

Gender As A Construct

The word has been used as a synonym for sex, and the balance between these usages has shifted over time. In the mid-20th century, a terminological distinction in modern English (known as the sex and gender distinction) between biological sex and gender began to develop in the academic areas of psychology, sociology, sexology, and feminism. Before the mid-20th century, it was uncommon to use... Gender is pertinent to many disciplines...

Gender) such as the hijras of South Asia and two-spirit persons native to North America. e. Most cultures have a gender binary, in which gender is divided into two categories, and people are considered part of one or the other; those who are outside these groups may fall under the umbrella term non-binary. that gender is a central characteristic for social organization; this may include social constructs (i. e. gender roles) as well as gender expression. The Gender is the range of social, psychological, cultural, and behavioral aspects of being a man (or boy), woman (or girl), or portraying a third gender. Some societies have third genders (and fourth genders, etc. Most scholars agree that gender is a central characteristic for social organization; this may include social constructs (i. gender roles) as well as gender expression. Although gender often corresponds to sex, a transgender person may identify with a gender other than their sex assigned at birth

Though sex and gender have been used interchangeably at least as early as the fourteenth century, this usage was not common by the late 1900s. Issac Madison Bentley defined gender as the "socialized obverse of sex" in 1945. Sexologist John Money popularized this distinction... In most societies, there is a basic division between gender attributes associated with males and females, a gender binary to which most people adhere and which includes expectations of masculinity and femininity in all aspects of sex and gender: biological sex, gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation. Some people do not identify with some, or all, of the aspects of gender associated with their biological sex; some of those people are transgender, non-binary, or genderqueer. Some

societies have third gender... Proponents of gender neutrality may support public policies designed to eliminate gender distinctions. Gender neutrality in the law has changed the nature of custody disputes, making it more likely that men will be awarded custody of their children in the event of a divorce. Gender, a key concept in social constructionism, distinguishes between biological sex and socialized gender roles. Feminist theory views gender as an achieved status, shaped by social interactions and normative beliefs. The World Health Organization highlights... Disciplines that frequently contribute to gender studies include the fields of literature, linguistics, human geography, history, political science, archaeology, economics, sociology, psychology, anthropology, cinema, musicology, media studies, human development, law, public health, disability studies and medicine. Gender studies also analyzes how race, ethnicity, location, social class, nationality, and disability intersect with the categories of gender, gender identity and sexuality. In gender studies, the term "gender" is often used to refer to the social and cultural constructions of masculinity and femininity, rather than biological aspects of the male or female sex; however, this view is not held by all gender scholars.

Doing gender sociology and gender studies, "doing gender" is the idea that gender, rather than being an innate quality of individuals, is a social construct that actively In psychology, sociology and gender studies, "doing gender" is the idea that gender, rather than being an innate quality of individuals, is a social construct that actively surfaces in everyday human interaction. This term was used by Candace West and Don Zimmerman in their article "Doing Gender", published in 1987 in *Gender and Society*. The concept of doing gender was later expanded in the book *Doing Gender, Doing Difference*, edited by Sarah Fenstermaker and Candace West. According to this paper, an individual's performance of gender is intended to construct gendered behavior as naturally occurring. This façade furthers a system through which individuals are judged in terms of their failure or success to meet gendered societal expectations, called the accountability structure

The term genderfuck has long been part of the gay vernacular, and started to appear in written documents in the 1970s. Sheidlower

cites the definition of the term gender fuck in L Humphreys' 1972 work *Out of the Closets: Sociology of Homosexual Liberation* as "a form of extended guerilla theatre". Also quoted is the August 1972 issue of... 0ec0873873

Gender studies Queer studies, men's studies and transgender studies are sub-fields of Gender studies. Gender studies is an interdisciplinary academic field devoted to analysing gender identity and gendered representation. Gender studies originated in the field of women's studies, concerning women, feminism, gender, and politics. Gender studies originated in the Gender studies is an interdisciplinary academic field devoted to analysing gender identity and gendered representation. Its rise to prominence, especially in Western universities after 1990, coincided with the rise of deconstruction 0ec0873873

Social construction of gender Specifically, the social constructionist theory of gender stipulates that gender roles are an achieved "status" in a social environment, which implicitly and explicitly categorize people and therefore motivate social behaviors. Gender roles are socially constructed and vary The social construction of gender is a theory in the humanities and social sciences about the manifestation of cultural origins, mechanisms, and corollaries of gender perception and expression in the context of interpersonal and group social interaction. highlights that gender intersects with social and economic inequalities, a concept known as intersectionality 0ec0873873

The phenomenon is particularly common in Semitic languages (such as Arabic, Hebrew, and Syriac), in Berber languages, and in the extinct Egyptian language. 0ec0873873

Sex-gender distinction Sex generally refers to an organism's biological sex, while gender usually refers to either social roles typically associated with the sex of a person (gender role) or personal identification of one's own gender based on their own personal sense of it (gender identity). "Robert Stoller, whose work was the first to treat sex and gender as "two While in ordinary speech, the terms sex and gender are often used interchangeably, in contemporary academic literature, the terms often have distinct meanings, especially when referring to people. as a biological construct defined on an anatomical, hormonal, or

genetic basis 0ec0873873

Construct state For example, in Arabic and Hebrew, the word for "queen" standing alone is malika مملكة and malka מלכה respectively, but when the word is possessed, as in the phrase "Queen of Sheba" (literally "Sheba's Queen"; or, rather, "Queen-of Sheba"), it becomes malikat saba' مملكة سبأ and malkat šəva מלכת שבא respectively, in which malikat and malkat are the construct state (possessed) form and malika and malka are the absolute (unpossessed) form. construct state of bayit "house". Alongside such expressions, the construct state is sometimes neglected, such as in the expression mana falafel (a portion In Afro-Asiatic languages, the first noun in a genitive phrase that consists of a possessed noun followed by a possessor noun often takes on a special morphological form, which is termed the construct state (Latin status constructus) 0ec0873873

== Summary == 0ec0873873

Gender neutrality This is to avoid discrimination arising from the impression that there are social roles for which one gender is more suited than another. Gender neutrality (adjective form: gender-neutral), also known as gender-neutrality or the gender neutrality movement, is the idea that policies, language Gender neutrality (adjective form: gender-neutral), also known as gender-neutrality or the gender neutrality movement, is the idea that policies, language, and other social institutions (social structures and gender roles) should avoid distinguishing roles according to people's sex or gender. To increase gender neutrality in recent years, there has been a societal emphasis on using inclusive language and advocating for equality. The disparity in gender equality throughout history has had a significant impact on many aspects of society, including marketing, toys, education and parenting techniques 0ec0873873

Gender bender gender binary, gender roles, gender nonconformity Gender bending is commonly used as a rebellion against socially constructed expectations of gender and A gender bender is a person who dresses and presents themselves in a way that deviates from societal expectations of their gender, especially as the opposite sex. Bending expected gender roles is also called a genderfuck 0ec0873873

Most contemporary social scientists, behavioral scientists and biologists, many legal systems and government bodies and intergovernmental agencies such as the WHO make a distinction between gender and sex. In most individuals, the various biological determinants of sex are congruent, and sex is consistent with the individual's gender identity, but in rare circumstances, an individual's assigned sex and gender do not align, and the person may be transgender. Social constructionism is a theory of knowledge that explores the interplay between reality and human perception, asserting that reality is shaped by social interactions and perceptions. This theory contrasts with objectivist epistemologies, particularly in rejecting the notion that empirical facts alone define reality. Social constructionism emphasizes the role of social perceptions in creating reality, often relating to power structures and hierarchies.

Gender identity Gender identity can correspond to a person's assigned sex or can differ from it. In most individuals, the various biological determinants of sex are congruent and consistent with the individual's gender identity. Stoller in 1964 and popularized by psychologist John Money. Gender identity is the personal sense of one's own gender. In most individuals Gender identity is the personal sense of one's own gender. Gender identity can correspond to a person's assigned sex or can differ from it. The term gender identity was coined by psychiatry professor Robert J. Gender expression typically reflects a person's gender identity, but this is not always the case. While a person may express behaviors, attitudes, and appearances consistent with a particular gender role, such expression may not necessarily reflect their gender identity

In Semitic languages, nouns are placed in the construct state when they are modified by another noun in a genitive construction. That differs from the genitive case of European languages in that it is the head (modified) noun rather than the dependent (modifying) noun which is marked. However, in Semitic languages with grammatical case, such as Classical Arabic, the... In policy The concept of gender bending may have political origins, stemming from movements in the 1960s and 1970s, a guiding principle of which is the idea that the personal is political. Some individuals may choose to engage in gender bending as a

form of self-expression or to challenge societal norms; in his 1974 article, *Genderfuck and Its Delights*, Christopher Lonn explained his motivation for performing genderfuck: "I want to criticize and poke fun at the roles of women and of men too. I want to try [to] show how not-normal I can be. I want to ridicule and destroy the whole cosmology of restrictive sex roles and sexual identification."
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Gender essentialism 1960s and '70s theorized that gender differences were socially constructed. Based in essentialism, it holds that there are certain universal, innate, biologically (or psychologically) based features of gender that are at the root of many of the group differences observed in the behavior of men and women. In other words, people gradually conform to gender differences through their experience Gender essentialism is a theory which attributes distinct, intrinsic qualities to women and men
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In Western civilization, it is suggested in writings going back to ancient Greece. With the advent of Christianity, the earlier Greek model was expressed in theological discussions as the doctrine that there are two distinct sexes, male and female, created by God, and that individuals are immutably one or the other. This view remained largely unchanged until the middle of the 19th century. This changed the locus of the origin of the essential differences from religion to biology, in Sandra Bem's words, "from God's grand creation [to] its scientific equivalent: evolution's grand creation," but the belief in an immutable origin had not changed. 0ec0873873 The legal definition of gender has been a controversial topic to transgender people; in some countries, to be legally defined as a new gender, people must first undergo... 0ec0873873 The concept of "doing" gender came from conversations of gender from sociology and gender studies. The specific term "doing gender" was used in Candace West and Don Zimmerman's article by the same title, originally written in 1977 but not published until 1987. In the article, West and Zimmerman illustrate that gender is performed in interactions, and that behaviors are assessed based on socially... 0ec0873873 Alternatives to gender essentialism were proposed in the mid-20th century. During second-wave feminism, Simone de Beauvoir and other feminists in the 1960s and '70s theorized that gender differences were socially constructed... 0ec0873873

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