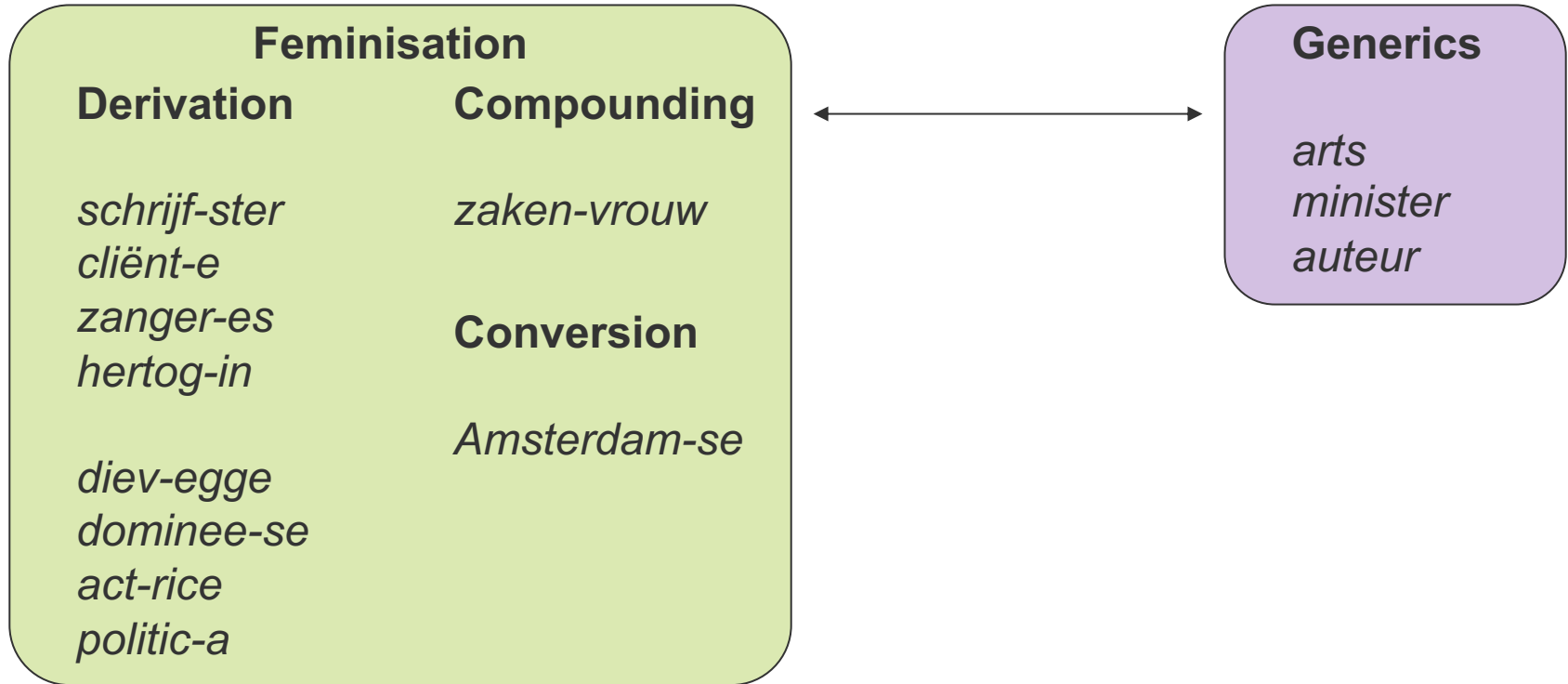


Language change in motion

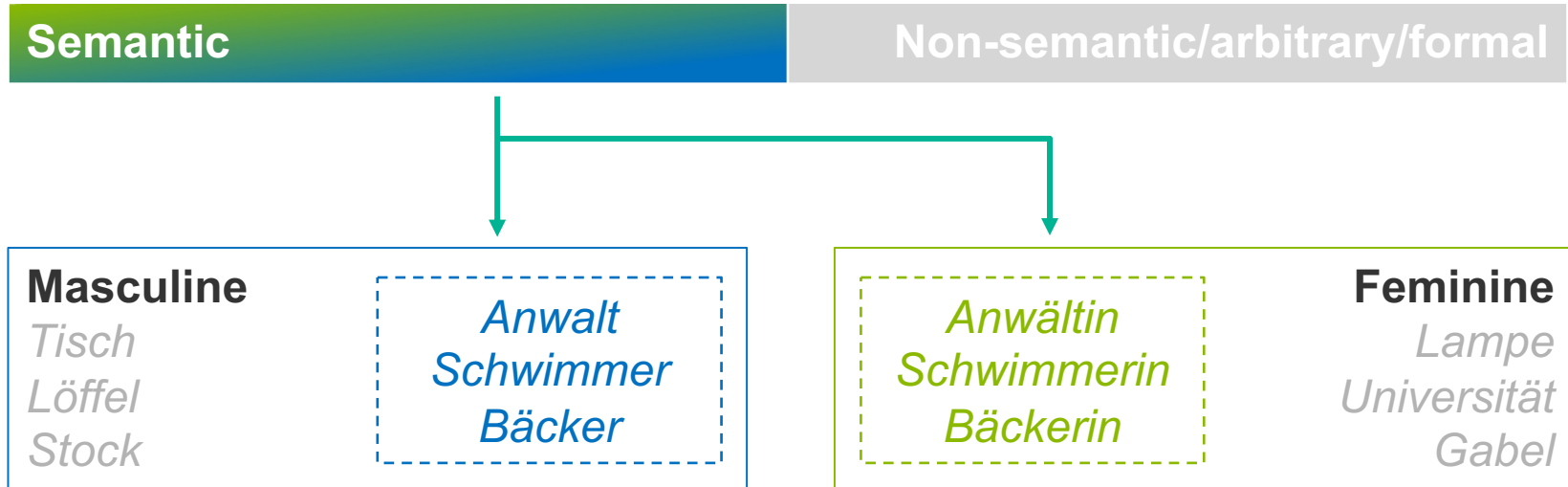
The case of Dutch nominal gender morphology

Gender morphology: feminisation of personal nouns



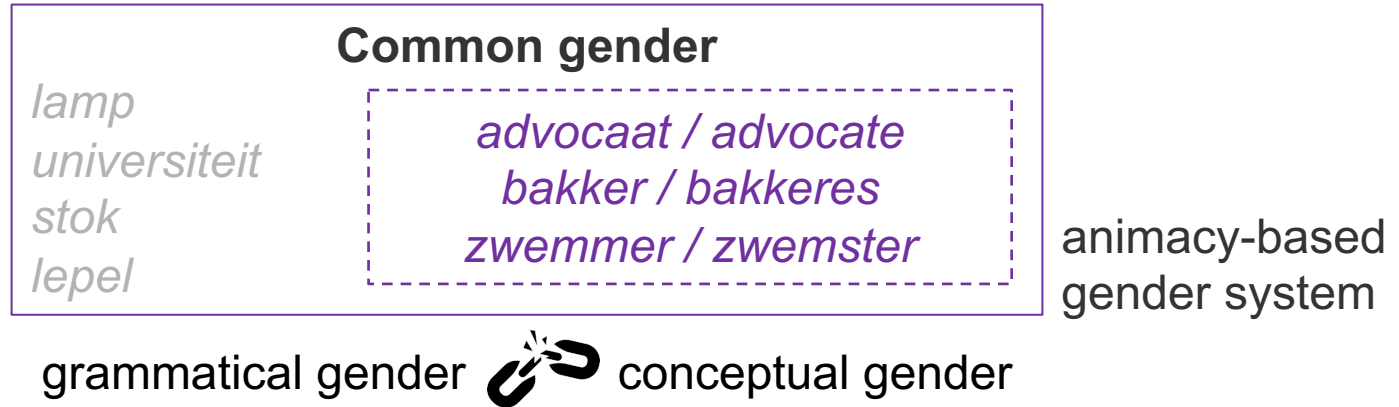
Semantics of grammatical gender

Gender assignment to animate nouns



Sex-based gender system

Semantics of grammatical gender



The same meaning exists twice within one grammatical category;
Relevance of gender marking?

↓
If possible, do not use gender-marking morphology

Gender marking: contexts

- +animate
+referential ↑
- I. Subjects/objects
De psycholoog/psychologe opende haar eigen praktijk.
- II. Predicates/appositions
- a. Direct animacy
Mijn moeder is psycholoog/psychologe.
- b. Metaphoric/metonymic animacy (cf. Szczepaniak 2014)
De overheid als hoeder/hoedster van de verzorgingsstaat.
- ↓
-animate
-referential

Gender marking: contexts

+animate
+referential
↑
-animate
-referential

I. Subjects/objects

De psycholoog/psychologe opende haar eigen praktijk.



II. Predicates/appositions

a. Direct animacy

Mijn moeder is psycholoog/psychologe.



b. **Metaphoric/metonymic animacy**

De overheid als hoeder/hoedster van de verzorgingsstaat.

Diachronically: metaphoric animacy

Middle Dutch (// Middle High German): Metaphoric personification of abstract concepts and natural objects (*wisdom, poverty, soul; moon, root, back*)

PN's in *-ster*, Corpus Middelnederlands (#15)

- i. dat is die *wortel* / nochtans is si *voetster* ende beghin van alle den boem
- ii. O here ghif mi die *wijsheit* / *besitster* dijnre stolen ende wil mi niet verwerpen van dinen kinderen
- iii. die *maen* is een scierheyt des nachts ende is moeder alle der humoren / *dienster* ende vrouwe vander zee
- iv. *vntreuwe* ist ir *ratgebinne* (MHG, cf. Hennig 1991)

Diachronically: metonymic animacy

Modern Dutch: metonymic personification of mainly collectives
(SketchEngine/nlTenTen14 & TS14-21: *de X als Y-ster*, #23)

- Collectives: *Kerk* (x5), *gemeente* (x3), *overheid* (x3), *commissie* (x3), *PLO*, *universiteit*, *vennootschap*
e.g., *de Kerk als behoedster van de hemelse waarheid*
- Non-collectives: *aarde* (x2), *bloem* (x2), *politiek*, *zon*
e.g., *de zon als schenkster van leven*

→ No grammatical cue on the antecedent for gender attribution to inanimates;
association of collectives with traditionally female gender roles (Szczeplaniak 2014)

Diachronically: metonymic animacy

Data from Scott (2009): any PN with an inanimate referent, any fem. suffix

- Corpus Gesproken Nederlands (no data);
- INL 27 Miljoen Woorden Krantencorpus 1995;
- INL 38 Miljoen Woorden Corpus 1996.

} #108

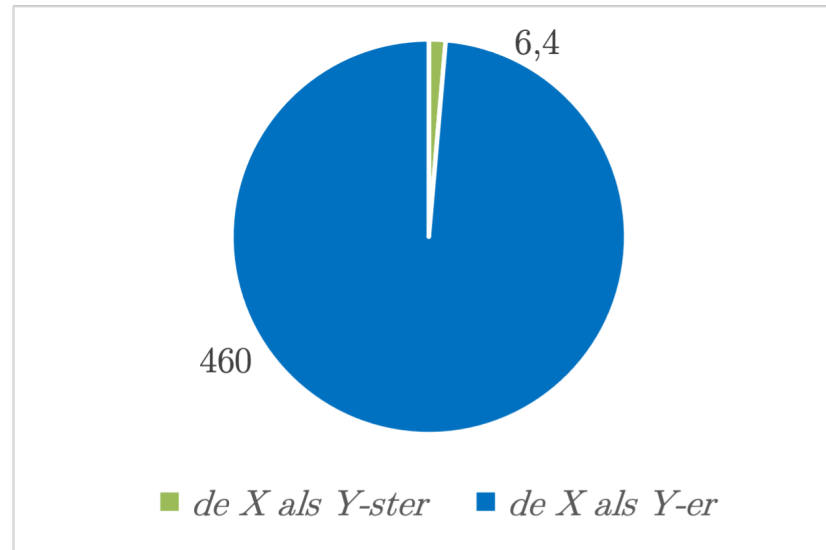


105 PN's have a collective noun as an antecedent

Personification & (non-)gendered language systems

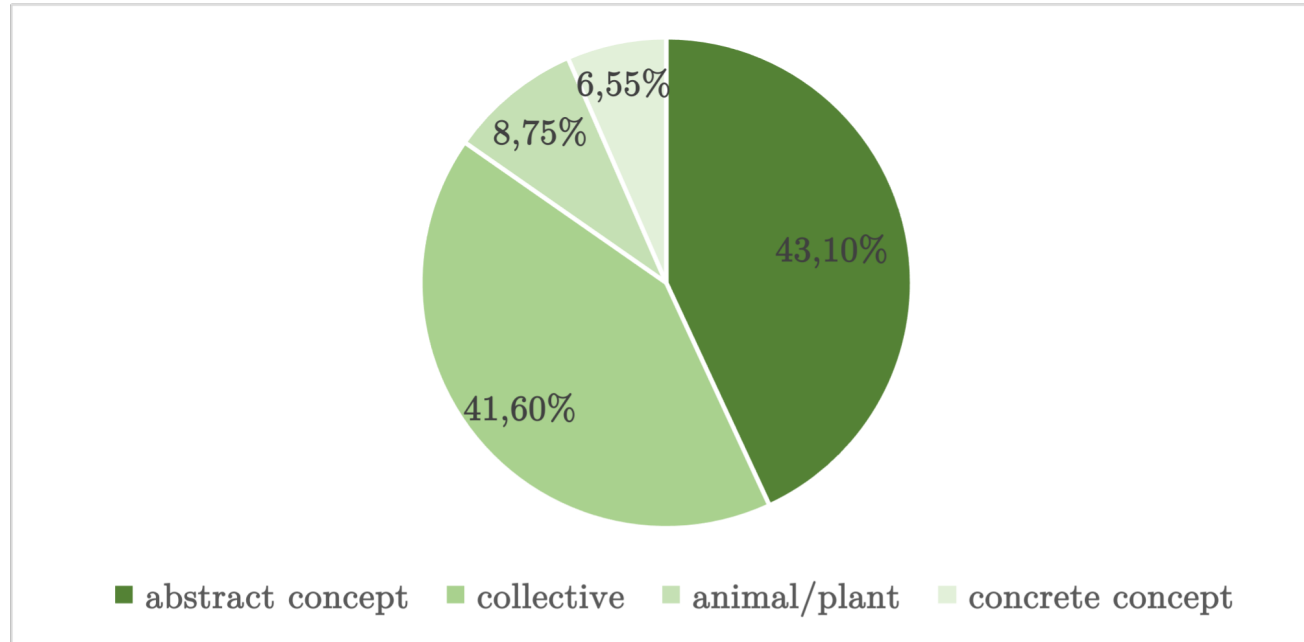
Dutch: *de X als Y-ster* (e.g., *de Kerk als behoedster*) in n1TenTen14 + TS14-21

- Corpus size: 3.6 bln tokens
- PN's ending in *-ster* with inanimate referent: 23
- # per billion: **6,4**



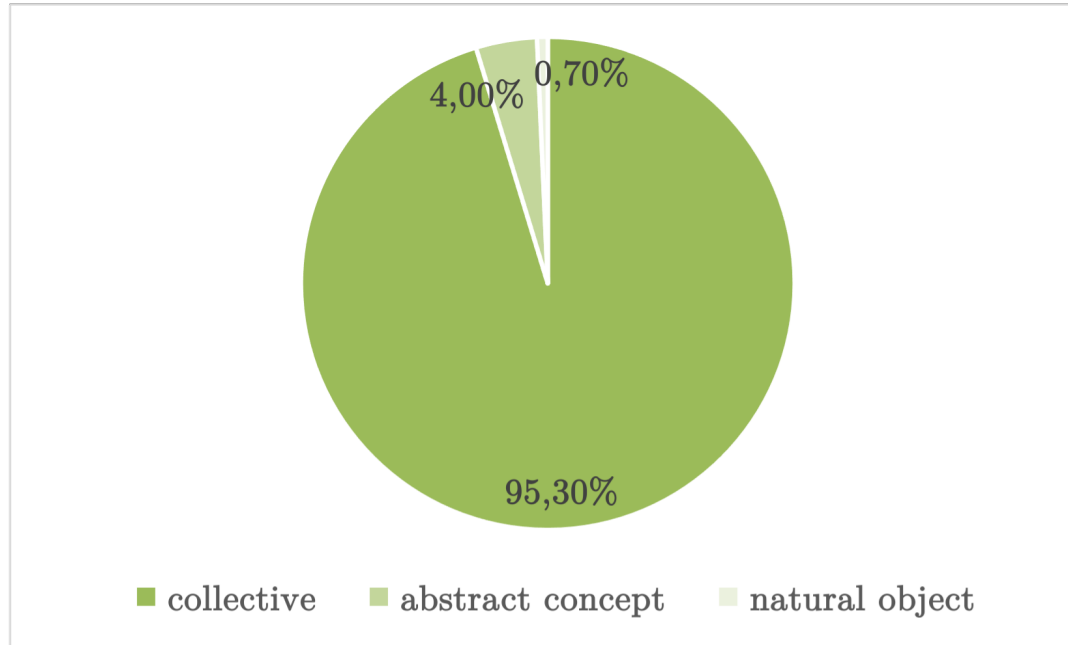
Diachronically: German

German: DWDS, Historical corpora (1469-1965): *die X als Y-erin* (#137)
 e.g., *die Nationalgarde als Wächterin der bürgerlichen Ordnung*, 1840



Diachronically: German

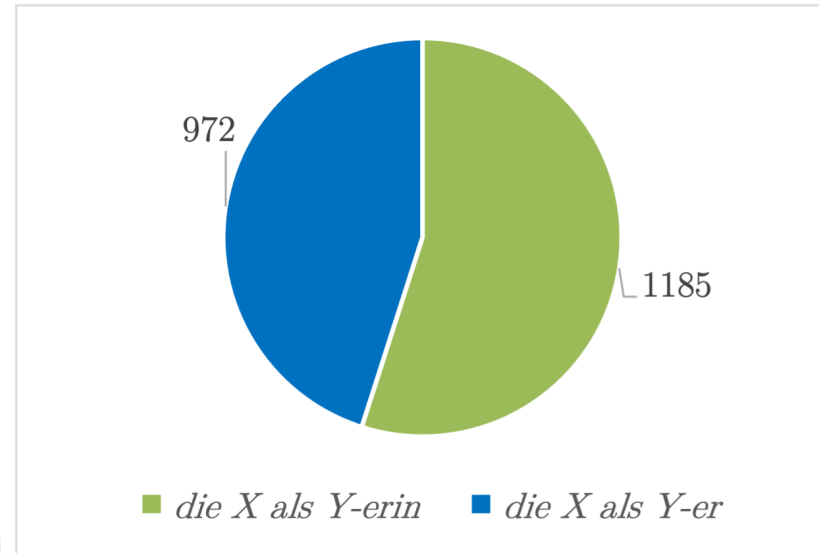
German: SketchEngine/TS 03-2021: *die X als Y-erin* (#150)
 e.g., *die CDU als Hauptverliererin*



Personification & (non-)gendered language systems

German: *die X als Y-erin* (e.g., *die CDU als Hauptverliererin*)

- Corpus size: 126.7 mln tokens
- PN's ending in *-erin* with inanimate referent: 150
- # per billion: **1185**



→ 200x more frequent in German than in Dutch

Semantics of gender

Personification of concepts in art
(Segel/Boroditsky 2011)

Influence of grammatical gender on
gender attribution to inanimates
(cf. Boroditsky et al. 2003, Cubelli
2011, Boutonnet et al. 2012)

La liberté guidant le peuple
Eugène Delacroix
1830



Semantics of gender

Dan Slobin's concept of *thinking for speaking*

“Language [...] surely directs us to **attend** – while speaking – to the dimensions of experience that are enshrined in grammatical categories.”
(Slobin 1996: 71)

Encoding of conceptual gender in grammar



Attend to conceptual gender when using language/grammatical gender

Conclusion

grammatical gender \longleftrightarrow conceptual gender

Conceptual gender interpretations are activated through grammatical gender if the corresponding grammatical categories are available
(*die CDU als Verliererin* vs. *de Kerk als hoeder*)

Conceptual-gender associations with grammatical gender disappear when the corresponding grammatical categories disappear



Dutch: decrease in the use of feminizing morphology in different contexts

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- Szczepaniak, Renata. 2014. "Die FDP als Koalitionspartnerin" – Metapher und Metonymie in der Entwicklung des geschlechtsspezifizierenden Wortbildungssuffixes -in zum Kongruenzmarker. In: Lefèvre, Michel (ed.), *Linguistische Aspekte des Vergleichs, der Metapher und der Metonymie*. Tübingen: Stauffenburg. 203-217.

Diachronically: -referential

Predicative constructions:
PNs with female referents in NL and BE news media

“Ze/zij is een X”



Diachronically: +referential

Two Dutch newspapers: *De Volkskrant* & *NRC Handelsblad* between 2010-2015

Feminisation

ze is een... *actrice, atlete, heldin, zangeres*

Neutralisation

ze is een... *advocaat, kunstenaar, journalist, student*

Diachronically: +referential

| Usually feminised | | Rel. % fem. | Usually neutralised | | Rel. % fem. |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| <i>acteur</i> 0 | <i>actrice</i> 216 | 100 | <i>advocaat</i> 6 | <i>advocate</i> 27 | 81,8 |
| <i>atleet</i> 0 | <i>atlete</i> 13 | 100 | <i>kunstenaar</i> 23 | <i>kunstenares</i> 174 | 88,3 |
| <i>held</i> 0 | <i>heldin</i> 8 | 100 | <i>journalist</i> 4 | <i>journaliste</i> 49 | 92,5 |
| <i>zanger</i> 1 | <i>zangeres</i> 474 | 99,8 | <i>student</i> 6 | <i>studente</i> 84 | 93,3 |

De \w+ [a-z]\w+t (referent of $X = \text{female}$), e.g., *De advocaat/advocate zegt [...]*

Data from nITenTen14, SketchEngine