

Contents

List of figures	15
List of abbreviations	15
Acknowledgements	17

1 Introduction

1.1 Aim of the study	19
1.2 Hypothesis	20
1.3 Previous research on ideology and gender in translation	21
1.4 The present study	23
1.5 Limitations	23
1.6 Methodology and model of analysis	24
1.7 The criteria for selection of the texts	25
1.7.1 Text type considerations: case of feminist texts	27
1.7.2 Geographical considerations: positioning of the ST and TT ..	27
1.7.3 Historical periods and temporal restrictions	28
1.8 Ethics, ideology, and translation: a few considerations	29
1.9 Breakdown and overview of chapters	30

PART I: THEORY AND METHODOLOGY

2 The relationship between ideology, gender, and translation	35
2.1 Definitions of ideology	35
2.2 Ideology and language: differences in language use between males and females	38
2.3 Linguistic expression of ideology: sexist language	41
2.3.1 Sexism in English	43
2.3.2 Sexism in Italian	45
2.4 Ideology and translation	50
2.4.1 Feminist translations as an example of ideological distortion in translation	53

2.4.2 Feminist strategies in translation	55
2.4.3 Criticisms of feminist translators	59
2.5 Relevance for my research and concluding remarks	61
3 The role of equivalence and linguistics in the comparison of translations: an introduction to the analytical methodology.....	63
3.1 The importance of linguistic analysis for translation studies.....	63
3.2 Contrastive linguistics and translation.....	65
3.3 Text linguistics: a brief historical overview	69
3.4 Applied linguistics from a critical perspective: critical discourse analysis (CDA)	71
3.5 Levels of analysis and types of equivalence	76
3.6 Equivalence in translation: between myth and reality	77
3.6.1 Vinay and Darbelnet: equivalence as one of the oblique translation procedures.....	79
3.6.2 Jakobson and the concept of equivalence in difference.....	81
3.6.3 Nida and Taber: formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence.....	83
3.6.4 Catford and the introduction of translation shifts	85
3.6.5 House and the elaboration of overt and covert translation.....	87
3.6.6 Baker's approach to translation equivalence	90
3.7 Concluding remarks.....	93
4 A methodology for comparing STs and TTs	95
4.1 Grammatical and syntactic level: grammatical equivalence.....	95
4.1.1 Gender, grammatical gender and word manipulation.....	96
4.1.2 Transitivity.....	99
4.2 Textual level: textual equivalence	101
4.2.1 Thematic structure: marked vs unmarked word order	102
4.3 Lexical and semantic level: equivalence at word level and above word level	105
4.3.1 Semantic fields and lexical choices	105
4.3.2 Text types.....	106
4.3.3 Register analysis	111
4.3.4 'Women's language'	117
4.3.5 Idioms and fixed expressions.....	118

4.4 Pragmatic level: pragmatic equivalence	119
4.4.1 Modality.....	120
4.4.2 Speech act theory	123
4.4.3 Gricean implicatures	125
4.5 Assessing the translator's mediation in the TT	127
4.5.1 Punctuation	127
4.5.2 Omission	128
4.5.3 Addition	129
4.5.4 Mistranslations and mistakes	129
4.6 Presentation of the ST and the TT: extralinguistic factors	130
4.6.1 The title.....	131
4.6.2 Prefaces, forewords, afterwords, dedications, and acknowledgements.....	132
4.7 Concluding remarks.....	134

PART II: PRACTICAL ANALYSES

5 Presentation of STs and TTs: authors, translators, text types, socio-historical periods, cultural and political information	137
5.1 Stuart Hood: biographical information	137
5.2 Frances Frenaye: biographical information	140
5.3 Dacia Maraini	141
5.3.1 <i>La Vacanza</i> : main issues and text type	142
5.3.2 <i>L'età del malessere</i> : main issues and text type	143
5.3.3 Maraini as feminist writer: critical views	144
5.3.4 Historical context of Maraini's novels	145
5.4 Pier Paolo Pasolini	146
5.4.1 <i>Teorema</i> : main issues and text type	149
5.4.2 Historical context	150
5.5 Carlo Levi	153
5.5.1 <i>Cristo si è fermato a Eboli</i> : main issues and text type	153
5.5.2 Historical context	156
5.6 Concluding remarks	157

6 Dacia Maraini translated by Stuart Hood	159
6.1 Preliminaries	159
6.1.1 Paratexts	159
6.1.2 Translator's competence and mediation	160
6.2 Grammatical and syntactic level.....	166
6.2.1 Gender markers and word manipulation.....	166
6.2.2 Transitivity.....	171
6.3 Lexical and semantic level.....	172
6.3.1 Semantic fields and lexical choices	172
6.3.2 'Women's language'	174
6.3.3 Register analysis	178
6.3.4 Idioms and fixed expressions.....	180
6.4 Textual level	185
6.4.1 Thematic structure and marked vs unmarked word order.....	185
6.5 Pragmatic level	188
6.5.1 Implied meanings and cultural factors.....	188
6.5.2 Modality.....	190
6.6 Concluding remarks.....	192
7 Dacia Maraini translated by Frances Frenaye.....	195
7.1 Preliminaries	195
7.1.1 Paratexts.....	195
7.1.2 Translator's competence and mediation	196
7.2 Grammatical and syntactic level.....	202
7.2.1 Gender markers and word manipulation.....	202
7.2.2 Transitivity.....	204
7.3 Lexical and semantic level.....	206
7.3.1 Semantic fields and lexical choices	206
7.3.2 'Women's language'	211
7.3.3 Register analysis	214
7.3.4 Idioms and fixed expressions.....	216
7.4 Textual level	218
7.4.1 Thematic structure and marked vs unmarked word order.....	218
7.5 Pragmatic level	222
7.5.1 Implied meanings and cultural factors.....	222
7.5.2 Modality.....	224

7.5.3 Speech acts.....	226
7.6 Concluding remarks.....	227
8 Pier Paolo Pasolini translated by Stuart Hood.....	229
8.1 Preliminaries	229
8.1.1 Paratexts.....	229
8.1.2 Translator's competence and mediation	230
8.2 Grammatical and syntactic level.....	234
8.2.1 Gender markers and word manipulation.....	234
8.2.2 Transitivity.....	236
8.3 Lexical and semantic level.....	238
8.3.1 Semantic fields and lexical choices	238
8.3.2 Strong language	241
8.3.3 Register analysis	243
8.3.4 Idioms and fixed expressions.....	247
8.4 Textual level	248
8.4.1 Thematic structure and marked vs unmarked word order.....	248
8.5 Pragmatic level	250
8.5.1 Implied meanings and cultural factors.....	250
8.5.2 Modality.....	252
8.6 Concluding remarks.....	254
9 Carlo Levi translated by Frances Frenaye	257
9.1 Preliminaries	257
9.1.1 Paratexts.....	257
9.1.2 Translator's competence and mediation	258
9.2 Grammatical and syntactic level.....	263
9.2.1 Gender markers and word manipulation.....	263
9.2.2 Transitivity.....	266
9.3 Lexical and semantic level.....	271
9.3.1 Semantic fields and lexical choices	271
9.3.2 Strong language	274
9.3.3 Register analysis	276
9.3.4 Idioms and fixed expressions.....	279
9.4 Textual level	280
9.4.1 Thematic structure and marked vs unmarked word order.....	280

9.5 Pragmatic level	282
9.5.1 Implied meanings and cultural factors	282
9.5.2 Modality.....	285
9.6 Concluding remarks.....	288
10 Findings, conclusions, and prospects for future research	289
10.1 General conclusions.....	289
10.2 Stuart Hood.....	291
10.3 Frances Frenaye	295
10.4 Similarities.....	299
10.5 Differences.....	300
10.6 Prospects for future research.....	303
Appendix 1	305
Bibliography	307

List of figures

Figure 1	Choice of ST authors and translators	26
Figure 2	Relation of genre and register to language	75
Figure 3	Relation between my levels of analysis and Baker's types of equivalence	76
Figure 4	Practical examples of Vinay and Darbelnet's concept of equivalence	80
Figure 5	House's concept of overt and covert translation	89
Figure 6	Language variation and its distinction between user and use of language	112
Figure 7	Relationship between register analysis, language functions, and linguistic structures	116
Figure 8	Development of Italian society in Pasolini's work	148