Since humanistic texts deal with literature and philosophy, philosophical texts are less common.Thus, when trying to translate a poetic text, all of these features must be recreated and this involves making choices in terms of a more extensive use of deletions, additions, transformations, etc.Identify and solve translation problems related to the distinctive features of style (punctuation, lexical–semantic and morphological differences, figurative language, wordplay, rhythmic and prosodic elements, poetry, etc.).Depending on the purpose of the text, the addressees and the situation of the work (classical literature, bestsellers...), the translation of literary texts can fall into one of the following three different groups: technical translation, critical or educational translation, and free translation or edition.Literary texts are characterized by aesthetic overload; The content of these texts is characterized by a series of sources that aim to convey feelings to the reader.To translate literary texts appropriately, one must possess a certain literary aptitude, be an avid reader, and have a special sensitivity to literature in general.Literary works in general offer great richness because they can combine different types of texts: narrative, descriptive, conceptual, argumentative, constructive, etc.According to Hurtado (1999:168), we can distinguish between seven literary genres when we talk about literary translation: comics, journalism, educational literature, essay, prose, drama, and poetry.Identify and solve translation problems related to register changes, cultural and non–linguistic references, intertextuality, geographical, social or temporal dialects and dialects.The task of the literary translator can be summarized as follows: 1.Developing .creativity.2.3.4.5

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