

**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE USE OF LINGUISTIC FORMS IN
THE SPEECH OF MEN AND WOMEN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY
OF SELECTED TIGRIGNA NOVELS BY MEN AND WOMEN
AUTHORS**

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List of acronyms

AAU	Addis Ababa university
AQ	Asking questionsaq
CMC	Computer mediated communication
CSAE	Central statistics authority of ethiopia
FF	Female and female characters
FM	Female and male characters
G1&G2	Group 1 and group 2
GDP	Goss domestic product
H	Hedges
H1234	Hypothesis
IM	Instant message
IRC	Internet relay chat
LWP	Language and women's place
MF	Male and female
MM	Male and female characters the first is speaker and the second act as listener
MR	Minimal responses
NS	Not significant
P	Principle
RQ	Research question
S	Significant
SPF	Super polite forms
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
U	Utterances
X	The result of the chi-square computed for

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Abstract

This study was intended to determine whether men and women were represented differently with respect to the use of minimal responses, asking questions, super polite forms and hedges in the male and female author novels of Tigrigna written in the past three decades with a socio political theme of the then situation of the country Ethiopia in general and the present National Regional State of Tigray. In conducting the study, R. Lakoff's (1975) ideas concerning linguistic differences between males and females were taken into account. In order to gather the most natural-like data, 1 male authored and 3 female authored dialogues of the novels with a socio political as well as a family and social theme were by design selected from the literature of Tigrigna amongst all the scenarios written within the last about thirty years. In all, 4,547 utterances were studied. The data were then divided into four major groups: (1) cross gender and same author, (2) same gender and cross author; (3) cross gender and cross author; and (4) cross author data. The results of the 24 Chi-squares computed shown not significant difference between the groups on the use of minimal responses, asking questions, super polite forms as well as hedged in most of the scenarios. What makes the result not uniform is the case of the cross gender and same authors' scenario, for the chi-square computed in the male authors context show that insignificant relationship for super polite forms. Again the chi-square computed for the female author scenario show that the relationship is insignificant for the linguistic devices of minimal responses, super polite forms and hedges. Except for cross gender and same author scenario the findings of the study confirm that Lakoff's opinion regarding gender-bound language at least in the three areas and the corpus inspected in this research.

CHAPTER ONE

1-Introduction

For well over a decade a number of linguists and other social scientists investigated the use of language in various types of modes of communication (e.g. computer mediated communication (CMC), instant message (IM), Face to face communication, telephone conversation and others etc.). However, each type of medium of communication as well as linguistic strategies and interactional styles have their own usage conditions and therefore, each need to be analyzed in their own right. These linguistic strategies and usage conditions may, in turn, influence the character of the language produced (e.g. Collaborative versus aggressive, formal versus informal, verbose versus terse, edited versus scattershot, informative versus whimsical).

It is believed that studying CMC, face to face interaction, or telephone conversation, and instant messaging (IM), can provide a variety of insights into the ways males and females present them and interact in different settings. The novel characters' conversation in particular is useful in giving orientation to the real world.

Similarly, studying different linguistic features on different Medias is a meaningful undertaking on several accounts, because the media often serve as guidance for audiences. On the other hand, investigating the gender role patterns in different medias (e.g. television, fiction, etc.) may rest on the assumption that by providing an experience of how characters react to different situations, the dramas and the dialogues function as an orientation to the outside world. Barbasis, Wong, and Herek (1983; 148) have serious concern over the mentioned medias dialogues. They claim that the medias dialogues can influence the perception, attitudes and communicative behaviors with respect to gender seems to be warranted, given the salience of these medias in many people's lives. As a result audiences or viewers may develop some views and behaviors. Infact, in the future, these views and behaviors might reflect the stated pattern in the long run. Moreover, gender similarities and differences in language use represent an important means of pressure by which adolescent readers can take some attributes from the fictional characters identity. It is because of the fact that gender identities can accomplished in and through the language use (Austin 1962).

In order to gain such and other advantages, this study investigates the image representation of female characters as portrayed in the four selected Tigrigna novels. The aim of such study is to find out if the female characters in the novels are portrayed on the basis of scientific findings or on the basis of the stereotypic views of women with in the society. It is assumed that such views of the society have been perpetuated through literature. This is also because literature can serve as means and vehicle through which one can study the attitudes, perceptions, and patterns of a society. In this study, the focus is on pragmatic differences between genders on the conversations of the female characters of the novels and use chi-square technique so as to identify the significance of linguistic features.

1.1 Back ground of the study

1.1.1 Area of the study

Although, the literature of Tigrigna covers both the northern part Ethiopia and the present state of Eritrea, the present study is mainly focused on the literature of the National Regional State of Tigray. The region Tigray is situated in the northern part of Ethiopia and covers an approximate area of 54,000 square kilometers with a total population of 4,449,000 (CSAE, 2005). The Regional State lies roughly between 12 15'-14 57'north latitudes to 36 27'-39 59' east longitudes. The Afar Regional State borders Tigray to the east, the Sudan to the west, Eritrea to the north, and the Amhara Regional State to the south. Ecologically, the region belongs to the Sudano-Sahelian agro-climate region of Ethiopia.

As in any other regions of the country, agriculture is the basis of the Region's economy. The agriculture of the Region is characterized by mixed (crop-livestock) farming system. It contributes about 57% to regional GDP.

1.1.2 The people

The Tigrinya speaking people live in the northern highlands of Ethiopia and in the southern highlands of Eritrea. Different terminologies are used to name the Tigrinya speaking people in the two countries. A native of Tigrinya, which is particularly from the present National Regional State of Tigray, is referred to in Tigrinya as *Tigraway* (male), *Tigrawayti* (female), *Tigrawot* or *Tegaru* (plural). On the other hand, in Eritrea, Tigrinya speakers are officially known as the Biher-Tigrinya which means nation of Tigrinya speakers.

The majority of Tigrinya speaking people is agriculturalists and lives in rural area in a traditional way of life. 95.6% of the people are Orthodox Christians and the rest 6.4 % are other religion followers Muslims, Protestant, and others (CSAE, 2007).

1.1.3 The Language

There are about 80 languages which can be classified under four language families, namely Semitic, Cushitic, Omotic, and Nilo-Saharan. Tigrigna is one of those languages that belong to the Semitic branch of the Afro-Asiatic phylum; particularly, to the northern Ethio-Semitic languages spoken in Tigray and Eritrea. At the present time, the language has enjoyed the status of an official regional language in Ethiopia, while it is considered as a national language in Eritrea. With a total number of more than 6 million speakers (Tesfay, 2000), Tigrigna ranks next to Amharic as the major Semitic languages of the country and next to Amharic and Afan Oromo in all languages that are spoken in Ethiopia. It is believed that its name is derived from the term Tigray which is now the home lands of the ethnic groups of "Tegaru", "kunam" and "Eurob" inhabited, as well as where the language is largely spoken (Bender, and Fulas, 1978; Tesfay, 2000.)

1.1.4 Social roles of men and women

Depending on the Gender¹ ideology of a specific society, the way a society perceive the world generally and gender roles and relations specifically may vary from area to area and from time to time. Gender differences which may vary between, as well as within a country, and may also change over time, binds females into the role of subservient mothers, and wives, due to the socialization process, especially in the third world scenario. The gender based division of labor is

common in most countries. Similarly as a result of such divisions, roles and relationships, women are often forced to have a low status in society. The cultural values, attitudes, traditions and customary practices are tools of oppression against females. This is also true in the context of Ethiopia.

Even, in the arena of Tigray, the social roles, relations and division of labors of the genders are well identified. For instance, while the income generating productive works tend to be associated with the men, works which are done in side home, although it is great both in terms of quality and quantity are associated with females.

1.2 Statement of the problem

No matter what kind of model has increased its acceptance, what sorts of explanations and interpretations have been given concerning gender-based linguistic differences, if anybody asks “Do the genders actually differ linguistically?” the answer will be yes, although it is also possible to find gender researchers in the last two decades (almost all by females, in “feminist” research climate) that claims” NO”, “There is no scientific evidence for gender-based linguistic differences” Deborah James and Sandra Clarke (1993).

Nonetheless, these differences have a tendency to be quantitative rather than qualitative. Men and women, on average, are inclined to use slightly different language styles. For the reason that language use symbolizes fundamental dimensions of social behavior and human interaction, the relationship between languages, and its users with different sociolinguistic factors along with specific social contexts, affect a wide range of encounters- from broadly based international relations to narrowly defined interpersonal relationships. Identical to the notion which seems simple, the way in which language reflects can often be complex and subtle.

Different studies of social psychology and sociolinguistic on language use in the last few decades indicated that, it is more helpful in informing speakers how they organize their relationship in a particular speech community (Zimmerman and west 1975; Zimmerman and west 1977; and Pamela fishman 1979). Likewise, they are supportive both in providing details about the

relationship and social position of the speakers and addressees, and to know some findings about the use of specific patterns or social rules used for conducting conversation and discourse.

In order to make an effective communication, ever since communication is double bounded, activities, each body that takes its part on the conversations should know the language use in relation to cultural backgrounds, goals of interaction and some social rules for performing discourse, other than understanding the culture /ethnicity, relationship, education, gender, age, sexual orientation geographic origin, and Job/societal status of the addresses involved in the communication Wright Brenda (2002).

If these did not fulfilled, as a result of such differences (cultural differences), miss-communication might take place. If we try to lean the attention of the cultural difference towards the differences according to gender, we find that study after study shows when the two sexes attempt interact as equal in friendly cross-sex conversations; they do not play the same role in the interaction, even when there is no apparent element to flirting. Maltz, Daniel N, and Ruth A, Broker (1982;200) explained this as a result of a notion of cultural differences between men and women in their conceptions of friendly conversation, their rules for engaging in it and probably most important, and their rules for interpreting. If men and women assumed as they possessed different experiences and operate in different social contexts, they are also expected to develop different genres of speech and different skills for doing things with words. It is because conversation is negotiated activity, as long as the shared assumptions about what is going on is in large scale, the discourse may considered as it is on progress. In contrary if the shared assumption between speaker and listener as regards to what is going on is not in large type, the progress become declined. As a result the linguistic interaction made between men and women may oblige to bring a cross-sexual miscommunication.

Researchers of the end of 1970s (Gumperz ,1977,1978,1976b, 1979; Gumperz and Tannen 1978) has shown that systematic problems develop in communication when speakers of different speech cultures interact and that those problems are the result of differences in system of conversational inference and the cues for signaling speech acts and speaker's intent.

Intended for the reason that Gender is a social arrangement rather than some thing that simply fold from individual biology, or from individual inclination to be a particular kind of person, or for it is not an individual property, children can acquire it from every where they are associated with (Eckert and McConnell-Ginet, 2003).

Therefore ,the gender system that exist in a given society has a power in patterning the relations that develops over time to define the gender categories, as well as in structuring and regulating people's relation to society. Gender, which ,is a system of allocating human being based on sex ,class, assignment of rights and obligations, freedoms and constraints, limits and possibilities, power and subordination, is deeply embedded in different settings and situations including institutions in public spaces, in art, in clothing & movement is supported by support structure of convention, ideology, emotion, and desire.

Further it is clear that neither language nor the social world comes ready-made, and neither language nor the social is static. Considering the reality of language as people actually experience it, or in other words as a means of communication, as the expression of identity and as the means for the exercise of social control, we begin to idealize how the linguistic resources are important in accomplishing social ends. If this is the case and the literatures concerning the study of language and gender approves the domination of males over females both in the real world and in linguistic resources, which are expected to reflect the real world situation. If this is true depending on some other social settings , it is possible to predict that, the gender system of the real world which favors the masculinity while, undermined the hierarchy of femininity is also expected to displayed through works of art at least to some extent.

The continuation of such system forced female members of the society to be disadvantageous in social, economical and political spheres. In particulars in a society where gender is a highly significant category, for the reason that both language and gender are developed through our participation in every social practice, language will have a key to play in the contribution of that dominance. If gender can accomplish through talk, males talk which is viewed as 'dominance' directly reinforces male dominance and female subordination (Coates, 1993). Such kind of domination can be manifested through different bodies and institutions. Since the time that

educationalists tend to demonstrate a link between disadvantaged social groups and their language, the underachievement of children has been subjected (associated) with their use of variety and to their use of non-standard language. Although such findings did not make girls disadvantaged, for they are just members of the whole spectrum of social class and ethnic groups in society, as are boys and for the reason that findings of sociolinguistics studies, approve that female speakers tend to use standard speech than comparable male speakers, it is impossible to claim that they are free from related effects.

As some sociolinguistic findings viewed, when young children acquire gender appropriate language, which includes communicative competence, in this case when we examine the relationship between gender, educational disadvantage and language, such concerns surely helps to contribute different outcomes for girls and boys. In the case of competence males differentiated communication approach enables them to dominate the classroom Jennifer Coates (1986; 195-199).

Correspondingly the talks of boys and girls which differ both in style and quality may affect their participations, developing of confidence and their over total performance, (Sackan worth 1981; Spender 1982; Kelly et.al 1984; wyes 1986; kellt 1987) as Coates quoted. Moreover as research in to class room life has discovered the different usage of international resources by teachers, girls and boys inside the classroom element in sustaining male's dominance.

Generally since the link between language and gender is inextricable, the differentiated competence of girls and boys, it affects their education, especially in the school setting girls can be considered as a disadvantaged group. Studies of class room interaction by contrast tend to be critical of the social pressures which bring about gender differences in language. Many researchers feel that girls are failing to fulfill their potential in school and that language is one of the contributing factors. They are therefore not content to adopt different but equal stance.

Like many researchers of language and gender identified, the gender based linguistic difference already explaining in the day to day active ties or social practices are also displayed in media, in education in different printed materials. Such kind of display which is expected to reflect what is

going on in the real world to some extent through language has its own effect on the structuring and restructuring of the society. Works of art are also known for their powerful instrument of creating, shaping and displaying the society. For such reason they may display similar cases.

Even though, studies that focused on sociolinguistic analysis on gender based linguistic differences are not available yet, as investigation of other fields indicated the gender system of the country is known for its disfavoring of the female group of the society. Since the discrimination can occur in different contexts, this study will focus on the investigation of some linguistic features of female characters already presented in some novels of Tigrinya, in order to hint out if the position of the women of Ethiopia in general and Tigray in particular is dominated by men of their counterparts through the language used displayed in the novels.

1.3. Objective of the study

The general objective of the study is to investigate if the proposed models of gender based linguistic differences between male and female are applied in the dialogue of female characters of the selected Tigrinya novels.

Specifically the study will try to answer the following basic questions:

- How are women in general, represented in the existing language system and, with particular reference to the selected novels of Tigrinya?
- How the linguistic behavior or features of the group of women do differ from that of men?
- Is there any difference in assigning those conversational styles to female characters regarding the sex of the author of the novels?
- Does the gender- based linguistic differences presented in different modes of communication in western context, exist in these works?
- What are the commonly applied gender-based linguistic differences in each novel; and
- What is the status and role of women in the social, cultural and political life of the country in general, and in the national regional state of Tigray in particular, through their representation of linguistic features in the given novels.

1.4. Significance of the study

As Hudson (2003) states a literary work, consists of the intellectual element the thought which the writer brings to bear up on his subject, and which he expresses in his work; the emotional element the feeling which his subject arouses in him and which in turn he desires to stimulate in us; The imagination, which is really the faculty of strong and intense vision, and by the exercise of which he quickens a similar power of vision in ourselves; and the technical element-the element of composition and style (a component that plays a great role in molded and fashioned in accordance with the principles of order, symmetry, beauty, and effectiveness).

Similarly, the impulses which produce literature, and the subject with which it deals can be arranged into the following five groups:

1. The personal experience of the individual as individual;
2. the experience of human as human;
3. the relation of the individual with his fellows, or the entire social world, with all activities and problems;
4. The external world of nature, and our relations with this; and
5. Men's own efforts to create and express under the various forms of literature and art.

As a result, the discoursed representation or construction of men and women, boys and girls in particular "gendered" ways in written text or talk-ways may be idiosyncratic or normative, conservative or progressive (Sunderland, 2006). Besides it is clear that the actual behavior of human beings may or may not correspond to those representation and expectations. For the reason that analysis of a written text done can not do more than suggest how it may be interpreted or responded to which may depend impart on what is said while it is being read, and far its meaning is depend on both the producer, and the receiver, it tends to remain more problematic.

Due to the above mentioned reasons expecting actual behavioral of human beings in characters of the fictional world, or in the literary works seems ideal. In the contrary, although it is difficult expecting fictional characters as directly imitations of the humans of the real world, since the

main concern of literature is life rather than literature it self, in order to be considered literary works as successful and influential they should try to reflect what is going on in the real world in all aspects of life.

Accordingly, although such kind of study may fail in giving the exact image of the real world, through the way how female characters of Tigrinya novels are represented as regard to these gender-based linguistic differences, at least it can confer some clues about the way how women of that time are threaded with in society. In short this study is expected to have the following significance:

- Help in understanding of the female mind realities of womanhood and the social prejudices against them;
- Initiate researchers who would like their study on the issue of gender and language;
- identify the main gender based linguistic differences that may play a great role in the miscommunication of men & women of the real world;
- give a clue for the bodies their work is on language related issues so as to consider the case of language use;

1.5. Delimitation of the study

Although such kind of studies can extend their investigation that is of gender based linguistic differences between male and females language use in different medium channels of discourses: CMC contexts, face to face interaction (conversation), or telephone conversation; Instant messaging (IM), Internet relay chat (IRC) written essays of primary school children, email, and even toilet graffiti; and in the case of different gender related linguistic features and communicative styles (Language style), or on the different variation of researcher; morphology, discourse analysis, phonological, and pragmatics, the centers of this study will skew to the view that how different novelists of Tigrinya represent the female characters in terms of the well known linguistic differences according to gender.

To conduct such study four Tigrinya Novels have been selected. These four selected Tigrinya novels are novels that are written from the time of the mid of 1970s to the early 1990s. In terms

of the sex of the authors of the novels, with the exception of one all are males. It is not due to the interest of the person doing the study; rather these are the only works that are available to represent the last three decades in terms of literary works (novel). For the same reason the study will put its focus in investigating the way how women characters represented in each and every literary work in terms of the dominant language use differences according to gender presented by different western scholars.

The study which limits its scope to the literary works including: Menkuhkah Zeyfelyelu Maes'o (1977) with an equivalent name "ever knocked" by Tesfaye Yehalashet; Wedi waero (1982)- "Hero" ,or "The cob", by Birhanu Achame ; Waga harnet (1992) - 'The cost of liberation' by female writer, Hidyat Tigray; and Hizike nabey (1992) "what about now" by Araya Werk'neh, will also enclosed to some linguistic styles, not more than ten in number which are expected to display in literary words either in essay, text or/and fictional works. But in this study only the selected four linguistic features will tested if they occurred in the above mentioned male and female authored Tigrigna novels.

1.6. Limitation of the study

As the study of Lakoff (1975) had put forward, there are about ten elements that showing women's lack of confidence and tentativeness in their speech. The domain of such items were related to the phonetic features such as rising and falling intonation ,while others were related to different linguistic features and strategies . Since it is not easy to collect data concerning pitch and intonation as well as a discussion of hyper correct grammars, the researcher has ignored such linguistic features. It is not only because of their difficult nature to handle but also because of their little importance to the research question started by the study.

Similarly for the reason that some linguistic features such as the use of swear words are dependent to a number of other variables (for instance, the status of the speaker and the listener as well as the gender etc.) the researcher decided to leave out such and other linguistic items. If attempts have been made to include such features in the study, then the researcher will be forced to control all other factors which are out of the scope of the present study. For such reasons, the researcher decided to exclude these features. Such decisions left him to work with four

grammatical categories namely “ minimal responses ” ,”asking questions ”,”super polite forms ”,and ”hedges”, which were considered as useful elements by the study as well as the basis for the analysis.

A major limitation of the present study is its small size of samples besides the lack of comparable novels that is both in terms of the sex of the author as well as the similar theme of novels written on the last three decades. Although the number of linguistic features coded for this study that is from four novels(1658) is not less, for the number of linguistic features collected in the female author scenario is only one it created a greater challenge when comparisons were made between the characters as well as the authors. In other words, the number of linguistic features observed in the one female author scenario was not large enough to allow for reliable gender comparisons or further investigation of interactions between the characters.

Another limitation of the study is that it focused only at the dialogues of small number novels, from narrow range of one genre of literature and far from the actual linguistic interaction between the real persons of the real world. It did not look at dynamic and a range of genres of literature ,nor did it look at different genres of literature from any where other than the four social and political themed Tigrigna novels context .this sampling method certainly limits the scope of the generalization for the findings of the current study.

1.7 Methodology

To test hypotheses proposed by plenty of researches, the researcher conducted a context analysis of randomly selected Tigrinya novels that have been written by male and female novel writers in the last three decades. The discourse will examine as expressed only in language, so as to conduct or investigate the analysis of novels content in general, and to explore the linguistic features assigned to both male and female characters, in both gender authors scenario. In this study the language use of characters will include both the direct participation of characters in dialogue with others, and the way how either the narrator or another person viewed them. The desired statistically analyses postulated a balance of males and females; however finding a

balance of women and men in the art writing Tigrinya novels was impossible, as the ratio of males to females was three to one.

1.7.1. Data collection procedures

To collect relevant data, first all the selected novels read with a special care. Then the total number of utterances articulated during the dialogue between the characters takes place in each book was counted. Latter, the utterances were divided into two categories: utterances produced by female characters and those produced by males.

As it was mentioned earlier in this study, utterances were used as the units of speech, since there was many cases in Tigrigna scenarios where a sentence may not end in a full stop, but in comma; or, where two or more sentences may combine using a conjunction. Similarly the definition of a sentence was quite vague, and thus not suitable for doing a comparative among different characters of different novels. For these reasons, in this study “utterances” are considered to be a better device to pursue a comparative study. In fact, utterances have a clear cut definition referring to the whole linguistic production of each character, in a conversation, in each turn, be it a single sound, a word, a phrase, sentence or even a series of sentences. There are at least two persons in each conversation who take their turns as speakers and listeners. Simply all the linguistic productions of the persons in relation to the selected models of gender based linguistic differences (minimal responses, questions, supper polite forms and hedging devices) in each turn were considered as a single utterance.

1.7.2 Data analysis

To analyze the data in the study, the researcher made use of statistical procedures. The utterances were given codes (1=minimal responses), (2=questions), (3=super polite forms) and (4=hedging devices). Then data was entered in statistical package software known as SPSS version 15.0. Yet again in order to show the frequency of the selected interactional strategies, frequency counts were used .Furthermore, the researcher took advantage of percentage figures so as to show the

distribution of each linguistic item with in and between groups. At last, chi-square was used to find out if the differences were meaningful and significant.

1.7.3 Hypothesis and research questions

Literature on language and gender indicates that generally males are loud, dominating, and straight to the point in their speech. Women on the other hand, are gentle, friendly, polite, and use many detailed when conversing (Holmes, 1995; Tannen, 1994). Based on such research findings, it seems rational to predict that men and women might have been characterized to use different language styles differently in the selected Tigrigna fictions. More specifically for their own reasons men and women characters portrayed differently as well as a number of literatures indicated (Hudson, 2004).

RQ1 The present study will propose a general research question that is “do women use more linguistic features, which show their collaborative use of language more than men in both male to female and female to female conversations of the male and female authored Tigrigna novels?” this proposed research question gave way to the following four specific hypotheses :

H1 : In the selected Tigrigna novels ,female characters more likely have a tendency to use more minimal responses ;where as male characters tend more likely to use less minimal responses.

H2: In the selected Tigrigna novels, female characters more likely tend to ask more questions; while male characters more likely tend to ask fewer questions.

H3: In the selected Tigrigna novels, female characters more likely tend to use more supper polite forms; whereas male characters more likely tend to use less supper polite forms.

H4: In the selected Tigrigna novels, female characters more likely tend to use more.hedges; whereas male characters more likely tend to use fewer hedges.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAME WORKS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Much research has been conducted on women's different affairs of life. Since the issue of gender is the issue of the half the share of the world (women) population it is difficult to find a field of study that has integrated the study of language and that of gender. However, many scholars have been linking gender with a variety of disciplines. To mention some among other fields of study, gender and language study expend more time and efforts in investigating the relationship between them from different approaches.

It is common to assume that investigating and identifying differences between the speech of men and women dates only from the 1970s. Starting from the last three decades, a great number of studies investigated the issue from different perspectives, purposes and approaches. Although, the literature is diversified, in the following section related literatures in relation to the present study will be presented. First, related works on the global level will be investigated. Next studies that have been done on the integration of gender, language and literature will be reviewed. In this section related works that have been done in the AAU will be presented. At the end of this part related works done on Tigrigna will be presented.

2.1.1 Review of Related literature on early works on gender and language use

Since research on gender and sex both in sociolinguistics and discourse analysis have been started in the early 1970s, the field has shown a major development in all disciplines of humanities and the social sciences (Wodak, 1997). Especially when the popular work of Robin Lakoff entitled with language and women's place (LWP), published in 1975, so as to address the relationship between language and gender, a great number of linguists, social psychologists, anthropologists and feminists began to give more attention to the issue of gender variation in language use. As a result, many studies that deals with the subject in two aspects: either by disproving the findings of Lakoff with the help of some empirical evidences or by supporting and expanding the findings to other aspects of mediums of communication was carried out.

Parallel to this, many studies continued to expand the argument, which claimed that language embodies gender inequality. This argument which accepts the presence of direct correlation between the inequality in language and the inequality in women's and men's social status describe women's language; how women use language and how language is used to talk about women in both positions and that women are powerless. Some sociolinguists and feminists among others began to adopt this view. Consequently, identifying and quantifying linguistic resources which men and women utilize during their communication begun to be considered as the main concern of studies; although there were a significant number of studies that opposed this direction and disproved the argument.

Even though studies of gender-specific language behavior are often contradictory and depend on the scholar's implicit assumption, on the methodology they applied, and the samples used, it is viable to find some literatures that examines some domains of speech behaviors of men and women both on phonological and conversational styles (Aries and Johnson 1983; Tannen 1990).

Traditional gender roles embody the male role as agentive, where action, self-expansion, and individuality are the rule, while these define the female role as communal, embodying emotional, experiences and a focus on the need of others (Bakan, 1966). In relation to the gender-based linguistic difference in language use of men and women, the work of Deborah Tannen suggests that the communication patterns of males and females often differ, with males using a direct and forceful style while females use a more indirect and intimate style of interaction Tannen(1995). Such kinds of linguistic styles are congruent to the masculine principle of agency and the feminine principle of communion.

On the level of different interpretations of the gender-based linguistic differences the theories of Robin Lakoff (1975) which dealt with women's language suggest that females use a language style that reflects differences, shyness and lower self-confidence, indicating a lack of commitment or strong opinion (Eckert and McConnell- Ginet, 2003). Correspondingly to what Wodak (1997; 1) stated by quoting the late work of Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (1992, 90), women's. Language use includes the following features or styles:

Women's language has been said to reflect their conversation, prestige, consciousness, upward mobility, insecurity, differences, nurturance, emotional expressivity, connectedness sensitivity to others, solidarity, and men's language is heard as evincing their toughness lack of affect, competitiveness, independence, competence, hierarchy, control' (Wodak, 1997).(my italics)

Moreover, devices such as minimal responses (Carli, 1990), questions (Barnes, 1971; Fitzpatrick, et al., 1995; and Todd, 1983), Turn- taking(Disfranchise ,1991), changing the topic of conversation Dorval (1990), self-disclosure (Dinda and Allen, 1992; Tannen, 1991:49), verbal aggression (Labov, 1972; Eder 1990); listening and attentiveness (Zimmerman and West, 1975; De Francisco, 1991), dominance versus subjection (Leet-Pellegrini, 1980, Coates, 1993:202; Eysenck, 1966:4) politeness (Brown and Levinson, 1978; O'Barr and Atkins 1980); and complementary language (Coats, 1983; Holmes, 1982) are some of the linguistic devices that occurred due to the gender differences of the speakers . Most studies investigated that, such variations are pervasive across different mediums such as face to face conversation (e.g., Fitzpatrick, Mulac and dindia,1995:Hannah and Murachver ,1999), written essays of primary school children (Mulac,Studley and Blau,1990), email (Thomson and Murachve,2001),and toilet graffiti (Green ,2003) . Only some of the linguistic differences according to gender will be taken as the focus of the present study.

Further gender based language use in computers mediated communication context, studies have found that the language use of females includes similar features compared to the previous findings of various works. According to Herring some features of the investigations included: Verbosity, assertiveness, use of profanity, politeness and rudeness, smiling and laughter, and degree of interactive engagement (Herring, 2000).

Ever since the different types of modes of communication may not necessarily share common patterns of usage and similar features, it is difficult to attain all gender based linguistic differences in all cases. For instance, the social interaction which is obviously involved in face to face communication may not exist on the online chatting, and in telephone conversation. For

the online chatting especially instant message may give faster intimacy among users. Self-disclosure and sentimental feelings may cultivate social connectedness (HU, Smith, Westar Rook and wood, 2003). Likely Rodino's study of internet- Relay Chat (IRC) indicates that IRC participants construct and express gender in a variety of ways. Similarly language use is flexible and dynamic, for its capability of allowing more freedom and flexibility (Rodino, 1997).

Although it is difficult to find out common gender based linguistic differences in a variety of modes of communication, since some modes exist with some unique features, the nature of data, is different, the methodology and theoretical frameworks used are not uniform, but the appearance of several statistical phenomenon that come into view are fairly stable across a variety of contexts.

The interpretations of such differences may remain to be elusive to some extent. However, most works have explored the presence of phonological and pragmatic differences between male and female language use in speech, informal writing and electron messaging. In the case of subjects matter discussion female talk more about relationship than do males (Aries and Johnson 1983;Tannen 1990) and use more compliments and apologies (Holmes, 1988&1989) and facilitative tag questions (Holmes 1984). Although there are some controversial issues regarding the interpretation of the underlying linguistic phenomenon, especially as regard to the affective function, Holmes (1993) has suggested that the phenomena should be categorized in a number of general devices that can be considered as "universals". According to her explanation, the "universals", includes females' tendency of being more attentive to the affective function of conversation and more prone to use linguistic devices that solidify relationships.

Nearly all works on male-female linguistic difference has focused on speech and correspondences that have high interactive linguistic modalities, computer mediated communication (CMC) and Internet-Relay chat (IRC) that allows more freedom and flexibility. Formal written texts, which are intended for a general unseen audience, can be considered as more difficult for analysis for their lack of the interactional, phonological and conversational cues that are involved in speech. For such and other related reasons one might therefore expect

especially in view of the interactional nature of the differences seen therefore between male and female language use would be reduced or even eliminated in such formal written texts.

In most cases the main business of literature tended to life rather than literature itself. The possibility of reflecting the life of society can be succeeded through. In such cases we as readers observe while different things and actions happen to the persons who carry on the action and are suffering. As Hudson (2004) explained, the world, belief, attitude, passions, motives of the characters may be viewed through their conversations, relationship with others and through the non-dramatic method, that is through what others and the “persona” told us concerning the characters.

As some gender-based linguistic dissimilarity are examined in the previous works on speech, CMC and IRC, it is easy to find out some linguistic features in the literature. The main problem here is to fail deciding if all the actions and conversations of the characters are their own or of the authors, for any novel is a composition of plot, characters, dialogue, time & place of action, style and a stated or implied philosophy of life. In other words since a novel writer directly, or indirectly and consciously or not, present on his/her work criticism, interpretation, or philosophy of life, the analysis remain to be difficult. This is as regards to deciding whose dialogues are represented in the novel.

Some writers may drive their characters from their plot, by sacrificing some of the main principles of characterization (e.g., consistency). In such cases most of the times the plot of a novel is primarily constructed, and then characters are allowed moving through what has already existed. In other words, if writers tend to apply this approach, they are forcing characters not to act like what they are, what they want, and so on. In the contrary if the plot of a novel arranged just following not novel of plot but novel of character, it is possible to say that in this case, the characters are available in the right way and in a convincing approach (Hudson, 2004).

In order that the presence of attitude of a writer reduces, an attempt will be made as regards to inspection of the relationship between the plot and characters. Accordingly, if the characterization leads the plot to the focus of the study, it will be just to explore possible variation in language use of male and female with particular references to the language of female

characters. Likely if some phonological or pragmatically features whose occurrences in the works of fictions' difference substantially according to author gender will presented.

Finally, works on of gender bounded language, starting from the time when comparisons between female cooperativeness and male competitiveness in linguistic behavior noticed, studies concentrated on the term gender as culture and run an empirical study on linguistic differences of the two sexes.

As cited in Holmes (1993, p.314), Lakoff (1975) has identified ten basic gender bounded linguistic differences that have served as a basis for a number of researches on the subject. These ten features can be presented as follows:

1. Lexical hedges or fillers,
2. Tag questions,
3. Rising intonations on declaratives,
4. Empty adjectives,
5. Precise color terms,
6. Intensifiers
7. Hyper correct grammars,
8. Super polite forms,
9. Avoidance of strong swear words, and
10. Emphatic stress.

On the other hand, numerous studies have tried to investigate contrasts in the typical linguistic characteristics of female /male language. As Biber and Burges (2000) stated, the main findings of such studies might have been presented as the following four major generalizations:

“(A) in mixed –gender settings, women speak considerably less than men (Crawford, 1995)

(B) Women are generally more focused on the personal/interactional aspects of conversation; men tend to be more interested in conveying information (Holmes; Lakoff 1990).

(C) Women tend to be more tentative than men in their use of language, both in conversation (Coates 1993, 1996) and in some forms of writing (Rubin and Green, 1992), tending to use more hedges, possibly modals and “egocentric sequences”(Rubin and Green, 1992,20) such as “I think “ and” I guess.” And (D) women’s discourse is lower in the use of persuasive strategies,

tending to emphasize narrative strategies more (Rubin and Green, 1992; Fleischman 1998),” (2000:149)

As it is already mentioned earlier, the majority of the studies on gender and language use that are engaged in exploring differences between the language behavior of women and men are known for their focus on aspects of conversational style, including topic choice, topic shifting strategies, the use and function of different linguistic features and the use and distribution of some interactional strategies such as overlap/interruptions and silence (Cameron 1998; Coates 1996 ; Crawford 1995; Holmes 1995; Tannen 1993,1994).

Many of such studies tend to claim the presence of linguistic differences between the two genders. To the contrary, as it is generalized in the many studies, there is still some questions as if these characteristics represent valid generalizations about the language use of men and women. As to the view of some scholars, “linguistic differences relating to gender, task, and context are often difficult to tease apart in various research” (Freed and Greenwood, 1996) , as presented in Biber and Burges 2000).

2.1.2 Brief review of related researches at AAU

There are different investigated gender-based linguistic differences in conversation and discourse (oral as well as written texts). Some of the investigated fields of language use include voice, pronunciation, intonation, choice of words argumentation, gender theory, ideology, lexicon, syntax, interactional and conversational behavior, visual features, and modes and non-verbal communication.

Starting from the time that the field becomes an inter-disciplinary enterprise, a large number of studies have been done on the basis of gender based linguistic differences, especially in the western context. Concerning pure sociolinguistic analysis on gender and language use studies in Ethiopia, as long as the knowledge of the writer none had been done.

Though the similarity is not straightforward, some studies that have focused primarily on the literary critics on how female characters are portrayed in different aspects of arts comes from

both undergraduate and Graduate levels of these studies Dawit Shiferaw (1993) work which focuses on the investigation of “How African novel writers depicted women.” comments that most African novelists show a contradiction on the point that what they say in public and what they actually write in their novels. He also concluded that the negative attitudes towards women are also reflected in most literary works of African novel writers and the reasons for these are always attributed to them. Yemsirach Benalfew (1996) a comparative study on male and female African writers in their Portrayal of women discovers that African male Authors have been biased by the values and beliefs of the society which suppressed the identity of women of the continent. Besides she praises the female African writers, for “fulfilling” their responsibility by telling the truth in every aspect. Melat Mekkonen’s (1997) finding indicated that women are considered as subordinate and inferior to men in our society. Finally she concludes that as a result of these and other reasons the female members of the society represented as women, mothers, and wives and as sex objects in the works of art.

Jemanesh Solomon (1988) and Yeshe Taddese (1986), who deal with the images of women in Ethiopian plays, show that male authors of the selected works portrayed their women characters in their relationship to men.

In the contrary, Alemayehu Eyasu (1995) who worked on three selected plays of Tsegaye Gebre-Medhin wrote in English discovered that unlikely other Ethiopian authors he portrayed female characters as heroines when they compared with their men counterparts. Finally, Alemayeh offers his admiration to the author for his creating heroines throughout his works.

Of the works made on the graduate level, Mulumebet Zenebe (1996) makes her investigation on the images of the characters in the works of some Ethiopian women writers. Her findings show that women are considered as victims of men and cruelty in general. Similarly, she claims that women writers are more sympathetic and favorable to their female characters than to their male counterparts’ characters.

Mekkonen Zegeye, in his MA thesis entitled “Images of women and plot structure in the first four novels of Fikremarkos Desta”(June 2001), classifies the women in two categories, women

who are depicted as strong and liberated and women who are represented as victims of the patriarchal system.

Askale Lema's (1978) , thesis "Images of feudal women characters in seven novels" examines how women were seen as cruel, shallow, and greedy. There are also other studies who tried to investigate the portrayal of women in different aspects of arts, films. To mention one among others, Tigst Defar (2006), who does her analysis on the male authored popular Ethiopian movies called *Semayawi Feres* and *Kezkaza Welafen*, she uses the Laura Mulvey's canonical work in film theory and the psychological frameworks of Jacques Lacan's mirror stage and Sigmund Freud's Fetishism theory to show how the male writers depicted both the males and female characters .In her study she tries to explain how the viewer identifies with the masculine character.

Similarly, Eskinder Hailu 2008, on his MA thesis entitled "Women roles and sacrifice in political drama and film: 'A comparative study of *Death and the Maiden* and *the Father* from a feminist perspective' "() tries to investigate the characters portrayed in the two genres within a socialist setting. Using feminist as well as film theories as theoretical tools, he makes an attempt to describe the roles and sacrifice of men and women in societies that are through a transition.

The present study, aims to explore how women characters are represented or portrayed in terms of linguistic features as compared to the men characters in the selected Tigrinya novels written both by male and female authors, so as to identify not only the nature of their representation in literature but also their realities in life.

2.1.3 Review of Related works on Tigrigna

As far as the knowledge of the researcher, it is rare to find out directly related literatures of Tigrigna that are relevant to the present study. However, there are at least two works that do have a distant relation. These works are: Esayas Gebremedhin's MA thesis (2007) that focuses on the gender bias in regional state of Tigray text books of grade 5 and 6, and the PHD dissertation of Gebreyesus Teklu (2008), which attempts to describe how the female characters of seven Tigrigna novels are portrayed from different feminist perspectives of criticism.

Esayas found that the teaching materials are prepared with many forms and types of gender biases. According to his findings, these biases were distributed in the grade five and grade six texts in different ways. It is both in their content they gave coverage as well as in their forms. In other words he concluded that the texts employed in the study give more coverage to the male sex and they also displayed bias in different cases i.e. Figures, manuals as well as instructions.

Gebreyesus (2008), on the other hand, tried to investigate how the Tigrigna novels depicted the female characters of each novels of their own period. After he surveyed the seven novels from the feminist literary criticism perspective he concluded that the women are depicted concerning the role and relationship they have already in the real world.

There is similarity between the present study and those studies for they are dealing with Tigrinya texts and Tigrigna novels. On the other hand, since the main focus of this study is to determine how the male and female characters are depicted via linguistic features it remains to be a different one.

2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Starting from the time of their childhood, males and females are different, both physiologically and psychologically. As regard their cognitive development, some studies claim to have proved that there is a difference between the two genders in their level of cognitive ability. Eisenmen (1997) claims that women in comparison to men; have a better memory. On the other hand, in maintaining a sense of direction men are quite accurate while women are not. Such findings are consistent with the claim that men tend to do better than women in visual- spatial tests and in mathematics.

Differences between males and females are not bounded only to these conditions; there are also social differences. These and other differences are frequently displayed in the language use of males and females. Concerning these features, Herring, elaborates these claims noting that “men and women on average tend to use slightly different language styles” (Herring, 2000). There have been various explanations about how such differences occurred.

Several studies of language and gender frequently exercise two models or paradigms, one of difference and the other of dominance; though some other scholars add the models of diversity (Deborah James and Sandra Clarke, 1993; Sarah mills, 1995; 4 and Diana fuss 1989; 28) and of deficit in their works.

2.2.1 Difference theory

The theory of Difference explains that the reason for the differences in females and males language use is due to the presence of linguistic cultural difference between female and male members of a linguistic community. According to this theory men and women belong to different subcultures. As a result, if men and women, even those with in the same groups, live in separate cultural worlds they tend to promote different ways of speaking (Uchida, 1992.) One of the most popular researches which are conducted in this theory is Deborah Tannen's (1990). She argues that some times women and men failed to understand each other successfully, for they have distinctly different conversational styles in which it seems from the fact that women and men grow up in different worlds. Women and men use of different languages because they are brought up in two different sub-cultures. Moreover, although men and women live in the same environment they established different relations with society as if each belonged to a different environment and culture, the result of which is consequently reflected in the language of both genders as in other aspects of their lives. According to the explanation of this theory which is some times called "two- culture theory" when described in linguistic terms, the differences that are observed in the speech of men and women are interpreted as an essences that both reflect and maintain gender specific sub-cultures. Therefore, cross gender communication is to be considered as cross cultural or bicultural communication.

2.2.2 Dominance Theory

The Dominance Theory argues that the difference between women's and men's language use is not because they were brought up in different worlds rather due to men's power dominance in the language community. Rubin Lakoff's (1975) '*Language and Women's Place*' and Dale Spender's (1980) '*Man Made Language*' are some of the earliest researches that used this theory of language and gender. Similarly, according to the idea of Coates (1993), the dominance

approach sees women as an oppressed group and interprets linguistic differences in women's and men's speech in terms of men's dominance and women's subordination. In other words in "Dominance Theory", men and women are believed to inhabit a cultural and linguistic world, where power and status are unequally distributed. To show how domination is enacted through linguistic practice, researchers used this model. West and Zimmerman (1983) explained such practice as 'doing power is often a way of doing gender too' this theory, which focuses on male dominance and gender division, is also called power-based theory. According to this theory, the difference in language uses between the genders is due to the unequal status and power they have in the speech community and of course due to the dominance of men in the society.

Although these stated theories are criticized by different scholars, since these theories of language and gender mainly focus on the difference of language use between the genders, they are considered as working models. In this study both of the models will be used in the interpreting the gender based language use of characters in the Tigrinya novels.

CHAPTER THREE

CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORKS

3.1 GENDER AND LANGUAGE USE

As a number of research findings have forwarded, via its social function language can serve its speakers either as an instrument for the realization of unity among them, or as a device of bringing separation among the member groups of the speech community. In particular, this is true in a multilingual context. Nevertheless, it is also an influential tool to bringing either unity or solidarity, between monolingual societies as well as individual speakers.

Likewise, it is assumed that language is a powerful instrument that can express bias in favor of specific groups, and thus discriminates the other groups as well. This kind of discrimination which is able to display in language has often failed in reflecting the roles, status and the presence of the discriminated group with in the society. The discrimination that takes place with language through lifting the bias in favor of one group and against can depend on different attributes of the speakers. To mention some among others: sex, age, geographical origin, education status and etc. take the load. Since language plays a great role in the social arena; it tends to influence the real world in a variety of spheres of life. This begins through portraying the female members of a given society as subordinates concerning language. These kinds of discriminations first began to develop through the structure and the grammar of the language. The discrimination that is assumed to display through language may start through making women invisible via use of some pronounces, adjectives, verbs ,or nouns as masculine forms. Again, through depicting women as dependents when compare to their counterpart men or as subordinate to women, or through, trivialization of men and their activities, actions and occupations the discrimination against them have a chance of occurrence.

Furthermore, to portray women based in a stereotyped manner and to describing women predominantly in terms of their roles of “wife” or “mother” in addition to referring to those in their physical attributes when such situations are not in a proper context are also some of the forms in which the language used as a discriminatory instrument. Even when in some cases men

and women have similar personalities, observing the inequality, or not using a parallel form of a given language to describe them is also rare.

As a result, representation of men and women in case materials and illustrations becomes common in every aspect of life. After a long time span the discriminations that have been already displayed in different aspects of the language might have served the young as well as the next generations as important resources in the constructing, producing and counseling of the society. In other words, since language plays a great role in reflecting, recording, and transmitting the social and other differences in the real world, it is not surprising to find some reflexes of gender differences in language that indicated the relation between them. The presence of such relationship between gender and language use give rise to the elevated position (Spolisky, 1998).

Therefore, a number of studies concerning differences between male and female in many aspects of language features as well as in different interactional strategies of different languages have taken place in the last three decades, although the focus of the majority of the works have been based upon the analysis of spoken language. In doing this many of the researchers have drawn upon direct observation, interviews, or transcriptions appearing in large-scale corpora. The first two are considered as most addressed ones (Naomi S. Baron 2007).

Traditional gender roles embody the male role as agentive, where action, self expansion, and individuality are the rule. The same gender roles define the female role as communal, embedding emotional expressiveness and a focus on the need of others (Bakan, 1966). As the work of Deborah Tannen suggests, in the communication pattern of males and females it is easy to find differences in relation to the biological sex of the interlocutors. According to her and some other sociolinguists that engaged in the study of gender and language use, characterized the language of males as using a direct and forceful style while female use a more indirect and intimate style of interaction (Tannen,1995). Some scholars try to parallel such linguistic styles with the masculine principle of agency and the feminine principle of communion.

Similarly, as a number of sociolinguists (Cameron,1998; Coates, 1993; Eckert and McConnell Ginet,2003; Holmes,1993; Romaine, 2003;Tannen, 1994) have commented, the language use of females do have a tendency of considering conversation predominantly as a tool for facilitating social interaction while their male counterparts are more prone to use conversation for conveying information. In other words, as Holmes (1995) explained while women “use language to establish, nurture, and develop personal relationships,” men’s use of conversation is more typically “a means to an end”. These two different social constructs (the social versus informative) are derived from the observation of concrete linguistic features in which the speech of at least many women diverges from that of at least many men. Such might have included the notions of (for instance, “women tend to use more affective markers, more diminutives, more hedge words, more politeness markers and more tag questions”.)

The relationship between Language and gender can be also glanced through its use and through the question how much it takes place. That is to ask if women do talk more than men or vice versa. The other common finding that tries to make a linkage between gender and language use in the literature of language and gender literature is the one that indicates on average, the speech of women reflects standard phonological, lexical, and grammatical patterns more than the speech of men’s did (Chambers,1992; Holmes,1993; James,1996; Labov,1991).

The relationship between the gender and language in literature (i.e., in the conversation between fictional characters) context is not very different from that in face-to-face interaction, though the dialogue carried out among the fictional characters may not be considered as the direct mirror of the real world creatures. However, since it also includes the linguistic features of “assertiveness, verbosity, and use of profanity, politeness, and emotions of smiling, laughter, different types of and degrees of interactive engagements,” it owns a great beat of similarity with the face –to- face interaction. Further discussions were regarding on some sociolinguistic findings but, this is not to mean that there is no relationship between language and gender from their own perspective.

3.2 FICTION AND LANGUAGE USE

Though speech characteristics of male and female characters in fictional works have received only scant attention in media content research; differential representations of men and women in different mediums of communication has received a good deal of attention from mass communication researchers (Seidman, 1992; Signorelli, McLeod, and Healy, 1994).

A common theme in this line of research is that the way in which people, particularly women are portrayed and treated in the media reflects and reinforces the commonly held beliefs about them in society at large (Gunter, 1995). Given the fact that language plays a great role in the creation and development of media characters, Wray, and others (1998) claims that investigating issues in relation to how male and female speech is portrayed in novels, cartoons or, TV and radio, drama might have considered as worthless, for these issues can be an oblique way of asking questions about society's perceptions, attitudes and communicative behavior.

It is through the acquisition of language we became human and social beings; the words we speak situated us in our exact geographical origin, class, level of education, age, gender etc. For such and other reasons, it is obvious that language is the most important of all forms human communication. Like the real world human communication, the imaginative dialogue that is expected to take place among different characters is also supposed to give adequate information regarding the social background of characters, which are the representatives of the real world human beings.

In addition to the information giving purpose of a language use it also help interlocutors receiving a guideline regarding the speech act. Similarly it gives a model concerning the production of speech. Concerning its use, Tannen (1994) believes that "artificial dialogue represents" an internalized model or schema for the production of conversation".

The binary oppositions that may included: mortal versus divine, dominance versus subordinate and powerless versus powerful that are displayed in the male female distinctions shape human thoughts through works of art (Lyons, 1997).sex differences in different mediums in general and in fictional works in particular, can both reflect and reinforce the unequal status of women and

men in our society. The same does sex differences (Kira Hall 2000; 321). Besides the claim that the work of fiction might have helped only as a mirror of stereotypical perceptions of women in society at large, it may also strengthen those perceptions and help to reinforce the situation.

3.3 GENDER AND LITERATURE

Since gender is not something that is recreated and constructed and reproduced, rather than created once and for every time, it has a great deal of relation with different disciplines. In every aspects of life it is easy to find the integration of genders with life itself, with art, with language and with other spheres of media. As a result it becomes easy to observe when the literature (e.g. both the oral and the written forms constructing, restructuring and displaying the world.)

Concerning, gender and literature, many studies have been done from different perspectives (e.g. feminist, literary critics, discourse analysis, media analysis, linguistics, and so on). In the study of media it is common to observe children, females, blacks, and disabled individuals still contained some stereotypical behaviors. Similarly, in different forms of literature it is common to observe some gender based stereotypical behaviors, and most of the characters in literature are males. These may reflected in children literature, novels, short stories, poetry and some other oral narratives, among others. Such discrimination starts from the title of the literatures to the way how the depiction of the characters in terms of their role relation ship and status of domination that might have resulted the gender inequality. For instance, the study of Ernst (1995) that aims to survey the title of books written for children to determine if boys or girls names were frequently included in the title. As his finding indicates, boys' names appeared twice as many times as girls names. Even books with a gender neutral names, or a girls names, were in fact some times were in fact about boys (Ernst, 1995). Similarly, the study of Fox (1993) declares that eighty percent of the children of literary works published in 1973 had a male as the main character.

In contrast to the passivity of the female characters in different novels, the male characters are aggressive, physically strong, full of a sense of adventure and able to function in complete independence (Ernst, 1995; Jet-Simpson and Masland, 1993).

As Jet-Simpson and Masland (1993) assert, such kind of gender based bias exists not only in the number of novels that feature male as opposed to female characters, but in the language, content, and graphic element of literature. Many novels still portray women as less aggressive than boys. Female characters in novels that start out active, aggressive “headstrong” and “defiant” soon relinquish their independence (Rudman, 1995). Female characters are in essence “tamed” either by a male character, or in circumstances that occur in their lives. In other words, it is common to observe females relinquish their independence, while males never do that. Similarly, as the finding of Rudman (1995) indicates females in novels were the “nurturers” and often depicted as mothers, nurses, and kitchen helpers. On the other hand, male characters even on the novel award winning books were adventurers, risk takers, and explorers. This is also true especially in the case of children books.

The societal stereotypes are types of girls which are responsible for the portrayal of women as passive and weak are also being challenging in the literature of the continent. The best sellers books that have sold in one excess of one million copies are also bereft of the Afro –American, and African female characters.

A number of scholars disagree with the some unfavorable and stereotypical portrayal of the female characters. For instance Kira (2000), states that the lack of females, children, and disabled and black, minority characters in the literature media has a detrimental effect on the citizens of all races and creeds.

Furthermore, for the reason that no one can benefit from a continued misinterpretation and under-reporting of gender, race, and disability, the literature, Medias should work to power, to educate, to inform and to transmit the diversified cultures and values of societies.

3.4 GENDER-BASED LINGUISTIC DIFFERENCES IN CONVERSATIONS

Studies of feminist researchers indicate that women’s inequality in socio-economic and political spheres has a long history. Role and power relation between men and women can be considered as the root cause of the inequality between the gendered role differentiation, which is culturally

defined in a way that relates and relationship of male dominance and subordination of females, the idea of what the female and/or the male are mainly expected to carry out is determined originally within the existing culture and acquiring through the socialization process. From the time that children are born they are taught what roles they have to perform based on their sex. As a result either they get appreciation from the family and the society if they behave according to what the society prescribes to their specific sex, or they are condemned when they deviate from the established social values and norms (Were, 1991; Eckert (1989), cited in Wodak (ed.) 1997; 1).

The process of socialization and stereotyping along with religion plays a great role in enabling continuing these activities in all spheres of human life. Even the words we speak which we might have learned according to the socialization process become more powerful in situating us in our gender and class. Kira Hall (1995, 321) support such view calling "sex difference in language use both reflect and reinforce the unequal status of women and men in our society."

Although men and women, from a given social class, belong to, the same speech community, they may tend to use different linguistic forms and language styles (Holmes, 1993; Herring, 2001; Eckert and McConnell-Ginet 2003.)

These differences might have ranges from pronunciation or morphology to vocabulary or to the use of different interactional strategies. Accordingly the result indicates that, women tend to use the standard language more than men use. This is one of the evidences establishing the claim (E.g. Holmes, 1993; Labov, 1991; James, 1996). Similarly, concerning the use of different interactional strategic climate (1997) believes that females generally tend to use speech to develop and maintain relationship. In other words, it is to mean that female use language to achieve intimacy (Cameron, 1998; Coates, 1993). The idea of Tannen (1990) which, states that: "when women speak and hear a language of intimacy and connection" supports such claim. Furthermore, she also states that such a communication resembles cross-cultural communication where the style of communication is different. As studies on email messages state, the language produced by women is short and its participation is driven by their desire to keep the communications going rather than the desire to achieve consensus (Kaplan and Farrell, 1994; Leet-pergrini, 1980).

According to research findings, due to the gender role differentiation of men and women, they use different language styles (Hirschman 1974; fishman 1980; Lakoff 1975). As to Lakoff's (1975) theory on women's language suggest that females use a language style that reflects difference , shyness and lower self-confidence ,indicating a lack of commitment ,or strong opinion (Eckert and mc Connell- Ginet ; 2003) such devices may include women's use of euphemism instead of profanity, and represents and overall conventional politeness instead of rudeness .

Although, a number of scholars disagree with the conceptualizing male and female language use interns of a binary opposition (Rodino, 1997), stating that there are many studies find that participants construct and express gender in a variety of ways and language use is flexible and dynamic, it is also easy to find scholars that distinguishing gender-based linguistic differences in different modes of communication (Biber et al., 1998). Over the past two or more decades, a great number of studies have explored the difference in the language behavior of men and women. Focus of such studies is on aspect of conversational style, such as topic choice, topic shifting strategies , the use and function of tag questions, and the use distribution of interruptions and silence, the frequency usage of minimal response, questions politeness, compliments, and so on, (Cameron 1998;coates 1996; Crawford 1995; Holmes 1995; Tannen 1993,1994).

Nonetheless, there are a number of linguistic styles that differentiate males from females, in this study no more than the following four will be presented in the preceding section: minimal responses, asking questions, super polite forms and hedges.

3.4.1 MINIMAL RESPONSES

As researches on the use of minimal response indicate the use of this linguistic feature is one of the way in which the communication competence of men and women differ in (Strodtbeck and Mann 1956; Hirschman 1974; Zimmerman and West1975; Fishama1980; Coates1989 as Quoted in Coates in 1993).

Minimal responses are paralinguistic features, in which behavior is associated with collaborative language use (Carli, 1990). On the other hand, it is an interactional strategy, when a speaker takes a turn by saying “yeah,” “umm,” “huh” and only that (Fishman, as cited in Sunderland, 2006). Though there is an agreement concerning the frequent use of minimal responses by women than men, the explanations given to the existing situation are many and contradictory ones. To mention only some, (Coates, 1993) claims that to signal their active leadership as well as their support for each other, women use minimal response more and at appropriate moments. In a similar way she explains that they also use the minimal responses to mark their recognition of different stages of a conversation, for instance, to accept a new topic, or to acknowledge the end of a topic.

Studies of sociolinguistics who grouped the gender based linguistic differences as social verses informative (e.g. Cameron, 1998), Coates, 1993; Eckert and McConnell- Ginet, 2003; Holmes, 1993; Romaine, 2003; Tannen, 1994) support such claim commenting on the tendency of women to use conversation predominantly as a tool for facilitating social interaction, while their male counterparts are more prone to use conversation for conveying information. Similarly, Holmes (1995) explained that men use conversation more typically as “a means to an end”, while women use language to establish, nurture and develop personal relationships. As almost all of the corpus-based studies and the essay based study support the speech based finding that in general, Female language is more social (“involved”) in character than male. Herring’s (2003) study on gender and CMC gender proves that women tend to use more likely quantify and justify their assertions, apologize, expires support of others, and in general, manifest on “aligned” orientation towards their interlocutors “(Herring 2003, p.207).

The claim of Herring (2003) is that “male discourses” are in oppositional and adversarial, while female discourse style is aligned and supportive “gives rise to gain acceptance to the findings of females’ usage of more minimal responses Palander –Collin (1999).

Regarding the interpretational strategies in general and minimal response in specific, Maltz and Borker (1983) consider girls (with different culture) as they are ready to learn to three things through words. Basically they learn to create and maintain relationship of closeness and

equality, while boys, and learn to assert one's position of dominance among others. In other words girls use language to give support, to recognize the special rights of other, to let others speak, to acknowledge what they say in order to establish and maintain relationship of equality and closeness.

The features involved versus informational are, pervasive across different mediums. As it is already proposed in the hypothesis section such interactional strategy is also expected to exist on the character of the male and female authored novels of Tigrigna.

3.4.2. ASKING QUESTIONS

There are a variety of strategies to insure, encourage, and subvert conversation. The use of such differential strategies by women and men suggests that there is inequality in the talk between the sexes. Asking questions is one of the interactional strategies that support this claim (Fitzpatrick, et al; 1995; Todd 1983), that is, women use questions more frequently. The work of Lakoff (1975) similarly suggests that women ask more than men do.

To name such interactional strategy, questions are devices often function as information-seeking in conversation, while a speaker can take on the role of "expert" while other participants ask the expert questions (Coates, 1989).

As regard to the use of this device as a resource in interaction an overwhelming interpretations are given by different scholars. Accordingly Lakoff (1975) claims that women's question asking pattern can be interpreted as an indication of their security. The source of such claim can be rooted to the language and gender oriented research that has associated the use of question by women in negative ways (Coates, 1996). This kind of inference was made that, since women are relatively powerless members of the society, and since women use questions more than men, then questions must in some way be powerless form, which can be historically linked to the famous claim of Robin Lakoff (1975), that states women's language describes how women use language and how language is used to talk about women, in both positions women are powerless.

Similarly, men and women differ in their use of questions in conversation. For men, to use a question is simply a genuine request for information where as for women it can often be a rhetorical means of engaging the other's conversation contribution. It is also a means of acquiring attention from other conversationally involved, techniques associated with a collaborative approach to language use (Barner, 1971). As to Coates (1996) in the world of women's relationship which are characterized by connection rather than separateness, the use of questions have played important roles. Accordingly, she claims that "when we use language to negotiate our connection or separateness in our interaction with others questions are expected to play great role as resources of interaction."

When they are used to demarcate roles, then they reinforce the boundaries between speakers and promote separateness. On the contrary, when they are used to draw others in to conversation, to minimize expert status, and to affirm the importance of the group rather than the individual, and then questions become a powerful instrument for promoting information (Coates; 1986; 1996).

Questions which are used in a wide variety ways in women talk to each other can be used to seek information, to encourage partners to get involved in talk, to hedge, to introduce a new topic, to avoid the role of expert, to check other participations view, among others. It can be divided into speaker -oriented and other -oriented. Other oriented questions are concerned with the addressee rather than the speaker. Their main concern is to maintain conversation so as to express solidarity and connection. A number of research findings tend to associate the primarily other-oriented kinds of questions with the women's tendency of using a rapport style, more concerned with building and maintain relationship, while men use a report style, aiming at communicating factual information (Tannen, 1993, 1994).

3.4.3 SUPER POLITE FORMS

One of the common findings in the gender and language use literature has been that on Average, women's speech reflects standard phonological, lexical and grammatical pattern more than men do (Chamber, 1992; Holmes, 1993; James, 1996; Labov, 1991).

According to Brown and Levison, (1978) politeness in speech can be described as “A systematic language usage with the notion of face “, as it is cited in Hendsen, (1996:196). The concept face, which is also called ‘face want’, contains two desires: positive face and negative face. In this case face refers to the human desire of doing what desire for self and having other approve of it. The positive face refers to the desire for approval while the negative face reflects to the desire for autonomy.

As Brown’s study claims both forms are used more frequently by women whether in mixed sex -pairs, assuming that women have a greater sensitivity to the face needs of others than have men. In other words, to all intents and purposes, women are largely politer than men. Similarly an encouraging amount of scholarship among which addresses the issue of language and gender a number of them agree in reporting that women’s speech tends to be more polite than men. As to the findings of these studies, women’s usage of more polite features may be elaborate through the following explanation. The elaboration might have supposed to include what features are used by females and why

- a. They often use more standard forms of speech.
(Fischer 1958; Labor 1966; Shuy, and Riley 1967),
- b. They are frequently the first to adopt upwardly mobile usages
(Gal1978; Labov1966; Trudgil1997),
- c. They tend to use hypercorrect forms (Labor1972; Trudgil1975).
- d. They tend to avoid the use of slang and swear words
(Gilley and Summers1970; Kramer1975),
- e. In mixed sex conversation women exert live control than do men (Fishman ; Zimmerman and West 1975),
- f. Women tend to use more connections found in social ritual behaviors like thanks, condolences sympathy, greetings, congratulation, and partings (Manes and Wolfson 1981).

Similarly, Herring (2000) finds that women are more likely tend to thank, appreciate, and apologize and to be upset by violations of politeness or by following the strategies of impolite.

Furthermore, many researchers examined that women used 'standard' or overtly prestigiously variants in more formal speech styles (Labov, 1990). Accordingly, depending on the consistent results of more than thirty years of his works in sociolinguistics concerning linguistic differentiation of women and men in speech community gives the following results as principle.

P¹ in stable sociolinguistic stratification, men use a higher frequency of non standard forms than women :(in the same social class)

P² Women are most often the innovator.

As regard to women's choice to use standard form, a great number of explanations have been given. To begin with, for example Fasold (1990) suggests that women use a higher proportion of standard variant than men because this allows them to sound sneer local and to have a voice, therefore, with which to protest against the traditional norms that place them in an inferior social position to men, (Jenny Cheshire, 1996).

Similarly, Deuchar (1988) considered such phenomena as a strategy for maintain face in interactions where women are powerless. Trudgil's (1972) influential explanation argues that women have to acquire social status vicariously, whereas men can acquire it through their occupational status and earning power. As a result so as to secure and signal their social status they tend to use the standard, overtly prestigious variant. Climate (1997) believes that females generally use speech to develop and maintain relationship. In other words, women use language to achieve intimacy. Tannen (1990) explained this saying that while men speak and hear a language of status and independence, women tend to speak and hear a language of connection and intimacy.

A variety of explanations have been offered for the gender discrepancies, that women are socialized to speak more "correctly" that women are interested in social mobility, that at least among children and young adults, there is a biological basis for women's higher verbal abilities (chamber, 1992), or that since women tend to have less social power than men, they use the device language for language's one of the few domains in which women can exercise social superiority. Even with out entering to such debates, it is possible to claim that especially in the modern world, women's social role in the family and in the public sphere have made acquisition

and use of standard language pattern personally advantageous. On the one hand, since women do the majority of the child rearing, they can model standard language usage for their progeny. On the other hand, their professional choices of females have its contribution towards their tendency of using standard pattern of language. Naomi, S. Baron's explanation support such claim:

On the other hand, in much of the 20th century, when Women's professional choices were largely circumscribed, the position that was broadly open to women (e.g. ,teacher, secretary, air line stewardess) required their incumbents to be well-spoken (Baron, 2004:10) (italics)

In general, with no need of ignorance to conceptualizing language use of male and female in terms of a binary opposition, it is also better to understand the difficulty to deny the existence of different patterns of linguistic devices across a variety of modes of communication. It is hard to disvalue the presence of differentiation, where there are studies that associated women's language to represent an overall conventional politeness (Lakoff, 1975 in Eckert and McConnell-Ginet, 2003.)

3.4.4 HEDGES

Hedges are linguistic devices which have the effect of damping down the force of what we the speaker said in conversation (Coates, 1996). Literally speaking hedges are words and phrases that are capable of indicating our avoidance from taking decisive action. Likewise to hedge linguistically, it is to avoid ourselves from saying something definite and so we keep options opened. Similarly according to Deborah Jones(1990) hedges are radical items such as "perhaps," "I think, "," kind of ","sort of", "I guess" ,"probably" ,"as well as", some other certain prosodic and paralinguistic features, which are used to express epistemic modality.

Hedges are valuable resources for speakers, and there are also growing evidences that women use them more than men (Janet Holmes 1995; Jennifer Coates 1993). Concerning the function of this linguistic feature, Holmes (1995) claims that women use hedges to mitigate the force of an utterance in order to respect addressees face needs. Similarly, Coates (1996:152) believes that women tend to use hedges frequently and sensitively so as to build their friendship in the struggle for words. Moreover, Hedges which are used more frequently by women do have a

number of functions. Coates (1996) considered the following as basic functions of hedges (1996:154). These are:

- a) They are useful to express our lack of confidence in the truth of proposition experienced through utterance (the expression of doubt and lack of self confidence)
- b) They used to take account of the feelings of the addressees, (to express our sensitively to other feeling)
- c) They are useful devices for signaling that we are searching for a word, or having trouble finding the right words to say what we mean, (searching for the right word(, and
- d) They can used as a strategy to avoid the appearance playing the expert (avoiding playing the expert)

In short, women tend to use the device because it is significant in respecting the face need of all participants involved in talk, in negotiating sensitive topics and in encouraging the participation of others.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Results of analysis of data will be presented in six subdivisions. Primarily, the statistics, or a summary of the data that is employed in the study as well as information that displayed the gender of authors and characters will be present. Then in the second part, a break down of the novels' conversation of characters in both gender scenarios in relation to the use of linguistic differences will be examined. Then, in the third section comparisons are made between cross genders and same gender authors' data, i.e. between males and females in the male authored novels as well as male and females in the female authored novels. Again in the preceding part a data of the same gender with cross authored Tigrigna novels will be presented. In this section, comparisons are made between males' characters of the male and female author scenario and female characters in the male and female author scenario. Once more in the fifth section a comparison made between the female characters in the male authors scenarios versus male characters in the female author scenario. Finally, that is in the sixth part, comparisons are made between the male and female characters in male authors scenario and male and female characters in the female author scenario with respect to the use of minimal responses, asking questions, super polite forms and hedges in the selected novels Tigrinya.

4.1 Frequencies of minimal responses, questions, super polite forms, and hedges as compared to the total utterances

Before moving to the next statistics of the proposed linguistic features it is advisable to show the frequency of these linguistic features produced by male and female characters on the selected novels of Tigrigna which are written in the male and female authors' scenario. Accordingly, in the following section a table that compares the total number of utterances produced by the characters to the selected linguistic devices will be presented. As it was already mentioned in the methodology part after the linguistic devices given codes, they entered in to SPSS. The result of the chi-square computed for the minimal responses, questions, super polite forms and hedging devices will give the following results:

Table 1: Frequency of minimal responses, questions, super polite forms and hedges as produced by males and females in the male and female authored selected novels of Tigrinya

Male authors scenarios		Female authors scenarios		
	Males (U=1584)	Females (U= 1114)	Males (U=1005)	Females (U=844)
MR	83(5.239%)	115(10.323%)	46(4.577%)	44 (5.213%)
AQ	270(17.045%)	310(27.827%)	211(20.99%)	254(30.094%)
SPF	72(4.545%)	90(8.078%)	18(1.791%)	24(2.843%)
H	35(2.20%)	63(5.655%)	9(0.895%)	14(1.658%)

MR= minimal responses AQ=asking questions SPF= super polite forms H= hedges U=utterances

As it was already mentioned earlier in this study, an utterance was used as the units of speech. Accordingly utterances might have included, be it a single sound, a word, phrase, or sentences, or even a series of sentences in a conversation, where at least two persons in each conversation take their turn as speaker and listener. In such cases all linguistic production of each person in each turn is considered as a single utterance.

As it is indicated in the table above, in the male authors' scenarios a total number of 2698 utterances were articulated by both genders. From the given figure the number of utterances produced by male characters is 1584 (58.71%) while; the rest 1114 (41.29%) utterances are produced by the female characters of the given novels. On the other hand, in the female authors scenarios, the number of speeches produced by male characters 1005(54.35%) as well as the speeches uttered by the female characters 844(45.65%) make the total number of speeches produced by both genders around 1849.

This information is concerning the total number of utterances distributed in the four novels, in the case the linguistic devices used in the present study, i.e. minimal responses, questions, super polite forms and hedges a total number of 1038 utterances produced by both male and female characters in the male author scenario and 620 utterances produced by both male and female characters in the female author scenario. This indicates that in the male author scenario while female characters produced 578(55.68%), the male characters in the same scenario produced 460(44.32%) utterances. Again in the female author scenario the utterances produced by male

and female are 284 (45.80%) and 336 (54, 20%). The total number of these utterances produced by both characters in both authors scenario becomes 1658. This indicates that in both authors' scenarios the female characters depicted as they use more of the linguistic forms no matter what the sex of the author is.

4.2 Frequencies of the sub texts, linguistic features, sex of characters in relation to the gender of the authors.

The following table gives the breakdown of texts which are taken from each of the selected Tigrinya novels engaged in the present study. Likewise, in the same table conversations of the characters which are written by male and female authors are distinguished. As it is included in the table above, the number of subtexts utilized for this study favors male authors over female authors. As a result it is better to consider the findings of the current study as preliminary and interpreted with more caution.

Again in the same part, a Table that summarizes the total number of utterances used in the study, the relationship between the sex of the authors as well as the gender of the characters participated (acting either as speaker or addressee) in producing different linguistic features was examined. In other words, in this part the existence of any relationship between the different variables were pointed out.

Table 2: breakdown of the Tigrigna novels conversations of characters according to the gender of the author and the sub-texts

Linguistic features	Author	Speaker	Addressee	Number of sub-texts	Utterances count
Minimal responses	M	M	M	3	47
	M	M	F	3	36
	M	F	M	3	55
	M	F	F	3	60
	F	M	M	1	25
	F	M	F	1	21
	F	F	M	1	37
	F	F	F	1	7
Asking questions	M	M	M	3	163
	M	M	F	3	109
	M	F	M	3	140
	M	F	F	3	70
	F	M	M	1	98
	F	M	F	1	121
	F	F	M	1	165
	F	F	F	1	89
Super polite forms	M	M	M	3	34
	M	M	F	3	38
	M	F	M	3	59
	M	F	F	3	31
	F	M	M	3	10
	F	M	F	1	8
	F	F	M	1	9
	F	F	F	1	15
Hedging devices	M	M	M	3	18
	M	M	F	3	17
	M	F	M	3	30
	M	F	F	3	33
	F	M	M	1	5
	F	M	F	1	4
	F	F	M	1	10
	F	F	F	1	4

As it is shown in the Table above, Table 2 plots the total number of texts as well as utterances given to male versus female speakers within dramatic conversations. Similarly, the preferred linguistic features assigned to the characters by the male or female gendered authors are also viewed. In particular the table shows several general patterns. First there is a general tendency of

authors to use more questions and minimal responses as basic linguistic features in both scenarios. In using the mentioned linguistic features female characters in the F-M conversation of the female author scenario leads with 165 questions while the male characters in the M-F conversation context in the male author scenario follows with 163 questions again. Similarly, in the male authors' scenario whereas female characters F-M tend to lead with 140 questions, males in the female author scenario M-F follows with 121 questions. This result confirms that both the male and female authors portrayed the female characters as they tend to use more questions as an essential means of conversational strategy.

Once more, regarding the use of minimal responses female characters in male authors' scenarios represented as they use more of the linguistic devices with 55 in the F-M context and 60 in the F-F context. In addition to this, they also assumed as they use more minimal responses in the female author scenario with 37 in the (F-M) which the big number as compared to the minimal responses assigned to the other characters with in the novels, despite this doesn't work in the same sex conversation of the same scenario with 7 . This indicates that, the gender of author did not have any effect on the assigning of minimal response to the male and female characters. This is to mean that except for the occasion that female characters engage in the same sex conversation, which is in the female author scenario, the female characters remain to use more minimal responses in all other communication patterns.

Moreover, in the case of super polite forms, female characters tend to use more of the mentioned linguistic feature in the male authors scenarios with 59 in (F-M) and with 15 in the female authors scenario (F-F), respectively. In the contrary, the male characters in the female author scenario represented as they use the least number of super polite forms when they are compared with their counterpart, i.e., with the female characters in the male authors scenarios. Such finding indicates that the male and female authors portrayed female characters as they tend to produce more of this linguistic form. The main difference as regards to the authors portrayal of the female characters is that while the male authors confirm that females in cross gender communication tend to use more super polite forms, in the contrary the female characters considered female characters as they use more super polite forms when the interaction between the same sex of theirs.

Yet again with regard to the last linguistic feature that is the hedging devices female characters represent as they tend to use more hedges with 30 in the (F-M) and 33 in the (F-F) contexts of the male authors scenarios and with 10 in the (F-M) contexts of the female author scenario. Concerning the use of hedges, the result confirms that female characters tend to use more of the linguistic devices when they are compared with male and female authors' scenarios male characters. Especially this result is true in the conversation of the same sex female characters.

The final information demonstrates in the above Table is the number of sub-texts utilized for the study in both authors' scenarios. As it is indicated above, a total number of four texts, one from the male author scenario and three texts from the male author scenarios employed in the study. Uniformly, the number of linguistic devices used in the study is four.

4.3 Statistics on cross –gender, same authored novels data

In this section, the main aim was to find out and compare the performance of each gender in male and female authors' scenarios concerning the use of minimal responses, questions, super polite forms and hedges differently. When comparisons were made regarding the performance of characters regarding the significant or non-significant use of the mentioned linguistic differences a varying outcome was found. Concerning the exact result of the performance of the characters two different results are observed. These results will be presented in this section based on the given research questions and research hypotheses.

Table 3: The results of chi-square as computed for cross gender, same author novels data.

	Cross gender, same authors	
	Male authors scenarios	Female authors scenarios
	Males vs. females	Males vs. females
MR	X=2.172 S	X=.044 NS
AQ	X=2.759 S	X=3.976 S
SPF	X=2.00 NS	X=.857 NS
H	X=8.000 S	X=1.087 NS

S=significant NS=insignificant P>0.05

Research question and Research hypotheses asked whether male and female characters would differ in the use of the linguistic feature of minimal responses presented on the selected novels. In the male authors scenarios the female characters are observed using more minimal responses, while the amount of minimal responses used by females in the female author scenario is less than their counterparts. In other words, in the male authors' scenarios, the difference between minimal responses of men and women was significant, $X^2(1, N=198) = 2.172, P=.023$, while it is insignificant in the female author scenario, $X^2(1, N=90) = 0.44, P=.833$. In this case the Hypothesis for the male author scenario was supported, while of its counterpart is rejected. This indicates that while female characters in the male authors portrayed as using more minimal responses than male characters, in contrary female characters in the female authors scenario portrayed not as using more of the mentioned linguistic form. From such result it is possible to say that the sex of the authors has greater deal of effect on assigning the linguistic form to their similar sex character, for they deny that characters with sex of theirs did not use more minimal responses in the novels.

In other words, in both cases, there is relationship between the gender of the author and assigning of the minimal response for the characters. As a result, while the male authors engaged in the portraying of female characters as characters that tend to use more numbers minimal responses the female author in contrary deny female characters use of more and more the mentioned linguistic device.

Concerning the use of questions as linguistic devices in conversation, both the male and female author indicate that there is a difference between male and female characters with a value of $X^2(1, N=580)=2.172, P=.023$ and $X^2(1, N=465), P=.046$ respectively. In other words, the difference between males and females in both authors scenario concerning asking questions is remaining significant. This confirms that, with no any variation of the sex of the author in male and female authoring novels of Tigrinya female characters are use more questions than male characters,

Differently, as shown in the Table above, the chi-squares computed for the male and female characters use of super polite forms in the male as well as in the female author scenarios shows insignificant difference with a value of $X^2(1, N=162)=2.00, P=.157,$ and $X^2(1, N=42)=.857, P=.355$ respectively. In this case, the result of the study is proficient to reject the stated research hypothesis in both authors' scenarios only for the linguistic device minimal response. This shows that there is no difference between the male and female characters regarding the use of super polite forms in their conversational interactions in the male as well as in the female author scenarios.

With respect to the use of hedges there is a significant different in the male and female characters of the male author scenario $X^2(1, N=198), P=.023$. On the other hand the chi-square computed for the female author scenario of the male and female characters in relation to the use of hedging devices shows no any difference $X^2(1, N=23)=1.087, P=.297$. This is to mean that a significant relationship observed in the male and female characters of the male author scenario in relation to the use of hedges. On the contrary, no significant relationship is observed between the female author male and female characters scenario with regard to the use of the same linguistic category.

The result indicates that in the male authors' scenarios there is differences in the use of hedging devices for the female characters use it more than the male characters. Different to this in female author scenario there is no difference between the male and female characters, since neither characters use it more than the other.

4.4 Statistics on same gender cross authors' data

The main purpose of this part was to find out and compare the performance of male characters in the male and female authors scenarios as well as the performance of the female characters in the male and female authors scenarios regarding to characters use of minimal responses, questions, super polite forms, and hedges. Therefore comparisons were made between the utterances produced by male characters in the male and female authors' scenarios and female characters in the male and female authors' scenarios to explore the presence of either significant or insignificant relationship between characters use of language.

Table 4: The results of the chi-square as computed for same gender, cross authors data

	Same gender, cross authors	
	Males	Females
	Male authors scenarios / female author scenarios	Male authors scenarios /female author scenarios
MR	X=10.612 S	X=31.704 S
AQ	X=33.387 S	X=29.096 S
SPF	X=32.400 S	X=38.211S
H	X=15.364 S	X=31.182 S

S= significant $P < 0.05$

As shown in Table 4, the hypothesis is that claims there is a significance difference in the use of linguistic devices cannot be rejected concerning female characters in the male and female author. In other words for the female characters in the male author scenarios than that of female author scenario portrayed as they use more of the linguistic forms ,it is possible to say that female

characters use more of all the linguistic features in the male author scenario than in the female author scenario. This indicates that language is a contributing factor in using the above mentioned linguistic categories of minimal responses, questions, super polite forms as well as hedges, at least given the corpus of the novels studied in this research. In this case, as the 8 computed chi-square results indicated the entire proposed research hypothesis tends to work out at least given the data employed for the present study. As a result the finding of this specific context indicates the realization of a significant difference between the characters of the different gendered authors.

4.5 Statistics on cross gender and cross authors data

In this part, the main purpose was to look for any significant difference between males in male authors and females in female authors scenarios, or between females in male authors' scenarios and males in female authored scenarios with regard to the use they made of minimal responses, questions, super polite forms, and hedges. The following four chi-squares computed rendering this:

Table 5: The result of the chi-squares as computed for cross gender, cross authors data.

Cross gender, cross authors	
	Male authors female characters versus Female author male characters
MR	X=29.571 S
AQ	X=18.812 S
SPF	X=48.00 S
H	X=40.500 S

S= significant P<0.05

As it is already labeled in the above Table 5, concerning characters' use of the linguistic features, as portrayed through sex different authors there is still a significant variation. The result in this table i.e., the difference between the two groups under study depicted with opposite sex author also supports the research hypothesis. This finding shows that when comparisons are taken into account the two criteria of gender and language, again the two groups are different. This is to mean that when male characters in the female authors' scenario versus female characters in the female authors' scenario are compared regarding the assigning of the proposed linguistic features

to the opposite sexes of the characters, a result of significant difference is found by the study. Having the given result, it is possible to accept the proposed research hypotheses as regards women's. Use of all of the mentioned linguistic differences more than the men characters at in this single context.

4.6 STATISTICS ON CROSS AUTHORS DATA

In this last part, both male and female characters in the male authors' novels scenario were considered as one group (G1), and all males and females in the female author scenarios were taken as another group i.e. (G2). Finally, these two whole groups, that is G1 versus G2 were later compared, the results of which have been summarized in table 6 below.

Table 6: The results of the chi-square as computed for cross author data

Cross authors		
Males and females in male authors scenarios (group 1) males and females in female author scenarios (group 2)		
MR	X=40.500	S
AQ	X=12.656	S
SPF	X=70.588	S
H	X= 46.488	S

S= significant $P < 0.05$

As it is labeled in the above table when the male and female characters are compared as regards the frequent use of the linguistic features in the male and female authors scenarios, again, the chi-squares computed in table 6 prove that there is a significant difference between the two groups under study. As the table indicates the male and female authors were engaged in the portrayal of their male and female characters differently. In this case both authors portrayed the two types of characters differently, that is in the male authors scenarios the female characters portrayed as they use more of all of the linguistic devices as major communicational strategies as compared to the male characters in the same context. Again in the female author scenario the

female characters represented as they use more of the mentioned linguistic devices more than the male characters.

The cross tabulation between the gender of the authors and characters use of the mentioned linguistic devices revealed a significance relationship, with the following chi-squares results (for example, $X^2(1, N=288) = 40.500$, $P = .000$, for minimal responses $x^2(1, N=1045) = 12.656$, $P = .000$ for asking questions $X^2(1, N=204) = 70.588$, $P = .000$, for super polite forms and $X^2(1, N=121) = 46.488$, $P = .000$ for hedging devices.)

As a result, this finding is almost in line with the ideas forwarded by Lakoff (1975) regarding linguistic differences between the two genders. As it is mentioned in Holmes (1993, p.314), Lakoff (1975) explained that there is a difference between the speech of men and women that date back across time. In other words the finding of this result is not far from among the gender based linguistic differences proposed theories on the existence of women's language.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

This study was intended to investigate how the male and female characters were portrayed in the novels of Tigrigna with particular reference of their language usage. To conduct this study, four novels of Tigrigna written by male and female authors were selected. After the preferred linguistic features have been collected and recoded from each of the novels, methods of chi-square as well as frequency count were employed so as to test the relationship between the linguistic features and the sex of the characters and between the gender of the authors and the sex of the characters in the use of the different interactional devices, to know the occurrence and the availability of the linguistic styles respectively. In this study about four research questions along with four research hypotheses were proposed based on recent findings in the field of sociolinguistics. Accordingly, the study was conducted so as to know if the finding of the study is good enough either to support the proposed hypothesis or to reject.

The result of this study shows that there are complex relationships among the authors, characters and the linguistic features assigned and/or produced by the authors as well as by the characters within the given novels of the study, although this is true only in the cross gender and same author data context. The result will be presented in this section.

To begin with the data of cross gender of characters and same authors' scenario, the result for the use of super polite forms in the male authors' scenario indicate a significant relationship between the characters. In the contrary, the result for the other linguistic features: minimal responses, asking questions and hedges in the same context indicate a significant difference in the use of the mentioned linguistic devices. This is to mean that in this context, the female characters found with a tendency of using more of these linguistic forms. To the opposite in the female author scenario, except for the linguistic device asking questions, the result of the study show that the gender based linguistic differences of male and female characters is insignificant. This implies

there is no difference between the male and female characters concerning their language use in the female authors' scenario.

Moreover; While male authors depicted female characters as using more of the linguistic features minimal responses, questions and hedges more than the female characters in their novels ,the female author on the other hand did not depicted the female characters as they use more of the linguistic features ,not including in the use of questions.

In the case of the same gender, cross author data, the result of the study indicates that the gender based linguistic differences are characterized by a significant value. The same is true for the data of cross gender and cross author. In this case, the result of the study confirms that there is a huge relation ship between the sex of the author and linguistic features assigned to the opposite sex of the author. As a consequence, as it was proposed by some scholars (e.g., Lakoff, 1975), the authors tend to give specific linguistic features based on the sex of the characters. This might have happened due to some beliefs and assumptions of the authors or due to the societal stereotyping. For all linguistic devices the relation ship is found to be significant.

Finally for the cross author data; i.e., when both characters compared in the male authors scenario versus in the female author scenarios, once more the result indicates the presence of significance difference. This implies that female characters tend to use more minimal responses, questions, hedging devices and super polite forms frequently than the male characters with no consideration of the sex of the author.

5.2 Discussions

Altogether about 1658 utterances that are taken from the four novels were coded in this study; 1038 of the linguistic features were utterances that are produced by male and female characters in the male author scenario; while the remaining 620 linguistic devices were utterances articulated by male and female characters of the female author scenario. As it was mentioned earlier in the present study about four interactional strategies which included a total number of around 1658 utterances were identified. When such data described in terms of the gender of characters, in 744 (44.87%) cases, producers of the linguistic devices were males and on the other hand, in 914 (55.13%) cases the producers were females.

Regarding the use of each linguistic features, both the male and female characters make use of 288(18.36%), minimal responses, 1045(63.01%) questions, 204(12.30 %) super polite forms plus 121(7.29%) hedges respectively in both gendered authors scenario. Again, concerning the assigning of the linguistic features to the characters; while the male authors assign 298(17.97%), minimal responses, 580(34.98%) questions, 162(9.77 %) super polite forms and 98(5.91%) hedges to both characters the female author represent the characters with 90(5.42%), minimal responses, 465(28.045%) questions, 42(2.5 %) super polite forms and 23(1.38%) hedges.

As it is mentioned earlier, Robin Lakoff is one the scholars that has put down the most complete analysis with reference to the linguistic differences between males and females. According to her analysis, the gender of a person can affect his or her linguistic productions. She also believes that gender differences in language usage reflect different and unequal roles and status. Furthermore, she proposed that because of the low status of women and the social pressure on them to talk like a lady, women as compared to men tend to use more minimal responses, tend to ask both questions ,and tag questions, super polite forms, hedges , intensifiers and etc..., among other forms of interactional strategies.

With reference to the present study, the most important and consistent finding is a result in relation to the use of linguistic features is asking questions by male and female characters of the novels in all scenarios . As results of this study indicates in both authors scenarios male and female characters depicted as they use questions differently , while both characters in both authors depicted as they tend to use super polite forms with no difference . In this context the result for the different authors is not related one for the sex of the authors has put its effect on assigning the linguistic features of minimal responses and hedges for the different gendered characters.

Results obtained in this study indicate that Lakoff's ideas concerning minimal asking questions can be detained, given the corpus under study and, thus at least, the research hypotheses that states 'in the selected Tigrigna novels, female characters more likely tend to ask more questions; while male characters more likely tend to ask fewer questions 'in the cross gender, cross author

context can be supported. On the other hand the result of this study indicates the research hypothesis concerning the use of super polite forms rejected in both authors scenario.

As regards to the use of minimal responses and hedges, Lakoff (1975) believes that women use more of these devices than men do. With regard to hedges she engaged in giving more explanations for why women tend to use more hedging devices. Besides, she identifies three types of hedges as follows :(1), those showing that the speaker is unsure; (2), those used for the sake of politeness and finally (3), those characterizing women's language - the language of those who are out of power in society. But, like what was found concerning asking questions in this study, again Lakoff's ideas concerning hedges could not be supported.

The Chi-squares computed in this study confirmed no significant difference between males and females with regard to the use of hedges in the male authors of the cross gender, same author data. This finding tends to go in line with what Holmes (1986) found in her study of the use of 'you know' in the speech of men and women. As, Holmes did not find any significant differences between the two genders no significant difference is observed in the present study in relation to the use of hedges. The same is true for the linguistic device minimal responses for the same scenario. The result of the present study finds no any significant differences between the two genders.

In the contrary to what was found concerning asking questions , in this research the results of the female authors in the cross gender ,same author data did not support the ideas of Lakoff as regards to the use of minimal responses ,super polite forms and hedges. The finding of the present investigation confirms that there is no any significant difference between the groups under study with regard to the use of minimal responses, super polite forms and hedging devices.

With regard to the use of all linguistic features in the other data (1, males in both authors data versus females in both authors data 2, male authors female characters versus female authors male characters and 3, male and female characters in male author scenario versus male and female characters in female author scenario) the main findings indicate that there is a gender based linguistic differences between the male and female characters. In these contexts, as the result

indicates when male and female characters in the male and female authors' are compared regarding the use of linguistic forms, the females' characters are considered as they produced more of all the linguistic devices.

In brief, the data of same gender, cross authors, show a significant difference. But, within minimal responses as well as hedging devices some indicators that realized the differences were found to be not inflated to some extent when the counter parts compared each other. In other words, although the chi-square computed for the data of same gender, cross author shows that there is a significant difference, such result is not reliable to reach to a conclusion of the gender based linguistic differences observed between the characters of the given novels.

Once more, as the chi-square computed for the cross gender, cross author data confirmed there is also a significant difference in the use of the linguistic devices. With the exception of the linguistic feature, super polite forms, the result of the study indicate that the difference with regard to the use of minimal responses, questions, as well as hedges is a significant one.

Over again, the Chi-squares computed in Table 6 prove that there is a significant difference between the two groups under study.

In this study, the only result that does not allow us not to reach to a conclusion that a gender based linguistic differences exist in the use of linguistic features is the case of cross gender and same author data. The result of the remaining data and scenarios confirms that there is gender based language use between men and women characters in the selected novels.

Finally it is possible to conclude that this finding, like what was found in almost all of the previous tables, is in line with the ideas put by Lakoff concerning linguistic differences between the two genders. As a result it remains difficult to deny the proposed hypothesis that suggests women characters tend to use more minimal responses, questions, super polite forms and hedges more than men characters.

5.3 Conclusion

In the present study, an attempt has demonstrated the application of corpus based analysis to investigate if there is any sex-related linguistic performance on the dialogues held between characters of the selected novels applied in the current study. This study particularly focused on the dramatic portrayal of females/males discourse by female male authors and has tracked the preferred linguistic styles in the selected novels.

With regard to the connection between gender of the author and to the assigning of the linguistic features to the gender of characters, the use of hedges, and super polite forms are complex ones, with authors representing characters of their own gender as using less than those of the opposite gender. Similarly, concerning the use of questions as well as minimal responses, neither female nor male authors represented characters of their sex as they tend to use more minimal responses and questions than the characters in the cross gender conversation.

Again, With respect to women's use of the linguistic features minimal responses and questions, although they represented as they use more of them compared to men characters; the gap between them regarding the use of those linguistic features is not a significant one. This is especially true in the cross gender, same author data.

This study found that the sex of the authors in the cross gender, same author data have for instance, in the male author scenario while the finding of the study indicate that all the proposed hypotheses of the research are accepted, in converse, in the female author scenario except for the linguistic device question the other results are unable to accept the proposed hypotheses with in the present study. Based on this finding, it is easy to conclude that the sex of the author has a significant relation in how the characters of fiction will be depicted with regards the roles and relations already given to them by the community this is, especially with assigning the linguistic features to the sex of characters.

When the findings of the other data are compared, the sex of the author, the sex of the characters, as well as the linguistic features did not show a great relation among themselves. As a result, the findings of all the other data represent the existence of a significant difference between the

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When the findings of the other data are compared, the sex of the author, the sex of the characters, as well as the linguistic features did not show a great relation among themselves. As a result, the findings of all the other data represent the existence of a significant difference between the

different labeled linguistic variables. Furthermore, the result of this study claim that asking questions and to a lesser extent minimal responses for both male and female authors as well, the gender of the addressee was a major factor in using more of the mentioned linguistic features. On the contrary, the result of this study did not however, support that female characters used more questions in both authors' scenario and all linguistic features except asking questions in the female author scenario as well as super polite forms in the male author scenario.

5.4 Suggestions for future research

Future research should tap into the possibility that different kinds of gender politics may be at work in different genres of literature, mass media and in different shows and programming. For there might be a difference among genders due to the medium of communication, it seems reason able to investigate the portrayal of the characters in face to face conversation, in computer mediated conversation, in instant messages, in telephone conversations, different shows as well as in different sitcoms ,dramas ,children literature and in different genres of oral literature. It is also important to advise researchers to investigate the existence of such linguistic strategies in political debates and in talk show interviews.

It is also wise to do a comparative research on the same genres or mediums of communication, but in different languages of the country, for it might give us a knowledge regarding the language of the different ethnic groups and multicultural, what ever the sex of the characters remain the same ,that is female in gender.

Notes

1. In this study, the terms gender and sex are used more or less interchangeably because there is no clear consensus on any clear differences in their meanings for scholars used and interpreted it in various ways. While some researchers draw a sharp distinction between them, believing, like Coates (1993) that 'sex' refers to a biological distinction, while 'gender' is the term used to describe socially constructed categories based on sex. However, this is by no means a universal categorization of the terms; other researchers use them somewhat differently. For example, while Nordenstam (1992) seems to favor the use of gender, she also identifies interlocutors as being "of the same sex" and refers to "single-sex" or "same-sex" groups, as well as to "single-gender dyads" and "two gender dyads". But Rubin and Greene (1992), noting that even "biological sex [is] culturally constructed", prefer to use the terms "biological gender" and "psychological gender role".
2. Yet again, the choice of terminology is further complicated by the fact that in this study two different kinds of distinctions are analyzed: the biological differences between female and male authors versus the projected differences between female and male characters in dramatic texts (reflecting authors' perceptions).

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ተስፋዩ የኋለኛት (1977) ምንኩሕኳሕ ዘይፍለየሉ ማዕዖ፣ ንግድ ማተሚያ ቤት አዲስ አበባ።

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APPENDEXIS

APPENDEXIS I Linguistic features in the male authors' scenario

1.1 MR produced by M-M characters in the male authors' scenario (male speaker and male addressee)

M-bi?awroplan dix'a kitx'ayid ?

- will you go on air plane?

M-?iwä.

Yeah

M -t'irä siga?

-raw meet?

M-?iwa.

Yeah .

M-rihuk' diyu ?

Is that so far?

M-?iwa rihuk'

Yeah it is far.

1.2 MR produced by M-F characters in the male authors' scenario (male speaker and female addressee)

M-kulushab misaki ?indiya?

-I think that is with you all the time.

F-? iwä.

- That is sure.

M- Nisx'I win kamay hasibki nerki?

Had you thought the same as mine?

F- ?iwa

Yeah

M-?ihi di?a

Why not?

F- ?baynix'a dix'a

Huh...are you alone?

M- ?iwa

Yeah

F-?ini girmay x'a?

What about Girmay and his friends?

M- ?alawu ?ab birged staff dalix'yom?

Do you want them? They are inside the office of our birgad

F-?ay

No

M- Mi?raf yidalyaki ?iya kaytx'adi

Miraf do not go, I want you

F-hak'ika dix'a ?

Are you sure ?

M- Kulushab misax'I ?indiya?

Is the picture is not with you forever?

F- ?iwa

Yeah

M- tifält'yo dix'I ?

- did you know tsähafi ta?zaz Lorenzo ?

F-?iwä.

-of course yes.

M-kullu negar hizki dix'I ?

Have you take hold of every thing we need?

F-?iwa

Yeah

1.3 MR produced by F-M characters in the male authors' scenario (female speaker and male addressee)

F -zimotku?

- passed away?

M-?iwä.

-yes of course.

F-bäti?a dix'a kitkäyid?

-will you use that transportation?

M-?iwä.

Yeah.

F-hadära ?ayträs?äni .

-please don't forget me.

M-hiray

That is ok.

F- bitsit?

Comorade?

M- ?iwa

Yeah.

F- bati?a dix'a kitkayid?

Will you go with that one?

M- ?iwa

Yeah

F- . . . sab yarasi? diyu?

Is that makes for get a person?

M- ?iwa

Yeah

F- ?ayfalit'on

I do not know the language

M- Mush nab Binyan kitkadi? ix'i?

I hope you will go to Binyam?

F-?iwa

Yeah

M-lomix'a ?intay kitzarabi matsi?ki ?

Is there any thing you want to talk about today?

F- ?ab nak'fa?

In Nak'fa?

M- ?iwa

Yeah

F- Yablayin

I do not have

M- ?abay di?a ?allo tifatwiyo?

What about in other place else?

F- ?indi?i

I do not know

M- ?indi?i

Do you say that I do not know?

1.4 MR produced by F-F characters in the male authors' scenario (female speaker and female addressee)

F-Timali ?intay kemzbelkuki semi?ikni do ?

Do you listening me to what I have told you ?

F-?iwa

Yeah

F-mis Daniel ?intay ?inageberkum nerkum ?

What were you doing with Daniel?

F- biza?ba hitsnot ?inatemeyayatina nerna

We where discussing about the honeymoon with dani.

F-?ara ?

Are you sure ?

F-?iwa

Yeah

1.5 AQ produced by M-M characters in the male authors' scenario (male speaker and male addressee)

M-tchäbsi diyu ?

- are you going to drink?

M-kämäy di?a .

-yes indeed.

M- Jolly bar? ?ayniräx'bomin .

-we will not found them at jolly bar.

M-?imo nabäy nix'id ?

- so where should we go ?

M-gäzana ? nabäy ? kampas ?

- shall we go home or kampas where will we go?

M-naymintay kampas .

-what are you talking about, to the campus hale.

M-?ishi .

- It is ok we will go.

M- män kibil ?

-who is this?

M-salina ?iyä män kibil ?

- i am salina .who are you ?

M-gurgusum ?iyä salina kämäy ?ämsix'a?

-I am gurgusum .good morning Salina?

M-siga zidäläyu neromx'a diyom ?

-did you have costumers need meat?

M-lomi mishet ?

-tonight?

M-?iwä nidrar .

-yes it is for dinner.

M-?abäy tamätiru ?

-where did it slaughtered?

M-gäza manda zi?adämänä yälän ?indamän ?iyu?

-No body invited as around gaza manda whose house is that?

M-hadä mishät dirar zibäla?kumulu gäza

-it is the house that you ate dinner one time.

M-?ih dirar neru ? ...?intay aynät dirar ?

-oh there was a dinner? What sort of dinner?

M-t'ibsi ?aytiblo zigni .

-it is neither rotted meet nor packed food item.

M-t'irä siga?

-raw meet?

M-?iwa.

-yes.

M-?abäy tamätiru?

-where did it cut?

M-?aytifält'an mäl?ix'ti ?aläka?

-you donot know here. Do you have any massage?
M-?aybiläyin.
- I don't have any massage.
M-kitmir?o kalaka diyu taradi?uka ?
Has that reminded you the time of your marriage?
M- ?ahtaftifa diya ?
Do I say some thing like in at night mare?
M-?iwa Roza Roza tibil nerka ?
Yeah---you were saying Roza Roza
M-nisa ?indiya near k'irsay
That is because she was the only heritage of mine in this world.
M-kulatina k;iris neruna .
We all have had a heritage.
M-?abay katama do tix'awin ?
Do think that the town we are going will be a big one?
M-kab Tokor kay ?abayet ?ayttarfin .
I think that will be better than Takor.
M-Tsahaya kamay ?igrixa ?
Tsahaya how is your leg ?
M-suk' bal .
Keep quite .
M-misatana ?intay nigabir ?
What will we do the time we arrive at the town?
M-zihul bira tikus t'ibsi
We will take a cool bear and a rotten meat.
M- zihul biran tsuruy aratin .
We will take a cool bear and a clean bed.
M-salasti?om .
We will take three of them.
M-Birhana nafik'ka dix'a ?
Do you miss bear?
M-aynafakikun .
I did not miss it.
M-sabaytix'a abay alla ?
-where is your wife
M-adis ababa
She is in addis ababa .
M-rihuk' diyu ?
Is that so far?
M-?iwa rihuk'
Yeah it is far.
M-nimintay ?ab?u gadifkaya ?
Why do you leave her there?
M-Birhana loma?anti shahi ?iko ?allo ?iyu .
Birhana today there is a time of tea.
M- man nagiruka?

Who told you this?
M-?itom magabti shikor kiwasdu ri?e
I have watch the cooks,when they took sugar .
M-misah X'a ?
What about a lunch ?
M-misah ka ?
What about a lunch ?
M-misah di?a maki .
The lunch will be maki .
M-?intay ?iyu maki ka ?
What is this maki ?
M-hidego
Please forgt it
M-?intay hizkalu matsi?ka ?
What did you bring for him ?
M-?aboy k'ashi Grimay x'a misaboy do nerom ?
Where the preast with my father?
M-?aynaberun .
No he was not.(honorific term)
M- kali? X'a men neru ?
Who else was there?
M-baynom ?iyom nayrom ?
Was he alone?
M -hadas ka?
What about Hadas?
M-Hadas ba neyra
She was there.
M-nimintay di?a ?ix'a yaq'aniyalay tibil ?
If that is not the case, why do you give thankfulness?
M- ?anas natan kabti ?iya
I am expressing my thanks to the cattle.
M- kitmir?o kalaka diyu tara?Yuka?
Do you memorize the time of your marriage?
M- ?ahtaftifa diya?
Do I say something like in a night mare?
M- ?iwo Roza Roza tibil nerika?
Yeah- you were callying the name Roza repeatedly.
M- nisa ?indiya near k'irsay
She was the only heritage of mine.
M- kulatna k'itsi nerunga. . .
We all had have heritage
M- ?abay katama do tix'awin?
Do you think that the town will be a big one?
M- kab takor kay?abayat ?aytitarifin
May be that is bigger than Takor
M- Tschaya kamay ?igrix'a?

Tsehaya how is your leg?
M- suk' bal
Keep quite.
M- mis?atana ?intay nigabir?
What will we do the time we arrived?
M- zihul bira tikus t'ibsi
A freezing and hot meat
M- Zlhul biran tsiruy ?aratin
A cool bear and clean bed
M- salasti ?u
I want all the three
M- Birhan nafik'ika dix'a?
Do you miss bear?
M- ?aynafak'ikun
I did not miss it.
M- sabaytix'a ?abay ?alla?
Where is your wife?
M- Addis Ababa
She is in Addis Ababa.
M- rithuk' diyu?
Is so far?
M- ?iwa rithuk'
Yes it is far
M- nimintay ?ab?u gadifkaya?
Why do you leave her there?
M-Birhana Lomi ma?akti shahi ?iko ?allo ?iyu
Birhane today there is a time of tea
M- Man nagiruka?
Who told you?
M- ?itom magabti shikor kiwosdu ri?e
I have watched the cooks' cooks when they took sugar
M- misath x'a?
What about a lunch?
M- Birhan hizi gadiifkana nab Tigray kitx'ayid dix'a?
Birhan will you go to tigriay leaving *us?
M- Murx'abuba ?aytarfin
I hope we will meet
M- nimintay misana zaytix'awub?
Why don't you be there with us?
M- man simian?
What is your name?(honorific)
M -?awat
My name is Awet
M- nabzi kab timatsi? Kinday gerka?
How much time you had since you came here?
M- Shaw?ata ?amat

It is Seven years since the moment I came here.
M- kabay matsi?ika?
From where did you come?
M- ?ayfalt'on
I don't know
M- ?asmara ma?az kinkayida?
When will we depart to Asmara?
M- ?ajox'z k'aribana ?ina
Please donot worry we will go within a few days.
M- tsla?i tadamsisu diyu?
Is the enemy destroyed?
M- k'aribu ?iyu
It will destroyed in a few time
M- bik'adamay bitsot waki'ian diyan ?itan nafarti?
Did the airplane kill our soldiers last time?
M- ?abay wak'i?an diyan?
Where did they kill?
M- may thimat
Around the May himet
M- Kamay gerka falitka?
How do you know that?
M- gu?izo samiran diyam?
Have they started journey?
M- man diyu simka?
What is your name?
M- Birhan
My name is Birhan
M- Birhan ?abzi ?amat tsala?i ?aydimsasin ?
Birhan do you think that the enemy will not destroyed in this season?
M- ?izi ?amat darga tawadi?u ?indiyu ?
Did not this year is already completed?
M- natay ?agatami ni?ax'a kigat'imaka diyu?
Will the fate of mine happen to you
M- ?intagt'imuni bagilay ?alax'u
If that can happened to me I am here
M- ?itimal?ix'itx'a nab hizai Tigray diyu?
Is this massage to the people of Tigray
M- ?intatasawi?e Zamathalale Mal?ix'ti yablayin gin nab- tux'adalar?
If they call me I do not have any message that I will sent,but . . .?
M- nabay bota
To Where?
M- nab hagara salam
To Hagere selam
M- nab man?
To whom?
M- hizi ?aynagrakan

I am not talking to you by now
M- kiltena ?intatasawa? inax'a?
What if both of us dead?
M- ?ab thanti x'inat?
Within a one war
M- ?iwa
Yeah
M- Wayana ?! man ?lyu simka?
TPLF? What is your name?
M- hiwahat
TPLF
M-hiwahat?
TPLF?
M-?iwa
yeah
M- ?intay rax'ibuka siga? kindzuy?
What happened to you?
M- suk'bal kab miwrad mot yithayish
Keep quite! It is better to die rather than to a shomoed of
M- ?intay kigabir borko?
What will he do that poor?
M- ?ab?u ?iyu zimahar
He studies there
M- hiwat fana hospital tifalt'o ?indix'a ?
Have you know the Hospital if hiwet fana?
M- ? . . . ? intay ?ix'a zibalik?
Huh. .. what did you say?
M - ?itay koyinka thasib ?abzilka?
Why are you so worried?
M- ?ay dithan darbe kitsigsig ?iya zir?i near
No problem . . . I was observing Derbe while she was donning
M- ?ita natay darbe?
Derbe of mine?
M- ?ish kamdiletka (help you self)
Ok! Help your self
M- nabay kedka nerka?
Where were you go?
M- missa?ankuka nabzi matsi?e
I come here after I did not get you
M- kanay ?ala ?aAsmara?
How is Asmara?
M- ?asmara ?abyi wihbito ?iya k'aribatlay tsanitha
Asmara have been given me a greater gift.
M- gayant wihbito?
What kind of gift?
M- hewan

Eve

M- ?ishi milu? Zanta?a habani gin tagmatmitskayado?

Ok you will tell me the whole story, but have you get here

M- nab?u ?aytiguyay ?

Do not run over there?

M- sa?at kaydu?

Is the time gone?

M- gidafo yiwanciaf yiz'id

Who cares let it go

M- nabay?

To What place ?

M- nab ?asmara

To Asmara

M- ?ishi wadi joga

Ok son of Jogo

M- ?intay? ?intay ?

What ... huh...what?

M- garat thazalna

Please Booked us bed.

M-kisab hiji aydek'eskan ?

You donot sleep yet ?

M-niska ma?az dek'iska ?

Do you think that you get sleep ?

M-hawka kinday yihwak ?

Your brother used to worry a lot regarding you ?

M-?intay geru ?

What did he did ?

M-kab tsibah jemiru mis?u nikitx'awin bislki ?indiyu tsawi?uwa

He had notified her to stay with him starting tomorrow

M-niman ?

To whom ?

M-niroza

To Roza

M-?intay tibil aleka ?

What are you talking about ?

M-Aymatsatin ?

She did not come ?

M-geza ayemsheyatin diya ?

Where not she in home during the evening ?

M-.....nera bislki mistatsaw?at ?aytamelsatin ?intay negbar ?

Though she were home, the time some body call her ,she did not return back
.so what shall we do ?

M-zigbars kigbar ?iyu wa?ay ?intay tigmito negar ?allo ?

sure Of we will try some ,but do you any prediction concerning her
disappearance ?

M-?intay kibble ?ilkani ?

Do you think that I may have some guess concerning hers ?
M-mis?u zitethahaza nagar do yimeslaka ?

Do you think that her departure has any relation with him ?

M- nisa tifelt'o nagar yablan
She has know nothing

M-?imo ?intay tisbay ?alax'a ?
So what are you waiting?

M-nabay ?imo kinkayid ?
So where should we going?

M- Nab polis
To the police station

M-nibirhane kab midk'asu k'ask'iso
Tell birhane to wake up

M-?intay ?imo zigabro negar ?alawo ?ilkaka ?ix'amo ?
Let him sleep ,do you think that there is any thing that he can do ?

M-mar?awi mix'an yafiziz diyu ?
Does to be bride makes passive ?

M- mar?at mis'an mar?awi mix'an ?ayafizizin
To lose your wife may made you feel sorrow ,it does not to be a bride

M-Birhane ?intay zagatema nagar ?allo ?
Birhane is there any thing that happened to her?

M-Roza yallen
Nothing at all

M-?intay tibil ?allaX'a ?
What are you talking about?

M-Roza tachewya
Roza kidnapped.

M-?imox'a ?
So what?

M-meweda?t?u hazen koynu ?
Its complition becomes distress ?

M-Bereket nabay ?iyu zikada ?
Where did go Bereket ?

M-nab k'idmit
To the front

M-nabay k'idmit ? ?intay kigabir ?
To which front ? what for ?

M-?itom kabana zix'adu nay bot'oloni darbayti bumba ?iyom ?
These are bomb dropors who went from us ?

M-way ?ane
Oh my God

M-?intay koyinka ?
What happened to you ?

M-bot'oloni kitat'ki? Halawti geroma

So as to counterattack the battalio ,they made her guardian

M-k'idmi migdalka biret biret hizka do nerka ?

Do you have an experience of holding before you join this struggle ?

M-kemay di?a gande ember
Why not ofcourse

M-ma?az ?iyu kijimit ?iti kunat ?
When will start the war ?

M- aytitehawak kab fir'k'I leyti nidahar kijimitr ?iyu
Donot worry it will start after mid night

M-R.P.J kamay ?iyu ?
How is RPJ?

M-Kila biret ?ilkayo dix'a hanti ?iyu zitkus
Huh that is a poor gun

M-dochka ?
What about doch ?

M-kila nisu di?a ma?ido koyu ?iyu zitkus
It is good to blast from a far

M-kemay neru kunat tsahaya ?
Tsehaye how was struggle ?

M- ?abti zitagamata sa?at ?iyu tazazimu
It is completed at the expected time .

M-?anan niskan hada widb zaynimisrit ?
Why donot we launch one political organization together ?

M-?intay zibil ?
With what name ?

M-Tigray Tigrigna
The greatest tigray

M-tsibuk' neru
That was a good idea.

M-majamarta misah bali?x'a dix'a ?
First have you eaten breakfast?

M-rasi?eyo wi?ila
I have forgotten that

M-kabay amsi?ikayo ?
From where do you bring that?

M-kamaka ?ab hazan ziwa?alku mesiluka ?
Do you think that I have spent the whole day with sorrowfulness like you do?

M-kiwsikaka do?
Do you want for addition?

M-?intadyuka nezi wun tihatani
If you want you can ask for

1.6 AQ produced by M-F characters in the male authors' scenario (male speaker and male addressee)

M- ?intay koyinki?

- What happened to you?

F- ?izi bahri kab ?aynay tafalyu ayfalt'n
 -this sea never disappeared from my eye.

M-k'idmi hizi matsi?ki nerki ?
 - have you come here before?

F-?aynagerkikun diya ?
 -didn't I tell you before?

M-vella mis gwal k'ayh bahri ?inamo matsi?na
 -that is good we came alongwith the lady of red sea.

F-shilmal tishilumini dixum?
 -will you give me a reward?

M-zimaratskiyo kinshlimeki .
 - We will reward you what you prefere.

F-kid?algis aytiblanin .
 - donot come on aytiblanin .

M- tir?lu ma?alti k'araba eyu .
 -you can blame him for the time is not late.

F- Roza x'a ?
 - What about Roza?

M -misax'i.
 -she is with you

M-Roza lomi käyhamasna aynix'ayidin.
 -Roza we will not leave today unless we swim.

F-?ab tahti zihmisu kinday yihgosu?
 -how happy they are those who swim on the deep water?

M-?abzi x'a ?...?ayyihgosin zälax'i malät diyu?
 -what about here? So you are not happy yet?

F-no amore...
 - That is not true, I am so happy.

M-?indiyamo
 -let us go.

F-nabäy?
 -where?

M-Men daliki bitsit ?
 Who do you looking my sister?

F- bet timhirti wayana dix'um ?
 Are you students of the school of wayana ?

M-ewa men daliki ?
 Yeah what do you want?

F-nabay di?a kaydom ?
 Where did they go?

M- ?abti wisht'I allawu
 They are inside

F- ?abti mak'abir entay yigabru ?
 What are they doing around the grave?

M- ?intay yigabru ?

What are they doing?

F- nay zikri siwaat ma?alti ?iyu

Today it is the day of martyrs

M- Kulushab misax'I ?indiya?

Is the picture is not with you forever?

F- ?iwa

Yeah

M- Mama X'orix'I dix'i?

Mother is you angry?

F- Bini ?intay x'oyna x'ix'ury?

Bini why do I get angry?

M- Roza dix'i? Samson?iya kamay hadirki?

Is this Roza? This is Samson good mooring?

F- ?igziabher yimasgan ? aby diga xianixia?

Thanks God where have you been?

M- Sirah silazibazthani ?aymatsa?kun nimintay gaza zayitimatsi?

For I was so busy I did not come. why do not you came home?

F- Samson bajax'a mis sab milmad ?intay yit'akim?

Please Samson what in the significance be intimae

M- ?abax'I ?aytajamaran miflilay

To depart never started in you

F- sim?on ?aydawalalikan?

Did not simon call you

M- tsibath kidwialay k'otsoro ?allana chaw Balli

We do have an appointment to call me any mage good bye!

F- Chaw samson

Good bye Samson.

M- man diyu simki bitsit?

My comrade what was your name?

F- bitsit?

Comorade?

M- ?iwa

. . . Yeah. . .

F- Madona

My name is madona

M- ?ab ?ararib mar?a kamay ?allo?

How is marriage in Ararib?

F- ni?inda mar?ut ?aykadjun

I do not go to the place where coupler found.

M- Kab thisnot Ziwatsa?iki timasli

You seems as you came from honeymoon?

F- tsibuk' gamitka. . . ? a bay tawak'ix'a?

A nice guess . . . where does you get wounded

M- ni?ax'I kiri?i yimaslani kabmot tarifa

I think that in order to see you I do not passed away

F- kinday gerka ?ab sawra?

For how many years you have been here

M- Madonna ?
Madonna ?

F- ?abet
Yes please

M- ?idki zithul ?iyu
Is your hand frozen?

F- ?iday zithul ?aykonan
My hand is not cold

M- ?intayki di?ayu zithul?
If not which part of your body is frozen?

F- Tsahaya kitmawit malat dix'a?
Tsehaye are you going to die?

M- magaz bayanay nixx'iwin ? imbar
It is not only me, it is also you!

F- ?intay geraka?
Do I do something wrong?

M- Kitafk'irix'a ?aytidalyin?
You do not want to love?

F- gal?anastayti ?iya kitafk'ir zaytidaly gal yalan
I am a woman, and there is no women that do not like to love

M- nimintay di?a. . . kabay nilagili tifatwiyo sab sila zallo diyu?
So why?. . . is that because there is a person you love more than me?

F- ?ab nak'fa?
In Nak'fa?

M- ?iwa
Yeah

F- Yablayin
I do not have

M- ?abay di?a ?allo tifatwiyo?
What about in other place else?

F- ?indi?i
I do not know

M- zimota fik'agnaki bifk'ad man ?atasi?e nayfik'ixi tinsa?e kik'adas?
How could it be possible to make your lover alive and then share your love?

F- zitsi? ?intakoynu ?iti majamavta fik'yay ?iyakal?ilo
If it was possible to alive dead persons it were my first choice to make alive my love

M- misti mak'abir ziwarada fik'ragbaju libx'I waridu ?allo malaty diyu?
Is that to mean that you heart have gone grove with you funneralled lover?

F- ?iwa libay mis?u waridu malat ?iyu
Yeah- my sympathy is gone with him

M- tsibah libx'I kullu kiwarid ?iyu gin. . .
Tomorrow your heart will gone but

F- ?abay diga kirax'ibo?
Where did I found him?

M- zlfat'o nagar yablayin

There is nothing that I know

F- thak'ina gina tax'abibna dina?

You are right but are we surrounded?

M- ?iwa. . . salasta birgedat nithagaz ?atyan

You are right but are we surrounded?

F- wayana slasta birgedat bizthat diyom?

Are three brigades plenty for TPLF?

M- firki'I thayalom nihagaz hibomna

They gave us half of hayelom for a support

F- ?abay ?allawa nay wayana birged?

Where are the brigades of wayane

M- kab Barka iamirka sigab tabatat Nak'fan Nsahiln

Starting from Barka to Nakfa and Northern sahil

F- girace

Thank you?

M- madona bali nazi mazgibki imatibathi ?adalwyo

Madonna writes his name make him ready for operation

F- matawak'yl?u ?abay ?allo?

Where is his identification card?

M- Madonna nay dithanki? Madonna?intay Tigabri?

Madonna are you ok? Madonna what are you doing

F- Tsahya baynay ?aykanokun ?ab gonay sab ?allo

Tsehaye I am not alone somebody is besides me

M- ?a?mirox'I tix'ix'il kamzallo rigtsagna ?aykonkun

I am not sure that your mind is in a good condition

F- Tsahsye sab ?alloni

Tsehaye I am along with a person.

M- gin baynix'u ?intay tigabri?

What are you doing alone?

F- Tsahaye ?aytasawa?ix'an?

Tsehaye you are not dead?

M- silazaytasawa?x'u rax'ibkini lomix'a ?arx'I hizki do?

I met you for I did not die, what about now have you a boy friend?

F- ?arkay matsi?uni nayru

My friend had been come

M- ma?az ?

When did he come ?

F- shadshay warar

In the 6th warrior

M- ?aby ?allo thijx'a?

Where is he now?

F- ?ab thix'imina

In treatment

M- nay man ?iyu ?izi k'ulfi ?

Whose key is this?

F-natu nay fik'ray
 His my friend's

M- ?izi tsithuf ?intay yibil ?allo?
 What did say this message?

F- Hay?allibun(Somal)
 Hay allibun

M- K'iwank'iw?u tifalt'iyo?
 Do you know the language?

F- ?ayfalit'on
 I do not know the language

M- Mush nab Binyan kitkadi ?ix'i?
 I hope you will go to Binyam?

F-?iwa
 Yeah

M-lomix'a ?intay kitzarabi matsi?ki ?
 Is there any thing you want to talk about today?

F-zidarfo zalax'u ?aytsami?on dix'a zalax'a ?
 Have not you heard the song I sang?

M-ni?ux'a fak'idatlu malat diyu ?
 That is to mean she allowed her ?

F-?ind?iladi?u
 It is up to him

M-bah ?aybalakin diyu ?
 Are not you happy ?

F-aybalanin
 Yeah I am not happy.

M-?ihi aysorhon diyu ?
 Mm did he work it?

F-serihwo ?iyu
 he worked that

M-nabey ?ina ?
 Where are we going?

F-geza manda
 To the geza Manda

M-kullu negar hizki dix'I ?
 Have you take hold of every thing we need?

F-?iwa
 Yeah

1.7 AQ produced by F-M characters in the male authors' scenario (female speaker and male addressee)

F- yik'inziwaka ?allo diyu?

Do you have any pain?

M- K'ak'urub

To some extent

F- Tsahaya ?indiyu shimka?

I think your name is Tsehaye?
M- ?abyi bisrat! Kabay matsi?lki?
A greater congratulation where are you from
F- wisht'I nakfa zalawa kullen tifaltan malat diyu?
Do you think that you all know members around Nakfa ?
M- hakayim ylfaltan ? iya
I have know all the nurses
F- ?iwa kab gararib ?iya matsi?e
Yeah I came from ararib
M- Kamay ?allawu ?ab?u Zallawu bitsot?
How are all comorades around there?
F- bella
They are fine.
M- ?ayani?u yihayish?
Which one is better here or there?
F- ni?ay kullu hada ?iyu
For me it is all the same
M- kab gihanam si?ol ?indiyu zithayish?
I think the inferno is better than the hale
F- Kullu gihanam ?intakonne x'a?
What if both are haless?
M- yimharana
May God save us from these?
F-nabay nix'id?
-were will we go?
M-bet gergis .
- to bet gergis .
F-wa? Tatsalilka dix'a ? masyu eko eyu .
- ow are crazy it is getting night.
M-bisalam ?atix'I Roza ?
-Roza have arrived home safely?
F-Birhane tix'äyid ?aläx'a?
Birhane are you going to leave?
M-Roza titärfi ?aläx'I ?
-Roza are you going to stay here?
F-?intay di?a kigäbir ?
So what shall I do?
M-?anäwin ?intay kämzigäbir tchänik'uni Rozani .
-my Roza I am also confused of what to do?
F- addis abab k'alt'fä kimatsäka ?iyä.
- I will come soon to Addis Ababa.
M-yit'?imäki ?
- is that possible for you?
F-wayne bamote mache mat'ash ?
-oh my God when did you come?
M-lomi mätsi?e .

- I come today.

F-birhāna ?aytigabzānin ? ... ?intay kisāti ?
 -birhana you donot invite me ... what do I order?

M-zidālāx'yo ?izātzi t'rah bizuh ?aytizārābni .
 -you can order what do you want, but help me by not talking more.

F-kāmāy ?izi dārfi ?
 -how do you see this song?

M-na?ay dix'I maritskiyo ?
 -did you choose it for me?

F- birhana dākimuka diyu ?
 -birhana are you tired?

M-yi?ax'lāna ?abti tsāg?i kof zānibil ?
 - That is enough why don't we sit at the corner?

F-na?amo nabzi ?iti hawālti rā?ayo .
 -come and watch the obelisk.

M- tifālt'yo dix'I ?
 - did you know tsāhafi ta?zaz Lorenzo ?

F-?iwā.
 -of course yes.

M-ni?nay ?iba kabzuy nimintay ?
 -let us go why do we sit here?

F-Birhana mā?az yu ba hitsāna ?
 Birhane when is the time of our engagement?

M-hitsāna mistāfātāna tāwādi?u .
 -Our engagement accomplished at the time we overwhelm our challenges.

F-amore ?intay hizka mātsi?ka?
 -my love what did you bring?

M-kognak mis koka .
 -I bring coca cola and cognac.

F-birhana bidinglāy ?intāzāyx'āwin ?intay migābārkanī nerka?
 -birhana what will you do perhaps you don't get me virgin?

M-hijis mān ri?uwa gāna?
 -even now no body looks at that ...?

F-mush nab harar kix'ayid ?ilkani ?
 - I think you told me that you will go to harar.

M-dihri tsibah.
 - The day after tomorrow.

F-babur ka nimintay ?amtsi?kalu?
 -why did you bring him train?

M-babur nab zix'adalu ?addi yix'ayid silazalāx'u.
 - it is because I am leaving to the place where a train is common.

F-mārkāb zālato si?li zāmṡsa?kalu xā?
 - What about the image of ship you bring him?

M-k'āyih bahri do somal halifka ?ayrikābin ?iyu?
 -do you think that there is no a sea called red sea after you gets ahead of Somalia.

F-ziräsa?kayo nägär ?allo diyu?
 -is there any thing you forget?

M-?abay?
 -where?

F-siga? Lomi ?aytifält'on?
 -you don't know it still now?

M-(no answer)

F-?intay tihäsib ?aläx'a?
 -what are you thinking about?

M-naytiziwä?älnayo.
 - I am thinking about the time we spend yesterday.

F-däx'imuka diyu näbsi?
 -my soul are you tired?

M-?aydak'askin dix'i?
 -did not you sleep?

F-?ita zämtsä?kaya si?li kimänwa ?aykä?äalkun.
 -I really like very much the picture you bring.

M-kulushab misaki ?indiya?
 -I think that is with you all the time.

F-birhana ?intay zirbishäka nägär ?allo diyu?
 - birhana is there any thing that make you worry?

M-walla hanti.
 - No at all.

F-?intay di?a koyinka tsäx'dämdam tibil zäläx'ä?
 -if not, why you are losing your stability?

M-?aybäalkun fik'iräy.
 -my love I am stable.

F-bäti?a dix'a kitkäyid?
 -will you use that transportation?

M-?iwä.
 Yeah.

F- Birhana mi?az ?ix'a kitkäyid ?
 Birhane when will you leave?

M- nabay?
 Where will I leave?

F- mush harar kix'ayd ?ilkani?
 I think you informed me that you will leave to Harar?

M- dihri tsibath
 I will leave the day after tomorrow

F- babur ka nimintay ?amtsi ?ikalu?
 Why did you bring me photo of train?

M- babur zixadalu ?addi yix'ayid silazalax'u
 It is because I am leaving to the place where train transport is available

F- markab zalato si?ili zayamtsa ?ikalu?
 Why don't you bring him a picture of ship?

M- k'ayih bahrids somal thalifka ?ayrikabin ?iyu?

Do you think that there is a red see across Somalia?

F- ?ab tathti zihmisu kinday yihgosu?

How dare become happy persons who use to swim at the deep point of the lake?

M- ?abzix'a ?aytithigosin ?alax'I malia't diyu?

Do you mean that you are not happy since you don't swim there?

F- zirasa?ikayo nagar ?allo diyu?

Is there anything you have forgotten?

M- ?abay?

Where ?

F- ?abti k'allay ?

In the lake

M- minatbat

Perhaps

F- siga? Lomi ?aytifalt'ton?

You do not have known him yet?

M-----

no replay

F- ?intay tithasib ?alax'a?

What are you thinking about?

M- nayti ziwa?alonyo

I am thinking about our activities of day time

F- dax'imuka diyu nabsi?

My soul are you tired

M- ?aydak'askin dix'i?

Do not you tire?

F- K'ursi bali?ix'a dix'a?

Do you eat breakfast?

M- hiji ?aybalgin

I do not eat now

F- Birhana ? intay ziribshaka nagar ?allo diyu?

Birhana is there something disturb you

M- walla thanti

Nothing at all.

F- ?intay koyinka tsakdamdam tibil?

You are not stable what the reason is

M- ?aybalkun fik'iray

My love I am stable

F- bati?a dix'a kitkayid?

Will you go with that one?

M- ?iwa

Yeah

F- lidat ?abnak'ifa yibagal diyu?

Do you think that there is a birthday ceremony here?

M- madona siwu? Diyu garkix'i?

Madonna is your friend marties

F- siwu? ?aykonan
He is not matriere

M- ?intay kitbili dalix'i?
What do you mean?

F- Lomi bitiwot ?alana tsibath yalanan
Today we all are alive but not tomorrow

M- maswa?iti ?aytarfin
Always there is

F- ?intalani das ?aybilakan thak'ay?
Will you be happy if do have a friend is not it

M- silazfotax'uxi ?aybilanin
I will not be happy for I love you

F- yifatwaka ?iya haray biminbarka
For you have liked in haral I have you too

M- garat tufatktkta dux'u ?
Have you known Harar?

F- . . . sab yarasi? dlyu?
Is that makes for get a person?

M- ?iwa
Yeah

F- nimintay kayt'alka tarifka?
Why do you remain not go down?

M- K'alsi ?atfi?uni
The struggle made me fade away.

F- matawak'yl?u ?abay ?allo?
Where is his identification card?

M- yablayin nay wayana tagadallay ?iyu
He do not have id. He is fighter of TpLF

F- ?ajox'a man diyu simka?
Be courageous, what is your name

M- may habni kinagraki
Give me water then I will tell you

F- Kabdix'a silaxtawaga?ix'a ?ayhibakan
I will not give for your abdomen is injured

M- Rozawin C'akinki?
Roza you also become carvel?

F- niman dalix'a bitsay?
Whom you want?

M- nmadona
To Madonna

F- gadifkuni mistay Jemirkum?
Have you started to drink alone?

M- gidex'l thizalx'l ?allax'u
I have already put your share

F- nimintay ?inc'ytix'um ?abtsihx'um zaymmatsa ?ikum?
Why do not you come after you delivered your wood?

M- megabit silazkona tallo ?aysadunana bimbali
Thinking that for it is our program to feed the solitaire they may not sand us

F- Binyam gabyi wara thizalka matsi?e
Binyam I have brought you a big news

M- ?intay gaynat wara?
What kind of rumor?

F- kab kali? Bota ni?ax'a kit'yik' zimatsa sab ?allo
There is some body that comes to visit you

M- Man ?illux'i?
Who said so?

F- yohana ?ab barat dix'a ?athlifkayo?
Have you spend the New Year in the bar

M- bar ?atya ?ayfalt'in
I have never gone to bar

F- nibrhana salam ?aybalkalayin?
Have not you say Birhane Hello?

M- Roza gidafi
Roza please stop.

F- Manka Ziwaga? ?allo ?ilka ?ix'a?
Do you think that there is somebody who wants to fight?

M- Zalmi? ?imabar ziwaga? ?aysa?anin
Thought it is difficult to find who develops it is easy to find who distrusts

F- kiwinat zaybilu hagar yihludo?
Do you think that there is a nation free form war?

M- yallon cik'oan kisab zallo kuwinat ?allo
No! as long as there is no democracy there is war struggle

F- Mandima ?iyom wagatha?
Who are these wegahta ?

M- Kanshallo wilk'a malax'ti zisabru
Those who broke up the door of dictatorships

F- kuwinat kitkagtu?
Will you declare a war?

M- missal ?intas?inina nay gidin
If we are deprived of our tight, that is must

F- Zimararani hiwat nigax'a mak'iruka malat diyu thadush widb
masritka?
Is that because you love the life, hated so that you established a new front?

M -? aymastatkun
I have not established

F- nabay ?lika?
Where are you going?

M- ?ax'eba ?alani chaw Roza
I have a meeting .see you later.

F- Hello?
Hello who is this?

M Roza dix'I kab ?adis ?ababa ?iyu

Are you Roza, it is from Addis Ababa

F- ?aykonkun man ?ix'a nisx'a?

I am not .who is this?

M- Birhana ?iya Roza dalya neyra

I am Birhane can I speak to Roza

F- ki.....ki.....ki

(launghing)

M- hello man?ix'I tik'ldi zalax'i?

Hello, who are you kidding?

F- ?ihi haw ?aboy ?intay koyinka baynix'a kof ?ilka?

mm-my aunt why do you seat alone?

M- ?intay ?ix'I tibli? Roza girmatsion ?arax'ibni

What do you say? Contact me Roza girmatsion

F- ?ihi haw ?aboy ?intay koyinka baynix'a kof ?ilka?

Mm- my aunt why do you seat alone?

M- stupido! misman kof kibil?

You stupid! With whom do you want me to sit?

F- simu falit'kmwodo?

Do you know his name?

M-Birhana ?aybirhaolm Birhan ?adigom tit'fa?

Let they lost light! Let the light of their country off

F- Hello Efrem dix'a?

Hello is this Ephrem?

M- ?aykonkun nirza ?ak'riblay

I am not, can I speak to Roza

F- ?.... ?intay koynu ? ?intay ?agatimwo ?

Huh... what happened to him ? what is wrong with him ?

M- makina tegachiyu k'al;t;ifki ni?i

It is a car accident .try to come on time

F- moytu ...?abay ?allo bajax'a aytihbi?ani ?

Is he dead ? please donot hide the information ,tell me where he is

M-ajoki aymotan nab hospital ?iyu kaydu

Please donot worry he is not dead ,he has gone to the hospital

F-nabey hospital ?

To which hospital ?

M-nab etege menen

To the hospital of menen

F-?iza kursi kaybala?ka moshkot moshkot nabay ?ix'a tibil ?

Before you get your breakfast you prefer to stare at the windows .what are you looking at ?

M-ni?ay dix'I ?

Are you talking to me ?

F-?wani niax'a ?imbar misax'a kali? Sab ?allani diyu ?

Yes I am talking to you. Do you think that a further person exist around you ?

M-majamarya sab kimats? ?itawi

Please get in before other persons come
 F-Birhane hak'ay ?indiya kit'amyani sa?at 3 koynu ?
 I am right to felt hungry ,it is 3 o'clock now
 M-t'imyat ?aytasami?anin
 I donot have any feeling of hunger
 F-?ab k'allay ?assa rekibka ?
 Have you found fish on the lake?
 M-t'ubki ?asa mesiluni kinax'iso ?ila nera
 For I assumed your breast as fish, I was intended to eat it.
 F-manfer rak'ibkalu t'ubay ?
 Have you found any wing on my breast?
 M-ri?si ember ri?elu
 I have seen head over there.

1.8 AQ produced by F-F characters in the male authors' scenario (female speaker and female addressee)

F- ?intay ?ix'I tlbli zalax'i?
 What are you taking a bout
 F- niamata ?asmara kinkayid ?ina
 We will go Asmara next year
 F- gadifkumni kitkadu? Nabay Roza?
 Will you go leave me? Where Roza
 F- Hello! Man kibil?
 Hello! Who is this?
 F-?abti wisht'I ?intay yigabru ?allawu ?allawu
 What are you doing at the ground ?
 F- abti hatsur watsa?i ?iyom zallawu
 They are beyond the fence
 F- ?intay yigabru?
 What are they doing?
 F- nay zikra slw?at magalti ?iyu
 It is day of martyrs
 F -yika?al diya mi?taw? tajamiru diyu?
 Can I enter? Is the programme started?
 F- kiwda? K'aribu
 It is on the way to completed.
 F- nimiqanu kabey ?iyen ka yimetsa zelewa ?
 By the way from where did they come?
 F- kab may himet .
 They are coming from May himet .

1.9 SPF produced by M-M characters in the male authors' scenario (male speaker and male addressee)

M-dihan do amsiqum ?

Good evening

M-yik'irta sistar bimakina hadaga zi?atawet haftina alla

-am sorry nurse here is a sister of mine entered here due to car accident.

M-dahan do hadirkum aboy mahari ?

Good morning ato mahari ?

M-?igziher yimasgan dihan diyom ?

Thanks to God father how are you ?

M-tix'ayid ?ilka diyu bai dihan wi?al

Are you going to leave? Have a nice day.

M-?iwa dihan yiw?alu ?aboy

Yeah .i wish you a good day.

M-yak'anyalay

Thankyou .

1.10 SPF produced by M-F characters in the male authors' scenario (male speaker and female addressee)

M-girum shahi

What a wonderful tea

F- Grase

Thank you

M- Madonna tsibuk' lidat

Merry Christmas maddona!

F- lidat ?abnak'ifa yibagal diyu?

Do you think that there is a birthday ceremony here?

M - Kamay wiilki sagan?

Good afternoon child?

F- ?igzi?abher yimasgan

**1.11 SPF produced by F-M characters in the male authors' scenario
(female speaker and male addressee)**

F- hadara ?aytizangigani
Please do not forget me

M- hiray
Ok I will remember you all times.

F-hay girim hani mun
Hi I wish you a wonderful honeymoon.

M-?imo ?intay ?
So what ?

F-fik'adika ?intakoynus nidanis ?
Would you mind dancing with me?

M-----
(No reply)

F-see you tonight
See you tomorrow

M-asperiamo
Asperiamo

F-ma?az dix'a tix'ayid ?
When will you leave?

M-K'adam kix'yid ?iya
I will leave on Saturday.

F-tsibuk' mangadi yigberalika
I wish you a good voyage.

M-?arat hizna
Have you get the bed

F- bajax'a misay zayhadir ?
Please why doesnot he sleep with me?

M-ni?i kof elna nibariko
Come and let us bless it.

F- vella k'idus yikun
Very good let God make it divine

M-yak'anyalay
Thank you

F-yak'aniyalay gebreala
Thank you very much Gabriela

M-dahan kun Birhana
I wish you all the best Birhana

F-dahan kun Tsahaya
I wish you all the best Tsahaya

M-Madonna tsibuk' lidat
Happy birthday Madonna

M- ?indiyamo (Italian)

Let us go

F- nabay?

Where shall we go?

**1.12 SPF produced by F-F characters in the male authors' scenario
(female speaker and female addressee)**

F-tsibuk' ba?al lidat niritira rranko

Happy birth day for Rita franco

F-amen

Amen

F-vela fiyori spoza

I am fine my beloved flower

F- Kamay hadirki miya mako

Good morning my beloved?

F-vela vela

I am pretty well.

F-dihan do amsix'um ?

Good evening?

F-tsibuk'

We are good.

F-lidat ?ab nak'fa yikibar diyu ?

Did birthday celebrated here around nak'fa ?

F-?iki bali hiwiqti mish ?ilaki near

Take it has not I told you before?

F-yak'aniyalay Gebreala birhana ?allo ?

Thank you very much Gebreala, is birhana there ?

F-kamay geru kitarif ?ajox'I

How could he remain there ,he will come soon

APPENDEXIS II Linguistic features female authors' scenario

2.1 MR produced by M-M characters in the female authors' scenario (male speaker and male addressee)

M- biza?iba ?iti k'adimu zimatsa nagar diyu
Is that concerning the we have already mentioned?

M-?iwa
Yeah

M- man ?ix'a?
Who are you?

M- ?ana ?iya kamay x'anix'a?
This is me? How have you been?

M- dahan
I am good!

M- nafk'ot kamay gayruka k'anyu?
How do you feel we miss each other?

M- ?ab mangadi dina ?ilnagniyom?
Will we meet them?

M- ?iwa
Yes of course

2.2 MR produced by M-F characters in the female authors' scenario (male speaker and female addressee)

M-kamay ?
How ?

F-?indi?i
I donot know

M-?isti ni?ax'i zimaslaki gilatslay
Please explained me what do you feel about that?

F-?iay zimasleni ?
What did I feel?

M- ...?iza haftay tigadali tidalyi?
My sister, do you want to be a fighter?

F-?iwa ?idali
Yeah... I want

M-max'tsi?ix'I taradi?uki do?

Do you know the reason for your punishment?

F- ?iwa

Yeah

M- migrafay tifatwini dix'i?

Miraf do you love me?

F- ?iwa

Yeah

M- mi?rafay ni?ay ?ix'I ?ithasbi ?ittsibayi nerki?

Miraf where you thinking about me?

F- ?wa

Yeah

M- t'arnafix'I diyu ?anti ?itti jagna wadi gaddy?

The gallant fighter of my village, is he your leader?

F- ?iwa

Yes

M- ?imo ?intay? arki diyu wways?

So? Are you a friend of him?

F- ?ay...

Oh yeah

M- kullu hada

It is all the same

F- nimx'anu bisalam zirax'bom do yimaslaka?

Do you feel that I will meet him alive?

M- ?izi?a ?ix'a ?indi

I am not sure

M- aby hidmo do yir?ayaki ?allo?

Have you see that big traditional building?

F- ?iwa ?imo bak'a ?ayta siyum diyom zibahalu?

Yeah... is his name is Ato Siyum?

F- ?itawu

Of course yes!

2.3 MR produced by F-M characters in the female authors' scenario (female speaker and male addressee)

f- Nazuy kinagrani diyu zidalyani nayru?

Was he searching me so as to tell me this?

m- ?iwa

Yeah

f- Ni?ar?adomt'irah diya ?itwahab?

Is this will given only to Aradom?

m- ?iwa nikal? Sab ?aytimilkatin

Yeah, this will not given to other persons.

F- Kiltena bimagra miwsanina ?iyuya

That is the occasion of the same decision

M- Nisx'I win kamay hasibki nerki?

Had you thought the same as mine?

F- ?iwa

Yeah

M-?ihi di?a

Why not?

F- ?baynix'a dix'a

Huh...are you alone?

M- ?iwa

Yeah

F-?ini girmay x'a?

What about Girmay and his friends?

M- ?alawu ?ab birged staff dalix'yom?

Do you want them? They are inside the office of our birgad

F-?ay

No

M- Migraf yidalyaki ?iya kaytx'adi

Miraf do not go, I want you.

F-Loma?anti kid ?intabalkaniwin ?aykayidin

Even though you have told me to go, I will not leave today.

M- C'aguray kitk'ortsni ?iko ?iya tsinhi zibalkux'I

The reason I told you stay me in to cut my hair

F-Caguray?

My hair?

M- ?iwa tihatsi dix'i?

Yeah-are you in a hurry?

F-?aya ?ayhatsitsin

Ho.. I am not in hurry.

M- C'agurx'a kamay gayra kik'ortsaka?

What style do you want to be cut?

F-Kam das zibalaki

What you have prefer to

M- Bit'ami do yihtsar wayis ma?x'alay yix'un?

Do you want to cut short or medium?

F-C'ihmaywin yik'orats?

Is it better to cut my

M- ?ayhayishin?

Do not you think so?

F- ?argadom dihan ?iyu ?ilomwo sami?kido?

Have you heard that Aradom is okay?

M- ?iwa

Yeah

2.4 MR produced by F-F characters in the female authors' scenario (female speaker and female addressee)

F-?ara natay ?aykonan timali ?iya ni?ar adom ?agdifayo

That is not mine. I have received it from Aradom yesterday.

F-?aradom?

Aradom?

F-?ana ?iko miwda ?kumwin lomidiya timali ?iya samiya

I have heard today or yesterday concerning your message

F-Miwda ?kum...?

Concerning your message arrangement?

F-?iwa

Yeah

F-Majamarta ?intingrunis ?ara tagagix'um ?ila tax'atige near

First when they told me I was very angry assuming that they are wrong.

F-X'amay?

How?

F-?ih...? mix'inyatu k'idmi?u kitk'ararbu ri?ekum ?ayfaltin ya

So? I have not seen any close relationship between between you before that.

F-Kamay gerx'I zarfalt'iki?

Why do not you know it?

F-?izi?as ?ayfalat'kun

I have not known this

F-?iti x'ullu mix'an wadi kibahal diyu?

Is these all the expressions of being a man?

F-Kamay ?alax'i? ?intay di?a gudu gazana gadifkiyo?

How are you? What is the reason you leave our home?

F-Kimatsi?ya dahan dix'um?

I will come. Are you okay?

F-?inqa? nabzi ?abka akum ?ayabahalin diyu?

Is that forbidden to say congratulations?

F-Tay do rax'ibki ?ix'I nabzuy ?abk'a akum zibahal?

Is there any new thing that happened in your life?

F-Natayn nay? Aradomn irkinats?

What about the engagement between Aradom and me?

F-?aradom diyu dima koynu ?arkix'i? misgabru ma?az tagadifkum?

Is Aradom a new friend of you? What about Gebru?

F-Nisx'I x'a?a nay ma?az zaraba tamtsi?i ?alaxi'i?

What kind of speech you are bringing?

F-Nisuqa nay ma?az zibanal ?aykonan nay lomi ?iyu

How could you considered this event as an old one? It is a recent phenomena.

F-Kisab hizi ?aynagarakin diyu?

Is not he told you still now?

F-?intay ?ilu ?iyu zinagrani?

What is that he going to tell me?

F-Mityiraxina

Concerning our friendship

F-Balli nay?abrahamin saran marya yigbaralki!

May God bless your marriage!

2.5 AQ produced by M-M characters in the female authors' scenario (male speaker and male addressee)

M- man ?ix'a?

Who are you?

M- ?ana ?iya kamay x'anix'a?

This is me? How have you been?

M- dahan

I am good!

M- nafk'ot kamay gayruka k'anyu?

How do you feel we miss each other? M- man ?iyu shimka?

What is your name?

M-?...? ?ati ?iko ?iya libahal

Oh...oh I am a girl.

M- ?ara gidaf wadi ?ix'a imba?ar?

Please stop. You told me that you are a son?

M- ?...? tagaddalay ?adaway ?aboway si?inoyom

Oh...oh soldier o lost my father and my mother.

M- nigdaga ?iyom kaydom kinagnyom ?ina

They went to market, we will meet them there

M- ?ab mangadi dina ?ilnagniyom?

Will we meet them?

M- ?iwa

Yes of course

M- mix'ad mix'ad mix'ad nabay ?ina?

We are keep going going going where are we going?

M- ?injara, k'ic'a, tsaba nab zalawo

To the place where we find Injara, bread and milk.

M- ?aday ?iko si?inaya ?iya ?aday tifalt'a dix'a?

I did not find my mother. Do you know my mother?

M- ?ana kitawag?uni ?iya tsawi?ekum

I have invited you just to talk with me.

M- tsibuk' nabaraya nabra zix'il?

Is there anybody who knows oral narration?

M- ?ana ?ana ?ana ?iya lix'il

I...I...I know

M- ?ishi ?itsay?

Ok Etsay?

M- ?... ?... nabra ya nabara

Oh...oh... come up on a time kone thing happened

M- ?intay nabara?

What happened?

M- ?...?...? guayla?... x'albi ?...zib?i

h.h.h Jakal? Dog? Hoyna?

M- ?iwa tigabi talax'a?

Yes after you grow up?

M- Tagadalay misana dix'a?

You fighter are with us?

M- Indakadkum tsinhuni mihkay gin yalan ?ishi?

Wait me keep going, but crying is not allowed ok?

M-?aybakin misax'a ?iyu lihshana

I will not cry, I prefer to go with you

M-?adaway ?abti ?inx'ado diya tsanhana?

Will my mother wait us in the place move to?

M- Kam?u kaytiblu ?indo ?aybalkukumin

Did not I informed you not to say like that

M-?ana gadim ?ayblin

Starting from now I will not say like that.

M-tizikra ?indix'a nigzi?u ?ilna ?amtsi?inaya dahar nab brigade t'afi?a zimatsat
operater ?

Do you remember the operator that had returned brigade some time after we
bring her ?

M-nisa ?iya kaytiblani ?

Donot told me that she is her

M-?iwa nisa ?ayfalat'kayan dix'a ?

Yeah she is ,donot you know her ?

M-?intay ?iwan di?a kindizuy koyna ?

How fast did she grow up ?

M-?iwa hak'ika talawit'a

2.6 AQ produced by M-F characters in the female authors' scenario (male speaker and female addressee)

M- ?ana kamdilayu ?intatak'otsara digi yablayin

I do not care regarding that

F- Bal dinan

Ok down your head.

M- ...hada ?iwan mis?ini Girmay ?intay ?ix'um tibahahalu zinbarkum?

One time what have you been talk with Girmay and his friends?

F-?aytarada?anin

I do not understand you.

M - Kamay wi?ilki sagan?

Good afternoon child?

F- ?igzi?abher yimasgan

Thanks to God

M- Kitsawati dix'I matsi?x'i?

Do you come to play?

F-Mamhir dalya ?iya matsi?a

I came her to meet my teacher

M- Mamhir man?

Which teacher?

F- Mamhir Hailasilassie ?ab abyi adi mamhir zinabaru

Teacher Hailesilassie who had used to taught in Abyi Addi

M- Hizi ?abzuy yalawun. ?intay x'I ?iyom?

He is not here. What is your relation with him?

F-Mamhiay nayrom

He was my teacher.

M- Misrax'abkuwom ?intay kiblalki?

Perhaps if I found what massage do you want to be sent?

F-?indihir tagadila gin kirakbom? Iya hak'ay?

Did I find him, if I became a fighter?

M- ...?iza haftay tigadali tidalyi?

My sister, do you want to be a fighter?

F-?iwa /idali

Yeah... I want

M- Kamay gayirna na?ashwaki?

How could we make you fool?

F-Tifalt'om ix'a ?imba?ar?

Ok, you know him?

M-?atsabik'a

Dadly sure

F-Waylay ?intay di?a tihasisib?

Oh...what are you thinking about?

M-?...?

•Huh...huh

F-Kihatanido ?ilu ?intay tihasib tihlu?

He want to ask me. What did she think?

M- Sik' ?ilka diyu zid'as bitsit mi?raf?

Commorade miraf is that advisable just to sleep?

F-...?intay ?iya ?iza zaraba?

What is this speech?

M- ...s'iwa yamana ?aytsibuk'in

It is not good to talk more

F-Nabay ?iki?

Where are you going?

M- Majamarta niruba kab?u nab botay

First I will go to the liver then to my place

F-Niasso di?a kamay gayru samun yid'is?

How could you sleep a week for a malaria?

M- Nabay di?a x'ayidka nigay ?ak'amt'ka?

Where have you been leave me here?

F-?anti Almaz kinday di?a yidamik' ?iyu ?itti kanatira?

Almaz how bright is that t-shirt?

2.7 AQ produced by F-M characters in the female authors' scenario (female speaker and male addressee)

F-?adada hibayin wa?agin matsawetit derbiyaya kikayid ?iya ?

Have I left you alone to monkeys and apes?

M-bak'a ?indamo /aytikoryi

Please donot get offended

F-?intay /iyu kishab kindizuy zamaramir mal?ikti ?

What kind of massage is this that made you so diagnostic?

M-malsi yablun

It has no response

F-kamay ?

How

M-?aykawinin tsawi/ina ?ina /iyom ziblu zalawu

They said that for the reason that he has already called us it is impossible

F-ma?az ?iya ?imo zibgas ?

So when will I leave?
M-?intay dix'I koyinki ?
What happen to you?
F-wala hanti ?intay zikonkku ?imasil ?
Nothing at all. did I act like some thing is happened to me ?
M-yidalyo ?iya ?indo di?a tibli ?aynabarkin ?
I thought that you were talking concerning how much you need him?
F-gadifeyoya ?intay ka ?iluka ?iluka ?
I change my idea .any ways what did he told you?
M-?aytink'asakasun dikum dix'um ya ?
Will not you leave?
F-bidihray wafri ?intatajamiru ?
What is the mysterious of operation in the absence of me ?
M-nabay do kitkadi ?ilki ?iki ?
Do you have any intention of leaving ?
F-tabagasi ?iko tabahila nabti hadush midbay
I have already informed to join my new group.
M-nab midbay ,?anaka?
To the new group of mine , what about me?
F-nisx'a ma ?abzuy
You will stay hear.
M-?intadalyom nix'itena yix'uryuna tazaykoynu gina titarfiya ?iki
They must change two of us ,other wise you will not leave alone .
F-hallo hallo men ?ix'a ?
Hello hello that is this?
M-?anchi wayane dehna nesh ?
You weyane how are you?
F-?...nisx'a dix'a ?anta dergi ?ab masmeray ?intay tigabir ?
Ok....is this you ? what are you doing in my line ?
M-musik'a ligabzish new ?
I will invite you music
F-way gana ni?ax'awin kawanbideka ?iya
I will terrified you.
M-ma?inen ?
Is that to me ?
F-bimintay ?idilka ?imo tirakibo ?
With what fortune of yours will you acquire this?
M-?anchim tasazingnalesh
I am very sorry of you
F-?anta halak'itka kayrak'ibuka

Becareful for your masters may catch you redhand
M-yih ?iko addis new yisemashal ?

This a new one are you listening to it ?

F-?iwa yisma?ani ?allo

Yes I am listening it.

M-tchiferaws yisemashal ?

What about the dance ?

F-?anta galyatu do ?anta wedi witsalay

Godamn it ,youguy please go out of my line

M-?awo ?indezih sitnadeji new des yemilegn bayi chaw

This is it .i pleased the time you get upset

M-?ihi mi/raf manjus ?intay di?a tihashi ?

Oh Mi?raf what are you thinking about ?

F-nigizi?u ?ix'a zihashabkuwo negar yellan .

For the time being ,I thought nothing .

M-?....

What ?

F-kemay gidi tihashib nerka ? ?intay di?a gudu ?

Were you thinking the same as mine? What is this matter?

F-nigzi?u ?ix'a kali? Nagar ?iya yihashib nera .

For this moment I were thinking about another thing .

M-kiltex'um biza?iba kabdox'um ?ix'um tihashbu nerx'um mallet diyu ?

Is this to mean that both of you were thinking about yourselves only ?

F-?ihi kabdi zayiblu nisx'aka ?intay tihashib nerx'a ?ix'a ?

Ok a person with out abdomen ,what were you thinking about ?

M-K'amish zitakadenet sabayti mir?ay .

I were thinking about watching a woman wearing a dress

F-?intay ?iyu gudu ?ata haway ?

My brother what is the problem?

M-sarawit ?iko babi ?ahadi?u /inatamayayat'lu ?iyom

Every member of solidier is discussing on the issue on their unit

F-tak'anisu ?

What retired ?

M-k'idmi hizi kamzi zibala kuwinat ?ayagatamakin ?

Have you not experienced such kind of condition before?

F-hagaz yadliyo ?

He needs a support

M-nayruwa tesfa zalawo ?aymaslin zallo

Yes indeed, but I think that it is discouraging.

F-kamay ?

How ?

M-mi?intan ?izuy dima ?iwanawi nay salam kunetat nimimtsa? La?ilin tahtin tabahilu neru ?aykonen ?

So as to bring the current peaceful conditions a great deal of ups and downs have been passed .is not it ?

F-?ayhazkukan zalax'u

I have not get you .

M-?...gabarti sanay widbatin wilk'a sabatin ?

What ? Individuals and humaniterian organizations?

F-?iti kunat nabay kikayid ?iyu waday ?

Were will you leave the struggle ?

M-yawah ?ix'I ?iba

I think you are naive .

F-?imox'a di?a ?intay ?iyu maftihi?u ?

So what do you think its solution is ?

F-kisab ma?az ?

Until when ?

F-?aboy ?intay kihbakum ?

My father what will I give you ?

M-?intay kithbini gwalley ?intay ziwahab ?allo ?

My daughter what do you want to give me? is there any thing that is able to give

F-kinday brigade ?iyan ?abzuy zallawa ?

How many brigades are here?

M-salaste brigade

There are three brigades.

M-?ita ?abti ?igri ?aya tasari?a zalado tir?yaki ?alla ?

Do you see the thing under the tree?

F-?iwa

Yeah

M-nisa ?iya

Yes indeed she is .

F-?imo kamay gere ?iya zihwas ?

So how could I join the mass?

M-walla hanti tsagam ?iko yallan

There is no problem regarding this

F-?iti jarikan do kabriyaka hak'ay ?

May I help ypu carring the jog ?

M-loma?anti gasha ?ix'a

For today you are guest .

F-?intay ka ?iyu ?izi kulu tsi?inet ?

What are these heavy goods?

M-hakim way operater ?ixi yimaslani ?

I think you are either a nurse or an operator ?

F-kamay ?igragna kix'awin ?ayki?ilin ?

What is the reason that I could not be a fighter?

M-mix'an di?a ?intay kaytikoni

Nothing will happen to you.

F-bal di?a ?amsi?aya

Okay bring that

M-?aytaferarihani ?iba

Donot terrorise me.

F-operatern hakayimn jelfafat ?iyom nimbali diyu ?izi kullu ?

Is these all to say that nurses and operators are dim-witted?

M-?aybalkun ?aywatsanin

I donot say that

F-nimix'anu ?abay ?allo ?

By the way where is he ?

M-k'idmit ?ab staff

He is in front of the office

F-hallo 44

Hello 44

M-o Mi?raf ?anti kamay ?alaki ?

Oh Mi?raf how are you ?

F-tsibuk' ?allaku

I am fine .

M-?intay di?a gudu ?izi kullu mitfa? ?

What is the reason for your disappearance?

F-kunetat

It is condition

M-kinday tik'asni ?ix'I ?

How much messy you are?

F-k'isanet do ?ilkayo ?

Do you think that this is messy?

M-?intay di?a kibahal ?iyu ?

What can we call this?

F-hizi tazaribka ziwda? ?aykonen

We cannot complete this all by now ,since it is a complicated one .

F-men diyu zibahal ?iti marahi birgedkum ?

What was the name of the leader of your brigade ?

M-hizi tamadibki hizi tawadibki niwgi? Kitarkibi diyu ?

Is it possible to accomplished to join as well as to fight simaltaneously ?

F-?intay malatx'a ?ix'a ?imo ?igray ?asfiha kof kibil diyu ?

What do you mean? Shall I sit down at rest?

M-?aybot'olonin diya kof ?illa zala ?

Is not the battalion is also at rest ?

M-mi?raf ?itbihali nisx'i dix'I ?

Are you Mi?raf ?

F-?iwa

Yeah

M-naws yidalyaki ?allo

Nawts is looking for you

F-?abay ?allo ?

Where is he ?

M-?inda OPDO t'afi?uki ?ab gobu?u ?iyu ?imbar

You donot know the house of OPDO ,he is around the mountain

F-nisus ?ayt'afanin ?abaynay gobo maletay ?iyu ?imber

I know that well ,but my intention is to know the exact location of the mountain

M-?ita ?abay kummel do tri?iya ?alaki ?

Do you see the big tree ?

F-?iwa

Yeah

M-?ihi di?a 64 timtsi? ?alla ?

Ah 64 is coming

F-nabay ?imo kaynisadad ?ilka ?aybihadan dina zalana

Where shall we send her you supposed ,you are all together

F-?abet mignan

Oh what kind of exagiration is this?

M-birged ti?wat ?alla mallet diyu ?

Is this to mean that the brigade is on success?

F-tasi? ?adamts

Wake up and listen

M-?intay ?

What?

M-balli ri?ayiyom stafna ?izi?om ?iyom

Look these are our stuff

F-kamay kamay ?iya x'a zikonku ?

How did I act ?

M-kof bali

Sit down

F-?intay ?imo hadush nagar ?allawo ?

Is there is any new thing ?
M-tatsaweti ?intay di?a gudu ?izi x'ulu ma?alti ?
Chat please what is wrong with you the whole day ?
F-?ab mangadi hada hada tsagamat nerom
Some problems happened in the way of life
M-tizikra ?indix'a nigzi?u ?ilna ?amtsi?inaya dahar nab brigade t'afi?a zimatsat
operater ?
Do you remember the operator that had returned brigade some time after
we bring her ?
M-nisa ?iya kaytiblani ?
Donot told me that she is her
M-?iwa nisa ?ayfalat'kayan dix'a ?
Yeah she is ,donot you know her ?
M-?intay ?iwan di?a kindizuy koyna ?
How fast did she grow up ?
M-?iwa hak'ika talawit'a
You are right ,she has a great deal of change .
F- nisu Di?a filut' ?iko ?iyu
He is almost familiar
M-kamay bajaki ?
How is that please?
F-?andi huk'a difa? Man missabaro ?
After who did broke the backbone of the defence?
M-?a...ka...ka... widibna k'alal komisar ?aykonetin madibatilna
<Laughing >our front did not allocate us a light commissar
F-?iwa
Yeah
M-?intay koynki zangi?ki meret kemzuy wachwach kisab tibil ?
What happened to you? Why do you forget these all things?
F-tigray kamay kamzala mir?ay ?iyu ?imbar
It is better to observe how tigray is ?
F-fikri nay bihaki nazu matshaf ?izuy ?iyu zimasil mallet diyu ?
Do you think that this is the true meaning of love?
M-kamay ?
How ?
F-?indi?i
I donot know
M-?isti ni?ax'i zimaslaki gilatslay
Please explained me what do you feel about that ?
F-?iay zimasleni ?

What did I feel?

M-?iwa

Yeah

M-?aradom do rax'I rax'ibuki neru Mi?raf ?

Mi?raf have ?aradom met you ?

F-ma?az lomi ?

When? Is it today?

M-?aynibsuru ba

It is in general

F-bisuru di?a ?intay ?

What do you mean by general?

M- hada mal?ix'ti ?abtshalay ?ilayo nayra

I had informed him to took me a massage

F - ?intay mal?ix'tu?

What kind of massage?

m- shinglina

it is Conflict resolution

F- Shinglina?

What conflict resolution?

M - ... ?imo ?isti nihnawin ?abzi dimokrasiawi mar?a nay?ijamna nigbar

kiblaki dalya ?iya

I want to say you that let us put our involvement on the democracy oriented marriage.

F- maninmanin?

Whom and whom?

M - Birhanan mi?rafn

Birhane and miraf

f- ?aytarada?anin?

I do not understand you?

m- Ma?az ?ix'um ?itwid?u zibil zaraba ?agat'imuki ?aytarfin?

Have you heard any information regarding when will you finish your engagement?

f- Nazuy kinagrani diyu zidalyani nayru?

Was he searching me so as to tell me this?

m- ?iwa

Yeah

f- Ni?ar?adomt'irah diya ?itwahab?

Is this will given only to Aradom?

m- ?iwa nikal? Sab ?aytimilkatin

Yeah, this will not given to other persons.

F- ?intay koyinka ?itri?ani zalax'a? ?aytr ?ayani

- Why you are looking me? Do not look at me!

m- ?aynay kishifin?

Shall I close my eye

F- Wuy hatchichika moyitka

Oh yeah! You are joking?

M- Kamay k'anix'i?

How was your time?

F - K'inyat diyu koynu ma?az dina zitarax'abna?

Is that a month or a year, what was the time we were together?

M- Timalis ?aykonan zitarya x'abna

I were not yesterday

F- nimin?intay kitara da?ani ?aydalax'an?

What is the reason you do not want to tutor me

M- ?ayarada? ax'in x'a watsi? Uni do?

Do say that you do not understand

F-?indiyi

I do not know

M- Kanbibo

Shall I read the book?

F-Minbab ?abyuni ?ila diya matsi?a

I come here because I cannot read the book?

M- Filsfna ?iko ?anbibka ?iyu zird?aka

You have to read repeatedly so as to understand philosophy

F-?imo hizi karada?aki ?ayki?ilin diyu?

Are you saying that I will not tutor you?

M- ?iwa migraf! Nimintay kam? U t'x'oni ma?az kam?u watsi?uni?

Yes miraf! Why you became like that, say like that

F-?ishi! digratin ?agat'amin diyu?

Ok, is that obligation and occasional?

M- ?agat'ami malat hada nagar nix'fitsam mix'inyat malat ?iyu tsibuk'
taradadi?na do?

The meaning of occasion in any cause of an action. Are we understood each other now?

F- ?...?...? intay balka?

Huh...huh...what did you say?

M- ?izi kulu ?indalafkufu?

You do not understand me while I have talk repeatedly?

F- Nabana diyan?

Are they towards us?

M- ?indlgi

I do not know

F-Nik'atsil do?

Shall we continue?

M- ?iski tsinhi kunatatan nir?ayan.? iti redio sihabyo

Wait until we proved situations...give me the radio.

F-?ayin redio?

Which radio?

M- Kali?ti rediodo ?alatni? iya?

Have I two radios?

F-Tamararihom zigoyu watadarat do yir?ayux'a ?allawu?

Do you see while two soldiers run first and second?

M- ?iwa yira? Ayni ?allawu

Yes I can saw them.

F-Charch zimasil dur zibazho botax'a?

What about a place that is covered by vegetations and seems live church?

M- Nisuwin yir?ayani ?allo

Yes I can also saw that

F-?ita bot'aloni ?bay diya zala?

Where is the Botalion?

M- Ba?lay ?iya zix'ayd

I will go by my self

F-Tawak'?a diya?

Is the plane crushed?

M- Wiy mot yiras ani

Oh death may forget me

F-?...?...? ?ayhalak'kumin?

Huh...huh...huh...have not they finished you?

F- ?intay di?a koyinka matsi?ka?

Why do you come?

M- Ni ax'i? iko ?iya zidali nayra

I was searching you

F- Nimintay di?a k'atri zaynagarkani?

Why did not you tell me in the afternoon

M- ?intay ?ila?

What did I say? (saying what?)

F- Kam ?itdalyani

As if you want me

M- ?ayukulushab ?indiya zidalyaki migratafy

You know I want you always.

F-Zigarim ?agat'ami

What a surprising phenomena

M- ?ayin ?agat'ami?

Which phenomena?

F- Kiltena bimagra miwsanina ?iyuya

That is the occasion of the same decision

M- Nisx'I win kamay hasibki nerki?

Had you thought the same as mine?

F- ?iwa

Yeah

M-?ihi di?a

Why not?

F- ?baynix'a dix'a

Huh...are you alone?

M- ?iwa

Yeah

F-?ini girmay x'a?

What about Girmay and his friends?

M- ?alawu ?ab birged staff dalix'yom?

Do you want them? They are inside the office of our birgad

F-?ay

No

M- Migraf yidalyaki ?iya kaytx'adi

Miraf do not go, I want you.

F-Loma?anti kid ?intabalkaniwin ?aykayidin

Even though you have told me to go, I will not leave today.

M- C'aguray kitk'ortsni ?iko ?iya tsinhi zibalkux'I

The reason I told you stay me in to cut my har

F-C'aguray?

My hair?

M- ?iwa tihatsi dix'i?

Yeah-are you in a hurry?

F-?aya ?ayhatsitsin

Ho.. I am not in hurry.

M- C'agurx'a kamay gayra kik'ortsaka?

What style do you want to be cut?

F-Kam das zibalaki

What you have prefer to

M- Bit'ami do yihtsar wayis ma?x'alay yix'un?

Do you want to cut short or medium?

F-C'ihmaywin yik'orats?

Is it better to cut my

M- ?ayhayishin?

Do not you think so?

F-?aradom nikali?ti kafk'ir?

How could it be possible for Aradom to love another?

M- Way man nagiruki gallay?

Oh-may friend who told you this?

F-Machas xabax'a kamzuy aynat zaraba t'irati ?iya zltsiba.

I know that I have expected only such kind idea from you.

M- Tay gudu mangadi ?indahalawa?

What is the problem? While there is an alternative?

F-?...? ?aradomin ?almazin ma?az diyom ya wadi?om?

Huh...huh when did Aradom and Almaz finished their arrangement?

M-?aygana 2 diyu 3 ma?altom ?indiyu?

I think that it is their second or third day.

F-Salasta ma?altom?

Third day?

M-?iwa salasta ma?altom

Yeah... their third day.

F-Tatsawat newts

Please play Nawts!

M- Man ?iba nagiruki bizaba garadom mi?rax'

Who told you about there all things?

F-Wo bajax'a gidafo baflom yiflat'u

Who cores. Please leave this. This is up to them.

M- Nagarux'a ?ana kaynagarkux'I man k'adimuni?

It is to mean that who informed you this before I do so.

F-ta?ax'alana ?ayhayishin?

Do not you think that it is better to stop?

M- Bali tsibuk' nayman darfi kigabralki?

That is good. Which song do you prefer to listen?

F-nisx'a das zibalaka

Any song you have like

M-?aysamax'in dix'I ?ax'eba kam zallo?

Have you heard that there is a meeting?

F- samia ?iya gin silazahmamani ?ayx'aydin

Though I have heard for I am sick I will not go.

M-intayxi hamimki?

What is your sickness?

F-Ri?say

It is headache.

M- ?ayhamamkin gororoxi'I x'isab zisint'al' ?indo tsihki nabarki?

I do not think so you are sick. Were not you laughing loudly?

F- ?intay kirakib di?a kayhamamku hamima ?ila?

For what purpose should I say I am sick while I am not?

M- ?izi nisx'I ?itmilsyo hito ?imbar...

The answer is expected from you.

M - ?almaz ?almaz

Almaz Almaz

F- ?ihi di?a tay x'oyinka matsi?ka?

Yeah - why do you come?

M- nabax'I ?aykonkun matsi?e

I do not come to see you.

F- nab man di?a?

You come to see what?

M- nab migraf

To see miraf

F-man dalyuwa?

Who want here?

M-?ar?adomin girmayin

Aradom and Girma

F- ?intay ?ilomiwa?

Why did they want here?

M-?ayfalat'kun dabdabe haba t'irah ?iyatabahila tirax'biya dixi?

I do not know. They have informed only to give her a letter. Will you meet her?

F- gujila mamayat'it ?iya ya

She is a chair person of the group.

M- bizuh do tazangigani tix'awin?

Do you think that she will stay long?

F- ?indigi

I do not know.

M- man ?ix'a?

Who are you? F- ?aymasayan?

Do not you think that it is night?

M- masyu ?iba

It is night.

F- hak'ay witsalay zibalkayo sab ?alo?

Is there anybody you informed not to get in?

M- man ?ana?

Who? Am I?

F- wo man di?a?

Oh...who else?

M- ?ina ?aymatsa? kun

I did not come.

F- kimlas do di?a?

Shall I return?

M- ?intay di?a ?izi kulu giya?

What is this becoming hurry?

F- ?aysama?x'un

I have not heard.

M-max'tsi?ix'I taradi?uki do?

Do you know the reason for you punishment?

F- ?iwa

Yeah

M- ?intay ?iyu nissu?

What is that?

F- bizayfik'ad nab wig? Silaz?atax'u

It is because I joined the war with no permission.

M- nisu bizuy ziwda? ?aykonan

We cannot end this now.

F- ?argadom dihan ?iyu ?ilomwo sami?kido?

Have you heard that Aradom is okay?

M- ?iwa

Yeah

M- hizi zidalax'ux'I ... natom makonanat hizkin kitbigasa ?iyu

What I want you is to took the surrendered officials.

F- watsi?na kinhadir diyu ways layti kinguYaz?

Will we leave during the night or now?

M- mirux'at hizkin laytima ?aytiga?azan.

How could you left during the night having the surrendered soldier?

F- ?ayanaot makayin?

Which cars?

M- ?itan niba?al ?ar gadom ziwasda

Car which will take Aradom and others.

F- ?ishi bitsay newts..? ?intay hadush, nagur ?allo?

Okay comorade Nawts is there any new thing?

M- ?...hadush nagar ?ima ?ar ?adomin ?almazin tagadifom

Huh. The new thing is the relationship between Aradom and Almaz is broken.

F- ?intay balka?

What do you say?

M- fik'ri zalawo zimdina kinmisrit silazayka?alna tafalain anifatno ?illu tsihifula

He have written her that as long as we cannot establish a lovely relationship it is better to stop it.

F- man nagiruka?

Who told you this?

M- bagila

She her self!

F- zigarim ?iyu kali? X'a?

What a wonderful thing? What about another else?

M- kabzi nilagli hadush wagi ?intay dalix'i?

What do you want another thing else?

F- nay kilti?om mifililay bihank'awta tsibayo nayra do sami?x'a ?ixia?

Have you heard that she was waiting to see they relation broken eagerly?

M- tibli ?alax'i

You have claimed that.

F- ?imo kamay ?ix'a Girmay? ?asso gala?

How is your health condition? Malaria?

M- dahan ?iya ?anas

I am very well.

F- ?aga mirsa?ina kamay gerkum zakarkumina?

How could you remember as the time we have already forgotten?

M- mirsa? Do ?likiyo?

Do you think that or this is forgetting?

F- nimintayka?ix'um dalix'umina?

Any ways why do you want us?

M- timnitki tasax'igu nikadira kinsadaki hasibna

We want to send you to kadra after seeing while your hope flourished.

F- wa! Ni?ayma nigarani ma?az ?iyu zijmir?

Oh! Tell me? When will it begin?

M- dilwti dix'i?

Are you ready?

F- nizuy ?intay t'irt'ir ?allawo

There is no doubt concerning my readiness.

M- waylay zirasa?kiwo...?ar?adom salam ?iluki.

Ho... I forget that Aradom send you greetings.

F- ?abzi samun, nihna miskadna?

Is that during this week when we left?

M- ?iwa ?intay kiblalki mis matsa?

Yeah... what shall I say him, when he come?

F- ?intay di?a?

No thing what?

M- watahadarat dargi ?intay yimaslu?

What did soldiers of Derg looks like?

F- ?intay ?ix'a zibalka Girmay?

What did you say?

M- ? ...tsibuk' nayru diyu kibahal himak' birgits witsi?itu ?aykaf?in

Huh... though its out come is fair? Shall we considered it bad or good?

F- waday hada ?abyi nagar rasige matsi?a

Oh - I came her having forgotten a big deal.

M- ?imo ?intay?

So what?

F- kimlas dalya nayra

I want to return.

M- ?intay mo tsagam ?allawo tamalasia

There is no problem. You can return.

F- timali hada samun nayru lomi dima hada magalti zigodalo samun:
?intax'ona k'adimu yimats?

Yesterday was a week and today is one day less than a week. Any ways it comes earlier.

M- ?ih migraf tawadi ?omdo shishay banda do x'oynom?

What is wrong miraf? Have they destroyed? Do they become gift of the enemy?

F- ?ara walla hanti ?aykonun k'as bal.

Silent please! Nothing happen to them.

M- ?intay di ?a sab mali?u aynik'ibalin do ?ilomx'??

Have they told you that for there are a great number of people we will not accept you.

F- Kullu zibalkayo ?aykonkun.

None of the things you say happened to me.

M- staff tidlayi ?allax'i

Somebody in the office want to see you.

F- man matsi?u?

Who is that?

M- ?indgi ?ayfalat'kun tsawgaya t'irah ?iya tabahila

I do not know. They have only informed me to call you.

F- zitarafa sab yalan hak'ay?

Is there anybody absent?

M- ?iwa nijamir

Yeah – let us begin!

M- ?ita ?abzuy zinabarat bitsit nabay kayda?

Where did the female comorade that was sitting here left?

F- ?abzuy ?iya zalax'u gin ?aybli?n

I am here, but I will not eat.

M- ?intay gudu? Himam diyu dik'as nimintay zaytibalgi?

What is wrong? Why do not you eat? Is that disease or tiredness?

F- ?ara himam. ?ayakonnan sinfina? iyu

It is not disease rather it is laziness.

M- nabay ka ?ix'i? nimigrab dix'I nimbirak'?

Where are you going? Are you going to west or east?

F- ?ara nabzuy ?iya niwargi

I am going to were.

M- nay kiflilat dix'i?

Are you a member of the units

F-?intaymo di?a? nab halitat tamadibki diyu ways?

So have they appointed you to the powers or..?

M- nab kiflilat dix'i?

Are you a member of the units

F- ?aykonkun nay haylilat ?iya.

No I am not I am a member of the powers

M- ?intaymo di?a? nab haylilat tamadibki diyu ways?

So have they appointed you to the powers or?

F- nab kadra ?iya

I am in the propaganda unit.

M- kadra? ?abzi k'araba zitajamara kadra do ?allo ?iyu?

Kadre? Is there any unit of kadre established recently?

F- kamay? Malatay kab ma?az malatka ?iyu?

How? I mean when did it start?

M- K'idmi 2 way 3 samun ?abilu zitajamara kadra yifalt' ?iya dihri?u
zitajamara do ?allo ?iyu ?ila ?iya?

It is mean that I have already known the existence of kadre established 3 or 2
weeks before but is there any kadre started recently?

F- K'idmi kilita samun ?abilu mijmaru ?anawin yifalt' ?iya

I have known that it will begin with in 2 weeks?

M- ?ayzanga?xin

You do not forget

M- wigi?do ?akaydikum nerx'um ?ix'um bidihrena?

Have you join any war after we have left?

F- taznabir di? a miasma? X'um ?indo

I could have heard if I were here.

M- ?intay di? a gudu t'a? ama way Girmay dabdabe ?aytsa hafulayn?

What is wrong? Did not either Girmay or Taame wrote me a letter.

F- gana ?ab samun ?intay ?ilom ?iyom zitshifulka?

What can did they wrote you with in a week?

M- ?intay di? a ?imo ?agat'imuki nayru?

What were happened to you before?

F- inc'ayti kay? ari gaza kaysarth ka? t'ayt'iy dalya

I want to be free of collecting woods and cleaning a house.

M- dirardo namtsi? Hak'ay?

Will I bring dinner?

M- ?imo dihan dix'i?

So how are you?

F- ?... dihan ?iya

Huh... I am fine.

M- Kabzimats? ?iko k'anya ?iya

I have so many weeks since the time came here.

F- ?ara?

Are you sure?

M- ?intay ?ix'I x'oyinki?

What is wrong with you?

F- ?intay rax'iba?

What did happened to me

M- Kamay?

How?

F- Siru? Timhirti dihri timali ?iyu zijmir ?ilom tshifom? allawo

They have noticed the formal education will start the day after the

M- ?ara gidafi

Why you are kidding?

F- siga bitson

I swear in the name of our comarada

M- ?intay di?a dirar ?aytibal?in dix'i?

What is wrong? Why do not you eat dinner?

F- tsagiba jira baliga

I am full. I have already eaten enjera.

M- ?izi x'ulu sab ?indamatsa ?indax'ada zibla? Tarax'ibu? Bali ?izi?a nay
miflilay bil?i .

Why do chose not to eat while all the people used to eat and go , please eat at
least to remember our time of separation.

F- wik'agx'a kamay ?iyu?

How is your injury?

M-dihan ?iyu wik'a? ?ayabahalin

It is okay, even it cannot be considered as hurted.

F- yiflat' do?

Has it any sign of injured body?

M-yiflat' ?iyu zix'awin

May be

F- kamay? alax'a dihan dix'a Girmay do ri?x'ayo?

How are you? Are you okay? Have you seen Girmay?

M- nitahti wagan kidi

Go towards down

F- tsibuk' bi?ak ?ar?adom ka ?abay ?allawu?

Good. Where are Aradom and others?

M- ?argadom ?abay ?allo? gud ?iko koynina migraf haftay

Where is Aradom? Miraf something wrong happened to us.

F- ?intay balka?

What are you talking about?

M- -----

(No reply at all)

F- ?intay ?ix'a tiblani zalaxia?

What are you talking about?

M- mirgaf haftay ?argadom tasawi?u

My sister Aradom sacrificed.

F- ?intay malat ?iyu tasawi?u?

What is the meaning of martyr?

M- migraf haftay ki?alyo waga harnatna ?iyu

My sister accept this? It is a cost of freedom.

2.8 AQ produced by F-F characters in the female authors' scenario (female speaker and female addressee)

F-?ara natay ?aykonan timali ?iya ni?ar adom ?agdifayo

That is not mine. I have received it from Aradom yesterday.

F-?aradom?

Aradom?

F-?ana ?iko miwda ?kumwin lomidiya timali ?iya samiya

I have heard today or yesterday concerning your message

F-Miwda ?kum...?

Concerning your message arrangement?

F-?iwa

Yeah

F-Majamarta ?intingrunis ?ara tagagix'um ?ila tax'atige near

First when they told me I was very angry assuming that they are wrong.

F-X'amay?

How?

F-?ih...? mix'inyatu k'idmi?u kitk'ararbu ri?ekum ?ayfaltin ya

So? I have not seen any close relationship between between you before that.

F-Kamay gerx'I zarfalt'iki?

Why do not you know it?

F-?izi?as ?ayfalat'kun

I have not known this

F-?iti x'ullu mix'an wadi kibahal diyu?

Is these all the expressions of being a man?

F-Kamay ?alax'i? ?intay di?a gudu gazana gadifkiyo?

How are you? What is the reason you leave our home?

F-Kimatsi?ya dahan dix'um?

I will come. Are you okay?

F-?inqa? nabzi ?abka akum ?ayabahalin diyu?

Is that forbidden to say congratulations?

F-Tay do rax'ibki ?ix'l nabzuy ?abk'a akum zibahal?

Is there any new thing that happened in your life?

F-Natayn nay? Aradomn irkinats?

What about the engagement between Aradom and me?

F-?aradom diyu dima koynu ?arkix'i? misgabru ma?az tagadifkum?

Is Aradom a new friend of you? What about Gebru?

F-Nisx'l x'a?a nay ma?az zaraba tamtsi?i ?alaxi'i?

What kind of speech you are bringing?

F-Nisuqa nay ma?az zibanal ?aykonan nay lomi ?iyu

How could you considered this event as an old one? It is a recent phenomena.

F-Kisab hizi ?aynagarakin diyu?

Is not he told you still now?

F-?intay ?ilu ?iyu zinagrani?

What is that he going to tell me?

F-Mityiraxina

Concerning our friendship

F-Balli nay?abrahamin saran marya yigbaralki!

May God bless your marriage!

F-sa?att ?ix'a zi?ax'ala zaymasalani ?argadom wag?a hiwni

Because I stay talking with Aradom, I assume like it is too early.

F- ih Guay zitarafa sab yalan ?aykonan?

mm...is there anybody absent?

F-?ana ?ahminuni ?iyu bajax'i

Please, I am so sick

F-Kamay ?alax'i? ?intay di?a gudu gazana gadifkiyo?

How are you? What is the reason you leave our home?

F-Kimatsi?ya dahan dix'um?

I will come. Are you okay?

F-?inqa? nabzi ?abka akum ?ayabahalin diyu?

Is that forbidden to say congratulations?

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Is there any new thing that happened in your life?

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What kind of speech you are bringing?

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Because I stay talking with Aradom, I assume like it is too early.

F- ih Guay zitarafa sab yalan ?aykonan?

mm...is there anybody absent?

F-?ana ?ahminuni ?iyu bajax'i

Please, I am so sick

F-Imo ?intay?

So what?

F- way majamarta sir? Ini way zilalini?

Either make my order first or pass me?

F- ?intay gadushni zalilaki ?allax'u

Who cares, ok I pass you.

F- ?ana ?iya bigdi matsi?e ?imbar tirafi ?iluni nayru

Although Aradom told me no to go, I have come here.

F- tirafi?

He informed me not to attend the meeting?

F-?iwa ?intay mo ?alawo diyu ?

Yeah-so what is this?

F-?inty koyno ?iyu gibara zix'awin magaray?

What should this reason considered silly?

F- ?intay koynu ?iyu ?ibara zix'awin ma array?

What is that?

F- ?izuy do t'afi? Uki? Kash?a ?iyu ?imbar

Have you forgotten this? This

F- kashga zaybilu do ?allo ?iyu?

Is there any body with me

F- kamay ka ?iyu zibagir?

What is the feeling of it?

F- Yagusi?

It gives out sound

F- ?imo k'ahar ?iyu di?a zaytibli?

So why do not you say gastraite?

F- sister saynisawi ?abahahli?u Intay ?iyu?

Nurse what is its scientific name?

F- gastrite yibahal

It is gastrite

F- kabmintay ?iyu x'a zimats?

What is its course?

F-Kab katama

Source in town

F-Gastrait dix'in zibalkin?o? ?intay ka ?iyu zaysmam?ani balat?

Did you say gastrait? How is this caused?

F- koransho

By eating dry enjera

F- Fosali'ax'a x'a?

What about green fossolia?

F- Kabzi x'ulu ?almaz kab mintay kamzihaza zayinhata?

To safe from such problem why do not we ask Almaz the cause of her disease

F- ?ana Fosalia wadi Fosalia ?abay falsalia ?abay falit'alkin ?iya?

Do you think that I have known what you have talking about fossolia?

F- ?intay kitc'armi?

While you drink what?

F- bira kognak...?araki'I ...jin

Beer Kognak, Jin and dry Jin

F- ?intay bir?u? ?aytamharitin ?indix'I nayrix'i?

What a damn deer? Were not you a student?

F- ... ?inqa? di?a zayfalat'kyo imbar

That is good you do not know that

F- man ka yastiyaki?

Who did buy that for you?

F-T'ont'e

Tonte

F- t'ant'u?

Malaria?

F- ?ach! kinday nagar nagira ?iya ?imo kiwatso watahadar t'or sarawit do t'ifalt'i?

Oh! How could I finished all the stuffer? Soldiers, fighter attackers

F- ?intay ?aday watahadaru? Dargi?

What damn solidies? Deregi?

F- dargi do ?aysabin?

Do you think that derg is not a human?

F-Dargi dargi ?iyu

Derg is derg

F- biyaynix'I watahadar ri?x'I t'ifalt'i?

Have you seen a solidies before?

F- ?intay ?ilayo ?iya biyaynay ziri?o?

Why should I have seen a soldier through my eye?

F- ?izuy di?a ?iyu?

Is this politics?

F-?intay di?a ?iyu zimilkatana?

So what should be our concern?

F- watahadarat ?intak'aribkayom zablq zastiyyu zadansu mix'anom t'irah ?iya zifalt'

I have known that soldiers used to eat, drink and dance.

F- tsibuk' ?izuy digafyo wa ?abayka tirax'ibyom?

Ok leave this. Where do you find the soldiers?

F- nab bet timhirti miskadna gin ?aynimaharin.

I used to go to school, but not to class.

F- - nabay?

To Where?

F- Nigazana

home

F-abet kitbalgi tibli ?intak'atalux'I x'a?

You do not afraid when you eat. What if they kill you when you eat?

F- intay gayra?

Do I do any thing wrong?

F- ?indigi

I do not know.

F- ?intay ?aday watahadaru? Dargi?

What damn solidies? Deregi?

F- dargi do ?aysabin?

Do you think that derg is not a human?

F-Dargi dargi ?iyu

Derg is derg

F- biyaynix'I watahadar ri?x'I t'ifalt'i?

Have you seen a solidies before?

F- ?intay ?ilayo ?iya biyaynay ziri?o?

Why should I have seen a soldier through my eye?

F- ?izuy di?a ?iyu?

Is this polities?

F-?intay di?a ?iyu zimilkatana?

So what should be our concern?

F- watahadarat ?intak'aribkayom zabliq zastiyyu zadansu mix'anom t'irah ?iya zifalt'

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home

F-abet kitbalgi tibli ?intak'atalux'I x'a?

You do not afraid when you eat. What if they kill you when you eat?

F- intay gayra?

Do I do any thing wrong?

F- ?indigi

I do not know.

F-?aya nataatkin nagar ?ay ?izuy ?indiyyu zablana zallo.

Your situation make me surprise, this is what forced me to do so.

F- nimx'anuu tagalimx'I dix'I ?anti?

By the way are you trained?

F- hak'agna ?indiyya ?almaz

You know that I am truthful

F- Mis gabru x'a di?a nimintay ?ix'uum tagadifkum?

You know that I am truthful.

F- ?ana nigabru zigadafkuwo kafk'iro silazayka? Alku t'irah yu.

Why do you have dicvored Gebru

F- ?intay ?aynat mix'niyyat ?intay gayrux'i?

The reason I felt Gebru is because I can't love him

F- ?ana kamzdalyo ?aynat wadi koynu silazaytafat'ara

What kind of reason is this? What did he do?

F- Kamay ?iyu natki dilyat?

I have not find him a choice of mine.

F- ?ana yik'ret gibarlay ?imbar yawah wadi ?ayfotin

What is your desire?

F- ?imo gar?adom yiwak'aki malat diyyu?

I am sorry but I do not like a kind man.

F- Kaykonas kam gabru gin ?aykonan

That is not but he is not like gebru?

2.9 SPF produced by M-M characters in the female authors' scenario (male speaker and male addressee)

M- dirardo namtsi? Hak'ay?

Will I bring dinner?

M- ?imo dihan dix'i?

So how are you?

M- ?... dihan ?iyya

Huh... I am fine.

M- Kabzimats? ?iko k'anya ?iya

I have so many weeks since the time came here.

M-goytay Ar?adom ?ab geza allo diyu ?

Dear sir is Ar?adom inside home ?

M-?iwa ?abwisht'I geza ?allo .

Yeah he is inside home!

M- dahan do wi?ikum dak'ay?

Good afternoon my sons?

M- dahan dix'um ?aboy siyum? Wadi barha hagos ?iya falit kumni ?

How are you ato Syum ? Have you recognized me? I am the son of Hagos?

M- dahan do wi?ikum dak'ay?

Good afternoon my sons?

M- dahan dix'um ?aboy siyum? Wadi barha hagosya falit kumni

How are you father? Have you recognized me? I am the son of Hagos?

M- ?...man balkani wadi barha hagos guesh? ?iwa way z waday bihiwat
?alax'a?

Do say that you are the son of Berhe Hagos Guesh, I donot belive you are
alive ?

M- ?iwa ?ane ?iya .

Yeah this is me.

2.10 SPF produced by M-F characters in the female authors' scenario (male speaker and female addressee)

M-?iqiwa? nab sawra Eritrea nimihwas biselam abshakum

Welcome to the Eritrean front

F-?iki bali hiwiqti mish ?ilaki near

Take it. have not I told you before?

M-dihan do ?alax'I migraf?

Miraf- are you okay?

F- dihan ?iya

I am fine.

M- sirah ?alatni migraf tsanihana kinrax'ab

Miraf we will meet after I finish my task.

F- kamay? alax'a dihan dix'a Girmay do ri?x'ayo?

How are you? Are you okay? Have you seen Girmay?

2.11 SPF produced by F-M characters in the female authors' scenario (female speaker and male addressee)

F- manigom ?iyom wadi ?ayay barha?

Which one of these are the son of berhe?

M- ?ana ?iya dihan diyan?

I am the son of Berhe, How are you?

F- ?igziabher yimasgan dahna ?iya dahna dix'um?

Thanks to God I am okay. How are you?

M- dahna ?ina

We are all right.

F- nimqanu malkgu ?intay yimasil?

How does his picture looks?

M- dihan ?iyu tsbuk' ?allo

He is well.

F- dahan do hadirkum?

Good morning?

M- ?igziabher yimasgan

Thanks to God

F- ?iti ?abzi kabazi zinabara wigi? Garifu yimaslani?

I thought that the war over there had completed?

M- ?iwa laiti ?iyu ?arifu

Yeah... it had completed during the mid night.

F- sab zibhal chir zibelelu mikniyat ?intay ?iyu ?

What is the rason that there is no people here ?

M- baynix'I dix'I sab ?alaki?

Is there any body with you?

F- baynay ?iya

I am alone

M- kinday tidafri?

How courageous you are?

F- way ?ini ex'a magat

What a dam time is this?

M-?abzi ruba ?izi diyu?

Are you around the river bank?

F-?iwa

Yeah

M-dihan do ?alax'l mi?raf?

Miraf- are you okay?

F- dihan ?iya

I am fine.

F- manigom ?iyom wadi ?ayay barha?

Which one of these are the son of berhe?

M- ?ana ?iya dihan diyan?

I am the son of Berhe, How are you?

F- ?igziabher yimasgan dahna ?iya dahna dix'um?

Thanks to God I am okay. How are you?

M- dahna ?ina

We are all right.

F- nimqanu malk?u ?intay yimasil?

What does he looks like ?

M- dihan ?iyu tsbuk' ?allo

He is well.

F- dahan do hadirkum?

Good morning?

M- ?igziabher yimasgan

Thanks to God

F- baynay ?iya

I am alone

M- kinday tidafri?

How courageous you are?

F- way ?ini ex'a magat

What a dam time is this?

M-?abzi ruba ?izi diyu?

Are you around the river bank?

F-?iwa

Yeah

M-dihan do ?alax'I mi?raf?

Miraf- are you okay?

F- dihan ?iya

I am fine.

F- manigom ?iyom wadi ?ayay barha?

Which one of these are the son of berhe?

M- ?ana ?iya dihan diyan?

I am the son of Berhe, How are you?

F- ?igziabher yimasgan dahna ?iya dahna dix'um?

Thanks to God I am okay. How are you?

M- dahna ?ina

We are all right.

F- nimqanu malk?u ?intay yimasil?

What does he looks like ?

M- dihan ?iyu tsbuk' ?allo

He is well.

F- dahan do hadirkum?

Good morning?

M- ?igziabher yimasgan

Thanks to God

2.12 SPF produced by F-F characters in the female authors' scenario (female speaker and female addressee)

F-kof beli beliya.

Told her to be silent.

F-?ishi kinegra ?iye.

Okay Madam I will told her to do so .

F-?inka? dehan metsa?ikin ?

Welcome.

F-?inka? dehan tsenahkin .

Welstay.

F-dehan do wi?ilki ?

Good afternoon ?

F-?igziabher yimesgen dihan ?iya .dehan dox'I ?

Thanks to God I am okay. Are you well?

F-dihan ?iya.

I am okay.

F-neti seldi wesidki zedliyeki negar Giz?i

Go and shop what you need with the obtainable money.

F-yek'anyelay.

Thank you .

F- bel chaw dahna hider.

Okay .good night .good bye.

F-chaw

Ciao.

2.13 H devices produced by M-M characters in the female authors' scenario (male speaker and male addressee)

M-?itfetweni do yimesleka ?

Do you think that she loves me ?

M-minalbat .

May be

M-?abti kuwinat zitegod?a sab yihliw do ?

Do think that any of our comorades injured in the war?

M-?indi?i ?imber

I doubt that there is no any harm in the war.

M-beynu diyu neru ways mis mi? raf?

Was he alone or along with Mi?raf?

M-mis Mi?raf zinebere yimesleni

Most probably he is with her.

M-Berhe bihiwet zello do yimesleka ?

Do you think that Berhe is alive ?

M-minalbash.

Possibly.

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

Date: **October 04**

By: **HAYLAY GEBREYOHANNES**

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FORMS IN THE SPEECH OF MEN AND WOMEN: A
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED TIGRIGNA
NOVELS BY MEN AND WOMEN AUTHORS**

Faculty: **INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGE STUDIES**

Degree: **M.A.**

Year: **2009**

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