

Adverbial Clauses as Representation of Gender: A Corpus-based Computational Comparative Study of American and Pakistani Talk Shows

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Date of Submission: 10th August 2021 Revised: 25th December 2021 Accepted: 13th January 2022

Abstract: - In the study, adverbial clauses were examined as a representation of gender in Pakistani and American talk shows using corpus analysis (Shah, 2021). The study aimed to determine how gender affects the use and frequency of adverbial clauses in Pakistani and American talk shows. The results showed that in both the cultures, male speakers tend to use adverbial clauses more frequently than their female counterparts. Specifically, Pakistani male speakers used adverbial clauses 79.5% of the time as compared to 20.5% for Pakistani female speakers, and American male speakers used them 67.27% of the time, while American female speakers used them only 32.7% of the time. Pakistani male speakers employed a greater number of adverbial clauses as compared to the American males. Likewise, American female speakers utilized adverbial clauses more frequently than Pakistani females (Shah et al., 2021). The study's findings suggest that gender can have an impact on language use, and that linguistic analysis can provide insights into cultural and social dynamics. Furthermore, acknowledging and understanding these differences can lead to better communication and ultimately promote gender equality.

Keywords: Adverbial Clauses; Computational; Corpus Analysis; Culture; Gender; Talk Shows

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Gender is an essential part of our sense of self-identity, and it starts from a young age. Our understanding of who we are and what we can or should do is shaped by whether we identify as a girl or a boy, a distinction that we learn early in childhood (Lakoff & Tannen, 1979). Gender differentiation in a language can have linguistic consequences, and one of those consequences can be linguistic change. There are several ways in which gender can influence language change.

Firstly, men and women often occupy different social roles and positions, which can result in differences in their language use. This can lead to linguistic changes as different linguistic forms become associated with different genders or social roles. For example, women may be more likely to use certain linguistic features associated with politeness or indirectness, while men may be more likely to use linguistic features associated with assertiveness or dominance.

Secondly, gender differences in language use can also be reinforced through social norms and expectations. For instance, certain linguistic features may be seen as more appropriate or acceptable for women to use than for men, or vice versa. This can lead to changes in language use over time, as social norms and expectations shift.

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Finally, gender differentiation in language can also be influenced by historical and cultural factors. For example, certain languages may have evolved in ways that reflect gender-based power dynamics or social hierarchies. As these power dynamics change over time, so too may the language itself, as new linguistic forms emerge or old ones fall out of use. Overall, gender differentiation in language can have complex and multifaceted effects on linguistic change. While some of these effects may be relatively minor, others can have significant implications for the way that language is used and understood in different contexts.

Statement of the Research Problem

McGarry, et al. (2017) suggested the problem, that needs to be researched, concerns examining the usage of adverbial clauses in specific settings and thereby understanding the localized relationships between adverbial clause usage, speaker gender, and context. In addition to analyzing the position of each clause type relative to the main clause, as done by Mondorf (2004), a more detailed classification of clauses based on their meaning, including propositional, conclusive, and speech act meaning, is considered for analysis. To ensure statistical validity, the researcher plans to obtain a larger sample size and analyze clause usage based on this taxonomy. The goal is to investigate how the gender of interlocutors affects the usage of adverbial clauses in Pakistani and American talk shows and to determine which gender composition of the interlocutor group more frequently influences adverbial clause usage (Shah, 2021).

Significance of the Study

The primary significance of the study is its examination of the frequencies of four types of finite adverbial clauses and their potential differences in usage between male and female speakers in Pakistani and American English talk shows. By contributing new insights to the existing body of research on adverbial clauses and gender, this study aims to make theoretical and practical contributions to the field of linguistics, specifically in the context of English language representation of gender. Additionally, the study seeks to shed light on the usage patterns of adverbial clauses among English language speakers during talk shows. Ultimately, the findings of this study provide a deeper understanding of the role of adverbial clauses in gender representation and communication. It also explores the identity of language and gender and their identities.

Research Objectives

The study aims to achieve the following objectives:

- To analyze and compare the usage of adverbial clauses of Pakistani male and female speakers who use English as their second language
- To analyze and compare the usage of adverbial clauses of Native American males and females.
- To identify the similarities and differences in the genderlect of Pakistani and American speakers based on the findings of the study

Research Questions

This study aims to address the following research questions:

1. How do Pakistani males and females differ in their usage of adverbial clauses while using English as their second language?
2. In what ways do the Native American males and females differ in their usage of adverbial clauses?
3. What are the similarities and differences in the genderlect of Pakistani and American speakers, as inferred from the findings of the first two research questions?

LITERATURE REVIEW

The following literature summarizes all the terms, concepts and theories related to genderlect, talk shows and cross cultural communication. It gives a detailed summary of the relationship between language and gender by explaining the linguistic theories such as Mondorf (2004) classification of finite adverbial clauses representing both the genders. Furthermore, the genderlect theory employed in this research presented by Tannen (1990) will also be discussed in detail.

Gender and Media

Gender and media studies have been examined and channeled in many media platforms, as can be seen from this survey of past literature. One of them is watching television. Since popular television genres perpetuate the status quo and have the greatest potential for change, the conventions of these genres received particular attention when gender media studies expanded its study scope to include television production (Arthurs, 2004).

The academic interest in media studies has also turned to talk shows. Studies that looked at both gender and talk show content focused mostly on the reception and substance of daytime television talk programmes; far less attention was paid to talk show programming in prime time and late night as

it relates to gender representation (Mittell, 2004). Certain traditional gender stereotypes apply to talk shows as well. For example, men are more likely than women to be portrayed as experts and appear on camera when they are older. Men also tend to talk about public issues while women focus more on private issues on their shows (Hetsroni & Lowenstein, 2014).

A media and communication studies perspective is used in this research to examine the idea of identity and identification, which is concerned with the process of media identification. A system for identification enables viewers to experience the reception of media products and construct their own interpretations based on what they read, as though what they saw onscreen had an impact on them (Cohen, 2001). Considering the potential interactivity of talk shows, these processes occur in the framework of a dialogic engagement between the viewer and the programme, in which the female viewer's response grows via self-reflection in quest of the construction of individuality and identity (Wood, 2009). With so many representations and identities available, viewers of daytime talk shows may be better equipped to initiate a debate about identity (Petkanas, 2014). Similarly, the emotional content of daytime talk programmes, which is connected to concerns of identification and the building of one's own identity may trigger the identification process in viewers (Lunt & Stenner, 2005). When a daytime television talk show airs, the subjectivity and self-reflexive production of one's self and self-identity are firmly established due to the genre's distinctive discourse and communicative functions (Wood, 2009).

Finite Adverbial Clauses

A clause with a finite verb form that serves as an adverb in a sentence is known as a finite adverbial clause.

Mondorf's (2004) Classification of Finite Adverbial Clauses

Causal	Because, since, in that, as long as, as much as, in case
Conditional	If, in case, so long as, assuming
Purpose	So, so that, in order that, lest, if, unless
Concessive	Though, although, even though, even if

Causal Adverbial Clauses (Showing Cause):

Causal adverbial clause is a clause which shows cause of an effect in a sentence and functions as an adverb.

For example;

- Because my sister knew how I felt, she took me to the mall.

- Since I had never been to Gilgit, I brought a guide book with me.

Adverbial Clause of Condition:

Adverb clauses of condition tell us about the circumstances under which something happens. In other words, a conditional adverbial phrase specifies the prerequisite for the primary notion to be realized. A conditional adverb often begins with "if" or "unless".

For example:

- You may come if you like.
- You won't pass unless you work hard.
- You will be shot if you don't give me the locker keys.

Adverbial Clause of Concession:

The *adverb clause of concession* expresses an idea that contrasts the main part of the sentence. The principal conjunctions used are though, although, even though, while, whereas, even if.

For example:

- Even if I'm poor, I'm honest.
- I'll get in even if I don't have a ticket.
- Even if it rains, I'll come.
- The soldiers were able to live despite the fact that they had been without water for three days

Adverbial Clause of Purpose:

An *adverb clause of purpose* is a sentence that tells you what the verb in the main clause is trying to accomplish. It is necessary to utilize subordinating conjunctions to add adverbial phrases of intent.

There are several examples of this, such as:

- Play cautiously, otherwise you may end up losing.
- He clung to his brother's arm to avoid being run over by the crowd.
- To ensure that our visitors arrived home before us, we departed early.

Genderlect Theory

Tannen's Genderlect Theory, proposed in 1990, suggests that men and women communicate differently due to their different upbringings and socialization processes. Tannen argues that women typically value connection and intimacy in their communication, and thus tend to use language to build and maintain relationships. On the other hand, men often prioritize status and independence in their communication, leading them to use language to establish and assert their dominance. According to Tannen, these communication styles can often lead to misunderstandings and conflicts between genders, as each may interpret the other's communication through their own gender-based lens. For example, women may perceive men's direct and assertive

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language as aggressive or confrontational, while men may see women's indirect and tentative language as weak or submissive. Tannen's Genderlect Theory has been influential in shaping our understanding of gender-based communication differences and highlighting the importance of recognizing and respecting these differences in our interactions with others.

METHODOLOGY

The study is quantitative in nature, utilizing statistical methods to analyze the data collected from the talk shows. The aim is to generate unbiased outcomes that can be applied to a larger population. By using quantitative methods, the study seeks to provide a more objective and systematic analysis of the linguistic characteristics of male and female speakers in Pakistani English talk shows, and to identify potential gender-based differences in their language use.

The focus of the study is on the usage of adverbial clauses in American and Pakistani talk shows, and how it may be influenced by the gender of the interlocutors, as analyzed by using Ant Conc as a tool. Although there are various dialects of the English language, this study aims to compare and contrast the usage patterns of adverbial clauses in American and Pakistani talk shows specifically.

Mondorf's (2004) research has shown that the usage of adverbial clauses may vary across different dialects of English. For example, her research corpus, LLC, is based on the conversations of British dialect and may exhibit different usage patterns compared to American English. However, this study only examines the usage of adverbial clauses in American and Pakistani talk shows employing Tannen's (1990) genderlect theory.

For the study, a purposive sampling technique was employed to select twenty complete talk shows in English language, broadcasted by Pakistani and American channels that were available on YouTube. The talk shows were chosen to represent various types of programs, with hosts and guests purposively selected to include both male and female speakers. The objective was to analyze and compare the adverbial clauses used by male and female hosts and guests in the talk shows, with a focus on identifying gender differences.

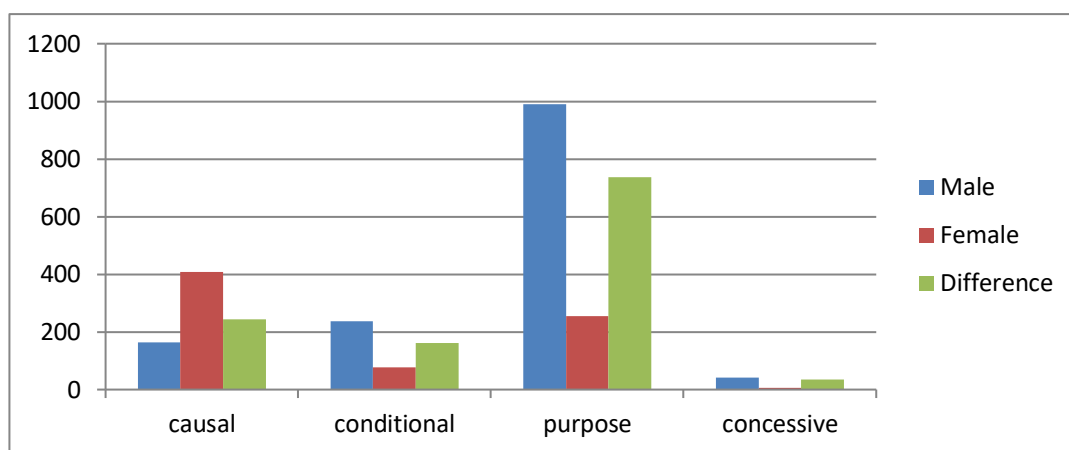
DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Gender Differences in the Usage of Adverbial Clauses

Table.1 Finite Adverbial Clauses Used by Pakistani English Speakers

Finite Adverbial Clauses Used by Pakistani English Speakers										Total	
Gender	Causal Adverbial Clause		Adverbial Clause of Condition		Adverbial Clause of Concession		Adverbial Clause of Purpose				
Male	164		237		42		991		1434		
Female	408		76		6		254		2178		
Total Adverbial Clauses	572		313		48		1245		3612		
Percentages	Male 28.67%	Female 71.3%	Male 75.7%	Female 24.2%	Male 87.5%	Female 12.5%	Male 79.5%	Female 20.5%	Male 39.7%	Female 60.2%	
Subordinating Conjunctions Used in the Adverbial Clauses are Given as:											
	As long as = 4		As long as= 4		Although= 05		In order to= 06				
	Because=491		Assuming = 01		Even if= 18		So that=78				
	Since=57		If= 308		Even though=06		So = 1156				
	in that=18				Though=19		Unless = 05				
	as much as=2										

Figure.1



Causal adverbial clauses are most frequently used by Pakistani female speakers in their speech as 408 (71.3%) times causal adverbial clauses were used by Pakistani female while 164 (28.67%) times were used by Pakistani male speakers as shown in the table 1. As already discussed that this kind of clause is used to express the cause/reason why we did or said something, or why something happened which signifies that male speaks differently from female as Tannen (1990) stated that men show independence whereas women show intimacy. Females want to be much more intimated therefore they give reason of their actions and speech that is why they did or said something while males themselves give less/no reason to their actions and speech which show that they express themselves to be independent and are not asked by females for the cause of their actions and speech.

Similarly, adverbial clauses of purpose are more frequently used by Pakistani male speakers than Pakistani female in their speech as 991(79.5%) times adverbial clauses of purpose were used by Pakistani males while 254 (20.5%) times were used by Pakistan female speakers as described in the Figure 1. According to Tannen (1990), “women use *rapport talk* to maintain association and exchange of information. They are more polite in nature and also show unification that has long lasting effect on the minds of other people as compared to men. On contrary, men use *report talk* to establish their status”. According to Deborah Tannen’s theory of genderlect, purposeful conversation is mostly used in the *report talk*. Hence, it can be said that females use less adverbial clauses of purpose because they try to avoid to focus on the purposeful conversation and information but rather to promote social affiliation and emotional connection while men used more adverbial clauses of purpose than men in order to focus on exchanging information with little emotional import(Shah, 2021; Shah et al., 2021).

In addition, the use of adverbial clause of condition is most frequently done by Pakistani male speakers in their speech as 237 (75.7%) times adverbial clauses of condition were used by Pakistani male while 76 (24.2%) times this type of clause was used by Pakistani female speakers as given in the table 1. Men’s relationships are framed in hierarchic order according to genderlect theory, and their function is to supply knowledge and hence govern the dialogue. Women frequently utilize sentences like this to show a power imbalance. The goal of women’s communication is to make suggestions rather than to express themselves openly. Thus, it’s clear that Pakistani male used adverbial clause of condition because they wanted to control the conversation and show their dominance that they are somewhat superior to female in knowledge and try to talk within the conditions, through the use of adverbial clause of condition. While Pakistani female used this type of clause very less than Pakistani male which show that Pakistani female cannot openly limit and control Pakistani male’s talk(Shah, 2021; Shah et al., 2021).

Furthermore, Tannen (1990) in two of her six points in genderlect theory explained that men order and women propose. Similarly, in the transcribed corpus of the talk shows it was found that use of adverbial clause of concession is most frequently done by Pakistani male speakers in their speech as 42 (87.5%) times adverbial clauses of condition were used by Pakistani male while 6 (12.5)times this type of clause was used by Pakistani female speakers as given in the table 1. As adverbial clause of concession is used in order to show one’s superiority that one is superior to the other which is why he/she gives concession to them. Hence, male used more adverbial clause of concession than female which means that male orders with the use of concessive clause that they are giving concession in giving orders.

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Gender Differences in the Usage of Adverbial Clauses

Table.2 Finite Adverbial Clauses Used by American Speakers

Finite Adverbial Clauses Used by American speakers										Total	
Gender	Causal Adverbial Clause		Adverbial Clause of Condition		Adverbial Clause of Concession		Adverbial Clause of Purpose				
Male	145		165		24		842		1176		
Female	346		54		7		165		572		
Total Adverbial Clauses	491		219		31		1007		1748		
Percentages	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Male	29.53%	70.4%	75.34%	24.65%	77.41%	22.58%	83.61%	16.3%	67.27%	32.72%	
Subordinating Conjunctions Used in the Adverbial Clauses are Given as:											
	As well as = 84		Assuming= 8		Although= 03		In order to= 71				
	As long as =334		In case = 04		Even if= 12		So that=57				
	as much as=28		If= 207		while=05		So = 872				
	in that=45				Though=11		Unless = 07				

In this section, the researcher discussed adverbial clause according to Tannen (1990). Causal adverbial clauses are most frequently used by American female speakers in their speech as 346(70.4%) times causal adverbial clauses were used by American female while 145(29.53%) times were used by American male speakers as shown in the table 2. Males and females communicate in various ways, and this kind of phrase expresses this by stating the reason we did or said what we did or said as Tannen (1990) stated that men are more self-reliant, whilst women are more affectionate. Females want to be more intimated, so they explain why they did or said something; men, on the other hand, do not explain why they did or said anything, which shows that they express themselves as autonomous and are not questioned by females why they did or said something.

Similarly, adverbial clauses of purpose are more frequently used by American male speakers than American female in their speech as 842 (83.61%) times adverbial clauses of purpose were used by American males while 165 (16.3%) times were used by American female speakers as described. "Misunderstanding happens because styles are varied and each style is legitimate on its own terms", writes Tannen (1990). The styles of men and women are distinct, yet they are also equal. To put it another way, men's discourse is aggressive, while women's is conciliatory. To make it apparent that both sexes speak the same language, Tannen (1990) used the word "style" rather than

"language". The only difference between the two is in style.

Furthermore, the use of adverbial clause of condition is most frequently done by American male speakers in their speech as 165(75.34%) times adverbial clauses of condition were used by American male while 54(24.6%) times this type of clause was used by American female speakers as given in the table 2. As Tannen points out, men and women have very different ways of conversing. She argues that many of the conflicts and tensions between genders stem from variations in communication styles rather than gender differences. When American males utilized an adverbial phrase of condition, they were trying to dominate the discourse and demonstrate their dominance that they are a little bit more knowledgeable than their female counterparts. However, American females employ this sort of clause far less often than American men, indicating that they are unable to overtly restrict or constrain American males' speech(Shah, 2021; Shah et al., 2021).

Also, Tannen (1990) in two of her six points in genderlect theory explained that men order and women propose. Similarly, in the transcribed corpus of the talk shows it was found that use of adverbial clause of concession is most frequently done by American male speakers in their speech as 24(77.41%) times adverbial clauses of concession were used by American male while 7(72.59%)

times this type of clause was used by American female speakers as given in the table 2. Because of their supremacy, they grant concessions as an adverbial phrase, as in “because they are superior to others”. There are more adverbial clauses containing the word “concession” in the sentences of men than in the sentences of women, which indicates that men use the word “concession” more often to give instructions.

Comparing Adverbial Clauses Used by American and Pakistani Gender

Adverbial clauses of different types as analyzed and discussed above were most frequently used by Pakistani male speakers in their speech as they numbered 991(i.e., 79.5%) while 254(20.5%) times were used by Pakistani female speakers as shown in the table 4.3.

Similarly, American male speakers used adverbial clauses more frequently than American female in their speech as 1176(67.27%) times adverbial clauses were used by American males while 552(32.7%) times were used by American female speakers as described in the Figure.4.7.

Generally in both the cultures, the more frequent use of adverbial clauses was made by male speakers than female speakers(Shah, 2021; Shah et al., 2021).

Specifically Pakistani male speakers used more adverbial clauses than American males and American female speakers used more adverbial clauses than Pakistani females which show their cross cultural differences.

Conclusion

The analysis of adverbial clauses in the speech of Pakistani and American male and female speakers sheds light on the gender differences in communication styles. The study indicates that females tend to use more causal adverbial clauses to express intimacy and reasons for their actions, while males use more adverbial clauses of purpose and condition to establish dominance in the conversation. The use of adverbial clauses of concession by males also suggests their desire to show superiority over others. These findings align with Tannen’s genderlect theory, which emphasizes the differences in communication styles between males and females. The study highlights the need for better understanding and communication between genders to prevent misunderstandings and conflicts. Furthermore, the analysis of American and Pakistani male and female speakers’ talk show conversations emphasizes that gender plays a significant role in

communication styles. The study suggests that males and females use adverbial clauses differently, and the differences can often lead to misunderstandings and conflicts. Understanding these differences is crucial for better communication and promoting gender equality. Overall, the study provides insight into the complexities of language use in gendered communication and calls for further research in this area. Acknowledging and understanding these differences can lead to better communication and ultimately promote gender equality(Shah, 2021; Shah et al., 2021).

Future Recommendations

The researchers made some suggestions and recommendations for further researches, based on the conclusions of this study.

Firstly, as the research at hand was delimited to certain domains, one can research on the leftover areas of the genderlect and can explore it more. As found in this study, it is crucial to note that gender is fairly present in the debates and dynamics of the shows. A research can be conducted to particularly examine genderlect with respect to humor in comedies and lamenting/mourning in tragedies, and similarly, other affairs and the public and private domains of dialogue.

Secondly, the current study was based on the conversations in the TV talk shows, a very similar research for upcoming investigations can also be found regarding the genderlect in the daily life conversations.

Finally, the comparison in the research is between the native speakers of English language and the non-native speakers of English language, another research can be carried out between two native speakers of English language and two non-native speakers of English language which may improve both the genders’ understanding of the conversation that they are differently thinking, speaking and doing.

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