

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE SPEECH OF MEN AND WOMEN: AN ANALYSIS OF TWENTY-EIGHT SPORTS ARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

The present research paper aims to investigate how men and women use language differently in daily life. It is observed that both men and women use language differently. In the present research, the researcher collected data from different newspapers. The researcher has selected twenty-eight sports articles written by male and female sports journalists on male and female tennis players. The researcher used "Ant con" software to interpret the data. The final result shows that women writer uses polite Language, empty adjectives, articles, singular pronouns 'I,' prepositions, intensifiers and emotional words, whereas men use directive, supportive, informative and strong words.

Keywords: Ant con, Directives, Empty Adjectives.

INTRODUCTION

Men and women are different in many ways, such as physically, biologically, socially and even in the use of language. It is reported that women's memory is stronger than men's. Men use strong words, whereas women use polite and intimate words in speech and writing. John Gray (1992) wrote, "Men are from Mars, women are from Venus." According to difference theory, men and women have been living in different and separate cultural worlds, and as a result, they promote different ways of speaking (Uchida, 1992). This theory is also called two cultural theories. In dominance theory, men and women are believed to inhabit a cultural and linguistic world where power and status are unequally distributed. The focus of this theory is male dominance. On the other hand, men and women belong to the same social class, but they use different linguistic forms for communication. For example, Holme (1993) explains the Amazon Indian language as an example where the use of language by a child is totally different from that used by her/his father, and each tribe speaks different linguistic forms in society. In Japan, according to Holme (1993), people use different words that have the same meanings for men and women. More so, it is believed that women use more standard language than men. Females mostly use polite language just to build relationships, whereas males use more authoritative and direct language for the sake of information. The same idea is floated by Tannan (1990) in her research by saying that "women use the language of intimacy and connection."

Another famous writer on gender studies is Lakoff (1975), who believes that men's language is direct and adult, whereas women's language is immature and hyper-polite. Dubois & Crouch (1975) criticize this theory and propose that in professional meetings, men use tag questions more than women do. Dubois & Crouch (1975) concluded that Lakoff's (1975) hypothesis might be in favour of highly stereotyping beliefs or folk linguistics. Dubois & Crouch (1975) also questioned that Lakoff used uncontrolled and unverifiable observations of others and was based on highly skewed and non-random samples of people.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study is to provide a comprehensive analysis of gender differences in the English language and the possible causes of them.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Do women use intensifiers, hedges, articles, prepositions, empty adjectives, positive emotions, first-person pronouns, inclusive words, exclusive words, and negative words more than men do in English?
2. Is female language different from male language? If there is a difference in the language of males and females, are they related to gender, status and power?
3. Do men use status language or women?
4. Do women use powerless language in our society or not?

LITERATURE REVIEW

It is often said that man is a social animal. We call it a social animal because a man has to live with their fellow being. He has to share his experiences, feelings, likes, and dislikes. For this purpose, man needs a language to communicate. This is the reason that man is different from animal. Society is subject to change, and so is the man and language. Language is not static. It changes over time. Vocabulary has been included in our language, and old traditional words have been replaced with new ones (Gray, 1999).

Before Lakoff, there was no pure discussion found on the topic of gender and the use of language. In 1975, his essay "Language and Women's Place" won fame all over the world. So, she was the first lady who opened the gate of a new era in the field of sociolinguistics. Deborah Cameron (1997) has divided the science of gender and language into three different categories, i.e., deficit, dominance, and difference. Deficit stands for the conviction about females' lack of language, and one famous early supporter of this conviction is a Danish professor of the English language called Otto Jespersen. Dominance theory stands for men's power and dominance of women. In difference theory, one believes that the reason for possible language differences between males and females is merely a result of their belonging to different cultures. Thomson & Murachver (2001) studied e-mail communication and concluded that both males and females are asked questions equally. They give complaints, smiles, apologies, opinions and insults to each other. In the daily use of language, males use more words while women use long sentences. Women use the first-person singular "I" more than men. Emotional words are often used by women more than men (Mulac & Blau, 1990). Men use angry words, whereas women use positive emotional words (Mehl & Pennebaker, 2003).

We often hear about "female language" and "male language". Is female language different from male language? This is also the objective of our research. If there is a difference in the language of males and females, are they related to gender, or are they talking about status and power? Do men use status language or women? Do women use powerless language in our society or not?

LANGUAGE VARIATION

"Silence is the best ornament of women" is an old English proverb. In our society, we give honor to those women who speak less. In other words, you may say that a silent woman is the best woman in the society. A linguist named Poole (1646) remarked that "the masculine gender is more worthy than feminine." It means that the way men talk is regarded as the norm, while women's language is deviant. According to Cherish Kramer(1977),

"English speakers believe- and linguists appear to be no exception- that men's speech is forceful, efficient, blunt, authoritative, serious, effective, sparing and masterful; they believe that women's speech is weak, trivial, ineffectual, tentative, hesitant, hyper polite, euphemistic and is often marked by gossip and gibberish." (Kramer, 1977, p. 43-56)

LINGUISTIC CHANGE

In our society, we can see linguistic variations. There are a lot of aspects that affect people's speech, which is called social variation. It distinguishes people's affiliations regarding social class. There is another aspect called stylistics variation, which refers to the speech of a given individual in a different context. The research shows that the speech of an individual depends on age, socio-class, gender and ethnic group. Otto Jespersen (1922) believes that women often break off sentences without finishing. As far as the vocabulary of males and females is concerned, it is observed that men work outside the home, so they use those words that are related to their workplace. In contrast, women, most of the time, stay at home and use those words which are mostly associated with normal life. In daily life, women use intensifiers more than men because of the lack of precision in their language. In English society, it has been observed that women are more status-conscious than men. That's why they use more standard language. Besides this, it has been suggested that men tend to think logically while women are likely to think emotionally.

METHODOLOGY

The present researcher is qualitative. The researcher has collected twenty-eight articles from the English newspaper, in which seven articles were written by male on female tennis players, seven articles were written by female on female tennis players, seven articles were written by male on male tennis players, and seven articles were written by female on male tennis players. To analyze the difference between the use of language by male and female writers, the researcher also selected the text extracts from male and female writers. Word phrases were also selected from the 28 articles that will explain how writers use language for males and females. Hedges, tag questions, intensifiers, emotional words, negative words, inclusive and exclusive words, etc., were selected from the articles to analyze the difference between the use of language by males and females. At the end of this research paper, the researcher has presented the result in pie charts which show the difference between the language of males and females. The researcher used Ant con software to analyze the data. More than 50,000 words are used in these 28 articles. The researcher interprets each word and categorizes it into different forms. Excel for a window is used to present the data in a pie chart.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The researcher used Microsoft Excel XP 2007 and **Ant Con software** for the analysis and presentation of data.

TABLE 1
ARTICLES ON FEMALE TENNIS PLAYERS WRITTEN BY MALE AND FEMALE WRITERS

Linguistic Dimensions	Examples	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Articles					
	A	59	1.38 %	205	1.620 %
	An	5	0.117 %	33	0.260 %
	The	188	4.040 %	570	4.505 %
Prepositions					
	On	37	0.86 %	75	0.59 %
	To	93	2.18 %	233	1.84 %

	From	13	0.30 %	40	1.31 %
Positive emotions					
	Happy	0	0 %	1	0.007 %
	Pretty	4	0.093 %	2	0.015 %
	Good	3	0.07 %	3	0.02 %
	Beautiful	0	0 %	4	0.031 %
	Joy	0	0 %	3	0.02 %
First-person pronoun					
	I	15	0.35 %	66	0.52 %
	Me	2	0.04 %	4	0.031 %
	My	4	0.093 %	14	0.11 %
First-person plural					
	We	1	0.02 %	3	0.02 %
	Our	0	0 %	2	0.015 %
	Us	0	0 %	9	0.07 %
Negative words					
	No	21	0.49 %	27	0.21 %
	Never	3	0.07 %	19	0.15 %
	Not	22	0.51 %	31	0.24 %
Positive words					
	Pride	0	0 %	1	0.007 %
	Win	19	0.44 %	48	0.37 %
	Certain	1	0.02 %	2	0.015 %
Feeling					
	Touch	0	0 %	0	0 %
	Hold	0	0 %	3	0.02 %
	Feel	5	0.117 %	3	0.02 %
Inclusive words					
	With	14	0.32 %	72	0.56 %
	And	59	1.38 %	274	2.16 %
	Include	0	0 %	2	0.015 %
Exclusive words					
	But	12	0.28 %	46	0.36 %
	Except	0	0 %	2	0.015 %
	Without	3	0.07 %	4	0.031 %
Anger words					
	Hate	0	0 %	0	0 %
	Kill	0	0 %	0	0 %
	Tease	0	0 %	2	0.015 %
Future tense verb					
	Will	26	0.60 %	4	0.031%
	Shall	0	0 %	0	0 %
	Might	0	0 %	3	0.02 %

	Could	4	0.093 %	11	0.08 %
	Would	3	0.07 %	15	0.11 %
Lexical hedges					
	You know	1	0.02 %	1	0.007 %
	Sort of	1	0.02 %	0	0 %
	I mean	1	0.02 %	2	0.015 %
	I think	1	0.02 %	2	0.015 %
	Like	9	0.09 %	13	0.10 %
	Whatever	0	0 %	1	0.007 %
	May be	0	0 %	1	0.007 %
	Perhaps	0	0 %	3	0.02 %
Empty adjectives					
	Devine	0	0 %	0	0 %
	Charming	0	0 %	0	0 %
	Cute	0	0 %	0	0 %
	Elegant	0	0 %	3	0.02 %
Intensifier					
	Just	14	0.32 %	23	0.18 %
	So	6	0.14 %	14	0.11 %
	Such	2	0.04 %	8	0.06 %

DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher used “Ant Con,” selected different words, and categorized them in the table. Following are the categories of the words used by male and female writers for females.

1. ARTICLES

Female writers used more articles (a, an, the) for females than male writers. For example, ‘The’ is used 570 times by female writers compared to the males, who use the article 188 times.

2. PREPOSITIONS

Female writers used more prepositions than male writers. The word ‘To’ is used 233 times by female writers and 93 times by male writers.

3. POSITIVE EMOTIONS

Female writers used more positive emotional words than male writers. According to Data, the word ‘Beautiful’ was used most of the time by female writers.

4. FIRST-PERSON PRONOUN

Data showed that female writers used first-person pronouns more than male writers. For example, the word ‘I’ is used 66 times by female writers and only 15 times by male writers.

5. FIRST-PERSON PLURAL PRONOUN

It was also observed that the first-person plural pronoun was used more by women writers than by male writers. For example, the word ‘Us’ is used nine times by female writers, and male writers do not use it even a single time.

6. NEGATIVE WORDS

Female writers used more negative words for females. For example, table 1 shows that the word 'Not' was used 31 times by female writers and 22 times by male writers.

7. POSITIVE WORDS

Female writers used more positive words than males. According to our Data, the word 'Win' was used 48 times by female writers and 19 times by male writers.

8. FEELING

It was observed that male writers used more feeling words than female writers. Especially the word 'Feel' was used five times by males and three times by females.

9. INCLUSIVE WORDS

Females used more inclusive words than males. The word 'And' was used 274 times by females, and males used it only 59 times.

10. EXCLUSIVE WORDS

Females used more exclusive words than men. The word 'But' was used 46 times by female writers, whereas male writers used it 12 times.

11. ANGER WORDS

The table shows that females used more angry words. The word 'Tease' was used twice by female writers, whereas male writers did not use it even a single time.

12. FUTURE TENSE VERB

Data showed that male and female writers equally use Future tense verbs.

13. LEXICAL HEDGES

Females used more lexical hedges than males. In oral speech, it was also observed that females used more hedges than males. The word 'like' was used 13 times by female writers and nine times by male writers.

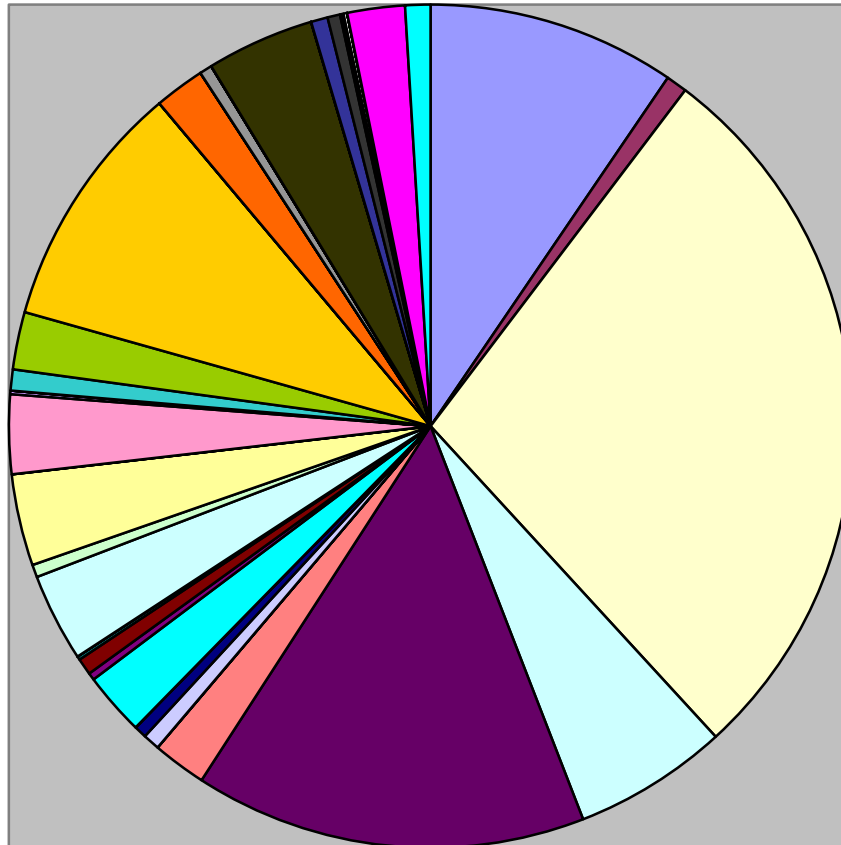
14. EMPTY ADJECTIVES

It had been observed that females used more empty adjectives than males. The word 'Beautiful' was more used by women than men.

15. INTENSIFIER

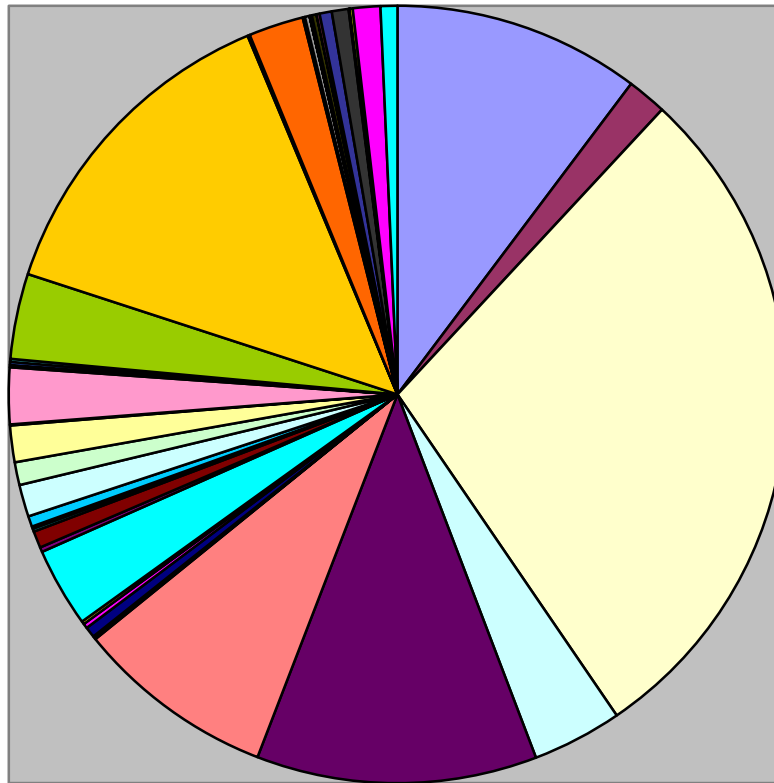
It was observed that females used more intensifiers than men. The table showed the same result. The word 'just' was used 23 times by females and 14 times by males.

Chart 1 male writer on female player



a	an	the	on	to	from
happy	pretty	good	beautiful	joy	i
me	my	we	our	us	no
never	not	pride	win	certain	touch
hold	feel	with	and	include	but
except	without	hate	kill	pain	will
shall	might	could	would	you know	sort of
devine	charming	cute	elegant	just	so

Chart 2 female writer on female player



a	an	the	on	to
from	happy	pretty	good	beautiful
joy	i	me	my	we
our	us	no	never	not
pride	win	certain	touch	hold
feel	with	and	include	but
except	without	hate	kill	pain
will	shall	might	could	would
you know	sort of	devine	charming	cute
elegant	just	so		

TABLE 2
ARTICALS ON MALE TENNIS PLAYERS WRITTEN BY MALE AND FEMALE WRITERS

Linguistic dimensions	Examples	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Articles					
	A	182	1.84 %	142	1.35 %
	An	28	0.28 %	25	0.23 %
	The	399	4.04 %	420	4.01 %
Prepositions					
	On	61	0.61 %	68	0.65 %
	To	203	2.05 %	164	1.56 %
	From	16	0.16 %	26	0.24 %
Positive emotions					
	Happy	6	0.06 %	1	0.009 %
	Pretty	4	0.04 %	3	0.028 %
	Good	9	0.09 %	7	0.06 %
	Beautiful	1	0.01 %	1	0.009 %
	Joy	1	0.01 %	2	0.01 %
First person pronoun					
	I	63	0.63 %	18	0.17 %
	Me	8	0.08 %	0	0 %
	My	6	0.06 %	8	0.07 %
First person plural					
	We	9	0.09 %	7	0.06 %
	Our	0	0 %	1	0.009 %
	Us	3	0.03 %	2	0.01 %
Negative words					
	No	22	0.22 %	7	0.06 %
	Never	6	0.06 %	2	0.01 %
	Not	29	0.29 %	30	0.28 %
Positive words					
	Pride	0	0 %	0	0 %
	Win	40	0.40 %	19	0.18 %
	Certain	3	0.03 %	1	0.009 %
Feeling					
	Touch	0	0 %	1	0.009 %
	Hold	3	0.03 %	3	0.028 %
	Feel	1	0.01 %	3	0.028 %
Inclusive words					
	With	34	0.34 %	44	0.42 %
	And	168	1.70 %	216	2.06 %

	Include	2	0.02 %	0	0 %
Exclusive words					
	But	47	0.47 %	33	0.31 %
	Except	5	0.05 %	1	0.009 %
	Without	2	0.02 %	5	0.04 %
Anger words					
	Hate	0	0 %	1	0.009 %
	Kill	1	0.01 %	1	0.009 %
	Pain	0	0 %	0	0 %
Future tense verb					
	Will	31	0.31 %	21	0.20 %
	Shall	0	0 %	1	0.009 %
	Might	0	0 %	0	0 %
	Could	12	0.12 %	4	0.03 %
	Would	22	0.22 %	8	0.07 %
Lexical hedges					
	You know	0	0 %	0	0 %
	Sort of	0	0 %	0	0 %
	I mean	0	0 %	0	0 %
	I think	5	0.05 %	0	0 %
	Like	13	0.13 %	9	0.08 %
	I suppose	0	0 %	0	0 %
	I guess	1	0.01 %	0	0 %
	May be	2	0.02 %	0	0 %
	Perhaps	4	0.04 %	2	0.01 %
	Whatever	0	0 %	1	0.009 %
Empty adjectives					
	Devine	0	0 %	0	0 %
	Charming	0	0 %	1	0.009 %
	Cute	0	0 %	0	0 %
	Elegant	0	0 %	0	0 %
Intensifier					
	Just	10	0.10 %	8	0.07 %
	So	15	0.15 %	15	0.14 %
	Such	5	0.05 %	1	0.009 %

1. ARTICLES

The table showed that males used more articles (a, an, the) than female writers. For example, the word 'A' was used 182 times by males and 142 times by females. It was also observed that the word 'The' was used 420 times by females and 399 times by males, so the result of articles in Table 2 was reversed from Table 1, in which women used more articles than men. But here, men used more articles than women.

2. PREPOSITION

The male used more prepositions than female writers. In the table, we found that the word 'To' was used 203 times by male writers and 164 times by female writers. So here, the result was also reversed in Table 1.

3. POSITIVE EMOTIONS

It has been observed that male writers use positive emotions more. The word 'happy' was used six times by males and one time by females. The result was also the opposite of Table 1, in which women used more positive emotions.

4. FIRST-PERSON PRONOUN

Data showed that male writers used first-person pronouns more than female writers. For example, the word 'I' was used 63 times by male writers and only 18 times by female writers. The result was also the opposite of Table 1.

5. FIRST-PERSON PLURAL PRONOUN

It was also observed that the first-person plural pronoun was used more by male writers than by female writers. For example, the word 'We' was used nine times by male writers and female writers used it seven times. The result was also the opposite of Table 1, in which women used more first-person plural pronouns.

6. NEGATIVE WORDS

Male writers used more negative words for males. For example, table 2 shows that the word 'No' was used 22 times by male writers and seven times by female writers. The result was also the opposite of Table 1, in which women used more negative words.

7. POSITIVE WORDS

Male writers used more positive words than females in the articles about male tennis players. Data showed that the word 'Win' was used 40 times by male writers and 19 times by female writers. The result was also the opposite of Table 1

8. FEELING

It is observed that female writers use more feeling words than male writers. The word 'Feel' was especially used three times by females and one time by males. The result was also the opposite of Table 1, in which men used more feeling words.

9. INCLUSIVE WORDS

Females used more inclusive words than males. The word 'And' was used 216 times by females, and males used it only 168 times.

10. EXCLUSIVE WORDS

Females use more exclusive words than men. The word 'But' was used 47 times by female writers, whereas male writers used it 33 times.

11. ANGER WORDS

The table showed that females and males used anger words equally. The word 'Hate' was used equally by male and female writers.

12. FUTURE TENSE VERB

Data showed that future tense verbs were used more by male writers than by female writers. The word 'Will' was used 31 times by males and 21 times by females, and the word 'Would' was used 22 times by males and eight times by females. The result was also the opposite of Table 1, in which women used more future tense verbs.

13. LEXICAL HEDGES

Males used more hedges than females. The table also showed that males used the word 'likes' 13 times, whereas female writers used it nine times.

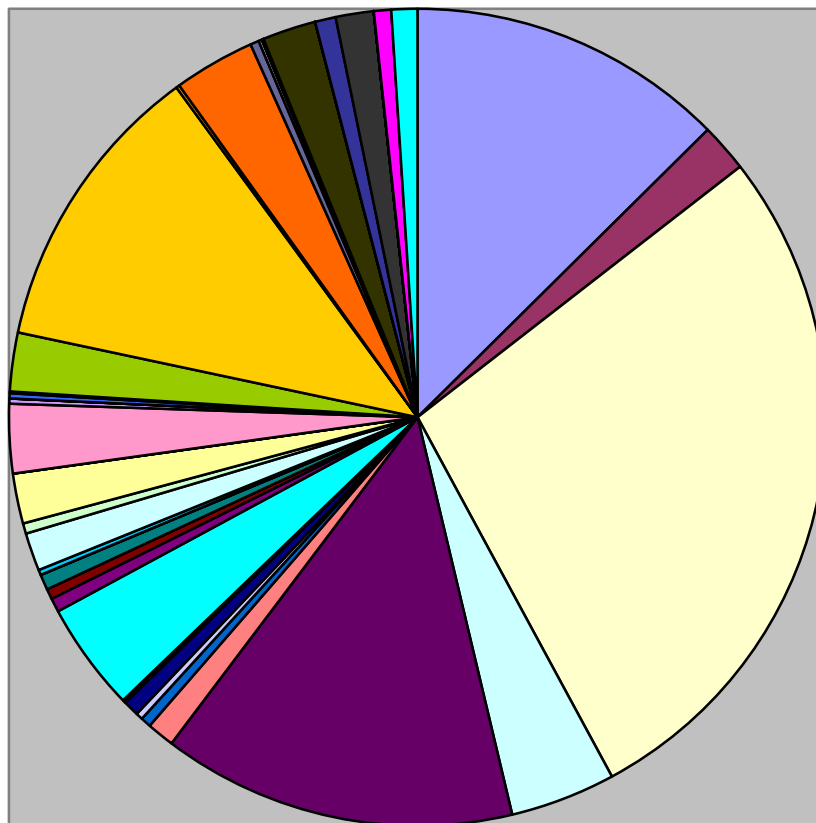
14. EMPTY ADJECTIVES

It had been observed that females used more empty adjectives than males. The word 'Charming' was more used by women than men.

15. INTENSIFIER

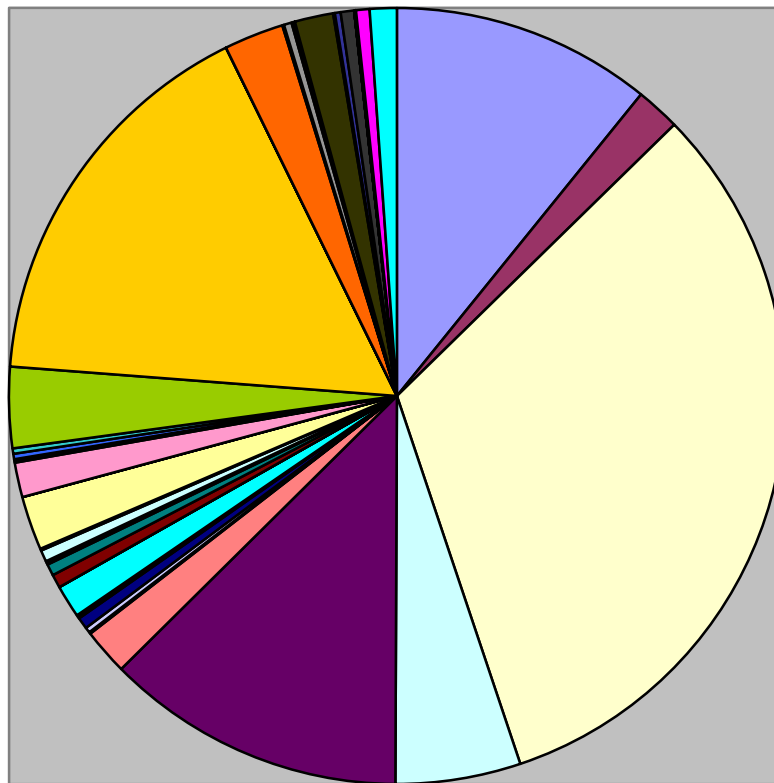
It was observed that males used more intensifiers than women. The result was also the opposite of Table 1. The word 'just' was used ten times by males, whereas females used it nine times.

Chart 1 male writer on male player



a	an	the	on	to
from	happy	pretty	good	beautiful
joy	i	me	my	we
our	us	no	never	not
pride	win	certain	touch	hold
feel	with	and	include	but
except	without	hate	kill	pain
will	shall	might	could	would
you know	sort of	devine	charming	cute
elegant	just	so		

Chart 2 female writer on male player



a	an	the	on	to
from	happy	pretty	good	beautiful
joy	i	me	my	we
our	us	no	never	not
pride	win	certain	touch	hold
feel	with	and	include	but
except	without	hate	kill	pain
will	shall	might	could	would
you know	sort of	devine	charming	cute
elegant	just	so		

EXAMPLES OF FEMALE LANGUAGE

Following are examples of female language used for men. Our literature review also showed that females used soft, polite and gentle language. Look at the words used by the female writers in the following paragraphs.

1. There's a **lull** in the tennis tour, and it's time to catch our breath after two months of intense competition that raced across Europe from Rome to Madrid to Paris to London. The **hot clay** of May gave way to the **softer touch of grass**, which in turn baked itself into a hard **dust bowl** of brown earth. It's been a scorching early summer, culminating in a hot, hot Wimbledon. So now is a good opportunity to **cool off** before we launch into the blood, **sweat and tears** of the punishing North America Masters at Montreal and Cincinnati and the last "big one" at Flushing Meadow.
2. In May, Rome was **sweaty and stormy** and **hot and steamy**. The **baking clay** was one minute dry dust and the next underwater as thunder and lightning cracked overhead. Novak Djokovic managed to look **cool** throughout, long and lean in **brilliant** blue and white.
3. Helpers brought out the stage in pieces and put it together. After Nadal thanked all the viewers at home, everyone who came out to support him, his fans, and Roger for a great game, he said that, hopefully, he'll come back next year speaking French. The crowd once again **roared** as the champion made his way out of the court, signing autographs and giving his fans **high-fives**.

EXAMPLES OF FEMALE USE OF LANGUAGE FOR FEMALE

Following are examples of female language used for women. Previous research showed that females used more empty adjectives than males. Look at the words used by the female writers in the following paragraphs.

1. The **infectious joy** of Katrina and Waves summed up perfectly the **delight** of Argentinian Gisela Dulko after she beat Sharapova in the second round. **Lovely face, glorious smile, and charming** exuberance. Sad that she succumbed in the next round—she brought a **beam of sunlight** to Wimbledon.
2. It comes as no surprise that she welcomes technological advances as **enthusiastically** as social ones. The new roof over Wimbledon's Centre Court, far from being "sacrilege", is "**beautiful...like a functional piece of contemporary art.**" The powerful modern rackets help players in the local park to "feel like they can, even for a few points, hit as cleanly as the pros." She's a great supporter of "**hawkeye**" technology, both for the fairness it brings to the tennis and the excitement it brings to the fans.
3. A crowd **spanning all ages** gathered around the perimeter of one of Flushing Meadows' outside courts to **enjoy** a line-up of Grand Slam champions and finalists under the leadership of three of the **greats** of the game: Pat Cash, Ivan Lendl and the real star of the show, Billie Jean herself.

EXAMPLES OF MALE LANGUAGE USED FOR MALE

Following are examples of male language used for men. The research showed that male writers used powerful and direct language. Look at the words used by the male writers in the following paragraphs.

1. He **sprinted** over, **spraying particles** of **rust-colored** clay in his wake, crouched down and **chopped** the ball back. Thus began an 11-stroke point, in which Nadal blocked a Soderling overhead smash, then moved to the net and caressed a drop volley winner. Fans **roared**; Soderling sighed; Nadal wheeled, threw an **uppercut** and **kicked up** his right leg.
2. The **strawberries and cream** have been flowing as usual, but a different **essence** of competitiveness has encompassed The Wimbledon Championships in 2010.
3. Well, **folks**, it's time to sit back and take a look at what may unfold during Sunday's **Super Bowl** final that will take place in the **cathedral** called Wimbledon.

EXAMPLES OF MALE LANGUAGE USED FOR FEMALE

Following are examples of male language used for women. The following paragraphs showed that males used attractive words for a females that suited women's personalities. Look at the words used by the male writers in the following paragraphs.

1. What's not to **love** about Maria Sharapova? There's no doubt she's **gorgeous**—that much is obvious. Her **passion** for the game is obvious, given her constantly **boisterous** play. Every time you sit down to view her matches, she'll let you know that she's there.
2. Despite her **shortcomings** in tennis's most important skill, she managed to outlast her opponent. **Great** players of any sport understand how to win the **ugly** ones just as easily as the **blowout**, one-sided beatings.

DIFFERENT PHRASES USED BY THE WRITERS

The following phrases help the readers to understand the difference between the language used by men and women.

TABLE 3
PHRASES USED BY WRITERS

WRITERS	PHRASES
1. Male writers use phrases for male players	• A speed bomb in the historic run • A world of hurd • During Sunday super bowl • A trigger happy opponent • For finalist rookie • Ultimate dream killer • Compassion for his foes • Planet will play dividends • Crashed out after • Huge weapon of the surface • Most vulnerable on clay

	• Most invincible on grass • Outstanding movement • Unthinkable long and uninterrupted vein • Much sweeter and meaningful • Gets the monkey officially of his back • An intriguing final • Swing the contest back • Ice breaking breathing fire • Get his socks dirty • Darling of Wimbledon • Grueling five set match
2. Female writers use phrases for male players	• Fascinating updates • Identical twins • Dirty socks • Dead rubber • Epic match • Unforced error • Giving his fans high-fives • Slain the illusive dragon • Slug it out • Junk yard dog • Looming match • Gamesmanship • Flushing meadows • Hard dust bowl • Launching into the blood • European cauldrons • Chili and damp • Getting dirty and gritty • Baking clay • Sweaty and stormy • Fickle band
3. Male writers use phrases for female players	• Aches and pains • Horrendous serving • Out last the opponent • Win the ugly ones • Unforced error • Determined under dogs • Favorite will
4. Female writers use phrases for	• Youthful exuberance

female players	• Enthusiasm and joy • Grim and determined • Iron maiden of the tennis elite • The dainty game of women's tennis • Gracious opponent • A boning knife • Stunned horror • A mad man • Sleeping beauty • Unhurried walk • Horse-women • Golden grand slam • Biggest tennis cathedral • Emotional day • Sincere handshake • Monochrome memories • Powerful nimble • My destiny • Embarking on the golden road • Women's lib leader • Longevity of the men's carrier • Godmother to any child • Gay women
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To analyze the difference between the language of male and female, researchers highlighted phrases used by male and female writers. The result listed in the above-mentioned table is as follows:

1. We have mentioned in the literature review that male language was direct, powerful and informative. The phrases used by the male writers one hundred percent match our literature review. For example, the words dream killer, speed bomb, crashed out, the huge weapon of the surface, an intriguing final, grueling five-set match etc, were powerful and direct words associated with the male writers.
2. Female writers used polite, friendly and social words. For example, in the table mentioned above, we found the same words like fascinating, sweaty and stormy, baking, chili and damp etc. Female writers have used the word '**GAMESMANSHIP**' instead of '**sportsmanship**.' This word was a new word for the researcher.
3. Male writers also used informative but less powerful words for female players. For example, male writers used these words for female players, i.e., aches and pain, outlast the opponent, favorite will, unforced error etc.
4. Female writers have used more polite and social words for female players. For example, godmother, my destiny, gay women, emotional day, horsewomen, sleeping beauty, iron maiden, youthful exuberance, sincere handshake etc. were the words used by female for female players.

CONCLUSION

It was observed that language-based gender difference was a complex phenomenon. To highlight the difference between the language of males and females, the researcher applied a qualitative approach and collected data from 28 articles from newspapers written by male and female writers. The researcher analyzed more than 50,000 words taken from these articles to answer the research questions. Previous research on English Language also suggested that word count methodology was highly efficient for linguistic analysis. After computerized text analysis, data was presented in tables and pie charts with full descriptions. The researcher also used paragraphs and word phrases taken from 28 articles to show the difference between male and female use of the English language. The most important thing about this research was that our data supported rather than contradicted previous research. It was also mentioned that males and females used different language because of social, psychological and cultural norms. Globalization and different socio-cultural contexts also affected male and female languages.

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