

Translations from Arabic in Serbia, 1990-2010
a study by the Next Page Foundation

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Introduction

Arabic language and literature were continuously present in Serbian academic and cultural sphere for at least 84 years, since the foundation of the Department of Arabic language and literature in 1926 at the University of Belgrade. That was the critical point for every future organizing of translating and the main source for educating translators.

The main focus of this paper will be on the translations of Arabic literature from Arabic and via other languages. Some remarks will be made concerning the translations of Serbian literature to Arabic as well. This research will, in more or less detail, describe and analyze the state of the affairs since the seventies till present day. The main reason for this timeline is that translations of Arabic literature only surfaced in larger number at the beginning of the seventies of the past century. This was caused by lack of teaching staff and a rather modest number of students at the Department until mid sixties which prevented appearance of translations.

Although we were unable to obtain absolutely accurate and complete figures of the Serbian translation flows from and to Arabic for the period prior to 1970 for the analysis, we will otherwise call the readers' attention to the key features of this tradition in Serbia. The main reason for this is a severe shortage of systematic studies of this field which was followed by lack of adequate bibliographies of published translations. This paper will also try to shed some light on this phenomenon as we see that it is directly related to the overall trends and circumstances in the field of publishing and translations in general.

It is necessary to emphasize that in this research we have taken into consideration only the translations published on the territory of Serbia during the 22 years in order to get the most realistic picture possible of the current trends. Another reason for such approach is that it was impossible to determine an exact date of Yugoslavia's disintegration, or else, when exactly did the publishing houses cease to be Yugoslav and became Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian, Montenegrin, etc. Strict territorial separation of this type of research projects could prove to be somewhat unnatural and counterproductive. First of all, there is the issue of joint publishing projects that were quite often in Former Yugoslavia. Second, there is the ever elusive issue of the language – how does one mark where Serbo-Croatian ceased to exist and newly born successors surfaced?¹ Third, the market and print numbers had drastically changed since the dissolution of Yugoslavia and, if always treated separately, they could lead to ambiguous conclusions. Last but not the least, publishing houses from former Yugoslav republics, especially those which once spoke Serbo-Croatian (Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina), continued to distribute their products in the whole Yugoslav territory, and that should be taken into consideration separately since it imposes some new issues. For example, it would be interesting to know: how do the publishers distribute their products; do they make some "linguistic" adjustments; do they choose the titles by considering these markets as well, etc. That is why

¹ For example, almost all of the religious translations from Arabic were marked as "Bosniack", but we have included them in the attached bibliography and analysis for one simple reason: we have included translations marked as Serbo-Croatian and thus felt that Bosniack, as one of the successors should be included.

we strongly believe that a systematic comparative study of the figures from all the republics before and after the dissolution of Yugoslavia would give the most realistic data and we sincerely believe that such a research should be the subject of some future joint project.

Given all previously said, we find it quite challenging to discuss major phases in Arabic translation tradition in Serbia. We find it is best to propose here a ternary chronological classification: **1. Pre-formative period; 2. Formative period; 3. Contemporary period.** Although we are quite aware that such classification has its flaws and that the proposed terms are very broad and ambiguous, we believe that they could serve the current purpose considering the lack of any other ones. **Pre-formative period** would roughly refer to the very first translations of Arabic texts even before the foundation of the Department until the late sixties. The most important translation was surely of the Qur'an. It was published in 1895 and translated by Mico Ljubibratic. It is assumed that he translated it from French and/or Russian. The main characteristic of this period is a very modest amount of both direct and indirect translations from Arabic that were published as monographic publications and a relatively modest number of various, mostly literal and religious translations published in different specialized magazines. The most important translator of that period was Fehim Bajraktarevic (1889-1970), the founder of the Department. Yet, his most important translation, *Rustem and Suhrab*, was actually from Persian. All the literary translations in that period were oriented toward introducing classic Arabic literature. First partial translations of *One thousand and one nights* have appeared between the two World Wars, but it is unclear from what intermediary languages were they performed, or for that matter, who translated the text. **Formative period** would refer to the phase from early seventies until late eighties, a time that we can determine as the years true shaping of the Arabic studies and translation in Serbia. The most significant attribute of this period was the appearance and development of true founders of Arabic translation. At that time, young pioneers had published first of their many excellent translations, feeling the urgent need to introduce local readers to both classic and modern Arabic literature and culture. The most prominent translators of this period all taught at the Department. Apart from translating, they took part in representing Arabic literature in various specialized magazines and some encyclopedias, as well as participating in cooperative projects throughout then larger country. Most of their translations were published in eminent specialized magazines. One of the immediate problems that these pioneers had to confront presented itself in the issue of co-occurrence of published literary works and their translations. By co-occurrence we mean translations that showed current developments in Arabic literature and these were practically absent at that period. Most of the published translations were oriented to presenting previous achievements, thus filling the terrible gap that existed. Though not extensive to the same degree, unfortunately the problem of co-occurrence remains present even today and it will be discussed separately in the paper. **Modern period** refers to the phase between early nineties till today. Although this period represents a natural extension of the earlier efforts it must be treated separately for at least two reasons. First of all, it is safe to say that change of generations among the translators had occurred at that point of time. By that time, almost all of the former pioneers stopped translating or did it ever so seldom, and new names appeared. And not just that: literary translators who were not employed at the Department had come to surface in a very successful manner. We find this expansion very important for the future of this

trade. Second reason is that the country faced severe social and political changes. Transition² period was unfortunately simultaneous with the dissolution and the two factors influenced on every sphere of life, translation and publishing included. This paper will put its main accent on modern period since we find it crucial for the prospects of translation.

Publishing and translations market in Serbia – an overview

The following analysis is based upon data gathered from several sources. The period 1989-2001 is covered by information obtained from the Serbian Republic Institute for Statistics. The period 2004-2007 was covered by the National Library of Serbia. The existing three year gap is probably the result of the authority shift between the two institutions. The reason for that is that the previous source for the basic data, Yugoslav Bibliographical Institute had ceased to exist, and the task of monitoring, gathering and registering the relevant information on the number of translated books was transferred to the National Library of Serbia. The fact that methodologies and goals of the two institutions were different must be taken into account while handling the data.

Chart 1 consists of the data excerpted from the relevant statistics published in the Bulletins of the Serbian Republic Institute for Statistics (cf. Literature) and it encompasses the period from 1989 till 2001. The statistics covered the whole territory of Serbia, Vojvodina and Kosovo included, even after 1999. Montenegro is not included in the figures. Since Arabic language has never been treated separately in these calculations, we had to include somewhat vague category of "other languages" in which it was included. It should be mentioned that the list of languages that were treated separately in the statistics had been altering through this period, and the only constantly separately treated languages were English, French, German, Russian and languages of Serbian minorities'. That is why we have added in the last column our findings on number of literary translations from Arabic language.

Thus, Chart 1 depicts general publishing flows from 1989 till 2001. Although we are fully aware that the encountered figures are neither completely precise nor fully compatible with the period, territory or languages that we have covered in this research, we have used them to show certain fluctuations that had occurred in the translation and publishing business during the last two decades.

² By the term "transition" we mean the economical and political changes that the country had started by introducing multiparty political system and free market principles in short.

year	Published single volume books – Total	Published domestic authors – Total	Published foreign authors – Total	Published literary books (originals and translations) – Total	Published literary translations from English – Total	Published literary translations from "other" languages – Total	Published literary translations from Arabic – Total
1989	4810	3888	927	1152	62	36	2
1990	3888	3205	683	1025	64	35	0
1991	3779	3519	260	1095	114	10	0
1992	2380	1969	411	629	40	19	0
1993	1442	1242	200	353	17	1	0
1994	2705	2297	408	1255	40	9	2
1995	3424	2871	553	984	59	19	0
1996	4943	4164	779	1653	92	17	0
1997	4733	3835	898	1394	88	33	1
1998	4561	3634	927	1521	106	29	1
1999	5640	4716	924	1805	109	31	2
2000	5734	4721	1013	1841	98	29	10
2001	4515	3695	820	1662	91	22	5

Chart 1 – Number of published single volume books in Serbia 1989-2001.

In the light of our research, we can make some general observations regarding this chart. First of all, we can see that the period from 1992 till 1995 was the worst regarding the publishing of the translations, which is not much of a surprise considering the circumstances in the country. By these circumstances we mainly refer to the civil war(s) on the territory of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and its impact on the whole region. Because of its involvement, Serbia was in that period under very strict economic embargo which, along with inner economic problems and large number of refugees lead to tremendous hyperinflation. At that period practically whole country's economy was blocked.

We see that later years had brought along full recovery, at least in the number of published titles. Unfortunately, statistics does not or cannot show if there had been changes in the quality.

According to data given by National Library of Serbia, Chart 2 represents the scope of publishing single volume books in Serbia in the period 2000-2007. From this chart we can see that the number of titles was growing, and we can suppose that the same trend was present in the later years.

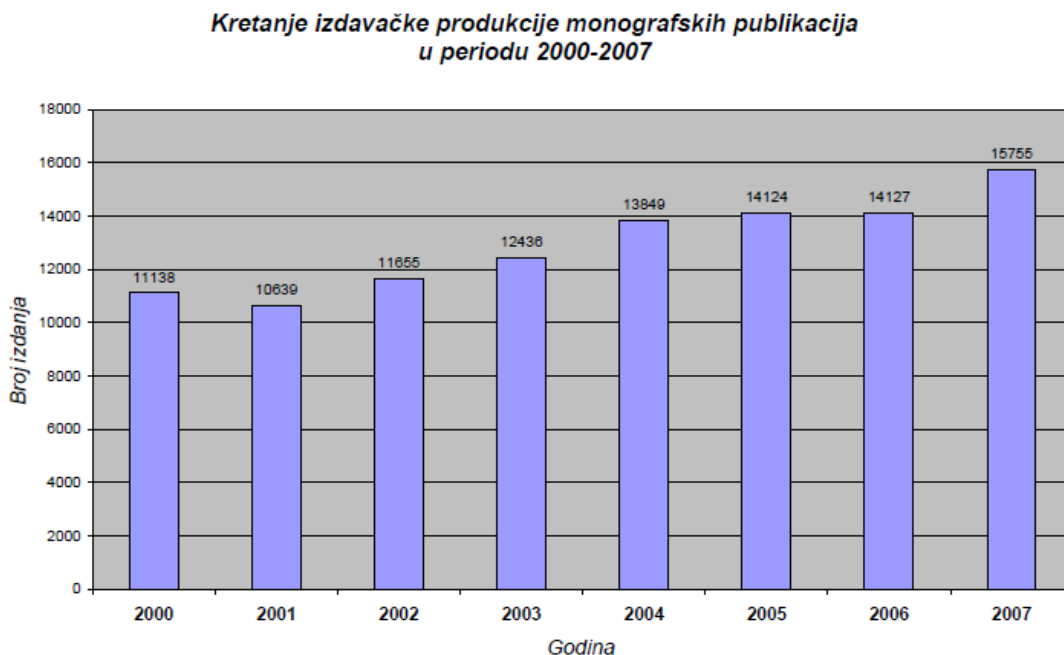


Chart 2 – Serbian publishing production of single volume books in the period 2000-2007.³

According to the research of Serbian book market conducted by MC Most – Knjigainfo.com and commissioned by National Library of Serbia and the Next Page Foundation, in September and October 2006, 83.7% of the publishing business is in the private ownership. Majority of them (57.7%) is specialized for some area. The most prevailing areas are humanities, belles-letters, children literature, specialized literature, textbooks, computer literature, medicine, philosophy, jurisprudence, linguistics, arts, etc. Almost half of the publishers claimed that their print runs are 500-1000 copies, and 51.9% claimed that the number of published titles has increased in the period 2003-2006.⁴ Unfortunately, this research did not investigate their production in more detail, hence we cannot show how many of the published single volume books are translated and from which languages, nor do we know what area is most translated.

³ The chart was taken from: http://www.nb.rs/view_file.php?file_id=2439.

⁴ Istraživanje tržišta knjiga u Srbiji septembar – oktobar 2006: Kvantitativno istraživanje tržišta knjiga; Kvalitativno istraživanje metodom fokus grupa; Istraživanje knjižara; Istraživanje javnih biblioteka; Istraživanje izdavačkih kuća. – Belgrade: MC Info / Knjigainfo.com (<http://digital.nb.rs/pdf/Istrazivanje%20trzista%20knjiga%20u%20Srbiji.pdf>), pp. 164-165.

National Library of Serbia provided the following diagram to show publishing production in the area of literature in Serbia in the period 2004-2007. Blue marked fields represent overall number, maroon marked fields stand for domestic literature and yellow marked fields represent translations.⁵

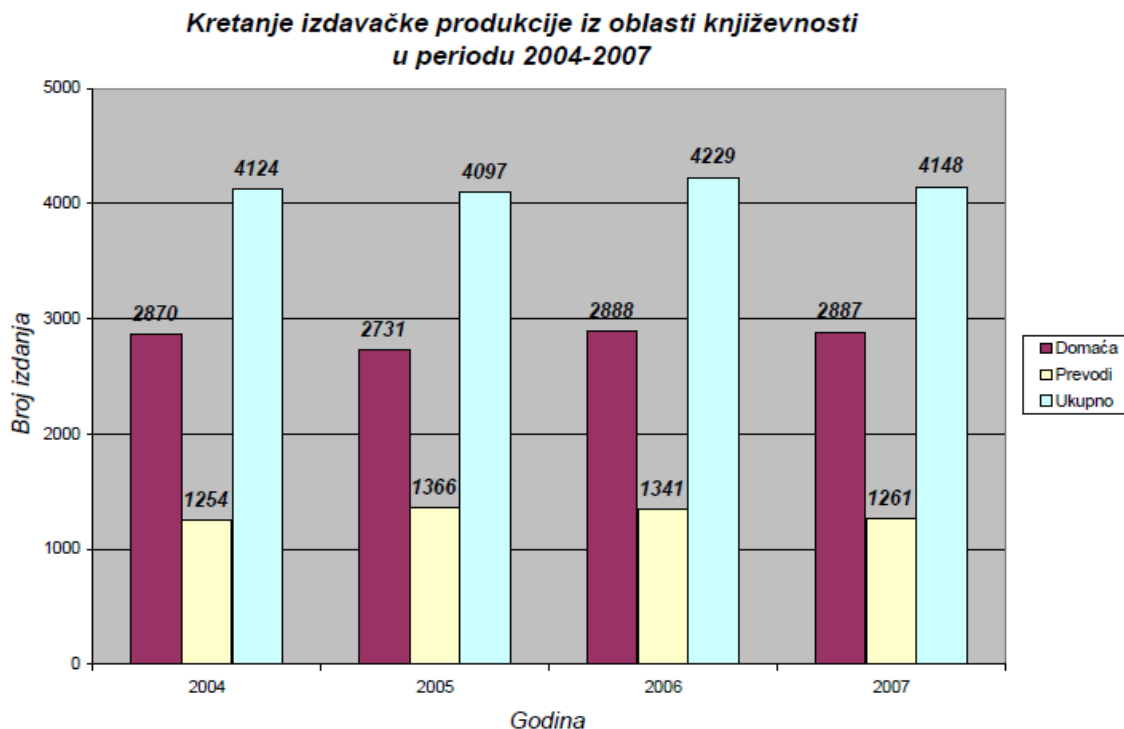


Chart 3 - Publishing production in the area of literature in Serbia in the period 2004-2007.

Thus we see that translated literature constituted over 30% of publishing production in 2004-2007 and that its presence in the given period was very stabile. In 2004, its presence was 30.41%, in 2005 33.34%, in 2006 31.71% and in 2007 30.40%. Due to different methodologies and approaches applied in Chart 1 and Chart 3, we are reluctant to make any further comparisons.

Translations from Arabic into Serbian

⁵ The chart was taken from: http://www.nb.rs/view_file.php?file_id=2668.

1. General statistics and genre division

The **following analysis is mostly based on the single volume publications** for several reasons. First of all, their number, choice and quality represent a realistic illustration of present state and ongoing trends in general. Second, many of the literary single volume books, especially the short stories and the poetry, were quite often first published partially, in literary or other specialized magazines and then as single volumes. Thus, they are in many cases included in the single volume publications. Third reason is based on our belief that monographs should be the center of our attention since they represent demanding business and work projects and as finished products, in most of the cases, target and reach a larger audience than periodicals, and remain longer on the market. Specialized magazines that publish translations usually have much smaller readers' circle and thus a smaller impact. The only exceptions to that are the translations published in daily newspapers or popular weekly and monthly magazines, which just might have had a larger impact from both single volume and component translations. Unfortunately, those are exactly the translations that are not present in the used data bases, thus they were not included in the chart.

Another issue should be addressed here: the main criteria for compiling the annexed bibliographies were the place of publishing and the language of the published material, and they were both tremendously delicate to handle. The territorial issue might have been slightly easier to handle, though the changes the territory underwent must not slip our mind while interpreting the data. For example, one should not gain a false idea that religious texts were seldom published before the transition and disintegration. The fact stands that religious translations were seldom published in Serbia, while this wasn't the case with Bosnia and Croatia. Still, they were distributed throughout the country. The language issue was much harder to handle. In 1989, there was still a language called Serbo-Croatian, a language spoken in Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The language "fell apart" in the beginning of the nineties, along with the country. As we believe that this language dissolution had more to do with political than linguistic circumstances and that it is still quite early to see them as separate, we have taken into consideration all of the successor languages, more precisely Serbian and Bosnian, as well as translations marked as Serbo-Croatian from the beginning of the period in question. Also, these books are published in the territory of Serbia and they do target the local market, so they must be included in this and every similar research. If we had had done differently, the contents of the table would have been very different, i.e. non-literary (religious) translations that are mostly marked as Bosnian would have been excluded, which would very much change our findings.

In Chart 4 we have presented both **number and type of direct Arabic translations** that have appeared since 1989 until August 2010. The translations are classified according to the type of publication. Thus we differentiate single volume books from articles or component parts, on one hand, and literary and non-literary translations on the other. The figures are based on the records obtained from the electronic data base of the National Library of Serbia (cf. Literature on the last page) and Oriental Library at the University of Belgrade. The chart covers all of the published single volume Arabic literary translations in the past two decades. As for the translated articles and component parts in the same period, we are not convinced that the

records are complete but we find them sufficient enough to give us a realistic picture of the situation in the (literary) translation activities from Arabic to Serbian.

year	Total Single volume books –	Literary works Single volume books –	Non-literary works Single volume books –	Total Articles and component parts –	Literary works Articles and component parts –	Non-literary works Articles and component parts –	Literary works – Total	Non-literary works – Total
1989	2	2	0	49	49	0	51	0
1990	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0
1991	1	0	1	4	4	0	4	1
1992	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	0
1993	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0
1994	2	2	0	20	20	0	22	0
1995	0	0	0	15	15	0	15	0
1996	0	0	0	12	12	0	12	0
1997	1	1	0	11	10	1	11	1
1998	1	1	0	16	16	0	17	0
1999	5	2	3	16	16	0	18	3

2000	11	10	1	17	17	0	27	1
2001	9	5	4	0	0	0	5	4
2002	7	3	4	7	7	0	10	4
2003	13	5	8	2	2	0	7	8
2004	7	4	3	7	7	0	11	3
2005	15	5	10	3	3	0	8	10
2006	16	4	12	14	14	0	18	12
2007	23	0	22	14	14	0	14	22
2008	11	3	8	31	31	0	34	8
2009	16	3	13	17	16	1	19	14
2010	7	0	7	1	1	0	1	7
Total	147	50	97	268	266	2	316	99

Chart 4 - Number and type of Arabic to Serbian translations from 1989 until August 2010.

In the period from 1989 till 2010 the total of 415 translations from Arabic were published in Serbia both as single volume books and articles. Among those, 316 titles (76.15%) were literary translations and 99 (23.85%) were non-literary ones. Single volume books represent 35.43% of the published works, articles and component parts – 64.57%. As for the single volume books, which are the core of this research, 147 of them were translated and published from Arabic to Serbian. Among them, **literary translations encompass 50 titles, i.e. 34.02%, and non-literary ones 97 titles, i.e. 65.98%**. The most striking observation is that in the research we've conducted just last year, the ratio was: 37.9:62.1%⁶, hence the non-literary translations show undeniable tendency to grow, while literary translations experience obvious stagnation or even a setback. There are other indicators that support this assertion. It's a fact that in the 22 years in question, Serbia had not had a single year without any translation from Arabic in at least one publication type. In that period Serbia published every year in average: 18.86 titles in general, 6.68 single volume titles, 12.18 articles and component parts (12.09 literary and 0.09 non-literary), 4.41 single volume non-literary titles and **2.27 single volume literary titles**.

Albeit, there were years when none or just one title was published, and that is one of our main concerns. So the continuity cannot apply on "big" literary translations and that is why it can be only considered as nominal. During the 22 years we have covered in this research, 8 years

⁶ Cf. Djordjevic, Dragana: *Translations of Arabic literature into Serbian (1989-2008)* / In: *TRANSLATIONS OF BOOKS FROM ARABIC IN SIX EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AFTER 1989: Results of six studies that answer the questions WHAT gets translated from Arabic? HOW it gets translated? WHO translates?* (Sofia: Next Page Foundation – internet edition http://www.npage.org/IMG/pdf/Studies_whole_revised_2.pdf). – Ed. Yana Genova, p. 31.

passed without a single literary title translated from Arabic! In order to remain objective, we must take into consideration all the factors that influenced on this. The poorest period for publishing single volume books was between 1990 and 1998 and Chart 4 clearly shows prevailing tendency for publishing articles. Reasons for this must be sought in the beginning of transition, turmoil of the nearby civil wars, and economic crisis which influenced negatively on this trade. Interestingly enough, the year of NATO bombing showed growth in this area. Year 2000 was particularly fruitful in the literary field – ten titles were published. The reason for that is probably that the translators accumulated their works in the previous “dry” years, and the publishers gained the needed funds to invest in publishing. Obviously, economic and political situation reflects deeply on translation and publishing. But, these factors are only external. There are other, internal factors and they are related to the shift of generations, training and education, working conditions of translators and similar issues. Those issues will be treated afterward.

But if we were to compare now findings of Chart 2, 3 and 4 in order to see standings of Arabic literature translation on the Serbian (publishing) market, we would get completely devastating results. A total of 103723 single volume books were published in Serbia from 2000 until 2007, and 42 titles were single volume translations of Arabic literature. That means that Arabic literature represented 0.04% of the complete single volume production in the period! Since Chart 3 covered period 2004-2007, now we shall only compare that period to see how Arabic literature stands in Serbia among other literatures. **A total of 16598 translated single volume literary works were published in that period and only 19 of which were translated from Arabic, i.e. less than 0.12% of the total translation production.** This and the previous result almost put the number of Arabic literary translations in the category of a statistical error!

It is not our intention here to argue that it is possible for Arabic literature to compete with number of translations from other languages, especially English, or that translations should try to beat the statistics. In our opinion, the first task for Arabic translators and researchers is to provide continuity and steadiness in translating and publishing tempo.

2. Book publications by genre

The following analysis is based exclusively on the single volume books translated directly from Arabic as they show publishers’ and translators’ genre inclinations, as well as the taste of the public. We can only mention that periodicals were mostly publishing short stories and poetry, and on very rare occasions, selected parts of a novel. As we previously mentioned, most of the literary works published in periodicals were later gathered and published in various anthologies and story collections. Our analysis will encompass proportion of genres and will further discuss the most important translations.

	Literary genres	Non- literary genres
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year	Novels and novellas	Short stories	Poetry	Children literature	Other	Holy texts and theology	Humanities and social sciences	Natural sciences
1989	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1999	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
2000	4	4	1	0	1	1	0	0
2001	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	1
2002	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
2003	2	1	1	0	1	8	0	0
2004	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0
2005	2	1	0	0	2	10	0	0
2006	1	2	0	1	0	11	1	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	20	2	0
2008	1	1	0	1	0	7	1	0
2009	2	0	0	0	1	13	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0

Total	19	11	5	3	12	86	8	1
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Chart 5 - Number and type of single volume direct Arabic to Serbian translations from 1989 until August 2010.

The most striking is **the ratio between non-religious and religious publications: 59:86**. That means that Serbia published 2.7 non-religious and 3.9 religious single volume books per year in the past 22 years.

The literary works presented in the chart encompass various genres of prose and poetry belonging to different literary periods and style. Only one anthology of poetry belongs to classical period. All the other literary publications belong to formative and modern periods. Various prosodic genres absolutely prevail in number, including the novel, novella, short story, very short story, folk tale and children story. Comparing the two forms, the **prose was significantly more often published** both as single volume monographs and as article or a component part than poetry. For example, the proportion between the two genres published as single volume books throughout the two decades in question is 45:5 in favor of the Arabic prose. Eleven of the 45 prosodic works are short stories and tales, 19 are novels, and 15 belong to other prosodic genres (essays, folk tales, proverbs, children stories). **Seven books had been published in more than one edition** in that period (6 literary and one non-literary): an anthology of classical and contemporary poetry *It's a sin, she is still a virgin* (2000, 2nd edition, National Book publishing house), *Season of Migration to the North*, by late Sudanese writer Tayeb Saleh (Clio publishing house), lived to have a second and revised edition, *A Woman at Point Zero* by Nawal al-Saadawy had even five more editions (1997, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2009, at Plavi Jahac publishing house), Jubran's *Broken Wings, Rebellious Spirits, Nymphs of the Valley* and *The Voice of the Master*, all by the publishing house Paideia. A famous theosophical work *The Jewels of Wisdom* by Ibn Arabi (Prosveta publishing house) had two editions in this period – in 1999 and 2007, as well as the memoirs of Osama ibn Munqidh, *The Book of Learning by Example* (1984, 2008, by SKZ, Serbian Literary Cooperative). Five of the prosodic works were published in Braille alphabet for the visually challenged. These are *The Call of the Curlew, Season of Migration to the North, Voice of the Master, Broken Wings* and *The Woman at Point Zero*, all published by Filip Visnjic publishing house that is situated in Belgrade. Most of the mentioned monographs, 39 to be exact, were translated from the Modern Standard Arabic. **All of the literary works originate from the Arabic East** which is a trend that corresponds with the strong influence of that part of the Arab world in the field of belles-letters and culture in general.

Whether we were to analyze the whole 22 years or just the last 12 years due to the exceptional circumstances in the country, our conclusion would be the same: books with religious themes win both in number and almost exponential growth. Not only that translated literary titles were considerably less (0.86 literary books comparing to 3.9 religious books in average in past 22 years), but they also showed tremendous oscillations in number from year to year. Though we are unable to compare figures from Chart 5 with the pre-formative and formative period due to

the lack of complete data, we can nevertheless claim that literary translation had seen progress in this period, even if still lacking the necessary continuity.

Of course, the aforementioned circumstances in the state had had their share of influence on every single part of life, translation and publishing included. Although that is neither the only nor the main reason, it doesn't lack in importance. It is safe to say that these sad circumstances had deferred the expected progress in every field of the profession. As for the other reasons, we will try to analyze some of them in the sections that treat training and working conditions of translators, as well as the role of mediators.

Looking at the translated titles, it is obvious that the translators have been choosing renowned Arab authors for their work. The most famous by all means is late Mahfouz, the winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1988. He was actually much more translated in that period, only not always directly from the Arabic (cf. the annexed bibliography and next section of this report). The first Arabic translation of Mahfouz was of his famous novel *The Harafish* (1989). The second was by Dragana Kujovic, *The Nights of 1000 Nights* (2000), and the third and last was published to commemorate his death in 2006 with a collection of short stories *The Stories of Our Alley* (2008), translated by Miroslav B. Mitrovic. While the belated appearance of Mahfouz's works confirmed certain weaknesses in the field of Arabic literary translation, not all of the writers had the same destiny. For example, during the last two decades, Serbian public has had on more than one occasion an exclusive opportunity to enjoy in several "world premieres" of the prose works of Zakariya Tamer and Abd al-Sattar Naser, thanks mostly to the efforts of Srpko Lestarcic. Another extremely successful translations were by the late Jovan Kuzminac (1944-1999): *The Contemporary Arabic Stories* (2000) and Ibn Arabi's *The Jewels of Wisdom* (1999 and 2007). The Egyptian prose works, which hold an influential role in the Arab world, were presented during this period by several authors of different generation and style. Apart from the three books by Mahfouz, one novel by Taha Hussein (*The Call of the Curlew*, 2002) was translated by Nikoleta Bulatovic, to join his magnificent biography *The Days* (1979) previously translated by Sulejman Grozdanic from the Oriental Department in Sarajevo. Serbian audience had the opportunity to get to know younger authors who had never been translated before. *A Woman at Point Zero* (first edition 1997, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2004) by Nawal al-Saadawy, translated by Maja Trifunovic-Kaludjerovic and *The Interpreter of Desires* (2003) by Salwa Bakr, translated by Srpko Lestarcic, represent two approaches to the feminine issue, different in style and sensibility, by two female Egyptian authors. Two novels by Bahaa Taher (*The Point of Light*, 2003 and *Aunt Safiya and the Monastery*, 2005), one novel by Ibrahim Aslan (*The Heron*, 2006), and one novel by Gamal Ghitany (*Zayni Barakat*, 2008), all translated by Dragana Djordjevic, presented important Egyptian writers of the so called Sixties literary generation, a post revolutionary literary movement whose authors represent today's most eminent literary figures of the Arab world. As it had to be expected, Egyptian and Syrian prose are the best presented literatures of the Arab world in Serbia. In the translated prose, we find 10 books from Egypt, 7 books from Syria, 6 from Lebanon, 3 from Iraq, 2 from Palestine, 1 from Sudan and 1 from Libya. **Nagib Mahfouz (two novels and one collection of short stories), Zakariya Tamer (seven collections of short stories) and Khalil Jubran (four collections of tales) 5 are the most translated Arab authors in Serbia** in the last 22

years.⁷ In the given period, we find among the authors chief names of mostly contemporary writers, such as: Tayeb Saleh (one novel in two editions), Bahaa Taher (two novels), Ibrahim Aslan (one novel), Gamal Ghitany (one novel and one nonliterary work), Salwa Bakr (one collection of short stories), Nawal al-Saadawy (one novel), Ghassan Kanafany (one novel) and others. We also find two works of the authors that belong to the dawn of modern Arabic prose, such as Taha Hussein (one novel) and Mikhail Nuayma (one collection of short stories). In addition to that there are two anthologies of short stories that include large number of contemporary authors from different Arab countries. One is *Contemporary Arabic Stories* (2000), translated by Jovan Kuzminac, and the other is *The Twelve Impossible People* (2005) by Srpkio Lestarcic, where in both cases, the translators themselves selected a number of important Arab authors by a certain criterion. The two works that were translated from the dialects, both by Srpkio Lestarcic, have great scientific and cultural importance since they introduce the complex and little known branch of Arab folk literature study to the Serbian scene. The first one, *An Anthology of Arabic Folk Tales* (1994) is a translation of *Modern Arabic tales*, collected by Enno Littman, from the Syrian-Lebanese dialect. The second one is *The Fisherman's Daughter* (1998), an anthology of folk Iraqi stories collected and translated from the Iraqi dialect by Lestarcic himself.⁸

As we see, the two decades had brought along new and interesting developments. Introducing Arabic children literature is also one of them. Thus we find two published anthologies of stories for children, both by Zekeriya Tamer and in translation by S. Lestarcic: *Why Did the River Become Silent?* (2002) and *My Invisible Friend* (2008). As for the poetry, both single volumes and component parts that were published during the two decades, concentrate mostly on the contemporary Iraqi, Palestinian, Lebanese, Libyan, Syrian and Egyptian poetry. Among the translated authors, we find important authors such as Adonis, Nizar Qabbany, Amal Donqol and Mahmoud Darwish. Also, there are a number of classical poems published in various literary magazines and one revised and reprinted anthology of both classical and contemporary love poetry: *It's a sin; she's still a virgin...* (2000) selected and translated by Rade Bozovic. Although the poetry in general had been much less translated, another two translated books in this period deserve our attention. One is by the famous Lebanese poet Adonis, *The face of the Sea* (1994), translated by Rade Bozovic and Slavko Pavicevic. The other is *Poetry of Palestine* (2002), an anthology selected and translated by Rade Bozovic, following his own and other's previous numerous translations of the poetry of the Palestinian resistance.

Only 9 of the total of 95 non-literary translations throughout this period were non-religious texts. Two were related to politics and economy (*We and Europe*, 1999; *Conversations with a thinker*, 2010) and the rest belonged to the fields of history, culture, science and spirituality (cf. the bibliography in the annex). Ibn Arabi's *The Jewels of Wisdom* have had two editions (1999

⁷ The fact is that Jubran is the most translated and the most often published Arabic author and that will be shown in chapter "Translations of Arabic authors via other languages".

⁸ To show that he continues his efforts in this field, we'll mention here that Lestarcic had completed translation of two other folk tale anthologies, *Short Children Songs of Mesopotamian Arabs* and *Golden Scepter and Other Stories: Palestinian Folk Tales*. Unfortunately, due to some financial difficulties of the publisher, the publishing of these books has been delayed.

and 2007), and that is one of only a few complete direct translations in the world of this inspiring theosophical work of the famous mystic. Likewise, the Serbian public had the chance to read an artistic description of Cairo by Gamal Ghitany in *Cairo throughout 1000 years* (2007). *The Blue Flame* (1999 and 2006), a compilation of personal Jubran's letters written to May Ziyadeh, gave the readers a deeper insight into the well-liked writer's thoughts. The memoirs of Osama ibn Munqidh, *The Book of Learning by Example* (1984 and 2008) provided the readers with a rare opportunity to learn more of the Crusades from Arabic perspective, to get to know something about customs and ways of the Arabs in that period. *Einstein and the theory of relativity* (2001) is a popularly written explanation of Einstein's theory by Mostafa Mahmoud. We believe that this was the first time ever for an Arabic book in modern science to be translated and published in Serbia. The remaining 86 non-literary works are all single volume religious books translated from the Arabic, repeated editions included. It should be emphasized, that The Holy Qur'an is not among those books. It doesn't mean that the Qur'an wasn't translated in that period from Arabic, but that it was not done in Serbia. The rest of the religious texts can be roughly divided into two categories: theological texts with commentaries and books in popular theology which treat various abstract and concrete topics (happiness, marriage, history, illness, death, proper upbringing, etc.). Religious works are mostly printed in very small numbers, usually not more than 300 copies, and they are mostly distributed in the area inhabited mostly by Muslims. Muslims, i.e. Bosniacs represent majority in the area called Sanjaq, south-west Serbia. They belong to Sunnite Islam. According to the last census in 2002, they represent 1.82% of the population. The publishing houses that print such single volume books are all situated in the same area and the most accomplished one, El-Kelimeh, belongs to Islamic Community administration in Sanjaq. These translations show a steady growth. The increasing number of religion related translations corresponds to similar trends in the Arab world. And not only that, but it seems that these publishing houses started to offer titles that could be described as Islamic self-help books, written by a modern-day preachers such as Muhammad Metwally Al Shaarawy and Amr Khaled.

It is obvious that the translated works in modern period showed a vast variety and innovation of genres. The number of translated novels showed growth comparing to previous periods as well; several very important works were translated, some of which were world premiers, and the audience was introduced to contemporary works. Considering the contributions in the field of Arabic literary translations prior to the period in question, together with the fruits of the translators' labor in the two decades that we have examined here, we are entitled to express a cautious contentment with the found results. We mustn't forget that the two decades in question had brought along not only the toils of the transition, but the mayhem of the multiple disintegration of the state, the turmoil of the civil war(s) and bombing, severe economic crisis accompanied with hyperinflation and the growth of grey economy, etc. We should probably be most proud of the fact that someone had translated and published anything from the Arabic if we recall the general statistics for that period. But, if we were to add to the obtained figures (Chart 4 and 5) and presented ratios the fact that translated literature still appears in a highly sporadic tempo, we have to conclude that this trade is at the very least stagnating.

3. Other publications

Apart from literary magazines, there are not many other publications that publish Arabic literature. The leading magazines for the translated literature are *Mostovi* (The Bridges – the official magazine of the Serbian Translators' Union), *Knjizevna rec* (Literary Word), *Knjizevnost* (Literature), *Letopis Matice Srpske* (The Annals of Matrix Serbica), *Rec* (The Word), *Pismo* (The Letter), *Knjizevne novine* (Literary News), *Povelja* (The Charter), etc. Not only that they publish translations, but they also give room to publishing various literary studies that shed more light on this literature.

Among these magazines we should include the leading daily informative newspapers *Politika* that used to publish on a daily basis translated short stories from various languages, changing it relatively recently to stories written by local authors. Nevertheless, as our esteemed translator Srpko Lestarić had noticed, to publish a short story in *Politika* was as good advertising for Arabic literature as a whole book, if not even better, due to a much larger audience they have. Nowadays, *Politika* and sometimes *Vecernje novosti* (daily newspaper Evening news) occasionally publish short articles, interviews and reviews, all related to translated Arab authors thus helping their promotion.

From 1984 till 1992 in Belgrade existed a magazine *Kulture Istoka* (Cultures of the East), specialized in philosophy, literature and culture of both Middle and Far East. The editors and the contributors were predominantly teachers of the Oriental Department at the Belgrade University. Unfortunately, due mostly to financial difficulties, it stopped coming out in 1992. Although it existed for a short period, it made an important impact on introducing Arabic civilization and literature through various studies, articles and some translations.

Even though we live in an electronic era, we have not found any data that would indicate that Arabic literary or non-literary translations are published on-line. We find that is a pity, because the impact that electronic magazines could achieve should not be underestimated.

4. Translations in the other direction

It is difficult to speak of the presence and possible reception of the Serbian or Serbo-Croatian literature in the Arab world since the number of translations that we are aware of is indeed small. Even though these translations encompass several works of classics like Nobel laureate for the literature in 1961 Ivo Andrić and famous Yugoslav writer from Bosnia Mehmed Mesa Selimović, we cannot be pleased with the situation, past or current.

In spite the great efforts, the data we have found were incomplete, especially regarding the language(s) from which the translations were made. We know that the first translation was of Ivo Andrić's famous novel *The Bridge over the river Drina* and it was done from the Russian or

French translation, we are not sure. We also know for sure that the last translations of Andrić's works were done by late Zuheir Khoury, a Syrian who lived in Serbia for over 40 years. His remarkable translations were published by a small Lebanese publishing house and we are not sure if the books were distributed in the whole Arab world.

It is quite clear that the Arabs remain completely deprived of the numerous excellent works that represent other phases of the Serbian literature, in spite of the existing curiosity among Arab intellectuals and cultural activists. The explanation for this tremendous shortage of translations of Serbian literature is quite simple – literary translators from Serbian do not exist in the Arab world. There is not a single department in any of the Arab universities that teaches Serbian or any other ex-Yugoslav language, and most of the Arabs that live in Serbia came here to study technical or medical sciences. They are usually not interested in the literature, and they usually learn only so much of the Serbian language to meet their communicative and professional needs. That level of the linguistic knowledge is insufficient for the demands of the literary translation. On the other hand, Serbian natives are, by definition, unsuitable candidates for such a venture, and they accomplish much better results in translating from Arabic.

The possible solutions for this problem are several. Serbian government should become more involved in spreading the language and the culture in the Arab world (and other places as well) as a long term economic and cultural investment. We must not forget that academic environment is usually the main source of building educated translators, literary and non-literary ones. And we feel that it is not necessary to emphasize the importance of a translator's role in a much wider economic perspective. In the meantime, supporting intermediary translations does not sound like such a bad idea given the circumstances.

Translations of Arabic authors via other languages

The presence of a given literature is not always ensured only by direct translations from the original language, and that is the case of Arabic literature in Serbia. First of all, significant number of Arab authors writes in languages other than Arabic, most often French or English. In spite of the different opinions on the matter which we shall not discuss here, we shall take the stand that language is not the only (if any) indicator of person's nationality. Likewise, the publishers on occasions still use English, French and other languages as an intermediary language. We shall treat the two instances separately in this section and we have annexed accordingly two separate bibliographies.

Chart 6 will provide insight to number of single volume translations of Arabic literature originally written in languages other than Arabic.

	Literary genres					
year	Novels and novellas	Short stories	Poetry	Essays	Children literature	Other
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	1
1996	0	0	0	0	0	1
1997	0	0	0	0	0	3
1998	1	0	0	0	0	6
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	3
2001	0	0	0	0	0	1
2002	2	0	0	0	0	2
2003	2	0	0	1	0	4
2004	3	0	0	1	0	3
2005	3	0	0	0	0	3
2006	2	1	0	1	0	2
2007	3	0	0	0	0	2
2008	1	0	0	0	0	0
2009	1	0	0	1	0	0

2010	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	18	1	0	4	0	32

Chart 6 - Number and type of single volume translations of Arabic literature originally written in languages other than Arabic from 1989 until August 2010.

The previous chart shows that Arabic literature originally written in other languages (in this case, English and French) has solid and relatively steady presence in Serbia since 1995. We see that prosodic forms are the only ones present, i.e. novels, essays and other prosodic forms. Poetry, children literature, and non-literary texts are absent. As for the short story, it was only occasionally published in specialized periodicals and that data was not included in this part of our research. The most translated authors are Khalil Jubran (32 times, repeated editions included), Amin Maaluf (10 times, repeated editions included), Albert Cossery (3 times), and Fatima Mernissi⁹ (3 times, repeated editions included).

Arabic literary translations, like most other Oriental languages, still get translated every once in a while not directly but via other languages, mostly English, much less French, German and Russian. These translations also prompt us that there is a constant interest of the public and publishing houses. Chart 7 will show the number and genre of single volume translations of Arabic literature that were translated in the past 22 years.

year	Literary genres						Non-literary genres
	Novels and novellas	Short stories	Poetry	Essays	Children literature	Other	Theosophy, spirituality
1989	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

⁹ The case of Fatima Mernissi is quite interesting: she writes in French, but both of her novels (one, *Dreams of Tresspass*, had two editions so far) were translated from English. As we recall seeing, even the Arabic translation of *Dreams of Tresspass* was translated from English!

1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2006	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2008	1	0	0	0	0	12	0
2009	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
2010	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	1	0	0	0	20	4

Chart 7 - Number and type of single volume translations of Arabic literature via intermediary languages other than Arabic from 1989 until August 2010.

As we can clearly notice, works of Arabic literature are less translated via intermediary languages. A total of 29 single volume titles were translated in the past 22 years. Among these, we find 20 translations of *The Thousand and One Nights* (listed in Chart 7 as **Other**) in several different editions, two novels by Nagib Mahfuz (1989 and 1991), two excerpts for Ghazali's works in 3 editions, one excerpt from Ibn Arabi's work, and 3 novels by contemporary Arab authors.

We shall seize here the opportunity to make certain remarks concerning this phenomenon, i.e. translating via intermediary language. First, we have to try and answer the obvious question: Why would someone turn to translating via intermediary language if the translators for Arabic already exist and actively participate in the translation business? We believe that the main reason for such a decision nowadays is of financial nature. First of all, translator's fees are

commonly smaller for widely spread languages, and get even lower with publishers who want to, as they put it, "cut their losses" by engaging inexperienced translators who do not dare to ask to be paid decently. It is also fair to mention here that often an English or French translation of an Arabic text allows the publishers to access and read the text themselves, and thus makes them more confident in their choice. An existing translation into a major language also serves as a "proof" that a text is "suitable" for European audiences.

Mahfuz's two translations are in some way exceptions. His winning of the Nobel Prize (1988) somehow caught the local translators and scientific public by surprise so the first single volume translation of Mahfouz appeared via German.¹⁰ Nevertheless, that translation and the one that was done later via English (1991) were both performed with consulting persons who know Arabic and Mahfuz's opus. As for the translations of *The Thousand and One Nights*, the sad fact is that it has always been translated in Serbia via intermediary languages: Russian, French, English and German. It seems that direct translation of this masterpiece of classical folk literature was and still is evading the agenda of both local publishers and translators. We can only hope that the future will bring change in that matter.

While Mahfouz's "surprising" winning of the Nobel Prize and lack of options with *The Thousand and One Nights*, pressed the local publishers to act the best way they could, we do not really know what was exactly pressing the publishers later on regarding the modern Arabic literature. Though we are fully aware that the laws of free market apply on books as well, we cannot help but wonder about the motives behind such acts. Simply said, the idea of free market should not be understood in a way that anyone who had ever learnt a language for a while could be a translator of any kind of spoken or written text. And that has, sadly, become common practice among many of the Serbian publishers, although translations represent a great share of their business.

We are not implying here that literary translation is an elite trade, but like any other trade, it requires significant knowledge, great skills and specific sensibility in order to be successful. This whole issue deserves to be treated separately and in greater detail. That is why we shall only refer to most striking problems. The trouble with translating Arabic related text is of the practical nature, and the language it was written in is probably the least of the issues. Translators of such texts, since they usually have little or no knowledge of Arabic language and culture, often make unnecessary mistakes with names, places, customs, sayings, bywords, etc. For example, in two of three problematic novels (*Girls from Riyadh*, 2008; *A Runaway Wife*, 2009), the names of the authors themselves were transferred incorrectly because of the wrong understanding of the English transcription of Arabic names. And that occurs more than often. There is another issue: how does a translator know that the translation he/she is using is a correct and balanced one? Is he/she aware, for example, that English translations of Arabic

¹⁰ The records do not show that any of his works were translated into Serbo-Croatian before the Nobel Prize, not even in the specialized periodicals. On the other hand, we found that Russian readers had the opportunity to read his works since 1965! It remains a mystery how and why Mahfuz wasn't recognized by the competent scientific authorities as a writer who deserves to be translated before that event. The first direct translation from Arabic was published soon after the German, also in 1989. It was performed by Rade Bozovic, now retired professor of the Arabic literature and still active veteran translator of numerous prosodic and poetic works of classical and contemporary literature.

literature are more likely to use the technique of exoticization than Serbian due to the lack of words of Arabic origin and much larger differences between the two cultures. It is also true that translators of the languages such as English often tend to “domesticize” when translating texts from far-away cultural contexts in order to bring them closer to the readers’ perceptions. As far as we have noticed, they are not very aware of these two facts since they often just “import” constructions they find in such translations, i.e. some transcribed greetings and phrases even when such a thing should have been avoided.¹¹

To avoid any misunderstanding, we do not imply that all of the translations made directly from the Arabic were an example of excellence and supreme quality, or that all indirect translations are pending disasters, but we often find the translations of Arabic literature from any language other than Arabic to be problematic in too many issues to ignore. Even if they are the most adequate and elegant, they are still very often chosen and performed by persons who do not have a clue about Arabic literature, language or culture, and who frequently approach the task with careless self-confidence. We highlight that publishers and translators rarely decide to ask an expert for, except for the serious ones. This leads to suspicious choices and translations of a suspicious quality. The latest examples for that were already mentioned *Girls from Riyadh* (2008) by a young Saudi female writer Rajaa Sanea and *A Runaway Wife* (2009) by a certain Sayidet Al Hijaz, an author about whom we were unable to find any information, except that she's Saudi too. These translations deprived the readers of any information on the development and trends in the (female) Saudi and Arabic literature, which is a very important and current topic among the researchers. Instead the two novels are advertised as simple Oriental trash literature. This is obviously a successful formula of marketing, to give readers a wrong notion that they could peek into the forbidden side of luscious Orientals' lives. If there was any other even remotely artistic justification we presume that the first novel would not be advertised as the Arabic Sex and the City! We do not imply here that only the masterpieces should be translated, but we believe that literary evaluation as well as translation should be left to competent professionals.

Translators from Arabic – working conditions and training

In this section we will mostly discuss working conditions and training of the literary translators since we were unable to interview any of the translators of the religious texts. Although we do not know any of latter in person, we can assert here that most of them were not educated the Department of Arabic language and literature at the Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade. They were educated either in Novi Pazar, or Sarajevo, or what is most likely in some Islamic university in the Arab world. We are making this supposition for two reasons: 1. The texts that they are dealing with are too lexically and terminologically specific for an ordinary philology-educated translator to deal with ease; 2. It is quite usual among the Muslim minority in Serbia

¹¹ This remark also applies for English books which are set in Arabic surrounding, for example the works of Tarik Ali.

to finish madrasahs (primary and secondary religious schools) and to later accept various scholarships that Islamic universities in the Arab world offer them each year. Since there does not exist any kind of Arabic translators' union or organization, the communication between the two kinds of translators hardly exists. That is why we are unable to offer any kind of insight into the working conditions and training of the translators of religious texts.

Almost all of the currently active literary translators of the Arabic literature had graduated from the Department of Arabic language and literature at the Faculty of Philology, Belgrade. Some of them taught and still teach various courses at the same department. Since neither the Department nor any other specialized institution still do not offer any specialized professional training for the translators of any kind, let alone those involved in the literary translation, it is necessary to emphasize that **all of the translators from Arabic to Serbian were self-taught and self-built**, learning the secrets of the trade on the move, which is undoubtedly the most difficult way.

It is noticeable that only a very small percentage of Department's graduates become involved in Arabic literature translating. We can name at least three major reasons for this, apart from the mentioned lack of training in the field: 1. Most of the graduates never continued working in the field of the Arabic language due to the lack of demand for the profile in the market even if they traveled abroad for practice; 2. Most of the graduates who did get an Arabic related employment, worked in an unrelated or a non-inspiring environment, such as the civil engineering, army, commerce, etc., again learning the trade by themselves; many of them were employed as translators for Arabic, but had never seen an Arabic letter at work, if the companies decreased business with/in the Arab world; 3. Arabic language is too different and distant, too difficult and demanding, that a student could learn it as fast as Spanish, German, Russian or any other similar European language. And to become a translator of any kind, one has to know his/her languages.

The most active literary translators in the past 22 years were: Srpko Lestarić (13 titles and numerous articles), Rade Božović (7 titles and numerous articles), Dragana Kujović (6 titles), Dragana Djordjević (5 titles and several articles), Jovan Kuzminac (2 titles and numerous articles), Nikoleta Bulatović (2 titles), Miroslav B. Mitrović (1 title and numerous articles). All of the active translators are employed elsewhere and they translate in their spare time. We have noticed earlier that during the formative period of the translation tradition almost all of the translators were at the same time teachers at the Department. The modern period opened doors for new names, but also showed a tremendous decrease in the participation of the Department staff. In afore mentioned list, only one person is actively employed there, and one is a retired professor. Even more alarming is the fact that reviews concerning Arabic literature are only occasionally published in the periodicals. And reviews, articles and more extensive studies represent very important means of promoting and studying any literature. The fact that the literary and other sorts of translations are not evaluated as scientific, but as professional work, should not discourage members of the Department in taking on again a much more active role in competent presenting and promoting of the Arabic literature to the Serbian public, through various scientific and professional activities.

The average fee for the translation, in our experience, usually goes between 3-3.5 € for 1800 characters with space. The fee for Arabic is on occasions slightly higher than the fee for more "usual" languages. But that is still twice less than what Serbian Union of Literary Translators recommends: 6 € for translations from a foreign language, and twice as much for the opposite direction. We have to notice here that both translators and publishers are quite reluctant to speak of this matter which gives us personally a sense of unnecessary mystification. Informed colleagues claim that the fee can be slightly higher than 3.5 €. It can also be much lower, and sometimes certain publishers take the attitude that the "glory" is the ultimate payment and that the translator should be honored to work for the house for free! And that payment, we are also speaking from our experience, covers everything: use of the work in all published forms (primary rights) and all the possible extra work (for example consecutive translation during the writer's visit), and 5-10 copies of the book. We also heard of cases when a certain publishing house paid the translators in books only! Percentage of the estimated tax free price of the whole print run can also be taken as the basis of the payment. As far as we know, practice of paying royalties, especially for the first edition is rarely pertained. With most of the publishing houses, if a translator brings a funder, he/she gets a percentage of that funding beside the usual fee. Still, we cannot corroborate this since there was never any grant given by any institution from any country for an Arabic literary translation. There is one more remark that we have to state here: most of the publishing houses violate the terms of the contract in numerous ways, especially when it comes to respecting the payment deadlines. Thus they usually count on translator's/author's unwillingness to pursue the matter in the court because the costs of a law suit would much exceed the amount in question. And many of the publishers actually succeed in these intentions, especially with the inexperienced translators. Like we heard of cases when the translator was half way through the commissioned translation, just to see that the publisher had found someone else and already published the title! But, there are still those rare professionals who treat their associates with deserving respect thus proving that it is possible to manage publishing business without cheating. It is clear from the previously said that laws of Wild West still rule the book market in Serbia, and authors, translators and other direct participants in book production often become collateral damage. Thus we see that competent translators have to be at the same time people with great enthusiasm, because only true love for literature could keep them going.

Given the conditions of the trade (scarcity of demand, rather low payments, violations of the contracts) it is only reasonable that no one had even thought of trying to support their living just from freelance (literary) translations. If we consider the age of the most engaged translators, we discover a pretty large gap between the generations. They either belong to the older generation (sixty or more years), or younger generation (below forty). The fact that there isn't one single middle aged translator confirms the lack of continuity.¹² The other fact that the "younger generation" is in reality only one person, gives us more reasons to be worried: Who'll translate the Arabic literature in the future? That is why we have to conclude that organizing at

¹² Dragana Kujovic, who transferred from Sarajevo to the Belgrade Department of Arabic language and literature because of the civil war, had begun translating after she left again, this time for Montenegro, where she works as a scientific consultant in Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts.

least regular workshops in translation for undergraduate and graduate students is an urgent necessity.¹³

Mediators

During the past 22 years, the largest number of single volume Arabic translations was published by private publishing houses. This applies for both literary and non-literary translations, via all the languages we have included in this research. From a total of 228 titles, repeated editions included, only 12 were published by state-owned publishing houses and that agrees with the previously mentioned fact that 83.7% of the publishing houses belong to the private sector.

Among the private publishing houses that share the greatest interest in direct translations of Arabic literature we find: Paideia, Geopoetika, Clio, Narodna Knjiga, and Samizdat B92, all situated in Belgrade. Along with these come publishing houses that publish Arabic literature originally written in another language, the most active are Laguna (Belgrade) and already mentioned Paideia and Clio. All of the mentioned publishing houses were among the top 100 publishers of single volume books in 2003-2008 according to the relevant lists given by National Library of Serbia. The publishing houses that were included in these lists also represent the mainstream for literary translations in general and have best means for marketing and distribution. El-Kelimeh is a publishing house situated in Novi Pazar (Sanjaq area) and it is a property of the Islamic Community administration in Sanjaq. Among all these publishing houses Laguna and Paideia have the largest print runs for Arabic literature written in languages other than Arabic.

We see that the absolute majority of the publishing houses and magazines that are interested in Arabic literary works are situated in the capital, Belgrade (among top 104 publishers in Serbia, 77.9% is situated in Belgrade). In our opinion, that is a direct consequence of a separate, yet actual problem – the centralistic establishment of the cultural institutions. That problem has influence on book distribution as well. While in Belgrade and Novi Sad one can buy or borrow from almost any bookstore or library any new or old edition, some smaller towns in central Serbia often do not have any bookshop. Libraries, if present, are not well supplied. That leaves them either to buy among the modest choice of books at newsstands, to travel to a larger and better supplied city, or to buy on the internet. Most of the publishing houses specialized in the religious literature are situated in of Sanjaq, the area populated with Muslim majority. Though these publishing houses seem to have the necessary resources, they do not show any interest in presenting Arab-Islamic civilization in aspects other than religion. These

¹³ In order to avoid any misunderstandings, translation was always present in the classroom as a teaching method. The newly reformed university education based on the principles of Bologna has included *Theory and techniques of translation* and *Translation practice* on the third year of the Arabic language and literature, basic one-term courses which provide a necessary introduction to the trade. Still, these classes are not intensive enough to be able to resemble proper translators' training and practice. Likewise, a proper training can be applied only after one has already mastered the language and not while still struggling with it.

houses mainly distribute their publications in the same area, since most of their target audience is located there.

When discussing the literary and non-religious translations, **in most of the cases, translators are the ones who suggest** or else offer the literary works to the publishing houses. That is an additional corroboration of the fact that Serbian publishers in general do not have clear agenda regarding Arabic literature. This only makes the role of the translator as the mediator even more important. As far as we know, the only recent exceptions were the publishing of Gamal Ghitany's works in Serbian. The first one, *Cairo throughout 1000 years*, published by Geopoetika, was chosen on the publisher's demand by the translator as a writer's view of his city, and the translation of the second one, the novel *Zayni Barakat*, was commissioned by the same publisher. We suppose that the same applies for the works of Khalil Jubran and Amin Maaluf. We do not know how publishing house El-Kelimeh operates regarding the choice of material, but we are inclined to believe that their editorial board has a larger role than the translators.

The centralistic founding of cultural institutions actually shows itself as centralistic establishment of culture related activities and culture itself. Almost all of the book events that matter and get media attention are situated in Belgrade. The general observation regarding events and activities that aim to promote the translations and Arabic literature in general is that they are very rare and the number of audience that they reach is quite limited. The most often events are publishers' promotions of the new translations which usually result in very short notifications in the media. Sometimes they are accompanied with interviews with persons of interest and associated texts that introduce the writer and the book. The most effective events and activities are direct visits of the authors but they occur very rarely and the publishers hesitate to organize such occasions. All of these events in large extent depend on how strongly is the publisher determined to advertise the book. The most prominent authors who had visited Serbia during the period in question were Salwa Bakr and Bahaa Taher who both came here to promote Serbian translations of their books. S. Bakr's visit in 2004 was arranged with the National Writers' Union, an organization that organizes annually "October Gatherings", important literary event that gathers local and foreign writers and poets. B. Taher's visit earlier in 2004 was organized by the publisher of his first Serbian translation, during which he managed to give a lecture to the students at Oriental Department of Belgrade University. Unfortunately, occasions like these are very rare, although they're most valuable by far.

Though the International Belgrade Book Fair in the third week of every October is by all means the best place for Arab publishers and authors to visit and participate, we have no knowledge if such a visit had ever occurred. Also, we can only guess what could be the obstacles for such an event – is it the lack of interest of on one or both sides, or is it in the funding issues, or both? We vaguely remember that there was a Palestinian stand on the Fair long time ago, probably in the 1991. It was most probably organized by the Palestinian embassy and it offered only non-literary books about political issues.

Speaking of cooperation, grants represent a very useful way of encouraging both translating and publishing. Unfortunately that is not a working mechanism for Arabic literature translations.

Though we did not have an opportunity to look at all the translations of the religious literature, as far as we know these translations are also done without grants.

Researchers of Arabic literature should be regarded as excellent mediators. Their reviews, articles and studies could attract attention of potential publishers to some new, yet undiscovered names, styles and phenomena in this literature. Sadly, we find that literature studies are in crisis and such articles are a rarity. Albeit, we must hope that things will change.

It is evident that the space and means for promoting Arabic literature are not even remotely exploited and there is an immense and urgent need for a stronger cultural cooperation between Serbia and Arab countries. We believe that such cooperation could encourage the translation activity in both directions and give tremendous results if planned carefully. But, before that happens, we should exploit all local and available resources to the maximum.

Reception

In order to get even a slightly realistic picture of the complex issue of the Arabic literature reception in Serbia, we shall examine print runs of the previously analyzed categories, sales dynamics, media coverage, distribution and presence in the specialized periodicals.

Before analyzing the issue of print run, we must say that many of the annexed bibliographical units do not have number of copies attached to them. We vaguely remember once being told by a prominent publisher that non-religious publications have print runs 500-3000 copies, though they mostly get printed in 1000 copies, as it is cheaper to print and brings less risk of loss. Kahlil Jubran is the most translated representative of Arabic literature by far. His works, 16 of them, were published in numerous editions, and translated from English and Arabic by nine translators! His most famous work, *The Prophet* was published 14 times during 16 years and each print run was rarely less than 3000 copies. One edition (2007) was printed in 10.000 copies, and in the year 2000, this work had 3 editions, 5500 copies all together. Considering the usual print run for direct Arabic translations, these two figures can easily enter some translators' "Believe it or not" section in Serbia! Obviously, printing Jubran in Serbia pays off. We are not able to provide exact figures for the dynamics of book sale, but it is quite clear that direct translations from Arabic rarely live the second edition, and the third has so far been pure science fiction. Works of Arabic literature written in other languages have in general larger print runs, and judging by the bibliography, they are more likely to have repeated editions. Though very numerous, religious translations have very small print runs and usually do not have further editions. As for the works of Arabic literature translated via intermediary languages have 1000-5000 copies print runs and *The Thousand and One Nights* seems to be most printed and reprinted and the highest number of copies.

Comparing with the number of prosodic single volume books translated directly from Arabic, we see that works of Arab authors who wrote in English and French prevail (45:54). If we should

put side by side data given in the bibliographies concerning the number of copies, we would again see that Non-Arabic writing authors prevail again which leads us to the conclusion that they are proportionally better distributed and thus more famous among the Serbian readers. This is a paradox of its kind, given the importance of the names that appear among the translated authors who write in Arabic. This is also supported a very competent assessment given by Zoran Paunovic, professor of English literature at University of Belgrade, our esteemed translator and member of board for analysis, professional improvement and permanent education in publishing with the Serbian Ministry of culture. As an expert in charge of translation quality analysis and setting standards in this area, he expressed his concerns regarding this matter in both his report which is uploaded on the website of Serbian Ministry of Culture and later in his interview for newspaper Politika:

"The problem occurs even with choosing books for translation. There are only a few publishing houses in Serbia that have translation production based on clear publishing criteria, and even less those which base the criteria on artistic and other qualities of the chosen title."¹⁴

Since we have concluded earlier that Arabic literature is not nearly enough or often translated, we can say that the reception is the same if not worse. Apart from more or less extensive information on the author, style, genre etc. that usually accompany single volume and component translations, Arabic literature does not get much additional coverage in media nor specialized magazines.

Regarding the media coverage, it would be only fair to say that amount of media attention corresponds with the amount of Arabic literature presence in the market. The quantity of electronic media coverage depends on how much attention does a publishing house pay to promoting its accomplishments. The more effort is made in that direction, the larger is the presence in electronic media. Television and radio coverage are usually achieved through regular shows dedicated to literature. Such shows are not numerous nor aired in prime time, but they still have regular audience. Very often, if a larger event has occurred, the translation gets news coverage. Such are the visits of an author and book fairs. Approximately the same applies for printed media such as daily newspaper, weekly and monthly magazines. Apart from permanent sections for short book reviews, newspapers and magazines print book excerpts, longer reviews, cover stories and occasional interviews with authors and translators.

The same applies for the specialized periodicals; nonetheless we find that it does not have to be this way regarding the periodicals. Arabic literature researchers and translators should take on a more intense approach and publish articles on the ongoing trends and phenomena in this literature than they did in the past 22 years.¹⁵ Such ventures would give them an excellent opportunity to present their findings and promote their competence to a proficient audience.

¹⁴ Cf. Vulicevic Marina: *Mnogo prevoda, malo pravih dela*: intervju sa Zoranom Paunovicem / In: Politika online (Belgrade, 17/8/2009) <http://www.politika.rs/rubrike/Kultura/Mnogo-prevoda-malo-pravih-dela.sr.html>, and Paunovic, Zoran: *The analysis of the state of translated literature in the Serbian publishing* / U: <http://www.kultura.gov.rs/?jez=sc&p=4764>.

¹⁵ For example, while many European countries were influenced by the fact that Arab world was guest of honour at world's most important book fair in Frankfurt in 2004, the event was barely mentioned by the local media. It did not have any impact on Serbian market, nor was it properly explained and analyzed by the experts.

That could also motivate other researchers to include Arabic literature in their comparative investigations, which is not the case now. Translated works of Arabic literature are rarely reviewed in specialized magazine by non-experts, i.e. by researchers of comparative literature and theory. We cannot establish exact reasons for this, but we believe that their analysis could give new interpretations and fresh insights. On the other hand, the reviews written by Arabic researchers are often descriptive and explanatory, presumably because their authors still feel that this literature and its common features are not well-known even after so many decades of a relatively steady presence. Though we fully agree with the need for such reviews, we find that studies in translation itself are almost completely lacking, as well as critical analyses of the translations. That is a true pity since the translators, both active and future ones could benefit immensely from such studies.

Only a few publishing houses occasionally try to advertise their editions with billboards, posters, flyers, small catalogues, direct mail, etc. We have even seen such posters in public transportation relatively recently. We do not know what the results of these activities were, but we think that advertising is still unexplored and unexploited territory in publishing.

Distribution of books in general also conveys to the laws of centralism, as we have mentioned it previously. We were not able to obtain any concrete data, so we will mention here only the main ways of book distribution. Ministry of Culture does help public libraries by granting funds for book purchase, and Belgrade book fair is the top date for this transaction. Particularly, most of the titles are published just before the fair, and most of the publishers offer discounts for books.

We believe that libraries still represent the best way for allowing access to books. From what we have seen in the bookstores in some smaller towns in Serbia, Arabic literature is completely absent. Such bookstores tend to offer "lighter reading" to the customers and even these titles are not present in an impressive variety.

Disintegration of Yugoslavia influenced on book distribution as well. Now we have several related markets that very often overlap with publications. For example, Serbian publishers often choose to print books in Latin letters so that they could sell it in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Still, we have not noticed that this situation helped the print runs to increase.

Evaluative assessments and recommendations

Previously presented facts and figures leave us with ambiguous feelings. Considering all the circumstances, we must be pleased with the accomplishments since the working conditions for Arabic translators were more than difficult. On the other hand, a deep sense of discomfort and discouragement cannot be avoided nor ignored. Arabic literary translation in Serbia is burdened with maybe even too many problems.

Some of these problems are common to the literary translation in general, from all other languages. For example, the prevailing conditions in the publishing area are more of an impediment than facilitation. Though we hope that the future will create a more appropriate environment in this matter, we believe that the main efforts of the experts, i.e. translators and researchers of Arabic literature as well as educators, should be focused on the inner issues. A good place to start with would be to provide continuity in publishing single volume and component translations, reviews, critical analyses, scientific and popular articles, etc. These are all equally important and effective ways to ensure that Arabic literature gets the wider appreciation which it most certainly deserves.

We sincerely deem that translations should be fruit of common efforts and careful planning of competent translators, publishers and researchers. And we even more support that idea regarding Arabic literature. In spite of the scarcity of the translated single volume titles, we must be pleased with the fact that both the translators and the publishers have done an admirable job in most of the cases and previously mentioned translated literary works prove that without a doubt. Yet, there is still space for more cooperation between the concerned parties and it should be used wisely and to its maximum. So far, the translators were the "masterminds" behind the translations – large majority of the works were of their own choice. We must hope that publishers will take on a more active role in the future, since the number of direct Arabic literary translations is already too small and occurs too irregularly that it could afford any failures in the quality and choice of translation.

Furthermore, some concrete and urgent steps must be made in order to attract and educate new generations of translators and that is the task for the Department of Oriental studies. For one thing, without competent translators, all the external support in the world could not have any effect. On the other hand, Arabic translators should set up some sort of union or organization in order to improve, or to be honest, establish the necessary communication. Of course, there already exist two important unions on the national level (Serbian Union of Literary Translators and Serbian Union of Scientific and Technical Translators), but we see that a smaller one, specialized just in Arabic could result in many benefits. Translators could inform themselves on the most current news; they could organize workshops and meetings to exchange experiences, or even specialized courses.

All these ventures should be assisted by concrete cooperation with local and Arab publishing companies, as well as significant local support. All the concerned authorities, both on the local level and in the Arab countries, such as ministries of culture and other concerned organizations and parties, should be animated to take on a much more active role in it. All of these institutions should be constantly reminded that the number, the quality and the choice of translations had long ago become one of the indicators of a country's state of the culture. We know for a fact that Serbia has signed and ratified several bilateral conventions that are supposed to provide scientific and cultural cooperation and exchange. We trust that it is high time for those conventions to be applied in the field of literary translation. It is beyond doubt that most of the local publishing companies would be more than willing to take part even in high profile translation projects if supported in the right manner.

Appendix

The bibliography of translations from Arabic to Serbian in the period 1989 – 2010

1989:

1. **Ponovno slikanje Gernike** / Hamid Said ; predgovor Rade Božović ; izbor i prevod sa arapskog Slavko Pavićević. - Kruševac : Bagdala, 1989 (Kruševac : Bagdala). - 70 str. ; 20 cm. - (Poezija u prevodu) Tiraž 2.000. - Str. 5-11: Predgovor / Rade Božović. – Literatura (Broš.) [Repainting Guernica by H. Said]
2. **Saga o bednicima** / Nadžib Mahfuz ; preveo Rade Božović. - Beograd : Prosveta, 1989 (Beograd : Novi dani). - 420 str. ; 20 cm. - (Savremeni strani pisci ; kolo 12, knj. 68) Prevod dela: Ma`ihamatu al-harafiši. - Str. 411-[421]: Pogovor / Rade Božović. [Harafeesh by N. Mahfouz]

1994:

3. **Antologija arapske narodne priče** / priredio i sa arapskog preveo Srpko Leštarić. - Beograd : Vreme knjige, 1994 (Beograd : Publikum). - 317 str. : faks. ; 21 cm. Beleške. [An Anthology of Arabic Folk Tales]
4. **Лице мора** : изабране песме / Адонис ; с арапског превели Раде Божовић и Славко Павићевић. - Нови Сад : Матица српска ; Београд : Цицеро : Писмо, 1994 (Београд : Цицеро). - 127 стр. ; 20 см. - (Библиотека Писмо ; 16) Pravo ime autora: Ali Ahmad Sa'id. - Стр. 119-124: Белешка о песнику / Р. Н. Б. [The Face of the Sea by Adonis]

1997:

5. **Žena na nultoj tački** / Nual el Saadaui ; [prevela s arapskog Maja Trifunović-Kaluđerović]. - Beograd : Plavi jahač, 1997 (Subotica : Birografika). - 128 str. : slika autora ; 19 cm. - (Biblioteka Plave čarape ; 8) Tiraž 500. - Str. 123-128: Intervju sa Nual el Saadaui / razgovor vodila Maja Trifunović-Kaluđerović. - Biografija: str. [129]. [The Womant at Point Zero by N. Saadawy, 1st edition]

1998:

6. **Рибарева кћи** : арапске народне приче из Ирака / сабрао, приредио, [поговор написао] и с ирачких народних говора превео Српко Лештарић. - [1.изд.]. - Београд : Завод за уџбенике и наставна средства, 1998 (Београд : "Слободан Јовић"). - 303 стр., [14] стр. с таблама (факс.) ; 24 cm Тираж 1000. - Језик и превођење арапске народне приче: стр. 239-293. - Белешка о преводиоцу: стр. 299. - Библиографија: стр. 294-296. - Регистар. [Fisherman's Daughter – Iraqi folk tales]

1999:

7. **Glas učitelja** / Halil Džubran ; prevela sa arapskog Dragana Kujović. - [1. izd.]. - Beograd : Paideia, 1999 (Beograd : Grmeč). - 111 str. ; 17 cm. - (Biblioteka Klasici) Tiraž 2000. - Beleška o knjizi Glas učitelja: str. 5-7. [The Voice of the Master by K. Gibran]
8. **Žena na nultoj tački** / Nual el Saadaui ; [prevela s arapskog Maja Trifunović-Kaluđerović]. - [2. izd.]. - Beograd : Plavi jahač, 1999 (Beograd : Art grafik). - 128 str. : slika autora ; 20 cm. - (Biblioteka Plave čarape ; 8)Tiraž 500. - Str. 123-128: Intervju sa Nual el Saadaui: Skinuti veo sa misli / Maja Trifunović-Kaluđerović. [The Woman at Point Zero by N. Saadawy, 2nd edition]

2000:

9. **Gazde** / Mihail Nuajma ; preveo s arapskog Srećko Čolaković. - [1.izd.]. - Beograd : Paideia, 2000 (Beograd : Grmeč). - 142 str. ; 17 cm. - (Biblioteka Maštarije) Tiraž 2000. - Pustinja puna reči / Srećko Čolaković: str. 5-8. [The Masters by M. Nuayma]
10. **Grehota je, nevina je** --- : najlepše arapske ljubavne pesme / odabrao i prepevao Rade Božović. - Beograd : Narodna knjiga - Alfa, 2000 (Beograd : Grafoprint). - 102 str., [8] listova s tablama ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Megahit ; knj. br. 249) Str. 5-10: Ljubav kao rajska slast / Rade Božović. [It's a sin, she's still a virgin]
11. **Hiljadu i jedna noć** / Nagib Mahfuz ; prevod sa arapskog Dragana Kujović. - 1. izd. - Beograd : Paideia, 2000 (Beograd : Grmeč). - 206 str. ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Maštarije) Kor. stv. nasl.: 1001 noć. - Tiraž 500 (Broš.) [The Night of Thousand Nights by N. Mahfouz]
12. **Povratak u Haifu** : roman iz Palestine / Gasan Kanafani ; prevela Marija Landa. - Beograd : Convent, 2000 (Beograd : Profigraf). - 57 str. ; 20 cm Izv. stv. nasl.: A'id ilä Haifä / Ghassän Kanafänï. - Tiraž 500. [Returning to Haifa by G. Kanafaany]

13. **Savremena arapska priča** / preveo s arapskog Jovan Kuzminac. - Beograd : Clio, 2000 (Beograd : AB Taš). - 310 str. ; 20 cm. - (Gral) Reč-dve o savremenoj arapskoj književnosti / Jovan Kuzminac. - Pogovor / Jovan Kuzminac: str. 297-305. - Beleška o prevodiocu: str. 306-307. - Bibliografija: str. 308-310. [Contemporary Arabic Stories]
14. **Sezona seobe na sever** / Tajib Salih ; preveo s arapskog Srpko Leštarić.- Beograd : Clio, 2000 (Beograd : Donatgraf). - 155 str. ; 20 cm. - (Gral) Velika reka teče na sever / Srpko Leštarić: str. 141-154. [The Season of Migration to the North by Tayeb Saleh, 1st edition]
15. **Slomljena krila** / Halil Džubran ; prevod s arapskog Dragana Kujović. - [1. izd.]. - Beograd : Paideia, 2000 (Beograd : Grmeč). - 95 str. ; 17 cm. - (Biblioteka Klasici) Beleška o knjizi / D. K.: str. 5-9. [Broken Wings by K. Gibran]
16. **Smejaćemo se** / Zekerija Tamir ; priredio, preveo s arapskog i pogovor napisao Srpko Leštarić. - [1. izd.]. - Beograd : Paideia, 2000 (Beograd : Grmeč). - 192 str. ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Maštarije) Tiraž 2 000. - Gorki smeh bez kraja: str. 183-188. - Na kor. slika autora I beleška o njemu. [We shall laugh by Z. Tamer]
17. **Žena na nultoj tački** / Nual el Saadaui ; [prevela s arapskog Maja Trifunović-Kaluđerović]. - Beograd : Plavi jahač, 2000 (Beograd : Art grafik). - 128 str. : slika autora ; 19 cm. - (Biblioteka Plave čarape ; 8) Tiraž 1 000. - Str. 123-128: Intervju sa Nual el Saadaui : Skinuti veo sa misli / Maja Trifunović-Kaluđerović. [The Woman at Point Zero by N. Saadawy, 3rd edition]
18. **Атентат : приче** / Зекерија Тамир ; [приредио и с арапског превео Српко Лештарић]. - Београд : Verzalpress, 2000 (Београд : Ћгоја). - 205 стр. ; 20 см. - (Енергија књиге) (Савременици) Превод дела: Dimašk al haraik; Al tamur al jaumi al ašir. - Тираж 2000. - Фантастика сурове сатире: стр. 197-202. [The Assassination by Z. Tamer]

2001:

19. **Slomljena krila** / Halil Džubran ; prevod s arapskog Dragana Kujović. - [2. izd.]. - Beograd : Paideia, 2001 (Beograd : "Grmeč"). - 95 str. ; 18 cm. - (Biblioteka Maštarije) Tiraž 3000. - Beleška o knjizi / D. K.: str. 5-9. [Broken Wings by K. Gibran, 2nd edition]
20. **Zašto je začutala reka** : priče za decu / Zekerija Tamir ; priredio i s arapskog preveo Srpko Leštarić ; [ilustracije Mina Ilić]. - Beograd : Samizdat B92, 2001 (Beograd : Standard 2). - 200 str. : ilustr. ; 18 cm. - (Edicija Za decu ; knj. 01) Tiraž 1000. - Opaki dečak Zekerija / Srpko Leštarić: str. 193-200. [Why did the river become silent? By Z. Tamer]

21. **Zov kerevana** / Taha Husein ; [prevela sa arapskog Nikoleta Bulatović].- Beograd : Narodna knjiga-Alfa, 2001 (Beograd : Alfa). - 165 str. ; 21 cm.- (Antologija svetske književnosti ; knj. br. 7) Predgovor / Nikoleta Bulatović: str. 5-10. [The Call of the Curlew by T. Hussein]
22. **Глас учитеља** [Брајево писмо] / Халил Џубран ; превела са арапског Драгана Кујовић. - Београд : "Филип Вишњић", 2001 (Београд : "Филип Вишњић"). - 31 cm. - 163 стр. Тираж 3. - Према издању из 1999. - Белешка о књизи: 3-8 стр. [The Voice of the Master by K. Gibran, Braille edition]
23. **Сломљена крила** [Брајево писмо] / Халил Џубран ; превела са арапског Драгана Кујовић. - Београд : "Филип Вишњић", 2001 (Београд : "Филип Вишњић"). - 158 стр. ; 31 cm Тираж 3. - Према издању из 2000. - Стр. 3-10: Белешка о књизи / Д.К. [Драгана Кујовић]. [Broken Wings by K. Gibran, Braille edition]

2002:

24. **Sezona seobe na sever.** Sv. 1,2 [Brajevo pismo] / T[Tajib] Salih. -[Beograd : b. i., 2002]. - 31 cm [Season of Migration to the North by T. Saleh, Braille edition]
25. **Žena na nultoj tački.** Sv. 1,2 [Brajevo pismo] / Nual el Sadai. -[Beograd : b. i., 2002]. - 31 cm [The Woman at Point Zero by N. Saadawy, Braille edition]
26. **Поезија Палестине** / изабрао и превео Раде Божовић. - Београд : Народна књига-Алфа, 2002 (Београд : Алфа). - 140 str. ; 20 cm. - (Библиотека Арапски свет) Белешке о ауторима: str. 129-131. - Str. 133-136: Час о родољубљу / Раде Божовић. [The Poetry of Palestine]

2003:

27. **Pobunjeni duhovi** / Halil Džubran ; prevod sa arapskog Dragana Kujović. - [1. izd.]. - Beograd : Paideia, 2003 (Beograd : Bogdanović). - 115 str. ; 21 cm. - (Džepna biblioteka Vizije / [Paideia]) Tiraž 3.000. [Rebellious spirits by K. Gibran]
28. **Svetla tačka** / Baha Tahir ; prevela sa arapskog Dragana Đorđević. - Beograd : Clio, 2003 (Beograd : AB Taš). - 228 str. ; 20 cm. - (Gral / Clio) [The Point of Light by B. Taher]
29. **Tumač želja** : kratke priče / Selva Bakr ; prevod s arapskog i pogovor Srpko Leštarić. - Beograd : Prosveta, 2003 (Beograd : Janus). - 161 str. ; 20 cm Prevod dela: Zajjin al-fallaaha. - Tiraž 600. - Selva Bakr - Uteha i protest: str. 153-159. - Napomene uz tekst. - Na kor. autorova slika i beleška o njemu. [The Interpreter of Desires by S. Bakr]

30. **Zov kerevana** : u dve sveske [Brajevo pismo] / Taha Husein ; [prevela sa arapskog Nikoleta Bulatović]. - Beograd : "Filip Višnjić", 2003 (Beograd : "Filip Višnjić"). - 2 knj. (165; 164 str.) ; 31 cm Tiraž 3. - Str. 3-15: Predgovor / Nikoleta Bulatović. [The Call of the Curlew by T. Hussein, Braille edition]
31. **Љубав и слобода** : (арапска поезија) / превод са арапског Исак Абу Лабан. - Београд : Ривел Ко, 2003 (Сопот : Призма). - 77 стр. ; 21 см. - (Библиотека "Ривелова издања") Тираж 500. - Стр. 3-5: Поезија је леп разговор за Арапе / Раде Божовић. - Стр. 6-7: Зближавање арапске и српске културе / Сами Садоун. - Белешке о писцима: стр. 72-74. [Love and Freedom: Arabic poetry]

2004:

32. **Kiselo grožđe** / Zekerija Tamir ; priredio, preveo s arapskog i pogovor napisao Srpko Leštarić. - 1. izd. - Beograd : Paideia, 2004 (Beograd : Čigoja štampa). - 140 str. ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Maštarije) Tiraž 1.000. - Priče od kojih trnu zubi: str. 127-138. - Napomene uz tekst. - Na kor. autorova slika i beleška o njemu. [Sour Grapes by Z. Tamer]
33. **Najsrećniji čovek na svetu** : priče / Abdusetar Nasir ; priredio i s arapskog preveo Srpko Leštarić. - Beograd : Geopoetika, 2004 (Beograd : Čigoja štampa). - 322 str. ; 20 cm. - (Edicija Svet proze / [Geopoetika, Beograd]) Tiraž 1.000. - Str. 277-319: Neobuzdani ljubavnik kratke priče / Srpko Leštarić. - Na presavijenom delu kor. lista beleška o autoru. - Bibliografija objavljenih knjiga Abdusetara Nasira: str. 321-322. [The happiest man in the world by A. Nasser]
34. **Nimfe iz doline** / Džubran Halil Džubran ; prevela s arapskog Dragana Kujović. - Beograd : Paideia, 2004 (Beograd : BIGZ). - 49 str. ; 17 cm. - (Biblioteka Halila Džubrana) Izv. stv. nasl.: 'Ar_a'is al-mur_uj. - Tiraž 3.000. [Nymphs of the Valley by K. Gibran]
35. **Žena na nultoj tački** / Nual el Saadaui ; [prevela s arapskog Maja Trifunović-Kaluđerović]. - 4. izd. - Beograd : Plavi jahač group, 2004 (Beograd : Art grafik). - 128 str. : autorova slika ; 19 cm. - (Biblioteka Plave čarape ; 8) Tiraž 500. - Str. 123-128: Intervju sa Nual el Saadaui / razgovor vodila Maja Trifunović-Kaluđerović. - Biografija: str. [129]. [The Woman at Point Zero by N. Saadawy, 4th edition]

2005:

36. **12 nemogućih** : priče buntovnih arapskih pisaca / izabrao i s arapskog preveo Srpko Leštarić. - Beograd : Narodna knjiga - Alfa, 2005 (Beograd : Alfa). - 181 str. ; 21 cm. -

(Biblioteka Megahit / [Narodna knjiga - Alfa] ; knj. br. 526)Tiraž 1.000. - Sadrži beleške o piscima. [Twelve Impossible People – short stories]

37. **Nimfe iz doline** / Halil Džubran ; prevela sa arapskog Dragana Kujović ; ilustrovala Jagoda Živadinović. - 2. izd. - Beograd : Paideia, 2005 (Beograd : BIGZ). - 69 str. : ilustr. ; 18 cm. - (Sabrana dela / Halil Džubran) Prevod dela: Ara is al-murug / Khalil Gibran. - Tiraž 3.000. - Str. 5-6: Predgovor / P. L. - Napomene uz tekst. - Bibliografija Halila Džubrana: str. 68-69. [Nymphs of the Valley by K. Gibran, 2nd edition]
38. **Pobunjeni duhovi** / Halil Džubran ; prevela s arapskog Dragana Kujović ; ilustrovala Jagoda Živadinović. - 2. izd. - Beograd : Paideia, 2005 (Beograd : BIGZ). - 141 str. : ilustr. ; 18 cm. - (Sabrana dela / Halil Džubran) Prevod dela: Al-Arwa al-mutamarrida / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 3.000. - Str.5-6: Predgovor / P. L. - Bibliografija Halila Džubrana: str. 140-141. [Rebellious spirits by K. Gibran, 2nd edition]
39. **Sezona seobe na sever** / Tajib Salih ; preveo sa arapskog Srpko Leštarić. - 2. izd. - Beograd : Clio, 2005 (Beograd : Taš). - 169 str. ; 20 cm. - (Gral) Tiraž 1.000. - Str. 147-169: Velika reka teče na sever / Srpko Leštarić. -Napomene uz tekst. - Na presavijenom delu omotnog lista autorova slika i beleška o njemu. [Season of Migration to the North by T. Saleh, 2nd edition]
40. **Tetka Safija i manastir** / Baha Tahir ; s arapskog prevela Dragana Đorđević. - [1. izd.]. - Beograd : Paideia, 2005 (Valjevo : Topalović). -106 str. ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Maštarije ; [Paideia]) Prevod dela: Khalati Safiyah wa aldayr / Bahaa Taher. - Tiraž 1.000. – Na koricama autorova slika i beleška o njemu. - Podatak o izd. preuzet iz CIP-a. [Aunt Safiyya and the Monastery by B. Taher]

2006:

41. **Glas učitelja** / Halil Džubran ; prevela sa arapskog Dragana Kujović ; ilustracije Jagoda Živadinović. - Beograd : Paideia, 2006 (Beograd : BIGZ). - 139 str. : ilustr. ; 18 cm. - (Sabrana dela / Halil Džubran) Tiraž 3.000. - Str. 5-7: Predgovor / Dragana Kujović. - Na koricama beleška o autoru. - Biobibliografija Halila Džubrana: 138-139. [The Voice of the Master by K. Gibran, 2nd edition]
42. **Ibis** : tužna ptica / Ibrahim Aslan ; sa arapskog prevela Dragana Đorđević. - Beograd : Geopoetika, 2006 (Beograd : Čigoja štampa). - 159str. ; 21 cm. - (Edicija Svet proze / [Geopoetika]) Nasl. izvornika: Mâlik al-hazîn : riwayah Misriyah/ Ibrâhîm Aslân. - Tiraž1.000. - Napomene uz tekst. - Str. 7-15: Tužna ptica čovek / DraganaĐorđević. [The Heron by I. Aslan]
43. **Nojev poziv** / Zakerija Tamir ; [preveo s arapskog i pogovor napisao Srpko Leštarić]. - Beograd : Narodna knjiga - Alfa, 2006 (Beograd : Alfa).- 276 str. ; 21 cm. - (Antologija

svetske književnosti / [Narodna knjiga - Alfa] ; knj. br. 142) Tiraž 1.000. - U susret potopu: str. 265-273. [Noah's calling by Z. Tamer]

44. **Svi na kolena** / Zekerija Tamir ; [preveo s arapskog i pogovor napisao Srpko Leštarić]. - Beograd : Narodna knjiga - Alfa, 2006 (Beograd : Alfa). - 167 str. ; 21 cm. - (Antologija svetske književnosti / [Narodna knjiga - Alfa] ; knj. br. 135) Prevod dela: Taksir rukab / Zakariyya Tamir. - Tiraž 1.000. - Precizna vaga Zekerije Tamira: str. 161-167. - Napomene uz tekst. [Everybody get down on your knees by Z. Tamer]

2008:

45. **Priče iz našeg kvarta** / Mahfuz Nagib ; s arapskog preveo Miroslav B.Mitrović. - Beograd : Samizdat B92, 2008 (Lazarevac : Elvod-print). - 192str. ; 20 cm. - (Edicija Busola ; knj. 44) Prevod dela: Hekayet Harutna / Naguib Mahfouz. - Tiraž 2.000. - Rečnik slabo poznatih reči, izraza i imena: str. 187-192. - Na presavijenom delu kor. lista autorova slika i beleška o njemu. [Stories from our alley by N. Mahfouz]
46. **Zejni Barakat** / Gamal Gitani ; prevela s arapskog Dragana Đorđević. -Beograd : Geopoetika, 2008 (Beograd : Čigoja štampa). - 290 str. ; 20 cm. -(Edicija Svet proze / [Geopoetika]) Prevod dela: Zayni Barakat / Gamal al-Ghitani. - Tiraž 1.000. - Str.281-284: Pogovor / Edvard Said. - Napomene uz tekst. [Zayni Barakat by G. Ghitany]
47. **Moja nevidljiva drugarica** / Zekerija Tamir ; sa arapskog preveo i priredio Srpko Leštarić ; [ilustracije Ivan Rankoviћ]. - 1. izd. - Beograd : Kreativni centar, 2008 (Beograd : Publikum). - 73 str. : ilustr. ; 18 cm. - (Biblioteka Svet je jedan ; knj. 35) Prevod dela: Al-Qufudth = The Hedgehog / Zakaria Tamer. - Tiraž 3.000. - Na presavijenom delu prednjeg kor. lista beleška o autoru. [My Invisible friend by Z. Tamer]

2009:

48. **Kraj moje strašne tajne** / Zakia Hajrhum ; prevod s arapskog Rade Božović. - Beograd : Zepter Book World, 2009 (Beograd : Zuhra). - 333 str. ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Ogledalo) Kor. stv. nasl.: Kraj moje velike tajne. - Tiraž 1.000. - Zakia Hajrhum al Šankjati: str. 333. [The end of my terrible secret, a novel by Zakeya Khairuhum al Shankiyaty]
49. **Uho vidi, oko чује** : [zbirka arapskih poučnih anegdota i poslovice] / [priredio i sa arapskog preveo] Rade Božović. - Beograd : Monoteist, 2009 (Beograd : Print Graphic Trade). - 125 str. ; 21 cm : ilustr. - (Edicija Al-hikmah ; knj. 1) Antologijski izbor. - Tiraž 1.000. - Str. 5-6: Rеч о овој књизи / Rade Božović. - Kazivач имена: str. 119-124. - Напомене уз текст. [The ear hears, the

eye sees, an anthology of Arabic anecdotes and proverbs collected and translated by Rade Božović]

50. **Žena na nultoj tački** / Nual el Saadaui ; [prevela s arapskog Maja Trifunović-Kaluđerović]. - 5. izd. - Beograd : Plavi jahač group, 2009 (Beograd : Art grafik). - 128 str. : autorova slika ; 19 cm. - (Biblioteka Plave čarape ; 8) Tiraž 500. - Str. 123-128: Intervju sa Nual el Saadaui / razgovor vodila Maja Trifunović-Kaluđerović. - Biografija: str. [129]. [The Woman at Point Zero by N. Saadawy, 5th edition]

Single volume non-literary non-religious

1999:

1. **Dragulji mudrosti** / Ibn Arabi ; prevod s arapskog, beleške, predgovor, komentar i pogovor Jovan Kuzminac. - Beograd : Prosveta, 1999 ([s. l. : s. n.]). - 450 str. ; 21 cm Tiraž 1000. - Predgovor: str. 7-32. - Komentar: str. 271-442. - Pogovor: str. 443-447. - Beleška o prevodiocu: str. 449-450.
2. **Mi i Evropa** : studija o evropsko-mediteranskom partnerstvu i arapskom svetu / Hani Halaf, Ahmed Nafi ; prevod sa arapskog Rade Božović. - Beograd : Nea, 1999 (Novi Beograd : Cicero print). - 274 str. ; 22 cm Tiraž 500.
3. **Plavi plamen** : (ljubavna pisma Džubrana Halila Džubrana Mej Zijadi) / Halil Džubran ; prevod s arapskog i predgovor Dragana Kujović. - Beograd : Paideia, 1999 (Beograd : Publikum). - 135 str. : ilustr. ; 17 cm. - (Biblioteka Klasici) Tiraž 2000. - U traganju za savršenim: str. 5-15.

2001:

4. **Ajnštajn i relativitet** : popularno objašnjena Teorija relativiteta / Mustafa Mahmud ; prevela s arapskog Nikoleta Bulatović. - Beograd : "Jeremija", 2001 (beograd : Jeremija). - 80 str. ; 21 cm. - (Edicija Popularna nauka / "Jeremija", Beograd) Dragi čitaoci / Nikoleta Bulatović: str. 5-6. - Pogovor / Dejan Urošević: str. 75-76. - Bibliografija: str. 77.

2006:

5. **Plavi plamen** : ljubavna pisma Džubrana Halila Džubran Mej Zijadi / Halil Džubran ; prevod sa arapskog i predgovor Dragana Kujović. - Beograd : Paideia, 2006 (Beograd : BIGZ). - 147 str. : ilustr., faks. ; 18 cm. - (Sabrana dela / Halil Džubran) Autorova slika.

- Slika M. Zijade. - Tiraž 3.000. - U traganju za savršenim: str. 5-15. - Na koricama beleška o autoru. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

2007:

6. **Dragulji mudrosti** / Ibn Arabi ; prevod s arapskog, beleške, predgovor, komentar i pogovor Jovan Kuzminac. - 2. izd. - Beograd : Prosveta, 2007 (Novi Sad : Budućnost). - 440 str. ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Svetionik) Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 1.000. - Predgovor: str. 7-34. - Pogovor: str. 433-436. - Beleška o prevodiocu: str. 437-438. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
7. **Kairo u 1000 godina** / Gamal Gitani ; prevele sa arapskog Dragana Đorđević, Marija Obrenović. - Beograd : Geopoetika, 2007 (Beograd : Čigoja štampa). - 259, [16] str. s tablama ; 24 cm Tiraž 1.000. - Beleška o autoru: str. 255. - Pojmovnik: str. 239-253. - Napomene uz tekst.

2008:

8. **Књига поуке** : Сећања арапског витеза на бојеве са крсташима и лавовима / Усама ибн Мункиз ; Превод, предговор и објашњења Дарко Танасковић. - Београд : Српска књижевна задруга, 2008 (Нови Сад : Будућност). - 300 стр. : илустр. ; 19 цм. - (Посебна издања) Превод дела: Kitâb al-Itibar / Usâma ibn Munqid

2010:

9. **Misaoni razgovori** / Ahmed Muhamed Ibrahim ; [prevodilac Aleksandra Ristić, Basshar Al Hadla]. - Beograd : YU-Green Way, 2010 (Beograd : Čugura Print). - 9 str. : autorova slika ; 24 cm Tiraž 300. - Str. 5-10: Uvod / Sulejman Al Guvajl. - Biografija: str. 88-89. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

Single volume religious

1991:

1. **Kur'an u islamu** / Sejjid Muhammed Tabataba'i ; prevod s arapskog Enes Karić, Nusret Čančar. - Beograd : Kulturni centar Islamske Republike Iran, 1991. - 156 str. : faks. ; 20 cm Predgovor / Prevodioci: str. 5-6

2000:

2. **Muhammed alejhisselamovi unuci Hasan i Husejn, njihovo stradanje i ubistvo** / Abdul Hafiz Ebu-s-Su'ud ; s arapskog preveo Sabahuddin Višegrađanin. - Novi Pazar : Print-graphic trade, 2000 (Novi Pazar : Print-graphic trade). - 256 str. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: Sibta rresul el Hasanu vel Husejnu. - Tiraž 1000. – Indeks nepoznatih i manje poznatih riječi: str. 255.

2001:

3. **Kako i čime se zaštititi od šejtana?** / Ebu Abdullah Mustafa ibn al-Adewi. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2001 (Prijeopolje : Grafokarton). – 71 str. ; 16 cm Tiraž 1.000 (Broš.)
4. **Kur'anske priče za djecu** / [autor Ejmen Abdul-Aziz Džeber ; prijevod Enver Ujkanović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2001 (Prijeopolje : Grafokarton). - 318 str. : ilustr. ; 24 cm Prevod dela: Kisasul-Kur'an lilatfal. - Kor. nasl. - Podatak o autoru preuzet iz impresuma. - Tiraž 1 000. - Str. 1: Predgovor / Suada Hodžić.
5. **Sabur u Kur'an i Kerimu** / Jusuf el-Qaradawi ; [prevod Mesud Džajić ; prepjev stihova Esad Bajić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2001 (Prijeopolje : Grafokarton). - 121 str. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: El Sabur fi-l-Kur'ani-l-kerim. - Tiraž 2 000. - O autoru: str. 120-121. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

2002:

6. **Djela koja izvode iz vjere** / Sulejman b. Nasir El-'Alwan ; [preveo Mensur Zukorlić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2002 (Novi Pazar : Graphic printed Trade). - 131 str. ; 21 cm Tiraž 1.000. - Na nasl. str. godina izdavanja 2003. - Napomene I bibliografske reference uz tekst. Zašto islam ; Uzorita generacija pobjede ; Muslimanka sutrašnjice ;
7. **Kako se i čime zaštititi od šejtana?** / Ebu Abdullah Mustafa ibn El-'Adevi ; [prevod s arapskog Munir Zahirović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2002 (Prijeopolje : Grafokarton). - 62 str. ; 15 cm Prevod dela: El-`awasimu mine-š-sejtan / Ebu Abdullah Mustafa ibn al-Adewi. - Tekst delimično na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 1 000. - Napomene I bibliografske reference uz tekst.
8. **ZBIRKA dova** / [priredio] Enver Ujkanović ; tekst na arapskom jeziku Nasra Ujkanović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2002 (Prijeopolje : Grafokarton). - 202 str. ; 21 cm Delimično upor. tekst na srp. i arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 1 000. - Napomene I bibliografske reference uz tekst.

2003:

9. **Bolest i lijek** : prikladan odgovor za onoga ko traži djelotvoran lijek / Ibn Qajjim el-Dževzije ; preveo Fahrudin Smailović. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2003 (Sarajevo :

Bemust). - 373 str. ; 24 cm Delimično upor. tekst na boš. i arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. – Biografija imama Ibn Qajjima el-Dževzije: str. 5-13. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst. - Bibliografija: str. 366-368.

10. **Islamski odgoj i škola Hasana EL-Bennaa** : povodom tridesete godišnjice ubistva šehida Hasana El-Bennaa / Jusuf El-Qaradawi ; [prijevod Sulejman Topoljak]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2003 (Beograd : Print Graphic Trade). - 148 str. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: At-Tarbija al-islamijja wa madrasatu Hasan al-Banna. – Tekst na srp. i arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300.
11. **Napuštanje islama i kazna koja sljeduje onoga ko napusti islam** / Jusuf El-Qaradawi ; prijevod Munir Zahirović, Nedžad Redžepović. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2003 (Prijevolje : Grafokarton). - 199 str. ; 21 cm Tiraž 300. - Bilješka o piscu: str. 195-196. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
12. **Nemuslimani u islamskom društvu** / Jusuf El-Qaradawi ; [prijevod Sulejman Topoljak]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2003 (Prijevolje : Grafokarton). - 143 str. ; 20 cm Prevod dela: Gajru-l-muslimîne- fi-l-mudžtem'i-l-islâmî. - Tiraž 500. - Bilješke: str. 129-140.
13. **Opasne greške u odgoju dece** / Šejh Muhammed b. Ibrahim el-Hamd ; preveo Nezir Halilović. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2003 ([Prijevolje : Grafokarton]). - 125 str. ; 21 cm Izv. stv. naslov: Et-taksiru fi terbijjetil-evladi. - Tiraž 500. – Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
14. **Poslanik kao učitelj** : i njegovi metodi u podučavanju / Abdulfettah Ebu Gudde ; [prijevod Bekir Makić i Enver Ujkanović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2003 (Prijevolje : Grafokarton). - 227 str. ; 21 cm Delimično upor. tekst na srp. i arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 500. - Str. 6-7: Predgovor / Džemaludin Latić. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
15. **Savremeni povratak islamu** / Ebul-Hasan Ali el-Haseni en-Nedevi ; s arapskog na bosanski preveo Semir Rebronja. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2003 (Beograd : Print Graphic Trade). - 244 str. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: Iel-islam min džedid. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
16. **Šta je svijet izgubio dekadencijom muslimana** / Ebu-l-Hasen en-Nedevi ; [prijevod Semir Rebronja, Asmir Kujević]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2003 (Priština : Fokus). - 384 str. ; 23 cm Prevod dela: Maza hasire-l-Alemu bi inhitati-l-muslimin. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

2004 :

17. **Islam civilizacija budućnosti** / Jusuf el-Karadavi ; [prijevod Sulejman Topoljak]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2004 (Sarajevo : Bemust). - 251 str. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: Al-

islâmu hadâratu-l-gad / Yûsuf al-Qaradâwi. - Tiraž 200. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

18. **Ruža iz bašče Resulullaha** : 175 muttefekun alejhi hadisa (Buhari I Muslim) sa komentarem / Abdul Ganijj El-Maqdisi ; [prevod, prokomentarisao i bilješkama propratio Sanin Musa]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2004 (Beograd : Print Graphic Trade). - 211 str. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: 'Umdatul-ahkâm. - Tekst na srp. i arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Str. 5-7: Predgovor / Sanin Musa. - Bibliografija: str. 199-200.
19. **Šejtanove zamke** / Ibn Kajjim el-Dževzijje ; [preveli i izbor priredili Munir Brkić i Munir Mujić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2004 (Sarajevo : Bemust). - 296 str. ; 24 cm Tekst delimično na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 1.000. - Biografija imama Ibn Kajjima El-Dževzijje: str. 5-12. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

2005:

20. **Deset stvari koje vode Allahovoj ljubavi, kao što ih je naveo imam ibn Kajjim, rahimehullah** / Ibn Kajjim el-Dževzijje ; [komentar Abdulaziz Mustafa ; prijevod Munir Zahirović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2005 (Beograd : Refref). - 246 str. : ilustr. ; 24 cm Tiraž 300. - Biografija autora: str. 9-15. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
21. **Ibadet razmišljanja** / serijal predavanja poznatog islamskog da'ije današnjice prof. Amra Halida ; [prijevod Abduselam Fetić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2005 (Beograd : Refref). - 109 str. ; 20 cm Izv. stv. nasl. na arap. pismu. - Delimično upor. tekst na boš. i arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Lična karta prof. Amra Halida: str. [110]. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
22. **Istina i zablude o ženi** / Jasir Ferhat = [prijevod Rešad Plojović, Šukrija Ahmetović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2005 (Beograd : Refref). - 178 str. ; 21 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 200.
23. **Kćerke Vjerovjesnika, sallallahu alejhi ve sellem** / Muhammed Muveffek Sulejme ; [prijevod Mehić Halil]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2005 (Prijeopolje : Grafokarton). - 103 str. : ilustr. ; 20 cm Tiraž 300. Lijepa riječ / Teqijjudin ibn Tejmijje ; [prijevod sa arapskog Dževad Hot]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2005 (Beograd : Refref). - 118 str. : ilustr. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: El-kelimum-tajjib / Teqijjuddin ibn Tejmijje. - Delimično uporedo arap. tekst i srp. prevod. - Tiraž 300.
24. **Mostovi ljubavi** / Aid ibni Abdillah el-Karni ; [prijevod Omer Spahović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2005 (Beograd : Refref). - 98 str. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: Džusûr al-mahabba / 'A'idh Al-Qarny. - Tekst delimično na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300.
25. **Na putu ka Alahu** / Ibn Kajjim el-Dževzijje ; [preveli Rusmir Pobrić ... et al.]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2005 (Sarajevo : Bemust). - 661 str. : ilustr. ; 24 cm Tiraž 1.000. -

Kratak osvrt na život i djelo autora: str. 7-8. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

26. **Savršenstvo Kur'ana** / Muhammed Mutevelli eš-Ša'ravi ; [prijevod Nezir Halilović ; uvod Savfet Halilović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2005 (Beograd : Refref). - 115 str. ; 20 cm Prevod dela: Mu'džizetul-Kur'an. - Tiraž 500. - Šejh Muhammed Mutevelli Ša'ravi (život i djelo): str. 5-10. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst
27. **Uvođenje zaljubljenih u vrt ljubavi** / Ibn Kajjim el-Dževzije ; [preveo Zijad Dervić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2005 (Sarajevo : Bemust). - 296 str. ; 24 cm Prevod dela: Rawdatu-l-muhibbîn wa nuzhatu-l-muštaqîn. - Tekst delimično na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 1.000. - Str. 5-7: Uvod / Raid bin Sabri bin Ebu Alefa. - Biografija autora: str. 9-15. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
28. **Vjerovanje jednog muslimana** / Muhammed el-Gazali ; [preveo Sead Seljubac]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2005 (Beograd : Refref). - 378 str. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: 'aqidatu-l-muslim / Muhammad al-Gazali. - Tiraž 300. - Str. 5-19: Uvodne napomene ili zašto baš Gazali / Seljubac Sead. - Na nasl. str. mesto izdavanja Sarajevo
29. **Zbirka Vjerovjesnikovih dova i zikrova** / en-Nevevi ; [prijevod Zijad Dervić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh ; Sarajevo : Bookline, 2005 (Sarajevo : Bemust). - 846 str. ; 24 cm Tiraž 1.000. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

2006:

30. **Bogobožnost** / Ahmed Ferid ; [prijevod Semir Rebronja]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2006 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 125 str. ; 20 cm Izv. stv. nasl. na arap. pismu. - Delimično upor. tekst na boš. i arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
31. **Doživljaj** : čovjekov put na Ahiret / El-Haris el-Muhasibi ; [prijevod Fahrudin Smailović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2006 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 96 str. ; 21 cm Tiraž 300. - O autoru: str. 5-7. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
32. **Dvadeset principa razumijevanja islama** : komentar Dvadeset principa od Hasana el-Bene / Džuma Emin ; [prijevod Temama Džerahović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2006 (Sarajevo : Bemust). - 516 str. ; 20 cm Na nasl. str. mesto izdavanja Sarajevo. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
33. **Islamom i medicinom do zdravog života** / Hassan Šemsi Baša ; [prijevod Fahrudin Smailović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2006 (Sarajevo : Bemust). - 268 str. : ilustr. ; 21 cm Nasl. originala na arap. jeziku i pismu. - Autorova slika. - Tiraž 300. - Biografija autora: str. 261-266. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

34. **Kao da vidiš Poslanika** / A'id ibn Abdullah el-Karni ; [preveo s arapskog Semir Rebronja]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2006 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 153 str. ; 20 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Delimično upor. tekst na boš. I arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
35. **Karakter muslimana** / Muhammed el-Gazali ; [prijevod sa arapskog Fahrudin Smailović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2006 (Sarajevo : Bemust). - 410 str. ; 21 cm Izv. stv. nasl. na arap. pismu. - Tiraž 300. - Na nasl. str. Godina izdavanja 2007. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
36. **Kur'anske priče i poruke sure Kehf** / Muhammed Mutevelli Ša'ravi ; [prijevod Admir Muratović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2006 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 169 str. ; 20 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Delimično uporedo arap. tekst I bosanski prevod. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
37. **Obnovi svoj život** / Muhammed el-Gazali ; [prijevod sa arapskog Mesud Džajić i Numan Ćosić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2006 (Užice : Grafičar). - 305 str. ; 20 cm Izv. stv. nasl. na arap. pismu. - Bilješka o autoru: str. 302-303. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
38. **Poslanikove fetve** / prema izboru koji je sačinio imam, pravni metodolog, gramatičar, mufessir Šemsuddin Muhammed ibn Ebu-Berr, poznat kao Ibn Kajjim el-Dževzije ... ; valorizaciju teksta i derivaciju komentara hadisa izvršio Abdulkadir Arnaut, uz asistenciju Taliba Awada ; prijevod Jasmin Hadžikadunić. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2006 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 341 str. ; 24 cm Prevod dela: Fetava Imami-l-muftijjine ve Resuli-r.Rabbi-l-Alemine Nibijji s.a.v.s. - Tiraž 300. - Riječ prevodioca: str. 5. - Biografija imama Ibn Kajjima el-Dževzije: str. 9-12. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
39. **Svojstva robova Milostivog** / Jusuf el-Karadavi ; [prijevod Džemo Redžematović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2006 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 169 str. ; 21 cm Na nasl. str. i upor. stv. nasl. na arap. pismu. - Tiraž 300. - Str. 5-7: Predgovor / Džemo Redžematović.
40. **Zadu-l-me'ad** / Ibn Kajjim el-Dževzije ; [prijevod Ahmed Purdić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2006 (Sarajevo : Bemust). - 535 str. ; 24 cm Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

2007:

41. **Govor srca** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Abduselam Fetić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2006 [i. e.] 2007 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 215 str. ; 24 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Delimično uporedo arap. tekst I bosanski prevod. - Autorova slika na koricama. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene I bibliografske reference uz tekst.

42. **Halife Allahovog poslanika** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Semir Rebronja]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2007 (Užice : Grafičar). - 168 str. ; 24 cm Tiraž 300. - Delimično upor. tekst na bos. i arap. jeziku. - Napomene I bibliografske reference uz tekst.
43. **Ibadeti vjernika** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Fahrudin Smailović]. – Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2007 (Užice : Grafičar). - 200 str. ; 24 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene I bibliografske reference uz tekst.
44. **Liječenje srca** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Semir Rebronja]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2007 (Užice : Grafičar). - 268 str. ; 21 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene I bibliografske reference uz tekst.
45. **Moral vjernika** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Nijaz Aganhodžić, Semir Rebronja]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh ; Sarajevo : Bookline, 2007 (Užice : Grafičar). - 174 str. ; 24 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Delimično upor. tekst na boš. I arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
46. **Najsretnija žena na svijetu** / Aid el-Karni ; [prijevod Fahrudin Smailović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh ; Sarajevo : Bookline, 2007 (Užice : Grafičar). - 184 str. ; 21 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300.
47. **Namjesnik na zemlji** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Semir Rebronja]. – Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh ; Sarajevo : Bookline, 2007 (Užice : Grafičar). – 263 str. ; 24 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Delimično uporedo arap. tekst I bosanski prevod. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
48. **Ne tuguj!** / Aid el-Karni ; [prijevod s arapskog Mirza Sarajkić]. – Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh ; Sarajevo : Bookline, 2007 (Sarajevo : Bemust). – 522 str. ; 24 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Delimično uporedo arap. tekst I bosanski prevod. - Tiraž 300.
49. **Odgovori na zablude o islamu** / Zakir Naik ; [prijevod Senad Redžepović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2007 ; Sarajevo : Bookline (Užice : Grafičar). - 202 str. ; 21 cm Tiraž 300. - Bilješka o autoru: str. 190-192. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst. - Sadržaj s nasl. str.: Koncept boga u svetskim religijama ; Odgovor na 20 najčešće postavljenih pitanja o Islamu.
50. **Posljedice srdžbe, mržnje i zavisti** / El-Gazeli ; [prijevod Semir Rebronja]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2007 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). – 128 str. ; 21 cm Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
51. **Riznica kur'ranskih mudrosti : pogledi na poruke i ciljeve ku'ranskih sura** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Semir Rebronja]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2007 (Užice : Grafičar). - 507 str. ; 23 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arapskom pismu. - Delimično upor. tekst na bos. I arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

52. **Shvatanje korijena života : ko sam, zašto sam tu, kuda idem** / Muhammed Seid el-Buti ; [prijevod Hajrudin Hodžić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2007 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 120 str. ; 21 cm Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst. (broš.)
53. **Spoznaj sebe - spoznaćeš Stvoritelja** / Muhammed Seid el-Buti ; [prijevod Hajrudin Hodžić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2007 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 120 str. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: Medhal ila fehmil-džuzur / Seid Ramadan Buti. - Tiraž 300. - Bilješke o autoru: str. 116-119. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
54. **Spoznaj sebe i kosmos - spoznat ćeš stvoritelja** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Abduselam Fetić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh ; Sarajevo : Bookline, 2007 (Užice : Grafičar). - 156 str. ; 24 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Delimično upor. tekst na boš. I arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
55. **Stopama Miljenika, s.a.v.s.** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Semir Rebronja]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2007 (Užice : Grafičar). - 200 str. ; 21 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene I bibliografske reference uz tekst.
56. **Strpljivost, pristojnost i nesebičnost** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Abduselam Fetić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2007 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 158 str. ; 24 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene I bibliografske reference uz tekst.
57. **Svijet meleka** / Umer Sulejman El-Eškar ; [prijevod Semir Rebronja]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2007 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 159 str. ; 21 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Delimično uporedo arap. tekst I bosanski prevod. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
58. **U Tvoje ime živimo** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Semir Rebronja]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2007 (Užice : Grafičar). - 256 str. ; 21 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene I bibliografske reference uz tekst.
59. **Zašto ne smijem griješiti** / Ibn Kajjim el-Dževzijje ; [prevod Fahrudin Smailović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2007 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 168 str. ; 21 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Tekst delimično na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
60. **Zbirka hadisa : poticaji i upozorenja** / Abdul-Azim ibn Abdul-Kavijj el-Munziri ; rezimirao ibn Hadžer el-Askalani ; [preveo Sulejman Topoljak]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2007 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 159 str. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: Et-tergibu vet-terhib. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

2008:

61. **Allah neće izmijeniti stanje jednog naroda dok on sam sebe ne izmijeni** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Fahrudin Smailović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2008 (Užice : Grafičar). - 272 str. ; 24 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Delimično uporedo arap. tekst I bosanski prevod. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
62. **Bedemi Allahove zaštite** / Aid el-Karni ; [prijevod s arapskog Mirza Sarajkić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2008 (Sarajevo : Bemust). - 425 str. ; 21 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Delimično uporedo arap. tekst I bosanski prevod. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
63. **Čestitim mladićima i djevojkama** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Semir Rebronja]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2008 (Užice : Grafičar). - 200 str. ; 24 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene I bibliografske reference uz tekst.
64. **Ne zaboravi smrt, kabur i Ahiret** / Ahmed Ferid ; [prijevod Hasan Popara]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2008 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 106 str. ; 21 cm Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
65. **Osnovi islamske pedagogije : elementi islamskog pedagoškog tretiranja formativnog perioda djetinjstva i mladosti** / Ali Abd al-Halim Mahmud ; [preveo sa arapskog Mehmed Kico]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh ; Zenica : Islamski pedagoški fakultet, 2008 (Užice : Grafičar). - 446 str. ; 24 cm. - (Biblioteka Islamska pedagogija ; knj. 2) Prevod dela: Tarbiya al-naši' al-muslim. - Tiraž 300. - Str. 5-6: Predgovor bosanskom izdanju / Edina Vejo. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
66. **Otvorili su dušu i srce : ispovijesti Amr Halidu** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Semir Rebronja]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2008 (Užice : Grafičar). - 174 str. ; 21 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Delimično upor. tekst na boš. I arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
67. **Poslanikove oporuke ženama i primjeri sahabijki** / Halid Hadim es-Surudži ; [prijevod Omer Spahović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2008 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 192 str. ; 21 cm Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst. - Sadržaj: Priče iz života sahabijki ; Oporuke Alahovog poslanika ženama.

2009:

68. **Šehadet : El Akidetul Islamiyje kema dža'e biha El-Kur'anul Kerim Ebu-Zahre** / [prevodilac i priređivač] Sabahudin Višegrađanin = [pogovor Zaki Šaltaf]. - Novi Pazar : S. Višegrađanin, 2009 (Novi Pazar : Print trade). - 176 str. ; 21 cm Upor. stv. nasl. na arapskom jeziku. - Delimično uporedo arap. tekst i bosanski prevod. - Tiraž 500. - Biografija imama Muhammeda: str. 153-166. - Bilješka o priređivaču: str. 167. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

69. **Četiri fikhska velikana : imam Ebu Hanife, imam Mailk, imam Šafija, imam Ahmed b. Hanbel** / Muhammed Ali Kutb ; [prijevod Hajrudin Hodžić i Emir Herdić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2009 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 144 str. ; 22 cm Tiraž 300. - Bilješka o autoru: str. 139.
70. **Tefsir Jasina : koliko sjajnog nura pruža nama Jasin-sura** / Šefik Kurdić. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2009 (Užice : Grafičar). - 248 str. : ilustr. ; 22 cm Deo teksta uporedo na arap. i bos. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Str. 5-12: Umesto predgovora / Safvet Halilović. - Bilješka o autoru: str. 223-225. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst. - Bibliografija: str. 215-222.
71. **Svjedok historije** / Fajez Khalil ; prijevod Avdija Salković. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2009 (Sarajevo : Bemust). - 131 ; 21 cm Tiraž 300. - Str. 5-7: Impresija o knjizi / Jahja Fehratović. - Str. 11-12: Uvod / Fuad Jasin.
72. **Salahudin Ejubi** : vitez islama / Muhammed Redžeb el-Bejumi ; prijevod Semir Rebronja. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2008 (Užice : Grafičar). - 281 str., [5] str. s geogr. kartama ; 20 cm Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
73. **Prijevod Kur'ana** / preveo Besim Korkut. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh : Mešihat Islamske zajednice u Srbiji, 2009 (Užice : Grafičar). - [6], 638 str. : vinjete ; 21 cm Tiraž 500. - Str. 3-6: Predgovor / A. Smajlović. - Napomene: str. 605-634.
74. **Pouke i savjeti iz kazivanja o vjerovjesnicima** / Amr Halid ; [prijevod Semir Rebronja]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2009 (Užice : Grafičar). - 624 str. ; 24 cm Deo teksta uporedo na arap. i bos. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
75. **Odgovj djeteta kroz pitanja i odgovore** / Bessam el-Amuš, Husni Ramadan ; [prijevod s arapskog Nezir Halilović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2009 (Sarajevo : Bemust). - 383 str. ; 22 cm Tiraž 300. - Str. 7-10: Djeca su veliki amanet : (predgovor bosanskom izdanju) / Safvet Halilović. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
76. **Odgovori na zablude o islamu. Tom 1** / Zakir Naik ; [prijevod Senad Redžepović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2009 (Užice : Grafičar). - 174 str. ; 21 cm Deo tekst uporedo na arap. i bos. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Bilješka o autoru: str. 173-174. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
77. **Odgovori na zablude o islamu. Tom 2** / Zakir Naik ; [prijevod Senad Redžepović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2009 (Užice : Grafičar). - 126 str. ; 20 cm Deo tekst uporedo na arap. i bos. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Bilješka o autoru: str. 173-174. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
78. **Mu'džize vjerovjesnika** / Abdu-l-mun'im El-Hašaimij ; prijevod Zijad Dervić. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2009 (Sarajevo : Bemust). - 241 str. ; 21 cm Stv. nasl. izvornika na arap. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - Bibliografija: str. 241-242.

79. **Iz života ashaba** / Abdurrahman Ra'fat el-Baša ; prijevod s arapskog Mirsad Sedić, Sabri Puška. - El-Kelimeh : Novi Pazar, 2009 (Užice : Grafičar). - 358 str. ; 25 cm Prevod dela: Suverun min hajati-s-sahabeti. - Tiraž 300.
80. **Komentar Allahovih lijepih imena** / Ebu Hamid Muhammed el-Gazali ; [prijevod i bilješke Almir Fatić]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2009 (Užice : Grafičar). - 260 str. ; 22 cm Nasl. originala na arap. jeziku i pismu. - Tiraž 300. - Bilješka prevodioca: str. 257-259. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

2010:

81. **Cvjetovi iz Muhamedove (s.a.v.s.) bašče : izbor hadisa iz najverodostojnijih zbirki** / Muhammed Jusuf Kandehevi ; prevod s arapskog Džemaludin Latić. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2010 (Užice : Grafičar). - 830 str. ; 21 cm Uporedo arap. tekst i bos. prevod. - Tiraž 300. - Str. 7-20: Zašto objavljujemo ovu knjigu / Džemaludin Latić. - Napomene uz tekst.
82. **Tirmizijina zbirka hadisa sa komentarom. 1** / Ebu Isa Muhammed Et-Tirmizi ; prijevod i kometatar Mahmut Karalić. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2010 (Užice : Grafičar). - 512 str. ; 22 cm Izv. stv. nasl.: El-Džami. - Uporedo arap. tekst i bos. prevod. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
83. **Tirmizijina zbirka hadisa sa komentarom. 2** / Ebu Isa Muhammed Et-Tirmizi ; prijevod i kometatar Mahmut Karalić. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2010 (Užice : Grafičar). - 418 str. ; 22 cm Izv. stv. nasl.: El-Džami. - Uporedo arap. tekst i bos. prevod. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
84. **Tirmizijina zbirka hadisa sa komentarom. 3** / Ebu Isa Muhammed Et-Tirmizi ; prijevod i kometatar Mahmut Karalić. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2010 (Užice : Grafičar). - 440 str. ; 22 cm Izv. stv. nasl.: El-Džami. - Uporedo arap. tekst i bos. prevod. - Tiraž 300. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
85. **Tirmizijina zbirka hadisa sa komentarom. 4** / Ebu Isa Muhammed Et-Tirmizi ; prijevod i kometatar Mahmut Karalić. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2010 (Užice : Grafičar). - 434 str. ; 22 cm Izv. stv. nasl.: El-Džami. - Uporedo arap. tekst i bos. prevod. - Tiraž 300. - Tumač manje poznatih riječi iz arapskog i drugih stranih jezika. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.
86. **Sretan brak i prava supružnika** / Ali Ahmed Abdul-al et-Tahtavi ; [prijevod Fahrudin Smailović]. - Novi Pazar : El-Kelimeh, 2010 (Beograd : El-Kelimeh). - 151 str. ; 21 cm Deo teksta uporedo na arap. i bos. jeziku. - Tiraž 300. - O autoru: str. [153]. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

Single volume literary translations originally written in language other than Arabic

1995:

1. **Пророк** / Халил Џубран ; у преводу Драгослава Андрића. - [Београд : Д. Андрић], 1995 ([Београд : ЧИП штампа]). - 117 стр. : илустр. ; 20 см. Подаци о издавачу и штампару преузети из ЦИП-а Народне библиотеке Србије.

1996:

2. **Убоги Јован** / Џубран Халил Џубран ; [цртежи Славица Војводић, Стефан Војводић]. - Панчево : Таинске свеске, 1996 (Панчево : Grafos). - 15 стр. : илустр. ; 21 см. - (Душа васељене ; 1) Кор. насл. - "Из збирке Невесте поља, Бејрут" --> стр. 15. - Тираж 199. (Брош.)

1997:

3. **Isus, sin čovečiji : njegove reči i dela po besedama i zapisima onih koji ga poznaše** / Halil Džubran ; prevod Raša Sekulović. - Beograd : Paideia, 1997 (Beograd : Publikum). - 181 str. ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Vizije) Prevod dela: Jesus, the Son of Man / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 2000.
4. **Isus, sin čovečiji : njegove reči i dela po besedama i zapisima onih koji ga poznaše** / Halil Džubran ; prevod Raša Sekulović. - [2. izd.]. - Beograd : Paideia, 1997 (Beograd : Kolorgraf). - 181 str. ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Vizije) Prevod dela: Jesus, the Son of Man / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 3000.
5. **Prorok ; Prorokov vrt** / Halil Džubran ; prevod Raša Sekulović. - Beograd : Paideia, 1997 (Beograd : Publikum). - 124 str., [18] listova s tablama : ilustr. ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Vizije) Prevod dela: The Prophet; The Garden of the Prophet / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 2000. - Beleška o autoru i delu na koricama.

1998:

6. **Исус, син човечији [Брајево писмо] : његове речи и дела по беседама и записима оних који га познаваше** : у две свеске. Св. 2 / Халил Џубран. - Београд : "Филип Вишњић", 1998 (Београд : "Филип Вишњић"). - IV, 131 стр. ; 34 см Тираж 3. - Према издању из 1997. - Превод дела: Jesus, the Son of Man, his words and deeds as told and recorded by those who knew him.

7. **Исус, син човечији [Брајево писмо] : његове речи и дела по беседама и записима оних који га познаваше** : у две свеске. Св. 1 / Халил Џубран. - Београд : "Филип Вишњић", 1998 (Београд : "Филип Вишњић"). - VII, 113 стр. ; 34 cm Тираж 3. - Према издању из 1997. - Превод дела: Jesus, the Son of Man, his words and deeds as told and recorded by those who knew him.
8. **Луталица [Брајево писмо]** / Халил Џубран ; превод са енглеског Раша Секуловић. - Београд : "Филип Вишњић", 1998 (Београд : "Филип Вишњић"). - 83 стр. ; 31 cm Тираж 3. - Према издању из 1998. - Превод дела: The Wanderer.
9. **Lutalica : његове parabole i kazivanja** / Halil Džubran ; prevod s engleskog Raša Sekulović. - Beograd : Paideia, 1998 (Beograd : Publikum). - 80 str. : ilustr. ; 17 cm. - (Biblioteka Klasici) Prevod dela: The Wanderer / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 2000.
10. **Пророк** / Халил Џубран ; у преводу Драгослава Андрића ; [илустрације Халил Џубран]. - Београд : [Д. Андрић], 1998 ([Београд : ЧИП штампа]). - 117 стр. : илустр. ; 20 cm. Тираж 1000. - Белешка о писцу: стр. 117.
11. **Пророк ; Пророков врт [Брајево писмо]** / Халил Џубран ; превод Раша Секуловић. - Београд : "Филип Вишњић", 1999 (Београд : "Филип Вишњић"). - 169 стр. ; 31 cm Тираж 3. - Према издању из 1998.
12. **Samarkand** / Amin Maaluf ; prevod Milena Đurđevac Royai. - Beograd : Ne & Bo, 1998 (Bor : Bakar). - 417 str. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: Samarcande / Amin Maalouf. - Tiraž 1000.

2000:

13. **Пророк ; и Пророков врт** / Халил Џубран ; у преводу Драгослава Андрића ; [илустрације Халил Џубран]. - Београд : Д. Андрић, 2000 (Београд : Чигоја штампа). - 178 стр. : илустр. ; 20 cm Насл. изворникâ: 1. The Prophet ; 2. The Garden of the Prophet / Kahlil Gibran. - Тираж 500. - На пресавијеном делу кор. листа белешка о аутору.
14. **Prorok ; Prorokov vrt** / Halil Džubran ; prevod Raša Sekulović. - [2. izd.]. - Beograd : Paideia, 2000 (Beograd : Publikum). - 124 str., [18] listova s tablama : slika autora ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Vizije) Prevodi delâ: 1. The Prophet ; 2. The Garden of the Prophet / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 3 000. - Na presavijenom delu kor. lista slika autora i beleška o njemu.
15. **Prorok ; Prorokov vrt** / Halil Džubran ; prevod Raša Sekulović. - 3. izd. - Beograd : Paideia, 2000 (Beograd : Kolorgraf). - 124 str., [18] listova s tablama : ilustr. ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Vizije) Prevod dela: The Prophet; The Garden of the Prophet / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 2.000. - Beleška o autoru i delu na koricama. - Sadržaj s nasl. str.: Prorok ; Prorokov vrt

2001:

16. **Duhovne izreke** / Kahlil Gibran ; prevela Jasmina Puljo. - Nova Pazova : Bonart, 2001 (Nova Pazova : Bonart). - 77 str. ; 20 cm. - (Biblioteka "Crveni horizonti". kolo 1 ; 10) Tiraž 1.000. - Str. 77: Beleška o piscu / Vito Marković. - Na predlistu beleška o autoru i delu.

2002:

17. **Sveta noć** / Tahar Ben Želun ; [prevela Nadežda Obradović]. - Beograd : Narodna knjiga-Alfa, 2002 (Beograd : Alfa). - 171 str. ; 21 cm. - (Antologija svetske književnosti ; knj. br. 62) Prevod dela: La nuit sacrée / Tahar Ben Jelloun. - Tiraž 1000. - Beleška o piscu: str. [173].
18. **Poruka** / Andre Šedid ; [prevela Nadežda Obradović]. - Beograd : Narodna knjiga-Alfa, 2002 (Beograd : Alfa). - 140 str. ; 21 cm. - (Antologija svetske književnosti ; [knj. br. 55]) Prevod dela: Le message / Andrée Chedid. - Tiraž 1000. - Beleška o piscu: str. [141].
19. **Isus, sin čovečiji : njegove reči i dela po besedama i zapisima onih koji ga poznavaše** / Halil Džubran ; prevod Raša Sekulović. - [2. izd.]. - Beograd : Paideia, 2002 (Beograd : Kolorgraf). - 181 str. ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Vizije) Prevod dela: Jesus, the son of man / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 3000.
20. **Prorok** / Halil Džubran ; prevod i komentar Marko Grčić ; redaktura prevoda Gordana Stojšin. - Beograd : Stoper book, 2002 (Beograd : Plavo slovo). - 117 str. ; 20 cm Prevod dela: The Prophet / by Khalil Gibran. - Tiraž 1000. - Halil Džubran / Marko Grčić: str. 107-116. - Rečnik manje poznatih reči i pojmova: str. 117.

2003:

21. **Farida** / Naim Katan ; prevela sa francuskog Ljiljana Matić. - Beograd : Clio, 2003 (Beograd : AB Taš). - 194 str. ; 20 cm. - (Gral / [Clio]) Prevod dela: Farida / Naïm Kattan.
22. **Snovi o zabranjenom voću : priče o detinjstvu u haremu** / Fatima Mernisi ; prevela Maja Kaluđerović. - Beograd : Laguna, 2003 (Beograd : Čigoja štampa). - 258 str. : fotogr. ; 20 cm Prevod dela: Dreams of Tresspas / Fatima Mernissi. - Tiraž 1.000. - Napomene uz tekst.
23. **Ubilački identiteti** / Amin Maluf ; prevela sa francuskog Vesna Cakeljčić. - Beograd : Paideia, 2003 (Beograd : Bogdanović). - 139 str. ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Eseji) (Maštarije /

[Paideia]) Prevod dela: Les identités meurtrières / Amin Maalouf. - Tiraž 2.000. - Str. 133-139: Malufova humanistička poruka / Vesna Cakeljčić. - Na kor. autorova slika i beleška o njemu. - Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

24. **Lutalica : njegove parabole i kazivanja** / Halil Džubran ; prevod s engleskog Raša Sekulović. - 2. izd. - Beograd : Paideia, 2003 (Beograd : Kolorgraf). - 80 str. : ilustr. ; 17 cm. - (Biblioteka Klasici / Paideia) Prevod dela: The Wanderer / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 3.000. - Na kor. autorova slika i beleška o njemu.
25. **Pesak i pena** / Halil Džubran ; [prevod Dora Spasić]. - Beograd : Narodna knjiga - Alfa, 2003 (Beograd : Alfa). - 96 str. : ilustr. ; 20 cm. - (Biblioteka Megahit ; knj. br. 370) Prevod dela: Sand and Foam / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 1.000. - Beleška o prevodiocu: str. [97].
26. **Prorok ; Prorokov vrt** / Halil Džubran ; prevod Raša Sekulović. - [4. izd.]. - Beograd : Paideia, 2003 (Beograd : Kolorgraf). - 124 str. : ilustr. ; 21 cm. - (Biblioteka Vizije) Prevodi delâ: 1. The Prophet ; 2. The Garden of the Prophet / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 3.000
27. **Tajne srca** / Halil Džubran ; [s engleskog preveo Vladimir Lazarević]. - Beograd : Narodna knjiga - Alfa, 2003 (Beograd : Alfa). - 126 str. ; 22 cm. - (Biblioteka Megahit ; knj. br. 398) Prevod dela: Secrets of the Heart / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 1.000. - Beleška o piscu i delu: str. 121-126. - Beleška o prevodiocu: str. [127].

2004:

28. **Baldasarovo putešestvije** / Amin Maluf ; prevela s francuskog Vesna Cakeljčić. - Beograd : Laguna, 2004 (Beograd : Margo-art). - 442 str. ; 20 cm Prevod dela: Le périple de Baldassare / Amin Maalouf. - Tiraž 1.000.
29. **Levantski đerdan** / Amin Maluf ; prevela s francuskog Vesna Cakeljčić. - Beograd : Laguna, 2004 (Beograd : Margo-art). - 218 str. ; 20 cm Prevod dela: Les Échelles du Levant / Amin Maalouf. - Tiraž 1.000.
30. **Samarkand** / Amin Maluf ; prevela s francuskog Jelena Stakić. - 2. izd. - Beograd : Laguna, 2004 (Beograd : Margo-art). - 311 str. ; 20 cm Prevod dela: Samarcand / Amin Maalouf. - Tiraž 1.000.
31. **Ludak** / Halil Džubran ; [prevela Dora Spasić]. - Beograd : Narodna knjiga - Alfa, 2004 (Beograd : Alfa). - 80 str. ; 22 cm : ilustr. - (Biblioteka Megahit ; knj. br. 443) Prevod dela: The Madman / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 1.000. - Str. 5-10: Beleška o knjizi / D. S. [Dora Spasić]. - Beleška o piscu: str. 73-75. - Beleška o prevodiocu: str. 77.
32. **Suza i osmeh** / Halil Džubran. - Beograd : Narodna knjiga - Alfa, 2004 (Beograd : Alfa). - 177 str. : ilustr. ; 22 cm. - (Biblioteka Megahit ; knj. br. 481) Prevedeno prema: A Tear

and a Smile / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 1.000. - Str. 7-19: Uvod / Robert Hillyer. - Beleška o piscu: str. 173-174.

33. **Лица града** / Naïm Kattan. - Novi Sad : Univerzitet = University, 2004 ([б. м. : б. и.]). - 55 стр. : ауторова слика ; 21 cm Насл. над текстом. - Кор. ств. насл.: Naïm Kattan. - "Свечана додела почасног доктората = Décernement d'un doctorat honoris causa = Conferral Ceremony" --> стр. 1. - Упоредо франц. текст и срп. и енгл. преводи. - Према подацима уз текст, преводиоци су Љиљана Матић на српски и Владислава Фелбабов на енглески. - Стр. 31-36: Наставно-научном већу Универзитета у Новом Саду / Љиљана Матић, Марија Клеут. - Наим Катан (Naïm Kattan): str. 49-50. (Брош.)
34. **Тајне срца [Brajevo pismo]** / Halil Džubran ; [s engleskog preveo Vladimir Lazarević]. - Beograd : "Filip Višnjić", 2004 (Beograd : "Filip Višnjić"). - 1 knj. (198 str.) ; 31 cm. - (Biblioteka Megahit ; knj. br. 398) Prevod dela: Secrets of the Heart / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 3. - Beleška o piscu i delu: str. 187-195. - Beleška o prevodiocu: str. 196-197.

2005:

35. **Leon Afrikanac** / Amin Maluf ; prevela sa francuskog Vesna Cakeljić. - Beograd : Laguna, 2005 (Beograd : Margo-art). - 396 str. ; 20 cm Prevod dela: Leon L'Africain / Amin Maalouf. - Tiraž 1.000.
36. **Snovi o zabranjenom voću : priče o detinjstvu u haremu** / Fatima Mernisi ; prevela Maja Kaluđerović. - 2. izd. - Beograd : Laguna, 2005 (Beograd : Čigoja štampa). - 258 str. : fotogr. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: Dreams of Trespass / Fatima Mernissi. - Tiraž 1.000. - Napomene uz tekst.
37. **Tranzit** / Abdurahman A. Vaberi ; prevela sa francuskog Dragana Banković. - Beograd : Clio, 2005 (Beograd : Taš). - 151 str. ; 20 cm. - (Gral) Prevod dela: Transit / Abdourahman A. Waberi. - Tiraž 1.000. - Napomene uz tekst. - Na presavijenom delu omotnog lista autorova slika i beleška o njemu.
38. **Pesak i pena** / Halil Džubran ; prevela s engleskog Dragana Kujović ; ilustrovala Jagoda Živadinović. - 1. izd. - Beograd : Paideia, 2005 (Beograd : BIGZ). - 122 str. : ilustr. ; 18 cm. - (Sabrana dela / Halil Džubran) Prevod dela: Sand and foam : a book of aforisms / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 3.000. - Str. 5-6: Predgovor / P. L. - Bibliografija Halila Džubrana: str. 121-122.
39. **Prorok ; Prorokov vrt** / Halil Džubran ; preveo s engleskog Raša Sekulović ; ilustrovala Jagoda Živadinović. - Beograd : Paideia, 2005 (Beograd : BIGZ). - 168 str. : ilustr. ; 18 cm. - (Sabrana dela / Halil Džubran) Prevod delâ: 1. The Prophet ; 2. The Garden of the Prophet / Kahlil Gibran. - P. L. je pseudonim pisca predgovora. - Tiraž 3.000. - Str. 5-6:

Predgovor / P. L. - Na koricama autorova slika i beleška o njemu. - Biobibliografija Halila Džubrana: str. 167-168.

40. **Tajne srca** / Halil Džubran ; [s engleskog preveo Vladimir Lazarević]. - 2. izd. - Beograd : Narodna knjiga - Alfa, 2005 (Beograd : Alfa). - 126 str. ; 22 cm. - (Biblioteka Megahit / [Narodna knjiga - Alfa] ; knj. br. 398) Prevod dela: Secrets of the Heart / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 1.000. - Beleška o piscu i delu: str. 121-126. - Beleška o prevodiocu: str. [127].

2006:

41. **Krstaški ratovi u očima Arapa** / Amin Maluf ; prevela s francuskog Vesna Cakeljić. - Beograd : Laguna, 2006 (Beograd : Margo-art). - 327 str. ; 20 cm Prevod dela: Les Croisades vues par les Arabes / Amin Maalouf. - Na spojnim listovima: geogr. karte. - Tiraž 1.500. - Hronologija: str. 319-322. - Bibliografija: str. 307-322. - Registar.
42. **Boje prljavštine** : roman / Alber Kosri ; prevela s francuskog originala Ivana Misirić. - Beograd : Geopoetika, 2006 (Beograd : Čigoja štampa). - 107 str. ; 20 cm. - (Edicija Svet proze / [Geopoetika]) Prevod dela: Les couleurs de l'infamie / Albert Cossery.
43. **Tvrdooglavi puž** / Rašid Budžera ; prevod sa francuskog Ljiljana Cvijetić Karadžić. - Beograd : Paideia, 2006 (Valjevo : Topalović). - 110 str. ; 17 cm. - (Džepna knjiga / [Paideia]. Biblioteka Junior ; 9) Prevod dela: L'escargot entete / Rashid [i. e.] Rachid Boudjedra. - Tiraž 3.000.
44. **Bezumnik : njegove parabole i poeme** / Halil Džubran ; preveo sa engleskog Raša Sekulović ; ilustracije Jagoda Živadinović. - Beograd : Paideia, 2006 (Beograd : BIGZ). - 71 str. : ilustr. ; 18 cm. - (Sabrana dela / Halil Džubran) Prevod dela: The Madman / Khalil Gibran. - Tiraž 3.000. - Str. 5-6: Predgovor / P. L. - Biobibliografija Halila Džubrana: str. 70-71.
45. **Bogovi zemlje** / Halil Džubran ; preveo sa engleskog Raša Sekulović ; ilustracije Jagoda Živadinović. - Beograd : Paideia, 2006 (Beograd : BIGZ). - 105 str. : ilustr. ; 18 cm. - (Sabrana dela / Halil Džubran) Prevod dela: The Earth Gods / Khalil Gibran. - Tiraž 3.000. - Str. 5-6: Predgovor / P. L. - Biobibliografija Halila Džubrana: str. 104-105.

2007:

46. **Vrtovi svetlosti** / Amin Maluf ; s francuskog prevela Spasa Ratković. - Beograd : Laguna, 2007 (Beograd : Margo-art). - 248 str. ; 20 cm Prevod dela: Les Jardins de Lumière / Amin Maalouf. - Tiraž 2.000. - O autoru: str. [249].

47. **Šeherezada odlazi na Zapad** / Fatema Mernisi ; [prevod Marta Govedarović]. - Zrenjanin : Sezam Book, 2007 (Beograd : Beoknjiga). - 223 str. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: Scheherezade Goes West / Fatema Mernissi. - Kor. stv. nasl.: Šeherezada. - Tiraž 1.000.
48. **Siroti i gordi** : roman / Alber Kosri ; prevela s francuskog originala Ivana Misirlić. - Beograd : Geopoetika, 2007 (Beograd : Čigoja štampa). - 190 str. ; 21 cm. - (Edicija Svet proze / [Geopoetika]) Prevod dela: Mendiants et orgueilleux / Albert Cossery. - Tiraž 1.000. - Na unutrašnjoj strani kor. lista beleška o autoru.
49. **Пророк** / Халил Џубран ; [превела са енглеског Тијана Костић]. - 1. изд. - Београд : Allegro stil, 2008 (Београд : Графипроф). - 84 стр. ; 18 цм Превод дела: The Prophet / Khalil Gibran. - Тираж 10.000.
50. **Prorok ; Prorokov vrt** / Halil Džubran ; preveo s engleskog Raša Sekulović ; ilustrovala Jagoda Živadinović. - 1. džepno izd. - Beograd : Paideia, 2008 (Beograd : Publikum). - 168 str. : ilustr. ; 17 cm. - (Sabrana dela / Halil Džubran) Prevodi delâ: 1. The Prophet ; 2. The Garden of the Prophet / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 15.000. - Str. 5-6: Predgovor / P. L. - Na koricama autorov portret i beleška o njemu. - Biobibliografija Halila Džubrana: str. 167-168.

2008:

51. **Taniosova stena** / Amin Maluf ; s francuskog prevela Vesna Cakeljčić. - Beograd : Laguna, 2008 (Beograd : Margo-art). - 273 str. ; 20 cm Prevod dela: Le rocher de Tanios / Amin Maalouf. - Tiraž 2.000. - O autoru: str. [277].

2009:

52. **Poremećenost sveta** / Amin Maluf ; s francuskog prevela Vesna Cakeljčić. - Beograd : Laguna, 2009 (Beograd : Margo-art). - 275 str. ; 20 cm Prevod dela: Le dérèglement du monde / Amin Maalouf. - Tiraž 1.500. - O autoru: str. [277].
53. **Ljudi koje je bog zaboravio** / Alber Kosri ; prevela Ivana Misirlić-Bigard. - Beograd : Geopoetika, 2009 (Beograd : Čigoja štampa). - 116 str. ; 20 cm. - (Edicija Svet proze / [Geopoetika]) Prevod dela: Les Hommes oubliés de Dieu / Albert Cossery. - Tiraž 1.000. - Na presavijenom delu kor. lista beleška o autoru.

2010:

54. **Prorok ; Prorokov vrt** / Halil Džubran ; preveo s engleskog Raša Sekulović ; ilustrovala Jagoda Živadinović. - 2. izd. - Beograd : Paideia, 2010 (Beograd : BIGZ). - 168 str. : ilustr. ; 17 cm. - (Sabrana dela / Halil Džubran) Prevodi delâ: 1. The Prophet ; 2. The

Garden of the Prophet / Kahlil Gibran. - Tiraž 3.000. - Str. 5-6: Predgovor / P. L. – Biobibliografija Halila Džubrana: str. 167-168.

Single volume literary translations via intermediary

1989:

1. **Razgovori na Nilu** / Nagib Mahfuz ; preveo s nemačkog Andrija Grosberger ; redakcija prevoda s uvidom u arapski original Darko Tanasković. – Beograd : Književne novine, 1989. - 169 str. ; 22 cm. - (Formula : biblioteka savremenih svetskih romana) Prevod dela: Tartara fawq an Nil.
2. **1001 ноћ. [Књ.] 1** / с француског превео Станислав Винавер ; [илустровала Маја Мишевић-Кокар]. - [3. изд.]. - Нови Сад : Матица српска, 1989 (Београд : Војна штампарија). - 425 стр. : илустр. ; 25 cm. Тираж 5000.
3. **1001 ноћ. [Књ.] 2** / с француског превео Станислав Винавер ; [илустровала Маја Мишевић-Кокар]. - [3. изд.]. - Нови Сад : Матица српска, 1989 (Београд : Војна штампарија). - 453 стр. : илустр. ; 25 cm. Тираж 5000. - Хиљаду и једна ноћ / Станислав Винавер: стр. 449-454.

1991:

4. **Miramar** / Nagib Mahfuz ; s engleskog prevele Danica Kraljević, Ljiljana Nedeljković, Anđelka Mitrović. - Gornji Milanovac : Dečje novine, 1991 (Kragujevac : "Nikola Nikolić"). - 182 str. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: Miramar/ Naguib Mahfouz.

2001:

5. **БАЈКЕ које волим : (одабране бајке: српске народне, руске народне, Андерсен, Браћа Грим, Шар Перо, 1001 ноћ)** / редакција Драгана Милутиновић ; уредио Ненад Кебара. - [1. изд.]. - Крагујевац : Кантакузин ; Српско Сарајево : Завод за уџбенике и наставна средства, 2001 (Београд : Dinex). - 178 стр. ; 21 cm Тираж 6.000.

2002:

6. **БАЈКЕ које волим : (одабране бајке: српске народне, руске народне, Андерсен, Браћа Грим, Шарл Перо, 1001 ноћ)** / редакција Драгана Милутиновић ; уредио Ненад Кебара. - 2. изд. - Београд : Лира, 2002 (Београд : Ситопринт). - 170 стр. : илустр. ; 21 cm Тираж 1.000.
7. **1001 ноћ** / с француског превео Станислав Винавер. - [1. Деретино изд.]. - Београд : "Дерета", 2002 (Београд : "Дерета"). - 638 стр. ; 25 cm. - (Библиотека Преводи Станислава Винавера ; коло 1 ; књ. 8) Преведено према: Le livre des mille nuits et une nuit; izvornik na arap. jeziku. - Тираж 500. - Хиљаду и једна ноћ / Станислав Винавер: стр. 633-636.

2006:

8. Knjiga Mirdadova / Mihail Nuajma ; [prevod Milica Krković]. - 1. изд. - Beograd : Metaphysica, 2006 (Beograd : Finegraf). - 254 str. ; 22 cm. - (Biblioteka Androgin / [Metaphysica]) Prevod dela: The Book of Mirdad / Mikhail Nuaima. - Tiraž 1.000. – Beleška o piscu: str. 249-250. - Na presavijenom delu omotnog lista beleška o autoru.

2007:

9. **БАЈКЕ које волим : (одабране бајке: српске народне, руске народне, Андерсен, Браћа Грим, Шарл Перо, 1001 ноћ)** / уредио Ненад Кебара. – Београд : Лира, 2007 (Лазаревац : Елвод). - 169 стр. ; 21 cm Тираж 1.000.

2008:

10. **Devojke iz Rijada** / Radža Alsanea ; prevela Sandra Čelap. - 1. изд. - Beograd : PS-Editor-IP, 2008 (Beograd : Plavo slovo). - 287 str. ; 21 cm Prevod dela: Girls of Riyadh / Rajaa Alsanea. - Tiraž 1.500. – Glosar imena: str. 286-287. - Napomene uz tekst.
11. **ТРИ из Хиљаду и једне ноћи** [Електронски извор] / превод Бранислава Г. Ромчевића. - 1. изд. (електронско). - Београд : Б. Ромчевић, 2008 (Београд : Б. Ромчевић). - 1 електронски оптички диск (CD-ROM) : текст ; 12 cm. - (Светски класици / [Б. Ромчевић]) Системски захтеви: Нису наведени. - Насл. са насловног екрана. – Преведено према: Оне Тхоусанд анд Оне Нигхтс; избор. - Тираж 500. - Стр. 5-7: О књици / Бранислав Г. Ромчевић. - Појмовник преводиоцев: стр. [209]. - Садржај с насл. стр.: Аладин, или ти чудесна лампа ; Алибаба и четрдесет разбојника ; Седам путовања Синдбада Моренпловца
12. **ХИЉАДУ и једна ноћ**. 1, Ноћи 1-19 / [с руског превео Марко Видојковић]. - Београд : Чигоја штампа, 2008 (Београд : Чигоја штампа). - 235 стр. : илустр. ; 21

ст Кор. ств. насл.: Прича о цару Шахријару и његову брату и друге приче. - Тираж 500. - Стр. 7-12: Предговор / Милован Витезовић.

13. **ХИЉАДУ и једна ноћ.** 2, Ноћи 19-34 / [с руског превео Марко Видојковић]. - Београд : Чигоја штампа, 2008 (Београд : Чигоја штампа). - 211 стр. : илустр. ; 24 см Кор. ств. насл.: Прича о три јабуке и друге приче. - Тираж 500.
14. **ХИЉАДУ и једна ноћ.** 3, Ноћи 34-60 / [с руског превео Марко Видојковић]. - Београд : Чигоја штампа, 2008 (Београд : Чигоја штампа). - 219 стр. : илустр. ; 21 см Кор. ств. насл.: Прича о двојници везира и Аниси-ал-Џалис и друге приче. - Тираж 500.
15. **ХИЉАДУ и једна ноћ.** 4, Ноћи 61-107 / [с руског превео Марко Видојковић]. - Београд : Чигоја штампа, 2008 (Београд : Чигоја штампа). - 193 стр. : илустр. ; 24 см Кор. ств. насл.: Повест о цару Омару-Ибн-Ан-Нуману. - Тираж 500.
16. **ХИЉАДУ и једна ноћ.** 5, Ноћи 108-141 / [с руског превео Марко Видојковић]. - Београд : Чигоја штампа, 2008 (Београд : Чигоја штампа). - 185 стр. : илустр. ; 21 см Кор. ств. насл.: Повест о Таџ-ал-Мулуку. - Тираж 500.
17. **ХИЉАДУ и једна ноћ.** 6, Ноћи 142-169 / [с руског превео Марко Видојковић]. - Београд : Чигоја штампа, 2008 (Београд : Чигоја штампа). - 211 стр. : илустр. ; 24 см Кор. ств. насл.: Приче о животињама и птицама и друге приче. - Тираж 500.
18. **ХИЉАДУ и једна ноћ.** 7, Ноћи 170-236 / [с руског превео Марко Видојковић]. - Београд : Чигоја штампа, 2008 (Београд : Чигоја штампа). - 217 стр. : илустр. ; 24 см Кор. ств. насл.: Повест о Камар-аз-Заману и принцези Будури и друге приче. - Тираж 500.
19. **ХИЉАДУ и једна ноћ.** 8, Ноћи 236-268 / [с руског превео Марко Видојковић]. - Београд : Чигоја штампа, 2008 (Београд : Чигоја штампа). 147 стр. : илустр. ; 24 см Кор. ств. насл.: Повест о Ними и Нуми. - Тираж 500.
20. **ХИЉАДУ и једна ноћ.** 9, Ноћи 269-306 / [с руског превео Марко Видојковић]. - Београд : Чигоја штампа, 2008 (Београд : Чигоја штампа). 151 стр. : илустр. ; 24 см Тираж 500.
21. **ХИЉАДУ и једна ноћ.** 10, Ноћи 307-369 / [с руског превео Марко Видојковић]. - Београд : Чигоја штампа, 2008 (Београд : Чигоја штампа). - 219 стр. : илустр. ; 24 см Кор. ств. насл.: Повест о Алији-Шару и Замуруди. - Тираж 500.
22. **ХИЉАДУ и једна ноћ. 11, Ноћи 369-432** / [с руског превео Марко Видојковић]. - Београд : Чигоја штампа, 2008 (Београд : Чигоја штампа). - 267 стр. : илустр. ; 24 см Кор. ств. насл.: Прича о Унс-ал-Вуцуду. - Тираж 500.

2009:

23. **Odbegla supruga** / Sajdet al Hidžaz ; s engleskog prevela Snežana Petrović. - Beograd : Sezam book, 2009 (Beograd : Margo-art). - 259 str. ; 20 cm Prevedeno prema: A Runaway Wife / Sayidet Al Hijaz. - Tiraž 1.000. - Glosar: str. [260-261].
24. **Zgrada izgubljenih snova** / Ala Al Asvani ; prevela s engleskog Milica Vilotić. - 1. izd. - Beograd : Alnari, 2009 (Beograd : Plavo slovo). - 283 str. ; 21 cm Prevedeno prema: The Yacoubian Building / Alaa Al Aswany. - Tiraž 1.000. - Str. 275-276: Beleška o romanu / Hamfri Dejvis. - Str. 277-283: Glosar / priredio Hamfri Dejvis. - Citati iz Kurana: str. [285]. - O autoru: str. [287].

2010:

25. **1001 noć** / [priredio i uredio Aleksandar Saša Ignjatović]. - Beograd : Riznica, 2010 (Beograd : Kum). - 118 str. ; 18 cm. - (Edicija Novo lice klasike) Tiraž 500.
26. **PRIČE iz 1001 noći** / [ilustracije i inicijali Renata Fučikova, Jinda Čapek ; prevod Irena Vuksanović, Sanja Miladinović]. - Beograd : Mladinska knjiga, 2010 (Kina). - 735 str. : ilustr. ; 29 cm Prevedeno prema: Tausend und Eine Nacht. - Tiraž 9.700. - Str. 9-10: Predgovor / uredništvo.

Single volume non-literary translations via intermediary

2004:

1. **Eliksir duševne sreće : o samospoznaji** / Al-Gazali ; preveo sa nemačkog Nebojša Barać. - 1. izd. - Beograd : Zlatni zmaj, 2004 (Beograd : Zuhra). - 87 str. ; 17 cm. - (Biblioteka Eliksir duševne sreće) Prevedeno prema: Das Elixir der Glueckseligkeit. - Tiraž 500. - Napomene uz tekst.

2005:

2. **Ko samog sebe poznaje ---** / Ibn Arabi ; preveo Nebojša Barać. - Beograd : Zlatni zmaj, 2005 (Beograd : Zuhra). - 67 str. ; 17 cm. - (Biblioteka Eliksir duševne sreće) Prevedeno prema: Wer sich selbst kennt ---. - Tiraž 500.
3. **Eliksir duševne sreće : o prijateljstvu i bratstvu u Bogu** / Al-Gazali ; preveo Nebojša Barać. - 1. izd. - Beograd : Zlatni zmaj, 2005 (Beograd : Zuhra). - 130 str. ; 17 cm. - (Biblioteka Eliksir duševne sreće) Prevedeno prema: Das Elixir der Glueckseligkeit. - Tiraž 500. - Napomene uz tekst.

2009:

4. **Elikvir duševne sreće** : o samospoznaji / Al-Gazali ; preveo sa nemačkog Nebojša Barać. - 2. izd. - Beograd : Zlatni zmaj, 2009 (Beograd : Zuhra). - 90 str. ; 17 cm. - (Biblioteka Elikvir duševne sreće) Prevedeno prema: Das Elixir der Glueckseligkeit / al Ghasali. - Tiraž 500. - Napomene uz tekst.

Single volume literary Serbo-Croatian translations to Arabic:

1. جسر على نهر درينا / تأليف ايغو اندريتش ؛ ترجمة سامى الدروبي. - بيروت : دار النضال، 1984. - 390 ص. ؛ 24 سم
2. جسر على نهر درينا / تأليف ايغو اندريتش ؛ ترجمة سامى الدروبي ؛ مراجعة يوسف مراد. - القاهرة : دار الأدباء، [19--?]. - 411 ص. ؛ 24 سم
3. الانسة / بقلم ايغو اندريتش ؛ ترجمة جمال الدين سيد محمد. - [القاهرة] : دار الهلال، 1985. - 186 ص. ؛ 20 سم. - روايات الهلال؛ 443
4. السجن الملعون : قصة يوحوسلافيه طويله / تأليف ايغو اندريتش ؛ تقديم ثروت اباطه ؛ ترجمه صلاح سليمان محمد. - [القاهرة] : الهيئة المصرية العامة للكتاب، 1984. - 145 ص. ؛ 24 سم. - الابداع العالمى
5. الغناء الملعون : رواية / ايغو اندريتش ؛ ترجمة وليد السباعى. - دمشق : اتحاد الكتاب العرب، 1992. - 135 ص. ؛ 24 سم
6. المؤسسة العربية للدراسات [s.l.] : - .حكايات من البوسنة / تأليف ايغو اندريتش والنشر ، 1996
7. ايماءات : مجموعة قصصية / ايغو اندريتش ؛ تقديم عبد الرحمن منيف ؛ ترجمة زهير خورى. - بيروت : دار النضال، 1998. - 269 ص. ؛ 22 سم
8. دار [s.l.] : - .محظية الباشا / بقلم ايغو اندريتش ؛ ترجمة، تحقيق: إبراهيم نجيب حيدر التضامن للطباعة والنشر ، 1991
9. مركز الحضارة العربية للإعلام والنشر [s.l.] : - .محظية الباشا / بقلم ايغو اندريتش والدراسات، 1998
10. الدرويش و الموت / تأليف ميشا سليموفيتش ؛ ترجمة حسين عبد اللطيف و احمد سمايلوفيتش. - [القاهرة] : الهيئة المصرية العامة، 1971. - 477 ص. ؛ 24 سم

Literature:

1. Bulletin of the Serbian Republic Institute for Statistics (Belgrade). – 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007.
2. Спасић, Дора: *Арапска књижевност у српским преводима од 1990. године до данас (Arabic literature in Serbian translations from 1990 till present day)* / In: „Književna istorija” [“Literary History”] (Belgrade). – Year 36, number 122/123 (2004), pp. 257-282.

3. Electronic data base of National Library of Serbia: <http://www.vbs.rs/scripts/cobiss?command=CONNECT&base=70000&lani=sr&scri=cyr>
4. Vulicevic Marina: *Mnogo prevoda, malo pravih dela*: intervju sa Zoranom Paunovicem / In: *Politika online* (Belgrade, 17/8/2009) <http://www.politika.rs/rubrike/Kultura/Mnogo-prevoda-malo-pravih-dela.sr.html>
5. Paunovic, Zoran: *The analysis of the state of translated literature in the Serbian publishing* / U: <http://www.kultura.gov.rs/?jez=sc&p=4764>
6. Djordjevic, Dragana: *Translations of Arabic literature into Serbian (1989-2008)* / In: *TRANSLATIONS OF BOOKS FROM ARABIC IN SIX EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AFTER 1989*: Results of six studies that answer the questions *WHAT gets translated from Arabic? HOW it gets translated? WHO translates?* (Sofia: Next Page Foundation – internet edition http://www.npage.org/IMG/pdf/Studies_whole_revised_2.pdf). – Ed. Yana Genova, pp. 29-57.
7. Istraživanje tržišta knjiga u Srbiji septembar – oktobar 2006: Kvantitativno istraživanje tržišta knjiga; Kvalitativno istraživanje metodom fokus grupa; Istraživanje knjižara; Istraživanje javnih biblioteka; Istraživanje izdavačkih kuća. – Belgrade: MC Info / Knjigainfo.com (<http://digital.nb.rs/pdf/Istrazivanje%20trzista%20knjiga%20u%20Srbiji.pdf>)
8. **Izdavačka delatnost i štampa: Publishing Activity and Press 1989** / In: *Statistical Bulletin* (Belgrade). – no. 1812 (1990). Belgrade: Federal Institute for Statistics.
9. **Izdavačka delatnost i štampa: Publishing Activity and Press 1990** / In: *Statistical Bulletin* (Belgrade). – no. 1915 (1991). Belgrade: Federal Institute for Statistics.
10. **Izdavačka delatnost i štampa: Publishing Activity and Press 1991** / In: *Statistical Bulletin* (Belgrade). – no. 1959 (1992). Belgrade: Federal Institute for Statistics.
11. **Izdavačka delatnost i štampa: Publishing Activity and Press 1992** / In: *Statistical Bulletin* (Belgrade). – no. 2015 (1994). Belgrade: Federal Institute for Statistics.
12. **Izdavačka delatnost i štampa: Publishing Activity and Press 1993** / In: *Statistical Bulletin* (Belgrade). – no. 2042 (1994). Belgrade: Federal Institute for Statistics.
13. **Izdavačka delatnost i štampa: Publishing Activity and Press 1994** / In: *Statistical Bulletin* (Belgrade). – no. 2089 (1996). Belgrade: Federal Institute for Statistics.

14. **Izdavačka delatnost i štampa: Publishing Activity and Press 1995** / In: *Statistical Bulletin* (Belgrade). – no. 2121 (1996). Belgrade: Federal Institute for Statistics.
15. **Izdavačka delatnost i štampa: Publishing Activity and Press 1996** / In: *Statistical Bulletin* (Belgrade). – no. 2169 (1998). Belgrade: Federal Institute for Statistics.