

Announcement

- Quiz 1 next week
 - Takes ~20 min.
 - Asks understanding of class topics.
 - Open-book, open-notes. You can bring anything.
 - Slides up to today will be uploaded to the website.
- We will have Quiz 2 near the end of the semester.

Gender

Gender differences in language

Gender differences in language

- Do men and women speak differently in Japanese?
- Do men and women speak differently in other languages?

What kind of gender differences in language can you think of?

	masculine?	feminine?
nouns, verbs, & adjectives	<i>meshi</i> (meal), <i>umai</i> (taste good) <i>kuu</i> (eat) <i>oyaji</i> (father)	<i>gohan</i> (meal), <i>oishii</i> (taste good) <i>taberu</i> (eat) <i>otōsan</i> (father)
• <i>hara</i> 1st sg. pronouns	<i>boku, ore</i>	<i>watashi, atashi, uchi</i>
interjections	<i>yō, oi</i>	<i>ara, kyaa</i>
discourse particles	<i>-da yo, -da ne</i> <i>-zo, -ze</i>	(noun)- <i>yo</i> , (noun)- <i>ne</i> <i>-wa</i>

What kind of gender differences in language can you think of?

- In English..
 - Women use finer-grained color terms like *mauve* instead of purple
 - Women avoid swear words
 - Women more often use *hedges* such as *sort of* to avoid strong assertion
 - Women prefer tag questions like *isn't it?*

(Lakoff 1975)

But..

- Aren't they just stereotypes? Do men and women really speak differently nowadays?

How to call yourself?

1st pronouns

- In case of ゆうた-kun
 - Yuuta > *boku* > *ore/boku* > *ore/boku/watashi*
- In case of まり-san
 - Mari > *uchi/atashi* > *watashi*
- The same person use multiple 1st pronouns — a male student may use *ore* in his club, *boku* in his class, and *watashi* in a job interview.

Example taken from 石黒 (2013) 日本語は「空気」が決める.

Do women speak in a more standard/polite manner?

Differences in common nouns, verbs etc.

	masculine?	feminine?
nouns, verbs, & adjectives	<i>meshi</i> (meal), <i>umai</i> (to taste good) <i>kuu</i> (to eat) <i>oyaji</i> (father)	<i>gohan</i> (meal), <i>oishii</i> (taste good) <i>taberu</i> (to eat) <i>otōsan</i> (father)

- Is this really a gender difference? Aren't they just differences between formal/standard and vernacular expressions, and women are expected to use more formal expressions?

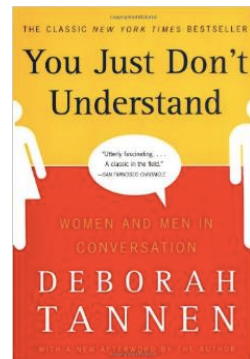
Why do women use standard forms more often?

- There are a number of different theories.
 - Women are more status-conscious than men
 - Women are expected to show 'better' behavior
 - Women are subordinate and need to be more polite
 - Vernacular forms carry connotations of toughness
 - Men are more relaxed when they participate in a sociolinguistic study, particularly because the researchers are more often male?

Gender difference in linguistic behavior

Gender difference in linguistic behavior

- Women prefer *rapport talk*, which seeks for sympathy and symmetrical relationship
- Men prefer *report talk*, in which they try to take a lead and provide information



Sexist language

towards gender-neutral terms

- Generic *man* and *he*
 - *Everyone should bring his(?) deposit on Monday.*
- *policeman, fireman, salesman*
- *lion/lioness, actor/actress, hero/heroine, etc.*

- Can you think of similar examples from Japanese?
- Can you think of similar examples from other languages?

Examples from Japanese

- 女王 (*joō*, 'queen'), 女医 (*joi*, 'female doctor'), 女流作家 (*joryū sakka*, 'female author')
- children's nurse: 保育士 (*hoikushi*) < 保母 (*hobo*)
- nurse: 看護師 (*kangoshi*) < 看護婦 (*kangofu*)
- 主人 and 奥さん

Gender-neutral pronouns?

Gender-neutral pronouns?

- Japanese used to lack the gender distinction for 3rd person pronouns. 彼 (*kare*) and 彼女 (*kanojo*) were invented in Meiji era.

- The reading of 彼女 wasn't well established yet in 1908

聞いた。
「言のまま^{はしごだん} 梯子段を降りて横手の玄関から、図書館わき
kanoonna
ハスバンド
女の 夫 になれるか」
「妻子に愛せられるという事実そのものが、彼女の 夫
まど疑問である。三四郎は首を傾けた。」

Reaction paper

- Do you think we need a gender-neutral pronoun?
- Note:
 - There are languages with grammatical gender.