# Markedness in Gendered Speech

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- (1) I played table tennis at the professional level.
- (2) The dog ate the biscuit biscuits.
- (3) The lion waited patiently in the tall grass.
- (4) Whom did you meet on the docks that night?

- (1) I play table tennis at the professional level.
- (2) The dog ate the biscuit biscuit-s.
- (3) The lion waited patiently in the tall grass.
- (4) Who did you meet on the docks that night?

- (1) I play table tennis at the professional level.
- [+PST]
  (2) The dog ate the biscuit-s.
- (3) The lion-ess waited patiently in the tall grass.
- (4) Who did you meet on the docks that night?

```
(1) I play table tennis at the professional level.

[+PST]
(2) The dog ate the biscuit biscuit-s

[+PL]
(3) The lion [+PL]
[ion-ess] waited patiently in the tall grass.
```

(4) Who did you meet on the docks that night?

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(1) I play table tennis at the professional level.
[+PST]
(2) The dog ate the biscuit-s
(3) The lion [+PL] waited patiently in the tall grass.
(4) Who Who-m [+FEM] did you meet on the docks that night?
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(1) I play table tennis at the professional level.
[+PST]
(2) The dog ate the biscuit-s.
(3) The lion [+PL] waited patiently in the tall grass.
(4) Who did you meet on the docks that night?
        [+ACC]
```

- (1) I play table tennis at the professional level.
- (2) The dog ate the biscuit biscuit-s.
- The affixes are "required"
- They must be present to convey the intended meaning

- The affixes are "optional"
- They are not required for the sentence to be understood

- (3) The lion waited patiently in the tall grass.
- (4) Who-m did you meet on the docks that night?

- Languages differ in terms of which structures are optional
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dog-ERG biscuit-(PL) eat-PERF.3.SG
'The dog ate the biscuit(s).'
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- Languages differ in terms of which structures are optional
- In Nepali, plural marking is optional:
- (4) kukur-le biskuţ-(haru) khaa-yo dog-ERG biscuit-(PL) eat-PERF.3.SG 'The dog ate the biscuit(s).'
- In some languages, past tense marking is optional!

- My dissertation was on optional ergative case in Nepali (the inverse of who/whom)
- The focus here is on feminine marking (-ess) on nouns
- We all have English intuitions
- Best example I've found of an optional affix in English
- Relates to issues of social equality and discrimination

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- The feminine form often takes on specialized connotations that may be demeaning or less socially desirable:

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steward

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*governor governess* 

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*master mistress* 

• The masculine form may describe the group as a whole, but the feminine cannot:

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(5)

- a. There are 1,905 lions in Southeast Angola.
- b. #There are 1,905 lionesses in Southeast Angola.

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- a. There are 1,905 lions in Southeast Angola.
- b. #There are 1,905 lionesses in Southeast Angola.

• The **unmarked** or **zero form** (*lion*) is in an asymmetrical relationship with the **marked form** (*lioness*).

• The unmarked form has two interpretations: General and Narrow

#### • General:

- the marked form signals [+FEM]
- The unmarked form signals nothing

#### • Narrow:

- the marked form signals [+FEM]
- The unmarked form signals [+MASC]

The unmarked form has two interpretations: General and Narrow

#### General:

(6) The Screen Actor's Guild represents nearly 200,000 film actors in the United States.

#### • Narrow:

(7) Sam Rockwell won an Oscar for Best Supporting Actor in 2018.

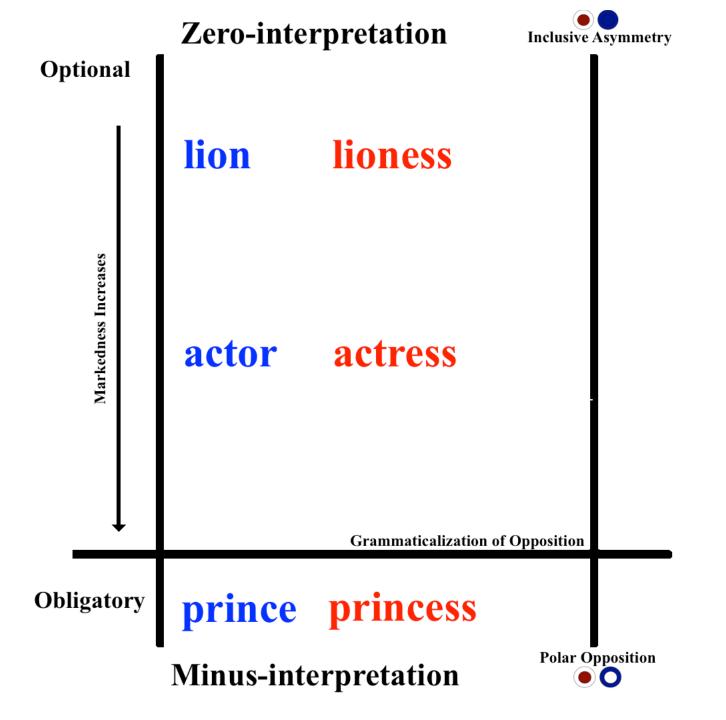
- This "slipperiness" of interpretation is why some people avoid using the term actress at all
- Leads to ambiguity ("Who is your favorite actor?")
- Implies that the masculine is the default state of being
- Same issue with *policeman*, default masculine pronouns ("The reader should temper his expectations...")

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- lion / lioness
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  - The term "lion" doesn't typically designate gender
- prince / princess
  - The Narrow Meaning is the only one available
  - You can't say "prince" to mean "princess"
- actor / actress
  - Both are salient, but people's opinions differ
  - Hence the "slipperiness"



- These principles are applicable in any language to any structure in which a form (-ess) varies with its absence
- Optional plural marking in Nepali
- Optional accusative marking on English interrogatives (who/whom)

How does this relate to Clinical Informatics?

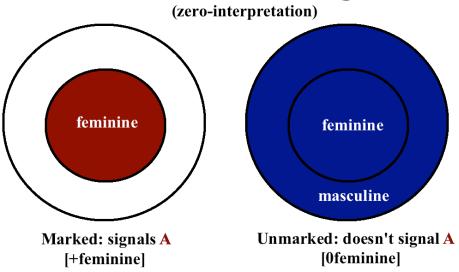
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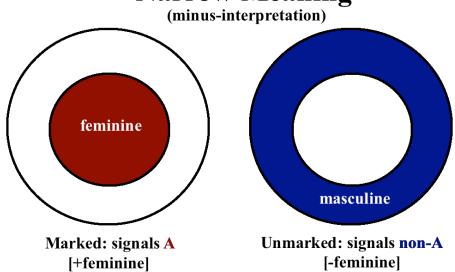
#### How does this relate to Clinical Informatics?

- No seriously, I'm asking
- Miscommunications in the clinical setting
  - Differences between native languages/dialects
  - Inherent ambiguities of speech
  - What kind of data, what kind of problems

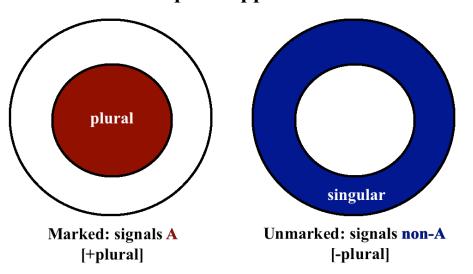
#### **General Meaning**



#### **Narrow Meaning**



English (-s): Minus Interpretation polar opposition



# Nepali (-haru): Zero Interpretation inclusive asymmetry

