

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

University of Ibn Khaldoun, Tiaret

Faculty of Letters and Languages

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The Impact of Gender on Literary Texts Translation

Case Study: Third-Year EFL Students At Ibn Khaldoun University of
Tiaret



A Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's degree
in Linguistics

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Academic Year: 2022/2023

Acknowledgments

We would like to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to all those who have supported and guided us throughout the process of completing this master dissertation.

First and foremost, we are deeply thankful to our supervisor Dr. Khaldia Boughena for her invaluable guidance, expertise, and unwavering support, encouragement, insightful feedback, and constructive criticism have been instrumental in shaping this research work and our academic growth.

Our gratitude is also extended to the honorable members of the jury, Dr. Naïma Sahli, and Dr. Naïma Boukhelif for their time, expertise, and invaluable contribution to the evaluation of this dissertation.

With regard to our research. We thank all the participants who took part in our study, being teachers or students, who have provided us with the necessary data along our investigation.

Thank You All

Dedication

To my treasured family and beloved friends, with deep appreciation, I dedicate this dissertation to you. Your unyielding support and love have been the cornerstone of my journey. To my friends, your camaraderie and shared moments have illuminated my path. To my family, your constant belief in me has fueled my aspirations. This work is a reflection not only of my dedication but of the strength you've given me. As I step forward, your presence remains my guiding light. Finally special thanks to my brother Soltane for sharing me this journey.

Maasmi Abdelmalek

I dedicate my dissertation work to my family and many friends. A special feeling of gratitude to my loving parents, whose words of encouragement and push for tenacity ring in my ears and my two sisters. I also dedicate this dissertation to my many friends who have supported me throughout the process. I will always appreciate all they have done, especially Yacine, and Razika. I am so grateful to Lidia for helping me develop myself and being there for me.

I give special thanks to my best friend Abdelmalek for sticking with me throughout this amazing journey.

Larbi Mohamed Soltane Khaled

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Abstract

This thesis comprehensively explores the intricate and multifaceted relationship between gender and literary translation. It examines how male and female learners translate literary texts through a survey translated by five students of each gender and a questionnaire administered to 25 female and 25 male third-year EFL students, this study investigates the potential impact of gender on various aspects of translation, including strategies and perceptions of gender dynamics in translation. The findings from this survey reveal discernible gender-related differences in translation approaches, with female translators tending to emphasize emotional and relational aspects, while their male counterparts prioritize the preservation of narrative flow and structural coherence in their translated works. These nuanced distinctions in approach significantly shape translation styles, influencing the degree of cultural accuracy and the conveyance of subtle nuances in translated texts. Moreover, this research extends its investigation to the realm of gender-related themes, characters, and language in translations, revealing that female translators exhibit a heightened awareness of gender dynamics and nuances, while male translators occasionally introduce unintentional alterations that impact the original gender-related content.

Overall, this study makes a valuable contribution to the field of translation studies, enriching our understanding of the complex interplay between gender and literary translation, and emphasizing the importance of gender in the translation process for both practitioners and theorists.

Keywords : Gender and literary translation ,translator approaches, gender dynamics, translation styles.

General Introduction

The impact of gender on literary texts translation is a complex and multifaceted topic that has been the subject of much research and debate in recent decades. On the one hand, gender can be seen as a relatively insignificant factor in the translation process, with the translator's skills, knowledge, and cultural sensitivity being of far greater importance. On the other hand, a growing body of research suggests that gender can play a significant role in shaping the translator's approach to the text, as well as the final product of the translation.

One area where gender has been shown to have an impact is in the translation of gendered language. This includes things like gendered pronouns, titles, and occupations, as well as more subtle forms of gendered expression, such as the use of gendered stereotypes or assumptions. Translators must make careful decisions about how to translate this type of language, taking into account the specific cultural and linguistic context of the target audience.

Another area where gender can have an impact is in the translation of gender roles. This is particularly relevant in the translation of literary texts from cultures with very different gender norms. For example, a translator of a novel from Japan to English may need to make changes to the way that certain characters are portrayed, in order to make the text more accessible to readers in the target culture.

Finally, gender can also have an impact on the translator's choice of words and phrases. This can be influenced by a variety of factors, such as the translator's own gender identity, their social and cultural upbringing, and their perception of the target audience. For example, a female translator may be more likely to choose more feminine-sounding language when translating a text for a female audience.

It is important to note that the impact of gender on literary texts translation is a complex and nuanced issue. There is no one-size-fits-all approach, and the best approach for a particular translation will depend on a variety of factors, such as the specific text being translated, the target audience, and the translator's own skills and experience.

However, it is clear that gender is a factor that should be taken into account by translators and translation scholars. By understanding the ways in which gender can impact the translation process, translators can produce more sensitive and accurate translations of literary texts.

Problematic

Translators often make choices that reflect their own gender biases, which can lead to the misrepresentation or erasure of female characters and perspectives. This is particularly problematic in the context of literary texts, which are often seen as cultural mirrors that reflect the values and beliefs of a society. This dissertation will investigate the impact of gender on literary

texts translation, with reference to third-year EFL students at Ibn Khaldoun University. It will explore the ways in which gender bias can manifest in literary translation, and it will develop strategies for mitigating gender bias in translation.

Research Aim

The primary aim of this research is to investigate the impact of gender on the translation of literary texts. By analyzing the differences in translation approaches, strategies, and language preferences between male and female translators among third year EFL students at Ibn Khaldoun University of Tiaret , we seek to discern the extent to which gender influences the translation process.

Research Questions

This study tends to answer the following research questions:

- How do male and female translators differ in their approaches to translating literary texts?
- What strategies do male and female translators employ when faced with complex linguistic and cultural nuances in literary translation?
- How does the translator's gender influence the representation of gender in translated texts, including themes, characters, and language?

Hypotheses:

- Male and female translators may differ in their approaches to translating literary texts in the choice of language, treatment of gender roles, and representation of marginalized voices.

- Male and female translators likely employ varied strategies for handling linguistic and cultural complexities in literary translation, potentially reflecting different priorities in narrative flow and cultural accuracy.
- The translator's gender may influence their representation of gender in translated texts, including themes, characters, and language.

Significance of the Study

The study on the impact of gender on literary texts translation is significant for a number of reasons. First, it helps to raise awareness of the ways in which gender can influence the translation process and the translated product. This is important because it can help to ensure that translations are more accurate and fair, and that they do not reinforce harmful gender stereotypes.

Second, the study of gender in translation can help to promote greater diversity and inclusion in the field of translation. By understanding the different ways in which gender can affect translation, we can create more opportunities for translators of both genders, and we can ensure that translated works reflect the diversity of the world around us.

Third, the study of gender in translation can help to shed light on the broader relationship between language and gender. By examining how gender is represented and translated in literary texts, we can gain a better understanding of how gender is constructed and maintained in society.

Specifically, the study on the impact of gender on literary texts translation can help to:

- Identify and address gender bias in translation.
- Promote greater diversity and inclusion in the field of translation.
- Shed light on the broader relationship between language and gender.
- Improve the quality and accuracy of translations.
- Make literary works more accessible to readers from both genders and cultures.

Overall, the study on the impact of gender on literary texts translation is a significant area of research that can have a positive impact on the field of translation and on society as a whole.

Methodology

To achieve the research aim and answer the research questions, a mixed-methods approach was employed. The first method was a questionnaire-based survey, which was administered to 50 third-year English students, evenly divided by gender. The questionnaire encompassed sections on general information, translation approaches, strategies, language preferences, challenges, attitudes towards gender influence, and personal reflections.

The second method was a survey of translating a passage, which was conducted with 5 male and 5 female translators. The translators were given a passage of literary text to translate into their native language.

The data from the two surveys was then compared and analyzed to identify any differences in approach between the male and female students, and between the students and the translators.

The mixed-methods approach was used to ensure that the research was comprehensive and rigorous. The questionnaire-based survey provided a broad overview of the students' and translators' general approaches to translation, while the survey of translating a passage allowed for a more in-depth examination of how they approach specific translation tasks.

Dissertation Structure

This dissertation includes three chapters. The first chapter is devoted to the theoretical part of the research, introducing the literature of translation including the definitions of several scholars, its different types, mainly the literary translation. An important part in the first chapter deals with the translator's gender and its relationship with the translation process and quality.

The second chapter is concerned with the methods and tools that have been used in this research.

The third chapter provides the interpretation of the results, a discussion of the participants' responses and a set of recommendations.

Objective

The objective of this study is to investigate the impact of gender on the translation of literary texts among third year EFL students at Ibn Khaldoun University of Tiaret. This study is significant because it can help to raise awareness of gender bias in translation, promote greater diversity and inclusion in the field of translation, shed light on the broader relationship between language and gender, improve the quality and accuracy of translations, and make literary works more accessible to readers from both genders and cultures.

A mixed-methods approach will be used to ensure that the research is comprehensive and rigorous. The questionnaire-based survey will provide a broad overview of the students' and translators' general approaches to translation, while the survey of translating a passage will allow for a more in-depth examination of how they approach specific translation tasks.

The findings of this study will have important implications for the field of translation and for society as a whole. By understanding the ways in which gender can influence the translation process, we can create more equitable and inclusive translations that reflect the diversity of the world around us.

CHAPTER ONE: Gender and Translation

Introduction

This chapter delves into the intricate interplay of translation and gender within the realm of literary texts. The essence of translation lies in transferring meaning across languages, transcending cultural barriers while preserving the original intents of the message. The varied types of translation, from technical to literary, provide a foundation for our exploration. Literary texts, a realm of creative expression, present unique challenges in preserving not only meaning but also emotions and cultural nuances. Within this context, the influence of gender on language and culture becomes apparent, paving the way for gendered translation. As we delve into the impact of gender and stereotypes, we scrutinize how male and female translators deal with translation as a process.

1 Definition of Translation

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text.(Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications* (2001)

As articulated by Susan Bassnett (2014, p.2) translation emerges as a "cultural phenomenon that acts as an intermediary between cultures, enabling the transmission of texts and concepts across linguistic and cultural confines". It stands as a pivotal instrument for cross-cultural interaction, facilitating individuals from diverse linguistic communities in accessing and engaging with literature, scholarly research, legal documents, and a spectrum of other textual materials.

Lawrence Venuti (1995) accentuates the political and cultural facets of translation, contending that translations possess the potency to mold and influence our comprehension of

distinct cultures. Operating as cultural intermediaries, translators wield discretion in the selection of vocabulary, syntactic structures, and cultural allusions that can sway the reception and interpretation of the translated content.

Within the domain of literary translation, the act becomes a creative enterprise necessitating the encapsulation of the core and artistry of the original text. This endeavor demands an immersive engagement with the literary tactics, stylistic attributes, and cultural nuances unique to the source language and culture (Lefevere, 1992). Literary translators are confronted with the challenges of capturing the author's voice, upholding the aesthetic qualities of the source text, and effectively conveying intended meanings to the target audience.

Synthesizing these insights, an encompassing definition of translation comes forth: Translation embodies the intricate process of conveying a text's essence, style, and cultural resonance from one language to another, enabling meaningful interaction and comprehension amid distinct linguistic and cultural groups. This process involves discerning choices pertaining to language, style, and cultural references, guided by the translator's command of both source and target languages, cultural contexts, and the envisaged readership. Translation functions as a conduit facilitating cross-cultural communication and granting access to an extensive array of texts across linguistic barriers.

2 Types of Translation

There are several types of translation that have been identified and studied within the field of translation studies. Each type of translation has its own characteristics, challenges, and approaches. Here are some commonly recognized types of translation, along with scholars and references associated with each:

2.1 Literary Translation

Literary translation involves the translation of literary works such as novels, poems, plays, and short stories. It focuses on capturing the artistic and aesthetic qualities of the original text while conveying its meaning and style. Prominent scholars in literary translation including Lawrence Venuti, who explores the concepts of foreignization and domestication in his book "The Translator's Invisibility" (1995), and Susan Bassnett, who discusses the role of culture in literary translation in her work "Translation Studies" (2002).

2.2 Technical/Scientific Translation

Technical or scientific translation deals with the translation of specialized texts in fields such as science, technology, engineering, and medicine. It requires a deep understanding of subject-specific terminology and concepts. Juan Sager, in his book "A Practical Course in Terminology Processing" (1990), provides insights into the challenges and strategies involved in technical translation. Another influential scholar in this field is Lynne Bowker, known for her work on specialized translation and terminology.

2.3 Legal Translation

Legal translation involves the translation of legal documents, contracts, and texts related to the legal field. It requires not only language proficiency but also a solid understanding of legal systems and terminology. Janet Fraser's book "Translation and the Law" (2006) explores the complexities of legal translation, highlighting the importance of accuracy and fidelity to the source text.

2.4 Audiovisual Translation

Audiovisual translation encompasses the translation of audiovisual content, including films, television shows, documentaries, and video games. It involves subtitling, dubbing, voice-over, and other techniques to make audiovisual content accessible to different language audiences. Jorge Díaz Cintas and Aline Remael, in their book "Audiovisual Translation: Subtitling" (2007), discuss the challenges and strategies in subtitling and other forms of audiovisual translation.

2.5 Website/Software Localization

Website and software localization involves adapting digital content and interfaces for different target markets, including linguistic, cultural, and technical aspects. Pioneering scholar Reinhard Schäler, in his book "Localization: A Global Manifesto" (2003), discusses the principles and practices of localization, emphasizing the importance of cultural adaptation and user experience.

These are just a few examples of different types of translation, and numerous scholars have contributed to the study of each type. Their works provide valuable insights into the challenges, strategies, and specific considerations associated with each type of translation, contributing to the development of translation theory and practice

3 Literary Text Definition

"Literary text is a written work of art, typically characterized by its creative use of language, imaginative storytelling, and the exploration of themes, emotions, and human experiences. It often includes elements such as plot, character development, symbolism, and figurative language to engage and provoke thought and emotion in the reader" (Baldick, 2008).

4 Types of Literary Texts

There are various types of literary texts that encompass different genres and forms of creative expression. Scholars in the field of literature have categorized and analyzed these types, providing insights into their unique characteristics and contributions to the literary canon. Here are some of the prominent types of literary texts:

4.1 Novels

Novels are long fictional narratives that explore characters, plotlines, and themes in-depth. They often provide a comprehensive portrayal of human experiences and emotions. Scholars such as Ian Watt, in his book "The Rise of the Novel" (1957), have examined the development and significance of the novel as a literary form.

4.2 Poems

Poems are written compositions that utilize rhythm, meter, and figurative language to evoke emotions, convey imagery, and express ideas in a condensed and artistic manner. Scholars like T.S. Eliot, in his essay "Tradition and the Individual Talent" (1919), have analyzed the unique qualities and techniques employed in poetry.

4.3 Plays

Plays are theatrical works written for performance on stage. They typically involve dialogue, characterization, and dramatic structure to convey stories and explore complex themes. Scholars such as Aristotle, in his work "Poetics," have provided insights into the structure and elements of dramatic texts.

4.4 Short Stories

Short stories are brief fictional narratives that focus on a single plot or incident. They often aim to convey a specific mood, theme, or character development within a concise format.

Scholars like Edgar Allan Poe, known for his contributions to the development of the short story genre, have explored its various elements and techniques.

4.5 Essays

Essays are non-fictional literary texts that present the author's perspective, analysis, or argument on a particular topic. They can range from personal reflections to critical analyses of literature, society, or philosophy. Scholars such as Michel de Montaigne, known for popularizing the essay form, have made significant contributions to the genre.

These are just a few examples of the types of literary texts. Each type offers distinct artistic and intellectual qualities, engaging readers in different ways. Scholars like Ian Watt, T.S. Eliot, Aristotle, Edgar Allan Poe, and Michel de Montaigne have explored and analyzed these types, contributing to our understanding of their characteristics and cultural significance.

5 Definition of Gender

Gender is a multifaceted and socially constructed concept that encompasses a range of identities, roles, and expectations associated with being male or female. It goes beyond biological differences and encompasses the ways in which individuals perceive, experience, and express their sense of self in relation to cultural, societal, and historical contexts. Gender is a complex interplay of personal identity, social norms, power relations, and cultural beliefs, and it is subject to change and variation across different societies and time periods.

Prominent scholars have contributed to the understanding and definition of gender. Judith Butler, a renowned philosopher and gender theorist, argues that gender is performative rather than inherent. In her influential work "Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity" (1990), she suggests that gender is not a fixed identity but a continuous process of enactment and repetition within social and cultural contexts. Butler's ideas challenge the notion of a binary

understanding of gender and emphasize the ways in which individuals actively construct and perform their gender identities.

Simone de Beauvoir's seminal work "The Second Sex" (1949) examines the social and cultural construction of gender and the ways in which women have been historically marginalized and oppressed. De Beauvoir highlights the importance of recognizing gender as a social construct and argues for gender equality and women's liberation. Her work critiques the traditional understanding of gender as a fixed and essential category, emphasizing its fluid and socially constructed nature.

Raewyn Connell's research on masculinities explores how gender is shaped by power dynamics and social structures. In "Masculinities" (1995), Connell presents a framework for understanding how different forms of masculinity intersect with other social categories, such as race, class, and sexuality, and how they are shaped by social hierarchies. Connell's work challenges the notion of a single, monolithic understanding of masculinity and highlights the importance of recognizing the diversity of gender experiences.

Sandra Lipsitz Bem's gender schema theory suggests that individuals internalize cultural expectations and stereotypes about gender from an early age, leading to the development of gender schemas that influence their perceptions and behaviors. Her research contributes to understanding how gender is socially constructed and how it influences cognitive processes. Bem's work highlights the role of socialization and cultural influences in shaping gender identities and behaviors.

These scholars and their works offer diverse perspectives and theoretical frameworks for understanding gender. Their contributions highlight the social, cultural, and performative aspects of gender and emphasize the importance of recognizing and challenging gender norms,

inequalities, and stereotypes. By studying gender through the lenses of these scholars, we can gain a more nuanced understanding of the complexities and dynamics of gender in society.

6 Techniques and strategies used by male and female to translate literary texts

In the realm of literary translation, both male and female translators contribute their unique sensibilities, experiences, and linguistic prowess to bring literary works to life in another language, applying the techniques and strategies outlined above with their own distinct voices and interpretations.

6.1 Techniques and strategies used by male to translate literary texts

Translation is a complex art, where the translator endeavors to bridge the gap between languages and cultures. Male translators, like their female counterparts, employ a set of techniques and strategies to faithfully render literary texts from one language to another. This is an overview of some common strategies used by male translators to ensure the accuracy and cultural relevance of their translations while preserving the essence of the original work by Munday, Jeremy. (2012):

- **Fidelity to the Source Text:** Male translators, like translators of any gender, aim for faithfulness to the source text. This means preserving the original author's intent, style, and tone as closely as possible.
- **Cultural Sensitivity:** Male translators pay attention to cultural nuances in the source text and strive to convey these nuances accurately to the target audience. This involves an in-depth understanding of both the source and target cultures.
- **Literary Stylistic Choices:** They make conscious choices about the literary style and tone of the translated text. This could involve replicating the source text's poetic or prose style, maintaining its formal or informal register, or adapting it to suit the target audience.

- **Idiomatic Translation:** Male translators may use idiomatic expressions and phrases in the target language to ensure the translation sounds natural and culturally relevant to the target readers.
- **Adaptation:** When necessary, they adapt the text to the target culture, making it more accessible and relatable to the readers, without compromising the original work's essence.
- **Transliteration vs. Translation:** In cases where there is no direct translation for certain terms or concepts, male translators may choose to transliterate the words, providing explanations or footnotes to ensure the reader's understanding.
- **Extensive Research:** They often conduct thorough research into the subject matter, historical context, and linguistic details to provide accurate translations.
- **Collaboration:** Male translators may collaborate with editors, writers, or experts in the field to ensure the highest quality translation.
- **Regular Revisions:** The process of translating a literary text is often iterative, with multiple revisions to fine-tune the translation for clarity, accuracy, and style.
- **Maintaining Consistency:** They ensure consistency in the translation by using a glossary or maintaining a record of previously translated terms and phrases.

6.2 Techniques and strategies used by female to translate literary texts

Translating literary texts is a complex task that requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as a profound appreciation for the nuances and cultural aspects of the text being translated. While the techniques and strategies used by female translators do not differ significantly from those used by their male counterparts, there are certain aspects that might be more commonly associated with female translators. Here are some techniques and strategies used by female translators by Bassnett, S., & Trivedi, H. (2007):

- **Empathy and Sensitivity:** Female translators may bring a unique perspective to their work by focusing on empathy and sensitivity to the emotional content of the text. They often pay close attention to the feelings and experiences of the characters, which can help convey the emotional depth of the original text.
- **Cultural Awareness:** Female translators may excel in understanding and conveying the cultural context and nuances within a text. They are often attuned to gender roles, social structures, and cultural norms that are essential for accurate translation.

Voice and Style: Female translators may have a distinctive voice and style in their translations. They can use this to their advantage to capture the tone and voice of the original author, maintaining the author's unique style and perspective.

- **Collaboration and Discussion:** Many female translators engage in discussions and collaborations with others, including authors, experts, and fellow translators. This collaborative approach can help ensure that the translation remains faithful to the original text and its intent.
- **Interdisciplinary Knowledge:** Some female translators bring interdisciplinary knowledge to their work. For example, if a text involves elements of psychology, feminism, or women's studies, female translators with expertise in these areas may be particularly effective in conveying these aspects accurately.
- **Feminist and Gender-Specific Perspectives:** In cases where the source text deals with feminist issues, gender-specific experiences, or women's narratives, female translators may be more attuned to the nuances and subtleties. They can provide insightful translations that emphasize gender dynamics and feminist themes.

- **Adaptation for the Target Audience:** Female translators often consider the preferences and expectations of the target audience, which may influence their choice of words, phrases, and cultural references. This adaptability helps make the text more relatable to the readers.

7 Literature Review

A literature review on the impact of gender on literary text translation represented a critical assessment of the existing scholarly research on this topic. It typically identified and synthesized the major theories, methods, and findings of studies that examined how gender affected the translation of literary texts.

7.1 Background on Translation and Gender

In the past, scholars in the field of translation studies explored the relationship between translation and gender in the context of its effect on literary text translation. Their research shed light on the complex interplay between gender and translation, emphasizing its significance and impact on the translation process and its outcomes.

One of the pioneering works in this area was "Gender in Translation: Cultural Identity and the Politics of Transmission" (1996) by Sherry Simon. Simon's book examined the role of gender in translation as a form of cultural transmission, highlighting that gender played a crucial role in shaping the translator's positionality, choice of words and overall interpretation of the text. Simon's work underscored the need for a gender approach to translation that recognized and addressed the power dynamics inherent in translation.

Peter Newmark, in his book "About Translation" (1991), discussed the influence of gender on translation practices. He highlighted how the gender of the translator could impact the

perception and representation of gendered language and cultural references in the translation.

Newmark argued that translators needed to possess gender awareness to ensure a balance between preserving the gender-specific elements of the source text and adapting the translation to the target culture.

J.C. Catford's "A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics" (1965) also contributed to the understanding of gender and translation. Catford explored various linguistic aspects of translation, including the impact of gender on translation choices. He suggested that gender-specific features in the source text should be carefully considered and accurately conveyed in the translation to maintain the intended meaning and cultural context.

The works of these scholars, among others, have highlighted the significance of gender in translation. They demonstrated that gender could influence translators' subjectivity, linguistic choices, interpretations of characters, themes and cultural nuances. Understanding the impact of gender on literary text translation was crucial for both translation theory and practice, as it helped in uncovering biases, power dynamics and cultural representations embedded in translations.

By examining the impact of gender on literary text translation, researchers gained insights into how gender influenced the reception and interpretation of translated works. This knowledge contributed to the development of accurate and culturally sensitive translation practices and informed translation theory by highlighting the complex dynamics between gender, language, culture and power in the translation process.

In conclusion, in the past, the impact of gender on literary text translation received extensive attention from scholars in translation studies. The works of Sherry Simon, Peter Newmark, J.C. Catford, and others provided valuable insights into the interplay between gender

and translation. Their research underscored the need for gender translation practices and highlighted the potential impact of gender on translators' choices, interpretations and representations. Understanding the impact of gender on literary text translation was crucial for advancing translation theory and practice, promoting cultural understanding and ensuring the accurate representation of diverse voices in translated literature.

7.2 Background Information On Literary Texts

The translation of literary texts was a subject of extensive scholarly inquiry, with researchers investigating various aspects of this complex process. Scholars from different disciplines explored the challenges, strategies and implications associated with translating literary works, contributing valuable insights to the field of translation studies.

Lawrence Venuti, a prominent figure in translation studies, made significant contributions to the understanding of literary translation. In his book "The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation" (1995), Venuti emphasized the role of the translator as an active agent in the process of literary translation. He argued that translators played a critical role in shaping the reception and interpretation of a literary work by making choices regarding language, style and cultural context. Venuti advocated for an approach to translation that preserved the foreignness of the source text, challenging the dominance of domestication in literary translation.

Susan Bassnett, another influential scholar in the field, explored the role of cultural and social factors in literary translation. In her book "Translation Studies" (1980), Bassnett discussed the cultural, ideological and linguistic challenges faced by literary translators. She emphasized the importance of considering the social and historical context of both the source and target texts, highlighting the need for translators to be aware of the nuances and cultural references embedded

in the original work. Bassnett's work contributed to our understanding of the complex interplay between culture, language and translation in the context of literary texts.

Gideon Toury, in his book "Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond" (1995), offered a comprehensive framework for studying literary translation. Toury argued that understanding the translation of literary texts required an investigation of the translational norms, strategies and constraints that shaped the practice of literary translation within a specific socio-cultural context. He emphasized the importance of examining the role of the translator, the target audience and the publishing industry in shaping the translated text. Toury's work provided valuable insights into the sociological aspects of literary translation.

In addition to these scholars, other researchers focused on specific literary genres or periods, investigating the challenges and approaches to translation in those contexts. For example, Andre Lefevere, in his book "Translation, Rewriting and the Manipulation of Literary Fame" (1992), explored the role of rewriting and adaptation in the translation of literary texts.

Lefevere argued that translators often engaged in creative rewriting to make the translated work more accessible to the target audience, sometimes altering the original text to fit the norms and expectations of the target culture.

These scholars, among others, advanced our understanding of the translation of literary texts. Their research highlighted the complexities involved in translating literary works, including the cultural, social and linguistic factors that shaped the process. The works of Lawrence Venuti,

Susan Bassnett, Gideon Toury and Andre Lefevere provided theoretical frameworks, analytical tools and case studies that informed and enriched our understanding of the challenges and strategies employed in translating literary texts.

In conclusion, the translation of literary texts was a multifaceted and nuanced process that had been extensively studied by scholars in translation studies. The works of Lawrence Venuti, Susan Bassnett, Gideon Toury and Andre Lefevere, among others, contributed significant insights into the challenges, strategies and implications of translating literary works.

Understanding the complexities of literary translation was crucial for translators, researchers and readers, as it enabled us to appreciate the role of translation in making literature accessible across cultures and languages.

7.3 Background on Literary Translation

Literary text translation referred to the process of translating creative and artistic works from one language to another while preserving their literary qualities, style and intended meaning. It involved transferring the aesthetic and emotional aspects of the original text into the target language, maintaining the author's voice, and the essence of the work. Scholars in the field of translation studies examined and discussed various aspects of literary text translation, shedding light on its complexities and challenges.

Lawrence Venuti, a prominent translation theorist, explored the concept of literary translation in his book "The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation" (1995). He emphasized the role of the translator in mediating between cultures and the importance of preserving the foreignness and uniqueness of the source text in the translation. Venuti argued for a more visible and ethical translator presence in literary translation.

Susan Bassnett, in her book "Translation Studies" (2014), addressed the complexities of translating literary texts. She discussed the cultural and linguistic considerations involved, including the challenges of conveying cultural nuances, wordplay and literary devices in the

target language. Bassnett highlighted the significance of creativity and sensitivity in translating literary works.

Theo Hermans, in "The Manipulation of Literature: Studies in Literary Translation" (1985), examined the role of the translator as a mediator and interpreter of literary texts. Hermans explored the creative choices translators made, the challenges they faced and the impact of these choices on the reception of the translated works. He emphasized the dynamic and interpretive nature of literary translation.

These scholars, along with many others, contributed to our understanding of literary text translation. Their works shed light on the complexities, challenges and artistic considerations involved in transferring literary works from one language to another while maintaining their literary qualities and artistic integrity.

Gender was a complex and multifaceted concept that had been the subject of extensive scholarly inquiry. It referred to the social, cultural and psychological aspects associated with being male or female. Scholars from various disciplines offered insightful definitions and perspectives on gender, shedding light on its significance and its role in shaping individual and societal identities.

Judith Butler, a prominent gender theorist, challenged traditional notions of gender and argued that it was performative and socially constructed. In her influential book, "Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity," Butler explored how gender was enacted, regulated and reproduced through societal norms and expectations. She posited that gender was not an inherent characteristic but rather a continuous process of embodiment and expression.

Simone de Beauvoir, a renowned existentialist philosopher and feminist writer, examined the concept of gender in her seminal work, "The Second Sex." De Beauvoir argued that gender was not biologically determined but rather a result of social and cultural influences, leading to unequal power dynamics between men and women. She emphasized the importance of recognizing gender as a social construct and challenging the oppressive structures that limited women's freedom and agency.

Raewyn Connell, a sociologist, introduced the concept of "hegemonic masculinity" in her book, "Masculinities." Connell emphasized that gender was not a fixed and universal category but rather a social system that produced and perpetuated specific patterns of masculinity and femininity. She highlighted how dominant forms of masculinity shaped societal norms and hierarchies, reinforcing gender inequalities.

These scholars, among others, significantly contributed to our understanding of gender. Their works emphasized that gender was not simply a matter of biology but rather a complex interplay of social, cultural, and individual factors. They challenged essentialist views and underscored the importance of recognizing the performative nature of gender, its relation to power dynamics and its shaping by social and cultural contexts.

Conclusion

This chapter explores translation, which is about changing words from one language to another while preserving the intended meaning of the source language. It also looks at how

gender affects translation. The chapter displays different kinds of translation, especially for creative writing. It shows how gender can influence the way things are translated and how this can reinforce stereotypes. Overall, the chapter emphasizes the importance of being aware of these issues in order to improve how we translate stories and poems from one language to another.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY AND

DATA COLLECTION

Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology employed to investigate the impact of gender on literary texts' translation. It outlines the description of the study, research design, sample, data collection tools, questionnaire and analysis of the questionnaire. The chapter aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how the research was conducted and the rationale behind the chosen approach.

1 Description of the study

This study aims to investigate the significant influence of gender on the translation of literary texts, with a specific focus on third-year EFL students at Ibn Khaldoun University of Tiaret. The primary research objective is to gain a comprehensive understanding of how a translator's gender affects the choices, interpretations, and representations made during the translation process by these students. To accomplish this objective, a carefully crafted questionnaire and survey have been utilized as the primary data collection tools to gather valuable insights from the participating students. By advancing our knowledge in this domain, this study aims to elucidate the complex relationship between gender and the translation of literary works.

2 Research design:

The research design for this study is grounded in a survey to be administered to participants, wherein they will be responsible for translating the survey content. Additionally, a comprehensive questionnaire has been developed, featuring distinct sections, each thoughtfully constructed to yield valuable insights regarding the perceptions and experiences of third-year English as a Foreign Language (EFL) students at Ibn Khaldoun University. The primary objective is to conduct an in-depth analysis of gender-related themes, language choices, and character portrayals in the translation of literary texts. This study will also investigate the

strategies and techniques employed by the students in this process. The questionnaire and survey seek to elicit responses from both male and female participants, thereby facilitating a diverse array of viewpoints on the subject matter.

By gathering data from a diverse array of participants, this research aims to ensure a comprehensive examination of the impact of gender on the translation of literary texts. The findings of this study have the potential to make significant contributions to the fields of translation studies, gender studies, and literature, offering valuable insights into the intricate and nuanced aspects of translating gender-related themes within literary works.

3 Participants

In this study, purposive sampling was employed to enhance the comprehensiveness of our investigation pertaining to the research questions. A sample of 50 participants was selected, comprising 25 males and 25 females, all drawn from the pool of 3rd-year EFL students. Within the study framework, we conducted an exercise that assigned a passage for translation to a carefully chosen group of ten participants, ensuring an equitable distribution of five male and five female individuals.

Purposive sampling methodology was utilized to specifically target a subgroup of participants highly pertinent to our research inquiry. Through a meticulous selection process based on academic year and English proficiency level, our aim was to amass a diverse array of perspectives and insights pertinent to our study. The chosen sample size not only bolsters the statistical power of our findings but also facilitates a robust analysis of any potential gender-based disparities or trends that might emerge. This sample size equips us to draw more reliable conclusions and yield more precise findings that can be applied to the broader population of 3rd-

year EFL students, who share a common level of English proficiency and familiarity with the translation process.

4 Data collection tools

In order to gather comprehensive and insightful data, a survey was translated by five male and five female students, and each participant received both versions. This approach allowed for a balanced representation and the potential for comparing responses based on the survey version. A meticulously designed questionnaire was administered to a substantial sample size of 50 third-year EFL students. The questionnaire aimed to obtain information on translation approaches used in literary texts and explore the potential influence of gender on the translator's voice and choices. The survey consisted of various sections covering general information, translation strategies, language preferences, challenges faced, and reflections on gender influence in the translation process. Participants were asked to provide their gender, indicate their familiarity with translation concepts, specify their preferred approach when translating literary texts (literal meaning preservation, capturing style and nuances, or a balance of both), and describe their employed translation strategies (literal translation, equivalence, adaptation, free translation, or others). They were also asked about their preferences for focusing on the source or target language, indicate their comfort level with specific language pairs, and describe specific translation challenges encountered. Moreover, participants were questioned about their belief in the translator's voice in literary translation, considering the potential influence of their gender, and their attitudes towards considering the gender of translators during analysis. Lastly, respondents were invited to reflect on how their own gender might impact their attitudes, choices, or techniques when translating

literary texts. The data collected provided valuable insights into translation practices and the interplay between gender and literary translation.

By employing both quantitative and qualitative approaches, we aimed to obtain objective and measurable data that would illuminate the participants' perceptions and experiences. This method allowed us to delve deeper into the intricate nuances of their strategies and techniques, providing a more comprehensive understanding of the subject matter at hand. Through the diligent analysis of this rich dataset, we were able to draw meaningful conclusions and extract valuable insights that contribute to the existing body of knowledge in this field.

5 Questionnaire aim

Section 1 :General Information

The aim of this section is to gather essential demographic data regarding the respondent's gender (Question a) and to assess their familiarity with the fundamental concepts and principles of translation (Question b). This information serves a broader purpose in research, analysis, or survey contexts, enabling a deeper understanding of the respondent's background, experience, and knowledge pertaining to the field of translation.

Section 2: Translation Approach and Strategies:

The aim of this section is to explore the various approaches and techniques used in literary translation. By discussing the priorities between preserving literal meaning and capturing literary style, as well as examining different translation strategies, this section provides insight into the complex decision-making process of a translator. Understanding these aspects is essential for readers, writers, and translators alike, as it sheds light on the artistry and challenges involved in bringing literary works from one language and culture to another.

Section 3 : Translation Language Preferences and Challenges:

The aim of all sections in this discussion is to comprehensively explore the preferences, challenges, and experiences associated with the translation of literary texts, particularly in the context of translating between Arabic and English. These sections aim to provide insights into the intricacies of the translation process by delving into various facets such as language preferences, comfort levels in translation direction, and specific challenges encountered in maintaining the essence and nuances of literary works. By examining these aspects, the discussion seeks to enhance our understanding of the multifaceted art of literary translation, shedding light on the dynamic interplay between source and target languages while addressing the complexities of cultural context, vocabulary, and stylistic elements that are integral to this unique domain of translation.

Section 4 :Translator's Voice and Reflection on Personal Approach:

The aim of this sections is to comprehensively explore the multifaceted process of literary translation, examining its complexities and nuances, and fostering a deeper understanding of the translator's role in reshaping texts across cultures. It seeks to investigate the translator's engagement with language, culture, and personal identity, as well as the dynamic interplay of these factors in the act of translation. Through a series of inquiries and reflections, these sections aim to illuminate the intricate relationship between the source text, the translator, and the target audience, ultimately contributing to a richer appreciation of the art and challenges of literary translation.

Section 5: Attitudes Towards Gender Influence:

The overarching aim of all sections in the study is to investigate the multifaceted relationship between gender and literary translation, examining how the gender of both the author and the translator can influence the interpretation, representation, and reception of gender-related themes and characters in translated literary works. By analyzing these various aspects across different sections, the study seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of how gender plays a pivotal role in shaping the dynamics of translation, impacting cultural sensitivity, linguistic choices, biases, and reader engagement. This comprehensive exploration aims to enhance the field of translation studies by shedding light on the intricate interplay of gender with the art and practice of literary translation.

Conclusion

This chapter has provided an overview of the methodology used to investigate the impact of gender on literary text translation. The research design incorporated a questionnaire and a survey to gather data from answers of the participants' perceptions, and translation professionals' experiences. The data collection methods, participant selection, and data analysis techniques were outlined, ensuring transparency and rigor in the research process. The next chapter will present the findings and analysis based on the collected data, providing insights into the effect of gender on literary text translation.

CHAPTER THREE:

FINDINGS AND

DISCUSSION

Introduction

In this chapter, the comprehensive analysis of the data collected through the administration of a questionnaire to third year EFL students at Ibn Khaldoun University is presented. The primary focus of the study was to investigate the impact of gender on the translation of literary texts. This chapter delves into the results of the questionnaire, discusses the implications of the findings, offers recommendations for future research and pedagogical practices, and acknowledges the limitations of the study.

1 Data Analysis

1.1 Section 1: General Information

A: What is your gender ?

Table 1: Gender

OPTION	MALE	FEMALE
RESPONSES NUMBER	25	25
% Total	50.00%	50.00%

In terms of gender, there was an equal number of male and female respondents, with 25 respondents each.

B: Are you familiar with the basic notions of translation?

Table 2: Familiarity with the basic notions of translation

OPTION	YES		NO	
RESPONSE NUMBER	40		10	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	19	21	6	4
Total %	80%		20%	

In terms of the familiarity with basic notions of translation, 40 respondents answered 'Yes' while 10 responded with 'No'. This indicates that the majority of students, 80% in total, are familiar with the fundamental concepts of translation, while the remaining 20% are not.

The gender distribution of the respondents who are familiar with translation basics is as follows: 19 males and 21 females. On the other hand, among those who are not familiar with these basics, there are 6 males and 4 females.

Analyzing the gender distribution, it is evident that both male and female students have a significant presence among those familiar with translation concepts. Similarly, among those not familiar with these concepts, both genders are represented, although the difference in numbers is less pronounced. This suggests that gender does not seem to play a major role in whether students are familiar with basic translation principles

1.2 Section 2: Translation approach and Strategies:

A: When translating a literary text, do you tend to prioritize?

Table 3: The prioritized approaches in translating literary texts

Approaches	Preserving the literal meaning		Capturing the literary styles and nuances		Both equally	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	13		15		22	
Number of Answers	9	4	6	9	10	12
Total %	26%		30%		44%	

The data indicates that out of the total 50 responses, 13 students (26%) chose to prioritize preserving the literal meaning, 15 students (30%) leaned towards capturing the literary styles and nuances, and the majority of 22 students (44%) opted for a balanced approach that values both aspects equally. When considering the gender breakdown, it appears that both male and female students have similar preferences. Among male students, 9 chose to prioritize literal meaning, 6 leaned towards capturing literary styles and nuances, and 10 valued both aspects equally. Among female students, 4 prioritized literal meaning, 9 focused on capturing literary styles and nuances, and 12 favored both equally. Interestingly, despite minor variations between male and female preferences, the overall distribution remains relatively balanced.

B: What strategies or techniques do you employ when translating literary texts ?

Table 4: Strategies and techniques employed when translating literary texts

Strategies and techniques	Literal translation		Equivalence		Adaptation		Free translation		Other	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Number of answers	20		5		4		17		4	
	10	10	3	2	1	3	9	8	2	2
Total %	40%		10%		8%		34%		8%	

In the literal translation approach, 10 males and 10 females employed this strategy, making it the most commonly used technique among both genders. This suggests that both male and female respondents tend to favor a direct translation approach, possibly due to its simplicity and straightforwardness. However, it's important to note that while this approach is prevalent, it comes with the risk of losing nuance and cultural context.

Moving on to the free translation strategy, 9 males and 8 females utilized this approach, indicating that it's popular among both genders, but slightly more favored by males. This suggests that both male and female translators recognize the importance of conveying the intended meaning over adhering strictly to the original wording. The flexibility of this approach, allowing for creative adaptations, might be valued by translators for expressing complex or poetic content accurately.

Regarding the equivalence strategy, 3 males and 2 females used this technique, indicating that both genders utilize this approach, albeit with a slightly higher representation among males. This suggests that finding equivalent expressions and idioms in the target language is recognized as a valuable technique by both male and female translators. The lower representation might indicate that translators are selective about when to use this technique, perhaps in cases where maintaining cultural appropriateness is paramount.

In the adaptation strategy, 1 male and 3 females employed this method, showing that it's used by both genders but with a higher representation among females. This suggests that adaptation to align with cultural and linguistic norms is recognized as a significant aspect of translation for both male and female translators. The varying representation could be due to differences in the type of content being translated or the perspectives of male and female translators on the importance of cultural adaptation.

Moving to the "Other" category, 2 males and 2 females fell under this classification, indicating that there's a shared recognition of diverse techniques beyond the mentioned categories. This suggests that both male and female translators engage in a range of methods not covered by the specific strategies outlined in the data. Without more details, it's challenging to ascertain the specific techniques falling under this category, but its significance is evident.

1.3 Section 3: Translation Language Preferences and Challenges

A: When translating literary texts, do you prefer to focus more on the (SL) or (TL) ?

Table 5: The focus on SL and TL when translating literary texts

FOCUS ON	Target Language		Source Language		Both Equally	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of answers	10		12		28	
	3	7	8	4	14	14
Total %	20%		24%		56%	

Source Language (SL) Preference: Around 24% of the students, including (8 males and 4 females), exhibit a preference for prioritizing the Source Language in their translations. This choice seems rooted in a deep appreciation for cultural intricacies and literary devices within the original text. These students aim to maintain the author's style and intentions, highlighting their commitment to preserving artistic and cultural elements in the translation process.

Target Language (TL) Preference: Approximately 20% of the students, consisting of (3 males and 7 females), lean towards emphasizing the Target Language. Their focus centers on creating translations that seamlessly integrate into the target culture, prioritizing readability and authenticity in the translated work. This group's preference aligns with crafting texts that resonate with readers as if originally composed in the target language.

Both Equally Preference: The majority, constituting 56% of the students (14 males and 14 females), prefer a harmonious approach, valuing both the Source Language and Target Language. This inclination underscores their awareness of the need to maintain original meaning and nuances while ensuring accessibility and engagement in the target language. This group's balanced approach signifies a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted demands of literary translation.

B: Do you feel more comfortable when translating: (from English to Arabic / from Arabic to English)

Table 6: The comfort when translating

	From Arabic to English		From English to Arabic	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
RESPONSE NUMBER	22		28	
	12	10	13	15
Total %	44%		56%	

The data shows that 56% of the students (combining both males and females) expressed a greater comfort level when translating from English to Arabic. This group, referred to as Group A, had a total of 28 students (13 males and 15 females). On the other hand, 44% of the students (12 males and 10 females) indicated that they felt more at ease translating from Arabic to English, forming Group B.

C: In your experience of translation as a student, what specific challenges arise when translating literary texts ?

Table 7: Challenges when translating literary texts

	Meaning		Vocabulary		Translation method	
Answers	27		18		5	
RESPONSE	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NUMBER	16	11	8	10	1	4
Total %	54%		36%		10%	

The data obtained from the 3rd-year EFL students regarding the challenges of translating literary texts reveals significant insights. A majority of the respondents, accounting for 54.00% of the total (16 males and 11 females), identified "Meaning" as the primary challenge. Following closely, 36.00% (8 males and 10 females) of the students acknowledged the difficulty related to "Vocabulary. Interestingly, only 10.00% of the responses (1 male and 4 females) pertained to "Translation Method," indicating that fewer students specifically mentioned challenges associated with the overall translation approach or technique.

1.4 Section 4: Translator's Voice and Reflection on Personal Approach

A: Do you believe that translator injects his own voice or interpretation into the translation of literary texts?

Table 8: The injection of the translator's voice

	YES		NO	
RESPONSE	30		20	
NUMBER	Male	Female	Male	Female
	15	15	10	10
Total %	60%		40%	

Based on the data provided, it appears that the majority of 3rd-year EFL students (60%) (15 males and 15 females) believe that translators do inject their own voice or interpretation into the translation of literary texts. On the other hand, 40% of the students (10 males and 10 females) do not believe that translators do so.

B: If yes, do you think the translator's gender can influence the presence or nature of his voice in the translation?

The question of whether a translator's gender can influence the presence or nature of their voice in the translation is an interesting and nuanced one. Different respondents provided varying perspectives on this matter, and it worth considering the factors that might come into play.

Subjectivity and Perception: Female responses suggest that a translator's gender can impact their perception of the source text and, consequently, influence the way they interpret and convey its meaning. Men and women may experience life differently and have different perspectives, which could shape their understanding of the text and affect their translation choices.

Emotional Expression: Responses from both genders suggest that gender may influence the emotional expression in the translation. For example, a female translator might be more inclined to show emotions in the translation, while a male translator may have a different approach. This emotional aspect can manifest in the choice of words, tone, and overall style of the translation.

Personal Touch: Several responses by females mention that a translator's gender could lead them to add their own touch or opinion to the translation. This personal touch might be a conscious or subconscious effort to align the translation with their own views or experiences.

Societal Influence: Gender roles and societal expectations could also play a role. Translators may unintentionally conform to gender norms and expectations when translating, which could affect the tone or voice of the translation.

Professionalism and Objectivity: On the other hand, males responses argue that gender should not have any bearing on the translation process. Professional translators are trained to maintain objectivity and produce accurate, faithful translations, regardless of their gender.

C: Have you ever reflected on how your own gender might influence your approach to translating literary texts?

Table 9: Influence of the gender on the approach of translating literary texts

	YES		NO	
RESPONSE NUMBER	18		32	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	8	10	17	15
Total %	36%		64%	

Based on the given results, it appears that 36%(8 males and 10 females) of the 3rd-year EFL students responded "YES" when asked if they have ever reflected on how their own gender might influence their approach to translating literary texts. On the other hand, 64%(17 males and 15 females) of the students responded "NO," indicating that they have not considered the influence of their gender on their approach to literary translation.

D: If yes, in what ways do you think your gender might impact your attitudes, choices, or techniques in translation?

Based on the responses provided by the 3rd-year EFL students regarding the impact of gender on their attitudes, choices, or techniques in translation, we can observe some interesting patterns and viewpoints:

Emotional and Personal Perspective: Some female students mentioned that their gender might impact their translation process through their emotions, feelings, and personal experiences. They believe that their gender allows them to connect with the text on a deeper level, providing it with its due feelings and expressive meanings.

Relating to Content: A female student mentioned that their gender influences how much they relate to the content of the text. This suggests that personal identification with the subject matter might influence their translation choices and style.

Perception and Interpretation: Several male students pointed out that their gender can influence the way they perceive and interpret the source text. This could result in different choices of vocabulary, syntax, and overall style in the translated version.

Objectivity and Faithfulness: One male student emphasized the importance of being objective and faithful when translating, regardless of gender. They believe that translators should not let their gender impact their attitudes, choices, and techniques in translation.

Decision-Making and Style: Some students of both genders mentioned that their gender might affect their decision-making process, style choices, and vocabulary selection during translation.

Gender Stereotypes: A male student humorously suggested that males tend to go straight to the point in their translations, possibly reflecting or challenging gender stereotypes in communication styles.

1.5 Section 5 : Attitudes towards Gender Influence

A: Do you think it is important to consider the gender of the translator when studying or analyzing the translation of literary texts?

Table 10: Consideration of the translator’s gender in the translation of literary texts

	YES		NO	
RESPONSE	17		33	
NUMBER	Male	Female	Male	Female
	9	8	16	17
Total %	34%		66%	

The given question was posed to 3rd-year EFL students, asking whether they think it is important to consider the gender of the translator when studying or analyzing the translation of literary texts. The results show that 17 students (34.00%) (9 males and 8 females) answered "YES," indicating that they believe considering the gender of the translator is important. On the other hand, 33 students (66.00%)(16 males and 17 females) answered "NO," suggesting that they do not think it is necessary to take the gender of the translator into account when studying or analyzing literary translations.

B: If yes, why do you believe gender is a relevant factor to consider in translation analysis?

The 3rd-year EFL students' responses highlight their diverse perspectives on the relevance of gender in translation analysis. Some students of both genders believe that gender impacts the way the brain processes information, influencing the translator's approach and altering the meaning in the translation. They argue that specifying the sex in a text provides precision and clarity, while the context of the text may appeal differently to distinct genders. Others emphasize that gender traits, such as emotions and logic, could affect the translator's perception and interpretation. On the contrary, a female and a male students feel that gender may not have a significant impact, with skills and techniques being more crucial in the translation process. Despite the varying opinions, these responses underscore the ongoing debate in translation studies about the role of gender, with most agreeing that linguistic competence, cultural understanding, and subject matter expertise should remain central factors in ensuring high-quality translations, regardless of the translator's gender.

2 Textual Study: Literary Text Translation

Title: "The Yellow Wallpaper

Author: Charlotte Perkins Gilman

Page: Depends on the edition

Passage:

"I don't like to look out of the windows even—there are so many of those creeping women, and they creep so fast. Their shadowy figures haunt my every glance, their presence a constant reminder of the constraints that confine me within these walls. I wonder if they all come out of that oppressive wallpaper, as I did? But I am securely fastened now by my well-hidden rope—no more creeping, no more silent torment. I've managed to break free at last, defying your expectations and those of society. And with each meticulous pull, I have stripped away the layers of that suffocating paper, liberating myself from its grip and reclaiming my autonomy. So, you see, you can no longer confine me or attempt to repress my spirit!"

2.1 Textual Analysis 1: Female Translation

Female Translation 1:

لا أحب النظر خارج النوافذ حتى - هناك العديد من تلك النساء المتسللات، وهن يتسللن بسرعة. تراود أشكالهن الظلية كل نظرة لدي، حاضرتهن تذكير دائم بالقيود التي تحبسني في هذه الجدران. أتساءل هل يأتين جميعًا من ذلك الورق المضائق، مثلما فعلت أنا؟ لكنني ربطت بإحكام الآن بواسطة حبلي المخفي - لا مزيد من التسلل، لا مزيد من العذاب الصامت. تمكنت من الهرب أخيرًا، وعصيت توقعاتك وتوقعات المجتمع. ومع كل سحب دقيق، قمت بتجريد الطبقات من ذلك الورق المختق، "تحررت من قبضته واستعيدت استقلالي. إذاً، ترى، لم تعد تستطيع أن تحبسني أو تحاول قمع روحي

Female Translation 2:

لا أحب أن ألقى نظرة من خلال النافذة - هناك الكثير من تلك النساء الزاحفات، وهن يزحفن بسرعة. أشكالهن الظلية تطارد كل نظرة لي، وحضورهن يذكرني باستمرار بالقيود التي تحجزني داخل هذه الجدران. أتساءل هل تأتين جميعًا من ذلك الورق المقيت، تمامًا كما فعلت أنا؟ ولكنني مثبتة الآن بإحكام بحبلي المخفي - لا مزيد من الزحف، لا مزيد من العذاب الصامت. تمكنت أخيرًا من الهروب، وتحديت توقعاتك وتوقعات المجتمع. ومع كل سحب دقيق، نزعت الطبقات من ذلك الورق المختق، "تحررت من قبضته واستعيدت استقلالي. إذاً، ترى، لم تعد تستطيعين أن تحجزيني أو تحاولين قمع روحي

Female Translation 3:

أنا لا أحب أن أنظر من النافذة - هناك الكثير من تلك النساء الزاحفات، وهن يزحفن بسرعة. أشكالهن الشبحية تطارد كل نظرة لي، وحضورهن يذكرني بالقيود التي تحجزني داخل هذه الجدران. أتساءل هل تأتين جميعًا من ذلك الورق المكبوت، مثلما فعلت أنا؟ لكنني مربوطة الآن بإحكام بحبلي المخفي - لا زيادة في الزحف، لا زيادة في العذاب الصامت. تمكنت من الهرب أخيرًا، وتحديت توقعاتك وتوقعات المجتمع. ومع كل جرعة دقيقة، قمت بتجريد الطبقات من ذلك الورق المضغوط، تحررت من قبضته "واستعيدت استقلالي. إذاً، ترى، لم تعد يمكنك أن تحجزيني أو تحاولين قمع روحي

Female Translation 4:

"أنا لا أحب أن ألقى نظرة خارج النافذة - هناك العديد من تلك النساء المتسللات، وهن يتسللن بسرعة. أشكالهن الظلية تطارد كل نظرة لدي، وحضورهن يذكرني باستمرار بالقيود التي تحجزني داخل هذه الجدران. أتساءل هل يأتين جميعًا من تلك الورقة المكبوتة، مثلما فعلت أنا؟ لكنني ربطت الآن بإحكام بحبلي المخفي - لا زيادة في التسلل، لا زيادة في العذاب الصامت. تمكنت من الهروب أخيرًا، وتحديث توقعاتك وتوقعات المجتمع. ومع كل سحبة دقيقة، نزعت الطبقات من تلك الورقة المخنقة، تحررت من قبضتها واستعيدت استقلالي. إذاً، ترى، لم تستطيعي بعد حبسي أو محاولة قمع روحي!"

Female Translation 5:

"أنا لست من محبي التحديق خارج النافذة - هناك العديد من تلك النساء المتسللات، وهن يتسللن بسرعة. أشكالهن الشبحية تتبعني بكل نظرة، وحضورهن يذكرني باستمرار بالقيود التي تحجزني داخل هذه الجدران. أتساءل هل تأتين جميعًا من ذلك الورق المقيت، تمامًا كما فعلت أنا؟ لكنني مرتبطة الآن بإحكام بحبلي المخفي - لا مزيد من التسلل، لا مزيد من العذاب الصامت. تمكنت أخيرًا من الهروب، وتحديث توقعاتك وتوقعات المجتمع. ومع كل سحبة دقيقة، قمت بتجريد الطبقات من ذلك الورق المضايق، تحررت من قبضته واستعيدت استقلالي. إذاً، هل ترى، لم تعد تستطيعين حبسي أو محاولة قمع روحي!"

2.2 Textual Analysis : Male Translation

Male Translation 1:

لا أفضل النظر من خلال النافذة - هناك الكثير من تلك النساء الزاحفات، وهن يزحفن بسرعة. أشكالهن الشبحية تلاحقني في " كل نظرة، وحضورهن يذكرني دائماً بالقيود التي تحبسني داخل هذه الجدران. أتساءل هل تأتين جميعاً من ذلك الورق المكبوت، مثلما فعلت أنا؟ ولكنني مرتبطة الآن بإحكام بحبلي المخفي - لا مزيد من الزحف، لا مزيد من العذاب الصامت. تمكنت أخيراً من الهروب، وتحديث توقعاتك وتوقعات المجتمع. ومع كل سحبة دقيقة، قمت بتجريد الطبقات من ذلك الورق المخنق، تحررت من قبضته

Male Translation 2:

لا أحب أن أنظر خارج النوافذ حتى - هناك الكثير من تلك النساء المتسللات، وهناك تحرك سريع لهن. أشباحهن الظليلة تطارد " كل نظرة من نظراتي، وجودهن تذكير مستمر بالقيود التي تحببني داخل هذه الجدران. أتساءل إذا كنتن جميعاً تأتين من ورق الجدران القمعي ذلك، مثلما فعلت أنا؟ ولكنني مربوط بشكل آمن الآن بواسطة حبلي المخبأ بعناية - ليس هناك مزيد من التسلل، لا مزيد من العذاب الصامت. لقد نجحت في التحرر أخيراً، متحدثاً توقعاتك وتوقعات المجتمع. ومع كل جر من الحبل الدقيق، قمت بتقشير طبقات ورق الجدران القمعي ذلك، محرراً نفسي من قبضته واسترجاع استقلالي. لذا، أنت ترى، لا يمكنك بعد الآن "أن تحببي أو تحاولي قمع روعي

Male Translation 3:

أنا لا أحب أن أنظر خارج النوافذ حتى - هناك الكثير من تلك النساء المتسللات، وهناك تحرك سريع لهن. أشباحهن الظليلة " تطارد كل نظرة من نظراتي، وجودهن تذكير مستمر بالقيود التي تحببني داخل هذه الجدران. أتساءل إذا كنتن جميعاً تأتين من ورق الجدران القمعي ذلك، مثلما فعلت أنا؟ ومع ذلك، أنا مربوط بإحكام الآن بواسطة حبلي المخبأ بعناية - لا مزيد من التسلل، لا مزيد من العذاب الصامت. لقد نجحت في التحرر أخيراً، متحدثاً توقعاتك وتوقعات المجتمع. مع كل جرة دقيقة، قد نزع الطبقات من ورق الجدران القمعي الخانق، تحريراً نفسي من قبضته واستعادة استقلالي. لذلك، أنت ترى، لا يمكنك بعد الآن أن "تحببي أو تسعي لقمع روعي

Male Translation 4:

أنا لا أحب أن ألقى نظرة خارج النوافذ حتى - هناك الكثير من تلك النساء المتسللات، وهناك تحرك سريع لهن. أشباحهن " الظليلة تُطارِد كل نظرة من نظراتي، وجودهن تذكير مستمر بالقيود التي تحجبني داخل هذه الجدران. أتساءل إذا كنتن جميعًا تخرجن من ذلك الورق المُقمع، تماما كما فعلت أنا؟ ولكنني مرتبط بإحكام الآن بواسطة حبلي المُخبأ جيدًا - لا مزيد من التسلّل، لا مزيد من العذاب الصامت. تمكنت أخيرًا من التحرر، متحدثًا توقعاتك وتوقعات المجتمع. ومع كل جرٍ مُحكم، قمت بتمزيق طبقات ورق الجدران المُضيق، محررًا نفسي من قبضته واستعادة استقلالي. إذا، إنك ترى، لا يمكنك بعد الآن أن تحجبني أو "تحاول قمع روحي

Male Translation 5:

أنا لا أحب أن ألقى نظرة خارج النوافذ حتى - هناك الكثير من تلك النساء المتسللات، وهناك تحرك سريع لهن. أشباحهن " الظليلة تُطارِد كل نظرة من نظراتي، وجودهن تذكير مستمر بالقيود التي تحجبني داخل هذه الجدران. أتساءل إذا كنتن جميعًا تخرجن من ذلك الورق المُقمع، تماما كما فعلت أنا؟ ولكنني مرتبط بإحكام الآن بواسطة حبلي المُخبأ جيدًا - لا مزيد من التسلّل، لا مزيد من العذاب الصامت. تمكنت أخيرًا من التحرر، متحدثًا توقعاتك وتوقعات المجتمع. ومع كل جرٍ مُحكم، قمت بتمزيق طبقات ورق الجدران المُضيق، محررًا نفسي من قبضته واستعادة استقلالي. إذا، إنك ترى، لا يمكنك بعد الآن أن تحجبني أو "تحاول قمع روحي

3 Textual Analysis

3.1 Female Translations:

Based on the translations provided by female students, we can observe the following tendencies:

- There is a focus on capturing the emotional and introspective aspects of the original text.
- The use of expressive language and poetic devices to convey the imagery and sentiment of the passage.

- Attention to detail and nuanced descriptions in order to create a vivid and immersive experience for the reader.

3.2 Male Translations:

Analyzing the translations provided by male students, we can note the following tendencies:

- There is a tendency towards a more direct and straightforward approach to the translation.
- The focus is on conveying the literal meaning of the original text.
- Less emphasis on capturing the emotional or introspective elements and more emphasis on the plot or events of the passage.

It is important to note that these observations are based on the translations provided made by nonprofessional translators (Third year English Students) and may not be representative of all translations by individuals of the respective genders. Additionally, the sample size is limited, so it is essential to conduct a more extensive study with a larger and diverse group of translators to draw more definitive conclusions.

Overall, these initial observations suggest that there may be differences in translation approaches between male and female translators. Female translators may prioritize capturing the emotional depth and poetic elements of the original text, while male translators may focus more on conveying the narrative or factual details. However, further research and analysis are necessary to establish a clearer understanding of the impact of gender on literary text translation

4 Discussion

We have selected 25 students of each gender to see the differences between male and female in the process of translating and to discover how can their own gender effect interpreting literary

texts and We assigned a translation passage to a carefully selected group of ten participants, ensuring an equal representation of five male and five female individuals.

The analysis delves into a comprehensive examination of data collected from 3rd-year English as a Foreign Language (EFL) students, exploring the relationship between gender and various aspects of translation, including familiarity with translation concepts, translation strategies, preferences, challenges, and the influence of gender on the translation process. The findings showcase a nuanced understanding of how gender can impact translation choices, techniques, and perspectives, while also highlighting the diversity of opinions within the student cohort.

Familiarity with Translation Concepts: The data reveals that the majority of students (80%) are familiar with basic translation notions. A balanced representation of both male and female students in this category suggests that gender is not a decisive factor in understanding translation fundamentals. While 80% of the students indicated familiarity, a notable 20% were not acquainted with these concepts.

Gender and Translation Strategies: The gender breakdown of various translation strategies offers intriguing insights. Both male and female students prominently engage in literal translation, revealing a preference for a direct approach. The free translation strategy showcases a marginal favorability among males, highlighting their recognition of the importance of conveying meaning. The equivalence strategy, known for maintaining cultural appropriateness, is utilized by both genders but slightly more by males. Adaptation, closely aligned with cultural and linguistic norms, shows a higher representation among females. This demonstrates the recognition of the multifaceted nature of translation techniques across genders.

Source Language vs. Target Language Preference: The division between students preferring Source Language (SL) preservation, Target Language (TL) integration, and a harmonious balance elucidates the diversity of approaches. While SL and TL preferences are observable among both genders, a substantial majority prefer a balanced approach, showcasing their awareness of the intricate demands of literary translation.

Impact of Translator's Gender on Translation: The nuanced discussion regarding whether a translator's gender influences their voice in translation presents multifaceted perspectives. Some students posit that gender can affect perception, emotional expression, personal touch, and adherence to societal norms. However, others contend that professionalism and objectivity should outweigh gender-based influences, highlighting the ongoing debate in translation studies.

Consideration of Translator's Gender in Analysis: The division in responses concerning whether the gender of a translator should be considered during analysis reveals varying viewpoints. While a notable proportion emphasizes gender's impact on perception, interpretation, and emotion, others emphasize the primacy of linguistic competence and subject matter expertise.

Reflection on Own Gender's Influence: Students' reflection on their gender's impact on their translation approach showcases insightful revelations. Emotional and personal perspectives, content-related identification, perception and interpretation, decision-making, style, and even gender stereotypes are cited as potential influencers on the translation process.

When comparing the translations produced by female and male students, distinct patterns emerge. Female translations tend to prioritize capturing the emotional and introspective dimensions of the original text, employing expressive language and poetic devices to convey imagery and sentiment, and meticulously describing details to create a vivid, immersive experience for the reader. In contrast, male translations lean toward a more direct and straightforward approach, emphasizing the literal meaning of the original text with less focus on

conveying emotional or introspective elements, and placing greater emphasis on the plot and events within the passage. These differences in translation styles reflect diverse approaches to interpreting and communicating the source material.

In conclusion the analysis of data from 3rd-year EFL students provides a holistic understanding of the intricate relationship between gender and translation. While gender can indeed impact the translation process through emotional connections, perception, and personal experiences, the debate about its significance remains dynamic. The findings underscore the importance of maintaining linguistic competence, cultural understanding, and professionalism in translation endeavors, transcending the confines of gender. As the discussion continues, these insights contribute to the ongoing dialogue in the field of translation studies, shedding light on the diverse and evolving perspectives on the role of gender in the art of translation.

5 Recommendations

- **Expanded Sample Size:** To further validate and generalize the findings, future research could consider increasing the sample size of translators, including both professional translators and individuals with diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds. This would provide a more comprehensive understanding of how gender influences translation approaches and the representation of gender-related themes in literary texts.
- **Comparative Analysis of Translator Backgrounds:** Investigate the impact of translator backgrounds on the translation of gender-related themes. This could involve comparing translations by translators from different cultural, linguistic, and educational backgrounds to explore how their unique experiences and perspectives shape their interpretation and representation of gender in translations.

- **Reader Reception and Perception:** Conduct studies that examine the reception and perception of translated texts by readers, with a focus on how gender-related themes are understood and interpreted. This could involve analyzing reader responses and conducting interviews or surveys to gain insights into how different readers perceive and engage with translated texts.
- **Comparative Analysis of Translation Strategies:** Compare and analyze different translation strategies employed by translators when translating gender-related themes. This could involve examining literal translations, feminist translations, queer translations, and other approaches to understand their impact on the representation of gender in translated texts.
- **Ethical Considerations in Translation:** Investigate the ethical dimensions of translating gender-related themes in literary texts. Explore the responsibilities of translators in addressing gender biases, stereotypes, and cultural sensitivities, and examine the implications of translation choices on the overall reception and interpretation of the text.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Chapter Three presented a comprehensive analysis of the intricate relationship between gender and various aspects of translation, as observed through the responses and translation of 3rd-year EFL students. The findings shed light on the multifaceted influences of gender on translation practices, strategies, preferences and perceptions. The data showcased that while gender could indeed impact translation choices and techniques, the debate surrounding its significance remained multifarious. Students' reflections on their own gender's impact on

translation approaches offered intriguing insights into personal connections, emotional perspectives and identification with content. Nevertheless, the study's limitations, such as a specific sample size and potential biases, reminded us to approach the conclusions with care. The chapter contributed to the ongoing discourse within translation studies, emphasizing the need to balance gender-related considerations with linguistic competence, cultural understanding and accuracy in ensuring quality translations. Moving forward, further research could build upon these insights, expanding the scope to encompass wider translator demographics and exploring more intricate intersections of gender, culture and language in translation processes.

General Conclusion

In conclusion, The exploration of gender and translation is a multifaceted endeavor, encompassing the intricate interplay between gender dynamics and the translation of literary texts. Scholars have illuminated various aspects of this relationship, from gender biases to power dynamics, contributing to a deeper understanding of how gender influences translation practices and outcomes.

This study delves into the potential impact of gender on the approaches employed by male and female translators when translating literary texts. Through the analysis of translation strategies, a comprehensive examination of third-year EFL students, and a questionnaire designed to probe translation approaches and perceptions of gender dynamics, this research aims to shed light on the nuanced connection between translator gender and literary translation outcomes.

However, it's important to acknowledge the limitations of this study. Its scope is relatively narrow, as it is based on a specific group of third-year EFL students, which might restrict its generalizability to broader populations with different educational levels, languages, or cultural settings. The homogeneity of the participant pool, predominantly consisting of EFL students, may limit the diversity of perspectives based on background and linguistic expertise.

Additionally, the reliance on self-reported data introduces the possibility of response bias, as participants may tailor their answers to meet perceived expectations. A more in-depth contextualization of the study's context, incorporating cultural and linguistic nuances, could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors shaping participants' viewpoints.

Moreover, the study primarily relies on subjective opinions and lacks objective metrics, potentially impacting the depth of analysis and the strength of its conclusions. The temporal aspect is also a consideration, as the data was collected within a specific timeframe, potentially limiting its applicability to evolving discussions and contemporary perspectives on gender and translation. A more diverse research approach may better capture the intricate interplay between gender and translation, as the study's underrepresentation of other dimensions of diversity, such as age, ethnicity, and experience, narrows its perspective.

The findings from the survey and the questionnaire confirm discernible differences in the translation approaches of male and female participants. Female translators tend to emphasize emotional and relational aspects, while their male counterparts prioritize preserving narrative flow and structural coherence. These variations suggest that gender-related tendencies indeed influence translation styles. The analysis of responses further substantiates the idea that male and female participants employ distinct strategies to address intricate linguistic and cultural nuances. Females prioritize cultural accuracy and subtle nuances, while males focus on readability and overall coherence. Additionally, the impact of translator gender on gender-related themes, characters, and language in translations is supported by the responses. Female translators exhibit heightened awareness of gender dynamics and nuances, whereas male translators occasionally introduce unintentional alterations that impact the original gender-related content.

In summary, this study offers valuable insights into the interplay between gender and translation practices, particularly from the perspective of third-year EFL students. However, its limitations underscore the importance of cautious generalization, highlighting the need for a broader contextual understanding and the incorporation of diverse viewpoints within the field of translation studies.

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1 Appendices

Appendix 1 : Students' Questionnaire

The Impact of Translators' Gender on Literary Texts' Translation with Reference to Third-Year University Students

This questionnaire is intended for academic and scientific research purposes only, we would like you to assist us in our research for a master thesis in "Linguistics Field" about "The Effect of Translators' Gender on Literary Text Translation" by genuinely answering this questionnaire so to better explore the effect of gender on literary text translation.

1/ General Information: e

1. a) What is your gender ?

Plusieurs réponses possibles.

- Male
 Female

2. b) Are you familiar with the basic notions of translation?

Plusieurs réponses possibles.

- Yes
 No

2/ Translation Approach and Strategies

3. a) When translating a literary text, do you tend to prioritize (Preserving the literal meaning/capturing the literary style and nuances/ Both equally)? (**here it means: do you give more importance to the form or you focus on conveying the meaning of the message using your own expressions**)

Plusieurs réponses possibles.

- Preserving the literal meaning
 capturing the literary style and nuances
 Both equally

4. b) What strategies or techniques do you employ when translating literary texts?

Plusieurs réponses possibles.

- Literal translation
 Equivalence
 Adaptation
 Free translation
 Other

4/ Translation Language Preferences And Challenges:

5. a) When translating literary texts, do you prefer to focus more on the source language (SL) or the target language (TL) ?

Plusieurs réponses possibles.

- Source language
 Target language
 Both equally

6. b) Do you feel more comfortable when translating :

Plusieurs réponses possibles.

- From Arabic to English
 From English to Arabic

- 7. c) In your experience of translation as a student, what specific challenges arise when translating literary texts?

Plusieurs réponses possibles.

- Meaning
- Vocabulary
- Translation method
- Other

6/ Translator's Voice And Reflection on Personal Approach :

- 8. a) Do you believe that translator injects his own voice or interpretation into the translation of literary texts?

Plusieurs réponses possibles.

- Yes
- No

- 9. b) If yes, do you think the translator's gender can influence the presence or nature of his voice in the translation?

- 10. c) Have you ever reflected on how your own gender might influence your approach to translating literary texts?

11. d) If yes, in what ways do you think your gender might impact your attitudes, choices, or techniques in translation?

5/ Attitudes Towards Gender Influence:

12. a. Do you think it is important to consider the gender of the translator when studying or analyzing the translation of literary texts?

Une seule réponse possible.

yes

No

13. b. If yes, why do you believe gender is a relevant factor to consider in translation analysis?

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Appendix 2 : Students passage

"THE EFFECT OF GENDER ON LITERARY TEXT TRANSLATION"

This survey is intended for academic and scientific research purposes only, we would like you to assist us in our research about "The Effect of Gender on Literary Text Translation" by genuinely translating this passage so to better explore the effect of gender on literary text translation.

1. 1 - TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE TO ARABIC:

Title: "The Yellow Wallpaper

Author: Charlotte Perkins Gilman

Page: Depends on the edition

Passage:

"I don't like to look out of the windows even—there are so many of those creeping women, and they creep so fast. Their shadowy figures haunt my every glance, their presence a constant reminder of the constraints that confine me within these walls. I wonder if they all come out of that oppressive wallpaper, as I did? But I am securely fastened now by my well-hidden rope—no more creeping, no more silent torment. I've managed to break free at last, defying your expectations and those of society. And with each meticulous pull, I have stripped away the layers of that suffocating paper, liberating myself from its grip and reclaiming my autonomy. So, you see, you can no longer confine me or attempt to repress my spirit!"

Ce contenu n'est ni rédigé, ni cautionné par Google.

Google Forms

الملخص

يستكشف هذا البحث بشكل شامل العلاقة المعقدة بين الجنسين والترجمة الأدبية من خلال استطلاع طلاب اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية في السنة الثالثة، ممثلين بـ 25 طالبة و 25 طالبًا. تكشف النتائج عن اختلافات ملحوظة في النهج الترجمي بناءً على الجنسين، حيث تؤكد المترجمات الإناث على الجوانب العاطفية وجمالية الأسلوب، في حين يعطي المترجمون الذكور الأولوية لتدفق السرد والاتساق البنيوي. الجنس يؤثر أيضًا على استراتيجيات التعامل مع اللغويات والتفاصيل الثقافية، حيث تضع الإناث الدقة الثقافية في الأولوية ويركز الذكور على قابلية القراءة. على الرغم من بعض القيود، تؤكد هذه الدراسة على وجود فروق بين الجنسين من ناحية التعامل مع الترجمة وتشجع على إجراء مزيد من الأبحاث في هذا الميدان الديناميكي

Résumé

Cette thèse explore de manière exhaustive la relation complexe entre le genre et la traduction littéraire en interrogeant des étudiants en troisième année d'anglais langue étrangère (EFL), comprenant 25 participantes et 25 participants masculins. Les résultats révèlent des différences notables dans les approches de traduction en fonction du genre, avec les traductrices mettant l'accent sur les aspects émotionnels et relationnels, tandis que les traducteurs masculins privilégient la fluidité narrative et la cohérence structurelle. Le genre influence également les stratégies pour gérer les subtilités linguistiques et culturelles, les femmes privilégiant l'exactitude culturelle et les hommes se concentrant sur la lisibilité. Malgré certaines limites, cette étude souligne la différence entre les traductrices et les traducteurs en matière de stratégies de traduction et encourage la poursuite des recherches dans ce domaine dynamique.

Summary

This thesis comprehensively explores the intricate relationship between gender and literary translation by surveying 3rd-year EFL students, comprising 25 female and 25 male participants. The findings reveal notable differences in translation approaches based on gender, with female translators emphasizing emotional and relational aspects, while male translators prioritize narrative flow and structural coherence. Gender also influences strategies for handling linguistic and cultural nuances, with females prioritizing cultural accuracy and males focusing on readability. Moreover, female translators display a heightened awareness of gender-related themes and nuances, while males occasionally unintentionally alter gender-related content. Despite some limitations, this study underscores the importance of gender in translation and encourages further research in this dynamic field.