**Applicability of Baker’s Narrative Theory on Translation of Historical Texts from English into Persian**

**Asma Alishavandi1; Masoud Sharififar2**

*1 MA in Translation Studies, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman;* [*asma.alishavandi@yahoo.com*](mailto:asma.alishavandi@yahoo.com)

*2 Associate Professor of Translation Studies, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman;* [*m.sharifi@uk.ac.ir*](mailto:m.sharifi@uk.ac.ir)*.*

**Abstract**

Translators do some changes in their translations to make them acceptable and appropriate for the societies of TL. In fact it is ruling power of target society which determines the criterion of acceptability and appropriateness of the text. Furthermore, the ruling power and its ideology impose some changes on the TT. History is often written by winners so narratives and historical texts, as political texts, are under the influence of ruling powers’ ideologies. In this vein, in this research Baker’s methodology of narrative theory has been used to examine the ways of narrating different aspects of ST in translation of a historical text. According to Baker, translators use some strategies to change the ST including: frame ambiguity, frame space, temporal and spatial framing, selective appropriation of textual material, framing by labeling, repositioning of participants. Examining these strategies in the book of Iran between two revolutions and comparing it with its Persian translation which has been done in 1998, it was found that the ideologies of target society imposed some changes on the TT. In the case of Persian translation of this text, changes of ideologies are more significant due to the existing of two revolutions which are turning points in the recent history of Iran. Furthermore, it was observed that the religious individuals have a special place in political and social construction of Iran’s society. Therefore their positions and ideologies had a key role in translation of this text.

**Keywords**: *Ideology, Narratives, Frame ambiguity, Frame space, Temporal and spatial framing, Selective appropriation of textual material, Framing by labeling, Repositioning of participants.*