

## 各種辞書におけるジェンダーの例

Webster's Third New International Dictionary

1981 Merriam Webster

**1** *gen·der* \ 'jendə(r) \ *n* -s [ME *gendre*, fr. MF *gendre*, *genre*, fr. L *gener-*, *genus* birth, race, kind, class — more at KIN] **1 a** *archaic* : KIND, SORT **b** : SEX <black divinities of the feminine ~ — Charles Dickens> **2** *linguistics a* : any of two or more subclasses within a grammatical class of a language (such as noun, pronoun, adjective, verb) that are partly arbitrary but also partly based on distinguishable characteristics such as shape, social rank, manner of existence (as animate or inanimate), or sex (as masculine, feminine, or neuter) and that determine agreement with and selection of other words or grammatical forms <Latin has three ~s, masculine, feminine, and neuter> <French has two ~s, masculine and feminine> **b** : membership of a word or a grammatical form in such a subclass <a Latin noun has ~, number, and case> <an English noun has, strictly speaking, no ~> **c** : an inflectional form showing membership in such a subclass <a Latin adjective agrees in ~ with the noun it modifies>

Webster's College Dictionary 1997 Random House

**gen•der**<sup>1</sup> (jen/dər), *n.* **1. a.** a set of grammatical categories applied to nouns, shown by the form of the noun itself or the choice of words that modify, replace, or refer to it, often correlated in part with sex or animateness, as in the choice of *he* to replace *the man*, *she* to replace *the woman*, or *it* to replace *the table*, but sometimes based on arbitrary assignment without regard to the referent of the noun, as in French *le livre* (masculine) “the book” or German *das Mädchen* (neuter) “the girl.” **b.** one of the categories in such a set, as masculine, feminine, neuter, or common. **c.** membership of a word or grammatical form in such a category. **2. a.** sex: *the feminine gender*. **b.** the societal or behavioral aspects of sexual identity: gender studies. **3. Archaic.** kind, sort, or class. [1300–50; < MF *gen(d)re* < L *gener-*, s. of *genus* kind, sort; cf. GENUS] —**gen•der•less**, *adj.* —**Usage.** The use of GENDER in the sense “sex” (*The author’s gender should be irrelevant.*) is over 600 years old. Although some people feel that GENDER should be reserved for grammatical category only, the “sex” sense of GENDER is now extremely common; SEX itself is becoming increasingly rare except when referring to copulation.

**gender** ► **noun** **1** Grammar (in languages such as Latin, French, and German) each of the classes (typically masculine, feminine, common, neuter) of nouns and pronouns distinguished by the different inflections which they have and which they require in words syntactically associated with them. Grammatical gender is only very loosely associated with natural distinctions of sex.

■ [mass noun] the property (in nouns and related words) of belonging to such a class: *determiners and adjectives usually agree with the noun in gender and number.*

**2** [mass noun] the state of being male or female (typically used with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones): traditional concepts of gender.

■ [count noun] the members of one or other sex: *differences between the genders are encouraged from an early age.*

– **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*).

**USAGE** The word **gender** has been used since the 14th century primarily as a grammatical term, referring to the classes of noun in Latin, Greek, German, and other languages designated as *masculine*, *feminine*, or *neuter*. It has also been used since the 14th century in the sense 'the state of being male or female', but this did not become a common standard use until the mid 20th century. Although the words **gender** and **sex** both have the sense 'the state of being male or female', they are typically used in slightly different ways: **sex** tends to refer to biological differences, while **gender** tends to refer to cultural or social ones.

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ジェンダー【gender】①生物学的な性別を示すセックスに対して、社会的・文化的に形成される性別。「ギャップ」②（略）