

Comparative Study of the Roles of Translators vs. Immigrant & Bilingual Writers in Destabilizing the Local/Global Dichotomy

Living in an era in which due to close economic, social and political interactions between nations and cultures, the world is witnessing the phenomenon of globalization. A positive phenomenon it may seem, globalization with its rapid movement towards a borderless globe, does not necessarily guarantee permanence of cultural diversities around the globe. Globalization tends to imply universalizing some certain economic and social standards. One of the questions that this study tends to explore is which standards are being universalized in the era of globalization and which power is behind defining these standards. Firstly, the aim of this study is to comparatively explore two kinds of production and circulation of literary texts to see which ones are more successful in reinforcing the interaction between global and the local and which ones reinforce the borderline between local and global: either those that are written by immigrant writers or those that are circulated through translation. Secondly, it shows which kinds of productions of texts are more successful in resisting the Westernization of globalization. To this end, this study has selected three literary works including Caryl Phillips's *Crossing the River*, *the conference of the birds* by Farid Ud-Din Attar (translated from Persian by Dick Davis) and Fitzgerald's *Rubâ'iyât* of Khayyâm with a focus on domestication and foreignization concepts in translation. The results of comparing these three works show that immigrant writers who are engaged with the dislocations of people across borders and cultures, articulate a more transnational and universal view of life than does the translators.

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