



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FINITE ADVERBIAL CLAUSES BY MALE AND FEMALE IN PAKISTANI AND AMERICAN TV TALK SHOWS

Muhammad Kamil

MPhil Research Scholar (English Linguistics), University of Malakand, KP Pakistan
muhammadkamil161@gmail.com

Sara Hamayoon

MPhil Research Scholar (English Linguistics), Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan
sarahuma561@gmail.com

Akhtar Rahman

BS in English, Government Post Graduate College Dargai, Malakand
rahmanakhtar774@gmail.com

Abstract

Language is one of the unique characteristics of human beings which has been of immense interest to man throughout history. Linguistics, as a scientific study of human language, has now expanded and evolved into a wide range of areas after a great historical advancement. The research at hand aims to identify the similarities and differences in the genderlect of Pakistanis and Americans based on the findings of the study. This is done by exploring how adverbial clauses of Pakistani males are different from those of Pakistani females using English as a second language vis-à-vis those of American males and females whose native language is English. The Comparison of both Pakistani and American genderlects (adverbial clauses) was performed by employing the corpus of the purposively selected talk shows of both America and Pakistan. The findings indicate that there are no significant and noticeable differences between Pakistani and American speakers based on genderlect. The differences in the linguistic features of cross-cultural genderlect are as: Adverbial clauses used by Pakistani male speakers were 1434 (65.8%) times while American male speakers used 1176 (67.27%) times. Adverbial clauses numbered 572 (32.7%) were used by American female speakers whereas 744 (34.1%) times were used by Pakistani female speakers. Pakistani males used 974 (47%) pauses while American males used 1112 (52%). Pakistani females used 1098 (53%) pauses while American females used 1035 (48%). Pakistani females` taken turns were 54.7% while that of the American females was 46.4%. Pakistani males` taken turns were 45.2% while American males were 53.6%. Thus, the relationship between language and gender can be inferred from how gender affects the way people in different culture use language.

Keywords:

Corpus, genderlect, Antconc, adverbial clauses, culture, linguistic features

Background of the study

Gender difference has long been the focus of extensive psychological as well as linguistic research. Differences in behavior, attitudes, symptoms and other psychological and sociological characteristics have been extensively observed and documented. Viewing language as one such behavior, gender differences in naturally occurring speech have long been discussed in linguistic research. Gender difference in



language use and comprehension has even become a popular topic of discussion in the non-professional readership as well.

Content analysis studies rely on a systematic categorization of the words uttered by the informant. This is usually performed by using either computer software or trained raters. Only a few studies have quantitatively examined gender differences through the content analysis of male and female speakers. These studies have consistently found that women tend to use more emotional words, especially adverbs, hedges, and questions, including tag questions among other features.

In line with the previous research studies, the researchers analyzed the use of finite adverbial clauses of different types: causal adverbial clauses, the adverbial clause of condition, adverbial clause of concession, and adverbial clause of purpose in Pakistani and American TV talk shows in the current study. One of the main goals of this study is to find out the frequency of each type of adverbial clause used by male and female speakers and to discuss the reason behind its usage. Furthermore, as there is a paucity of available literature in the Pakistani context regarding the current study, the researchers compared the results of Pakistani and American male and female speakers' usage of these adverbial clauses which was a cross-cultural comparison of the use of language and gender that will be the source of inspiration for future researchers on the adverbial clause, using corpus linguistic tools and shall help to develop the culture of using computer technology in the field of language research. For data analysis, the researchers transcribed and analyzed the data with the help of a corpus analysis tool i.e., Antconc.

AntConc is a freeware software program for working with language corpora using a graphical user interface. Within AntConc there are several 'tools' that support linguistic analysis by enabling the user to - for example - search corpora, generate lists of words in corpora, and to browse 'concordances' of word use in corpora.

Corpus linguistics is the study of language through corpora, usually large collections of machine-readable text. To study large collections, corpus linguistics - and those adopting their methods - use software tools to query their chosen corpora and the 'strings' and 'lemma' they contain. The outputs of that processing are typically a combination of counts of words, statistical inferences about word use, comparisons with standard language corpora, and subsets of text. These outputs are then analyzed by people, from which new queries are formed, and new processing and analysis are made. Corpus linguistics is therefore an iterative study of the text, where a phenomenon suggested by one output is tested and refined by the next.

Purpose and Significance of the Study

The problem is to search out as to which adverbial clauses are used by whom and how frequently. Whether the gender difference is only in Pakistani culture or is also prevalent in American culture as well. To see the cultural difference, we aimed to study the cross-culture study of both Pakistani and American cultures: In terms of the usage of an adverbial clause in speech. To find out the influence of gender on the language of both American and Pakistani cultures used by males and females in both Pakistani and American TV talk shows. The problem under consideration was whether gender affects language or not. The current study is and endeavors to find out the gender dominance in Pakistani and American cultures through the use of language in specific contexts, such as talk shows.



Due to this research, American and Pakistani scholars would be able to know the dominance and subjugation of males and females over one another in both cultures concerning the use of language. This study aims to fill the geographic as well as the demographic gap that exists in terms of adverbial clause studies as the current study is one of its kind in the Pakistani context.

Research Questions

1. What is the impact of gender on the use of a finite adverbial clause in Pakistani and American TV talk shows?
2. What is the frequency of each finite adverbial clause in each gender of Pakistan and American TV talk shows?

Research Objectives

1. To find American and Pakistani gender differences in language.
2. To find grammatical differences in the language of Pakistani and American in terms of gender.
3. To find the difference of gender in the use of finite adverbial clauses by American and Pakistani males and females in TV talk shows.

Review Of Previous Literature

The relationship between the subordinate and main clause is a continuum, of states. According to Thompson (1985), and Lehman (1988) clauses that are grammatically dependent on another clause or some elements engage in this continuum; there are three types of subordinate clauses i.e. functioning as a noun phrase, modifiers of nouns, and modifiers of a verb phrase. The complement clause and relative clauses usually represent an embedding structure i.e., a clause within another one and a clause within a noun phrase. Since they relate to the main clause as a whole, therefore adverbial clauses are viewed as hypotactic (subordinate) (Mathiessein and Thompson, 1988).

Mondorf (2004) investigated four types of adverbial clauses in a corpus of modern speech and found that women used more causal, conditional and purpose clauses than men, while men used more concessive clauses. Mondorf's explanation for this difference is that women use the three clause types that mitigate the speaker's commitment to the truth of the proposition, while men tend to use more concessive, which strengthens the commitment. She also found that in mixed-gender conversations, these trends were generally intensified.

Accordingly, a study by McGarry&Kiser (2017), analyzed dialogue in Shakespeare's plays to ascertain whether Mondorf's findings can be extrapolated to the language of these fictional speakers. The results indicate that Shakespeare generally did not use the adverbial clauses to portray the gender of the characters in ways similar to those of actual, modern speakers. Only small differences could be found, regarding purpose clauses in the histories and conditional clauses in the comedies. The analysis indicates that female and male characters speak very similarly concerning syntax, and adverbial clauses contribute to the construction of characters in much-localized contexts.

According to Fang (2006), Adverbial subordinators, being used in automatic text classification are an important index of discourse.

In English, according to Kweon (2008), the main clause can be preceded and



followed by the adverbial clause but in Korean, using two native corpora (NICKLE), they must precede the main clause. Three semantically differing adverbial clauses (e.g. conditional, temporal, and causal clauses) writer analyzed to investigate whether the L1 (Korean) distributional pattern of main and adverbial clauses influences the use of L2 (English) adverbial clauses. Conditional adverbials precede the main clause more often than temporal adverbials which in turn precede the main clause.

According to Demir (2014), the Turkish language family will be covered by the topic of adverbial clauses. Turkish-type subordinate clauses have always attracted Western researchers. In Atlantic languages, the normal order is S-V-O, where the main clause is followed by the subordinate clause. In this study word order and marking adverbial clause and their relative position to subordinate clauses were discussed.

According to the studies of Minami (1974); Noda (1989; 2002) the movement derivation of adverbial clauses is adopted like relative clauses and adverbial clauses which are derived by the movement of specialized IP-related operators (aspectual, temporal, modal, etc.) to the left periphery. Observations from traditional literature on Japanese grammar suggest that the amount of TP-internal functional structure in an adverbial clause also correlates with the presence of specialized functional particles in the matrix clause with which the clause merges. As proposed, the merge of an adverbial clause is determined by the label of an adverbial clause following the study of Endo and Haegeman (2019).

Persuasive language according to Mahmood (2021) is a power language as the speaker can participate and access power in democratic societies. So, the teaching and learning of a persuasive discourse are, therefore, a democracy-sustaining approach to education (Hess, 2009). However, English Language Learners (ELLs) often encounter difficulties in understanding the complexity of the persuasive, the researchers investigated the linguistic complexity of persuasive writing by Pakistani learners, using the Field analysis of Martin (2007) and applying that to fifty argumentative essays retrieved from the International Corpus of Learner English (ICLE). The results were the excessive utilization of attributive relational clauses, material clauses, and clause complexes made of interactive conjunctions in all the phases of argumentative essays. In short Pakistani learners are assumed as unaware of the field-related linguistic features required to enhance persuasion according to their generic phases as also mentioned by Haider (2021); and Gill and Janjua (2020).

Theoretical Framework

Genderlect Theory and Difference Approach by Tannen (1990)

Tannen undertook this study and come up with a “Difference approach” from her book “You Just Don’t Understand: Women and Men in Conversation” (1990). Genderlect theory is termed as Cross-Cultural Communication theory by Deborah Tannen because she was of the view that cultural difference has much influence on our way of communication and sometimes speakers misinterpret communication. After all, they belong to different cultural backgrounds Both genders speak the same language but the way they are speaking shows that they speak different languages. Two essential dynamics encourage us to communicate daily for the sake of involvement and independence (Tannen, 1986).

Tannen (1990) states that men try to attain the central position by exhibiting their



knowledge of the world. They always try to achieve a high rank while communicating with another person. On the other hand, women always try to use certain words that show discussion and intimation. They use “rapport talk” to maintain association and exchange of information. They are more polite and also show unification that has a long-lasting effect on the minds of other people as compared to men. On contrary, men use “report talk” to establish their status. Their relationships are framed in hierarchic order and their purpose is to offer knowledge and thus control the conversation. Women most of the time use such clauses that indicate the imbalance of power. The purpose of women’s conversation is to give suggestions rather than openly explain what she wanted to say. Hence women’s small talk is meaningless for men because they called it an empty rhetoric conversation that does not reveal any kind of information whereas men always try to impart knowledge while communicating.

This theory focuses not only on the use of language by a particular gender but also on characteristics related to one gender. Moreover, she claimed six points for male and female language. Those six points are men want to get status and women want to get support, men show independence whereas women show intimacy, men always advise whereas women understand everything, men share information with others while women express feelings, men order, and women propose, and men always create conflicts whereas women compromise.

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Those six points are: Status vs. Support, Independence vs. Intimacy, Advice vs. Understanding, Information vs. Feelings, Orders vs. Proposals, and Conflicts vs. Compromise

Talbot (1998, p.131) claimed that “behavior previously perceived as men’s efforts to dominate women is reinterpreted as a cross-cultural phenomenon”. According to Johnson and Meinhof (1997, p.9), the “different approach” can be criticized because it fails to address why women and men belong to different subcultures.

Research Methodology

The research at hand is quantitative as the researchers collected data from recorded talk shows, then that were transcribed, and then uploaded to the corpus analysis tool Antconc for category-wise analysis in terms of gender as well as the nature of adverbial clause separately.

Population and Sampling Procedure

The population of the study was the talk shows of Pakistani channel, “PTV World” and American channel, “TheEllenShow”. Furthermore, for the sake of convenience, a purposive sampling technique was used where the researchers selected three talk shows from each of the channels on the basis of convenience.

Data Analysis Procedure

The researchers collected data from the selected talk shows of Pakistani TV channel: “PTV World” and American TV channel: “TheEllenShow”. The talk shows from each of the two channels were of the same period i.e. three talk shows from each of the channels with a time duration of 20-30 mins each. The collected data were



tabulated and analyzed based on the study of the classification of adverbial clauses (Mondorf, 2012). The data were transcribed and analyzed with the help of a corpus analysis tool i.e. Antconc.

Data Analysis

This chapter contains an analysis and discussion of the collected data, which throws light on the results of the study in great detail in light of literature and theory.

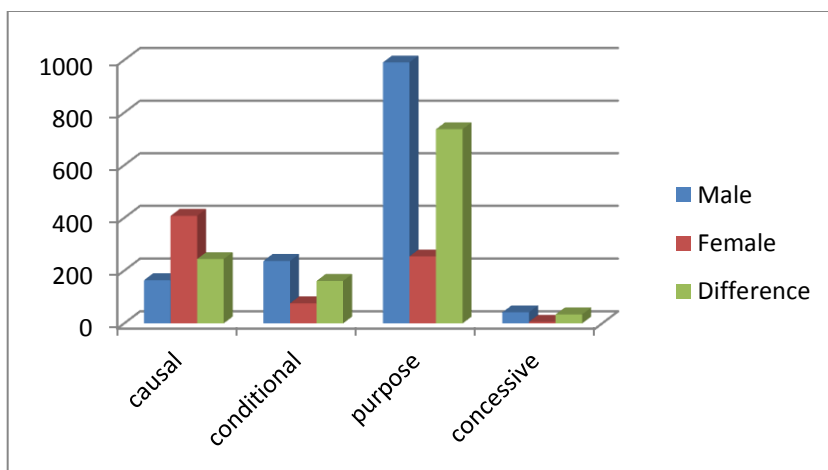
The Gender Differences in the Usage of Adverbial Clauses

Finite Adverbial Clauses Used by Pakistani English Speakers

Table 1

Finite Adverbial Clauses used by Pakistani English speakers										Total	
Gender	Causal Adverbial Clause		Adverbial Clause of Condition		Adverbial Clause of Concession		Adverbial Clause of Purpose				
Male	164		237		42		991		1434		
Female	408		76		06		254		744		
Total Adverbial Clauses	572		313		48		1245		2178		
Percentages	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	28.67%	71.3%	75.7%	24.2%	87.5%	12.5%	79.5%	20.5%	65.8%	34.1%	
Subordinating conjunctions used in the adverbial clauses are as given:											
	As long as = 04		Assuming = 01		Although = 05		In order to = 06				
	Because = 491		If = 308		Even if = 18		So that = 78				
	Since = 57				Even though = 06		So = 1156				
	In that = 18				Though = 19		Unless = 05				
	As much as = 02										

Figure 1.



Analysis:

Causal adverbial clauses are most frequently used by Pakistani female speakers in their speech as 408 (71.3%) times causal adverbial clauses were used by Pakistani females while 164 (28.67%) times were used by Pakistani male speakers as shown in table 4.3. As already discussed, this kind of clause is used to express the cause/reason why we did or said something, or why something happened which signifies that male



speaks differently from female Deborah Tannen (1990) stated that men show independence whereas women show intimacy. Females want to be much more intimated therefore they give a reason for their actions and speech that is why they did or said something while males themselves give less/no reason for their actions and speech which shows that they express themselves to be independent and are not asked by females for the cause of their actions and speech.

Similarly, adverbial clauses of purpose are more frequently used by Pakistani male speakers than Pakistani females in their speech as 991(79.5%) times adverbial clauses of purpose were used by Pakistani males while 254 (20.5%) times were used by Pakistan female speakers as described in Figure 4.2. According to Deborah Tannen (1990), “women use *rapport talk* to maintain association and exchange of information”. They are more polite and also show unification that has a long-lasting effect on the minds of other people as compared to men. On contrary, “men use the *report to talk* to establish their status”. According to Deborah Tannen’s theory of genderlect, the purposeful conversation is mostly used in the *report talk*. Hence, it can be said that females use fewer adverbial clauses of purpose because they try to avoid focusing on the purposeful conversation and information but rather to promote social affiliation and emotional connection while men used more adverbial clauses of purpose than women to focus on exchanging information with little emotional import.

In addition, the use of adverbial clauses of the condition is most frequently done by Pakistani male speakers in their speech as 237 (75.7%) times adverbial clauses of condition were used by Pakistani males while 76 (24.2%) times this type of clause was used by Pakistani female speakers as given in table 4.1. Men’s relationships are framed in hierarchic order according to genderlect theory, and their function is to supply knowledge and hence govern the dialogue. Women frequently utilize sentences like this to show a power imbalance. The goal of women’s communication is to make suggestions rather than to express themselves openly. Thus, it’s clear that Pakistani males used the adverbial clause of condition because they wanted to control the conversation and show their dominancy that they are somewhat superior to females in knowledge and try to talk with in the condition’s men given through the use of adverbial clause of condition. While Pakistani females used this type of clause very less than Pakistani males it shows that Pakistani females cannot openly limit and control Pakistani males’ talk.

Furthermore, Deborah Tannen (1990) in two of her six points in genderlect theory explained that men order and women propose. Similarly, in the transcribed corpus of the talk shows it was found that the use of adverbial clauses of concession is most frequently done by Pakistani male speakers in their speech as 42 (87.5%) times adverbial clauses of concession were used by Pakistani males while 6 (12.5) times this type of clause was used by Pakistani female speakers as given in table 4.1. As adverbial clause of concession is used to show one’s superiority that one is superior to others that is why he/she gives concession to them. Hence, males used more adverbial clauses of a concession than females which means that male orders with the use of concessive clauses that give concession in giving orders.



Finite Adverbial Clauses Used by American Speakers

Table 2

Finite Adverbial Clauses used by American speakers										Total
Gender	Causal Adverbial Clause		Adverbial clause of condition		Adverbial clause of concession		Adverbial clause of purpose			
Male	145		165		24		842		1176	
Female	346		54		7		165		572	
Total Adverbial Clauses	491		219		31		1007		1748	
Percentages	Male 29.53 %	Female 70.4%	Male 85.34 %	Female 24.65 %	Male 77.41 %	Female 22.58%	Male 83.61 %	Female 16.3 %	Male 67.27 %	Female 32.72 %
Subordinating conjunctions used in the adverbial clauses are as given:										
	As well as = 84		Assuming= 8		Although= 03		In order to= 71			
	As long as =334		In case = 04		Even if= 12		So that=57			
	as much as=28		If= 207		while=05		So = 872			
	in that=45				Though=11		Unless = 07			

Analysis

In this section, the researcher discussed the adverbial clause according to Deborah Tannen (1990). Causal adverbial clauses are most frequently used by American female speakers in their speech as 346 (70.4%) times causal adverbial clauses were used by American females while 145 (29.53%) times were used by American male speakers as shown in table 4.2. Males and females communicate in various ways, and this kind of phrase expresses this by stating the reason we did or said what we did or said Deborah Tannen (1990) stated that men are more self-reliant, whilst women are more affectionate. Females want to be more intimate, so they explain why they did or said something; men, on the other hand, do not explain why they did or said anything, which shows that they express themselves as autonomous and are not questioned by females about why they did or said something.

Similarly, adverbial clauses of purpose are more frequently used by American male speakers than American females in their speech as 842 (83.61%) times adverbial clauses of purpose were used by American males while 165 (16.3%) times were used by American female speakers as described in Figure 4.2. “Misunderstanding happens because styles are varied and each style is legitimate on its terms”, writes Tannen (1990). The styles of men and women are distinct, yet they are also equal. To put it another way, men’s discourse is aggressive, while women’s is conciliatory. To make it apparent that both sexes speak the same language, Tannen (1990) used the word “style” rather than “language”. The only difference between the two is in style.

Furthermore, the use of adverbial clauses of the condition is most frequently done by American male speakers in their speech as 165 (75.34%) times adverbial clauses of condition were used by American males while 54 (24.6%) times this type of clause was used by American female speakers as given in table 4.2. As Tannen points out, men and women have very different ways of conversing. She argues that many of the conflicts and tensions between genders stem from variations in communication styles rather than gender differences. When American males utilized an adverbial clause of condition, they were trying to dominate the discourse and demonstrate their dominance that they are a little bit more knowledgeable than their female counterparts. However, American females employ this sort of clause far less often than American men, indicating that they are unable to overtly restrict or constrain American males’ speech.



Furthermore, Deborah Tannen (1990) in two of her six points in genderlect theory explained that men order and women propose. Similarly, in the transcribed corpus of the talk shows it was found that the use of adverbial clauses of concession is most frequently done by American male speakers in their speech as 24(77.41%) times adverbial clauses of concession were used by American males while 7(22.58%) times this type of clause was used by American female speakers as given in table 4.7. Because of their supremacy, they grant concessions as an adverbial phrase, as in “because they are superior to others”. There are more adverbial clauses containing the word “concession” in the sentences of men than in the sentences of women, which indicates that men use the word “concession” more often to give instructions.

Conclusion

Adverbial clauses of the analyzed types are most frequently used by Pakistani male speakers in their speech as 1434 (65.8%) times adverbial clauses were used by Pakistani males while 744 (34.1%) times were used by Pakistani female speakers as shown in table 4.1.

Similarly, American male speakers used adverbial clauses more frequently than American females in their speech as 1176 (67.27%) times adverbial clauses were used by American males while 572 (32.7%) times were used by American female speakers as described in table 4.2.

The secret to resolving disputes between the genders is to understand each other. We frequently believe that the other person’s motivations are unreasonable, malicious, or worse when we misunderstand one another. We may, however, start sharing the distortions we feel with one another and eventually reach clarity if we are aware that women and men occasionally perceive and hear things through different filters. Therefore, the next time someone responds to anything you said, and you feel surprised, disappointed, or upset about it, consider whether that person may have "misheard" you. When you wanted sympathy, is the other person offering a solution to your problems? Is the other sending a status update in response to your message of affection? If this is the case, you can assist the other person in identifying the point of confusion and prevent the resentment and disputes that can occasionally result.

Recommendations

Some suggestions and recommendations for further research, based on the conclusions of this study, have been given which are as follows:

As the research at hand was delimited to a certain domain, one can research the leftover areas of genderlect and can explore it more and more. As per this study, it is crucial to note that gender is fairly present in the debates and dynamics of the shows. Research can be conducted to particularly examine genderlect concerning humor in comedies and lamenting/mourning in tragedies, and similarly, other affairs and the public and private domains of dialogue.

The current study was based on the conversations in TV talk shows, very similar research for upcoming investigations can also be found regarding genderlect in daily life conversations.

Similarly, the comparison in this research was between the native speakers of the English language and the non-native speakers of the English language, another research can be carried out between two native speakers of the English language and two non-native speakers of the English language which will improve both the genders’ understanding of the conversation that they are just differently thinking, speaking and doing.



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