

From Beginning Current Slide Start Slide Show

From Present Custom Slide Online Show

Set Up Slide Show Hide Slide

Rehearse Record Slide Timings Show Set Up

Play Narrations

Use Timings

Show Media Controls

Monitor: Automatic

Use Presenter View

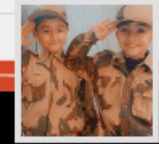
Monitors

- 1 Sexist Language- Unfolding gender discrimination  
Tazanfal Tehseem  
University of Sargodha  
Pakistan.
- 2 Important ideas from Butler
  - Gender is not something we are automatically born with, it is something we continually 'perform'
  - This means that we have to stop thinking of gender as a 'natural' category
  - But subversion of the gender order is possible
  - boy or girl? Vs Men and woman deep.
- 3 we continually perform gender
  - Butler says: ...
  - Gender is the repeated stylization of the body, a set of repeated acts which to a certain extent regulate the appearance of the body, the appearance of a female sex of being?
- 4 'He Said, She Said'- Deborah Tannen
  - Gender differences in the ways we are socialized as children affects our conversational styles as adults
  - Women's language seen as manifestation of submission (Past)
  - Celebration of Women's language as women's own separate, cultural practices (Today)

# Sexist Language- Unfolding gender discrimination

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**Pakistan.**

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# Important ideas from Butler

- Gender is not something we are automatically born with, it is something we continually “perform”
- This means that we have to stop thinking of gender as a “natural” category
- But subversion of the gender order is possible.
- boy or girl Vs. Men and women desp.





# we continually perform gender

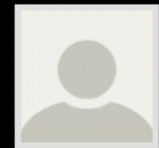
## J. Butler argues.....

- “Gender is the repeated stylization of the body, a set of repeated acts within a highly rigid regulatory framework that congeal over time to produce the appearance of substance, of a natural sort of being.”



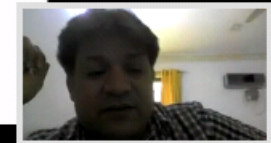
## 'He Said, She Said'- Deborah Tannen

- Gender differences in the ways we are socialized as children affects our conversational styles as adults.
- Women's Language seen as manifestation of suppression (Past).
- Celebration of 'Women's Language' as women's own separate, cultural practice (Today).



## Discussion- Ifs and buts

- THERE is no logical explanation to why a boy should act like a man and a girl should act like a woman over the passage of time. These gender roles have been constructed from the very beginning of time and are extended over centuries.
- Women are not born they are made (SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR).



## Robin Lakoff: Language and the Woman's Place (1975)

- “Our use of language embodies attitudes as well as referential meanings. Woman's language has its foundation the attitude that women are marginal to the serious concerns of life, which are pre-empted by men.”





# Gendered Expressions- Male

- spokesman, policeman, businessman, salesman, clergyman, statesman, congressman, barman, craftsman, fisherman, sportsman, watchman, postman, ombudsman, seaman, workman, foreman, chairman, doorman, handyman, countryman, rifleman, coachman, gunman, showman, draughtsman, fireman, manservant, journeyman, highwayman, airman, cameraman, milkman, footman, lineman, guardsman, cattelman, serviceman, yachtsman, tradesman, batman, midshipman, helmsman, boatman, signalman, churchman, swordsman, houseman, infantryman, huntsman, hitman, horseman, stuntman, ploughman, henchman, cowman, oarsman, anchorman, roadman, headsman, dalesman, nurseryman, toll-man, townsman, leadsman, counterman, engineman, militiaman, headman, dustman, herdsman, pressman, liveryman, plantsman, harp-man, merchantman, trawlerman, ticketman, landsman, benchman, groundman, shopman, baggage-man, bagman, ambulanceman, seedsman, dairyman, netsman, coalman, ferryman.



## Gender-specific adjectives – changes over time

- 1931 man - dilapidated, ferret-like, plain, suet-pudding-faced, thick-set, dirty, shabby, spectacled
- 2006 man - hunky, handsome, dapper, Gap-clad, fashion-conscious
- 1931 woman - obedient, docile, quiet, mad, possessive, vain, talkative
- 2006 woman - grumpy, assertive, determined, fun-loving, formidable

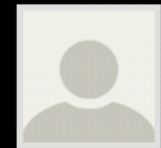






## Unique adjectives- stable patterns- Male

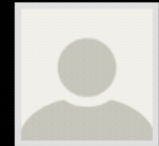
- 1931 - celebrated, distinguished, noted, rich, successful, wealthy, urbane
- 1961 - wealthy, grand, famous, top
- 1991 - influential, famous, self-made, richest, cultivated
- 2006 - great, wealthy, sophisticated, dignified
- These words are very rare with WOMAN.





## woman as (continually) desirable

- 1931 - beautiful, broad-bosomed, pretty, good-looking, fine
- 1961 - desirable, lovely, prettiest, fresh-complexioned, handsomest, magnificent looking,
- 1991 - beautiful, sensuous, attractive, luscious, sexiest, voluptuous
- 2006 - handsome, sultry, pretty, beautiful, lovely, delightful





# Key Ideas

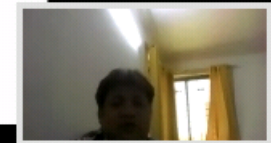
- For most people, the identification of oneself as female or male is the foundation of self-identity.
- Men may 'naturally' be seen as more aggressive, domineering, competitive and hierarchically oriented.
- Females may 'naturally' be seen as more passive, acquiescent, nurturing, egalitarian and domestically oriented.
- These arguments are 'essentialist': that is, they assume a kind of biological determinism or universal pattern of culture.



# Performing Femininity



- “The fact is many men are simply repulsed by excessive hair on women. And it’s obvious why – hairiness is a masculine trait and most blokes like their women to be feminine.”  
The Metro 26/10/05



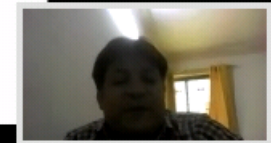
## Performance Vs. Performativity

- People sometimes think that Butler is saying that gender is simply a matter of performance – with the implication that I could wake up tomorrow and decide to be a man
- What she is actually saying is that it is a matter of performativity – something that we often perform unconsciously, and which we don't have a completely free choice about
- We cannot exist outside the terms of gender



## Deborah Tannen, 1990

- Women speak a language of connection and intimacy. Women exercise solidarity.
- Men speak a language of status and independence. Men exercise power.



# Roles and Representations

- **Stereotype:** a reduction of persons to a set of exaggerated, usually negative, character traits
- **How measured:**
  - 'content analysis and textual analysis: roles'
  - Madonna/whore dichotomy
  - Other common stereotypes
  - Matriarch, goodwife, witch, bitch, decoy, victim, courtesan, siren or temptress.
- Concern with images of women, tries to make assertions about the truth and falsity of representations.



# Feminist Ideology

- **Liberal feminism**- concern with removing sexist barriers
- **Radical Feminism**-concern with ideological transformation, oppression-free society
- **Conservative Feminism**- concern with restoring religious and maternal values
- **Post modern Feminism**- celebrating female empowerment, differences, permissive sexuality ( Madonna and freedom of sexual expression) ( Barker, p. 103.)

