<2> Method of Experiment

After defining our direction, we tried to find adequate method to check these hypotheses. When we decide our own method, we could referred a method of other experiment (McGowan, 2015) which is about subjectivity of listening. In this experiment, subjects will hear a sentence 'Elephant is a big animal.' and some noise is added to that file. Subjects can hear it with a picture of Asian or with a picture of White, then they have to make an assessment about the speaker. What we can find is that depending on what picture shows, subjects listened the same file differently. This shows that our judgement about our own listening can be different with the fact and actually, a judgement about the speaking connote a judgement about speaker.

Referring this, we conducted our experiment like this.

1. We made 30 sentences including some words or expressions that we expected to be considered more feminine, masculine, and neutral. Each group member came up with 10 sentences for each qualities of sentences and finally we composed them with 10 items respectively by scoring 1 to 3 in our group. For example, in feminine words, we made a sentence like ‘만나자마자 수다를 떨기 시작했다’ using the expression '수다를 떨다‘ which is easily used to describe women. It got 3 points.

2. We recorded them in both male and female voice and added noise to all files with various range of waves (total 5 varieties). Among them, we selected moderate herz, male with 10hz, female with 8hz.

3. 2 of us conducted with only female voice and other 2 conducted with male voice. We played the recording and asked people to write down what they listened to. We conducted with 44 subjects.

4. After gathering, we analyzed it so that we can check our first expectation was correct. We scored it depending on whether the expected ‘word’ is in the sentence or not. If the sentence is '드센 사람은 피곤하다‘ and the subject listened it '~사람은 피곤하다’, then she/he got 0 points. If the subject listened totally correct, then the score is 2, and one word or two words is left out of but these are not that important words, them the subject will get 1. If the subjects couldn't listen the expected word, it's 0 point.

+ 추가 실험 부분

We didn’t conduct the experiment apart to find an answer of our first question. In other words, we didn’t mention credibly about how we set what is feminine words and what is masculine words. Therefore we conducted this survey as supplementary experiment. (In fact, the best choice was that we conducted this at the step of setting sentences.)

This additional survey asked for respondents to evaluate 20 feminine and masculine sentences that we made with the 7 stepped extent under the title ‘Group project of Korean&Korean literature major course Untitled Lecture(국어국문학과 ‘무제강좌’ 수업 프로젝트). The instruction is ‘Thinking about the use of the words or sentences below, please mark the degree depending on which gender is more associated with that expressions. If it can be used regardless of gender, then please check number 4. (제시된 단어 혹은 문장이 일반적으로 사용될 때 어떤 성별과 더 어울려 쓰이는지 표시해주세요. 어떤 성별에도 상관없이 쓰일 수 있다면 가운데 4번에 체크해주세요.) The more the expression is considered ‘feminine’, the closer the score will be to 1, and the more the expression is regarded as ‘masculine’, the nearer the score will be to 7. The order of sentences is shuffled. Total 86 people participated.