

Addressing the Role of Female Interpreters in Supporting Humanitarian Context

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Abstract

Since 2011, Yemen has experienced an internal conflict that has severely damaged the health care centres and basic infrastructure. Yemen was placed under Chapter VII by the Security Council due to its precarious condition and ongoing armed conflict. The international community had to urge international organizations to urgent intervention through saves-life programs. The purpose is to alleviate the refugee situation, provide food and medicine to the targeted populations during the conflict, and lessen the effects of the acute humanitarian crisis, which the United Nations called one of the worst humanitarian disasters in human history. Many international organizations have hired male and female language assistants to facilitate communication with the residents. The study aimed to address the contribution of female interpreters in supporting humanitarian actions. To answer the question of the study, "what is the role of female interpreters in supporting humanitarian actions". The researcher randomly selected ten female interpreters working with international organizations, whether by fixed contract or freelance, to participate in an online interview. The study's findings showed that female interpreters have a limited influence in supporting humanitarian actions in Yemen. Only a few female interpreters are employed in humanitarian organizations and health care centers. The study recommended that society and international organizations grant female interpreters more opportunities to work with health care centres and humanitarian programs. Further studies may be conducted on gender and translation in humanitarian crises.

Keywords: Conflict zone, Yemeni female interpreters, gender, humanitarian action, crisis and translation.

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Introduction

Yemen has been experiencing its most severe economic and humanitarian crises in years due to the uprising, deteriorating conflict, and forgotten war that began in 2011. The previous period looked at Yemenis' resilience to various outside influences. More than a million workers lost their only source of income due to the economic downturn and salary cuts for civil servants. In their roles as mother, sister, daughter, and wife, women were not remote from this rough wave; continued armed conflict has caused thousands of women to lose their jobs, spouses, houses, dads, brothers, and sons. In June 2016 World Bank report stated that (52%) of Yemen's internally displaced people, or more than 3 million people, are women, many of whom are now in charge of their relocated households. The brutal civil conflict in Yemen has drastically changed many facets of society, forcing women into roles as the family's breadwinners (Nasser, 2017). Female interpreters were among the most negatively impacted groups in the women's sector since they relied heavily on social continuity and stability for their jobs. Many women are compelled to move away from their homes and social circles, often accompanied by their families or husbands. As a result, women have fewer means of defense and survival. Translation companies, travel agencies, and leading businesses declined or relocated to a more secure location abroad.

Noting that most women interpreters experience significant gender-based discrimination on a national level, the conflict affects women and influences social and economic situations. Given the restrictions the authority imposed on women who did not have a family member acting as a guardian, many national and international organizations hire men rather than women. According to Rosendo (2020), although employers hired national interpreters, most hiring for interpreters was heteronomous. Alternatively said, the majority of the interpreters were the national staff. The fact that the vast majority of them were men is unquestionably related to the status of women in Afghan society. Neither the Afghan population nor the military would have welcomed female interpreters with the same openness as male interpreters, nor would Afghan women have been as likely to look for employment as interpreters.

Research Significance:

This research will pave the way for interpreters and researchers in interpreting studies to pay more attention to feminist studies in interpreting during the crisis.

Research Objective:

The study aims to address the contribution of female interpreters in supporting humanitarian actions.

Research Question:

What is the role of female interpreters in supporting humanitarian actions?

Literature Review

This section throws some light on the theoretical underpinnings of the study, with a special focus on working female interpreters during the crisis. It also reviews literature relevant to interpreting crisis and conflict zones.

Gender in Conflict Zones

There have been numerous studies on the role of women in times of crisis, but few have addressed the issue of female translators in conflict areas. According to McLeod (2011), the main objective of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) on Women, Peace and Security is to address gender issues in post-conflict settings. In conservative countries, women's job comes with numerous and significant risks that restrict their independence and the nature of their work from a gender perspective.

Like other Arab countries, Yemen's society is still governed by the idea of absolute masculinity, in which men hold the most essential and delicate roles. At the same time, many women with advanced degrees and credentials hide in the recesses of their homes or behind social and familial barriers that downplay their contribution to society. They let women work in a constrained number of fields and a few specific jobs. Armed conflict has thus further diminished the role of women. Women have little presence in susceptible areas or during the war; women have few presences. According to Moneus (2022b), war and violence severely affect the lives of women interpreters who are required to operate in conflict zones. That includes various industries in Yemen, not only the translation industry, where males make up most of the workforce. Men are seen as the "protectors" of women and families according to traditional gender norms; without the male relative present, women are more susceptible to sexual and physical assault (Amnesty International, 2021). The Amnesty organization named Yemen one of the world's worst countries for women. According to interview data from Jobs, the number of men recruiting for translation positions is more than women. It was also mentioned that there are very few female translators in war zones.

Definition of Gender

World Health Organization (WHO, 2019, para. p.1) states that "gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls, and boys that are socially constructed.

Including norms, behaviours, and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl, or boy, as well as relationships with each other. As a social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change over time. The mutually constitutive identities of gender and nation position women and men in particular ways: for example, rendering women the bearers of tradition and national culture and men the protectors of the faith, nation, and its property (Giles & Hyndman, 2004, p. 8).

Gender discrimination is the differential treatment of those distinguished as male or female. They are classified into discrimination based on gender, discrimination based on sexuality, sexual preferences, or sexual practices (Boles & Hoeverler, 2004, p. 147). Gender schema is a cognitive structure that organizes the world in terms of male and female (Ahmad, 2008, p. 232). In contrast, gender identity is defined as a person's sense of being male or female. Gender role stereotypes are typical beliefs about gender-based behaviours that society expects, regulates, and reinforces. Gender bias is the tendency for researchers-based conclusions solely on subjects of one gender (Ahmad, 2008, p. 232). In this regard, some international organizations define gender based on their ideologies. The following clarifies what was adopted from United Nations Population Fund

(UNFPA). Why is gender equality important? Gender equality is linked to sustainable development and vital to realizing all human rights. The overall objective of gender equality is a society where women and men enjoy equal opportunities, rights, and obligations in all spheres of life. Gender equality in education and work is pivotal to economic development (UNFPA, 2005).

Definition of Translation

Several decades of scientific investigations and studies are devoted to translation studies. Munday (2016) states that interlingual translation occurs between two separate verbal sign systems. Only in the latter half of the 20th century did the academic study of translation get off the ground. This discipline is commonly called "translation studies" in the English-speaking world. One of the busiest and most exciting emerging multidisciplinary research fields nowadays is translation studies. Translation studies is the now-established academic field concerned with researching translation principles, methods, and phenomena. According to El-dali (2011), Holmes first used the term "Translation Studies", which was first presented in 1972 to the translation section of the Third International Congress of Applied Linguistics in Copenhagen. The paper was not published until 1988 and became widely known only then. Holmes described the field of study he called "Translation Studies" and its two main goals: (i) to describe the phenomenon of translating and translation(s) as they appear in the world of our experience, and (ii) to establish broad principles by which these phenomena explained and predicted. Since Holmes' work, TS has developed to the point where it is now interdisciplinary, entangled with numerous other subjects.

Female Interpreters in Conflict Zones

The work of female translators in conflict zones has not received much attention from studies and research. Therefore, studies on this topic are scarce because there are few female interpreters in war zones or because parties to conflicts frequently use male translators rather than women translators. A few feminist studies on women and translation have lately been published in translation studies, although few of them addressed the issue of female translators in conflict or on the front lines. Therefore, in light of the situation Yemen has been experiencing since March 2011 and continues to face now, this part will provide a deductive analysis of the reality of female translators in Yemen. This section offers testimonies from some interpreters who operate in conflict zones concerning the nature of women's jobs, their contribution to societal requirements, and specific barriers and difficulties that prevent women from working in these settings. One of the female interpreters said that the war positively impacted women who work in translation. Due to the Yemeni humanitarian organization's efforts to aid Yemeni citizens since the war began in 2015, there has been an increased demand for translators. One of the female interpreters said that war has both good and bad consequences on women working in the translation industry. The effects of war on female translators' jobs have been adverse. Several societal and cultural barriers prevent women from working. Some families may forbid their daughters from going into the field because they believe it to be unsafe and need a male translator.

Additionally, female interpreters are not permitted to travel to remote regions unless they have permission from competent authorities or have a male relative serve as a guardian. Another female interpreter supports the viewpoint for two reasons. First, women are hesitant to work in such hazardous conditions. The second is that men are favoured over women for employment in

specific fields since men can care for themselves while women can be a burden. Because of the problematic situation and potential for harassment, rape, or murder, many women translators choose not to serve in conflict zones. Yemeni society forbade girls from working in remote areas alone or without a family member (husband - son - father - brother - mother - Etc.). As a result, society limits a single woman's ability to move across regions. Employers often hire men to perform these tasks as translators as a result. According to Bello (2015a), the gender of the interpreter makes a difference while working in conflict areas. She ought to be prepared to face the harsh realities of war, understanding the meanings of terms like rape, massacre, genocide, holocaust, ethnic cleansing, mass graves, exchange of victims or corpses, mutilation, justice, torture, solidarity, heroism, martyrdom, and terrorism, among others. Any reasons mentioned above may be used as justification for not hiring female interpreters. Bello (2015b) also stated that interpreting war zones has been crucial throughout the warfare. The war interpreter is the troops' sole direct contact with the local culture and populace while serving in a combat zone.

The Role of Interpreters in the Yemeni Crisis

From the beginning of the crisis to the present, interpreters have played a critical role in Yemen's political, humanitarian, and health sectors. Negotiators, assistants, facilitators, communicators, and translators are among the functions that interpreters perform. They serve in every nook and cranny of Yemen. Almost every organization or coordination office has a translation department or interpreting section. The function of translators and interpreters in conflict zones has sparked public interest in recent years, as the demand for language experts and professional interpreters has grown (Askew & Salama-Carr, 2011).

According to Moneus and Tajaddeen (2021), with the escalation of the Yemeni crisis, the demand for language assistants and interpreters has expanded to aid and facilitate relief groups' operations, as well as serve as a focal and liaison point between the warring sides. In Yemen, interpreters played a crucial part in humanitarian, relief, and political efforts. Their diverse roles included field coordination operations and support for field teams. They also acted as communication and network with international bodies and relevant authorities. Besides, working as contact points for the conduct of relief operations and negotiation processes to bring the warring parties closer and monitor negotiations and political discussions.

Interpreters have played a significant role in communication, linguistic and intellectual coordination, and integration of diverse groups throughout the civil conflict in Yemen between 2011 and 2022. According to Moneus and Tajaddeen (2021), frontline interpreters' work differs significantly from community interpreters. Advanced abilities and competencies are required, as well as resilience and the ability to survive and prepare for different dangers. Many interpreters work in the humanitarian and relief fields, accompanying field teams in humanitarian support operations and providing aid to displaced and affected communities, escorting political delegations, and mediating at negotiations and consultation tables.

Bujosa and Rendon (2002) said interpreters played as mediators between two language systems to close different views. Al-Omar (2012) marked that to enable cross-cultural understanding, the translator and interpreter must be not just bilingual but also bicultural. He added

that the concept of cultural mediation developed to be a translation strategy. The interpreter has multitasked tasks involving interpreting, translating, mediating, communicating, monitoring, and so on. According to Al-Shehari (2019), Yemen is experiencing the world's largest humanitarian crisis, characterized by ad hoc solutions. Interpreters and language specialists collaborate with international organizations to help humanitarian and relief efforts. According to Moneus (2022), most wars are concentrated in developing countries, the finest example being Yemen, which has a toxic mix of shaky systems, inequity, discrimination, and social and cultural conflict. This conflict has also impacted the women's sector, where female interpreters face severe unemployment. Female interpreters working with humanitarian organizations in conflict zones in Yemen are rare. According to Moneus (2022), despite the International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) being aware of the importance of gender, they do not hire women to work in conflict zones because the job requires negotiation skills and the ability to work in a hostile environment.

Furthermore, interpreters in Yemen are involved in social relations with warring parties in Yemen to approach different points of view during interpreting while remaining impartial. Interpreters in conflict zones work as facilitators, and their essential mission is to build a solid joint base and gain trust from both warring parties. Guo (2015) emphasizes the necessity of researching interpreters' social trajectories and potential links to their work. As a result, the size of the interpreter's network of connections they can effectively mobilize is also significant. A good social network keeps the interpreter updated on employment openings, professional advice, and development and boosts the interpreter's chances of landing jobs involving mediation. Simultaneously, due to their physical presence at interpreted events and face-to-face interactions with other agents, interpreters frequently have opportunities to build and accumulate new social capital by transforming ad hoc contacts into long-term bonds.

Research Methodology

This study was a part of a more extensive study of the interpreters' challenges in conflict zones considering Yemen as a case-in-point. This paper used a qualitative methodology. It was technically challenging to meet them in person because the Sample was chosen from female interpreters working for several international organizations in various towns around Yemen. Ten female interpreters employed by multinational organizations under fixed-term contracts and freelance work were thus the subjects of an online interview conducted in 2020–2021.

Population and Sample of the study

The study selected ten female interpreters (5 freelance interpreters and 5 NGO interpreters) working in Yemen during the time of war in 2020/2021.

Table 1. *The Actual Sample Size Description*

Type of Sample	Total Population	The Actual No of Respondents	Gender
Professional Interpreters	18	10	49% male 51% female

The number of participants was— (10) female interpreters out of (18)—which was considered acceptable.

Instruments

During the academic year 2020–2021, data gathering in Yemen included ten female interpreters to evaluate female interpreters' contribution to fulfilling community requirements during a crisis. The researcher used a semi-structured interview conducted online due to the difficulty of reaching out to female interpreters working in different cities with international organizations. Many scholars used the interview to gather information, such as Moneus (2022a), Moneus (2022b); Moneus and Tajaddeen (2021); Al Shehari (2019), and others. This study adopted a qualitative approach to gather the data. The use of this method assists the researcher in gaining an in-depth understanding of the research problem, which is the challenges that female interpreters encounter during the crisis. The interview was designed based on consultation with senior translation professors. They suggested structuring the interview as an open discussion based on two or three open questions and letting the participants add more critical points.

Procedures

After finalizing the final draft of the tool, the researcher selected (10) senior professional interpreters that were asked voluntarily take part in the online interviews. The interview invitation was sent to the candidate list after taking their approval to participate voluntarily in the interview. The researcher sent the questions directly to their emails or accounts. They were asked politely to answer these questions. The researcher recorded and wrote down the answers. All their names and organizations based on their request and approval are strictly confidential. The interview process, from preparing to contacting the interpreters, took a long waiting time of up to three months. The researcher had to wait for their approval and leisure time to conduct the interviews. After long waiting times and follow-ups, the researcher finalized the interview and collected the appropriate data. Ten participants volunteered to participate in an online interview following the researcher's invitation. This interview was supposed to be held face to face but was not for reasons out of control, namely, the difficulty of reaching out to such senior interpreters in distant areas where they work in hotspot areas. Most interpreters work in conflict zones near the front lines or hazardous areas, with long working hours that may force them to work day and night. Interpreters work in a variety of locations across the country. Therefore, after consultation with many senior translation professors about the best way to hold the meeting, the interview was conducted through three steps:

First: the researcher used a telephone call to deliver the questions.

Second: the researcher used a recorded voice to deliver the questions.

Third: the researcher used an email message to deliver the questions.

Each participant received the questions through the methods mentioned above. The duration time between holding the first meeting and the last meeting ranged (24) hours to (3) weeks, and the time of the meeting took around 40 minutes. For the audio recordings, the researcher transcribed all the respondents' recordings and distributed them into different categories in themes. For the written answers, the researcher identified, sorted, systematized, and set the stage for coding the themes within qualitative data.

Discussion of interview

An online interview analysis result is driven to four key themes: (Gender equality, Effects of Conflict on Women, Work of women, Difficulties, and challenges). Responses from the participants have focused on the employment of female interpreters in Yemeni war areas. Moreover, a few things had an impact on their works. In Yemeni society, women endure great agony, making it difficult to accept that they can work in tribal communities.

Society and Gender Equality

Supporting Gender

One is positively skewed since Yemeni culture has changed over the past ten years, as one of the female interpreters pointed out. The impact of the media on people has had various changes in Yemeni society. They think that the right to gender equality is gaining acceptance in this country, as evidenced by women's educational attainment and leadership roles. Women are treated with the same respect as men and have the freedom to behave accordingly. If it is assumed that society in Yemen is conservative, women can work as translators while they are at home or in the office.

Therefore, it is assumed that society treats women perfectly and that they have the freedom to determine their fate. Women who work in translation may receive support and encouragement from society, who may also be proud of them and acknowledge their essential role in delivering translation services. A sizable portion of Yemeni society supports the idea of women working. Therefore, to prevent social discrimination, there are social norms that we must be aware of and follow. Women are likewise welcomed as partners in the development of society.

Opposing Gender

Another drawback is that Yemeni society does not promote the right to gender equality, according to participants' perceptions. Women are affected by gender inequality that is deeply embedded in society due to set gender roles in a patriarchal culture. Even though everyone has endured tremendous suffering, the Yemen situation has disproportionately negatively impacted women and girls. Due to unfavourable gender stereotypes, patriarchal attitudes, an unfair judicial system, and economic inequality, women are more vulnerable to violence.

As a result of the conflict, residents of a country are currently grappling with a severe economic crisis, destroyed infrastructure, and impaired services. Nevertheless, women have also had to deal with restricted mobility because of traditional gender norms. Because they are in charge of providing food and care in their homes, the challenges of limited (or lack of) access to food, water, sanitation, and health care services, which have gradually worsened as the conflict continues, have also been a concern for them. Even though most people prefer men to work and there is a negative attitude toward women who work, we find that men outnumber women in all employment categories.

The setting of Yemen is full of contradictions that stem from decades of struggle and war, as well as the nature of the society's constituent parts, the majority of which are tribes. Yemen is a conservative culture that tries to preserve long-standing traditions and practices. For many years,

women in Yemeni society were subjected to discrimination, abuse, and illiteracy, as well as denied employment and social advancement. Although women still do not have full access to all their rights, society has recently started to recognize the value of women's contributions to every aspect of life and has begun to acknowledge their role as vital coworkers in construction and development. Women continued to aspire to his privileges and standing in vocations and jobs. Women can better play their roles when liberated from social norms.

Effect of Conflict on Women

Participants' opinions on this topic fell into two categories: positive and negative effects. War has both positive and negative consequences for women who serve as translators. The ongoing effects of the war on Yemen's already poverty-ridden economy, according to al-Gawf, Zabara, and Yadav (2020), represent Yemeni women's most outstanding current issue.

Positive Effects

In times of conflict, female interpreters are valuable. Regarding their part in assisting the humanitarian organization's initiatives to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people during the armed conflict. International organizations give Yemeni women the chance to work as interpreters, providing them with opportunities to increase their income and take care of their families. Numerous Yemenis Women also work as nurses in hospitals supported by several humanitarian organizations that provide aid to those in need.

Negative Effects

Women are significantly impacted negatively by the war. Since working in hostile surroundings is risky and harmful, their families forbade their daughters from working there; most of them fear getting hurt. Additionally, war affects women's employment prospects; some female interpreters and translators who have worked in conflict zones have reported psychological trauma. In addition, most women could not obtain suitable employment, and men seized the few available jobs. One of the female interpreters asserts that there are fewer opportunities for women to work as interpreters because of the war, which has also impacted the number of foreign tourists and employees in Yemen. The war decreased women's prospects due to internal and unfamiliar circumstances, including the conflict, the siege of the country, transit limitations, the collapse of the economy, and the dissolution of various private institutions. Another issue that impacts women is frequently losing their spouses due to conflict or finding themselves unemployed, leaving them to care for and feed their children. Most of their homes were destroyed during the battle. Un female interpreter commented on the problematic situation that the women's sector suffers from low wages and a lack of employment options. Many Yemeni women who work as interpreters are consequently unemployed, severely influencing their quality of life. Due to the lack of occupations available for both genders, most women could not find safe jobs to preserve their lives. In addition, most Yemeni women lose their professions, income, and family's sole breadwinner throughout the war.

Work of Women

According to an Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) female interpreter, the only thing preventing women from working in the translation sector is a lack of

employment prospects. They must demonstrate commitment to their duties in both times of peace and conflict. Additionally, girls are only occasionally permitted to travel by official means without family members (Muharram). The World Food Program (WFP) female interpreter stressed that the blockade, the conflict, the fighting, and the closure of airports and ports, which resulted in the unemployment of thousands of women, have a detrimental impact on all Yemenis, especially women. Most women lack the courage to work in dangerous areas for various reasons. There are two significant variables, according to female UN interpreters. The first is that women are wary about working in such difficult circumstances. Second, because men can take care of themselves while women can be a burden, men are preferred over women for employment in several sectors. Additionally, it is mainly based on traditional and customary rules regarding a female interpreter who does not work in an office but travels with strange guys and performs fieldwork.

Threats and dangers besides workplace aggression constitute aggressive situations against women in addition to social conventions restricting women's movement. In some instances, society prefers a male translator over a female one, notably at gatherings and meetings that are attended only by men. In other words, males prefer to use male interpreters for this business. Women could not interpret in IDP camps, adjacent to active combat areas, or at hospitals where many combat-related patients were treated due to the milieu surrounding this conflict zone. A man who was supposed to finish that task. Men were needed to carry out their responsibilities due to the conflicts and sensitivity of war zones; women were not protected in these situations because society perceived women as weak. Women should have an option to work in a location that they feel could present insightful achievement. Due to social pressures and commitments to their families, it was more difficult for female interpreters to get beyond these obstacles and work in war areas.

Difficulties and Challenges

There is currently little need for translation or translators because of the war. A WFP female translator noted that social norms, gender roles, how society views women, violence, danger, and war are some of the difficulties faced by female interpreters. If something went wrong, for example, women's families would be held accountable for allowing their daughters to work in such hazardous conditions, but if the interpreter was a man, he displayed bravery. A female UN interpreter indicated that cultural elements, such as accent variances between speakers and listeners in Yemen, a range of cultural backgrounds, and the sensitivity of cultural words might present a difficulty in such a circumstance as additional difficulties that reduce work efficiency.

A female translator must know the pertinent terminology, acronyms, and language contexts for each translation sector; otherwise, the message may not be effectively transmitted. During a conflict, she may need to differentiate between attacks like shelling, explosion, airstrike, Etc. The same is true for other words that are frequently employed in particular contexts, such as hostage, arrest, detention, and forced disappearance.

In the same context, an OCHA female interpreter said it would be preferable to let males translate in conflict zones because women's jobs in translation can be dangerous. The reason is that social constraints and challenges may make it difficult for a family of a female interpreter to support her fieldwork participation. Furthermore, female interpreters are not allowed to go to

dangerous or isolated places without getting authorization from the relevant authorities and having a male relative act as a guardian. According to the UN female interpreter, women translators confront various difficulties at work. It includes understating their roles, harassment, racism, mockery, the fact that they are underrepresented at all levels, discrimination based on race and ethnicity, sexual harassment, misconduct, and other issues. Another independent female interpreter claimed that Yemeni society views women as enslaved people who can only be found at home caring for their children and that society supports this disrespectful attitude.

Findings

According to the study's findings, female interpreters have a minor influence on supporting humanitarian efforts. Additionally, it showed that respondents agreed that, due to cultural and social norms, most Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) did not employ female interpreters to work in conflict areas. Therefore, it is rare to find female interpreters working in such a field. Also, the cultural norms impose restrictions on female movement to prevent women from travelling alone and working in remote areas. Women in Yemen suffered from harsh community insight; women did not treat equally but based on gender. A few female interpreters are lucky to obtain opportunities in NGOs. Most of their duties involve administration work.

Furthermore, NGOs did not provide interpreting training for their staff. These findings align with another study that attributed the lopsided gender ratio to women's ability to interpret and be invisible (Andrew & The Meehan Group, 2015). The respondents show that most men and women have expressed different attitudes on how laypeople observe their work. Indicating that female interpreters perceive their cases as lower than their male interpreters do—noting that in interviews, respondents emphasized that the community may allow women to work in translation within narrow borders, realizing a crucial role in facilitating translation services. In some contexts, communities significantly prefer male interpreters' presence to female interpreters when workers demand travel and move to remote areas.

All the above mentioned, assuming that in such conservative communities, it is hard to find women working in conflict zones such as Yemen. It is so, assuring that identifying the gendered antecedents and consequences of conflict is crucial to understanding and preventing conflict at various sites of violence. Specifically, we examine the role of female interpreters in shaping gender politics, especially for working women during conflict. Female interpreters need female interpreters, particularly in humanitarian and health care sectors. They recommend further studies in gender and translation in conflict, particularly in the health care sector, which would support women, especially those in internally displaced (IDPs) camps.

Conclusion

Female interpreters face enormous challenges in a conservative society like Yemen. In times of crisis, finding women working in hostile environments may be challenging. The limitations and burdens imposed by social norms and customs on female interpreters limit their ability to create and flourish. The number of unemployed women has increased due to the conflict and crises in Yemen. Female interpreters must be assimilated into society and given more influence. Women are also doing well in various roles, including those related to the humanitarian,

relief, and healthcare industries, and urging more research on gender and translation in war, especially in the healthcare field, that would benefit women, especially those who are working in IDP camps.

About the Author

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