

gender1. ['dʒendə] *n*1. *грам.* род

masculine [feminine, neuter, grammatical] gender - мужской [женский, средний, грамматический] род

natural gender - естественный род, род, соответствующий полу

what is the gender of this noun? - какого рода это существительное?

2. *шутл.* пол3. *уст.* сорт, вид2. ['dʒendə] *v уст.*

порождать

gender

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

gen·der **AW** [gender genders] **BrE** ['dʒendə(r)] **NAmE** ['dʒendər] **noun**

1. **countable, uncountable** the fact of being male or female, especially when considered with reference to social and cultural differences, not differences in biology

- issues of class, race and gender

- traditional concepts of gender

- **gender differences/relations/roles**

compare ↑sex *n.* (1)

2. **countable, uncountable (grammar)** (in some languages) each of the classes (↑masculine, ↑feminine and sometimes ↑neuter) into which nouns, pronouns and adjectives are divided; the division of nouns, pronouns and adjectives into these different **genders**.

Different **genders** may have different endings, etc

- In French the adjective must agree with the noun in number and gender.

Word Origin:

late Middle English: from Old French **gendre** (modern **genre**), based on Latin **genus** 'birth, family, nation'. The earliest meanings were 'kind, sort, genus' and 'type or class of noun, etc.' (which was also a sense of Latin **genus**).

More About:**gender**Ways of talking about men and women

When you are writing or speaking English it is important to use language that includes both men and women equally. Some people may be very offended if you do not. [The human race](#)

Man and **mankind** have traditionally been used to mean 'all men and women'. Many people now prefer to use humanity, the human race, human beings or people. [Jobs](#)

The suffix -ess in names of occupations such as actress, hostess and waitress shows that the person doing the job is a woman. Many people now avoid these. Instead you can use actor or host, (although actress and hostess are still very common) or a neutral word, such as **server** for [waiter](#) and [waitress](#).

Neutral words like assistant, worker, person or officer are now often used instead of -man or -woman in the names of jobs. For example, you can use police officer instead of [policeman](#) or [policewoman](#), and spokesperson instead of [spokesman](#) or [spokeswoman](#). Neutral words are very common in newspapers, on television and radio and in official writing, in both **BrE** and **NAmE**.

When talking about jobs that are traditionally done by the other sex, some people say: a male secretary/nurse/model (NOT man) or a woman/female doctor/barrister/driver. However this is now not usually used unless you need to emphasize which sex the person is, or it is still unusual for the job to be done by a man/woman: ▫ My daughter prefers to see a woman doctor. ▫ They have a male nanny for their kids. ▫ a female racing driver [Pronouns](#)

He used to be considered to cover both men and women: ▫ Everyone needs to feel he is loved. This is not now acceptable.

Instead, after everybody, everyone, anybody, anyone, somebody, someone, etc. one of the plural pronouns they, them, and their is often used: ▫ Does everybody know what they want? ▫ Somebody's left their coat here. ▫ I hope nobody's forgotten to bring their passport with them.

Some people prefer to use he or she, his or her, or him or her in speech and writing: ▫ Everyone knows what's best for him or herself. He/she or (s)he can also be used in writing: ▫ In doubt, ask your doctor. He/she can give you more information. (You may find that some writers just use 'she'.) These uses can seem awkward when they are used a lot. It is better to try to change the sentence, using a plural noun. Instead of saying: ▫ A baby cries when he or she is tired you can say ▫ Babies cry when they are tired.

Example Bank:

- She examines the interplay between changing gender divisions and urban change.
- The government is working on tackling gender inequalities in employment.

gender

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

gen·der **AC** /'dʒendə \$ -ər/ **BrE** **AmE** **noun**

[Date: 1300-1400; Language: Old French; Origin: gendre, from Latin genus; ⇒ ↑genus]

1. **[uncountable and countable]** the fact of being male or female:

- people of the same gender
- Discrimination on grounds of race or gender is forbidden.
- There may be gender differences in attitudes to paid work.
- traditional gender roles

gender biases in books

toys that do not reinforce gender stereotypes

a science fiction story dealing with gender issues

2. [countable] males or females, considered as a group **SYN sex**:

differences between the genders

3.

a) [uncountable] the system in some languages of marking words such as nouns, adjectives, and ↑pronouns as being ↑masculine, ↑feminine, or ↑neuter

b) [countable] a group such as ↑feminine into which words are divided in this system

...

COLLOCATIONS

■ gender + NOUN

- **a gender difference** Research has shown that there are gender differences in the way alcohol affects the brain.
- **the gender gap** (=a difference between men and women) The gender gap was visible in the way men and women voted during the presidential elections.
- **gender roles** (=the positions of men and women in society) It is a country where gender roles have remained largely unchanged.
- **gender bias/inequality/discrimination** (=when one gender is treated unfairly) Her research investigates gender bias in the classroom.
- **gender equality** (=when men and women are treated in the same way) Organizations have a duty to promote gender equality.
- **gender relations** (=the way in which men and women behave towards each other) The best way to understand gender relations is to study children.
- **a gender stereotype** (=a fixed idea of what men or women are like) The characters in the novel were criticized for being gender stereotypes.
- **gender politics** (=the way in which men and women compete with each other for power) Much of the discussion of gender politics is rather simplistic.
- **gender issues** (=ideas and problems related to being male or female) Businesses seem to pay more attention to gender issues in senior positions.
- **gender identity** (=whether someone is male or female) Gender identity refers to our inner feeling of being masculine or feminine.

gender

Freakuency Pack

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RANGE: **4k** GENDER ²⁴²⁹⁵

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