

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

***conducted by Barbara Skubic***  
***November 2010***

Next Page Foundation series of studies on translation flows

in partnership with "Translating in the Mediterranean" project of Transeuropéennes and the  
Anna Lindh Foundation

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## Introduction

Given that a quarter of all published books (and nearly half of all the fiction) that come out in Slovenia in any given year are translations, it would make sense to have translation processes that are well developed and translators who can reach their full potential without too many obstacles. However, like in the rest of Europe, this is rarely the case. Translation from Arabic is an area that has some specific issues that need to be dealt with in addition to the general procedures in literary (and other) translation. Translation from and to Arabic is still in its infancy, so to speak, and is mostly limited to translation of fiction and poetry.

When discussing current situation and trends in the field of translation from Arabic into Slovenian, there are several points that need to be kept in mind:

- although the actual number of translated works is small, translating literature from Arabic into Slovenian now has a permanent presence on Slovenian book market;
- there have been several important events in Slovenia over the past few years that have been fully dedicated to culture from individual Arab countries (most notably Egypt, presented during the festival of Egypt in Ljubljana held at Cankarjev dom in spring 2008), and events where writers from Arab countries were guests (festival Days of Poetry and Wine in Medana, Vilenica International Literary Festival);
- existing translations have been very popular with the readers, they have also been reviewed extensively – all this generated interest among publishers, so further translations are expected;
- in addition to the established translators, there are new names that are appearing, and several intend to specialize in non-fiction. The results remain to be seen, but the situation is rather encouraging.

A marked shift occurred in the field of translation from Arabic into Slovenian around the year 2000. It came partly as a result of several translations of Arab authors who write in English or French (Assia Djeber, Tahar Ben Jelloun, Amin Maalouf, and, in the non-fiction field, Edward Said), and partly as a part of the global trend of renewed interest for Arabic following the events of the 9/11. When discussing Arab authors who write in languages other than Arabic, it is quite apparent that almost all these novelists write in French, which is probably the reflection of the European book market in general, with the authors from the Maghreb being earlier and better known to European readers (those who could read French, obviously). The one exception here is Gibran Khalil Gibran; his works originally written in Arabic and in English have been translated since the late 1980s.

In 2003, the publishing house *\*cf.*, which specialises in philosophy, humanities and contemporary social and political theory, decided to start *kaif*, a series of translations of non-European literature, concentrating mostly on Africa and Asia. The second project of the *kaif*

series was Mahfouz's *The Cairo Trilogy* (translated by Barbara Skubic, edited by Zoja Skušek) published between 2005 and 2007, one novel per year. The next novel translated was *The Yacoubian Building* in 2008 (Alaa al Aswany, same translator and editor). Along with Khalil Gibran's short novel *Broken Wings* (translated by Talal Hadi and published by Društvo 2000) and Naguib Mahfouz's *Mirrors* (translated by Marina Zorman and published by Center za slovensko književnost), these are the only novels translated from the Arabic so far.

All four novels were very well received; the usual first print runs (which in Slovenia are around 700 copies for each book) were sold out in a couple of months. Barbara Skubic received the Young Translator Award of 2006 for the translation of *Palace Walk*, and that created additional interest in contemporary Arabic literature. The public and the media also responded enthusiastically to *The Yacoubian Building*, especially since Dr. Alaa Al Aswany visited Ljubljana for the book presentation in March 2008 during the festival Egypt in Ljubljana (which also offered a screening of the film directed by Marwan Hamed).

The publishers are beginning to see Arabic literature as something interesting and marketable and therefore follow what is happening in the field, so it is expected that the trend will continue. Translators are regularly contacted and asked to recommend works for translation. (In addition to translators recommending works to publishers on their own accord.)

A significant breakthrough in the field of non-literary translation was Nina Svetlič's translation of Ibn Khaldun's *Al Muqqadima* that came out in the late 2009.

The situation regarding translators has not changed much: without the possibility to study Arabic in Slovenia, the investment seems too great and without sound prospects for work, too risky.

However, even though the relative and absolute numbers of translated works remain small, the interest is growing, so we can expect consistent (and hopefully growing) presence of contemporary Arabic literature in Slovenia.

### **Publishing and translations market in Slovenia – an overview**

Slovenia publishes a relatively high number of books, given its population. It is generally estimated that the number of literary translations is about 8–10% of all published books, which in absolute numbers means around 400, give or take a couple of dozens. However, the absolute number of Arabic books is between zero and 1 per year. 2009, with three books published, was quite exceptional in that regard; especially when we consider, that there was also an anthology of contemporary Slovenian poetry published in Morocco. A most welcome addition to the translators since the last report is Nina Svetlič, who seems to be specializing in older humanistic texts and her very thoughtful translation of Ibn Khaldun's *Al Muqqadima*.

A lot of translation is still done for literary magazines and hopefully, the translations there will give publishers enough taste to commission entire novels. The most eagerly anticipated case for this from 2009 is Imil Habibi's *The Secret Life of Saeed the Pessoptimist* (or, as he will hopefully become known in his Slovenian incarnation, Srečko Pesioptimist).

All this is not to say that Arabic literature is not popular: library statistics show that Arabic literature is regularly checked out; reactions of the readers show that it is well received. Most of it is out of print – that is not saying much, though, as print runs are generally low (usually not more than 700).

It does make the publishers consider further translations; several works are being negotiated and there are publishers who routinely commission readers to find new things to translate. The problem with Arabic is, of course, that there are very few readers, so often the work is being considered only after it's been translated into other languages.

Most publishers are still interested in fiction; however, Krtina published *Al Muqqadima* in its series *Temeljna dela*, and \*cf. published a collection of Edward Said's essays *Speaking Truth to Power* and Amin Maalouf's *The Crusades Through Arab Eyes*. Hopefully, this practice will continue.

### **General Statistics and genre division**

Translations from Arabic to Slovenian are mostly literary texts: poetry published in literary magazines, and a series of novels, all published after the year 2000. The only exception to the genre was Ibn Khaldoun's *Muqqadima*, translated by Nina Svetlič in 2009.

However, there was always enough interest among the publishers of children's literature and children's magazines to publish either Arabic folk tales or the stories from *One Thousand and One Nights* suitable for children. Margit and Mohsen Alhady have translated several, for example *Kalila and Dimna* and *Sindbad*. Unfortunately, this only holds true for what could be described as "classical" children's literature; no contemporary children's literature has been translated, and no such translations are planned in short term.

## **Book publications by genre**

The majority of the texts translated are literature (poetry and prose). No plays have been translated. There is not much information on the translation of the Holy Scriptures and theology texts. There are two translations of the Qur'an, but both are done from the Bosnian.

## **Other publications**

Since 1988 – the year that the Nobel Prize was awarded to Naguib Mahfouz – there has been a steady increase of translated Arab literature, almost all done by Margit Podvornik-Alhady, Mohsen Alhady and Talal Hadi and it started with the presentation of the work of Naguib Mahfouz in magazines *Sodobnost* and *Nova revija*. Mostly, these were short stories and contemporary poetry, published in literary magazines (*Sodobnost*, *Nova revija*, *Literatura*, *Apokalipsa*, and *Revija 2000*). This was not an unusual situation: the tradition of literary magazines in Slovenia is strong, and there are authors who have never been published in a book form in Slovenia, but are nevertheless present in translation. While the presence of Arab authors was never very prominent, it was consistent, and two magazines (*Literatura* and *Apokalipsa*) dedicated entire blocks to Arab poetry. The one publication to watch is journal *Rast*, which published Imil Habibi's text. Rozana Cultural Center (a Slovene-Arab association) has published an e-zine, which will hopefully publish translations as well.

The problem with magazines is that their reach is limited and that they rarely get enough airtime to generate interest in the general public.

## **Translations in the other direction**

There is also some interest for translation of Slovenian literature into Arabic; in March 2009, the first ever collection of contemporary Slovenian poetry was published in Morocco, (translated by Margit Podvornik Alhady and Mohsen Alhady, edited by Mohammed Bennis; Éditions Toubkal). Before that, the only two works translated directly was a collection of short stories *Black Grouse Hunt*, translated by Jamal al-Din Sayyid Muḥammad and published in 1987 in Cairo (*Al-hay'ah al-miṣriyah al-'āmmah lil-kitāb*), and Maja Gal Štormar's monodrama *Alma Ajka*, (translated by Margit Podvornik Alhady and Mohsen Alhady) and published in Alexandria (The Creative Forum For Independant Theater Groups, Europe-Mediterranean 2008/ Art Center – Bibliotheca Alexandrina/Swedish Institute Alexandria/ I-Act ) in 2008.

There were other works translated into Arabic, mostly for theatre (unpublished, done specifically for the purpose of various theatre festivals), one collection of short stories, and some non-fiction (by Tomaž Mastnak and Slavoj Žižek), but all of them through English.

The only on-going project seems to be translation (and also staging!) of Ewald Flisar's plays in Egypt. In June 2010, Flisar also visited Egypt for a round of talks and book signings in Cairo and Alexandria.

### **Translations of Arab authors via other languages**

Situation is more encouraging when reviewing Arab authors who write in other languages. In particular, when talking about fiction, we have to mention Mohammed Dib, Benhabouga Abdelhamid, Assia Djeber and Tahar Ben Jelloun, and Yasmina Khadra – in other words, there is a steady interest in francophone Arab literature of the Maghreb, while only Amin Maalouf has been translated to represent the Mashriq.

Additionally, there is a small body of works that were originally written in Arabic, but came to Slovenian via a third language (as in the case of Al-Tayyib Salih's novel *Season of Migrating to the North*, through Russian, or, like selected stories from *One Thousand and One Night*, through German): it is difficult to determine whether any texts were translated directly from Arabic before 1988, but it is probably safe to assume that there were few, or none. Also, it doesn't mean that Slovenian readers had no way of knowing what was going on in the field of culture in different Arab countries: the cultural ties of the former country, Yugoslavia, within the non-aligned movement meant that the Slovenian public was somewhat informed about contemporary art in Arab countries (cinema, performing arts, fine arts); however, to read Arab literature, Slovenian readers had to rely on translations done into other languages of the former country, mostly into what was formerly known as Serbo-Croatian, or, of course, another foreign language.

### **Translators from Arabic – working conditions and training**

Translators in Slovenia share many of the issues that other European translators face. The 2007 CEATL study is quite representative of the situation of a translator from the Arabic in Slovenia. The advantage translators from the Arabic have is that almost everything they translate is subsidized, so the fee for translation per folio (30.000 keystrokes) is more or less fixed. However, given the absolute numbers of translations, it is quite clear that it is not possible to work as a full-time translator from the Arabic in Slovenia.

There are grants available in accordance to the translators' association rules; there is no programme that would specifically target translators from the Arabic into Slovenian. Likewise, there is no particular interest from the Arab side to have their literature translated into Slovenian, so no grants are given there.

The rules for royalties, proceeds, subsidiary rights, and monies collected from the public lending rights all follow the Slovenian legislation; in theory, they are payable, but in practice that rarely happens, not because the publishers wouldn't, but because the print runs are so low that the cut-off is too high. Here, we share the situation with our European colleagues. The only exceptions are if a translation is adapted for radio (or another medium), or printed in a textbook (as has happened with a very brief extract from the Palace Walk). However, the sums are small.

There are between four and six translators active, but none of them working full time. There are several reasons for this; some of them are a common issue for all translators, some are specific to the translators from the Arabic.

The specific difficulties (potential) translators from the Arabic face: none of the universities in Slovenia offers Arabic as an undergraduate or postgraduate degree; it is also not possible to study it as a part of a degree in translation. There is a non-degree language programme at the University of Ljubljana that takes the students past the elementary level; after that, they are left to their own devices, but the possibilities have so far been extremely limited. The situation theoretically improved upon Slovenia's accession to the European Union, since interested students can now study at European universities as domestic students, but so far, no interest has been expressed to study the language. A department of African and Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Ljubljana is in the process of being established, and that should open possibilities to those wishing to study Arabic language and literature.

Before 2004, there were very few possibilities for those wanting to study Arabic: with no formal study programme, the most that one could get in terms of 'study abroad' or 'student exchange' programmes was a month of intensive language studies at one of the established schools in the Arab world (Slovenian students mostly went to Tunisia and Egypt) catering to foreign students. Anything beyond that had to be covered by the individual student, which made language learning extremely costly and time consuming. The exchange and study abroad possibilities are now somewhat better, but learning Arabic to a degree of proficiency required for translation is still a significant investment; and with unsteady prospects for work, not one that many would willingly take.

## **Mediators**

Translators are in general the only persons who can read Arabic and recommend books for translation; there are a couple of excellent editors who are interested in Arabic literature, but as they don't speak the language they depend on translators for recommendations. (Or translations into other languages.) The most active publishers are \*cf. (fiction, humanities), Mladinska knjiga (fiction, poetry, humanities), Založba krtina (humanities).

We must not overlook the importance of literary magazines. They have been important in introducing Arab literature (especially poetry) in Slovenia, and still maintain this role.

## **Reception**

As stated above, the reception has generally been very good and positive.

## Appendix

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

#### For children

1. Two Arabic Fables. "Krokar in vrč" / "Hijena in lisica." [A Raven and a Pitcher./A Hyena and a Fox.] *Kurirček* 4/5 (1989/90): 22. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
2. Arabic Fable. "Opica in mački." [A Monkey and Two Cats.] *Kurirček* 7 (1989/90): 12. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
3. *Arabic Folk Fables*. 1991. Ljubljana : Mladinska knjiga. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
4. *Sedem popotovanj Sindbada pomorščaka* [The Seven Voyages of Sindbad the Sailor. From One Thousand and One Night.] 1991. Ljubljana : Mladinska knjiga. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
5. *Šamardalov zaklad: pravljica iz Tisoč in ene noči*. [The Treasure of Shamardal: a Tale from One Thousand and One Night.] 1997. Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
6. Ibn al-Muqaffa. *Kalila in Dimna: knjiga modrosti*. [Kalila and Dimna: A Book of Wisdom.] 1998. Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)

#### Poetry

1. "Contemporary Arab Poetry." *Literatura* 11(1991): 52–85. (includes poems by Muhammad Al-Faytori, Ali Kanaan, Mustafa Hadr, Muhammad Almaghout et al.) (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
2. Tuqan, Fadwī. "Pesmi." [Poems.] *Naši razgledi*, 24 January, 1992. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
3. Al Baradoni, Abdullah. "Novi vzorec žalosti /Med dvema izgubama/Tat pod dežjem." [New Pattern of Sadness/Between the Two Losses/A Thief in the Rain], *Razgledi*, 13 November 1996. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)

4. Shafi, Ghada. "Ena reka za konja = One river for the horse /Nekaj sveč = A few candles." *Dnevi poezije in vina, Medana 1998* [ed. Aleš Šteger]. 1998. Ljubljana: ŠOU (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
5. Ibn al- 'Arabi. "Pojasnjevalec želja." [The Interpreter of Desires.] *Tretji dan* 8/9 (1998): 130-139. (Translated by Neda Thaler)
6. Contemporary Arab poetry. *Apokalipsa* 57/58/59 (2002): 131-176. (includes poems by Suad Al Kawari, Ghazi Al-Gosaibi, Adonis, Nazek Al-Malaika, Abdul Wahab Al Bayati, Mouala Khoulood, Khalil Hawi, Mahmoud Darwish and others) (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
7. Bennis, Mohammed. "Reka med pogreboma." [The River between Two Funerals.] *Dialogi* 1/2 (2004): 77-81. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
8. Ibn al- 'Arabi. *Razlagalec hrepenenj. (The Interpreter of Desires.)* 2004. Ljubljana : KUD Logos. (Translated by Neda Thaler)
9. Alhady Mohsen and Margit Podvornik-Alhady (eds.). *Moderna arabska poezija.* [Contemporary Arabic Poetry]. 2005. Ljubljana: Center za slovensko književnost. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
10. Tayyib Tariq. "Jetnik v senci." [A Captive in the Shadow] *Dialogi* 3/4 (2007): 107-112. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
11. Iman Mersal. "Alternativne geografije." (extract) / "Zdi se mi, da dedujem mrliča." / "Spoštovanje do Marxa." [Alternative Geography. (extract) / It Seems I Inherit the dead. / Respecting Marx.] *Dnevi Poezije in vina* (ed. Jelka Ciglencečki). 2007. Ljubljana: ŠOU. (Translated by Barbara Skubic)
12. Tayyib Tariq. "Izposojena glava." / "Premika se po svoje." / "Senca na Dunaju." / "Beračenje." / "Sanje v Makedoniji." / "Sanjam." / "Hitra hoja." *Rast* 2 (2009): 171-174. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
13. Naut, Fatma. "Samoten lesen stol na robu celine." / "Ne porušite koč." / "Glavni mistik." *Rast* 2 (2009): 175-178. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)

## Prose

1. Mahfuz, Najib. "Zabalavi." [Zabalawi]. *Sodobnost* 12(1988): 1112–1115. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
2. Mahfuz, Najib. "Novi Kairo."/"Tat in psi."/"Božji svet."/"Bejn Alkasrejn." (extracts) [New Cairo/The Thief and the Dogs /God's World/Bayn Al Qasrayn]. *Nova revija* 107 (1991): 342–360. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
3. Gibran, Khalil Gibran. "Marta iz Bana" [Martha]. *Zvon*, 5 (2002): 10-13.
4. Gibran, Khalil Gibran. "Nori Johan." ("Yuhanna the Mad.") *2000* 153/154/155 (2003): 119-127. (Translated by Talal Hadi)
5. Gibran, Khalil Gibran. *Zlomljena krila* [Broken Wings]. 2003. Ljubljana: Društvo 2000. (Translated by Talal Hadi)
6. Gibran, Khalil Gibran. "Zemlja." ("The Land.") *Zvon* 1(2004): 14-15. (Translated by Mohsen Alhady, Margit Podvornik-Alhady)
7. Gibran, Khalil Gibran. *Moj rojstni dan* [My Birthday]. 2005. Šmarješke Toplice: Signet. (Translated by Talal Hadi)
8. Mahfuz, Najib. *Pot med palačama: 1. del Kairske trilogije*. (Palace Walk: Part I of The Cairo Trilogy.) Ljubljana: Založba /\*cf., 2005 (Translated by Barbara Skubic)
9. Mahfuz, Najib. *Palača poželenja: 2. del Kairske trilogije*. [Palace of Desire: Part II of The Cairo Trilogy.] 2006. Ljubljana: Založba /\*cf. (Translated by Barbara Skubic)
10. Hrastnik, Nataša (ed.). *Jutri je predaleč : sodobne afriške zgodbe*. [Tomorrow Is Too Far Away: Contemporary African Short Stories.] 2007. Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga. (Stories by Ahmad Ibrahim al-Faqih, Nawal Sa'adawi, Tayeb Salih, Mohamed Zefzaf, Izz al-Din al-Tazi, Mansoura Ez Eldin) (Translated by Barbara Skubic)
11. Mahfuz, Najib. *Cukrarska ulica : 3. del Kairske trilogije*. [Sugar Street: Part III of The Cairo Trilogy.] 2007. Ljubljana: Založba /\*cf. (Translated by Barbara Skubic)
12. Al Aswany, Alaa. *Jakubianova hiša*. [The Yacoubian Building.] 2008. Ljubljana: Založba /\*cf. (Translated by Barbara Skubic)
13. Gibran, Khalil Gibran. *Ogenj in svetloba*. 2009. Ljubljana: Društvo 2000. (Translated by Talal Hadi)
14. Habibi, Imil: *Skrivno življenje Srečka Pesioptimista : 1. knjiga JUAD (odlomek)* [The Secret Life of Saeed: The Pessoptimist]. *Rast* 20 (3/4): 328-331; (translated by Hana Al Hady and Mohsen Al Hady)
15. Mahfuz, Najib: *Ogledala* [al-Maraya]. 2009. Ljubljana: Center za slovensko književnost. (Translated by Marina Zorman.)

## From other languages

*Tisoč in ena noč: zbirka pravljic z jutrovega* [One thousand and one night: tales from the Levant] (1924–1929). Andrej Rape (ed.). Ljubljana: Učiteljska tiskarna. Source language and translator not listed.

1. Dib, Mohammed: *Alžirija (trilogija)* [L'Algérie: trilogie]. 1962. Koper: Lipa. Translated by Maks Veselko.
2. *Antologija alžirske književnosti* [Anthology of Algerian Literature]. Miroslav Košuta (ed. and trans.). 1964. Ljubljana: Založba Borec.
3. Benhadouga, Abdelhamid: *Južni veter* [Le vent du sud]. 1982. Murska Sobota: Pomurska založba. Translated by Maja Kraigher.
4. Bindari, Sami: *Palača* [As-Saraja]. 1982. Murska Sobota: Pomurska založba. Translated by Alenka Moder Saje. (Presumably from the English or French.)
5. Salih, al-Tayyib: *Romanje na sever: Bender-šah* [Season of migration to the north]. 1984. Murska Sobota: Pomurska založba. Translated by Alenka Stanič. (From the Russian: Sezon palomničestva na sever // Bender-Šah.)
6. Rafik Schami: *Dlan polna zvezd* [Eine Hand voller Sterne] 1990. Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga. Translated by Maja Lavrač (za mladino)
7. Rafik Schami: *Pripovedovalci noči* [Erzähler der Nacht]. 1994. Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga. Translated by Maja Lavrač. (za mladino)
8. Ben Jelloun, Tahar: *Otrok peska* [L'énfant du sable]. 1995. Ljubljana : Mladinska knjiga. Translated by Suzana Koncut.
9. Boudjera, Rachid: *Odslovitev* [La repudiation]. 1999. Ljubljana : Cankarjeva založba. Translated by Suzana Koncut.
10. Maalouf, Amin: *Samarkand* [Samarcande]. 1999. Ljubljana : cankarjeva založba. Translated by Brane Mozetič.
11. Djebar, Assia: *Ljubezen, fantazija* [L'amour, la fantasia]. 2001. Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga. Translated by Suzana Koncut.
12. Ben Jelloun, Tahar: *Sveta noč* [La nuit sacrée]. 2004. Ljubljana: Modrijan. Translated by Suzana Koncut.

13. Ben Jelloun, Tahar : *Ta slepeča odsotnost svetlobe* [Cette aveuglante absence de lumière]. 2006. Ljubljana: Cankarjeva Založba. Translated by Suzana Koncut.
14. Khadra, Yasmina: *Napad* [L'Attentat]. 2008. Ljubljana: Založba Tuma. Translated by Iztok Ilc.
15. Khadra, Yasmina: *Lastovke iz Kabula* [Les hirondelles de Kaboul]. 2009. Ljubljana: Založba Tuma. Translated by Iztok Ilc.
16. Mrabet, Mohammed: *M'hashish*. 2009. Ljubljana: KUD France Prešeren. Translated by Tone Škrjanec
17. Hisham Matar: *V deželi mož* [In the country of men]. 2009. Ljubljana: Modrijan. Translated by Uroš Kalčič.

## **Non-fiction**

### **From the Arabic**

1. Ibn Khaldun: *Mukadima: uvod v knjigo primerov* [Al-Muqaddimah]. Ljubljana: Krtina. Translated by Nina Svetlič (2009).

### **From other languages**

1. Said, Edward W.: *Orientalizem: zahodnjaški pogledi na Orient* [Orientalism: ]. 1996. Ljubljana: Studia humanitatis. Translated by Alenka Bogovič, Bogdan Lešnik, Igor Zabel.
2. Ben Jelloun, Tahar: *Kako sem hčerki razložil rasizem* [Le racisme expliqué à ma fille]. 1998. Ljubljana: Urad za mladino RS. Translated by Suzana Koncut.
3. Koran [The Qur'an]. 2003. Radenci: Atilova Knjiga. Translated by Klemen Jelinčič Boeta. (from the Bosnian, dr. Enes Karić's 1995 translation)
4. Koran [The Qur'an]. 2005. Tržič: Učila. Translated by Erik Majaron. (no language given, i think it was from the bosnian – Besim Korkut translation; certainly not from the arabic)
5. Said, Edward W.: *Oblasti povedati resnico* [Speaking truth to power; collection of essays]. 2005. Ljubljana. Založba \*cf. Nikolai jeffs (ed.) Translated by Nina Kozinc and Tanja Renner.
6. Amin Maalouf: *Križarske vojne v očeh Arabcev* [Les croisades vues par les Arabes]. 2008. Ljubljana: Založba \*cf. Translated by Suzana Koncut.

