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FEMALE CONSCIOUS BEHAVIOR REGARDING THE USE OF LANGUAGE DURING CONVERSATION: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF FEMALE TALK ON MEDIA

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ABSTRACT

The present study explores the female conscious behavior regarding the use of language during conversation: an analytical study of female talks on media. In order to see the difference in language of both genders, the data were collected from 5 television talk shows. The data were examined based on the linguistics behavior; hedges, hypercorrect grammar, intensifiers, modal verbs, and special connecting words in Urdu. To examine the data, both qualitative and quantitative methodologies were used. SPSS was used to determine the importance in the language of both genders. There were considerable differences in the language usages of both sexes. Females were shown to be more aware of their language use. Only the casual portions of communication were included in this study. Additionally, newspapers, periodicals, etc. might serve as data sources for future investigations.

INTRODUCTION

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 thal and word graceful as –duyen dangl 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 Female Conscious Behavior Regarding the Use of Language During Conversation

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.

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.

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; 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 discusses quantitative and qualitative research approaches. This chapter's first portion contains quantitative analysis. In this part, the number of uses and number of clips for each language variable are shown in separate tables. For every sort of linguistic variable, at least three men and three females were selected. After entering appropriate data for each linguistic variable, a graphical depiction of each variable's proportion of use has been shown. For graphical depiction, the proportion of each variable's usage was determined. This chapter's second half will compare hypercorrect and correct grammar and conduct a 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
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 01, 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 07th clip M- 1 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-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 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	/naië/
jCaty	/ketei/
Hein Raty Saab Unon	/haë/ /retei/ /sa:b/ /uno:n/

Graphical Representation of Linguistic variable “Hypercorrect Grammar”

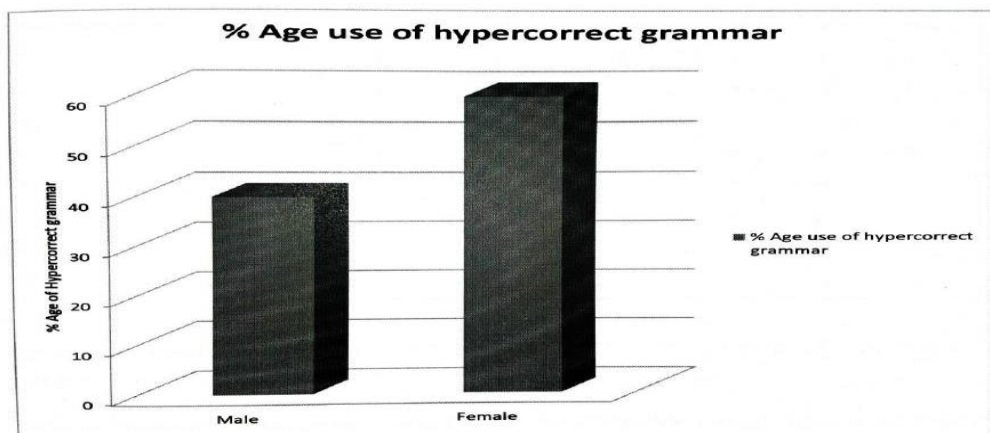


Figure 1

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.

In case of -hedges| eight clips are chosen for analysis of linguistic variable. If we observe table 02, In 1 clip, M- 1 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 01 time -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

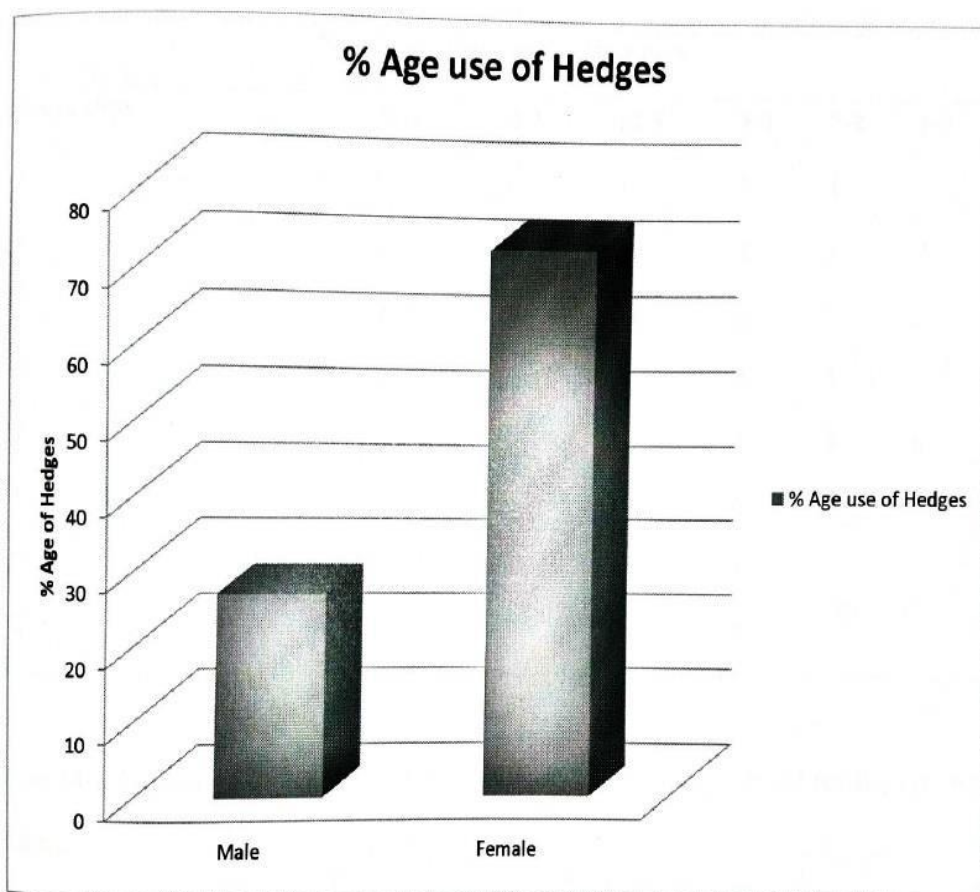


Table 03 Summary of Usage of Sociolinguistic Features „Special Linking Words” With Respect to Eight Clips for Both Genders.

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- 1: 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 4th 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-1 used 03 times, in 5th & 6th clip F-1 used 04 times, in 7th & 8th clips F-1 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	/hʌndʒi/
Naa	/nə/
Haen Naa	/hae/ /nə/

*Graphical Representation of Linguistic variable “Special Linking Words”
Figure 3*

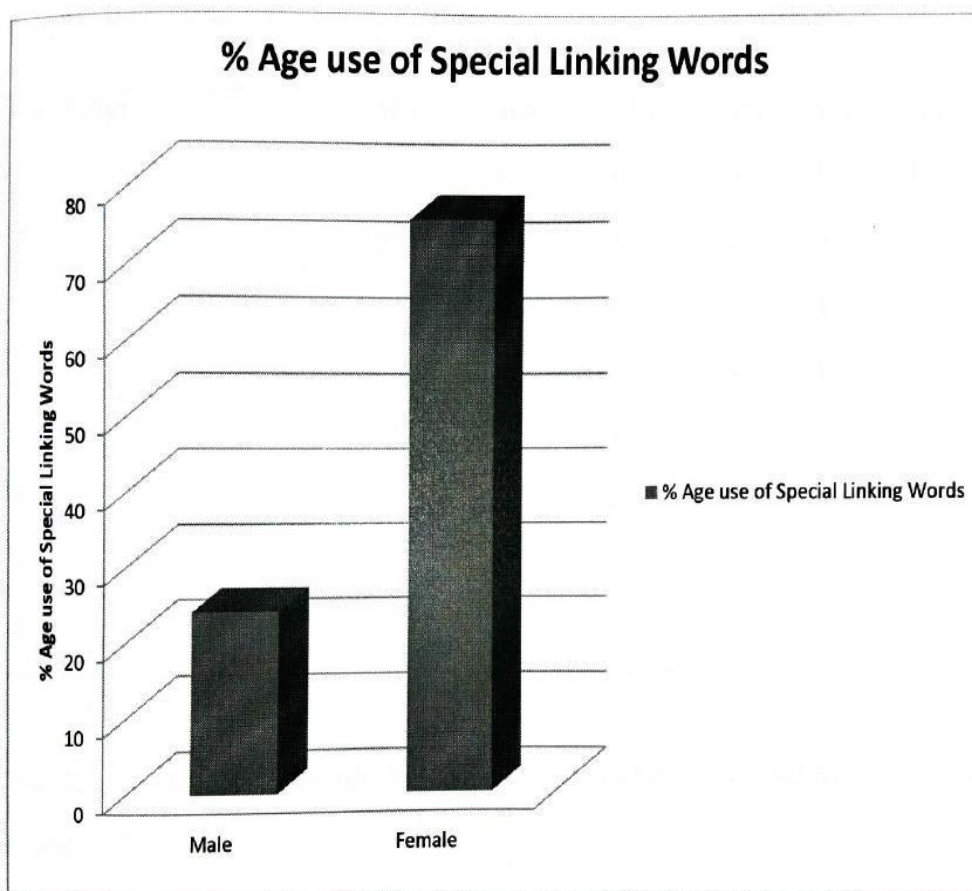


Table 04 Summary of Usage of Sociolinguistic Features „Speak in Italics” With Respect to Eight Clips for Both Genders.

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	5	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-1 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 Italics| in cross cultural communication. Some examples of words to analyze speak in italics are following:

Words	IPA
Boht	/bɒhʌt/
Sirf	/sɪrf/
Zraa	/zɪ ə/

Graphical Representation of Linguistic variable “Speak in Italics” Figure 4

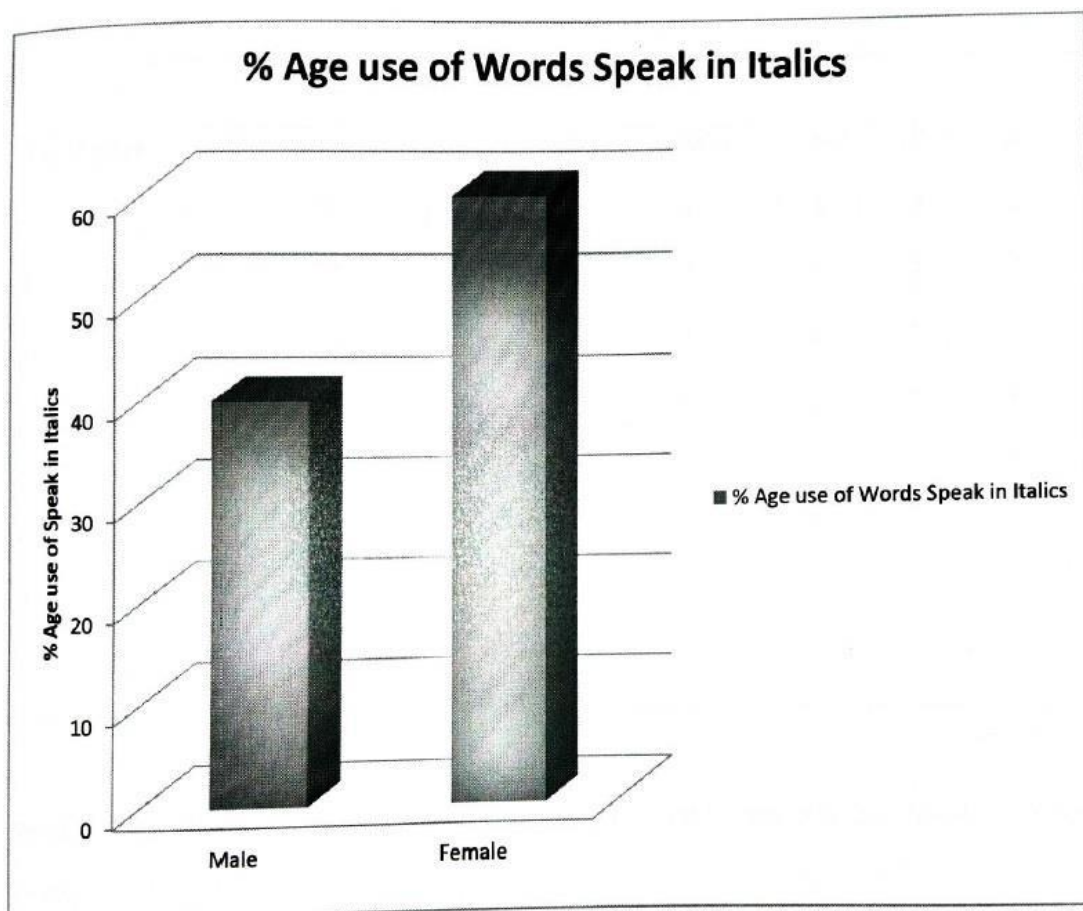


Table 05 Summary of Usage of Sociolinguistic Features „Modal Verbs” With Respect to Eight Clips for Both Genders.

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						
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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 -Modal verbs|, eight clips are chosen for analysis of linguistic variable. If we observe table 05, in 1st clip, M- 1 used 01 time -Modal verbs|, in 2nd clip M- 1 used 03 times, in 3rd & 04th clip M- 1 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	/həē/
Can	/kæn /

Graphical Representation of Linguistic Variable “Modal Verbs” Figure 5

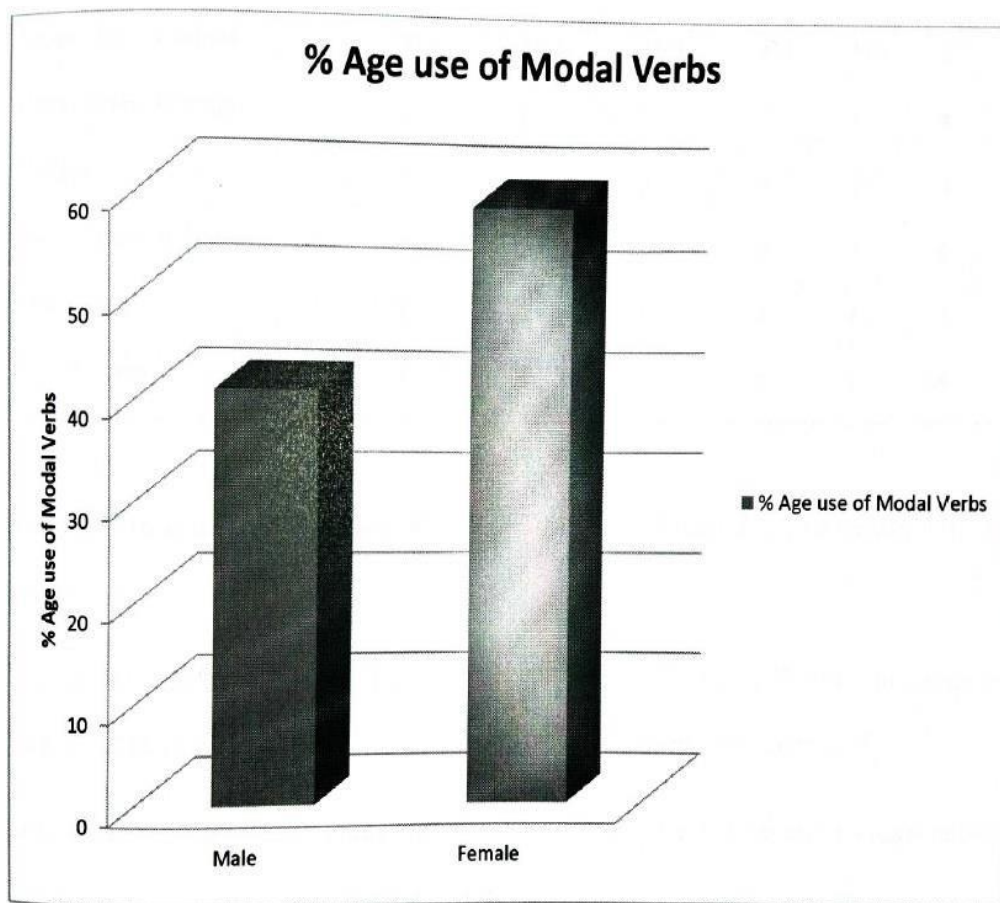


Table 06 Summary of usage of linguistics variables (Hypercorrect, Hedges, Special Linking Words, Words Spoken in Italics and Modal Verbs) with respect to eight clips for both genders.

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- 1 & 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

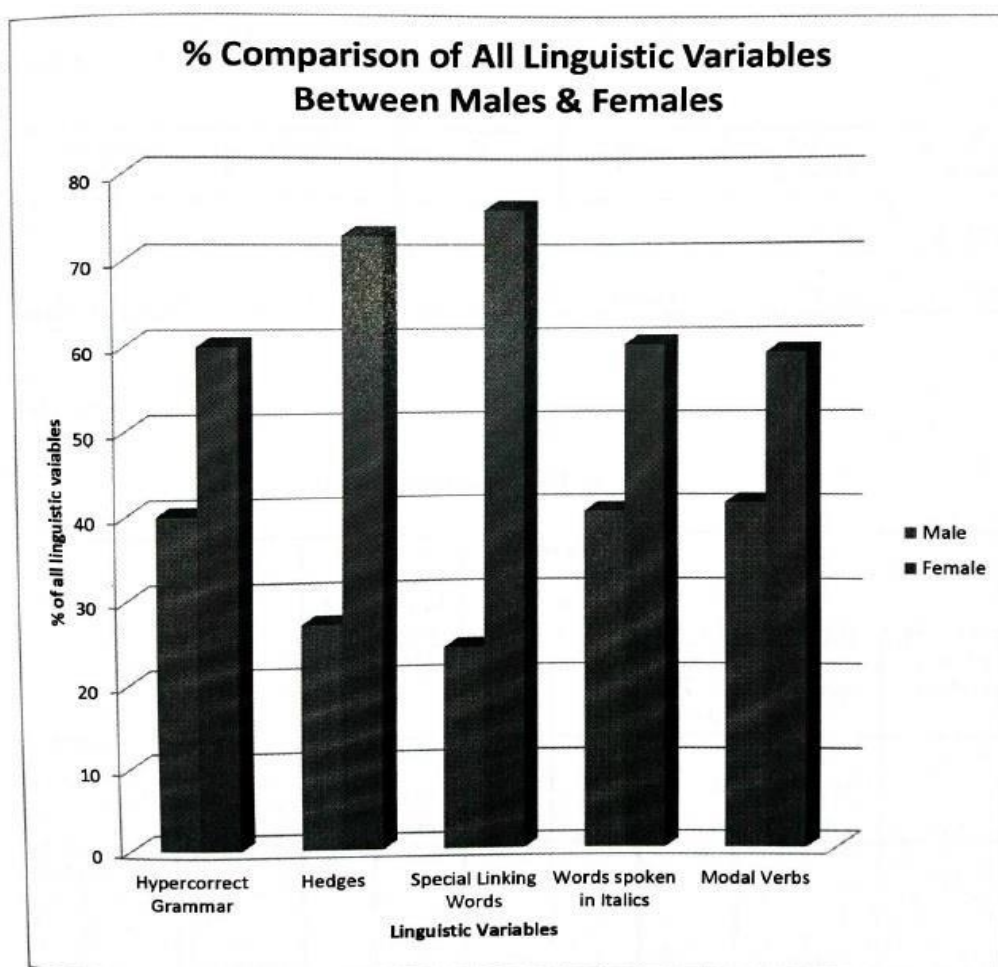
-hypercorrect grammar| M-1, M-2 & M-3 used 02 times hedges on average,

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 Linking Words	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 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 Verbs	Equal Variances Assumed	0	1	-2.828	4	0.047	-1.33333	0.4714
	Equal Variances Not Assumed			-2.828	4	0.047	-1.33333	0.4714

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 grammar in 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

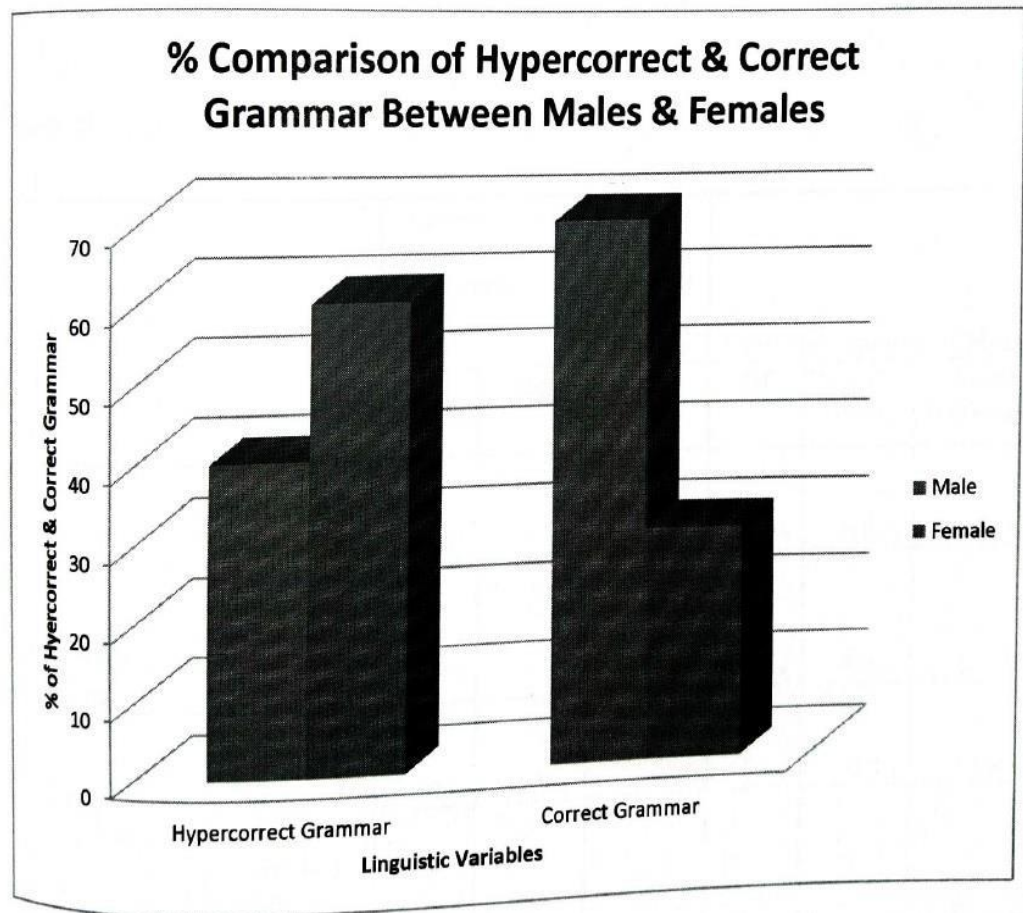


Table 20 Group Statistics

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