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BAELS3B

Quiz

1. In a matrix, list down five proverbs and five quotations (works of fiction, films, plays, speeches or songs) which capture folklinguistic ideas about men/women differences in language. In every item in your list, write a short assumption about the way women and men do and should talk. (20 pts)

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| Proverbs | Assumption |
| Ex. Three women make a market. (Sudan) | Women are verbose. |
| 1.Woman and an invalid man are the same thing. (Kenyan) | Women in general, irrespective of their intellectual and social positions, are taken as inferior to men. |
| 2.The husband sings and the wife follows (Chinese) | Women did not need to think or act independently, but just need to obey the male members of their family. |
| 3. The tongue of a woman is the sword that is never allowed to rust (Chinese) | Portrays the connection between women and malicious gossip |
| 4. Fear a silent man. He has lips like a drum. (Beninese) | A person may not speak often, when the time is right a chorus of wisdom may pour from their lips. |
| 5. A woman is like a hair that follows the neck. (Sudanese) | Portrays women as mute and voiceless. |
| Quotations | Assumption |
| 1 “I won't be silenced You can't keep me quiet” (from: Speechless) | It is about a girl that’s been silenced for a long time |
| 2. “I ain't no damsel in distress And I don't need to be rescued So put me down punk” (from: Not A Pretty Girl) | It depicts the notion that women are always in the weak side. |
| 3. “He's got the power She's got the need” (from: Only Women Bleed) | Men are superior. |
| 4. “You know, for every dollar a man makes a woman makes 63 cents.” (from: Beautiful Red Dress) | Men make more. |
| 5. “Hiding the tears in my eyes 'Cause boys don't cry” (from: Boys Don’t Cry) | Since men are depicted as self-sustaining and brave, they can’t show weakness. |

1. In a matrix, highlight some gender differences in language use as identified by early grammarians. Focus on the six areas shown in the matrix below. Use bullets and key words/phrases or specific examples. (30 pts)

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| Vocabulary | Swearing/Taboo | Grammar | Literacy | Pronunciation | Verbosity |
| Women tend to:  -use a word with exaggerated significance (e.g. gorgeous, lovely, cute, divine, adorable, darling, precious, sweet, charming,)  -language elegance.  -Responsible for ephemeral words.  Men tend to:  -use plain words (e.g. “so”, “awfully”, “pretty”, “terribly”, “quite”)  -slang words.  -“Chief renovators of language” | -males are generally more aggressive than females and male brains do not have the potential to cope aggressive emotions and outbursts as much as female brains do.  -females are more polite. “ladylike”  Females:  “Oh dear, you’ve put the peanut butter in the fridge again.”  Males:  “You shit-! You’ve put the peanut butter in the fridge again.” | Women use:  -hedges and tag questions  -Other studies found that they mostly use uncertainty verb phrases and use extra-polite forms.  - “Have you eaten? What do you want to eat?”  Men tend to speak directly thus:  -they select declarative and imperative sentences to express the tone of orders and requests.  - “Let’s eat at McDonalds” | Women had less access to literacy than men.  -Politics and economics are major topics selected by male.  - Men are grammatical.  -education and family, classical languages are the major topics selected by women.  -women are emotional | -female speakers are explicitly compared to male speakers.  -Readers are urged to imitate educated men.  - men usually use interrogative tone. | * When mean sentence length is calculated, women come out as the wordier gender both in writing * Men who used significantly more negations and asked more questions. * Women used more directives. * Men used more words overall, whereas Women used longer sentences |

1. In a matrix, list down some gender differences on the following aspects as identified by anthropologists. Use bullets and key words/phrases or specific examples. (15 pts)

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| Phonological | Morphological | Lexical |
| * Usually women’s pronunciation are better than men’s. * (E.g. 62.2% of men pronounced “-ing” in a wrong way, but only 28.9% of women didn‟t pronounce right Shuy 1969.) * Women answer a question with rising intonation pattern rather than falling intonation. * Women are high-pitched and uses reverse accent. * Harmonic spacing in the male speaker is much tighter than it is for the female speaker, which is a direct consequence of the lower pitch of male’s voice (simpson 2009) | * The men’s language adds a suffix /-na/ to communal language that ends with a long vowel. * There is a tendency in all language for words to get simplified. * Men’s language seems to preserve older forms * Reduces female forms symbolize female’s lower status. | Adjectives:  -women students preferred using more adjectives such as soft, wonderful, sweet, good, nice, and so forth. On the other hand, men seldom use adjectives.  Adverbs:  -women more prefer using a number of adverbs as “so”, “quite”  -men tend to prefer using adverb “very” (e.g. people say that the museum is very unique.)  Diminutives:  -female students tend to appreciate politeness and increase solidarity such as “please”, “sorry.”  Pronouns:  - Women are fond of using first person plural pronouns to express something.  - Men are more likely focus on using first person singular pronoun and the second person pronoun. |

1. In 3-5 sentences, explain how each of the following items contribute to the marginalization of women in dialect studies. (15 pts)
2. informants – Favoured older members of the community as informants, but the disagreed about the merits of female as opposed to male informants. Women are the best because of innate conservatism. They rarely leave their village. Do not mix with strangers and thus conserve the speech of their forebears more faithfully.
3. questionnaires – Women are poorly represented in dialect surveys. The structure of the questionnaire affects the choice of the informants. Navarro excluded women informants on the grounds that women wouldn’t know the replies of his questions. The interviewer would usually just ask females if the questions deal with housework, kitchen, the children.
4. fieldworkers- Vast majority of the fieldworkers are men and thus were usually chosen as informants rather than women who ‘do not go out’. In sum, women are generally ignored in dialect studies. Where they have been included, it has been to supplement the fieldworker’s information, rather than as full members of the speech community.