Women's attitudes towards sexist/nonsexist language across the lifespan

Traci C. Nagle

Abstract

The movement to reduce or eradicate the use of sexist language from public discourse is into its third decade. For nearly that entire time, scholars have been engaged in efforts to assess the effectiveness of that campaign as measured by changes in actual use of sexist language, but also by peoples attitudes toward language itself. Prior studies have found that, among both men and women, age is positively correlated with an increased sensitivity to sexist (non-gender-inclusive) language, and an increased willingness to use non-sexist alternatives. Yet these studies have focused primarily on attitudes among college students, and no study has focused on women's attitudes across the entire lifespan. The present study addresses that lacuna, with a survey of attitudes among women aged 20 to 88, and evaluates the hypotheses that age, generational cohort, and/or experience in the workforce are key variables influencing women's attitudes toward sexist language and language reform.
Attitudes Towards Women. It can be easy to get lost in our own immediate reality and forget how different life can be for others around the world. Whether you are located in North America or across the world in South Asia, it is undoubtedly an interesting time for women. While attitudes toward women in the workplace are progressing further towards equality, Chinese women do not have access to the same opportunities as their male counterparts in the business world, and they tend to be hit harder when the economy suffers a downturn. Additionally, there is still a wage gap and other areas of difference between men and women.

Pornography and Sexist Attitudes. These results were found to hold stable across gender. Table 1 shows the mean and SD of the manipulation check, sexual arousal, and sexist attitudes stratified by exposure group and gender. Beyond just-so stories towards a psychology of situations: Evolutionary accounts of individual differences require independent assessment of personality and situational variables. European Journal of Personality, 21, 599–601. View Sextist Language Research Papers on Academia.edu for free.

The following is an analysis of the work on violence against women done by Marcela Lagarde under 'Preface' in Terrorising Women: Feminicide in Americas. In this analysis, what I find the most intriguing is how she moves away from the use of the overly popular term femicide to the adoption of the term feminicide to describe the violence toward women. Attitudes toward women are a significant predictor of attitudes toward sexist/nonsexist language in all age—gender groups. Education is a stronger predictor than age; perspective-taking ability and gender self-esteem are each significant predictors for one age—gender group. Discover the world's research.

An example are the attitudes to the use of sexist language. Studies exploring the effects of sex and age showed that women and older persons are more favourable to the use of non-sexist language than are men and young adults (Parks & Roberton, 2008). No grammatical gender effect on affective ratings: evidence from Italian and German languages. Article. He realized there is real oppression towards a specific group of people (women) coming from another group to which he belongs (men). He realized the power from the oppressing group doesn't come from the conscious decision to oppress but from that behavior being the "norm". He was born to it and taught it was normal but probably not a long time ago he realized there are some. Continue Reading. To answer your question try to understand where the author is coming from. It seems like the story of a man that realized how much of his own behavior was pretty sexist but at