

TRANSLATION AND CULTURAL DIMENSION IN FEMINISM PERSPECTIVE

*** Mrs. Jyoti Avinash Kshirsagar**

** Research Scholar, Department of English, Vishwakarma University, Kondhawa, Pune 411048.*

Abstract:

Translation is vital part of English literature, such thought of as a simple act of translation or converting words from one language to another. It is much more than because translation is path of fill the gap between ideas, culture and experiences about feminism. Translation is strong tool of feminist perspective writing and women's hide and suppressed voices challenging to patriarchal norms.

This paper explains how is translation is functioning to gender perspective, ethical ideas and emphasized the cultural dimension. According to feminist perspective translation is not just exercise of linguistic it is the medium of reshaping to the women empowerment and worldwide narrative.

Keywords- Culture, translation, dimension, feminist, women empowerment

Copyright © 2025 The Author(s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

Introduction:

When we see the first-time translation, we thought it is the meaning, convert to one language to another language but reality is more complicated. Whenever translating a text, we are not just transferring meaning we are showing cultural realities, social ideologies. When we can look at the translation of feminism perspective it is becomes more strong and powerful. When we talk about translation and cultural dimension it's challenging patriarchal point of view translation is shows language is never neutral and translation carries so much weight of ideology. This paper explores how translation aligns with feminism.

Feminism perspective translation shows one of the mirrors of different cultures and various edges of women's condition through the translating text. We can understand the what is the situation of other's countries or other's continent's women. This can be possible because of translation and cultural dimension.

So many translators translate the text about feminist perspective but they couldn't change the meaning and main perspective of that text. The feminist perspective

translator as an active agent who participates in challenging dominant narratives for gender equity. The act of translation cannot be separated from the societal structures in which it is produced.

Language, Gender, and Power:

According to literature language is not neutral. Feminist linguists have critiqued in the literature reflects the male-centered nature of language translating gendered language from culture to another involve process that can maintain or challenge patriarchal norms.

For Example, when any translator wants reveal the gender of female author that time by default assumption is that author is a male or they may inclusive language where the source text is gender exclusive.

Translation of Feminist Perspective:

Feminist perspective translation increased as a live movement in 20th century specially it is raised in the city of Canada, in that time's scholars were questioning is the translation neutral?

In this duration thinker like Shery Simon, Barbara Godard, and Luise Von Flotow highlighted that translation is ideological it reflects social power structures, often privileging male choices.

Aims of Feminist Translation:

1) Feminist Translator makes Visible:

In this translation translators should not invisible their thoughts and ideas but they have to give meaning and transforming meaningful text.

2) Feminist Perspective Rewrites:

This is insights on women's experiences, shows the gender biasness and language that keep patriarchy strong in writing about feminist translation.

3) Cultural Context Respect:

Feminist translation is not just about linguistic but it requires awareness of how culture, gender, and society interact.

For instance, translating Virginia Woolf's writing into a non-western language is not limited to just words. The foundation of Woolf's ideas about women's freedom and identify lies in early 20th century Britain. To make these ideas meaningful in another culture, translators need to connect this concept to the actual lives of women elsewhere.

The cultural Dimension in Translation:

The cultural dimension in translations is shaped by culture and language translation is important activity. According to Lawrence Venuti translators are most of time choose between domestication or making the translating text more familiar to the particular audience and retaining the original cultural flavor. When we talking about feminist translation these choices are very important.

The domestication of women is a culturally specific phenomenon that limits to women's potential and participation in broader societal development. It helps to readers can connect with the text.

For example, The Feminist themes show in a western text may not have direct equivalents in different gender

with culture. Sometime feminist concepts like autonomy, intersectionality or consent.

The Feminist translator's aim to reflect it sketch attention to the culturally specific shape for gendered experience. Translation of western feminist Theory into a non-western context is a task of cultural understanding feminist translation makes these ideas accessible and relevant without imposing an ethnocentric point of view.

Translation as a Feminist Interruption:

Feminist translators often use their craft as a tool to increase women's voices and step in cultural narrative.

Feminist Translation Strategies:

When we thinking about feminist translation theory we pioneered by scholars such as Luise Von Flotow and Shery Simon they offer specific strategies to notice gender and power imbalances in translation.

- 1) Marginalized Voices recovering: In historical and mythological texts women have been ignored or forgotten by writers. It will be helped by translators to restored visibility women authors and forgotten women.
- 2) Supplementing: This is an explanation or clarification to reserve feminist intent or cultural meaning.
- 3) Footnoting and Prefacing: The translator's comments on to make their choices show transparent.
- 4) Appropriating Narrative: Subverting patriarchal language or narratives to reflect feminist values.

These strategies reflect the idea that the translators have an ethical critically and consciously, rather than simply translating words from one language to another.

Challenges in Feminist Translation:

In the feminist translation transferring text but it is not possible without huddles.

1) Cultural Misinterpretation:

Empowerment idea is society may not be accepted. Translator should navigate these differences

thoughtfully and carefully.

2) Lack of Refinement:

For the feminist translators in the oppression is difficult to replicate in another language.

3) Ideological Defiance:

In some societies, translators of feminist face the problem about censorship. That time translators must balance fidelity to the text with cultural sensitivity.

4) Balancing loyalty and adjustment:

When Feminist translators translate text that time, they should stay true to the source text and adjust it for accessibility and clarity about cultural dimension.

Literature's Examples:

1) Theory of Feminism:

Careful Contextualization require works by Bell hooks, Simone de Beauvoir or Judith Butler. These works glossaries, Footnotes and Prefaces helps to readers understand complex idea across cultures.

2) Literary Works:

Novel 'Purple Hibiscus' by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie or 'The god of small things explore women's experiences' by Arundhati Roy; these works show specific cultural settings. Translators should show that character's struggles, voices, and emotions remain authentic in translation.

3) Text from History:

Women's written Folklore, Dairies, Letters are remaining forgotten history. These text's translations restore visibility and help readers understand experiences of women across time.

Feminist Translation Involvement

Feminism and translation have served important involvement.

1) Global Conversation or Dialogue:

Feminist thoughts can travel, enabling conversation between women's movement in different cultures.

2) Language helps empowerment:

Translation helps women empowerment and visibility to reach new audience.

3) Challenging hypothesis:

Feminist works translated by translators encourages readers and reflect on patriarchal norms.

4) Academic value:

Feminist translation enriches the syllabus, student's vision and researcher's change perspective on power culture and gender.

Conclusion:

If we can see from the feminist point of view of translation, it is not mechanical act. It is a political, ethical and cultural rituals. Translators of feminist insights and amplify marginals voices, challenge gender norms and cultural differences fill the gaps between thoughts and societies.

In today's interconnected world, translation is shaping to narratives and thoughts, translation actively work and empowering women globally. Translation reminds us that language is not neutral. Feminist translation carries potential to transform culture and society. Feminist translation is more than words it is about representation on women situation, about women justice and women empowerment.

References:

1. Simon, Sherry. *Gender in Translation: Cultural Identity and the Politics of Transmission*. Routledge, 1996.
2. Venuti, Lawrence. *The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation*. Routledge, 1995.
3. Flotow, Luise von. *Translation and Gender: Translating in the "Era of Feminism."* St. Jerome Publishing, 1997.
4. Godard, Barbara. *Translations and Translations: Feminist Perspectives*. University of Ottawa Press, 1988.
5. Woolf, Virginia. *A Room of One's Own*. Penguin, 1929.

6. Castro, Olga, and Emek Ergun, editors. *Feminist Translation Studies: Local and Transnational Perspectives*. Routledge, 2017.
7. Flotow, Luise von, and Hala Kamal, editors. *The Routledge Handbook of Translation, Feminism and Gender*. Routledge, 2020.
8. Vassallo, Helen. *Towards a Feminist Translator Studies: Intersectional Activism in Translation and Publishing*. Routledge, 2023.
9. Bracke, Maud Anne, Julia C. Bullock, Penelope Morris, and Kristina Schulz, editors. *Translating Feminism: Interdisciplinary Approaches to Text, Place and Agency*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2021.
10. Niranjana, Tejaswini. *Siting Translation: History, Post-structuralism, and the Colonial Context*. University of California Press, 1992.
11. Spivak, Gayatri Chakravorty. "Can the Subaltern Speak?" In *Marxism and the Interpretation of Culture*, edited by Cary Nelson and Lawrence Grossberg, University of Illinois Press, 1988.
12. Volga. *The Liberation of Sita*. HarperCollins, 2016.
13. Divakaruni, Chitra Banerjee. *The Palace of Illusions*. Picador, 2008.

Cite This Article:

Mrs. Kshirsagar J.A. (2025). *Translation and cultural dimension in Feminism Perspective*. In **Aarhat Multidisciplinary International Education Research Journal**: Vol. XIV (Number VI, pp. 134–137).

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18061050>