

female ['fi:meɪl]

women's status ['stetəs] in society

gender imbalance

gender inequalities

gender war

a (male) chauvinist ['ʃəʊvɪnɪst]

machismo

misogyny

a misogynist

sexism

sexist prejudices

feminism

the Women's Movement, the women's
rights movement

to become emancipated

to empower women

du sexe féminin

le statut, la position, la place des femmes
dans la société

le déséquilibre entre les sexes

les inégalités entre les hommes
et les femmes

la guerre entre les sexes

un phallocrate, un machiste

le machisme

la misogynie

un misogyne

le sexisme

des préjugés sexistes

le féminisme

le mouvement des femmes, le mouvement
pour les droits de la femme

s'émanciper

rendre les femmes autonomes

Le Deuxième Sexe (The Second Sex), published in 1949, is a major feminist work in which Simone de Beauvoir argues that women throughout history have been defined as the "other" sex, an aberration from the "normal" male sex. Her notion that "one is not born, but rather becomes, a woman" provides the basis for the distinction between "sex", a biological characteristic, and "gender", an aspect of identity which is gradually acquired.

a forced marriage

/ an arranged marriage

a sham [ʃæm] marriage, a marriage
of convenience

a dowry ['daʊəri]

polygamy

polygamous

female circumcision, female genital
mutilation

a battered wife

domestic violence

to be disenfranchised

the right to vote

un mariage forcé / arrangé

un mariage blanc

une dot

la polygamie

polygame

l'excision

une femme battue

violence conjugale, familiale

être privé du droit de vote

le droit de vote

Women were allowed to vote in 1893 in New Zealand, in 1917 in Canada and Russia, in 1918 in the UK, in 1920 in the US, in 1944 in France, in 1971 in Switzerland, in 2015 in Saudi Arabia.

to become pregnant
women of childbearing age
the (contraceptive) pill
to be on the pill
to go on maternity leave
parental leave, career break
to look after one's children
to bring up, to raise a child
the upbringing of children,
child rearing, parenting
school-age children

tomber enceinte
les femmes en âge d'avoir des enfants
la pilule (contraceptive)
prendre la pilule
partir en congé maternité
congé parental
s'occuper de ses enfants
élever un enfant
l'éducation des enfants
des enfants d'âge scolaire

Ms (pronounced [mɪz]) is used instead of *Miss* or *Mrs* before the last name of a woman, whatever her marital status (*qu'elle soit mariée ou non*). It is the contraction of *Mistress* and has existed since the 18th century. However, it has been widely used since the 1970s only, when many women adopted it as a way of showing that they did not wish to be "owned" by a husband. Some women still prefer to be referred to as *Miss X* or *Mrs Y*, however. "*Ms.*" is also the title of a well-known American feminist magazine.

a housewife
to do the housework
to do the cooking / washing
/ washing-up / shopping
to do the vacuuming / to vacuum
[ˈvækjʊm]
domestic appliances [əˈplaɪəntsɪz]
household chores [tʃɔɪrɪz]

une femme au foyer, une ménagère
faire le ménage
faire la cuisine / la lessive / la vaisselle
/ les courses
passer l'aspirateur
les appareils ménagers
les tâches ménagères

A **homemaker** (*femme d'intérieur*) is the word used to refer to a person, usually a woman, who manages a home, especially to make it a pleasant place to live in—it is synonymous with housewife. The notion of the **supermum** took shape in the 1970s, when large numbers of women started to work. It refers to a woman who has a full-time job and takes perfect care of her family and according to critics, it is more a myth than a reality. The expression **soccer mom** was coined (*inventée*) in the US during the 1996 presidential campaign to refer to a suburban middle-class housewife who drives her kids to and from soccer (*football*) practice and is therefore a devoted (*dévouée*) mother. Sarah Palin, who was John McCain's running mate in 2008, described herself as a **hockey mom** (a variant of soccer mom) to show she too was a devoted mother even if she was simultaneously pursuing a successful career in politics.

to be faced with a dilemma
a nursery, a day-care centre (GB),
a child-care center
a nanny

être confronté à un dilemme
une crèche, une garderie
une nounou, une nourrice

a childminder ['tʃaɪldmaɪndər]
 to balance, combine work and family
 to juggle ['dʒʌɡl] a career and a family
 to reconcile ['rekənsaɪl]
 family responsibilities

une assistante maternelle, une nourrice
 trouver un équilibre entre travail et famille
 jongler pour concilier carrière et famille
 concilier
 les responsabilités familiales

Women who seek to be equal with men lack ambition.
 Timothy Leary, American writer, psychologist, futurist (1920-1996)

to be financially dependent on sb
 to earn a living, to make a living
 to support one's family
 to feed one's children
 to be the breadwinner
 she is the family wage earner
 to bring home the bacon

être dépendant financièrement de qn
 gagner sa vie
 subvenir aux besoins de sa famille
 nourrir ses enfants
 être celui qui fait vivre la famille
 c'est elle qui fait vivre sa famille
 faire bouillir la marmite

The **Me Too movement** is a campaign against sexual harassment which aims to empower women, especially if they are young and vulnerable, by showing them that they are not alone. It emerged in 2017 after revelations that the film producer Harvey Weinstein had sexually abused over 80 women. After a number of celebrities responded, the movement spread worldwide and is known in France as "BalanceTonPorc".

female labour ['leɪbər]
 female employment
 women make up x% of the workforce

la main-d'œuvre féminine
 l'emploi des femmes
 les femmes représentent x %
 de la main-d'œuvre

to have a career
 to be a working woman
 a career woman
 to work part time
 to work full time

faire carrière
 être une femme qui travaille
 une femme qui fait carrière
 travailler à temps partiel OU à mi-temps
 travailler à plein temps

In the US, the **Equal Pay Act** (1963) made it illegal to pay men and women different wage rates for jobs that require (*nécessitent*) equal skill and responsibility and are performed under similar working conditions. Similar acts were passed in Great Britain in 1970 and in France in 1972.

equal ['iːkwəl] pay
 the gender pay gap, the gender
 wage gap

l'égalité des salaires
 le différentiel de salaire entre les sexes

According to data from the US Census Bureau, the average gender pay gap in the United States is around 19.3%, meaning that a woman working a full-time, year-round job earns 80.7% as much as her male counterpart earns.
Business insider, August 26, 2019

to appoint sb to a post
to compete with men
a responsible job
a top job
a menial job
to have a successful career
barriers to female advancement

nommer qn à un poste
être en concurrence avec les hommes
un poste à responsabilités
un poste de haut niveau
un emploi subalterne
réussir sa carrière
les obstacles à la promotion des femmes

The phrase **glass ceiling** ['si:liŋ] (sometimes literally translated as *plafond de verre*) refers to the invisible discrimination that prevents women—but also minorities—from rising to positions of power and responsibility. This discrimination is invisible because it is not explicit. Another, longer, translation might be: *limite invisible à la promotion de certaines catégories de salariés*.

a male preserve [prɪ'zɜ:v]
to discriminate against sb
to be discriminated against
harassment
sexual harassment
parity
under-represented
to introduce quotas ['kwəʊtəz]
the introduction of quotas
affirmative action
equal opportunity
egalitarian
egalitarianism
to achieve equality with men

une chasse gardée pour les hommes
introduire une discrimination contre qn
être victime de discrimination
le harcèlement
le harcèlement sexuel
la parité
sous-représenté
instaurer des quotas
l'instauration de quotas
la discrimination positive
l'égalité des chances
égalitaire
l'égalitarisme
atteindre l'égalité avec les hommes

Gender is nowadays used in several ways. One is common in feminist writing, where the term has a technical meaning. "One is not born a woman, one becomes one", argued Simone de Beauvoir: in other words, one chooses one's gender. In such a context it would be absurd to use the word sex; the term must be gender. But, in using it thus, try to explain what you mean by it. Even feminists do not agree on a definition. The primary use of gender, though, is in grammar, where it is applied to words, not people. If someone is female, that is her sex, not her gender. (The gender of *Mädchen*, the German word for girl, is neuter, as is *Weib*, a wife or woman.) So do not use gender as a synonym for sex. Gender studies probably means feminism.

From *The Economist Style Guide*

IDIOMS

to bring home the bacon	faire bouillir la marmite
to wear the trousers / the pants	porter la culotte
to compete on a level playing field	être sur un pied d'égalité

Traduire en français

1. De Beauvoir argues that women throughout history have been defined as the "other" sex, an aberration from the "normal" male sex.
2. Social preferences for boys are deep-seated in China and north-western India, where around 120 baby boys survive to age four for every 100 baby girls.
3. Women who seek to be equal with men lack ambition.
4. Most women work in one of just five sectors: caring, catering, cashiering, cleaning or clerical work.
5. Among the reasons why so few women rise to the top are stereotypes about women's abilities, lack of role models and family responsibilities.
6. Some studies suggest that girls outperform boys at school not because they are cleverer but because they are more conscientious.
7. Women make up only a tenth of the directors of FTSE-100 firms and are also under-represented in the upper echelons of management.
8. Flexible work schedules and telecommuting are the way forward for young women juggling family and career.
9. Four-fifths of mothers work, but they still do two-thirds of the chores and most of the parenting.
10. Belief that the lot of women has improved over the past two generations is widespread even if a majority of women declare they are no happier than their grandmothers.

Traduire en anglais

1. Les femmes ont encore beaucoup de chemin à faire avant d'atteindre l'égalité avec les hommes.
2. Elles sont victimes de discrimination dans beaucoup de pays du Tiers-Monde.
3. Quand a-t-on accordé le droit de vote aux femmes en Angleterre ?
4. En Grande-Bretagne, elles représentent près de la moitié de la population active.
5. En moyenne, les femmes gagnent 17 % de moins que les hommes pour le même travail.
6. Beaucoup d'entre elles doivent subvenir seules aux besoins de leurs enfants.
7. Elles doivent les élever et faire les tâches ménagères.
8. Comment peut-on concilier vie de famille et travail à plein temps ?
9. Faut-il instaurer des quotas de femmes à l'Assemblée Nationale ?
10. Comment se fait-il que les inégalités entre les hommes et les femmes n'aient pas disparu ?

Questions

How has the situation of women evolved in the past few decades?
Is legislation the solution to the gender gap?
How do you get men to change their attitudes to gender roles?

01. La traduction des mots suivants ne pose qu'un problème d'orthographe.

1. le machisme • 2. un misogyne • 3. un dilemme • 4. une famille • 5. la parité
 • 6. une carrière • 7. une nounou • 8. concilier • 9. égalitaire • 10. polygame (adj)

02. Former des noms composés avec le mot « gender ».

1. gender : le fossé entre les hommes et les femmes
 2. gender : les écarts de salaire entre hommes et femmes
 3. gender : la guerre entre les sexes
 4. gender : les inégalités entre les sexes
 5. gender : le déséquilibre entre les sexes

03. Quelle est la traduction correcte des faux-amis suivants ?

- a sexist prejudice
 a male chauvinist
 to achieve equality
 to balance work and family
 sexual harassment

04. Compléter les phrases avec la préposition ou particule adéquate.

1. French women were granted the right vote by De Gaulle in 1944.
 2. Priscilla went maternity leave two months ago and hasn't come back yet.
 3. Women who don't have jobs are financially dependent their husbands.
 4. Addie was able to bring three children single-handed.
 5. Women have been discriminated since the dawn of time.
 6. My daughter is the pill, she's in no danger of becoming pregnant.
 7. Women are now competing men in every field.
 8. She's always been a high-flyer and will soon be appointed a responsible job.
 9. When Jill was offered a promotion she was faced a painful choice.
 10. Women make half the workforce in Britain today.