



Gender Based Linguistic Variations in Urdu Language and Their Role in Suppression of Females

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ABSTRACT

Sociolinguistics deals with linguistic variations such as dialect, idiolect, genderlect, register etc. It deals with ways of using particular languages and the social roles of speakers of these languages. It is the speaker-oriented approach. Genders have different characteristics in the use of language, which lead to the gender differences in language. The present study was conducted to analyze the gender-based linguistic variations (variations at discourse and communication level) in Urdu language. Deborah Tannen's Genderlect theory is the theoretical Background of the study. She has presented six sets of language contrasts that are used as instrument to analyze male and female conversations. It is commonly believed that women language is more sophisticated, apologetic as compared to men. These differences are called gender preferential differences in a patriarchal society with their own fancies and whims. The hypothesis is that men and women have different ways of communicating, based on male and female perception of the world as they are made of different things and contrasting style. The qualitative paradigm used in this study. Direct observation, interview and tape recording are used as tools for the data collection. Recorded conversation has been transcribed and analyzed to provide data from which these issues have been discussed. The researcher has analyzed Urdu language conversation among Urdu speech community living specially in Sialkot, according to Tannen's speech contrasts. The data was analyzed manually. The findings show that variations occur due to the use of various linguistic devices, style, topic of discussion, power etc. This study is limited to the Urdu speech community. The limitation of my research is that I observed the language of middle class Urdu speech community not the other classes. In this research, I only highlighted variations at communication level, and delimited all other variations such as morphological, syntactic, phonological variations. Future researchers can study these aspects. The study will benefit the whole society in creation of awareness about non-sexist language to give a psychological identity of females in Pakistan.

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1. Introduction

Language is most important tool of communication among the human beings. It became subject matter of Linguistics. Linguistics deals with language from different perspectives such as language in relation to mind, language in relation to brain, language in relation to society etc. The most popular field of linguistics is Sociolinguistics as its name suggests it is the study of language in relation to society.

Human being is a social animal and he cannot live in isolation, he has to interact with others for his survival on this planet and for this purpose he uses language. Mckey (2005) has defined Sociolinguistics, as the study of the relation between language and social factors and how people use it in different situations. It is a link between structure, vocabulary and the ways in which a particular language is used. It studies social status of men and women who use it under the head of micro sociolinguistics, Language and gender.

Every language possesses particular characteristics which reflect the customs and traditions of its society and also the place of men and women in that particular society. With the passage of time language changes as the society goes through great changes. Old vocabulary has been replaced with modern vocabulary. In this field, many studies have been carried out over the years. Syntactical, Phonological and Morphological variations were the focal points of investigations and researches of 1970's. But soon their directions changed, and they have now started to investigate, not only from symbol perspective, but also from interaction perspective especially cross gender interaction.

Life is full of series of conversation. These series are formed by innumerable influences such as ethnicity, religion, beliefs, class, race, age, profession, Isogloss and gender. These are all mingled with individual personality and predictions.

Sociolinguistics deals with linguistic variations such as dialect, idiolect, genoelect, register etc. It deals with usage of particular languages and the social status of speakers of these languages. It is the speaker-oriented approach. Genders have different characteristics in the use of language, which lead to the gender differences in language. The present study was conducted to analyze the gender-based linguistic variations (variations at discourse and communication level) in Urdu language

1.1 Linguistics Variations

Linguistics variations mean variations in language use. It is a characteristic of language. In our everyday communication we use different varieties of language for different purposes. A variety is a way of using a language. These variations help us to recognize different ethnic, social, culture, religious, geographical and gender groups.

1.2 Patriarchy

Patriarchy is a term which shows that our society is male dominance society. The power or headship is in male's hand. In sociolinguistics, this term was firstly used by feminists who want to show the inequality in relationships on the daily basis. In 1969, an American feminist Kate Millett has presented the idea of patriarchy in her book *Sexual Politics*. She claims that in most of the societies, relationship among the male and female is based on men's power over women. Men is the head of family, he has right to take final decision. If he is eldest in family, he is superior to others. So it is one kind of politics. This patriarchal power is maintained by practice of socialization. It is promoted by religion, education and literature.

1.3 Genderlect

Genderlect is a term originated by Deborah Tannen, in 1975 in her book *YOU JUST DON'T UNDERSTAND*. Genderlect simply is a particular dialect use by particular gender.

1.4 Gender

Gender and Sex are two different words having different meanings but people mostly overlap these words. Initially, gender was considered as a sociolinguistic variable, just like social groups, age, ethnicity and socioeconomic status. Sex is a biological trait whereas gender is a social attribute (**Kulick, 2003** and **Cameron and Kulick, 2003**). **Wodak** (1997b, p.13) says that Gender is not related to what a person possess, but related to what a person does. Gender is something that is impossible to avoid. Gender is an integral part of identity. Men and women exhibit different ranges of verbal skills.

1.5 Statement of the Problem

It is commonly believed that women language is more sophisticated, apologetic as compared to men. These differences are called gender preferential differences in a patriarchal society with their own fancies and whims.

1.6 Hypothesis

The hypothesis is that men and women have different ways of communicating, based on male and female perception of the world as they are made of different things and contrasting style.

1.7 Objectives

The objectives of this research are

- i. To highlight the conversational difference between male and female
- ii. To point out the social roles of genders
- iii. To give awareness about non-sexist language
- iv. To give psychological identity to females of Pakistan

2. Literature Review

In mid of nineties, this view had been changed when **Robin Lakoff's** wrote book "Language and Woman's Place". (**Lakoff, 1975**) .In this she has presented a list of conversational differences between men and women. In this, she has analyzed that women speak softly, use sophisticated manner, tag question. There is lack of command and linguistics behavior within women speech.

Cameron (1998b, pp. 208-1) has explained this term, male and female are members of cultures and they learn their language from their cultures in which a large amount of discourse related to gender is circulating. They learn a large vocabulary of gendered meanings, related to their own sex. They do not only learn this, they also use it in a particular in order to present their behaviors.

Language and gender was and still is most thought-provoking topic for the last decades in many respects. Much of the literature in sociolinguistics has been devoted to this field of language and gender.

In the nineties, linguistics gave different theories which shows different characteristics of conversation and how gender use language in different situations. Some have made researches on the correlation of language and gender and explained how female speech is different from male speech. Sociolinguist Robin Lakoff was the pioneer in this field. Since her publications, Language and Women Place, this topic was worthless. She gave Deficit Theory in 1975, in which she has presented features of female speech related to their vocabulary. She concluded that these features were considered inferior to male speech.

In 1980, **William O'Barr** and **Bowman Atkins** wrote a book "Women's language or Powerless language?" In this book, they gave their remarkable study named "Dominance Theory". Dominance Theory was contradiction to earlier studies. According to this theory, if there is any difference between male and female conversation during interaction, it is just because of dominance factor in society, males since the beginning of life on this planet are dominant at homes, at workplace even in society, which made men's speech powerful while Females are not dominant and don't possess power that's why their language is weak or some extent powerless. They explained that language has nothing to do with gender, it just matter of power, status, and class. The features of Lakoff weak language are actually traits of

“Powerless Language” rather than “Female Language”. Men and women should use language in the same way in a neutral-gender area.

After this, different research explained different gender based variations in different languages. Most of the researchers claim that these differences occurred due to social and mostly cultural background. The variation among the men and women are phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactical, discourse and at communication level.

2.1 Genderlect Theory

The present study was conducted to analyze the gender-based linguistic variations (variations at discourse and communication level) in Urdu language. Deborah Tannen’s Genderlect theory is the theoretical Background of the study. She has presented six sets of language contrasts that are used as instrument to analyze male and female conversations.

In 1990, Professor **Deborah Tannen**, in her article in which she summarized her book “YOU JUST DON’T UNDERSTAND” has used the term genderlect, in order to explain that male and female language neither right and wrong, nor superior and inferior, their language is just different from each other. She developed Genderlect Theory, in which she clarified that men and women have different vocabulary, style, slang, pronunciation and the best means to describe conversation between the genders is in cross-cultural setups. This approach highlighted how the two genders are made of different things and how they possess contrasting conversational styles. She described that these differences occurred because male and female belong to different cultural and social background. She illustrated that difference has been started since the childhood where parents use more emotional words to the girls and less emotional words to the boys. She drew up six main variations between male and female language.

- Status vs. support
- Independence vs. intimacy
- Advice vs. understanding
- Information vs. feelings
- Orders vs. proposals
- Conflict vs. compromise

2.1.1 Status versus support

Men grow up in a world in which conversation is a source of achieving the control or to prohibit others dominance. They mostly spend their time in a competitive world. On the contrary, for women language is a source to achieve confirmation and support for their opinion and suggestions. Both genders have different perspective towards the world, for men world is a place where everybody is in a race to gain status and maintain it. While the women look at the world as “a web of connections seeking protection and consensus”. This is the most important source of difference.

2.1.2 Independence versus intimacy

Intimacy mostly referred to women’s speech and Independence to men’s speech. Women tend towards closeness and support, and always try to preserve intimacy. Through intimacy women want to minimize differences and develop a close and friendly relationship. Men have more concerned with status, and independence is the means of establishing status. So they mostly inclined more on independence.

2.1.3 Advice versus understanding

Deborah Tannen believes that, to men discontent is a challenge to find a solution:

“When my mother tells my father she doesn't feel well, he invariably offers to take her to the doctor. Invariably, she is disappointed with his reaction. Like many men, he is focused on what he can do, whereas she wants sympathy.”

Men manipulate language for problem solving and women make use of it as a source of sympathy.

2.1.4 Information versus feelings

A boy makes a momentary phone call. His mother asks him about it, he answers her that he and his friends have decided to go to playground, where they will play football. A girl has a phone call - it lasts an hour. Her mother asks her about it. She tells her she was talking to her friend about “you know” “about stuff”.

Men have more interest in facts than emotions and this factor also appears in their conversations. Women like to talk about the emotions and feelings then facts.

In past years, more importance were given to the men’s concerns than those of women, but few years earlier, the situation has been reversed. Now more importance is given to the emotions and feelings than facts and information. This situation proved the viewpoint of Tannen that language is not about superior or inferior, it is all about differences.

2.1.5 Orders versus proposals

It is common observation that Women prefer to talk or present their opinion in complex manner - “let's”, “don’t you want?” or “isn’t it true?” Men mostly use direct command and prefer to do things and hear in a simple manner. Women feel comfortable in using indirect command, men feel comfortable in direct imperatives.

2.1.6 Conflict versus compromise

Professor Tannen wrote that in a situation of conflict, some females refuse to raise their voice against it. But sometime it is more beneficial for women to assert herself, even at the risk of conflict. ”

This situation is easily observed in agencies where a management decision seems unfavorable - men will often resist it voluntarily, at the same time, women will not resist it at that time but complain it latter. Women try to find save side while men prefer to arguments.

3. Research Methodology

The qualitative paradigm used in this study. Direct observation, interview and tape recording are used as tools for the data collection. Recorded conversation has been transcribed and analyzed to provide data from which these issues have been discussed. The researcher has analyzed Urdu language conversation among Urdu speech community living specially in Sialkot, according to Tannen’s speech contrasts.

- Status vs. support
- Independence vs. intimacy
- Advice vs. understanding
- Information vs. feelings
- Orders vs. proposals
- Conflict vs. compromise

3.1 Sample Selected for the Analysis

I have randomly selected my samples for data analysis. I have selected middle class Urdu speech community; take interviews of 15 females and 15 males. There are some interviews are transcribed.

Interviews of Females

Interview 1: Text

Question i: If you have any problem in your home, who will support you?

Respondent: Mama

Question ii: Who will take the final decision?

Respondent: Papa

Question iii: If is there an issue of ego and compromise in your family, according to you who will maintain ego and who will compromise?

Respondent: Children are egoist that’s why parents have to do compromise. In siblings, brothers are

egoistic and sister always do compromise.

Question iv: who gives suggestions and who tries to understand the thing while sibling’s conversations?

Respondent: At the beginning of communication, both tries to give suggest but in the end females understand the things. Boys always try to assert their decisions.

Question v: You are sitting in a group of male and female in home, university or anyplace. What is your observation about who expresses more emotions or information in her or his communications?

Respondent: Girls are more emotional than boys. Boys mostly talk about information.

Question vi: According to you who can easily tells about choices (use direct speech) or orders giver, and who just gives proposals (use in direct speech)?

Respondent: Girls usually use direct speech for her choice or opinion. But boys usually use such wording “btao na” in a way that other person to whom he is talking, can easily understand what he wants to say. On the other hand, brothers use direct speech. And in wife husband relationship, wife gives proposal while husband gives orders.

Question vii: what is your observation, who gives direct suggestion?

Respondent: Boys always give direct suggestion, girls don’t.

Question viii: At home, what you think, who creates the conflict/ mess?

Respondent: females create mess mostly.

Interview 2: Text

Question i: If you have a problem, then who comes into your mind, that person will support you in solving the problem (mother/father)?

Respondent: Mama. We can easily discuss any issue with mama.

Question ii: In your home, do yours father take the final decision or yours mother?

Respondent: It depends on the issue or situation. If an issue is not sensitive then mama will take the decision and if the issue is sensitive then papa will take the decision.

Question iii: Who is more egoistic, male or female?

Respondent: Females are egoistic mostly. But sometimes they don’t show it.

Question iv: Who gives more advise and who understand the matters?

Respondent: Girls understand the matters easily because they are matured. But boys are usually stubborn.

Question v: Have you ever noticed this during male and female communication, who is more expressive in feelings and who is expert in giving information?

Respondent: Both male and female shows their feelings but females are more expressive.

Question vi: Who shows the authoritative behavior?

Respondent: Girls mostly show the authoritative behavior.

Question vii: Who use indirect speech or direct speech?

Respondent: Girls use indirect speech while boys use direct speech.

Question viii: who is the cause of conflict in home?

Respondent: females

Table1:

Sr.#	Gender	Status vs. support	Independence vs. intimacy	Advice vs. understanding	Information vs. feelings	Order vs. proposal	Conflict vs. compromise
Respondent 1	Female	Father has authority Mother plays supportive	Boys’ egoist, girls try to maintain relation	Males give advice and females show understanding behavior	Females talk about emotions as compared to males.	Depends on relationship, male(Husband/ Brother) gives order, female mostly give proposal	Females create conflict.
Respo	Fema	Father	Females are	Males are	Both are	Mostly Girls	Females create

ndent 2	le	maintain the status while mother plays supportive role	egoist	stubborn , females show understanding behavior	emotional. But females are more expressive.	shows authoritative behavior and boys show proposals.	conflict
Respondent 3	Female	Father is supportive and female status conscious	Males are egoist and females are cooperative	Female can easily understand the matter	Males talk about informative topics while females talk about more emotions	Males are to the point while females are not	Females always do compromises but sometimes males do
Respondent 4	Female	Mother are supportive, but Father always give the final solution or decision.	80% males are egoist, 20 % females.	Males always give advise while female understand the situations	Males mostly choose informative topics or politics, females choose domestic topic and emotions	Males always use imperative sentences, females always give proposals	Female creates conflict but at the end she has to do compromise
Respondent 5	Female	Father are always supportive and always give the final decision	Females are egoist.	Female always understand the situation.	Males always talks about informative topics and females talks about family issues.	Females always give proposal and males always use imperative sentences.	Females and males both create conflicts but at the end female has to compromise.
Respondent 6	Female	Mostly Girls shows authoritative behavior and boys show proposals	Both are egoist and sometime it depends on situation	Female always understand the situation	Males choose informative topics while female like to talk on family issues or fashion.	Females always give proposals and males always use imperative sentences.	20% males create conflicts and 80% females.
Responders 7	Female	Mother is supportive and she gives the final decision.	Females are egoist.	Female understand the situation.	Both choose informative topics.	Both use imperative sentences.	40% males create conflicts and 60% females.
Respondent	Female	Father is supportive	Females are egoist.	Female can easily	Males always talks about	Mostly Girls shows	50% males create conflict

8		e and female status conscious		understand the matter	informative topics and females talks about family issues.	authoritative behavior and boys show proposals	and 50% females
Respondent 9	Female	Mostly Girls shows authoritative behavior and boys show proposals	Males are egoist	50% males and 50% females. It depends on situation	Both are emotional. But females are more expressive	Both give order. but mostly males	Men create conflict, mostly females compromise
Respondent 10	Female	Father has authority Mother plays supportive	Boys' egoist, girls try to maintain relation	Female always understand the situation.	Males mostly choose informative topics or politics, females choose domestic topic and emotions	Both use imperative sentences.	Females and males both create conflicts but at the end female has to compromise
Respondent 11	Female	Father maintain the status while mother plays supportive role	Males are egoist and females are cooperative	Males give advice and females show understanding behavior	Males mostly choose informative topics or politics, females choose domestic topic and emotions	Mostly Girls shows authoritative behavior and boys show proposals	20% males create conflicts and 80% females
Responders 12	Female	Father is status conscious and mother is supportive	Males are egoist	50% males and 50% females. It depends on situation	Both choose informative topics	Mostly Girls shows authoritative behavior and boys show proposals	Men create conflict, mostly females compromise
Respondent 13	Female	Father is supportive and female status conscious	Boys' egoist, girls try to maintain relation	Female always understand the situation	Males always talks about informative topics and females talks about family issues.	Depends on relationship, male(Husband/Brother) gives order, female mostly give proposal	40% males create conflicts and 60% females.
Responders 14	Female	Mostly Girls shows authoritative behavior and boys	80% males are egoist, 20 % females.	Female understand the situation	Both are emotional. But females are more expressive.	Both use imperative sentences	Female creates conflict but at the end she has to do compromise

		show proposals					
Responders 15	Female	Father are always supportive and always give the final decision	Males are egoist and females are not.	80% Female understand the situation, male prefer to give advice	Males mostly choose informative topics or politics, females choose domestic topic and emotions	Males always use imperative sentences, females always give proposals	Conflict mostly created by females, males do compromise.

Interviews of Males:

Interview 1: Text

Question i: Who is more status conscious? Who is conscious about maintaining his/her status in a communication?

Respondent: Normally, we live in a dominant society, men are status conscious. They always try to gain upper hand. But it is also depend on education and family background. If a female is educated, then she is also status conscious.

Question ii: what you think who is supportive (male or female)?

Respondent: I am giving you answer according to my experience. In professional life, male plays the supportive role as well as in a situation where your family, yours in laws is involved. Female plays supportive role in that matters in which you, your children and your wife involved (personal or totally internal life)

Question iii: who is egoistic?

Respondent: My approach is different from others. So my analysis is that females are more egoistic.

Question iv: who make compromises?

Respondent: During conflict, male makes compromises. But these compromises are for a short time. Female make long term compromises.

Question v: Who gives the advice mostly and who mostly understands the things?

Respondent: There are two things, it is not necessary that either male or female, if he /she is educated, at the same time, he/she understands the things and gives the advice. As a whole, male gives more advise, less understand.

Question vi: whose topics are more informative and who talks about emotions/feeling?

Respondent: According to my observation, males talk mostly on political, financial and business topics. On the other hand, females talk more about domestic issues and emotions.

Questions vii: who use more authoritative language and who use suggestive wording?

Respondent: males are authoritative and females are suggestive.

Question viii: who are more compromiser and who create and make the conflict worse?

Respondent: Females make compromises.

Interview 2: Text

Question i: who solves the issues (father/mother)?

Respondent: Father solves the issues. And he is trying to maintain the status through his tone.

Question ii: Does your mother support your father's decision?

Respondent: Mostly she supports the father.

Question iii: If your family has any issue, who is stubborn about his/her opinion and who gave up/compromise?

Respondent: Males are stubborn.

Question iv: Who shares more information or emotions?

Respondent: Males choose more informative topics or current topics for their conversation while females choose more domestic and sentimental issues.

Question v: who gives order or suggestion?

Respondent: It depends on relations, if your relationship is friendly, you give order either you are male or female. Otherwise you just give suggestions. In husband and wife relation, husband gives orders and wife gives suggestions.

Question vi: who possess understanding speech style? Or who gives more advices in conversation?

Respondent: Males give advices while females possess understanding style.

Table 2:

Sr#	Gender	Status vs. Support	Independence vs. intimacy	Advice vs. understanding	Information vs. feelings	Order vs. proposal	Conflict vs. compromise
Respondent 1	Male	80% male & 20% females are status conscious	Females are egoist	Mostly males are adviser. While females understand the things.	Mostly males choose informative topics, & females select sentimental topics.	Authoritarian are males, females are shy so they use proposals.	Females (long term compromise) Males (short term compromise) 75 % conflicts are because of males.
Respondent 2	Male	Males are Status conscious and females are supportive	Females try to maintain the relation and males try to gain independence	Females understand the matter, males give advices in order to maintain their headship	Males are informative, females are emotional	Males give command while females give proposal	Female always compromise.
Respondent 3	Male	Both are supportive, but mostly males are status conscious	Females are cooperative and show intimacy, males love independence	Males are adviser and females mostly shows understanding	Males are informative and definitely females are emotional	Both, in some situations females give order/proposal & in some situation males do.	Females create conflicts
Respondent 4	Male	Females try to gain upper hand while males are supportive	Males are egoist, and females are more cooperative	Males love to give advices, females avoid advices	In some situation males are emotional, but mostly females are emotional	Males gives direct commands and females prefer indirect commands	Males seldom make compromise, females are the reason of conflict and mostly they have

							to compromise
Respondent 5	Male	Males considered himself superior, so they give final decision, females have to support him	Both love independence but females sacrifice their independence for their relations	Males don't understand things easily, mostly females understand the matters	Males avoid the topics related to emotions. Females are good in expressing the feelings.	Definitely males give orders, and females give proposal	Females compromise, male's tone are usually create conflicts
Respondent 6	Male	Male dominant society, so males have to maintain the status, and females have to show supportive role	Males are self-centered; sometimes they don't care about other feelings, while mostly females do care.	Mostly males shows comfort zone & females give advice	Males topics are mostly about career, cricket & politics; females topics are fashion designing, emotions & domestic issue.	Males are commanding, and females give suggestions	Females create conflicts; males make compromise
Respondent 7	Male	Males are Status conscious and females are supportive	Males are egoist and females are cooperative	females show understanding behavior	Mostly males choose informative topics, & females select sentimental topics.	Authoritarian are males, females are shy so they use proposals.	Females create conflicts
Respondent 8	Male	Females try to gain upper hand while males are supportive	Females try to maintain the relation and males try to gain independence	Females understand the matter, males give advices in order to maintain their headship	Males always talks about informative topics and females talks about family issues.	Both use imperative sentences	50% males create conflict and 50% females
Respondent 9	Male	Father is status conscious and mother is	Males are egoist	Males give advice and females show understanding behavior	In some situation males are emotional, but mostly	Females always give proposals and males always use	Males seldom make compromise, females

		supportive			females are emotional	imperative sentences	are the reason of conflict and mostly they have to compromise
Respondent 10	Male	Both are supportive, but mostly males are status conscious	Females are egoist	Mostly males shows comfort zone & females give advice	Mostly males choose informative topics, & females select sentimental topics.	Authoritarian are males, females are shy so they use proposals	30% males create conflicts and 70% females
Respondent 11	Male	Father are always supportive and always give the final decision	Males are egoist, and females are more cooperative	Mostly males are adviser. While females understand the things.	Males mostly choose informative topics or politics, females choose domestic topic and emotions	Both, in some situations females give order/proposal & in some situation males do.	Females and males both create conflicts but at the end female has to compromise
Respondent 12	Male	Both are supportive, but mostly males are status conscious	80% males are egoist, 20% females	Males give advice and females show understanding behavior	Both choose informative topics	It depends on situation, males as well as females give order as well as proposal	Conflict mostly created by females, males do compromise
Respondent 13	Male	Females try to gain upper hand while males are supportive	50% male and 50% female keep relationships	Males don't understand things easily, mostly females understand the matters	Females talk about emotions as compared to males.	Males are to the point while females are not	Sometimes male create conflict, and female create mostly conflict; compromise are taken by females
Respondent 14	Male	Females are supportive, males	Males are egoist and females are cooperative	Male gives advice, female	Males are informative, females are	Males gives direct commands and females	Female always compromise

		are not			emotional	prefer indirect commands	
Respondent 15	Male	Males are status conscious ; females are supportive	Males are cooperative; females sometimes shows cooperation	Female always understand the situation	Females talk about emotions as compared to males.	Mostly Girls shows authoritative behavior and boys show proposals.	Females and males both create conflicts but at the end female has to compromise

4. Data Analysis and Findings

The researcher has analyzed Urdu language conversation among Urdu speech community living specially in Sialkot, according to Tannen’s speech contrasts. The data was analyzed manually. The findings show that variations occur due to the use of various linguistic devices, style, topic of discussion, power etc.

I observe the people and the interviewee during the observation. People said that women are more talkative as compared to men but what I have observed during my research, men are not less talkative. They elaborate their opinion by adding new things. I share my observation of my interviewee. During the interview, he was just manipulating his answer. He gave such answers in which he said men are not status conscious, make compromises, supportive, can understand things easily, they don’t give advices. But when he told me about his experiences, his tone, his wording, his style, and his actions are contradict to his answers. At that time, he was trying to maintain his status, he was showing himself superior, not supportive and continuously advising me

4.1 Analysis of Interviews:

Table 3:

Number of participant	Three Contrastive sets of Deborah Tannen											
	Status		Support		Independence		Intimacy		Advice		Understanding	
	female	male	female	male	Female	male	female	male	female	male	female	Male
15 females	30	70	70	30	20	80	80	20	35	65	65	35
15 males	45	55	55	45	20	80	80	20	40	60	60	40

Table 4:

Number of participant	Three Contrastive sets of Deborah Tannen											
	Information		feelings		Order		Proposal		Conflict		Compromise	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	Male
15 Females	15	85	85	15	45	55	55	45	40	60	60	40
15 Males	10	90	90	10	45	55	55	45	50	50	70	30

Chart of Table 3:

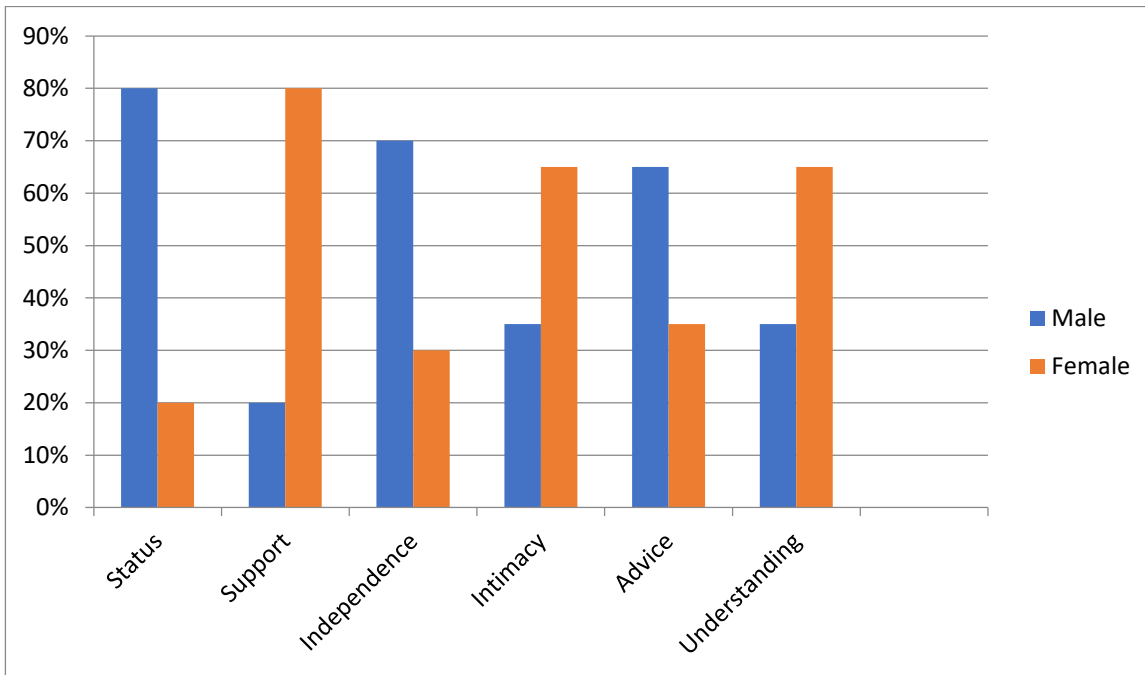
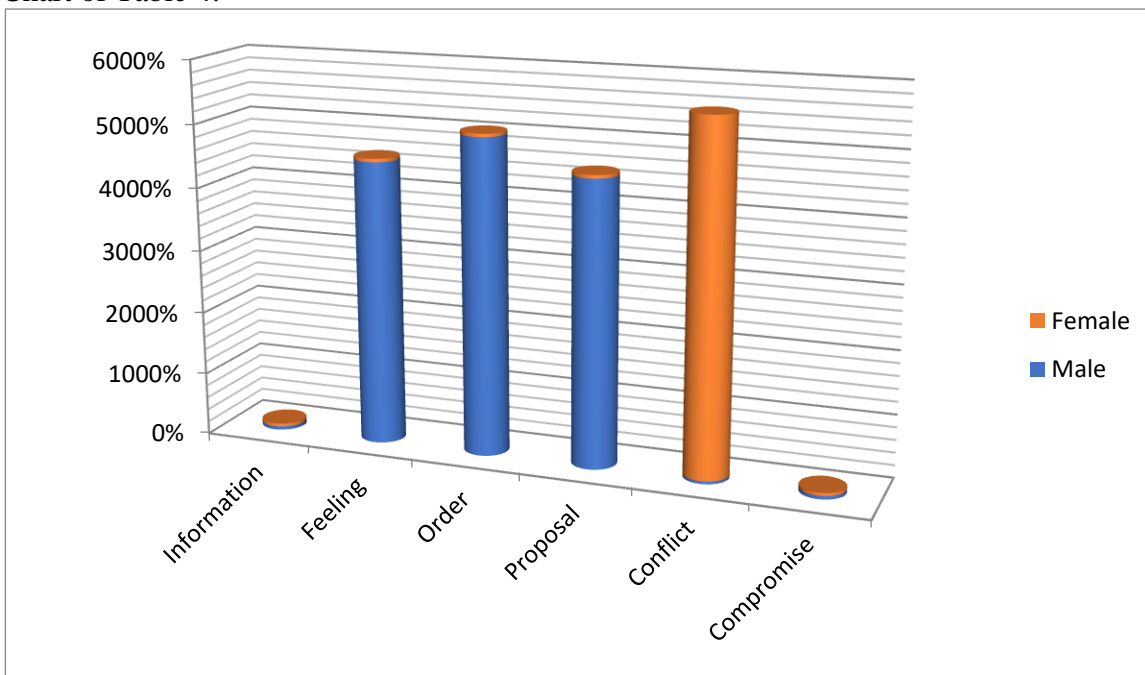


Chart of Table 4:



5. Conclusion

The data analysis shows that the set standards of stereotypical roles are changing now. The recorded interviews show different claims as answered to the questions asked. But when observed as silent observer, the real conduct of the opposite gender was different. We can conclude that Tannen’s Standard have undergone a change especially in Pakistan scenario.

Gender Based Variations are bringing a drastic suppression of the rights of females. Their voice is not being given a vent. They are still caps silent. But most dangerous thing is that they are accepting their suppression hegemonically.

6. Recommendations

This study is limited to the Urdu speech community. The limitation of my research is that I observed the language of middle class Urdu speech community not the other classes. In this research, I only highlighted variations at communication level, and delimited all other variations such as morphological, syntactic, phonological variations. Future researchers can study these aspects. The study will benefit the whole society in creation of awareness about non-sexist language to give a psychological identity of females in Pakistan.

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Appendix

Interview (female)

Q: who solve your personal matter at your home?

A: My mother solves all the personal matters.

Q: If you have any problem to whom you share it and want to get help?

A: I will share my problems with my mother.

Q: According to you males are emotional or females?

A: females are emotional because I think they are sensitive.

Q: When you are sitting with your friends and suppose you have to give suggestion to anyone of them so are you give her or him suggestion or advice directly or indirectly?

A: If I am sitting with my friends then I will give her suggestion or advice indirectly but when we both me and my friend sitting alone I will advise him directly

Q: According to you male is egoist or female?

A: It depends on situation sometime males are egoist and sometime females.

Q: At home who creates issues and conflicts male or female?

A: I observed that mostly female creates issues.

Q: If you have problem or issue then who will support or help you, your mother or father?

A: I am very frank with my mother and this is the reason I shares all my problems and personal matters with my mother.

Q: Your male friends give you suggestion directly or indirectly?

A: It depends on situation if your friend is your class fellow he will give you suggestion indirectly but if your friend is your brother then he will give you suggestion directly.

Interview (female)

Q: The very first question is who solve your personal matters at your home?

A: My mother solves all the matters and issue but it also depends on situation sometime my father solves the matters because I think females are sensitive and emotional and takes all the issues personal but males can handle all the issues and matters easily.

Q: According to you males are cooperative or females?

A: females are cooperative in all the issues and matters because she wants to save her relations and according to my observations, females are sincere and sensitive in her relations ,these relations may includes sister, mother, wife or friend etc.

Q: Females are egoist or males?

A: Depends on situation sometime males are egoist and sometime females.

Q: Who can easily express personal feelings male or female?

A: I think male can easily express his feelings because female are mostly shy and she can't express her feelings easily.

Q: When we talk about siblings, brother is egoist or sister and who is cooperative brother or sister?

A: Brother is egoist and I think sister always cooperates.

Q: According to you males are to the point are females?

A: Males are straight forward while females always elaborate her points and I think females are not straight forward but sometimes in some situations, they are also straight forward.

Interview (Male)

Q: At your home who solve your personal matters?

A: In my family, my mother and father both cooperate and easily sort out all the problems that we have. In this society education, understanding and cooperation really matters.

Q: According to you who are status conscious male or female?

A: If I talks about Pakistan, there are three classes lower, middle and upper and I think there is huge difference between the living standards. So according to these classes you can judge that males are status conscious. But it also depends on family you belong. According to observations, now-a-days both are standard conscious.

Q: what do you think males are cooperative or females?

A: If we talks about long term cooperation then definitely females are cooperative. But I think male can easily understand the problems and matters and make compromise at the spot.

Q: If you have any problem and wants to get suggestion then whom you discuss it with your male friend or female?

A: I think male can easily understand the situation and conditions. So I will discuss it with my male friend.

Q: According to you males are egoist or females?

A: I think it depends on situation, sometimes in some matters females are egoist and sometime males. But if we talks over all then I think males are egoist females always sacrifice because they always want to secure their relations and I have answered all your questions related to my personal life and my personal experience.

Q: According to you males are emotional, sentimental and elaborate his points or females?

A: Definitely females are emotional and always elaborate all the matters and all the points, I think females are not straight forward but males are straight forward and they don't like elaborations.

Q: If we talk about families, what do u think that male creates conflicts or female?

A: females create conflicts.

Interview (Male)

Q: what do you think males are cooperative or females?

A: If we talks about middle class or lower then mostly observed that females are cooperative and want to secure her relations and but in upper class it is totally different in this class females compare herself with males .

Q: What is the common topic the females like to discuss?

A: If we talk about our society, married females obviously like to talk about families and personal matters but males are totally different they don't like to discuss personal matters with their friends. Mostly, their topics of discussion are related to politics and business issues.

Q: If you have problem and want to discuss, to whom you discuss it? With yours mother or father?

A: Obviously with my mother.

Q: What do you think that females are egoist or males?

A: Males are egoist and they sometimes really don't care about the feelings and emotions of females.

Q: What do you think either males are selfish or females?

A: Males are selfish and mostly they care about their benefits and personal objectives.

Interview (female)

Q: What do you think either male consider them superior or females?

A: Males considered themselves superior and they always want to obey them and follow them.

Q: What is the common topic between the males, when they sit together and discuss?

A: They usually discuss about cricket matches and politics but females discuss personal or families matters.

Q: What do you think that females give you good and suitable suggestion or males?

A: Males give good suggestion as compare to females because females are not straight forward or to the point they always exaggerate the things. So according to me males give good suggestion.

Q: Do you think that females considered them inferior?

A: Present time I don't think so that females considered them inferior.

Q: Do you think either male is cooperative or female?

A: Females are cooperative because they really want to maintain their relations either its family's relations or friend's relation.

Q: Do you think either male is polite in nature or female?

A: Mostly I observed that females are polite in nature.

Q: Do you think that your male friends give you indirect suggestion?

A: Males give direct suggestions.

Interview (Male)

Q: Who solve personal matters at your home?

A: My father solves all the matters and problems whatever it is all the family members have to follow because I think in our society every male considered him superior and dominant.

Q: What you think men are good in express their feelings or women?

A: No doubt female is good in expressing her feelings and I think female is emotional and sensitive so she always wants to express her feeling.

Q: If you have any problem to whom you want to share male friend or female?

A: I always share my personal problems and matters with my mother, I think females understand the issues easily and give you good suggestion.

Q: According to you males are emotional or females?

A: Obviously females are emotional .And she always express her feelings and emotions.

Q: When we talks about siblings what do you think brother are egoist or sisters?

A: Brothers are egoist.

Interview (Male)

Q: Who solve the family problems?

A: Mostly my father solves the family problems.

Q: You and your mother obey her suggestions or not?

A: Yes, all family members have to follow him because I think in our society male is dominant and it is also in our mind to respect his opinion.

Q: What are the common topics of the discussion of males?

A: They usually discuss about the future planning and politics.

Q: According to you male is cooperative or female?

A: According to me I think 87% males are cooperative.

Q: This cooperation is long term or short?

A: It depends on the situation or matters.

Q: What do you think that men are egoist or women?

A: No doubt! Women are egoist.

Q: What do you think either female understand easily or male?

A: I think it depends either female is educated or not but if we talk as a whole then I think male can easily understand the situations and problems.

