

might hypothetically share one core sema rooted in Old Germanic or its predecessor.

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**GENDER INFLUENCE ON LANGUAGE USE  
(BASED ON THE MOVIE “NUNS ON THE RUN” 1990)**

**ВПЛИВ ГЕНДЕРУ НА МОВЛЕННЯ  
(НА ОСНОВІ ФІЛЬМУ «ЧЕРНИЦІ-ВТІКАЧКИ» 1990)**

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Stereotypes exist in all aspects of our lives, including the expected speech behaviors of men and women. In the research “Gender Stereotypes and

Gender Differences in Language Usage”, the authors highlight that communication is influenced by stereotypes and ideology, leading to different behavioral patterns expected of men and women [1]. Our study investigates how a character’s language use changes when their gender identity changes throughout a movie.

The research focuses on a British comedy film “Nuns on the Run” which was released in 1990. The movie follows the story of two gangsters, Charlie and Brian, who want to leave their criminal life behind and start anew in Brazil. To carry out their plan, they steal a large sum of money from two dangerous gangster groups, but soon realize they are being pursued. To stay alive, they must keep a low profile and decide to disguise themselves as nuns and hide in a nearby convent until they can escape. The research analyzes the language used by both Charlie and Brian throughout their journey.

To obtain objective results in quantitative analysis, we used a tool called LIWC (Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count) for automated content analysis [5]. To compare our findings and determine which categories had higher or lower indexes, we referred to the numbers provided by LIWC. The dataset was created by randomly selecting subsets of text from 15 different English language sets [2, p. 8]. Specifically for our research, we focused on indexes related to movies. Through analysis, certain features have been identified that highlight the most prominent changes. Let us take a closer look at these categories.

The first category to consider is “Affiliation”. In Hill’s research on affiliation motivation, it was discovered that women have a higher preference for emotional support compared to men [3, p. 1012]. When examining the outcome of our research, we found that both Brian and Charlie had higher scores than the mean: 4.4 and 5.46 accordingly. Charlie’s index was particularly high. However, after the transition, we can observe a shift that supports the earlier statement. Brian’s score increased to 6.52, which is significantly higher than the norm, but the biggest difference was seen in Charlie’s index, which went up to 10.76.

It is commonly believed that women use more emotional language than men. This thought is supported by research “Emotions under Discussion: Gender, Status and Communication in Online Collaboration”, in which it was found that women tend to express more positive emotions than men [3]. Our own research also showed similar results, with the “Tone positive” category showing higher indexes. For example, Brian and Charlie had scores of 3.46 and 3 respectively, but after disguising themselves as women, their indexes increased to 5.43 and 5.57, accordingly, which is higher than the mean.

Another common belief is that women use more social language in their conversations than men. This statement was supported by a study conducted by John F. Stolte titled “Gender and Implicit Self-Appraisal” [7]. Our study

also confirms this notion. Brian and Charlie had indexes of 18.73 and 18.36 respectively, which is within the average range. However, after the disguise, their scores increased to 20 and 22.82 respectively, which exceeded the norm in both cases.

The findings suggest that gender affects speech characteristics that are often associated with either men or women, such as affiliation, emotiveness, and the use of social words. However, more research is necessary to examine other categories provided by LIWC for a better understanding of the topic and to identify possible discrepancies that would also require further investigation.

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