	Print	196	
2011	Jakobian eraikina عمارة يعقوبيان	Alaa Al Aswani الأسواني، علاء	M	Egypt	Royo Manterola, Arantzazu	F	Igela	Pamplona	Contemp. novel	Print	312	