

ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVES IN NOVELS ACROSS GENDER: A CORPUS-BASED STUDY

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ABSTRACT:

In the field of linguistics, it is well known that language varies on the basis of culture, region, and gender. The goal of this study is to find out the variations in language use among the novelists. The usage of adjectives by the novelists main concern of the study. Adjectives serve a vital function in describing nouns and pronouns in both subjective and objective contexts. Furthermore, they include the facts to improve the effectiveness of the writing. Researchers used quantitative and qualitative methodologies to analyse four novels by male and female authors. The researchers obtained quantitative variance as a consequence of employing the Antconc corpus analysis tool, and the data was tagged using the CLAWS POS tagger. There have been differences in the gender-based examination of books. After examining the distinctions in adjectives found in the works, it is concluded that masculine dominance in society is more powerful and holds more authority than feminine dominance. Females, on the other hand, have a delicacy and compassionate nature that makes them more courteous and sensitive; this is what distinguishes masculine and feminine compositions. Females are more delicate as a result, which is why they employ adjectives so frequently.

Key words: Language and Gender, Corpus, Adjectives, Sociolinguistics, Language and Culture.

Introduction:

The question of gender diversity has become a heated topic over the years. In spite of analogy, the knack of interactions, actions, outlook-apparel, and thinking of both male and female sexes is constantly examined, leading to a focus on differences between both masculine and feminine sexes. Gender is a broad concept, and the two sexes and sexes nouns, in particular, are difficult to separate.

"Gender is taxonomy based on potential reproductive, and gender is a social declaration of biological gender," Eckert and McCoonnell-Ginet (2013) noted the contrasts between gender and the conception of gender. Print media throughout the mundane is now the most reading and easy-to-hand category.

Sir Thomas Malory, an English novelist, author, and compiler of *Le Morte d'Arthur*, is often regarded as the first and foremost literary theorist. Soft fiction in the form of an online platform is readily available in this era of technology and gadgets. In terms of research, this is a fiction-based sex direction. Due to differences in gender, diction, culture, society, sex, and person, a variety of running era writers and novelists have differing perspectives and perceptions.

The purpose of this concern is to draw attention to the diversity and uniqueness of adjectives used by writers in their works. Researchers have picked a selection of novels by both male and female authors to address this issue. The corpus was chosen to investigate the disparities in the use of adjectives by male and female novelists.

Hypothesis:

It is hypothesized that female authors employ more adjectives in their writings than male authors.

Research questions:

- 1). Do the female authors use more adjectives comparatively male authors in their writings?
- 2). What is the reason behind using the more adjectives by female authors than male authors in their writings?

Research objectives:

- 1) Analysis of masculine and feminine novels
- 2) Study on exorbitantly use of adjectives by female authors
- 3) Analysis that, how the writing of female is different from male writer
- 4) The of adjectives by the both sexes

Literature review:

If she refuses to identify as a woman, she is reviled and condemned as unintended; if she is caught, she is criticised as not distinguishing clearly, not contributing in meaningful conversation: in an intellect, less utter. "These two choices of a lady — less than a female or less than one individual — are both extremely painful. (1973, Lakoff) Lakoff (1973) attempted to draw some of the characteristics she considers to be "feminine language." Color rubrics, descriptors, and labels are some of the landscapes that are mentioned. Lakoff (1973) also described womanly language as nasty, and she advocated for females to employ more "manly language" in order to be accepted. Despite the fact that Lakoff's work was widely panned, its ramifications laid the groundwork for greater research and understanding of gender-based linguistic changes.

Various routes to this zone have appeared since 1975. Over the years, many behaviours to research the relationship between language and gender have had a significant impact. In the 1970s, a method known as the insufficiency code (Kurtz, 2008) was used to extend the highest. Initial work in the language and gender fields typically increases bigot labels, which may be embarrassing. Looking at today's linguists' methods, one can conclude that stereotypes concerning language and gender do not exist (Coates & Pichler, 2011; Henley, 1987).

Though most linguists focus on dynamic methods and gender attitudes in current society and culture, it is crucial to consider the most important cultural instruments that we have now (Kramsch, 2014). As a result, this research will utilise a lively approach to evaluate the usage of written language in fashion magazines. Carolyn Bergsten conducted previous research in this area, titled "The Language of Women's and Men's Magazines - A Study of Gender Diversity" (Bergsten, 2007). Many language patterns that are said to show the transitions between men's and women's language, as well as the language of men's and women's fashion magazines, are related to this term.

According to Fu (2011), novices engross the instruction they accept in regard to actual writing approaches in their L2 settings and are fully capable of changing lexical and rhetorical geographies from L1 to L2 norms. The fact that female Japanese students did not translate their politeness traits from Japanese to English implies that student identities are fluid and alter depending on cultural and linguistic circumstances. Inferences on gender-related linguistic changes, according to Tannen, are mostly based on American culture (or more broadly, Western culture).

By researching a wide subset of the British National Corpus (BNC) covering a variety of genres, Argamon, Koppel, Fine, and Shimoni (2003) revealed possible variation between male and female writing styles in Modern English. All of the items in this study are articles and books written for an unknown readership. Nonetheless, they discovered a number of simple lexical and grammatical traits whose incidence in texts differs significantly depending on author

gender, in both fiction and nonfiction. To give you a taste of the key findings, we'll find considerable discrepancies in the use of personal pronouns across male and female-authored documents, with females using more pronouns and males using significantly more noun specifiers.

Our employment of various linguistic forms may be described by various, gender-related reasons for communicating. It's probable that females employ more compliments, hedges, and emotional allusions than males because females, more than males, communicate to maintain connections and show interest in those around them. Similarly, guys employ more commands, perspectives, and references to amount or location while speaking than females, owing to the male-typical goal of conveying honest information. This is supported by Holmes' (1995) claim that comprehensive language is more likely to be used by women to improve and maintain relationships, whereas men are more likely to use language to compile or disseminate evidence.

It's vital to remember that numerical generalizations like "women emphasize connection in their communication whilst men seek status" are just that. We must be careful not to assume that individuals who do not fit the generalization are deviants from the "normative" gender model based on such consistent comments about "women" and "men." This is especially true when women and men are perceived to be "different" in a specific way (Eckert & McConnell-Ginet, 1992).

The relationship between sex and language has been examined, with a focus on the differences in male and female language from diverse perspectives and approaches. The findings of the studies place varying emphasis on the differences, although there are certain issues in the studies. This paper examined previous studies into gender differences, highlighting the difficulties encountered in methodology and research findings, and concluding that researchers should pay more attention to the parallels between the languages of both sexes, where similarities as well as differences play an important role.

The widespread use of deceit in written content has necessitated the development of tools to profile and identify deceivers. Due to ethical and security concerns, the identification of deceit based on demographic data such as gender, age, and religion has gained popularity.

Argamon, S., Koppel, M., Fine, J., & Shimoni, A. R. (2003). Gender, genre, and writing style in formal written texts. *Text & Talk*, 23(3), 321-346.

Gender and language are two things that are difficult to separate. In recent decades, sociolinguists have begun to investigate the relationship between the two. They arrived to the conclusion that gender had a big impact on people's life. As a result, we have a plethora of differences and approaches, the most well-known of which are supremacy and diverse approaches. These two strategies distinguish between male and female language usage patterns. The characteristics of each sex's language are based on the histories of spoken language. The goal of this study was to see if the elements identified by two techniques are present in texts of prescribed nature, if spoken language influences written language, if the features are still lawful for each of two sexes, and if the text's genre influences the author's language choice.

Steiner, S. (2014). *Gender, Genre, and Writing Style in Formal Written Texts* (Doctoral dissertation, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek. Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. Department of English Language and Literature).

By looking into the discursive production of gender-based ferocity in Kiswahili novels, this study focused on indirect exposure to fierceness against women. Various studies on violence in the media and its possible consequences on young people have been conducted; however, insufficient research has been conducted on the function of violence in novels, particularly those published in African languages. This study looked at how novelists use main discourses of gender-based violence to represent perpetrators and victims of violence against women, as well as how young Tanzanians make sense of these textual constructions, because novels are an important form of media in Tanzania and are particularly powerful in the lives of young people.

Research-methodology:

This division deals with the methodology as well as data-collection and data-analysis.

Data-collection:

For the purposes of research, two novels written by male novelists, the reluctant fundamentalist by Mohsin Hamid and The kite runner by Khalid Hossain, were chosen to represent the male gender as well as two novels written by female novelists, Burn Shadows by Kamila Shamsie and The God of Small Things by Arundhati Roy. Gender quality is given equal weight to both genders.

Data-analysis:

CLAWS tags and ant-conc corpus analysis tools are used to ticket the entire data set. A list of terms where the word is demonstrated at a higher rampant, which occurs with a higher inclination, distinguishes the appearance of different classes of philological objects and structures.

Data analysis and finding:

Following is the result and type token ratio of words in both corpora

word types in Females' writing	word types in Males' writing	Word token in Females' Writing	Word token in Males' Writing
11027	8808	170398	199369

Table: type token ratio in both corpora

Following table shows the number of adjectives in both writings

No. of Adjectives in females' writing	No. of Adjectives in males' writing
5481	4391

Table: No. of Adjectives in both corpora

Normalization:

Because of the difference in the frequency of words between the mutual letters, the normalization step is important. At this stage, the frequency of adjectives is divided by the frequency of words in both letters, and then multiplied by 2,000,000.

Normalized frequency of Adjectives in Females' writing	Normalized frequency of Adjectives in Males' writing
$5481/170398 \times 2000000 = 64331$	$4391/199369 \times 2000000 = 44049$

So the average frequency of adjectives in females' writing is 64331 and the average frequency of adjectives in males' writing is 44049

Results and discussion:

Female writers, according to popular belief, utilised more adjectives in their writings than male writers before the study. For this objective, data is gathered from male and female novels to see if females or males utilise more adjectives. The results revealed that there were 8,808 different types of words and 199,369 tokens in novels authored

by male authors. Female authors, on the other hand, used 11,027 different sorts of words and 170,398 different tokens in their works. The hypothesis previous to the study was that female writers use more adjectives than male writers, which was proven after the results and conclusion. 5,667 adjectives are present in female-authored novels, while 4,599 adjectives are found in male-authored works. As a result, the hypothesis that females use more adjectives than males is correct.

To respond to the second study question, why do female authors employ more adjectives than male authors? Based on the findings, it can be deduced that a female's language is more respectful than a male's because of the element of fragility. Their speech is usually gentle and obedient. The following are the key landscapes of female writing, according to Kurniawan Thamrin and Rin (2020): lexical hedges, empty adjectives, rising intonation on declarative, super-polite forms, intensifiers, and emphatic stress. On the other hand, key features of males described in the above cited study are disturb, explicitly direct forms, and swear words. As a result, it's possible to conclude that females employ more adjectives with more regularity in order to maintain their language polite.

Conclusion:

It was determined that female authors used more adjectives than male writers after a study of the differences detected when writing men and women, and it was discovered that female writers used more adjectives than male writers. As a result, texts can be classified according to gender. It also suggests that because of the humanitarian element, women's common language is usually more real. Because girls use more adjectives than males, their language is usually more well-mannered and well-bred.

Further research:

This study throws the light on the notion linguistic variations across gender. It leads to further research on other aspects of linguistic variations such as discourse patterns, turn taking, use of hedges etc and further research can also be concluded on the genres such as short stories, poetry, newspaper-column and research articles to strengthen the notion of gender based linguistic variations.

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