

# Egale French Style Guide

## Glossary of common terms

ENGLISH TERM	PREFERRED TRANSLATION
agender	agenre
androgynous	androgynous
gender fluid	au genre fluide
cisgender	cisgenre
cissexism	cissexisme
gender	genre
gender expression	expression de genre
gender inclusive pronoun	pronom inclusif
gender neutral	de genre neutre
gender nonconforming	non conforme au genre
neutrois	neutrois
nonbinary	non binaire Note: <i>non-binaire</i> with a hyphen is occasionally seen employed as a noun, but we recommend the convention of withholding the hyphen as well as retaining its use as an adjective, i.e. “nonbinary people”, rather than referring to “nonbinaries”.
Pride	Fierté (not plural)
social location/position	posture/situation sociale
queer	queer
questioning	en questionnement
trans man	homme trans
trans woman	femme trans
trans identity	transidentité
transphobia	transphobie

transvestite	travesti.e
assigned female at birth (AFAB)	assignée sexe féminin à la naissance (AFAB) ou assignée fille/femme à la naissance (AFAN) Note: Some organizations use AFAN in French, but this acronym should be used with caution since <i>filles/femmes</i> refers to gender identity, and not to assigned sex.
assigned male at birth (AMAB)	assigné sexe masculin à la naissance (AMAB) ou assigné garçon/homme à la naissance (AGAN) Note: Some organizations use AGAN in French, but this acronym should be used with caution since <i>garçon/homme</i> refers to gender identity, and not to assigned sex.
cisheterosexual	cishétérosexuel.le.s
cyberbullying	cyberintimidation
demigirl	demifille
transmasculine	transmasculin
transfeminine	transféminin
microaggression	micro-aggression
catfishing	escroquerie, arnaqueur
doxxing	doxxing Note: Not able to find appropriate translation yet. In the meantime, we recommend using <i>divulgation d'informations confidentielles</i> .
trolling	trollage
phishing	hameçonnage
dementia	troubles neurocognitifs
chat pod	clavardage
in the workplace	en milieu de travail
intersex	intersexe

## Common phrasings to be aware of/avoid

TERM(S)	NOTE
attirance, sexualité, orientation sexuelle	These terms are not generally interchangeable, so always reflect the term used in English.
homosexuel.le/homosexualité	Avoid terms like these unless the same term has been used in the English. For generalized references, use <i>personnes 2SLGBTQI</i> or <i>couples de même genre</i> , etc. <i>De même sexe</i> can also be used, especially if it reflects the phrasing used in an outside document, but isn't generally the preferred choice.
intersexué	Preferentially use <i>intersexe</i> . <i>Intersexué</i> may be used in limited contexts. Check with staff for appropriateness if using.
pronoms/pronoms affirmés	Never <i>pronoms de préférence</i> .
queer/personne queer	Never <i>allosexuel.le</i> or <i>altersexuel.le</i> Note: avoid use of <i>allosexuel.le</i> as equivalent to queer.
sexe masculin/sexe féminin	Never <i>mâle/femelle</i> or <i>homme/femme</i> when describing attributes of sex.
trans/transgenre/transidentité	Never <i>transexuel.le/transexualité</i> .

## General conventions

- Use gender inclusive/epicene alternative phrasings and/or *doublets abrégés* at every appropriate point within the text. Default masculine should be unconditionally avoided.
- Egale style for *doublets abrégés* is a simple period (.)
- Always avoid phrasings that could leave the impression that 2SLGBTQI identities and experiences are choices, preferences or lifestyles, or that respecting someone’s identity is optional.
- When referring to a specific person or character, accords should always reflect their noted gender and not use a generic *abrégé*. If the person’s gender is not noted or instructions around the specific accord convention for them is unclear, please ask for clarification.
- No hyphen for terms where possible. Adopt best practice of normalizing terms where hyphen or portmanteaux are both acceptable (comparable to how we now use “nonbinary” as one word in English).
- Avoid terms like “les homosexuel.les” unless the same term has been used in the English version. For generalized references, *personnes 2SLGBTQI* or *couples de même genre* can sometimes be used, but we avoid generalizing beyond the original text (e.g., if the text refers to “gay, lesbian, and potentially bi people” we retain that language). *De même sexe* can also be used, especially if it reflects the phrasing used in an outside document, but isn’t generally the preferred choice.

## Egale specific resources

Here are links to three quick reference documents to assist with future translations:

1. Guide à la grammaire de genre neutre – short guide that describes gender neutral options and some common translations for 2SLGBTQI identities and experiences (context should still guide individual translations). In formal documents, Egale does not employ neologisms for gender neutral, only *doublets abrégés*. For informal pieces or when referring to a specific individual, use the endings appropriate to the individual (provide instruction on a case basis if a particular neo-pronoun/neo-accord/term should be used) [egale.ca/awareness/grammaire-de-genre-neutre-et-langage-inclusive/](https://egale.ca/awareness/grammaire-de-genre-neutre-et-langage-inclusive/)
2. Glossaire 2SLGBTQI – one pager with common identity terms and definitions that tend to come up recurrently [2SLGBTQI Glossary of Terms | Glossaire \(egale.ca\)](https://egale.ca/glossaire/)
3. Personne gingendre – one pager with common phrasings and definitions around the four components of identity, [The Genderbread Person \(egale.ca\)](https://egale.ca/gingendre/)

## Additional resources used for consulting this guide

1. [OPS Bilingual Glossary on Gender Identity / Glossaire bilingue de la FPO sur l'identité de genre](#)
2. [OII Francophonie](#)
3. [eninclusif.fr/](#)
4. [Apprendre à nous écrire : Guide et formation d'écriture inclusive](#)

### Please note

This is a working document that will be updated periodically. Like many other aspects of language, 2SLGBTQI identity terms and acronyms evolve. How an individual or group self-identifies may shift over time or change depending on the situational context. When referring to a specific person or group, refrain from assuming and always confirm which term(s) are appropriate with the relevant parties.