

## I. Introduction: Defining Gender

- sex/gender
- gender identity
- essentialism/essentializing
- intersex
- transgender (cf. cisgender)
- intersectionality
- kyriarchy
- patriarchy

## II. Where does Gender Come From? (Theories of Gender Development)

## A. Biological

- chromosomes & genetics
- hormones
- brain structures

## B. Interpersonal

- psychodynamic (psychoanalytical)
- psychological (social learning or social psychological)
- cognitive development
- gender constancy
- gender similarities hypothesis (Janet Shibley Hyde's meta-analysis research)
- gender schema theory (Sandra Bem)

## C. Cultural

- anthropology (ethnography, intersectionality)
- symbolic interactionism

## D. Critical

- standpoint theory
- performativity/performance (Judith Butler, queer theories)

## E. Multicultural &amp; Global Theories

- de-centering white, Western feminism

## III. Sex/Gender and Language

## A. Structural Biases of English (Linguistic Relativity – Language as system of representation)

- male generic language (he/man language)
- semantic polarization (polarized thinking)
- spotlighting (marked/unmarked)
- trivialization
- semantic derogation
- truncated passives & agent deletion
- missing words
- reclaiming

## B. Language in use – speech communities, gender and power

- Report talk and rapport talk
- Mansplaining
- Sex/gender and humor