

How language shapes the way we think

today's issue: What languages do you know?

—>.

1. grammatical 文法的；合乎文法的

a. grammatical [grə`mætɪk!] (adj.) 文法的；合乎文法的

*grammatical gender.

-That sentence isn't grammatical.

b. grammar [ˈgræmə] (n.) 文法

-Many students don't like learning about grammar.

2. gender 性別

a. gender [ˈdʒendə] (n.) 性別

-.

b. sex [sɛks] (n.) 性別

-Rachel is pregnant and she finds out the baby of sex next week.

3. masculine 陽性的；男子氣的

a. masculine [ˈmæskjəlɪn] (adj.) 陽性的；男子氣的

-This **cologne** has a very **masculine scent**.

-This cologne has a smell that I think would be suited to men or it reminds me of man.

b. manly [ˈmænli] (adj.) 男子氣的

-I found the prince is so manly when he saved the princess.

-I thought the prince is very manly, would mean I thought he acted like a man or what I think a man should act like.

4. feminine 陰性的；女孩子氣的

a. feminine [ˈfemənɪn] (adj.) 陰性的；女孩子氣的

-This dress is very feminine.

b. womanly [ˈwʊmənli] (adj.) 有女子氣質的

-.

Lots of languages have grammatical gender, so every noun gets assigned a gender, often masculine or feminine. And these genders differ across languages.

許多語言有文法性別。每一個名詞被分配到一個性別，通常是陽性或陰性，而這些性別因語言而異。-