

Talking Gender: A Guide To Nonsexist Communication

Gender in the EFL classroom

Jane Sunderland

The following article is an overview of issues and research in three areas in which gender manifests itself in the EFL classroom: the English language, materials (grammars, textbooks, dictionaries, and teacher's guides), and processes (learning styles and strategies, and teacher-learner and learner-learner interaction). The article also briefly examines some implications of gender in materials and classroom interaction for language acquisition.

'Gender' closely observed

'Gender in the EFL classroom' is a phrase which may conjure up in teachers' minds no more than complaints about the use of *he*, or about textbooks being sexist. Closer examination, however, suggests that gender operates at more than the level of materials. Other levels include the English language itself; and classroom processes, including learning processes, teacher-learner interaction, and learner-learner interaction. These levels interact, always within a particular political, sociolinguistic, and educational context (see Figure 1). One feature of the workforce in this context is that it tends to be characterized by 'gendered division', what Pennycook (1989: 610) describes as 'a hierarchically organized division between male conceptualizers and female practitioners'.

Also pertinent to gender is proficiency—does one gender have a superior ability to learn foreign languages?

The following, then, is an overview of the areas in which gender operates in the world of EFL, and of arguments and research associated with them. (In all except the section on 'The English language', I am using 'gender' to mean culturally- (though not deterministically-) influenced characteristics of each sex; 'sex' to mean whether a person is biologically female or male. And though I will be referring throughout to English as a foreign language, much may apply to the teaching and learning of other foreign, and second languages. It may also have implications for, *inter alia*, ethnicity and race in the language classroom).

The English language

Gender tends to be seen as unimportant in English, and as 'natural', i.e. corresponding to sex. Yet the traditional, prescriptive 'rule' of using *he*, *him*, etc., after sex-indefinite pronouns and to refer to a person of unknown sex illustrates that it can also be grammatical. That this may be changing is relevant to both learners and teachers of English.

Much has been written over the last two decades about sexism in the English language (e.g. Kramer, 1975; Cameron, 1985), and about non-sexist language change (e.g. Bate, 1978; Cooper, 1984). Linguistic sexism at code level has been identified in the pronoun system ('generic' *he*, *him*, *his*, *himself*); 'generic' *man*; masculine and feminine

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Talking Gender: A Guide to Nonsexist Communication. Front Cover. Ruth Elizabeth King. Copp Clark Pitman, Jan 1, - English language - 94 pages. Talking gender: A guide to nonsexist communication: Ruth Elizabeth King: Books - ijaring.com: Talking Gender: A Guide to Nonsexist Communication: Clean copy. APA (6th ed.) King, R. E. (). Talking gender: A guide to nonsexist communication. Toronto: Copp Clark Pitman. Chicago (Author-Date, 15th ed.) King, Ruth. Gender-Inclusive / Non-Sexist Language Guidelines and Resources you do or don't know (just as when you are talking to someone), use the same language that the person uses when . Gender Pronouns Guide, University of Wisconsin- Madison LGBT Campus Center: Copyright Site by Communications Services. need to take responsibility for teaching and using nonsexist language in their classrooms. . In Talking Gender: A Guide to Nonsexist Communication (). Talking Gender: A Guide to Nonsexist Communication. Toronto: Longman. Lakoff, Robin. Language and Women's Place. New York: Octagon House. In ijaring.com (Ed.), Talking gender: A guide to nonsexist communication (chap. 6). Toronto: Copp Clark Pittman. ADVERTISING ADVISORY BOARD. (). Women and. Beitrage zur feministischen Theorie und Praxis King, Ruth I Talking Gender: A Guide to Nonsexist Communication. Toronto: Copp Clark Pitman. Other studies are cited in R. King, ed., Talking Gender: A Guide .. French, Talking Gender: A Guide to Nonsexist Communication edited by Professor Ruth King. 'Many times, writing in a non-sexist way seems very awkward and disrupts the flow of the paper. There has been talk about creating a new, non-gender-specific pronoun . Womanspeak and Manspeak: Sex Differences and Sexism in Communication, Verbal and Nonverbal. The Handbook of Nonsexist Writing, edition 2. Formerly Guidelines for Nonsexist Use of Language in NCTE Publications; Through careful selection of gender-fair language, NCTE members have the should consider when engaged in communication activities that include: designing and delivering oral presentations; speaking with students. Talking Gender. A Guide to Non-Sexist Communication. Toronto: Copp Clark Pittman Ltd. Structure of the seminar: The seminar will be organized in two parts: .of gender marked phraseological units of the analyzed language and their adequate Talking Gender: A Guide to Nonsexist Communication. Toronto: Copp. Gender and Professional Writing, the relationship between . language in English and French: Talking Gender: A. Guide to Nonsexist Communication edited by. Think your communication is bias-free? We carry unconscious and implicit biases from a lifetime of exposure to cultural attitudes about age, gender, race, ethnicity style guide handy for your professional writing and speaking efforts. The Handbook of Nonsexist Writing for writers, editors and speakers. The use of inclusive language in documentation and other communications is one way A lot of discussion of gender-neutral and sometimes, nonsexist language "If you have a problem with the way the GM is running the game, talk to him." of non-sexist language is Miller and Swift's "Handbook of Nonsexist Writing". Ruth Elizabeth King is the author of Talking Gender (avg rating, 0 ratings, 0 reviews, published

Talking Gender: A Guide to Nonsexist Communication. Gendered talk at work: constructing gender identity through workplace discourse . Responsibility . Talking gender: a guide to nonsexist communication []. Published: (); Talking gender: a guide to nonsexist communication / A guide to non-sexist children's books / compiled by Judith Adell and Hilary Dole. Gender-neutral language or gender-inclusive language is language that avoids bias toward a feminists Casey Miller and Kate Swift created a manual, The Handbook of Nonsexist Writing, on gender neutral language that . Article Talk . Buy Talking gender: A guide to nonsexist communication by Ruth Elizabeth King (April 19,) by Ruth Elizabeth King (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store.

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