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EFFECT OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION ON LINGUISTIC BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

The present study aspires to investigate the effect of gender discrimination on linguistic behavior. In order to see the difference in language of both genders, the data were collected from 10 television programs and talk shows. The data were analyzed on the basis of linguistic variables hedges, hypercorrect grammar, intensifiers, modal verbs and special linking words with reference to Urdu Language. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to analyze the data. Content analysis method had been used to analyze the text. To find out the significance in the language of both genders SPSS was used. There was found significant difference in the language of both genders. Females were found more conscious in the use of language. In this research only informal part of conversation was included. Formal conversation should also be used to analyze the data for future researches. The newspapers, magazines etc. can also be sources of data for future investigation.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a prominent tool for communication among human beings. It is considered as a social reality. It has many functions to build up and uphold social existence. So according to this view language is the mirror of anyone's speech perception and it also affects changing behavior of people with the passage of time. So, it has been observed with a great interest by feminists and sociolinguists in relating the differences between men & women in the usage of language, and their roles in culture respectively. Therefore it has been an old tradition to differentiate the language of both sex males & females by describing their difference in language and gender, and by describing how language helps to uphold the ideas about human beings in general and specially females.

Language also manifests social differences between male and female. It has been observed that male and female use language differently. If we see a male

trying to use the ‒language‖ used by female, it means he is crossing the limit and is supposed to be using the language of opposite sex. That is why it has been stated in such words as ‒I would describe her as handsome rather than beautiful‖ would thought to be as crossing his limits. As in the English language handsome word is used only for males whereas the word beautiful is used only for females. Same instance can be quoted from other languages; for example, in Vietnamese Word willowy as ‒thout tha‖ and word graceful as ‒duyen dang‖ are only words which are used for describing the young women beauty (Schnurr & Fuchs, 2022).

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are:

- To analyze linguistic features by examining term as per speech style of both genders i.e. male and female and

- To find out the frequency and percentage use of those words which are in an informal way used by both genders male & female to find out the difference in usage of particular sociolinguistic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A multidimensional research plan will be generated by using particular tools and techniques in order to make it a fruitful input in the field of sociolinguistics research. For this purpose research data will be collected from multimedia resources i.e. talk shows. Television talk show programs including both male and female conversations will be taken as input data. After collection of data from both genders it will be analyzed through both qualitative and quantitative ways. For quantitative analyses SPSS software will be used. Linguistic variables such as Hedges, modal verbs, use of hypercorrect grammar and italics will be categorized according to their use by both faders during conversation. Based on these linguistic variables the researcher will be able to analyze and observe the frequency of use of difference of linguistic variables between males and females

LITERATURE REVIEW

Women are totally different from men, whether essentially or by socialization (Barron et al, 2022). Lakoff (2004) views that this sex difference either condemns women's different speech socially impaired and deficient. For this purpose different and deficient approach has been implied to enhance their social status individually. Women should generate their own style and adjust themselves according to men‘s norms. However it is not clear through these principles that whether male and female have the same approach to linguistic and conversational styles or they are supposed to use it differently but for the same purpose. The most prominent differences found in language are reflected in its goals and status.

There have been a great number of researches on language and gender which may be called a sex difference approach in order to deal with how male and female differ in the use of language. It is much difficult to conclude this researches the results are usually confound on the obvious male and female usage of language according to the situation, their individual role in each

situation and their own individual gender classification. This Complexity of language use and its interpretation can be determined nicely by keeping in view the factors which affect comparatively simple patterns of speech or vocal pitch. By the size of speakers lyranx the voice frequency range can be determined, which is accordingly related to the body size and on average men are larger than woman, that‘s why voices are deeper. However this condition is not as its it seems. Mostly the size differences are depended on the differences of basal fundamental frequencies (the lowest tone which a speaker can use), but the speakers have significant flexibility in their tone, whether they place their voices in the range or not. So we can say that the unpredictable between basal fundamental average fundamental frequencies is unpredictable (Rogers, Cook & Guerrero, 2022). This may be evidence that women are supposed to use voice frequency in midrange while men tend to use the lower part of their particular context. So from all this it is easily understandable that male and female are given the homophobic social image, females with deep and males with high pitched voices. However the lynx size is also an important factor to determine the vocal range. Gender discrimination is also another important factor to determine whether he/she will use the language in high or low tone. Furthermore these types of practices may be subject to specific gender role definitions, which are changeable.

It has been observed by different researchers that there is a short drop in the female's average speaking fundamental frequency, corresponding to change ill women's social status. Only one aspect of language to check the frequency of language, voice range and to interpret its results by observing both male and female is not enough (Birkelund et al., 2022). Other aspects of language according to different psychologists are more important, seems very complicated (Najjar et al., 2022). casual, informal speech and formal-informal setting is characterized by its reduction and is obviously defined socially. Due to some technical reasons ,such studies traditionally have context based sentences which are provided by their experimenter in speech laboratories rather than recording of their real life speech and it is not clear whether these are taken from natural Setting or not. However it is interpreted from this research that females use to regard experimental situations as compared to formal setting. So we can say that women are more careful in linguistic behavior as compared to men (Pitot et al., 2022).

Speech register is a term which shows the variation in language according to its usage. According to different researches it is assumed that females and males use different language in conversation is according to the content and situation and to identify these speech differences speech registers are the most apt term. In an authentic journal it has been said by different authors that female language can be examined by following step by step levels of sentence structure (Butler-Barnes et al., 2022).

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter describes both quantitative and qualitative methods of research. First section of this Chapter includes quantitative analysis. In this section for each linguistic variable, number of use of linguistic variable and number of clips is given in separate tables. At least three males and three females have been

chosen for each type of linguistic variable. After input of relevant data to each linguistic variable, graphical representation for percentage usage of each linguistic variable has been presented. For graphical representation, percentage use of each linguistic variable was found. Second section of this chapter will describe comparison of hypercorrect and correct grammar as well as qualitative analysis of all data.

SECTION 1

Summary of usage of sociolinguistic features hypercorrect grammar with respect to eight clips for both genders**.**

Table 1

No. of use of "hypercorrect grammar"						
No. of clips	**M-1**	**M-2**	**M-3**	**F-1**	**F-2**	**F-3**
l	0	0	0	1	2	3
2	1	0	1	2	4	3
3	1	1	2	4	5	6
4	1	1	2	6	6	
5	2	2	3			
6	2	3	3			
7	3					
8						

Note: M-1: 1st male, M-2: 2nd male, M-3: 3rd male, F-1: 1st female, F-2: 2nd female, F-3: 3rd female.

In case of ‒hypercorrect grammar‖, eight clips are chosen for analysis of linguistic variable. If we observe table 01, in 2nd to 4th clips, M- l used only 01 time ‒hypercorrect grammar‖. In 5th & 6th clips M-1used 02 times ‒hypercorrect grammar‖, in 07th clip M- l used 03 times ‒hypercorrect grammar‖. In 3rd & 4th clips, M-2 used 01 time ‒hypercorrect grammar‖. In 5th clip M-2 used 02 times ‒hypercorrect grammar‖, in 6th clip M-2 used 03 times ‗hypercorrect grammar‖. In 2nd clip, M-3 used 01 time ‒hypercorrect grammar‖. In 3rd & 4th clip M-3 used 02 times ‒hypercorrect grammar‖, in 5th & 6th clip M-3 used 03 times ‗hypercorrect grammar‖.

On the other hand if we see for females, in 1st clip, F-1 used 01 time –hypercorrect grammar‖. In 2nd clip F- l used 02 times –hypercorrect grammar‖, in 3rd clip F-1 used 04 times _hypercorrect grammar‖, in 4th clip F-1 used 06 times –hypercorrect grammar‖. In 1st clip, F-2 used 02 time –hypercorrect grammar‖. In 2nd clip F-2 used 04 times –hypercorrect grammar‖, in 3rd clip F-2 used 05 times _hypercorrect grammar‖, in 4th clip F-2 used 06 times _hypercorrect grammar‖. In 1st & 2nd clip F-3 used 03 times –hypercorrect grammar‖. In 3rd clip F-3 used 06 times –hypercorrect grammar‖.

So on the basis of above data and information; on average we can say that females have a tendency to use more –hypercorrect grammar‖ in cross cultural communication. Some examples of words to analyze hypercorrect grammar are following:

Words	**IPA**
Naie jCaty	/naië/ /ketei/
Hein Raty Saab Unon	/haë/ /retei/ /sa:b/ /uno:n/

Table 2

Summary of usage of sociolinguistic features _Hedges ‘with respect to eight clips for both genders.

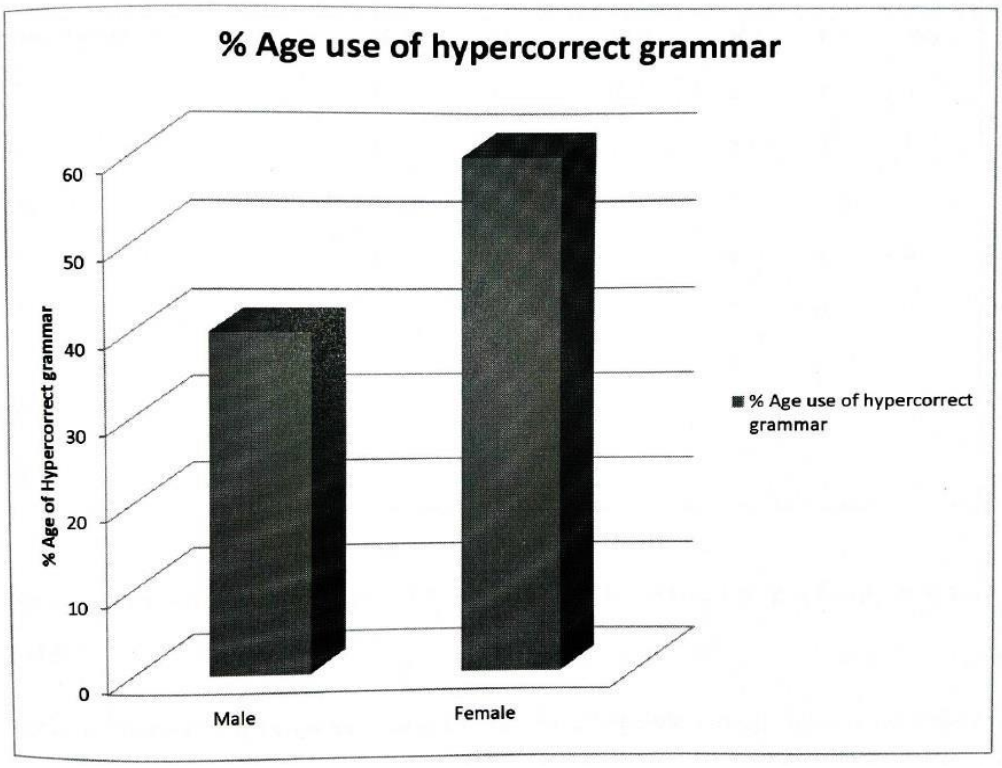
No. of use of Hedges						
No. of clips	**M-1**	**M-2**	**M-3**	**F-1**	**F-2**	**F-3**
1	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**1**
2	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**
3	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**4**

4	**3**	**3**		**4**	**4**	**4**
5				**5**	**6**	**6**
6				**6**		
7						
8						

Note: M-1 1st male, M-2 2nd male, M-3 3rd male, F-1 1st female, F-2 2nd female, F- 3 3rd female.

Graphical Representation of Linguistic variable "Hypercorrect Grammar"

Figure 1



In case of –hedges‖ eight clips are chosen for analysis of linguistic variable. If we observe table 02, In 1 clip, M- l used only 01 time –hedges‖. In 2nd & 3rd clips M-1 used 02 times –hedges‖, in 4th clip M-1 used 03 times –hedges‖. In 1st & 2nd clips, M- 2 used 01 time –hedges‖. In 3rd clip M-2 used 02 times –hedges‖, in 4th clip M-2 used 03 times –hedges‖. In 2nd clip, M-3 used 01time –hedges‖. In 3rd clip M-3 used 02 times –hedges‖.

On the other hand if we see for females, in 1st & 2nd clip, F-1 used 02 time

–hedges|. In 3rd clip used 3 time s –hedges|, similarly in 4th to 6th clips F- I used 04, 05 & 06 times _hedges‖ respectively in 1st to 4th clips, F-2 used 01, 02, 03 and 04 time –hedges| respectively. In 5th clip F-2 used 06 times –hedges|. In 1st clip, F-3 used 01 time –hedges|. In 2nd clip F-3 used 03 times –hedges|, in 3rd & 4th clips F-3 used 04 times –hedges| in 5th clip F-3 used 06 times –hedges|.

So on the basis of above data and information; on average we can say that females have a tendency to use more –hedges| in cross cultural communication. Some examples of words to analyze hedges are following:

Words	IPA
I know	/ajno/
I thought	/aj θɒt/
As he	/æz hi:/
knew	/neu/

Graphical Representation of Linguistic variable Figure 2

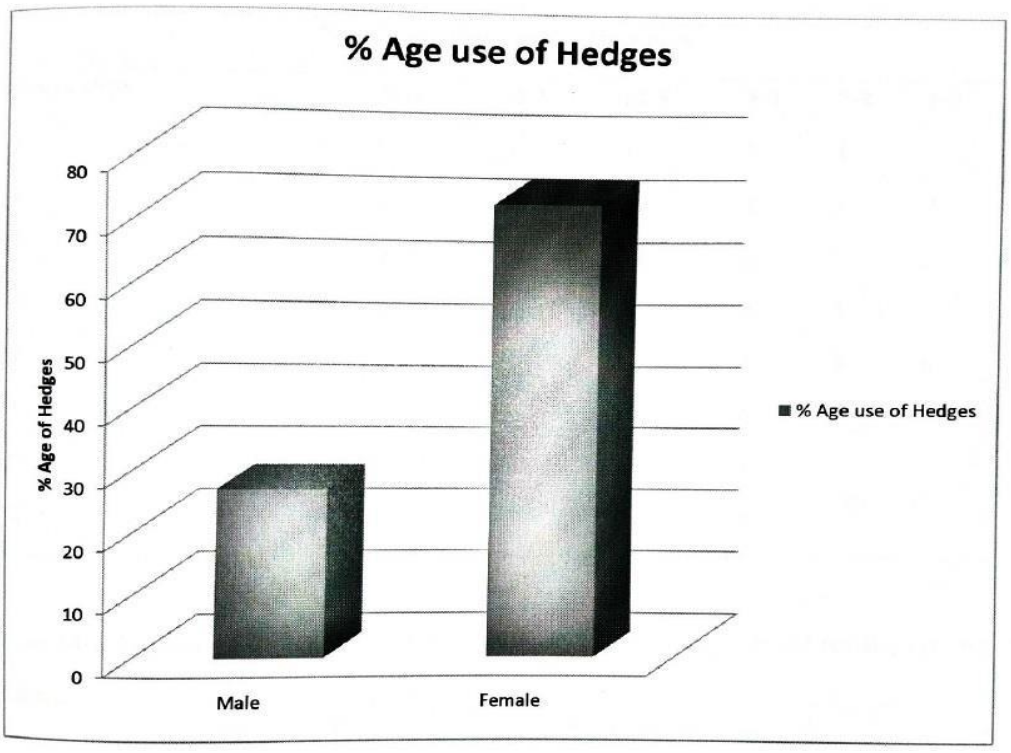


Table 03

Summary of usage of sociolinguistic features „Special linking words" with respect to eight clips for both genders.

No. of use of Special linking words						
No. of clips	M-1	M-2	M-3	F-1	F-2	F-3
1	0	0	1	1	1	2
2	1	0	2	2	1	2
3	2	2	2	2	2	3
4	3	2	3	5	3	3
5		3		4	5	6
6				4	5	6
7				5		
8				5		

Note: M-1: 1st male, M-2: 2nd male, M-3: 3rd male, F- l: 1st female, F-2: 2nd female, F-3: 3rd female.

In case of –Special linking words|, eight clips are chosen for analysis of linguistic variable. If we observe table 03, in 2nd clip, M-1 used only 01 time –special linking words|. In 3rd clip M-1 used 02 times –special linking words|, in 04th clip M-1 used 03 times _special linking words|. In 3rd & 4th clips, M-2 used 02 times –special linking words|. In 5th clip M-2 used 03 times –special linking words|. In 1st clip, M-3 used only 01 time –special linking words|. In 2nd & 3rd clip M-3 used 02 times and in 4th clip M-3 used 03 times –special linking words|.

On the other hand if we see for females, in 1st clip, F-1 used 01 time –special linking words‖. In 2nd & 3rd clip F-1 used 02 times, in 4th clip F- l used 03 times, in 5th & 6th clip F-1 used 04 times, in 7th & 8th clips F- l used 05 times –Special linking words|. In 1st & 2nd clips, F-2 used 01 time –special linking words|, in 3rd clip F-2 used 02 times, in 4th clip F-2 used 03 times, in 5th & 6th clips F-2 used 05 times –special linking words|. In 1st & 2nd clips, F-3 used 02 times –special linking words|, in 3rd & 4th clips F-3 used 03 times, in 5th & 6th clips F-

3 used 06 times –special linking words|.

So on the basis of above data and information; on average we can say that females have a tendency to use more –special linking words| in cross cultural communication. Some examples of words to analyze special linking words are following:

Words	IPA
Kah je	/ke dʒi/
Je	/dʒi/
Han Jee	/hɒndʒi/
Naa	/ n ə /
Haen Naa	/hae/ /n ə/

Graphical Representation of Linguistic variable "Special Linking Words"

Figure 3

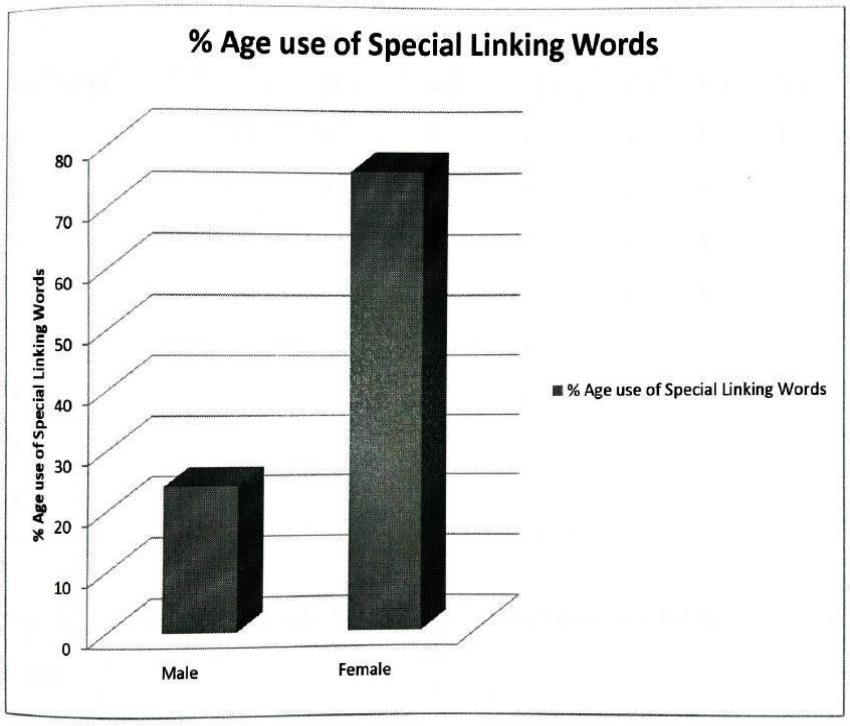


Table 04

Summary of usage of sociolinguistic features „Speak in Italics" with respect to eight clips for both genders.

No. of Speak in Italics						
No. of Clips	M-1	M-2	M-3	F-1	F-2	F-3
1	0	2	1	3	2	2
2	2	2	1	3	4	2
3	3	4	2	4	4	3
4	3	4	3	4	S	6
5	4		4		5	7
6			5			7

Note: M-1: 1st male, M-2: 2nd male, M-3: 3rd male, F-1: 1st female, F-2: 2nd female, F-3: 3rd female.

In case of −Speak in italics|, eight clips are chosen for analysis of linguistic variable. If we Observe table 04, in 2nd clip, M- I used 02 time −speak in italics|. In 3rd & 4th clip M-1 used 03 times, in 05th clip M-1 used 04 times −Speak in italics|. In 1st & 2nd clips, M-2 used 02 times and in 3rd & 4th clips M-2 used 04 times −speak in italics|. In 1st & 2nd clips, M-3 used only 01 time and in 3rd to 6th clips M-3 used 02, 03, 04 and 05 times −speak in italics| respectively.

On the other hand if we see for females, in 1st & 2nd clips, F-l used 03 times and in 3rd & 4th clips p-1 used 04 times −speak in italics|. In 1st clip, F-2 used 02 times, in 2nd & 3rd clips F-2 used 04 times, in 4th & 5th clips F-2 used 05 times −speak in Italics‖. In 1st & 2nd clips, F-3 used 02 times, In 3rd clip F-3 used 03 times, in 4th clip F-3 used 06 times, in 5th & 6th clips F-3 used 07 times −speak in Italics|

So on the basis of above data and information; on average we can say that females have a tendency to use more −speak in Italic| in cross cultural communication. Some examples of words to analyze speak in italics are

following:

Words	IPA
Boht	/boh^t/
Sirf	/sirf/
Zraa	/zr ə/

Graphical Representation of Linguistic variable "Speak in Italics" Figure 4

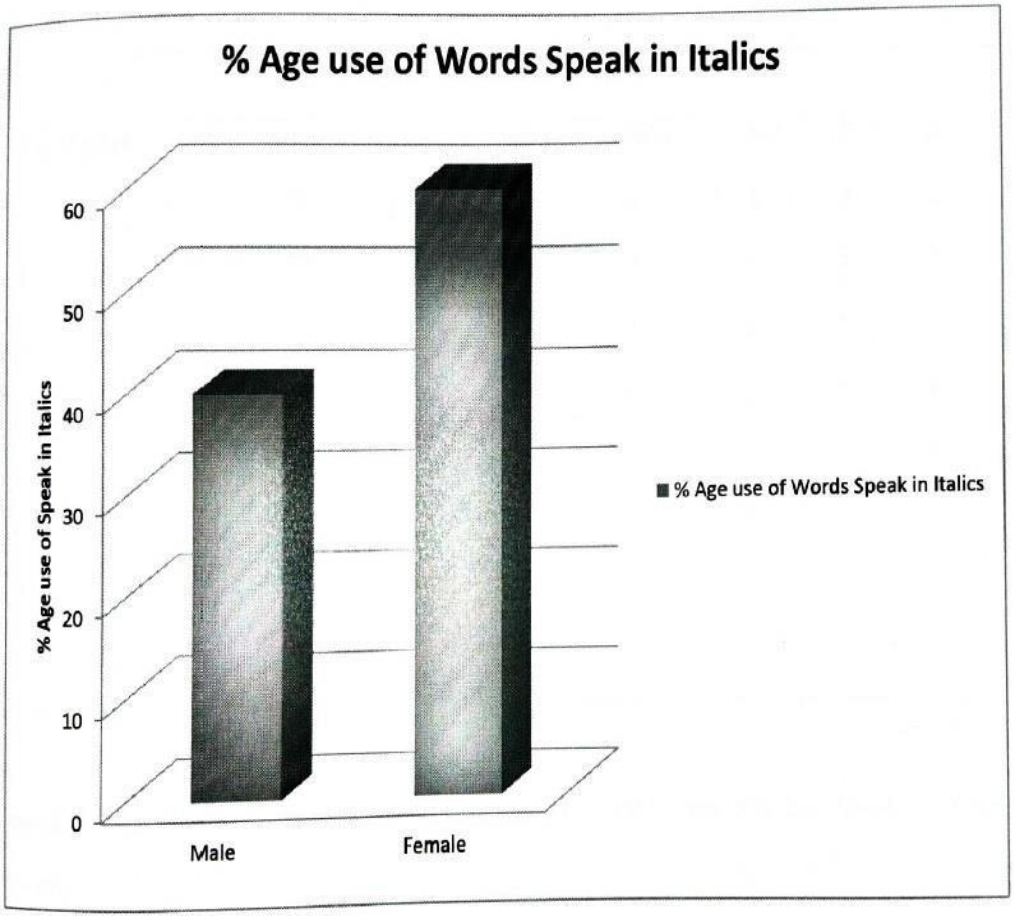


Table 05

Summary of usage of sociolinguistic features „Modal Verbs" with respect to eight clips for both genders.

No. of use of modal verbs						
No. of Clips	**M-1**	**M-2**	**M-3**	**F-1**	**F-2**	**F-3**
1	1	2	3	4	3	2
2	3	2	3	4	3	2
3	4	3	3	4	5	3
4	4	3	4	5	7	4

5	5	4	5	6		5
6				7		6
7						7
8						

Note: M-1: 1st male, M-2: 2nd male, M-3: 3rd male, F-1: lst female, F-2: 2nd female, F-3: 3rd female.

In case of –Modal verbs|, eight clips are chosen for analysis of linguistic variable. If we observe table 05, in 1st clip, M- l used 01 time –Modal verbs|, in 2nd clip M- l used 03 times, in 3rd & 04th clip M- l used 04 times and in 5th clip M-1 used 05 times

–modal verbs|. In 1st & 2nd clips, M-2 used 02 times and in 3rd & 4th clips M-2 used 03 times and in 5th clip M-2 used 05 times –Modal Verbs|, In 1st to 3rd clips, M-3 used 03 times, in 4th clip M-3 used 04 times and in 5th clip M-3 used 05 times
–modal verbs|.

On the other hand if we see for females, in 1st to 3rd clips, F-1 used 04 times, in 4th to 6th clips F-1 used 05, 06 and 07 times –modal verbs| respectively. In 1st & 2nd clips, F-2 used 03 times, in 3rd clip F-2 used 05 times and in 4th clip F-2 used 07 times –modal verbs|. In 1st & 2nd clips, F-3 used 02 times, in 3rd to 7th clips, F-3 used 03, 04, 05, 06 and 07 times –Modal verbs| respectively. So on the basis of above data and information; on average we can say that females have a tendency to use more –modal verbs| in cross cultural communication. Some examples of words to analyze modal verbs are following:

Words	IPA
Sakty	/sktei/
Hain	/həẽ/
Can	/kæn /

Graphical Representation of Linguistic Variable "Modal Verbs" Figure 5

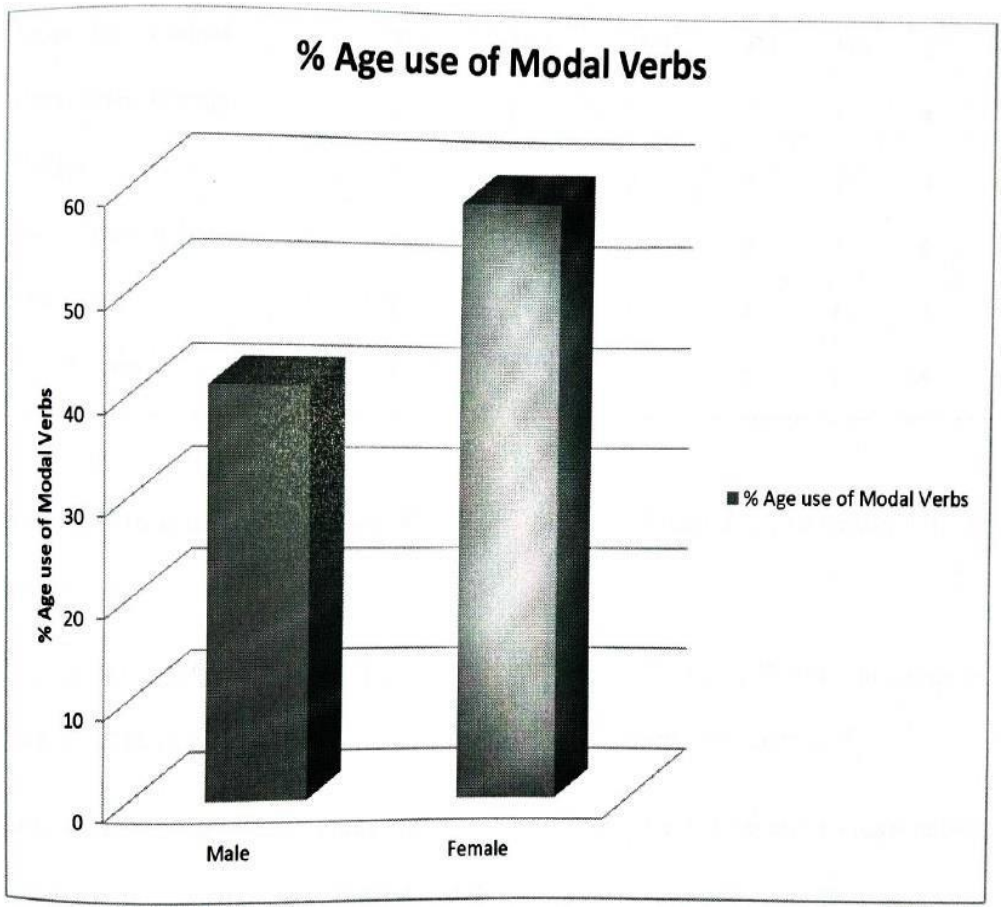


Table 06

Summary of usage of linguistics variables (Hypercorrect, Hedges, Special Linking Words, Words Spoken in Italics and Modal Verbs) with respect to eight clips for both genders.

Linguistic Variables	**M-1**	**M-2**	**M-3**	**F-1**	**F-2**	**F-3**
Hypercorrect Grammar	1	1	2	3	4	4
Hedges	2	2	2	4	3	4
Special Linking Words	2	1	2	3	3	4
Intensifiers	2	3	3	4	4	5
Modal Verbs	3	3	4	5	5	4

Note: M-1: 1st male, M-2: 2nd male, M-3: 3rd male, F-1: 1st female, F-2: 2nd female, F-3: 3rd female.

Reference to table 06, M- l & M-2 used on average 01 time and M-3 used 02 times

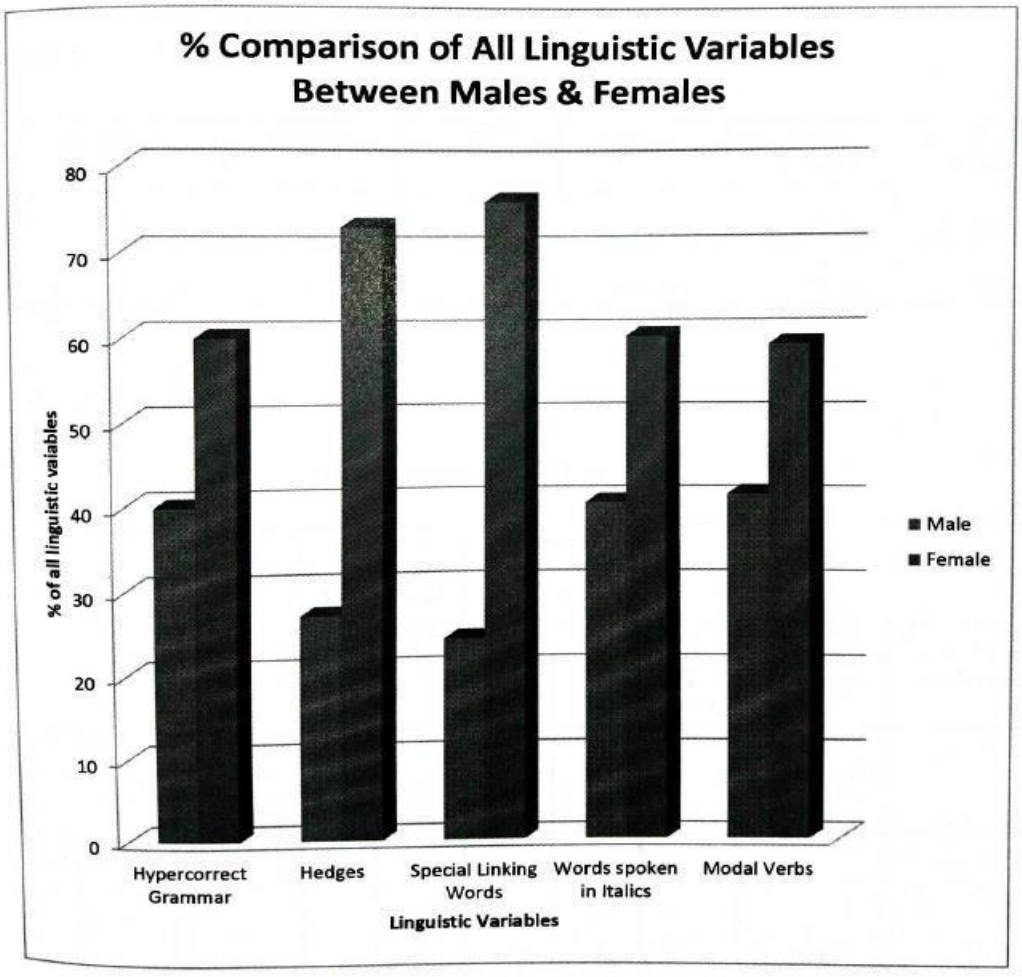
–hypercorrect grammar|. But F-1 used 03 times F-2 & F-3 used 04 times –hypercorrect grammar| M-1, M-2 & M-3 used 02 times hedges on average, whereas F-1 & F-3 has used 04 times hedges on average and F-2 has used 03 times on average. M-1 & M-3 used on average 02 times –special linking words| and M-2 used 01time, whereas F-1 & F-2 used 03 times and F-3used 04 times –special linking words| on average.

On average, M-2 & M-3 has used 03 times wods spoke in Italics on average and M-1 has 02 times, whereas F-1 & F-2 has used 04 times and F-3 used 05 times words spoken in Italics.

M-1 & M-2 used 03 times modal verbs on average, whereas M-3 & F-3 has used 04 times and F-1 & F-2 used 05 times modal verbs on average.

Figure 6

Graphical Representation of all Linguistic variables



Comparison of both male and female according to each linguistic variable statistically.

Hypercorrect Grammar Table 7

Linguistic variable	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Hypercorrect	M	3	1.3333	0.57735	0.33333
	F	3	3.6667	0.57735	0.33333

Table 8

Independent Samples Test

		Levine's Test for Equality of Variances		T-test for Equality of Means		T-test for Equality of Means		
		F	Sig.	T	Df.	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Hypercorrect Grammar	**Equal Variances Assumed**	0	1	-4.95	4	0.008	-2.33333	0.4714
	Equal Variances Not Assumed			-4.95	4	0.008	-2.33333	0.4714

As per tables 07 & 08, there was a significance difference in the values for male (M=1.333 SD 0.57) and females (M=3.67 SD 0.57) conditions; T (4) = -4.95, p=0.008.

This result shows that females tend to use more hypercorrect grammar as compared to males. There is a significant difference in the language of both male and female.

Hedges Table 9

Linguistic Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Hedges	**M**	3	2	0	0
	F	3	3.6667	0.57735	0.33333

Table 10

Independent Samples Test

	Levine's Test for Equality of Variances			T-test for Equality of Means		T-test for Equality of Means		
	F		**Sig.**	**T**	**Df.**	**Sig. (2-tailed)**	**Mean Difference**	**Std. Error Difference**
Hedges	**Equal Variances Assumed**	16	0.016	-5	4	0.007	-1.66667	0.33333
	Equal Variances not assumed			-5	2	0.038	-1.66667	0.33333

As per tables 09 & 10, there was a significance difference in the values for male (M= 2.00 SD 0.00) and females (M=3.67 SD 0.57) conditions; T (4) = -5.0, p=0.007.

This result shows that females tend to use more hedges as compared to males. There is a significant difference in the language of both male and female.

Special Linking Words Table 11

Linguistic Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Special Linking Words	**M**	3	1.6667	0.57735	0.33333
	F	3	3.3333	0.57735	0.33333

Table 12

		Levine's Test for Equality of Variances		T-test for Equality of Means		T-test for Equality of Means		
		F	**Sig.**	**T**	**Df.**	**Sig. (2-tailed)**	**Mean Difference**	**Std. Error Difference**
Special	**Equal**	0	1	-3.536	4	0.024	-1.66667	0.4714
Linking	**Variances**							
Words	**Assumed**							
	Equal			-3.536	4	0.024	-1.66667	0.4714
	Variances							
	Not							
	Assumed							

As per tables 11 & 12 there was a significance difference in the values for male (M= 1.666 SD 0.57) and females (M=3.33 SD 0.57) conditions T (4) = -3.53, p=0.024.

This result shows that females tend to use more linking words as compared to males. There is a significant difference in the language of both male and female.

Italics Table 13

Linguistic Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Italics	**M**	3	2.6667	0.57735	0.33333
	F	3	4.3333	0.57735	0.33333

Table 14

		Levine's Test for Equality of Variances		T-test for Equality of Means		T-test for Equality of Means		
		F	**Sig.**	**T**	**Df.**	**Sig. (2-tailed)**	**Mean Difference**	**Std. Error Difference**
Italics	**Equal Variances Assumed**	0	1	-3.536	4	0.024	-1.66667	0.4714
	Equal Variances not Assumed			-3.536	4	0.024	-1.66667	0.4714

As per table 13 & 14 there was a significance difference in the values for male (M=2.666 SD 0.57) and females (M=4.3 SD 0.57) conditions T (4) = -3.53, p=0.024.

This result shows that females tend to use more intensifiers as compared to males. There is a significant difference in the language of both male and female.

Modal Verbs Table 15

Linguistic Variable	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Modal Verbs	M	3	3.3333	0.57735	0.33333
	F	3	4.6667	0.57735	0.33333

Table 16

		Levine's Test for Equality of Variances		T-test for Equality of Means		T-test for Equality of Means		
		F	Sig.	T	Df.	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Modal	Equal	0	1	-2.828	4	0.047	-1.33333	0.4714
Verbs	Variances							
	Assumed							
	Equal			-2.828	4	0.047	-1.33333	0.4714
	Variances							
	Not							
	Assumed							

As per table 15 & 16 there was a significance difference in the values for male (M=3.333 SD 0.57) and females (M=4.67 SD 0.57) conditions T (4) = -2.82, p=0.047.

This result shows that females have more tendencies to use modal verbs in comparison with males. There is a significant difference in the language of both male and female.

Section II Quantitative Analysis

Table 17

Summary of usage of sociolinguistic feature hypercorrect grammar with respect to eight clips for both genders

No. of use of "hypercorrect grammar"						
No. of clips	**M-1**	**M-2**	**M-3**	**F-1**	**F-2**	**F-3**
1	0	0	0	1	2	3
2	1	0	1	2	4	3
3	1	1	2	4	5	6
4	1	1	2	6	6	
5	2	2	3			
6	2	3	3			
7	3					
8						

Note: M-1 1st male, M-2 2nd male, M-3 3rd male, F-1 1st female, F-2 2nd female, F-3 3rd female.

In case of ‒hypercorrect grammar|, eight clips are chosen for analysis of linguistic variable. If we observe table 17 in 2nd to 4th clips, M-1 used only 01 time

‒hypercorrect grammar|. In 5th & 6th clips M-1 used 02 times ‒hypercorrect grammar|, in 7th clip M-1 used 3 times ‒hyper correct grammar|.

On the other hand if we see for females, in 1st clip , F-1 used 01 time ‒hypercorrect grammar|. In 2nd clip F-1 used 02 times ‒hypercorrect grammar|, in 3rd clip F-1 used 04 times ‒hypercorrect grammar|, in 4th clip F-1 used 06 times ‒hypercorrect grammar|. In 1st clip, F-2 used 02 time ‒hypercorrect grammar|. In 2nd clip F-2 used 04 times ‒hypercorrect grammar|, in 3rd clip F-2 used 05 times ‒hypercorrect grammar| in 4th clip F-2 used 06 times ‒hypercorrect grammar|. In 1st & 2nd clip, F-3 used 03 time ‒hypercorrect grammar|. In 3rd clip F-3 used 06 times ‒hypercorrect grammar|.

So on the basis of above data and information; on average we can say that females have a tendency to use more ‒hypercorrect grammarin cross cultural communication.

Table 18

Summary of usage of sociolinguistic features "correct grammar" with respect to eight clips for both genders.

No. of use of "correct grammar"						
No. of clips	**M-1**	**M-2**	**M-3**	**F-1**	**F-2**	**F-3**
1	3	5	3	2	1	1
2	4	5	4	3	1	2
3	4	6	4	3	2	2
4	7	6	4	3	3	2
5	7	6	4	4	3	3
6		7	5			3
7			5			
8						

Note: M-1 1st male, M-2 2nd male, M-3 3rd male, F-1 1st female, F-2 2nd female, F-3 3rd female.

In case of −correct grammar|, eight clips are chosen for analysis of linguistic variable. If we observe table 18 in 1st clip M-1 used 3 times −correct grammar| in 2nd & 3rd clips M-1 used 4 times in 4th & 5th clips M-1 used 7 times −correct grammar|. In 1st & 2nd clips M-2 used 5 time, in 3rd to 5th clips M-2 used 6 times in 6th clip M-2 used 7 times correct grammar. In 1st clip M-3 used 03 times in 2nd to 5th clips M-3 used 4 times in 6th to 7th clips M-3 used 5 times correct grammar.

On the other hand if we see for females, in 1st clip , F-1 used 02 time −correct grammar|. In 2nd to 4th clip F-1 used 03 times −correct grammar|, in 5th clip F-1 used 04 times −correct grammar|, in 1st to 2ndclip F-2 used 01 times −correct grammar|. In 3rd clip, F-2 used 02 time −correct grammar|. In 4th and 5th clip F-2 used 03 times

−correct grammar|, in 1st clip F-3 used 01 times −correct grammar| in 2nd to 4th clips F-3 used 02 times −correct grammar|. In 5th to 6th clips, F-3 used 03 time −correct grammar‖.

So on the basis of above data and information; on average we can say that females have a tendency to use more −correct grammar| in cross cultural communication.

Table 19

Comparison of Correct & Hypercorrect Grammar

Linguistic Variables	M-1	M-2	M-3	F-1	F-2	F-3
Hypercorrect Grammar	1	1	2	3	4	4
Correct Grammar	5	6	4	3	2	2

Figure 7

Graphical Representation of comparison of hypercorrect and correct grammar

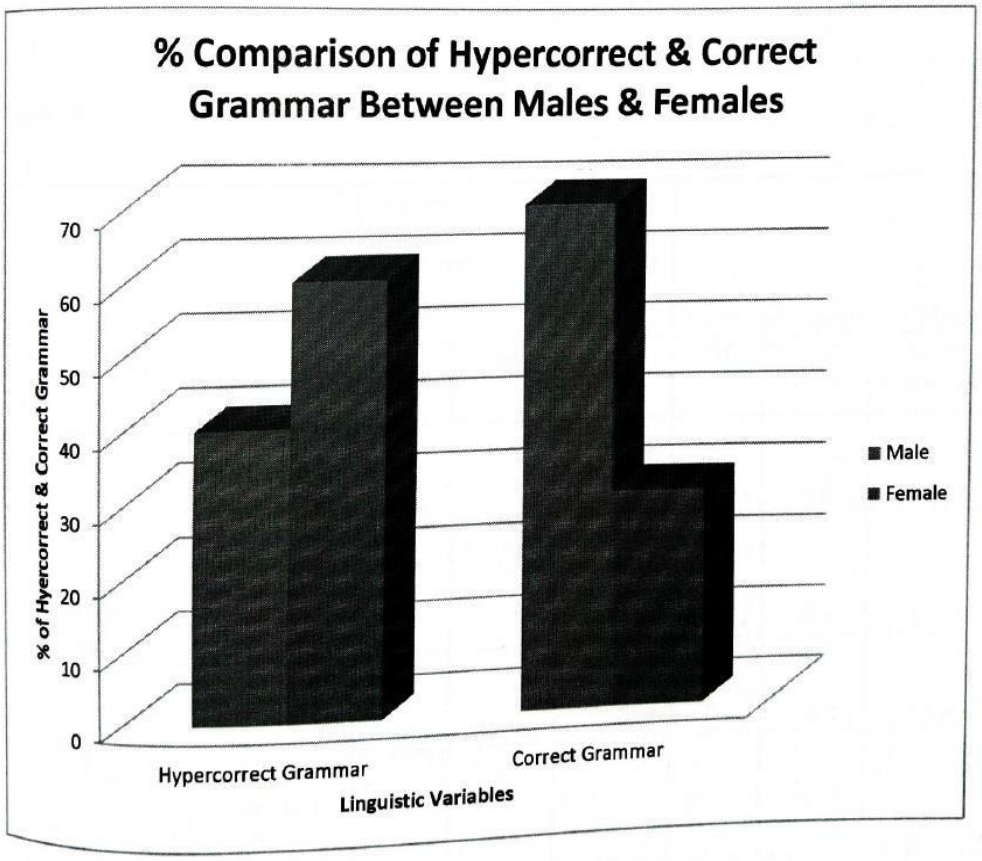


Table 20

Group Statistics

Linguistic variables	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	M	3	1.3333	0.57735	0.33333

Hypercorrect Grammar	F	3	3.6667	0.57735	0.33333
Correct Grammar	M	3	5.0000	1.00000	.57735
	F	3	2.3333	.57735	0.33333

Table 21

		Levine's Test for Equality of Variances		**T-test for Equality of Means**	**T-test for Equality of Means**		
		F	**Sig.**	**T**	**Df.**	**Sig. (2-tailed)**	**Mean Difference**
Hypercorrect Grammar	**Equal Variances Assumed**	0	1	-4.95	4	0.008	-2.33333
	Equal Variances Not Assumed			-4.95	4	0.008	-2.33333
Correct Grammar	**Equal Variances Assumed**	0.4	0.561	4	4	0.016	2.66667
	Equal Variances Not Assumed			4	3.2	0.025	2.66667

As per tables 20 & 21, there was a significance difference in the values. In case of hypercorrect year, for male (M=1.333 SD 0.57) and females (M=3.67 SD 0.57) conditions; T (4) = -4.95, p = 0.008; T (4) = -4.95, p = 0.008. Whereas in case of correct grammar, for male (M=5 SD I) and fables (M=2.3 SD 0.57) conditions; t (4) - 4, p = 0.016.

This result shows that females tend to use more hypercorrect grammar and less correct grammar as compared to males. There is a significant difference in the language of both male and female.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Qualitative analysis is continuous running procedure that occurs all over the data compilation and evaluating the project and leads to entry of data and then its analysis.

HYPERCORRECT GRAMMAR

Hypercorrect grammar means the usage of nonstandard language which is the result of over use of supposed rule of sentence structure. A person; who speaks or writes, uses hypercorrect grammar unconsciously as according to him he is using the correct form of grammar. When an imaginative grammatical rule is used in a real context, it results in the form of hypercorrect grammar. According to my research work the linguistic variables selected to analyze hypercorrect grammar showed that there was a considerable difference in the usage of hypercorrect grammar by both genders.

Men usually use the language they have learned during conversation, they do not make changes in language especially on phonological level.

My research shows that females have more tendencies to use hypercorrect grammar as compare 10 males. According to my interpretations males used 40% hypercorrect grammar whereas females used 60% hypercorrect grammar. During conversation it shows the significant difference in the use of language by both genders.

Hedges

In case of hedges it has also been observed that females use more hedges as compare to males.
On average females used more hedges as compared to male.

Males used 30% hedges and females used 70% hedges in their sociolinguistic discourse.
For example:

In a clip female has used two times hedges in a short span of time.

F-1: I think ap sai kah rhy hn

F-2: Mera khayal hy inn ko pata hi nai hy

As for as male is concerned, they did not use hedges during conversation.

Special Linking Words

Words which play the role of connectors in English grammar sentences are known as linking words. In Urdu language, here a few words are taken as linking words which serve the role of connectors. These words connect the phrases with sentences during conversation.

Ke ji Jee Han jee Hai jee Hai na Na
These are the examples of linking words in Urdu.

According to my research there was significant difference found in the use of linking words by both genders during conversation. Females tend to use more linking words as compared to males.

According to my research males used 28% linking words whereas females used 72% linking words during conversation.

Words spoken in italics (Intensifiers)

Intensifiers or words spoken in italics are those words which are stressed during conversation. Females are usually considered more emotional so they mostly use intensifiers. Males use direct form of language whereas females use indirect language, so they use intensive adverbs in their conversation. Same is the case with my research according to my interpretation of the data females have used more intensifiers in their conversation as compared to males.
There was considerable difference found in the usage of intensifiers during conversation by both genders, Males used 38% intensifiers in their conversation whereas females used 62% intensifiers in their conversation.

Modal Verbs

The modal verbs I chose for my research were Sakta hy Chahiy

The interpretation of the data shows that females are more sensitive to modal verbs than males and female are often seemed to use modal verbs with adverbs. According to my interpretation of the data a significant difference was found in the use of modal verbs. Males used 39% modal verbs during conversation whereas females used 61% modal verbs during conversation.
To conclude we can say that our research on use of different linguistic variables by both genders shows that there is a significant difference between the use of language of male and female.

FINDINGS CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

Findings of the Research

Initially the research was based to find out the answers of some question under some specific objectives. In qualitative analysis the frequencies of under examined variables were enlisted to find out that either the difference exist or not and if exist what are the percentages.

So that frequency of differences in language use could easily be find out. It is also observed fat how the language is varied according to the utterances and emotional aspects of language. So we can say that the linguistic behaviors of both genders were examined in this research session.

This research almost has full filled above mentioned purposes. As language is an ever changing process. So it is impossible to find out the exact answers due to its continuous change process. And there are also some other factors expect gender like social economical and emotional factors. These all factors are functioning whether independently or as equally linked process. But the present research has made the things easy to understand the language usage process in the related community in Urdu. In order to understand and measure frequency

of words used by the speakers of Urdu language quantitative analysis have been remained very helpful. The process of qualitative data analysis also remained very helpful in order to discuss that in which time and why the speaker is using which variable. Both of these research methods describe the process of language change according to gender discrimination. As the language continuously change in every society and in every culture with the passage of time so we can say that this research work is a suitable addition in this field.

CONCLUSION

It is very difficult to have the appropriate answer to the questions which were asked at the start of the research work. Anyhow the current research gives a deep understanding of widespread aspects of language behavior, use and its differentiation. It has been observed that there was a prominent difference in the language of different speakers. Firstly the research proves fat there is a significant difference in the usage of different variables by the genders. On the other hand it also concluded that females have more tendencies to use hypercorrect grammar as compared to males, they are more sensitive in the use of language as compared to men. The elimination of glottal sound /h/ in the Urdu language by females is also a proof that they speak differently. Language change is a dynamic phenomenon. So it is truly needed to be researched by the progress and development of Urdu language.I hope this research will be helpful in the field of language in order to understand the stages of formation of language and its difference according to gender. It will further broaden the ways of research in this area. This research will also be helpful for Urdu speaking community especially in Pakistan, how it change and vary according to the speaker. It will prove a fruitful addition in the provision and progress of Urdu.

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