Sociolinguistic analysis of gender differences in using imprecations.
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Abstract This article demonstrates how challenging it is to study curse words because they are so contextually specific. This work advances the study of imprecations by clarifying the frequency, context, and outcomes of the usage of particular rude words by women. This research's main goal is to investigate the most common imprecations used by women. Finding out what communication gaps these imprecations create in the data collection is the secondary goal. The other goal is to determine if single-sex discussions or mixed-sex conversations are the contexts in which women most frequently use these expletives.

Keywords: Imprecations, sociolinguistic analysis, gender use of curse words.

Introduction.

Imprecations are still utilized in society today by both genders. They are common words in the lexicon when anger and irritation are present. Imprecations, however, can also result from other emotional states like rage or surprise.Also, they can be used to emphasize a point in any mental state.

Because imprecations are so situation-specific, this article reveals how difficult it is to research them. By describing the prevalence, context, and effects of certain insulting phrases used by women, this paper enhances the study of imprecations. The primary objective of this study is to examine the most typical female imprecations. The secondary objective is to determine what communication gaps these imprecations cause in the data collecting. The second objective is to identify if women use these expletives more frequently in single-sex or mixed-sex scenarios.

Fundamental framework

Whether there has been a lot or little previous research done on the study of abusive language depends on who you question. This applies to both American and British English, two significant English dialects. Some academics contend that there is a dearth of knowledge regarding the use of expletives and that there are few pertinent studies available. Others claim that a significant amount of study has been done, even if somewhat randomly and not particularly using sociolinguistic characteristics.(Coates 2004)

Numerous language traits have historically been gendered, or assigned to either men or women and either favourably or negatively appraised. The usage of expletives is often and favorably associated with men. However, whether these distinctions are true or not, the fact that one gender may be viewed as more regular curse words users, or on the other hand, as imprecations eschewers, may have an impact on other attributes associated to power that we would naturally attach to one gender or the other. Contrary to what has long been popularly thought, research have shown that men do neither curse less frequently than women or in a significantly different register.(Coates 2004)

It is crucial to conduct the research on abusive language in a public area since the right physical and social context is essential for the use of bad words. Because it is challenging to get information about screaming in a controlled setting, this type of setting does not offer the ideal conditions for study on cursing. However, most studies on word use were done in institutions before the 1980s (Jay 1992). The role of the speaker/listener dynamic in the use of imprecating is a pertinent factor. The conversational topic and the atmosphere of the gathering are also crucial factors.

Spoken language and the relationship between gender have received very little academic attention and derogatory language has not usually been a priority. As it is impossible to count every word used worldwide, previous studies on word frequency have relied on approximations. Additionally, many of these older surveys have eliminated profanity, which paints an inaccurate picture of the use of foul language. Imprecative words have been left out of study on spoken language as well.

Even in those studies that have retained profanity, it is useless or inaccurate to investigate spoken cursing because it incorporates written language. Written language has a higher level of polish than spoken language and uses fewer curse words.You have time to reflect, revise your ideas, and perfect your language when you write. It is possible to restore the scope of research that is required and was lacking in earlier research by utilizing social media, where language may be seen as both written and spoken language (Thelwall 2008)

Data

This article's main goal is to identify the most common imprecative words spoken by American-speaking women. Since there are numerous English dialects, this study decided to limit itself to American English. There are 450 million words in American English in total, 95.5 million of which are spoken words. The spoken component of the dataset is drawn from more than 150 unscripted TV and radio programs,films and it contains data from 1990 to 2012. (Davies 2008) So the data collected by the authentic materials, such as films and tv shows. Imprecations are mostly in religious character, when women are using them, and vise versa in men.

Women imprecative expressions
1. Get Stuffed
2. May he lose the race
3. May he die like dog
4. Damn your eyes

Men imprecative expressions
1. God damn you
2. Hell it
3. Go hell

According to past studies, it is better stated how women should behave than how they actually do. The way that women really use abusive language differs significantly from the way that they are perceived to do so. The scientists disagree on the precise nature of this difference and its magnitude. Women typically choose from a variety of curse words when using them in contexts other than oaths or as

expletives. Abuse, such as name-calling, for which a total of eleven different terms were chosen, is the most frequent usage of cursing when taking into account the sheer amount of diverse words. The three terms "bitch," "jerk," and "idiot" were frequently employed as derogatory epithets, despite the fact that there were only slight variations between them.

Women typically use profanity as an interjection, a statement of rage, or to convey astonishment. This is accomplished by using profanities or swears like Oh God, Shit, and Damn! Another approach to look at it is not by the quantity of words said, but rather by the variety of terms used. The primary purposes, in that perspective, are verbal abuse or the invention of new word forms.

Future studies will be required to better understand both the general usage of profanity and its use by women. The current research is both limited and heavily dependent on a clearly defined setting. Although the most frequent words were determined for this essay, not much is actually said. A word can mean many different things.

Why do we use a particular word in a particular circumstance? How do we determine whether it is okay to use a swear word? How can we know if we are not taught the language, pragmatics, or semantics of cursing? These are intriguing queries that hopefully present opportunities for future study.

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