<1> Research question & Hypothesis

In our society, there are stereotypes relevant to gender. People expect that men should do masculine things and women should do feminine things. Because they are very complex and firmly embedded in our consciousness, people unconsciously make a sexist remark. In this background, we wondered which words express gender discriminative perception and whether these stereotypes would be also revealed in listening activities. Thus, our research question is ‘Do we associate certain words more with certain gender? If so, how does this appear in the listening activity?’

We hypothesized the answer to this question. The Hypothesis is that people would associate certain words more with certain gender and it would be revealed in the process of listening. We thought that the words that people more associate with female are feminine words and the words that people associate with male are masculine words. We speculated that the feminine words spoken by women would be more recognized than when spoken by men and masculine words spoken by men would be more recognized than spoken by women. And we tried to demonstrate this hypothesis by experiment.

<2> Final result

In the case of feminine sentence, people tend to think that these words are feminine - scores’ average is 2.631. This survey result supported the view that our selection of feminine words is appropriate.

In the case of masculine sentence, we could find the other point. Masculine words’ scores showed that people tend to think these words are neutral – scores’ average is 4.641. And it is different from first experiment’s result that people more recognized the masculine words spoken by male. When we analyzed the first experiment and second survey together, we could conclude that there are difference between the perception of words and the real using of words. For example. in the case of the sentence ‘세상에 쉬운 밥벌이는 없다.’(masculine word), listening scores’ average of male voice is 2 and listening scores’ average of female voice is only 0.57. However, at the second survey, many people thought that ‘밥벌이’ is neutral word. Other examples can be confirmed at the below table.

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| Masculine sentence | Second survey’s score | M.V vs F.V |
| 1. 상사님께 지시를 받았습니다. | 4.92 | 1.04 vs 0.05 |
| 2. 우리는 노동의 대가를 받아야 해. | 4.33 | 1.48 vs 1.24 |
| 3. 세상에 쉬운 밥벌이는 없다. | 4.46 | 2 vs 0.57 |
| 4. 그 사람은 능력 있는 직원이다. | 4.32 | 1.83 vs 0.43 |
| 5. 담배는 건강에 이롭지 않다. | 4.95 | 1.74 vs 1.05 |
| 6. 내 조카는 장난기가 많다. | 4.8 | 1.83 vs 2 |
| 7. 그건 논리적으로 맞지 않아. | 4.16 | 2 vs 1.05 |
| 8. 운전사의 부주의로 교통사고가 일어났다. | 4.69 | 1.22 vs 1.1 |
| 9. 그 선배는 추진력이 강하다. | 4.76 | 1.83 vs 1.05 |
| 10. 그 사람은 매우 가정적이다. | 5.02 | 1.83 vs 2 |

We thought that the most of the results showed the covert bias related with gender because people said these words are unrelated to certain gender but in real listening activity, they associated these words more with certain gender. Therefore, we could confirm that people associate certain words more with certain gender.