

# Towards a transnational and large-scale approach to literary translation in periodicals

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Translation history, literary translation and periodical publications have been analyzed extensively within the fields of Translation Studies, Comparative Literature, and Media Studies, with numerous conferences and publications devoted to literary translation and the periodical. However, the relationship between these three topics still remains underexplored, and national approaches and disciplinary boundaries have inhibited the development of conceptual and methodological insights regarding literary translation and media. *Literary Translation in Periodicals. Methodological Challenges for a Transnational Approach* contributes to the analysis of innovative concepts and methodological issues in a flourishing interdisciplinary field, namely that of translation history, literary translation, and periodical studies within the larger field of print culture.

In this respect, this book pursues two goals in particular. The first is to highlight the innovative theoretical and methodological issues intrinsic to analyzing literary translation in periodical publications on a small and large scale – with or without digital tools – and to shed light on the qualitative implications for research. The second goal is to contribute to a developing field by providing several case studies on translation in periodicals over a wide range of geographical spaces and periods (Europe, Latin America, and Asia in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries) that go beyond the more traditional focus on national and European periodicals and translations. Of course, the book does not ignore the European analytical tradition – as some chapters will certainly address it – but rather, it views it from a transnational perspective. This transnational approach fosters an in-depth theoretical and methodological discussion based on underexplored case studies, for instance, less-canonized magazines, such as the *Devětsil* Czech magazines that circulated within the European avant-garde (Forbes, Chapter 16); genres unexplored because of their connection to popular classes during the interwar period, such as the Italian *rotocalchi* – illustrated journals for the general

public (Guidali, Chapter 6); multilingual magazines from the Philippines (Ortuño Casanova, Chapter 10); or well-known Ibero-American journals like *Création* or *La Gaceta Literaria*, which have been recently analyzed from a new perspective that emphasizes translation, multilingualism, and visual components (Ehrlicher, Chapter 11). Not only do these case studies tackle underexplored areas, they also show the diversity of these journals in terms of audience (more literary and highbrow in the case of *Création* or *La Gaceta Literaria*, more popular in the case of *rotocalchi*), as well as the various challenges of comparing case studies that deal with very different periodicals. In this respect, this book does not engage with the debate between highbrow and lowbrow literature or between “little” versus “big” periodicals (Stead 2016). Instead, it focuses on empirical shifts and the transnational features of these periodicals.

This book also includes both well-known and innovative techniques, such as social network analysis, geo-visualization, and the use of big data to encourage a large-scale analysis and trace the history and evolution of literary translation in periodical publications over time. For example, we delve into the presence of translation in Mexican modernist periodicals (Popea, Chapter 5) as well as in Belgian avant-garde journals (De Clerck, Chapter 15 and Hacke, Chapter 4). The variety of periods and spaces explored highlight both common theoretical issues and specific methodological questions. Thus, our aim is to dive deeper into an interdisciplinary field that considers how culture, translation, and media theory conceptualize textual, contextual, and paratextual dynamics, as well as how sociological approaches to translation and publishing history can help us understand the journal as a network of social practice.

## State of the art overview

Despite the interrelatedness of Periodical and Translation Studies, the analysis of translations circulating in periodical publications remains fragmented, underexplored, and often subject to national frameworks. The relevance of translation in periodicals has been analyzed from the perspective of Translation and Media (Bielsa and Bassnett 2009; Hernández Guerrero 2009; Schäffner 2012; Valdeón 2005; Van Doorslaer 2009, 2010), but this approach often focuses on news media, translation in journalistic periodical publications, or the role of journalist-translators in our global world. Meanwhile, translation in periodicals has been less explored through the cultural and historical lens, a gap which this book aims to fill.

In that respect, there has been increased interest in the field of Periodical Studies since Sean Lathan and Robert Scholes foresaw the rise of the field in *PMLA*, the Modern Language Association Journal (2006). Numerous conferences, research

networks, and societies, such as ESPRit, the European Society for Periodical Research, have been created since. As Lathan and Scholes pointed out: “this development was driven by the cultural turn in departments of language and literature and by the development of digital archives that allow for such studies on a broader scale” (2006: 517). Periodicals help to build modern culture and capture the cultural atmosphere of an era. Moreover, they focus on the reception of literary works, international cultural exchange, cultural flows, and channels of literary transfer.

In recent decades, periodicals have attracted the interest of scholars in the sociology of literature, who have highlighted the specificity of the “journal” form, in both the literary field and the history of publishing. Periodicals can also be seen as alternative means of publication (Verdaasdonk 1989) and as weakly institutionalized networks in the literary field (Aron 2008), that is, as “formations”, as described by Raymond Williams (1981). We can distinguish these “formations” from “institutions” based on the promptness with which they are constituted and dissolved and the way in which they integrate a small group of people (Altamirano and Sarlo 1983; De Marneffe 2007). Among the specificities that define periodical publications is the fact that journals, by definition, tend to be programmatic (Tarcus 2007) and seek to take part in their *hic et nunc*. In addition, their syntax – that is, how the textual and visual material is presented – can matter more than the content itself (Sarlo 1992). This is why their iconic aspect is so important from a semiotic perspective. On a European scale, the study of so-called “little magazines” expands the field of modernist studies, providing an underexamined resource that illustrates new features of the modernist avant-garde (Brooker and Thacker 2005; Brooker, Thacker et al. 2013). In this respect, there are numerous articles in collective volumes that analyze European literary and cultural magazines, both the well-known (e.g. *Criterion*, *Mercure de France*, and *La Revue Blanche*) and the lesser known (e.g. *Der Wahre Jacob*, *Ileana*, and *Le Spectateur catholique*). Although these articles are vibrant examples of the current literature in this field (Stead and Védrine 2008, 2018), literary histories still tend to relegate periodicals to the periphery, underestimating their contribution and function in structuring the transnational literary field.

The field of Translation Studies has attracted a growing number of researchers from different fields, from Computational Linguistics to Comparative Literature, Sociology, and Cultural History. Transfers and exchanges in culture, literature, translation and publishing extend beyond national borders; developments often come as a result of international spaces or international and multinational publishers working on a global scale. However, most translation histories are confined to national academic traditions (Glick Schiller, Amelina et al. 2012) and to national literatures. These works privilege certain periods, literatures, authors, and titles, as well as the histories of the world’s most relevant translations, authors and

publishing houses. In many cases, they focus on describing publishing and translation activity, as well as the production of books and the importing of foreign literatures, through a strictly national lens. There is no shortage of volumes, dictionaries, and compilations that concern a single geographic area (e.g. Maurice Friedberg 1997 in Russia; Ruiz Casanova 2018; Lafarga and Pegenaute 2004, 2009, in Spain). And while the *Diccionario histórico de la traducción en Hispanoamérica* (Lafarga and Pegenaute 2013) proposes a transnational approach to the history of Ibero-American translation, this approach seems somewhat unbalanced (Pagni 2014).

### *A transnational approach to literary translation and periodicals*

Why should the history of publishing or translation be limited to a specific country? How can we overcome methodological nationalism in empirical studies and avoid the tendency to focus on allegedly monolingual cultures, where the circulation of multilingual materials is often overlooked? Furthermore, is it even possible to speak of a strictly “national” publishing and translation process? Or does research on book commercialization and the book market imply, given its very nature, the transcendence of spatial and temporal borders? Undoubtedly, the relevance of the matter – as highlighted by Donald Sassoon (2006) and Akira Iriye and Pierre-Yves Saunier (2009) – lies in the fact that a transnational focus (Bender 2002) is beneficial to all research on local and national publication. In this collective volume, this transnational approach manifests itself as: (1) collecting case studies from a wide range of languages and regions; (2) examining the role of the translator as a transnational cultural mediator (Roig-Sanz and Meylaerts 2018); and (3) analyzing key features of journals circulating across borders. It goes without saying that journals travel across borders and offer alternative ways of transferring literature and ideas. Journals also experience faster channels of publication than books. Moreover, the collective authorship of the journal and its very format allow us to perceive its international identity and relationship to foreign cultures and literatures in a clearer way: not only through translation, but also through the review of foreign literature and references to other international journals. Finally, the dynamic character of the journal implies that each journal may act as a node for the creation of a transnational network that allows for the circulation of texts and publishing models (Stead 2019; Vaillant 2019).

Likewise, many of these exchanges emanate not only from the centre to the periphery (the direction receiving the most attention), but also the other way around and via other routes – for instance, from periphery to periphery (Müller, Locane and Loy 2018). This has been demonstrated in studies on the Global South and other less-studied inter-peripheral relations, as proposed by Johan Heilbron (1999, 2010) when he referred to the position of one language and one literature

in the international book market. These exchanges have manifested themselves in studies on the circulation, translation and publishing of Bulgarian literature in Spain and Latin America (Ikoff 2018), Korean (Torres-Simon 2015) literature in Spanish and Catalan, and Scandinavian literature in Czech (Vimr 2018), for example. Efforts to make small translated literatures, such as from Catalan, more visible are worth mentioning as well (Bacardí and Godayol 2011).

Considering the contributions from the History of Translation (Pym 1998; O’Sullivan 2012) and the Sociology of Translation (Casanova 1999; Heilbron and Sapiro 2002; Heilbron 1999; Sapiro 2006; Wolf 2007), this book focuses on literary translation as a historical product that serves a specific function within the target culture (e.g. Hermans 1985; Lefevere 1992; Toury 1995) and as a form of cultural transfer (e.g. Espagne and Werner 1987; Espagne 2013) that challenges the source-target binarity, that is, the idea that cultural transfers are binary rather than triangular or multidirectional. Furthermore, this volume calls for a greater focus on the translator as an “agent” (Buzelin 2011; Chesterman 2009; Delisle 1999, 2002) or, more specifically, as a “cultural mediator” (Meylaerts, Gonne, Lobes and Roig-Sanz 2016; Roig-Sanz and Meylaerts 2018) who plays an important role in disseminating foreign literatures from a transnational perspective. This role stems from the translator’s main features: multilingualism and the performance of manifold roles and activities across linguistic, artistic, and geographical borders. Global literary approaches have a tendency to reduce intercultural entanglements to networks involving Europe or the Western world (Rotger, Roig-Sanz and Puxan-Oliva 2019). The present book sheds light on multiple connections (Europe, Latin America, and Asia), questions the Eurocentric approach, discusses concepts such as “transnational”, “cosmopolitanism”, and “internationalism”, and attempts to move beyond binary exchanges.

### *A Big Translation History*

This book also proposes a “Big Translation History”, (Roig-Sanz and Fóllica 2019, forth.; Hitchcock 2013) that is, the study of Translation History using a big data approach, thereby promoting a different way of studying history based on, in the case of this book, an empirically driven study of periodicals. At the intersection of Translation History and computational technology, “Big Translation History” aims to develop a young, innovative research path in translation studies (the study of translation history in the age of big data), which has already been somewhat developed in Literary Studies (Moretti 2000, 2005; Jockers 2013). It also seeks to explore both theoretical and methodological questions, as well as case studies addressing a translation history that can be analyzed computationally with a large amount data.

In recent years, big data, technological improvements, and a transnational shift in the Humanities have allowed all kinds of collaborative, large-scale, high-profile digital research projects to flourish. These include research on periodicals (e.g. *Revistas Culturales 2.0*, led by Hanno Ehrlicher at the University of Tübingen, *AhiRA* led by Silvia Saïta at the University of Buenos Aires, *WeChangEd* led by Marianne Van Remoortel at Ghent University, *CIRCE* led by Carla Gubert at the Università degli studi di Trento), and on literary translation (e.g. *TSOcc* led by Christine Lombez at the Université de Nantes and the ERC Starting Grant Social Network of the Past led by Diana Roig-Sanz at the Universitat Oberta de Catalunya). The ERC Starting Grant Social Network of the Past, for example, combines literary translation and periodical research in the study carried out by Laura Fólica, who analyses literary translation in Ibero-American periodicals (1898–1959) using digital tools and a large-scale, transnational approach to shed light on unnoticed texts, mediators, and networks (Roig-Sanz and Fólica 2021). Undoubtedly, all these projects are inspiring examples of periodical and translation research that uses digital archives within a digital humanities approach, but there is still much more to be done. In that respect, *Literary Translation in Periodicals* presents pioneering research devoted to introducing an interdisciplinary perspective on how digitization and big data are changing research methods in Literary Translation.

### Points of criticism in the study of periodicals and literary translation

Naturally, applying concepts and theoretical frameworks from other disciplines and epistemological traditions can be quite challenging. Therefore, this book reviews theoretical concepts from the fields of Sociology of Literature and Comparative Literature, such as “literary field”, “strategies”, “trajectory”, “symbolic capital”, “agent of consecration”, “cultural transfer”, “system”, “network”, and “voice” from a transnational perspective for the purpose of studying literary translation in periodicals. Although these concepts are widely applied in analyses of periodical and translation studies, it is still essential to assess their applicability to different corpora in order to consider the possibility of defining a common theoretical framework for the study of literary translation in periodicals.

On a methodological level, research on literary translation and media also faces criticism for its examination of both periodical studies and literary translation in periodicals. Periodicals have specific characteristics and their own logic and dynamics. Thus, studying periodicals on a large-scale poses the challenge of not losing the specificity and dynamics of each journal. In this respect, we identify several methodological constraints. The first constraint has to do with the heterogeneity of the periodical genre, which include newspapers and magazines,

literary supplements, weeklies, etc. This confronts us with challenging differences, not only at the literary level (e.g. different genres or different levels of attention for translated authors), but also in terms of aesthetics. There may also be significant differences in ideology, formats, periodicity, economic resources, and types of readers. The second constraint has to do with national approaches to building digital periodical catalogues, which are mostly hosted by national libraries. These catalogues often present journals from a single country and rely on national philological criteria for literature, which often miss the transnational character of multilingual publications like *Création/Creación. Revista internacional de arte* (with texts in Spanish, French, English, Italian and German) or *Disk, RedD and Pásmo* (with texts in Czech, German and French), all of which are analyzed in this book. Other methodological constraints include the quality of current digital tools, such as Optical Character Recognition (OCR), Transkribus or Tesseract, and their capacity to read digital documents in languages other than English, as well as the difficulty of extracting metadata from source material, cleaning it, and then elaborating databases and visualizations as tools for data exploration using machine learning and data mining. There is also the fact that there is no common standard for cataloguing journals, such as the Marc21 format for cataloguing books in national libraries, or unique identifiers, such as the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), for periodicals published before 1975. Then, there is the question of how to store and preserve datasets in sharing infrastructure, such as EUDAT Collaborative Data Infrastructure, and how to transition from a quantitative to a qualitative perspective of a large corpus of periodicals and select samples for close reading. Thus, this book argues for the need to establish general criteria for the classification and interpretation of data (Caristia 2019).

In terms of literary translation, however, this book addresses a complex phenomenon at the cross-section of translational, literary, political-social, and historical-cultural problems. This, too, poses certain methodological constraints. For starters, literary translation in periodicals is marked by a sense of freedom because the material is often heterogeneous and highly unstructured. For instance, one may consider the myriad of ways of presenting translators, who are sometimes credited and sometimes not, and the relationships with source texts, which are not always carefully referenced and can even be mediated by a third and often unacknowledged foreign language. Another issue has to do with where literary translations appear in the different sections of a journal, which may lead to diverging roles and betray the implicit representations of foreign literatures as translation, resulting in invisibility. Moreover, translation in periodicals may either include or exclude a theoretical discourse on the translation, for example a “Translator’s Note” explaining the translation’s goals and strategies. Finally, literary and stylistic approaches to translation often dissociate translations from the contexts of their publication.

Suffice it to say that, translations are often analyzed in their textual dimension as objects that are independent of any paratextual, literary, political, social, historical or cultural context. This narrow approach is usually limited to the analysis of translations by renowned writers who also practiced translation themselves, thus setting the focus on the writer/translator and not the publication as a whole. This reinforces the canonization of “the select few”, but does not consider the flow of translations or the implications of the transfer of foreign literature in periodical publications. That said, an increasing number of researchers are taking context into account (Guzmán 2019; Stead 2019). This book addresses these issues and offers different textual, stylistic, and semantic analyses of the translation of foreign literatures.

In short, the study of translations published in journals raises questions at the crossroads of different research fields. While translation is one of the main topics of research in cultural transfer, periodicals are usually used in comparative studies on the circulation and reception of foreign authors and works within one or more national fields. Thus, it is the status of periodical publications, both as platforms for foreign literary texts and key agents in the process of shaping foreign literatures, that needs to be questioned.

## Theoretical and methodological challenges

The fields of Translation Studies and Periodical Studies are evolving considerably, and literary scholars and cultural historians have become familiar with new theoretical perspectives from disciplines other than Literature, such as Sociology, Anthropology, Cultural Studies, and Global History. However, many of these works seem particularly inclined to explore case studies without reviewing the theoretical frame they refer to or the methodological challenges inherent to the interdisciplinary field and topic in question. This book offers a new scholarly approach to the following theoretical and methodological challenges:

1. *How to combine qualitative and quantitative approaches?* This book questions methods, goals and limits of quantitative analysis of translations in periodicals, taking into account the specific features and intrinsic heterogeneity of literary and cultural periodicals. The research in this book illuminates key concepts related to data analysis such as “uncertain data” (Guidali, Chapter 6), “aggregated data” (Malta et al., Chapter 12), “metadata” and “clean data” (Ikoff and Martínez, Chapter 13), and techniques for studying datasets, such as “topic modelling” and “words clustering” (Ortuño Casanova, Chapter 10), “weighted analysis” (Caristia, Chapter 7), “multi-correspondence analysis” (Malta

et al. Chapter 12), “Levenshtein distance” and “regular expression” (Ikoff and Martínez, Chapter 13). Likewise, it also underlines the importance of combining quantitative and a qualitative approaches to promote critical thinking from both perspectives and to avoid a biased interpretation of the large-scale analysis (Lombez, Chapter 8; Popea, Chapter 5; Penso, Chapter 9; Ortuño Casanova, Chapter 10). As Melanie Hacke (Chapter 4) points out: “The database is a helpful tool, but it only really comes alive when complemented by in-depth qualitative analysis, since the historical reality is always more complex and ambiguous”.

2. *How to combine sociological and hermeneutical approaches?* This book aims to bring nuance to the antagonism between sociological and hermeneutical approaches and to set a good example for developing a synthesis of both in the study of translation in periodical publications. As agents located in a social space and laboratories for artistic and literary creation, journals facilitate experimentation with different approaches in order to question the functioning of literary spaces and the interactions between geographical-linguistic spaces. The strategies applied to create personal identities within the local space, the role of translators and publishers in the creation of journals and discourse on foreign literature – and, by way of reflection, of national literature (Chevrel 1977) – are approached from both a sociological point of view and an aesthetic and cultural perspective. This book reviews existing theoretical concepts such as “literary field”, “agent of consecration” (Sisto, Chapter 3), “symbolic and literary capitals” (Caristia, Chapter 7), “system” (De Clerck, Chapter 15; Hacke, Chapter 4), and “network” (Forbes, Chapter 16; Mus, Chapter 2) as a metaphor but also as a research perspective (social network analysis) in order to further its application within Literary, Periodical and Translation Studies and beyond. On a textual level, the notions of “editorial enunciation”, individual and collective “voices” (Mus, Chapter 2; McMartin and Brems, Chapter 14), and “paratexts” (Popea, Chapter 5; Forbes, Chapter 16; Ehrlicher, Chapter 11) are also studied from a close-reading approach.
3. *Does the digitalization of journals and the creation of digital catalogues change the way we do research?* This collective volume analyses how the digitalization of literary journals has changed the archives, compelling us to abandon a national approach to literary history (Ehrlicher, Chapter 11). Furthermore, it discusses the quality of current digital tools and their capacity to read digital documents in languages besides English, such as Optical Character Recognition (OCR), Tesseract (Ikoff and Martínez, Chapter 13; Penso, Chapter 9) or Transkribus (Ortuño Casanova, Chapter 10). This book also emphasizes different projects on digital newspaper libraries and repositories that need to be revisited in order to detect inconsistencies and the lack of or dispersion of

data, such as the meta-catalogue WorldCat (Ikoff and Martínez, Chapter 13), or digital repositories from national libraries, such as Biblioteca Nacional de España, Biblioteca de Catalunya or Biblioteca Nacional de México. In general, library archives do not record the contents of periodical publications exhaustively. In most cases, they merely provide the name of the publication, the number of issues available, and the names of authors per article. For that reason, even though many magazines are digitalized, it is still difficult to conduct a detailed, large-scale and automatic analysis of literary production in a given timeframe. And without a quality-control analysis, it is next to impossible. As we do not yet have a standard for organizing data for these types of queries, we face a heterogeneous field of software, many of which are incompatible with each other. In that sense, the need to create better, freely accessible tools for exploring digital periodicals is a must (Ikoff and Martínez, Chapter 13).

4. *How does the shift towards big data change Translation Studies?* This book discusses the use of data mining and big data approaches to support conventional research, allowing scholars to save time and effort by conducting more thorough searches and better managing information. It also considers new modes of presenting and creating historical documents (as in Ortuño Casanova, Chapter 10; Malta et al., Chapter 12). This will allow scholars to revise analytical frameworks, assumptions and theoretical positions on the basis of more data and newly revealed patterns and connections on a large-scale. Digital methods enable us to ask specific questions that could not be asked otherwise and allow us to analyze a large amount of data on a specific issue. *Literary Translation in Periodicals* aims to provide a better understanding of key research concepts such as “digitalization”, “large-scale content analysis” and “data-driven analysis”, “Machine Learning”, and innovative tools to code or explore data, such as TEI (Text Encoding Initiative), Stylometric, GIS (Geographic Information System) tools (Penso, Chapter 9), or Elastic Search, Google Ngram or SQLite (Ikoff and Martínez, Chapter 13). This “digital turn” will not only allow us to ask methodological questions arising from our own research practice, it will also encourage empirical studies based on cases located in very different geographical spaces and periods, allowing us to identify common features and theoretical questions that extend beyond the singularity of each corpus.

It should be noted that the four theoretical and methodological challenges mentioned above run through the four parts the book in an organized fashion. Part I will discuss existing theoretical frameworks, such as the sociology of Pierre Bourdieu (1992, 2002), applied to exciting new contexts, such as the intersections between the Italian and the German literary field during the interwar period through the analysis of literary translation in periodicals. This section aims

to define the mechanisms of selection, publication and consecration of foreign literatures (Sisto, Chapter 3) and the role played by translators and translations in particular (Wilfert-Portal, Chapter 1). At the core of the reflection conducted in this part (Mus, Chapter 2) is the possibility of a specific methodology for the study of translations published in journals that considers specific features such as paratext. This book will explore how we can combine intertextual and historical-sociological questions in the study of translation, and how we can lay the groundwork for a theoretical discussion on the synthesis of hermeneutical and sociological approaches, which we do not consider as antagonistic.

Part II will focus on methods of quantitative analysis, exploring possibilities for the study of foreign contents and translations in periodicals. This second part aims to address some of the above-mentioned challenges, such as the collection, classification and interpretation of data when working with a heterogeneous corpus of periodicals, which will allow us to reflect on the relationship between qualitative and quantitative approaches. The chapters in this section span more than two centuries and cover a wide range of corpora related to different historical, political and geo-linguistic contexts, raising numerous methodological questions. Melanie Hacke (Chapter 4) discusses problems and potential solutions in the construction and exploitation of databases to understand the mechanisms of reception of foreign literatures in British Romantic Review Periodicals. Marina Popea (Chapter 5) applies an innovative quantitative approach to examine the role played by translation in the elaboration of the editorial line of two Mexican periodical publications at the turn of the 18th-century. Fabio Guidali (Chapter 6) analyzes translations of foreign novels published in Italian *rotocalchi* in the 1930s and contributes inspiring solutions for handling uncertain data and the problem of pseudo-translations. Stefania Caristia (Chapter 7) proposes an experimental method for a weighted analysis of translations in periodicals, looking specifically at post-WWII Italian periodicals. Finally, Christine Lombez (Chapter 8) gives an interesting example of the items that are useful for describing and classifying translations published in French periodicals during the German occupation in French territories.

Following the theme of quantitative analysis, Part III offers insight into problems and challenges related to the digitalization of periodicals, the creation of digital catalogues and the analysis of large corpora using digital tools, machine learning and data mining from a big data approach. Within an interdisciplinary approach rooted in literary and data engineering and applied statistics, Andrea Penso (Chapter 9) seeks to create a methodological paradigm that can be extended to the study of the reception of English novels in other national traditions through a combined use of Digital Humanities tools, Sociology of Literature and Comparative Literature. Rocío Ortuño Casanova (Chapter 10) investigates the perception of China in the Philippines, and describes the challenges of exploring

translation in the digital repository of Filipino periodicals (1880–1935), including the use of OCR and the multilingual features of periodicals written in Spanish, English, Japanese, Tagalog and Cebuano. Within the Ibero-American context, Hanno Ehrlicher (Chapter 11) considers magazines “transcultural artefacts” that cannot be considered through the lens of a national philological paradigm alone. Applying a statistical model, Joana Malta, Pedro Lisboa, Luís Crespo de Andrade (Chapter 12) discuss new findings and trends in Portuguese cultural magazines. Finally, using machine learning and big data approaches, Ventsislav Ikoff and Pablo Martínez (Chapter 13) explain the pipeline they created to work with meta-data from Spanish translations in periodicals indexed in the WorldCat catalogue and the National Library of Spain and Catalonia.

Finally, Part IV proposes different case studies for a qualitative analysis of translation in periodicals based on a variety of historical, geographical and linguistic contexts, all of which situate agents and their networks in the transnational space. The contributions in this section illustrate the strategies and modalities employed by periodicals to achieve an international dimension, including but not limited to translation. The relationship between national and international, as well as between textual and paratextual elements is focused and problematized. Elke Brems and Jack McMartin (Chapter 14) examine the Anglophone Dutch journal *Delta* and the translation activity of James Holmes. By observing Holmes’s practice from different perspectives (textual, peritextual, epitextual), their chapter defines the concept of “voice” and explores the relationship between the translator’s individual voice and the periodical’s collective voice, which is conceived as a polyphonic environment. Ernest De Clerck (Chapter 15) studies the publication and review of foreign literatures in Late-Romantic periodicals, reflecting on how translation played a role in the definition of national discourses about modern cultural identity. His chapter considers how periodicals used these discourses as a way to gain readers and position themselves in the competitive field of periodicals. Megan Forbes (Chapter 16) presents a study on multilingual periodicals from the Czech interwar avant-garde, reconstructing their transnational network. She observes the practice of multilingualism and the way in which periodicals dialogue with foreign cultural and literary movements, considering not only translation but also visual aspects.

## Conclusion

The specific features of literary translation in periodical publications and the growing interest in both fields point to a pressing need for an appropriate and interdisciplinary theoretical and methodological approach. This collective work stresses the need for a more developed conceptual focus on the process of literary

translation in periodical publications from a transnational perspective, as well as for a methodological discussion on the creation of interdisciplinary teams for collective research and data sharing.

As stated above, this book aims to offer a flexible approach to classical periodization and raises methodological issues for transcending traditional and linguistic frontiers. This book looks at a broad geography of literary translations in periodical publications, combining experience with large- and small-scale analysis. It also draws attention to the activities of lesser-known periodical publications and mediators (e.g. translators, but also critics, editors, etc.). Likewise, we aim to gather qualitative results through the use of various quantitative models, treating metadata as a relevant and unexplored source of information. Finally, this book reviews the benefits of combining inputs from Sociology of Translation, Cultural Mediation and Social Network Analysis, Digital Humanities, and Discourse Analysis, by embedding close and distant reading. Of course, there is still much work to be done in this thriving field of research, for example, a gender perspective in literary translation in periodicals is still needed, as is an examination of the different ways to measure the real or relative impact or “success” of a publication, but this book is already a step forward.

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