

This strategy comes from an idea I first had while writing my MA dissertation. I was translating a text called *Mémoires de l'Abbé de Choisy habillé en femme* [memoirs of the Abbot de Choisy dressed as a woman]. Choisy wrote about two periods in his life where he took on a female persona. He first uses the masculine voice then moves to the feminine voice as his story progresses. To highlight the different genders I wanted to find a way of incorporating gendered words into words which do not normally carry gender in English. This strategy was heavily influenced by Susanne de Lotbinière-Harwood. In her translation of [Nicole Brossard's \*Mauve Desert\*](#), she uses 'auther' (1990: 131) to denote a feminine version of 'author'. The use of capital letters and parentheses allows me to create neologisms, as de Suzanne Lotbinière-Harwood (1991: 122) says, '[t]he English grammatical code provides a few options for marking gender. One alternative way to feminize is to use typography', my typography masculinises as well as feminising.