Language and gender.
Research and
desiderata

Translation and gender

inclusive language.

English-Italian

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Overview

- 1. Italian queer transfeminism;
- 2. Translation and queer feminism;
- 3. Examples of recent translation into Italian of queer feminist Anglophone texts

Italian queer transfeminism

 Transfeminist Manifesto by Emi Koyama (2001)



EMI KOYAMA

SOCIAL JUSTICE ACTIVIST/WRITER/ROGUE INTELLECTUAL WILL ADDRESS SEX WORK AND TRAFFICKING, QUEER AND TRANS LIBERATION, INTERSEX AND DISABILITY



TRANSFEMINIST MANIFESTO





Italian queer transfeminism

2012



OUTrans: Le transféminisme

DE KARINE SOLENE ESPINEIRA / ON 6 AVRIL 2013 / DANS ARTICLES



- Italian/Spanish/French transfeminisms are centred on a transgender epistemology and stress the notion of embodiment
 - (Espineira and Bourcier 2016)

Translated into Italian by **Ideadestroyingmuros** (2010)

MANIFIESTO PARA LA INSURRECCIÓN TRANSFEMINISTA//MANIFESTO PER UN'INSURREZIONE TRANSFEMMINISTA

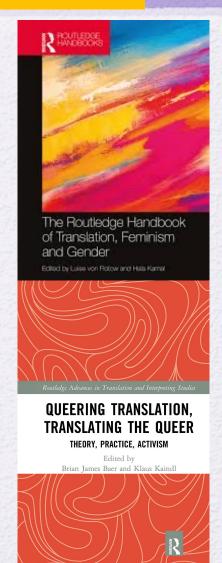




Translation and queer feminist activism

 Translation and activism (Baker 2006, 2013, 2016; Tymoczko 2007; Wolf 2012)

 Queer feminist translation (Castro and Ergun 2017; Von Flow and Kamal 2020; Baer and Kaindl 2018; Baer 2021)



Translation, performativity and affect

Translation: performativity scholarship

- Performative turn (Bigliazzi et. al 2013; Marinetti 2013; Wolf 2017; Baldo 2019, 2020):
- Translation and affect (Bermann 2014; Gregg and Seigworth 2010; Koskinen 2020) given the importance placed on the body by transfeminism (Baldo 2019, 2020, 2023)

Inclusive language and queer linguistics

- A reaction to essentialist, hegemonic and naturalized notions of gender and sexuality
- Queer linguistics focuses on the linguistic construction of non-heterosexual but also on heterosexual identities
- Studies of queer discourse: analyse instances of heteronormative discourse but also a discourse that subverts hegemonic notions of gender and sexuality (Motschenbacher 2010: 180)

Inclusive language guide Oxfam

2023



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Gender - based discrimination/misogyny/sexism

Domestic worker (no domestic servant); forced marriage (no child marriage); humankind (no mankind);

Sex worker (no prostitute); workforce (no manpower); anti-abortion (no pro life); survivor of rape (no victim of rape)

- LGBTQIA+ rights and inclusion
- Afab/Acab (no biological male/female); gender non-conforming people (no gender minorities);
 LGBTQIA+ (no LGBT); transgender (no transgendered), use of they
 - Migration and refugee rights
- Asylum seeker (no illegal immigrant); biracial (no mixed race); First Nations (Indians); Indigenous (no Aboriginal in Canada)
 - Race and decolonization
 - People of colour (no Bame, mixed race, coloured)

Translating English gender inclusive language into Italian

- Corpus of feminist queer theoretical texts translated into Italian:
 - Ahmed, Halberstam, Muñoz, Rivera and Johnson, Stryker
 - Paratextual material makes visible translators' positioning and justification of translation choices
 - Activist collectives: A Squeerto, Laboratiorio Smaschieramenti, Non una Di meno, CRAAAZI

Language inclusivity: translating English into Italian

- ***** Terminology issues
- 1. Avoiding binarism:
 - They, neuter
- 2. Terms referring to race:
 - Of colour, Indigenous
- LGBTQ terminology
 - · Queer, queen, butch, bulldagger, two spirits
 - Translatological considerations

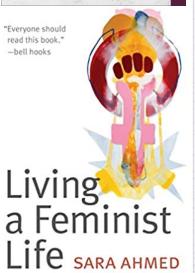
Baldo, Evans and Guo 2021; 2023

Translating gender inclusivity: English and Italian

TRANSLATION EXAMPLES

Sara Ahmed (ETS 2022)





Preface of the translators (Marta D'epifanio, Beatrice Gusmano, Serena Naim and Roberta Granelli)

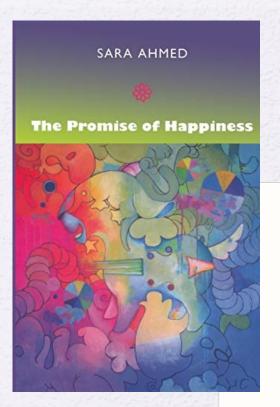
Of colour, brown and browness not translated with 'di colore' as they point at the racism of fascist past

Use of feminine (singular and plural) as Sara Ahmed in this book does not include texts of white male scholars:

We become retrospective witnesses....you wouldn't been able to know exactly...

Diventiamo testimoni **retrospettive** del nostro divenire. Avere delle parole per nominare i problemi può fare la differenza. Prima non saresti **riuscita** a capire esattamente di che cosa si trattava.

Sara Ahmed (Sossella editore 2023)





Afterword by the translator (Laura Scarmoncin)

Inclusive language

Epicene terms (same term for masculine and feminine: *la persona*)

Agreement by proximity

<u>Duplication</u> (feminine and masculine)

Inclusive feminine

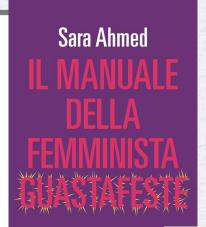
Essere affette da qualcosa significa giudicarlo.

schwa (singular and plural).
child/children translated as "bambinə/3"
o "figliə/3"

Sara Ahmed (Fandango 2023; 2024)

- Introduction by Elia Arfini and Michela Baldo
- Preface by the translators (Michela Baldo and feminoska)

- > Feminine as gender inclusive
- The use of schwa
- > Of colour, brown: persona razzializzata





Jack Halberstam (Minimum Fax 2022)

Aferword by CRAAAZI

(Centro di Ricerca e Archivio Autonomo transfemminista-queer "Alessandro Zijno)

"Unbecoming" translated as "indecente", "indecenza", or "non-diventare".

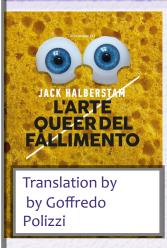
The antisocial dictates <u>an unbecoming</u>, a cleaving to that which seems to shame or annihilate, and a radical passivity allows for the inhabiting of femininity with a difference. (p.144)

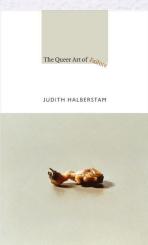
"Queer and queerness" translated as "perverso", "perversione" and "perversità" and at times to use also the borrowing *queer* alongside the translation

To avoid gender binarism:

extensive plural feminine

asterisk





José Esteban Muñoz (Nero 2022)

Translation by Nina Ferrante and Samuele Grassi

Preface by the translators

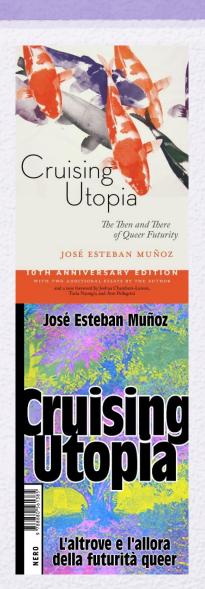
Queer (queer: adjective and noun), **queerizzare** (queer: verb) and **il queer** (queerness: noun)

Masculine plural has been used with "guilty awareness"

Periphrasis, provocative feminine forms and asterisks to avoid gender binarisms (frocia/frocie)

Of colour left in English

Bambino queer left in the masculine



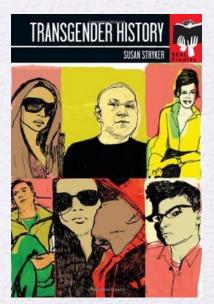
Susan Stryker(Luiss University Press 2023)

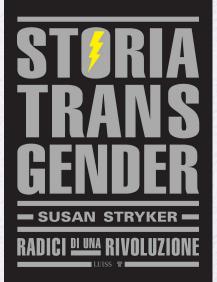
Preface by Antonia Caruso

Preface by the translators (Laura Fontanella and Marta Palvarini)

Preface by Gruppo Ippolita

Interview with Porpora Marcasciano





Use of periphrasis to avoid gender binarisms

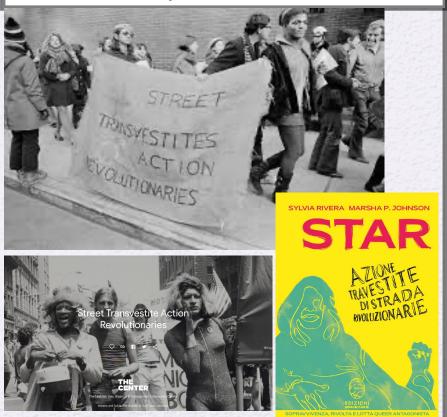
The use of the extended/generic masculine when talking about doctors and psychiatrists as part of the violent and paternalistic system that oppresses transgender people

Transgender, mixed race, dragball and ball culture, bulldagger (masculine lesbian pejorative term) "two spirits" and hijira are kept in English

English terms are used with their translation

STAR (Edizioni minoritarie 2020/2021)

Preface by the translators +extra essays



Asterisk and periphrasis (epicenes) to avoid gender binarism

Queen as a loan Tranvenstite translated as travestito/a

People of colour translated as persone razzializzate e persone di colore

Indians translated as persone

Language inclusivity: translating English into Italian

- ***** Terminology issues
- 1. Avoiding binarism:
 - En: They
 - Hord (2016); Bradley (2020)
 - Ita: -*, -@, -u, schwa (ə 3), feminine plural, epicenes
 - Gheno (2020; 2022), Thorton (2022); Formato and Somma (2013), Baldo (2017; 2019); queer collectives

Language inclusivity: translating English into Italian

- Terminology issues
- Terms referring to race (Ahmed 2023)
 - En: Of colour
 - Ita: di colore, of colour, non bianca, persona razzializzata
- Terms referring to LGBTQ terminology
 - En: Queer, queen, butch, bulldagger, two spirits
 - Ita: queer, perverso, frocio/frocia, queen, butch, two spirits
 - Baldo 2017; Nossem 2019

Translating English gender inclusive language into Italian

Affective links to activism in the translation choices

 Translation of inclusive language as a sign of language contact (Malamatidou 2016)

Thank you