#### Introduction to grammatical gender

Olivier Bonami olivier.bonami@u-paris.fr

**Lexical Matters** 

## **Basic definitions**

Social gender:

Sex is a biological characterization based primarily on reproductive potential, whereas gender is the social elaboration of sex.

(Eckert and McConnell-Ginet, 2013, p. 2)

- Grammatical gender: Genders are classes of nouns reflected in the behavior of associated words.
   (Hockett, 1958, p. 231)
  - Many languages have no grammatical gender.
  - ► The number of grammatical genders varies, from 2 to more than 10.
  - Usually, genders are imperfectly associated to semantic properties of nouns.
  - In particular, most but not all grammatical gender systems (about 75% according to Corbett 2013b) have a feminine and a masculine:
    - There is exactly one gender which is preferred when referring to women (but not men)
    - There is exactly one gender which is preferred when referring to men (but not women)

## Grammatical gender and inflection classes I

Gender is a classification system manifest in agreement.

- (1) French:
  - a. un livre<sub>M</sub> 'a book'
  - b. une livre<sub>F</sub> 'a pound'
- Gender need not be reflected in the morphology of nouns.
  - French is a good example of this, where there is no reliable indication of gender in the form of nouns.

	MAS	FEM			MAS	FEM
C final V final	9 178 8 015	7 253 4 966		<e> final other final</e>	4 225 12 968	8 877 3 342
(phonology)		(ortho	ography)	)		

## Grammatical gender and inflection classes II

- In systems where the form of nouns is indicative of gender, this is usually not fully reliable (Aronoff, 1994).
  - (2) Spanish:
    - a. est-a nuev-a casa 'this new house'
    - b. est-e nuev-o edificio 'this new building'
    - c. est-a nuev-a mujer 'this new woman'
    - d. est-e nuev-o día 'this new day'

Ending	0	a	Other
All	23,159	21,794	20,475
Prop	0.2%	96%	32%

Distribution of gender by ending in the *Leffe* lexicon (Molinero, Sagot, and Nicolas, 2009)

## Grammatical gender and inflection classes III

- Note the confusion in traditional grammars of languages without case declension between genders and inflection classes, i.e., a classification of nouns on the basis of how they inflect.
  - Italian:

SG	spaghett <mark>o</mark>	man <mark>o</mark>	atlet <mark>a</mark>	macchin <mark>a</mark>	can <mark>e</mark>	art <mark>e</mark>
PL	spaghetti	mani	atleti	macchin <mark>e</mark>	cani	arti
gender	маs	<sup>FEM</sup>	MAS	FEM	маs	FEM
translation	spaghetti	jand	athlete	Car	dog	art

- > 2 genders (as witnessed in agreement), at least 6 inflection classes.
- Some classes have nouns of both genders.
- Some number exponents are partially indicative of gender (PL - $e \rightarrow$  FEM).

Inflection class	o~i	a~e	e~i	$\emptyset \sim \emptyset$	a~i	other
# of nouns Prop. f	6341 0.5%	5613 98%	4205 51%	2740 50%	550 16%	59 31%
Distribution of gender by ending in the GlaffIt lexicon						

Distribution of gender by ending in the *GlaffIt* lexicon (Calderone et al., 2017)

### Grammatical gender and inflection classes IV

- Still, it is often the case that the shape of nouns is indicative of their gender.
- A remarkably well-studied case: Ingush (Nichols, 2011, chap. 7).

*Table 7-1.* Frequency of initial *j*-, *d*-, and *b*- in nonhuman nouns of *J*, *D*, and *B* gender. Harmonic (bold) = same initial consonant as gender marker. % = percent of total in column.

Gender	J	D	В
<i>j</i> -	46 (4.3%)	29 (3%)	4 (0.1%)
d-	39 (3.7%)	151 (16%)	17 (4%)
<i>b</i> -	115 (11%)	47 (5%)	77 (17%)
other	1064	954	444
TOTAL	L 1110	1105	521

## Typical semantic correlates of grammatical gender

- Systems based on social gender
- Systems based on animacy
  - (3) Swedish:
    - a. en stor björn 'a big bear'
    - b. ett stor-t horn 'a big horn'
- Combined systems (masculine/feminin/neuter)
  - (4) Bagwalal:
    - a. w-eš:a-w waša M.sg-plump-M.sg boy 'a plump boy'
    - b. j-eš:a-j jaš F.SG-plump-F.SG girl 'a plump girl'
    - c. b-eš:a-b Sama N.SG-plump-N.SG donkey 'a plump donkey'

## More than three genders: Mian (Fedden, 2011)

	Gender			
	Human Animal (Sey readily discernible	Sex	Masc. (e.g. <i>naka</i> 'man') Fem (e.g. <i>unáng</i>	
	or relevant)		'woman')	
Animate	Animal (Sex not readily discernible or irrelevant)	Conven- tionalized gender	Masc. (e.g. <i>tolim</i> 'eagle') Fem. (e.g. <i>koból</i> 'cassowary')	
	Count nouns (e.g. mén 'string bag	s', imen		
	'taro')		Neuter 1	
	Liquids, body fluids/wastes, subst			
	Places (e.g. am 'house' mon 'old			
	dafáb 'summit')			
	Masses (e.g. afobèing 'goods, pro			
	monî (TP) 'money')			
	Body decoration (e.g. eit 'decorat			
Inanimate	'pig's tusk)			
	Weather phenomena (e.g. sók 'rai			
	mist )		Neuter 2	
	Internatibles/abstracts (e.g. ans 'sou	Incuter 2		
	'way custom')			
	Temporal nouns (e.g. kutimibo 'ir			
	of the night')			
	Verbal nouns (e.g. <i>fumin</i> 'activity (IPFV VN')			
	Some tools and weapons (e.g. kád	wa 'steel		
	axe' mok stone adze' skemdäng			

## How many genders? Czech I

		HOST	MAS.ANIM MIIŽ	τάτα	MAS.I	NAN KŘÍŽ	FE ŽENA	M	NEU MĚSTO
		'host'	'man'	'dad'	'bridge'	'cross'	'woman'	'bone'	'city'
SG	NOM GEN DAT ACC VOC LOC INS	host hosta hostovi hosta hoste hostovi hostem	muž muže mužovi muže muži mužovi mužem	táta táty tátovi tátu táto tátovi tátou	most mostu mostu most moste mostě	kříž kříže kříži kříž kříži kříži	žena ženy ženě ženu ženo ženě ženou	kosti kosti kosti kosti kosti kosti	město města městu město město městě městem
PL	NOM GEN DAT ACC VOC LOC INS	hosté hostů hostům hosty hosté hostech hosty, hostama	mužové mužů mužům muže mužové mužích muži, mužema	tátové tátů tátům táty tátové tátech táty, tátama	mosty mostů mostům mosty mosty mostech mosty, mostama	kříže křížů křížům kříže kříže křížích kříži, křížema	ženy žen ženám ženy ženy ženách ženami, ženama	kosti kosti kostem kosti kostech kostmi, kostma	města měst městům města města městech městy, městama

#### How many genders? Czech II

- Is animacy coded in noun inflection, or are there 4 genders?
- Agreement is informative
  - (5) a. Vidí-m velk-ého muž-e see.PRS-1SG big-MA.SG man(MA)-ACC.SG
     'I see a big man.'
    - b. Vidí-m velk-ý kříž
      see.prs-1sg big-мі.sg cross(мі)[Acc.sg]
      'I see a big cross.'
- There are 4 genders in Czech
  - The traditional term 'masculine inanimate' is (synchronicaly) misleading: it would make more sense to talk of two neuters, as in Mian.
- Gender is fully predictable from inflection class; however no single form of the noun is unambiguously predictive of gender.

### How many genders? Romanian

- (6) a. bărbat bun man(M)[sG] good[M.SG]
   'a good man'
  - b. film bun film(N)[sG] good[M.sG]
     'a good man'
  - c. femei-e bun-ă woman(F)-sg good[F.sg] 'a good man'

- (7) a. bărbaţ-i bun-i man(м)-PL good-м.PL 'good men'
  - b. film-e bun-e film(N)-PL good-F.PL
     'good films'
  - c. femei bun-e woman(F)[PL] good-F.PL 'good women'
- 3 genders: the overall behaviour of neuter nouns is different from that of masculines of feminines.
- Neuter is a non-autonomous gender (Corbett, 1991, pp. 150–154): no context is unambiguously indicative of neuter gender.

#### Grammatical gender vs. classifiers

Genders are classes of nouns reflected in the behavior of associated words. To qualify as a gender system, the classification must be exhautive and must not involve extensive intersection: that is, every noun must belong to one of the classes, and very few can belong to more than one.

Under this definition, some languages have no gender at all. Chinese substantives [...] fall into classes in terms of what measure [i.e., classifier] is used when the substantive is counted, but there are so many measures (hundreds), and so many nouns used with two or more measures with different resulting meaning, that the classification is not usually thought of as a gender system.

(Hockett, 1958, pp. 231–232)

## **Classifiers** I

#### Examples from lao (Enfield, 2007, chap. 7)

- (8) a. kuu3 sùù4 paa3 sòòng3 too3
   1SG.B buy fish two CLF.ANIM
   'I bought two fish.'
  - b. ? kuu3 sùù4 paa3 sòòng3 1SG.B buy fish two 'I bought two fish.'
  - c. kuu3 sùù4 sòòng3 too3
    1SG.B buy two CLF.ANIM
    'I bought two (possibly fish, but not baskets).'
- (9) a. mùng2 sùù4 (paa3) cak2 too3 2SG.B buy fish how.many CLF.ANIM 'How many (fish) did you buy?'
  - b. \* mùng2 sùù4 (paa3) cak2 2SG.B buy fish how.many

#### Classifiers II About 100 distinct numeral classifiers.

Table 14. Some common numeral classifiers					
Classifier	Meaning as	Semantics and example referents			
	noun				
kòòn4	'lump'	lumps of mass which naturally occur (e.g., pieces			
		of ice, rocks)			
sên5	'line'	ribbon/strip/cord-shaped things (e.g., roads,			
		cables)			
khon2	'person'	people, excluding monks (e.g., teachers, children,			
		men)			
too3	'body'	non-human entities with 'bodies' (e.g., dogs,			
		snakes, shirts)			
ton4	'plant'	living plants (e.g., bushes, shrubs, trees)			
tòòn1	'piece/hunk'	lumps of soft mass which are cut (e.g., pieces of			
		meat)			
nuaj l	'unit'	round things, assembled things (e.g., apples,			
		chairs, mountains)			
phùùn3	'soft sheet'	cloths and similar objects (e.g., tablecloths, skirts,			
		tarpaulins)			
phèèn l	'stiff sheet'	stiff/hard flat things (e.g., sheets of dried noodle,			
		LP records)			
khan2	'handle'	things with handles, operated by hand (e.g.,			
		vehicles, umbrellas)			
mêt l	'grain'	very small grains (e.g., seeds, specks)			
lam2	_	very large cylindrical things (e.g., tree-trunks,			
		boats, airplanes)			
lang3	'back'	houses, certain fish traps			
hua3	'head'	books, non-fruit bulbous vegetables			
qan3	_	small things which can be held in hand			

## Grammatical gender vs. classifiers

	Gender	Classifiers
Size	<ul> <li>All nouns classified</li> <li>Small number of classes (2 to around 20)</li> <li>Noun-to-gender relation is one-to-one</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Some nouns not classified, almost always</li> <li>Fair number, at least a score, with 100+ being common</li> <li>Noun-to-classifier relation is one-to- many</li> </ul>
Realization	<ul> <li>Always a closed grammatical system</li> </ul>	• Always a free form
Scope	<ul> <li>Never entirely within the noun word</li> <li>Little variation between speakers</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Never any reference to a classifier outside the NP</li> <li>Classifier use often indicates style/ mode differences</li> </ul>
Semantics	• Affix has a fairly fixed meaning	• Classifier is a lexeme, with greater pos- sibilities, context of use is important

Table 1: Dixon's (1986) criteria opposing gender and classifiers.

See Fedden and Corbett (2017) for extensive discussion of whether a sharp divide between gender systems and classifier systems can be dranw.

## Grammatical gender typology

- We will rely on Corbett (1991, 2013a).
- Four main dimensions:
  - 1. The inventory of genders
  - 2. Gender salience
  - 3. Gender assignent
  - 4. The internal organization of the gender system

## Number and inventory of genders

Most languages with grammatical gender have two or three genders, correlated with animacy and/or social gender.

# of genders	# of languages	%	Examples
None	145	56%	Turkish, Estonian, Chinese
2	50	19%	French, Spanish, Chinantec, Cree
3	26	10%	Russian, Romanian, Tamil, Ket
4	12	5%	Czech, Mian, Tsez, Dyirbal
plus	24	9%	Chichewa, Fula, Arapesh, Yimas

Distribution of number of genders in a sample of 257 languages Corbett (2013b)

## Chichewa I

- (10) a. mu-nthu a-ku-thamanga sG-person(I) I-PRS-run 'The person runs.'
  - a-nthu a-ku-thamanga
     PL-person(I) I-PRS-run
     'The persons run.'
- (11) a. mu-dzi u-ku-kula sG-village(11) 11.SG-PRS-grow 'The village grows.'
  - b. mi-dzi i-ku-kula
     PL-village(II) II.PL-PRS-grow
     'The villages grow.'
- (12) a. t-samba li-ku-bvunda sg-leave(III) III.sg-PRS-rot 'The leave rots.'
  - b. ma-samba a-ku-bvunda PL-leave(III) III.PL-PRS-rot 'The leaves rot.'
- (13) a. ulendo u-dza-tha [PL]trip(IV) IV.PL-PRS-end 'The trip will end.'
  - b. ma-ulendo a-dza-tha PL-trip(IV) IV.PL-PRS-end 'The trips will end.'

- (14) a. njoka i-ku-gona snake(v) v.sg-prs-lie 'The snake lies.'
  - b. njoka zi-ku-gona snake(v) v.pl-prs-lie 'The snakes lie.'
- a. chi-patso chi-ku-bvunda sg-fruit(VI) VI.Sg-PRS-rot 'The fruit rots.'
  - b. zi-patso zi-ku-bvunda PL-fruit(VI) VI.SG-PRS-rot
     'The fruits rot.'
- a. ka-mwana ka-li bwino sg-baby(vii) vii.sg-prs.cop well
   'The baby is well.'
  - b. ti-ana ti-li bwino PL-baby(VII) VII.SG-PRS.COP well 'The babies are well.'

(Adapted from Corbett and Mtenje 1987)

## Chichewa II

	No	un	Verb	
Gender	SG	PL	SG	PL
I	ти	а	а	а
II	ти	mi	и	i
Ш	t	та	li	а
IV	—	та	и	а
V	—	—	i	zi
VI	chi	zi	chi	zi
VII	ka	ti	ka	ti

#### Note:

- Number of nouns are partial predictors of gender (as in Italian).
- Neutralization of number occurs on both nouns and verbs.
- Alliterative agreement with some but not all genders.

### Arapesh

genre SINGULIER		PLUF	traduction		
I	wab <sup>y</sup>	bagara-bi	wabys	bagara-bysi	nuit blanche
П	wabør	bagara-børi	waryb	bagara-røbi	village blanc
Ш	nubarig	bagara-gi	nubarigas	bagara-gasi	jardin blanc
IV	unuk <sup>u</sup>	bagaro-kwi	unib	bagara-ui	étoile blanche
v	daudam	bagara-mi	daudeip <sup>i</sup>	bagare-ipi	araignée blanche
VI	∫emaun	bagara-ni	∫emaub	bagara-bi	dugong blanc
VII	niganin	bagara-ni	nigamin	bagara-mi	fils blanc
VIII	kaiñ	bagare-ñi	kai∫	bagare-∫i	arc blanc
IX	fup <sup>u</sup>	bagara-pi	fus	bagara-si	feuille blanche
х	jur	bagara-ri	jugu <sup>h</sup>	bagara-guhi	serpent blanc
XI	nybat	bagara-ti	nybag <sup>u</sup>	bagara-gwi	chien blanc
XII	natage <sup>uh</sup>	bagaro-whi	natagegwiruh	bagara-ruhi	lézard blanc
XIII	ha <sup>h</sup>	bagara-hi	he <sup>h</sup>	bagara-hi	doigt blanc

(Dobrin, 2012)

#### Burmeso

▶ In burmeso (Donohue, 2001), verbs agree with their absolutive argument.

- (17) a. da nawak g-ihi-maru
   1SG woman.SG II.SG-SEE-TODAY'S\_PAST
   'I saw a woman.'
  - b. da mibo j-ihi-maru
     1sg banana.sg v.sg-see-today's\_past
     'I saw a banana.'
  - c. jamo nawak n-akwa-ru dog.sg woman.sg II.sg-bite-today's\_past 'The dog bit a woman.'
- 6 genders combining 3 markers per class:

	class I		class II	
gender	SG	PL	SG	PL
I	j-ihi	s-ihi	b-akwa	t-akwa
П	g-ihi	s-ihi	n-akwa	t-akwa
Ш	g-ihi	j-ihi	n-akwa	b-akwa
IV	j-ihi	j-ihi	b-akwa	b-akwa
v	j-ihi	g-ihi	b-akwa	n-akwa
VI	g-ihi	g-ihi	n-akwa	n-akwa
	« voir »		« mordre »	

## Salience of gender

- A sadly understudied topic:
  - 1. Which part of the lexicon gives rise to gender oppositions?
    - Noms and pronouns vs. just pronouns
    - First names, last names
  - 2. How manifest is gender in the form of nouns?
    - French vs. Spanish
  - 3. How manifest is gender from the environment?
    - Constructions giving rise to agreement (and their frequency)
    - Prevalence of syncretism in agreement targets
    - Obligatory vs. optional agreement

## Gender assignment I

Supposedly) purely semantic assignment:



## Gender assignment II

- (Supposedly) purely morphological assignment: Russian or Czech.
- Supposedly) purely phonological assignment: Spanish.
- Mixed semantic and phonological system:

Semantic assignment				
1.	nouns denoting males $\rightarrow$ gender I			
2.	2. females, fresh water, fire, stinging $\rightarrow$ gender II			
3.	edible → gender III			
4.	<ol> <li>remaining inanimates → gender IV</li> </ol>			
Formal assignment (remaining animates)				
1.	1. nouns in <i>bi</i> -, <i>gugu</i> -, <i>ma</i> -, <i>yi</i> -, <i>-gan</i> → gender II			
2.	remainder → gender I			

#### Gender assignment in Dyirbal (Plaster and Polinsky, 2010) (Accuracy 0.96)

## Gender assignment III

 Mixed semantic and morphological system: Swahili Corbett (1991, p. 47) Semantic assignment

1. augmentatives belong to gender 5/6, e.g. j-oka 'giant snake';

2. diminutives belong to gender 7/8, e.g. ki-toto 'baby', ki-j-oka 'tiny snake';

3. remaining animates belong to gender 1/2, e.g. mw-alimu 'teacher', m-jusi 'lizard', jogoo 'rooster', ki-pofu 'blind person', ki-faru 'rhinoceros', tembo 'elephant', nyoka snake'.

Morphological assignment

- 1. morphological class 3/4 (m-/mi-)  $\rightarrow$  gender 3/4
- 2. morphological class 5/6 (0  $\tilde{j}i$ -/ma-)  $\rightarrow$  gender 5/6
- 3. morphological class 7/8 (ki-/vi-)  $\rightarrow$  gender 7/8
- 4. morphological class 9/10 (N-/N-)  $\rightarrow$  gender 9/10
- 5. morphological class 11/10 (w-/N-)  $\rightarrow$  gender 11/10
- 6. infinitives (morphological class 15, ku-)  $\rightarrow$  gender 15

## The internal organization of gender systems

- Cf. Corbett (2013a)
- Canonical typology: the diversity of systems is characterized by comparison to a canon, an idealized system constituting a perfect instance of the category under inversigation.
- Canonical morphosyntactic features (Corbett, 2012):
  - 1. Canonical feature values have dedicated exponents.
  - 2. Canonical feature values are expressed irrespective of the values of other features.
  - 3. Canonical feature values are expressed on with all parts of speech for which they are relevant.
  - 4. Canonical feature values are expressed for all lexemes in a part of speech.

## Criterion 1: dedicated exponents

- Canonical situation: for each gender, there is at least one context in which it is distinguished from all others.
- Deviations: Romanian (neuter), Burmeso (all genders).

## Criterion 2: feature independence

- Canonical situation: feature values are expressed irrespective of the values of other features (i.e., no neutralization)
- Deviations: Chichewa, Burmeso
- A remarkable deviation: Archi

Gender marking in Archi (axas 'lie down')

NUMBER	GENDER	IMPERFECTIVE	PERFECTIVE	
SG	I	w-a <r>xa-r</r>	a <w>xu<sup>8</sup></w>	
	П	d-a <r>xa-r</r>	a <r>xu</r>	
	ш	b-a <r>xa-r</r>	a <b>xu</b>	
	IV	a <r>xa-r</r>	ахи	
PL	I	h avova r	a da un	
	П	D-d<1>Xd-1	axn	
	ш			
	IV	asiya-i	axu	

## Criterion 3: part of speech independence I

- Canonical situation: same gender distinctions in all relevant parts of speech
- A remarkable deviation: Burmeso
  - We saw above a 6-gender partition based on agreement with verbs.
  - There is also agreement with predicative adjectives:
    - (18) a. Da de koya bek-abo 1sg 1sg.Poss grandfather.sg good-m.sg 'My grandfather is well.'
      - b. Da d-asia bek-an
         1SG 1SG.POSS-grandmother.SG good-F.SG
         'My grandmother is well.'
      - c. Da de-koysorad bek-odo 1SG 1SG.POSS-grandson.PL good-anim.PL 'My grandmother is well.'

#### 6 genders:

	ANIM			INANIM		
	MAS	FEM	NEU	MAS	FEM	NEU
SG PL	-ab -od(o)	-an -od(o)	-ora -or(o)	-ab -or	-an -or	-ora -od

## Criterion 3: part of speech independence II

The two gender system are largely independent. Donohue documents 16 of the 6 × 6 = 36 concievable combinations:

	м	F	Ν	MINAN	FINAN	NANIM
I	44 plus all male kin terms	5 (4 birds)		1 ('neck')		2 ('sea', 'wound')
11		7 plus all female kin terms	4		1 ('small goanna')	2 ('sago rinser (lower)', 'string. shapes')
	3		28, mainly inanimate	10, inani- mate	1 ('goanna')	
IV	9, inanimate					
V				2 (ʻbanana', ʻsago tree')		
VI			1 ('arrow')	1 ('coconut')		

## Critère 4: uniformity

- In the canonical situation, feature values are expressed for all lexemes in a part of speech.
- This is rarely the case: cf. French
- A spectacular example: Archi (Chumakina and Corbett, 2015)

	total	agreeing	% agreeing	
adjectives	446	313	70.2	
verbs	1248	399	32.0	
adverbs	397	28	7.1	
enclitic particles	4	1	(25.0)	

## Envoi: grammatical and social gender

- In the last decade, fascinating research on
  - Undocumented aspects of gender systems (see e.g. An and Abeillé 2022; Bonami and Boyé 2019).
  - The social consequences of the presence of grammatical gender distinctions (see e.g. Gygax et al. 2012; Richy and Burnett 2021).
  - The efficacy and consequences of proposed changes in grammatical gender conventions (see e.g. Burnett and Bonami 2019, Pozniak and Burnett 2021).
- These research efforts are partially fueled by, but distinct from, societal interest in social change, notably on the social position of women or of gender and sexual minorities.
- As fascinating as these issues are, progress will be helped by a better awareness of the considerable diversity in the organization of grammatical gender systems.
- For instance:
  - Different gender assignment systems are expected to have different consequences for the social meaning associated with gender.
  - The social import of grammatical gender is expected to vary with the salience of gender in the language.

# Bibliographie I

- Aikhenvald, Alexandra Y. (2012). Round Women and Long Men: Shape, Size, and the Meanings of Gender in New Guinea and Beyond. In: *Anthropological Linguistics* 54, pp. 33–86.
- An, Aixiu and Anne Abeillé (2022). Closest conjunct agreement with attributive adjectives. In: Journal of French Language Studies 32.3, pp. 273–300.
- Aronoff, Mark (1994). Morphology by itself. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- Bonami, Olivier and Gilles Boyé (2019). Paradigm uniformity and the French gender system. In: Perspectives on morphology: Papers in honour of Greville G. Corbett. Ed. by Matthew Baerman, Oliver Bond, and Andrew Hippisley. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, pp. 171–192.
- Burnett, Heather and Olivier Bonami (2019). A Conceptual Spaces Model of Socially Motivated Language Change. In: Proceedings of the 2nd Meeting of the Society for Computation in Linguistics.
- Calderone, Basilio et al. (2017). Hybrid method for stress prediction applied to GLAFF-IT, a large-scale Italian lexicon. In: Language, Data and Knowledge (LDK 2017). Ed. by Jorge Gracia et al. Cham: Springer, pp. 26–41.

# Bibliographie II

- Chumakina, Marina and Greville G. Corbett (2015). Gender-number marking in Archi: small is complex. In: Understanding and measuring morphological complexity. Ed. by Matthew Baerman, Dunstan Brown, and Greville G. Corbett. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- **Corbett, Greville G. (1991). Gender.** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
  - (2012). Features. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- (2013a). Gender typology. In: *The Expression of Gender*. Ed. by Greville G. Corbett. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, pp. 87–130.
- (2013b). Sex-based and Non-sex-based Gender Systems. In: The World Atlas of Language Structures Online. Ed. by Matthew S. Dryer and Martin Haspelmath.
   Leipzig: Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. URL: http://wals.info/chapter/31.

Corbett, Greville G. and Alfred D. Mtenje (1987). Gender agreement in Chichewa. In: *Studies in African Linguistics* 18, pp. 1–38.

Dobrin, Lise (2012). Concreteness in Grammar: The Noun Class Systems of the Arapesh Languages. Stanford, CA: CSLI Publications.

# Bibliographie III

- Donohue, Mark (2001). Animacy, class and gender in Burmeso. In: The boy from Bundaberg: Studies in Melanesian linguistics in honor of Tom Dutton. Ed. by Andrew Pawley, Malcolm Ross, and Darrell Tryon. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, pp. 97–115.
- **Eckert, Penelope and Sally McConnell-Ginet (2013).** *Language and gender.* 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Enfield, Nick J. (2007). A grammar of Lao. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
  - Fedden, Sebastian (2011). A grammar of Mian. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
  - Fedden, Sebastian and Greville G. Corbett (2017). Gender and classi ers in concurrent systems: Refining the typology of nominal classification. In: *Glossa* 2, pp. 1–47.

Gygax, Pascal et al. (2012). The masculine form and its competing interpretations in French: When linking grammatically masculine role names to female referents is difficult. In: Journal of Cognitive Psychology 24.4, pp. 395–408. eprint: https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2011.642858. URL: https://doi.org/10.1080/20445911.2011.642858.

Hockett, Charles F. (1958). A Course in Modern Linguistics. New York: Macmillan.

## Bibliographie IV

Molinero, Miguel A., Benoît Sagot, and Lionel Nicolas (Sept. 2009). A Morphological and Syntactic Wide-coverage Lexicon for Spanish: The Leffe. In: Proceedings of the International Conference RANLP-2009. Ed. by Galia Angelova and Ruslan Mitkov. Borovets, Bulgaria: Association for Computational Linguistics, pp. 264–269. URL: https://aclanthology.org/R09–1049.

Nichols, Johanna (2011). Ingush Grammar. Berkeley: University of California Press.

- Plaster, Keith and Maria Polinsky (2010). Features in categorization, or a new look at an old problem. In: *Features: Perspectives on a Key Notion in Linguistics*. Ed. by Anna Kibort and Greville G. Corbett. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 109–142.
- Pozniak, Céline and Heather Burnett (2021). Failures of Gricean reasoning and the role of stereotypes in the production of gender marking in French. In: *Glossa* 6.
- Richy, Célia and Heather Burnett (2021). Démêler les effets des stéréotypes et le genre grammatical dans le biais masculin : une approche expérimentale. In: *GLAD!* 10.