

Gender/Sexuality in Language and Literature

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Abstract

This paper entitled “Gender/sexuality in language and literature”. Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, expressions, gender diverse people. It influences how people act and interact, and the distribution of power and resources in society. Gender identity is not confined to a binary (girl/woman, boy/man) nor is it overtime. There is considerable diversity in how individuals and groups understand, experience and express gender through the roles they take on, the expectations placed on them, relations with others and the complex ways that gender is institutionalized in society. Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behaviours and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl/boy, as a social construct, gender varies from society. A social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change overtime. Gender is the range of characteristics pertaining to femininity and masculinity and differentiating between them. Depending on the context, this may include sex-based social structures. Gender refers to the characteristics of male and female such as girl, queen, cow, men, and female. Gender is the state of being male or female in relation to the social and cultural roles that are considered appropriate for men and women. It is illegal to discriminate on the ground of race, gender or sexual orientation. Gender stereotyping can be as damaging for men as it can for women. Some people

experience a mismatch between their gender identity and their biological sex. Sexuality is about your sexual feelings, thoughts attractions and behaviours towards other people.

Key words: Expression; Femininity; Identity; Relation; Socially

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INTRODUCTION

Gender is the state of being male or female in relation to the social and cultural rules that are considered appropriate for men and women. It very important to discrimination on the ground of race, gender or sexual orientation. Gender stereotyping can be for women, some person experience a mismatch between their gender identity and their biological sex. You can use the word gender to refer to one of range of identities that includes female, male, a combination of both, and neither membership al gender. The new law would allow people to change gender by filling in a form. Each of them identifies with a different gender from the one they were born with. Some people refers to the fact that a person is male or female as his or her gender. Some women in several occasion denied opportunities solely because of their gender issue, some people refer to all male people or all female people as a particular gender. The different ability and skill of two gender. In grammar, the gender of a union or no noun, or an adjective is whether it is masculine, or feminine or neuter, a word's gender can be alter its form and behaviour.

In English language, is only personal pronouns such as “she” reflective pronouns such

as “itself” and possessive determiners such as “his” have gender. In both Welsh and Irish the word for “moon” is of feminine gender combines with an adjective to refer to thing that related to people’s gender or to people who have a particular gender identity. Each electoral must be as gender- balanced as possible. Gender is a state of being a male or a female with reference to socially and culturally defined characteristic of masculinity or femininity, or of having an identity that does not correspond to such characteristics, all the member of one sex the female gender, the state of being male, female, or neuter, a set of two or more grammatical categories into which the nouns of certain language are divided, sometimes but not necessarily corresponding to the sex of the reference when animate see also natural gender, only of the categories, such as masculine, feminine, neuter, or common, within such a self. The formal classification by which nouns are grouped and inflected or changed in form so as to reflect certain syntactic relationship, pronouns modifiers, and verbs. These example have been automatically selected and may contain sensitive content that does not reflect the opinion or policies of Collins, or its parent company Harper Collins. The psychology of human sexuality offers a comprehensive overview of human sexual behaviour, the equality or state of being sexual, the condition of having sex, sexual activity, expression of sexual receptivity or interest especially when excessive.

LANGUAGE, GENDER AND SEXUALITY

Language, gender, and sexuality has been advanced by scholars working in a variety of area in socio cultural linguistics, among them conversation analysis, critical discourse analysis, discursive psychology, linguistic anthropology, sociophonetics, and variationist sociolinguistic. The relevance of gender to linguistic analysis was first noted in the early 20th century when descriptive linguist observed difference in female and male vocabularies and patterns of speaking in non-European languages. But it was not until the 1975 publication of Robin Lakoff’s language and woman’s places (Lakoff 1975), originally published as a lead articles in a 1973 issues of language in society, that disparate work on language and gender began to coalesce as a field of study. Research during this era of second wave feminism focused on the everyday micro- discourse practice of women and men as instantiating hierarchical power relation, analyzing such phenomena as turn- talking, interruptions, and topic uptakes. Fifteen years later, Deborah Tanen popularized “two –cultures” approach to language and gender in you just don’t understand men and women in conversation (Tannen 1990), which shifted the source of gender differentiation away from patriarchy and onto language socialization in same sex peer group.

Lakoff’s and Tannen’s model which came to be called the “ dominance” and “difference” models respectively set the foundation for contemporary work on language and gender. In the mid-1990s, the field was revitalized by what is often reference as the “discursive turn” in social theory.

New theoretical work in post-structuralist, and multicultural feminism, including the view of gender as produced in discourse instead of predetermined by biological sex, inspired new involvement by language scholars across the fields of anthropology, communication, education, linguistics, psychology, sociology, and women’s studies. The close analysis of gender in interaction demonstrated its intersectionality with other social categories, such as social class, race, ethnicity, age, and sexuality. Although work on language, and sexuality proceeded this development, this relationship too receive renewed attention as scholar of language, and gender came to recognized the heteronormativity that had an implicitly shaped previous work in the field and began drawing on perspective within the emergent field of queer theory. Gender and sexuality came to be seen as intimately connected in the language, and gender literature, hence the field’s eventual designation in many publication domains as language, gender, and sexuality.

This annotated bibliography aims to bring together socially oriented linguistic scholarship on both gender and sexuality while also recognizing the independent trajectories of these traditions of research. Although the bibliography at times treats gender and sexuality as separate topics for purpose of clarity or emphasis, research in these traditions remains closely intertwined. Buchholtz, Mary, 2014. *The feminist foundations of languages, gender and sexuality research*. In the handbook of language, gender, and sexuality. 2d ed. Edited by Susan Ehrlich, Miriam Meyerhof, and Janet Holmes, 23-47. Maiden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell. Buchholtz outlines how development in the field of language gender, and sexuality have been affected by developments in feminist theory. Her review describes influences from several feminist theoretical perspectives, among them Liberal feminism, radical feminism, material feminism, multicultural feminism, postcolonial feminism, and queer theory. Beholds, Mary, and Kira Hall. 2004. *Theorizing identity in language and sexuality research*. *Language in society* 33.4:469-515. This critical review of research in language and identity as emergent in integration. In contrast to calls for a purely desire-centered approach to language and sexuality the authors argue that desire is forged through intersubjectively negotiated practice and ideologies.

Cameron explains how sociolinguistic research sociolinguistic research on the issue of gender and sexuality has been explained a paradigmatic moved from a motion on the diversity of identities and practices. The paper discusses the theoretical foundations that have motivated this change as well as its practical

consequences with due respect to empirical research language. Language and gender research. The section on “institutional coerciveness” argues for the continued importance of considering relations of power, issues of sexuality on sexism sexual harassment. Language, gender and sexuality, enrich and Meyerhof provide a review of key themes and issues in the field. The introduction involves insightful discussions of per formality, queer linguistics, and globalization among other, language and sexuality, and advocate a desire-centered approach in its place. The critique was viewed by some as polemical, yet it ultimately inspired renewed attention to both identity, and desire. In the handbook of language, gender, and sexuality, 2d ed. Edited by Susan Enhvlich, language and gender research with an eye to how this scholarship might inform feminist activism. She discusses three problematic assumptions. The collapsing of gender, sex, and sexuality, the understanding of gender as an attribute, and the view that gender is based in individual rather than institutions.

In the handbook of language, gender, and sexuality, 2d ed. Edited by Susan Enrich, Miriam Meyerhoff, and Janet Holmes, 203- 219. Malden, MA: Blackwell. Queen revisits the identity – desired debate that has riddled the study of language and sexuality over the last decade and call for more research that focuses in the two as an intertwined. The chapter includes a useful review of what sociophonetic research has revealed about sexual identity as well as a commentary on the special case of the lesbian.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Language and literature is an invaluable international peer reviewed that cover the latest research in stylistic, defined as the study of style in literature and non-literary language. We publish theoretical empirical and experimental research that aims to make a contribution to our understanding of style and its effects on reader. Sexuality, in language and relatively few in number and this field is still arguably in its relative infancy. With a few exceptions, what much current work on sexuality in language lack is an explicit focus on the role that language plays in constructing discourse around sexuality in school. And while work in the field of language and sexuality has examined the diverse way in which sexual identity can be linguistically enacted. Little of this research has yet been applied to educational settings in the work of language, sexuality, and education that those exist, most major contributions fall into two broad areas: those which focus on discriminatory language practices relating to sexuality (especially homophobic language): and those which investigate more broadly the discursive construction of sexuality in language settings. Within the first area, a number of studies have examined homophobic language.

SEXUALITY IN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into words. Words are combined into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts “the American Linguistic Bernard Bloch and George Lo Tragar formulated the following definition. “A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates. Any succinct, language makes a number of presuppositions and begs a number of questions.

Language these symbols may be hand or body movements, gestures or facial expressions. By means of these symbols, people are able to impart information, to express feeling, and emotions, to influence the activities of others, and to comport themselves with varying degrees of friendless or hostility toward persons who make use of substantially the same set of symbols . Different symbols of communication constitute different language’s the degree of difference needed to establish a different language cannot be stated exactly. No two person speak exactly alike, hence, one is able to recognize the voice of friend. Language has been described above, is a species. Specific to human beings other members of the animal kingdom have the ability to communicate, through vocal noises or by other means, but the most important by other means but the single feature characterizing human language that is, every individual language against every know mode of animal communication, it is infinite productivity and creativity. Human beings are unrestricted in what they can communicate, no area of experience is accepted as necessarily incomputable, though it may be necessary to adapt one’s language in order to cope with new discoveries or new modes of thought. Animal communication systems are by contrast very lightly circumscribed in what may be communicated.

Indeed displaced references, the abilities to communicate about things outside the immediate temporal and spatial contiguity, which is fundamental to speech, is found elsewhere only in the so-called language of bees. Bees are able, by carrying out various conventionalized movements. Referred to as bee dances, in or near the hive, to indicate others, the locations and strengths of foods sources are the only known items of this communication system. Surprisingly, however, this system, nearest to human language in function, belongs to a species remote from humanity in the animal kingdom. On their hand. The animal performance superficially most like human speech, the mimicry of parrots and of some other birds that have been kept in the company of humans, is wholly derivative and serves no independent communicative function. Human kind’s nearest relatives among the primates, through possessing a vocal physiology similar

to that of humans have not developed anything like a spoken language to chimpanzee and other apes through imitation have achieved limited success, through the interpretation of the significance of ape signing ability remains controversial.

In most accounts, the primary purpose of language is to facilitate communication, in the sense of transmission of an information from one person to another. However sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic studies have drawn an attention to organize other functions for language. Among these is the use of identity. The scientific journal language and literature is included in the Scopus database. Based on 2020 SJR is publisher's country in United States of America. The main subject areas of published articles are language and linguistics, literature and literary theory, linguistics and language. We are making basic requirement to academic papers, is demand among researchers, who want to improve his knowledge to their research work before. Literature, a body of written works. The name has traditionally been applied to those imaginative works of poetry and prose distinguished by intentions of their authors and the perceived aesthetic excellence of their execution. Literature may be classified according to a variety of systems, including language, national origin, historical period genre, and subject matter.

For historical treatment of various literature within geographical regions, see such articles as African literature, African theatre, oceanic literature, western literature, central Asian Arts, South Asian Arts, and Southeast Asian Arts, some literatures are treated separately by language, by nation special subject e.g Arabic literature, Celtic literature, Latin literature, French literature, Biblical literature. Definition of the word literature tend to be circular. The 11th edition of Merriam Webster's collegiate dictionary considers literature to be "writing having an excellence of form or expression and expression ideas of permanent or universal interest" the 19th century Critic Walter Pater referred to "the matter of imagination or artistic literature" as a " transcript, not of mere fact. But such definition assume that the reader already knows what literature is and indeed its central meaning, at least, is clear enough. Deriving from the Latin litter a letter of the alphabet literature is first and foremost human kind's entire body of writing, belonging to a given language or people then, it is an individual pieces of writing.

The word literature is a form of human expression but not everything organized and written down is counted as literature those writing that are primarily an informative technical scholarly, journalistic would be excluded from the rank of literature by most, though not all critics. Certain forms of writing, however are universally regarded as belonging to literature as an anti-individual attempts within these forms are said to succeed if they processes something called artistic merits, and to fail if they do not the nature of artistic merits is less easy to

define that to recognize. The writer need not even pursue it to attain it. On the contrary, a scientific exposition may be up great literary value and a pedestrian poem of none at all. The purest or, at least the most intense literary form is the lyric poem and after it come elegiac, epic, dramatic, narrative, and expository verse. Most theories of literary criticism base themselves on an analysis of poetry, because the aesthetic problem of literature are there present in their simplest and purest form. Poetry that fail s literature is not called poetry at all but verse. Many novels certainly all the world's great novel are literature, but there are thousands that are not so considered. Most great dramas are considered.

The Greek thought of history as one of the seven arts, inspired by a goddess, the muse Clio. All of the world's classic surveys of history can stand as noble example of the arts of literature, but most historical works and studies today are not written primarily with literary excellence in mind through they may possessed, as it were, by an accident. Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is known to every American School child. But today, however, oratory is more usually thought of as a craft than as an art. Most critics would not admit advertising copywriting, purely commercial fiction, or cinema and television scripts as accepted forms of literary expression, although other would hotly dispute their exclusion in high level. Journalist in television in the cinema, commercial fiction, in westerns and detective stories, and in plain, expository prose some writing almost by an accident, achieves an aesthetic satisfaction, a depth and relevance that entitle it to stand with other examples of the art of literature.

Sex and gender are terms often used interchangeable but they are in fact two difference concepts, even though for many people their sex and gender are the same. This paper has clarified the differences between sex and gender, and why these differences are very vital to understand. Most especially in the area of research and data collection. How and why sex and gender is very important. Generally male or female, something that is assigned at birth. The world health organization regional office for Europe describes sex as characteristic that are biologically defined, whereas gender is based on socially constructed feature. They recognize that there are variation in how people experience gender based upon self-perception and expression, and how they behave.

Sex and gender are both generally referred to in two distinct categories male and female or man and women. However, there are naturally occurring instance of variation in sex characteristics sometimes known as intersex. This is where people are born with hormones, chromosomes, anatomy or other characteristics that are neither exclusively male nor female. They are usually assigned a sex (male or female) by their family or doctor at birth as birth certificate require the sex of the child. Either male or female individual with variation in sex

characteristics might identify as male, female, or intersex, and they may consider themselves to be a man, a woman or to have a non-binary.

Essentially nearly all people are born with physical characteristics that are labeled male or female in 1964. Robert Stoller coined the term gender identity, which refer to an individual's personal concept about their gender and how they feel inside. It is a deeply held internal sense of self and is typically self-identified. Gender identified differs from sexual identity and is not related to an individual's sexual orientation for more information.

It is important that respondents have the opportunity to identify their own gender, and that they are comfortable in doing so. The process by which some people strive to more closely align their internal knowledge of gender with its outward appearance. Some people socially transition, whereby they might begin dressing, using names and pronouns and be socially recognized as another gender. Other their undergo physical transition in which they modify their bodies through medical interventions.

GENDER DYSPHOKIA

Clinically significant distress caused when a person assigned birth gender is not the same as the one with which they identify. An inherent or immutable enduring emotional, romantic or sexual alteration to other people an individual's sexual orientation is independent of their gender identity one's innermost concept of self as male, female, a blend of both or neither, how an individual perceive themselves, one's gender identity can be the same or difference from their sex assigned at birth. External appearance of one's gender identity usually expressed through behaviour clothing body characteristic or voice, and which may or not comfort to socially defined behavior and characteristic typically associated with being either masculine or feminine research on language, gender, and sexuality has been advanced by many scholars in this world, they are working in a different areas in sociocultural linguistic, among them conversation analysis, critical discourse analysis discursive psychology, sociophonetics and variationist socio linguistics.

The relevance of gender to linguistic analysis was first noted in the early 20th century when descriptive linguistic observed difference in female and male vocabularies, and partners of speaking in non-European language. But it was not until the 1975 republication of Robin Lakoff's language and women place (Lakoff 1975). Originally published as a lead article in a 1973 issue of language and gender began to coalesce as a field of study. Research during this era of second- wave.

Feminism focused on the everyday micro-discourse practices of women and men as instantiating hierarchical power relations, analyzing such phenomena as turn-taking, interruption and topic uptake, fifteen years later, Debora

Tannen popularized a two cultures approach to language and gender in you just don't understand, men and women in conversation (Tannen 1990), which shifted the source of gender differentiation away from patriarchy and onto language socialization in same-sex peer groups, Lakeoff's and Tannen's models which came to the 'dominance' and 'difference' models respectively set the foundation for contemporary work on language and gender. In the mid-1990s the field was revitalized by what is often referenced as the discursive turn in social theory. New theoretical work in post-structuralist and multicultural feminism, including the view of gender as produced in discourse instead of predetermined by biological sex inspired new involvement by language scholars across the field of anthropology, communication, education, linguistic psychology, sociology, and women's studies. The close analysis of gender in intersection demonstrated its intersectionality while other social categories, such as social class, work race, ethnicity, age and sexuality. Although work on language and sexuality preceded this development, this relationship too received renewed attention as scholars of language and gender came to recognized the heteronormativity that had implicitly shaped previous work in the field and began drawing on perspectives within the emergent field of queer theory. Gender and sexuality came to be seen as intimately connected in the language and gender literature, hence the field's eventually designation in many publication domains as language, gender and sexuality. This annotated bibliography aims to bring together socially oriented linguistic scholarship on both gender and sexuality whole also recognizing the independent trajectories of these traditions of research. Although the bibliography times treats gender and sexuality as separate topics for purposes of clarity or emphasis, research in these tradition remains closely intertwined. Language includes a range of observations about women's linguistic subjugation. Focusing on the expectation placed on women's language use Lakoff un covers women's linguistic double-bind either speak like a lady and undermine one's interactional power or bear the stigma of failing to adhere to gender norms.

Tannen Deborah 1990, combine reflection from Tannen research as well as illustrative anecdotes to advance the argument that gendered discourse partner are formed in childhood playground. Through controversial in the field, the book remains an extremely influential text on miscommunication between women and men. Because the study of language gender, and sexuality has attracted scholars from diverse discipline, many of the fields most insightful overview introduce either specific topic of research, such as language and gender in workplace environments, or specific approaches or methods, such as conversation analysis. Many of these more streamlined overviews are cited later in this bibliography.

Yet a number of cross disciplinary review comprising research from a different of topic and perspective exist, among them Enrich and Meyerhoff 2014, a state of the art introduction of the second of his edition of how the handbook of a language, gender and sexuality overview publication since year 2000 have discussed about the improvement of sexually, gender and, also critical gender theory within many tradition of research in the field, between them Bucholtz 2014, Cameron 2005, and McElhinny 2014. The significance of the area of social method approaches to gender and language is reflected in enrich 2004, which also explain the major improvement in the area of research on language and sexual problem. Overview of research specifically depend on sexually reflect diverging approaches to the area and involved Kulick 2000, Bucholtz, and hall 2004, and Queen 2014, which often contracting perspectives on the usefulness of the identity as an analytic group.

Bucholtz explained how improvement in the area of language, gender and sexuality have been affected by developments in feminist theory. Review describes influence from several feminist theoretical perspective among them liberal feminism, radical feminism, material feminism, multicultural feminism, postcolonial feminism, and queer theory.

The research in language and sexuality advance an analytic framework for identity as emergent in interaction. In contract to calls for a purely desire- center approach to language and sexuality, the scholar argue that desire is forged through intersubjectivity negotiation practice and ideologies. Gender and sexuality has experienced a paradigmatic shift from a focus on binary different to a focus on the diversity of identities and practices.

Language and sexuality violence, the development of social constructionism in language and gender this research. The part of institutional coerciveness continued importance of considering relations of power, as explain by research on sexism, sexual harassment sexual assault. Language, gender, and sexuality enrich and Meyerhoff provide a review of key themes and issues in the area. The introduction includes insightful discussion of performativity queer linguistic, and globalization among another subject. Language and gender research with an eye to how this scholarship might inform feminism activism; the study of language and sexuality over the last decades and calls for more research that focuses on the two as intertwined.

CONCLUSION

That the relationship of people with sender and set, have a particular gender, female gender is the stage or a neuter, but a male or a female are two grammatical into the nouns of a language, the issue of human sexuality contains a complete overrule of human sexual behavior, some person

in several occasion denied responsibilities solely become of their gender issues, some persons refer to all male people or all female people as a particular gender. A word gender can be –affect its form and behavior, in English language is only personal pronouns such as ‘he’ or ‘she’ reflexive.

Each electoral must be a stage of gender-balance as possible, gender is a state of being a male or a female, which evidence to socially and culturally define characteristics but sometimes is not necessarily corresponding to the sex of the referent when an animal see also natural gender, any of the group such as masculine, feminine, neuter, or common, within such a set. Gender and sexuality has been explained by many scholars in a different are as in sociocultural linguistic, they had conversation explanation, critical analysis, psychology, linguistic and literature it has been demonstrated its intersectionality with other social class, race ethnicity, ase and sexuality. Although work on language, and sexuality preceded this development this relationship too was received renewed attention as scholars of English language, and gender came to recognize the heteromorph mativity that had an implicity, shaped previous works.

In the area of language gender and sexuality have been affected by improvements in feminist theoretical ideology among them liberal feminism, radical feminism material feminism. Cameron explains how sociolinguistic research on the area of gender and sexuality has been explained a paradigmatic moved from a motion of binary different to a motion on the diversity of identities and practices. Language and sexuality are advocates, a desire-centered approach in its place, this critique was viewed by some as polemical, yet in book of language, gender and sexuality, the understanding of gender as an attribute, the view that gender is based in individual rather than institution. Review of what sociophonetician research has revealed about sexual identity as well as a commentary on the special case of the lesbian, gender sexuality in language and literature has examined the diverse way in which sexual identity can be linguistically homophobic language, and those which investigate more broadly the discursive construction of sexuality in language setting, within the first area, a number of studies have examined homophobia. Language is the expression ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into words, words are combined into sentence, this combination answering to that of ideas thoughts. Language is to facilitate communication in the sense of transmission of an information from one person to another, however sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic studies have drawn an attention to organize other functions for language among these is the use of identity.

Literature is a way of written works, the name has traditionally been applied to those imaginative works of poetry, and prose distinguished by intentions of their

authors and the perceived aesthetic excellence of their execution. Literature may be classified according to a variety of system including language national origin historical period genre and subject matters sexuality and gender are terms often used interchangeable, but they are all in fact two different concepts or meaning according to English, language, set and gender are both generally referred to in two distinct group male and female or men women. However, they are naturally occurring instances of variations in set characteristics, gender identity, which refers to an individual's personal concept about their gender and how they feel inside, gender and sexuality assigned at birth external appearance of one's of one gender identity usually expressed through behavior clothing body characteristics or voice and which may or not conform to socially defined behaviors and characteristic typically associated with being either masculine or feminine, research on language gender and sexuality has been advanced by many scholars in this world they are working in a different fields in a sociocultural linguistics among, conversation analysis, critical discourse, the relevance of gender to linguistic analysis way first noted in the early 20th century when descriptive linguist observed differences in female and male vocabularies, and patterns of speaking in non-European language. Deborah Tannen tried to popularized a two cultures approach to language and gender just to understand man and woman in their daily conversation, a contemporary work on language and gender in the mid- 1990s, the was revitalized by what is often referred as the discursive turn in social theory. Field of queer theory, gender and sexuality. Came to be seen as an intimately connected in language and gender, this annotated bibliography aims to bring together socially oriented linguistic scholarship on both gender and sexuality. Language includes a range of an observation about women's linguistic subjugation focusing on the expectation placed on women's language use lack off uncovers gender and sexuality has attracted scholars from diverse disciplines, many of the fields most insightful over view introduce either good topics of research such as language and gender in work place.

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