

**Teaching Grammatical Gender to Second Language Learners**

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One aspect of morphosyntax that can be especially complicated for learners to master is grammatical gender. Hence, one may ask whether it is possible for English native speakers to acquire grammatical gender when learning Greek. In other words, are they able to learn the gender of a noun and to process agreement? What is the most effective way of teaching Greek grammatical gender? These questions are the central issue of the present paper. The findings indicate that L2 learners are capable of processing more accurately and faster the grammatical gender of novel nouns when they are provided with morphological and extensive syntactic gender-marked information than when they are provided with morphological and syntactic information or morphological information only. These findings indicate that the quantity of gender-marked information has a positive effect on L2 processing. Specific examples of effectively teaching Greek grammatical gender to the students will be provided.

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