

The Use of Gender Based Language: A Corpus Study of Text Among Pakistani Male and Female Bloggers

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Abstract

The present paper explores relationship of gender and language use in the blogs of male and female Pakistani bloggers. The different use of language by members of different genders highlights the different roles which are assigned by society to members of different gender communities. The members of different gender communities approach their societal settings all together differently due to their different life styles and living experiences in a society. The purpose of the present study is to explore the language of male and female Pakistani bloggers indicative of their gender differences in their blog writing. The present study adopts a corpus based methodology to examine the different use of wh-questions, and first person singular pronouns in language of male and female bloggers demonstrative of their gender identities and the roles which are assigned to them by the society in an objective and coherent way.

Keywords: language and gender, language in blogs, language of male and female bloggers, corpora and language of different genders.

INTRODUCTION

Men and women are normally assumed different on the basis of their physiological and psychological features apart from other differences. On the social grounds, this difference is significant because both male and females approach their corresponding social settings in all together different manners. It is generally assumed that males

are exposed more to their social settings compared to their female counterparts.

The two most prominent theories in the field of social differentiation of males and females are “difference theory” and “dominance theory”. Difference theory states that males and females living in a same society experience different cultural worlds which tend to create difference in

their spoken and written expression of a language. (Uchida, 1992) The difference in the spoken and written expression of language of males and females is generally associated with the different life-styles and living experiences of both males and females in social setups.

‘Dominance theory’ highlights the possession of power of one dominant gender over the other dominated one, which is expressed in the different spoken and written forms of language used by men and women in society. In this regard, biological differences, differences in exposure to social groups, differences in access to social resources and differences in the cultural codes attributed to different gender may account for the different use of language in a specific social setup. Language and gender are closely inter-linked to one another and the way language is used by members of different genders may reflect the social and cultural patterns of a specific community.

The current project adopts a corpus based approach which investigates the difference between male and female languages in blogs and explore factors which account for difference in the language of the two genders. Corpus linguistics is a broader field of inquiry which provides methodological tools for both the collection of empirical linguistic data through maximum representative sampling and the analysis of data for language-based researches. This methodology is useful in

approaching investigation of language in an objective and coherent way.

Statement of Problem

The purpose of the present study is to investigate different words and phrases indicative of gender in the language of blogs among male and female bloggers and highlight factors resulting in the differences of style of language among male and female bloggers by applying corpus-based approach via AntConc 3.2.4w (2011) software to the investigation of language.

Research Objectives

The present study is guided by the following research objectives:

- To analyze wh-questions indicative of gender in the language of blogs among male and female bloggers.
- To examine first person singular pronouns demonstrative of gender in the language of blogs among male and female bloggers.
- To explore the important factors of difference in style of language among male and female bloggers.

Research Questions

The present study is guided by the following research questions:

- To what extent wh-questions indicate gender in the language of blogs among male and female bloggers?

- In what ways first person singular pronouns indicate gender in the language of blogs among male and female bloggers?
- What are the significant factors which differentiate style of language among male and female bloggers?
- The population of the present study comprises of four blogs i.e. two blogs of males and two blogs of females.
- The sample for the present study was selected via purposeful sampling technique.

Delimitation of the Study

The present study is delimited in the following manner:

- The present study is delimited to the comparative analysis of concordance hits, concordance plot, cluster frequency and collocation frequency of language among male and female bloggers by using AntConc 3.2.4w (2011) software.
- The present study is delimited to the investigation of wh-questions in the language of male and female bloggers.
- The present study is delimited to the examination of first person singular pronouns in the language of male and female bloggers.
- The present study is delimited to exploring factors associated with the difference of style in language among male and female bloggers.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The present section reviews previous works carried out in the domain of language and gender. The relationship of language and gender is viewed differently by various scholars and despite plenty of previous works in this domain, scholars are yet to converge on a coherent account of gender differences in language. On one hand, it is believed that language is used differently by both males and females due to the relationship of society with language. In this regard, scholars demonstrate that men use language for the “instrumental purpose” of transmitting information, whereas, women use language differently by serving the end in itself in communicative events in society. (Brownlow, Rosamon, & Parker, 2003; Colley, 2004; Herring, 1993) On the other hand, it is also stated that there are no meaningful differences in the language of males and females. (Bradley, 1981; Weatherall, 2002)

Review of Previous Studies on Gender Differences in Language

The difference of linguistic features in both male and female genders varies from the use of different words, to the use of different

phrases, to the construction of different syntactic structures and different semantic goals in the language of men and women.

Some previous studies indicate that females tend to use more question-words than their male counterparts in their language in natural settings, such as, does anyone need food? It is also further substantiated that men use more directives than women in their language by communicating to the audience as to make them do something, such as, let's go and play football. (Mulac, Weimann, Widemann and Gibson, 1988)

In another study of 96 boys and girls from 4th, 8th, and 12th grades, it is demonstrated that boys offer more opinion than girls in all the three age groups. This study reveals that the calculated average of sentence length of girls in both speaking and writing is higher than the boys. These results are also further substantiated by other studies carried out in the domain of language used by schoolchildren of both genders. (Mulac, Lundell, 1986, 1994, 1998, Warshay, 1972, Studley 1990, Blau, 1990)

Some scholars also suggest that men take more turns than women in their conversations and the comparative amount of total words of men are higher than women in interactions. (Dovidio, Brown, Heltman, Ellyson, Keating, 1988)

The results of another study on e-mail communication of both gender shows

that both men and women use questions on equal grounds in the use of their language. This study further elaborates that compliments, apologies, opinions and insults are used equally by males and females in e-mails. (Thomson, Murachver, 2001)

Other studies report opposite results of differences in language of males and females. In this regard, a study carried out on 36 female and 50 male managers, who were asked to give professional criticism in role plays, show that males use questions and negation more than their female counterparts. This study also shows that females use more directives in their language than males. This study, however, revealed the same results as indicated by previous researches that overall men used more words than the females and the sentence structure used by females were longer than that of their male counterparts. (Mulac, Seibold, Farris, 2000)

In the pioneering work on gender and language, Lakoff shows that women use two types of specific phrasal features i.e. question-tags and hedge-phrases, in their language. It has also been reported by Lakoff that women use more polite forms of language than men in similar social situations. (Lakoff, 1975) In this regard, it has also been reported by other scholars that female use tag questions more than males in their language. (McMillan, Clifton, McGrath, Gale, 1977, Mulac, Lundell, 1986) Other researches have revealed that female use phrases which indicates uncertainty in

their language. This is shown via the use of first person pronoun combined with cognitive verbs e.g. I wonder in the speech and writing of females. (Mulac, Lundell, 1994, Hartman, 1976, Poole, 1979)

Some studies reveals that women use more intensive adverbs, more conjunctions, such as, but and because, and more modal verbs such as, could compared to men in their language. (Biber, Conrad, Reppen, 1998, Mehl, Pennebaker, 2003) Men are reported by other scholars of using more swearing, more articles and longer words compare to women in their language. (Gleser, Gottschalk, John, 1959, Mehl, Pennebaker, 2003, Mulac, Lundell, 1986).

METHODOLOGY

The present study incorporates a corpus based methodology by focusing on the use of language in blogs among males and females. The present study uses a case study approach in analyzing the relationship of language with genders in the blog writings of members of different gender communities in Pakistani context.

The population of the present study consists of language of two male and two female Pakistani bloggers. The sample for the present is collected via purposeful sampling technique. The participants of the present study were selected from the website:

“<http://www.pakistanibloggers.net>”. This website provides a list of Pakistani male and female bloggers, who updates their blogs

frequently with the course of time. The researcher used three criterions for the selection of participants for the present study.

1. The participants should be Pakistani nationals.
2. The participants should be writing blogs in English.
3. The participants should be regularly updating their blogs through their own writings.

The corpus for male and female blogs was created the results of the data were generated by using “Antconc 3.2.4w” software, which is developed by Laurence Anthony at Center for English Language Education in Science and Engineering, School of Science and Engineering, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan. This software is available and was downloaded by the researcher from the website:

“<http://www.antlab.sci.waseda.ac.jp/software/antconc335/AntConc.exe>”

This software was used by the researcher to find wh-questions, and first person singular pronouns in the corpus. The researcher has used quantitative as well as qualitative methods to generate results and interpret the analysis of the present study.

Analysis and Findings

This section of the present project deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data in the corpus of male and female bloggers. This section is divided into two sub-section;

the first part deals with the analysis of “wh-tags” in the corpus of male and female bloggers and explore the factors of difference in style of language among male and female bloggers; the second part deals with the analysis of first person singular pronoun and highlight the factors, which accounts for the difference of style among male and female bloggers.

Analysis and Findings of “Wh-Question” Words

This section of the analysis and interpretation of data is divided in three sub-sections; the analysis of the first part deals with the keyword “what”; the analysis of the 2nd part deals with the keyword “when; and the analysis of the 3rd part deals with the keyword “who”

Analysis and Findings of What in Male and Female Blogs

The key word “what” in the context of female blogs in the texts of the current corpus is used 10 times, whereas, the same word is not used even a single time by the male bloggers. The concordance result of the KWIC in both the male and female blogs is displayed in figure 1.1.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Hit	KWIC	File				
1	ively balanced perception of what happens in it and what does	Female Blogs.txt				
2	on of what happens in it and what does not as compared to thos	Female Blogs.txt				
3	es and ears to the world and what it shows us significantly al	Female Blogs.txt				
4	we all should go back and do what we can do to spread the trut	Female Blogs.txt				
5	he society. So please, share what is true and what does good t	Female Blogs.txt				
6	ease, share what is true and what does good to others. The pa	Female Blogs.txt				
7	ill help out our friend! But what I figured out was what was b	Female Blogs.txt				
8	! But what I figured out was what was bothering me for all thi	Female Blogs.txt				
9	c protester who hardly knows what he is screaming about. And	Female Blogs.txt				
10	I could not care less about what some mentally disturbed pers	Female Blogs.txt				

(Figure 1.1)

The concordance plot table shows the occurrence of the keyword “what” in a “barcode” mode in the text of the corpus of male and female blogs. The total number of the characters present in the female blogs is “5745” and the number of hits the key word receives is “10”. The result of concordance and concordance plot tools show that the keyword “what” is used frequently by the female bloggers in comparison to the male bloggers.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
HIT FILE: 1 FILE: Female Blogs.txt						
						No. of Hits = 10 File Length (in chars) = 5745

(Figure 1.2)

The total number of cluster tokens in the female blogs is “20” and the total number of cluster types is “17”. It is clear from the following table of clusters in which the keyword “what” is followed by terms, such as, “what does”, “do what” “what happens” etc in corresponding frequencies, which shows that the female bloggers use “what” to pose questions in their language

comparatively more than their male counterparts. This result also substantiates the findings of previous researches on the language of females.

(Figure 1.3)

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Cluster Types: 17 / Total No. of Cluster Tokens: 20						
Rank	Freq	Cluster				
1	3	and what				
2	2	what does				
3	1	about what				
4	1	But what				
5	1	do what				
6	1	knows what				
7	1	of what				
8	1	share what				
9	1	was what				
10	1	what happens				
11	1	what he				
12	1	what I				
13	1	what is				
14	1	what it				
15	1	what some				
16	1	what was				
17	1	what we				

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Il-grams	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Collocate Types: 17 / Total No. of Collocate Tokens: 30						
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate	
1	10	0	0	-1	what	
2	3	3	0	3.18331	and	
3	2	1	1	3.64565	was	
4	2	0	2	7.55254	does	
5	1	0	1	4.23061	we	
6	1	0	1	5.81558	some	
7	1	1	0	8.13750	share	
8	1	1	0	1.90868	of	
9	1	1	0	8.13750	knows	
10	1	0	1	3.61394	it	
11	1	0	1	2.85210	is	
12	1	0	1	2.58291	I	
13	1	0	1	6.13750	he	
14	1	0	1	8.13750	happens	
15	1	1	0	5.33015	do	
16	1	1	0	5.13750	But	
17	1	1	0	5.81558	about	

(Figure 1.4)

The above table of collocates in “figure 1.4” also shows the frequencies of the words, which comes before and after the

keyword. The total number of collocate tokens in the text of the female bloggers is 30, and the total number of collocate types in the female blogs is 17. The statistical measure in the table is based on Mutual information and T-Score, which is based on the equation of collocation profiles, equation of semantic profiles and the function of language. (Stubbs, 1995)

Keyword: What			
No	Activity	Females	Males
1	Total Words	5745	10527
2	Concordance	10	0
3	Cluster Tokens	20	0
4	Cluster Types	17	0
5	Collocation Token	30	0
6	Collocation Types	17	0

Analysis and Findings of “When” in Male and Female Blogs

The keyword “when” in the context of female blogs in the texts of the current corpus is used “6” times, whereas, the same keyword is used “5” times by the male bloggers. The concordance tool result of the KWIC in both the male and female blogs is displayed in figure 1.5.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	N-grams	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Hit	KWIC	File				
1	ey to satisfaction in life - when I saw my husband absorbed in	Female Blogs.txt				
2	e and helping hand available when we went to the store. He can	Female Blogs.txt				
3	Muslim I do not do anything when the Taliban kill my innocent	Female Blogs.txt				
4	ll my innocent neighbors. Or when target killers attack my bro	Female Blogs.txt				
5	are just another number. Or when my sisters roam the street b	Female Blogs.txt				
6	ut there always comes a time when I come back to realizing tha	Female Blogs.txt				
7	un was low above the horizon when me and my companions reporte	Male Blogs.txt				
8	was enough exhausting for me when upon arrival i had to hear t	Male Blogs.txt				
9	taking a blind leap of faith when you dont know how people have	Male Blogs.txt				
10	d farther away. it was then when i noticed the abyss below me.	Male Blogs.txt				
11	ght that this is the moment, when you are in air and almost in	Male Blogs.txt				

(Figure 1.5)

The concordance plot result shows the occurrence of the keyword “when” in the text of the corpus of male and female blogs. The number of the characters present in the female blogs is “5745” and the number of hits the key word receives is “6”. The total number of characters in male blogs is “10527” and the number of hits the keyword “when” receives is “5”. The result of concordance and concordance plot tools also show that the keyword “when” is used frequently by the female bloggers than the male bloggers in figure 1.6.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	N-grams	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
HIT FILE: 1 FILE: Female Blogs.txt						
						No. of Hits = 6 File Length (in chars) = 5745
HIT FILE: 2 FILE: Male Blogs.txt						
						No. of Hits = 5 File Length (in chars) = 10527

(Figure 1.6)

The total number of cluster tokens in the texts of female blogs is “12” and the total number of cluster types in this regard is “10”. The frequency of the clusters of tokens among female bloggers in the corpus is displayed in figure 1.7.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Cluster Types: 10 Total No. of Cluster Tokens: 12						
Rank	Freq	Cluster				
1	2	Or when				
2	2	when I				
3	1	anything when				
4	1	available when				
5	1	life - when				
6	1	time when				
7	1	when my				
8	1	when target				
9	1	when the				
10	1	when we				

(Figure 1.7)

The total number of cluster tokens in the texts of male blogs is “10” and the total number of cluster types in male blogs is “9”. The corresponding frequencies of the clusters of tokens among male bloggers in the corpus are shown in figure 1.8.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Cluster Types: 9 Total No. of Cluster Tokens: 10						
Rank	Freq	Cluster				
1	2	when you				
2	1	faith when				
3	1	horizon when				
4	1	me when				
5	1	moment, when				
6	1	then when				
7	1	when i				
8	1	when me				
9	1	when upon				

(Figure 1.8)

It is clear in above results of the two figures that the total number of cluster

tokens, and the total number of cluster types of the keyword “when” used by female bloggers are higher than their male counterparts.

The total number of collocate tokens in the text of the female bloggers is 18, and the total number of collocate types in the female blogs is 11. The corresponding frequencies of words which come before and after the keyword “when” in the text of the female blogs is shown in figure 1.9.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Collocate Types: 11		Total No. of Collocate Tokens: 18				
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate	
1	6	0	0	-1	when	
2	2	2	0	-2	Or	
3	2	0	2	-2	I	
4	1	0	1	4.31120	we	
5	1	1	0	4.67377	time	
6	1	0	1	1.80870	the	
7	1	0	1	7.48113	target	
8	1	0	1	3.31120	my	
9	1	1	0	5.48113	life	
10	1	1	0	7.48113	available	
11	1	1	0	7.48113	anything	

(Figure 1.9)

The total number of collocate tokens in the text of the male bloggers is 15, and the total number of collocate types in the male blogs is 9. The corresponding frequencies of words which come before and after the keyword “when” in the text of the male blogs is shown in figure 1.10.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Collocate Types: 9		Total No. of Collocate Tokens: 15				
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate	
1	5	0	0	-1	when	
2	2	0	2	6.44626	you	
3	2	1	1	6.27633	me	
4	1	0	1	8.44626	upon	
5	1	1	0	7.44626	then	
6	1	1	0	6.86129	moment	
7	1	0	1	3.92269	i	
8	1	1	0	8.44626	horizon	
9	1	1	0	8.44626	faith	

(Figure 1.10)

It is clear in above results of the two figures that the total number of collocate tokens, and the total number of collocate types of the keyword “when” used by female bloggers in the corpus are higher than their male counterparts.

Keyword: When			
No	Activity	Females	Males
1	Total Words	5745	10527
2	Concordance	6	5
3	Cluster Tokens	12	10
4	Cluster Types	10	09
5	Collocation Token	18	15
6	Collocation Types	11	9

Analysis and Findings of “Who” in Male and Female Blogs

The keyword ‘who’ in the current corpus is used 6 times by female bloggers. The same keyword is used not even a single time by their male counterparts. The concordance

result of the KWIC or keyword in context in the corpora of both the male and female blogs is shown in figure 1.11.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Ht	KWIC	File				
1	oes not as compared to those who live elsewhere. But even my p	Female Blogs.txt				
2	young, rugged-looking Pathan who always had a smile and helpin	Female Blogs.txt				
3	a visa given out by agencies who help find jobs for manual lab	Female Blogs.txt				
4	just like every other person who burns down a gas station or p	Female Blogs.txt				
5	est of a psychotic protester who hardly knows what he is screa	Female Blogs.txt				
6	And I think about all of us, who just update their Facebook st	Female Blogs.txt				

(Figure 1.11)

The concordance plot result shows the occurrence of the keyword “who” in the text of the corpus of male and female blogs. The number of the characters present in the female blogs, as mentioned earlier, is “5745” and the number of hits the keyword receives is “6”. The total number of characters in male blogs is “10527” and the number of hits the keyword “when” receives is “0”. The result of concordance and concordance plot tools reveals that the keyword “who” is used frequently by the female bloggers than the male bloggers in figure 1.12.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
HIT FILE: 1 FILE: Female Blogs.txt						
						No. of Hits = 6 File Length (in chars) = 5745

(Figure 1.12)

The total number of cluster tokens of the keyword “who” in the texts of female blogs

is “12” and the total number of cluster types of the same keyword in this regard is also “12”. The frequency of the clusters of tokens among female bloggers in the corpus is displayed in figure 1.13.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Cluster Types: 12 Total No. of Cluster Tokens: 12						
Rank	Freq	Cluster				
1	1	agencies who				
2	1	Pathan who				
3	1	person who				
4	1	protester who				
5	1	those who				
6	1	us, who				
7	1	who always				
8	1	who burns				
9	1	who hardly				
10	1	who help				
11	1	who just				
12	1	who live				

(Figure 1.13)

The total number of collocate tokens of the keyword “who” in the texts of female blogs is “18” and the total number of collocate types in this regard is “13”. The frequencies of collocate tokens among female bloggers in the corpus is displayed in fig 1.13.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Collocate Types: 13		Total No. of Collocate Tokens: 18				
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate	
1	6	0	0	-1	who	
2	1	1	0	6.87447	us	
3	1	1	0	7.87447	those	
4	1	1	0	8.87447	protester	
5	1	1	0	7.28951	person	
6	1	1	0	8.87447	Pathan	
7	1	0	1	8.87447	live	
8	1	0	1	5.41504	just	
9	1	0	1	6.87447	help	
10	1	0	1	7.87447	hardly	
11	1	0	1	8.87447	burns	
12	1	0	1	6.55254	always	
13	1	1	0	7.87447	agencies	

(Figure 1.13)

Keyword: Who			
No	Activity	Females	Males
1	Total Words	5745	10527
2	Concordance	6	0
3	Cluster Tokens	12	0
4	Cluster Types	12	0
5	Collocation Token	18	0
6	Collocation Types	13	0

Analysis and Findings of First Person Singular Pronouns

This section of the analysis and interpretation of data in the corpus of male and female blogs is divided in three sub-sections; the analysis of the first part deals with the keyword “I”; the analysis of the 2nd

part deals with the keyword “my”; and the analysis of the 3rd part deals with the keyword “me”

Analysis and Findings of “I” in Male and Female Blogs

The first person singular pronoun “I” in the text of female blogs is used 10 times, whereas, the same word is not used even a single time by the male bloggers in the corpora. The concordance plot table shows the occurrence of the keyword “I” in a “barcode” mode in the text of the corpora of male and female blogs. The total number of the characters present in the female blogs is “5745” and the number of hits the keyword receives is “43”. The total number of the characters present in the male blogs is “10257” and the number of hits the keyword receives is “23”. The result of concordance and concordance plot tools show that the keyword “I” is used frequently by the female bloggers in the corpora compared to the male bloggers. The result of the occurrence of the keyword “I” in the texts of male and female blogs is shown in the following figure 2.11.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
HIT FILE: 1 FILE: Female Blogs.txt						
					No. of Hits = 43 File Length (in chars) = 5745	
HIT FILE: 2 FILE: Male Blogs.txt						
					No. of Hits = 23 File Length (in chars) = 10257	

(Figure 2.11)

The total number of cluster tokens of the keyword “I” in the texts of female blogs is “85” and the total number of cluster types of the same keyword in this regard is “60”. The frequency of the clusters of tokens among female bloggers in the corpus is displayed in the following figures 2.1a, 2.12b, and 2.12c.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Cluster Types: 60 Total No. of Cluster Tokens: 85						
Rank	Freq	Cluster				
1	6	I have				
2	6	I was				
3	5	that I				
4	3	And I				
5	2	and I				
6	2	I am				
7	2	I do				
8	2	I knew				
9	2	I started				
10	2	I want				
11	2	later I				
12	2	so I				
13	2	when I				
14	1	back I				
15	1	belt. I				
16	1	complete! I				
17	1	countries. I				
18	1	countrymen I				
19	1	day I				
20	1	days I				
21	1	goosebumps. I				
22	1	here I				
23	1	I added				
24	1	I come				
25	1	I could				
26	1	I feel				
27	1	I felt				
28	1	I figured				
29	1	I got				
30	1	I know				
31	1	I made				
32	1	I merely				
33	1	I one				
34	1	I said				
35	1	I saw				
36	1	I spent				

(Figure 2.12a)

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Cluster Types: 60 Total No. of Cluster Tokens: 85						
Rank	Freq	Cluster				
25	1	I could				
26	1	I feel				
27	1	I felt				
28	1	I figured				
29	1	I got				
30	1	I know				
31	1	I made				
32	1	I merely				
33	1	I one				
34	1	I said				
35	1	I saw				
36	1	I spent				

(Figure 2.12b)

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Cluster Types: 60 Total No. of Cluster Tokens: 85						
Rank	Freq	Cluster				
36	1	I spent				
37	1	I think				
38	1	I thought				
39	1	I usually				
40	1	I waited				
41	1	I wanted				
42	1	I went				
43	1	I will				
44	1	injured. I				
45	1	Karachi I				
46	1	man! I				
47	1	maybe I				
48	1	me. I				
49	1	Muslim I				
50	1	need. I				
51	1	November 2011 I				
52	1	now I				
53	1	place. I				
54	1	time I				
55	1	today I				
56	1	today, I				
57	1	way I				
58	1	what I				
59	1	whenever I				
60	1	yes I				

(Figure 2.12c)

The total number of cluster tokens of the keyword “I” in the texts of male blogs is “44” and the total number of cluster types of

the same keyword in this regard is “33”. The frequency of the clusters of tokens among male bloggers in the corpus is displayed in the following figures 2.13a, and 2.13b.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Cluster Types: 33 Total No. of Cluster Tokens: 44						
Rank	Freq	Cluster				
1	5	I had				
2	3	and I				
3	3	I was				
4	2	I could				
5	2	I heard				
6	2	I would				
7	1	all I				
8	1	arrival I				
9	1	below I				

(Figure 2.13a)

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Cluster Types: 33 Total No. of Cluster Tokens: 44						
Rank	Freq	Cluster				
10	1	control. I				
11	1	crap!! I				
12	1	day I				
13	1	Disappointed, I				
14	1	down, I				
15	1	hesitation, I				
16	1	I geared				
17	1	I looked				
18	1	I nodded				
19	1	I noticed				
20	1	I saw				
21	1	I signed				
22	1	I somehow				
23	1	I thought				
24	1	I used				
25	1	later, I				
26	1	moments, I				
27	1	navigation, I				
28	1	Ready?! I				
29	1	stabilize, I				
30	1	then I				
31	1	till I				
32	1	times I				
33	1	when I				

(Figure 2.13b)

The total number of collocate tokens of the keyword “I” in the texts of female blogs is “144” and the total number of collocate types in this regard is “70”. The frequencies of collocate tokens among female bloggers in the corpus is displayed in the following figures 2.14a, 2.14b and 2.14c.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Collocate Types: 70 Total No. of Collocate Tokens: 144						
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate	
1	8	0	8	-2	was	
2	6	0	6	-2	have	
3	2	0	2	-2	want	
4	2	0	2	-2	started	
5	2	0	2	-2	knew	
6	2	0	2	-2	do	
7	2	0	2	-2	am	
8	1	0	1	-2	will	
9	1	0	1	-2	went	
10	1	0	1	-2	wanted	
11	1	0	1	-2	waited	
12	1	0	1	-2	usually	
13	1	0	1	-2	thought	
14	1	0	1	-2	think	
15	1	0	1	-2	such	
16	1	0	1	-2	spent	
17	1	0	1	-2	saw	
18	1	0	1	-2	said	
19	1	0	1	-2	one	
20	1	0	1	-2	merely	
21	1	0	1	-2	made	
22	1	0	1	-2	know	
23	1	0	1	-2	just	

(2.14a)

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Collocate Types: 70		Total No. of Collocate Tokens: 144				
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate	
24	1	0	1	-2	is	
25	1	0	1	-2	got	
26	1	0	1	-2	figured	
27	1	0	1	-2	felt	
28	1	0	1	-2	feel	
29	1	0	1	-2	could	
30	1	0	1	-2	come	
31	1	0	1	-2	added	
32	1	1	0	-2	yes	
33	1	1	0	-2	whenever	
34	2	2	0	-2	when	
35	1	1	0	-2	what	
36	1	1	0	-2	way	
37	2	2	0	-2	today	
38	2	2	0	-2	time	
39	1	1	0	-2	thing	
40	5	5	0	-2	that	
41	2	2	0	-2	so	
42	1	1	0	-2	place	
43	1	1	0	-2	now	
44	1	1	0	-2	November	
45	1	1	0	-2	need	
46	1	1	0	-2	Muslim	

(2.14b)

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Collocate Types: 70		Total No. of Collocate Tokens: 144				
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate	
47	1	1	0	-2	more	
48	1	1	0	-2	me	
49	1	1	0	-2	maybe	
50	1	1	0	-2	man	
51	2	2	0	-2	later	
52	1	1	0	-2	Karachi	
53	4	0	0	-2	It	
54	1	1	0	-2	injured	
55	1	0	0	-2	In	
56	43	0	0	-2	I	
57	1	1	0	-2	here	
58	1	1	0	-2	goosebumps	
59	1	1	0	-2	friends	
60	1	1	0	-2	days	
61	1	1	0	-2	day	
62	1	1	0	-2	countrymen	
63	1	1	0	-2	countries	
64	1	1	0	-2	complete	
65	1	1	0	-2	belt	
66	1	1	0	-2	back	
67	2	2	0	-2	and	
68	3	3	0	-2	And	
69	1	1	0	-2	altogether	
70	1	1	0	-2	act	

(2.14c)

The total number of collocate tokens of the keyword “I” in the texts of male blogs is “69” and the total number of collocate types in this regard is “36”. The frequencies of collocate tokens among male bloggers in the corpus is displayed in the following figures 2.15a, and 2.15b.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Collocate Types: 36		Total No. of Collocate Tokens: 69				
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate	
1	23	0	0	-2	I	
2	5	0	5	-2	had	
3	3	0	3	-2	was	
4	3	3	0	-2	and	
5	2	0	2	-2	would	
6	2	0	2	-2	heard	
7	2	0	2	-2	could	
8	1	1	0	-2	when	
9	1	0	1	-2	used	
10	1	1	0	-2	times	
11	1	1	0	-2	till	
12	1	0	1	-2	thought	

(Figure 2.15a)

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Collocate Types: 36		Total No. of Collocate Tokens: 69				
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate	
13	1	1	0	-2	then	
14	1	1	0	-2	stablize	
15	1	0	1	-2	somehow	
16	1	0	1	-2	signed	
17	1	0	1	-2	saw	
18	1	1	0	-2	responded	
19	1	1	0	-2	Ready	
20	1	0	1	-2	noticed	
21	1	0	1	-2	nodded	
22	1	1	0	-2	navigation	
23	1	1	0	-2	moments	
24	1	0	1	-2	looked	
25	1	1	0	-2	later	
26	1	1	0	-2	hesitation	
27	1	0	1	-2	geared	
28	1	1	0	-2	ever	
29	1	1	0	-2	down	
30	1	1	0	-2	Disappointed	
31	1	1	0	-2	day	
32	1	1	0	-2	crap	
33	1	1	0	-2	control	
34	1	1	0	-2	below	
35	1	1	0	-2	arrival	
36	1	1	0	-2	all	

(Figure 2.15b)

Keyword: I

No	Activity	Females	Males
1	Total Words	5745	10527
2	Concordance	43	23
3	Cluster Tokens	85	44
4	Cluster Types	60	33
5	Collocation Token	144	69
6	Collocation Types	70	36

Analysis and Findings of “my” in Male and Female Blogs

The keyword “my” in the text of female blogs is used 18 times in the corpora of female bloggers. The result of hits of KWIC “my” in the text of the female blogs is shown in the figure 2.21.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Hr	KWIC	File				
1	who live elsewhere. But even my perception is greatly biased	Female Blogs.txt				
2	ntirely accidental. Recently my friend, whose relative works	Female Blogs.txt				
3	So in November 2011 I started my business. But the feeling sti	Female Blogs.txt				
4	d something constructive with my life. Somehow it was just not	Female Blogs.txt				
5	added a little more work onto my plate in the form of working	Female Blogs.txt				
6	job and two businesses under my belt. I spent enough time wor	Female Blogs.txt				
7	was to theoretically analyze my life, it could be agreed that	Female Blogs.txt				
8	ence. But that gaping hole in my chest just would not go away.	Female Blogs.txt				
9	sfaction in life - when I saw my husband absorbed in talking t	Female Blogs.txt				
10	a twelve year old brother of my own and hearing the story gav	Female Blogs.txt				
11	as the fact that like many of my other countrymen I was doing	Female Blogs.txt				
12	s stones to protest - because my silence is as bitter and dang	Female Blogs.txt				
13	ed. And I do not think God or my Prophet (SAW) do either. But	Female Blogs.txt				
14	mything when the Taliban kill my innocent neighbors. Or when t	Female Blogs.txt				
15	Or when target killers attack my brothers and I merely flip ov	Female Blogs.txt				
16	just another number. Or when my sisters roam the street beggi	Female Blogs.txt				
17	tood the deafening silence of my empty life. There will be a t	Female Blogs.txt				
18	ustice. This time, hopefully, my path will not deter. Amen.	Female Blogs.txt				

(Figure 2.21)

The keyword “my” in the text of male blogs is used 10 times in the corpora of male bloggers. The result of hits of KWIC “my” in the text of the male blogs is shown in the figure 2.22.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Hit	KWIC	File				
1	ed up for one. March, 2012 My first attempt at paragliding t	Male Blogs.txt				
2	above the horizon when me and my companions reported for the m	Male Blogs.txt				
3	I somehow managed to complete my test flight successfully. phe	Male Blogs.txt				
4	d it fluttered in the breeze, my heavy bulk felt meaningless a	Male Blogs.txt				
5	shed, and all I could see was my limp legs hanging below me an	Male Blogs.txt				
6	ground which was going to be my destination. The thought of b	Male Blogs.txt				
7	and almost in control. I used my arms to maneuver and the glid	Male Blogs.txt				
8	shouts of joy, clapping from my group mates, and instructions	Male Blogs.txt				
9	e moment of bliss lasted till my feet touched the ground and I	Male Blogs.txt				
10	e ground and I had to control my movements not to be dragged t	Male Blogs.txt				

(Figure 2.22)

The concordance plot table shows the occurrence of the keyword “my” in the text of the corpora of male and female blogs. The total number of the characters present in the female blogs is “5745” and the number of hits the keyword receives is “18”. The total number of the characters present in the male blogs is “10257” and the number of hits the keyword receives is “10”. The result of concordance and concordance plot tools show that the keyword “my” is used more by female bloggers in the corpora compared to the male bloggers. The result of the occurrence of the keyword “my” in the texts of male and female blogs is shown in the following figure 2.23.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
HIT FILE: 1 FILE: Female Blogs.txt						
						No. of Hits = 18 File Length (in chars) = 5745
HIT FILE: 2 FILE: Male Blogs.txt						
						No. of Hits = 10 File Length (in chars) = 10257

Figure 2.23

The total number of cluster tokens of the keyword “my” in the texts of female blogs is “36” and the total number of cluster types of the same keyword is “33”. The frequency of the clusters of tokens among female bloggers in the corpus is displayed in figure 2.23a and 2.24b.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Cluster Types: 33		Total No. of Cluster Tokens: 36				
Rank	Freq	Cluster				
1	3	of my				
2	2	my life				
3	1	analyze my				
4	1	attack my				
5	1	because my				
6	1	even my				
7	1	hopefully, my				
8	1	in my				
9	1	kill my				

Figure 2.24a

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Cluster Types: 33 Total No. of Cluster Tokens: 36						
Rank	Freq	Cluster				
10	1	my belt				
11	1	my brothers				
12	1	my business				
13	1	my chest				
14	1	my empty				
15	1	my friend				
16	1	my husband				
17	1	my innocent				
18	1	my other				
19	1	my own				
20	1	my path				
21	1	my perception				
22	1	my plate				
23	1	my Prophet				
24	1	my silence				
25	1	my sisters				
26	1	onto my				
27	1	or my				
28	1	Recently my				
29	1	saw my				
30	1	started my				
31	1	under my				
32	1	when my				
33	1	with my				

Figure 2.24b

The total number of cluster tokens of the keyword “my” in the texts of male blogs is “20” and the total number of cluster types of the same keyword is also “20”. The frequency of the clusters of tokens among female bloggers in the corpus is displayed in figure 2.25.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Cluster Types: 20 Total No. of Cluster Tokens: 20						
Rank	Freq	Cluster				
1	1	and my				
2	1	be my				
3	1	breeze, my				
4	1	complete my				
5	1	control my				
6	1	from my				
7	1	March, 2012 My				
8	1	my arms				
9	1	my companions				
10	1	my destination				
11	1	my feet				
12	1	My first				
13	1	my group				
14	1	my heavy				
15	1	my limp				
16	1	my movements				
17	1	my test				
18	1	till my				
19	1	used my				
20	1	was my				

Figure 2.25

The total number of collocate tokens of the keyword “my” in the texts of female blogs is “54” and the total number of collocate types in this regard is “34”. The frequencies of collocate tokens among female bloggers in the corpus is displayed in the following figures 2.26a, and 2.26b.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Collocate Types: 34		Total No. of Collocate Tokens: 54				
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate	
1	2	0	2	4.89616	life	
2	1	0	1	5.89616	sisters	
3	1	0	1	4.89616	silence	
4	1	0	1	-2	Prophet	
5	1	0	1	5.89616	plate	
6	1	0	1	4.89616	perception	
7	1	0	1	5.89616	path	
8	1	0	1	5.89616	own	
9	1	0	1	3.89616	other	
10	1	0	1	4.89616	innocent	

Figure 2.26a

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Collocate Types: 34		Total No. of Collocate Tokens: 54				
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate	
11	1	0	1	5.89616	husband	
12	1	0	1	4.31120	friend	
13	1	0	1	4.89616	empty	
14	1	0	1	5.89616	chest	
15	1	0	1	5.89616	business	
16	1	0	1	5.89616	brothers	
17	1	0	1	5.89616	belt	
18	1	1	0	4.89616	with	
19	1	1	0	3.31120	when	
20	1	1	0	5.89616	under	
21	1	1	0	4.89616	started	
22	1	1	0	4.89616	saw	
23	1	1	0	-2	Recently	
24	1	1	0	2.89616	or	
25	1	1	0	5.89616	onto	
26	3	3	0	3.39366	of	
27	18	0	0	-1	my	
28	1	1	0	5.89616	kill	
29	1	1	0	1.72624	in	
30	1	1	0	5.89616	hopefully	
31	1	1	0	5.89616	even	
32	1	1	0	4.31120	because	
33	1	1	0	5.89616	attack	
34	1	1	0	5.89616	analyze	

Figure 2.26b

The total number of collocate tokens of the keyword “my” in the texts of male blogs is “30” and the total number of collocate types in this regard is “22”. The frequencies of collocate tokens among male bloggers in the corpus is displayed in the following figures 2.27.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Collocate Types: 22		Total No. of Collocate Tokens: 30				
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate	
1	9	0	0	-1	my	
2	1	1	0	2.86129	was	
3	1	1	0	7.44626	used	
4	1	1	0	5.86129	till	
5	1	0	1	5.12433	test	
6	1	0	0	-2	My	
7	1	0	1	6.44626	movements	
8	1	1	0	-2	March	
9	1	0	1	7.44626	limp	
10	1	0	1	7.44626	heavy	
11	1	0	1	7.44626	group	
12	1	1	0	4.86129	from	
13	1	0	1	5.12433	first	
14	1	0	1	5.86129	feet	
15	1	0	1	7.44626	destination	
16	1	1	0	5.86129	control	
17	1	1	0	6.44626	complete	
18	1	0	1	7.44626	companions	
19	1	1	0	7.44626	breeze	
20	1	1	0	3.86129	be	
21	1	0	1	7.44626	arms	
22	1	1	0	1.35879	and	

Figure 2.27

Keyword: My			
No	Activity	Females	Males
1	Total Words	5745	10527
2	Concordance	18	10
3	Cluster Tokens	36	20
4	Cluster Types	33	20

5	Collocation Token	54	30
6	Collocation Types	34	22

Analysis and Findings “me” in Male and Female Blogs

The keyword ‘me’ in the current corpus is used 7 times by female bloggers. The same keyword is used 9 times by their male counterparts. The concordance result of the KWIC or keyword in context in the corpora of both the male and female blogs is shown in figure 2.31.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Ht	KWIC	File				
1	s as a surprise, it does make me sad because of the considerab	Female Blogs.txt				
2	But the feeling still nagged me. And I thought that maybe I w	Female Blogs.txt				
3	on the field really exhausted me and I said to myself, oh look	Female Blogs.txt				
4	wn and hearing the story gave me goosebumps. I wanted to know	Female Blogs.txt				
5	ed out was what was bothering me for all this time. It was th	Female Blogs.txt				
6	h by the way means nothing to me. I could not care less about	Female Blogs.txt				
7	ng. The world always betrays me into believing it is things t	Female Blogs.txt				
8	as low above the horizon when me and my companions reported fo	Male Blogs.txt				
9	iff was enough exhausting for me when upon arrival I had to be	Male Blogs.txt				
10	rds of the instructors calmed me down and I geared up for the	Male Blogs.txt				
11	he line. The sea always calms me down and it did the same that	Male Blogs.txt				
12	er. The instructors stabilized me and within moments, I was air	Male Blogs.txt				
13	en I noticed the abyss below me. The ground of the cliff had	Male Blogs.txt				
14	as my limp legs hanging below me and way down below I saw the	Male Blogs.txt				
15	g so high into the air scared me, but that scare was overcome	Male Blogs.txt				
16	ow smiling like the sun above me. The air suddenly felt so fr	Male Blogs.txt				

Figure 2.31

The concordance plot table shows the occurrence of the keyword “me” in the text of the corpora of male and female blogs. The total number of the characters present in the female blogs is “5745” and the number of hits the keyword receives is “7”. The total number of the characters present in the male

blogs is “10257” and the number of hits the keyword receives is “9”. The result of concordance and concordance plot tools show that the keyword “my” is used more by female bloggers in the corpora compared to the male bloggers as shown in figure 2.32.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
HIT FILE: 1 FILE: Female Blogs.txt						
						No. of Hits = 7 File Length (in chars) = 5745
HIT FILE: 2 FILE: Male Blogs.txt						
						No. of Hits = 9 File Length (in chars) = 10257

Figure 2.32

The total number of cluster tokens of the keyword “me” in the texts of male blogs is “14” and the total number of cluster types of the same keyword is also “14”. The frequency of the clusters of tokens among female bloggers in the corpus is displayed in figure 2.33.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Cluster Types: 14 Total No. of Cluster Tokens: 14						
Rank	Freq	Cluster				
1	1	betrays me				
2	1	bothering me				
3	1	exhausted me				
4	1	gave me				
5	1	make me				
6	1	me and				
7	1	me for				
8	1	me goosebumps				
9	1	me into				
10	1	me sad				
11	1	me. And				
12	1	me. I				
13	1	nagged me				
14	1	to me				

Figure 2.33

The total number of cluster tokens of the keyword “me” in the texts of female blogs is “9” and the total number of cluster types of the same keyword is “8”. The frequency of the clusters of tokens among female bloggers in the corpus is displayed in figure 2.34.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Cluster Types: 8		Total No. of Cluster Tokens: 9				
Rank	Freq	Cluster				
1	2	below me				
2	1	above me				
3	1	calmed me				
4	1	calms me				
5	1	for me				
6	1	scared me				
7	1	stablized me				
8	1	when me				

Figure 2.34

The total number of collocate tokens of the keyword “me” in the texts of female blogs is “21” and the total number of collocate types in this regard is “15”. The frequencies of collocate tokens among female bloggers in the corpus is displayed in the following figures 2.35.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Collocate Types: 15		Total No. of Collocate Tokens: 21				
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate	
1	1	0	1	6.25873	sad	
2	1	0	1	7.25873	into	
3	1	0	1	-2	I	
4	1	0	1	7.25873	goosebumps	
5	1	0	1	4.08881	for	
6	1	0	1	2.25873	and	
7	1	0	1	-2	And	
8	1	1	0	2.25873	to	
9	1	1	0	7.25873	nagged	
10	7	0	0	-1	me	
11	1	1	0	7.25873	make	
12	1	1	0	7.25873	gave	
13	1	1	0	7.25873	exhausted	
14	1	1	0	7.25873	bothering	
15	1	1	0	7.25873	betrays	

Figure 2.35

The total number of collocate tokens of the keyword “me” in the texts of male blogs is “27” and the total number of collocate types in this regard is “13”. The frequencies of collocate tokens among male bloggers in the corpus is displayed in the following figures 2.36.

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters	Collocates	Word List	Keyword List
Total No. of Collocate Types: 13		Total No. of Collocate Tokens: 27				
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate	
1	9	0	0	-1	me	
2	3	0	3	3.09576	and	
3	2	1	1	6.27633	when	
4	2	0	2	-2	The	
5	2	0	2	5.59826	down	
6	2	2	0	6.59826	below	
7	1	1	0	7.59826	stablized	
8	1	1	0	7.59826	scared	
9	1	1	0	3.51080	for	
10	1	1	0	7.59826	calms	
11	1	1	0	7.59826	calmed	
12	1	0	1	4.79090	but	
13	1	1	0	5.59826	above	

Figure 2.36

Keyword: Me			
No	Activity	Females	Males
1	Total Words	5745	10527
2	Concordance	07	09
3	Cluster Tokens	09	14
4	Cluster Types	08	14
5	Collocation Token	21	27
6	Collocation Types	15	13

Discussion and Conclusion

The results of the present study indicate that females use more wh-question forms in their language. These results substantiate the results of the previous researches on the use of question words by men and women. (Lakoff, 1975, Mulac, Weimann, Widemann and Gibson, 1988)

Wh-questions are used in two ways by communicators i.e. to show their uncertainty, and to show their closeness. (Olsson, 2000) In the case of female Pakistani bloggers, the more use of wh-questions compared to man indicate their closeness to their readers. However, it is also indicated that there were also an anticipated degree of uncertainty in the text of the female bloggers.

The results of the present study also indicate that the use of first person singular pronouns in the text of female Pakistani blogger is more than their male counterparts. The findings in the present study substantiate the more number of personal

pronouns by females compared to men. (Mulac, Lundell, 1994). The more use of first personal singular pronoun “I” with cognitive verbs also shows uncertainty. The present study also finds that women use more first person singular pronoun “I” than men in their blogs with the cognitive verbs. The findings of the present study also substantiate this view to the language in blogs of females, which has been previously presented in spoken language. (Mulac, Lundell, 1994, Hartman, 1976, Poole, 1979)

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