The result of our experiment

We have tested 30 sentences to overall 43 subjects. Regarding the subjects’ gender there were

no significant differences to refer to. The overall average of each group was 1.43 and 1.16, the

male and female voice group respectively.

In the male voice group, the average of each 10 sentences was 1.18(f), 1.68(m) and 1.43(n), which

shows the ideal distribution we expected, because the average of masculine sentences(1.68) was

much higher than that of feminine ones(1.18). Obviously, we set the neutral sentences(1.43) as

the standard point. As the difference among the groups was clear, we could partly conclude that

the gender-biased perception is working in the male voice group.

1) 8 out of 10 sentences from the male voice group had scored higher points than its counterpart.

2) The most salient difference came from the 13rd sentence, ‘세상에 쉬운 밥벌이는 없다.’

3) All of the subjects from the male group had written the answer correctly(2). On the other hand,

the subjects from the female group only got 0.57 point.

4) The 16th and 20th sentences were the counterexamples. However, the gap(2-1.87) was quite slight.

In the female voice group, however, the result was less than expected. The average of each 10

sentences was 1.09(f), 1.05(m) and 1.36(n). Although the feminine sentences got slightly higher

than the masculine ones, both had lower points than the standard neutral sentences. The

problems found here will be explained below.

1) 2 out of 10 sentences from the female voice group had scored higher than its counterpart.

2) The most salient difference came from the 4th sentence, ‘만나자마자 수다를 떨기 시작했다.’

3) Most of the subjects from the female group had caught the intended word(1.81), whereas the

Subjects from the male group only got 0.17 point.

4) Among the 8 counter examples, the most significant one was the 8th, ‘그렇게 극성맞은 사람은

처음이야(1.74 vs 0.86).’ The other ones had relatively narrow gap.