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КОСОВСКА МИТРОВИЦА  
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ВНЕ ПРЕДЕЛОВ

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA  
2018

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# САДРЖАЈ / CONTENTS / СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

## ИСКОРАЦИ / BREAKTHROUGHS / ПРОРЫВЫ

Laurence Armand French <i>Science w/o Boundaries: Human Understanding vs. Artificial Intelligence – Gestalt vs. Machine Language</i> .....	3
Mirjana N. Lončar-Vujnović, Radoje V. Šoškić <i>The Ingenious Art of Mephistopheles: Faust's Forgetting and Peter Schlemihl's Life Without a "Shadow" (Collective Memory)</i> .....	15
Владислава С. Гордић Петковић, Младен М. Јаковљевић <i>Суочавање с паралелним световима у романима Вилијама Гибсона и Мирјане Новаковић</i> .....	27
Урош. В. Шуваковић <i>„Земља је постала мала самим њим што су људи закорачили у васиону“</i> .....	45
Марина М. Николић, Светлана М. Слијепчевић, Слободан Б. Новокмет <i>Језичко нормирање и инјернеј</i> .....	57

## ЗНАЧЕЊА / INTERPERTATIONS / ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИИ

Nataša M. Bakić-Mirić, Davronzhon Erkinovich Gaipov <i>Practical Approach to Introducing Intercultural Dimension in English for Specific Purposes Course at Post-Secondary Level</i> .....	71
Бранислава М. Дилпарић, Славица Г. Савић <i>Инјерјункција у преводу: немаф или незнање</i> .....	83
Данијела Г. Кулић, Снежана М. Зечевић <i>Невербални аспекти дискурса у настави енглеској језика на терцијарном нивоу</i> .....	99
Sanja D. Miketić Subotić <i>Gender-based Differences in Attitudes Towards Standard Serbian Language</i> .....	119



Никола Н. Данчетовић <i>Акустичка анализа у истраживању енглеских вокала</i> .....	135
Голуб М. Јашовић <i>Ономасијика села Бресја код Косова Поља</i> .....	155
Емилија Д. Реџић <i>Текстуална референција као кохезивни механизам у роману Сеобе Милоша Црњанског</i> .....	177

ОДРАЗИ / REFLECTIONS / РЕФЛЕКСИИ

Небојша Ј. Лазић <i>Фреско-слика и песничка слика</i> .....	195
Марија С. Јефтимијевић Михајловић <i>Философија свејединства у поезији Арсенија Тарковског</i> .....	209
Ана М. Андрејевић <i>Симболизација феномена смрти у Шекспировој трагедији Краљ Лир</i> .....	229
Мирјана М. Стакић <i>Језик и стил Андрићеве приповејке Прозор са аспекта психоаналитичког тумачења</i> .....	249

ПАРАЛЕЛЕ / PARALLELS / ПАРАЛЛЕЛИ

Елена Р. Байовић <i>К војросу о формирању тјорјово-економическог лексики русског и сербског језика (називања тјорјовцев хлебными и мучными изделиями)</i> .....	265
Селена М. Станковић <i>Енклинички посесивни датив у Осману Џ. Гундулића и његови еквиваленти у преводу на француски језик</i> .....	271
Веселинка Т. Лаброска, Виолета А. Николовска <i>Интердисциплинарност и културне специфичности у језику (на примерима из македонског и српског језика)</i> .....	297
Јелена Д. Михајловић <i>Наставни програми за српски/хрватски језик</i>	

*у основним школама Републике Србије/Републике Хрватске –  
контрасивна анализа предметној подучја Култура изражавања..... 307*

УВИДИ / INSIGHTS / ИНСАЙТЫ

Драгиша Д. Васић

*Како разоткрити псеудоисторију?..... 325*

Дејан М. Тудић

*Историчар уметности као уметник..... 341*



**ИСКРАЦИ**

**BREAKTHROUGHS**

**ПРОРЫВЫ**

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# GENDER-BASED DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES TOWARDS STANDARD SERBIAN LANGUAGE

## Abstract

This study examines differences between male and female attitudes towards standard Serbian language. The participants in this study were 240 students of the University of Belgrade and the University of Priština with temporary head office in Kosovska Mitrovica. As gender differences in language attitudes are widely explored, for gender may be considered to be one of traditional variables in sociolinguistic research, we wished to find out if there is a significant difference in students' language attitudes towards Standard Serbian language depending on their gender in Republic of Serbia. Our method for this quantitative case study research is survey, and as instruments we used the questionnaire specifically made for the requirements of this research. We examined ten claims about the Standard Serbian language our participants had to evaluate on the 5-point Likert-type scale (from "I strongly disagree" to "I strongly agree"), and three claims focused on dialects. Many results we received in this case study are similar to familiar research from this area – our research indicated that there is the existence of a prevalent difference in attitudes based on gender as our female participants demonstrated a stronger level of inclination to the Standard Serbian language and seem to be more influenced by the ideology of standard language.

**Keywords:** language attitudes, gender, students, Standard Serbian language, Republic of Serbia.

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## THEORETICAL FRAME

Gender is an important, traditional variable in sociolinguistics, as well as in research towards the attitude one takes towards the use of language. The language habits of men and women differ in a number of ways, with studies suggesting that disparities are caused by gender<sup>2</sup> differences. Trudgill (1983, p. 162) described the relationship between women's and standard speech as "the single most consistent finding to have emerged from social dialect studies over the past twenty years." Labov observed that men use more non-standard forms in comparison to women and that they are less influenced by social stigmatisation because of using such forms. On the other hand, he observed that women are more prone to use standard forms as a reaction to the overt prestige that is associated with standard language (Labov, 1990, p. 210, in: Milroy, 2001, p. 533). Speaking of standard and non-standard forms in the language of men and women, Labov (1969, pp. 30–31) stated that:

"When we examine the full spectrum of stylistic behavior for men and women, it appears that the crucial differences lie in the steeper slope of style shifting for women: in all but the lowest status group they may actually use more of a non-standard form in their casual speech than men, but in formal styles they shift more rapidly and show an excess of hypercorrect behavior at that end of the scale. Furthermore, women respond in a much more extreme fashion to subjective reaction tests than men, and are far more prone to stigmatise non-standard usage. The overall picture of women's behavior fits in with the general sociolinguistic principle stated above - that those who use more non-standard forms in their own casual speech will be most sensitive to those forms in the speech of others."

Sociolinguists often invoke explanations based on women's supposed greater status consciousness, increased awareness of the social significance of variants and concern for politeness (Romaine, 2003, p. 104). When describing female linguistic behaviour, Janet Holmes (1992) highlighted that the language habits of men and women differ. For example, this author claims that women display greater awareness of the role of standard language in the public sphere and of the fact that their language depicts their social background and that is why they tend to use more standard forms; women are expected to express socially upstanding behaviour, and have a tendency to use "correct" forms in one of the ways for that; women are also prone to using standard forms of language in order not to be marginalised and to achieve<sup>3</sup> a higher social status; vernacular forms are

2 As *sex* is a natural and *gender* is a social construct. In this paper, the term *gender* will be used, but related to binary male : female division.

mostly used by men to demonstrate “machismo”. This claim is related to what Robin Lakoff (2004) described as *linguistic imbalance* when speaking about “*women’s language*” and “*men’s language*” as stereotypical linguistic practices. Some other studies (e.g. Milroy and Magrain, 1980; Ladegaard, 2000) also confirm that men utilise more vernacular forms and have a greater positivity towards them as compared to women. Numerous other studies confirm Labov’s sociolinguistic construct of *the gender paradox* on how “women conform more closely than men to sociolinguistic norms that are overtly prescribed, but conform less than men when they are not” (Labov, 2001, p. 293), indicating that women would more likely than men use standard, prestige and non-stigmatised forms, yet they are innovators more than men.

Trudgill (1972) argued that for men, speaking non-standardly has “covert” prestige, while the “overt” prestige associated with speaking the standard variety is more important to women.

## METHODOLOGY

### Research questions and methods used for the research

The main research questions of this study are:

- Are there gender-based differences in attitudes towards Serbian standard language and its dialects? If there are, what are typical male and what are female attitudes?
- Is it true that male participants have more positive attitude towards the dialect, while female participants have more positive attitude towards standard forms, as it is stated in some previous research?

This is a quantitative sociolinguistic research, where a survey was used as a method, and a questionnaire as an instrument. The questionnaire was formulated for this particular research consisting of 30 questions, 10 of which concerned attitudes towards standard language and three concerning attitudes towards dialects were observed for this study. It was a closed-type questionnaire as participants were answering on a 5-point Likert scale, with answers varying from “I completely agree” to “I completely disagree”.

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3 Compare with Trudgill, 1972.

## HYPOTHESES

The main hypotheses of this study are:

- 1) There are certain differences in male and female attitudes towards the use of standard Serbian language and its dialects.
- 2) Male participants have a more positive attitude towards the dialect, while female participants have a more positive attitude towards standard forms of the Serbian language.

## SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTS

All the participants of this study were students ( $N=240$ ), male ( $N=60$ ) and female ( $N=180$ ). The large variation in number of male and female participants did not influence the accuracy of results, as all the answers were statistically processed. It would have been desirable for there to have been equal numbers of male and female participants, yet the reason this was not possible is easily explainable. The variation in number of male and female participants is present because there were two groups of students – one were students of Serbian language and the other were students of natural sciences; students who enroll departments for Serbian language are mostly female, thus explaining this difference.

The number of students (240) was chosen because, in the most similar study of this topic in Serbia (Vlahović, 1989), there were 240 participants. Students were chosen for this study because many of them move from their hometown to larger university centres. During this process of moving from smaller to larger settlements, they are likely to change their social networks and friendship groups – a factor that may influence them to preserve their existing dialect, to start “code-switching” from their native variety to the variety spoken in the university centre they attend (or possibly to standard language), and the attitudes they have towards dialects and standard language may be important for their further linguistic behavior.

As previously mentioned, there were two groups of students: students of Serbian language ( $N=120$ ) – 60 attending University of Belgrade and 60 attending University of Priština, settled in Kosovska Mitrovica and students of natural sciences ( $N=120$ ) – also 60 attending University of Belgrade and 60 attending University of Priština, settled in Kosovska Mitrovica.



## RESULTS

1.1 *There are certain linguistic forms I find annoying and towards which I have a negative attitude.*<sup>4</sup> There is a gender-based difference in relation to this statement; also the result turned out to be statistically significant at the level  $p=.002$ . Male participants disagreed to this attitude (mostly and completely together) in 36.7%, and female participants in 19.6%. The sum of partial and total agreement for this statement was 35% for male and 59.3% for female participants. The biggest difference is at the level of total agreement to this attitude – while 8.3% of male participants completely agreed with this, while 33% of female participants agreed completely.

THERE ARE CERTAIN LINGUISTIC FORMS I FIND ANNOYING AND TOWARDS WHICH I HAVE A NEGATIVE ATTITUDE.		GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
	Completely disagree	15.0%	9.5%	10.9%
	Mostly disagree	21.7%	10.1%	13.0%
	Neither agree nor disagree	28.3%	21.2%	23.0%
	Mostly agree	26.7%	26.3%	26.4%
	Completely agree	8.3%	33.0%	26.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>		100,0%	100.0%	100.0%

Табела 1: A frequency distribution of answers for the attitude "There are certain linguistic forms I find annoying and towards which I have a negative attitude" according to gender of participants

1.2 *If I work in the sector of media / education, I will use only standard language forms at work.* Female participants expressed a considerably higher level of agreement with this statement than much more male participants – 63.1% of female participants completely agreed with this statement as compared to 26.3% of male participants. This result is also statistically significant at the level  $p\leq.001$ , and may imply a stronger influence of the standard language ideology (Milroy, 2001) is present among females. Male participants "neither agree nor disagree" more than females – 33.3% of males and 12.8% of females responded this way.

4 This study and its results were part of a PhD thesis research (see Miketić, 2017).

IF I WORK IN THE SECTOR OF MEDIA / EDUCATION, I WILL USE ONLY STANDARD LANGUAGE FORMS AT WORK.		GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
	Completely disagree	5.3%	2.8%	3,4%
	Mostly disagree	10.5%	5.0%	6,4%
	Neither agree nor disagree	33.3%	12.8%	17,8%
	Mostly agree	24.6%	16.2%	18,2%
	Completely agree	26.3%	63.1%	54,2%
<b>TOTAL</b>		Total	100.0%	100.0%

Табела 2: A frequency distribution of answers for the attitude "If I work in the sector of media / education, I will use only standard language forms at work" according to gender of participants

1.3 *I pay a lot of attention to the way I speak and I try to speak correctly.* Gender turned out to be an important variable for the difference in male and female answers, and this answer also turned out to be statistically significant at the level  $p=.007$ . Female participants paid more attention to the way they speak than male participants – females expressed complete agreement with this statement totalled 60%, while with males this figure stood at 41.7%. A slight differential in answers was found at the "mostly disagree" answer as 10% of males and 2.2% of females answered this way. Last gender-based difference is at the "neither agree nor disagree" answer where 16.7% of males showed such indifferent attitude comparing to 6.7% of females. This result was statistically significant as it was lower than 0.05 ( $p=.007$ ) which means that there is a gender-based statistical dependence on this attitude.

I PAY A LOT OF ATTENTION TO THE WAY I SPEAK AND I'M TRYING TO SPEAK CORRECTLY.		GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
	Completely disagree	1.7%	1.7%	1,7%
	Mostly disagree	10.0%	2.2%	4,2%
	Neither agree nor disagree	16.7%	6.7%	9,2%
	Mostly agree	30.0%	29.4%	29,6%
	Completely agree	41.7%	60.0%	55,4%
<b>TOTAL</b>		Total	100.0%	100.0%

Табела 3: A frequency distribution of answers for the attitude "I pay a lot of attention to the way I speak and I'm trying to speak correctly" according to gender of participants

1.4 *Standard language is better than dialect.* Gender-based difference in attitudes was identified among two answers: “completely agree”, where females showed a higher level of total agreement with this attitude (26.8% of females and 13.6% of males answered like this), and “neither agree nor disagree“, whereas male participants showed higher level of indifference, which is typical for most attitudes in this study (35.6% of males and 24.6% of females answered like this).

STANDARD LANGUAGE IS BETTER THAN DIALECT.		GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
	Completely disagree	11.9%	12.8%	12,6%
	Mostly disagree	11.9%	10.1%	10,5%
	Neither agree nor disagree	35.6%	24.6%	27,3%
	Mostly agree	27.1%	25.7%	26,1%
	Completely agree	13.6%	26.8%	23,5%
<b>TOTAL</b>		Total	100.0%	100.0%

Табела 4: A frequency distribution of answers for the attitude “Standard language is better than dialect.” according to gender of participants

1.5 *Standard Serbian language is beautiful.* While males demonstrated slightly higher partial and total disagreement with this attitude than females (see in the table below), a greater number of females expressed complete agreement with this statement – this answer was given by 41.4% of males and 55.6% of females.

STANDARD SERBIAN LANGUAGE IS BEAUTIFUL.		GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
	Completely disagree	6.9%	3.3%	4,2%
	Mostly disagree	8.6%	2.2%	3,8%
	Neither agree nor disagree	15.5%	11.7%	12,6%
	Mostly agree	27.6%	27.2%	27,3%
	Completely agree	41.4%	55.6%	52,1%
<b>TOTAL</b>		Total	100.0%	100.0%

Табела 5: A frequency distribution of answers for the attitude “Standard Serbian language is beautiful.” according to gender of participants

1.6 *Standard language is more prestigious than dialects.* Females agreed more with the statement that standard language is more prestigious than dialects in comparison with males (26.4% of females agreed completely comparing to 18.3%

males), while male participants showed slightly higher indifference and disagreement with this statement (see the table bellow).

STANDARD LANGUAGE IS MORE PRESTIGIOUS THAN DIALECTS.		GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
	Completely disagree	18.3%	11.8%	13,4%
	Mostly disagree	13.3%	11.8%	12,2%
	Neither agree nor disagree	38.3%	33.7%	34,9%
	Mostly agree	11.7%	16.3%	15,1%
	Completely agree	18.3%	26.4%	24,4%
<b>TOTAL</b>		Total	100.0%	100.0%

Табела 6: A frequency distribution of answers for the attitude "Standard language is more prestigious than dialects." according to gender of participants

1.7 *High competences in standard language will make me seem more educated.* Female participants demonstrated a higher level of agreement with this statement than males – while 20.3% of males agreed with this partially and 37.3% completely, females agreed partially in 24.4% of cases and completely in 41.7% of instances. There was slightly a higher level of partial disagreement with this attitude among males.

HIGH COMPETENCES IN STANDARD LANGUAGE WILL MAKE ME SEEM MORE EDUCATED.		GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
	<b>COMPLETELY DISAGREE</b>	3.4%	6.1%	5,4%
	<b>MOSTLY DISAGREE</b>	13.6%	3.9%	6,3%
	<b>NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE</b>	25.4%	23.9%	24,3%
	<b>MOSTLY AGREE</b>	20.3%	24.4%	23,4%
	<b>COMPLETELY AGREE</b>	37.3%	41.7%	40,6%
<b>TOTAL</b>		Total	100.0%	100.0%

Табела 7: A frequency distribution of answers for the attitude "High competences in standard language will make me seem more educated." according to gender of participants

1.8 *Each speaker should be competent in both their native dialect and standard language.* While male participants expressed slightly more indifference and disagreement, women showed higher levels of complete agreement with this statement (52.8% versus 35.6% of male participants).

EACH SPEAKER SHOULD BE COMPETENT BOTH FOR THEIR NATIVE DIALECT AND STANDARD LANGUAGE.	GENDER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	
COMPLETELY DISAGREE	10.2%	4.5%	5,9%
MOSTLY DISAGREE	6.8%	3.9%	4,6%
NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	20.3%	15.7%	16,9%
MOSTLY AGREE	27.1%	23.0%	24,1%
COMPLETELY AGREE	35.6%	52.8%	48,5%
TOTAL	Total	100.0%	100.0%

Табела 8: A frequency distribution of answers for the attitude "Each speaker should be competent both for their native dialect and standard language." according to gender of participants

1.9 *Among people I don't know, I try to speak standard language.* A greater number of participants showed agreement with this statement than males – while 33.7% of male participants completely agreed with this statement, 22% of males answered this way. Some difference is present for the answer "mostly disagree" – male participants answered this way in 13.6% comparing to 5.7% of females.

AMONG PEOPLE I DON'T KNOW, I'M TRYING TO SPEAK STANDARD LANGUAGE.	GENDER		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	
COMPLETELY DISAGREE	16.9%	17.1%	17,1%
MOSTLY DISAGREE	13.6%	5.7%	7,7%
NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	18.6%	20.0%	19,7%
MOSTLY AGREE	28.8%	23.4%	24,8%
COMPLETELY AGREE	22.0%	33.7%	30,8%
TOTAL	Total	100.0%	100.0%

Табела 9: A frequency distribution of answers for the attitude "Among people I don't know, I'm trying to speak standard language." according to gender of participants

1.10 *I can easily "switch" from the dialect to standard language depending on the situation.* Female participants agreed with this attitude more than males – 29.1% of female participants mostly agreed and 33% agreed completely as compared to 20% of males who mostly agreed and 25% of those who agreed completely. As usual, the level of indifference is higher among male participants.

I CAN EASILY "SWITCH" FROM THE DIALECT TO STANDARD LANGUAGE DEPENDING ON THE SITUATION.		GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
	COMPLETELY DISAGREE	10.0%	9.5%	9,6%
	MOSTLY DISAGREE	8.3%	6.1%	6,7%
	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	36.7%	22.3%	25,9%
	MOSTLY AGREE	20.0%	29.1%	26,8%
	COMPLETELY AGREE	25.0%	33.0%	31,0%
TOTAL		Total	100.0%	100.0%

Табела 10: A frequency distribution of answers for the attitude "I can easily "switch" from the dialect to standard language depending on the situation." according to gender of participants

2.1 *I like using a local dialect more than using standard language.* Female participants tended to disagree with this attitude more than male ones. Male participants prefer using local dialects more than female ones (36.8% of male and 21.3% of female participants completely agreed with this attitude). Such an answer was expected, as predicted by a number of past studies – for example, Trudgill (1972) confirmed that women are more prone to using standard forms comparing to men from the same social class who are fonder of preserving local dialects.

I LIKE USING LOCAL VARIETY MORE THAN USING STANDARD LANGUAGE.		GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
	COMPLETELY DISAGREE	8.8%	15.7%	14,0%
	MOSTLY DISAGREE	10.5%	16.3%	14,9%
	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	26.3%	27.5%	27,2%
	MOSTLY AGREE	17.5%	19.1%	18,7%
	COMPLETELY AGREE	36.8%	21.3%	25,1%
TOTAL		Total	100.0%	100.0%

Табела 11: A frequency distribution of answers for the attitude "I like using local variety more than using standard language." according to gender of participants

2.2 *I feel proud when I speak in my dialect.* Female participants demonstrated a stronger inclination to the answer "neither agree nor disagree" (38.6% of females comparing to 24.6% males answered this way), while males showed slightly higher agreement with this attitude – for example, 26.3% of male participants mostly agree with this attitude comparing to 18.8% of female ones.

I FEEL PROUD WHEN I SPEAK ON THE DIALECT.		GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
	COMPLETELY DISAGREE	14.0%	13.1%	13,3%
	MOSTLY DISAGREE	14.0%	10.2%	11,2%
	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	24.6%	38.6%	35,2%
	MOSTLY AGREE	26.3%	18.8%	20,6%
	COMPLETELY AGREE	21.1%	19.3%	19,7%
TOTAL		Total	100.0%	100.0%

Табела 12: A frequency distribution of answers for the attitude "I feel proud when I speak on the dialect." according to gender of participants

2.3 *When someone speaks the same dialect as I do, I feel special closeness and sympathy towards that person.* Female participants showed a higher level of indifference and disagreement with this attitude than male ones: 31.5% of female participants in this study neither agreed nor disagreed as compared to 21.7% of male participants; 15.7% of female participants completely disagree with this attitude comparing to 8.3% of male ones. The answer "mostly agree" was given by 40% of male participants and 25.8% of female ones.

WHEN SOMEONE SPEAKS THE SAME DIALECT AS I DO, I FEEL SPECIAL CLOSENESS AND SYMPATHY TOWARDS THAT PERSON.		GENDER		TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	
	COMPLETELY DISAGREE	8.3%	15.7%	13,9%
	MOSTLY DISAGREE	15.0%	12.4%	13,0%
	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	21.7%	31.5%	29,0%
	MOSTLY AGREE	40.0%	25.8%	29,4%
	COMPLETELY AGREE	15.0%	14.6%	14,7%
TOTAL		Total	100.0%	100.0%

Табела 13: A frequency distribution of answers for the attitude "When someone speaks the same dialect as I do, I feel special closeness and sympathy towards that person." according to gender of participants

## DISCUSSION

The results of the research undertaken confirmed two hypotheses to be true.

The first hypothesis was: *there are certain differences in male and female attitudes towards standard Serbian language and its dialects* – and there are

certain gender-based differences for attitudes our participants evaluated on Likert's scale. The existing differences, as expected, prove the second hypothesis – *male participants have a more positive attitude towards dialects, while female participants have a more positive attitude towards standard forms.*

The frequency distribution of such answers is not even for every attitude examined – for some attitudes there is a bigger difference in answers of male and female participants, for some less, but we may claim that among the participants of this study, the gender-based difference for the observed attitudes exists. This difference turned out to be statistically significant for three attitudes concerning standard Serbian language: *there are certain linguistic forms I find annoying and towards which I have a negative attitude* ( $p=,002$ ), *if I work in the sector of media / education, I will use only standard language forms at work* ( $p\leq,001$ ), and *I pay a lot of attention to the way I speak and I'm trying to speak correctly* ( $p=,007$ ). The presence of statistical significance means that the three attitudes mentioned above are gender-dependent and in only 5% it is possible not to have the gender-based dependence on them.

For the 10 statements regarding the standard Serbian language that were tested in this research, female participants showed the higher inclination towards the standard form.

For the attitudes where statistical significance was proved, the difference among male and female agreement was very clear: with the statement *there are certain linguistic forms I find annoying and towards which I have a negative attitude* (8.3% of male participants completely agreed, and 33% of female ones); with the statement *if I work in the media/education sector, I will use only standard language forms at work*, (63.1% of female participants completely agreed with this attitude, compared to 26.3% of males); and with the statement *I pay a lot of attention to the way I speak and I try to speak correctly* females completely agreed in 60% of instances and males in 41.7%. Female participants also showed a greater level of agreement towards statements such as *standard language is better than dialect, the standard Serbian language is beautiful and standard language is more prestigious than dialects.*

Even though the difference is not statistically significant, it may be stated that females are more influenced by the *standard language ideology* (Milroy, 2001) as they show a strong inclination towards the ideological values of the standard language – they consider it beautiful and better and more prestigious than dialect.

Female participants also demonstrated a stronger inclination towards situational dependent code-switching – somewhat more than male participants,



they consider that each speaker should be competent in both their native dialect and standard language, that high competences in standard language will make them seem better educated, that among people they do not know, they try to speak standard language and that they can easily “switch” from the dialect to standard language depending on the situation. In the case for all statements but one – *among people I don't know, I'm trying to speak standard language* – male participants gave significantly more “neither agree nor disagree” answers; where males neither agreed nor disagreed in 18.6% and females in 20% of instances).

At the three attitudes focused on dialects, there was an opposite conclusion: a greater proportion of males than females who agree with statements such as: *I like using local variety more than using standard language; when someone speaks the same dialect as I do, I feel special closeness and sympathy towards that person, and I feel proud when I speak in my dialect*. On the other hand, female participants gave a greater number of “neither agree nor disagree” answers than male ones for this group of statements.

The conclusion might be that male students from Serbia are more prone to using dialects than female students, who show more affection towards the standard language. It appears that, in relation to the Serbian language, Labov's principles apply: “Principle I: For stable sociolinguistic variables (i.e., those not involved in change), men use a higher frequency of nonstandard forms than women. Principle Ia: In change from above (i.e., where speakers are conscious of the existence and social meaning of competing variants, women favor the incoming prestige form more than men” (Labov, 1990, in: Cameron, 2003, p. 190). Additionally, there are some recent studies that are focused on the *speaker design model* where every code-switch of the choice of variety is proactive, and seen as a *performance* – they are consciously chosen with a certain aim and adapted to certain “public” and situation (Wolfram and Schilling, 2015), and it appears that female participants in this research were more prone to this kind of behaviour.

## Conclusion

Many results recoded in this case study are similar to the body of familiar researches in this area. For example, our proprietorial research indicated that there is the existence of a prevalent difference in attitudes based on gender of our participants, which may be viewed as “men's” or “women's” language, which has been the focus of interest by a number of authors. Our female research participants demonstrated a stronger level of inclination towards the use of standard language, because (we will mention only few examples) even when

explicitly asked, they considered standard language better and more prestigious compared to dialects. Similarly, they are very sensitive to certain non-standard forms, they relate their education to the high competence in the standard language and they are more prone to code switching towards standard language than males. In contrast, male participants were more prone to feeling proud when they speak local dialects and prefer using them to utilizing standard language.

As a result of these findings, we judge that the given hypothesis is proved: that there is a significant difference in students' language attitudes towards Serbian language depending on their gender, yet that difference turned out to be statistically significant only in respect of a small number of statements.

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## РАЗЛИКЕ У СТАВОВИМА ПРЕМА СТАНДАРНОМ СРПСКОМ ЈЕЗИКУ У ЗАВИСНОСТИ ОД ПОЛА

### *Резиме*

У овом раду бавимо се разликама између ставова испитаника мушког и женског пола према стандардном српском језику. У истраживању је учествовало 240 студената Универзитета у Београду и Универзитета у Приштини са привременим седиштем у Косовској Митровици. Како су полно условљене разлике у ставовима према језику доста добро истражене јер пол можемо сматрати једном од традиционалних варијабли у социолингвистичким истраживањима, желели смо да истражимо да ли у Републици Србији постоји значајна разлика у ставовима према стандардном српском језику код студената у зависности од њиховог пола. Метод овог квантитативног истраживања студије случаја је анкета, а коришћени инструмент је упитник посебно направљен за потребе ове студије. Истражили смо десет тврдњи о стандардном српском језику које су наши испитаници вредновали на петостепеној скали Ликетровог типа (од „Уопште се не слажем“ до „У потпуности се слажем“). Већина добијених резултата у овој студији случаја слична је са сродним истраживањима из ове области – наше истраживање индицира постојање изражене разлике у ставовима у зависности од пола јер су испитанице женског пола наклоњеније стандардном српском језику и под већим су утицајем стандарднојезичке идеологије.

**Кључне речи:** ставови према језику, пол, студенти, стандардни српски језик, Република Србија.